NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

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**United States Department of the Interior**
National Park Service
**National Register of Historic Places Registration Form**

## 1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Pittsburg Commercial Historic District
Other name/site number:
Name of related multiple property listing: NA

## 2. Location

Street & number: Commercial district located along Marshall, Quitman, Jefferson, Church, and College Streets, roughly from Cypress Street to North Street
City or town: Pittsburg State: Texas County: Camp
Not for publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☑ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☑ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following levels of significance:
☐ national ☐ statewide ☑ local

Applicable National Register Criteria: ☑ A ☐ B ☑ C ☐ D

State Historic Preservation Officer
**Signature of certifying official / Title** **Date**

Texas Historical Commission
**State or Federal agency / bureau or Tribal Government**

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria.

**Signature of commenting or other official** **Date**

**State or Federal agency / bureau or Tribal Government**

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

___ entered in the National Register
___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ determined not eligible for the National Register.
___ removed from the National Register
___ other, explain: _____

**Signature of the Keeper** **Date of Action**

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## 5. Classification

### Ownership of Property

| | |
|---|---|
| X | Private |
| X | Public - Local |
| X | Public - State |
| | Public - Federal |

### Category of Property

| | |
|---|---|
| | building(s) |
| X | district |
| | site |
| | structure |
| | object |

### Number of Resources within Property

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|---|---|---|
| 66 | 21 | buildings |
| 1 | 0 | sites |
| 0 | 0 | structures |
| 0 | 0 | objects |
| 67 | 21 | total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

## 6. Function or Use

**Historic Functions:**

Domestic: single dwelling, multiple dwelling, hotel
Commerce: professional, financial institution, specialty store, department store, restaurant, warehouse
Social: meeting hall
Government: fire station, police station, courthouse, post office, city hall, correctional facility
Educational: library
Religious: church, residence, school
Culture: theater, auditorium, music facility
Agriculture: processing, crop storage, barn
Industry: manufacturing facility, energy facility, communications facility, storage
Health: hospital, sanitarium, office
Transportation: depot
Vacant

**Current Functions:**

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Commerce: business, professional, specialty store, department store, restaurant, warehouse
Social: meeting hall
Government: courthouse, city hall, correctional facility
Educational: school
Religious: church, residence, school
Culture: museum
Industry: communications facility, storage
Health: clinic, office
Vacant

## 7. Description

**Architectural Classification:**

OTHER: 1-part commercial block, 2-part commercial block
REVIVAL: Classical
VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
AMERICAN: Prairie, commercial style
MODERN: International
MIXED

**Principal Exterior Materials:** Brick, hollow clay tile, cast iron, stucco, metal, wood

**Narrative Description** (see continuation sheets 7-7 through 7-20)

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| X | A | Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. |
| | B | Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. |
| X | C | Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. |
| | D | Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. |

**Criteria Considerations:** N/A

**Areas of Significance:** Architecture, Community Planning and Development, Commerce

**Period of Significance:** 1862-1963

**Significant Dates:**

**Significant Person** (only if criterion b is marked):

**Cultural Affiliation** (only if criterion d is marked):

**Architect/Builder:** James E. Flanders, Smith & Prager, Shirley Simons & Sons

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (see continuation sheets 8-21 through 8-32)

## 9. Major Bibliographic References

**Bibliography** (see continuation sheets 9-33 through 9-34)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS)**:
- _ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- _ previously listed in the National Register
- _ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- _ designated a National Historic Landmark
- _ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- _ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

**Primary location of additional data:**
- x State historic preservation office (*Texas Historical Commission, Austin*)
- _ Other state agency
- _ Federal agency
- x Local government (*Camp County Courthouse, Pittsburg, TX*)
- _ University
- x Other -- Specify Repository: *(Northeast Texas Rural Heritage Museum, Pittsburg, TX)*

**Historic Resources Survey Number** (if assigned): NA

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## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property:** approximately 32 acres

**Coordinates**

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: N/A

1. Latitude: 32.997140 Longitude: -94.970430
2. Latitude: 32.995898 Longitude: -94.964557
3. Latitude: 32.993569 Longitude: -94.967017
4. Latitude: 32.994707 Longitude: -94.970593

**Verbal Boundary Description:** See continuation page 10-35

**Boundary Justification:** See continuation page 10-36

## 11. Form Prepared By

Name/title: Leslie Wolfenden and Carlyn Hammons, THC staff (based on survey and historic context prepared by the Camp County Historical Commission and the Pittsburg Main Street Program)
Organization: Texas Historical Commission
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Date: November 2012

## Additional Documentation

**Maps** (see continuation sheet Map-37 through Map-38)

**Additional items** (see continuation sheets Figure-39 through Figure-54)

SBR DRAFT

## Photographs

Name of Property: Pittsburg Commercial Historic District
City or Vicinity: Pittsburg
County, State: Camp County, Texas
Photographer: THC Staff
Date Photographed: May 23, 2012

**For purposes of review, photographs of selected properties are printed at the end of this nomination, beginning on page 41. High-quality photographic prints will accompany the nomination to the National Park Service.**

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
**Estimated Burden Statement**: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

SBR DRAFT

## Narrative Description

The Pittsburg Commercial Historic District contains a high concentration of properties that reflect the economic, commercial, and architectural development of the community. The concentration of commercial buildings is along Jefferson/Quitman Street, representing the late nineteenth and early twentieth century economic development of the city. A variety of styles of architecture are found in the district, many dating to the 1890s and early 1900s, and the majority of the properties are one-part and two-part commercial buildings constructed of brick with commercial storefronts composed of cast iron, brick, wood, and glass. Modern (postwar) development has minimally encroached into the district; as the majority of the properties serve a commercial function, they have undergone storefront alterations over the years to reflect the changing nature of retail business. The district is composed of 88 properties (87 buildings and 1 site) of which 67 are contributing and 21 are non-contributing. The Pittsburg Commercial Historic District retains sufficient integrity for listing under Criterion A in the areas of Commerce, and Community Planning and Development, and Criterion C in the area of Architecture, at the local level of significance.

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## General Overview of Historic District

The Pittsburg Commercial Historic District is located primarily along Marshall Street, Quitman Street, Jefferson Street, and Church Street, roughly from Cypress Street to North Street. Pittsburg has an unusual physical layout. Although it is the county seat, it was not designated as such until several decades after the town was platted and developed. As a result, it is not laid out in any of the common courthouse square configurations. Additionally, it is not laid out in a grid system at all, leaving it devoid of traditional city blocks and resulting in irregular spatial layouts and patterns. Another unusual feature is that the point at which the two main roads in the commercial district intersect is also where the names of the streets change. The names of the streets reflect the names of the cities to which they once led. So, the street that leads north from the main intersection is Mt. Pleasant Street, while the street leading to the south is Rusk Street. The street leading east is called Jefferson Street, while Quitman Street leads west. The core of historic commercial district lines Jefferson/Quitman Street. As Quitman Street heads west, toward the railroad tracks, it angles approximately 45 degrees to the northwest, creating a “crook” in the road. The reasoning for this is unclear, but local tradition holds that the road was simply routed around a large tree that once stood there. The building pattern and setback follow the crook.

The highest concentration of historic properties is along Jefferson/Quitman Street; one-part and two-part commercial block buildings uniformly line the sidewalks. Small groupings of one- and two-part commercial blocks are also located along Marshall Street and Rusk Street. These buildings form the core of the historic district. Stand-alone buildings representing transportation, industrial, and civic functions outline the district at its periphery. The historic fire station, post office, and county courthouse anchor the district on the east end, while industrial and rail-related resources anchor the west end of the district. There are a handful of vacant lots located at the Quitman Street crook, but they do not interrupt the rhythm of the district. A scattering of surface parking lots also exist along Marshall Street. Otherwise, a high density of buildings is maintained along the main roadways and conveys the appearance, feeling, and setting of typical main thoroughfares in Texas.

SBR DRAFT

Atypical, however, is the fact that the buildings that face Jefferson/Quitman Street do not back up to a service alley. Instead of alleys, one finds secondary streets[1] (Church Street to the north and Marshall Street to the south). The "backs" of the Jefferson/Quitman buildings are not as elaborate or as well-developed as the fronts. However, they do feature some of the same detailing as the fronts and some apparently incorporated storefronts. The backs of the buildings share a uniform build-out line along the sidewalks on both Marshall and Church streets. As the streets developed, the front side of the buildings received more attention than the back entrances. Further, as the streets were developed, Jefferson/Quitman Street received more attention and upgrades than did Marshall and Church streets. This development pattern is rare in Texas. A typical main thoroughfare has storefronts lined up along the main road with an alley behind separating the front buildings from the next block of buildings, which also back up to the same alley. The alleys are insignificant lanes, typically around twenty feet or less in width, where deliveries are made and the trash is collected. In Pittsburg, the storefronts line up along Jefferson/Quitman Street with secondary streets of Marshall and Church (instead of an alley) behind the front buildings. Instead of having the next blocks back up to these secondary streets, the fronts of the next blocks face the secondary street. While the reasoning for this development pattern is unknown, it did provide merchants with a convenient tool for enforcing segregation patterns. Throughout the segregated era of Pittsburg, whites used the entrances along Jefferson and Quitman streets, while blacks used the entrances along Church and Marshall streets to access the very same businesses.

Most of the commercial buildings in the district date between 1880 and 1965, with the majority dating to the early twentieth century. Both one-part and two-part commercial blocks are well represented in the district, and brick is the primary building material. Canopies are common on both the front and rear facades. Though it is not always evident if the historic materials have been replaced, most canopies appear to represent their original configuration and placement. The most common alterations to buildings within the historic district are modernized storefronts in which frame plate glass windows and aluminum frame plate glass doors replaced the original wood-frame entryways and display windows. Even in buildings with altered storefronts, however, the upper sections of most buildings retain a good degree of integrity. Other alterations include the application of non-historic façade treatments such as colored glass panels or ceramic tiles, or the painting of historically exposed brick. In addition, many transom windows have been covered or reversibly filled. Most of these alterations occurred within the period of significance, and typically do not detract from the overall historic character of the district.

The stand-alone buildings include: Camp County Courthouse (1928), former post office (1925), former fire station (1927), First United Methodist Church (1904), Southwestern Bell building (c 1940), Masonic lodge (1931), Cotton Belt Depot (1901), and some industrial buildings on the west side of the district.

**Property Inventory**

The Pittsburg Commercial Historic District is comprised of 88 resources—67 of which are contributing and 21 of which are noncontributing. To determine the status of each individual resource, facades were considered as two parts – the lower section consisting of the storefront, and the upper section consisting of either the upper level of a one-part commercial block (containing cornice, parapet, etc.) or full second floor of two-part

[1] On earlier Sanborn Fire Insurance maps for Pittsburg, Church Street is labeled ‘alley’ (1885, 1891, and 1896), but is subsequently labeled as a street.

SBR DRAFT

commercial blocks. Depending on the nature of the resource, only the primary elevations of the stand-alone buildings were considered.

Contributing buildings are at least 50 years of age, retain most of their character-defining features, and add to the district's overall historic character. Contributing buildings retain a majority of their historic architectural materials, but they are not necessarily unaltered. Over time, alterations to commercial buildings were often necessary to accommodate changes in marketing or commercial function. Examples of such changes might be alteration of storefront windows to increase the visibility of merchandise. The remodeling of storefronts was a common occurrence due to ownership changes, new product display needs, and changing architectural styles; such modernization is necessary in order to maintain the commercial viability of the buildings. When these alterations are made within the period of significance and remain sensitive to the historic character of the individual property and the district as a whole, they do not detract from a resource's integrity. Contributing buildings retain sufficient integrity to be recognizable to the district's period of significance.

Noncontributing properties are those that detract from the district's historic character and appearance. They may date from after the period of significance, possess little architectural or historic significance, or have experienced multiple and drastic alterations. A common type of major alteration would be the slip covering of a building with an aluminum storefront. Severe alterations that cause the loss of integrity of the original design, material, workmanship, feelings, and association render a building noncontributing. Properties can no longer be considered contributing if there are numerous such alterations or if alterations obscure the original form, massing, or overall appearance of the building. A significant property with noncontributing status at the time of this nomination could see its status change to contributing in the future if severe alterations are reversed or integrity is otherwise returned to the property. Noncontributing properties designated as such due to age could also see their status changed to contributing as they reach the fifty-year mark (and if they retain sufficient integrity).

The following table reflects the inventory of properties located within the district's boundaries. See the sketch map on page 38 for reference.

*Date= Initial Construction Date; C = Contributing; N = Noncontributing*

| Address | Current Name (Historic Name) | Date | Type / Stylistic Influence | Description | C / NC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 blk Church Street | | 1973 | No Style | A modern sheet metal warehouse building with a low-sloped front gable roof and rectangular plan. | NC |
| 122 E. Church Street | Camp County Ambulance Service | 2000 | No Style | Front-gabled rectangular plan sheet metal building with three garage bays and an office bay. | NC |
| 126 Church Street | Camp County Courthouse and Jail | 1928 | Classical Revival | Designed by Smith & Praeger, the courthouse is a five-bay brick building in the Classical Revival style with a stepped parapet and paired Corinthian columns. It stands three stories tall on a raised basement and was designated a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in | C |

SBR DRAFT


| Address | Current Name (Historic Name) | Date | Type / Stylistic Influence | Description | C / NC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 2004. The north elevation connects with the jail that was built in 1993. | |
| 107 Compress Street | Walt's Sharp Shop | 1935 | Commercial, Industrial | One-story brick industrial building with modern double doors, two six-over-six wood framed sash windows, and metal frame shed-roofed lean-to. | C |
| 115 Compress Street | Vacant (Farmers Feed and Seed Company) | c. 1935 | Commercial, Industrial | Large, front-gabled rectangular block with a shed-roofed side addition and a side-gabled rear addition. The entire building is covered in corrugated metal siding and roofing. The majority of windows are covered and doors are a mix of sizes, including sliding freight doors. | C |
| Cypress Street at railroad tracks | Vacant (Southwestern Gas & Electric Company Pump Station) | 1915 | Commercial, Utility-related | Brick utilitarian building that was formerly part of the Southwestern Gas & Electric Company complex that spanned across the railroad. The rectangular block has a gabled roof with boxed eaves, a simple decorative brick cornice line, brick pilasters, a large garage door, numerous bricked-in openings, and a small concrete block storage shed addition. The southeast elevation has a tall parapet wall that probably was once part of a larger building. | C |
| 102-106 Jefferson Street | Ellis Buildings | 1951 | 1-part commercial | Brick, one-part commercial block, simple in style, with three storefronts unified under one continuous canopy. The corner unit has a chamfered entry; the other two have deeply recessed double entries framed by large display windows. Primary façade adorned with red glazed tiles below the canopy and exposed brick above the canopy. This building was erected in 1951, after a devastating fire destroyed two 1910s two-story buildings. | C |
| 103 Jefferson Street | Factory Connection | 1893 | 1-part commercial | One-part commercial block with simple brick cornice, boarded up transom windows, tierod canopy, modern aluminum frame display windows and double doors, and modern brick bulkheads. The rear elevation features brick piers, double door, and tierod canopy. The sill plates at the rear read "G. C. Hopkins 1893" and "The Mosher Manfg. Co. Dallas Texas." | C |
| 105 Jefferson Street | vacant | 1895 | 1-part commercial | One-part commercial block with simple brick cornice, boarded up transom windows, asymmetrical storefront, aluminum frame display windows, recessed double door entrance, and modern orange vertical tile. The sill plates on the front and rear of the building read "Boren & Boyd June 1895." The rear elevation has three bays separated by brick piers with a modern single door and modern single window. | C |
| 107 Jefferson Street | CJ's Steaks & Shakes | c. 1900 | 1-part commercial | One-part commercial block with asymmetrical Roman brick façade, modern aluminum frame display windows and double entry doors, and tierod canopy. The rear elevation has an asymmetrical configuration with modern aluminum frame windows and door, Roman brick wall, and tierod canopy. | C |
| 109 Jefferson Street | Dashing Divas | 1906 | 1-part commercial | One-part commercial block with simple brick cornice, recessed name block area, modern aluminum frame display windows and single entry door, and modern sloped metal canopy. The rear elevation has historic-age paired glass paneled wood doors topped by a transom window, wood framed tierod canopy, and two modern windows. | C |
| 114 | Our Place at | 1902 | 1-part | One-part commercial block with cast iron façade elements and a tall | C |

SBR DRAFT


| Address | Current Name (Historic Name) | Date | Type / Stylistic Influence | Description | C / NC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jefferson Street | North Texas Culinary College | | commercial | brick parapet. Intricate brickwork forms a truncated central parapet extension and bears the date "AD 1902." Historically partitioned for two storefronts, the building currently has just one entry; the second has been replaced with display windows. The transom area is filled with plywood and nonhistoric stained glass panels. | |
| 115 Jefferson Street | Computer Emporium | 1901 | 1-part commercial | One-story, one-part commercial block with simple brick cornice, boarded up transom windows, modern aluminum frame display windows, two single entry doors, and modern tierod canopy. The rear elevation has vertical siding, paired modern French doors, and a modern single paneled door. | C |
| 116 Jefferson Street | Century 21 | c. 1895 | 1-part commercial | One-part commercial block with no noticeable ornamentation. Front façade consists of gray colored brick; rear façade consists of red brick (above canopy) and painted brick (below canopy). The primary façade incorporates modern single-entry doors, nonhistoric windows, and filled transoms. | NC |
| 119 Jefferson Street | vacant | c. 1905 | 1-part commercial | One-part commercial block with simple brick cornice, boarded up transom windows, tierod canopy, aluminum frame display windows and single doors with sidelights, and original cast iron columns. Cast iron sill plate reads "Tyler Foundry & Machine Co. Tyler Texas." The rear elevation has a shed-roof infill addition with vertical siding and modern single door and one fixed pane window. | C |
| 120 Jefferson Street | vacant | c. 1885 | 2-part commercial | Brick two-story, two-part commercial block heavily modified in 2009 with board and batten paneling on first floor and covered porch addition on the second floor. Storefront composed of aluminum and glass replacements. Vinyl window replacements throughout. Rear façade also exhibits evidence of various large repairs and infill. | NC |
| 121 Jefferson Street | Pittsburg Floral & Weddings (auto sales and service) | c. 1920 | 1-part commercial | One-part commercial block with simple brick cornice, boarded-up transom windows, tierod canopy, modern aluminum frame display windows, and single entry door. The building has its original cast iron columns set behind the storefront. The rear elevation is orangey-yellow brick with boarded-up openings, tierod canopy, boarded-up transom windows, and double wood doors. | C |
| 124 Jefferson Street | Yantis-Johns Insurance Agency | c. 1885 | 2-part commercial | Two-story, two-part commercial block of painted brick with nonhistoric wood paneling on the first floor façade. Second-story fenestration consists of four round arched windows that may be replacements; the topmost portions of the arches have been filled. | C |
| 129-131 Jefferson Street | God's Closet, Loaves & Fishes Stansell's City Cleaners and Laundry | c. 1920 | 1-part commercial | One-part commercial block with painted brick stepped parapet, tierod canopy, modern brick infill with two modern arched windows, boarded-up transoms, and single wood and cut glass entry door. Rear elevation has several boarded up openings, some original transom windows, and an infilled modern door. | C |
| 132 Jefferson Street | Vacant (Pittsburg Fire Station) | 1927 | Fire station, Institutional | Original 1927 construction consists of two-story, square brick building sheltered by a hipped roof and topped by a rectangular frame cupola that housed the fire alarm. One-story, flat-roofed, brick additions | C |

SBR DRAFT


| Address | Current Name (Historic Name) | Date | Type / Stylistic Influence | Description | C / NC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | were added in 1956 and post-1962 to accommodate modern fire equipment. All brick is now painted. | |
| 133 Jefferson Street | Nicko Recycling, Inc. (movie theater) | c. 1920 | 1-part commercial | One-part commercial block with remodeled façade consisting of metal frame windows and single door, modern brick bulkheads, terracotta tiles, and stuccoed upper façade. The rear elevation features bricked-in, arched windows and doorways, and a replacement wood door. At least two Sanborn map editions and historic photos show this building as a movie theater, but it is currently a heavily modified one-part commercial block undergoing remodel. | NC |
| 135 Jefferson Street | Pittsburg Insurance | 1910 | 2-part commercial | Two-story, two-part commercial block with tierod canopy, replacement display window and metal frame entry door, transom windows over canopy, and three replacement windows on the second floor. Simple decorative cornice over recessed sign block. The windows all have brick arches. The rear wall has three replacement windows on the second floor, a central single door set within partially bricked-in opening flanked by two bricked-in windows. | C |
| 145 Jefferson Street | Farmers Insurance Group (post office) | 1925 | Classical Revival | One-story, five-bay, rectangular building with large arched windows in the Classical Revival style. The building was remodeled in 1949 and 1966. The 1966 remodel moved the east entrance to the center. The post office changed to private use in 1999. | C |
| 202 Jefferson Street | Chamber of Commerce/ CC Land Abstract & Title (Frank Sexton Lodge #206 A.F. A.M.) | 1931 | 2-part commercial | Two-story masonry block with distinctive yellow-orange brickwork. Decoration includes basketweave brick patterning on parapet, terra cotta coping, inset cast stone sign on west and south upper facades, and soldier course lintels. All of the upper floor windows have been bricked in. The cornerstone on southwest ground level corner reads "Laid by the M. M. Grand Lodge of Texas A.F. & A.M. A.D. 1931." | C |
| 204 Jefferson Street | Shamrock Electric | 1950 | Commercial, auto-related | Originally a T-shaped service station constructed of brick and hollow clay tile, this building has multiple rear additions and alterations. The few surviving original elements include garage doors, gas pump island, and historic sign frame. | NC |
| 109 Market Street | | 1977 | Pueblo Revival | A building made up of two blocks: the front block is a one-story block accessed via a front stairway connected to a two-story block. There is a one-story shed-roofed rear addition. This building was converted from a restaurant into a rental residence in 2012 and stands on the site of the former Clayton Hotel. | NC |
| 212 Market Street | Vacant (barbershop) | 1915 | 1-part commercial | Small, rectangular-plan, hollow clay tile with brick accents commercial building with two storefronts in an asymmetrical configuration. The building at one time had a canopy but little remains today. The roof has caved in, possibly caused by fire. The building appears on Sanborn maps as a store with a barbeque oven out back; but may also have functioned as a restaurant and barbershop for African Americans. | C |
| 128-130 W. | Pittsburg Hot Links | 1928 | 1-part commercial | One-story commercial building, simple in style with two storefronts unified under one continuous tierod canopy. Primary façade is | C |

SBR DRAFT


| Address | Current Name (Historic Name) | Date | Type / Stylistic Influence | Description | C / NC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Marshall Street | Restaurant (Busy Bee Market) | | | composed of red and black brick with simplified brick rectangle pattern on the upper façade. Transom windows run the full-width of each storefront over large two-over-two fixed paned display windows, one on either side of the double glass-panel entry doors. Two large rear additions are of modern metal construction. | |
| 136 W. Marshall Street | Pittsburg Hot Links Restaurant | 1901 | 1-part commercial | One-part commercial block with tall brick parapet, simple decorative brick cornice, recessed name block, and historic door and storefront configurations. The door sills carry the maker's mark of Tapp Bros. of Tyler, Texas and the date 1901. Sanborn maps indicate that this was the first brick building constructed on the south side of this block. | C |
| 140 E. Marshall Street | Stoney Insurance Brokerage (former boiler shed) | 1960 | 1-part commercial | One-part commercial block with aluminum sash windows, partially infilled single doorway, wood-framed canopy, and brick wall. Represents an infill building at the rear of 119 Jefferson. | NC |
| 142-144 W. Marshall Street | vacant | 1910 | 1-part commercial | One-part commercial block with two storefronts, tierod canopy, and stuccoed brick façade. The doors are wood paneled with three-over-three windows. The display windows consist of a large single pane in wood frames and appear to be replacement features. Transoms are partially filled with air conditioning equipment. | C |
| 150 W. Marshall Street | vacant | 1901 | 1-part commercial | One-part commercial block on a corner lot with a chamfered corner, wrap-around tierod canopy, and multiple store entrances on Market Street. The Marshall elevation retains original wood frame display windows and doors; Market elevation has a mix of original and reconfigured windows and doors. Cast iron sill plates bear the name Ed. Edelstein. Sanborn maps indicate that this was the second brick building on the south side of this block and house a restaurant and lodging. | C |
| 170 (a) W. Marshall Street | Northeast Texas Rural Heritage Museum (Cotton Belt Railroad Depot) | 1901 | Depot, Queen Anne | Rectangular brick passenger depot with hipped roof and inset gables, tall windows with segmental arches, and large wood brackets. The north elevation has two entries leading to the separate waiting rooms for blacks and whites. The long rectangular freight depot connects to the south elevation and has wood board-and-batten walls and a gabled, corrugated metal roof. This was the second depot built on this site and served the Texas & St Louis Railroad for more than 65 years. Its presence reflects the importance of rail transportation in the growth of the community's economy. | C |
| 170 (b) W. Marshall | Northeast Texas Rural Heritage Museum Annex | c. 2000 | No style | Museum annex composed of two long, rectangular, side-gabled volumes—one is slightly set back from the other. Of recent construction, the building is sided with metal and topped by a red metal roof. | NC |
| 200 (a) W. Marshall Street | | 2000 | No style | Front-gabled metal building of modern construction with low-pitched, metal roof. Single-entry commercial glass door and four tall, narrow windows on the primary elevation. It sits on the site of the former fire | NC |

SBR DRAFT

| Address | Current Name (Historic Name) | Date | Type / Stylistic Influence | Description | C / NC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | station. | |
| 200 (b) W. Marshall Street | | 2000 | No style | Front-gabled metal building of modern construction with overhead garage doors on either gable end and four single-entry solid doors on the longer southern elevation. | NC |
| 204 W. Marshall Street | Vacant | c. 1930 | Commercial, Industrial | One-story commercial-style building with stepped parapet, white painted brick walls, and a long rear addition. The front block is composed of the office and warehouse while the rear block functioned as a lumber shed and larger warehouse. Sanborn maps indicate that this site was occupied by the wood frame Thomas Hotel until at least 1921. It appears to have been transformed to its current configuration by 1934 by W.W. Pryor Building Materials. | C |
| 207 W. Marshall Street | Gray Industrial Electric, Inc. (Holman Furniture) | 1944 | Commercial, Industrial | Long, rectangular, one-story, flat-roofed building of hollow clay tile and brick with multiple additions. The primary elevation (north) has been refaced in cream-colored brick with recessed block addition that features International Style influences with horizontal windows. The forward projecting block was built first and contained the Sterling Wood Products furniture factory in 1942. The receding block was built later in the International Style. | C |
| 105 Mount Pleasant Street | The Filling Station Youth Ministry (Mobil Gas filling station) | 1940 | Commercial, auto-related | Simple rectangular building with original metal canopy supported by metal columns set on gas pump island. The aluminum-framed office windows appear original. Building was extended to the north in the 1950s and is capped with a side-gabled metal roof. A modern metal mansard roof skirt was added to the west and south sides. | NC |
| 108 Mount Pleasant Street | Larry J. Richardson, DDS | 1979 | No style | Small-scale, red brick, square building with large fixed windows, covered entry and pyramidal tile roof. Surrounded on two sides by paved parking lot. | NC |
| 115a Mount Pleasant Street | First United Methodist Church | 1904 | Church / Prairie Style | Prominent Dallas architect James E. Flanders designed this Prairie Style church with late Gothic Revival style influences. The hard-finished orange brick church features wide overhanging eaves, Sullivanesque terracotta detailing, and blocky towers with attached low entrance porches. Flanders (1849-1928) was a prolific Texas architect in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. He designed at least 124 churches. | C |
| 115b Mount Pleasant Street | First United Methodist Church parsonage | 1937 | Residence / Minimal Traditional | Minimal Traditional style residence of yellow brick construction with a round arched entrance and a recessed flattened arch porch. The windows are paired and tripled six-over-one sash windows. The building was built in 1937 under the administration of Pastor C. L. Williams. | C |
| 115c Mount Pleasant Street | First United Methodist Church Educational Building | 1953 | Institutional, religious | Two-story, rectangular block with symmetrical façade, hipped roof, casement windows, and one-story rear addition set perpendicular to the main block in a T-plan. The primary façade (west) has a rectangular recessed central entrance porch topped by a building nameplate and an arched stained glass window. The north elevation has a covered breezeway connecting to the church. It was designed by | C |

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| Address | Current Name (Historic Name) | Date | Type / Stylistic Influence | Description | C / NC |
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| | | | | Shirley Simon & Sons from nearby Tyler, TX. | |
| 130 Mount Pleasant Street | Vacant (Bill Wooton's Texaco) | 1940 | Commercial, auto-related | This former filling station probably started out as a Sinclair gas station as evidenced by its green clay roof tiles. The original building consisted of the office area and one service bay. The office block features original entry and transom. A concrete block service bay was added on the north in the 1950s. A second concrete block service bay was added to the south in the 1970s. At one point, there were three filling stations clustered on this one corner. | C |
| 134 Mount Pleasant Street | (South-western Bell Telephone) | 1940 | Commercial, Utility-related / Spanish Eclectic | One-story brick building in the Spanish Eclectic style with prominent red clay tile roof parapet, light beige brick walls, and arched doors and windows. The rear has received a large rectangular block addition in a similar beige brick that has minimal detailing. | C |
| 111 North Avenue | Presbyterian Church | 1949 | Church / Late Gothic Revival | This church has a simple T-plan, steeply pitched gable roofs, beige brick walls, and pointed arch openings. The entrance tower features a small metal steeple, a round metal louver, and limestone/cast stone details. | C |
| 113 North Avenue | Dr. Terrance Cook, DDS | 1955 | Residential | A small brick residential type building with a T-plan, side-gabled roof, and front-gabled central porch with decorative metal porch supports. When originally constructed, the residence was likely affiliated with the Presbyterian Church next door. | C |
| 115 North Avenue | Camp County Courthouse Annex | 1980 | No style | Long, side-gabled, rectangular plan one-story building of modern construction, veneered with field stone and metal siding. | NC |
| 117 North Avenue | | 1972 | Residential / Ranch Style | One-story, front-gabled Ranch style residential-type building used as office space. The single entrance door is set off-center and the windows are horizontal sliders. The roof has a deep overhang. | NC |
| 127 North Avenue | Vacant (former hospital) | 1940 | Residential | A residential-type building with a front-gabled roof, boxed-in eaves, wood sash windows, a front-gabled porch supported by simple turned columns, and yellow brick walls. The primary façade (west) has a symmetrical layout, while the side elevation (north) has an asymmetrical layout with a secondary entrance and irregularly spaced windows. The 1942 Sanborn indicates use as a hospital. | C |
| 101-103 Quitman Street | Strottman Law Office, Mayben's, Kim's Hair Salon (D.H. Aber-nathy Bldg.) | 1902 | 1-part commercial | One-part commercial block with decorative pressed metal façade elements (above the canopy), flat roof, and distinctive dual-pedimented parapet. Pressed metal façade—manufactured by the Mesker Brothers Iron Works of St. Louis, MO— features a geometric design that utilizes circles and triangles, along with classical-inspired brackets and floral motifs. Storefront is replaced with aluminum units. Original transoms are filled with plywood. | C |
| 102 Quitman Street | W. L. Garrett & Sons building | 1890 | 2-part commercial | Two-story, two-part commercial block with simple brick cornice, tierod canopy, and recessed display windows and entrances. Mosaic tiles spell out "W. L. Garrett & Sons" on the entry floor. Rear elevation has a secondary storefront with cast iron columns, altered display windows, double glass panel wood doors, boarded up transom windows, tierod canopy, and triple wood sash windows on the second | C |

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| Address | Current Name (Historic Name) | Date | Type / Stylistic Influence | Description | C / NC |
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| | | | | floor. Originally one story, a second story was added in 1923. | |
| 104 Quitman Street | Treasured Moments (drug store) | c. 1895 | 1-part commercial | One-part commercial block with simple brick cornice, recessed name block area, prism glass transom windows over the tierod canopy, remodeled storefront with black structural glass, aluminum frame windows, double doors, and tiled entry floor. Rear elevation has three segmental arched openings. Sanborn maps from 1896 through 1942 indicate this building housed a drug store. | C |
| 106 Quitman Street | Max & Zoe | 1901 | 2-part commercial | Two-story, two-part commercial block with simple brick cornice, cast iron columns with trefoil webbing, transom windows, modern aluminum frame display windows, and tierod canopy. Sill plate reads "Tyler Mfg. 1901." The rear steps down to one story and has boarded-up transom windows, bricked-in window openings, double wood doors, and a tierod canopy. | C |
| 111 Quitman Street | Vacant | 1895 | 1-part commercial | Brick one-part commercial block with a flat roof and boxed-in, shingled canopy that covers the original transom area. The only ornamentation is a single soldier course of brick near the roofline. Entry is provided by a set of modern wood and glass doors. | NC |
| 112 Quitman Street | Pittsburg Gazette | 1901 | 1-part commercial | One-part commercial block with simple brick upper façade, recessed name block, transom windows over chain-supported canopy, black and yellow tile storefront with aluminum frame windows and doorsSill plate reads "Tyler Foundry & Machine Co. Tyler Texas." The rear elevation has a chain-supported canopy, double modern doors, and boarded-up openings. | C |
| 114-118 Quitman Street | Parker Drug (Pittsburg National Bank and Lockett & Reynolds Drug) | c. 1895 | 2-part commercial | Two-story, two-part commercial block with decorative dentil cornice, cast stone window surrounds on the second floor, modern fabric awning, and heavily remodeled storefront. The rear elevation has brick pilasters, brick belt coursing, chain-supported canopy, bricked-up transom and display windows, and an aluminum single door. Originally one story, a second floor was added c. 1911. | C |
| 115-117 Quitman Street | Parker Furniture | 1896 | 1-part commercial | One-part commercial block with cast iron façade features. The sill plate contains the names C.H. Morris and S.S. Morris, along with the name of the Tyler Foundry and the date 1896. Primary façade consists of four large display windows and an aluminum and glass door with sidelights and transom. The rear façade is clad in board and batten siding below the canopy. According Sanborn maps, this building has housed a grocery store, drug store, hardware store, jeweler, and confectionary. | C |
| 119 Quitman Street | Parker Furniture | c. 1896 | 2-part commercial | Two-story, two-part commercial block with large display windows, single-entry aluminum and glass door, a large boxed-in canopy, and a slightly flared parapet. The second story is clad in glazed brick and has two sets of three windows. The sign block carries a faint outline of "W.A. SMITH AND SON." The rear façade bears board and batten siding and plywood-filled transoms. Began as one story and grew to two by 1921. Sanborn maps indicate use as a general store, dry goods store, and furniture store. | C |

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| Address | Current Name (Historic Name) | Date | Type / Stylistic Influence | Description | C / NC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 120 Quitman Street | vacant | 1890 | 1-part commercial | One-part commercial block with narrow façade, decorative brickwork and belt coursing, boarded-up transom windows, tierod canopy, and remodeled storefront with aluminum frame windows and single aluminum door. The rear elevation is covered with horizontal siding with a tierod canopy and a multi-light door. | C |
| 121-123 Quitman Street | Rick's Antique Center, Vacant (Holman Building) | 1893 | 2-part commercial | Brick two-story, two-part commercial block with stone detailing, and a boxed-in canopy. Both storefronts are composed of aluminum frame display windows and doors; one features green structural glass. Side elevation is partially stuccoed and windows are variously infilled. The rear elevation features tall, arched openings with wood entry doors and wood windows. The building's façade was heavily modified around 1920 to accommodate division into two storefronts. | C |
| 122 Quitman Street | Dewey's Land Surveying and Jack's Texas Junkin' Ladies | 1890 | 1-part commercial | One-part commercial block with stuccoed façade, transom windows, tierod canopy, remodeled aluminum frame display windows, and single entry door. The rear elevation has brick belt coursing, three arched openings, tierod canopy, and an aluminum frame door with one side light topped by a transom window. | C |
| 125 Quitman Street | Exceptional Home Care | 1895 | 1-part commercial | Painted brick, one-part commercial block with flat roof, plain parapet, nonhistoric wood bulkheads, and faux painted transoms. The side elevation is faced with stucco. The rear elevation is painted brick and has infilled windows and transoms. | C |
| 127 Quitman Street | Select Roof Co, A Cut Above the Rest Barbershop | 1893 | 1-part commercial | Painted brick, one-part commercial block with stepped parapet, aluminum frame display windows, boxed-in canopy and single entry door. The metal sill plate at the primary entry reads "May 1893." The rear façade is faced with painted brick, some of which is obscured behind cedar siding. According to Sanborn maps, the rear half of this building was not constructed until between 1901 and 1906 and once housed the post office. | C |
| 128 Quitman Street | All Occasions Mall (Debenport's 5&10) | 1880 | 1-part commercial | One-story, one-part commercial block building with brick façade, recessed name block, tierod hooks, boarded up transom windows, and double recessed entrances. The rear elevation was remodeled in 2010 with a new brick veneer, new doors, and new windows. This is the oldest extant building on the block. | C |
| 129 Quitman Street | Life's a Beach Tanning Salon | 1910 | 1-part commercial | Painted brick, one-part commercial block with a tierod canopy, recessed name block, and simple cornice. Three tall round arch openings expand beyond the canopy. Storefront consists of aluminum and glass single-entry door and large fixed display windows. Rear elevation contains historic-age sash windows and modern double doors. It was used variously as a restaurant, auto repair shop, and plumbing store. | C |
| 130 Quitman Street | Laura DeWoody Jewelers | 1970 | 1-part commercial | One-story commercial building of recent construction, faced with diagonally-set wood siding and topped by a flat roof. Classically-inspired columns support a chunky entrance portico. Single entry is located on the side street; square, bay-like display windows face Quitman. | NC |

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| Address | Current Name (Historic Name) | Date | Type / Stylistic Influence | Description | C / NC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 135 Quitman Street | Dr. Beverly Robertson-Spearman | 1910 | 1-part commercial | Painted brick, one-part commercial block with simple cornice, recessed name block, decreased-in-size windows and door, and two storefronts united under a continuous tierod canopy. Brick with arch transom detailing (filled) faces the eastern half; stucco faces the western half. The rear façade features modern doors, one of which is set into a large, partially-filled round arch. | C |
| 139 Quitman Street | Vacant | 1930 | 1-part commercial | Painted brick, one-part commercial block with recessed name block, flat roof, and a large polygonal porte-cochere. Storefront is a mix of aluminum frame and wood frame windows and single modern door. A small area where the porte-cochere meets the building is enclosed and has a single-entry modern door. This property fills a unique, almost-triangular shaped parcel where Church and Quitman streets unite. It served as a filling station from at least 1934 to 1942. | C |
| 143-145 Quitman Street | Camp County Central Appraisal District (Pontiac Car Dealership) | 1930 | 1-part commercial | One-part commercial block consisting of painted brick with a continuous tierod-supported canopy and stepped parapet. The four storefronts are in various replacement configurations of metal and glass and partial plywood-infill. The rear of the building has modern sheet metal wall covering and a small, particleboard-covered shed-roofed addition. Various hotels stood on this site until at least 1901. By 1906 it was the city cotton yard. The current building was constructed by 1934 as an auto shop. | C |
| 147 Quitman Street | Maranata Infantil | 1930 | 1-part commercial | One-part commercial block comprised of painted brick with a continuous tierod canopy. Paired wood entry doors are of historic age, but the storefront windows are modern. The transom area is covered with plywood. There are three rear additions of modern construction. The same development occurred here as at 143-47, but was a lumber yard by 1934. | C |
| 148 Quitman Street | Total Care Home Medical Equipment | 1901 | 1-part commercial | One-part commercial block with simple decorative brick cornice, recessed name block, cast iron columns with trefoil webbing, modern transom windows over the tierod canopy, modern wood bulkhead with large display windows, and double glass-paneled wood doors. Cast iron sill plate reads "Tyler Foundry & Machine Co. Tyler Texas 1901." The rear elevation has two bricked in garage door openings and one modern garage door. Sanborn maps indicate that the building has housed a confectionary, saloon, post office, and tailor. | C |
| 149 Quitman Street | (Ice House) | 1930 | Commercial, industrial | The building consists of a one-part commercial block with painted masonry detailing and a modern, reconfigured storefront entrance. A warehouse wraps around it on three sides and incorporates concrete loading docks, a metal-framed canopy, tierod-supported canopy, modern double aluminum doors, rollup garage doors, and steel-framed multi-light windows and transoms. | C |
| 150 Quitman Street | | 1900 | 1-part commercial | One-part commercial block with decorative brick arch on upper façade, cast iron columns exposed above the tierod canopy, boarded up transom windows above canopy, two bays, one large display window, one glass-paneled wood door with wide sidelight, and short | C |

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| Address | Current Name (Historic Name) | Date | Type / Stylistic Influence | Description | C / NC |
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| | | | | paired transom windows under canopy. | |
| 152 Quitman Street | Texas Rose | 1905 | 1-part commercial | One-part commercial block with plain unpainted brick upper façade, tierod canopy, and modern angled recessed entrance with large display windows and single metal frame door. | C |
| 156 Quitman Street | Diehm Professional Center | 1970 | Modern commercial | One-story, brick commercial building with wide overhanging eaves and flat roof. A cantilevered tile-roof rises above a recessed entry. | NC |
| 204 Quitman Street | Parker Auto Supply | 1930 | Commercial, auto-related | A slightly trapezoidal block commercial building composed with several large additions. The central and north bays are covered by a flat-roofed canopy supported by three metal columns on a gas pump island. The canopy structure may be original but covered in more modern materials. The original bay has brick walls topped by an extended height parapet with modern sheet metal. The later addition bays also feature a mix of brick walls and with extended height parapet of modern sheet metal. | NC |
| 223 (a) Quitman Street | B&B Water Wells and Pump Service (Texaco filling station) | 1929 | Commercial, auto-related | Quintessential example of a 1920s Texaco filling station with its side-gabled roof on a rectangular block, projecting canopy with large piers, decorative brackets, single door to showroom, and large glass display windows. The gable end features the iconic Texaco star logo. The wide projecting canopy is supported by sturdy brick piers and a few remaining decorative wood brackets. Additions in c. 1950 and 1976 added additional service bays, while a small shed-roof addition was made to the rear in 2008. | C |
| 223 (b) Quitman Street | B&B Water Wells and Pump Service | c. 1970 | Commercial, auto-related | One-story, side-gabled utilitarian building constructed of masonry block featuring two overhead garage doors and one single-entry solid door. | NC |
| 200 block Quitman Street | Pitts Cemetery | 1862 | Cemetery | A small fenced cemetery that contains the graves of many members of the founding family of Pittsburg, the Pitts family. The cemetery contains several examples of Victorian style headstones, along with 20th century headstones. | C |
| 200 Rusk Street | City Hall | 1963 | Moderne | One-story, brick, flat-roofed, double rectangular block of two heights with recessed primary entrance, five vertical panels (4 of perforated block and 1 of stacked brick), aluminum frame windows and doors, and a drive-through window sheltered under a metal flat-roofed canopy. A late example of Mid Century Modern with International style influence seen in the horizontal lines and open fretwork block work. | C |
| 226 Rusk Street | Bunn Flowers & Gifts (Piggly Wiggly) | 1945 | Commercial, Post-war | One-story, flat-roofed commercial building with large plate glass windows in aluminum frames that wrap around the northwest corner in a continuous line with the main entrance door on the side elevation (north). The wall under the windows is brick veneer and above the windows is vertical plywood. | C |
| 228 Rusk Street | vacant | 1945 | Commercial, Post-war | One-story commercial building with rectangular plan, flat roof, four large display windows, single modern door, modern canopy frame with no roof, and brick frame wall. | C |

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| Address | Current Name (Historic Name) | Date | Type / Stylistic Influence | Description | C / NC |
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| 230 Rusk Street | Cavender's Boots office | 1965 | Commercial, Post-war | One-story commercial building with rectangular plan, flat roof, three vertical windows, single modern door, and brick frame wall. | C |
| 232 Rusk Street | Hoover's Jewelry | 1965 | Commercial, Post-war | One-story commercial building with rectangular plan, large plate glass windows framed in aluminum, single glass door, brick wall, and a canopy. | C |
| 234 Rusk Street | Diamond T Outfitters (Cavender's Boots) | 1965 | Commercial, Post-war | One-story commercial building with rectangular plan, flat roof, large plate glass windows framed in aluminum, two separate single glass doors, brick side and upper walls, and a canopy. | C |
| 236 Rusk Street | Serenity Hair Salon | 1965 | Commercial, Post-war | One-story commercial building with rectangular plan, flat roof, large plate glass window, single modern door, and brick frame wall. | C |
| 123 Tapp Street | Pittsburg Title Company and law office of Michael Lantrip | c. 1960 | 1-part commercial | One-story painted brick commercial building devoid of ornamentation or decoration. The primary façade (east) consists of three modern, solid metal, single-entry doors and six large fixed display windows. It abuts the rear of the building at 124 Jefferson, functioning as infill. Unlike the other buildings on the block, there is no entry/exit to Church Street. | NC |

SBR DRAFT

## Statement of Significance[2]

Starting in the mid 1850s, downtown Pittsburg grew to become an important commercial center in an area based largely on an agricultural economy. The Pittsburg Commercial Historic District includes historic commercial properties that retain architectural integrity, reflecting the historic character of the Pittsburg community and its development from the 1860s through the 1960s. The Pittsburg downtown area embodies the distinctive characteristics of many styles of commercial architecture, and the appearance and overall feeling of the district has changed very little. The Pittsburg Commercial Historic District is nominated under Criterion A in the areas of Commerce and Community Planning and Development, and Criterion C in the area of Architecture, at the local level of significance. The period of significance spans from 1862, which is the date of the earliest extant resource in the district, to 1963, which is the fifty-year cutoff for National Register eligibility.

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## Settlement and Establishment of Pittsburg, Texas

Pittsburg is located in far northeast Texas, 60 miles southwest of Texarkana, in central Camp County. The East Texas timberlands are heavily forested with softwoods and hardwoods on undulating terrain. The fertile land is drained by Big Cypress Creek, which forms the northern and eastern edges of the county.

Spanish explorers traversed the area as early 1542, but there were no strong attempts at permanent settlement until the 1820s. Lured by inexpensive and fertile lands, Anglo American settlers moved steadily into Mexican Texas under the *empresario* colonization system. The immigration rate increased significantly by the 1840s, particularly after Texas became annexed to the United States in 1846. Among these settlers was William Harrison Pitts, who arrived from Georgia in 1854. He settled on a tract of land that now comprises most of the incorporated area of Pittsburg; his family joined him several years later. A community began to form around the Pitts' homestead, which was named Pittsburg for its most prosperous and influential family. As his landholdings grew, Pitts set aside 50 acres for the town's development. (The Pitts Family Cemetery is included within the nominated district's boundary. The earliest burial dates from 1862 and marks the beginning of the period of significance for the district. The 1862 grave belongs to Sarah Richardson Harvey Pitts, W.H. Pitts' third wife. Nothing else of the Pitts homestead remains intact. )

Agricultural activities thrived around Pittsburg because of the area's fertile soil and abundance of natural resources. Ultimately, agriculture impacted the social, economic, and cultural character of the area. In mid to late nineteenth century, cotton was the dominant cash crop. As the agricultural economy diversified, the main crops in the area were corn, cotton, cotton seed, sweet potatoes, sugar cane, peaches, wheat, watermelons, and vegetables. Until the late 1870s, transporting crops was a difficult task, as everything had to be shipped overland to larger transportation hubs. Steamboat transport was available 45 miles away in Jefferson, the second largest water port in Texas. Products available only at Jefferson, brought in by steamboat, were purchased for the return trip to Pittsburg. It was a four-day round trip. Nonetheless, Pittsburg continued to grow, adding more businesses to support the thriving agricultural economy and increased population. By 1858, a two-story store was erected on Quitman Street and sold hardware, groceries, boots, shoes, and clothing. By 1861—just seven

[2] The Section 8 narrative is adapted from "Historic Context for Pittsburg, Camp County, Texas," prepared by Vernon Holcomb, Stan Wiley, and the Camp County Historical Commission in May 2012. The report is on file at the Texas Historical Commission.

SBR DRAFT

years after W.H. Pitts settled there—Pittsburg had a general merchandise store, a combination post office and saloon, a ten-pin alley and bar, the Pittsburg Hotel, a drug store, three dry goods stores, two blacksmith shops, two wagon shops, a tailor shop, one grocery store, four physicians, a Methodist Church, a Baptist Church, a Masonic Lodge, and Burnt Academy School with 65 students. Pittsburg had an appointed postmaster and served as the post office for 2,400 people in the surrounding greater area by 1870; the population of Pittsburg itself was 750.

During these first few decades of Pittsburg's existence, it was part of Upshur County. The town of Gilmer, nearly twenty miles to the south, was the county seat. The growing population and improvements in civil life in Pittsburg required more interaction with the seat of government. A trip to Gilmer could be a daunting task in a horse-drawn wagon over twenty miles of muddy roads, littered with tree stumps, and across creeks that were sometime flooded and impassible. When Cypress Creek flooded, it could be weeks before citizens could travel to the courthouse to take care of legal matters. As the population grew, it became apparent that there was a need for local government more centrally located than Gilmer. In April 1874, State Senator John Lafayette Camp introduced a bill that created a new county from the northern part of Upshur County, one which now bears his name. W.H. Pitts offered $50 toward a new courthouse, which was likely the deciding factor in the election of Pittsburg as the seat of the newly organized Camp County.

In 1880, a property tax was levied to build a proper courthouse. A year later, $9,800 contract was awarded to D. P. Smith to build a new two-story brick courthouse (razed), located on vacant lots at the east end of the main thoroughfare on Jefferson Street at the intersection of Tapp Street. As Pittsburg's initial development predates the formal organization of county, the spatial layout of the community resulted in the lack of a traditional courthouse square, and the courthouse's almost subordinate relationship to the commercial core of the community.

**Commerce and Community Development (Criterion A)**

The designation of Pittsburg as the new county's seat of government was a pivotal moment in the community's growth. The timing also happened to coincide with another monumental event in the town's history—the arrival of the railroad. The first railroad to arrive in Pittsburg was the East Line & Red River Railroad (known locally as the Katy) that connected to the port town of Shreveport, LA. It arrived in December 1877. The second railroad to reach Pittsburg was the Texas & St Louis Railroad (known locally as the Cotton Belt) in 1880. It connected Pittsburg to Texarkana. With easier access to additional northern markets, continued growth and expansion became the norm for the small city, and shipment of agricultural products flourished. Most activity centered in the railroad district with its produce storage buildings, mills for processing products, and associated facilities such as food grading facilities and factories producing lumber and wood packing crates. In 1879, Camp County shipped 9,000 cotton bales at a value of $400,000. By the late 1800s, cottons gins dotted the countryside. Pittsburg added a cotton compress and a cotton seed oil mill in 1884, as well as a planing mill, a grist mill, and a tannery. These were quickly followed by a foundry, brick yard, canning plant, and a fertilizer mixing plant.

While most of those industries clustered near the railroad tracks, other businesses began to fill in along Quitman/Jefferson streets, stretching eastward towards the new county courthouse. The vast majority of these were housed in one-story, wood frame buildings, but by 1885, the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps indicate a small

SBR DRAFT

handful of more substantial brick buildings, including Pittsburg's first bank, Camp County Bank (extant, 124 Jefferson). Among the businesses along this main thoroughfare in 1885 were four saloons, nine groceries, six general stores, two doctors, one dentist, three drug stores, three dry goods stores, a photo gallery, an ice cream shop, a barber, several restaurants, three hardware and saddle shops, a cobbler, and a jeweler. As Pittsburg grew, it was necessary for the city to develop fire zones that made it illegal to build or move wooden structures within the proscribed limits. Created in 1893, this fire ordinance encouraged the downtown development of more permanent brick structures. As a result, by the time the 1896 Sanborn Fire Insurance map was created, the vast majority of the buildings along Quitman/Jefferson between the railroad tracks and the courthouse were constructed of brick. They display uniform setback along the main thoroughfare and most of them filled the entire lot from front to back, meaning their secondary facades uniformly lined the rear streets (Church and Marshall).

By 1890, Pittsburg had a population of 1,203. A year later they voted in favor of incorporation that included an area of one-and-a-half square miles. Significant economic growth continued during the last year of the nineteenth century, brought on by cash crops, development of the railroads, commerce within Camp County and Pittsburg, and land development and construction. The town continued to be primarily a supply and shipping point for farmers. A barrel factory developed for the construction of barrels for shipment of cane syrup, and F.E. Prince opened the Prince Basket & Crate Company, which constructed fruit and vegetable containers for local use and shipment to other producing areas. Electricity came to Pittsburg in 1897, and a franchise was granted to Southwest Telegraph & Telephone Company to build a telephone system in 1899.

Pittsburg welcomed the twentieth century as a thriving, highly commercialized center of agricultural growth with the infrastructure required to develop, support, and nurture a growing city. The city ice house was in full operation, lights were being installed in the city, water wells were bored providing commercial water at the rate of 100 gallons per minute, telephone lines were installed, and telephones were being put in homes and businesses. In 1901, the Cotton Belt Railroad added a new brick passenger depot (extant, 170 W. Marshall). The area's ability to produce an abundance of agricultural products, including timber from the surrounding forests, continued to drive the economy. During the first two decades of the twentieth century, Pittsburg added a furniture factory, a textile manufacturing mill, the Pittsburg Creamery, a broom factory, and the Jim Baugh Mattress Factory. The community even organized the Northeast Texas Fair Association, hosting an annual display of farm and orchard products, livestock, poultry, and textile work that brought more than 10,000 visitors to the city. The Carnegie Library (lost to fire in 1939), the many lodges, well-funded churches, and community rooms all demonstrated that there was growing leisure time, along with spendable income for life outside of work.

The growth in population necessitated the construction of larger civic amenities. In 1925, a handsome post office building (extant, 145 Jefferson) was constructed at a cost of $55,000. In 1927, a new two-story brick fire station was built at 132 Jefferson Street (extant). It had an electric siren on top of the building that was incorporated into the design of the building. It housed public restrooms, fire station, living quarters on the second floor for the fire chief and his family, a training room, jury room, and a dorm room for a relief fireman. The 1881 courthouse was no longer adequate for handling county business, and in 1928, the County Commissioners hired the architectural firm of Smith and Praeger from Paris, Texas, to design a new, three-story brick and concrete-frame Classical Revival building (extant, 126 Church). Charles Chappell of Pittsburg was hired as Associate Architect and contractors Wentzel and Wood received the contract for the construction.

SBR DRAFT

As happened all over Texas, however, an economy based on agriculture could not sustain the community's prosperity. By the 1910s, the cotton industry had dried up from depleted, overworked soils and the boll weevil infestation. A thriving sweet potato industry had replaced cotton as the most profitable crop, but it, too, was wiped out in the 1930s, in large part because of the potato weevil and resulting crop embargo. Then the combination of the Great Depression, mechanization, industrialization, east Texas oil discoveries, and World War II impacted local farmers. Increased emphasis on livestock and livestock products resulted in fewer and larger, less labor-intensive farms. Increased industrialization pulled more employment to urban industrial centers. Overall, the agricultural products that made Camp County and Pittsburg a thriving agricultural growing, packing, and shipping center, declined through the 1930s and 1940s, along with the farming and agricultural life style. As a result, Pittsburg became more dependent on industry, retail goods, and services provided to its own residents.

The relationship between Pittsburg and Camp County began to change as the population shifted from rural to urban. From 1940 to 1960, the population for the county fell from 10,285 to 7,849. However, the population of Pittsburg grew during this same period; by 1960 nearly half of the county's population lived in Pittsburg. By 1982, ninety-seven percent of the county's income from agriculture was generated by livestock and livestock products, with a mere three percent or less coming from crop production. In 1988, Pittsburg had 107 rated businesses; at least twenty-two were industrial and included the powerhouse Pilgrim Industries. By 2010, Pittsburg had a population of 4,347. In 1986, Pittsburg became a Texas Main Street Community.

**Architecture in downtown Pittsburg (Criterion C)**

The Pittsburg Commercial Historic District includes a high percentage of contributing buildings, largely representing common commercial forms. The majority of the buildings in the district date from the late nineteenth to mid twentieth centuries, with a high concentration dating to the height of the community's economic boom at the turn of the century. Most of these buildings are brick. The majority of these building are found along Jefferson/Quitman Street.

Most commercial buildings in the district can be characterized as one-part and two-part commercial blocks, terminology devised by Richard Longstreth in *The Buildings of Main Street* (1987). As commercial buildings often do not exhibit the characteristics of high styles, Longstreth's typology is based on façade organization. Architectural detailing may be either prominent or entirely lacking. Many commercial blocks in Pittsburg are simple, brick, single-story buildings in various states of repair. The remodeling of storefronts was a common occurrence due to ownership changes, new product display needs, and changing architectural styles. It is rare to find a commercial building in Pittsburg that has not been altered in some manner and this is often the result of stylistic trends.

**One-part commercial blocks** can be free-standing or part of a row. The one-part commercial block usually consists of one or two windows and a central doorway. False parapet fronts or brick coping often enhance the upper wall. This building type is by far the most common in the district, accounting for 45% of the buildings. An uninterrupted collection of one-part commercial blocks is located along the 100 block of Jefferson Street, and another is located along the 100 block of W. Marshall Street.

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**Two-part commercial blocks** can also be free-standing or part of a row. This type is distinguished by its division of the façade into two distinct sections. The ground floor is similar to the one-part commercial block while the upper portion is commonly punctuated with smaller window openings at regular intervals. The upper floors of these buildings were commonly used for offices, meeting halls, hotel rooms, and apartments. This building type accounts for 10% of the buildings in the district. All nine of the two-part commercial blocks stand on Jefferson/Quitman Street, the main thoroughfare. All but two date from the nineteenth century.

**Auto-related commercial buildings** are a common commercial subtype in the Pittsburg Commercial Historic District. There are six gas stations, though none of them continue to function as such. The earliest dates from 1929, while the most recent one dates from the 1950s. All of them have been modified to some degree; three have been modified so heavily as to be considered noncontributing. Several others that existed during the period of significance are no longer extant. Modifications to gas stations were actually quite common, as the property type evolved over time from a simple filling station to a more complex travel- and service-oriented business backed by large, branded corporations. Pittsburg's location along State Highway 11, which was at one time an official portion of the busy Jefferson Highway, necessitated ample auto-related commercial businesses.

Only a couple of **communications- or utility-related commercial buildings** remain in the district, small reminders of how the community's infrastructure evolved over time. A single building remains of the Southwestern Gas & Electric Company complex along the railroad tracks at Cypress Street, and the circa 1940 Southwestern Bell Telephone exchange building stands at 134 Mount Pleasant Street. The Queen Anne-influenced passenger depot at 170 W. Marshall is the district's sole **transportation-related** (non-auto) commercial building.

The historic district also contains a small sampling of **industrial type commercial buildings.** In general, the industrial building form is dictated by its function and is characterized by utilitarian design and simplicity of construction. These buildings can be both small and large scale, and can be free-standing or part of a larger complex. In Pittsburg, most historic industrial buildings are located adjacent to the railroad and were historically used to support the local manufacturing economy. Examples are located on the 200 block of W. Marshall Street. The buildings at both addresses were historically used for wood working and lumber business. Buildings associated with the cotton and sweet potato industries were also historically located along the railroad at the west end of the district, but have since been razed. The former icehouse at 149 Quitman is another example and combines a modest storefront with warehouse and manufacturing space.

**Institutional buildings**, designed for use as churches, fraternal houses, or civic-governmental functions, are located primarily along the north, east, and south peripheries of the district. The Historic District contains eight such properties, primarily relating to civic, fraternal, and religious purposes. These properties include two churches, an educational building, the courthouse, city hall, fire station, post office, and Masonic lodge. It is in some of these institutional properties where higher style architectural influences are most apparent. For example, the Camp County Courthouse typifies Neoclassical Revival with its symmetrical facades with porch roofs supported by classical columns. The First United Methodist Church displays characteristic Prairie Style features such as a hipped roofs, widely overhanging eaves, façade detailing that emphasizes horizontal lines, and large square porch supports. The Presbyterian Church has clear late Gothic Revival characteristics, including steeply pitched gable roofs and pointed arch doors and windows.

SBR DRAFT

**Modernism** made an appearance in some of the buildings in Pittsburg, particularly the east and south sides of the district, such as City Hall (200 Rusk). City Hall is a late example of Midcentury Modern with an International influence that can be seen in the horizontal lines and open fretwork block work. Just south of City Hall are two postwar commercial buildings (226 and 228 Rusk) dating to 1945. These represent the new, modern interpretation of the one-part commercial block in which buildings were no longer oriented to the street, were surrounded by more open space, and eschewed the traditional emphasis on facade. Widespread use of the automobile prompted these changes, as did changing design philosophy and greater access to new technologies and materials. Four later, but similar, examples are also located on Rusk Street, at the far southern edge of the district boundary. This concentration of modern commercial resources in close proximity to the early twentieth century commercial core is a good reminder of the pre- and post-war cultural and architectural evolution that took place in communities throughout America.

**Summary of Criteria and Representative Properties in the District**
The Pittsburg Commercial Historic District includes historic commercial properties and buildings that retain architectural integrity reflecting the historic character of the Pittsburg community and its commercial development from the 1880s through the 1960s. The district is nominated under Criterion A in the areas of Commerce because it was established as and continued to serve as the primary commercial center in central Camp County. The district meets Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development because the layout of the streets and public spaces serves as an unusual example of small town planning in Texas. The district also meets Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an excellent collection of late nineteenth to mid twentieth century commercial architecture in Camp County.

The following is a sampling of representative properties within the district.

**102 Jefferson, Ellis Building (1951)**
**Contributing, see photo on page 41**
This one-story brick commercial building is simple in style with three storefronts unified under one continuous tierod-supported canopy. The primary façade is adorned with red glazed tiles below the canopy and exposed brick and transom windows above the canopy. The secondary facades (west side and rear) are stuccoed. Unit 102 has a flush, chamfered corner entry (single), while 104 and 106 have deeply recessed double entries framed by large display windows. The secondary, utlilitarian entries are present along the west and north facades. This building was likely erected in 1951, after a devastating fire destroyed two 1910s two-story buildings. One of the businesses that operated in the buildings before the fire was Owl's Café, according to local historians. It is unknown whether any portions of the two original two-story brick buildings were incorporated into what stands today. The original building at 102 appears on the Sanborns in 1896 and was used as a bank through at least 1921; the 1934 map indicates use as a telephone exchange office; the 1942 map indicates a restaurant. The original brick building that stood at 104-06 was always partitioned and appears on the 1906 Sanborn as a barbershop/tailor/grocery/telephone exchange office; in 1911 as a notions, china, and crockery shop; in 1921 as barbershop/offices/hardware store; and in 1942 housed movies. Overall, these connected buildings show a high degree of integrity relating to the mid-1900s.

**114 Jefferson (1902)**
**Contributing, see photo on page 42**

SBR DRAFT

This one-part commercial block is composed of exposed red brick with an exaggerated central parapet and intricate ornamental corbelled brickwork. Historically partitioned for two separate storefronts, the Sanborn maps indicate it has functioned as a variety store (1906), tailor and grocery (1911), variety and grocery (1921), and generic "store" (1934 and 1942). It currently serves as a training facility for the Northeast Texas Community College's culinary training program. Its continuous tierod-supported modern canopy and plywood-filled transom area is very typical of what is found throughout the district. Currently, there is just one entry; the second has been replaced with plate glass/display windows. The position of the metal footplates and the configuration of the floor tile suggest that the entry(ies) may not have always been recessed. Storefront configurations such as this are also quite common in the district and may reflect attempts by previous businesses to modernize and/or gain additional display room. This building's façade incorporates some cast iron decorative detailing, such as cast iron columns and circular vents. Only a handful of other buildings in the district share this design feature. The rear façade consists of two large round arch entryways and four large round arch windows, all of which have been filled with wood, glass, brick, or a combination of the three. Unlike many other properties, the historic configuration of the rear façade is still clearly discernible. Overall this building exhibits a high degree of integrity.

**115 Jefferson (1901)**
**Contributing, see photo on page 43**
This painted brick, one-part commercial block features simple brick cornice with a row of basketweave bricks, boarded up transom windows, modern aluminum frame display windows, two single entry doors, and modern metal tierod-supported canopy. The rear elevation has vertical siding, paired modern French doors, and a modern single paneled door—changes that are more indicative of what has taken place in other similar buildings in the district. Sanborn maps indicate the following uses: gentlemen's furnishings and tailor (1901), handmade furniture (1906), auto repair and barber shop (1921), and a "store" in later years. The storefront reconfiguration is in keeping with typical modernization efforts, the transom is still plainly visible, and although it has been painted, the cornice remains intact with a high degree of integrity.

**136 W. Marshall (1901)**
**Contributing, see photo on page 44**
The one-story one-part commercial block has a tall brick parapet with simple decorative brick cornice and recessed sign panel on the upper façade. The storefront configuration is window/paired doors/paired doors/window with historic door and window configurations with large two-light transom windows over each opening. The wood-framed display windows are two-over-two fixed lights with wood paneled bulkheads below the windows. The paired wood doors are one-over-two lights with wood panels below the glass. A sloped modern sheet metal bracket-supported canopy covers the transom windows. The brick piers between the openings have curved molded edges. The door sills carry the maker's mark of Tapp Bros. of Tyler, Texas and the date of 1901. According to Sanborn maps, this building has served as a furniture store (1901), wholesale grocery (1906 and 1921), furniture warehouse (1911), a "store" (1934), and crate and storage (1942). The building retains a high degree of design and materials resulting in a high level of integrity.

**150 W. Marshall (1901)**
**Contributing, see photo on page 45**
The one-story one-part commercial block is situated on a corner lot with a chamfered corner, decorative brick cornice, and multiple store entrances on Market Street. The tierod-supported wood-frame canopy is continuous

SBR DRAFT

on both sides and wraps around the corner. The Marshall Street façade (north) appears to have its original large two-over-two double-hung wood-frame display window topped by a two-over-one transom and paired wood and glass entry doors topped by two-over-one transom. The corner elevation features the same two-over-two double-hung wood-frame display window as the Marshall Street elevation. The bulkheads under the display windows have beadboard that may or may not be original. The Market Street elevation (west) has a blank brick wall for the Marshall Street store depth, then a series of eight openings with two-over-one transom windows over either paired door entries or two-over-two double-hung wood-frame display windows, with the exception of the two transom windows at the south end of this elevation. Below these two transom windows are reconfigured openings: one has been bricked in while the other has one single wood-panel door. The south elevation features a stuccoed masonry wall with a central doorway topped by an arched transom window opening, both the door and windows have been infilled with modern materials. This building has cast iron sill plates with the maker's name of Ed. Edelstein. By 1906, this building housed a restaurant and lodgings, then added a tailor and barbershop in the rear spaces along Market Street (1911), a grocery store with confectionary and restaurant (1921), and generic “stores” (1934 and 1942). This building retains a high level of design and materials resulting in a high level of integrity.

**204 W. Marshall (c. 1930)**
**Contributing, see photo on page 46**
The one-story commercial style building has a wide stepped parapet, white painted brick walls, and a long rear addition. The primary elevation (north) has a single central door flanked by wide window openings that are partially covered with shutters and replacement windows. The east elevation has one large display window at the north end and several small windows set high into the brick wall. The south elevation is covered with horizontal corrugated sheet metal with an attached flat-roofed porch. The west elevation (facing the railroad) has two metal casement windows on the front block. The rear block has four different configurations of windows of varying ages and a double sliding freight door. The wall is covered in rolled roofing material. This rear block also has a loading dock. The 1934 and 1942 Sanborn maps indicate this was one of several buildings in the W.W. Pryor Building Materials complex. The front block housed the office and warehouse, the second block was a lumber shed, and the rear was a warehouse. The 1962 Sanborn indicates the company had changed to Anderson Lumber Company. This commercial industrial building is very typical in that its function dictated its utilitarian style, form, and modest building materials.

**101-3 Quitman Street, D.H. Abernathy Building (c. 1890)**
**Contributing, see photo on page 47**
This one-story brick commercial building is one of the most embellished within the district. It features a decorative pressed metal front above the canopy, a flat roof, and distinctive dual-pedimented parapet design. The front elevation is divided into two storefronts, each of which is faced with nonhistoric, reddish-brown brick, part of a comprehensive storefront remodeling. Above the canopy, original transoms are filled with plywood. The pressed metal façade features a geometric design that utilizes circles and triangles, along with classical-inspired brackets and floral motifs. Extending above the parapet are two triangular pediments, one centered above each storefront. The easternmost one reads "D.H. ABERNATHY." The side elevation (east) is composed of exposed brick with the front half painted and a base covered in stucco and a painted Dr. Pepper advertisement. The Sanborn maps show the building gaining the iron front in 1901. Historic uses include groceries, dry goods, clothing, boots, and shoes (1891 and 1896); dry goods, boots, shoes, tobacco, and confectionary (1901); clothing, boots and shoes, dry goods (1906); and as a department store thereafter. Despite

SBR DRAFT

the loss of historic materials below the canopy, the transom area and impressive pressed metal detailing above the canopy are intact and display a good amount of integrity. The rear elevation also retains a fair degree of integrity, with six tall, uniform round arch openings still evident.

**102 Quitman, Garrett Building (1890)**
**Contributing, see photo on page 48**
This two-story, two-part commercial block building at the corner of Quitman and Rusk streets began as a one-story building before growing to two stories by 1923. It is one of only nine two-story buildings within the district. The primary façade has a simple brick cornice with wood sash windows on the second floor, boarded up transom windows over the tierod-supported canopy that wraps around the corner, recessed display windows and double door entrance, and a single door for second story access. The entry floor has hexagonal and square mosaic tiles that spell out "W. L. Garrett & Sons" with a decorative border in cream and olive green colors. Situated on a corner lot, the side elevation has short windows on the ground floors and wood sash windows on the second floor. The brick transitions from light brown brick at the front quarter to orange brick on the rear of the side elevation. The change of brick color may be part of the 1923 remodeling. The rear elevation has a secondary storefront with cast iron columns, altered display windows, double glass panel wood doors, boarded up transom windows, tierod-supported canopy, and two wood sash windows on the second floor. The base of the cast iron column reads "Christopher" and the rest of the text is cut off by the raised concrete sidewalk. Sanborn maps indicate the building was used as a general merchandise store from 1891 through at least 1906, dry goods and clothing (1921), and as a “store” thereafter. The business operated under the Garrett and Sons name until May 1980. It then operated as Lord and Mayben until it closed in October 1985. It was designated a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 1990.

**104 Quitman Street (c. 1895)**
**Contributing, see photo on page 48**
One-story one-part commercial block building with simple brick cornice, inset name plate area, prism glass transom windows over the tierod-supported canopy, remodeled storefront area with black structural glass, aluminum frame windows, double doors, and tiled entry floor with Greek key border motif and the letter "B." The entrance has been reconfigured because part of the tiled floor border is obscured by the angled entry walls. The angled entry wall was a common storefront reconfiguration and provided the merchant with additional display space. The rear elevation has three segmental arched openings with the center one with double glass-paneled wood doors and the two outer ones with modern fixed glass windows. The transom windows are boarded up. Sanborn maps indicate that this building served as a drug store from 1896 through at least 1942. The storefront alterations represent a common modernization pattern, the original transom is still in place and visible, and despite the paint, the brick cornice is intact, providing the building with a good degree of integrity.

**121-3 Quitman Street, Holman Building (1893)**
**Contributing, see photo on page 49**
This two-story two-part brick commercial building was divided into two storefronts in approximately 1915. A hand-drawn elevator (extant) was installed between 1901 and 1906. The modern metal, boxed-in canopy continues from the buildings to the east and conceals the original transom area. Above the canopy is glazed brick and stone detailing, including lintels, dentil banding and coping. Second-story fenestration consists of two large openings, which historically held multiple windows, separated by a single punched-in window. All the window openings are now filled with plywood. Currently, one storefront has two large modern display windows

SBR DRAFT

and an aluminum and glass single entry door; the other is faced with green Carrera glass with a half-height display window and paired aluminum and glass doors with sidelights and transom. The side elevation is partially stuccoed and most windows are filled. The rear elevation styling is distinctly different for the two separate storefronts. One is composed of dark red brick with three sets of double-entry wood doors and transoms set into three very tall round arch openings on the first floor and wood, single-hung sashes on the second. The brick is painted on the other unit. On the first story are four tall arched openings. The second story has four arched window openings of two different heights, all filled with metal shields. Originally constructed as a large single store (Holman Furniture), the building was divided around 1915 and the west side sold to First Guaranty Bond Bank in 1920. The primary and side elevations were dramatically remodeled soon after. The work included adding additional windows and increasing the size of existing windows and doors. The second story of the primary façade and the remainder of the building retain the 1920 appearance. The primary storefronts have been modernized.

**223 Quitman (1929)**
**Contributing, see photo on page 49**
This former gas station is a quintessential example of a 1920s Texaco filling station with its side-gabled roof on a rectangular block, projecting canopy with large piers, decorative brackets, single door to showroom, and large glass display windows. The primary façade has a wide projecting canopy supported by sturdy decoratively detailed brick piers and a few remaining decorative wood brackets. The office has a single door with wood panel below and glass panel upper flanked by three large display windows, all topped by four-over-two transom windows. The side elevation (southeast) has two non-original windows that have been decreased in size and a boarded-up door topped with a four-over-two transom. The gable end features the iconic Texaco star logo. An addition immediately attached to the original block dates to circa 1950 and features two service bays with three-over-five panel rollup garage doors, simple brick walls, and a flat roof. Another less sympathetic addition dates to 1976 is a rectangular block of concrete block with a modern rollup garage door. Despite this addition, there are sufficient historic materials intact and the building's historic form is still clearly visible. Unsympathetic additions could be easily removed without damage to the historic building.

**200 Rusk Street (1963)**
**Contributing, see photo on page 50**
This building is a one-story flat-roofed rectangular block with a second rectangular block that rises above the primary block on the south side. The primary entrance is recessed under the roofline and is centered on the west elevation. The entrance wall is covered in small brown and beige tiles while the rest of the building is covered in brown brick. There is a wide horizontal planter on the south end of this elevation over which is the City of Pittsburg logo. The north elevation is partially recessed under the roofline and has five vertical panels (four of perforated block and one of stacked brick). This elevation has two small horizontal aluminum frame windows. The rear/east elevation has one horizontal aluminum frame window and a glass door. The south elevation has two horizontal aluminum frame windows and a drive-through window sheltered under a wide two-lane metal-construction flat-roofed canopy with metal frame supports. There is also a door on the second floor that leads to nowhere. This is a late example of Mid Century Modern with International style influence seen in the horizontal lines and open fretwork blockwork. This building continues the modern era in Pittsburg's commercial district and displays a high degree of integrity.

**226 Rusk Street (1945)**

SBR DRAFT

**Contributing, see photo on page 50**
Originally constructed as the Piggly Wiggly grocery store, this one-story commercial building references the International Style with large plate glass windows in aluminum frames that wrap around the northwest corner in a continuous line with the main entrance door on the side elevation (north). The wall under the windows is brick veneer and above the windows is vertical plywood. The rear of the building is painted masonry and the roof is flat. Typical of buildings from this era, the emphasis is less on the façade design and the materials, and more on emphasizing the goods contained within these rectangular boxes. Unlike the older buildings throughout the downtown, this one (and those adjacent to it) enjoys a generous setback, allowing for cars to pull off the street and park perpendicular to the building. It marks the beginning of the modern era in Pittsburg's commercial district and displays a remarkable degree of integrity.

**120 Jefferson (1885)**
**Noncontributing, see photo on page 51**
This two-part commercial block—one of the oldest properties in the district—underwent a dramatic remodel in 2009 that left it without sufficient historic integrity to classify it as contributing. Current façade consists of board and batten siding on the first floor, exposed brick in red and black coloration on the second, and modern rough wood double-height porch with square rough wood columns. First floor fenestration consists of two single-entry wood and glass modern doors and two single-hung modern vinyl windows. Second story fenestration consists of single wood and glass modern door and two single-hung modern vinyl windows. Second story windows have brick soldier course lintels. The rear façade is composed of red brick more uniform in color than that of the front façade. It also exhibits evidence of various large repairs and infill. First story fenestration consists of two window openings filled with plywood and a central single entry wood door (which is set in a much larger opening that has been filled with wood). The second story contains three punched-in windows with brick sills –two hold modern single-hung vinyl windows, the other is filled with brick. Sanborn maps indicate that the building was used as the following: general store (1896), restaurant and printing with meat market in rear (1901), china and queenswear with a tin shop in rear (1906), Dr. Ellington's Sanitarium (1911), and millinery and confectionary (1921). Because the building's original materials on its primary façade have been covered up or replaced with modern material and because the current design is incompatible with commercial buildings of this era and location, it is noncontributing to the district.

**133 Jefferson (c. 1920)**
**Noncontributing, see photo on page 51**
This one-part commercial block first appears on Sanborn maps in 1921 as a cinema, a use it continued until at least 1934. It is now composed of a remodeled façade consisting of metal-frame windows and single door, modern brick bulkheads, terracotta tiles on the side piers, and stuccoed upper façade. The rear elevation features bricked-in arched windows and bricked-in arched doorways. The rear door is a wood replacement with a shed-roofed metal canopy supported by cables. The building's exterior façade is currently undergoing remodeling. There is no evidence of the original transom or cornice design, nor a clear sense of historic materials. Sympathetic rehabilitation could result in a change to contributing status.

**204 Jefferson (c. 1950)**
**Noncontributing, see photo on page 54**
This former service station has been added to and modified over time in such a way that its historic form is no longer recognizable. The original plan appears to have a T-shape. The walls appear to be a combination of brick

SBR DRAFT

(front) and hollow clay tile (sides and rear). The primary façade (south) features two garage doors, a single two-over four metal-framed window, two display windows flanking a single entry door, then two large single-pane display windows. Modifications include nonhistoric windows, multiple rear and side additions, canopy expansion, and modern false parapet addition. Some elements of original construction are still intact including garage doors, gas pump island, and historic sign frame, but it is not enough to lend the building enough integrity so as to be considered contributing. Comprehensive investigation of the building's historic design and materials, coupled with appropriate plans for rehabilitation, could lead to contributing status for this building.

SBR DRAFT

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SBR DRAFT

**Section 10: Boundary Continuation Sheet**

**Verbal Boundary Description:**
Begin at the intersection of Rusk and Marshall streets in Pittsburg, Camp County, Texas, at the property addressed as 200 Rusk Street, known as City Hall and identified in the Camp County Appraisal District online records as #15203. From the northwest corner of this property, proceed south southwest along Rusk Street approximately 440 feet. From this point, proceed approximately 210 feet to the east southeast to the southeastern-most point of the property identified as #24943 at 236 Rusk Street. Proceed north northeast approximately 60 feet to the northeastern-most point of the property identified as #1510 at 234 Rusk Street. Proceed east southeast approximately 165 feet to the southeastern-most point of the property identified as #5266 at 232 Rusk Street. Proceed north northwest approximately 260 feet to the southeastern-most point of the property identified as #3808 at 141 Marshall Street. Proceed north northeast approximately 80 feet to the southwestern-most point of the same property, then turn north northeast approximately 115 feet to Marshall Street. Follow Marshall Street to southeast to the intersection of Marshall Street and North Avenue, approximately 285 feet. Proceed northeast along North Ave approximately 160 feet to the intersection of North Avenue and Jefferson Street. Proceed southeast along Jefferson Street approximately 210 feet to the southeastern-most point of the property identified as #3356 at 204 Jefferson Street. Proceed north northeast approximately 385 feet along the property lines to the southeastern-most point of the property identified as #6435 at 115 North Avenue known as the Camp County Courthouse Annex. Proceed approximately 80 feet northwest to the southeastern-most point of the property identified as #5729 at 117 North Avenue. Proceed approximately 165 feet north northeast to College Street. From this point, proceed approximately 600 feet to the northwest along College Street to the intersection of College and Mount Pleasant streets. Proceed approximately 75 feet southwest along Mount Pleasant Street to the northeastern-most point of the property identified as #24172 at 134 Mount Pleasant Street. Turning west northwest, proceed 235 feet to Compress Street, then turn north northeast on Compress Street approximately 85 feet to the northeastern-most point of the property identified as #23294. Proceed approximately 110 feet west northwest to the northwestern-most point of the same property. Proceed approximately 100 feet northwest to the northwestern-most point of the property identified as #5733. Crossing the Louisiana-Arkansas of Texas Railroad tracks, proceed northwest approximately 135 feet to the northeast corner of the old Southwest Gas Company parcel, then turn west and proceed approximately 190 feet to Cypress Street. Proceed south on Cypress Street approximately 110 feet to the eastern-most point of the property identified as #10030 at 223 Quitman Street. From this point, proceed approximately 185 feet to the northern-most point of the same property, turn southwest following the property line approximately 195 feet to Quitman Street. Crossing Quitman Street, include the entire property identified as #26494 known as the Pitts Cemetery. From this point, proceed southeast along Quitman Street approximately 305 feet to the intersection of Quitman and Mill streets. Heading southwest along Mill Street approximately 555 feet to the intersection of Mill and Marshall streets, continue on Mill Street heading south approximately 335 feet to the southwestern-most point of the property identified as #24100 at 207 West Marshall Street. Proceed approximately 215 feet to the southeastern-most point of the same property, then turn north northeast approximately 120 feet to the southwestern-most point of the property identified as #9926477. Proceed east southeast approximately 530 feet, crossing over Market Street, to the southeastern-most point of the property identified as #6974 at 128 West Marshall Street. Turn north northeast approximately 225 feet to the northeastern-most point of the same property to Marshall Street, and then proceed southeast approximately 185 feet to close the boundary.

SBR DRAFT


**Boundary Justification:**
The boundaries of the Pittsburg Downtown Historic District contain the largest collection of historic resources that represent the founding, growth, and development of Pittsburg. They include commercial, civic, and industrial buildings dating throughout the town's history that represent the retail- and service-oriented businesses that have historically served Pittsburg's citizens.

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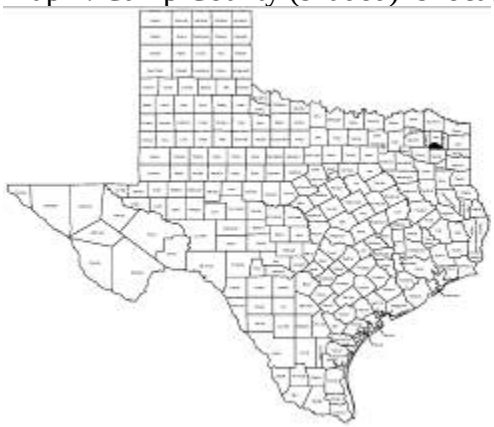
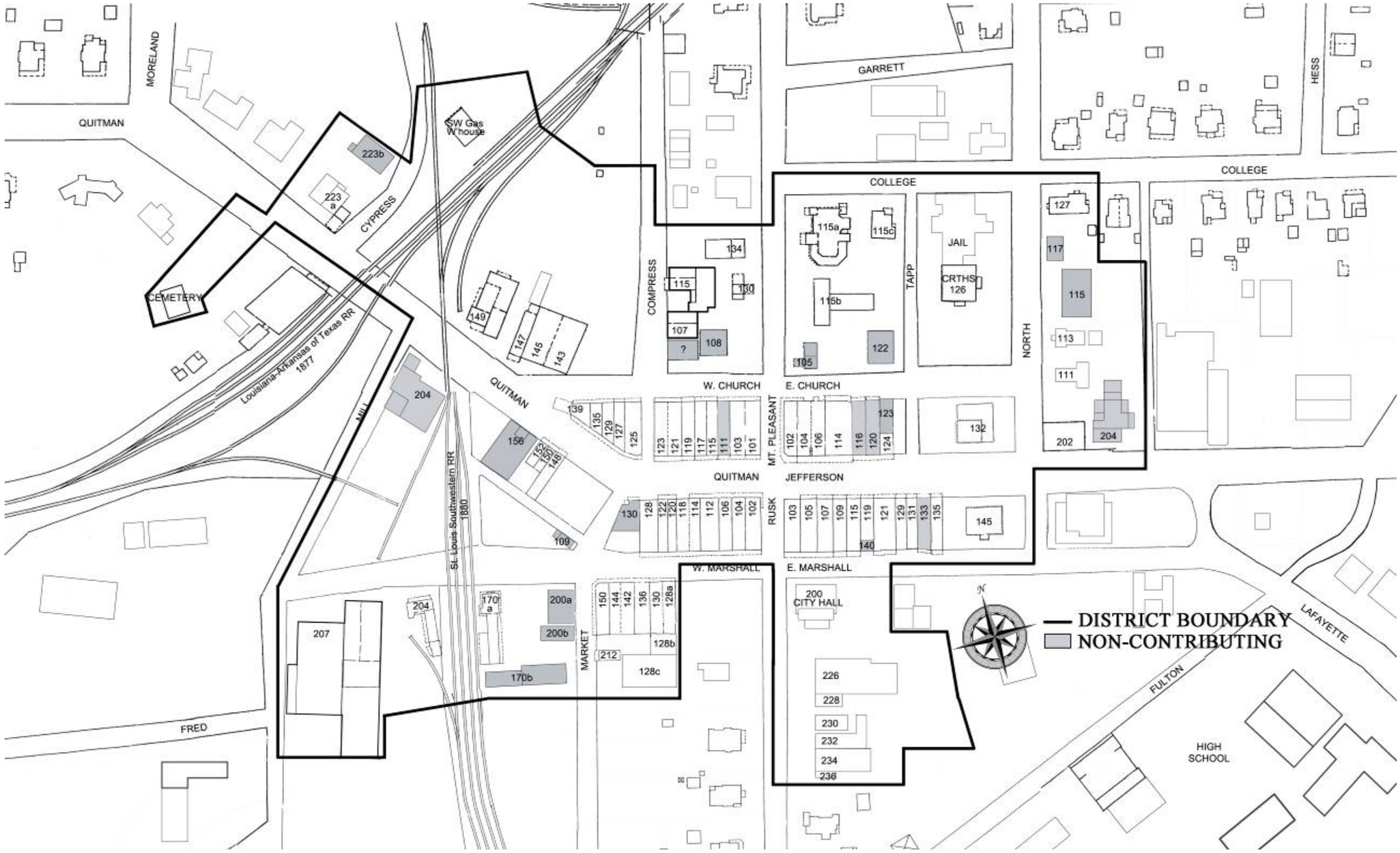
Map 1: Camp County (shaded) is located in far northeast Texas.



Map 2: Pittsburg is a small rural town located at the intersection of State Highway 11 and U.S. Hwy 271.

SBR DRAFT

Map 3: Sketch map of the historic district depicting the boundaries and contributing and noncontributing (shaded) properties.



SBR DRAFT

Figure 1: Historic view west along Jefferson Street. The 2-story building on far right is 124 Jefferson.

Figure 2: Historic view east along Quitman Street. The building on the far left is 121-123 Quitman.

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Figure 3: Quitman Street was paved in 1916. This photo shows the D.H. Abernathy building (101-103 Quitman) in background.

Figure 4: Hisotric photo of the Texaco station located at 223 Quitman.

SBR DRAFT

102 Jefferson (Contributing)

102 Jefferson, rear elevation

SBR DRAFT

114 Jefferson (Contributing)

114 Jefferson, rear elevation

SBR DRAFT

115 Jefferson (Contributing)

115 Jefferson, rear elevation (left)

SBR DRAFT

136 W. Marshall (Contributing)

136 W. Marshall, rear elevation (brick in center left)

SBR DRAFT

150 W. Marshall (Contributing)

150 W. Marshall, rear elevation

SBR DRAFT

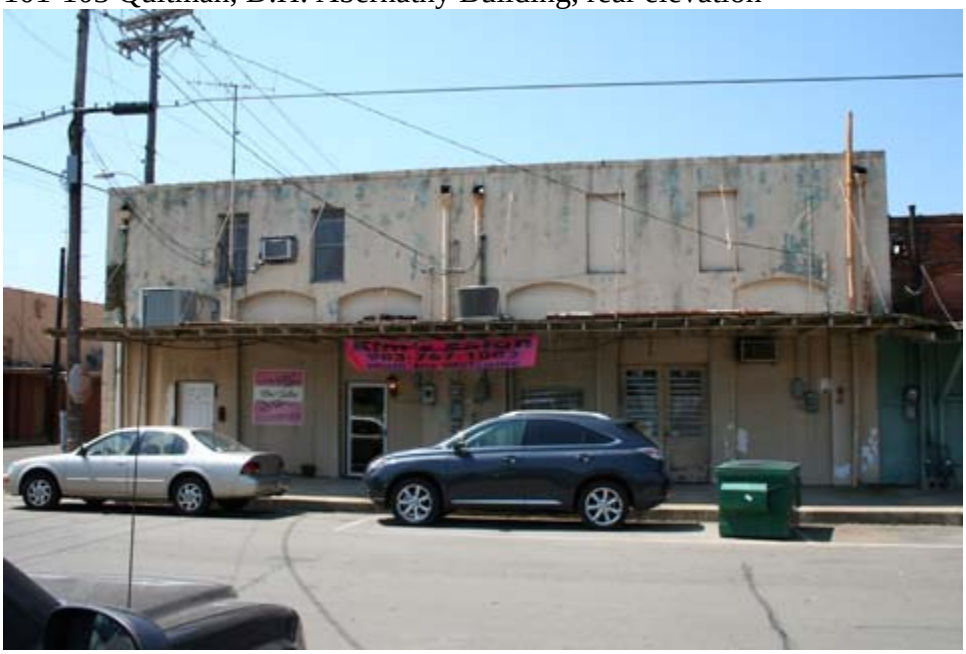
204 W. Marshall (Contributing)

204 W. Marshall, rear side elevation

SBR DRAFT

101-103 Quitman, D. H. Abernathy Building (contributing)

101-103 Quitman, D.H. Abernathy Building, rear elevation



SBR DRAFT

102, 104, and 106 Quitman (all contributing)

104 and 102 Quitman, rear elevations

SBR DRAFT

121-123 Quitman, Holman Building (contributing)

223 Quitman (contributing)

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200 Rusk, City Hall (Contributing)

226 and 228 Rusk (contributing)

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120 Jefferson (noncontributing)

133 Jefferson (noncontributing); a portion of 135 Jefferson (contributing) appears at far left.

SBR DRAFT

On right: 100 Block of W. Marshall; on left: rear elevations of 100 block Quitman

128 Quitman (contributing) is the building on the far right; camera looking southeast

SBR DRAFT

Rear elevations of (from left to right): 117, 119, and 121-123 Quitman

126 E. Church, County Courthouse (contributing)

SBR DRAFT

132 Jefferson, Fire Station (contributing)

204 Jefferson (noncontributing)