



Scan this QR code with your smart phone to see more information about war in Nacogdoches.

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<http://www.sfasu.edu/heritagecenter/7043.asp>



Wars have been significant in Nacogdoches for the changes that they caused in the town and in the lives of Nacogdoches's citizens.



Misty Hurley, a Graduate Student in Public History at Stephen F. Austin State University, created this brochure as part of her thesis on cemetery preservation and creation of interpretive materials connecting Oak Grove Cemetery of Nacogdoches with historic sites, museums, artifacts, and archival records.



This project has been created in conjunction with the Center for Regional Heritage Research at SFASU. Flag picture courtesy of unitedstatesflag.org. Victory Liberty Loan poster courtesy of the East Texas Research Center.

War in Nacogdoches



Civil War
Spanish-
American War
World War I
World War II
Vietnam



The Civil War While no Civil War battles took place in Nacogdoches, a Confederate hospital was set up Washington Square to serve those injured in the nearby battles of Galveston and Sabine Pass. The Nacogdoches economy, much like the rest of the South, suffered during the war due to blockades and the shortage of men at home caused a decrease in production. After the war, not only did Nacogdoches's veterans return but many other families arrived to make their home in Nacogdoches county.

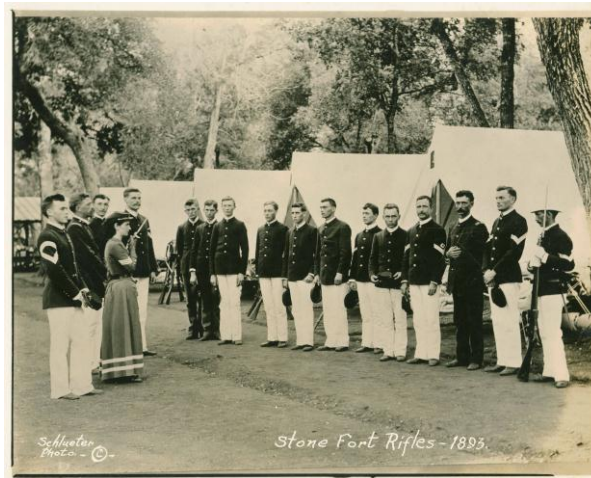
The Spanish-American

War After the *U.S.S.*

Maine was sunk in Havana Harbor in February of 1898, President McKinley called for volunteer regiments to fight the Spanish in Cuba. Nacogdoches's own Stone Fort Rifles volunteered their service. Though the Stone Fort Rifles did not fight in the Spanish American War, over their ninety-year history they received many awards and accolades for their participation in drills, encampments, and parades in East Texas and across the state.

World War I Nearly 200,000 Texans either volunteered or were drafted for service in the Army, Navy, or Marines. In addition to the men, about 450 women from Texas served as nurses. The war made it necessary for Texans to

maximize their output of crops and goods while minimizing the amount that they used in the home. Those back home helped the war effort by participating in wartime fundraising organizations, which promoted purchasing Liberty and Victory bonds and War Savings Stamps. The lumber industry of East Texas profited from the Great War as prices for lumber soared to two to three times their usual amount. Another group that profited from the war were farmers, who could demand higher prices for their crops, which were purchased by the Allied army



World War II About 750,000 Texans either volunteered or were drafted into the service, including 12,000 women volunteers. The enrollment at Stephen F. Austin State Teacher's College fell during the war years, and the school looked for a way to aid in the war and keeps its doors open.

The school became the home of the Women's Army Corps on February 15, 1943.

Vietnam The Vietnam War was received with skepticism and protest by Texans. Unlike World War I and World War II, the population of Stephen F. Austin State University maintained a steady student population, thanks in part to men avoiding the draft by attending college. Protests were held on campus and in 1975 SFA made national headlines for streaking.

Visit these sites associated with War in Nacogdoches

- The Stone Fort Museum – Griffith Street on the campus of Stephen F. Austin State University
- Nacogdoches University Building – 515 North Mound St.
- Nacogdoches Train Depot, departure point for troops going to war – 101 Old Tyler Road
- SFA in World War II Historical markers – on the SFA campus
- War Memorial at the Nacogdoches Courthouse – 101 West Main St.
- World War I plot at Oak Grove Cemetery – North Lanana St.