NPS Form 10-900 (Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

2. Location

historic name Reeves-Womack House

other names/site number N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

□ request for determination of eligibility meets the Historic Places and meets the procedural and pro ☑ meets □ does not meet the National Registe □ nationally □ statewide ☑ locally. (□ See en Signature of certifying official/Title	27Dec. 1992
State Historic Preservation	Officer, Texas Historical Commission
In my opinion, the property	of meet the National Register criteria. (\Box See continuation sheet for additional
Signature of certifying official/Title	Date
State or Federal agency and bureau	
National Park Service Certification	antered in the
nereby certify that the property is:	Signature of the Keeper Mational Registered of Actio
entered in the National Register.	Alans Byen 2/4/1
 determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet. 	
determined not eligible for the National Register.	

OMB No. 10024-0018

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JAN0 # 1993

NATIONAL REGISTER <u>Reeves-Womack House</u> Name of Property

Burleson County, Texas County and State

5. Classification	E.r.		
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply) Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Res (Do not include pre	viously listed resources in the	y e count.)
I private I building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing	
public-local district	1	0	buildings
 public-State public-Federal structure 	0	0	sites
□ object	0	0	structures
	0	0	objects
	1	0	Total
Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)	Number of cor in the National	ntributing resources pro Register	eviously listed
N/A	0		
6. Function or Use			
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (Enter categories from		
Domestic: Single dwelling	Domestic: Si	ngle dwelling	
7. Description			
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)	Materials (Enter categories from	instructions)	
Queen Anne	foundationBrid	2k	
	walls Weat	herboard	
	roofAspł	nalt	
		ngle	

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See Continuation Sheets.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

1

7 Section number _____ Page ___

Reeves-Womack House Caldwell, Burleson County, TX

Description:

The Reeves-Womack House, 405 West Fox Street, Caldwell, Texas, is a fine example of Queen Anne architecture distinguished by ornate Eastlake spindle work. Elaborate and exuberant wood details, wraparound porch, turret, central dormer, tall chimneys and a large intersecting gable roof with pyramidal center characterize the raised 2 1/2-story asymmetrical plan house. Constructed of cypress and heart pine on a brick pier foundation, the house faces west on Fox Street three blocks west of the courthouse square (see map p.7-3). The Reeves-Womack House is an elaborate late 19th century house in a well established neighborhood defined by large trees, uniform set-backs and 1920s-1930s houses. Despite a minor addition to the rear, the house retains its historic character and integrity.

The Reeves-Womack House was part of the earliest phase of residential development southwest of the courthouse square in Caldwell. Its large lot reflects the generous land proportions required for late 19th century urban living. Although the house is the primary feature of the large landscaped lot, historically the lot featured a small barn/chicken coop, carriage house, cistern and fish pond (see site plan sketch p.7-4). All the original outbuildings are gone, replaced by a non-historic carport/workshop. As evident from the 1891 Sanborn map the surrounding neighborhood was comprised of modestly sized L-plan and T-plan houses, with scattered outbuildings (see map p.7-5). Most of these houses were replaced in the early 20th century. Today most houses in the area exhibit influences from various popular revival styles, bungalows and American Four Squares, reflecting 1920s to 1930s construction.

The interior arrangement is typical of a modified L-plan house (see plan p.7-6). A row of different sized and configured spaces 3 rooms deep flank a central hall. To the right of the entry is a reception room with elaborate stair, followed by a bedroom and an enclosed porch with sitting room/bath (originally a rear porch). To the left of the entry is a parlor with front facing bay, followed by the dining room with an east facing bay, pantry, rear stair, and finally the kitchen. All upstairs bedrooms virtually duplicate the ground floor configuration (see floor plans, pp. 7-6 & 7-7).

The northwest elevation (front) is an asymmetrical, but balanced 3-bay composition composed of gabled projecting bay, entry bay, and turret (see photo 1). Concrete steps lead to the entrance, centered behind a projecting pedimented entrance bay that is part of a deep wraparound porch. Vertically proportioned double-hung windows punctuate the facade. A large picture window is to the right of the entry. Detailing abounds at the entrance portico and wraparound porch. The richly detailed porch is distinguished by its use of oval porch bays created by profuse beaded spindle work and heavy paired pendants (see photo 2). The porch is Eastlake in character due to the elaboration, density and heavy pendanted details. A molded string course visually separates the first and second floors. The second floor window pattern replicates that of the first floor. Paired windows occupy the right bay. Milled brackets ornament the eaves and visually support the heavily and eclectically detailed gable-end exhibiting a star burst pattern, coffered panels, and scroll work. A small double-hung art glass window accents the gable (see photo 3). Centered in the roof is a triangular dormer that provides light to the attic, and forms the highest point of the roof.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

7	2	Reeves-Womack House
Section number	Page	Caldwell, Burleson County, TX

The asymmetrical southwest elevation (Harvey Sreet) is dominated by the wraparound porch and tall brick chimney stack with ornate cap (see photo 4). The asymmetrically placed chimney juts through the porch and towers above the receding roof line. Just east of the chimney a small rectangular window, reminiscent of the large picture window of the main facade, accentuates the central stairwell. A gabled ell projects to meet the porch. It establishes a vertical anchor for the eastern half of the elevation by employing a single window on each floor divided by a molded string course. Small double-hung paired windows surrounded by fish-scale shingles fill in the open gable. Attached to the eastern edge of the ell, in place of an original back porch, is a small bathroom/sitting room added in the early 1940s. This addition joins the primary surface of the facade to the kitchen ell which is more an element of the southeastern and northeastern elevations.

Two intersecting ells create the southeast elevation (rear). The kitchen ell projects outward. One window, top and bottom, flank the centered brick chimney. Rows of infill windows comprise the remainder of the intersecting surface (see photo 5).

The northest elevation (side yard) is distinguished by a nearly centered 2story bay with open-end gable roof and chimney towering above. The tall central hipped peak roof is indicative of an L-plan house with side and front gables (see photo 6). Though covered in asphalt shingles, older wood shingles remain underneath.

Several notable interior finishes distinguish the Reeves-Womack House. The most conspicuous is the ornate carved staircase featuring Eastlake spindlework and coffered wood panelling (see photo 7). Simplified classically inspired molding frames multi-paneled burl finished doors. The parlor and dining room doors have large pocket doors (see photo 9). Seven extant fireplaces vary in ornateness. Those in the public rooms have elaborate overmantels, while each in the bedrooms contains a simplified mantle and mirror (see photo 10). All have glazed tiles with varied pictorial themes. The full attic is a major space of the house and well detailed. It is tall, well lit by triangular bay and gable-end windows, and almost completely floored in pine boards. Original wood roofing shingles are visible from within the attic.

Through the years few changes have been made to the house itself. In the 1940s a bathroom was added off the downstairs bedroom, the back porch enclosed, and concrete front steps installed. In the 1970s the downstairs bathroom was converted into a pantry and the kitchen remodeled .

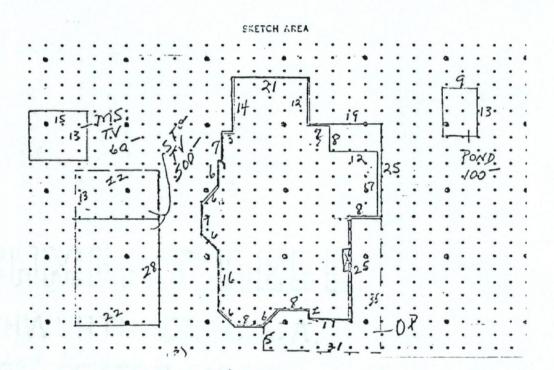
Specific aspects of the landscape have changed over the years. The large tree in the front yard is relatively new, planted in the early 1960s. Originally hedges defined the lot perimeter, at the sidewalk edge. Most historic plantings are gone today. However, clusters of bushes surround the base of the house and grow in the lot, in keeping with the historic nature of landscaping. The carriage/wash house with upstairs maids room and a chicken coop appear in the 1896 Sanborn map. They are in the far northeast corner of the lot. The second owners, the Womacks, dug a fish pond near the southeast corner of the house after 1906. By 1958, the carriage house and fish pond had fallen into disrepair, and by 1960 the carriage house had been demolished and the fish pond infilled with dirt. Presently, a non-historic workshop/carport sits on the carriage house site. Though outbuildings and landscaping have been lost, the changes to the house are minimal. The few exterior changes have been executed in the same building materials. Therefore, the house retains a high degree of integrity and maintains its historic character.

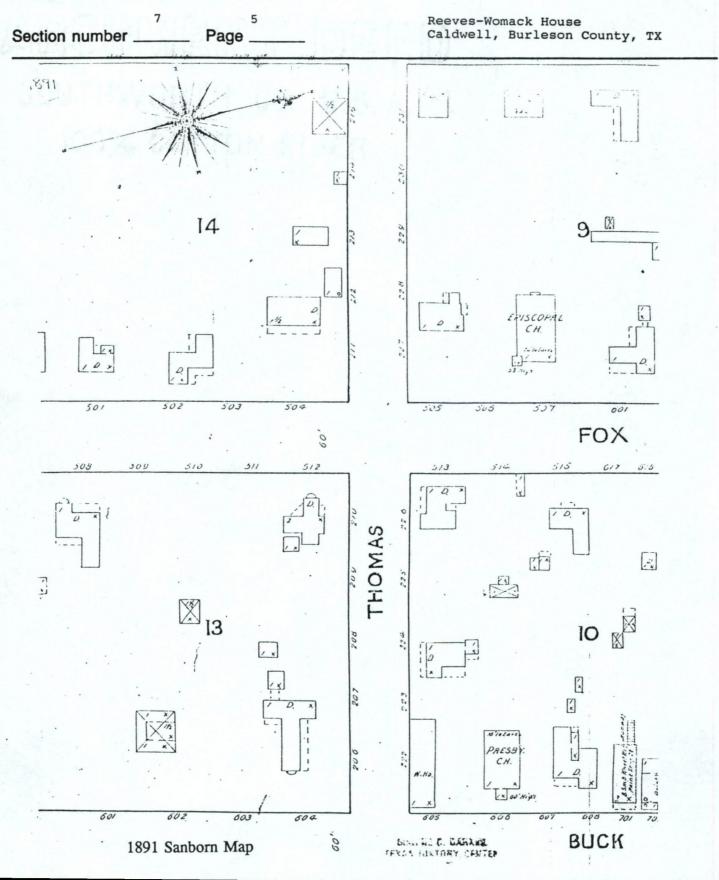


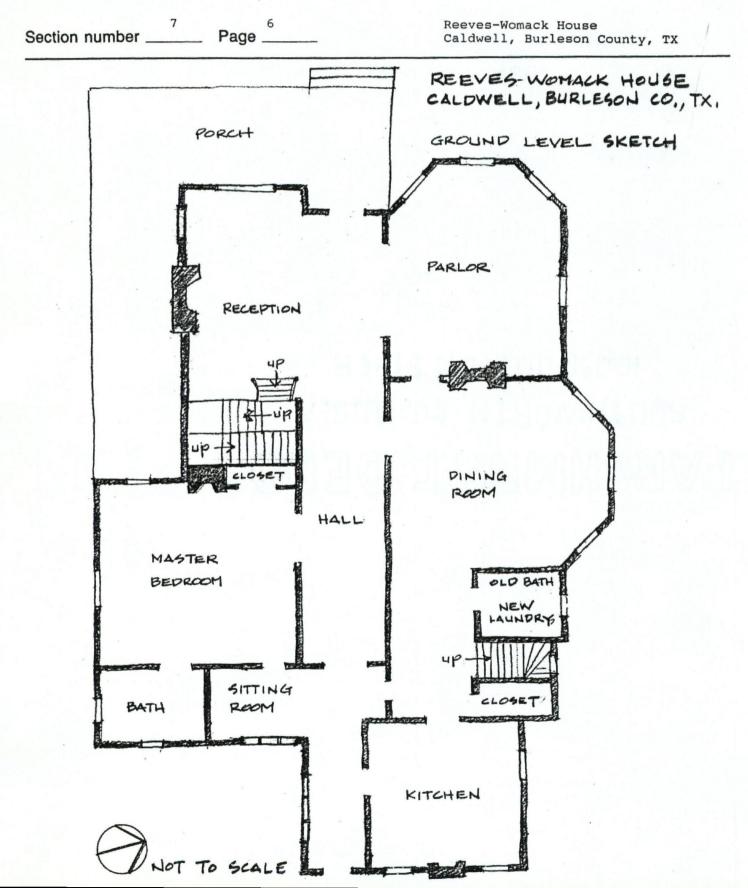
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

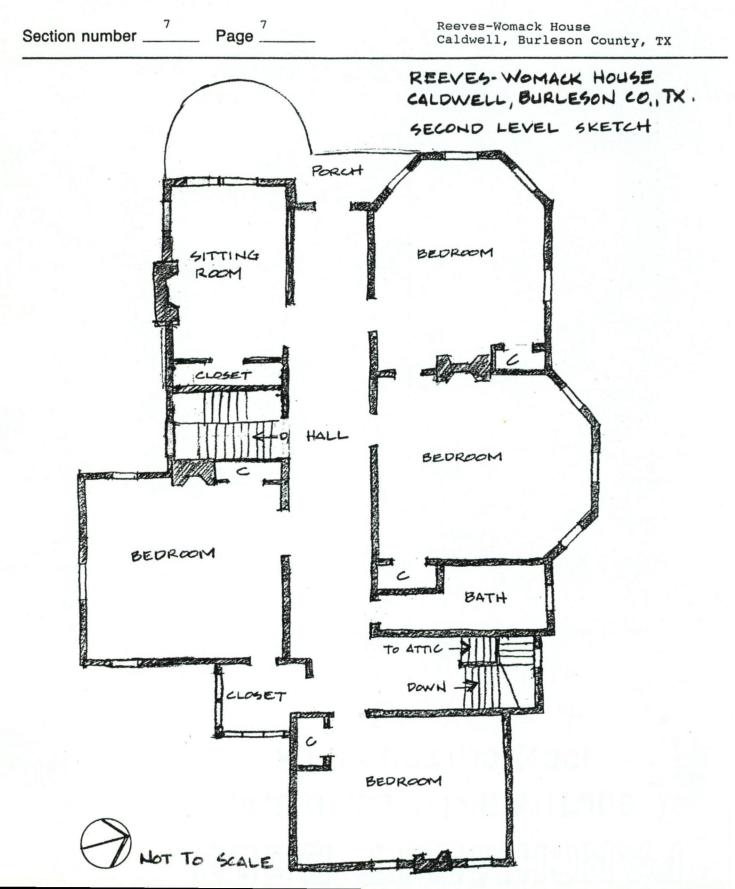
Section number _____ Page ____

Reeves-Womack House Caldwell, Burleson County, TX









Reeves-Womack House

Name of Property

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- □ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)/A

Property is:

- □ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- **B** removed from its original location.
- **C** a birthplace or grave.
- **D** a cemetery.

0

- **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- **F** a commemorative property.

Major Bibliographical References

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions) Architecture

County and State

Burleson County, Texas

Period of Significance

c.1895

Significant Dates

c.1895

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Teague, James (builder)

Narrative Statement of Significance See Continuation Sheets. (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

. Major Dibliographical Hererenees	
Bibilography See Continuation Sheet 9–14. Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on	one or more continuation sheets.)
Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A	Primary location of additional data:
 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 	 State Historic Preservation Office Other State agency Federal agency Local government University Other Name of repository:
# recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #	Texas Historical Commission, Austin, TX

Reev	es-Womack	House
	Desert	

Name of Property

Burleson County, Texas County and State

Easting

See continuation sheet

Northing

3

Zone

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ____less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 4	7 2 1 1 0 0	3 3 7 9 5 6 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.) See Continuation Sheets.

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Barbara Zalmanek (with assistance by Lisa J. Hart, Architectural Historian, THC)

organization	date <u>May</u> , 1992
street & number Rt. 3, Box 254	telephone409/567-4547
city or town <u>Caldwell</u>	stateTX zip code77836

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner	
(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)	
name Mr. and Mrs. Frank Beseda	
street & number 405 West Fox Street	telephonen/a
city or town <u>Caldwell</u>	state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number ____ 8 Page __

Reeves-Womack House Caldwell, Burleson County, TX

Statement of Significance:

The Reeves-Womack House is the best surviving example of Victorian-era Queen Anne Style architecture in Caldwell, Burleson County, Texas. A finely crafted example of mail order design, the house represents an era when plans were marketed through catalogs released by many architects nationwide. It appears to be influenced by an 1895 design by George F. Barber of Knoxville, Tennessee (see elevation drawing, p.8-12). It was built by local master carpenter James Teague for banker William Reeves and his wife about 1895, and exhibits typical Queen Anne traits and an exuberant Eastlake wraparound porch. With only three resident owners in its nearly 100 years, the house has been meticulously maintained and therefore retains a high level of integrity and its historic character. As an excellent example of Queen Anne architecture and popular national design, it is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture at the local level of significance.

The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Company acquired rights-of-way and tax exemptions from the town of Caldwell in 1878. Great local support for construction of the railroad included land deeded by private property owners to the railroad company. Completion in 1881 connected Caldwell with Galveston and Fort Worth, allowing the town to prosper. The rail connection enhanced the community's status as the county seat, and it quickly became a regional produce and cattle distribution center. In 1891 the citizens voted to incorporate Caldwell, allowing for self-government, collection of taxes for city use, and city maintenance.

During this time of development in Caldwell a successful local merchant, William Reeves, expanded his entrepreneurial activities into private banking. He began lending money in 1886, and two years later he and a partner established the banking concern, William Reeves & Company. This was the only local bank for approximately 15 years. In 1893 Reeves broadened his investments by organizing the Caldwell Oil Mill. He acted as the firm's president, general manager, and treasurer for the subsequent decade. In 1903 he applied for a national bank charter and became the major stockholder in the First National Bank, Caldwell. The building of his elaborate and finely crafted home about 1895 reflects his status as an affluent local businessman.

The exact construction date for the Reeves-Womack House has been difficult to ascertain due to the loss of primary records. No mechanics liens are on file in the county clerk's office and fire destroyed the city tax records in 1981. However the 1895 publication date of the Barber prototype suggests that the house was probably not built before 1895. In addition, Sanborn Fire Insurance maps suggest a construction date between 1891 and 1896. While the 1891 map depicts a small L-plan house fairly close to the street (see map p.7-5), the obvious footprint of the Reeves-Womack House is present on the 1896 version (see map p.8-11). Recollections of the late Mrs. D.L. Alford, Sr. reinforce this supposition, as she remembers the house being built after she moved to Caldwell as young child in 1889. The present owner found an 1885 date stamped on one of the foundation bricks, although it is likely that the brick was reused from an earlier building, perhaps the smaller Lplan house.

The best extant example of the Queen Anne Style in Caldwell, Sanborn maps indicate that the Reeves-Womack House was historically one of the town's very

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

8	9	Reeves-Womack House
Section number	Page	Caldwell, Burleson County, TX

few large elaborate houses. Characteristics such as the hipped roof with lower cross-gables, wraparound porch, turret and elaborate spindle work typify Queen Anne Style architecture, with detailing typically carved into a solid surface. In this case elements such as star bursts, coffered paneling, and scroll work are present in the gable ends. Popular in the late 19th century, the style flourished throughout the state into the 20th century.

The expertly crafted millwork is indicative of the level of craftsmanship throughout the house. The wood used to construct the house is reputed to have been hand picked by Frank W. Wood, both owner of the Frank W. Wood Lumber Company in Brenham, Texas, and brother-in-law of William Reeves. Frank Wood, a significant builder and developer near the turn of the century in Brenham had extensive experience in building Victorian-era homes (Historic and Architectural Resources of Brenham, Texas, NR 1990). The wood was shipped via rail, and the house was constructed by builder James Teague of Caldwell.

According to local lore, William Reeves purchased a mail-order plan to replicate a house he had seen in St. Louis while on a business trip. No similar house is known to survive in St. Louis today (Landmarks Association of St. Louis). However, elevations and plans of an almost identical house appear in the first volume (1895) of architect George F. Barber's journal, American Homes (see Barber plans and elevations, p. 8-13). While no conclusive evidence documents this as a Barber house, the illustration is strikingly similar and may have served as a prototype. Barber designed houses in Texas include the Downes-Aldrich House (NR 1978), Crockett, Houston County, and the Parish-Jones House (Calvert Historic District, NR 1978), Calvert, Robertson County. Since the railroad was both a vital link to a nationwide market and in the development of a prosperous local economy, it is not surprising that Caldwell, Crockett, and Calvert were regionally important rail way associated rural towns.

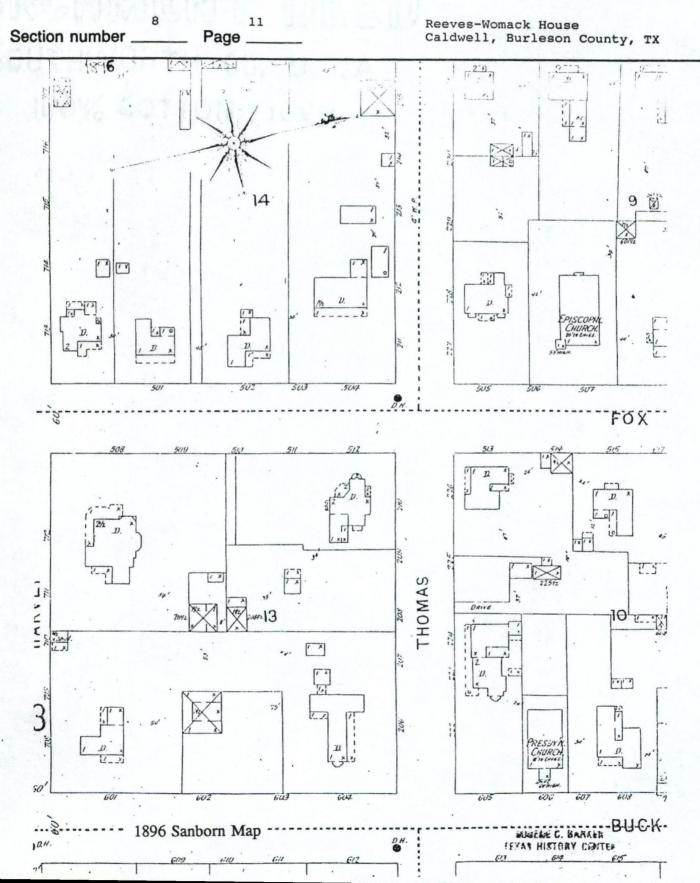
Well known nationally in the late 19th century, George F. Barber was a self taught master craftsman who developed a thriving architectural practice headquartered in Knoxville, Tennessee. His success was based primarily on the design of mail-order plans. Although the concept of mail-order design was not unique to Barber, he is notable for customizing standardized plans and elevations based on detailed and standardized questionnaires for the buyer. The significance of the availability of architectural services through the mail cannot be overestimated for a largely rural and small town population in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Locally prominent businessmen built cosmopolitan up-to-date homes in relatively isolated areas serviced by mail and supplies brought by rail. The presence of a fashionable house provided owners a psychological link to major urban centers. Most growing communities supported lumber yards and skilled builders, and that omnipresent combination allowed for the widespread success of the Barber mail-order process. The Reeves-Womack House is the only identified mail-order house in Caldwell.

William and Mattie Reeves and their daughter lived in the house for approximately nine years. In 1904, after their daughter's marriage, the Reeves moved to Fort Worth. They leased the house to Captain Mansell Lewis Womack and his family. In 1906 William Reeves sold the assets of the First National Bank to the Caldwell National Bank and built a large brick Queen Anne style house on Hemphill Street in Fort Worth. In the same year he sold his Caldwell house and

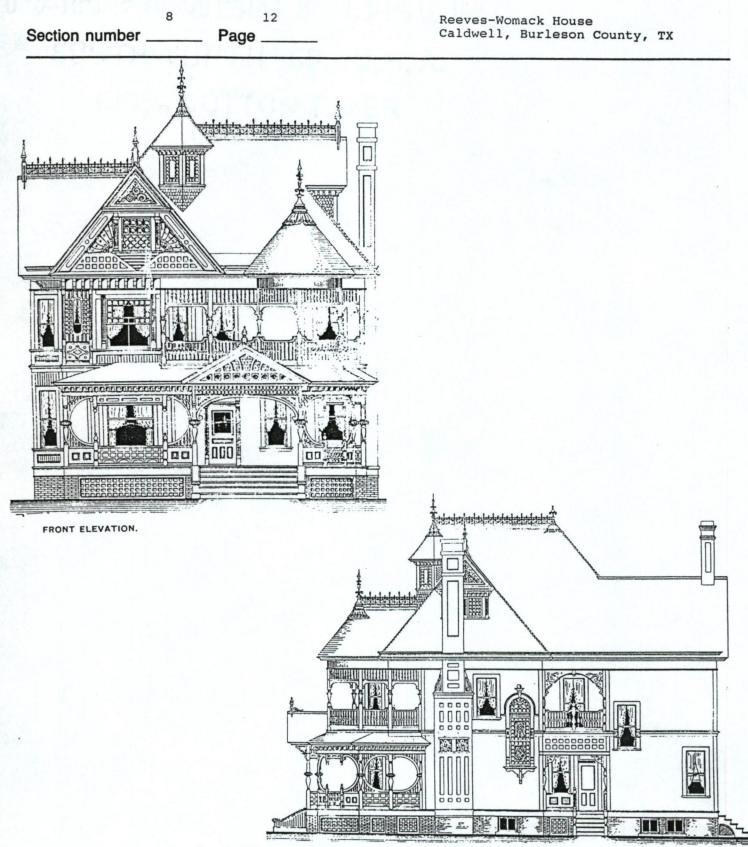
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

	В	10	Reeves-Womack House
Section number	F	Page	Caldwell, Burleson County, TX

most of its furnishings for \$5,000 to the Womacks and severed all ties to Caldwell. Captain Womack managed the Caldwell Oil Mill for Reeves. After his retirement from the mill he held various jobs and was an active service volunteer. The Womacks are responsible for most of the minor changes made to the building. Upon Mrs. Womack's death, the property was deeded to their daughter Jessie Thornton. The rear porch was infilled in the early 1940s and a bathroom added, to make the ground floor more easily manageable for the aging and widowed Mrs. Thornton. She lived in the house until her death in 1955. The property was held by her cousin, Mrs. Maude Shaffer, for 3 years until Frank Beseda and his family bought it in 1958. They have maintained the property in excellent condition, the only modification they have made to the building is remodeling the kitchen. The house was designated a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 1983.



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet



RIGHT SIDE ELEVATION.

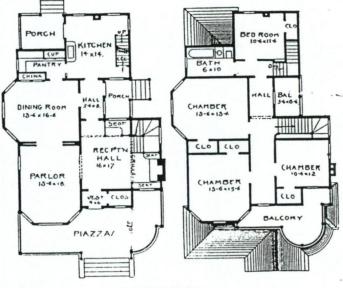
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

8 13 Reeves-Womack House Caldwell, Burleson County, TX Page . Section number _ PORCH 5-5 15 DATH PANTRY 2 13 BED RM. 7+86 0 KITCHEN 15 6×15 CL. LL 7111-110 TTHE DINING RM 11215 CHAMBER 11×15 LIBRARY CHAMBER 13-3×13-6. 13-6×16-6. SIAT HALL CL. CL. REC PT. HALL 15-6 x17-6. CHAMBER 10-6×12. PARLOR CHAMBER 13-6 × 15-6 13-6×18. SEA VEST (LO CLO. DALCONY VERANDA

PLAN No. 2, FOR DESIGN ON PAGES 31 AND 37.

SIZE-37 x 58 feet. Height of stories are 10 feet and 9 feet 2 inches. Cost, \$4,000.

Nicely and completely finished throughout.



FLOOR PLAN No I.

For the design on this page and on page 37.

SIZE-37 feet x 53 feet 6 inches. Height of first story, 10 feet; second story, 9 feet 2 inches,

ESTIMATED cost, \$3,811.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Reeves-Womack House Caldwell, Burleson County, TX

Section number _____ Page _

9

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Barber, George F., <u>Cottage Souvenir</u>, <u>Number Two:</u> <u>A Repository of Artistic</u> <u>Cottage Architecture and Miscellaneous Designs</u>. American Life Foundation and Study Institute, Watkins Glen, NY, 1982, reprint.

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Texas and Texans, Vol. III, Texas State Archives, Austin.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Reeves-Womack House Caldwell, Burleson County, TX

Verbal boundary description:

Section number _____ Page _

The 150 foot x 150 foot southwest corner of Block 2 in the City of Caldwell marked by the intersection of Fox and Harvey streets.

Boundary justification:

The boundary includes the area that has been historically associated with the property and that retains its historic and architectural integrity.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

PHOTOS 16

Section number _____ Page ___

Reeves-Womack House Caldwell, Burleson County, TX

PHOTOGRAPHIC INVENTORY

Reeves-Womack House 405 West Fox Street Caldwell, Burleson County, Texas Barbara Zalmanek 1991 Negative on file with photographer

PHOTO 1 Front elevation Camera facing: southeast

PHOTO 2 Wraparound porch detail Camera facing: south

PHOTO 3 Front gable detail Camera facing: southeast

PHOTO 4 Harvey Street elevation Camera facing: north

PHOTO 5 Rear elevation Camera facing: west

PHOTO 6 Side yard elevation Camera facing: west

PHOTO 7 Interior, main stair

PHOTO 8 Interior, front window and spindlework surround

PHOTO 9 Interior, parlor pocket door

PHOTO 10 Interior, dining room fireplace, mantel and cabinet work

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Reeves--Womack House NAME:

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Burleson

DATE RECEIVED: 1/04/93 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/19/93 DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/04/93 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/18/93 DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 93000002

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT

____RETURN

DATE REJECT

entered in the Hational Register

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA
REVIEWER
DISCIPLINE
DATE

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

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	Phone
Signed	Date



REEVES-WOMACK HOUSE 405 WEST FOX STREET CALDWELL, BURLESON CO., TEXAS FHOTOGRAPH 1 of 10



REEVES - WOMACK HOUSE 405 WEST FOX STREET CALDWELL, BURLESON CO., TEXAS

ALOTOGRAPH 2 of 10



REEVES-WOMACK HOUSE 405 WEST FOX STREET CALDWELL, BURLESON CO., TEXAS

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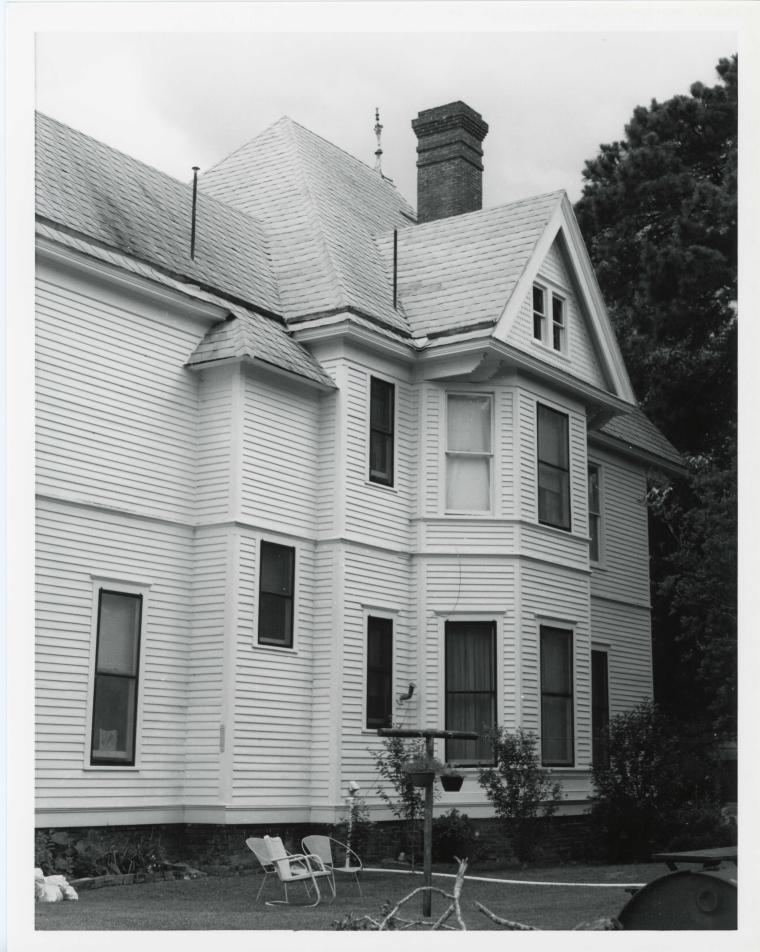
REEVES-WOMACK HOUSE 405 WEST FOX STREET CALDWELL, BURLESON CO., TEXAS

AtotoGRAPH 4 of 10



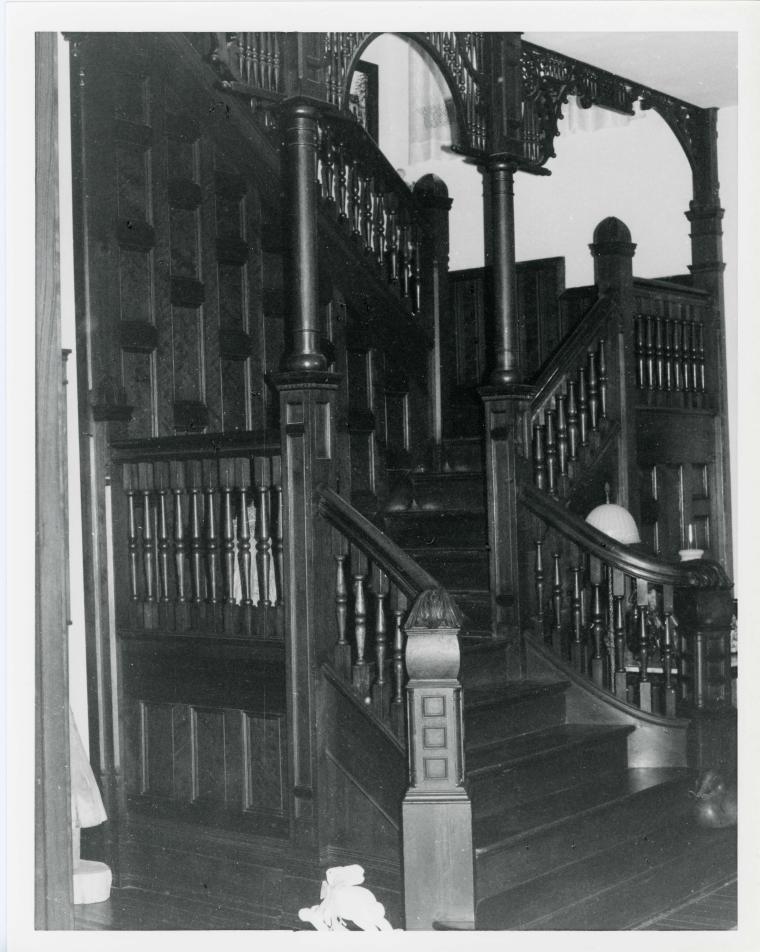
REEVES WOMACK HOUSE 405 WEST FOX STREET CALDWELL, BURLESON CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 5 of 10



REEVES - WOMACK HOUSE 405 WEST FOX STREET CALDWELL, BURLESON CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 6 of 10



REEVES-WOMACK HOUSE 405 WEST FOX STREET CALDWELL, BURLESON CO., TEXAS

ABTOGRAPH 7 of 10



REEVES-WOMACK HOUSE 405 WEST FOX STREET CALDWELL, BURLESON CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH Bof 10



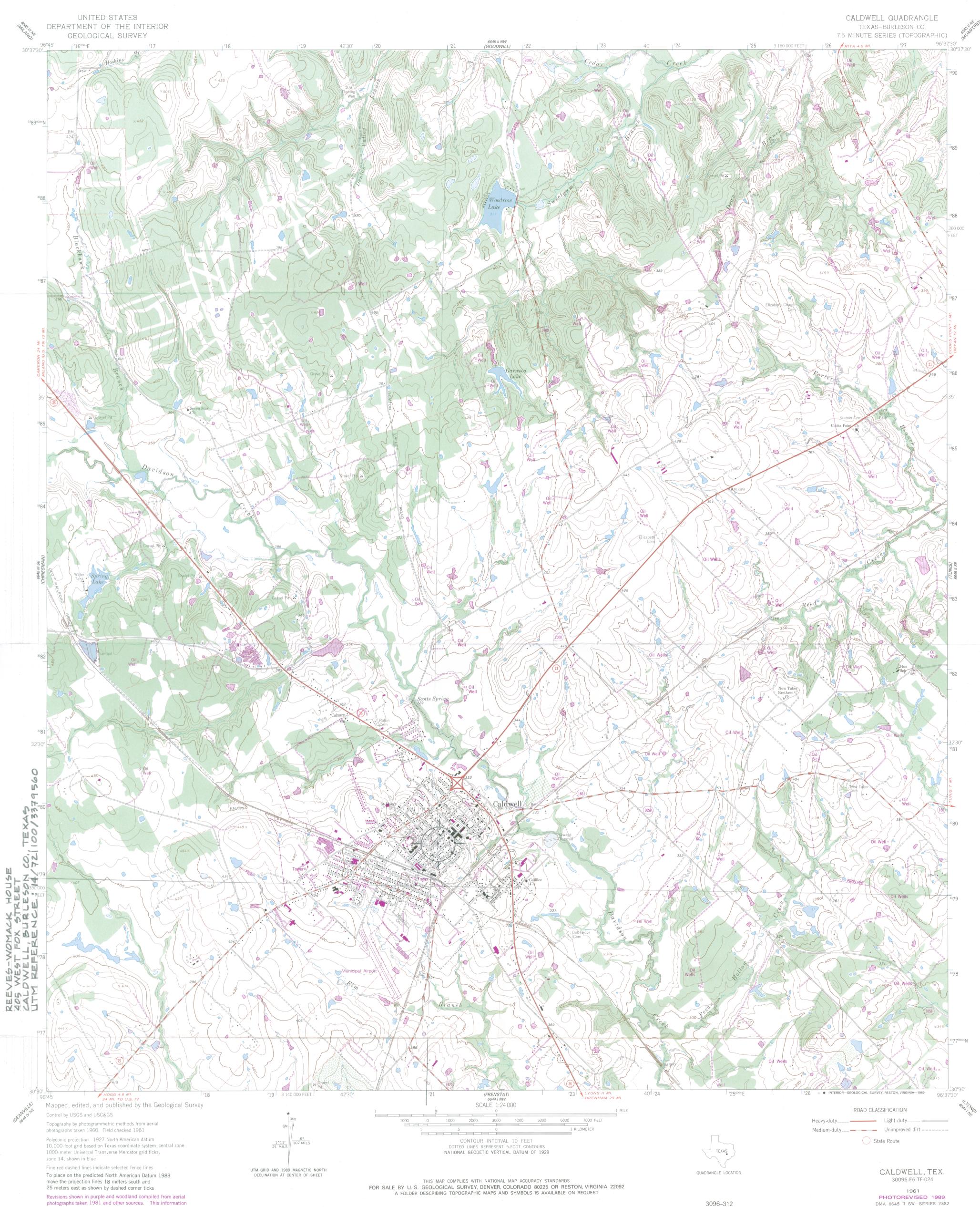
REEVES - WOMACK HOUSE 405 WEST FOX STREET CALDWELL, BURLESON CO., TEXAS

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REEVES-WOMACK HOUSE 405 WEST FOX STREET CALDWELL, BURLESON CO., TEXAS

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Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled from aerial photographs taken 1981 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1989

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