

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received **MAR 8 1983**
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Miller-Curtis House

and/or common Curtis Mansion

2. Location

street & number 1004 North Main Street

N/A not for publication

city, town Belton

N/A vicinity of

state Texas

code 048

county Bell

code 027

3. Classification

Category

district
 building(s)
 structure
 site
 object

Ownership

public
 private
 both
Public Acquisition
 N/A in process
 being considered

Status

occupied
 unoccupied
 work in progress
Accessible
 yes: restricted
 yes: unrestricted
 no

Present Use

agriculture
 commercial
 educational
 entertainment
 government
 industrial
 military
 museum
 park
 private residence
 religious
 scientific
 transportation
 other:

4. Owner of Property

name Richard N. Dale

street & number 1004 North Main Street

city, town Belton

N/A vicinity of

state Texas 76512

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. County Clerk's Office

street & number Bell County Courthouse

city, town Belton

state Texas

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Recorded Texas Historic Landmark

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1977

federal state county local

depository for survey records Texas Historical Commission

city, town Austin

state Texas

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date <u>N/A</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Miller-Curtis House, located at 1004 North Main Street in Belton, Texas, is a two-story structure of load-bearing brick masonry built in 1902. The house dominates an older, primarily residential neighborhood of substantial houses that are less ambitious architecturally. The residence marks the intersection of two of Belton's principal streets (Main and 10th), and is characterized by a low and wide corner tower. Stylistically, the house is an architectural hybrid, featuring the basic plan of a Queen Anne mansion but executed in a flamboyant, early Colonial Revival vocabulary that makes it one of the most distinctive and substantial residences in Central Texas. The Miller-Curtis House incorporates several technological innovations within its stout brick walls, and continues to be an arresting reminder of the affluence of Belton at the turn-of-the-century.

The Miller-Curtis House occupies an acre of land and faces east on Belton's principal north-south boulevard, Main Street. It is surrounded by wooden Queen Anne and other late Victorian houses. Tenth Street, at the southern edge of the grounds, forms an approach to the main gates of Mary Hardin Baylor College, which is located two blocks west of the Miller-Curtis House. The intersection of 10th Street and North Main, readily identified by the red-brick mass of the house, is one of the most significant corners in Belton's uniformly orthogonal town plan, and is the busiest approach to the College from Courthouse Square, the business district, and the old Austin-to-Dallas highway. The orientation of the house toward this intersection is emphasized by an L-shaped, first-floor gallery and a second-floor corner tower which divides the symmetrical east and south facades.

The house has a basic rectangular plan which is broken on each facade by a somewhat irregular alignment of the bays, and by the presence of a second-floor, gazebo-like turret. The tile roof is markedly hipped, and is pierced by a large, low brick chimney near the center of the house, while a narrower brick chimney with prominent cornice and brackets rises toward the rear of the structure. A third, but exterior, chimney is found on the north facade. The house is raised on a low basement of heavily rusticated ashlar limestone blocks surmounted by a prominent water table of smoothly finished ashlar limestone masonry. The walls are of red brick laid in 1/8-in. rolled mortar containing a pigment similar in hue to the brick.

The L-shaped gallery has a uniform depth of 12 feet. The red-tile, hipped roof of this projecting gallery is supported by 12 squared columns which taper from top to base. The columns stand on slim consoles which are the height of the balustrade's railing. The balustrade itself is composed of slim, spindle-like balusters. In place of capitals, the columns are terminated by double blocks which support a slim architrave. Above the architrave is a deep cornice with scrolled brackets which are widely spaced, emphasizing the horizontal lines of the overall composition of the house. Ball pendants are attached to the extremities of the brackets. The cornice conceals Dutch gutters which drain to the north and west ends of the gallery.

A circular, gazebo-like gallery in the form of a low tower, located on the second level, forms a focal point for the composition of the east and south facades.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 1

The second-story gallery projects over the first-floor gallery and is almost completely disengaged from the central mass of the house. The six wooden columns of this gallery show an exaggerated entasis, with a marked bulge at the center of each column tapering toward Tuscan bases in one direction, and toward Romanesque, stiff-leaf capitals in the other. The columns support an entablature identical to that of the first-floor gallery. It is crowned by a shallow, conical, red-tile roof which is terminated by a spherical terra-cotta finial.

On the eastern facade, at the second level, there is a shallow, two-bay porch whose front is flush with the deep cornice line of the second story. This porch has five columns like those of the circular gallery. An angle bay with wooden-sash windows with three lights opens on this porch. All other windows on the second level are double-hung, wooden-sash windows with one-over-one lights and exhibit prominent limestone lintels and sills.

The most salient feature of the north facade is a porte-cochere supported on two columns identical to those of the first-floor gallery. Its cornice and red-tile, hipped roof are also like those of the main gallery. Immediately east of the porte-cochere is a chimney shaft which projects slightly from the north facade and is offset from its fireplace below the architrave of the porte-cochere. The chimney rises to an elaborate cornice of molded brick with brackets. A single-bay projection west of the porte-cochere accommodates the north entry to the house, which is placed on the eastern side of this bay.

The west, or rear, facade consists of three bays and is the only part of the residence which has been greatly altered since its construction. The central bay (which is the narrowest of the three) and the northwest bay were originally an open gallery with an exterior dog-leg staircase. These two bays were enclosed with latticework and glass panels by the present owner, in 1974, to shelter a private entry to apartments on the second floor and in the attic.

Five identical dormers punctuate the roof; one occurs on each facade except the east, which has two offset dormers. Each dormer features deep soffits and red-tile, hipped roofs. Their original fenestration, still visible in the east and west dormers, consisted of single-light, wooden-sash casements. The window of the north dormer has been modified for the installation of an air conditioning unit, while the south window has been replaced with a multipaned light.

The interior of the Miller-Curtis House is composed of an asymmetrical arrangement of rooms grouped around a central hall on each floor. From the oak double doors of the main entrance on the east facade, access to the residence is obtained through a small vestibule with an unusual amenity which underscores the care invested in the detailing of the house: a tin-line drip pan sloping to a central drain, located in

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 2

the vestibule floor at the north of the double entry doors. The plan was intended to collect water from umbrellas and coats hung on a mirrored mahogany hall tree, one of the Curtis family furnishings still in the house.

A broad, paneled, oak door opens into the first-floor central hall from the vestibule, revealing a centrally placed mantelpiece on the south wall which has an overmantle of cobalt-blue, glazed tile framing a glazed terra-cotta frieze with a bacchic motif of cherubs, grapes, leaves, and vines. The west, or rear, end of the hall has a nook with arched opening and box benches on its north side, and a door with stained-glass panels on the south which opens on the enclosed rear gallery. The southwest corner of the hall is occupied by a modified half-turn staircase with oak-paneled underfacings. The treads of the first run become wider to accommodate a diagonal wall which halts at the first landing. The landing is lit by a jewel-glass window which faces south, and which depicts a cut-glass bowl of fruit and garlands of flowers.

The staircase has elaborate carved newels with low, urn-like finials at each of the three landings. The turned wooden balusters of the staircase resemble those of the exterior balustrades. The central hall, which frames the oak staircase, has an oak-beamed ceiling and wainscoting. Plaster ceiling panels between the beams are enhanced by banded, stenciled borders.

The rooms of the first floor have not been significantly altered since the Curtis family acquired the house in 1914. These five rooms are a small parlor (southeast room), dining room (south-central room), kitchen (southwest room), family dining room (northwest room) now used as a bedroom, and large parlor (northeast room). The most noteworthy is the south-central dining room with its south-facing, five-part bay window; fireplace with mirrored overmantle flanked by mirror-backed oaken cabinets; and oak wainscoting surmounted by a triple-grooved plate rail. The dining room walls are of a rough-textured, deep-lavender stucco with a dado of alternating squares and diamonds in enamel and gold leaf. The walls below the cornice are decorated with a band of gold leaf encircling the room. The ceiling has deep oak beams which terminate in scrolled beam keys ornamented with acanthus leaves.

The kitchen has been modified a number of times by successive occupants, although the butler's pantry still contains the oak refrigerator installed in the house in 1902. According to the brass nameplate, the refrigerator was manufactured by the Monroe Refrigerator Company of Lockland, Ohio. Domestic refrigeration, a rarity in early 20th-century Texas, was indicative of the way of life enjoyed by the Miller and Curtis families. The device was later adapted to electricity from its original gas power plant, and the old gaslines may still be traced in the cellar beneath the butler's pantry.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 3

The large parlor (northeast room), with its east-facing bay window, has an elaborate, branching chandelier with a glass bell ornamented by oval green and white glass plaques displaying classical figures in imitation of Wedgwood Jasperware. This fixture, as well as all those on the ground floor (apart from the lights in the kitchen), was installed during construction. The large parlor and small parlor (southeast rooms) both have east-facing, single-paned, fixed-glass windows with elaborate jewel-glass transoms. All rooms on the ground floor, with the exception of the kitchen, have maple and oak floors.

The plan of the second floor repeats the central hall of the first floor, but has been modified slightly to form two apartments which are located on each side of the hallway. The hall has been shortened by a cross wall to create a bedroom which opens into the apartment on the south side of the hall. The angle bay that once opened to the hallway has been enclosed and linked to the apartment on the north, for use as a study.

The north apartment has a bathroom which dates from the construction of the residence, and contains a claw-footed, cast-iron tub, white marble backspash above the sink, and a tessellated floor of white hexagonal tile augmented by a border of blue tiles laid in a meander pattern. The attic story, with its beaded panelling unchanged, has been adapted for use as two additional apartments.

The only outbuilding, a carriage house which was part of the initial construction, is located to the west of the residence. This two-story, rectangular structure with red-tile, hipped roof follows the exterior design of the main house. The red-brick walls with their pigmented mortar, deep cornices, and block foundation and water table of rusticated ashlar limestone all resemble the house to the east. Yet the complex lintels of the east facade of the carriage house prove to be sanded, wooden covers fastened over the bar-iron lintels which are the actual bearing members. The carriage house is now used as a garage, while the servants' quarters above the stable block are as they were originally and are used as an apartment.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1902 **Builder/Architect** Attributed to C.W. Bulgar

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Miller-Curtis House, built in Belton, Texas, in 1902, is an extravagant symbol of the short-lived prosperity of its first owner, William Roy Miller. The design has been attributed to Galveston architect C.W. Bulgar. The disciplined massing and exuberant mannered detailed of the house clearly distinguish it from equally commodious, but less ambitious, houses in Central Texas. The house shows the influence of a successful urban architectural practice upon the smaller population centers of the State. The structure has not been greatly altered since its construction and retains the elaborate ground-floor interiors which were maintained by members of the Curtis family during their sixty-year occupancy of the house.

By the beginning of the 20th century, Belton, the county seat of Bell County, was prospering from its proximity to one of the most productive centers of cotton cultivation in the state. The city boasted an extensive area of large homes which centered around North Main Street. Belton's planters, cotton merchants, and college professors and administrators erected several imposing wooden houses on this principal north-south street, and it was in the center of this area that William Roy Miller chose to build his residence.

According to the records of Miller's attorney, A.L. Curtis, Miller had made more than a million dollars as a cotton broker in 1901. Miller's contractor, Harry Karnes, retained records now in the possession of his grandson, D.P. Porter of Belton, which show that \$100,000 in cash was spent in erecting the house.

Miller's tenure in his red-brick residence lasted only three years, however, as his investments dwindled under the pressure of rapidly declining cotton prices. Miller declared bankruptcy in 1905, and deeded the title of the house to his brother-in-law, Charis Rogers. Miller left Belton shortly thereafter, and as his obituary in the Belton Journal relates, worked as a ranch hand in Montana and eventually operated a truck garden on Long Island, New York, where he died in 1954.

A. L. Curtis, Miller's former attorney, purchased the house from the Charis Rogers estate in 1914. Curtis made no structural changes in the house, but had the dining room walls repainted and stencilled. The residence was occupied until 1973 by his son, Lee Curtis, also a Belton attorney.

In 1973 the Miller-Curtis house was sold to Richard Dale, a trustee of nearby Mary Hardin Baylor College. In 1974 Mr. Dale converted the second floor and attic story of the house into four apartments and enclosed the west galleries and open staircase to accommodate the private entries of the apartments.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property one acre

Quadrangle name Belton

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

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

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Miller-Curtis House occupies one acre consisting of Lots 1 and 2 in Block 4, Embree Addition to the City of Belton, Texas.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Michael S. Guarino

organization

date September 22, 1982

street & number 1781 Spyglass Drive, No. 135

telephone (512) 327-7660

city or town Austin

state Texas 78746

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date 28 Feb. 1983

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the National Register

Keeper of the National Register

date 4/7/83

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 1

The design of the house has been attributed to C.W. Bulgar, a Galveston architect with an extensive practice which spanned Texas and the Southwest. No contract between Bulgar and Miller is known to exist, nor is there a Mechanic's Lien or other loan on the construction of the house, since the erection of the structure was apparently paid for in cash from Miller's spectacular cotton profits.

The house in Belton bears a striking resemblance to a well-known Bulgar design built at 511 17th Street in Galveston in 1899, the Isaac Haffron House. The floor plans of both structures, with their central halls, are similar in design; the Haffron House lacks only the small parlor found to the south of the main entrance in the Miller-Curtis House.

Both houses feature L-shaped first-floor galleries, circular second floor-galleries, and the same curiously designed columns. The Miller-Curtis House departs from other dwellings of similar size in Central Texas in the quality of its detailing, much of which is quite subtle. The effort expended on the details of the house portrays an unusual degree of concern for the enhancement of individual architectural elements.

C.W. Bulgar was born in Delphi, Indiana, in 1851. He opened an office in Galveston in 1891, after having been a contractor of flour mills in Kansas and an architect in Trinidad, Colorado. He was the designer-contractor for many homes and buildings in Galveston, including the City Water Works and the Levi and Security buildings. In 1903 he was joined in practice by his son, Clarence, who had graduated from the University of Chicago that same year. In 1904, both the father and son relocated in Dallas.

The firm was active enough to have been commented on in a November 24, 1904 issue of the Galveston Tribune, which described Bulgar's practice as having greatly increased in the interior of the state. The Bulgar firm was known for its eclectic and innovative designs, the most significant of which was Dallas' first steel-framed skyscraper, the Praetorian Building, built in 1906. Miller's evident interest in erecting a residence representative of his wealth may account for the transportation of a Bulgar design from Galveston to Belton.

The Miller-Curtis House is recognizably a more individual expression of prosperity than are its more sedate neighbors, and remains an important visual element in a cohesive residential area of the city. It is of regional interest because of the originality of its detailing, and as an example of the impact of an urban residential design on the environment of small prospering towns in the state.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 1

Richard Dale to Michael Guarino, Interview, Belton, Texas, May 2, 1982.

Galveston Tribune, Thursday, November 24, 1904, p. 31, "C. W. Bulgar."

McDonald, William, Dallas Rediscovered. Dallas, Texas: Dallas Historical Society, 1978.

National Register Nomination submitted by Vada Sutton in March, 1982, and filed at the Texas Historical Commission in Austin, Texas.

Vada Sutton to Michael Guarino, Interview, Belton, Texas, May 2, 1982.

Webb, Walter Prescott (ed.). The Handbook of Texas, Vols. I, II. Austin, Texas: Texas State Historical Association, 1952.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Miller-Curtis House
Bell County
TEXAS

Working No. MAR 8 1983

Fed. Reg. Date: 2-7-84

Date Due: 4/7/83 - 4/22/83

Action: ACCEPT 4/7/83

Entered in the RETURN
National Register REJECT

Federal Agency: _____

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria _____

Reviewer _____

Discipline _____

Date _____

see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: technical corrections cited below
 substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

8. Significance

Period _____ Area 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

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Average of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

USIT Reference _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

_____ national _____ state _____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

Site _____ date _____

13. Other

- _____ Maps
- _____ Photographs
- _____ Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: 202 272-3504

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet



Miller-Curtis House, Belton, Bell County, Texas
1004 North Main Street
Vada Sutton, photographer
Taken February 15, 1982
Neg. at 1004 N Main, Belton
Front facade, looking west
Photo 1 of 19



Miller-Curtis House, Belton, Bell County, Texas
1004 North Main Street
Vada Sutton, photographer
Taken February 15, 1982
Neg. at 1004 N Main, Belton
Oblique view of front facade, looking southwest
Photo 2 of 19



Miller-Curtis House, Belton, Bell County, Texas
1004 North Main Street
Vada Sutton, photographer
Taken February 15, 1982
Neg. at 1004 N Main, Belton
View of second-floor gallery, looking south
Photo 3 of 19



Miller-Curtis House, Belton, Bell County, Texas
1004 North Main Street
Vada Sutton photographer
Taken February 15, 1982
Neg. at 1004 N Main, Belton
Rear facade, looking northeast
Photo 4 of 19



Miller-Curtis House, Belton, Bell County, Texas
1004 North Main Street
Vada Sutton, photographer
Taken February 15, 1982
Neg. at 1004 N Main, Belton
View of south facade, looking northwest
Photo 5 of 19



THE CURTIS MANSION
W. F. AND C. G. CURTIS BUILT THIS HOME FROM GOOD COTTON TWEED AT 1008 ST. LOUIS STREET, DALLAS, TEXAS, IN 1902. IN THE ARCHITECTURE, WHICH SHOWS CLASSICAL AND RENAISSANCE WITH SHIMMERS OF THE NEW FORMALISM OF THE PERIOD. THE DESIGN INCLUDED FINEST ARTS IN THE HOME, THE MUSEUM AND THE OFFICE. THE INTERIOR (INSIDE AND OUT) HAVE BEEN MADE TO THE STANDARD OF THE LATER RENAISSANCE, PARTICULARLY THE FINEST OF THE FINEST. THE HOME IS FINISHED AND FURNISHED TO THE HIGHEST STANDARD. SEE THE HOUSE, LAKELAND, TEXAS.

Miller-Curtis House, Belton, Bell County, Texas
1004 North Main Street
Vada Sutton, photographer
Taken February 15, 1982
Neg. at 1004 N Main, Belton
View of front door, looking west
Photo 6 of 19



Miller-Curtis House, Belton, Bell County, Texas
1004 North Main Street
Vada Sutton, photographer
Taken February 15, 1982
Neg. at 1004 N Main, Belton
View of entrance hall, looking west
Photo 7 of 19



Miller-Curtis House, Belton, Bell County, Texas
1004 North Main Street
Vada Sutton, photographer
Taken February 15, 1982
Neg. at 1004 N Main, Belton
Nook in central hall, looking west
Photo 8 of 19



Miller-Curtis House, Belton, Bell County, Texas
1004 North Main Street
Vada Sutton, photographer
Taken February 15, 1982
Neg. at 1004 N Main, Belton
Large parlor, northeast corner of house, looking
east
Photo 9 of 19



Miller-Curtis House, Belton, Bell County, Texas
1004 North Main Street
Vada Sutton, photographer
Taken February 15, 1982
Neg. at 1004 N Main, Belton
Mantel in large parlor, looking northeast
Photo 10 of 19



Miller-Curtis House, Belton, Bell County, Texas
1004 North Main Street
Vada Sutton, photographer
Taken February 15, 1982
Neg. at 1004 N Main, Belton
Small parlor, northwest corner of the house, looking west
Photo 11 of 19



Miller-Curtis House, Belton, Bell County, Texas
1004 North Main Street
Vada Sutton, photographer
Taken February 15, 1982
Neg. at 1004 N Main, Belton
Dining room, looking north
Photo 12 of 19

Dining Room



Miller-Curtis House, Belton, Bell County, Texas
1004 North Main Street
Vada Sutton, photographer
Taken February 15, 1982
Neg. at 1004 N Main, Belton
Bay window of dining room, looking west
Photo 13 of 19



Miller=Curtis House, Belton, Bell County, Texas
1004 North Main Street
Vada Sutton photographer
Taken February 15, 1982
Neg. at 1004 N Main, Belton
View from dining room into southeast parlor, look-
ing northeast
Photo 14 of 19

Heavy Room looking to Southeast

Southeast Parlor



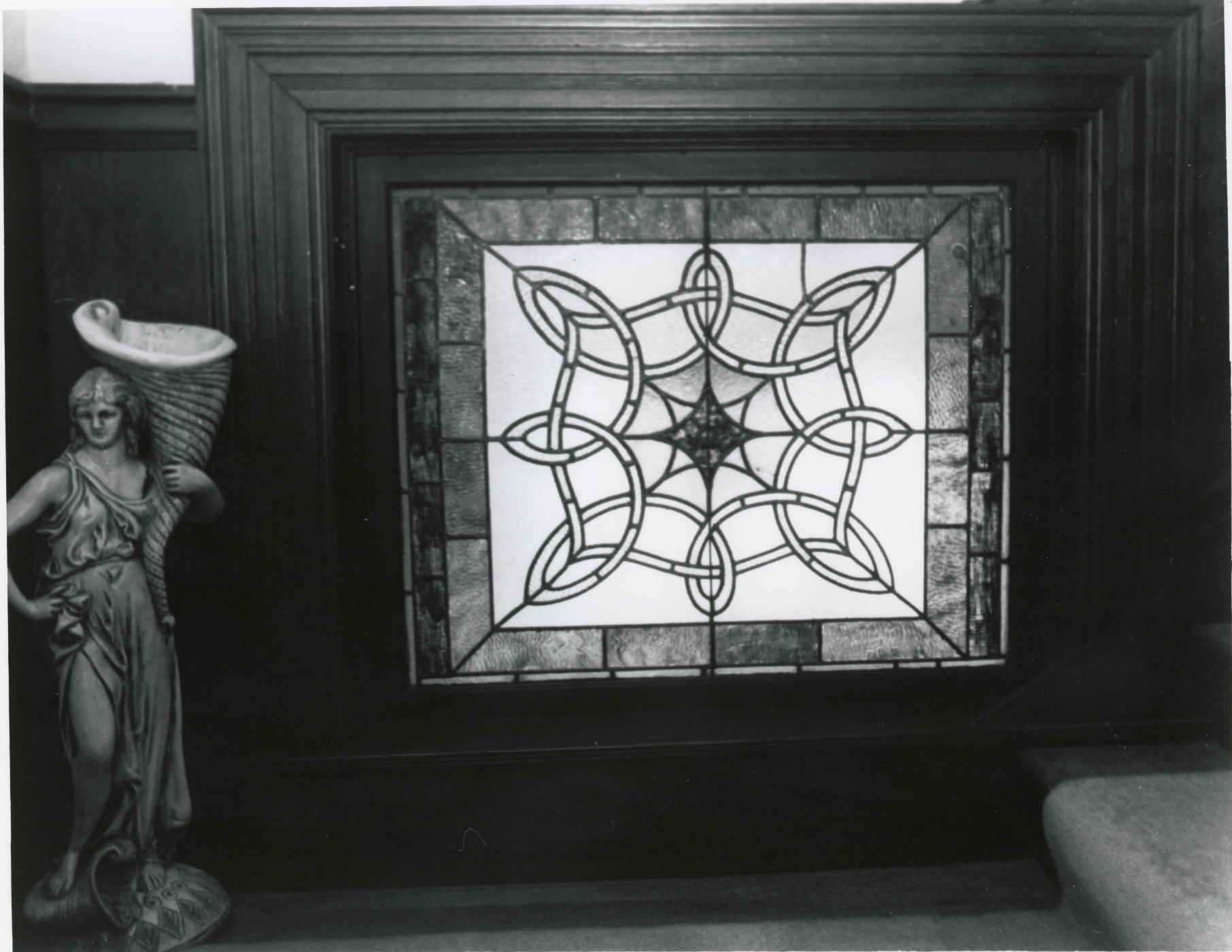
Miller-Curtis House, Belton, Bell County, Texas
1004 North Main Street
Vada Sutton, photographer
Taken February 15, 1982
Neg. at 1004 N Main, Belton
Northwest bedroom, second floor, looking northwest
Photo 15 of 19



Miller-Curtis House, Belton, Bell County, Texas
1004 North Main Street
Vada Sutton, photographer
Taken February 15, 1982
Neg. at 1004 N Main, Belton
View of staircase, looking down from attic
Photo 16 of 19



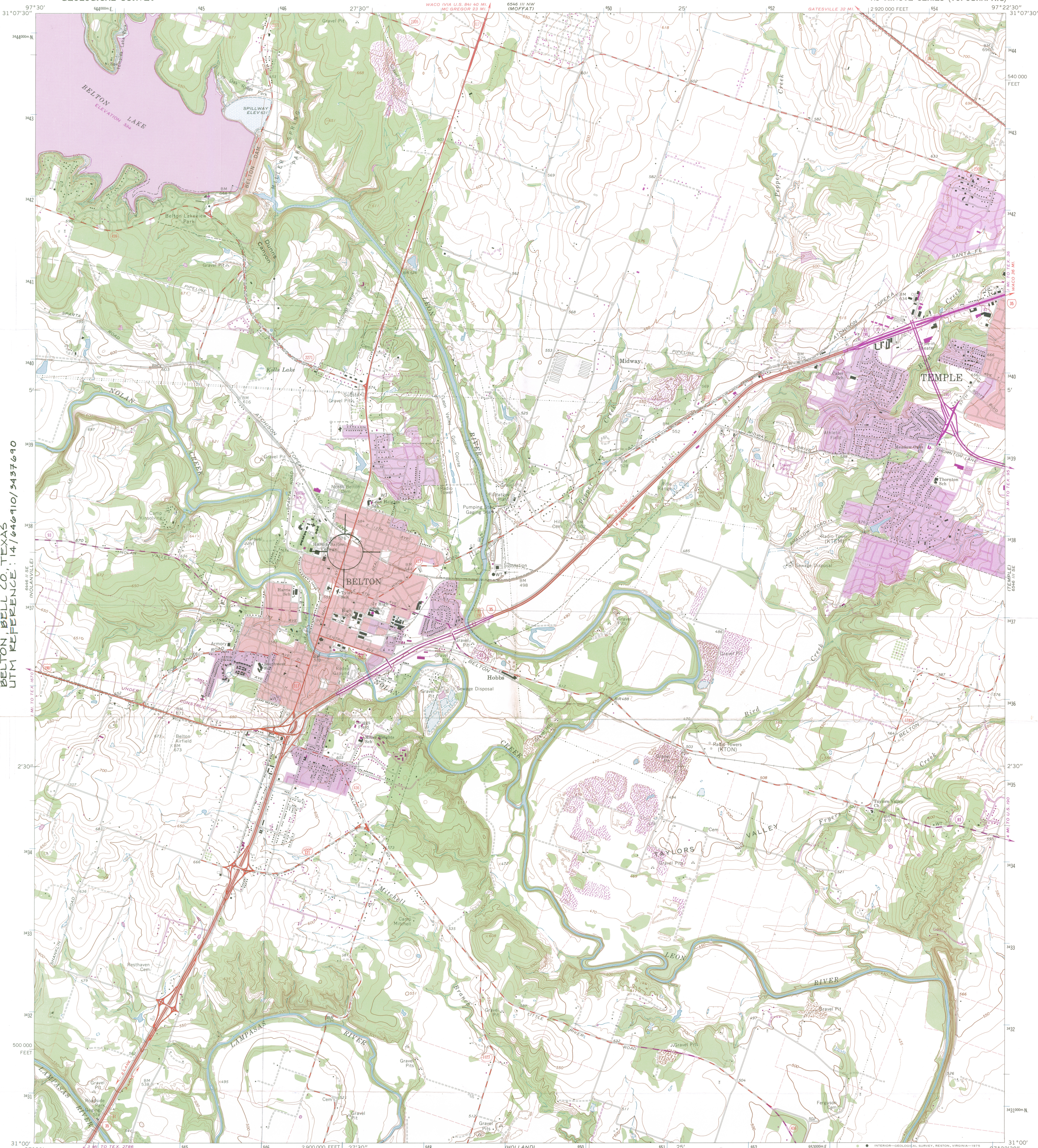
Miller-Curtis House, Belton, Bell County, Texas
1004 North Main Street
Veda Sutton, photographer
Taken February 15, 1982
Neg. of 1004 N Main, Belton
Window on second landing, staircase, looking west
Photo 17 of 19



Miller-Curtis House, Belton, Bell County, Texas
1004 North Main Street
Veda Sutton, photographer
Taken February 15, 1982
Neg. at 1004 N Main, Belton
Window on first landing, staircase, looking west
Photo 18 of 19

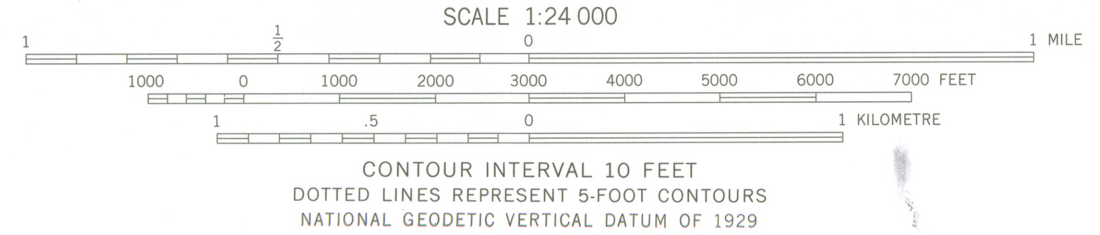
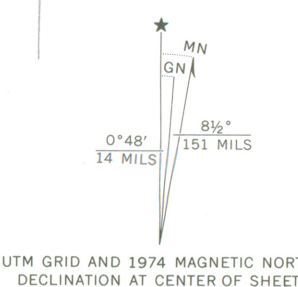


Miller-Curtis House, Belton, Bell County, Texas
1004 North Main Street
Veda Sutton, photographer
Taken February 15, 1982
Neg. at 1004 N Main, Belton
View of servants' quarters, looking northeast
Photo 19 of 19



MILLER
CURTIS MANSION
1004 NORTH MAIN STREET
BELTON, BELL CO., TEXAS
UTM REFERENCE: 14/646910/3437690

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and USCE
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1964. Field checked 1965
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Texas coordinate system,
central zone
1000-metre Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 14, shown in blue
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines
Areas covered by dashed light-blue pattern are subject to
controlled inundation
Revisions shown in purple compiled aerial photographs
taken 1974. This information not field checked
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
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A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

3197-122

BELTON, TEX.
N3100—W9722.5/7.5
1965
PHOTOREVISED 1974
AMS 6546 III SW—SERIES V882