

(Oct. 1990)

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

277



1. NAME OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC NAME: Carlock, Marcus DeWitt, House
OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER: Oaklea Mansion

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: 407 S. Main St. **NOT FOR PUBLICATION:** N/A
CITY OR TOWN: Winnsboro **VICINITY:** N/A
STATE: Texas **CODE:** TX **COUNTY:** Wood **CODE:** 499 **ZIP CODE:** 75494

3. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant (nationally) (statewide) (locally). (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Mark Wolfe

Signature of certifying official

3/26/13
Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, Texas Historical Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is:

- 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

Edson H. Ball

Date of Action

5-14-13

5. CLASSIFICATION

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: Private

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY: Building

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:	CONTRIBUTING	NONCONTRIBUTING
	1	0 BUILDINGS
	0	0 SITES
	0	0 STRUCTURES
	0	0 OBJECTS
	1	0 TOTAL

NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER: 0

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: N/A

6. FUNCTION OR USE

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS: DOMESTIC/single dwelling

CURRENT FUNCTIONS: DOMESTIC/hotel

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals / Classical Revival

MATERIALS: FOUNDATION Brick
WALLS Wood
ROOF Asphalt
OTHER Glass

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheets 7-5 through 7-9).

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

- 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 VALUE, 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: N/A

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: ARCHITECTURE

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1903

SIGNIFICANT DATES: 1903

SIGNIFICANT PERSON: N/A

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Frazier, Jeff (contractor); Carlock, Marcus DeWitt (owner)

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (see continuation sheets 8-10 through 8-12).

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY (see continuation sheets 9-13).

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 (*Texas Historical Commission*)
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository:

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY: approximately 1.2 acres

COORDINATES

Datum if other than WGS84: NA

1. Latitude: 32.953694 Longitude: -95.291329

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: The western half of Lots 1 and 2 in Block A of the Lawrence addition, A-3 GB King Survey as it appears in the record in Volume 01503, Page 0482 of the Deed Records of Wood County, Texas. The nominated portion is bounded as follows: start at the northwest corner of Main and Cedar streets and proceed east 161 ft. along Cedar, then 90 degrees south through the lawn, passing directly east of the laundry building, to the southern property line, then west along the property line to Main Street, then north along Main Street back to the point of beginning at the corner of Main and Cedar streets.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION: Approximately 2 acres is all that remains of the original 20-acre Carlock property. The boundary for this nomination is drawn to encompass a large portion of these remaining acres, but to exclude the numerous buildings and structures erected or heavily modified since the 1990s to accommodate the property's current use as a bed and breakfast.

11. FORM PREPARED BY with assistance from Carlyn Hammons, Historian, Texas Historical Commission

NAME/TITLE: Colleene McMurphy

ORGANIZATION: N/A

DATE: July 9, 2012

STREET & NUMBER: 310 North Franklin St.

TELEPHONE: 903-342-3581

CITY OR TOWN: Winnsboro

STATE: Texas

ZIP CODE: 75494

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

CONTINUATION SHEETS

MAPS (see continuation sheets Map-14 through Map-15)

PHOTOGRAPHS (see continuation sheet Photo-19)

ADDITIONAL ITEMS (see continuation sheets Figure-16 through Figure-18)

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Marcus DeWitt Carlock House
Winnsboro, Wood County, TX

Narrative Description

The 1903 Marcus DeWitt Carlock House, at 407 South Main Street, sits three blocks south of downtown Winnsboro, Texas. The house is next door to the Winnsboro City Hall and is sited in an area composed of both commercial and residential properties. The house faces west and is tucked behind a white picket fence laden with red roses. Stepping through that fence is akin to stepping back into time as you approach the massive columns and second-story balcony over-looking the front porch. The property is shaded by ancient oaks and pecan trees. The two-story structure is an excellent local example of a Neoclassical home with the asymmetrical massing typical of large late Victorian houses. The house is built upon a sturdy foundation consisting of 56 large brick piers. The house has 53 windows, front and side balconies, six imposing columns, and four covered porches. The heart and curly pine lumber used to construct the home was personally selected by Carlock and came from a lumber mill in which he had an ownership interest. The entire structure, other than the brick foundation, is constructed of pine and has always been painted white. The interior of the house originally included seventeen rooms with a curly pine staircase and wood-burning fireplace in the entry. With only minor changes made since its original construction, the Carlock house retains the same Southern splendor envisioned by its original owner and builder.

Setting

Winnsboro, Wood County, is in northeast Texas, approximately 100 miles east of Dallas. The small town is at the intersection of Texas Highways 37 and 11. Downtown is located just north of this intersection and the Carlock Home is located about three blocks south of this intersection. The terrain in Winnsboro is gently rolling hills covered with a mixture of hardwood and pines. The area around the Carlock house is mixed residential and commercial properties. The Winnsboro City Hall is next door on the south side of the property. There are several brick & wood frame (post-depression) homes in the area that have been converted to commercial use (realtor, doctor office, insurance, etc.) and a new bank is located across Main Street. The block just north of Cedar Street consists of private homes built in the 1940's through 1960's when the oil boom brought prosperity to Winnsboro once again. Only the Carlock home remains as a testament to the early days of Winnsboro when the streets were dirt and the horse & buggy were the mode of transportation. It sits nestled among ancient oaks and pecan trees and surrounded by a white picket fence on the south, west and north side, just as it did in 1903.

The original homestead consisted of more than 20 acres and there were several out-buildings in addition to the home: servant's quarters, woodhouse, smokehouse, surrey house, greenhouse, livestock quarters and other such buildings. A large pasture spread out east of the house and many of the out-buildings, except for the carriage house, were contained in the additional acreage. However, the Carlock family sold parcels of property over the years as Winnsboro grew and a residential area replaced most of the old homestead. Two older homes, which sat on the northwest corner of the property were razed in the 1970s. All that remains of the historic homestead is a little more than 2 acres, the stately home, and the shell of the carriage house that has been renovated into an apartment.

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There are two drives to access the Carlock home. There is a 17 ft. wide circular concrete drive in front of the house for general public use. There is a long concrete drive on the far south side of the property for private and guest use that leads to the garage and carport. The house is completely encircled by a concrete sidewalk and the yard boasts an abundance of flowers, foliage and ornamental trees. There is a gazebo on the property, two dove cages, a koi pond, fountains, statues, benches, and bird baths. These features were introduced since the 1990s when the property transitioned to use as a bed and breakfast. Because of their small scale, they are not included in the resource count for the property.

The nomination boundaries were drawn to exclude seven buildings that have been erected or modified to accommodate the property's current use as a bed and breakfast and events center. These buildings are located along the back (eastern) edge of the property, leaving generous lawn space surrounding the historic house. They include a 2.5- story guest house (known as Manor House); a small, octagonal Jacuzzi house; a garage and carport; a laundry building; two small storage sheds; and a one-story building that currently serves as a meeting house and apartment. This last building once served as the original carriage house. However, it was converted to an apartment at some point, enlarged, and heavily modified, and it no longer retains its historical integrity. The other buildings date from the late 1990s.

There are currently no properties in Winnsboro listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The Carlock House was designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 1966. It was the fourth historic structure in Wood County to be approved for such recognition and the first in Winnsboro. The City of Winnsboro is designated as a Preserve America Community, a Texas Main Street City, and was recently named a State of Texas Cultural Arts District.

Exterior

The Carlock house is a 2.5-story wood dwelling in the Neoclassical style and with the asymmetrical massing typical of large late Victorian houses. The house is on the east side of Main Street and faces west. As shown in circa 1903 photographs (see page 16, Figure 1) the massive two-story columns on both the front and south side of the house are reminiscent of the earlier Greek Revival style. This earlier style was spread primarily through architectural instructional pattern books with plates showing elevations, details and plans – in short, everything the local architect, builder, artisan or carpenter needed.¹ Indeed, even decades later, the floor-plan for the Carlock House was taken from a floor-plan published in an early edition of *Ladies Home Journal*.²

The tall, round, smooth classical columns of the Carlock house are typical of Neoclassical homes and constructed of heart pine. The columns have a simple square base that compliments the more decorative square

¹ Talbot Hamlin, *Greek Revival in America* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1944).

² The specific issue and/or floorplan number is not known, as this information was passed down verbally from M.D. Carlock to his daughter-in-law, Rhea Carlock, and then to the current owner, Norma Wilkinson.

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capital at the top. The capitals are not one of the pure classical orders, but rather a stylized interpretation of the Ionic order. Carlock had these columns built by John Johnson, owner of Johnson Blacksmith Shop in Winnsboro. Johnson also had a woodworking business which crafted columns for most of Winnsboro's early homes. Johnson had to expand the size of his shop to accommodate the tall columns constructed for several of the homes built during that time. Log wagons were utilized to bring in the large pine logs to craft the magnificent columns. When Johnson asked about the dimensions of the columns, Carlock replied, "It doesn't really matter as long as they are larger than the ones you are doing for Charlie Morris."³ At the time, Mr. Morris was Carlock's business rival and was building a two-story home on the other side of town. The Morris House (later known as the Cain House) at 306 W. Broadway was also constructed in the Neoclassical Revival style and the columns mirror those of the Carlock home in every way except height. Johnson also fashioned the columns that adorn the Lankford-Stinson house at 307 W. Elm Street. Colonel J.A. Stinson bought the home in 1906 from J.M. Lankford and reconstructed it using a Georgian Colonial style. Both the Cain house and the Lankford-Stinson house have numerous smaller columns on the front and sides of the home, all built in Johnson's shop.

The front façade of the Carlock House displays a temple-style pedimented portico attached to a larger structure. The pedimented gable, heavy cornice, and simple frieze are typical of the style. The large door with small-panel sidelights and a rectangular transom are also indicative of this style. There is a round window in the front pediment and a balustrade encloses the front porch and the upper balconies. The front balcony extends the entire length of the portico but is not as deep. The door to the balcony mirrors the front door minus the transom. The deviation from the standard Neoclassical style can be seen in the polygonal bay window on the north side of the façade on both the first and second stories of the home. More in keeping with the Queen Anne style of Victorian architecture, this creates an asymmetrical façade but is still in keeping with the late Victorian era. The windows are rectangular with flat molding and a simple decorative molding over each window. This pattern is repeated around each of the 53 windows that adorn the Carlock home.

The south elevation of the structure resembles the front with a temple-style pedimented portico with the same Victorian balustrade. However, the balcony on the south side is the same length and depth as the portico creating an "upper porch." The south side extends past the portico with a bay window topped by a wide cornice. Another rectangular massing forms the back half of the home. The east elevation has a 10' x 18' covered porch that was later enclosed. The north elevation of the house features a pedimented gable and a bay window topped by a smaller pediment that is part of broad front massing. There is also a porch on the north side of the house that was enclosed which totals 4 porches and two balconies in the entire structure. According to Bill Jones, local historian and chairman of Winnsboro Historical Society, the porches on the north and east side were enclosed more than 50 years ago.

The foundation of the Carlock home consists of 56 large brick piers. The walls in the structure are five-ply. The floors are built on 14-inch floor joists which provide ample crawlspace within each floor. The contractor is

³ Bill Jones, "Another Page from the History of Winnsboro," *Winnsboro Tribune* (June 11, 1997 edition).

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believed to be Uncle Jeff Frazier, an outstanding carpenter and brick mason, who later constructed the Carnegie Library in Winnsboro.⁴ Carlock participated actively in the home's design and construction.

Interior

The interior of the Carlock house is also typical of the Neoclassical style. Passage between the principal rooms on the first floor is provided by wide openings, framed by decorative architraves. The wide openings allowed for airflow during the hot Texas summers. The ceilings on the lower floor are 11 feet high while those on the upper floor are nine-and-a-half feet from floor to ceiling. The plaster walls have a wide mopboard that carries throughout the house. The original floors in the house are pine with lengths up to 25 feet and have been preserved with care. As is typical of homes built during this period, the parlor fireplace is framed by beautifully adorned classical pilasters with a mirror at its center. The highlight of the interior is the use of rare curly pine in the staircase that is the focal point of the entry. The beautiful wavy-grained pine resembles bird's eye maple and is now locally extinct.⁵

The second floor is comprised of bedrooms and a sitting area. Each room has multiple windows and the door to the front balcony is situated at the end of the hallway to allow for maximum airflow in the upper rooms. The front bay window forms an upstairs sitting area located at the top of the curly pine staircase. The second floor was renovated in 1996 to add bathrooms so that each bedroom would have access to a private bath. The home is currently being used as a bed and breakfast as well as a private home. The original attic was also renovated to add additional bedrooms with baths. The attic bedrooms were constructed entirely within the existing gables on the north, west, and south sides of the house. Thus the original home, which was comprised of seventeen rooms, now contains 22 rooms and seven baths. However, the original structure has maintained its integrity both outside and inside.

The entire house is decorated in the Victorian style. The furniture in the parlor was owned by the Carlock family and dates back to the civil war era. Several of the original crystal chandeliers that were original to the house still remain. There are several photographs of the Carlock family adorning the walls as well as pictures taken of the home throughout the years. Through the decades the home has welcomed everyone, from state government officials to high school proms. Texas Governor Stephen James Hogg was a frequent visitor and friend of M.D. Carlock. They would spend hours on the upstairs veranda talking politics and sipping lemonade.⁶

The Marcus DeWitt Carlock house retains exceptional integrity, particularly those of design, workmanship, materials, location, feeling, and association. Only integrity of setting is negatively compromised, as it is no longer surrounded by rural landscape. However, the impact of this change is minimal and the high degree of integrity under the other aspects allows it to convey its significance unimpeded.

⁴ Bill Jones, "Another Page from the History of Winnsboro," *Winnsboro Tribune* (June 11, 1997 edition).

⁵ E. A. Spacek, *The Carlock Home - 1903* (Wood County Historical Society, October 1965).

⁶ Bill Jones, "Another Page from the History of Winnsboro," *Winnsboro Tribune* (June 11, 1997 edition).

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Marcus DeWitt Carlock House
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Statement of Significance

The 1903 Carlock House is a well-executed and intact example of a Neoclassical dwelling with late-Victorian massing located in Winnsboro, Texas. Built by prominent lawyer and businessman Marcus DeWitt Carlock, the two-story wood house retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to a high degree. The Carlock family was prominent in east Texas history and state politics. The home was designated a Recorded Texas Historical Landmark in 1966 and was kept in the Carlock family until 1996. The property is nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture at the local level of significance.

Winnsboro, Wood County, Texas

The area was first settled in the early 1850's by John E. Winn, for whom the city was named, and W. R. McMillan. Winn and McMillan bought 351 acres of land in the Gray B. King survey and established a town called Crossroads. The first post office opened in 1855 and W. R. McMillan was the postmaster. The name was eventually changed to Winnsboro in honor of its founder. The town began to grow quickly in the late 1870's, when the railroad linked Winnsboro to Jefferson in the east and Dallas to the west. At that time, the town was platted and the depot was built.⁷ The cotton and lumber industries thrived during this time and the town became an important local shipping center. On April 17, 1901, the City of Winnsboro was incorporated. In 1903, the boundaries of the city were extended and surveyed. It was during this time that M. D. Carlock began planning and building his home on the Main Street of Winnsboro. An abundance of pine and other hardwood in the area provided a ready supply for building the homes and businesses and by 1914 the city boasted four banks, two potteries, a library funded by the Carnegie Foundation, and a population of about 2,300.

Carlock family history

Marcus DeWitt Carlock was born in Hempstead County, Arkansas, on December 3, 1852. His family moved to Texas at the beginning of the Civil War. As a youngster, Carlock followed his father into battle and was present at the battle at Elk Horn, sometimes known as Pea Ridge.⁸ He was separated from his father after the battle, never to see him again. Young Carlock continued to serve as a messenger for the Confederate army, carrying dispatches twenty four miles each day from one army post to another until the war was over. His father, Samuel, died as a captive on a Union prisoner warship after the battle of Fort Donaldson. In 1865, the family moved to Pittsburg, Texas (just east of Winnsboro), where Carlock attended school.

Carlock studied law and was admitted to the state bar in April, 1879. In 1880, he was appointed enumerator for

⁷ Will D. Suiter, *Winnsboro Texas – Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow* (Winnsboro: University of North Texas Library, 1952).

⁸ Marion Pomeroy Carlock, *History of the Carlock Family and Adventures of Pioneer Americans* (Los Angeles, 1929).

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Camp County and took the county census in 1881.⁹ Shortly thereafter, he moved to Winnsboro with his brother, who later served as the town's mayor. Carlock was appointed Precinct 4 Justice of the Peace and held the office for fourteen months while establishing his law practice.¹⁰ He held court on the front porch of his grocery store in downtown Winnsboro. Carlock owned an interest in several businesses in town, including the Schluter-Whiteman Lumber Company in East Winnsboro from which he would select the pine to build his home on Main Street. The town was booming after the Civil War as Winnsboro became a shipping center when the East Line and Red River Railroad built through Winnsboro. In 1904, the Texas Southern Railroad built through and the town continued to grow until the depression. Marcus DeWitt Carlock continued to practice law in Winnsboro until his death in 1931.

Carlock was also well-known in state political circles. He was a staunch Democrat. He served his party as State Executive Committeeman for four years and attended many State Democratic Conventions. He was a friend and strong supporter of Governor James Hogg. In 1888, he organized and commanded the "Jim Hogg Rifles," a company in the Texas Guard, and served as its captain. In 1912, he was chosen presidential elector and cast the electoral vote of the third Texas Congressional District for Woodrow Wilson at Washington. When the United States entered World War I, Carlock offered to raise a company of cavalry but was turned down due to his advanced years. As a result, he interested himself in the organization of the Council of National Defense and served on the legal advisory board. He was instrumental in capturing 1,800 volumes of German propaganda found in circulation in the South.

Upon the death of M.D. Carlock, Sr. (1931) and his wife, Anna Lee Carlock (d. 1934), the home was left to Marcus DeWitt Carlock, Jr. and his half-sister, Isabel Carlock Ragley. He eventually bought out his sister's share in the ancestral home and, in 1947, the Carlock house became the permanent home of Marcus DeWitt Carlock, Jr. and his wife, Rhea. Marcus Jr. was born in the Carlock house and spent his youth growing up there. He attended public school in Winnsboro. Like his father, M. D. Carlock, Jr. opened a law practice in Winnsboro. For over forty years, M.D. and Rhea were Winnsboro civic leaders and active in historical preservation. In 1965-1966, Rhea served as chairman of the Wood County Historical Society. M. D. Carlock, Jr. died December 9, 1995. His wife, Rhea, would join him a year later but not before securing the future of the beloved Carlock home.

Rhea Carlock was bedridden on the first floor of the Carlock house in 1996. She was visited frequently by Norma Wilkinson, a friend and history lover. She asked Norma to buy her home, knowing that Norma would restore it to its former glory. Norma agreed but only if she could turn the home into a bed and breakfast. Rhea was delighted with the idea. She would not live long enough to see the finished product. The home was renovated and is now known as Oaklea Mansion. The restoration remained true to the original structure and the Victorian era. Rhea Carlock sold Norma several pieces of furniture that were original to the house. The picket fence that had once graced the property was rebuilt. She planted red roses in honor of Rhea. The Carlock family

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ E. A. Spacek, *The Carlock Home – 1903* (Wood County Historical Society, October 1965).

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continues to live on through the home that is still a focal point on Main Street.

Conclusion

The Carlock House is an excellent example of a Neoclassical home with the asymmetrical massing typical of large late Victorian houses. It embodies the characteristics of the type and period. Its primary identifying feature is the dominant full-height porch supported by classical columns and topped by a pedimented gable roof. The high-quality materials were personally selected by Marcus DeWitt Carlock from his own lumber mill and consist of heart pine and curly pine. It has undergone minor changes since construction in 1903, but retains the integrity of original structure as the alterations do not detract significantly from the overall design and massing. Virtually unchanged from its original design, the house clearly conveys its historic significance and it is nominated for listing in the National Register under Criterion C in the area of Architecture at the local level of significance.

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Marcus DeWitt Carlock House
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Map 1: Wood County (shaded) is located in northeast Texas.



Map 2: The Carlock House is located just south of downtown Winnsboro. Map obtained from Google Earth.



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Marcus DeWitt Carlock House
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Map 3: Scaled Google Earth map depicts geographic locational data for the Carlock House, located at 407 S. Main Street, Winnsboro, Wood County, Texas. The nominated boundary of the Carlock House encompasses only the western half of the block.



Google earth



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Marcus DeWitt Carlock House
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Figure 1: Historic Photo, c. 1903. West (left) and south (right) elevations.



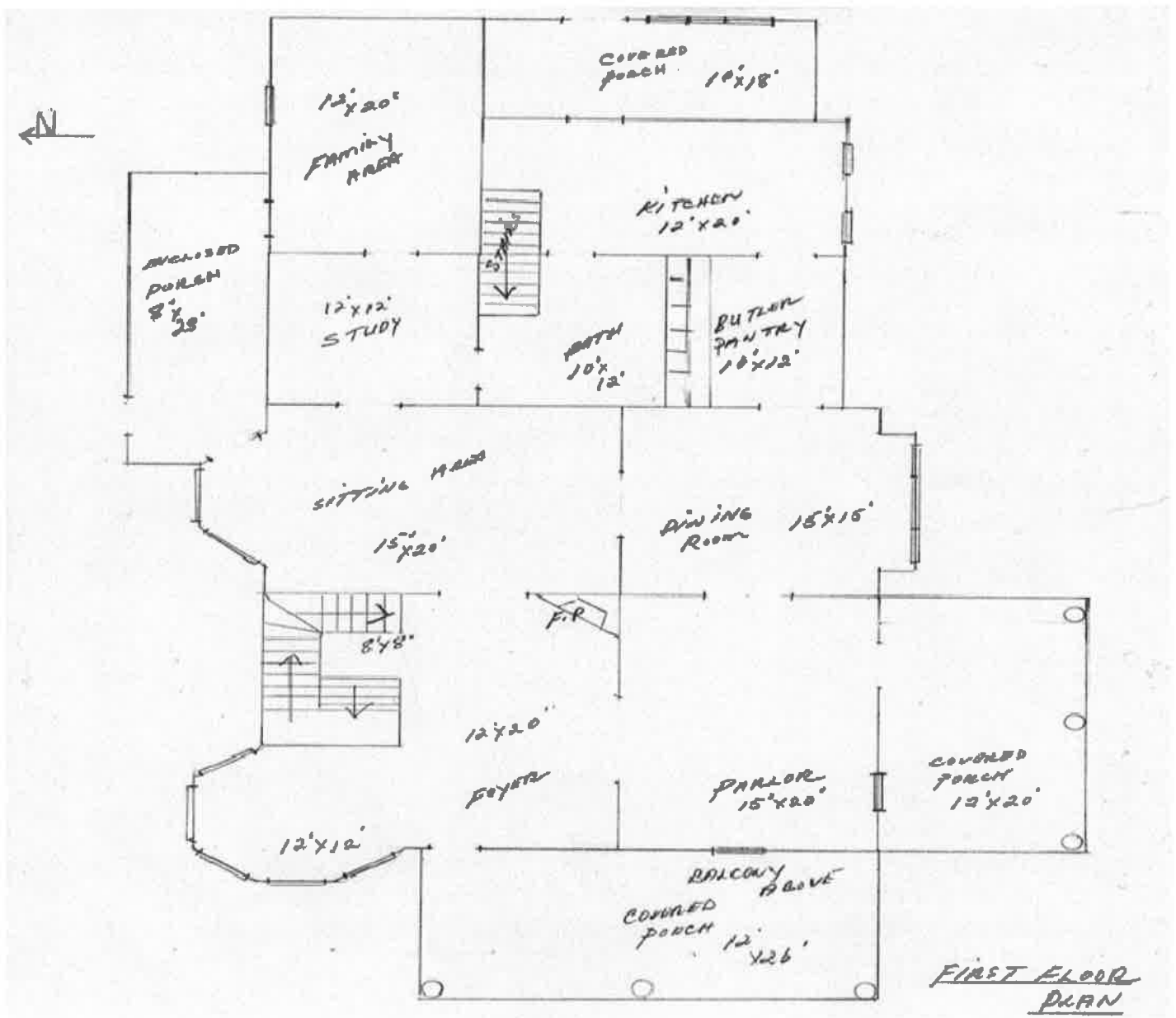
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Marcus DeWitt Carlock House
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Figure 2: Current first floor plan, Carlock House. No scale.



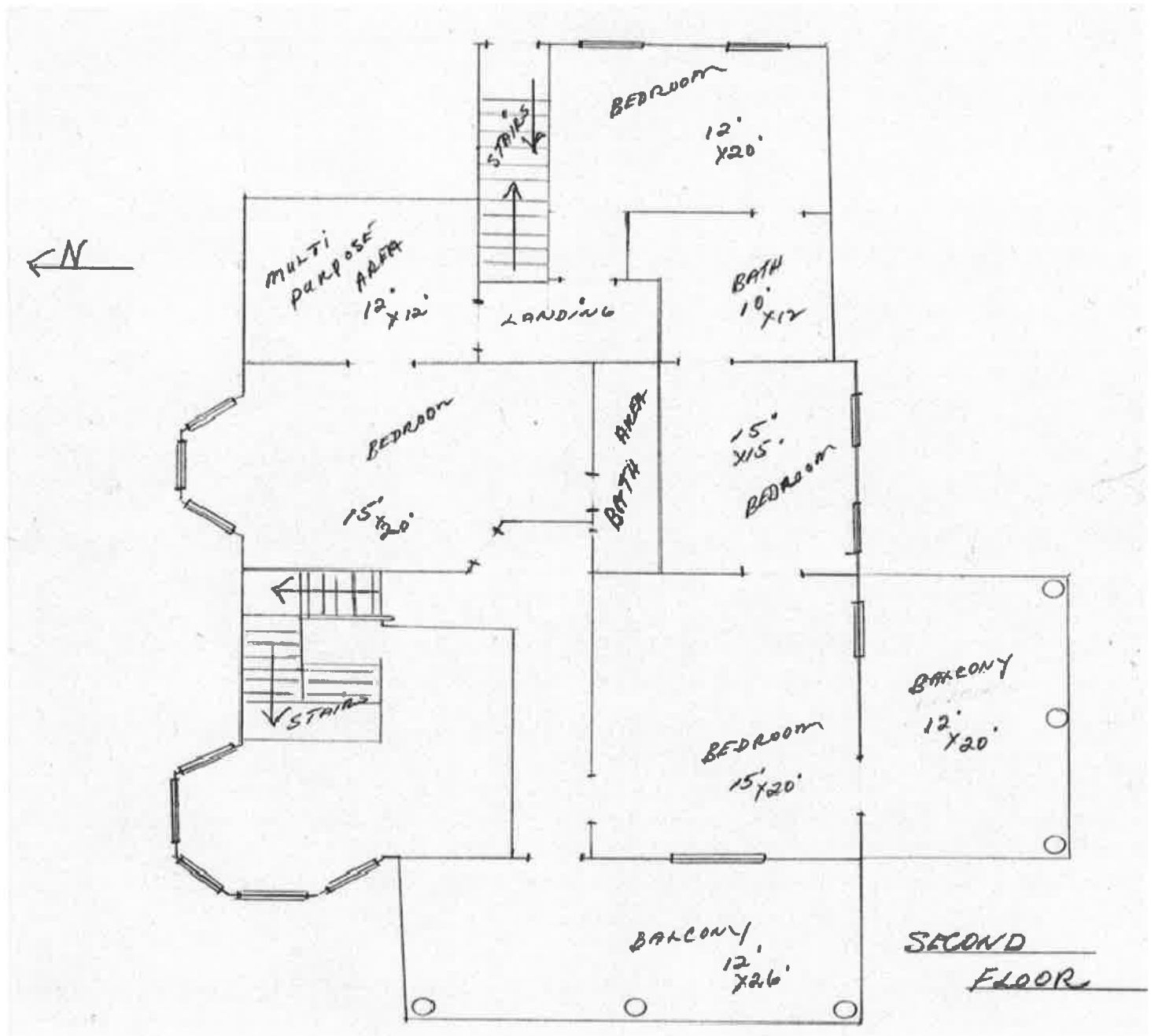
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Marcus DeWitt Carlock House
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Figure 3: Current second floor plan, Carlock House. No scale.



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Section PHOTO Page 18

Marcus DeWitt Carlock House
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PHOTOGRAPH LOG

All photographs are credited as follows:

Name of Property:	Marcus DeWitt Carlock House
City:	Winnsboro
County:	Wood County
State:	Texas
Photographer:	Colleene McMurphy
Date:	December 2006

The following six (6) black and white photographs were made with 35MM black and white film and are printed on photographic paper designed for black/white prints.

Photo 1

Southwest oblique. Camera facing northeast.

Photo 2

Primary (west) elevation. Camera facing east and up.

Photo 3

Northwest oblique. Camera facing southeast.

Photo 4

Rear (east) elevation. Camera facing west.

Photo 5

South elevation. Camera facing approximately northwest.

Photo 6

Southwest oblique and immediate setting, as seen from across Main Street. Camera facing northeast.



Photo 1 of 6

Marcus DeWitt Carlock House, Wood Co., TX



Photo 2 of 6

Marcus DeWitt Carlock House, Wood Co., TX



Photo 3 of 6

marcus Dewitt Carlock House, Wood Co., TX



Photo 4 of 6

Marcus Dewitt Carlock House, Wood Co., TX



Marcus DeWitt Carlock House, Wood Co., TX

Photo 5 of 6



marcus DeWitt Carlock House, Wood Co., TX

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