

Texas Historical Commission staff (AD), 12/14/2009
18" x 28" Recorded Texas Historic Landmark Marker without post for attachment to masonry
Hidalgo County (Job #09HG08) Subject EB (Atlas) UTM: 14 577059E 2899459M
Location: McAllen, 1009 North 10th St.

LAMAR JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

THE McALLEN SCHOOL BOARD AUTHORIZED CONSTRUCTION OF LAMAR HIGH SCHOOL IN 1938, THROUGH A BOND ELECTION AND FUNDING FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION. ARCHITECT MARION LEE WALLER'S ORIGINAL DESIGN INCLUDED AN L-SHAPED FLOOR PLAN ONLY ONE ROOM DEEP, WITH EAST- AND SOUTH-FACING CLASSROOMS OPENING ONTO BREEZEWAYS FOR MAXIMUM CIRCULATION IN THE DAYS BEFORE AIR CONDITIONING. THE SCHOOL OPERATED AS A HIGH SCHOOL FOR ONLY FIVE YEARS, UNTIL DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW SITE; THIS CAMPUS HAS CONTINUED AS A JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL WITH SEVERAL ADDITIONS. THE SPANISH COLONIAL REVIVAL STYLE TWO-STORY REINFORCED CONCRETE AND WOOD FRAMED BUILDING FEATURES A BUFF BRICK EXTERIOR, CLAY TILE ROOF AND CAST STONE DETAILING.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2009
MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

**RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK MARKERS:
2009 Official Texas Historical Marker
Sponsorship Application Form**

Valid October 15, 2008 to January 15, 2009 only

This form constitutes a public request for the Texas Historical Commission (THC) to consider approval of an Official Texas Historical Marker for the topic noted in this application. The THC will review the request and make its determination based on rules and procedures of the program. Filing of the application for sponsorship is for the purpose of providing basic information to be used in the evaluation process. The final determination of eligibility and therefore approval for a state marker will be made by the THC. This form is to be used for Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (building marker) requests only. Please see separate forms for either Historic Texas Cemeteries or subject markers.

Proposed marker topic (official title will be determined by the THC): **Lamar Junior High School**

County: **Hidalgo**

Town (nearest county town on current state highway map): **McAllen**

Street address of marker site or directions from town noted above: **1009 North 10th Street**

Marker Coordinates:

If you know the location coordinates of the proposed marker site, enter them in one of the formats below:

UTM Zone 14 Easting 577059 Northing 2899459

Lat: Long: (deg, min, sec or decimal degrees)

Otherwise, give a precise verbal description here (e.g. northwest corner of 3rd and Elm, or FM 1411, 2.6 miles east of McWhorter Creek): Bounded on east by S. 10th St, on west by S 12th St, on north by Laurel Street and on the south by Jasmine Street.

NOTE: Recorded Texas Historic Landmark markers must be placed at the structure being marked.

Recorded Texas Historic Landmark markers definition: Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) markers are awarded to structures deemed worthy of preservation for their historical associations and architectural significance. RTHL is a legal designation and comes with a measure of protection; it is the highest honor the state can bestow on a historic structure, and the designation is required for this type of marker. The RTHL designation becomes effective upon approval by the THC. Official Texas Historical Markers signify the RTHL designation, which comes only through application to and approval by the THC and must include public display of an Official Texas Historical Marker. Owners of RTHL-designated structures must give the THC 60 days written notice before any alterations are made to the exterior of the structure. RTHL status is a permanent designation and is not to be removed from the property in the event of a transfer of ownership. Only the THC can remove the designation or recall the marker. The marker must remain with the structure and may not be removed or displayed elsewhere until or unless the THC gives express approval in writing for such action. Once designated as RTHL, properties are subject to provisions of Texas Government Code, Section 442.006(f).

Criteria:

1. **Age:** Structures eligible for the RTHL designation and marker must be at least 50 years old.
2. **Historical significance:** Architectural significance alone is not enough to qualify a structure for the RTHL designation. It must have an equally significant historical association, and that association can come from an event that occurred at the site; through individuals who owned or lived on the property; or, in the case of bridges, industrial plants, schoolhouses and other non-residential properties, through documented significance to the larger community.
3. **Architectural significance:** Structures deemed architecturally significant are outstanding examples of architectural history through design, materials, structural type or construction methods. In all cases, eligible architectural properties must display integrity; that is, the structure should be in a good state of repair, maintain its appearance from its period of significance and be considered an exemplary model of preservation. Architectural significance is often best determined by the relevance of the property to broader contexts, including geography. Any changes over the years should be compatible with original design and reflect compliance with accepted preservation practices, e.g., the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*.
4. **Good state of repair:** Structures not considered by the THC to be in a good state of repair are ineligible for RTHL designation. The THC reserves the sole right to make that determination relative to eligibility for RTHL markers.

Special National Register considerations for RTHL marker applications: If a structure has been individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under either Criterion A or B and Criterion C (Architecture), the historical text compiled as part of the National Register nomination process may be submitted as part of the marker process, provided it includes the required reference notes and other documentation. Acceptance of the National Register information for the purposes of the marker process will be up to the sole determination of the THC. Listing in the NRHP does not guarantee approval for an RTHL marker. See the THC web site at <http://www.thc.state.tx.us/markerdesigns/madnrcrit.html> for National Register criteria.

Check this box if the property is individually listed in the NRHP.

APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

Any individual, group or county historical commission (CHC) may apply to the THC to request an Official Texas Historical Marker for what it deems a worthy topic. Only complete marker applications that contain all the required elements and are submitted online as required can be accepted or processed by the THC (for RTHL markers, the required elements are: sponsorship application form; narrative history; documentation; legal description of the property; site plan; floorplan; historic photograph; and current photographs clearly showing each side of the structure).

- Completed applications must be duly reviewed, verified and approved by the county historical commission (CHC) in the county in which the marker will be placed.
- The sponsorship application form, narrative history and documentation must be submitted as Microsoft Word or Word-compatible documents and sent via email attachments to the THC by no later than January 15, 2008.
- Required font style and type size are a Times variant and 12-point.
- Narrative histories must be typed in a double-spaced (or 1.5-spaced) format and include separate sections on context, overview, significance and documentation.
- The narrative history must include documentation in the form of reference notes, which can be either footnotes or endnotes. Documentation associated with applications should be broad-based and demonstrate a survey of all available resources, both primary and secondary.
- Upon notification of the successful preliminary review of required elements by the THC, a non-refundable application fee of \$100 is required. The fee shall be submitted to the THC within ten working days of application receipt notification.

APPROVAL BY COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION

The duly appointed marker representative (chair or marker chair) noted below for the county historical commission will be the sole contact with the THC for this marker application. To ensure accuracy, consistency and efficiency, all information from and to the THC relative to the application—and throughout the review and production processes—will be via direct communication with the CHC representative. All other inquiries (calls, emails, letters) to the THC will be referred to the CHC representative for response. By filling out the information below and filing the application with the THC, the CHC representative is providing the THC with notice that the application and documentation have been reviewed and verified by the CHC and that the material meets all current requirements of the Official Texas Historical Marker program.

As chair or duly appointed marker chair, I certify the following:

X Representatives of the CHC have met or talked with the potential marker sponsor and discussed the marker program policies as outlined on the THC web site. CHC members have reviewed the history and documentation for accuracy and made corrections or notes as necessary. It is the determination of the CHC that the topic, history and documentation meet criteria for eligibility.

CHC comments or concerns about this application, if any: **Current photos and site map will be sent separately**

Name of CHC contact (chair or marker chair): Glenn C. Housley

Mailing address: 1015 valley View Drive **City, Zip:** Weslaco 78596

Daytime phone (with area code): 956-968-7468 **Email address** (required):
gchousley@yahoo.com

PERMISSION OF PROPERTY OWNER FOR MARKER PLACEMENT

Property owner: Ms, Yolanda Chapa, Superintendent, McAllen Independent School District

Address: **City, state, zip:** McAllen TX 78501

Phone: 956-618-6027 **Email address:** ychapa@mcallenisd.net

Legal Description of the property (metes and bounds, lot and block, etc.): South 250 feet out of East 310 feet, Lot 9, Block 9 ,Hidalgo Canal Company Subdivision

Upon receipt of the application, the THC will provide the owner with a letter that outlines the legal responsibility of ownership under the Recorded Texas Historic Landmark statute. The letter must be signed by the owner and returned to the THC before the evaluation can be completed.

NOTE: The property owner will not receive any additional copies of correspondence from the THC. All other correspondence—notice of receipt, request for additional information, payment notice, inscription, shipping notice, etc.—will be sent via email to the CHC representative, who is encouraged to share the information with all interested parties as necessary. Given the large volume of applications processed annually and the need for centralized communication, all inquiries about applications in process will be referred to the CHC for response. The CHC is the sole liaison to the THC on all marker application matters.

SPONSORSHIP PAYMENT INFORMATION

Prospective sponsors please note the following:

- Payment must be received in full within 45 days of the official approval notice and must be accompanied by the THC payment form. The THC is unable to process partial payments or to delay payment due to processing procedures of the sponsor. Applications not paid in the time frame required may, at the sole discretion of the THC, be cancelled or postponed.
- Payment does not constitute ownership of a marker; Recorded Texas Historic Landmark markers and other Official Texas Historical Markers are the property of the State of Texas.
- If, at any time during the marker process, sponsorship is withdrawn, a refund can be processed, but the THC will retain the application fee of \$100.
- The Official Texas Historical Marker Program provides no means of recognizing sponsors or property owners through marker text, incising or supplemental plaques.

Marker sponsor (may be individual or organization): Hidalgo County Historical Commission

Contact person (if applicable): Fran Isbell

Mailing address: 706 South Ohio St. **City, zip:** Weslaco 78596

Email address (required): fifie35@msn.com **Phone:** 956-973-8111

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS

In order to facilitate delivery of the marker, neither post office box numbers nor rural route numbers can be accepted. To avoid additional shipping charges or delays, use a business street address (open 8 a.m.—5 p.m., Monday through Friday).

Name: Lionel Frederick, McAllen ISD Plant Operations

Street address: 2000 N. 23d Street **City, zip:** McAllen 78501

Daytime phone (required): 956-632-3655 **Email** (required): lionel.frederick@mcallenisd.net

TYPE AND SIZE OF RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK MARKERS

As part of its review process, the THC will determine the appropriate size marker and provide options, if any, for the approved topic based on its own review criteria, including, but not exclusive of, historical significance, replication of information in other THC markers, relevance to the Statewide Preservation Plan and the amount of available documented information provided in the application narrative. In making its determination, however, the THC will also take into account the preference of the CHC, as noted below.

The sponsor/CHC prefers the following size marker:

- 27" x 42" RTHL marker with post (\$1500)
- 27" X 42" RTHL marker without post* (\$1500)
- 18" x 28" RTHL marker with post (\$1000)
- X 18" x 28" RTHL marker without post* (\$1000)
- RTHL medallion and 16" x 12" plaque with post (\$750)
- RTHL medallion and 16" x 12" plaque without post* (\$750)

*For an RTHL marker without post, indicate to what surface material it will be mounted:

- wood
- X masonry
- metal
- other (specify)

SUBMITTING THE APPLICATION (via email required)

When the CHC has determined the application is complete, the history has been verified and the topic meets the requirements of the Official Texas Historical Marker Program, the materials should be forwarded to the THC via email at the following address: markerapplication@thc.state.tx.us.

- The CHC or marker chair should send an email containing the following attachments (see attachment function under file menu or toolbox on your computer):
 - This application form
 - The narrative history (including documentation)
 - Legal description of the property
 - Detailed floor plan for each floor of the structure
 - Detailed site plan of the property
 - At least one historic photograph
 - Current photographs clearly showing each side of the structure

RECORDS RETENTION BY CHC: The CHC must retain hard copies of the application as well as an online version, at least for the duration of the marker process. The THC is not responsible for lost applications, for incomplete applications or for applications not properly filed according to the program requirements. For additional information about any aspect of the Official Texas Historical Marker Program, see the Markers page on the THC web site (<http://www.thc.state.tx.us/markerdesigs/madmark.html>).

LAMAR JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, MCALLEN

I. CONTEXT

Soon after the arrival of the Hidalgo Branch of the St. Louis Brownsville & Mexico Railroad in July 1904, developers in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas began platting townsites along the tracks, supported by large irrigation projects.

First settlers arrived in McAllen in 1904. By 1908, a one-room, white-painted schoolhouse opened north of the railroad tracks. Accommodating all grades, it was a “common” school, not funded by tax revenue, so there was a small tuition fee. By 1910, the McAllen School used the Presbyterian Church building for classes on weekdays. In 1915, the Texas Legislature authorized the McAllen Common School District No. 11 to become an Independent School District, allowing them to elect a Board of Trustees and collect taxes. (1)

In 1917, McAllen ISD erected a building for high school and upper elementary grades at Austin and 10th Streets. Then in 1927, a new senior/junior high school was built at 12th and Austin Streets. As the city grew, and school population increased, more school buildings were needed.

II OVERVIEW

On July 29, 1938, the McAllen School Board met for the purpose of considering a Public Works Administration Project, which included a proposed new high school building among other school expansions. The cost of the new school was \$100,000 and M. L. Waller and T. D. Waller were the architects chosen for the project. H. H. Moeller Construction was selected as the contractor. Voters approved a \$60,000 bond and the remainder was apparently paid through the Public Works Administration Project. (2)

The two-story, L-shaped building was faced with buff-colored combed brick and possessed a red tile parapet. According to construction notations on the Sanborn map, the structure is of reinforced concrete frame construction, although the roof is wood-framed. Walls are of interlocking tile block construction faced externally with brick. Classrooms were aligned along the North 10th Street (east) and Jasmine Avenue (south) elevations of the building. The Jasmine Avenue wing contained an auditorium with a stage and a boiler house at its west end. (2)

An unusual feature of the school's planning is that it was only one classroom deep, with all east- or south-facing classrooms opening onto breezeways on the school's inner west and north faces. Stairwells connecting these breezeway corridors were also open-air. This arrangement, which became standard practice after World War II, facilitated through ventilation much more efficiently than the double-loaded corridor plan then standard for school buildings.

The main entrance facing North 10th Street is a simplified rendition of a Spanish classical portal, consisting of cast stone pilasters framing an arched entrance alcove and culminating in parapets capped with ball finials and framing an ornamental second-floor balcony. The tiled roof parapet is interrupted by a simplified curved and broken pediment framed by cast stone coping and ball finials above the entrance portal. Regularly spaced window openings (originally containing paired sash windows) provided daylight in first and second floor classrooms. (3)

Architect Marion Lee Waller was born around 1860 in Pope, Arkansas. He was the first of six children of James Marion Waller and Nancy Caroline Nash. Waller died on July 10, 1943 in Milano, Texas. (4)

Waller graduated from the Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago. He specialized in the design of school buildings. During his professional career, he planned buildings at Texas Christian University, Texas Women's College, and North Texas State Teacher's College, as well as more than 300 public buildings.

He came to Fort Worth, Texas, in 1901. In 1911-12, Waller was in partnership with E. Stanley Field in the architectural firm of Field & Clarkson. Several of Waller & Field's designs were the Main Building at Texas Christian University, Fort Worth High School, Alexander Hogg School in Fort Worth, and the home for Aged Masons in Arlington. (5)

Waller came to the Rio Grande Valley in 1913. The first Valley building for which he was the architect, in 1915, was the original Pharr-San Juan High School building on the highway between those two cities. He not only designed but was the developer of the Mission-style Casa de Palmas Hotel in McAllen (1918). Waller was chief stockholder of the McAllen Hotel Company which built the Casa de Palmas. After three years, he sold his stock in the hotel and left for Florida. (6)

Waller also designed McAllen High School (1917, demolished) and the first McAllen State Bank building (1919, demolished). He was the architect of John H. Shary's extravagant bungalow-type real estate "clubhouse" (1917, subsequently Shary's residence, now owned by UT-Pan American) in Sharyland outside McAllen. (7)

In 1920-21, he was a partner in the firm of Waller, Silber & Company in San Antonio and Waco. [Silber designed the Cortez Hotel built in Weslaco in 1928; it was awarded a THC marker and National Register listing in 2005.] Waller was the architect of La Feria High School in La Feria, Texas (1923), Santa Rosa High School in Santa

Rosa, Texas (1923) and the Colegio Modelo in Matamoros, Mexico (across from Brownsville, 1923-24, demolished). In Brownsville he designed Brownsville Junior High School (1922, now Cromack), alterations and additions to the Brownsville Grammar School (1923, demolished), the Maltby Building (1923) and First Ward School (1925, now Skinner Elementary).

Waller left the Valley, probably about this time, and returned in 1935. (8)

The new McAllen High School (1939, later Lamar Junior High School) bears a dedicatory plaque identifying the architects as M.L. Waller & T. D. Waller [his son]. Within a few years, Temple D. Waller returned to Fort Worth. (9)

The new McAllen High School (now Lamar Academy) opened in September 1939 at 10th and Jasmine Streets. First classes in the new building consisted of the 9th, 10th and 11th grades, since the school system had only 11 grades then. (10)

Since 1939, the building has been utilized by the McAllen Independent School District continuously. After the high school was transferred in 1944 to an existing building at 12th and Austin Streets, it operated as Lamar Junior High School for the next 56 years. (11)

Lamar Junior High School was named for Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar, president of the Republic of Texas 1838-1841, and known as the “Father of Texas education.” He proposed that Texas establish a system of education funded by sale of public lands. (12)

Former student Maynard Kriedler remembered his student days at Lamar. When new, Lamar Junior High School had no cafeteria, no gymnasium, only a very small library with about 2,000 books, a football practice field on the west side of the building, and a basketball court which consisted of two backboards and a dirt floor. It did have a

home economics room, a chemistry/physics lab, a business department for teaching typing and accounting, a small candy store called the “Doghouse” (what else since the mascot was the McHi bulldog?), a locker room and showers for the boys only, two concrete tennis courts, and a small auditorium with a very small stage for school assemblies. Courses in English, algebra, trigonometry, civics, history and biology were offered. The band consisted of about 50 members and the pep squad had about twenty girls. The band had to be bused back to the old school on Austin Avenue for practice in the afternoon. (13)

Tenth Street was just a two-lane road black-topped with deteriorating asphalt. Jasmine Avenue on the south side was not paved and became a quagmire when it rained as it had no planned drainage. Cars dropping off students often bogged down and students rushed to help push them out, hoping that they would fall down in the mud and have a good excuse to go home for the day to clean up. With no cafeteria, students either brought a brown-bag lunch or went across the street to buy something from the store owned and operated by Mr. Brooks.

When the Cathey Middle School was built in the year 2000, MISD considered selling the Lamar School property; however, they decided to utilize the campus to house a magnet school for high school students enrolled in the International Baccalaureate Program as well as for students attending the Options Academy. It became the Lamar Academy/Options High School. (14)

The campus was used as the Lamar Junior High School for almost 60 years from 1944 until the year 2000. Many generations of students attended school there and it was the only junior high school in the city until 1957.

The first Hispanic Mayor of the City of McAllen, Leo Montalvo (mayor from 1997-2005), attended junior high at the site from 1957 to 1959. Also McAllen's first astronaut, Mike Fossum, was a student there in the early 70s. A middle school was named for him in 2008. (15)

Lamar Academy, Roosevelt Elementary School (located in south McAllen) and Sam Houston Elementary School are the only early McAllen school buildings that retain original architectural façades in 2008. Although Lamar School was renovated in 1984, the façade received only minor changes. Most of the initial schools have been replaced by new structures on the existing land.

The McAllen City Commission designated Lamar Junior High School a city landmark on January 28, 2008. (16)

III SIGNIFICANCE.

This handsome building has served the City of McAllen for almost 70 years, as a learning site to train its young citizens for productive lives. Its innovative open-air ventilation provided an improved working environment for students and teachers in the South Texas sub-tropical climate. It reflects the concern of McAllenites for the education and welfare of their youth, and is an intrinsic part of the history of McAllen.

IV ENDNOTES

1. City of McAllen Planning Department, McAllen, Texas. "History of McAllen Schools." Undated but probably 1994.
2. McAllen Planning Dept., McAllen TX. "The Lamar Junior High School Building of McAllen, Texas." By Xavier Cervantes. 2007.
3. Fox, Stephen. Houston, Texas. "Lamar JHS, McAllen." E-mail to Frances Isbell, Nov. 21, 2008.

4. Website. MySheaFamily.com/Maloney/Waller2.html. And

Fort Worth Star Telegram, Fort Worth, Texas. July 12, 1943. Obituary. “M. L. Waller services will be held today.”

5. Fox. E-mail Nov. 22, 2008. “M. L. Waller.”

6. *McAllen Monitor*. McAllen, Texas. June 1937. “Five men started activity which gave McAllen hotel.”

Both the Casa de Palmas Hotel and the first PSJA High School have THC markers, awarded in 1980 and 1986, and the Casa de Palmas is listed on the National Register.

7. Fox. “M. L. Waller.” The Shary Building was awarded a THC marker in 1993.

8. *Monitor*, June 1937.

9. Fox. “M. L. Waller.”

10. Kriedler, Maynard. “Lamar School.” Typescript, McAllen, Texas. n.d. but probably 2004 (Author was 81 years old.)

11. Cervantes.

12. Texas State Historical Association. *The new handbook of Texas in six volumes*. Austin: TSHA Press, 1996. “Lamar, Mirabeau Buonaparte 1798-1859.” Vol. 4 p38.

13. Kriedler.

14. McAllen Planning Dept. “History of McAllen Schools.”

15. *McAllen Monitor*, McAllen, Texas.. “You can do it.” By Jennifer L. Bergholm, Nov. 11, 2008. (Astronaut Mike Fossum, who grew up in McAllen, returned home this week to attend a dedication of the [Michael E. Fossum Middle] School named after him and visit his alma maters--Jackson, Lamar and Wilson Elementary Schools, and McAllen High School-- as well as old friends.)

16. McAllen Planning Dept. “History of McAllen Schools.”

V. ADDITIONAL SOURCES

Evening Monitor, McAllen TX. June 22, 1939. “McAllen School Work Completed.” [Building turned over to the school district as complete June 21, 1939 by H. M. Burton, WPA inspector.]

Evening Monitor, McAllen TX. Aug 1. 1939. “NYA Project adds finishing touches to McAllen’s new \$100,000 Senior High School Campus.”

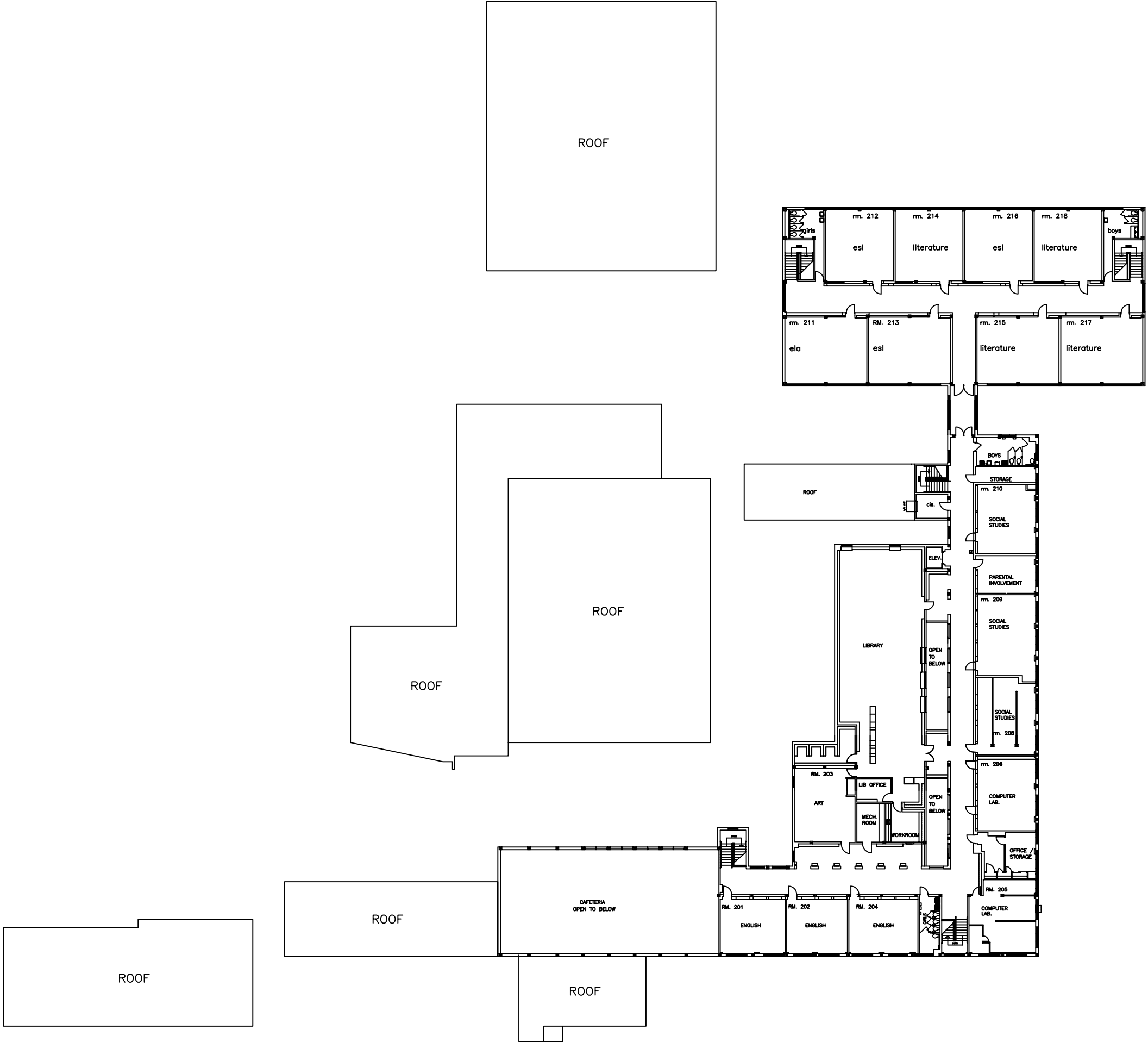
Valley Evening Monitor, McAllen TX. [Date not shown on clipping, probably Aug. 1939.] “School sports facilities hit new high. Grid stadium one of best in Valley.” (Two concrete tennis courts were constructed this summer at new senior high with the aid of NYA labor.)

Valley Evening Monitor, McAllen, TX ,Aug 21, 1939. “School system grows in 39 years.”

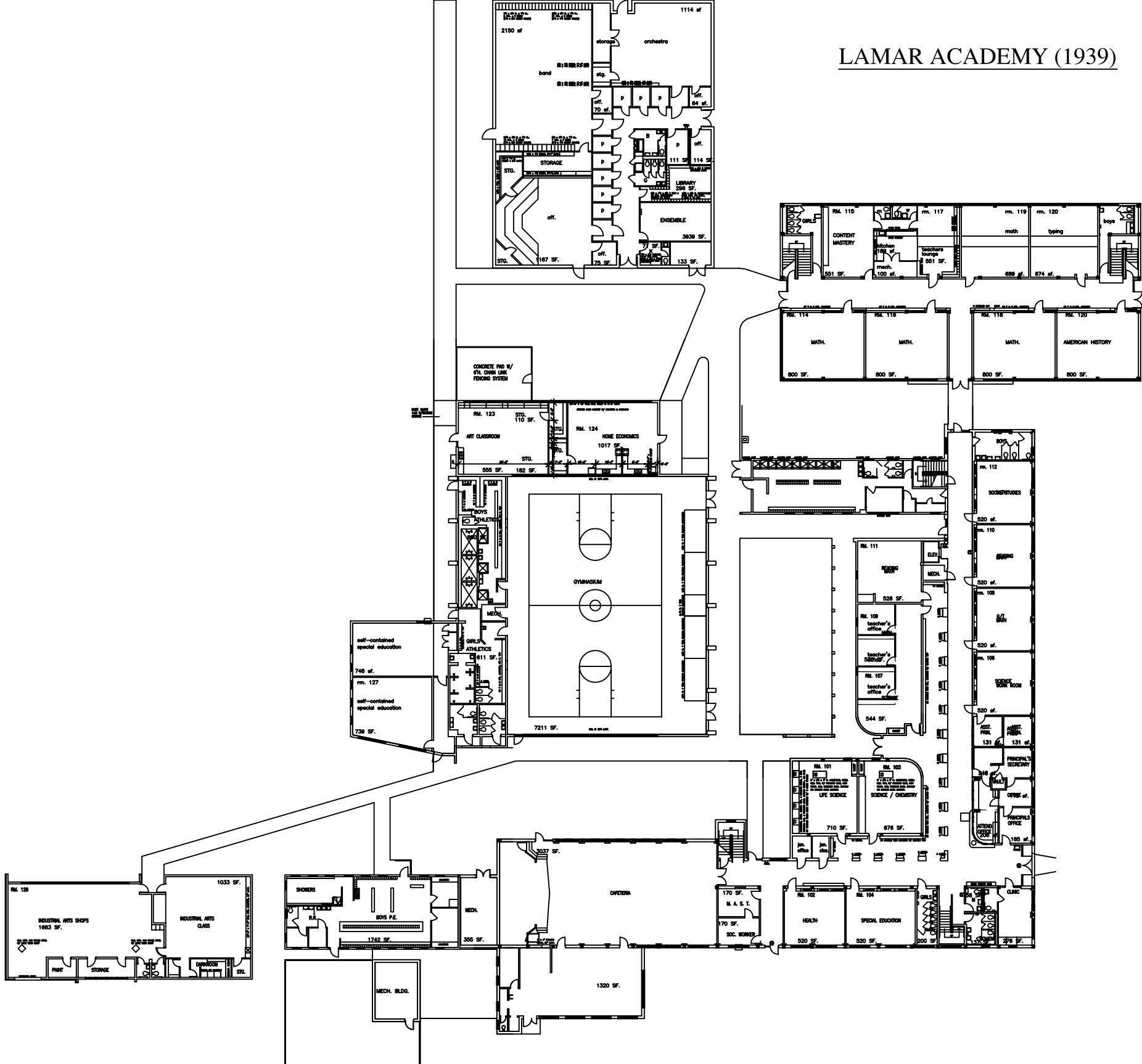
And “Summer construction gives McAllen roomier plants for students.” Aug. 23, 1939. Photo of new High School Building [later Lamar Jr. Hi.], badly blurred.

Lamar Junior High School, McAllen, Texas. *El Rayo 1958* [yearbook] Photo of school entrance.

McAllen Senior High School. *The School 1942*. [yearbook] Photos of present Lamar Junior High School.



LAMAR ACADEMY (1939)



DESIGN BY:	SCALE: as shown	DATE DRAWN:
DRAWING BY:	R E V I S I O N S	
DATE:		

McALLEN
INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
FACILITY PLANNING SERVICES

PROJECT NAME
LAMAR ACADEMY
1009 N. 10TH STREET
McALLEN, TEXAS

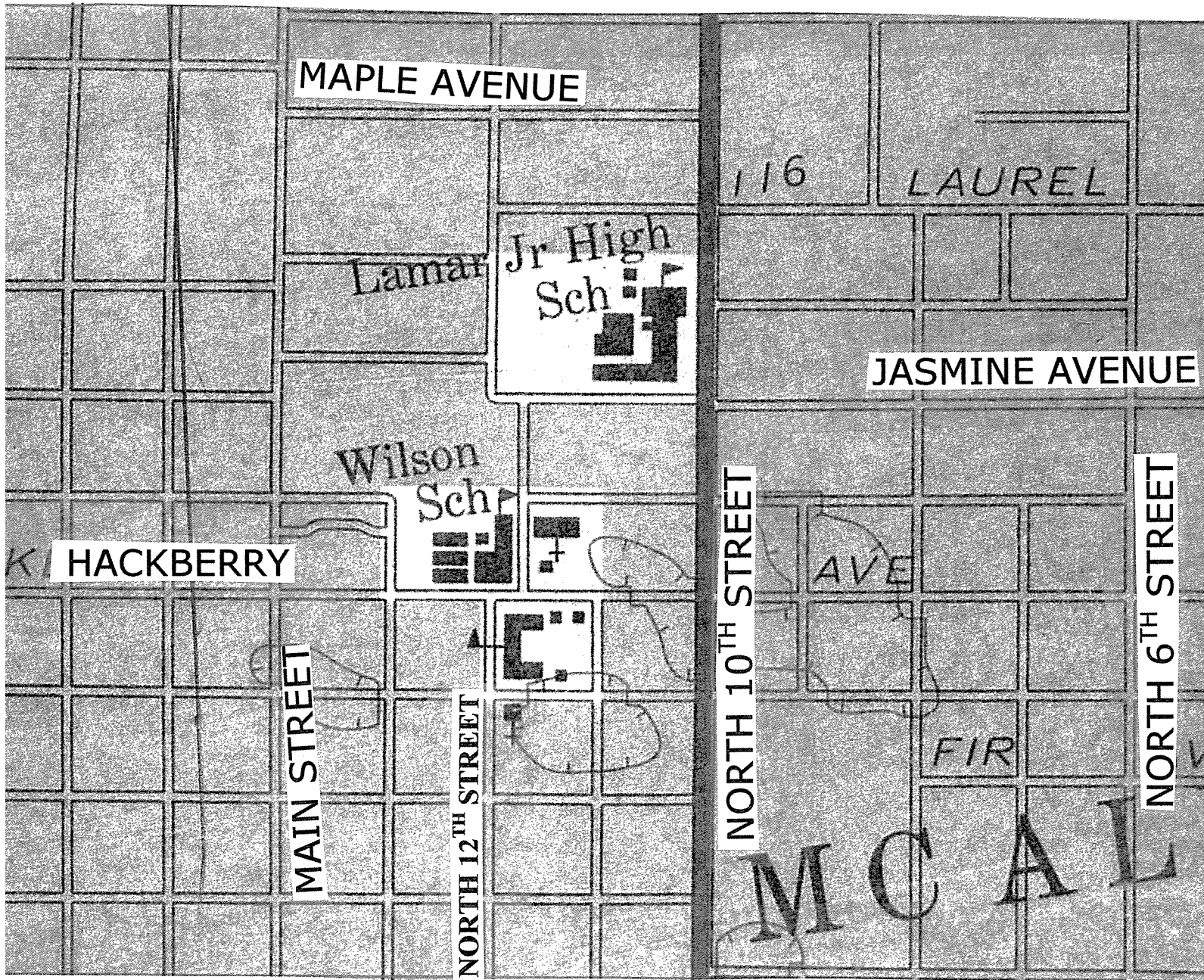
DRAWING NAME:
FLOOR PLAN

SHEET NO.
A-1
OF

SITE MAP

LAMAR JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

McALLEN, HIDALGO COUNTY, TEXAS





2D 3D

Road

Aerial

Bird's eye

Labels

Traffic

<<



N 12th St

Laurel Ave

N 10th St

336

N 12th St

Jasmine Ave

Jasmine Ave



10th St

bing

© 2009 Microsoft Corporation
Pictometry Bird's Eye



Lamar Grammar School - Miss Allen, Texas

6-10-55

MIRABEAU LAMAR JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
1009 North 10th Street, McAllen, Texas
Photographs by Brecht Isbell, November 24, 2008

- 1. West façade from across 10th Street**
- 2. Main entrance, west façade, facing 10th Street**
- 3. South side from across Jasmine Street, looking north**
- 4. North side abutting on International Baccalaureate annex, looking north from 10th Street**
- 5. West façade, looking east from 10th Street**
- 6. South side, looking north from Jasmine Street**
- 7. Northeast corner, looking southwest into patio**
- 8. East side with patio, north side of arcade at right**
- 9. North face of wing on Jasmine Street; boiler room wall on left**

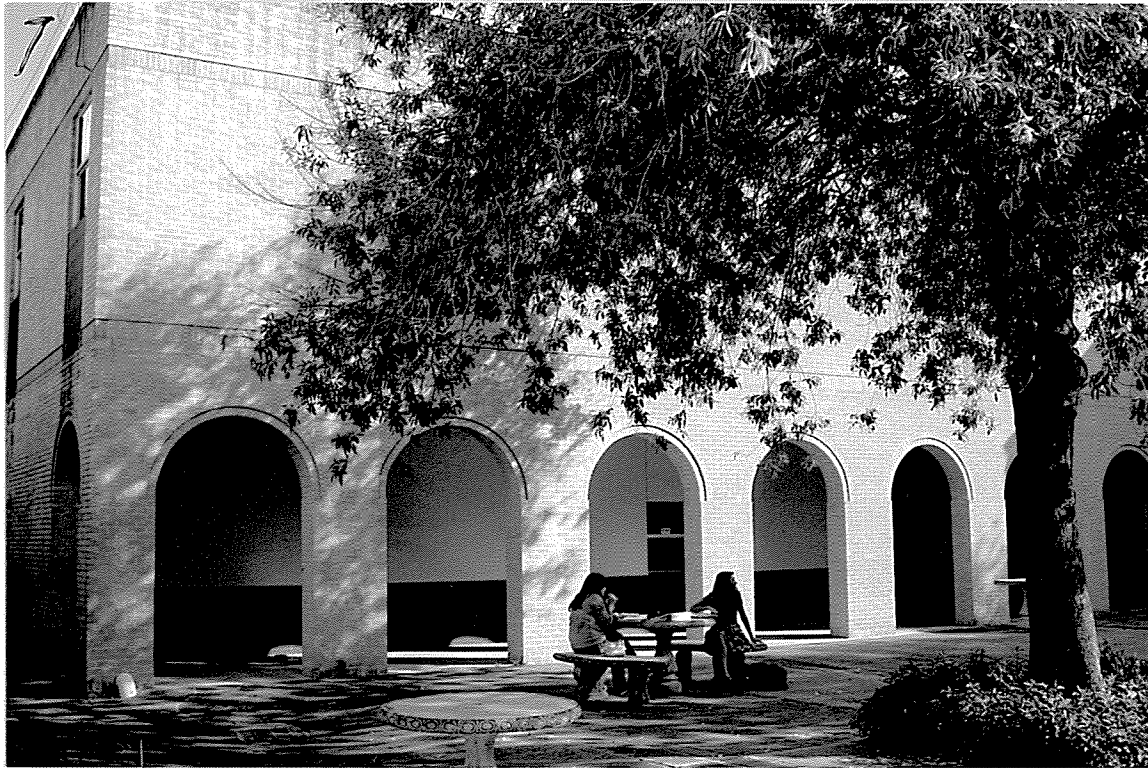


1. West façade from across 10th Street



2. Main entrance, west façade, facing 10th Street

MIRABEAU LAMAR JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
1009 North 10th Street, McAllen, Texas
Photographs by Brecht Isbell, November 24, 2008



7. Northeast corner, looking southwest into patio



8. East side with patio, north side of arcade at right

MIRABEAU LAMAR JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
1009 North 10th Street, McAllen, Texas
Photographs by Brecht Isbell, November 24, 2008



3. South side from across Jasmine Street, looking north



**4. North side abutting on International Baccalaureate annex
looking north from 10th Street**



9. North face of wing on Jasmine Street; boiler room wall on left

MIRABEAU LAMAR JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
1009 North 10th Street, McAllen, Texas
Photographs by Brecht Isbell, November 24, 2008



5. West façade, looking east from 10th Street



6. South side, looking north from Jasmine Street