Form No. 10-300 REV. (9/77)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JUL 30 1979
DATE ENTERED SEP 26 1979

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Callender House HABS

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 404 W. Guadelupe St. __NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN Victoria __ VICINITY OF CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 14

STATE Texas CODE 048 COUNTY Victoria CODE 469

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	__PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
X BUILDING(S)	X PRIVATE	__UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	X PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kerr

STREET & NUMBER 404 W. Guadalupe

CITY, TOWN Victoria __ VICINITY OF STATE Texas, 77901

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Office of the County Clerk, Victoria County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN Victoria STATE Texas

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Historic American Buildings Survey; Recorded Texas Historic Landmark

DATE 1936; 1966 X FEDERAL X STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Library of Congress; Texas Historical Commission

CITY, TOWN Washington, D.C.; Austin, Texas STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
X EXCELLENT	DETERIORATED	UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
GOOD	RUINS	X ALTERED	MOVED DATE_____
FAIR	UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Callender House in Victoria is an excellent example of Vernacular Greek Revival architecture, popular in Texas during the mid-19th century. The wood frame house constructed in 1855 exemplifies the plan, proportions, and stylistic references of the Greek Revival style although the vernacular interpretation is clearly portrayed in the overall size, materials, and decorative detailing.

The structure consists of two stories resting on brick piers above a raised cellar, topped with a hip gable roof intersected at either end with brick chimneys. Typical of Greek Revival architecture, the front facade features a symmetrical arrangement of architectural elements and a columned veranda spanning its full width, measuring more than forty-four feet. The six square columns of the veranda divide this facade into five bays which frame the architectural features of the facade. The bays are enhanced by gently curved arches which span the columns just below the eaves. A wooden stair with balustrade of simple square members leads to the central bay which frames the single door entrance. The entrance,with three light overhead transom, displays a Georgian influence with broken pediment supported by fluted pilasters. Centered above the door composition is a window consisting of a nine light, single sash unit. The remaining bays are defined at the cellar level with unadorned framing and lattice infill. At the veranda level the bays are enclosed with a continuation of the stair balustrade. Framed within each bay are two windows, one on each floor. The first floor windows consist of nine over six light sashes while the second floor windows are nine light single sashes. These windows slide horizontally into the wall to open. All windows on the front facade are accentuated with shutters.

Although accounts differ regarding the provenance of the lumber, the house is accepted as being the first in the state constructed of pre-cut lumber. One newspaper account claims that pine and oak were shipped from New York, while another purports the lumber to be from Florida, hauled overland to the building site. Originally, this lumber was used to construct a hunting lodge, then later dismantled in numbered pieces and incorporated in the design of the Callender home at its present location. The home is built of wood frame construction, faced with clapboard siding, and roofed with wooden shingles. The house is painted white with shutters and lattice work painted a dark, contrasting hue.

Since construction the house has had several owners and consequently, undergone several changes. A two story wing was added to the rear of the structure by the Callenders, the second family to occupy it. Although the materials and architectural elements of this addition reflect the earlier construction, its composition is a radical departure from the established symmetry. Other recent work includes stabilization of the chimneys and foundation, roof repairs, and the replacement of the front door.

The interior of the house is arranged in the typical Greek Revival plan of central hallway with rooms on either side. The stairs begin at the rear of the central hall and retain the original balustrade and decorative newel post. Though the interior was refined and elegant for Texas at that time, its simplified version of high style elements is rustic by comparison. Tongue and groove planking was used extensively for flooring. Although the original oak flooring of the hallway and parlor was recently replaced with new planking, original random width planks of Indianola red pine still exist on the second floor. Walls are composed of vertical and horizontal planking. Many of the origianl doors with oval porcelain and brass hardware are still in use. The first floor features a four panel set of folding doors and the second floor features doors constructed of vertical planks braced with horizontal members. Exaggerated baseboards and door and window trim enhance the interior spaces, and

two of the original fireplace mantles are retained; one very simple, and the other supported by columns. Fifteen light French doors separate the parlor from the dining room, housed in the rear wing of the house. Modernization of the interior has been minimal and basically concentrated in the mechanical areas of the house.

The nominated property also includes two outbuildings; a servants' quarters and a garage, both of board and batten construction. Set north of the main house approximately thirty-five feet, the servants' quarters is a single story structure with a front porch extension, now in poor repair. Located west of the quarters is the garage with pitched roof and sliding doors. Although no specific date has been established as the construction date of either building, it is estimated as being shortly after completion of the main house.

The Callender House exists today in good condition with recent structural repairs. Current occupant owners plan to preserve the historical integrity of the structure with respect for its significance in the architectural heritage of Victoria and the state of Texas.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
__1600-1699	X__ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
__1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
X1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION
__1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)
		__INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1885 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Dr. Thomas R. Cocke

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Callender House, which in the past has been the home of two of Victoria's most prominent professional men, marks a change in building style from early frontier to Greek Revival architecture. One of the few remaining buildings from the ante bellum period, the home stands as one of the best preserved examples in the state.

Victor M. Rose describes the city of Victoria in the mid-1840's as a rather dismal settlement with few attractions other than naturally occurring ones. "There were but two or three brick chimneys in the town and but one or two respectable frame buildings. The majority of the houses were made of split puncheons and round poles, the crevices daubed with mud and moss; nor were they arranged in any particular order." The construction of the Callender House in 1855 denotes a significant change from the frontier mode of building to that of the more refined Greek Revival style, which became the accepted style for residential architecture in Texas prior to the Civil War.

Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Dr. Stephen F. Cocke, ordered pine and oak from Florida with the intention of building a hunting lodge on the San Antonio River. According to Mrs. Eloise Callender, a former owner of the house, the lodge was constructed, but was later dismantled to be moved to Victoria. Dr. Cocke died before the lodge was reconstructed; however, his brother, Dr. Thomas Cocke, a well-educated man with an established eastern background, received his MD from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, and grew to prominence in Victoria. In addition to practicing medicine in Victoria County, he was in charge of the military hospital in Victoria during the Mexican War. He served in the State Legislature in the early 1850's and following the Civil War, served as postmaster.

Judge David Irvin purchased the home in 1871 for his niece, Sarah Sangster and her husband, William Callender. Despite the fact that Callender's sympathies were with the Union during the Civil War, he was well respected in Victoria. Interested in the pursuit of education, he directed the Victoria Male Academy in addition to serving as Justice of the Peace, District Clerk and Attorney. The home remained in the Callender family as a residence until 1976. The current owners are adapting the house to suit their needs with a philosophy of preserving its architectural significance as a resource to the community and state.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Alexander, Drury Blakely, Texas Homes of the Nineteenth Century, 1966.
Bracken, Dorothy Kendall and Redway, Maurine Whorton, Early Texas Homes, 1956.
Goeldner, Paul, comp., Texas Catalog, Historic American Buildings Survey, 1974.
Webb, Walter Prescott, Handbook of Texas, 1977.
Victoria Advocate, June 24, 1976.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY three acres

QUADRANGLE NAME Victoria West, Texas QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	14 ~~15~~	3 2 5 8 7 0 (500)	3 2 4 1 6 2 0 (1 70)
B			
C			
D			
E			
F			
G			
H			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

All of lots one and four in block four of Linn's addition, city of Victoria, according to Vol. 3, p. 220, Deed Records of Victoria County, less the most westerly 87 feet of lot one as recorded 8/12/66 in Vol. 676, p. 71 of Deed Records.

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
Alison Beck, Library Assistant; Linda C. Flory, Historian

ORGANIZATION
Barker Texas History Center Library; Texas Historic Commission,

DATE
7/12/79

STREET & NUMBER
2509 San Antonio Street; Box 12276

TELEPHONE
512/475/3095

CITY OR TOWN
Austin

STATE
Texas, 78711

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE X 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 National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE Lucell Lathrop

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer DATE 7/16/77

FOR NPS USE ONLY
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

William H. Brackman DATE 9-26-79
for KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST: Beth Grosvenor DATE 9/25/79
~~CHIEF OF REGISTRATION~~

79003019

Property Callender House

State Tx. (Victoria Working Number 7.30.79.1804

TECHNICAL

Photos 4

Maps 1

UTM incorrect

CONTROL

pl

7.30.79

HISTORIAN

Representative of transitional phase in TX architecture from frontier modes to more refined styles. One of best preserved antebellum houses in the state. Also the home of 2 prominent local citizens, altho it's not being nominated for hist. merit

accept

Grosvenor

9/25/79

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

ARCHEOLOGIST

OTHER

HAER

Inventory _____

Review _____

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

accept

B. Grosvenor

9/25/79

BRANCH CHIEF

KEEPER

National Register Write-up _____ Send-back _____ Entered SEP 26 1979

Federal Register Entry 11-6-79 Re-submit _____

United States Department of the Interior - Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Callender House
404 W. Guadelupe
Victoria, Victoria County, Texas

Photo by Danny Hardy, Texas Historical Commission, 1979

Southwest Oblique

Photo # 1

JUL 30 1979

SEP 26 1979

Callender House
404 W. Guadalupe
Victoria, Victoria County, Texas

Photo by Danny Hardy, Texas Historical Commission, 1979

Southeast oblique

Photo # 2

JUL 30 1979

SEP 26 1979

Callender House
404 W. Guadalupe
Victoria, Victoria County, Texas

Photo by Danny Hardy, Texas Historical Commission, 1979

Northeast oblique

Photo # 3

JUL 30 1979

SEP 26 1979

Callender House
404 W. Guadalupe
Victoria, Victoria County, Texas

Photo by Danny Hardy, Texas Historical Commission, 1979

Outbuildings extending north of the main house.

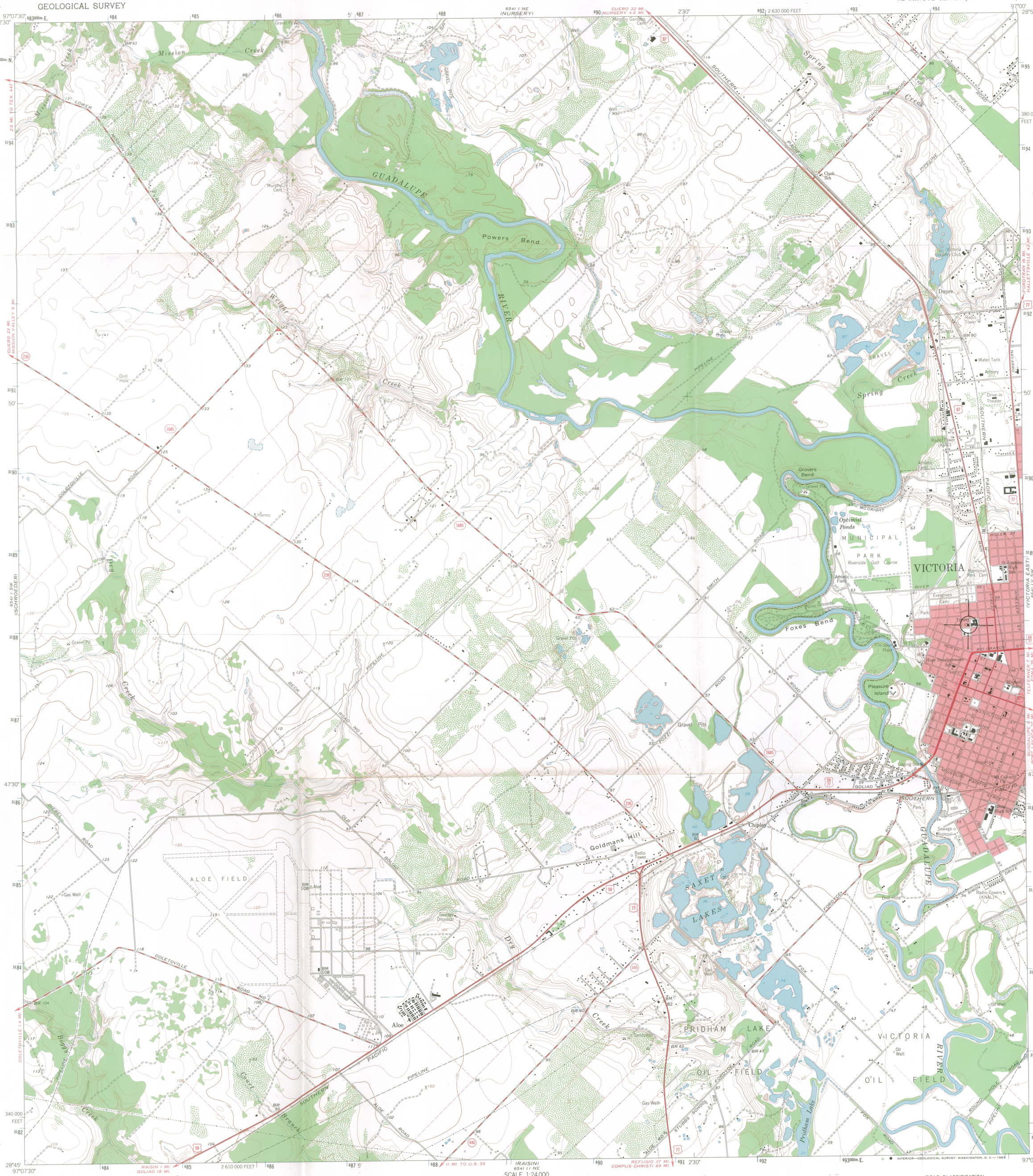
Photo # 4

JUL 30 1979

SEP 26 1979

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

VICTORIA WEST QUADRANGLE
TEXAS–VICTORIA CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



CALLENDER HOUSE
404 W. GUADALUPE
VICTORIA, VICTORIA COUNTY, TEXAS
U.T.M. REFERENCE:
14/694500/3188160

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1962. Field checked 1964

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Texas coordinate system, south central zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 14, shown in blue

Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines

MN
GN
0°56′ 17 MILS
8½° 151 MILS
UTM GRID AND 1964 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

1 ½ 0 1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

TEXAS
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty
Medium-duty
Light-duty
Unimproved dirt
U.S. Route
State Route

RECEIVED
JUL 30 1979
NATIONAL REGISTER
2897-41

SEP 26 19

VICTORIA WEST, TEX.
N2845–W9700/7.5
1964
AMS 6541 I SE–SERIES V882

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE TEXAS

Date Entered SEP 26 1979

Name	Location
Copperas Cove Stagestop and Post Office	Copperas Cove vicinity Coryell County
Callender House	Victoria Victoria County
Palo Pinto County Jail	Palo Pinto Palo Pinto County

Also Notified

Honorable Lloyd M. Bentsen

Honorable John G. Tower
Honorable Marvin Leath
Honorable Joseph P. Wyatt, Jr.
Honorable Charles W. Stenholm

State Historic Preservation Officer
Mr. Truett Latimer
Executive Director
Texas State Historical Commission
P.O. Box 12276, Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711

NR Byers/bjr 9/27/79

For further information, please call the National Register at (202)343-6401.