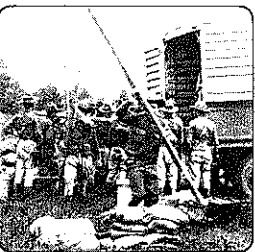


at 3587 feet, producing 18,000 barrels a day. The well was situated on land assembled by B. A. Skipper of Longview and taken over by the Arkansas Fuel Oil Company.

The new production increased rapidly from seven wells every two weeks to seven wells a day to a hundred a day and more. The first oil discovered sold for \$1.10 a barrel, but prices dropped to 15 cents as supply flooded the market. Drilling activity spread to Upshur, Smith and Cherokee counties. Production was over a million barrels a day. In August of 1931, National Guardsmen were ordered into the area to keep peace



nds, oil speculators and nally culminated in and law, confiscation ry control and felony ct of 1935 which

roduced 4.5 billion ave the Allies the pe- to win World War II. ed new towns, new or thousands of East still pumping.



"The East Texas Oil Museum at Kilgore College is a tribute to the independent oil producers and wildcatters, to the men and women who dared to dream as they pursued the fruits of free enterprise."

Museum Hours:

Tuesday through Saturday	9:00 — 4:00 P.M.
(closes 5:00 P.M., April — September)	
Sunday	2:00 — 5:00 P.M.
Monday	Closed

Closed Easter and Thanksgiving

Special holiday schedule

December 20 — January 1

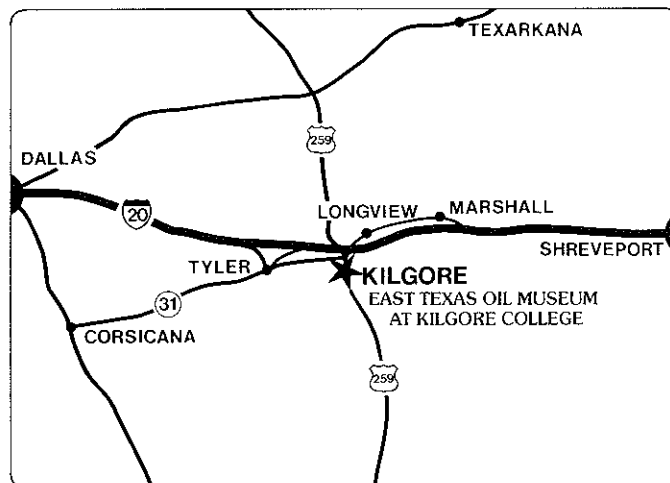
Guided tours by reservation only.

A nominal admission fee charged.

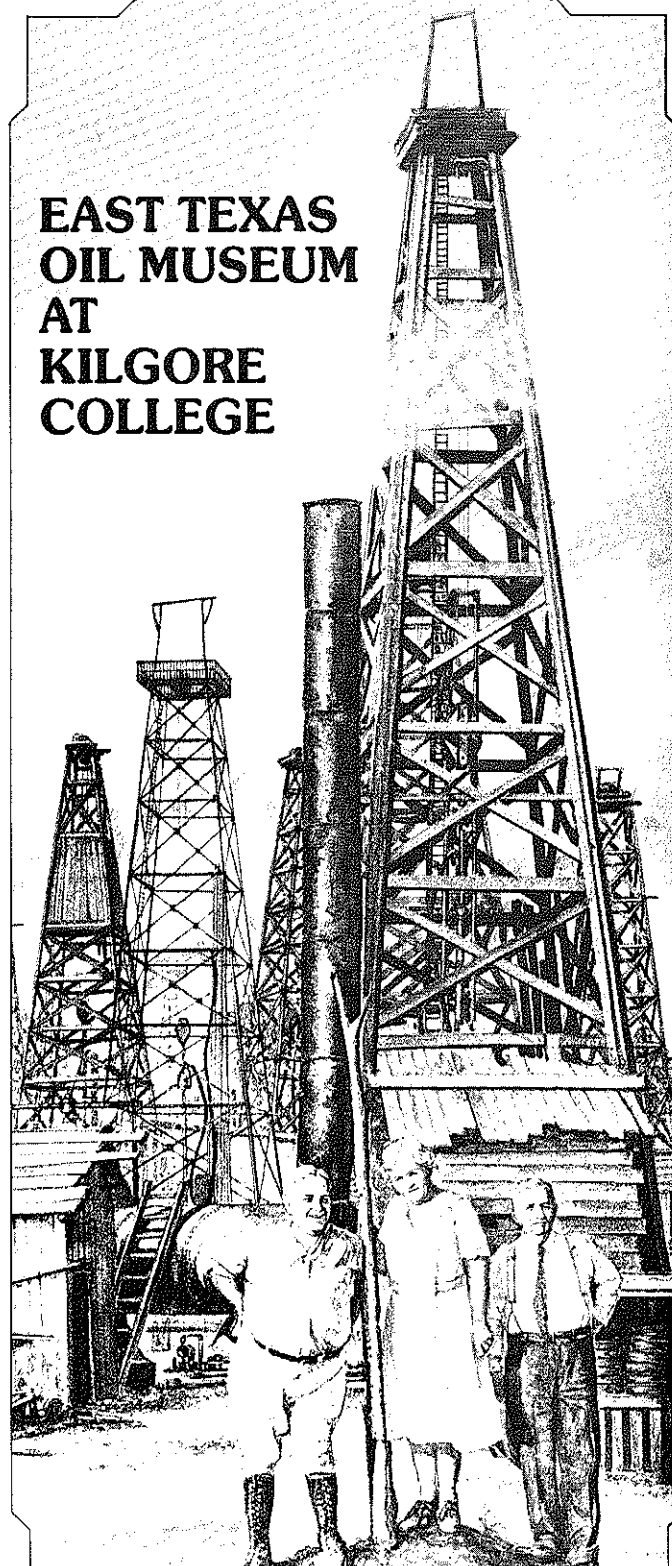
For further information call or write:

East Texas Oil Museum
 Highway 259 at Ross St.
 Kilgore, Texas 75662
 On the Kilgore College campus
 (214) 983-8295

New Area Code 903 will be effective November 1990



EAST TEXAS OIL MUSEUM AT KILGORE COLLEGE

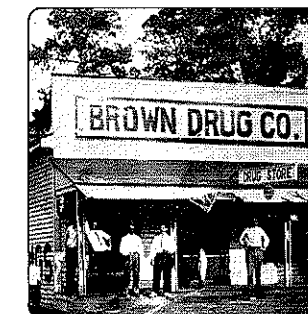


A Brief History of the East Texas Oil Field

The easy-going rural life of East Texas changed drastically with the discovery of oil during 1930 and 1931, years of hardship, scorn, luck, and wealth which brought people, ideas, institutions and national attention to East Texas.

Columbus Marion "Dad" Joiner, a seventy-year-old wildcatter, had already drilled two dry holes when in May 1929, he spudded a third hole on the Daisy Bradford farm in Rusk County. But it was not until October 3, 1930 that a production test was done, resulting in a gusher.

Oil fever began to mount with the test by Bateman Oil Company on the Lou Della Crim farm. On Sunday morning, December 27, 1930, while Mrs. Crim was attending church, the well blew in, flowing at 22,000 barrels a day. The well was only nine miles from Joiner's well, yet no one believed there was any connection between the two. No one reckoned for what was then a

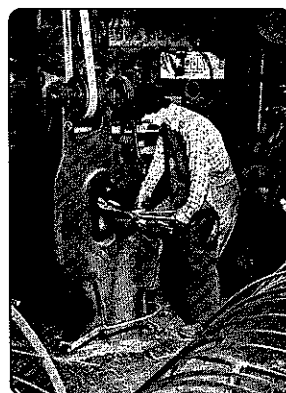
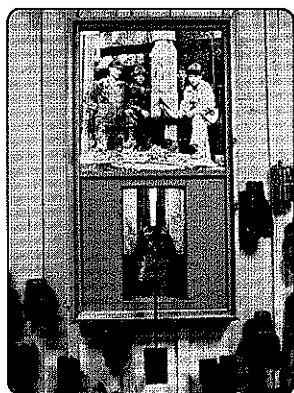
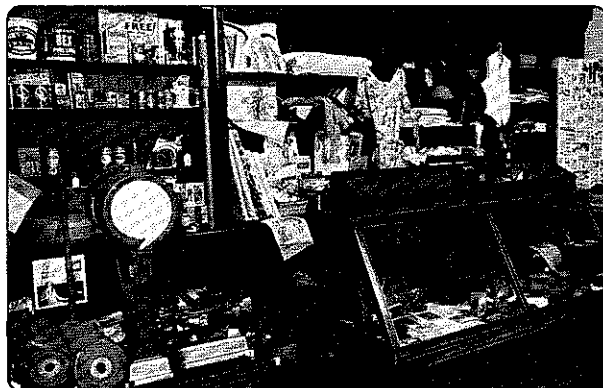


geological phenomenon: an incredible deposit of oil in the Woodbine formation that "pinched out" as it tilted upward against the Sabine Uplift.

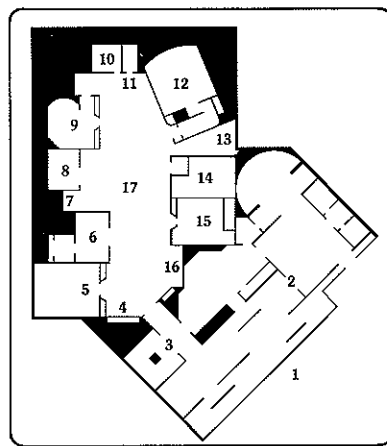
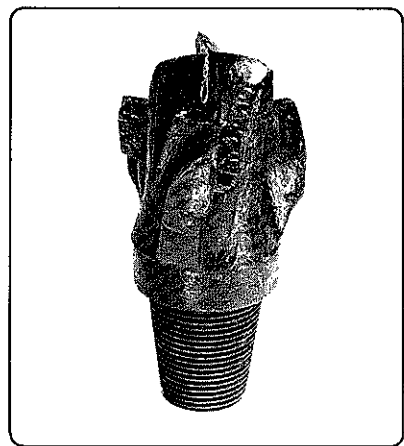
The initial "boom" was completed on January 26, 1931 when the J. K. Lathrop lease in Gregg County came in

Welcome to the East Texas Oil Museum at Kilgore College, Kilgore, Texas. This fascinating museum houses the authentic recreation of oil discovery and production in the early 1930's in the largest oil field inside U.S. boundaries. Here are the people, their towns, their personal habits, their tools and their pastimes, all colorfully depicted in dioramas, movies, sound presentations and actual antiques donated by East Texas citizens.

Inside the lobby, see how tall you stand beside the Texas-size, handpainted murals of early oil production and portraits of famous oil men. Journey back into the early 1930's to see

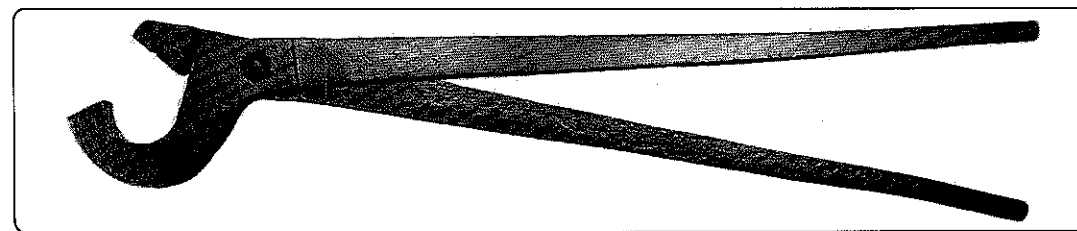
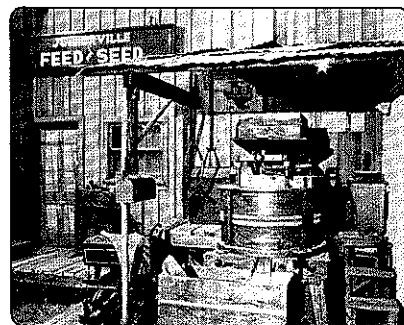


how people lived. Refresh your memory of the lyrics of a good gospel hymn in the Church exhibit. Get a lesson in the history of the schools. And wonder how that antique car in the Transportation exhibit ever got anywhere



Map of the Museum

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Oil Derrick and Rig Equipment, outside | 7. Daisy Bradford Diorama |
| 2. Lobby Exhibits: Oil Traps, Voices Of East Texas, People Of East Texas, Home Life, Church And School, Towns In The Boom, Transportation. | 8. Wright City Machine Shop |
| 3. Hunt Room | 9. Pistol Hill Gas Station |
| 4. Kilgore Oil Well Supply | 10. Cross Roads Barber Shop |
| 5. Arp General Store | 11. Post Office |
| 6. Gladewater Museum and Elevator To The Center Of The Earth | 12. Boom Town Cinema |
| | 13. Boom Town Alley |
| | 14. "Gusher Gazette", Newspaper Office |
| | 15. Overton Drug Store |
| | 16. Joinerville Feed and Seed |
| | 17. Boom Town Street Scene |



on those rough rutted roads. Pay a visit to the Memorial Room to count the accomplishments of one of many persons, H. L. Hunt.

Then step across the city limits to Boomtown, USA, a full-scale town full of people, animals, and machinery depicting the lively activity of a town booming.

Stop in at the General Store for a look over the shelves. Take the children to the Drugstore for a refreshment and a game taken with a wildcatter while Mom and Dad dance to vintage 1930 big band music. Don't get your feet dirty in the streets walking to the Newspaper Office. Buy the Boomtown paper. As you pass the Barber Shop, listen carefully for the sound of the gusher. Pump your own gas at the Gas Station. But do go inside to see the excitement of drilling an oil well.

Remember the afternoons at the Theater brings back the historical footage of the boom period.



sense a blowout gusher. Your visit is complete without a trip to Boomtown. Study the geological exhibits at the Elevator Ride to the center of the earth. guides take you 3800 feet below the earth to where the oil deposits are. And informative.



Kilgore, Gregg Co., Texas
10-18-1942, 3:00 P.M.

Kilgore National Bank Building Historical
Merker Dedication.

Gregg Co. Judge Kenneth J. Welker, Allen Long,
Norman Black, Ch. Gregg Co. H.C., Steve Long,
Charles Long, Virginia Long, U.S. Congressman, Ralph
M. Hall, speaker.

242
N
N
N
N
N
N
N
N
N
N
N

KILGORE NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

HISTORICAL MARKER DEDICATION, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1992; 3:00 P.M.

- M.C.. Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen. Welcome to the dedication of an Official Texas Historical Marker: THE KILGORE NATIONAL BANK BUILDING. This historical marker is authorized by the State of Texas and sponsored by the Texas Historical Commission, the Gregg County Historical Commission and the H. L. Long Family. This is the seventy-sixth historical marker in Gregg County.
- INVOG. The invocation will be given by the pastor of the First Baptist Church of Kilgore, Dr. Pete Freeman....Dr. Freeman....Thank you, Dr. Freeman.
- WELL. I would now like to present Mr. Rex Whitten, Mayor Pro-Tem of Kilgore.... Mr. Whitten....Thank you, Mayor Whitten.
- GRETT. We are truly honored today to have with us, the Chairman of the Texas Historical Commission, Mr. Karl Komatsu, of Ft. Worth. This is the second time this year that Chairman Komatsu has visited our county for an historical marker dedication. He says he really likes East Texas. He is going to speak to us now....Mr. Komatsu....Thank you, Mr. Komatsu.
- GUESTS. We have several guests with us today. First, will all members of the Gregg County Historical Commission please raise your hands? (Introduce each)
- SPKR. I don't know any elected official who supports local history preservation and Gregg County's efforts more than does our speaker. It is no secret that he loves Kilgore. A few years ago he was the speaker at the Christmas parade here and he said he had never seen a parade as good as that one. It was cold but people were three to five deep from the beginning to the

end of the parade route. We are always glad to have ~~with~~ ~~us~~ ~~United~~ ~~States~~ Congressman, ~~the~~ ~~Honorable~~ ~~Ralph~~ ~~M.~~ ~~Hall~~ of Rockwall. Mr. Hall....Thank you, Mr. Hall.

PROCLIM. Mayor Whitten will come back to the lecturn at this time....Thank you, Mr. Mayor.

H.M. DED. The marker will now be dedicated by our state representative, the Honor-
& ~~the marker will now be dedicated~~
UNVEIL. able Jerry Yost. Then, the historical marker will be unveiled by members of the Long Family, _____ Thank you, Jerry, _____ and _____.

BENED. Reverand Freeman will reurn for the benediction.

RECEP. The Long Family invites you to a reception (Location)(at 105 N. Kilgore St.) and we are all invited. Thank all of you for coming.



Gregg County Historical Commission

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

417 Mobberly Avenue
Longview, Texas 75602

Phone
903-757-2261

September 15, 1992

Dear Virginia,

Enclosed are the addresses you requested this morning for the H. M. Dedication. I would like to add the following names, some of which you will already have:

Mrs. Barton Griffin
Rt. 2, Box 59
Kilgore, TX 75662

Mrs. Rene McCord
1102 E. North
Kilgore, Tx 75662

Mrs. W. S. Terry
420 N. Walnut
Jefferson, TX 75757

Miss Caroline Ross
P. O. Box 929
Kilgore, TS 75662

Mr. Van Craddock, Jr.
800 Navajo Trail
Longview, TX 75601

Mrs. Audrey Kariel
503 Landsdowne
Marshall, TX 75670

Dr. Ellie Caston
P. O. Box 3342
Longview, TX 75606

Historical marker dedicated at local building Sunday

By GREG A. COLLINS

About 50 Kilgore and area residents joined the Long family and several political dignitaries Sunday afternoon as a historical marker was dedicated at the Long Trusts Building, formerly the Kilgore National Bank Building, 118 South Kilgore Street.

Virginia Long, wife of the late H.L. (Pete) Long, was joined by her sons Larry, Allan, Steve and Charles, in dedicating the marker after short remarks by the visiting politicians.

Political figures taking part in the ceremony were Rep. Ralph Hall, Rep. Jerry Yost, Mayor Pro-Tem Rex Whitten and County Judge Ken Walker. Karl A. Komatsu of the Texas Historical Commission also participated.

Dr. Pete Freeman, pastor of the First Baptist Church, delivered the invocation and benediction. Dr. Norman Black, chairman of the Gregg County Historical Commission, was the master of ceremonies.

Whitten welcomed visitors in short remarks, and then Komatsu spoke about the great history of Kilgore and the proud people who continue to uphold that tradition through things such as these dedications.

He continued that Texas needs more people like the Longs, people who are willing to give of themselves to make their hometowns a better place.

Rep. Hall, in his address, said "this is a great day to be in Kilgore and a great day to preserve landmarks."

The U.S. Congressman was very complimentary of the family, praising them for what they have given to Kilgore and all of Texas.

"They have given us some great gifts," he said. "And when I think of the Long family I think of a great heritage. I tip my hat to a family that has worked hard to help make Kilgore what it is today."

Rep. Hall said the late Mr. Long, as well as his wife Virginia, have been heroes in Kilgore.

"The Longs care about Kilgore, East Texas, Texas and the country," he said. "They are heroes to us all, and they have given wonderful gifts to others."

The lawmaker said the marker dedication was not only a celebration but the dedication of a memory as well.

"We remember and recognize," he said. "We honor Virginia, a strong woman, a good woman and the leader of a family that gives so much. Because of them we have so much to be thankful for."

Whitten read the Senate Proclamation, Rep. Yost dedicated the marker, Judge Walker made short remarks and then the family unveiled the marker.



DEDICATED — Dr. Norman Black, center, chairman of the Gregg County Historical Commission, dismisses the crowd which showed up Sunday for the dedication of a historical marker at the Long Trusts Building, formerly the Kilgore National Bank Building, 118 South Kilgore. At left is Dr.

Pete Freeman, pastor of the First Baptist Church. To the right of Dr. Black and standing beside the marker are Mrs. Virginia Long, Steve Long and Charles Long. Two other sons, Larry and Allan, also participated in the dedication.

KILGORE NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

Kilgore is a town with two birth dates. The first came during the Reconstruction era, when the settlement was established along a line of the Missouri-Pacific Railroad. Named for Constantine Buckley Kilgore (1835-1897), a respected East Texas legislator, the town developed only gradually as a center of trade and commerce for the surrounding agricultural area. In 1930, the character and direction of the town's development changed dramatically with the nearby discovery well that marked the opening of the extensive East Texas Oil Field. Within days, Kilgore grew from a small community of a few hundred residents to a boom town with a population in the thousands. The city incorporated in 1931, with J. Malcolm Crim serving as the first mayor.¹

Kilgore's oil boom came at a time when the nation was experiencing the devastation of the Great Depression. Local residents, and those who came to the area seeking wealth or just economic relief, believed the oil field marked the end of "hard times." It did, in fact, soften the impact of the

depression somewhat and give the town a feeling of permanence and security not evident in other communities.

The architecture of Kilgore during the 1930s reflected this optimism about the future. As Al Eason noted in his book, Boom Town: Kilgore, Texas:

The half-decade from 1931 until 1936 was a time of flux and constant change. Tents, single-walled shacks, and the false-front business buildings gave way to more permanent structures. Streets were paved and sidewalks laid in the business district, some of the old homes, with their spacious lawns were razed and the space more profitably occupied by new brick business buildings.²

The years from 1935 to 1937, especially, were important ones in the development of Kilgore. They represented the zenith of the economic boom prior to the upturn associated with the war effort in the 1940s. 1935 marked the beginning of Kilgore College, considered "a gift from the oil fields to the people of East Texas."³ Significant additions to the town in 1936 included the Pioneer Building, the Kilgore Memorial Hospital, and the Eastview School. The following year there were major improvements in municipal services, along with the construction of a new high school building and a modern post office. By the end of the 1930s, however, the economic foundation of the oil boom began to erode. New technology in oil production, including automated pumping units, combined with geological problems in the west field to check what had been a steadily-increasing demand for

workers. As the excitement and frenzy of the oil activity declined, order and measured growth became the new characteristics of the Kilgore economy.⁴

Representative of the city's dramatic building boom in the 1930s was the construction of a new edifice for the Kilgore National Bank. Established in 1906 as the Kilgore State Bank, the institution reflected the community's gradual growth through the 1920s. Also like the town, it experienced phenomenal growth in the 1930s, increasing its assets over 400 percent during the decade. Significantly, it was the only banking institution in the town at that time. Its president during the 1930s was J. Malcolm Crim (d. 1971), the town's first mayor and the son of Lou Della Crim, on whose land the first significant local oil well was drilled.

In an effort to enhance the institution's effectiveness and its service, and to house the firm's growing staff, the Kilgore National Bank constructed a new building at Kilgore and South Streets in 1937. The move was not only a sign of the institution's faith in the economy, it was a key element in an expanding central business district. It indicated the town could support a commercial center larger than the original Main Street, where the bank was first located.⁵

The architecture of the new banking facility offered a strong representation of a successful business operation. The low-relief geometric designs of the Art Deco style celebrated technology, industrial development, and big business. Introduced formally at the 1925 Exposition Internationale des Arts Decoratifs et Industriels Modernes in Paris, the style became a popular expression of the "machine age" during the 1920s and 1930s.◀

The modernity of the design in the Kilgore National Bank Building was not lost on the residents of the town. One of several articles about the new facility that appeared in the Kilgore Daily News on October 22, 1937, carried the headline: "Modernism From Every Standpoint Stressed in Bank." The article provides a good description of the architectural features, as well as an important record of banking services and operations at the time:

Modernism. . . is expressed in every detail of the new Kilgore National Bank Building, in which the firm opened for the first time today.

The building is 40 by 100 feet in size. With buff brick outside walls, the structure is reinforced concrete throughout. Steel framework is hidden by the thick walls of the 22-foot structure. It is fireproof throughout.

Floors are of marble tile material, and lobby fixtures are of Italian marble and copper. The bank has four tellers' windows, instead of three in the old building. Other windows are provided for exchanges, bookkeepers and other workmen.

In the rear is the large vault. Its walls are of reinforced concrete 27 inches thick. The steel door to the vault weighs 31,000 pounds and is entirely burglar-

proof and fool-proof. The vault contains a time clock and the door is 10 inches thick.

Inside the vault are private safety deposit boxes in one room and cashier's lockers and compartments for records and books in another. A small safe is inside the vault.⁷

The necessity for the safe in the vault, despite the "fool-proof" design of the latter, was not explained.

James L. Downing was the designer of the Kilgore National Bank Building. A native of Tyler, he became a prominent East Texas architect, designing such structures as the Kilgore College Auditorium and Gymnasium, the Henderson City Hall, and the sanctuary of St. Matthews Episcopal Church in Henderson. He also designed many homes in Henderson, where he lived from the 1930s until his death in 1954.⁸

In utilizing the Art Deco design for the Kilgore National Bank Building, Downing emphasized geometric patterning that, although subtle, enhanced the overall statement of solidarity, permanence, and strength. Important features of the structure include corbelled brickwork, a pronounced entryway, a concrete cornice, octagonal medallions, and an enhanced foundation wall. The concrete detailing is highlighted through the dominant use of buff-colored bricks.

The Kilgore National Bank Building has undergone few changes in its 52-year history. Sometime before the early

1950s, the original casement windows were replaced with glass brick. The use of glass bricks allowed some desired filtering of harsh sunlight, but did not alter the overall dimensions of the original openings. The idea may have come from other buildings in Kilgore; the Crim Theatre, for example, located adjacent to the bank and opened in 1939, utilized the bricks in its design. Although an exact date for the replacement of the windows could not be determined from available sources, it is known the glass bricks have been a major element of the bank's appearance for about 40 of its 52 years (see exhibits attached). In addition to the window alteration, the front entry of the bank building has also been changed, with glass and aluminum doors replacing the original wood and glass configuration.

The overall design and integrity of the Kilgore National Bank Building is an important historical element of the city's central business district. It is one of the most significant reminders of Kilgore's boom era, when the local bank was considered the bellwether of progress. The importance of the building to the community was summed up in a front-page newspaper editorial at the time of the formal dedication:

Opening today was a new \$55,000 building--one of the city's best buildings and one that means more than just another business expansion. The Kilgore National Bank erected the structure as a symbol of its progress and

prosperity as evidence of this rich community's welfare and growth. Building of a new and costly banking house in any city bespeaks general conditions and reflects business trends. Such has been the case in Kilgore.

. . . . This afternoon, the Kilgore National Bank will open its doors to the public as if to say: "Here's your new banking house. We have done our best to provide you with the best. If it meets with your approval, then we have accomplished our purpose. Inspect it as if it were your own."

The new building served the banking firm well. It was the center of the bank's operations until the early 1970s, when a new facility opened at North Kilgore Street and Highway 42.

In 1973, the H. L. Long family purchased the building to house their oil and gas production business and associated operations. Mrs. Long, because of her interest in and knowledge of architectural preservation, has worked to adapt the building to its new use, while maintaining its historic character and integrity. It is her belief that state recognition of the Kilgore National Bank Building will serve as a reminder of an important part of the town's heritage and influence additional local efforts in historic preservation.

It is not rare for new buildings to reflect the prosperity and promise of the eras in which they are built. It is uncommon, however, to have that impact so well-recorded and to have its symbolism so appreciated by a town.

At the time of its construction, the Kilgore National Bank Building reflected a general feeling throughout the nation that the depression could be overcome and that the end might be in sight. Fifty-two years later it serves as a tribute to that era, as well as an important landmark of the early Texas oil industry.

Research material provided by:

Virginia Long
Kilgore, Texas

Virginia Knapp
Henderson, Texas

Written by:

Dan K. Utley
Austin, Texas
June, 1989

ENDNOTES

¹Walter Prescott Webb, The Handbook of Texas, Vol. I (Austin: Texas State Historical Association, 1952), pp. 536, 956.

²Al Eason, Boom Town: Kilgore, Texas (Kilgore: Kilgore Chamber of Commerce, n.d.), p. 60.

³Doris Bolt and Bonnie Durning, A History of Kilgore College, 1935-1981 (Kilgore: Kilgore College Press, 1981), p. 29.

⁴Eason, p. 78.

⁵"Kilgore First National Bank had its beginnings in 1906," Longview Morning Journal, Longview, Texas, April 28, 1983, p. 14-D.

⁶Chester H. Liebs, Main Street to Miracle Mile (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1985), p. 54; Dan K. Utley, ed., Sentimental Journey (Georgetown, Texas: Georgetown Heritage Society, 1988), p. 45.

⁷The Kilgore Daily News, Kilgore, Texas, October 22, 1937, pp. 1 et seq, Kilgore National Bank Section.

⁸Henderson Daily News, Henderson, Texas, December 20, 1954, p. 1.

⁹"A New Banking House," The Kilgore Daily News, Kilgore, Texas, October 22, 1937, p. 1.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Doris B. Bolt and Bonnie M. Durning. A History of Kilgore College, 1935-1981. Kilgore: Kilgore College Press, 1981.
- Al Eason. Boom Town: Kilgore, Texas. Kilgore: Kilgore Chamber of Commerce, n.d.
- Henderson Daily News, Henderson, Texas, December 20, 1954.
- The Kilgore Daily News, Kilgore, Texas, October 22, 1937.
- Chester H. Lieb. Main Street to Miracle Mile. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1985.
- Longview Morning Journal, Longview, Texas, April 28, 1983.
- Dan K. Utley, ed. Sentimental Journey: A Guide to Preserving the Architectural Heritage of Georgetown, Texas. Georgetown: Georgetown Heritage Society, 1988.
- Walter Prescott Webb, ed. The Handbook of Texas, Vol. I. Austin: Texas State Historical Association, 1952.

Kilgore First National Bank had its beginnings in 1906

The history of Kilgore Bank is older than the city itself.

In 1906, the Kilgore State Bank (later to become Kilgore National and then Kilgore First National Bank), opened its doors for the first time. Chartered that year by 12 citizens from Henderson, Overton and Kilgore, it was originally located on Main Street (now Commerce) in downtown Kilgore where the J.C. Penney store now stands. The new bank's assets grew to \$30,966 in its first year.

The bank's name was changed to Kilgore National Bank in 1925 and it merged with Citizens State Bank in 1928. The merged bank did business from the Citizens State building, located across the tracks from the railroad station, until a new home was ready for occupancy on Commerce Street in 1929.

In 1931, just as the great oil boom was beginning, the city of Kilgore was officially incorporated. Kilgore National Bank's assets increased by 400 percent during the 1930s.

A much larger banking house was built in 1937 at the corner of Kilgore and South Streets, and was to be the bank's official headquarters for the next 36 years.

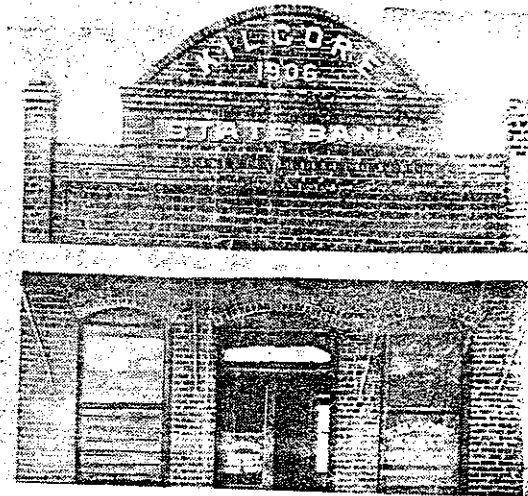
In its golden anniversary year of 1956, assets of the Kilgore First National Bank had grown to over 200 times their original 1906 sum.

The computer age made its debut at the bank in 1969 when a computer was installed to handle demand for deposit accounts. Records on loans had previously been handled by a computer. A new idea of approved credit was introduced to Kilgore area residents in that year when Bank Americard was added to the bank's service.

Assets reached over \$21 million in 1971, and on April 9, 1971, Kilgore First National Bank opened its doors at its new multimillion dollar facility at 910 North Kilgore St. at Highway 42.

Today Kilgore Bank's assets exceed \$100 million and are still growing. The bank features such special services as First Pioneers, First Scholars, a commercial mini-lobby, the largest drive-in bank in Kilgore, First Club, and Teller-24, the newest innovation of the "computer age," which operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Kilgore Bank paved the way for Kilgore and grew with the town every step of the way. Now, Kilgore First National Bank helps East Texas grow and prosper and will continue to do so for years to come.



KILGORE FIRST NATIONAL
Original structure dates to 1906

ART DECO

By the late 1920s, new stylistic influences emanating from Europe had an impact on American architecture, which in general had been little affected by the foliated wanderings of the innovative Art Nouveau of the 1890s and early 20th century. Therefore, Art Deco—or Moderne or Modernistic, as it is variously called—was the first widely popular style in the United States to break with the revivalist tradition represented by the Beaux-Arts and period houses.

Art Deco takes its name from the Exposition Internationale des Arts Décoratifs and Industriels Modernes, held in Paris in 1925 as a showcase for works of "new inspiration and real originality." It was a style that consciously strove for modernity and an artistic expression to complement the machine age. Promotional literature for the "Expo Deco" stated that "reproductions, imitations and counterfeits of ancient styles will be strictly prohibited." This emphasis on the future rather than the past was one of the style's principal characteristics.

Art Deco was essentially a style of decoration and was applied to jewelry, clothing, furniture and handicrafts as well as buildings. Industrial designers created Art Deco motifs to adorn their streamlined cars, trains and kitchen appliances. Art Deco ornamentation consists largely of low-relief geometrical designs, often in the form of parallel straight lines, zigzags, chevrons and stylized floral motifs. In Europe these forms were inspired by Cubism, in America by North and South American Indian art. This ornament could be rich, varied and handcrafted or reduced to the merest suggestion for efficient machine production.

Concrete, smooth-faced stone and metal were characteristic exterior architectural coverings, with accents in terra cotta, glass and colored mirrors. Polychromy, often with vivid colors, was frequently an integral part of the design. Forms were simplified and streamlined, and a futuristic effect was often sought. Although buildings clothed with Art Deco motifs exist throughout the country, the style was particularly popular in New York City. Rockefeller

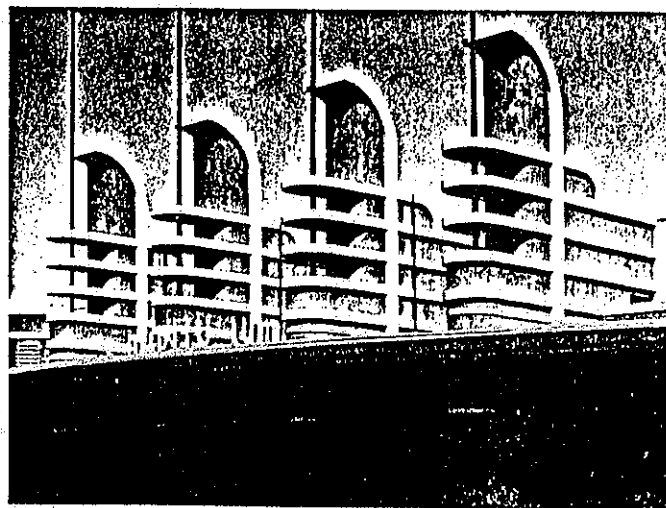


A Michigan Avenue house, Miami Beach, Fla., displays such Art Deco elements as glass brick, horizontal bands of decoration and projecting lintel courses that afforded some respite from the bright Florida sun. (Walter Smalling, Jr.)

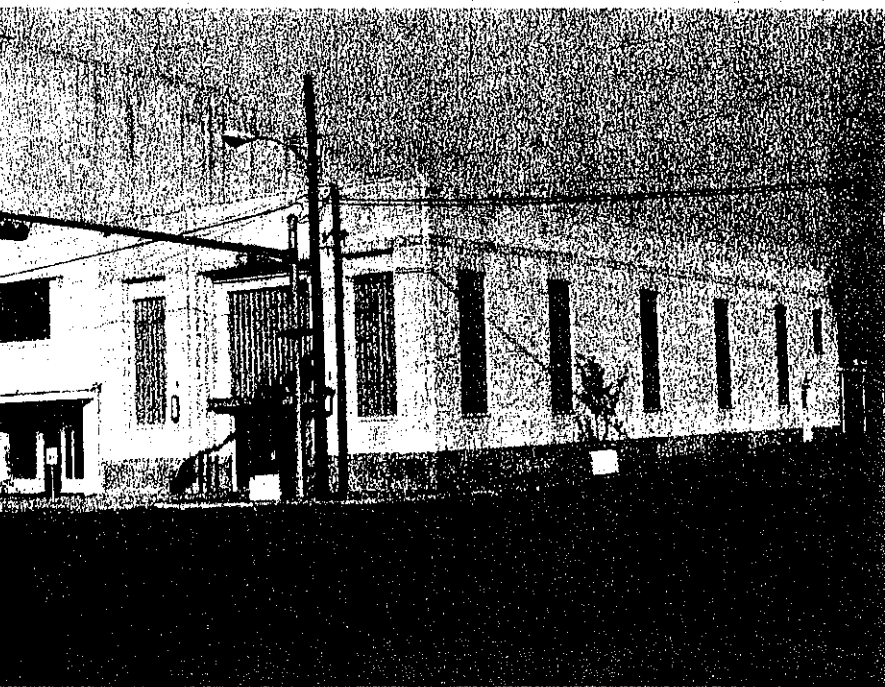
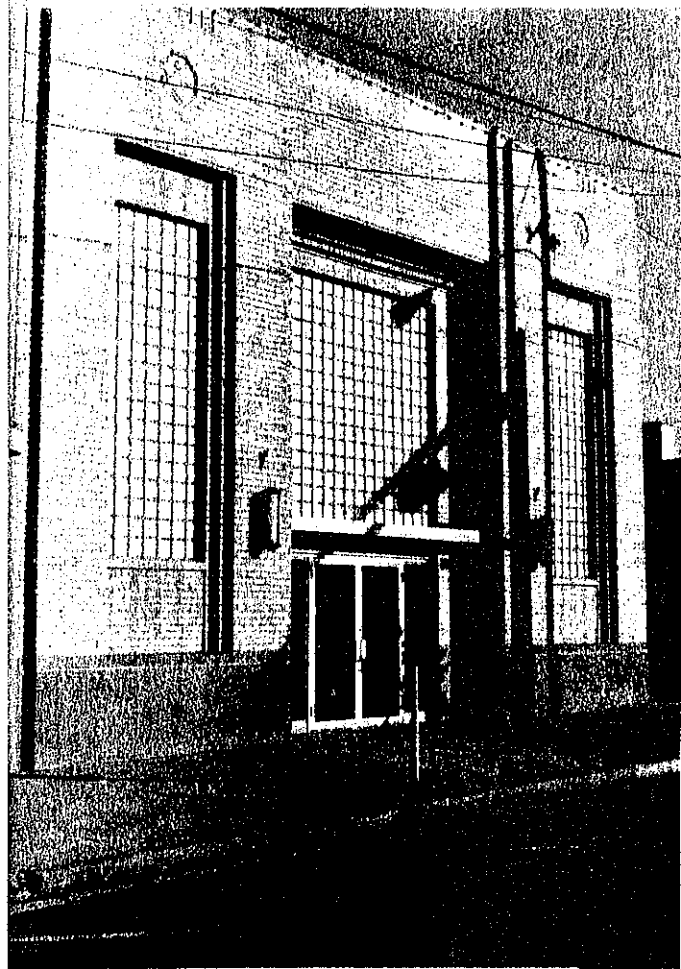
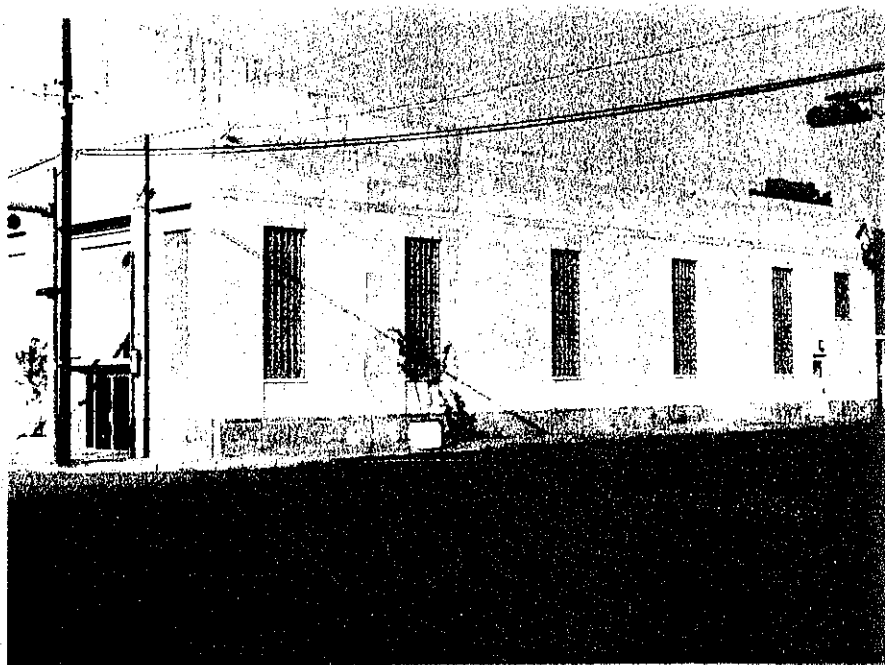
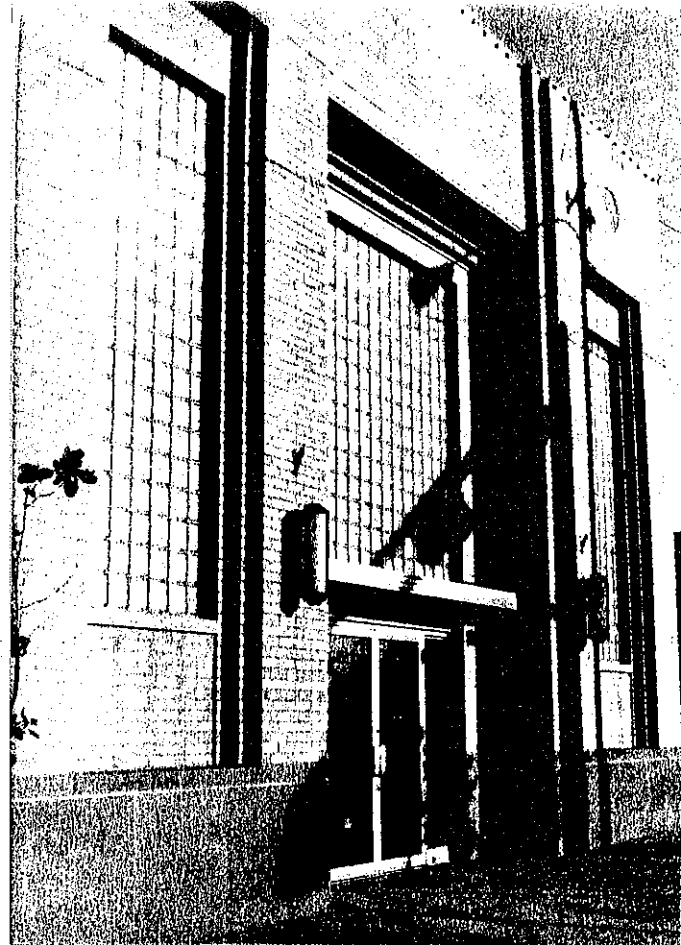
Center (1940, Reinhard and Hofmeister; Corbett, Harrison and MacMurray; Hood, Godley and Foulhoux) is the most spectacular example, but the city is replete with other large office and apartment buildings with applied Art Deco ornamentation.

At its best, the Art Deco style produced a harmonious collaboration of effort by architects, painters, sculptors and designers. This harmony is well illustrated in some of the great movie palaces of the 1920s and 1930s, where curtains, murals and light fixtures bore the same Art Deco motifs as the building itself. Art Deco was a conscious rejection of historical styles and was a popular form of ornamentation. It was, however, scorned by the more intellectual practitioners of a new and even more radically iconoclastic style that began to appear in the 1930s—the International Style. ■

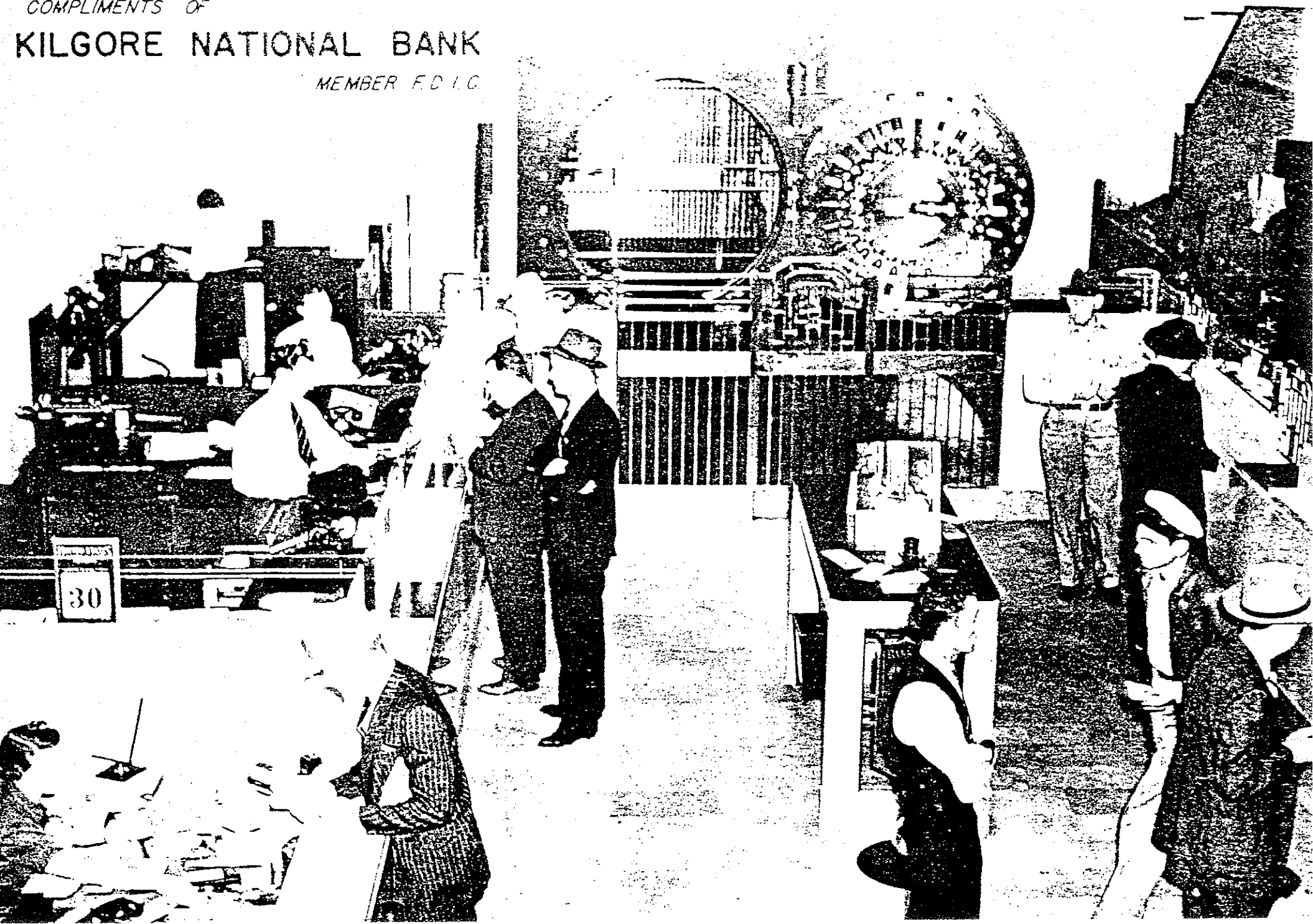
The Pan Pacific Auditorium (1935, Wurdeman and Becket), Los Angeles, has typically curved Art Deco features, such as the entrance facade marked by four pylons carefully scaled to give the building an impressiveness beyond its actual size. (Marvin Rand)



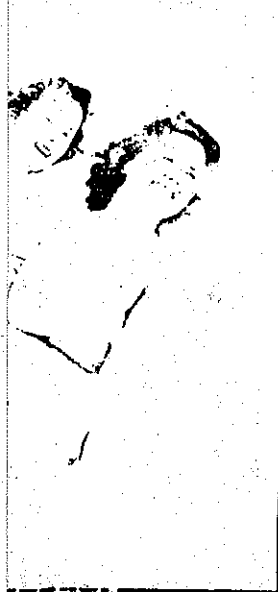
Miami Beach is a treasure trove of Art Deco design. These early 20th-century hotels in the 700 block of Ocean Drive all display various aspects of the style, especially the contrast of smooth-faced walls with details of metal, terra cotta and colored concrete. (Walter Smalling, Jr.)



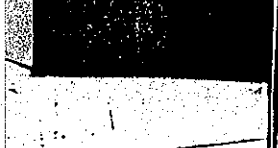
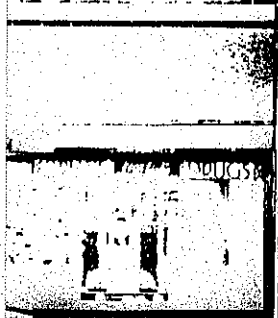
COMPLIMENTS OF
KILGORE NATIONAL BANK
MEMBER F. D. I. C.



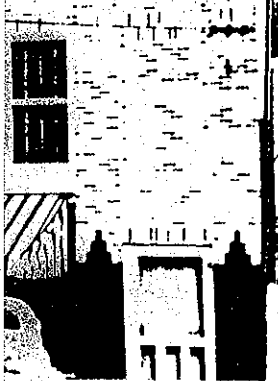
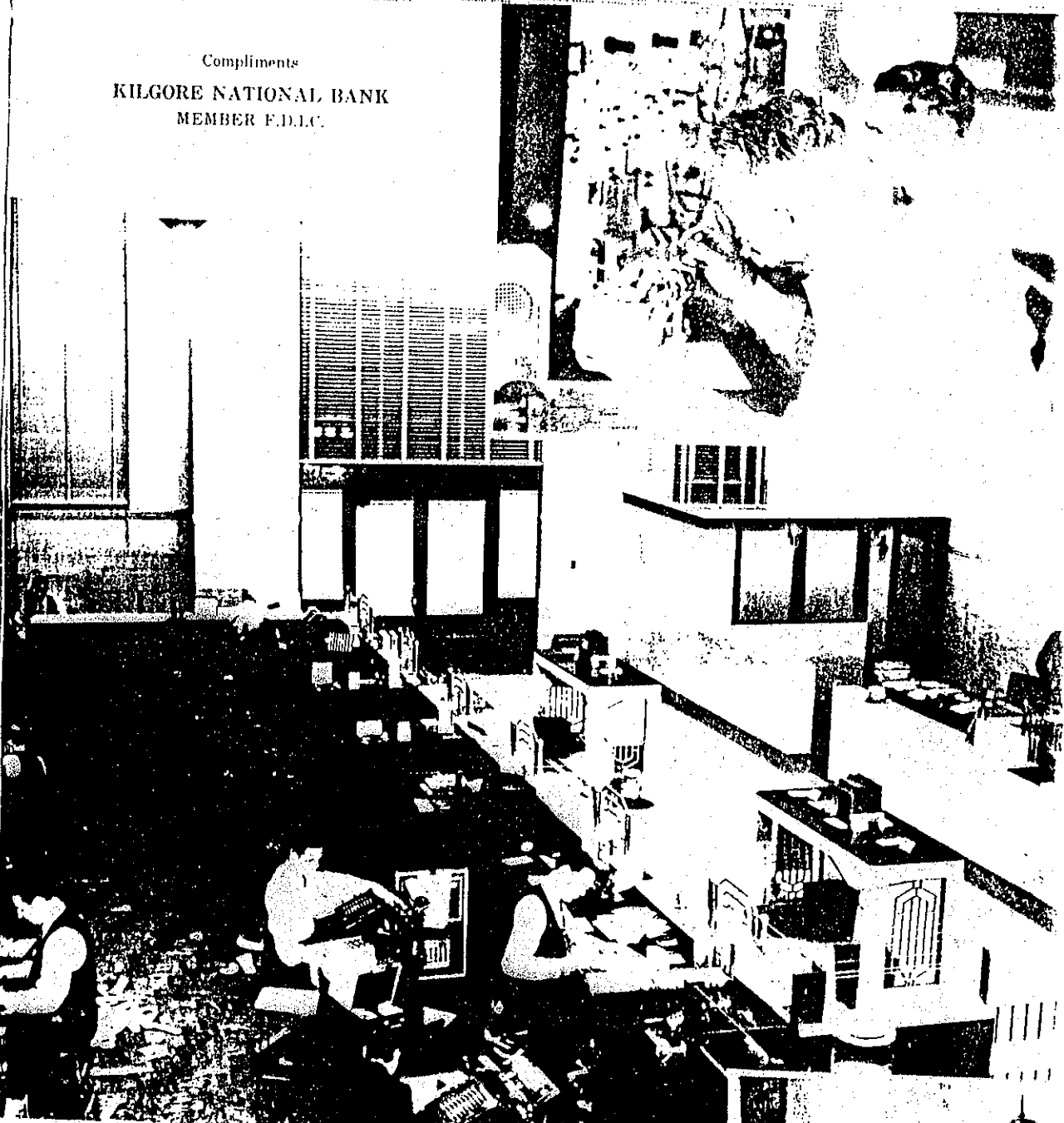
Compliments
KILGORE NATIONAL BANK
MEMBER F.D.I.C.



DRUGS



CREDIT



THE CAPITAL OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST OIL FIELD

KILGORE, TEXAS

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1937

Kilgore National Open House Today Directors Outstanding Leaders In Kilgore

INTERIOR VIEWS OF HANDSOME NEW BANK

BANK MOVES TO ITS NEW \$55,000 MODERN EDIFICE

Directors Feel New Structure In Step With Progress Of Kilgore; Deposits Amounted To \$2,329,201 On June 30



THE KILGORE NATIONAL BANK, this city's oldest financial organization, opened for the first time today its new headquarters, offering evidence of community growth and development in the center of the world's greatest oil field.

The new structure, representing one of Kilgore's most valuable property developments, will be thrown open for the general inspection and approval of the public at a formal open house from 4 to 7 p. m. today.

All of the bank's employees will be at their windows and desks in order that its many customers and friends may view the organization in operation. Scores of well-wishers and customers had already inspected the new building this morning.

Erection of the new building at Kilgore and South Streets has been regarded as indication that the city's business district is moving south. The bank moved from its old location after oil wells began drilling in the block and to provide larger and more adequate quarters.

The bank will be across the street from a federal post office which is to be erected here in the next few months. A large and costly theater is scheduled to be built directly north of the bank.

Removal to the new building completes a progressive program begun by the directors several months ago. Considerable new office equipment had been purchased. Several days ago directors announced the payment of 100 per cent stock dividends to stockholders, increasing the capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000. The bank has not failed to pay dividend since 1931 and it has always paid bonuses to employees and contributed liberally to worth causes.

George Hayes, executive vice-president, estimated that the new building and equipment and fixtures would cost \$55,000 or more. The last statement of condition issued by the bank at the close of business June 30, 1937, showed that its assets were in excess of \$2,500,000, of which deposits amounted to \$2,329,201. The bank

HERE IS REASON BANKER WILL ALWAYS LAUGH AT "BANKER'S HOURS" TALK

Perhaps you have often wondered how much money moves through the Kilgore National Bank each day.

George Hayes, executive vice president, estimated today that the bank handles more than \$100,000 daily. Some days, \$200,000 or more will move through the bank's machinery, while on other days the day's work won't amount to more than \$50,000.

Mondays are the bank's busy days, clearing out all of the Saturday and Sunday check writing.

Most of the book work in banks is done after the 3 p. m. closing time. That's why bankers always laugh at the statement, "banker's hours."

ENTIRE DAY USED TO MOVE BANK IN MODERN QUARTERS

Thursday was "moving day" for the Kilgore National Bank, as it moved from its old location on Commerce street to the new building at the corner of Kilgore and South streets. The organization was closed throughout Thursday for the removal of equipment.

Employees worked late Thursday night getting everything in

...C. Elder, A. A. Kirk, S. V. Ross and A. B. Spear.

As executive vice president, Mr. Hayes is in charge of the bank's work. He has been identified with the banking business since March, 1911, when he entered his home town bank at Columbia, Tennessee. From Columbia, Mr. Hayes went to Fayetteville, Arkansas. He came to Kilgore from Fayetteville in February, 1931.

Bill Myatt, cashier, is a native of Monroe, Louisiana, and has had banking experience in several centers, including one year in an American bank in Mexico City. He came to Kilgore from Shreveport with Mr. Hayes in 1931.

Assistant Cashier Love came from Minden, La., in 1931. He had had wide experience in bank work. One of the oldest employees of the bank from the start, Love resigned in July, 1931, when he began his connection with the discovery of oil.

Wylie is a native of Pine Hill, near Henderson, and is a title in charge of collection and notes. D. Holmes, who came here from Fayetteville, is a title. Assistant collector and bookkeeper, H. K. helps began his work in an apprentice ship in a Springfield bank.

James Watson, a bookkeeper, came here several years ago from Fayetteville. George Richard, Jr.,

about 1920 and was operated until about 1927 when the assets were acquired by the Kilgore National. It was owned largely by the Grim estate. It was located in a building across the railroad on Railroad Avenue.

MODERNISM FROM EVERY STANDPOINT STRESSED IN BANK

Modernism from the front door to the bank is expressed in every detail of the new Kilgore National Bank Building in which the firm opened for the first time today.

The building is a fine example of modern architecture. It is a two-story structure of brick and concrete. The building is a fine example of modern architecture.

The building is a fine example of modern architecture. It is a two-story structure of brick and concrete. The building is a fine example of modern architecture.

The building is a fine example of modern architecture. It is a two-story structure of brick and concrete. The building is a fine example of modern architecture.

...of the new building... modern... architecture... brick and concrete... two-story structure...

...of the new building... modern... architecture... brick and concrete... two-story structure...

...of the new building... modern... architecture... brick and concrete... two-story structure...

See INSTITUTION Page 2

See MODERNISM Page 2

Present Officers of Financial Institution



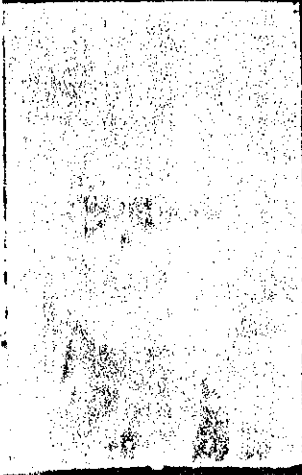
J. MALCOLM CRIM
President



GEORGE HAYES
Executive Vice-President



S. S. LAIRD
Vice-President



JAMES PETERSON
Vice-President



WILLIAM H. HEST
Cashier



W. B. HAYES
Assistant Cashier

Kilgore National Bank Business Institution In Having Started In Fall

It had a humble beginning—Kilgore's oldest business institution did. It's the Kilgore National Bank.

Because local citizens had to depend on their merchants for their money and banks in nearby cities for depositories, a group of Kilgore men got together in the fall of 1908 and organized the Kilgore National Bank.

The initial charter showed that the institution had \$15,000 capital stock. The bank opened in the old wooden Barton Building ten years ago. In the spring of 1907, the organization moved into the brick building which it occupied until it was moved Thursday into the new structure.

The first directorate included L. P. Griffin, W. R. Crim, F. D. Oberthier, John and Frank Elder and others of Kilgore and J. M. Mayes and E. C. Oberthier of Henderson. F. D. Oberthier was cashier.

The capital stock was raised to \$25,000 in a few years and reworked at that figure. When it was asked to do so, the conditions necessitated installation of new equipment, expansion of additional premises and many other changes.

new bank setup years ago office study in the city property has cause

U. S. MARINE RESCUING CH

SHANGHAI

Bergl. John C. United States Marine were burns on when he beat clothing of a Chinese of 29 persons Chinese airplane in the International. The bomb fell on the United States. The bomb fell on the United States. The bomb fell on the United States.

RESCUING CH

Rescueing Chinese... (UP) - Fall... (UP) - Fall... (UP) - Fall...

KILGORE
NATIONAL
BANK
SECTION

ESTABLISHED
1903
—
UNITED
FRATERNITY

THE KILGORE DA

PUBLISHED AT THE CAPITAL OF THE WORLD'S CREDIT

VOL 7 NO 3

KILGORE, TEXAS

Public Invited To Kilgore National Bank Officers And Directors Outstanding

Institution's Success For 31 Years Shows Capability Of Officers

J. M. CRIM, GEORGE HAYES, S. S. LAIRD, J. N. PETERSON, W. F. MYATT AND W. D. LOVE ARE THE OFFICERS; ALL OF EMPLOYEES THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN JOBS

THE SUCCESS of any business organization is governed largely by the people who are responsible for its operations. The success of the Kilgore National Bank throughout its 31 years of business life in this city offers plenty of evidence that it has always been in charge of capable workmen.

The bank's officers and directors, who have been responsible for the recent program of building and expansion, include the names of many prominent and capable Kilgore business men.

The officers are: J. Malcolm Crim, president; George Hayes, executive vice-president; S. S. Laird, vice-president; John N. Peterson, vice-president; William F. Myatt, cashier; and W. D. Love, assistant cashier.

Members of the board of directors are: W. B. Jacobs, L. N. Crim, Frank Elder, Jr., J. S. Elder, George Hayes, Roy H. Laird, S. S. Laird, John N. Peterson, Ben Peterson, Ben Laird, J. Malcolm Crim, E. C. Elder, A. A. King, S. W. Ross and A. B. Spear.

As executive vice-president, Mr. Hayes is in charge of the bank's work. He has been identified with the banking business since March, 1911, when he entered his home town bank at Columbia, Tennessee. From Columbia, Mr. Hayes went to Fordyce, Arkansas. He came to Kilgore from Fordyce in February, 1931.

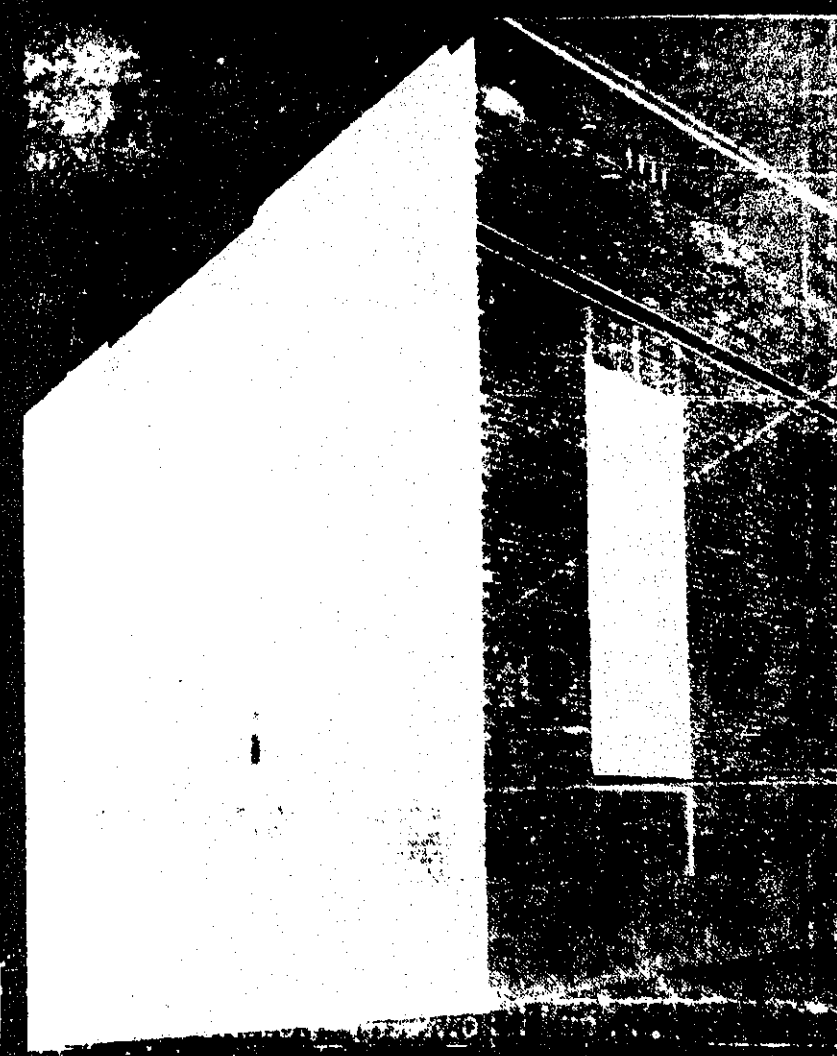
Bill Myatt, cashier, is a native of Monroe, Louisiana, and has had banking experience in several centers, including one year in an American bank in Mexico City. He came to Kilgore from Shreveport with Mr. Hayes in 1931.

Assistant Cashier Love came here from Minden, La., in 1931. He, too, had had wide experience in bank work. One of the oldest employees of the bank from the standpoint of service is John Wylie, who began his connection here in January, 1931, shortly after the discovery of oil.

Wylie is a native of Pine Hill, near Henderson, and is a teller in charge of collections and notes.

D. Holmes, who came here from Fordyce, is a teller, assistant teller and bookkeeper. D. K. Phelps began his work here after an apprenticeship in a Shreveport bank. Walter Walton, a bookkeeper,

EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR VIEWS OF BANK



ONCE THERE WAS SECOND BANK IN CITY; KILGORE NATIONAL TOOK IT OVER

Kilgore hasn't always had one bank, for there once was a Guaranteed State Bank in operation here besides the Kilgore National Bank.

The Guaranteed opened in about 1920 and was operated until about 1927 when its assets were acquired by the Kilgore National. It was owned largely by the Crim estate. It was located in a building across the railroad on Railroad avenue.

MODERNISM FROM EVERY STANDPOINT STRESSED IN BANK

Modernism—-from the front door to the back—is expressed in every detail of the new Kilgore National Bank Building, in which the firm opened for the first time today.

The building is 40 by 100 feet in size. With burnt brick outside walls, the structure is a reinforced concrete throughout. Steel frame work is hidden by the thick walls of the 22-foot structure. It is fireproof throughout.

Floors are of marble tile in retail and lobby fixtures are of Italian marble and copper. The bank has four tellers' windows in front of the rear in the old building. Other windows are provided for exchange bookkeepers and other workmen.

fixtures are new and modern.

In the rear is the huge vault. Its walls are of reinforced concrete 27 inches thick. The steel door of the vault weighs 31,000 pounds and is entirely burglar-proof and fire-proof. The vault contains a time lock and the door is 40 inches thick.

Inside the vault are private safety deposit boxes in one room and cashiers' lockers and compartments for records and books in another. A small safe is inside the vault. The new bank has 300 safety deposit boxes, while the old bank had only 150.

bandits found the safe and...
 Acting on the advice of Mr. wife...
 Mr. Knowles...
 But the fact that he wanted...
 to go lantern in hand...
 the depth caused them...
 Mr. Knowles...
 right.

Anyhow...
 about their work...
 were charged...
 before they got...
 The men remained...
 during the robbery...
 Not a shot was...
 fired, Mr. Knowles...
 reported.

The bandits got \$1,000...
 loot. Bloodhounds were...
 to pick up a trail...
 the next morning...
 They were believed...
 to have hidden away...
 in a place...
 that had been...
 during the robbery.

Burglars...
 more severe...
 able to open...
 bank had obtained...
 Their loot...
 consisted of less...
 in pennies and small change.

INSTITUTION

Continued From Page One

a bookkeeper, is from Luffkin and a family of bankers, and Emory Vinson, transit department, hails from Fordyce.

The two women members of the bank's staff are Mrs. Helen Alton, secretary to Mr. Hayes, and Miss Annabel Montgomery of the transit department.

DAY

Continued From Page One

bank, was the most heavy object to move. Weighing several thousand pounds, six men and a truck were required to get it in place in the new building.

MODERNISM

Continued From Page One

are two storerooms for records. A balcony was built in the back for the director's room and storerooms. Adequate furnishings have been installed throughout.

The wall and other decorations, as well as ornamental decorations on the outside, and the doors and windows harmonize with the color scheme of the building.

Pin, Lost 8 Years, Returned
 HOLDENVILLE, Okla., Oct. 21 (UP)—Eight years ago Mrs. Leon Davis of Holdenville, then Miss Geneva Jo Heathman, lost a sorority pin at a McAlester, Okla., football game. The other day the pin was returned.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 21 (UP)—Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Guthrie studied law together, took their bar examinations together, were admitted to the bar together, and are engaged in practice—as Guthrie & Guthrie.

Mr. Thomas C. Luckins in the afternoon. That same day, Billy Luckins was found strung up in a barn stall, his hands and feet bound with a rope and his head brained with a gully. He died two days later. A hammer and a large stone were found nearby. Labadie was missing.

Provincial authorities found him two days later at the home of relatives. He was examined by alienists, who estimated his mentality at 10 or 12 years. He was brought to trial on Sept. 20, his attorney, Wilfred Hancey, K. C., entered an insanity plea, but the juryman decided the youth sane and responsible for his act.

Labadie did not testify in his own defense, but his confession was admitted by Justice MacKaye. He admitted that Billy had seen him drink the liquor and threatened to tell his father. Labadie bound the youth in 40 feet of rope and beat his head with a hammer.

"I got drunk and played cow-boy," the sentenced youth was quoted as saying.

"Billy" argued W. B. Common, special crown prosecutor, was killed for thrill of theft.

The jury received the case on Sept. 30 and was out for only a few hours—the verdict was "guilty." Under Canadian law the jury's recommendation of "mercy" was forwarded to the Ontario Department of Justice for consideration. Clemency must come from Toronto.

The youth's parents were divorced when he was 2. His father, who lives in Monroe, Mich., won custody of two of the children. William went to live with his grandfather. His mother came to Detroit, where she remarried and is a waitress. Her name now is Mrs. Mary Josef. She did not appear at her boy's trial, but talked to him almost daily by telephone.

Best Wishes
 to the
KILGORE NATIONAL BANK
 on Your Fine
NEW HOME

H. L. EVIDENCE
 of Your Success
 Bank in a

Best Wishes
 TO THE
KILGORE NATIONAL BANK

AND
Geo. Hayes

Upon the completion of their splendid new home.

... and ...

C. S. Lambie,
R. J. Bell,
E. A. Pickard

and
Jack Thompson
 of
C. S. Lambie
 CO.

For their unusual splendid construction work.

It has been a pleasure to service the...
 the...
 the...

with
 from
 Jano

The
 as its

tact
 expr
 the.

APPLICATION FORM FOR OFFICIAL TEXAS HISTORICAL MARKER

**Texas Historical Commission
History Division
P.O. Box 12276, Austin, Texas 78711**

Title of Marker (subject to revision by THC staff) ▶ Kilgore National Bank Building	County ▶ Gregg
Marker Location (from nearest town on state map) ▶ 118 South Kilgore Street	
Distance and direction of subject from marker site ▶	If not on post, type of surface to which marker ▶ Brick will be attached (wood, stone, etc.)
Owner of Marker Site ▶ The H. L. Long Family	Address 2902 Royal Drive City, Zip Kilgore, Tx. 75662
Sponsor of Marker ▶ Same as above	Address City, Zip
Signature of County Chairman ▶	Address City, Zip 7-12-1989
<i>Norman W. Mack, D.D.S. 417 Motley Ave. Longview, Tx 75602</i>	
Person to whom marker is to be shipped*	Address City, Zip
▶ Mrs. H. L. Long 118 South Kilgore Street Kilgore, Tx. 75662	

**NOTE: Freight companies cannot ship to route or box numbers. If street address is unavailable, please provide a phone number. If marker is to be placed on highway right-of-way, it will be shipped to your district highway engineer.*

Please consult the back of this page for specifications of the markers available. Check the items desired below. Approval of the application and narrative *must* be obtained from the county historical commission, as indicated by the county chairman's signature on this form, before forwarding the material to the Texas Historical Commission. Please *do not* send payment if ordering subject or building markers; funds will be requested once the application has been approved by the State Marker Committee. Sales tax of 6 1/2% must be added to the price, except if purchased by a tax-exempt organization. Applicants may order a marker with a socket to attach to their own post; however, the cost is the same as a marker furnished with a foundry post.

SUBJECT MARKERS

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| | With tax |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 16" x 12" grave marker (comes with mounting bar) . . . | \$225 \$238.78 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 27" x 42" subject marker with post | \$650 \$689.81 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 27" x 42" subject marker without post | \$600 \$636.75 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 18" x 28" subject marker with post | \$375 \$397.97 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 18" x 28" subject marker without post | \$300 \$318.38 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I(We) request that RTHL designation be considered for this marker. | |

BUILDING MARKERS

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| | With tax |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 16" x 12" building marker with post | \$350 \$371.45 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 16" x 12" building marker without post | \$300 \$318.38 |
- Applications for building markers will automatically be considered for the RTHL designation. Please read carefully Texas Marker Policies 13 through 18, and indicate that you have done so by signing below.

Mrs. H. L. Long
Signature of owner

PAPERWEIGHTS

Please indicate quantity desired.

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| | With tax |
| — 3" x 4" plastic paperweight
mounted with replica of marker | \$90 \$95.51 |
| <i>Allow two months from completion of marker
for receipt of paperweight.</i> | |
| — Medallion paperweight | \$40 \$42.45 |
| <i>Allows four lines of engraving; please indicate desired wording.</i> | |

DIRECTIONAL SIGNS

Please indicate quantity desired and give location(s) on form above:

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| | With tax |
| 24" x 24" Historical Markers In City sign | \$80 \$84.90 |
| <i>These will be shipped to and placed on your town's city
limits signs by the District Highway Engineer.</i> | |
| — Black and White (for farm-to-market roads, state and U.S. highways) | |
| — Green and White (for interstate highways) | |
| 18" x 22" Historical Marker directional sign | \$80 \$84.90 |
| <i>In black and white only. For city and county roads.</i> | |
| <i>Applicant must supply post and be responsible for placement.</i> | |
| — With arrow pointing straight ahead | |
| — With arrow pointing left | |
| — With arrow pointing right | |

OTHER

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| | With tax |
| <input type="checkbox"/> National Register plaque | \$ 50 \$ 53.06 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 12" x 6" supplemental plate | \$110 \$116.74 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 16" x 12" building marker plate only
(see policy #15) | \$190 \$201.64 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement medallion (see policy #15) | \$110 \$116.74 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bronze stars (for replacement on 1936
granite markers) | \$ 25 \$ 27.14 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bronze wreaths (for replacement on
1936 granite markers) | \$ 25 \$ 27.14 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bronze seals (for replacement on
1936 granite markers) | \$ 65 \$ 68.98 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bronze plates (for replacement on
1936 granite markers) | \$185 \$196.33 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Certificates of commendation | 50c each |

Texas Historical Commission Staff (CJB), 7/3/90, revised 8/17/90, 9/12/90,
10/18/90

Official Texas Historical Building Marker without post, for brick
Gregg County (Job #38089)

Location: 118 S. Kilgore Street, Kilgore

KILGORE NATIONAL BANK BUILDING*

KILGORE NATIONAL BANK LED IN THE
TOWN'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

FOLLOWING THE 1930s OIL BOOM,

PROSPERITY IN THE MIDST OF THE

GREAT DEPRESSION INFLUENCED THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS TO BUILD THIS

STRUCTURE IN 1937, DESIGNED BY

HENDERSON ARCHITECT JAMES L.

DOWNING, WHO USED ART MODERNE AND

ART DECO STYLING TO PROJECT

PROGRESS, IT HOUSED THE BANK UNTIL

THE 1970s, IT NOW SERVES AS A

REMINDER OF KILGORE'S EARLY

BUSINESS HISTORY. **

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK - 1990***

*3/8 inch lettering to contrast with text

**3/8 inch lettering

***1/4 inch lettering

Incise on base:

PURCHASED IN 1973 FOR THE H.L. LONG FAMILY BUSINESS OFFICE

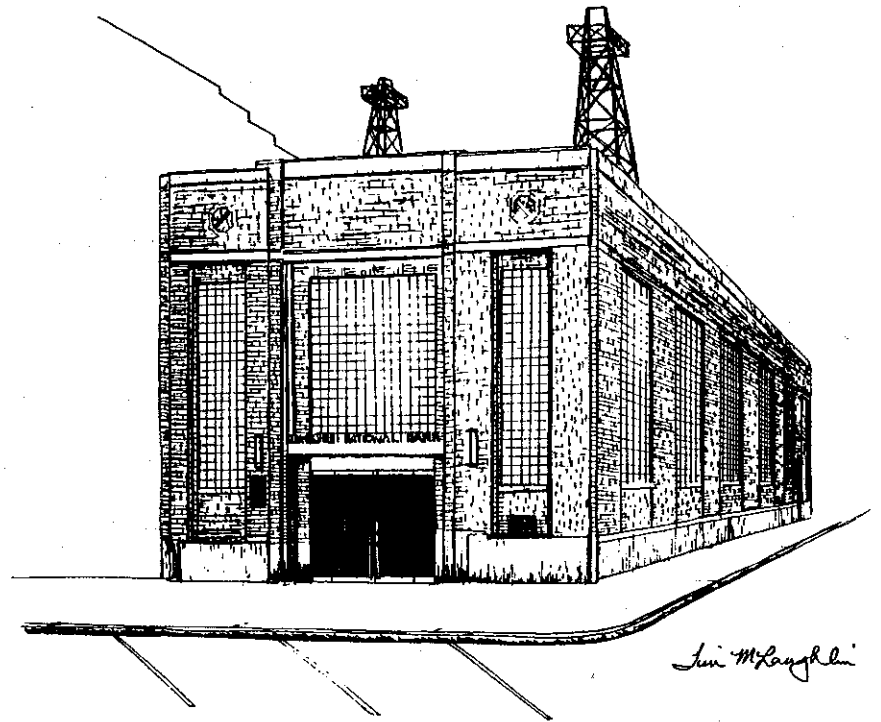
Texas Historical Commission Staff (CJB), 4/1/91

12" x 6" supplemental plate without post, for attachment to brick
Gregg County (Job #24891)

Location: 118 S. Kilgore St., Kilgore

BOUGHT AND RESTORED BY
THE H.L.LONG FAMILY IN
1973 FOR THEIR OFFICES,
THIS BUILDING REFLECTS
KILGORE'S PAST PROGRESS
AND FUTURE POTENTIAL.*

*3/8 inch lettering



*The Texas Historical Commission
The Gregg County Historical Commission
The Kilgore Historical Preservation Foundation*

dedicate

A Texas Historical Marker

118 South Kilgore Street

The Long Trusts Building

Sunday, October 18, 1992

3:00 p.m.

MARKER INSCRIPTION

Kilgore National Bank Building

Kilgore National Bank led in the town's economic development following the 1930's oil boom. Prosperity in the midst of the great depression influenced the Board of Directors to build this structure in 1937. Designed by Henderson architect James L. Downing, who used Art Moderne and Art Deco styling to project progress, it housed the bank until the 1970's.

Recorded Texas Historic Landmark - 1990

Bought and restored by the H.L. Long family in 1973 for their offices, this building reflects Kilgore's past progress and future potential.

*Master of Ceremonies Norman Black, D.D.S., Chairman
Gregg County Historical Commission*

*Invocation Dr. Pete Freeman, Pastor
First Baptist Church*

Welcome Rex Whitten, Mayor Pro-Tem

*Greetings Karl A. Komatsu, Chairman
Texas Historical Commission*

Introduction of Guests Norman Black

*Address Honorable Ralph M. Hall
U.S. Congressman*

Senate Proclamation Rex Whitten

*Dedication of Marker Honorable Jerry Yost
State Representative*

Unveiling of Marker The Long Family

Benediction Dr. Pete Freeman

*Reception immediately following
105 North Kilgore Street*

Long Trusts set to get historical marker at building

By GREG A. COLLINS

Texas Historical Commission, Gregg County Historical Commission and Kilgore Historical Preservation Foundation officials will be on hand today to dedicate a Texas Historical Marker at the Long Trusts Building, 118 South Kilgore, at 3 p.m.

Rep. Ralph Hall, D-Rockwall, will deliver the keynote address, while Norman Black, D.D.S., chairman of the Gregg County Historical Commission, will be the master of ceremonies.

The building was the Kilgore National Bank Building until 1973 when the Long family purchased and restored the structure for their offices.

"This building reflects Kilgore's past progress and future potential," Mrs. Virginia Long of the family said.

Dr. Pete Freeman, pastor of First Baptist Church, will deliver the invocation and benediction, and Mayor Pro-Tem Rex Whitten of the City of Kilgore will give the welcome and read the Senate Proclamation.

Karl A. Komatsu, chairman of the Texas Historical Commission, will give greetings, and Dr. Black will introduce guests.

The dedication of the marker will be done by Rep. Jerry Yost, and the Long family will

See **MARKER**, Page 11A

★ **MARKER**

(Continued from Page 1A)

unveil the marker. A reception will follow immediately at 105 N. Kilgore Street.

The marker inscription reads: "Kilgore National Bank led in the town's economic development following the 1930's oil boom. Prosperity in the midst of the Great Depression influenced the Board of Directors to build this structure in 1937. Designed by Henderson architect James L. Downing, who used Art Moderne and Art Deco styling to project progress, it housed the bank until the 1970's."

In giving the keynote address, Rep. Hall is returning to

a city he has visited often during his time in Congress.

He was first elected to the House of Representatives in 1980, and has been subsequently re-elected to the 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, and 102nd Congress.

He serves on the Energy and Commerce Committee, with sub-committee assignments of Health and Environment, and Telecommunications and Finance. He also serves on the Committee on Science, Space and Technology, with sub-committee assignments on Sub-committee on Environment, Sub-committee on Energy, and Sub-committee on Space, where he serves as chairman.