

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED
JAN 07 1991

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Dr. Nathan and Lula Cass House
other names/site number The Magnolia House

2. Location

street & number 502 N. Travis N/A not for publication
city, town Cameron N/A vicinity
state Texas code TX county Milam code 331 zip code 76520

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u> objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>3</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Curtis J. Purnell Dec. 20, 1990
Signature of certifying official 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.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- 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:)

Entered in the National Register
M. L. B. Baker 8 Feb. 1991

fa
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Commercial/Trade/specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian/Queen Anne-Eastlake

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Wood/weatherboard

roof Asbestos

other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The 1895 Cass House is an ornate example of the Queen Anne and Eastlake styles in domestic architecture. The 2-story wood frame house is built on a modified rectangular plan with projecting wings and bays, and has an unusual configuration of overlapping gables at the roof. The focus of the design is a 2-story wraparound gallery with a highly embellished spindlework balustrade and frieze, and paneled walls. The house, its outbuildings and parking area occupy a full city block adjacent to the commercial district of Cameron, Milam County, in east central Texas.

The Cass House sits back from North Travis Avenue and West Sixth Street on a large, flat lot encompassing the southeast quadrant of its block. The house is shaded by several large oak trees and sits behind a cultivated lawn with planted beds around the house. The entire property is surrounded by a modern picket fence. Sidewalks, marked by 5-globe reproduction streetlight fixtures, lead to the south and east entries. A small bungalow, a gazebo and a garage sit on the southwest quadrant of the block, and the northern half is given over to parking.

The frame house is built on a pier-and-beam foundation skirted with brick. The focus of the house is on its southeast corner where the 2-story gallery wraps around, culminating at projecting gabled wings on the south and east facades. The L-plan gallery has a rounded corner and a pent roof between the first and second levels. Turned columns support the porch. The balustrade and frieze at both levels are fabricated of short turned pieces combined with jigsawn sections in a very ornate example of Eastlake trim. Entry is made to the porch (and house) at either end of the gallery, adjacent to the projecting wings. The pattern of the porch frieze changes above the entry bays, creating a curvilinear "curtain" of spindlework. A concrete ramp on the south and steps with a modern metal handrail on the east have replaced the original porch steps. The walls within the 2-story gallery are finished with paneled, end-grain pine in a treatment usually reserved for interiors. The double entry doors on the east have beveled glass windows and decorative carving and are set behind screen doors with jigsawn wooden frames that echo the forms of the doors. In addition to the entry doors, full-length walk-through sash windows are on both the first and second levels to provide access to the gallery.

The projecting gabled wings that bracket the gallery are very similar to each other. Both have a projecting bay at the first level with a bracketed pent

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

roof topped by a balustrade, creating a small balcony at the second level. The east bay is the most highly detailed, with paneled friezes and ornate moldings, while the south bay has more restrained detailing. The decorative brackets used in the bays and around the eaves of the house are fancy jigsawn and carved pieces set against a frieze of bullseye medallions. The bays are set with double-hung sash windows; the short windows in the south bay have replaced the original full-height windows. At the second level a pair of walk-through sash windows above each bay access the balconies. These windows, like the others throughout the house, have simple pedimented architraves. At the attic level the gable ends of the house are set with a small "Queen Anne" window of multi-paned colored glass with a round window above it. These are surrounded by moldings and fanciful applied patterns, originally painted in contrasting colors.

The house is sided in weatherboard in those areas with less ornate finishes. Much of the distinctive detail of the house visually recedes into the present all-white paint scheme. The earliest known historic photograph shows a rich multi-colored scheme with a medium-tone background, dark trim at gable ends, bays, brackets and railings, a light color for the gallery frieze and porch details. In preparing the surfaces for repainting, the owners observed a range of yellow-cream tones with green accents that appeared to be the original colors. Asbestos tiles cover the original wood shingle roof. Two red brick chimneys pierce the roof; only one retains its corbeled top. The pent roofs of the porch and bays have dog-eared wood shingles painted red.

The secondary north and west facades, facing away from the street corner, have far more restrained finishes than the fronts of the house. The weatherboard siding is interrupted between the first and second floors by a 3-foot-wide course of vertical beaded board. Two of the walk-through first floor windows have been replaced by modern multi-light doors. A 1-story kitchen addition made on the west side in the 1920s has recently been finished with a bracketed pent roof and window surrounds to match the detailing of the main house.

The outside terrace on the west is surrounded by lattice screens and is set with modern iron street furniture and 5-globe light fixtures. To the west of the terrace is a long, 1-story gabled-roof frame garage built in the 1940s. A new gazebo sits to the northwest of the house, patterned after exterior details on the house. A small 1-story frame bungalow (used as a rent house) is on the southwest corner of the property, moved there in the 1940s. An original stable has been gone for some time. The parking lot on the north half of the block is minimally landscaped.

The interior finishes have largely survived. The entry hall is paneled with tight-grain curly pine, similar to the exterior porch walls, but in a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 2

pattern of offset panel. The spindle stair balusters have small bullseye medallions carved in their flat surfaces. Above the landing the balustrade is fabricated of spindles in a ship's wheel motif. A pine beaded board wainscot lines the stair well and upstairs hall. Windows, doors and transoms throughout the house are of pine with corner blocks hand-carved in motifs of flora and fauna, replacing the more typical bullseye medallions. (The unidentified woodcarver also built furniture for the house carved with similar motifs, but this has unfortunately been lost.) The two downstairs fireplace mantels have classical detailing and bevelled over-mirrors, applied foliated moldings and glazed tile. The two bedroom mantels are of simpler design with over-mirrors, bracketed shelves and glazed tile surrounds. All of the interior wood finishes have recently been stripped and revarnished, retaining their original appearance.

Alterations to the house are minimal. In the 1920s the room within the south bay was converted to a divided bath, resulting in the replacement of the full-length windows with shorter windows, as described above. A kitchen was added to the rear of the house, as mentioned. The library/office, parlor, dining room and bedrooms remain unchanged. The second floor bathroom is assumed to have been an early improvement; there is a portion of a stairway in that room that must have once led to the attic. An original dumbwaiter in the house has been removed. Overall the Cass House remains in a remarkable state of preservation.

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1895

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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

The 1895 Cass House is among the best surviving examples of the embellished Queen Anne/Eastlake style in Texas. It illustrates a pattern of late 19th century domestic construction utilizing mass-marketed materials and house plans with elements of custom construction. It is nominated at the state level of significance under Criterion C, significant in the area of Architecture, for embodying the distinctive, highly-decorated aesthetic of the Victorian period, and exhibiting an exceptional level of craftsmanship.

The Cass House was built for Dr. Nathan Cass (1849-1906), a prominent Cameron physician, and his wife Lula Faulkner Cass (1859-1922). Dr. Cass operated his medical practice out of the house. He was an active member of the community, serving on the school board, the city council and as County Health Officer. The house stayed in Cass family hands until 1945 when it was sold to H.M. and Ora Lee Akers and the original furnishings were disposed of. In the late 1950s Wilford and Hattie Smith operated a popular restaurant out of the house called "The Magnolia House." Although the namesake magnolia tree no longer survives in the front yard, the current owners have kept the name for the house, which has been rehabilitated and is used for special functions.

Cameron was designated the county seat of Milam County in 1846, but it saw its greatest development in the late 19th century. Set in eastern central Texas, Milam County bridges the Eastern Cross Timbers and Blackland Prairie regions. Cotton grew well in the Blackland Prairie soil and it became the main cash crop in Milam County (as in much of Texas) after the Civil War. As the efficiency of cotton production and processing grew, along with the demand and price, it became the county's chief source of wealth. As the county seat, Cameron was the market center for the agricultural area and chiefly benefitted from this influx of cash.

The second major influence on Cameron's development in the late 19th century was the construction of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway (now the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe) through town in 1881. The railroad stimulated local growth by bringing people, trade and money in and taking cotton out, and

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

- Drury Blakely Alexander, Texas Homes of the Nineteenth Century, The University of Texas Press, Austin, 1966.
- History file on the house compiled by the current owners from personal interviews with descendants of former owners, newspaper clippings, local gravesites and Milam County Deed Records.
- Rex Z. Howard, Howard's Original Texas Guidebook, Item #288A, Cass Home--Cameron, p. 124, Lo-Ray Company, Grand Prairie, Texas, 1954, Second Edition.
- Virginia and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses, Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1988.
- Geoffrey Leavenworth and Richard Payne, Historic Galveston, Herring Press, Houston, 1985.
- John Poppeliers and S. Allen Chambers, What Style Is It?, Preservation Press, Washington, D.C., 1984.
- Walter Prescott Webb, ed., The Handbook of Texas, Vol. 1 and 2.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository:

current owners' files

10. Geographical Data

Acres of property less than one

UTM References

A

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

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

B

Zone				Easting				Northing						

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

One city block, bounded by West 6th Street, Travis Avenue, Crockett Avenue, and West 5th Street, being all of Block 8, Freeman Addition, Cameron, Texas.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The one square block described has been historically associated with the Cass House since construction began on the house in 1895.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Tory Laughlin Taylor, based on research by Binnie Hoffman, consultant

organization Texas Historical Commission date April, 1989; December, 1990

street & number P.O. Box 12276, Capitol Station telephone 512/463-6094

city or town Austin state Texas zip code 78711

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1

it reinforced Cameron's role as a regional market center. The railroad's influence on the physical development of the town was manifested in two ways: 1) it stimulated the economy resulting in an influx of people and a building boom; and 2) it transported building materials to Cameron that previously were unavailable locally.

The Cass House is a good example of the architectural result of this ready access to premanufactured building components. The ornate Eastlake balustrades, the small decorative windows, the eave brackets and fireplace surrounds of the Cass House are all distinctive features that were easily ordered out of catalogues from more distant markets now connected by the railroad. There is evidence that the fireplace surrounds and the eave brackets were catalogue stock. The milled wood components could have been produced at the local lumberyard, as increasingly small town yards obtained their own milling machinery brought in on the railroad, but Cameron has no comparable examples of the Eastlake trim used on the Cass House. The builder of the Cass House combined these prefabricated components with custom construction in a truly distinctive house. The unusual exterior paneling in the 2-story gallery was probably custom milled; although the origin of the paneling is not recorded, it may very well have been milled from East Texas pine not far from Cameron. The other components of the house, such as the 1/1 windows, the lumber and siding, and most of the trim, were probably readily available as stock items; however, their availability too was due to rail transportation. While most of the interior moldings and trim are of a type commonly used in the 1890s, they were customized by a woodcarver who added images of plants and animals to the corner blocks of the doors and windows.

The Cass House is an exceptional Texas example of exuberant Victorian-era design in a largely intact condition. While the house is the product of a small agricultural center's prosperity in the 1890s, it compares favorably to the houses of Galveston built by wealthy merchants of that cosmopolitan port in the 1880s. Galveston has the greatest concentration of ornate Queen Anne/Eastlake houses in the state due to its prosperity in the late 19th century as the primary port of entry to Texas. Innumerable examples of the highly decorated galleries of the period are concentrated in the East End Historic District (N.R. 1975). Individual houses notable for their exuberance are the McDonald House (926 Winnie, 1889-90, continuation page 8-3) and the Sonnenthal House (1826 Sealy Avenue, 1886-88, continuation page 8-4). The McDonald House uses a modified rectangular plan with a wraparound gallery similar to the Cass House and incorporates the ship's wheel motif seen inside the latter house on its exterior porch trim; however, its gallery is neither as large nor as ornately-detailed as the Cass House's. The Sonnenthal House, on the other hand, has a double gallery that achieves, through the complexity of components, an effect of laciness similar to the Cass House's; however, the form and motifs used in the house are quite different. Other notable examples in the state of the Eastlake

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

double gallery are the Stephen & Mary Blount House in Nacogdoches (310 N. Mound, 1897, continuation page 8-5), the Fannie R. Jones House in Calvert (409 Gregg, c. 1880, continuation page 8-6), and the house at 515 East Main Street in Brenham (date unknown, continuation page 8-7), none of which incorporate the level of detail of the Cass House. The exterior paneling within the Cass House gallery is unique; no other examples of this treatment have been found in the state. Although the inspiration for this feature is unknown, it makes a statement for the intended use of the gallery as an extension of the interior of the house.

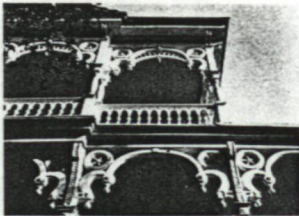
While the Cass House is distinguished by an extraordinary amount of milled wood decoration, the form of the house is not the apex of the Queen Anne style. Had the design been inspired by one of the profusion of Victorian-period patternbooks, the house would likely have incorporated a greater variety of projections, roof forms, porches and towers. The Cass House, however, has a more restrained plan and massing, and is unified by the 2-level wraparound gallery. Interestingly, it echoes quite closely the form of the John Bremond House in Austin (1886, N.R. 1970, continuation page 8-8), a Second Empire-style house of limestone construction with iron balustrade, columns and frieze on the wraparound gallery.

It is difficult to say where the builder of the Cass House got his inspiration. The form of the house is an evolved version of the much-used vernacular L-plan. The window treatments, bays and brackets reflect the established Italianate influence, and the house is detailed with some of the most ornate Eastlake embellishment then available. The Cass House may be considered the distinctive product of the confluence of Cameron's late 19th-century prosperity, a client with wealth and eclectic taste, a creative local builder working with forms familiar to him, and the availability of a variety of premanufactured building components in the ornate Eastlake style then in vogue.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3



McDonald House



37
McDONALD HOUSE
1889 or 1890
926 Winnie

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4



172. *The Sonnenthiel House, Galveston*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5



Stephen & Mary Blount House
Nacogdoches, Texas
1897

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6



173. A Wooden Victorian House, Calvert

Fannie R. Jones House, 409 Gregg
Calvert, TX c. 1880

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

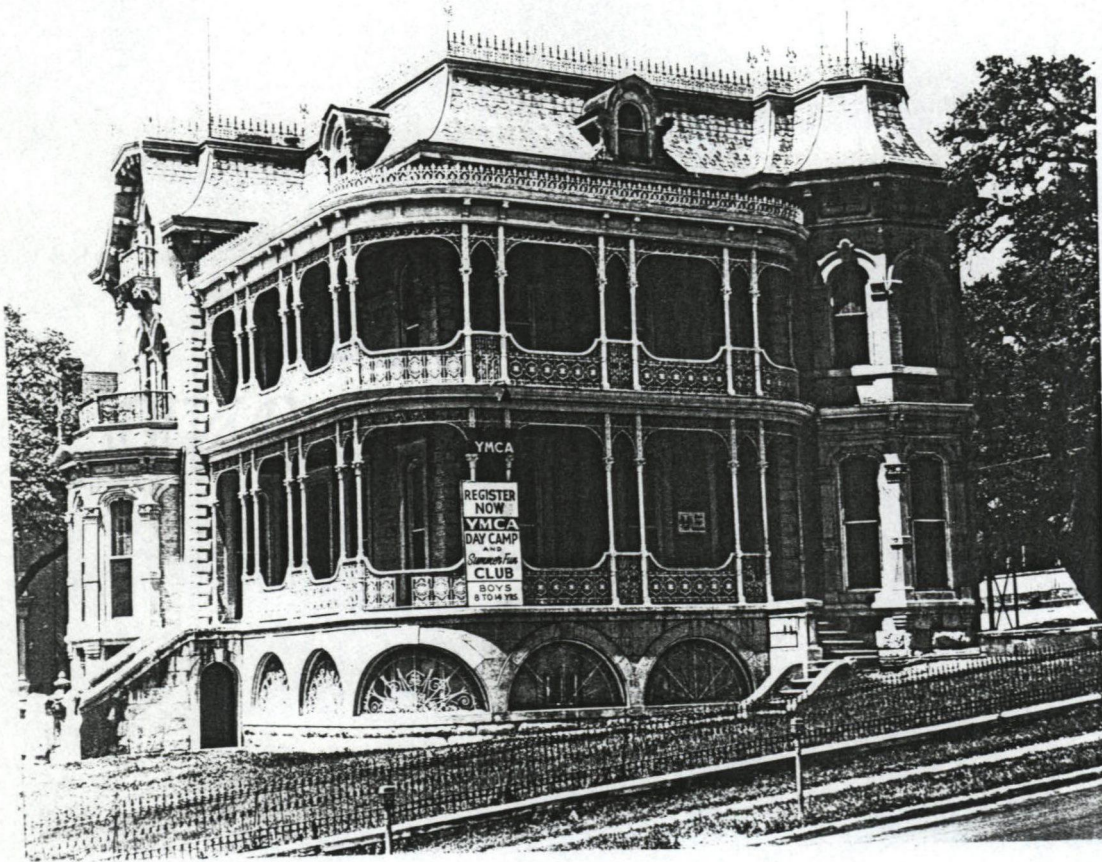


180. *The House at 515 Main Street, Brenham*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8



185. *The John Bremond House, Austin*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Cass, Dr. Nathan and Lula, House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Milam

DATE RECEIVED: 1/07/91 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/22/91
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/07/91 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/21/91
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 91000037

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 8 Feb 1991 DATE **Entered in the National Register**

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____
REVIEWER _____
DISCIPLINE _____
DATE _____

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

CLASSIFICATION

count resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

historic current

DESCRIPTION

architectural classification
 materials
 descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

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

summary paragraph
 completeness
 clarity
 applicable criteria
 justification of areas checked
 relating significance to the resource
 context
 relationship of integrity to significance
 justification of exception
 other

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

acreage verbal boundary description
 UTM's boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

sketch maps USGS maps photographs presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

_____ Phone _____

Signed _____ Date _____



DR. NATHAN & LULA CASS HOUSE

502 N. TRAVIS

CAMERON, MILAM CO., TEXAS

JOHN SOSNOWY

MAY 1989

NEGATIVE AT 502 N. TRAVIS, CAMERON, TEXAS
CAMERA FACING NORTHWEST

PHOTO 1 of 19



DR. NATHAN & LULA CASS HOUSE

502 N. TRAVIS

CAMERON, MILAM CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPHER UNKNOWN

BEFORE 1906

NEGATIVE AT 502 N. TRAVIS, CAMERON, TEXAS

CAMERA FACING NORTHWEST

PHOTO 2 of 19



DR. NATHAN & LULA CASS HOUSE

502 N. TRAVIS

CAMERON, MILAM CO. TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPHER UNKNOWN

CA. 1955

NEGATIVE AT 502 N. TRAVIS, CAMERON, TEXAS

CAMERA FACING NORTHWEST

PHOTO 3 of 19



DR. NATHAN & LULA CASS HOUSE

502 N. TRAVIS

CAMERON, MILAM CO., TEXAS

JOHN SOSNOWY

MAY 1989

NEGATIVE AT 502 N. TRAVIS, CAMERON, TEXAS

CAMERA FACING WEST-NORTHWEST

PHOTO 4 of 19



DR. NATHAN & LULA CASS HOUSE

502 N. TRAVIS SS House

CAMERON, MILAM CO., TEXAS 1883

JOHN SOSNOWY

MAY 1989

NEGATIVE AT 502 N. TRAVIS, CAMERON, TEXAS

CAMERA FACING SOUTH

PHOTO 5 of 19



DR. NATHAN & LULA CASS HOUSE

502 N. TRAVIS

CAMERON, MILAM CO., TEXAS

JOHN SOSNOWY

MAY 1989

NEGATIVE AT 502 N. TRAVIS, CAMERON, TEXAS

CAMERA FACING SOUTHWEST

PHOTO 6 of 19



DR. NATHAN & LULA CASS HOUSE

502 N. TRAVIS

CAMERON, MILAM CO., TEXAS

JOHN SOSNOWY

MAY 1989

NEGATIVE AT 502 N. TRAVIS, CAMERON, TEXAS

CAMERA FACING NORTH-NORTHWEST

PHOTO 7 of 19



DR. NATHAN & LULA CASS HOUSE

502 N. TRAVIS

CAMERON, MILAM CO., TEXAS

JOHN SOSNOWY

MAY 1989

NEGATIVE AT 502 N. TRAVIS, CAMERON, TEXAS

CAMERA FACING: FIRST FLOOR GALLERY DETAIL

PHOTO 8 of 19



DR. NATHAN & LULA CASS HOUSE

502 N. TRAVIS

CAMERON, MILAM CO., TEXAS

JOHN SOSNOWY

MAY 1989

NEGATIVE AT 502 N. TRAVIS, CAMERON, TEXAS

CAMERA FACING EAST (GARAGE IN RELATION TO HOUSE)

PHOTO 9 of 19



DR. NATHAN & LULA CASS HOUSE

502 N. TRAVIS

CAMERON, MILAM CO., TEXAS

JOHN SOSNOWY

MAY 1989

NEGATIVE AT 502 N. TRAVIS, CAMERON, TEXAS


1940'S RENT HOUSE IN RELATION TO CASS HOUSE

CAMERA FACING SOUTHEAST

PHOTO 10 of 19



The Magnolia House

PARKING 

DR. NATHAN & LULA CASS HOUSE

502 N. TRAVIS

CAMERON, MILAM CO., TEXAS

JOHN SOSNOWY

MAY 1989

NEGATIVE AT 502 N. TRAVIS, CAMERON, TEXAS

PARKING LOT IN RELATION TO CASS HOUSE

CAMERA FACING SOUTH-SOUTHEAST

PHOTO 11 of 19



DR. NATHAN & LULA CASS HOUSE

502 N. TRAVIS

CAMERON, MILAM CO., TEXAS

JOHN SOSNOWY

MAY 1989

NEGATIVE AT 502 N. TRAVIS, CAMERON, TEXAS

ENTRY HALL

CAMERA FACING WEST

PHOTO 12 of 19



DR. NATHAN & LULA CASS HOUSE

502 N. TRAVIS

CAMERON, MILAM CO., TEXAS

JOHN SOSNOWY

MAY 1989

NEGATIVE AT 502 N. TRAVIS, CAMERON, TEXAS

FIRST FLOOR ENTRY HALL CORNER BLOCK DETAIL

PHOTO 13 of 19



DR. NATHAN & LULA CASS HOUSE

502 N. TRAVIS

CAMERON, MILAM CO., TEXAS

JOHN SOSNOWY

MAY 1989

NEGATIVE AT 502 N. TRAVIS, CAMERON, TEXAS

SECOND FLOOR SOUTHWEST BEDROOM CORNER BLOCK DETAIL

PHOTO 14 of 19



DR. NATHAN & LULA CASS HOUSE

502 N. TRAVIS

CAMERON, MILAM CO., TEXAS

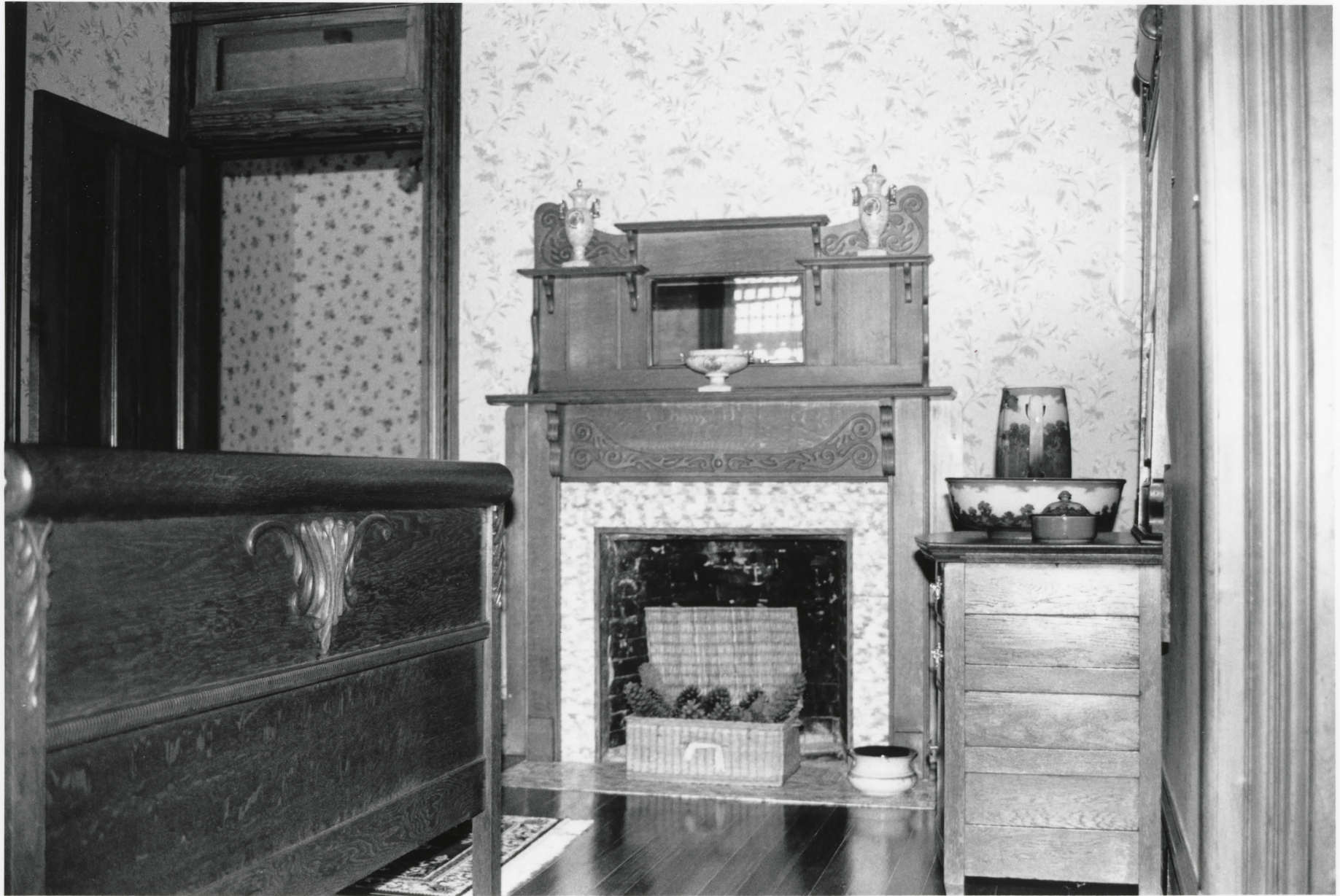
JOHN SOSNOWY

MAY 1989

NEGATIVE AT 502 N. TRAVIS, CAMERON, TEXAS

LIBRARY / DR. CASS' OFFICE MANTEL DETAIL

PHOTO 15 of 19



DR. NATHAN & LULA CASS HOUSE

502 N. TRAVIS

CAMERON, MILAM CO., TEXAS

JOHN SOSNOWY

MAY 1989

NEGATIVE AT 502 N. TRAVIS, CAMERON, TEXAS

SOUTHEAST SECOND FLOOR BEDROOM MANTEL DETAIL

PHOTO 16 of 19



DR. NATHAN & LULA CASS HOUSE

502 N. TRAVIS

CAMERON, MILAM CO., TEXAS

JOHN SOSNOWY

MAY 1989

NEGATIVE AT 502 N. TRAVIS, CAMERON, TEXAS

NORTHEAST SECOND FLOOR BEDROOM (NOW SITTING ROOM) - MANTEL DETAIL

PHOTO 17 of 19



DR. NATHAN & LULA CASS HOUSE

502 N. TRAVIS

CAMERON, MILAM CO., TEXAS

JOHN SOSNOWY

MAY 1989

NEGATIVE AT 502 N. TRAVIS, CAMERON, TEXAS

DINING ROOM

CAMERA FACING SOUTH

PHOTO 18 of 19



DR. NATHAN & LULA CASS HOUSE

502 N. TRAVIS

CAMERON, MILAM CO., TEXAS

JOHN SOSNOWY

MAY 1989

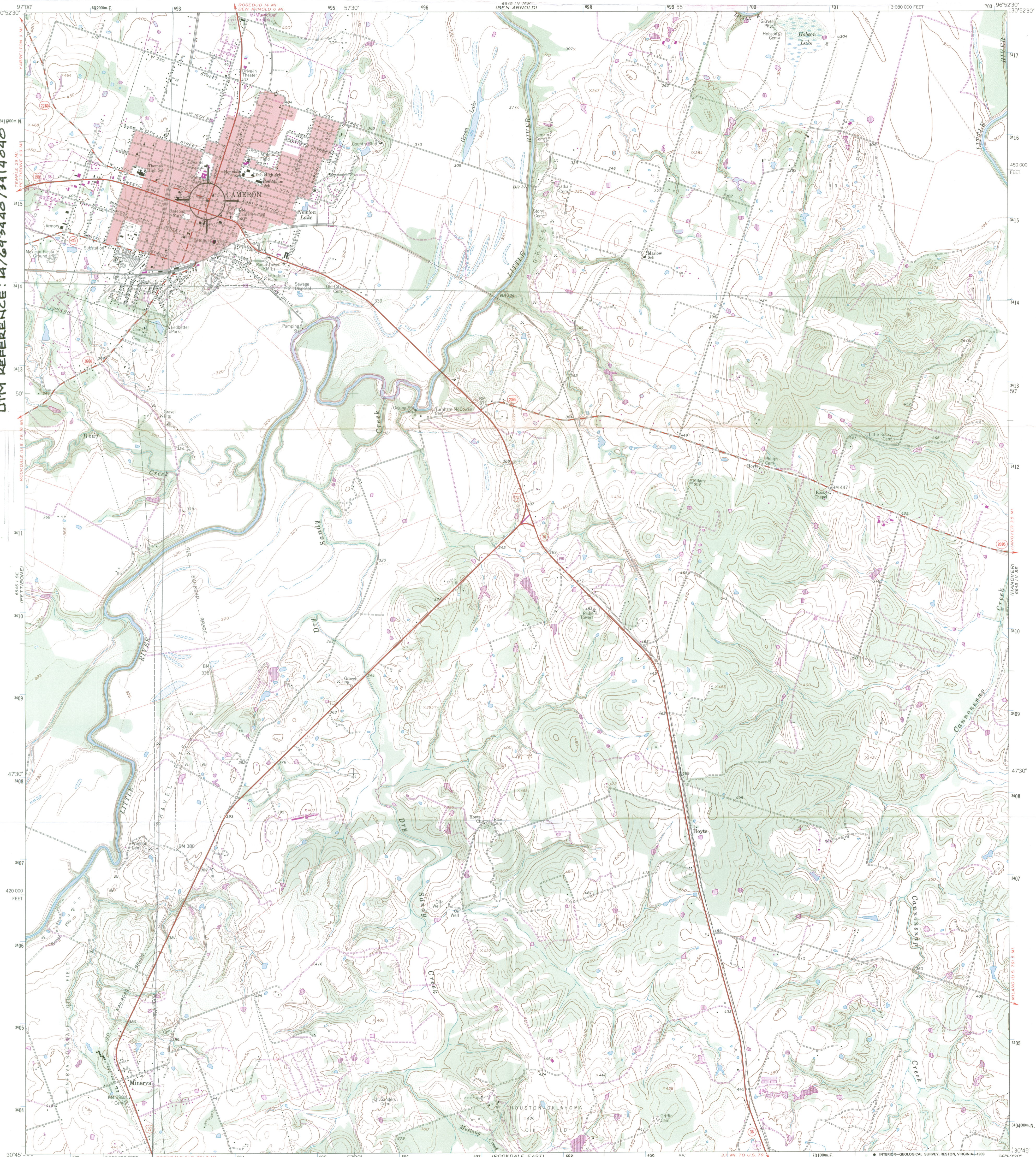
NEGATIVE AT 502 N. TRAVIS, CAMERON, TEXAS

DINING ROOM

CAMERA FACING SOUTH

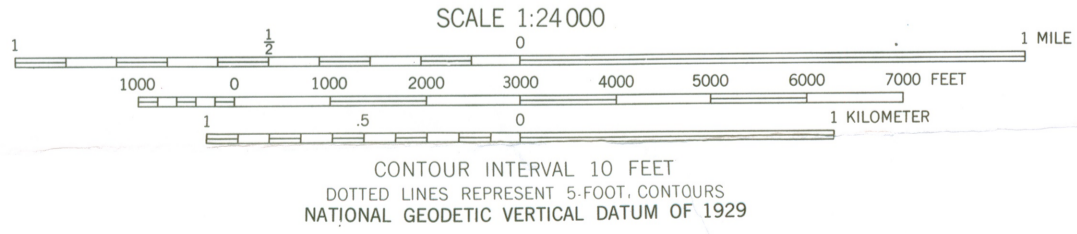
PHOTO 19 of 19

DR NATHAN & LULA CASS HOUSE
502 N. TRAVIS
CAMERON, MILAM CO, TEXAS
UTM REFERENCE: 14/693440/3414040



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1958. Field checked 1961
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Texas coordinate system, central zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 14, shown in blue
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines
Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 17 meters south and 26 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks

UTM GRID AND 1989 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET
Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled from aerial photographs taken 1981 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1989



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

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

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



QUADRANGLE LOCATION
3096-332

CAMERON, TEX.
30096-G8-TF-024
1961
PHOTOREVISED 1989
DMA 6645 IV SW-SERIES V882