

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service



MAR 25 1991

NATIONAL REGISTER

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16).

1. Name of Property

historic name Traweek House other names/site number Traweek, Dr. Albert Carroll Sr., House

2. Location

street & number 927 Lariat Street city, town Matador state Texas code TX county Motley code 345 zip code 79244

3. Classification

Table with 3 columns: Ownership of Property, Category of Property, and Number of Resources within Property. Includes checkboxes for private/public and building/site/structure/object, and a small table for resource counts.

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of certifying official: [Signature] Date: 21 March 1991 State Historic Preservation Officer/Texas Historical Commission

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of commenting or other official: _____ Date: _____ State or Federal agency and bureau: _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is: [X] entered in the National Register. [] See continuation sheet. [] determined eligible for the National Register. [] See continuation sheet. [] determined not eligible for the National Register. [] removed from the National Register. [] other, (explain:) _____ Signature of the Keeper: [Signature] Date of Action: 5/2/91

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival

Prairie School

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Stucco

roof Ceramic tile

other Wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

A 2-story masonry dwelling with a partial basement, Traweek House features a modified rectangular plan and a truncated hipped roof. The foundation is brick, the exterior walls are stuccoed, and the roof is ceramic tile. The interior of the house displays finely crafted woodwork. An architectural hybrid, the house incorporates Classical Revival and Prairie School detailing. Traweek House in Matador, Texas, sits in a tree-shaded neighborhood facing south on Lariat Street, between Scotch and Bundy streets. Other Contributing resources include a garage near the northwest corner of the lot that repeats the design and materials of the house, and a well house northeast of the house.

Matador is just below the Cap Rock in Motley County on the plains of northwest Texas, in the Llano Estacado or Staked Plains. The terrain is rough, and the topsoil ranges from black to sandy clay with red clay subsoil. The area is drained by the North, Middle and South Pease rivers and their tributary creeks. Underground springs are common in the county. Matador serves as the county seat and as a center for the local economy, based largely on ranching. The town has a rigid grid street plan, laid out on the cardinal directions.

Traweek House is on a 2 1/2-acre parcel of land that is 3 1/2 blocks from the Motley County Courthouse, centered in the town square. [The east portion of the parcel originally had a small residence that was demolished in the early 1980s, it appears, incorrectly, on the attached USGS Quadrangle map.] Historic landscaping on the property includes a variety of introduced trees: pine, sycamore, almond, red bud, apple, and apricot. Native hackberry and pecan trees are present. Two giant mesquite trees, planted shortly after the house was constructed, also shade the property. A concrete walk parallels the front of the house, and a wide concrete walk, perpendicular to the house approaches the front steps. (See attached site plan.) A scalloped wire fence in a metal frame now surrounds the property, replacing the original white picket fence.

Constructed of brick, the exterior walls are approximately 14 inches thick. The low pitched, truncated hipped roof is supported by decorative brackets under wide eaves.

The main (south) facade appears to be symmetrically composed. However, hidden behind evenly spaced columns, the first level fenestration actually

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

reflects the asymmetry of the interior plan. A full width porch, featuring six symmetrical white wood columns with Ionic capitals, dominates the elevation; two outside columns are placed singly, while paired columns frame the entrance. An off-center front door has beveled glass set within a heavy oak frame; sidelights with art glass panels carry a diamond motif. Two 8/1 wood windows are asymmetrically placed. A balcony is above the porch. Above the balcony on the second level exterior, four symmetrically aligned 6/1 wood windows frame a smaller, centered 4/1 wood window.

The front porch leads around to a patio on the east elevation. A blind balustrade forms the patio enclosure. Concrete steps at the north end of the patio descend to a wide concrete sidewalk that leads east to a side driveway. A projecting, flat-surfaced brick string course separates the first and second levels. Two drain pipes, one at each end, extend downward from the eaves. The east facade is marked with a variety of windows, each with a flat-surfaced sill matching the string course treatment. A window at the center of the first level has stained and jeweled art glass. The window's motif is "Royal Crown," a pattern that combines diamond, floral and rectangular patterns in gold, ivory, crimson and emerald. (See attached window detail.) An interior brick chimney rises above this facade.

The north (back) elevation is broken by a wide extended bay on its east (right) side. A west-facing door at the side of this bay leads to the partial basement. The projecting, flat-surfaced string continues on this elevation. A variety of fenestration marks the facade.

The west facade has a central, projecting tripartite window bay on the first level, crowned with a simple architrave and cornice. The projecting, flat-surfaced string course that separates the first and second levels continues on this facade. Two drain pipes, one at each end, extend downward from the eaves. This elevation also has a variety of fenestration, 6/1 and 8/1 windows symmetrically placed.

The interior retains its historic integrity. The first floor provides living and entertaining areas with a living room, music room, and dining room. All woodwork in these rooms is oak, including floors (some covered with carpet), mantles, doors, stair rails and cross beams for the 10-foot-high ceilings. Elaborate bookcases, with art glass doors, divide the living room from the music room and support pillars of tiger-stripe oak. The first floor also has a kitchen and library; woodwork in these rooms is pine. Fireplaces in the dining and living rooms have decorative bas relief tile.

Access to the second floor is by way of the elaborate front or the simpler back stairs. The second floor provides five bedrooms that have pine

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 2

woodwork and 9-foot-high ceilings. A fireplace in the southeast bedroom has decorative bas relief tile. A shallow attic is accessible from this floor.

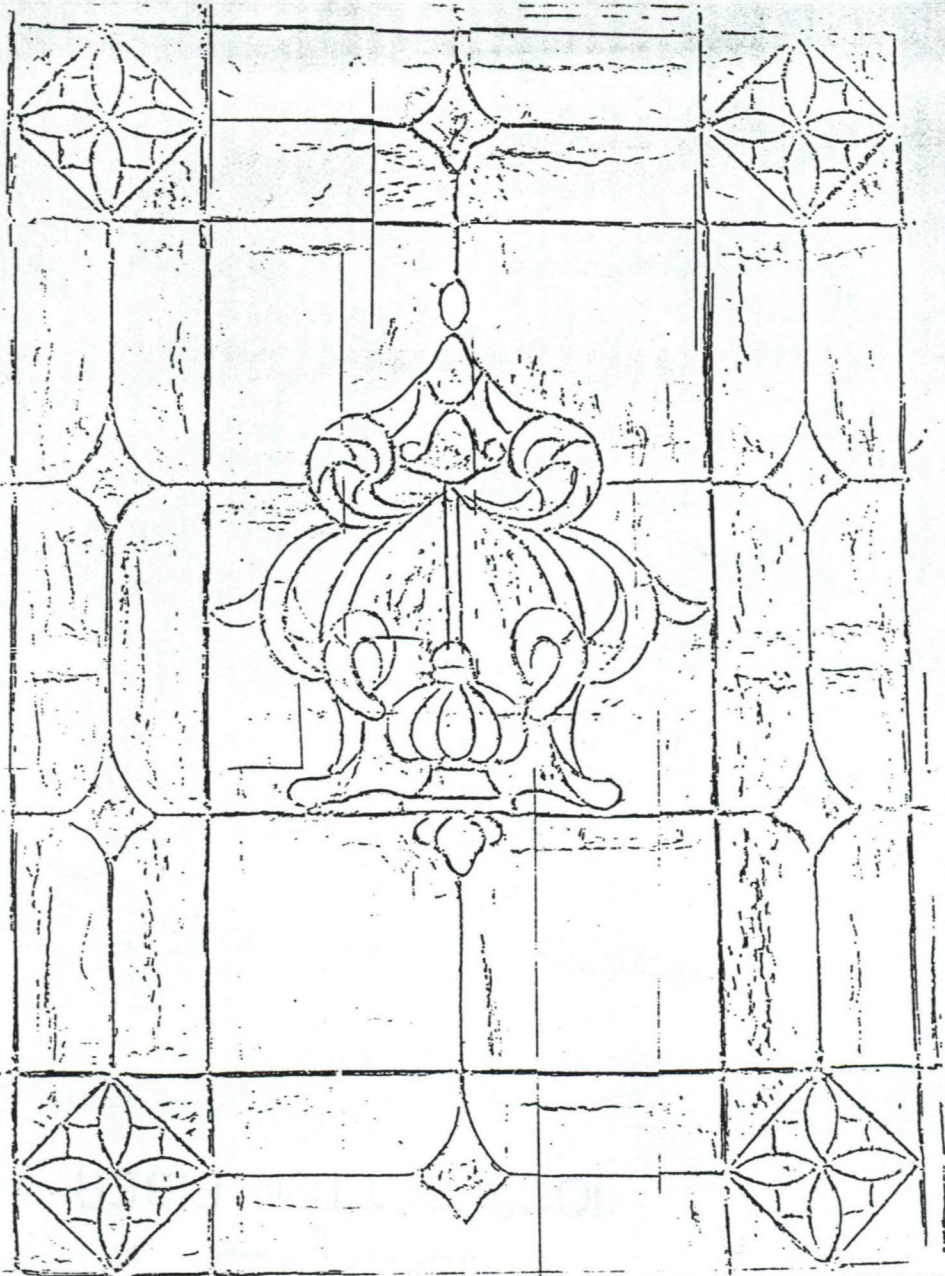
A separate, 2-story, two car Contributing garage that echoes the design and materials of the house is near the northwest corner of the lot and faces west on Scotch Street. The full second level of this building is used for storage. A 2-story Contributing round well house (labeled "cistern" on attached site plan and visible to the right in Photograph 4) is near the northeast corner of the house. Its exterior walls are stuccoed. A one car garage, now used as a piano studio, is near the center of the property. Constructed about 1940, this garage is considered a Noncontributing resource because it lacks both architectural and historical integrity.

The exterior of the house has had no alterations or additions. Early photographs confirm that the once-barren surroundings have matured into a lush landscape of plantings and trees. No significant interior alterations or additions have been made. The kitchen was modernized in 1972, as was the upstairs bathroom, although it retains the original tub.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

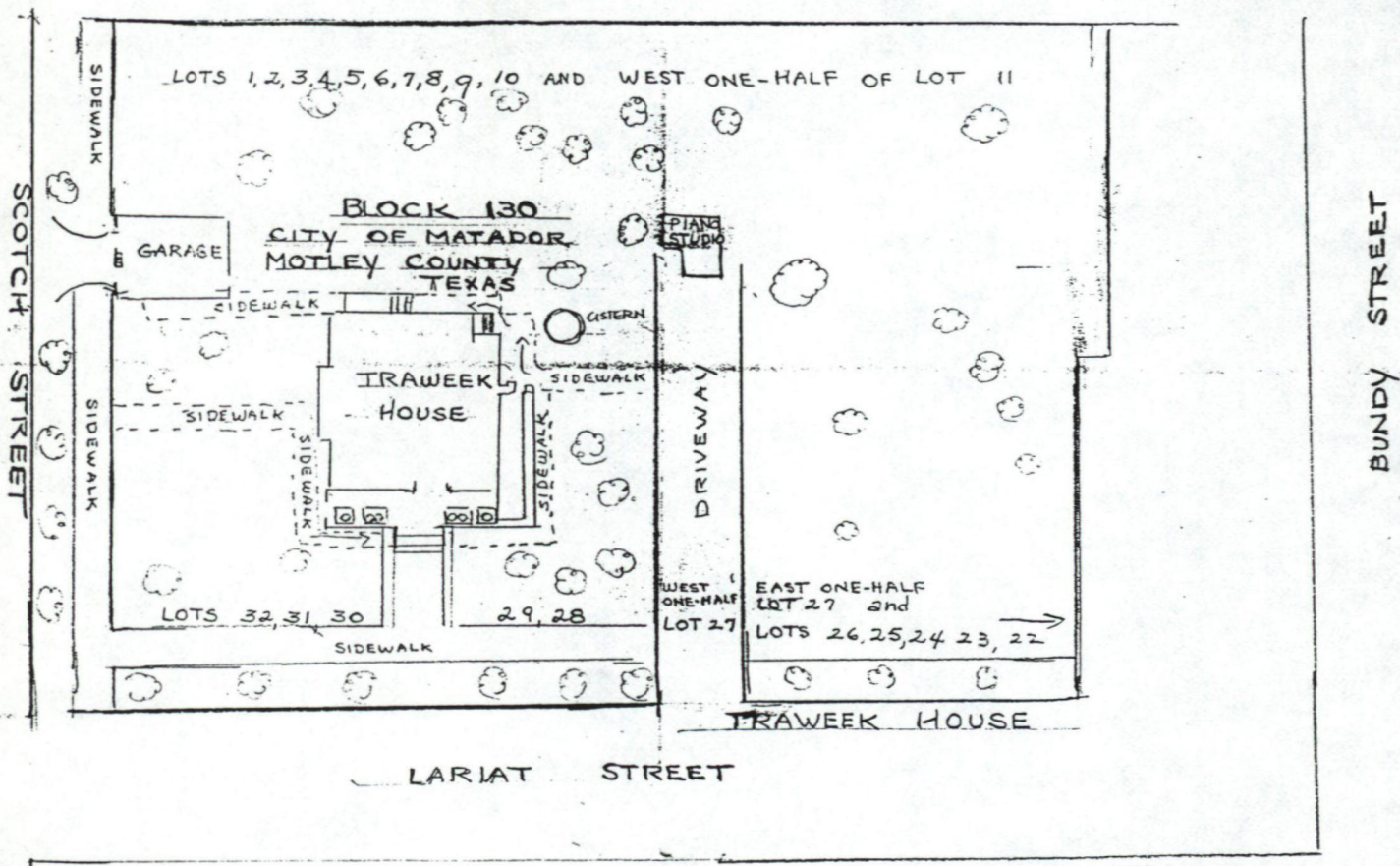


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

U.S. HIGHWAY 60-72



8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G N/A

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Health/Medicine

Architecture

Period of Significance

1916-1934

Significant Dates

1916

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Traweek, Dr. Albert Carroll Sr.

Architect/Builder

Oates, Charles Stephens and Company

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The 1916 Traweek House represents a transitional phase in the local history and architecture of Matador, Texas. The house meets Criterion B in the area of Health/Medicine for its associations with Dr. Albert Carroll Traweek, Sr., a prominent local physician who worked avidly to promote improved health conditions in the region. The house also meets Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a well crafted dwelling with Classical Revival and Prairie School influences. Traweek House is in good condition and retains its integrity to a remarkable degree.

The son of Albert Ignacious Traweek and Georgia Oates Traweek, Albert Carroll Traweek, Sr., was born in Comanche, Texas, on December 1, 1875. He moved with his family to Dublin, Texas, and then, in 1892 to Floydada, Texas, 31 miles west of Matador.

Traweek received a license to practice medicine on February 19, 1897, from the State Board of Medical Examiners. He received his education at a time when medicine was rapidly becoming less of an imprecise occupation and more of a respected science. Medical doctors at the end of the late 19th century were providing guidance for medical school curricula that would demand safeguards limiting entry into practicing medicine (Wiebe).

On June 21, 1897, he and 15-year-old Allie Rainey Traweek were married in Fort Worth. She was the daughter of Louis Rainey and Mary Ann Johnson Rainey, early settlers in Tarrant County. In September 1897 the newlyweds traveled to northwest Texas. Traweek briefly practiced medicine in Memphis, Texas, (approximately 80 miles north of Matador) and then moved to Matador, the county seat of Motley County. The couple lived in a small frame house on a lot just north of the present Traweek House.

Ranching was the principal economic force that drove northwest Texas in the late 19th century. Vast sections of native grass and plentiful spring fed streams were ideal for successful cattle production. Before the county was officially organized, Matador Ranch dominated the area. Founded in 1879, the ranch was sold to a Scottish syndicate and became the Matador Land and Cattle

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet 9-1.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Texas Historical Commission, Austin, TX
Southwest Collection, Texas Tech Univ.,
Lubbock, TX

10. Geographical Data

Acrage of property approximately 2½ acres

UTM References

A

1	4
---	---

3	3	1	5	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	7	6	4	7	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

B

--	--

--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

C

--	--

--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

City of Matador, Texas, Block 130, Lot 1-10, W. 1/2 of Lot 11, and Lots 22-32.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the city lots that have historically been associated with the property.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mrs. Howard (Eleanor) Traweek (with Amy Dase, Historian, THC)

organization _____ date April, 1990; Feb., 1991

street & number 927 Lariat telephone 806/347-2398

city or town Matador state Texas zip code 79244

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

Company in 1882. Both Motley County and Matador were founded in 1891. Matador, named for the prosperous Matador Ranch, was a town with a few scattered frame buildings bordered by plank sidewalks. At least 20 businesses existed when Matador was patented as county seat; this was the minimum requirement to meet Texas General Land Office requirements for patent. Ranch hands from Matador Ranch set up temporary stores with supplies from ranch headquarters to meet this stipulation, according to ranch records and The Handbook of Texas.

The community readily expanded to serve as a hub for the local economy and Traweek treated the health and medical concerns of the community as a "saddle bag doctor." He traveled on horseback or by horse-and-buggy to visit his patients. The lack of roads being a handicap, Traweek and a friend, Jack Luckett, established a road to Paducah, 32 miles east, and one to Northfield, 27 miles northeast. Traces of these country roads are still visible.

Traweek treated injuries and common ailments. He treated typhoid, small pox and diphtheria with a remarkable degree of success. By prescribing "beef blood," he successfully cured diphtheria, which had stricken his own child Mary, according to Mrs. A.C. Traweek, Sr., and local tradition. The local pharmacist described "beef blood" as a beef, iron, and wine tonic. Traweek was known throughout the area as "the pneumonia doctor" because of his success in treating patients with that illness.

Doctors, like Traweek, in remote rural areas were confronted with medical problems not easily remedied without the technology of a hospital facility. Rural doctors commonly made house calls. Traweek worked with the limited technology and materials available to him, setting broken bones in splints he had whittled, doctoring poisonous snake bites, and treating gunshot wounds, according to several local sources. Traweek also attended the health and medical needs of several camps associated with the Matador Land and Cattle Company. These camps were spread across the county.

According to local historians, Traweek was the only doctor in the county until about 1908. Dr. Roscoe Hamilton practiced from 1908-1917 and again from 1919-1925. Local records show that, to date, only five other doctors have practiced in Motley County.

Traweek was involved in his community beyond his professional endeavors. He served on the board of directors for the citizen-owned railroad, the Motley County Railway Company, incorporated in 1913 and chartered in 1919, to join Matador with the Quanah, Acme and Pacific line in Roaring Springs. [The Motley County Railroad was incorporated by citizens of Matador and chartered on June 20, 1919, to build an 8-mile line from Matador to near Roaring

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

Springs. Arrangements were made for trackage rights into Roaring Springs over the Quanah, Acme, and Pacific, which bought the branch line in 1926 and operated it until its abandonment including service to Matador in 1936.) A staunch supporter of improving the local economy, Traweek also advocated building dams in nearby rivers to provide both irrigation and recreational grounds. He donated a windmill to pipe water for irrigating the city cemetery. Traweek was a charter member of the Matador Lions Club, the Matador Masonic Lodge #824, and the Chamber of Commerce.

Traweek House was built in 1916 on the site of the family's frame residence that a November 1915 fire destroyed. Contractor Charles Stephens Oates (1864-1936) designed and built the house. He was the maternal uncle of Traweek, and lived in Dublin, Texas, at the time.

Traweek House incorporates stylistic influences that were popular in the early 20th century, producing an architectural hybrid. In particular, the building is embellished with the symmetry of Classical Revival detailing. The balanced fenestration patterns, evenly spaced classical columns with Ionic capitals, and rhythmic string courses all denote the influence of the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. This event aroused an interest in reviving classical styles that became prevalent throughout the country during the first half of the 20th century.

The design of Traweek House fuses Prairie School form and stylistic influences with these classical elements. The house follows typical Prairie School residential form with its square shape encompassing 2-stories with a 1-story porch. Window sashes, the continuous string course, and the low pitched, hipped roof with wide eaves and decorative brackets accentuate the building's horizontal emphasis. Most popular prior to World War I, Prairie School style originated in the Chicago area and was widely published in pattern books and magazines.

C.S. Oates moved to Abilene in 1922 where he acted as contractor for many public buildings including the Abilene Carnegie Library, the city auditorium, the First Methodist Church, a high school gymnasium, and several structures at the Abilene State Hospital.

He and his son C.B. Oates are also credited with other buildings in Texas. They served as contractors for the Swenson Building and Methodist Church (RTHL 1990) in Stamford; a church, bank and high school in Fort Stockton; the Winkler County Courthouse and school in Kermit; and the Spur Inn (demolished) in Spur. They also built the Anson High School Auditorium, the Monahans High School and the Highland Independent School near Roscoe.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

In the 1920s, Traweek served as Motley County's first health officer. Following the lead of larger, more established cities, he launched a local campaign for improved public health in Matador. In his official capacity he urged citizens to clean up the open sewers that bred flies, mosquitoes, stench and disease. He recommended vaccination against small pox, typhoid and diphtheria. The advancement of technologies benefitted Traweek's campaign for public health. Electricity, telephones, and automobiles (he purchased a car in 1929) enhanced his ability to serve the needs of his patients. This technology also reduced the number of house calls he and other rural doctors had previously made.

In 1929 Traweek personally paid for the construction of a hospital facility in Matador. He wanted it to be a modern hospital and, according to family tradition, he wanted it to look like a hospital in Floydada. The classically inspired building included an electric kitchen, electric sterilizers in the operating room, and an electric clock in the waiting room. The facility could accommodate 10 to 12 patients. Oates served as the contractor and Traweek's total investment amounted to \$20,000. [The building is extant.]

Throughout his career Traweek studied to keep abreast of advancements in medicine. He received a medical degree from Fort Worth University (1901), attended the Chicago Polyclinic (1901) and New York Polyclinic (about 1906 and about 1936) universities. He attended numerous conferences including the 7th annual Assembly of the International College of Surgeons in Denver, Colorado in 1942. He was a Fellow of the American College of Physicians; a member of the American Medical Association; and a member of the house of delegates to the Texas State Medical Association (1949). He was affiliated with the Dallas Southern Clinical Society. As a charter member of the Panhandle District Medical Society, he was honored in 1951 as being the "oldest doctor in standpoint of service in the district," according to a story in the April 11, 1951, Amarillo Globe News.

Traweek died January 10, 1959, in Quanah Memorial Hospital where he was receiving medical treatment, ironically, of pneumonia, a disease he was noted for curing in his patients. In part his obituary read, "...Matador has lost one of its best known...and loyal citizens. Thus death, whom he met often and defeated a thousand times called Dr. Traweek in the twilight of a lifetime rich in service to others." When her husband died Mrs. Traweek remained in their home until her October 14, 1963, death. The house remained empty until 1972 when Howard, the youngest of six Traweek children, became its owner. He died August 5, 1988. His wife, Eleanor Mitchell Traweek, now owns, maintains and resides in the house.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

Traweek House received an official historical building medallion from the Texas State Historical Survey Committee in 1964 and is designated a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Boorstin, Daniel J. The Americans; The Democratic Experience. New York: Random House, Vintage Books Division, 1973.

Certificate of Dr. Albert C. Traweek for Clinical Instruction in Surgery, Gynecology and Dermatology from the Chicago Polytechnic dated 1 May 1901. Original in possession of Eleanor Traweek. Duplicate on file at Southwest Collection, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas.

Deed Records, Motley County Courthouse, Matador, Texas.

Harp, A. Norman, Registered Architect State of Texas 1647-2. Letter to Eleanor Traweek on 30 November 1989.

Jackson, J.M., Manager of Matador Ranch. Ranch Manager's Diary, 1 November 1915.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred Knopf, 1986.

Medical Diploma of Dr. Albert C. Traweek from Fort Worth University Medical Department, The Degree of Doctor of Medicine, date 4 April 1901. Original in possession of Eleanor Traweek. Duplicate on file at Southwest Collection, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas. Receipt for registration of Diploma in possession of Eleanor Traweek. Duplicate at Southwest Collection, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas.

Medical License to practice Medicine, State of Texas Board of Medical Examiners, of Dr. Albert C. Traweek dated 19 February 1897. Filed for registration at Motley County Courthouse on 10 September 1897. Original in possession of Eleanor Traweek. Duplicate on file at Southwest Collection, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas.

Medical License to practice Medicine and Surgery, State of Texas Board of Medical Examiners, of Dr. Albert C. Traweek dated 12 January 1908. Original in possession of Eleanor Traweek. Duplicate on file at Southwest Collection, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas.

Motley County Railway. Articles of Incorporation, 14 June 1913. Texas State Archives, Austin, Texas.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

Newspapers

Abilene Reporter-News.

Amarillo Globe News.

Matador Tribune.

Motley County Tribune.

Pipkin, Gerald, Pipkin Insurance Agency. Interview on 1 November 1989.

Traweek, Mrs. Albert C. Sr. Interview on 15 September 1962.

Traweek, Eleanor Mitchell. Of Such As These, A History of Motley County and Its Families. Quanah: Nortex, 1976.

Traweek, Eleanor Mitchell. The Traweek Family History. Available at Motley County Library, Matador, Texas.

Traweek, Howard. Interview on 4 July 1986.

Webb, Walter Prescott, ed. The Handbook of Texas. Vol. 2. Austin: Texas State Historical Association, 1952.

Wiebe, Robert H. The Search for Order, 1877-1920. New York: Hill and Wang, 1967.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 91000486 Date Listed: 5/2/91

Traweek House Motley TX
Property Name County State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

for *Antoinette Lee*
Signature of the Keeper

5/15/91
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Statement of Significance: The Period of Significance is amended to read 1916-1941.

This information was confirmed with Amy Daze of the Texas State historic preservation office.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Traweek House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Motley

DATE RECEIVED: 3/25/91 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/09/91
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/25/91 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/09/91
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 91000486

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 5/2/91 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The Traweek House is significant for its association with Dr. Albert
Carroll Traweek, Sr., a prominent local physician who influence
the standards of health care in the region. The property is a
fine example of the Classical Revival and Prairie School styles.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept / B+C
REVIEWER Antonietta Flew
DISCIPLINE History
DATE 5/15/91 in 5/2/91 listing

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR N

CLASSIFICATION

___count ___resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

___historic ___current

DESCRIPTION

___architectural classification
___materials
___descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

- ___summary paragraph
- ___completeness
- ___clarity
- ___applicable criteria
- ___justification of areas checked
- ___relating significance to the resource
- ___context
- ___relationship of integrity to significance
- ___justification of exception
- ___other

*The structure here is important for its association with Dr. Walter
Garnett Stammers, Sr., a prominent local physician and historian.*

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

___acreage ___verbal boundary description
___UTMs ___boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

___sketch maps ___USGS maps ___photographs ___presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

_____ Phone _____

Signed _____

Date _____



TRAWEEK HOUSE
927 LARIAT STREET
MATADOR, MOTLEY CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPHER UNKNOWN
CIRCA 1920

LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
FRONT (SOUTH) ELEVATION
CAMERA FACING NORTHEAST

PHOTO 1 of 8



Traweck House
929 Lariat Street
Matador, Texas 79244, MOTLEY CO.

Mar Marisue Potts, photographer

May 27, 1990

Location of negative: Traweck House

Front (south) elevation - camera facing north (approx.)

PHOTO 2 of 8



Traweek House
92927 Lariat Street
Matador, Texas 79244, MOTLEY CO.

Margaret Potts, photographer

May 27, 1990

Location of negative: Traweek House

Front (south) elevation - camera facing north-east

PHOTO 3 of 8



Traweck House

927 Wariat Street

Matador, Texas 79244, MOTLEY CO.

Marisue Potts; photographer

March 1990

Location of negative: Traweck House

East elevation - camera facing west (approx.)

PHOTO 4 of 8



Traweek House
927 Lariat Street
Matador, Texas 79244, MOTLEY CO.

Mrs. Howard Traweek photographer

March 1990

Location of negative: Traweek House

Rear (north) elevation; camera facing south (approx.)

PHOTO 5 of 8



Traweck House
927 Wariat Street

Matador, Texas 79244, MOTLEY CO.

Mrs. Howard Traweck, photographer

March 1990

Location of negative: Traweck House
west elevation - camera facing east (approx).

PHOTO 6 of 8



Traweek House (GARAGE)
Matador, Texas 79244, MOTLEY CO.
Mary Mairisue Potts, photographer

June 11990

Location of negative: Traweek House
west elevation of garage - driveway leading
to Scotch Street

Camera facing north-east

PHOTO 7 of 8



Traweck House (studio) non-contributing

Matador, Texas 79244, MOTLEY CO.

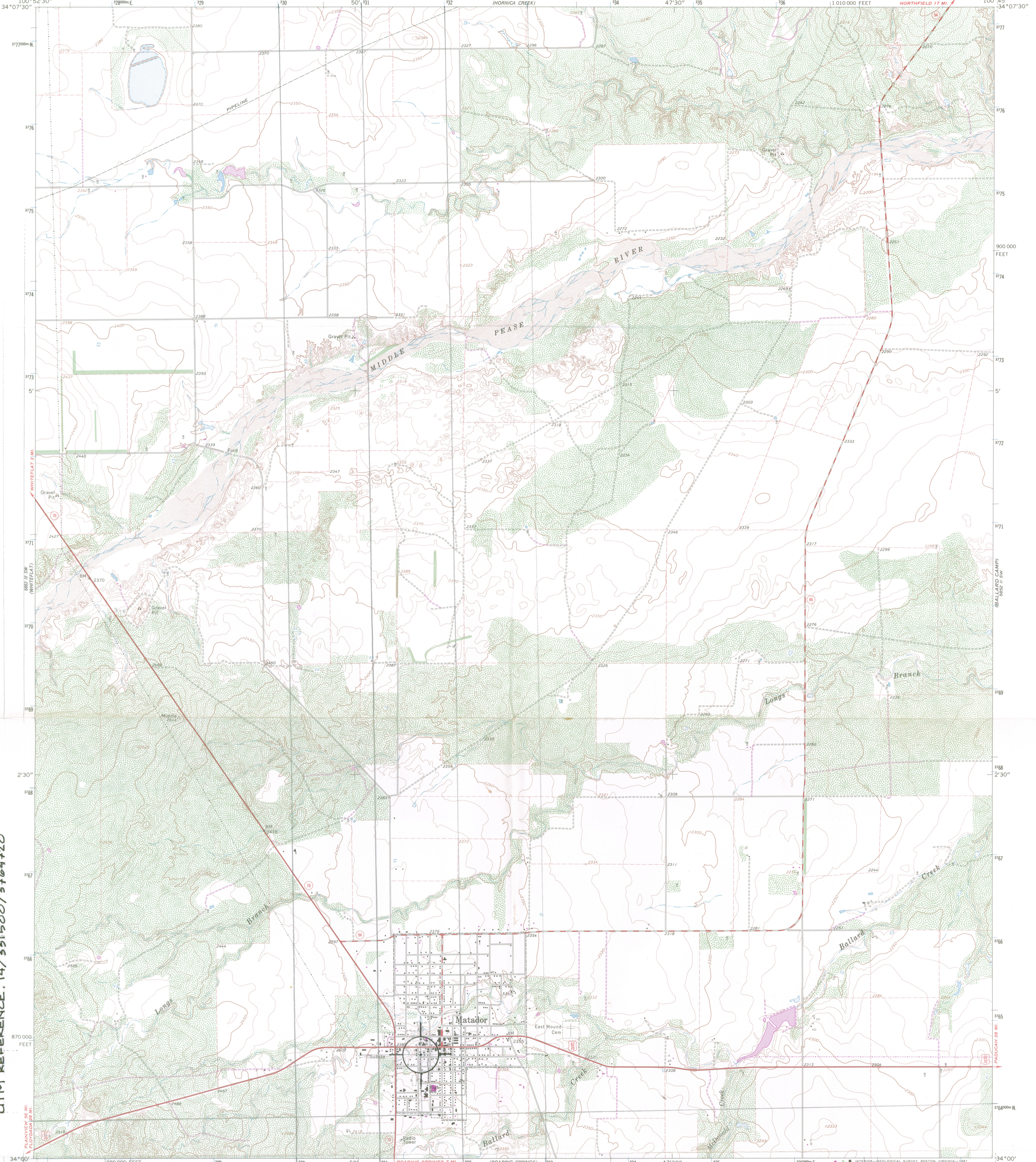
Marisue Potts, photographer

June 1990

Location of negative: Traweck House
Studio (non contributing) south-east elevation

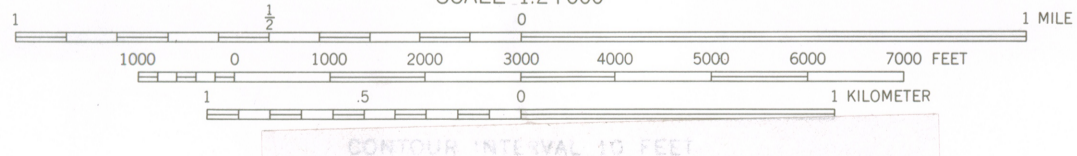
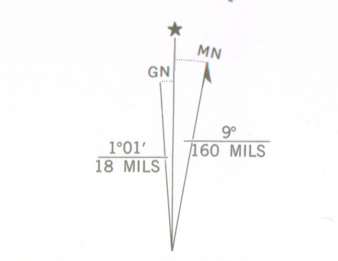
Camera facing north-west

PHOTO 8 of 8



TRAWEEK HOUSE
 927 LARIET STREET
 MATADOR, MOTLEY CO, TEXAS
 UTM REFERENCE: 14/331500/3764720

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USGS and USC&GS
 Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1965. Field checked 1966
 Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum 10,000-foot grid based on Texas coordinate system, north central zone
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 14, shown in blue
 Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines
 To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 3 meters south and 38 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks
 Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1979. Map edited 1981. This information not field checked



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

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

MATADOR, TEX.
 N3400—W10045/7.5
 1966
 PHOTOREVISED 1981
 DMA 5852 III SE—SERIES V882