

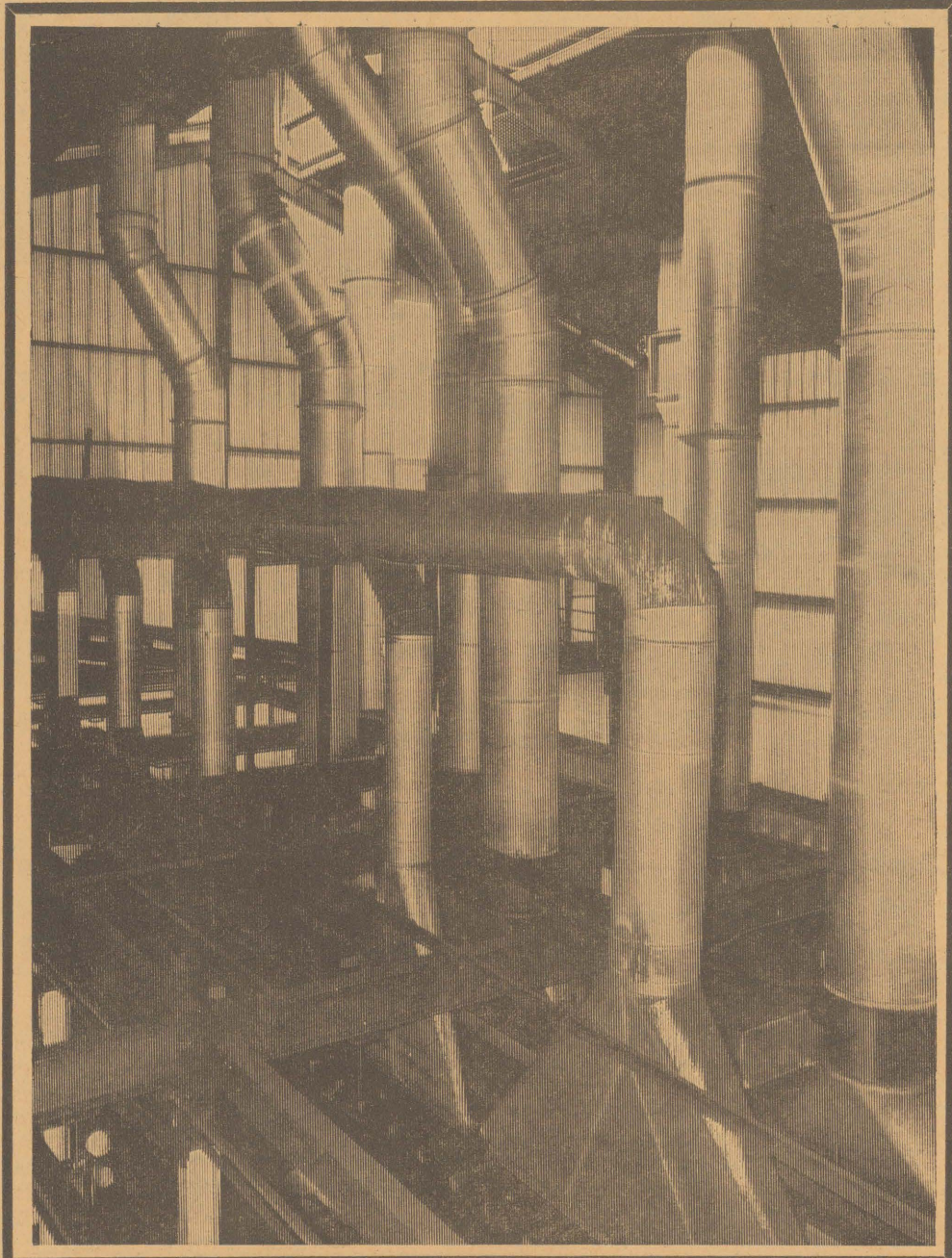
...THE 1970's!

# TEXAS FOUNDRIES INC.

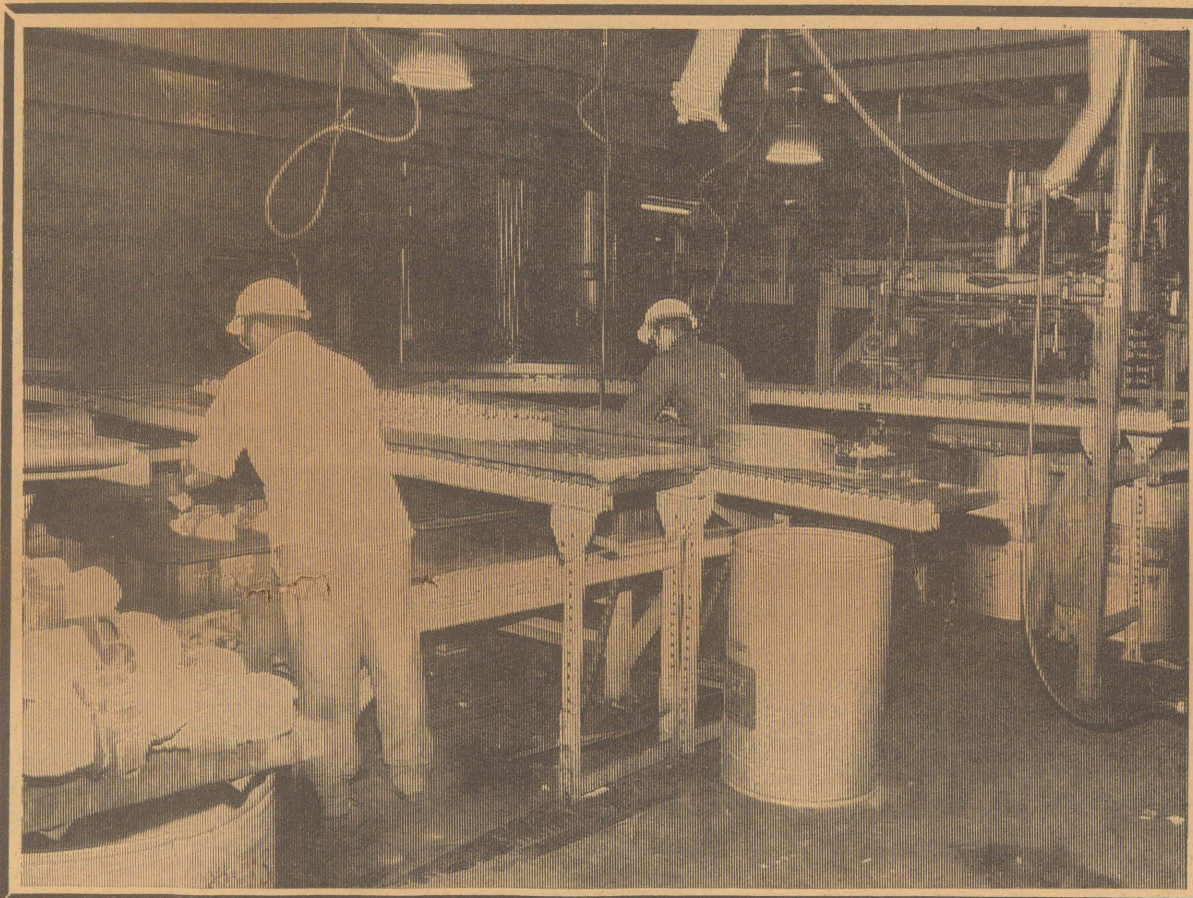
⋮

CONTINUES ITS PROGRAM FOR  
IMPROVING PLANT WORKING  
CONDITIONS.

⋮

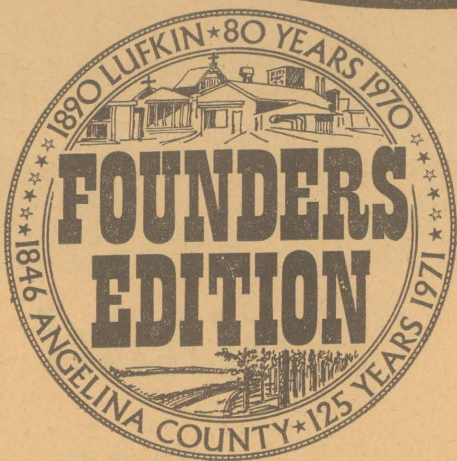


Duct work designed and installed to deliver fresh air to workers in the iron pouring area.

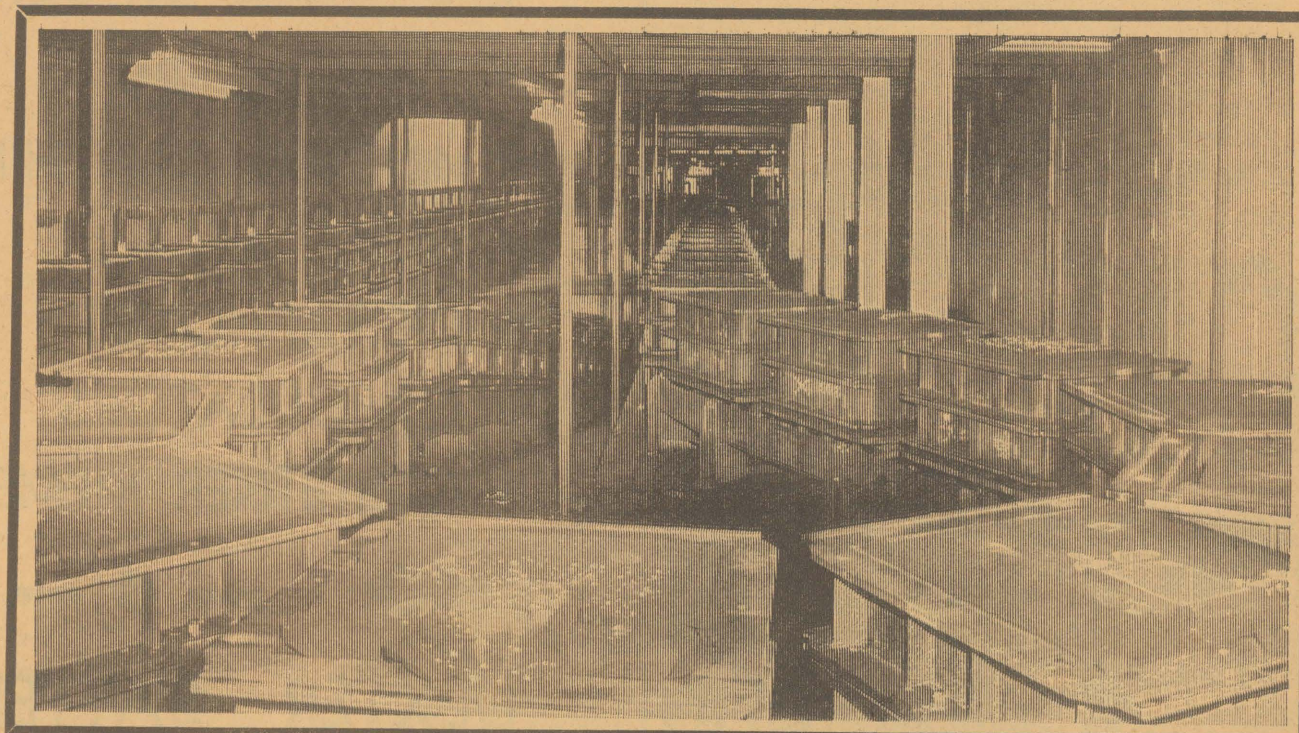


Coresetters, Ronnie Dixon (left) and Billy Phillips (right) need only to place sand cores in open molds moving down a modern conveyor.

⋮



1970 . . . OUR MOST PRODUCTIVE  
YEAR YET!

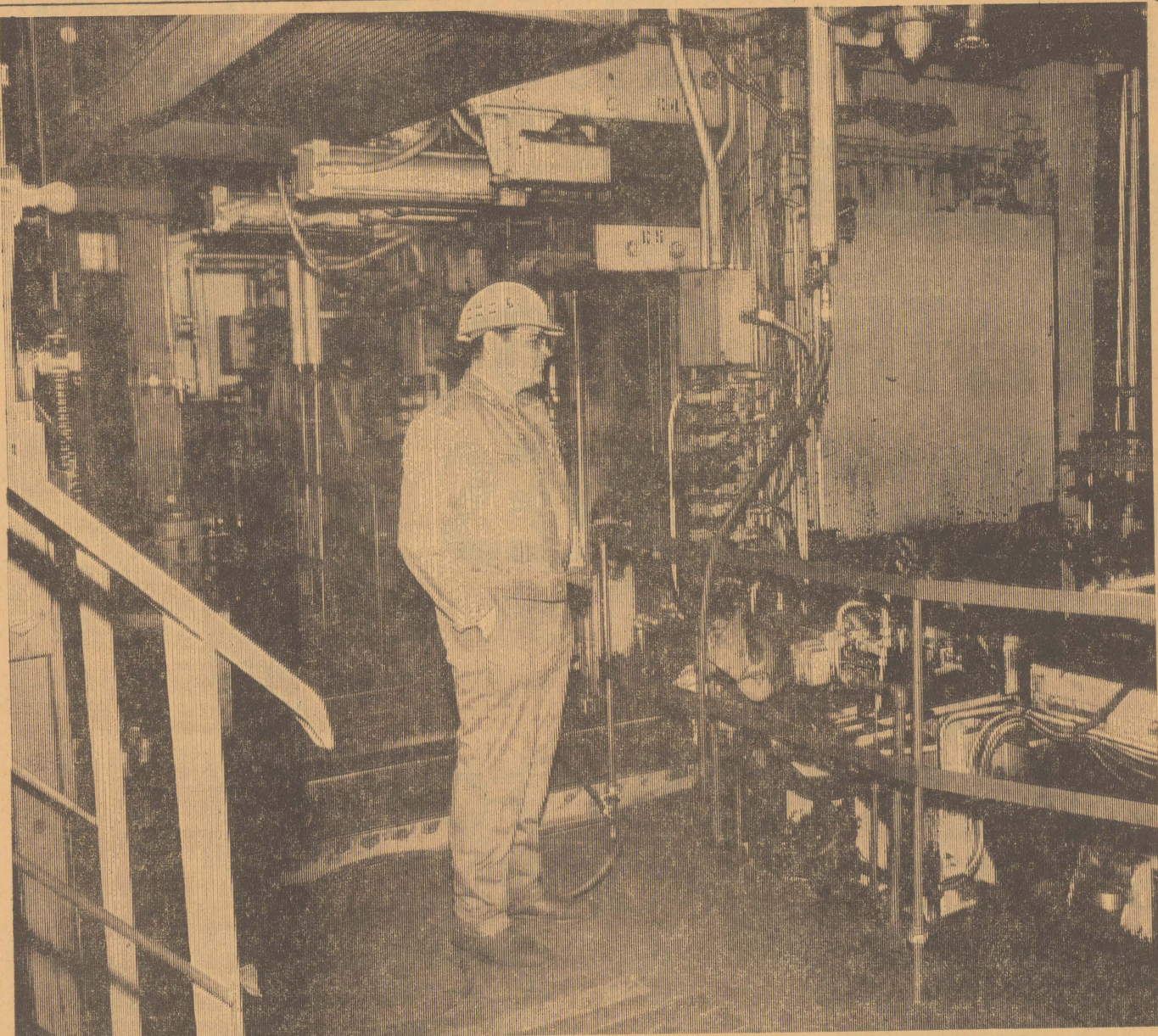


Molds cool while moving through a ventilated enclosure after being poured.

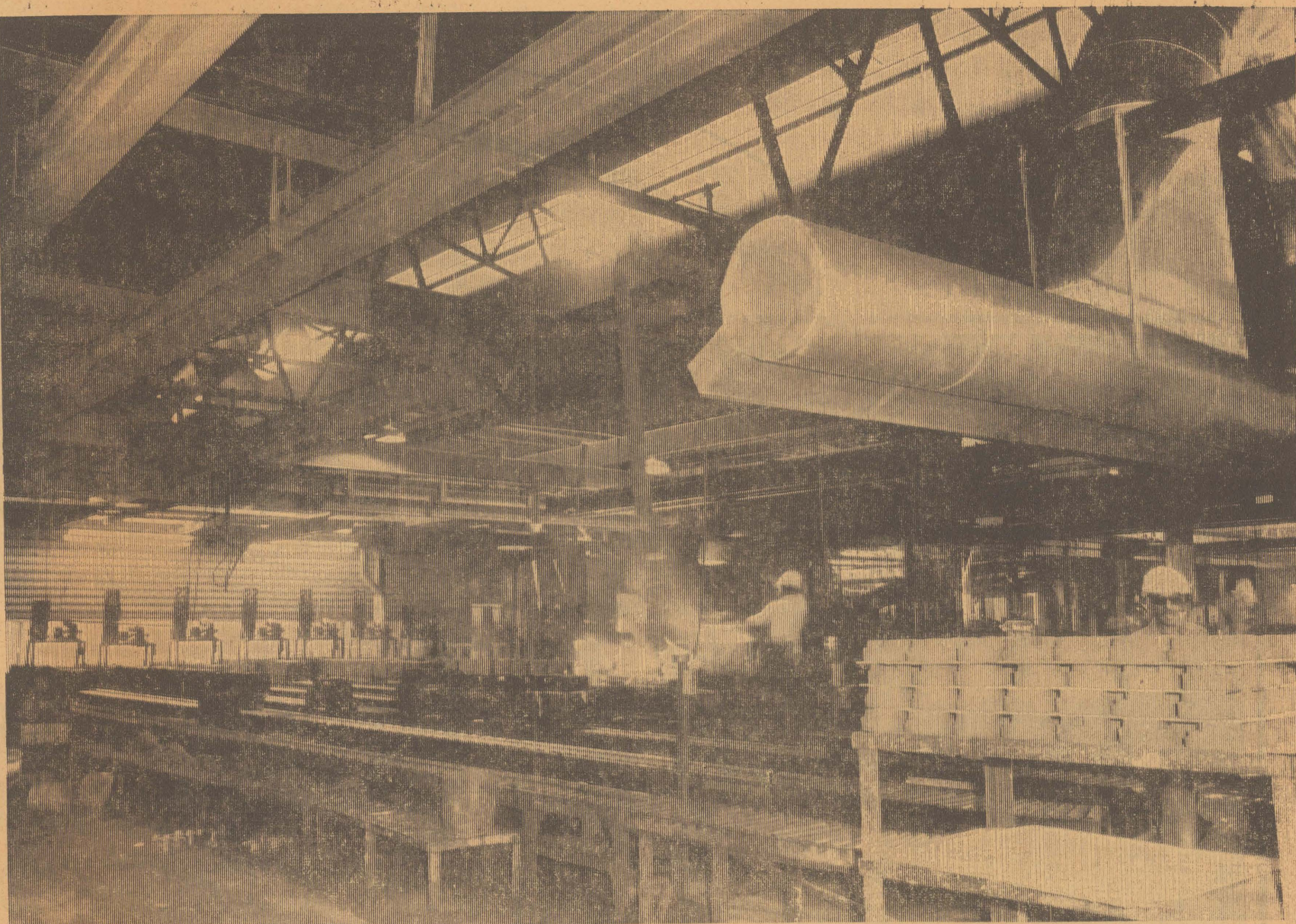
# TEXAS FOUNDRIES

— INC. —  
LUFKIN, TEXAS





OSBORN MOLDING UNIT NOW WORKING AT OVER 85 PERCENT EFFICIENCY  
... Joe Molandes, team operator, checks machine's function.



COPE AND DRAG MOLD UNIT NO. 5 AT TEXAS FOUNDRIES AND FRESH AIR SUPPLY  
... foundry dust greatly reduced by large duct and air system.

## Texas Foundries Working To Improve Employee Conditions

Coming off the greatest decade of expansion in its 33-year history, Texas Foundries is continuing its full potential toward betterment of employee working conditions.

The Foundry, which opened in 1938 with a \$1 million capitalization and 155 employees, ended the year 1970 with over 1,000 employees and a multi-million investment in its plant

site. What began as a company with a capacity for 3,000 tons malleable castings has grown to a company that in 1970 produced 27,170 tons, over nine times its initial production capacity.

Although the company has grown to one of the country's leading foundry operations, it has not outgrown its family-type operation. Everyone knows each other

by their first names, and each employee knows he can talk to the president at any time. Coupled with the company's growth rate is a continuing deep concern for its employees and their working conditions.

In the past five years, Texas Foundries has spent nearly \$500,000 on air and water purification programs at the plant, in addition to the \$1-500,000 spent for converting

from cupola to electric melting for the same purpose. About 10 per cent of this figure has gone into air purification systems within the buildings that make for cleaner, fresher air circulation.

Perhaps the reason for the continuing concern for working conditions of the foundry personnel stems from the fact that the majority of the com-

pany's executives began in the production end of the foundry operation. But if one problem is facing Texas Foundries in this current decade, it is the shortage of qualified labor not unique to industry today.

Although the labor market is, at present, tight, Texas Foundries is holding its own. It's not adding to or building up any new crews, though.

The company currently employs personnel from the Alabama-Coushatta Indian Reservation, the Rio Grande Valley and, of course, local and seasoned employees.

It hopes that it will be able to continue these relations and will be able to provide jobs for people who are interested in bringing their

families into this area to live. The 1970 payroll was approximately \$80 million compared to just over \$2 million 10 years earlier in 1960.

The company is organized into three main divisions in the foundry operation — the iron foundry, the steel foundry and Luftex Machine Products, Inc.

The foundry operations produce malleable iron, ductile iron and steel castings, all generally considered in the medium range as far as weight and size are concerned.

Luftex, begun in 1952, enables the company to provide needed services for customers who require a finished machine casting. The shop is equipped with machinery and tooling to produce complete individual units or assemblies.

## Homer Methodist First Church Organized In County

Almost as long as there has been an Angelina County, there has been evidence of pursuit of the spiritual.

In 1833 a group of people met in the home of Dr. Brown (Mrs. Katie Brown) at Homer for the purpose of organizing a Methodist Church.

From what is known, this was the first church organized in the county.

Dr. Brown was a member of the Church of England and was the great-grandmother of Mrs. Beulah Griffith who is now a member of the Homer Methodist Church.

In 1866, the first church building in Angelina County was built at Homer. The lumber was hand planed, the first planed lumber used in this section. It was cut by the Manning Mill, the first sawmill in the county.

The building was also used as a place of worship by other denominations, which had been

organized between 1833 and 1866. It was finally sold to the Church of Christ in 1900 for \$100.

After the county courthouse burned at Homer, a building was erected on its site. The building was used as a place of worship, a school and the meeting place for the Woodmen. The Methodists had Sunday afternoon services in this building and for a short time they met in the Church of Christ building.

In the 1920s the building, no longer used by the school or the Woodmen, became a permanent place of worship for the Methodists.

In 1930 the trustees, C. P. Thomas, M. K. Ament and Bill

Nerren secured the old courthouse square from the commissioners court as Methodist church property. Using part of the lumber from the old Woodman hall, a Methodist church was erected on this site. The Texas conference gave \$75 to help finance the construction. Rev. Joe B. Wells was the pastor.

The construction of the present buildings began with the educational building in March, 1966, and was completed in August of that year.

The sanctuary was completed in Dec., 1966, and the final building, fellowship hall, com-

pleted in 1967, making a new

house of worship. A sandy knoll near some natural springs was selected and a 16x20 foot log building was constructed.

The Rev. Henry Wright was appointed the first pastor of the newly organized Ryan Chapel. Methodist Episcopal Church South. There were 19 charter members.

The only church in the immediate area until around 1890, its membership soared to more than 350 persons. From the chapel's membership, three additional churches have been born — Burke, Diboll and Pine Valley.

The present sanctuary, com-

pleted in 1937, is the fourth

building to be erected on the same site. The bell that hangs in the church tower was purchased from a mail order house for \$13.60. June 10, 1907, is etched on the bell as the date it was first rung.

Both the Ryan Chapel and Homer churches bear historical markers. Before 1900 a number of other denominations were existing in the county. Known to be among these are Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Church of Christ.

It was in 1882 that Lufkin's first known church, First Methodist, came into being, not long after the time the city became incorporated.



*"Faithful Service"  
Since 1929"*

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- ADDING MACHINES
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- DICTAPHONES
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DEXTER SATTERWHITE  
OWNER & MANAGER

**LUFKIN TYPEWRITER  
COMPANY**

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### 'Phantom Killer' Stalked E-Texas

THE LUFKIN DAILY NEWS  
May 8, 1946

The news of Texarkana's "Phantom Killer" being on the loose in or around Lufkin served to flash the amber light of "caution" for residents today, but lacked the force for generating the red signal of danger.

Lufkin citizens were not showing undue alarm over the development which brought the city into the limelight in Texas' biggest manhunt.

But there was much reaction and interest being displayed as seekers of the news kept telephones of the Daily News office ringing, friends phoning to tell what they had heard, and neighbors stepping to back fences to discuss the topic.

Some who had learned details were expressing disbelief that the alleged "phantom" described by the Kilgore Negro, was the same man the FBI, Texas Rangers and other officers seek for the Texarkana slayings.

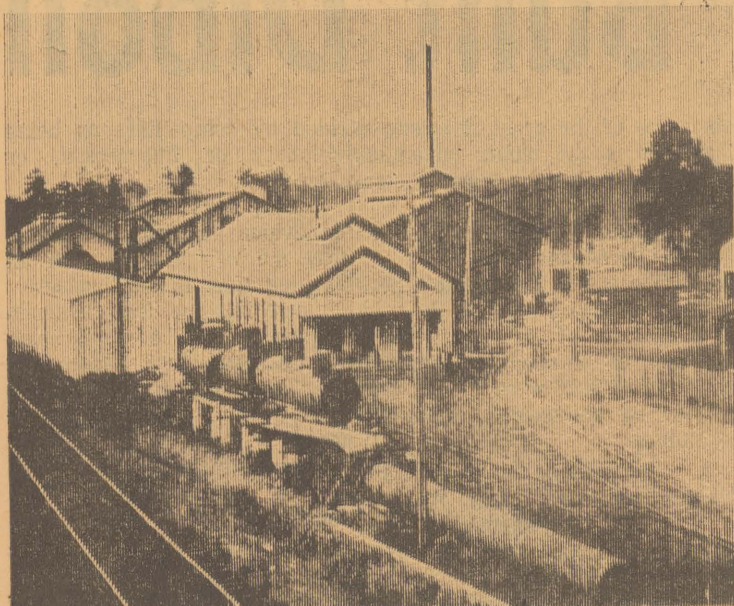
Others were of the opinion that he was the true killer, and moreover, that he was insane.



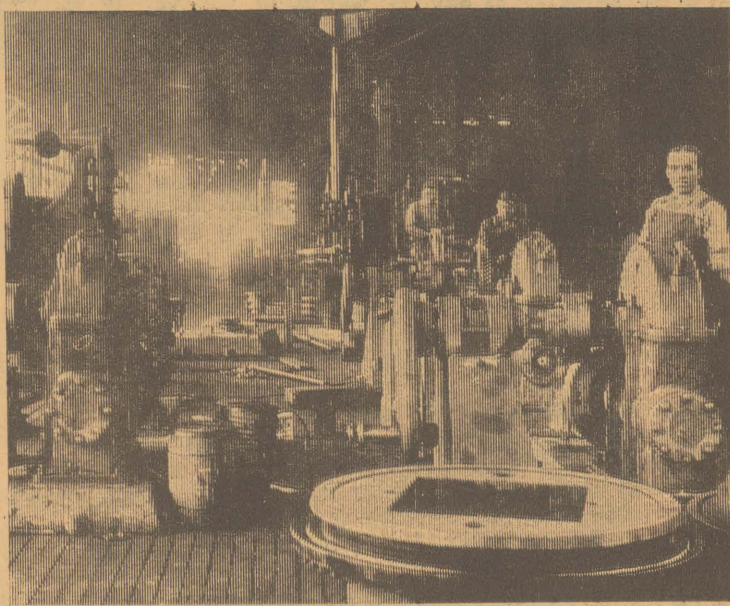
REMINDER OF ANOTHER WAY OF LIFE IN ANOTHER ERA



# THIS IS THE WAY IT WAS BACK WHEN...



ABOUT 1907, these are the shops and offices of Lufkin Industries, Inc.



ORIGINAL machine shop was a wooden structure and was steam powered.

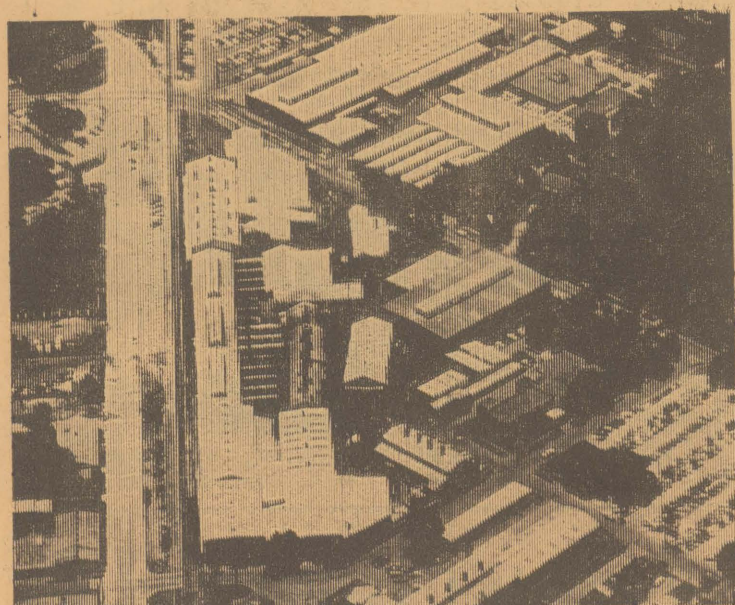


INTERIOR of original foundry department depicts hand-operated ladle.



PATTERN SHOP about 1906 before electric power was available.

# THIS IS THE WAY IT LOOKS NOW...



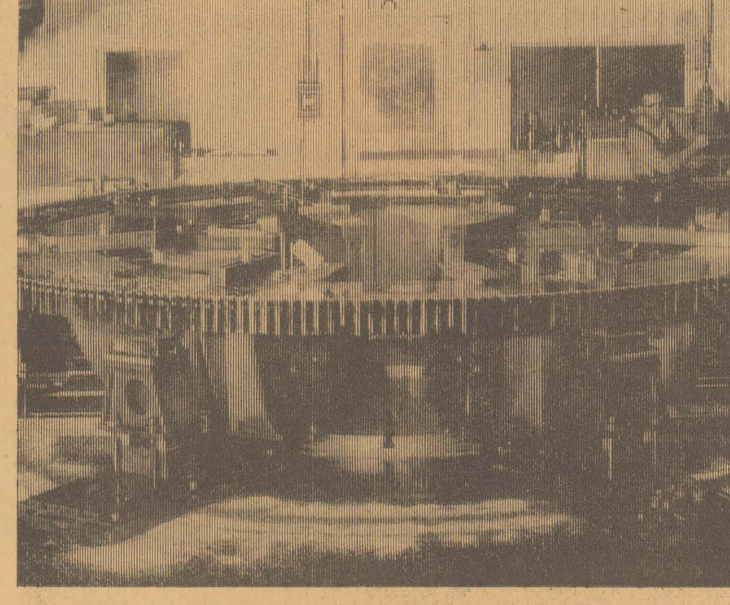
BIRD'S-EYE view of Lufkin Industries, Inc. as it is today.



PRESENT day machine shop is equipped with most modern machine tools available.

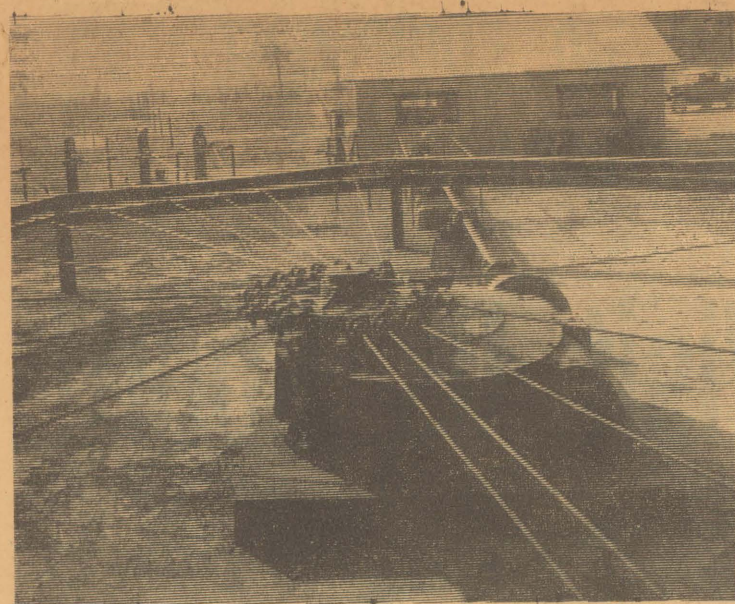


ASSEMBLY building where component parts of pump units are assembled and shipped to world markets.

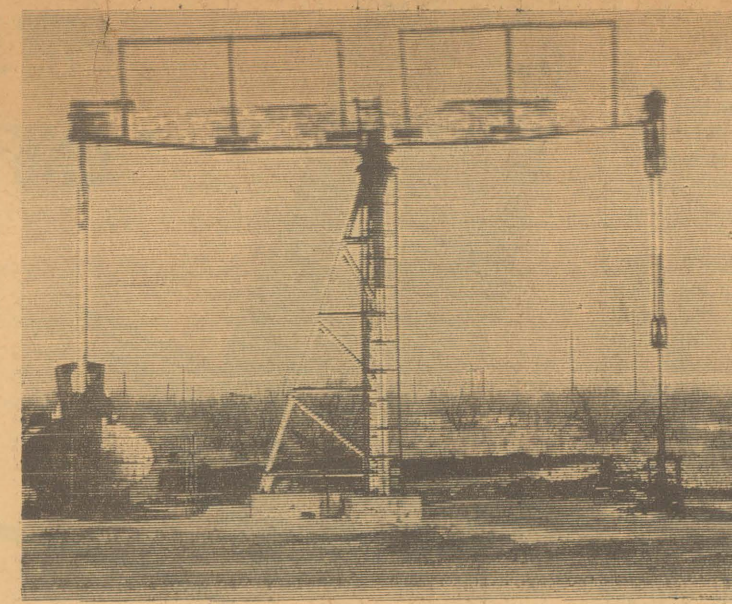


LARGEST gear cutter south of Chicago is this Schies shown here cutting a 16-foot diameter gear.

# THESE ARE PRODUCTS OF THE EARLY DAYS...



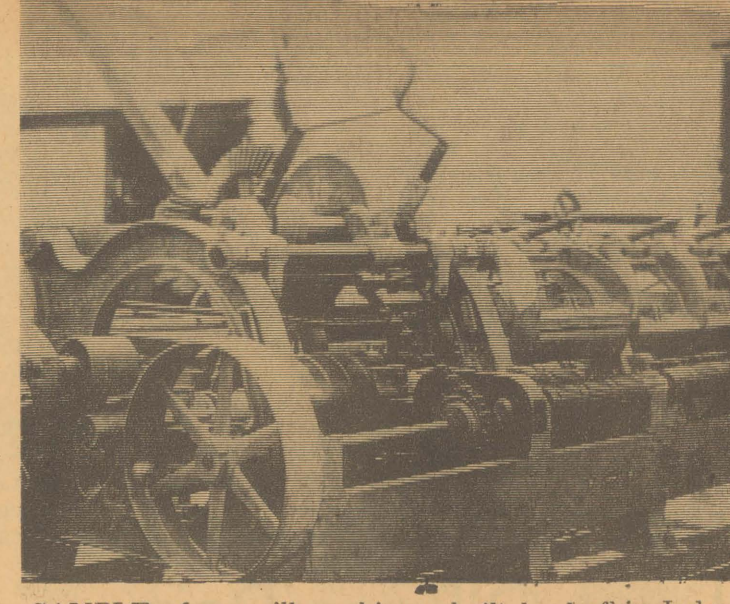
CENTRAL pumping power machine for pumping multiple oil wells was manufactured by LUFKIN.



THIS worm gear unit has been operating since before 1925 for Getty Oil Co. in Crane, Texas.

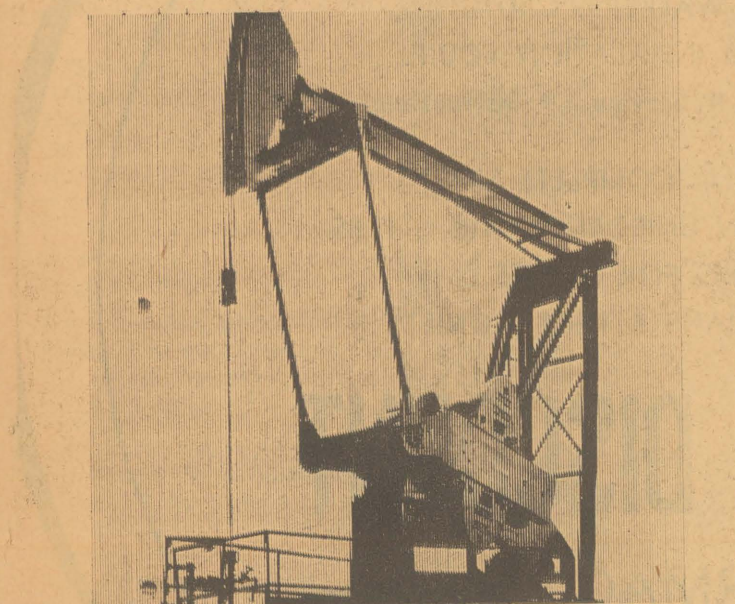


16-WHEEL wagon built by Martin Wagon Co. is transporting machinery for Gulf Pump Station north of Lufkin in 1925.

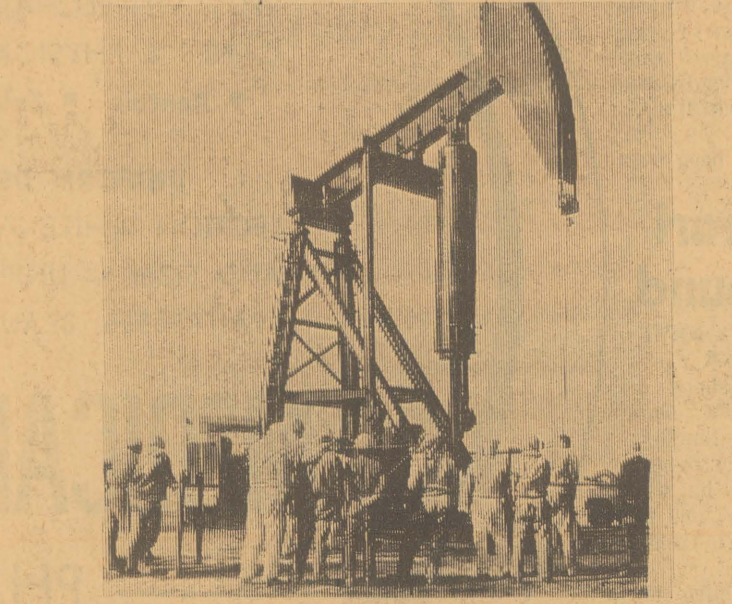


SAMPLE of sawmill machinery built by Lufkin Industries. This is an edger sold to Vernon Parish Lumber Co., Kurthwood, La.

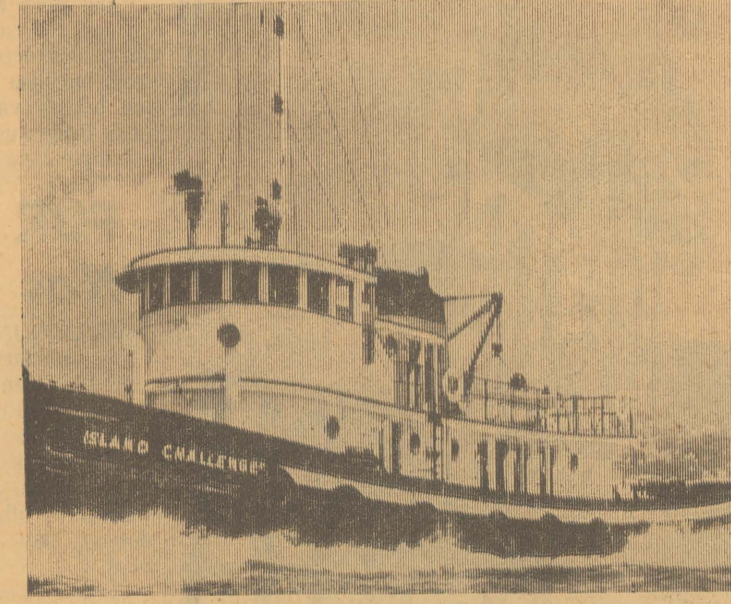
# THESE ARE WHAT WE BUILD TODAY...



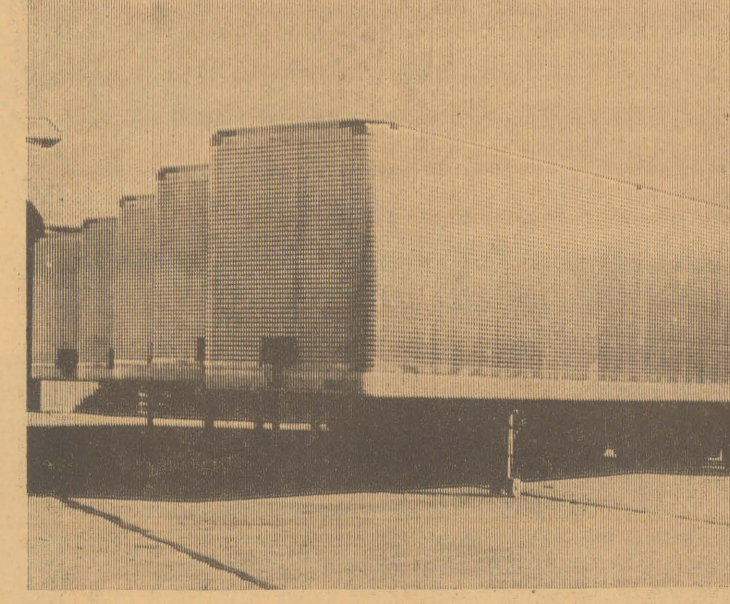
NEWEST type pumping unit built by Lufkin is the Mark II. This unit is pumping in Fort Morgan, Colorado.



HUGE air balance unit shown here has just been installed in Kuwait. Note headgear of natives looking over machine.



LUFKIN marine gears are in ships that ply the waters along the shores, on the rivers, and across the oceans.



THESE were the first vans to come off the assembly lines of the new automated trailer plant.

# LUFKIN INDUSTRIES, INC.

LUFKIN, TEXAS





**THE BIG FOUR** in East Texas industry were photographed when they got together at a meeting of mill management in June, 1945. Left to right are W. C. Trout, President of Lufkin Foundry & Machine Company; E. L. Kurth, President of Southland Paper Mills; Arthur Temple Sr., President of Temple Industries; and W. F. Edens, President of Edens-Birch Lumber Company. At right is Morris Frank, then associated with the Houston Post. All four of the industrial giants have since passed on. All the companies, except Edens-Birch which was sold out, have continued to flourish and expand since this nostalgic photograph was made in 1945.

## Aviation Came To Angelina County In 1930s

By MIKE CAMPBELL  
Lufkin News Writer

In 1903 when the Wright Brothers first made a successful flight in an airplane, people of Angelina County scoffed at the idea of man flying.

And it wasn't until some years later before they came to accept the reality of the magnificent men in their flying machines.

It was in the 1930s before Angelina Countians were really exposed to flying when Augustus O. McQueen started using as his airfield a cow pasture now known as Teener Park.

Although McQueen, now 70, claims he wasn't the first flyer to come to Angelina County, he is still known as the "Father of Aviation" here.

McQueen said that a man named Watson was the first pilot who he knew of to come to Angelina County.

Watson and his wife did stunts with their plane, the old pilot said. His wife used to hang from the bottom of the plane with her teeth while the plane was in flight.

McQueen said the cows got so used to his plane in the pasture he landed in that later he had to buzz them making them move for a safe landing.

According to the old pilot,

this pasture was owned by a man named Barry and later became the Keltys Airport.

McQueen learned to fly in Livingston in 1923 when he met barnstormer Rex Duman.

A couple of years later Duman borrowed some money from McQueen and never paid it back. McQueen said he confiscated Duman's biplane in lieu of the cash payment.

McQueen used to teach flying to some of the Angelina Countians after he moved here in 1933.

"I never lost a student in an airplane crash and I never had a serious accident myself," McQueen said.

However, McQueen did say that he had several students to crash and partially destroy his planes when they violated his rules and the Civil Aeronautics Association's rules.

The old pilot said that when flying was just getting off the ground here, it was controlled by the commerce department, which didn't really enforce rules and regulations.

McQueen said he flew for 10 years before he had a pilot's license. It was in 1933 when the CAA took over and started enforcing some of the flying regulations, according to McQueen.

Air traffic is now controlled

by the Federal Aviation Agency.

McQueen closed his airport when the county airport at Burke was built in the early 1950s. McQueen believes his most important contribution to aviation was to promote forest air patrol.

McQueen said that in 1936 he and two of his students made six trips to College Station to promote patrolling the timberlands by airplane.

McQueen said that lumbermen paid to have the forest patrolled by air and that the practice continues today.

However, it is McQueen's

opinion that aviation didn't start budding in Angelina County until after World War II.

Prior to that, there were only about 12 airplanes parked in Angelina County.

Today, Angelina County Airport at Burke has 23 planes with four commercial flights stopping here daily.

The airport at Burke has an average of 40 landings and takeoffs a day with the north and south runway of 4,800 feet and the east and west runway of 4,400 feet.

During recent months airport officials of Lufkin and Nacogdoches have discussed

the possibility of a joint airport between the two cities.

In the 68 years that air travel has become a reality for man, Angelina County has progressed from a cow pasture landing strip to a modern airport with more advancements set to come.

McQueen said, "I am happy to have done my part shaping the history here."

## Cattle Roamed Highways

THE LUFKIN DAILY NEWS  
May 22, 1936

A plea has been issued by Jack L. Gubbels, landscape architect for the State Highway Department at Austin, to the citizens of Lufkin and Angelina County to assist in the control of cattle on Highway 94 for the protection of the recently completed beautification project.

An expenditure of approximately \$13,000 was approved by the highway commission for the work.

Gubbels inspected the finished project in Lufkin last week, and stated that "in spite of the fact that the contractor had built protection for most of his evergreen planting, almost everything which shows a little growth is immediately destroyed by roaming cattle on this road."

Cooperation of the citizens in controlling the cattle is urged to give this division highways as beautiful as those elsewhere in Texas, Gubbels said.



**LUFKIN'S HOTEL BONNER** — As the sign says, Hotel Bonner had all the modern conveniences of its day, including baths. The old hotel, long since torn down, stood at the corner of Ellis Avenue and Bonner Street. Today the site serves as a parking lot for The Lufkin News.

## No Longer On The Map

# Marion Was First County Seat

Marion — Don't bother to look for the town of Marion on any map of Texas. It isn't there.

The community — sometimes called Marion's Crossing or McNeill's Landing — was once a promising frontier town and the first seat of government for Angelina County, but it died before its leaders could fulfill their dreams of prosperity.

Today, the ghost town is linked with its past only by the rotting remnants of a log

barn, an abandoned well or two, the pilings of an old ferry, and a historical monument erected in 1936.

They're the last reminders that a town once hugged the west bank of the Angelina River.

Marion is probably Angelina County's oldest known settlement, dating back to 1838 when it was known as McNeill's Landing.

As civilization came to East Texas, it grew.

Its river ferry did a good business, commercial flatboats plied the river's waters, and storekeepers kept busy supplying new settlers with goods.

A Lufkin resident, born and reared in Marion, says his father once operated a ferry here.

"When a traveler wanted to cross the river, he'd signal my father with a cowhorn hanging

on a tree on the opposite side of the river. We'd cross over and pick him up."

The ferry charged 50 cents a wagon one-way and 75 cents round-trip. A man on horseback paid a quarter.

When Angelina County was created from Nacogdoches County in 1846, commissioners designated Marion as the county's first seat of government. In 1847, the commissioners set out these specifications for the county's first courthouse.

"Two story high . . . the sides to be of good sound post oak to be placed on blocks of either post oak or light wood to raise the building one foot . . . plank partitions across the lower room to make two rooms 12 feet square . . . and partitions in the upper story."

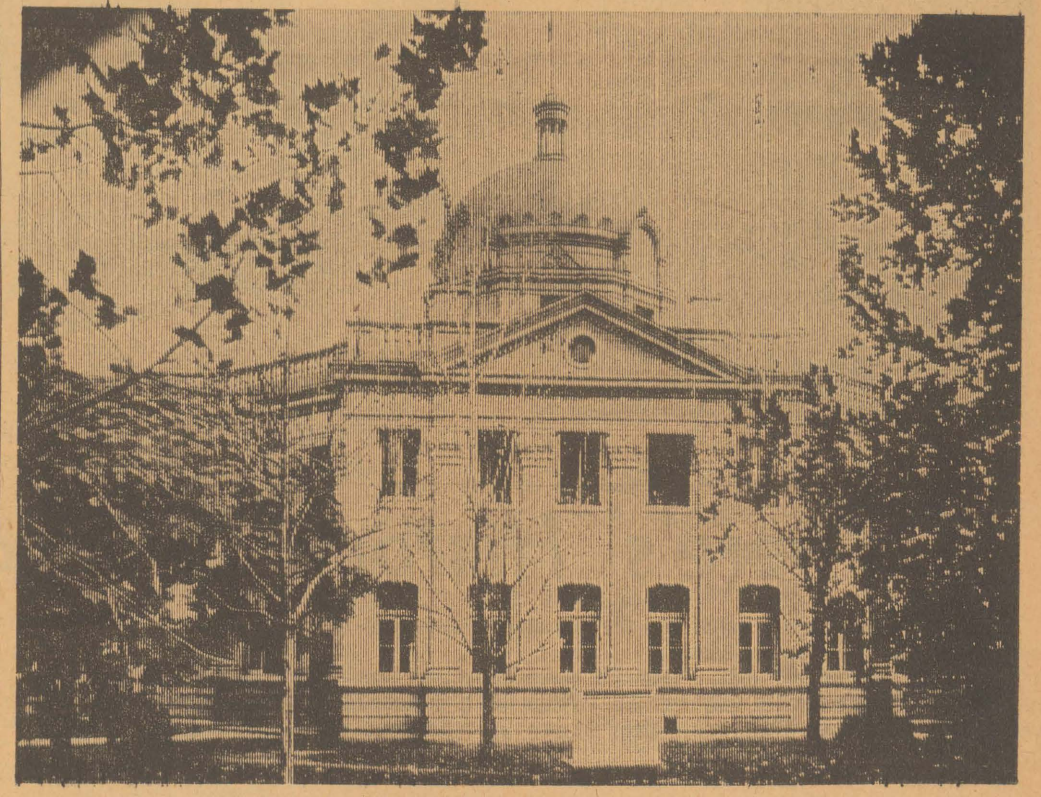
But, seven years later, the

commissioners abruptly and without recorded explanation notified county officials that "suitable offices are prepared at Jonesville, the (new) county seat of Angelina County" and "that the courthouse (at Marion) be sold in front of the courthouse at Jonesville."

Jonesville kept the courthouse and its records until late 1858 when the results of a county-wide election sent the seat of government to another town, Homer. The move climaxed a series of heated elections and the officials and residents of Jonesville and Homer.

Like Marion, Jonesville also became a ghost town.

And Homer's glory was short-lived, too. In 1892, the results of another election moved the courthouse from Homer to an upstart little village called Lufkin.



**FAMOUS DOMED COURTHOUSE AT LUFKIN**  
... has since made way for modern building

"WE DON'T WORK  
... WE DIS-PLAY"

Now two generations old, our well-known slogan has contributed significantly to our success . . . many of our earliest customers now have children and grandchildren who shop our racks with the same great enthusiasm as did their parents and grandparents.

We are pleased that our slogan (and especially our products) enjoy such wide acceptance.

Woody's Toys are attractively displayed on racks in over 1,000 stores in Texas and Louisiana.

# Woody's Toys, Inc

LUFKIN, TEXAS



# Lufkin Industries, Inc.--A Name Known Throughout The World

In 1902, East Texas was jun-thering place after work hours was the local saloon where a lumberjack could quench his thirst with a nickel mug of beer or a half-pint jug of whiskey that cost 30 cents.

The highways between Lufkin and other towns were unpaved dirt roads that became almost impassable in rainy weather.

Lufkin was in the heart of the pineywoods area. The town had no paved streets, very few horseless carriages and the ga-

Henderson Sr., F. Kavanaugh Jr. and Eli Wiener — started this repair shop as a necessity. When there was a breakdown in sawmill machinery, the nearest repair shop was in Houston. At that time, the condition of the roads and the distance posted a critical problem for the mills. If major repairs were needed, they could be made only in St. Louis where parts were transported by train.

There was a young machinery salesman for Allis Chalmers of Milwaukee who called on the newly organized repair shop. He was the late W. C. Trout. On his frequent trips to Lufkin, he had noted the industrial possibilities afforded by a small town with plenty of room for expansion, an adequate labor supply and abundant natural resources combined with the relative low cost of living.

The owners of the new company were interested also in Trout. He accepted their offer of employment as general manager in July, 1905, and began immediately to expand the operations of the company. A mill supply department was added and a small foundry was built. Individual pieces of machinery were designed by Trout and soon the company's products were diversified enough to furnish equipment for a complete sawmill. From this time on, most of the mills in the southwest were designed by W. C. Trout and the machinery built by Lufkin Foundry & Machine Co.

This will eliminate the present molding ovens, produce a higher quality and better looking casting and the cleaning operation on castings will be greatly reduced. A pilot system should be in operation within six months.

A sand reclaimer was installed last year. By reclaiming the sand used in the foundry operations, the dust problem created by handling, loading and storing sand was eliminated. This involved an expenditure of \$90,000.

The Trailer Division's capacity, retaining his position as chairman of the board, and Robert L. Poland was named president.

On March 17, 1970, stockholders of the company voted to change the name of the company to Lufkin Industries, Inc. This was done to strengthen the marketing and service functions by bringing all operations scriptive corporate name for the world-wide markets LUFKIN participates in.

Lufkin Industries has sales and service offices throughout the United States, Canada, South America, Turkey, Libya, Australia, Egypt, Syria, Kuwait, England, Mexico, France, Trinidad and Singapore.

Directors of the company are W. W. Trout, R. L. Poland, E. P. Trout, L. A. Little, Samson Wiener, S. W. Henderson Jr., Jacques Wiener, Jacques Wiener Jr., Melvin Kurth Jr., W. W. Trout Jr., W. T. Little and J. G. Kurth.

Officers are W. W. Trout, chairman of the board; R. L. Poland, president and chief executive officer; C. W. Alexander, R. E. Barr, B. Hopper, R. H. Lang, C. D. Richards and C. J. Schuller, vice presidents; W. A. Kirkland, secretary; and H. L. Dyer, treasurer.

New dust collectors have been placed throughout the foundry department. Before the dust is removed from the collectors, water is added in special mixers to make a sludge thereby eliminating a particularly dusty operation. This not only helps reduce the dust as an air pollutant, but also enhances the working environment for employees.

In 1961, a new 12,000 square foot Trailer Division office building was completed and extensive modernization of production and warehousing facilities were effected. Soon thereafter a new 10,000-square-foot warehouse was constructed for this division.

Not many years later, the industry's growth was overtaking

retired as president of the com-



THIS IS THE WAY it once was done. A forerunner of the Lufkin-built trailer vans and floats was this 16-wheel wagon built by Martin Wagon Co. Here a large piece of machinery was being hauled to the Gulf Pump Station during its construction north of Lufkin. Picture was made in 1925.

## There Were Good Reasons For Them

# Lufkin Has Its Share Of Odd Laws

Lufkin, like any 81-year-old town, has its share of antiquated city ordinances that bring a bit of humor to the city's modern-minded citizen.

But for a moment, move yourself back to the turn of the century, place yourself in the position of one of our first city officials and begin to draft ordinances for a brand new city.

You would, in all probability, want to pass laws that would provide for a clean town, a lawful town and a town as free from fire hazards as possible.

These were apparently the same thoughts that drew the

first concern of Lufkin's first mayor, J. M. Smith, and the five aldermen who drafted this city's first ordinances back in 1890.

The first ordinances passed by the young city council prohibited a person "from retailing gun powder, kerosene oil, nor any other inflammable substances by candle or lamp power within the corporate city limits of Lufkin."

Another early ordinance prohibited the building of frame buildings within a given area of downtown, and another ordinance outlawed firecrackers and Roman candles within 100 yards of the public square,

not because of the noise, but because they created a fire hazard.

Other ordinances passed around the turn of the century also prohibited sleeping in public or loafing around town, especially "within side of the calaboose yard without permission of the town marshal."

Two 1902 city ordinances dealt with the problem of alcohol in the city limits and boys roaming the city streets at night.

"It shall be unlawful for a person to engage in the sale of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors as medicated bitters capable of producing intoxication without first securing a permit to do so from the city council." A fine of between \$50 and \$100 was called for.

"It shall be unlawful for any male under the age of 16 to be on the city streets of Lufkin after 9 p.m. unless accompanied by parent or some person responsible for him." The ordinance carried a \$10 fine but a later amendment to it raised the age to 18 years old.

A 1903 ordinance made it illegal for "any hotel porter, runners, drummers, hack drivers, wagonette drivers, baggage men and persons of like character to stand nearer

## Many Police Chiefs Have Served Here

In the 34 years Lufkin has had the office of police chief, 12 men have filled the position in official capacity as the city's top law enforcement officer.

The office was first created on July 6, 1937 — prior to that the city had been served by town marshals — with G. W. Powell appointed the first chief of police by the city council.

Powell was replaced as chief by R. C. Chancey in 1938 and he in turn was replaced by Fin- is Whisenant. City payroll records hold no record as to when Chancey quit but do show that he returned to office in August, 1941, and held the chief's job again until 1943.

From 1956 until 1964, the city had four police chiefs, each serving in that position for about two years. They were T. Ricks, 1956-58; Bill Oldham, 1958-60; Walter Billingsley, 1960-62; and Henry Aycock, 1962-64.

From 1964 until 1968 Bihy G. McKnight served as police chief for the city.

In May, 1968, the city's current police chief, A. J. Scham- ernhorn, was appointed.

On a bleak Dec. 7, 1941, morning, the bombs rained down on Pearl Harbor and in a matter of hours America was in full scale war with Japan.

Civilian production had to take a back seat to war production. LUFKIN offered its manufacturing facilities to the federal government and subsequently received the coveted Army-Navy

Calling for a fine from \$1 to \$100, a 1914 city ordinance prohibited "any person from throwing, hurling or projecting from the hand or sling shot or any other contrivance of like character, . . . air rifle, blow gun, any stone, rock, marble, bullet, shot or any other missile at any person or property not his own, any animal, at any bird or across any street."

A 1914 ordinance was apparently aimed at city streets and their upkeep. It called for a fine of \$1 to \$10 for any person who was "liable for street duty to willfully fail or refuse to attend personally or in substitute at the time and place designated by the street commissioner shall pay said street commissioner the sum of \$1 per day for each day said person does not appear."

## Wedding Stories Really Changed

In 1920 all sorts of things were big news — who had a new car or a new colt, who had gone shopping for the day, who had company—but perhaps topping the list was who had been married.

One account of a Lufkin wedding reveals not only the legal aspect and the social amenities of the wedding, but also discusses the dispositions of the new couple.

The bride was described as a popular young lady of the city of a most pleasing personality, friendly disposition and possessed of the many traits of character of true womanhood.

The story went on to say that she had been a faithful and obliging saleslady of the W. A. Collmorgen Co. and then wished her a long and happy wedded life.

The groom, according to the wedding account, was employed

by the Lufkin Foundry and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all his acquaintances.

Although it was often a long while between weddings, some of the earliest county records are marriage licenses. The first was that of Riley L. Powell and Sarah Graham, filed Aug. 3, 1846.

The next license was issued Sept. 22 of that year and then it was Jan. 11 of the following year before another was issued.

There was a license issued May 6 and one July 12 and then no more until April 10, 1848.

However, then, as later in 1920, there were no frills such as long editorial descriptions of dresses and flowers.

Perhaps in those days a pleasing personality and friendly disposition were considered more important than a formal gown.

## World War Two Is Remembered

THE LUFKIN DAILY NEWS  
May 8, 1946

Memories of one year ago were being revived by Lufkin citizens today as the phrase "do you remember —" passed many a tongue in reference to the end of the European war.

During World War II, the city council — like most other city councils across the country — passed a blackout and air raid protection ordinance.

Noting that a state of war existed between the United States and the Empire of Japan, the council passed the ordinance and made failure to comply with blackout orders punishable by fine not to exceed \$100 per offense.

Although most of these old ordinances have been either amended, bringing them up to date, or done away with altogether, there is one still on the books that calls for enforcement of a 1924 ordinance.

Just recently, a man was fined under this old ordinance that prohibits the running at large within the city limits any duck, wild geese or domestic fowl.

It seems appropriate that this old ordinance was dated April 1, 1924, April Fool's Day.

Bodan — Legends of gold and murder lie along the rutted trail of old Bodan in northeastern Angelina County.

It was here that smugglers and contraband traders lived, fought and died in their dealings with Indians and Spaniards.

Once a boisterous settlement built around a whiskey still and a stagecoach inn, the Bodan of today lives only in the stories told by oldsters.

A Frenchman named Francis D. Bodan reportedly settled the community sometime in the 1760's when he established a small store here.

Built for trading with the Indians, Bodan's post was about 20 miles west of Nacogdoches on the legend-filled Smuggler's Road, an important artery for contraband commerce.

As traders increased use of the road to avoid stiff Spanish duties in Nacogdoches, Bodan grew.

And so did its violence.

"When I was a boy, the old-timers told me some wild tales of Bodan and Spanish Bluff (a

## Bodan Trail Leads To Tales Of Gold

crossing on the Angelina River," remembers a Pollok resident.

"A lot of bloody work went on at both places."

Legends say fortunes of gold lie buried along Smuggler's Road or at the bottom of the Angelina River, left there by Spaniards or goldrunners being pursued by soldiers and customs collectors.

Also called Bodano by some historians, Bodan reportedly had a post office as early as 1768, supposedly established by storekeeper Nanette Cordova.

However, there is no listing of Bodan on the National Archives' list of post offices in Angelina County. It is possible that Bodan is listed on Nacogdoches County's rolls since Angelina County was a part of that county before 1846.

In later years, Bodan supposedly had one of the first race tracks in the area. A red dirt road now runs where horses once galloped and fortunes fell.

Bodan's main street, running past ruins of old wells and homesites, still exists.

Here are some which have been recorded through the years:

Ellis Avenue was named for Allison Ellis, sheriff of Angelina County in 1892.

Bob Davis, the first constable, gave the name to Davis Avenue.

Other officials and the streets which bear their names:

Everett Street, named for Jesse Everett, county clerk who moved to Lufkin when the county seat was still at Homer.

Finley Avenue, named for Fate Finley, early justice of the peace.

Glenn, Hoskins and Humason streets, named for early Lufkin mayors.

Mantooth Avenue, named for E. J. Mantooth, early city secretary, and T. C. Mantooth, early mayor.

Jay Street, named for E. J. Jay, city commissioner.

Early railroaders who made big contributions to Lufkin's growth also had their names set down on street markers.

Lufkin Avenue was named for E. P. Lufkin, civil engineer with the H. E. and W. T. Railway, who surveyed the original town site.

Bremond Avenue was so designated in honor of Paul Bremond, who built a narrow gauge railway from Houston to Shreveport.

Herdon Street was named for Bill Herndon, a conductor on the Cotton Belt line, and Groesbeck Avenue for a railway employee of the H. E. and W. T. Railway.

Nearby towns, and large landowners and influential citizens gave their names to streets.

Homer Boulevard received its name from that town, and Ange-

## Street Signs Carry Names Of Pineywoods Pioneers

What's in a name? If it's a street name in Lufkin, there could be a lot of history in it.

Lufkin pioneers, their children, early firms, churches, various states and even trees have given their names to the streets of Lufkin.

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Homer Boulevard received its name from that town, and Ange-

lina Avenue from the county. John N. Raguet, who gave Raguet Street its name, owned half the J. L. Quinlity League, the townsite of Lufkin.

Kelty and Kelty Streets were named for "Uncle Charlie" Kelty, owner of the Kelty sawmill and a mercantile store in Lufkin.

Weiner Street was named for Eli Weiner, a stockholder in the Angelina County Lumber Company.

Zeagler Street took its name from B. L. Zeagler, who owned Zeagler Sawmill.

Many other streets were named for pioneer Lufkin business men.

Milam Street received its name from J. B. Milam, who owned the first cash grocery in Lufkin located on Dozier Avenue.

W. M. Scarborough, an early paint merchant, gave his name to the shortest street in Lufkin.

Chestnut Street was named for Bill Chestnut, a pioneer painter and paper hanger.

Abram Street was named for Simon Abram, early day merchant.

Two local physicians who gave their names to streets were Dr. J. H. Chapman and Dr. R. B. Bledsoe.

Charlton Street was named for one of the town's druggists.

Other familiar names that appear on local street markers include Abney, Burke, Clark, Conn, Douglas, Harrell, Kelley, Knight, Leach, Moore, Polk, Rhodes, Rowe, Sayers, Thompson and Townsend.

The Hoo Hoo Band of national fame gave its name to Hoo Hoo Street.

D. M. Thrash named Candy Street for his wholesale candy house on North First Street.

Cotton Square was an important trading center in Lufkin. Farmers parked their wagons there, sampled their neighbors' cotton and unloaded their own bales for buyers to see.

In the early 1960s, the name

of the square was changed to Calder Square in honor of Louis Calder who as head of Perkins-Goodwin helped organize Southland Paper.

The Louis Calder Foundation donated liberally to such worthy causes in Lufkin as Memorial Hospital, Kurth Memorial Library and other public service institutions.

The First Presbyterian Church was remembered when Church Street was named.

A brick kiln which furnished the material for the first brick store, built by dry goods and hardware merchant W. H. Bonner, provided the name for Kiln Street.

The first street in Lufkin was later officially named First Street.

Six streets running parallel on the east were named Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Streets.

Among the large number of streets named for trees are Persimmon, Pine, Oak, Maple, Magnolia, Elm, Walnut, Grove and Hemlock.

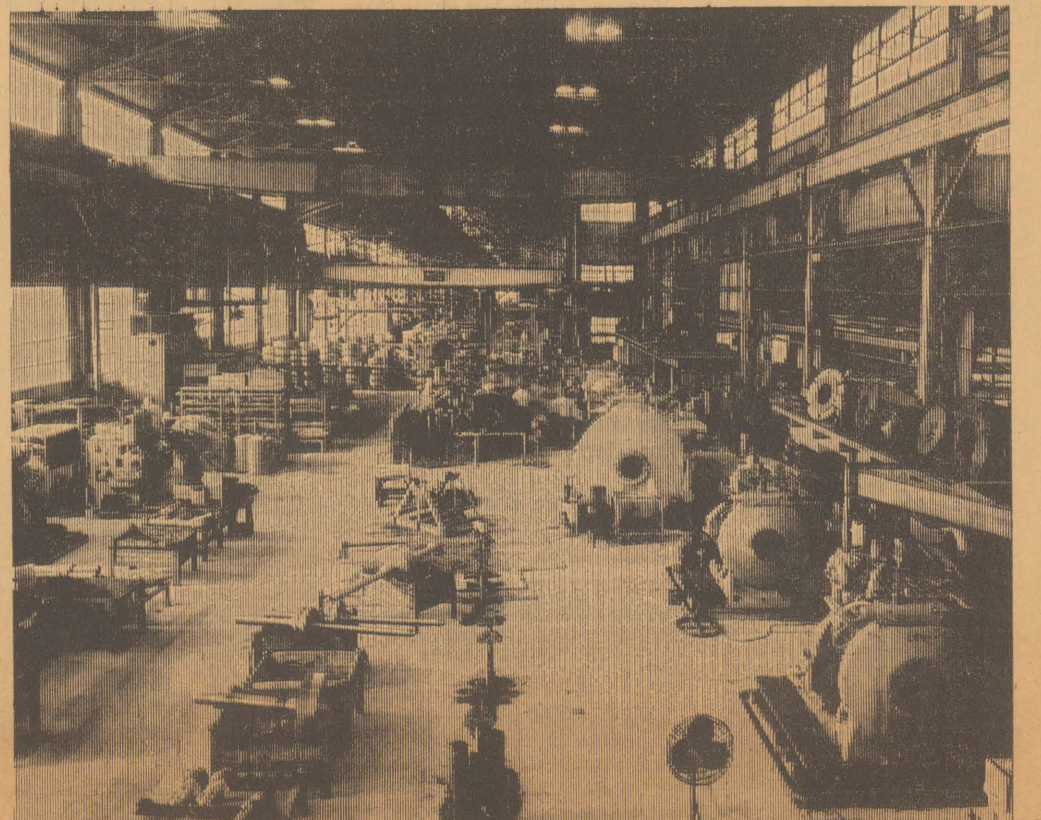
Two Lufkin Streets — Texas and California — are named for states.

Among the many children whose parents remembered them by naming streets for them were Alton, Fred and Peyton, named for A. P. Johnson's sons; Aileen and Jack Streets, named for the daughter and son of Judge E. B. Robb; Marguerite and Tobey Streets, named for the children of R. J. Shearer.

Jodie Street was named for the daughter of W. C. Denman, an early settler. Denman Avenue was also named for the family.

Other streets bearing first names are Paul, named for Paul Abney, and Ruel for Ruel Kinney.

Dave, Edith, Elsie, James, Marjorie and Mickey Streets bear first names of anonymous early settlers.



LUFKIN Industries, Inc. manufacturing shops have been expanded through the years until it is considered one of the most modern and best equipped shops south of Chicago.



# Pineywoods Sports Teams Have Colorful Histories

An historic look at the Angeline County sports picture reveals that Pineywoods teams have enjoyed a colorful past in the various sports events of the schools.

Lufkin High School has had powerhouse teams in football, baseball and basketball and before consolidation, Lufkin Dunbar was busy bringing home state titles in football and track.

Other Angelina County School Districts, Huntington, Zavalla, Central, Redland and Hudson — have produced some top-notch teams in basketball or track.

Lufkin High School has been well represented in the state finals, but only once have the Panthers captured a state championship.

This ultimate goal was reached by the 1963 Lufkin baseball team under the direction of Coach Dick Gardemal.

Their championship team featured the likes of Rocky Thompson, Pete McKenzie, David Brevell, Butch Lowe, Bill Conrad, Roy Myers Jr., Tony Murphy and Marc Wichman.

That season, the Panthers captured district honors with an 8-1 record and then disposed of Richardson 8-4 and 3-2 in bi-district action.

In regional play, the Panthers dropped the opening game of the playoff by a 9-2 margin, but the Pack bounced back to win the next two games by 9-4 and 2-1 over Arlington Heights of Fort Worth at Teen-er Park.

Lufkin's playoff victories snapped a 25-game win streak by the Arlington Heights team.

Lufkin kept its steady pace in the state tournament as it blanked San Angelo 1-0 and then knocked off Bellaire by a 6-4 margin for the state championship and a 22-4 season record.

The Panthers advanced to the state tournament on four other occasions — in 1956, 1958, 1961 and 1962.

The Lufkin team got knocked out of the competition during the first game of the 1956 tournament, but finished in second place in 1958.

The 1958 team was coached by Guyle Akridge and featured such players as Tommy Fleming, David Skinner, Bobby Reynolds, Jim Childers and Paul Luna.

Lufkin had its problems earning the trip to the state tournament as it lost the first bi-district playoff game to Thomas Jefferson by a 3-1 count.

The Panthers fought back, however, and won the next two playoff games by 7-3 and 3-2 to advance to the state tournament.

In the first game of the state tournament, Lufkin fell behind Houston Lamar by an 8-0 count, but the Panthers fought back to eventually win the contest by a slim 9-8 margin. The Panthers then lost to Austin, 6-4, in the finals.

In 1961 and 1962, Lufkin won third place in the state tournaments in Austin.

The Panthers have advanced to the state basketball tournament on five different occasions, but the Pack has never been able to capture the top prize.

In 1942, Lufkin had already given up hope of winning the district championship, but Livingston lost two late-season games to throw the loop into a tie.

Livingston had whipped the Panthers four times during the regular season and then made it five in the first playoff game for the district championship.

Lufkin ran away with the second game by a 51-34 margin and then the Panthers captured the league championship by 30-29 on a last second free throw by "Cotton" McKinney.

Lufkin's bi-district foe was Kilgore and the Pack turned for it in the district playoffs. Kilgore won the opening playoff contest 36-34 but the Panthers were victorious in the second game, 46-32.

The third bi-district playoff game was another thriller and Lufkin won after an overtime period, 42-38. In that game, Lufkin trailed by six points in the fourth period with only two minutes left in the game, but the pack surged to tie the score and make the overtime period necessary.

Lufkin kept the ball rolling in state tournament action, edging by Childress, winner of 14 straight previous games, 50-45, and Denton, 54-19. Jeff Davis of Houston put the skids on the Panthers in the finals by a 55-35 count.

Dave Cook and Tommy Hudson were selected to the all-tournament team from Lufkin at the tournament. The Lufkin team also sported the likes of Frank McKinney, John Steele, Lynn Hill, Less Taylor, Morrelle Hicks, Pay Hayes, Billy Lee Thompson and Due. Abe

Missing from that team was Frank "Jitter" McKinney, an all-state quarterback in 1942, who was ruled ineligible to participate in 1943.

Four times — in 1944, 1946, 1954 and 1962 — Lufkin advanced to the state semifinals.

Myers' 1944 Panthers lost to Port Arthur 27-19 in the semis after beating Marshall 19-13 in bi-district and Waco 33-6 in the quarterfinals. Lufkin posted an 11-2 mark that season.

San Antonio Jefferson stopped Lufkin in the 1946 semifinal game by a 13-0 margin. Prejean's Panthers whipped Tyler 33-7 in bi-district and Waco 35-6 in the quarterfinals before falling to the San Antonio team.

Coach Bill Sheffield's 1954 team posted an 11-0-1 record, losing on penetrations to Breckenridge in the semifinals after the two teams had fought to a 14-14 tie at Waco.

Lufkin Dunbar has state football titles to its credit in 1964, 1966 and 1967 in the Prairie

View Interscholastic League and was state finalist in its two years in the University Interscholastic League.

The Lufkin Dunbar teams earned these honors under the direction of Elmer Redd, who has just completed his first season at the University of Houston as an assistant coach.

The Tigers won the 1964 state crown by beating Marlin 20-7 in the finals. Dunbar also whipped Elmore of Houston 12-8 in bi-district.

In 1966, Dunbar beat Wichita Falls 14-7 for the state crown after edging Huntsville 19-10 in bi-district.

Dunbar won with ease the title in 1967 with a convincing victory over Texarkana by a 44-24 margin. This win came after the Tigers had knocked off Carthage, 26-17.

In 1968, Lufkin Dunbar played its first of two years in the UIL and the Tigers didn't do

too badly. They extended their win streak to 38 games before meeting powerful Daingerfield in the mud at Nacogdoches for the state finals.

Daingerfield won the Class AA title by a slim 7-6 margin in the "mud bowl" at Nacogdoches.

That year, eight Lufkin Dunbar players were recognized on the Class AA all-state team and the team was also honored as the "Football Team of the Year" by a committee of East Texas sports writers and East Texas Football Magazine staff writers.

Dunbar, in its last year of football competition before integration, advanced to the state finals in 1969, but bowed to Klein on first downs. The 69-60 at Palestine in bi-district game was deadlocked at 23-all and both teams were tied four-all on penetrations. The out-come was finally decided as Klein had a 17-13 edge on first

downs. But Dunbar's state honors have not only come on the gridiron. The Tiger tracksters have won state track championships in 1964 and 1967. In 1968, Dunbar finished in second place at the state meet.

Huntington has had three state basketball championships to its credit, with those honors coming in 1959, 1960 and 1962.

The first championship title, which came in 1959, with Jack Whitton as head coach and players such as Hayden Russell, Frank Williams, Byron Smith, Newton Terry and Charlie Burgess.

That team knocked off Madisonville, 48-36 and 64-45, for district honors and then beat Martineau 60-40 in bi-district action.

At the College Station-based regional tournament, the Red Devils beat Troup 79-54 and Thorndale 60-45.

After winning District 63-B honors, the Red Devils dumped Lovelady 48-41 in bi-district before eliminating Alba Golden 70-53, Carlisle 79-48 and Cayuga 43-38 in the regional tourney.

In state tournament action, the Red Devils whipped Kyle 56-49, Snook 51-38 and Roxton 60-56 for their third covered state basketball crown and a season record of 35-10.

While Huntington was a powerhouse, Central boasted of its girls' basketball team which won the state title in 1956 and also participated in the 1959 and 1960 state tournaments.

Over that three year period, Central's girls compiled a 101-11 record.

Coach Leonard Lamb's Central team posted a record of 34-2 en route to the state championship in 1958.

They dumped Grapeland twice for district honors and then beat Fairfield 78-56 in bi-district and Joaquin 46-44 and West Orange 58-53 at regional.

At the state meet, Central whipped Sugarland 54-50 and then Sudan 58-57 for the coveted title.

Girls on the championship team were Janice Sifford, Barbara Young, Ann Redd, Betty Davis, Virginia Simms and Pat Tompison.

Central's boys produced a powerful basketball team in 1956 under the coaching leadership of J. G. Hopson. Hopson's team won the state Class A crown with players like H. C. Jacobs, Shorty Little, Frank Smith, Robert Free, Alfred Jarvis and Mac Morrison.

The team, which finished season play with a remarkable 46-4 mark, beat Big Sandy 64-60 in bi-district and then whipped Fannett 60-48, Hitchcock 74-62 and Dedias 61-44 to earn the trip to Austin for the state meet.

At Austin, the Bulldogs beat Gruver 59-56, defending champ Avoca 53-48 and Krum 74-63 for the state Class A crown.

Diboll has probably enjoyed its greatest success throughout the years in baseball, but in recent years has established the Lumberjacks as contenders in basketball and football.

The Lumberjacks have won four regional baseball titles — 1950, 1952, 1960 and 1967 with



THE 1928 BASKETBALL TEAM OF LUFKIN HIGH SCHOOL

## The Twenties: Sports Golden Era

By IRA BERKOW  
NEA Sports Editor

NEW YORK (NEA) — Outlined against a blue-gold October memory, Four Horsemen rode again. In dramatic lore they are known as Famine, Pestilence, Destruction and Death. These are only aliases. Their real names are Red Grange, Bobby Jones, Jack Dempsey and Nat Holman.

That, with apologies to Grantland Rice, summons up the so-called Golden Era of Sports, the 1920s. It was a time when legendary sports figures were manufactured right before your very eyes — as you read in your newspaper the dazzling, death-defying, derring-do feats of the day's athletic heroes. But a handful of these stars continue to live on, truly as legendary today as they were 50 years ago.

Were those athletes — those named above and the others, the Babe Ruths and Ty Cobbs and Johnny Weissmullers and Paavo Nurmis — were they better than those of today, and can there be another "Golden Era of Sport"? Grange, Jones, Dempsey, Holman and Casey Stengel, who has spent most of this century in major league baseball, discussed it recently.

"If I were playing today," said Grange, now retired and living in Florida, "I'd probably be so many great athletes today in all sports that it would be very hard to stand out. More people are playing today than ever before. The number of star athletes probably keeps pace with the growing population."

"Gale Sayers and O. J. Simpson are the greatest runners I've seen in football in the last 10 years. But you know, I've not seen any fighters today. I think he'd lick the whole bunch in one evening. But that's unusual. In baseball, for example, the Bob Gibsons and Denny McLains and Sandy Koufaxes were as good, I'd say, as the Walter Johnsons and Smoky Joe Woods."

"But in the '20s, well, the First World War was just over

and every one had been so tied down with rations and so forth, and now it was over and we all felt so good. Then sports became a sort of fanciful thing. It had a lot to do with the 'poets of the press box,' as my old coach at Illinois, Bob Zupke, used to call them. There was Grantland Rice and Damon Runyon, Ford Frick was writing sports then, and so was Westbrook Pegler. Terrific men who could build pictures. The mystery, the secrecy of what these stars were like made them great men in your mind."

"You thought or dreamed what these great athletes were like from those word pictures. Why, my idol was George Gipp of Notre Dame, and I never saw him play." But today, it's a common thing to see one of your present-day stars on television every week. Heroes are a dime a dozen today.

"I remember the funniest thing to happen to me. It was back in December of 1925. Senator McKinley of Illinois brought me to the White House to meet President Coolidge. He intro-

duced me 'Mr. President, this is Red Grange, who is with the Chicago Bears.' And the President said, 'Glad to meet you, young man. I always enjoyed animal acts.'"

Bobby Jones, the great golfer, is ill and was able to speak only briefly on the telephone from Atlanta:

"I remember in 1953 there was a luncheon for Ben Hogan. And I was there and got a lot of publicity. I went to Ben and said, 'Ben, I want you to understand that this is your party and I'm not trying to horn

in on it.' 'Oh, Bob,' he said, 'I wouldn't think that. My feeling is that if a man is capable of being a champion in one era, he'd be a champion in any era. I have that notion myself. And I think Red Grange was being overly modest when he said he'd be lost in the shuffle today.'"

"Athletes are pretty much the same today. Palmer and that bunch, as they were in the '20s. I think television has rather enhanced the glorification of public figures. Now, 10,000 people know these golfers — and I'm not counting on my fingers—

to one who knew me. 'All we had to publicize our fame was the newspapers. We didn't even have sound movies. It's always worked out in every era that a few players will stand out. Even though margins might not be great, they have just enough edge on the field to take it away.'"

"Yes, after one Masters, I told Jack Nicklaus, 'Jack, you play a game that I am totally unfamiliar with.' I laid on a compili-

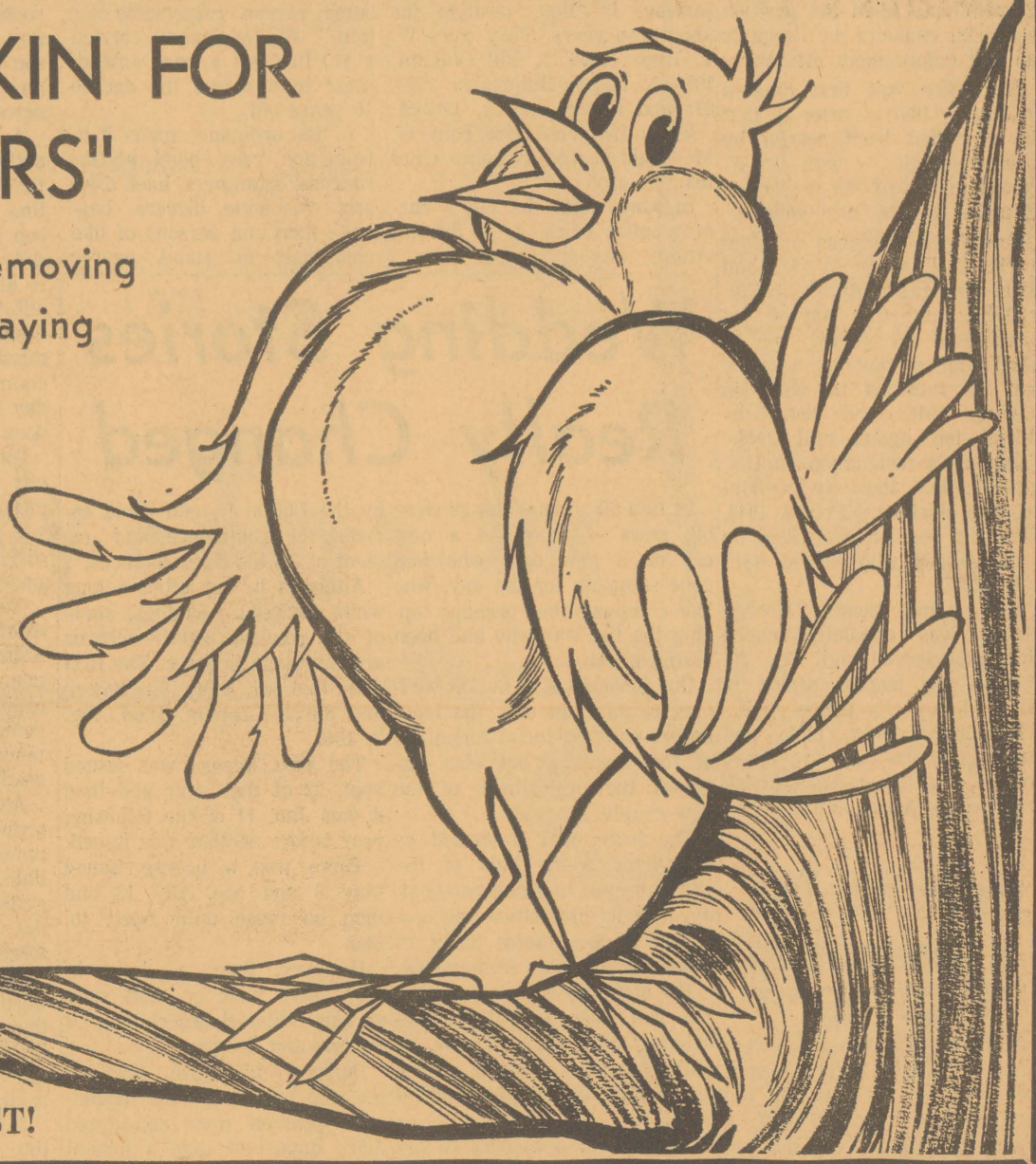
(See Sports, Page 7)

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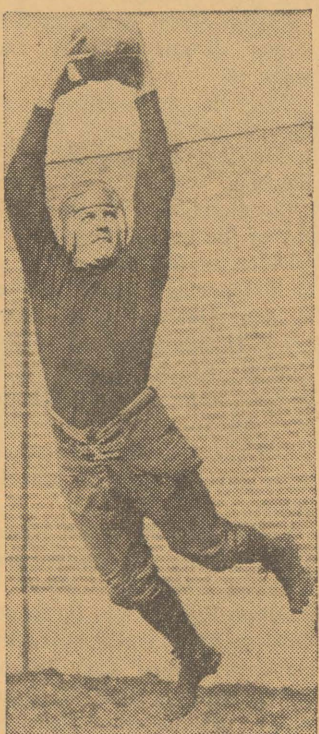
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Bobby Jones



Red Grange



Jack Dempsey



## Thomas Louis Latane' Temple Sr.

# He Built Industry That Built Diboll



T. L. L. TEMPLE SR.—1859-1935  
... founder of Diboll's Temple Industries

## Angelina's Free Press Came Into Being In '52

DIBOLL — The Angelina County Free Press had its beginning in Diboll in October, 1952. It is today the county's only weekly newspaper, published each Thursday with the shorter name, The Free Press.

Although Diboll was established in 1894, the town had no commercial newspaper until The Free Press came along in 1952.

It was established as a "husband and wife" newspaper operation by Paul and Beth Durham. Durham remains as the editor and vice president, although the newspaper itself was sold in 1960 to Temple Industries, Inc. It now operates as a separate, subsidiary corporation.

The Free Press has enjoyed its best growth since 1960. It

had no printing facilities until 1962, when equipment was purchased and The Free Press became one of the first full-size offset newspapers in the state.

Since that time the offset printing process has become so popular that it is now used by a majority of Texas weeklies and by many dailies.

Lending itself to excellent picture reproduction, the offset process has enabled The Free Press to win state and national attention for its black and white and color picture reproduction.

The newspaper has won numerous awards since 1960 for editorials, appearance, column and news writing, community service, news pictures and typography.

In all, the paper has won over 80 awards in these categories since 1960.

The Free Press began with no paid circulation in 1952. Today, the press run is 4,700 papers, and surveys indicate the newspaper is read each week by an estimated 10,000 Angelina County citizens.

Chief circulation areas are in Diboll, Lufkin, Huntington, Zavalla, Central and Hudson.

The Free Press in the mid-1950's purchased a small weekly serving Huntington, the Huntington Press, and has since tried to direct much of its space to Huntington as well as to its hometown of Diboll.

The newspaper still devotes much of its space to community happenings all over the county, particularly in the smaller rural areas.

The Free Press occupied its new plant three years ago. It houses a modern three-unit high speed web offset newspaper press, as well as complete commercial printing facilities.

The shop handles a large amount of "job" or commercial printing, circulars and other newspapers.

## Land O'Pines Dairy Marks Its 25th Year

This year, the Land O'Pines Dairy Products Company on Abney Avenue celebrates its 25th year of operation in Lufkin.

Begun in January of 1946, the company has expanded into several diversified fields of operation in Lufkin and Nacogdoches and in 1970, the company's annual sales figure topped the five million dollar mark.

One of the major operations of the company is the O Kay Food store chain. Land O' Pines supplies such stores in the Lufkin area and in Nacogdoches. Also part of Land O' Pines

is the La Cat Co. cattle operation in Nacogdoches County. The company there has registered Jersey milk cows.

Land O' Pines also maintains the Land O' Coin laundries in the area.

The central operation on Abney Avenue, managed by B. M. E. Smith employs approximately 136 persons and operates for 75 miles in all directions.

Looking back on recent achievements, Mr. Smith said that he is looking forward to continued growth for Land O' Pines and Angelina County.

### Sports---

(Continued from Page 6)

ment. You know how to do those things."

Nat Holman, star of the Original Celtics, the most famous basketball team of the '20s, now is president of the United States Committee for Sports for Israel and lives in New York.

"The records speak for themselves," Holman says. "There were top people moving through that Golden Era, can't escape that. Bill Tilden, Weissmuller, Earl Sande, Babe Ruth, Alice Marble. The future? Why not another Golden Era. The Mets were marvelous. The Knicks were wonderful."

"The boys playing basketball today are far superior shooters. And our team would run into trouble height-wise, but our ball-handling and dribbling, our

passing and defense was as good as any they've got today. We didn't have that one-handed shot — I sure wish I had learned it then.

"The image of heroes is probably more pronounced today. Only a few people saw Bobby Jones or Red Grange then. I used to say to my wife, 'Well, I suppose you think I never played basketball.' There aren't any movies of those games. Today, basketball is all over television.

"Of course the boys make a lot more money today, and the job opportunities for after playing are greater. We didn't make much money then, but oh, the vegetables that came off the balcony!"

When Thomas Louis Latane' Temple Sr. bought 7,000 acres of timberland in the East Texas Piney Woods more than 75 years ago, he laid the keystone that built one of the South's major diversified forest products companies — Temple Industries.

His recognition that sustained yield, company owned timberlands were a basic ingredient of future growth has seen Temple acquire more than 475,000 acres in 26 Texas counties, and diversify into real estate development, mortgage banking, and manufacture of a broad range of wood-based building materials by the parent company, its various divisions and subsidiaries. Totals of \$50,120,641 in sales and \$5,458,649 earnings set new records in 1969; 24 and 35 per cent above the previous year.

Born in 1859 in Essex County, Va., orphaned at age 11, T. L. L. Temple left his home state at 17 and took up farming in Little River County, Ark.

Although he rather quickly learned that farming would not be his chosen career, his exposure to land ownership and the resource wealth it could provide led him to practice conservation long before it was considered fashionable or even good economics.

At the time of his death in 1935, Temple's 278,000 acres of timberland were providing the raw material needs for two large pine and hardwood mills in Diboll and Pineland.

The 1930's saw the company consolidate its many operations, as well as streamline those facilities that would perform well within the mainstream of the business.

Prudent stewardship of the company's timberlands through these years, plus acquisition of additional lands now sees the company's holdings inventorying more than 2,000,000 board feet of standing timber.

Beginning in the 1960's, a massive modernization and expansion program moved into high gear, culminating in a \$25 million phase to be completed over the next 12 months.

At a time when many Southern mills were concentrating on board and dimension products, Temple engineers were actively pursuing manufacturing processes that would more efficiently utilize the tons of wood waste (slab, edgings, sawdust, bark) generated in basic lumber manufacturing.

Many of the processes used to utilize this material had their genesis in Europe, and Temple executives visited these operations to learn the techniques firsthand.

As President Arthur Temple said: "Each new project was long and carefully studied. Each had to survive on its own merits, as well as meet the basic criteria of economic feasibility and acceptance in the marketplace."

Particularly, each product had to support its raw material requirements from the growth generated from our own lands and outside purchases.

"Moving into the area of new products such as fiberboard, particleboard and plywood would not have been possible without the timber inventory available to us at that time," according to Temple.

The success of Temple in moving into unproven products area, such as the three identified above, is attributable to a basic business concept of the company; do the research, move in a deliberate manner toward the goal you set, and be ready to take fullest advantage of your low-cost of production in the marketplace.

"If we have one unfair advantage over our competitors, it is that we are a low-cost producer," says Temple. "By processing new products, increasing our utilization, and intensify our timber management, we have kept ahead of our competition."

Temple uses the plywood experience as an example. The company in a joint venture constructed the first Southern pine plywood mill — on stream in 1964. Initial research in manufacturing construction grade plywood from Southern pine was begun by Temple in the 1950's. It was apparent that conventional West Coast manufacturing handling techniques and glues were not adaptable.

Southern pine logs were shipped over 3,000 miles to the interior of British Columbia to a mill that used roughly the found in Texas forests. This mill also used a steam vat system to heat the logs before they were converted to veneer thickness on the rotary lathe — another necessary procedure to efficiently peel Southern pine logs.

Next, conferences and research with leading glue manufacturers to develop a bonding agent that would perform to commercial standards. The chemical properties of glues then in use were not compatible with the high resin content of Southern pine.

Complementing the basic engineering and lab testing at this time was the work being done in the field to insure Southern pine plywood a competitive place in the marketplace.

"Our entry in plywood closely paralleled our entry into fiberboard and particleboard," according to Temple, "in that we mastered the total team effort necessary to pull it all together."

Pioneering the manufacture of fiberboard and particleboard in the South has seen Temple increase the productive capacity of these two divisions this year. Fiberboard will increase to 360,000 square feet and broaden its product line to include ceiling board and medium density overlay siding.

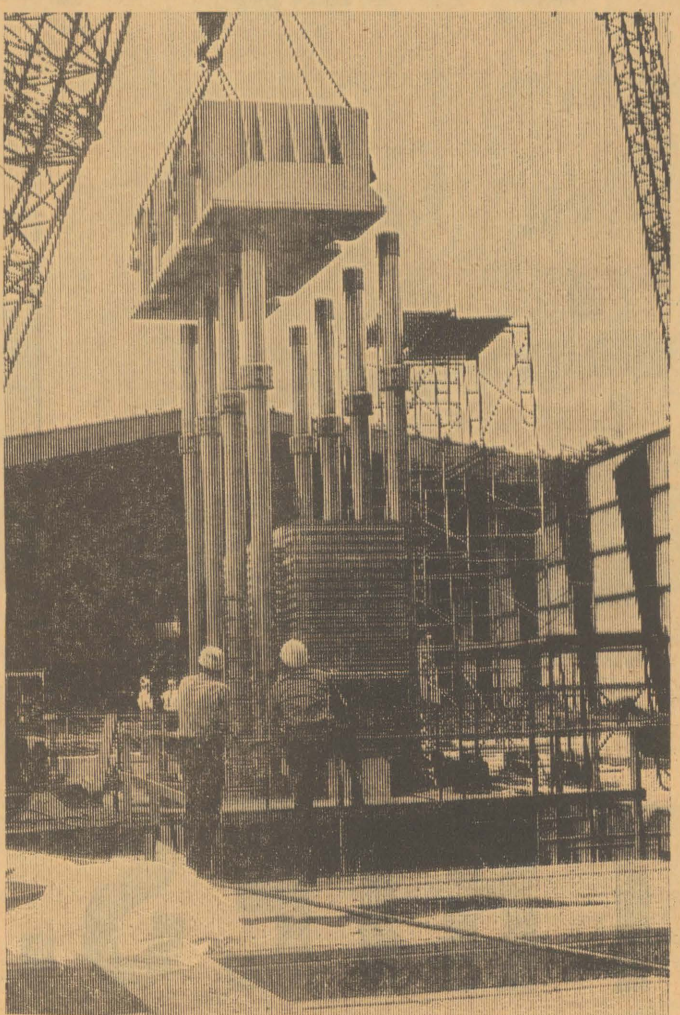
The new particleboard plant will increase capacity ten times to 150,000,000 square feet, with the new facility providing basic commodity items for the mobile home industry, complementing the present facilities custom-order capability.

"Our entry into by-product manufacture has not only created greater profitability from each tree we harvest," said Temple, "it has also meant converting nearly 300,000 tons of waste material that formerly generated steam or went up the stacks as smoke."

Temple is fond of emphasizing that his industry, rather than a despoiler of the environment is one of the few industries utilizing a true renewable resource, and one that has a very real interest in protecting and managing our forest resources for their maximum use.

"And when I say use, I mean not only for the amount of wood fiber each acre will grow each year, but also the other natural and human values our timber lands brings us."

Temple lands have been open



LATEST AUTOMATED press weighing 1,400,000 pounds is lowered into place at Particleboard Plant. Capacity will be 95,000,000 sq. ft. per year.

to the public for many years, and many thousands of acres are now classified as having a higher value as recreation areas than as timber growing sites.

The construction of the three huge man-made lakes (Sam Rayburn, Toledo Bend and Livingston) have altered the basic land management plan to a considerable degree in recent years.

Some 60,000 acres of company owned lands have been sold to Temple subsidiaries for development as lake front lots or vacation homesites. It is probable that as population growth encroaches on other Temple holdings, that additional acreages will be re-classified to reflect their higher value.

Temple diversification over the years has taken many forms. The company now op-

erates a gypsum wallboard subsidiary, a furniture division, a mobile home plant and a wooden box division.

It holds 99 per cent interest in a mortgage banking facility in Austin, and owns income producing properties in several major Texas cities.

The company's philosophy has long been to exploit those areas where it has a distinct cost or market advantage, and explore those outside the field of forest products where profitability might lie.

"We concentrate on doing those things we know how to do best," says Temple, "but we are wide awake to all opportunities, wherever they might lie."

The decade of the 70's will be both exciting and challenging to Temple management.

One of the greatest strengths today is the unfair advantage it enjoys over its Western competitors.

Temple defines this as "unfair advantages."

"We are in the enviable position of sitting right in the middle of one of the major market areas of the country — the fast growing Southwest. I can't help but be enthusiastic about the future."

"But perhaps the greatest single 'unfair advantage' we have is our management team. They're young, aggressive guys who enjoy taking on any challenge. A cadre of practical dreamers who double in brass and provide the motivation necessary to generate a total team effort. A lot of our projects have been brought to profitable fruition after being de-

ridged by competitors as being visionary or impractical, or both.

"Being first in a field has it obvious advantages. That is why the 70's will be such an exciting time in our business. "Just imagine the challenge of providing the products needed to build more houses per year over the next ten years than we ever have in our history."

Temple is proud of its track records, and confident of its future.

"Our 77 years in Texas have been rewarding, but most of all, it gives all of us a sense of real satisfaction to know that T. L. L. Temple's dream, when he stepped that coach in Angelina County so many years ago, was to be realized far beyond his greatest expectations."



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## FDR Pearl Was Found

THE LUFKIN DAILY NEWS  
January 5, 1938

A pearl in the shape of President Roosevelt's head was found by J. M. Smelley, owner of the Smelley Beauty Shop, in an oyster he was eating the other day, and he doesn't know what to make of it.

"I don't know whether it's a warning to vote for Roosevelt if he runs again or against him," Smelley said. "Or, it might mean the President's a 'pearl.'"

The pearl is a perfect profile of President Roosevelt and is easily recognized as such. Smelley said he has shown it to numbers of people, and they all say it is the image of the President.

It is about the size of a dime and the protruding forehead and double chin of Roosevelt are both evident at a glance.



# Impact Of Southland Paper Great Influence On County

Southland Paper has been a part of Angelina County's history for only 31 of its 125 years, but its impact on the county has made up for the difference. The county, and the rest of East Texas, began to feel Southland's presence as an industrial pacesetter and community builder on Jan. 17, 1940, when the company's Lufkin mill turned out the South's first roll of commercial newsprint in a milestone that made manufacturing history.

With that roll, Southland became an integral part of East Texas, as familiar as the verdant pines that cover its landscape.

Southland not only became a new industry for the Lufkin area, but created a new use for an abundant raw material, marked the beginning of a new era in the South's paper industry, and gave the nation's newspapers a new source of newsprint.

It was the kind of achievement that could have made a company's reputation for decades.

But Southland's people, keenly aware of the potential of an expanding paper company, have never let the company rest on its history.

At every opportunity, they've modernized and expanded the Lufkin mill to keep pace with modern paper manufacturing standards.

As a result, the company built facilities to produce its own chemical wood pulp and became a completely integrated manufacturing operation.

A second newsprint machine was added in 1947, a third in 1956, and a fourth in 1958. The mill also began making brown kraft paper to be shipped to customers for use in making grocery bags and other items. Specialty newsprint grades also were added to the production line to meet the needs of publishers in the South and Southwest. And, in 1967, the company completed a new pulp and paper mill near Houston in Harris County.

Even today, Southland is ringing with the sounds of new progress.

The last 12 months have seen these improvements:

- Completion of a new \$1 million chip handling and storage system — only the second of its type built in the nation. The system has given the mill greater versatility in chipping and storing some of the wood that is being received as logs.
- Completion of a new \$145,000 addition to the company's headquarters building to house personnel for its expanded woodlands and wood procurement departments.
- Completion of a new \$300,000 effluent-carrying system to better serve the mill's streamlined waste-water treatment system. The pipeline system, one of the largest ever installed in Lufkin, replaced an existing system.
- Completion of a new \$86,000 woodyard complex at Rusk in Cherokee County.
- Acquisition of 85,000 acres of new timberland in East Texas, bringing the company's total acreage to about 500,000 acres.
- Completion of a new \$47,000 equipment maintenance station for the company's woodland division eight miles west of Lufkin on Texas Hwy. 103. These improvements came fast on the heels of an earlier multimillion dollar improvement program that saw additions made to three of the mill's four paper machines, replacement of two digesters, installation of a turbine recovery system, completion of a new system for recirculating wood rejects to the digesters, completion of a new personnel building and remodeling of the mill services building, and completion of electrical and instrumentation improvements throughout the mill.
- The mill also received a new gas turbine generator, two new cooling towers, and an electrostatic precipitator that was installed to improve the quality of smoke and air leaving the mill's stack.
- The precipitator, rated as 98 per cent effective, has almost eliminated the plume of smoke that had become a Southland landmark since the 1940's.

Elsewhere, the company's technical staffs, as well as researchers working in 20 centers financed in part by Southland contributions, continued their search for better methods to treat the mill's waste-water.

Southland installed a new \$2.5 million plant to treat its waste-water in 1967, and has constantly sought new ways to increase the plant's effectiveness.

As Southland enters 1971, plans are being finalized for construction of a new \$1.4 million "flash dry" system that will enable the Lufkin mill to dewater, dry, and compress wood pulp into bales. These bales will be marketed to other U.S. paper manufacturers who lack pulping facilities.

The system, the first ever built in Texas, is scheduled for completion in August.

Southland's growth and progress hasn't been limited to (See Southland, Page 4)



NEW BUILDING HOUSES SOUTHLAND'S FOREST OPERATIONS  
... addition to company's headquarters building

## There's History In Those Epitaphs

The shaft of stone rises from near the Texas-Louisiana border, say 10 others died. Many claim soned by the jilted suitor of is told in Williams Cemetery the forest floor a few miles der. the death count reached 40. the bride. Another story says atop a shady knoll overlooking from the Trinity River, indistinguishable except for its size. Beneath seven stone markers East Hamilton residents have the deaths resulted from a land rest the victims of a poisoned handed down the legend that feud between two families. and the name chiseled on its wedding supper in 1847. Some the wedding guests were poi- A touching story of kindness.

It's the tomb of George T. Wood, Texas' second governor. Wood, who frequently rode to Austin on a mule he called "Old Pantalette," died in 1858 and his wife had his body carted to a small family plot near Point Blank, in San Jacinto County, for burial. His tombstone, hauled there by ox wagon, carries a simple epitaph: "Here lies a just man."

Unusual cemeteries such as this — sometimes forgotten and choked with weeds — are being discovered by the practitioners of a new hobby, "graving."

Increasing numbers of men and women are finding vignettes of history hidden in East Texas' little-known burial grounds, many of them no longer used.

Some "gravers" collect and catalogue visits to the tombs of revolutionary or Confederate soldiers, local heroes, or little-known historical figures.

Others, interested only in their ancestors, are finding generations telescoped in one family plot.

In some counties, groups of gravers have formed committees to search out and catalogue the graves in each cemetery. As a result, new white marble headstones have sprouted in hundreds of older cemeteries, placed there under a statewide historical program of recognizing the graves of Confederate soldiers.

There is poignancy, as well as history, in the old graveyards.

At Lufkin, a faithful old horse named Ollie lies buried at Glendale Cemetery. Ollie was the pet of C. N. Humason, a pioneer mayor and fire chief. During her 44 years, she pulled funeral carriages, answered fire alarms, and was hitched up to Lufkin's first ice wagon in 1896.

A Humason family friend described Ollie's last days:

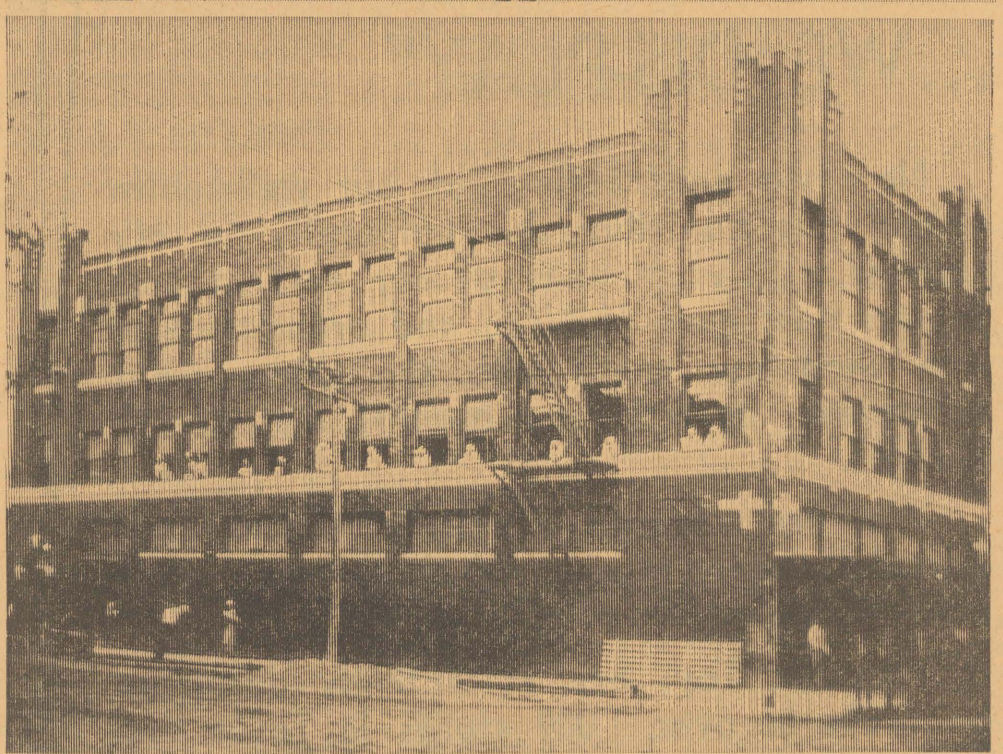
"She was a faithful old mare and member of the family. During her last six months, she was tenderly fed and watered by the mistress. Finally, the family physician was called in to give her chloroform. She was wrapped in heavy duck tarpaulin and laid to rest at Glendale Cemetery."

A marker to Ollie's faithfulness stands in the Humason family plot.

The story of a family tragedy of the 1890's is written in the epitaphs of an elegantly carved tombstone in old Bodan Cemetery near Pollok in Angelina County.

In separate graves on three sides of the monument lie the remains of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Scott and Mrs. M. E. Chaney, all from a single family. They died of pneumonia on the same day, Feb. 5, 1899. Descendants remember that the weather was so cold on the day of the triple funeral that a bonfire was built over the gravesites to thaw out the frozen earth.

Another tragedy is told in remote East Hamilton Cemetery



PIONEER PHOTOGRAPHERS captured their early-day pictures of Lufkin. At top is the Angelina Hotel before an addition was constructed. The center photo shows the downtown building at the corner of First and Shepherd, appearing much as it does today. The bottom picture is of Lufkin's depot, the only one of the three buildings which no longer stands.

There, among the monuments to Panola County's early leaders, stands a little wooden marker covered by a white shed. They cover the grave of Sarah Jane Northcutt, a wagon train traveler who died among strangers at Fair Play in 1855.

Down through the years, Fair Play's residents have carefully tended to the grave as if it belonged to one of their own kin. The shed had many roofs and the little wooden marker, bearing only Sarah Jane's name and the year of her death, has been repainted over and over.

At Chester, in Tyler County, a granite shaft above a pioneer family's burial plot in Mt. Hope Cemetery has born the nickname, "the history book monument," for more than 20 years because of its historical completeness.

Chiseled into the monument are 218 words, 15 historical dates and the names of 13 individuals. Put together, they tell the story of pioneer farmer James Barnes' family, founders of Mt. Hope Methodist Church and Cemetery.

Barnes' history is chiseled into one side, his wife's story is found on another side, the life of a daughter, Lucinda, is recorded on the third side, and the names of the Barnes' other nine children are found on the fourth side. The monument was erected in 1939 by Barnes' great-grandson, Malcolm Barnes.

Near Alto, in Cherokee County, gravers were responsible for the restoration of the graveside of Mrs. Helena Kimble Dill Nelson, first English-speaking woman to give birth to a child in Texas.

The lonely grave, found under a single scraggly cedar tree a few miles east of Alto, had been forgotten until graveyard searchers found it and turned the site into a historical shrine.

Mrs. Nelson was the wife of the first alcalde (mayor) of nearby Nacogdoches and owner of a vast estate that once covered all the land between the Angelina and Neches rivers.

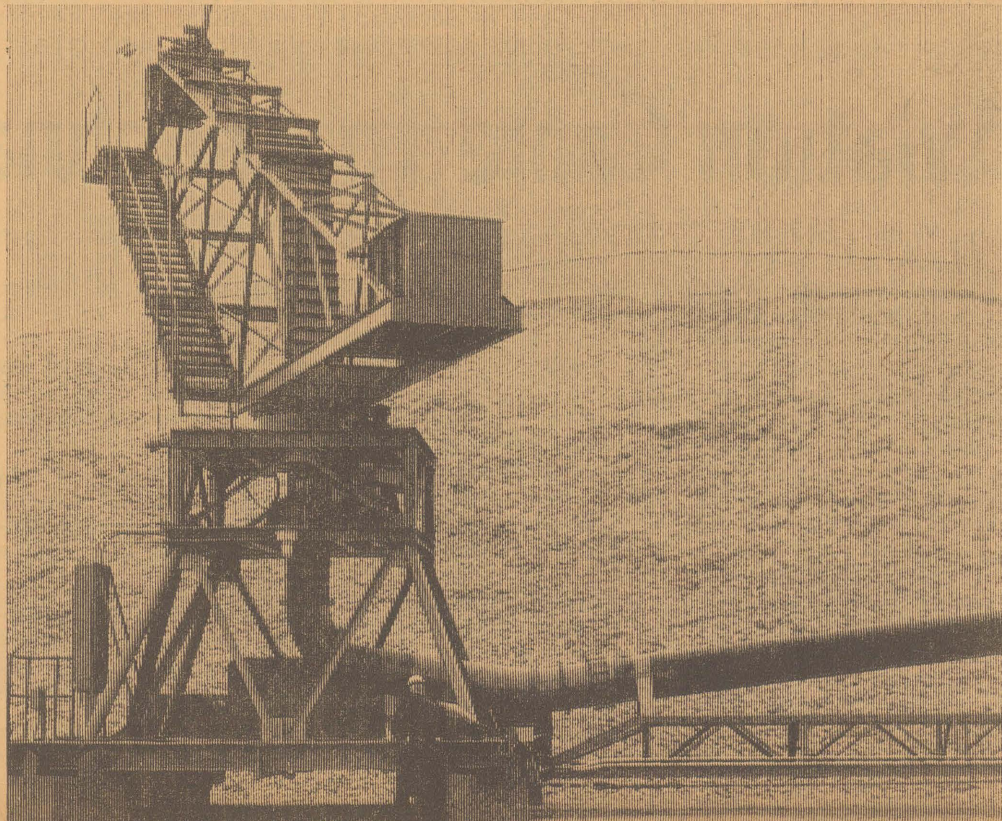
Another isolated gravesite — that of the Rev. Richard Menefee — lies in the outfield of a high school baseball field at Chireno in Nacogdoches.

Menefee, minister of the First Methodist Church of Chireno, died in 1893 and his congregation buried his body near the church.

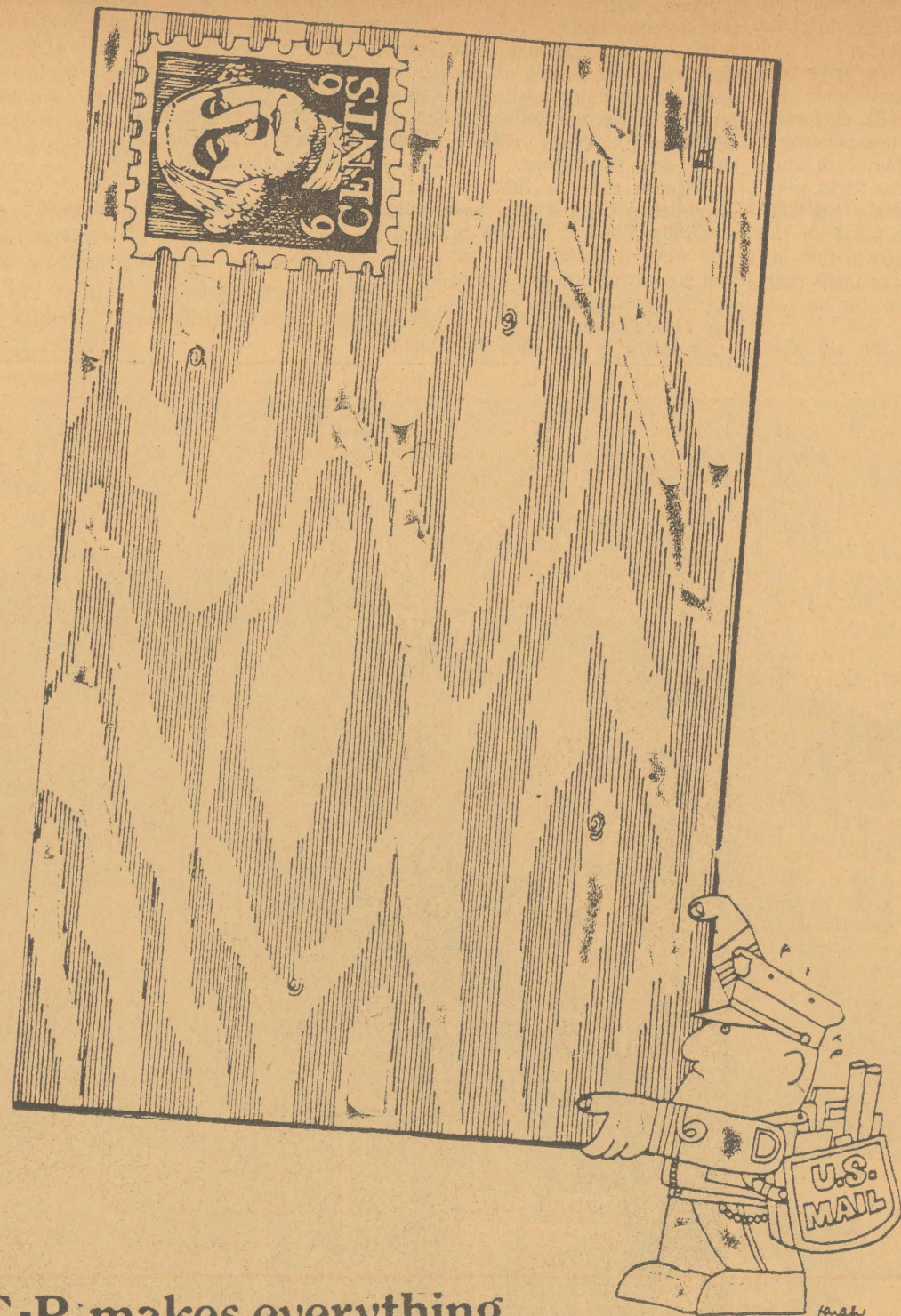
Twenty-six years later, when the church burned, its elders selected a new building site, leaving behind Menefee's grave. Chireno's school took over the old church property and the fenced-in grave soon became part of the schoolgrounds.

May 4, 1947

Rossini's "Stabat Mater" will be sung by the 70-voice Lufkin Massed Chorus on Sunday afternoon, ushering in the six-day observance of Music Week. Frederick Baumgartner, professor of music, Stephen F. Austin College, Nacogdoches, is director.



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