

Everett Building



Everett Building

Resource Name: Everett Building

Address: 214--216 Fredonia St.

Architect: Everett, L.J.; Blocker, Samuel Joseph

County: Gregg

City: Longview

Architectural Style: CLASSICAL REVIVAL

Narrative: One half block southeast of the Gregg County Courthouse in Longview is the only extant example of Classical Revival commercial architecture in the city, the Everett Building. Located at 214-216 Fredonia Street, the Everett Building stands in an area of downtown Longview where almost all 19th and early 20th century buildings have been razed or altered.

The 1910 two-story with raised basement structure is constructed of brick load-bearing walls and detailed with wood and stone ornamentation. Fronting fifty feet on Fredonia and one hundred feet on Bank Street, the major focal emphasis is at the south corner with a rounded bay and recessed main entrance at the first level. A secondary commercial space fronts on the Fredonia side with a display area and stair entrance to the second story.

The structure is divided into several bays on each street elevation with pilasters interrupted between stories by a corbelled string mold. The first story consists of two bays on the northwest elevation and six bays on the southwest elevation, excluding the rounded corner bay. The second story is similarly

divided into five bays on the northwest elevation and seven bays on the southwest, again with the additional corner bay. Another corbelled brick mold tops the second story with the frieze panels above that. A pressed metal cornice projects above distinguished by a dentil band beneath a bracketed protruding cyma recta molding. Early photographs show an elaborate raised panel above the cornice at the south corner with the date embossed, 1910. Another ornate raised panel was situated above the cornice on the northwest elevation, indicating the secondary commercial space on Fredonia Street.

Windows are predominately wood sash, one over one units in a single or paired arrangement. Round fan lights top the second story windows on the Fredonia elevation and continue around the corner bay. Commercial display type windows form various patterns of fenestration on the ground level of the Fredonia front.

The primary entrance, recessed at the south corner, has the original wooden double door, sidelights and transom with beveled glass. Delicately carved Ionic capitals and pilasters are incorporated into the exterior door facing. Two freestanding and one square engaged pink granite Composite order columns flank the corner recessed entrance and support the second story bays above.

The basement level below the south portion of the building has entrances on both streets to the sides of the stairs that lead to the bank lobby. Segmentally arched paired windows allow light and air into the basement.

Though the interior furnishings of the bank have been removed, the original surface treatments remain intact in the bank space, the commercial space in the north half of the building, and the offices at the second level. Pressed tin ceilings and ceramic tile floors are in restorable condition and the original Mosler vault is in working order. Pocket doors, original woodwork, and hardware are intact in the second story offices.

Alterations to the building have been minimal. The original commercial front on Fredonia Street has been replaced and the second story windows have removable coverings. The original pressed tin insignia panels above the cornice have also been removed. These minor reversible alterations have not damaged the integrity of the building and plans for the Everett Building's restoration are underway.

The 1910 Everett Building survives as one of the few architectural remnants in Longview associated with both the cotton and oil booms in east Texas. As the only extant example of twentieth century Classical Revival commercial architecture in the city, it remains virtually intact as a reminder of artistic and economic endeavors successfully undertaken by Longview's early business community. Typical of the early twentieth century revival of classicism in architecture, the Everett Building exhibits a naive and in this case reserved application of exterior ornamentation. Classical elements and variations in proportion and fenestration were incorporated into much the same mass that Victorian details would have been applied a decade earlier. But the formalism

executed in the detailing and window/door arrangement defines the building as a breaking away from fussy, over-adorned Victorian prototypes. Designed to represent literal and figurative solidarity, the building has meant much the same through the years to the citizens of Longview and has housed numerous individuals and businesses significant to the city's early history.

Local builder and business entrepreneur L.J. Everett sold and conveyed to the Citizens National Bank of Longview a parcel of land in January 1909. Another parcel, the north 25 feet of the Fredonia Street frontage was deeded to the Citizens National Bank in June of 1910 by G.T. Reynolds. Construction of the Everett Building on that site was completed in 1910 as a collaborative effort of builder Everett and architect Samuel Joseph Blocker.

Blocker was a regionally prominent architect and educator. In addition to the Everett Building, he designed numerous commercial, residential, and school buildings in Longview and east Texas. Blocker served as superintendent for the Longview and Dallas school systems, taught in Dallas, and during his forty years involved in education, wrote technical textbooks. He also is distinguished as one of the earliest members of the State Architectural Association.

Lafayette Johnson Everett came to Texas with his widowed mother following the Civil War and settled in the Longview area in the early 1870s. He established himself as a successful businessman in Longview and nearby Gladewater where he resided. Everett's expertise in business began with an eight year employment for the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company. Along with other civic and civic and business responsibilities, Everett oversaw the activities of two banks simultaneously as their presidents; the Citizens National of Longview and Gladewater bank.

The first occupant of the Everett Building, the Citizens National Bank (CNB), was chartered in 1901 as the second publicly chartered bank in the city. During the banks 23 year history, fortunes of cotton magnates from east Texas were handled by the CNB due to Longview's importance as a railroad center. Voluntary liquidation closed the Citizens National Bank in 1924.

Two banks occupied the Everett Building for the next sixteen years; the Commercial Guaranty State Bank of Longview which absorbed the remainder of the Citizens National Bank's assets and the Rembert National Bank chartered in 1912 as the Guaranty State Bank. Rembert National survived the difficult economic conditions of the Depression due to the discovery of oil in Gregg County in 1931. Oil wells and oil fortunes proliferated; the bank outgrew its leased quarters in the Everett Building and moved across the street in 1940 as the Longview National Bank.

Other tenants to follow the Rembert National Bank were the American Red Cross during World War II and Lanier Clothiers from 1944 to 1960. After 1960 and until June of 1979, the Everett Building remained virtually empty, except for special temporary activities such as the Bicentennial headquarters in 1976.

Throughout its early history, attorneys, doctors, barbers, druggists, mercantile stores, and a great number of important services were provided by the businesses and people housed in the Everett Building. Several professionals with offices in the building were also prominent in local social and political circles. Dr. Northcutt, one of the early office tenants was a mayor of Longview. Rembert National Bank was named for F.T. Rembert, supposedly the city's first millionaire. Cotton men Herman Loeb, Ike Killingsworth, and Baron Von Kissler were prominent local figures who had business dealings with occupants of the Everett Building. Legal documents dealing with leases and rights of the oil industry were drafted by locally prominent attorneys Thadeus Stinchcomb and Erasmus Young in offices above the bank. Longview citizens became familiar with the building for its numerous professional services and its financial and commercial functions.

BIBLIOGRAPHY ON FILE IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER.



GREGG CO.

Norman Black, D.D.S.

S. J. Blocker's picture
(photo) is in the 1913
Longview High School
Annual, p. 4.

Copy in Long. Pub. Library

APPLICATION FORM FOR OFFICIAL TEXAS HISTORICAL MARKER

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
P.O. Box 12276, Austin, Texas 78711

A written history, signed by the author, must accompany this form before it will be accepted.

County Gregg Date December 4, 1982

1. The Everett Building
Title of marker

2. The Everett Building
Name of building, cemetery, public square, park, archeological site, etc., where marker is to be placed.

3. 214-216 N. Fredonia Street
Marker site (street address or highway number)

4. Longview, Texas
City or nearest city. If marker is to be placed on a highway or in a small community, you must briefly explain how to get there from nearest town shown on a Texas Highway Department road map. For example, "Marker will be in Bastrop Beach, which is 6 miles southeast of Angleton on FM 523."

5. At building site.
Distance (miles, yards, feet) and direction (north, south, east, west) of subject from marker site. For example, "Subject is 1/2 mile southwest of marker site."

6. Gregg County Historical Foundation, The Everett Building, Longview, Texas 75601
Owner of marker site Address City

7. Gregg County Historical Foundation, The Everett Building, Longview, Texas 75601
Sponsor of marker Address City

8. Mrs. Paul Belding, 602 Sylvan Drive, Longview, Texas 75602
County chairman Address City
"I have reviewed the narrative for this marker and attest to its accuracy."

9. Mrs. Paul Belding, 602 Sylvan Drive, Longview, Texas 75602
Person to whom marker is to be shipped Street Address City
Note: If marker is to be placed on a highway right-of-way, it will automatically be shipped to your district highway engineer.

10. Marker is on post.
Surface to which marker will be attached (i.e., wood, brick, stucco over stone) if not on post.

ORDER FORM

Please consult page 7 for specifications of the markers available. Check the items desired below. Then mail this application and narrative history, together with a check made payable to the TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION, to the address above. No applications will be accepted unless payment is included. If marker application is cancelled after the inscription is written, the Texas Historical Commission will deduct the cost of writing the inscription from the refund.

HISTORICAL MARKERS

5% state sales tax must be added to the price, except if purchased by a tax exempt organization.

		With Tax
<input type="checkbox"/> 16" x 12" grave marker (comes with mounting bar)	\$175	\$183.75
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 16" x 12" building marker with post	\$225	\$236.25
<input type="checkbox"/> 16" x 12" building marker without post	\$175	\$183.75
<input type="checkbox"/> National Register plaque	\$ 35	\$ 36.75
<input type="checkbox"/> 27" x 42" subject marker with post	\$575	\$603.75
<input type="checkbox"/> 27" x 42" subject marker without post	\$525	\$551.25
<input type="checkbox"/> 18" x 28" subject marker with post	\$325	\$341.25
<input type="checkbox"/> 18" x 28" subject marker without post	\$250	\$262.50

MARKER REPLICA PAPERWEIGHT

This item should be ordered at the same time marker is ordered. Indicate quantity desired. Allow six months for completion of marker for receipt of paperweight.

<input type="checkbox"/> 3" x 4" plastic paperweight mounted with replica of marker	\$ 75	With tax \$ 78.75
<input type="checkbox"/> Medallion paperweight, allows four lines of engraving	\$ 25	\$ 26.25

DIRECTIONAL SIGNS

Please indicate quantity desired and location:

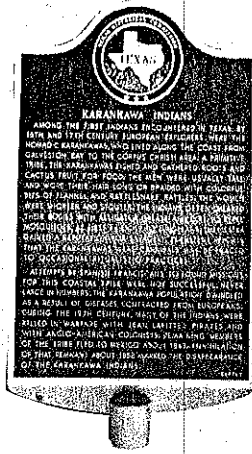
24" x 24" Historical Markers In City sign \$ 65 With Tax
\$ 68.25

These will be placed by the District Highway Engineer

- Black and white (for farm-to-market roads, state and U.S. highways)
 Green and white (for interstate highways)

18" x 22" Historical Marker (in black and white only) ..\$ 65 With tax
\$ 68.25
For city and county roads. Applicant must supply post.

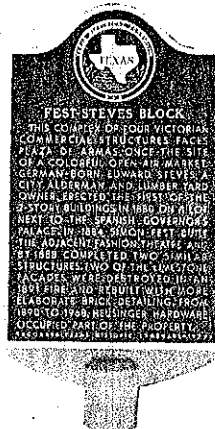
- With arrow pointing straight ahead
 With arrow pointing left
 With arrow pointing right



SUBJECT MARKER
(27" x 42")



BUILDING MARKER



SUBJECT MARKER
(18" x 28")



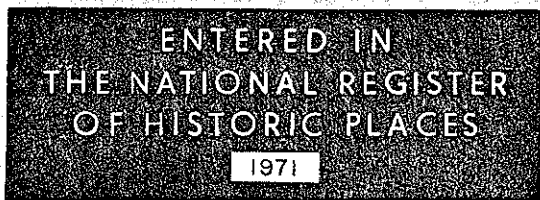
GRAVE MARKER

SUBJECT MARKER (27" x 42") allows 24 lines of text using half-inch lettering. Marker with post, \$575; marker without post, \$525.

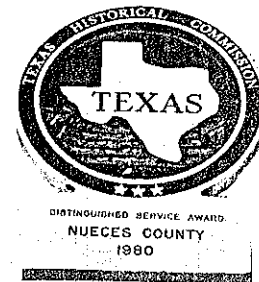
BUILDING MARKER (medallion and 16" x 12" plate) allows 14 lines of text using three-eighth-inch lettering. Marker with post, \$225; without post, \$175.

SUBJECT MARKER (18" x 28") allows 18 lines of text using half-inch lettering. Marker with post, \$325; without post, \$250.

GRAVE MARKER (small medallion and 16" x 12" plate) allows 14 lines of text using three-eighth-inch lettering. Marker includes mounting bar, \$175.



NATIONAL REGISTER PLAQUE



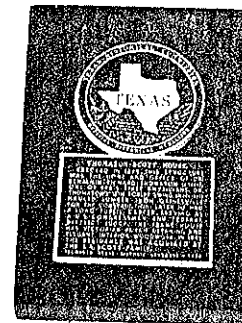
MEDALLION PAPERWEIGHT



24" x 24"



18" x 22"



PLASTIC PAPERWEIGHT

NATIONAL REGISTER PLAQUE is available for structures which are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, \$35.00.

HISTORICAL MARKERS IN CITY (24"x24") to be placed on city limit signs by the State Dept. of Highways and Public Transportation.

HISTORICAL MARKER (18" x 22") with directional arrow to be placed on city streets and county roads.

MEDALLION PAPERWEIGHT cast in aluminum, the medallion measures 4" in diameter with a 3 1/4" x 1 1/4" plate, allowing four lines of engraving. \$25.00.

PLASTIC PAPERWEIGHT a miniature replica of your marker mounted on a 3" x 4 3/8" x 1/2" black acrylic base, can be ordered when the marker application is made. Allow two months for delivery, \$75.00.

Texas Historical Commission Staff (FR), 4/5/83, revised 5/5/83

18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Gregg County (Order #7187)

Location: 214-216 N. Fredonia St., Longview

EVERETT BUILDING*

BUILT IN 1910 TO HOUSE THE CITIZENS
NATIONAL BANK, THIS STRUCTURE IS
THE ONLY EXAMPLE OF CLASSICAL
REVIVAL COMMERCIAL ARCHITECTURE
IN LONGVIEW, DESIGNED BY NOTED
ARCHITECT AND EDUCATOR SAMUEL J.
BLOCKER, THE EVERETT BUILDING WAS
CONSTRUCTED BY GLADEWATER AND
LONGVIEW BUSINESSMAN AND CIVIC
LEADER LAFAYETTE JOHNSON EVERETT.
OUTSTANDING FEATURES OF THE
BUILDING INCLUDE ITS ROUNDED BAY
AND RECESSED MAIN ENTRANCE.
THROUGH THE YEARS, THE EVERETT
BUILDING HAS HOUSED NUMEROUS
BANKS AND PROFESSIONAL OFFICES
AND IS PART OF THE HERITAGE
OF LONGVIEW'S BUSINESS COMMUNITY.**

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK - 1983***

*3/4 inch lettering
**1/2 inch lettering
***1/4 inch lettering

Incise on base: BUILDING DONATED BY ANN LACY CRAIN, 1979, FOR
GREGG COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM

APPROVED
Dan Foley
5-17-83

CENTER STREET

OLD WHALEY
HOUSE LAW
OFFICES
(HISTORIC SITE)

PRIVATE
PARKING
COUNTY EMPLOYEES

PRIVATE
PARKING COUNTY
EMPLOYEES

FREDONIA

FIRST
METHOD
CHURCH

CARD KEY
ENTRANCE

CARD KEY
ENTRANCE

CARD
KEY
ENTRANCE

CARD
KEY
ENTRANCE

100 BLOCK

200 BLOCK

EAST WHALEY ← ONE WAY

COUNTY
COURT HOUSE

7187

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

For HCRS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Everett Building # 235
and/or common Citizens National Bank Building

2. Location

street & number 214-216^{N.} Fredonia Street not for publication
city, town Longview vicinity of congressional district 4
state Texas code 048 county Gregg code 183

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Gregg County Historical Foundation

street & number

city, town Longview, Texas vicinity of state Texas

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Gregg County Courthouse

street & number Methvin Street

city, town Longview state Texas

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historic Sites Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date July, 1979 federal state county local

depository for survey records Texas Historical Commission

city, town Austin state Texas

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

7187

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

One half block southeast of the Gregg County Courthouse in Longview is the only extant example of Classical Revival commercial architecture in the city, the Everett Building. Located at 214-216 Fredonia Street, the Everett Building stands in an area of downtown Longview where almost all 19th and early 20th century buildings have been razed or altered.

The 1910 two story with raised basement structure is constructed of brick load bearing walls and detailed with wood and stone ornamentation. Fronting fifty feet on Fredonia and one hundred feet on Bank Street, the major focal emphasis is at the south corner with a rounded bay and recessed main entrance at the first level. A secondary commercial space fronts on the Fredonia side with a display area and stair entrance to the second story.

The structure is divided into several bays on each street elevation with pilasters interrupted between stories by a corbelled string mould. The first story consists of two bays on the northwest elevation and six bays on the southwest elevation, excluding the rounded corner bay. The second story is similarly divided into five bays on the northwest elevation and seven bays on the southwest, again with the additional corner bay. Another corbelled brick mould tops the second story with the frieze panels above that. A pressed metal cornice projects above distinguished by a dentil band beneath a bracketed protruding cyma recta moulding. Early photographs show an elaborate raised panel above the cornice at the south corner with the date embossed, 1910. Another ornate raised panel was situated above the cornice on the northwest elevation, indicating the secondary commercial space on Fredonia Street.

Windows are predominately wood sash, one over one units in a single or paired arrangement. Round fan lights top the second story windows on the Fredonia elevation and continue around the corner bay. Commercial display type windows form various patterns of fenestration on the ground level of the Fredonia front.

The primary entrance, recessed at the south corner, has the original wooden double door, sidelights and transom with beveled glass. Delicately carved Ionic capitals and pilasters are incorporated into the exterior door facing. Two freestanding and one square engaged pink granite Corinthian columns flank both sides of the corner recessed entrance and support the second story bays above.

The basement level below the south portion of the building has entrances on both streets to the sides of the stairs that lead to the bank lobby. Segmentally arched paired windows allow light and air into the basement.

Though the interior furnishings of the bank have been removed, the original surface treatments remain intact in the bank space, the commercial space in the north half of the building, and the offices at the second level. Pressed tin ceilings and ceramic tile floors are in restorable condition and the original Mosler vault is in working order. Pocket doors, original woodwork, and hardware are intact in the second story offices.

Alterations to the building have been minimal. The original commercial front on Fredonia Street has been replaced and the second story windows have removable coverings. The original pressed tin insignia panels above the cornice have also been removed. These minor reversible alterations have not damaged the integrity of the building and plans for the Everett Building's restoration are underway.

8: Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1910

Builder/Architect L.J. Everett/Samuel Joseph Blocker

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

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Blocker was a regionally prominent architect and educator. In addition to the Everett Building, he designed numerous commercial, residential, and school buildings in Longview and east Texas. Blocker served as superintendent for the Longview and Dallas school systems, taught in Dallas, and during his forty years involved in education, wrote technical textbooks. He also is distinguished as one of the earliest members of the State Architectural Association.

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The first occupant of the Everett Building, the Citizens National Bank, was chartered in 1901 as the second publicly chartered bank in the city. During the bank's 23 year history, fortunes of cotton magnates from east Texas were handled by the CNB due to Longview's importance as a railroad center. Voluntary liquidation closed the Citizens National Bank in 1924.

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Other tenants to follow the Rembert National Bank were the American Red Cross during World

9. Major Bibliographical Reference(s)

Deed Records, Gregg County Courthouse, Longview
Longview Daily News
Gregg County History, Longview Chamber of Commerce

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one acre

Quadrangle name Tatum, Texas

Quadrangle scale 1:62500

UMT References

A	1 5	3 3 6 0 7 0	3 5 9 5 0 5 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C			
E			
G			

B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D			
F			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

South 50 feet of Lots 9 and 10, New City Block 50 (Texas & Pacific Townsite Block 13)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mrs. Paul B. Belding, Gregg County Historical Foundation
Danny Hardy, Preservation Consultant, Austin, Texas

organization Records on file at the Texas Historical Commission date September 4, 1979

street & number Box 12276, Austin, Texas telephone 512 475-3094

city or town Austin state Texas

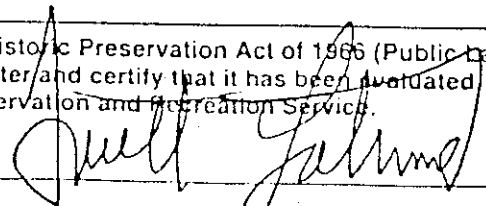
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature



title State Historic Preservation Officer

date September 6, 1979

For HCERS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

7106

FOR HCRS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 1

War II and Lanier Clothers from 1944 to 1960. After 1960 and until June of 1979, the Everett Building remained virtually empty, except for special temporary activities such as the Bicentennial headquarters in 1976.

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Additional data in re: The Everett Building

Following Lanier Clothiers, building owned by Maritzky Estate;
purchased by Ann Lacy Crain, 1979, to house Gregg County

Historical Museum.

please include →

*C. B. ...
12/2/82*



Gregg County Historical Commission

Norman W. Black, D.D.S.
Chairman

417 Mobberly Avenue
Longview, Texas 75602

November 28, 1990

Phone
903-757-2261

Frances Rickard, Director
State Marker Program
Texas Historical Commission
P. O. Box 12276
Austin, Texas 78711

Re: Replacement for stolen National Register Plate - Everett Building,
Gregg County.

Dear Frances:

Enclosed is an application for the above replacement plaque. Also enclosed is a check for \$50.00 from the Gregg County Historical Foundation which owns the property. A photo showing the plaque location is also enclosed.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Norman W. Black, D.D.S.

Enc. - 3.

APPLICATION FORM FOR A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES PLAQUE

As a courtesy to the public, the Texas Historical Commission offers two different styles of National Register plaques (see below). A plaque may be obtained for properties that are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places or are contributing members of National Register Historic Districts. Owners of properties within historic districts should provide the name of the district. *All applications must include a clear, current snapshot of the structure.*

To order, please complete the form below. Then mail it, along with the snapshot and your check made payable to the Texas Historical Commission, to the THC, P.O. Box 12276, Austin, TX 78711.

Historic name of property and/or district Everett Building

Date of listing (if known) Nominated September 6, 1979

Street address of property 214-216 N. Fredonia Street

City Longview County Gregg

Type of surface to which plaque will be attached (wood, stone, brick, etc.) Concrete steps

Owner of property Gregg County Historical Foundation

P. O. Box 3342 Longview, TX 75606
Address 214 N. Fredonia St. City Longview, Texas Zip 75601

Name, street address, and telephone number of person to whom plaque is to be shipped:

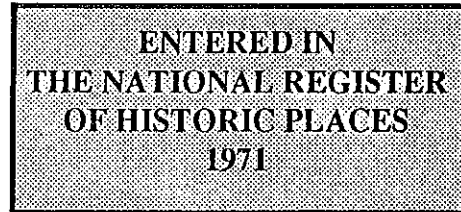
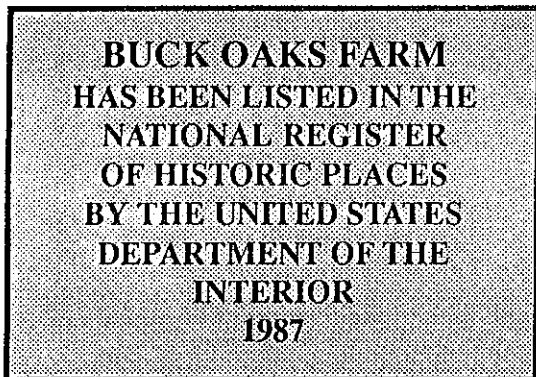
Dr. Ellie Gaston, Director
Gregg County Historical Museum
214 N. Fredonia Street
Longview, Texas 75601

NOTE: This plaque is to be a replacement for a recently stolen plaque.

I wish to order the following (please check one):

Bronze National Register Plaque
Cost: \$162 (\$150 if tax-exempt)

Aluminum National Register Plaque
Cost: \$54 (\$50 if tax-exempt)



BRONZE plaque with brown leatherette background measures 15" x 10"; includes historic name of property and year of listing.

ALUMINUM plaque with black leatherette background measures 10" x 4"; includes year of listing only

THC staff will be glad to provide further information on the Official Texas Historical Marker program or the names of additional suppliers of National Register plaques upon request.