Dist. 1 - Wright Patman

L 158
B S. Church

Form 10-300
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries – complete applicable sections)

STATE: TEXAS
COUNTY: Lamar
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER: 71,3,48,0020 DATE: 3/8/71

1. NAME

COMMON: Samuel Bell Maxey House
AND/OR HISTORIC:

RECEIVED FEB 4 1971 NATIONAL REGISTER

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: 812 East Church Street
CITY OR TOWN: Paris
STATE: Texas 75460 CODE: 048 COUNTY: Lamar CODE: 277

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☒ Building	☒ Public	Public Acquisition:	☒ Occupied	Yes:
☐ Site ☐ Structure	☐ Private	☐ In Process	☐ Unoccupied	☒ Restricted
☐ Object	☐ Both	☐ Being Considered	☐ Preservation work in progress	☐ Unrestricted
				☐ No

PRESENT USE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

☐ Agricultural	☐ Government	☐ Park	☐ Transportation	☐ Comments
☐ Commercial	☐ Industrial	☐ Private Residence	☐ Other *(Specify)*	
☐ Educational	☐ Military	☐ Religious		
☐ Entertainment	☒ Museum	☐ Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Lamar County Historical Society
STREET AND NUMBER: 812 East Church Street
CITY OR TOWN: Paris STATE: Texas 75460 CODE: 048

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Lamar County Courthouse
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN: Paris STATE: Texas 75460 CODE: 048

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Texas State Historical Survey
DATE OF SURVEY: 1964 ☐ Federal ☒ State ☐ County ☐ Local
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Texas State Historical Survey Committee
STREET AND NUMBER: 105 W. 15th Street
CITY OR TOWN: Austin, STATE: Texas CODE: 048

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:
COUNTY:
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER 71,3,48,0020 DATE 3/8/71

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☐ Excellent	☒ Good	☐ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)		(Check One)			
	☐ Altered	☒ Unaltered	☐ Moved	☒ Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (*if known*) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Samuel Bell Maxey house is located on a large city house lot at 812 E. Church Street in Paris, Texas. The two-story frame residence was constructed in 1866-1867 by Major General Maxey when he returned to Paris, Texas, after the Civil War.

The two story frame residence with a rear ell is an excellent example of the late Greek Revival style with certain elaborations in architectural detail which presage the Victorian style. The proporations of the house are especially fine, an almost square block surmounted by a hipped roof with a balustraded deck. Parallel to the Church Street facade and rising on either side of the balustraded deck are finely panelled broad chimney stacks. The mass of the house with its central two-story porch is Palladian, but the details of cornice, windows and porch are more playfully handled with an exuberance of form and design suggestive of the Victorian style. The double gallery porches which frame the principal double-doored entrance and the double-doored entrance to the upper gallery, are supported by six corinthian columns and two matching pilasters on both levels. The columns are raised on plinth bases and support round-headed arches flanking the segmental arch of the entrance way. Heavily carved acanthus leaf brackets support both the first floor and the upper cornice. Inset panels, above the arches and between the brackets, form the entablature.

The upper gallery is similar to the first floor gallery but somewhat lighter and more delicate in scale. The wide overhang of the eaves accommodate the strong horizontal projection of the acanthus leaf brackets. The brackets, which also extend around the main block of the house, are given vertical emphasis on the main block by the addition of an acanthus leaf console which terminates the bracket and extends below the entablature onto the clapboard sheathing.

An unusual feature of the house is the window treatment which consists of elaborate bracketed cornices with a transom-like division of the exterior shutters. The house has remained in the Maxey family until it was recently converted into the Lamar County Historical Museum. According to family tradition, it was designed by an architect from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and materials were brought from Jefferson, Texas, with some of the carved detail executed in New Orleans.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

☐ Pre-Columbian	☐ 16th Century	☐ 18th Century	☐ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century	☐ 17th Century	☒ 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)* 1866-67

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Aboriginal	☐ Education	☐ Political	☐ Urban Planning
☐ Prehistoric	☐ Engineering	☐ Religion/Philosophy	☐ Other *(Specify)*
☐ Historic	☐ Industry	☐ Science	
☐ Agriculture	☐ Invention	☐ Sculpture	
☒ Architecture	☐ Landscape Architecture	☐ Social/Humanitarian	
☐ Art	☐ Literature	☐ Theater	
☐ Commerce	☐ Military	☐ Transportation	
☐ Communications	☐ Music		
☐ Conservation			

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Samuel Bell Maxey was born in Tompkinsville, Monroe County, Kentucky, March 30, 1825. His father, Rice Maxey moved to Clinton County and was for some years clerk of the circuit and county courts and master in chancery. At seventeen, young Maxey was appointed to West Point, entering in 1842. After graduating in 1846 he fought in the Mexican War with the Seventh Infantry. He served with General Taylor at Monterrey and later at Tampico. He was at the seige of Vera Cruz and in Harney's brigade at Cerro Gordo. He was brevetted first lieutenant for gallant conduct at Contreras and Cherurbusco, and later was in the battle at Molino del Rey and in the engagements which resulted in the capture of Mexico City. He returned to the United States in 1848 and was stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Saint Louis.

In September, 1849, he resigned from the army and completed his study of law. He was admitted to the bar and began practicing in Albany, Kentucky. In 1853, he married Marilda Cassa Denton. In 1857, Maxey, his father and their families came to Texas and settled at Paris. Maxey purchased a five-acre tract south of the square and there he built his home. Father and son practiced law in Texas until 1861, when Samuel Bell Maxey was elected as a Democrat to the state senate. Advocating secession, Samuel felt that he was needed in the field and Rice Maxey was elected in his stead.

Maxey first raised a company in Lamar County, then enlarged it to a regiment, the Ninth Texas, of which he was elected colonel. In December, 1861, the regiment joined Albert Sidney Johnston at Corinth. He was promoted to brigadier general and joined Johnston at Decatur.

After Shiloh he was sent back to the army at Corinth and remained until Bragg advanced to Chattanooga again. He was put in command of a corp of observation on the Tennessee River, fronting Buell's army. When Buell withdrew he advised Bragg

(see continuation sheet #1)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Form 10-300a
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) #1

STATE	
TEXAS	
COUNTY	
Lamar	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
71.3.48.0020	3/18/71

(Number all entries)

8. (cont'd)

by telegraph, attacked the Federal rear guard and drove it from Bridgeport, Battle Creek and Stevenson, capturing its stores, houses, maps, headquarters, papers, etc.

Transferred to the lower Mississippi, he was at the siege of Port Hudson in which Federals were repelled. He then joined Joseph E. Johnston in the Big Black campaign and was at the siege of Jackson. On the application of General E. Kirby Smith, commander of the Trans-Mississippi department, President Davis in the fall of 1863 ordered Maxey to take command in Indian Territory.

In the spring of 1864 he kept Smith advised of the movement of the Federals, when Steele advanced, then moved into Arkansas and joined Sterling Price and took part in the fight at Prairie d'Anne where the Federals were checked. He fought Steele at Poison Springs, April 18, 1864, and captured his train of 227 wagons and a battery of six field pieces. Steele was forced to retire and Maxey was made a major general. In the spring of 1865 Maxey was put in command of a cavalry division but the war came to a close and his command was disbanded May 29, 1865.

Returning to Paris, he practiced law and was appointed district judge but declined the appointment and remained in the private practice of law until elected in 1875 to the United States Senate. After his second term ended, in 1887, he resumed his law practice in Paris. He died on August 16, 1895 at Eureka Springs, Arkansas, where he had gone to recover after a period of ill health.

General Maxey lived in the house at 812 E. Church Street until his death in 1895, and his decendents lived in the house until a few years ago when the property was given to the Lamar County Historical Society. The house contains family furniture in addition to some of General Maxey's papers and books.

Recorded Texas Historic Landmark - 1964

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Alexander, D. B. Texas Homes of the Nineteenth Century. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1966.

Neville, A. W. The History of Lamar County. Paris: North Texas Publishing Co. (No date)

Texas State Historical Survey Committee -- Marker files.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY						OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES					
CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE				LATITUDE			LONGITUDE	
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"		33°	39'	10/14"	95°	33'	15/17"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"							
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"							
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"							

No UTM NF

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 1.8 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

RECEIVED FEB 4 1971 NATIONAL REGISTER

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Wayne Bell, Project Director
Gary Hume, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION: Texas State Historical Survey Committee

DATE: 12-30-70

STREET AND NUMBER: 108 West 15th Street

CITY OR TOWN: Austin

STATE: Texas

CODE: 048

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☑ Local ☐

Name Truett Latimer

Title State Liaison Officer

Date January 27, 1971

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

Ernest A. Connally
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date MAR 18 1971

ATTEST:

William J. Murtagh
Keeper of The National Register

Date MAR 17 1971

71 000943
Lamar

RECEIPT PROPERTY Samuel Bell Maxey House STATE TEX

REGISTER NUMBER 71.3.48.0020

3/18/71

DATE OF RECEIPT 2/4/71

	YES	NO	NUMBER
DATA PAGE	✓		4
PHOTO (S)	✓		
PHOTODESCRIPTION (S)	✓		
MAP (S)	✓		1
MAP DESCRIPTION (S)	✓		
LOGGED	✓		
ACKNOWLEDGE 2/5/71			

4/6/71

RESUBMIT

REVIEW — Anderson

HISTORIAN — OK — Harrich 3/19/71

Dr. Murtagh received a call on this one. Is this ; we should ask them to also check military as that is what they supported. OK. — J Marston 3/17

HISTORIAN — OK — Levy 3/17

ARCHITECT — OK — Chambers 3-18-71

ASST. KEEPER

KEEPER — OK — [initials] 3/17/71

ENTRY

CHIEF, OAHP — ok — [initials] 3-18-71

EDITORIAL PROCESSING, EDITOR — ok CD 3/17/71

Federal Register Entry 5/4/71

Annual Edition Entry

Logged 3/18/71
Card 3/18/71

WORKING NUMBER 2.4.71. 4

Congressional: District #1 - Wright Patman

NPS Number 71.3.48.0020

Title: Samuel Bell Maxey House

Loc. Lamar Co., Texas
side elevation from the west


158
P. S CHURCH

4

NPS Number 71.3.48.0020

Title: Samuel Bell Maxey House

Loc. Lamar Co., Texas

Window detail

NPS Number 71.3.48.0020

Title: Samuel Bell Maxey House

Loc. Lamar Co., Texas

front and side, NE elevation

NPS Number 71.3.48.0020

Title: Samuel Bell Maxey House

Loc. Lamar Co., Texas
Front elevation, from the east

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTY - TEXAS 048

Samuel Bell Maxey House, Lamar County, 277

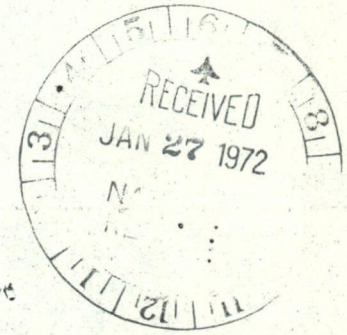
Geographical data, Item 10, Form 10-300 is given as:

Latitude 33° 39' 10" **Longitude** 95° 33' 15"

Please CHANGE this to correctly read:

Latitude 33° 39' 14" **Longitude** 95° 33' 17"

A new, correctly marked map is being enclosed. Please DESTROY the old map and replace it with this one. Thank you.



Form 10-301
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE	
TEXAS	
COUNTY	
Lamar	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
71-3-48-0020	3/18/71

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Samuel Bell Maxey House

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: 812 East Church Street

CITY OR TOWN: Paris

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Texas	048	Lamar	277

3. MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE: United States Department of the Interior Geological Survey

SCALE: 1:62500

DATE: 1947-48

4. REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property broundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

Texas Map Reference #3395-310

Samuel Bell Maxey House
812 E. Church Street
Paris, Texas 048-277

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

PARIS QUADRANGLE
TEXAS-LAMAR CO.
15 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

95°45′ 33°45′ 40′ 35′ 95°33′17″ 95°30′ 33°45′ 40′ 35′ 33°39′14″ 33°30′ 95°45′ 40′ 35′ 95°30′

(DIRECT) DIRECT 9.4 MI.
HUGO 20 MI.
ARTHUR CITY 8.6 MI.
2600000 FEET
760000 FEET
680000 FEET
2540000 FEET

Globe
Summer
Prairie Ridge Cem
Little Vine Church
Mount Vernon Church
Mount Maxey Community Club
Maxey
Hopewell Church
Lake Gibbons
Little Pine Creek
Maxey Creek
CAMP MAXEY MILITARY RESERVATION
Crooked Creek
LAKE CROOK
NEW CAYUGA ROAD
Pine Creek
SAN FRANCISCO
Filtration Plant
UNDERGROUND
ST LOUIS
Prairie Ridge Church
Prairie Ridge School
Frisco Sch
Givens
Municipal Airport
El Bethel Ch
Cedar Hill Sch
Cedar Hill Cem
PARIS
(BM 602)
Paris Jr College
Sewage Disposal
Everareen Cem
Radio Tower (KPLT)
Big Saddle Creek
MOUNT PLEASANT
PATTONVILLE 7.5 MI.
BOGOTA 21 MI.
BLOSSOM 4.7 MI.
CLARKSVILLE 31 MI.
El Bethel Church
Shiloh Sch
Gordon Lake
CONSTRUCTION
UNDERGROUND PIPE LINE
SOUTH PACIFIC
TEXAS AND PACIFIC
Pleasant Hill School
Brookston
Ballinger School
Ambia
Ambia Sch
COLORADO GULF
Pleasant Valley Church
Viewpoint School
Rockwell
Limekiln Sch
Trinity Sch
Roxton
Howland
Delmar Sch
Oklahoma Sch
Pleasant Valley Sch
McGlasson Cem
Broadway Junc
Broadway
Midway Ch
Delmar High Sch
New Dora School
Frog Hop
Center Grove School
Glory
Biardstown
Friendship Church
Antioch Cem
Brackeen Cem
McDonald Cem
Rockyford Cem
Denton Cem
Restland Cem
New Dora Cem
(HONEY GROVE)
PETTY 7.2 MI.
NOBLE 2.7 MI.
COOPER 10 MI.
GREENVILLE 42 MI.

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS and SCS
Topography from aerial photographs by multiplex methods and by plane-table surveys 1947–1948
Aerial photographs taken 1940–1941. Field check 1947–1948
Transverse Mercator projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Texas coordinate system, north central zone
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

SCALE 1:62500
1 0 1 2 3 4 MILES
3000 0 3000 6000 9000 12000 15000 18000 21000 FEET
1 .5 0 1 2 3 4 5 KILOMETERS
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

9° TRUE NORTH MAGNETIC NORTH
APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION, 1948

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

HARD-SURFACE ALL WEATHER ROADS		DRY WEATHER ROADS	
Heavy-duty	4 LANE | 6 LANE	Improved dirt	
Medium-duty	4 LANE | 6 LANE	Unimproved dirt	
Loose-surface, graded, or narrow hard-surface			

U. S. Route State Route

PARIS, TEX.
N3330—W9530/15
EDITION OF 1949

3395-310

MAR 26 1965

THE TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES

The United States Geological Survey is making a series of standard topographic maps to cover the United States. This work has been in progress since 1882, and the published maps cover more than 47 percent of the country, exclusive of outlying possessions.

The maps are published on sheets that measure about 16½ by 20 inches. Under the general plan adopted the country is divided into quadrangles bounded by parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude. These quadrangles are mapped on different scales, the scale selected for each map being that which is best adapted to general use in the development of the country, and consequently, though the standard maps are of nearly uniform size, the areas that they represent are of different sizes. On the lower margin of each map are printed graphic scales showing distances in feet, meters, miles, and kilometers. In addition, the scale of the map is shown by a fraction expressing a fixed ratio between linear measurements on the map and corresponding distances on the ground. For example, the scale $\frac{1}{62,500}$ means that 1 unit on the map (such as 1 inch, 1 foot, or 1 meter) represents 62,500 of the same units on the earth's surface.

Although some areas are surveyed and some maps are compiled and published on special scales for special purposes, the standard topographic surveys and the resulting maps have for many years been of three types, differentiated as follows:

1. Surveys of areas in which there are problems of great public importance—relating, for example, to mineral development, irrigation, or reclamation of swamp areas—are made with sufficient detail to be used in the publication of maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{31,680}$ (1 inch = one-half mile) or $\frac{1}{24,000}$ (1 inch = 2,000 feet), with a contour interval of 1 to 100 feet, according to the relief of the particular area mapped.

2. Surveys of areas in which there are problems of average public importance, such as most of the basin of the Mississippi and its tributaries, are made with sufficient detail to be used in the publication of maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{62,500}$ (1 inch = nearly 1 mile), with a contour interval of 10 to 100 feet.

3. Surveys of areas in which the problems are of minor public importance, such as much of the mountain or desert region of Arizona or New Mexico, and the high mountain area of the northwest, are made with sufficient detail to be used in the publication of maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{125,000}$ (1 inch = nearly 2 miles) or $\frac{1}{250,000}$ (1 inch = nearly 4 miles), with a contour interval of 20 to 250 feet.

The aerial camera is now being used in mapping. From the information recorded on the photographs, planimetric maps, which show only drainage and culture, have been made for some areas in the United States. By the use of stereoscopic plotting apparatus, aerial photographs are utilized also in the making of the regular topographic maps, which show relief as well as drainage and culture.

A topographic survey of Alaska has been in progress since 1898, and nearly 44 percent of its area has now been mapped. About 15 percent of the Territory has been covered by maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{500,000}$ (1 inch = nearly 8 miles). For most of the remainder of the area surveyed the maps published are on a scale of $\frac{1}{250,000}$ (1 inch = nearly 4 miles). For some areas of particular economic importance, covering about 4,300 square miles, the maps published are on a scale of $\frac{1}{62,500}$ (1 inch = nearly 1 mile) or larger. In addition to the area covered by topographic maps, about 11,300 square miles of southeastern Alaska has been covered by planimetric maps on scales of $\frac{1}{125,000}$ and $\frac{1}{250,000}$.

The Hawaiian Islands have been surveyed, and the resulting maps are published on a scale of $\frac{1}{62,500}$.

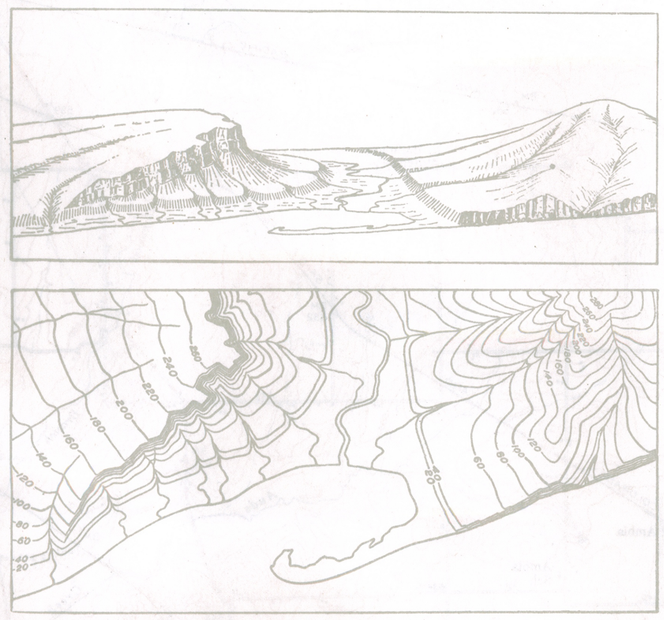
A survey of Puerto Rico is now in progress. The scale of the published maps is $\frac{1}{80,000}$.

The features shown on topographic maps may be arranged in three groups—(1) water, including seas, lakes, rivers, canals, swamps, and other bodies of water; (2) relief, including mountains, hills, valleys, and other features of the land surface; (3) culture (works of man), such as towns, cities, roads, railroads, and boundaries. The symbols used to represent these features are shown and explained below. Variations appear on some earlier maps, and additional features are represented on some special maps.

All the water features are represented in blue, the smaller streams and canals by single blue lines and the larger streams by double lines. The larger streams, lakes, and the sea are accentuated by blue water lining or blue tint. Intermittent streams—those whose beds are dry for a large part of the year—are shown by lines of blue dots and dashes.

Relief is shown by contour lines in brown, which on a few maps are supplemented by shading showing the effect of light thrown from the northwest across the area represented, for the purpose of giving the appearance of relief and thus aiding in the interpretation of the contour lines. A contour line represents an imaginary line on the ground (a contour) every part of which is at the same altitude above sea level. Such a line could be drawn at any altitude, but in practice only the contours at certain regular intervals of altitude are shown. The datum or zero of altitude of the Geological Survey maps is mean sea level. The 20-foot contour would be the shore line if the sea should rise 20 feet above mean sea level. Contour lines show the shape of the hills, mountains, and valleys, as well as their altitude. Successive contour lines that are far apart on the map indicate a gentle slope, lines that are close together indicate a steep slope, and lines that run together indicate a cliff.

The manner in which contour lines express altitude, form, and grade is shown in the figure below.



The sketch represents a river valley that lies between two hills. In the foreground is the sea, with a bay that is partly enclosed by a hooked sand bar. On each side of the valley is a terrace into which small streams have cut narrow gullies. The hill on the right has a rounded summit and gently sloping spurs separated by ravines. The spurs are truncated at their lower ends by a sea cliff. The hill at the left terminates abruptly at the valley in a steep scarp, from which it slopes gradually away and forms an inclined tableland that is traversed by a few shallow gullies. On the map each of these features is represented, directly beneath its position in the sketch, by contour lines.

The contour interval, or the vertical distance in feet between one contour and the next, is stated at the bottom of each map. This interval differs according to the topography of the area mapped: in a flat country it may be as small as 1 foot; in a mountainous region it may be as great as 250 feet. In order that the contours may be read more easily certain contour lines, every fourth or fifth, are made heavier than the others and are accompanied by figures showing altitude. The heights of many points—such as road intersections, summits, surfaces of lakes, and benchmarks—are also given on the map in figures, which show altitudes to the nearest foot only. More precise figures for the altitudes of benchmarks are given in the Geological Survey's bulletins on spirit leveling. The geodetic coordinates of triangulation and transit-traverse stations are also published in bulletins.

Lettering and the works of man are shown in black. Boundaries, such as those of a State, county, city, land grant, township, or reservation, are shown by continuous or broken lines of different kinds and weights. Public roads suitable for motor travel the greater part of the year are shown by solid double lines; poor public roads and private roads by dashed double lines; trails by dashed single lines. Additional public road classification if available is shown by red overprint.

Each quadrangle is designated by the name of a city, town, or prominent natural feature within it, and on the margins of the map are printed the names of adjoining quadrangles of which maps have been published. More than 4,100 quadrangles in the United States have been surveyed, and maps of them similar to the one on the other side of this sheet have been published.

Geologic maps of some of the areas shown on the topographic maps have been published in the form of folios. Each folio includes maps showing the topography, geology, underground structure, and mineral deposits of the area mapped, and several pages of descriptive text. The text explains the maps and describes the topographic and geologic features of the country and its mineral products. Two hundred twenty-five folios have been published.

Index maps of each State and of Alaska and Hawaii showing the areas covered by topographic maps and geologic folios published by the United States Geological Survey may be obtained free. Copies of the standard topographic maps may be obtained for 10 cents each; some special maps are sold at different prices. A discount of 40 percent is allowed on an order amounting to $5 or more at the retail price. The discount is allowed on an order for maps alone, either of one kind or in any assortment, or for maps together with geologic folios. The geologic folios are sold for 25 cents or more each, the price depending on the size of the folio. A circular describing the folios will be sent on request.

Applications for maps or folios should be accompanied by cash, draft, or money order (not postage stamps) and should be addressed to

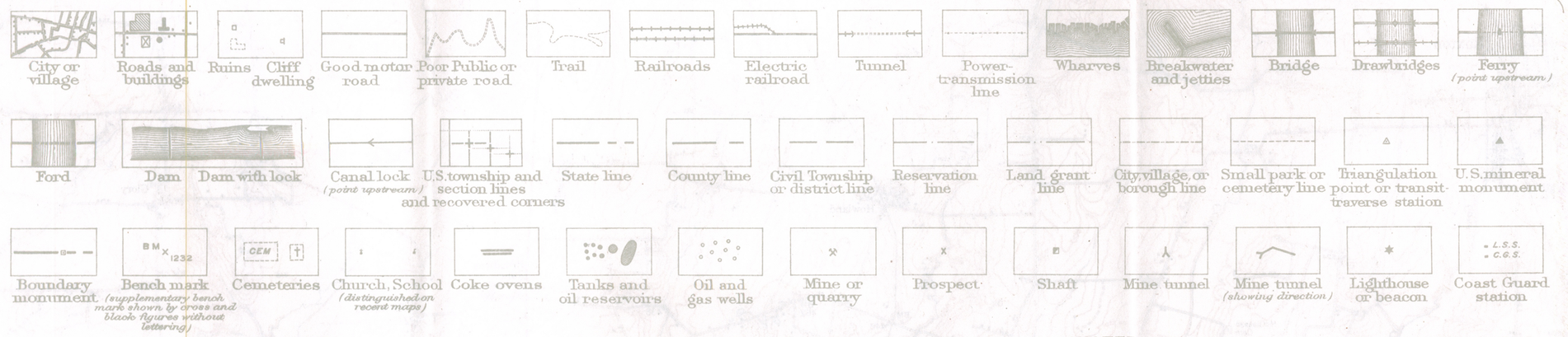
THE DIRECTOR,
United States Geological Survey,
Washington, D. C.

November 1937.

NOTE:—Effective on and after October 1, 1946, the price of standard topographic quadrangle maps will be 20 cents each, with a discount of 20 percent on orders amounting to $10 or more at the retail rate.

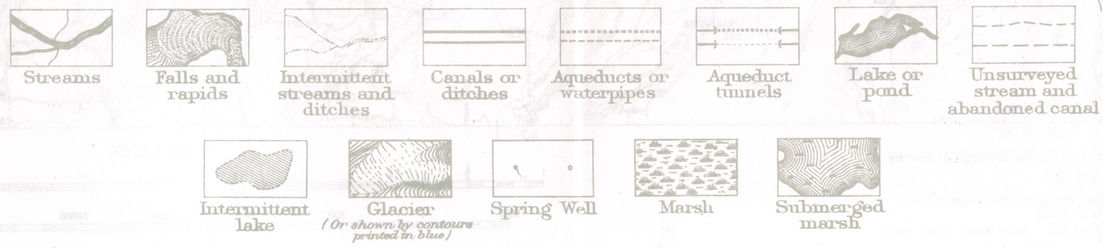
STANDARD SYMBOLS

CULTURE
(printed in black)



RELIEF
(printed in brown)

WATER
(printed in blue)



WOODS
(when shown, printed in green)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY
NINETY-SECOND CONGRESS
2129 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

March 17, 1971

Dr. William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Dr. Murtagh:

This is with reference to the Maxey Museum, formerly the home of General Sam Bell Maxey, located in Paris, Lamar County, Texas.

It is my understanding that the Texas Historical Survey Committee has forwarded a request that this property be added to the National Register of Historic Places, and I will deeply appreciate anything that can properly be done to expedite action on this request. In the meantime, it would be helpful to know the status of the matter.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Wright Patman

Wright Patman

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MAR 18 1971

H30-HR

Mr. Tmuett Latimer
Executive Director
Texas State Historical Survey Committee
Post Office Box 12276
Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711

Dear Mr. Latimer:

We are pleased to inform you that the Samuel Bell Maxey House in Lamar County, Texas, has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places. Senators Lloyd Bentsen and John G. Tower and Representative Wright Patman are being informed. A leaflet explaining the National Register is enclosed for the property owner. Please withhold any publicity on this until you have received a carbon copy of the Congressional correspondence.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)

Director

Enclosure

Entered in the National Register MAR 18 1971

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H30-HR

MAR 18 1971

Hon. Lloyd Bentsen
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Bentsen:

We are pleased to inform you that the Samuel Bell Maxey House in Lamar County, Texas, has been nominated by the State Liaison Officer appointed by the Governor for the implementation of the National Historic Preservation Program in Texas and has been entered into the National Register of Historic Places. Senator John G. Tower and Representative Wright Patman have also been provided with this information. By copy of this letter, the State Liaison Officer, Mr. Truett Latimer, Executive Director, Texas State Historical Survey Committee, Post Office Box 12276, Capitol Station, Austin, Texas 78711, has likewise been notified. A leaflet explaining the National Register is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)

Director

Enclosure

Entered in the National Register MAR 18 1971

cc: Mr. Truett Latimer, Executive Director, Texas State Historical Survey Committee, Post Office Box 12276, Capitol Station, Austin, Texas 78711

Also notified: Hon. John G. Tower
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Hon. Wright Patman
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

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cc: Director, Southeast Region

Lamar TX

S. Marusin 3/25
W. Murtagh 3/26
R. Utley bm 3/26
E. Connally 3/26
T. Wood 4/1
Medlin 4-1
J. Stokart 4/2 for Jensen
Thompson 4/6

H34-HR

APR 6 1971

Hon. Wright Patman
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Patman:

Thank you for your inquiry of March 17 concerning the status of the Maxey Museum's nomination to the National Register. We are pleased to inform you that it was entered on the National Register on March 18. We appreciate your interest in this matter. If you have not already received an official letter of notification on the subject, you should receive it within the next few days.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas F. Flynn, Jr.

Deputy Director

cc:
Mr. Truett Latimer, Executive Director
Texas State Historical Survey Committee
Post Office Box 12276, Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711) w/c of inc.

Director, Southwest Region (2)) w/c of inc.
LL-Mr. Melvin)
T -)
HR -)

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Texas State Historical Survey Committee
Box 12276, Capitol Station, Austin, Texas 78711
Truett Latimer
Executive Director

January 4, 1972

Dr. Robert J. Mullen
Chief, Bureau of Registration
National Register
801 19th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Bob:

Under separate cover we are forwarding corrections for the National Register submissions which were rechecked here in our office and found to be in error. I trust that this means of correction will not confuse the issue.

There may possibly still be errors but to date these are the only ones we have discovered. If you will notify us of any errors of which you are aware we will be glad to treat the submissions similarly.

Sincerely,

Truett Latimer
State Liaison Officer

By: Wayne

M. Wayne Bell, AIA
Project Director

TL/MWB/pbs