
5. CLASSIFICATION

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: Public-local

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY: Building

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

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

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: N/A

6. FUNCTION OR USE

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS: COMMERCE/TRADE: Business

CURRENT FUNCTIONS: VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: OTHER: 2-part commercial block

MATERIALS: FOUNDATION STONE: Limestone
WALLS STONE: Limestone
ROOF ASPAHLT
OTHER STUCCO; WOOD; GLASS

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheets 7-5 through 7-10).

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Section 7 Page 5

Lumpkin Building
Meridian, Bosque County, Texas

DESCRIPTION

The 1901 Lumpkin Building is a 2-story, 2-part commercial block limestone building. The building occupies a corner lot north of the Bosque County Courthouse in Meridian's central business district. The building measures 26 feet wide and 65.2 feet long with a low gable roof concealed by stone parapet walls. Corner quoins and three round arched windows on the upper level characterize its relatively unadorned facade. An ongoing restoration project has reversed unsympathetic alterations to the windows and storefront of the front facade and has also revealed remnants of the historic interior, including stenciled beaded board. Despite some alterations to the Morgan Street elevation, the building retains a relatively high level of historic and architectural integrity.

Meridian, just east of the Bosque River, lies on low rolling hills in the Bosque River Valley. The Lumpkin Building sits diagonally across from Meridian's courthouse square on a corner lot of South Main Street and Morgan Street, north of the courthouse. The building occupies all of Lot 1, Block 4, with the front facade facing southwest onto State Highway 144 (Main Street) and the southeast side facade fronting onto State Highway 22 (Morgan Street). The building occupies the entire width of the lot and sits 7.8 feet from the front property line running parallel to SH 144 and 24 and 2/10 feet from the rear property line which parallels a 14 foot alley. Concrete sidewalks border the street-facing sides with the sidewalk along the southeast (side) facade public property. The northwest facade abuts an adjacent commercial building.

The exposed exterior walls consist of solid limestone with stucco covering the front facade and corner quoins, which appears consistent with historic photographs (Figure 7-2; Photo 1). Stone parapet walls conceal the low gabled roof. Early photographs of the building indicate the building originally featured a standing seam metal roof. Thinly coated rolled asphalt currently covers the roof.

The principal (southwest) facade of the Lumpkin Building faces SH 144. Historic photographs indicate that the first floor configuration originally consisted of three round arched doors (Figure 7-1). A c. 1916 photograph indicates that the street level facade was modified to feature installation of a recessed entry with double doors and a large plate glass window with transoms (Figure 7-2). A sloped canopy across the front is supported by metal braces. A single exterior wood door on the north side of the storefront accesses the staircase to the upper level. The current storefront reflects this configuration which has been faithfully restored based on historic photographs and physical evidence (Photos 1 and 2).

The upper level of the front facade and quoins at the south corner of the building have been stuccoed and painted. The upper floor facade features three round arched windows outlined by stone. The existing wooden

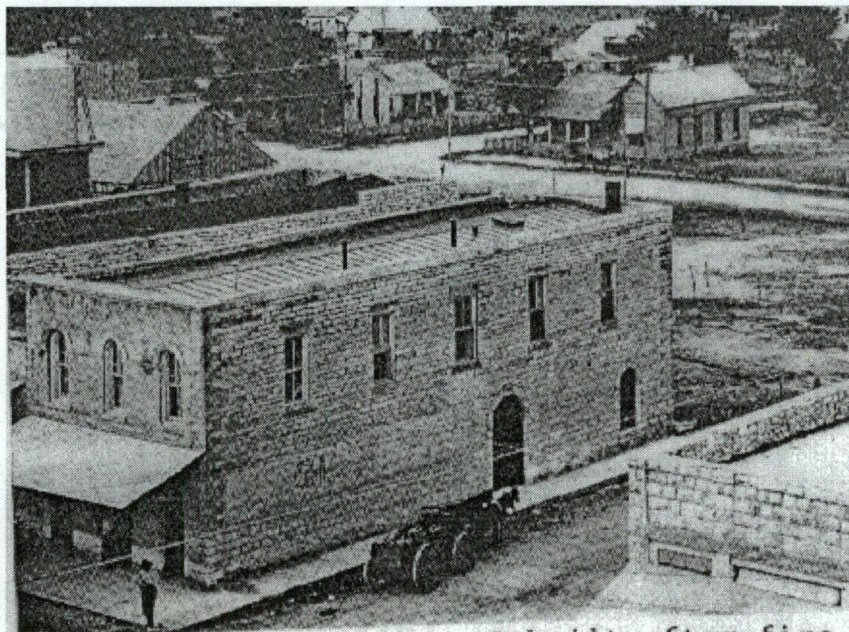
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 6

Lumpkin Building
Meridian, Bosque County, Texas

FIGURE 7-1
c. 1912



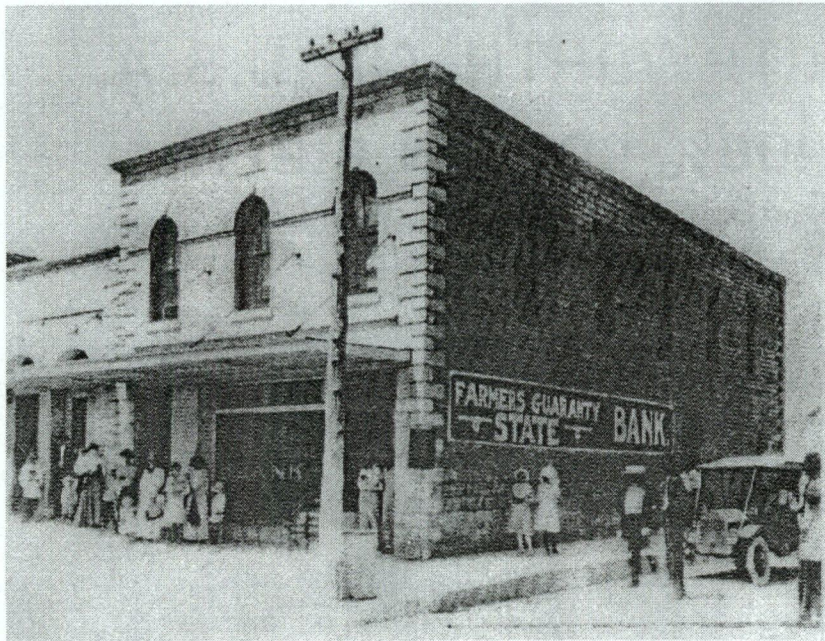
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Section 7 Page 7

Lumpkin Building
Meridian, Bosque County, Texas

FIGURE 7-2
c. 1915



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Continuation Sheet

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Lumpkin Building
Meridian, Bosque County, Texas

windows made to order by Marvin Windows match the windows in historic photographs and were installed as part of the building rehab. Above these windows etched in stone is the date 1884, the original date of construction before the building was rebuilt in 1901 after a devastating fire. A limestone cornice terminates the facade.

The first floor of the southeast (side) facade which faces SH 22 (Morgan street) originally featured a single round arched door and window now infilled with concrete blocks. Another door, added after 1927, is also infilled with concrete blocks (Photo 2) Plans are to infill the two doors with matching limestone and install a historically accurate wood window.

The second floor of the southeast (side) facade has five rectangular windows consisting of aluminum replacement units with insulated glass and one operable sash. Historically accurate wooden windows will replace these aluminum windows.

The rear (northeast) facade has one door on the first floor and two windows on the second (Photo 3). The most northerly window was originally a door opening onto a wooden porch, and a wooden stairway gave access to the building from the rear. The stairs and porch were removed after 1945.

The first floor interior was extensively, replacing the original floor with a concrete slab and covering the original beaded board ceiling with acoustical tile. Selective demolition revealed original wood and remnants of beaded board with decorative green stencil patterns. The side staircase leads from the side street level entry to the upper floor which retains the original corridor and room arrangement, however wall, floor and ceiling finishes were modernized in the 1980s (Figure 7-3).

The most serious alterations to the building's exterior occur on the south side facade facing Morgan Street, with the lower level openings infilled with concrete blocks and the upper level windows replaced with aluminum sash windows. However, these alterations are easily reversible based on historic photographs and physical evidence. Although the majority of the historic interior and floor plan were lost in an 1980s remodeling, some of the original fabric does remain intact. A master plan for the building's rehabilitation was prepared in 1993 and the current storefront configuration and upper level wood windows reflect the efforts of this ongoing project, which is being carried out in coordination with Texas Historical Commission architects.

Many of Meridian's commercial buildings surrounding the courthouse square have sustained various alterations over the years, including metal replacement windows, such has occurred to the 1889 First National Bank Building (NR 1979) and the 1896 IOOF Building directly across Main Street from the Lumpkin Building. Other typical alterations include non-historic exterior paint, covered transoms, aluminum storefronts and even more extreme gabled shingle roof-type coverings such has occurred to the 1-story building adjacent to the

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Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 9

Lumpkin Building
Meridian, Bosque County, Texas

Lumpkin Building (Photo 2). The recent restoration of the Lumpkin Building's primary facade, which strongly reflects its c. 1915 appearance, and the relatively minor and reversible changes to the side facade make the building one of the most intact historic commercial buildings in Meridian, therefore retaining a high degree of historic and architectural integrity.

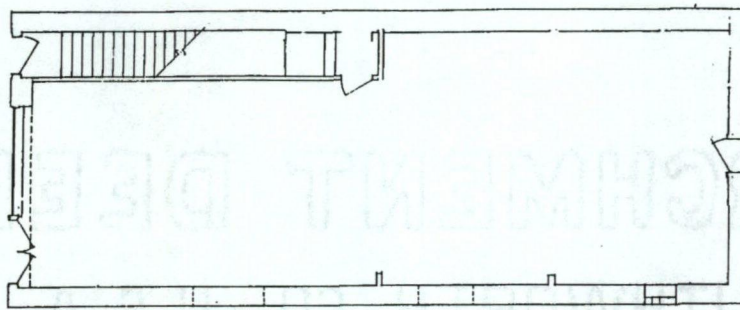
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

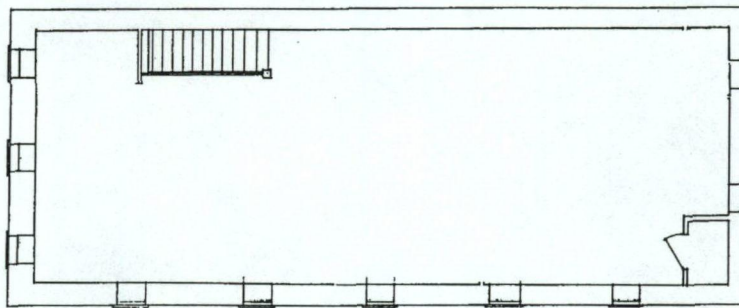
Section 7 Page 10

Lumpkin Building
Meridian, Bosque County, Texas

FIGURE 7-3
Existing Floor Plan



EXISTING FIRST FLOOR PLAN



EXISTING SECOND FLOOR PLAN

↗
NORTH
NOT TO SCALE

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

- A** PROPERTY IS ASSOCIATED WITH EVENTS THAT HAVE MADE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE BROAD PATTERNS OF OUR HISTORY.
- B** PROPERTY IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE LIVES OF PERSONS SIGNIFICANT IN OUR PAST.
- C** PROPERTY EMBODIES THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION OR REPRESENTS THE WORK OF A MASTER, OR POSSESSES HIGH ARTISTIC VALUE, OR REPRESENTS A SIGNIFICANT AND DISTINGUISHABLE ENTITY WHOSE COMPONENTS LACK INDIVIDUAL DISTINCTION.
- D** PROPERTY HAS YIELDED, OR IS LIKELY TO YIELD, INFORMATION IMPORTANT IN PREHISTORY OR HISTORY.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS: N/A

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Commerce; Architecture

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1901-1948

SIGNIFICANT DATES: 1901; 1912

SIGNIFICANT PERSON: N/A

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Williams, J.M. (builder)

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (see continuation sheets 8-11 through 8-15).

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY (see continuation sheet 9-16 through 9-17).

PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS): N/A

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

PRIMARY LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL DATA:

- State historic preservation office (*Texas Historical Commission*)
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government (*Bosque County Historical Commission*)
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository:

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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Lumpkin Building
Meridian, Bosque County, Texas

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The 1901 Lumpkin Building in Meridian, the county seat of Bosque County, is one of the earliest stone commercial buildings in the town, built by local resident J.M. Williams. In 1894 prominent Meridian physician and civic leader Dr. J.J. Lumpkin purchased the building to house his drug store, which thence forth became known as the Lumpkin Building. A devastating fire heavily damaged the building in 1901, and Dr. Lumpkin rebuilt this building, on a prominent corner lot in Meridian's central business district, that same year. The building housed a number of occupants over the years, including the Farmers Guaranty State Bank, a hardware store, and various professional offices on the second floor. For its long association with the history of commerce in Meridian, the Lumpkin Building meets Criterion A in the area of Commerce at the local level of significance. As one of the earliest and most intact local examples of vernacular commercial architecture reflecting the 2-part commercial block form, the building also meets Criterion C in the area of Architecture at the local level of significance.

The town of Meridian originated as the county seat for the newly established Bosque County in 1854. The origins of the town's name remain somewhat unclear. George B. Erath surveyed the townsite that year and lots were sold at public sale on July 4, 1854. Persons buying lots were asked to erect some sort of building on the lots they purchased as soon as possible. The central courthouse square was left vacant while a temporary log cabin served as courthouse until a permanent courthouse could be constructed.

The town grew slowly, primarily as a regional center for trade and shipping for the surrounding farms and as a stop on the state route between Waco and Stephenville. The area's rich soils and plentiful grassland encouraged livestock production, especially cattle.

The biggest period of economic growth appears to have occurred in the 1880s, when the Santa Fe Railroad came through Bosque County in 1882-84, laying tracks about two miles east of Meridian. Although Valley Mills and Clifton, in the southern part of the county, were slowly moving their settlements closer to the rail lines, Dr. J.J. Lumpkin led the fight, along with other leading Meridian citizens, to prevent Meridian from relocating in order to be closer to the railroad. A prominent factor in their argument was already developing commercial center around the courthouse square, including the newly completed stone commercial building on Lot 1, Block 4 just north of the courthouse. An area called East Meridian did develop around the new railroad, but the center of population remained at the original site. The construction of a new 3-story limestone courthouse in 1886 finally settled the issue of the town's location.

Meridian resident J.M. Williams acquired Lot 1, Block 4 in July 1881. Mr. Williams built what was apparently the first stone commercial building in Meridian on this lot in 1884 (see Figure 8-1). The limestone used for the building was quarried from the hills about a mile west of Meridian. One of the early tenants of this

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Lumpkin Building
Meridian, Bosque County, Texas

FIGURE 8-1
Lumpkin Building, 1884
Burned September 11, 1901



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Lumpkin Building
Meridian, Bosque County, Texas

building, Dr. J.J. Lumpkin, pharmacist and doctor of medicine, operated "the first exclusive drug store" in Meridian and later purchased the building in 1894. A newspaper clipping from *The Bosque Citizen* shows that the building was referred to as the "Lumpkin Rock Building" as early as 1887.

Typical of 2-story stone commercial building built in Bosque County during the turn of the century, the first floor of the Lumpkin Building was used for businesses while the upper floor was divided into office space. The June 15, 1900, issue of the *Meridian Tribune* lists occupants of the Lumpkin Building, including A.P. Cruse & Son, who advertised their large stock of hardware, tinware, glassware, as well as "Shoes, Hats and Gents furnishings." This same issue of the *Tribune* also carried an item concerning C.M. Cureton and E.R. Pedigo who housed their law office and library in the Lumpkin Building.

By 1900 the population of Meridian approached 1000, and the business district around the courthouse square included a bank and insurance office, the offices of land agents, two saloons, and other active businesses. On September 11, 1901, fire destroyed the Lumpkin Building. Newspaper reports state that the fire started in the Lumpkin Building in the room occupied by A.P. Cruse & Son. High winds quickly spread the fire and badly damaged nine other commercial buildings on the courthouse square. The September 13, 1901, issue of the *Meridian Tribune* listed Dr. Lumpkin's losses at \$10,000 on office fixtures and surgical instruments and A.P. Cruse & Son's losses at \$7,000 on hardware and gent's furnishings. Attorney Cureton & Pedigo lost \$1300 in office fixtures. Several other Meridian businesses suffered substantial losses, including real estate agents, drug stores, grocery stores, restaurants, saloons, the telephone company, and the First National Bank. Lumpkin built this more modest building later that year, but placed the first building's date of construction, 1884, on the front facade.

Several of the Lumpkin Building's occupants played prominent roles in the Meridian community. E.M. Cureton and H.C. Odle, early tenants of the Lumpkin Building, became community leaders who achieved notable roles in Texas governmental affairs. Calvin Maples Cureton practiced law in Meridian and later was elected to the state legislature. He went on to serve as Attorney General of the state and ended his career as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas. H.C. Odle, a well known realtor in Bosque County, was appointed the first Texas Highway Commissioner.

Dr. J.J. Lumpkin and P.S. Hale, prominent citizens of Meridian, were the two persons most closely associated with the Lumpkin Building.

Julius J. Lumpkin was born in Fairfield, South Carolina, in 1852. He studied medicine and graduated from the Medical College in Charleston in 1876. He came to Texas that year, settling in Meridian, and began the practice of his profession immediately. On January 8, 1878, he married Ida E. Fuller, who came to Meridian with her parents when she was six months old in 1860.

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Section 8 Page 14

Lumpkin Building
Meridian, Bosque County, Texas

Dr. Lumpkin was a pioneer physician in this section of the state with a practice in the early days of the county that extended over a large territory. Both Dr. and Mrs. Lumpkin were active in civic affairs and greatly interested in the cultural upbuilding of the community. In 1913 Dr. Lumpkin built the St. James Episcopal Church for his wife, and in 1916 the Lumpkins built and equipped a public library which they gave to the town in memory of Mrs. Lumpkin's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Fuller. The Victorian home of the Lumpkins on Main Street still stands and is designated a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (1982). Dr. Lumpkin died in 1921; Mrs. Ida Lumpkin died in 1954 at the age of 96.

Phillip Smith Hale was born at Church Hill, Tennessee, in 1867. He came to Texas in 1887 where he first taught school in Rockdale. Later he moved to Bosque County, settling in Meridian in 1890. Hale, an attorney and Justice of the Peace was listed as an occupant of the Lumpkin Building in the write-up of the fire in 1901, and he kept an office on the second floor of this building until his death in 1944. During this time his public service to the town of Meridian and Bosque county included: Justice of the Peace, 1900-1904; County Judge of Bosque County, 1904-1916; and Mayor of Meridian, 1924-1930. He also served as president of the school board of the Meridian Public School for nine years. Following his death his daughter, Mary Pearl hale, kept the insurance office until c. 1960.

From 1911 to 1926, the Lumpkin Building also housed the Farmers Guaranty State Bank. Farmers Guaranty was the second bank in town, competing for business with the First National Bank directly across the street, fervently encouraging small accounts in its local newspaper ads. Around 1926 this bank merged with First National Bank, and later moved out of the Lumpkin Building.

Other occupants of the Lumpkin Building over the years included: J.T. McConnell, grocery store, c. 1904; Community Public Service (electric company), c. 1930-1960; drug store, 1970s; John Hastings, attorney and abstract offices, 1980s. John Hastings remodeled the upper floor in the 1980s. In 1992, Bosque County purchased the Lumpkin Building as the future home of the Bosque County Collection, a research center for local history, part of the Bosque County Historical Commission.

The succession of various businesses housed in the Lumpkin Building reflect the steady nature of Meridian's economic growth. According to the 1900 census, the population for Meridian was 923. By 1910, Meridian's population had dropped to 718. The population rose to 1024 by 1920, however the onset of the Great Depression further hurt the slow growth of the town, whose population fell to 759 by 1930. Since the town lacked significant transportation outlets that played so vital a role in the growth of Texas communities during the early 20th century, Meridian's commercial area remained small, and buildings like the Lumpkin survived because of little need to replace them with larger, newer buildings.

The Lumpkin Building is a good example of turn of the century commercial architecture in Bosque County, exemplifying the 2-part commercial block form. Rectangular in shape, the 2-story office building

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Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 15

Lumpkin Building
Meridian, Bosque County, Texas

housed businesses and retail establishments on the lower floor and offices on the upper floor. The building's configuration reflects this usage, with large plate glass storefront windows and an overhanging canopy on the street level and smaller, more private arched windows on the upper level. The vernacular architecture of the Lumpkin Building using readily accessible building materials such as limestone typifies commercial buildings of this time period in Bosque County.

Of the remaining commercial buildings built in Meridian during this time period, the Lumpkin Building stands relatively intact. The courthouse, built in 1886 of limestone from the quarry west of town, was remodeled in 1935 at which time the towers were removed. The two commercial buildings from this period which remain in use are the 1889 First National Bank Building (NR 1979) and the 1896 IOOF Building, just across Main Street from the Lumpkin Building, both of which have sustained alterations.

The Lumpkin Building carries a long association with the commercial development of Meridian as a small rural Texas county seat. Occupying a prominent corner lot just north of the courthouse, it served as an anchor for surrounding commercial development throughout the late 19th and early 20th century. Its variety of occupants illustrates the sufficiency of the building to provide commercial facilities for the needs of the town which has maintained a relatively consistent level of economic and population growth throughout its history. Further, its recent rehabilitation of the primary facade makes it an important and intact local example of vernacular commercial architecture in Meridian.

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National Park Service

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Lumpkin Building
Meridian, Bosque County, Texas

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 17

Lumpkin Building
Meridian, Bosque County, Texas

Vertical Files - Bosque County. Texas Collection, Baylor University, Waco, Texas.

Vertical Files - Meridian County. Texas Collection, Baylor University, Waco, Texas.

Volz, John. *Preservation Master Plan for Rehabilitation as the New Home of the Bosque County Collection.*
Austin: Volz and Associates, 1993.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY: less than one acre

UTM REFERENCES Zone Easting Northing
 1 14 627980 3532540

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: Lot 1, Block 4 in the town of Meridian, Bosque County, Texas

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION: The boundaries include all property historically associated with the 1901 building.

11. FORM PREPARED BY (with assistance from Mary Dillman, THC Historian)

NAME/TITLE: Elizabeth Torrence / Chair

ORGANIZATION: Bosque County Historical Commission **DATE:** September 1994/February 1997

STREET & NUMBER: P.O. Box 534 **TELEPHONE:** 254-675-3394

CITY OR TOWN: Meridian **STATE:** TX **ZIP CODE:** 76665

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

CONTINUATION SHEETS

MAPS (see continuation sheet Map-18 through Map-19)

PHOTOGRAPHS (see continuation sheet Photo-20)

ADDITIONAL ITEMS

PROPERTY OWNER

NAME: Bosque County

STREET & NUMBER: Courthouse Square **TELEPHONE:** 254-435-2382

CITY OR TOWN: Meridian **STATE:** TX **ZIP CODE:** 76665

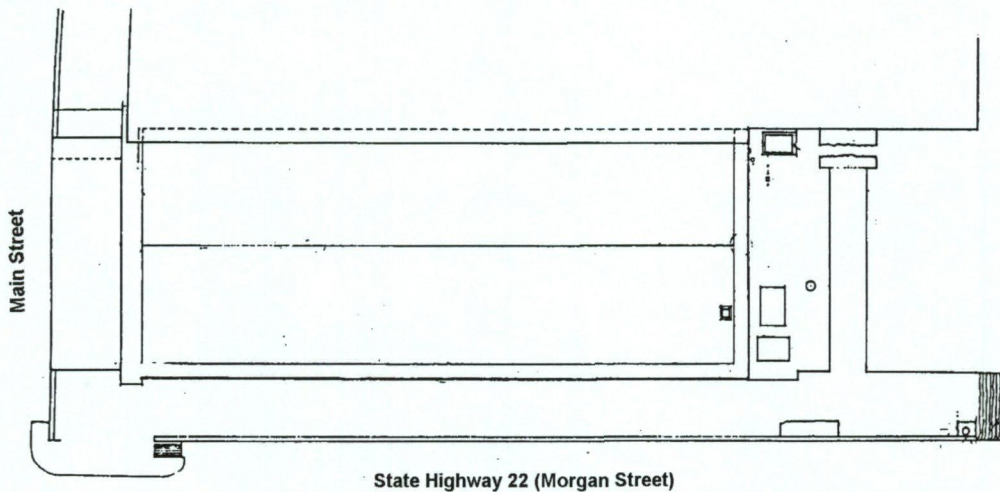
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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 19

Lumpkin Building
Meridian, Bosque County, Texas

SITE PLAN



EXISTING ROOF/SITE PLAN

↑
NORTH
NOT TO SCALE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section PHOTO Page 20

Lumpkin Building
Meridian, Bosque County, Texas

PHOTO LOG

Lumpkin Building

101 Main Street

Meridian, Bosque County, Texas

All photographs taken by Elizabeth Torrence, November 1997

Negatives on file with the Texas Historical Commission

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Photo 1 of 3 | Southwest (front) elevation
Camera facing northeast |
| Photo 2 of 3 | Oblique view of south elevation
Camera facing north |
| Photo 3 of 3 | Oblique view of northeast (rear) elevation
Camera facing southwest |

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Lumpkin Building

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Bosque

DATE RECEIVED: 3/13/98 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/23/98
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/08/98 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/27/98
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 98000355

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 4-9-98 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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



1884

FUTURE HOME
OF THE
BOSQUE COUNTY
COLLECTION

LUMPKIN BUILDING
101 MAIN STREET
MERIDIAN, BOSQUE CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 1 of 3



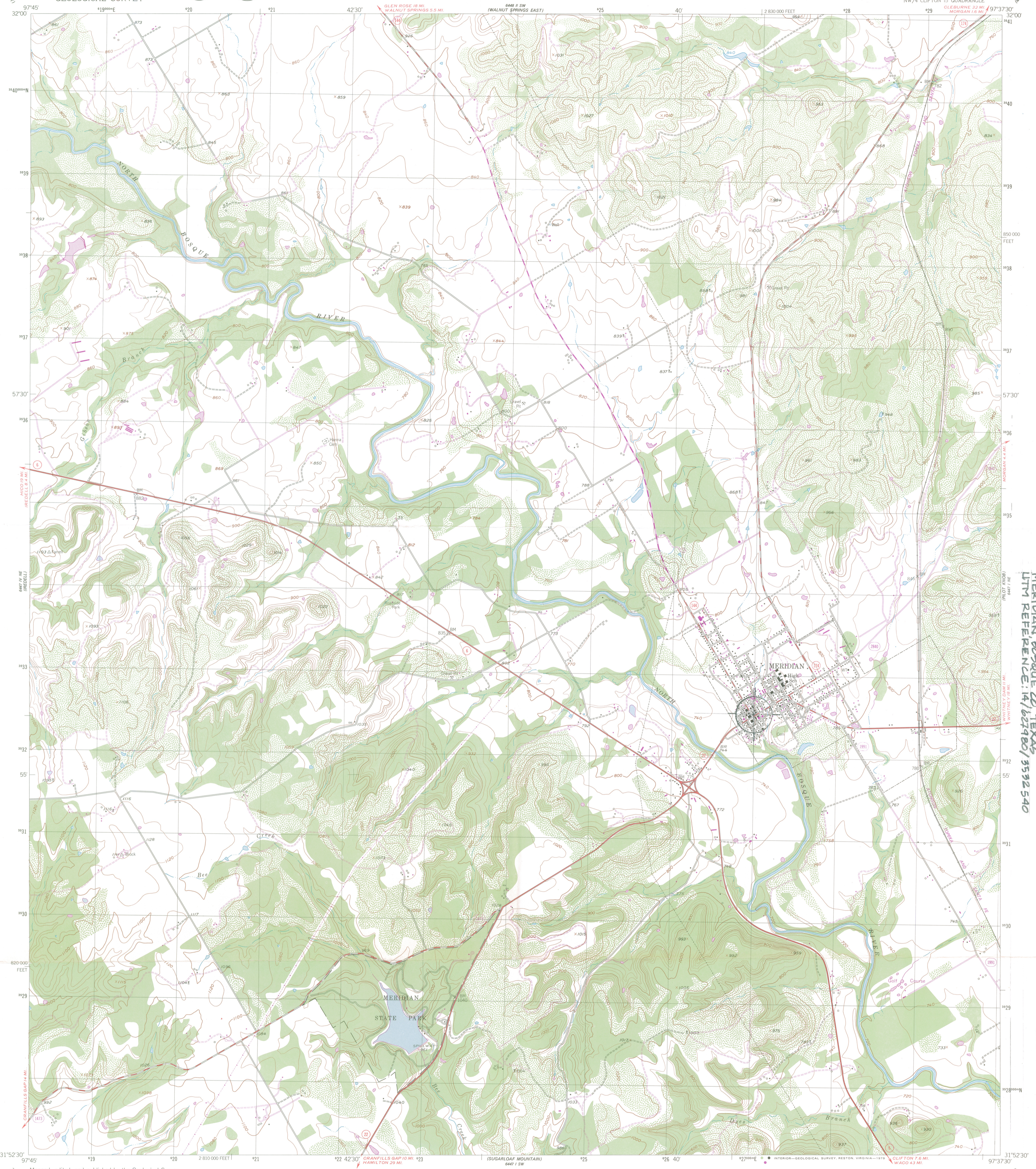
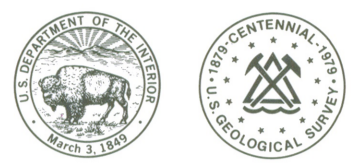
LUMPKIN BUILDING
101 MAIN STREET
MERIDIAN, BOSQUE CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 2 of 3



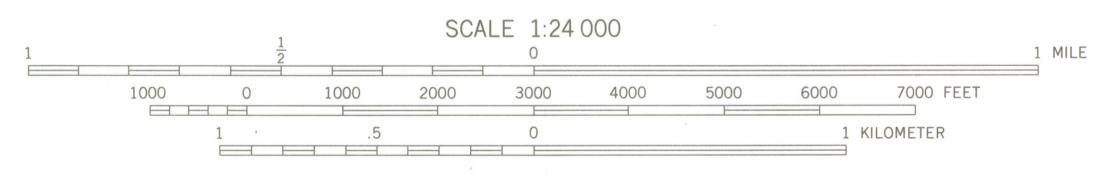
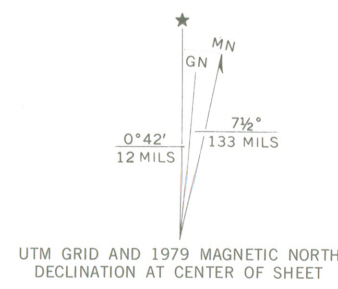
LUMPKIN BUILDING
101 MAIN STREET
MERIDIAN, BOSQUE CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 3 of 3



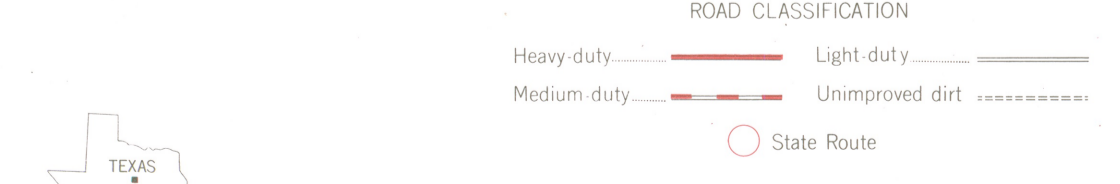
LUMPKIN BUILDING
101 MAIN STREET
MERIDIAN, BOSQUE CO, TEXAS
UTM REFERENCE: 14TET980/3592540

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography from aerial photographs by ER-55 plotter
Aerial photographs taken 1955. Field check 1955
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Texas coordinate system,
central zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 14
There may be private holdings within the boundaries of the
National or State reservations shown on this map
Unchecked elevations are shown in brown
Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled from
aerial photographs taken 1976 and other source data
This information not field checked. Map edited 1979



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

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



QUADRANGLE LOCATION
3197-343

MERIDIAN, TEX.
NW/4 CLIFTON 15' QUADRANGLE
N3152.5-W9737.5/7.5
1955
PHOTOREVISED 1979
AMS 6447 1 NW-SERIES V882