

APPENDIX C

Soils Data

Soil Unit Description and USDA-NRCS Non-Prime Farmland Designation

MAP UNIT DESCRIPTION

El Paso County, Texas (Main Part)

Mg—Made land, gila soil material

Map Unit Setting

- *National map unit symbol:* rcx2
- *Elevation:* 1,500 to 5,000 feet
- *Mean annual precipitation:* 4 to 12 inches
- *Mean annual air temperature:* 66 to 70 degrees F
- *Frost-free period:* 200 to 275 days
- *Farmland classification:* Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

- *Gila and similar soils:* 90 percent
- *Minor components:* 10 percent
- *Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the map unit.*

Description of Gila

Setting

- *Landform:* Flood plains
- *Down-slope shape:* Linear
- *Across-slope shape:* Linear
- *Parent material:* Holocene-age coarse-loamy alluvium

Typical profile

- *H1 - 0 to 10 inches:* fine sandy loam
- *H2 - 10 to 22 inches:* loam, silt loam
- *H3 - 22 to 27 inches:* gravelly sandy loam
- *H4 - 27 to 63 inches:* silt loam

Properties and qualities

- *Slope:* 0 to 2 percent
- *Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches
- *Drainage class:* Well drained
- *Runoff class:* Low
- *Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
- *Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches
- *Frequency of flooding:* Rare, None
- *Frequency of ponding:* None
- *Calcium carbonate, maximum content:* 10 percent
- *Maximum salinity:* Nonsaline to slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)
- *Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum:* 4.0
- *Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches:* High (about 10.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

- *Land capability classification (irrigated):* 1
- *Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 7c
- *Hydrologic Soil Group:* B
- *Ecological site:* R042BB018NM - Bottomland, Desert Shrub

- Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Unnamed, hydric

- Percent of map unit: 5 percent
- Landform: Depressions
- Hydric soil rating: Yes

Unnamed

- Percent of map unit: 5 percent
- Hydric soil rating: No

USDA-NRCS NO-FARMLAND DESIGNATION

State_Sym	Area_Symbol	Area_Name	mukey	Mapunit_SYM	Mapunit_Name	Farm_Class
TX	TX624	El Paso County, Texas (Main Part)	699611	SLF	Urban land, sanitary landfill	Not prime farmland
TX	TX624	El Paso County, Texas (Main Part)	699612	GP	Pits, gravel	Not prime farmland
TX	TX624	El Paso County, Texas (Main Part)	696612	AGB	Agustin association, undulating	Not prime farmland
TX	TX624	El Paso County, Texas (Main Part)	696613	An	Anapra silty clay loam	Not prime farmland
TX	TX624	El Paso County, Texas (Main Part)	696614	BA	Badlands	Not prime farmland
TX	TX624	El Paso County, Texas (Main Part)	696615	BPC	Bluepoint association, rolling	Not prime farmland
TX	TX624	El Paso County, Texas (Main Part)	696616	Br	Brazito loamy fine sand	Not prime farmland
TX	TX624	El Paso County, Texas (Main Part)	696617	BUC	Bluepoint gravelly association, rolling	Not prime farmland
TX	TX624	El Paso County, Texas (Main Part)	696618	DCB	Delnorte-Canutio association, undulating	Not prime farmland
TX	TX624	El Paso County, Texas (Main Part)	696619	DCD	Delnorte-Canutio association hilly	Not prime farmland
TX	TX624	El Paso County, Texas (Main Part)	696620	DU	Dune land	Not prime farmland
TX	TX624	El Paso County, Texas (Main Part)	696621	Ga	Gila fine sandy loam	Not prime farmland
TX	TX624	El Paso County, Texas (Main Part)	696622	Gc	Gila loam	Not prime farmland
TX	TX624	El Paso County, Texas (Main Part)	696623	Gd	Glendale loam	Not prime farmland
TX	TX624	El Paso County, Texas (Main Part)	696624	Ge	Glendale silty clay loam	Not prime farmland
TX	TX624	El Paso County, Texas (Main Part)	696625	Gs	Glendale silty clay	Not prime farmland
TX	TX624	El Paso County, Texas (Main Part)	696626	Ha	Harkey loam	Not prime farmland
TX	TX624	El Paso County, Texas (Main Part)	696627	Hk	Harkey silty clay loam	Not prime farmland
TX	TX624	El Paso County, Texas (Main Part)	696628	HW	Hueco-Wink association, hummocky	Not prime farmland
TX	TX624	El Paso County, Texas (Main Part)	696629	IG	Igneous rock land	Not prime farmland
TX	TX624	El Paso County, Texas (Main Part)	696630	IN	Igneous rockland-Brewster association	Not prime farmland
TX	TX624	El Paso County, Texas (Main Part)	696631	LM	Rock outcrop-Lozier association	Not prime farmland
TX	TX624	El Paso County, Texas (Main Part)	696632	LOD	Lozier association, hilly	Not prime farmland
TX	TX624	El Paso County, Texas (Main Part)	696633	MBA	Mimbres association, level	Not prime farmland
TX	TX624	El Paso County, Texas (Main Part)	696634	Mg	Made land, gila soil material	Not prime farmland
TX	TX624	El Paso County, Texas (Main Part)	696635	PAA	Pajarito association, level	Not prime farmland
TX	TX624	El Paso County, Texas (Main Part)	696636	Sa	Saneli silty clay loam	Not prime farmland
TX	TX624	El Paso County, Texas (Main Part)	696637	Sc	Saneli silty clay	Not prime farmland
TX	TX624	El Paso County, Texas (Main Part)	696638	SMB	Simona association, undulating	Not prime farmland
TX	TX624	El Paso County, Texas (Main Part)	696639	TBB	Turney-Berino association, undulating	Not prime farmland
TX	TX624	El Paso County, Texas (Main Part)	696640	Tg	Tigua silty clay	Not prime farmland
TX	TX624	El Paso County, Texas (Main Part)	696641	Vn	Vinton fine sandy loam	Not prime farmland
TX	TX624	El Paso County, Texas (Main Part)	696642	WKA	Wink association, level	Not prime farmland
TX	TX624	El Paso County, Texas (Main Part)	696643	W	Water	Not prime farmland

Source: USDA-NRCS 2023a

APPENDIX D

Action Alternative Construction Equipment List

Construction Equipment and Usage Estimates – Alternatives and Estimated Usage/Run Times (days)¹.

Equipment	Action Alternative 1a	Action Alternative 4
2 Project/Construction Trailers	1,185 days	1,135 days
35 to 50 Personal Vehicles	1,500 round trips (RT) ²	1,500 round trips (RT) ²
18-Wheel Flat Bed for Equipment and/or Materials Delivery	80 RT	70 RT
18-Wheel Covered Cargo/Box for Equipment and/or Materials Delivery	80 RT	70 RT
Mid-Sized Delivery Trucks	100 RT	80 RT
Large Wheeled Forklift	180 days	165 days
Small Forklift	240 days	210 days
Inspectors, Utility, and Other Pick-Up or Equivalent Trucks	120 RT	100 RT
Mid-Sized Drilling Rig	60 days	60 days
Large Drilling Rig	30 days	30 days
Scraper	45 days	30 days
Water Truck	120 days	100 days
Backhoe	120 days	100 days
Medium Track Excavator	90 days	75 days
Medium Wheel Loader	90 days	75 days
Medium Dozer	90 days	75 days
Medium Roller/Soil Compactor	30 days	30 days
Medium Pavement Sweeper	30 days	30 days
Wheeled/Tracked Drop Hammer	30 days	30 days
18-Wheel Open Bed Material Hauler	45 RT	45 RT
Mid-Sized Open Bed Material Hauler	60 RT	60 RT
Hydraulic Truck Crane	30 days	30 days
Concrete Pumping Truck	60 days	45 days
Concrete Mixing Truck	60 days	45 days
2- or 4-Person Bucket Truck/Lift	90 days	90 days
Welding Equipment, Generators, Misc. Power/Pneumatic Tools, Cutters, etc.	1,095 days	1,095 days

1 – Days are considered 10 hours of operation.

2 – Round trips are considered to be 20 miles in total distance (10 miles each way) on existing roadways.

APPENDIX E

Cultural Resources Assessment and Inadvertent Discovery Plan

**Cultural Resources Assessment for the Modernization of the Bridge of
the Americas Land Port of Entry, El Paso, Texas**

Final

by
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MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS OF INVESTIGATIONS
NUMBER 25

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Versar Project Number 1F0043.0001.001

February 2024

ABSTRACT

Versar, Inc. (Versar) conducted a Cultural Resources Assessment (CRA) in advance of proposed modernization of the Bridge of the Americas Land Port of Entry (LPOE), El Paso, Texas. As part of an Environmental Assessment and supporting step in the project, Versar conducted this CRA in November 2023 as a subcontractor to Quaternary Resource Investigations, LLC (QRI) under contract with the General Services Administration (GSA). The CRA consisted of background research on the history and prehistory of the area, in addition to an architectural inventory and evaluation and archaeological desktop study.

Of the 148 resources evaluated, six resources retained sufficient integrity and were recommended eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). These resources were evaluated under the standard NRHP Criteria A–D. These resources are the following:

- El Paso County Coliseum
- Coliseum Livestock Barns
- 250 Washington Street (Father Yermo High School)
- 519 S Latta Street (Saint Francis Xavier Catholic Church; *Note: 519 S Latta Street consists of three resource numbers, one for each building; however, only one THC Historic Resource Form was completed for the complex*)

A number of resources are of undetermined recommendation as additional research is needed on the resource to determine individual significance. These resources include several of the residences in the Neighborhood South of Delta Drive, the Hardesty Place Neighborhood, and the Saint Francis Xavier Neighborhood. Resources within the County Facility parcel also require additional research.

Of the resources evaluated, two areas/clusters of resources warrant future investigations to determine if a recommendation for a historic district is warranted. These areas are the following:

- Hardesty Place Neighborhood
- County Facility

In addition to the resources located within the area of potential effect (APE), a visual reconnaissance of the Haskell R. Street Wastewater Treatment Plant was conducted. It is recommended that the Haskell R. Street Wastewater Treatment Plant be evaluated as a complex. In addition, it is possible that individual buildings within the complex might hold individual significance, in particular, the pump house constructed in 1943 by Robert E. McKee.

Much of the APE is recommended as having low probability for intact archaeological resources. The parking lot area directly east of the livestock barns and the southern half of the El Paso County Coliseum are recommended as having some potential for intact archaeological resources. Archaeological monitoring during the removal of pavement in these parking areas is recommended.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Versar, Inc. (Versar) conducted a Cultural Resources Assessment (CRA) in advance of proposed modernization of the Bridge of the Americas Land Port of Entry (LPOE), El Paso, Texas. As part of an Environmental Assessment and supporting step in the project, Versar conducted this CRA in November 2023 as a subcontractor to Quaternary Resource Investigations, LLC (QRI) under contract with the General Services Administration (GSA). The CRA consisted of background research on the history and prehistory of the area, in addition to an architectural inventory and evaluation and archaeological desktop study.

The primary objective of this cultural resources investigation was to assess the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility of the buildings and structures constructed prior to 1980 that are located within the area of potential effect (APE). The APE was determined by buffering the outer extents of proposed alternatives by 250 feet (ft.; Figure 1). In three instances involving neighborhoods, resources outside of the APE were inventoried and evaluated. Extending outside the APE allowed the neighborhood to be evaluated as a whole in addition to the resources located within the APE individually.

Documentation consisted of digital photography of the resources to be inventoried and evaluated. Archival research was conducted online, through informant interviews, and included the review of historic photographs and historic aerial photographs. Architectural fieldwork was undertaken between November 13 and November 17, 2023 by Dr. Troy Ainsworth and Dr. Michelle Wurtz Penton, RPA. In addition, the archaeological desktop study was conducted by Dr. Michelle Wurtz Penton, RPA.

The following report presents an overview of the historic and architectural context and recommendations for NRHP eligibility. Chapters include an Environmental Context, Cultural Context, Architectural Evaluation Methodology, Archaeological Desktop Study Results, Current Evaluation for Buildings and Structures, and Summary. Texas Historical Commission (THC) Resource Forms were completed for those resources constructed prior to 1980. The THC Resources Forms are included in Appendix A.



Figure 1. Map showing the APE.

CHAPTER 2

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The project area is located in South-Central El Paso, approximately 3.6 kilometers (km; 2.2 miles [mi.]) east of the downtown metropolitan area and immediately adjacent to the Chamizal National Memorial. This location is north of the re-channelized Rio Grande and the International Boundary with the Republic of Mexico. The project area can be accessed from Paisano Drive or Interstate 10. This project area is located on the El Paso, Texas, 7.5-minute topographical map (1994) and lies at an elevation of 1,128 meters; (m; 3,700 ft.) above mean sea level (amsl).

The project area (El Paso region) falls within the Chihuahuan Desert, which extends from south-central New Mexico in the north into the states of Chihuahua and Coahuila, Mexico in the south (Brown 1982). This geographic region is characterized by Basin and Range topography, an arid to semi-arid climate, and a biotic community classified as Chihuahuan desertscrub (Brown 1982). The Franklin Mountains lie 3.5 km (2.2 mi.) to the north, while the Sierra Juarez and the Sierra San Ignacio bound the region on the south and east, respectively. Summers are generally very warm, while winters tend to be mild with little snowfall. Average precipitation for the El Paso area is approximately 20 centimeters (cm; 7.89 inches [in.]), most of which falls during intense, summer monsoon-type thunderstorms (Jaco 1971:1). This biotic community includes creosote, tarbush, shrub mesquite, soap-tree yucca, ocotillo, and a variety of acacia. While these types of “woody” plants and shrubs may not have historically grown in the Rio Grande floodplain, they do occupy up-slope margins. Historical references suggest that large expanses of the floodplain were once dominated by dense bosques of native trees, including cottonwood, willow, and mesquite.

According to Jaco (1971:4), the proposed site is underlain by Harkey-Glendale native soil associations. These associations represent deep, nearly level soils characterized by very fine, loamy sands and silty clays found within the floodplain. The natural or previous character of these soils has undergone major concealment and alteration over the past 100 years. As pointed out by Peterson and Brown (1994:8), irrigation canals, ditches, the practice of “deep plowing”, and the transformation of floodplain into agricultural fields have altered the landscape dramatically. In the APE, the combined effect of major urbanization activities including the rechannelization of the Rio Grande, the development of Interstate 10, the construction of the Cordova Port-of-Entry and associated buildings, the construction of the Bridge of the Americas, and other urban structures have effectively covered and altered native soils.

Hall (1994:10) defines the surficial geology of the Rio Grande Valley region as composed of Pleistocene-aged sediments of the Santa Fe Group. These sediments compose a complex series of muds, sands, and gravels representing lacustrine fluvial and alluvial fan deposits. Although there appears to be some debate as to when the Rio Grande became a through-flowing system, some estimates establish this event as early as 2.25 million years ago (Gustavson 1991).

CHAPTER 3 CULTURAL CONTEXT

PREHISTORIC

Human habitation along the Rio Grande river valley spans over 12,000 years in what is defined as the Jornada culture region, covering the Hueco Bolson, the Tularosa Basin, and the Jornada del Muerto. During this time, several culture periods have been recognized, including the Paleoindian, Archaic, Formative, and Historic periods.

The Paleoindian period (> 10,000 BC–6000 BC) is divided into three major groups: Clovis, Folsom, and Plano (Irwin-Williams 1979). During this time, nomadic groups hunted dwindling herds of megafauna and later *Bison antiquus*, while major environmental changes were taking place.

The Archaic period (6000 BC–AD 200) is divided into four major phases based on projectile point typology and radiocarbon dates. These four phases consist of Gardiner Springs (6000 BC–4300 BC), Keystone (4300 BC–2600 BC), Fresnel (2500 BC–900 BC), and Hueco (900 BC–AD 200) as defined by MacNeish (1993). Foraging efficiency continually increased during the Archaic period as the usefulness of more plant species and the technology to process them were discovered. The use of textiles slowly replaced the use of large mammal hides, and nomadic lifestyles slowly gave way to a more sedentary, agriculturally influenced subsistence. As domesticated plants came into use, maintenance of these resources required constant attention from at least a few individuals. Base camps, including some type of habitational structures, became more prevalent.

The Formative period, defined by the advent of ceramics, is evident in the area between AD 200–AD 1400. This period is divided into three phases originally defined by Lehmer (1948), which have been modified over time but have retained the nomenclature. These phases are the Mesilla (AD 200–AD 1100), Dona Ana (AD 1100–AD 1200), and El Paso (AD 1200–AD 1400).

The Mesilla phase is defined by the production of plain brownware pottery. The increased use of cultigens and the increased storage potential provided by ceramic vessels contributed to the inception of a sedentary village lifestyle during this phase. Structural remains typically consisted

of roof or ramp entry pit structures. Decorated tradewares, predominantly Mimbres Boldface, are commonly included in associated ceramic assemblages of the latter part of the Mesilla phase. Pinched and direct brownware rim forms are usually attributed to the Mesilla phase and are often relied upon for temporal assignments, particularly in the absence of decorated tradeware examples (Whalen 1978).

The Dona Ana phase represents a transitional period when pithouses were abandoned in favor of pueblo-style housing. Decorated tradewares, predominantly Mimbres Classic and Chupadero Black-on-white, are commonly included in associated ceramic assemblages. A variation in rim form correlates with the Dona Ana phase when rims appear to have been intentionally thickened and flattened (Carmichael 1986:72, 81).

The El Paso phase essentially represents the Pueblo period of Jornada Mogollon prehistory. Although several structure types have been reported (Sale and Laumbach 1989:140), contiguous, surface room blocks of puddled adobe typify structural remains. El Paso Polychrome jars with everted rims are associated with this phase. A specialized, intensive fanning adaptation has been suggested for the El Paso phase (Whalen 1978), yet hunting and gathering continued to play an important role in subsistence. Trade contact with surrounding regions reached its peak during this phase, as evidenced by ceramic tradewares from Central New Mexico, as well as Eastern Arizona and Mexico. The end of the El Paso phase is marked by the depopulation of the Jornada region. What happened to these people and where they might have gone is not fully understood.

SPANISH ENTRADAS

At the time of contact (1535–1598), the Indians of the El Paso region, the Mansos and Sumas, apparently did not practice agriculture nor manufacture pottery but hunted and gathered in the Rio Grande Valley and neighboring Hueco Bolson and mountains. The primary exploitative region of the Manso was the Mesilla Basin and the neighboring cordilleras. The territories of these tribes included the Franklin, Organ, San Andres, Finlay, and Hueco mountains. It is possible that the Manso may have practiced agriculture but relied more on hunting and gathering. The cultural identity of the Manso Indian is little understood. Adolph Bandelier, the ethnographer who visited the region in the 1880s, believed that they were of a Pueblo origin because of their cultural affinities to the Rio Grande Pueblo people (Beckett and Corbett 1992).

The first Europeans to reach the El Paso area may have been the four survivors of the ill-fated (1528) Pamfilo Narvaez expedition to Florida, who consisted of Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca, Alonso del Castillo, Andres de Dorantes and Estebanico the Black. Their trans-continental route, from Galveston Island on the Texas Gulf coast to the Presidio area and eventually to Culiacan near the Pacific Coast, is little known. Donald Chipman believes that the four journeyed upriver from the Presidio area, crossing the Rio Grande within some 70 mi. of El Paso and then turned westward toward the Pacific (Chipman 1987:131).

By the summer of 1581, the small expedition of the aging Captain Francisco Chamuscado, accompanied by two Franciscan priests and Indian servants, reached the El Paso area after traveling northward from the Rio Conchos. They found the El Paso region uninhabited and described it as follows, "... a marshy valley extending for more than 8 leagues [24 mi.], which was suitable for ranches and for the cultivation of anything that might be desired" (Hammond and Rey 1966).

A year later, a relief expedition in search of the priests left by Chamuscado among the Tompiro Pueblos was launched under the command of Captain Antonio de Espejo. He reached the El Paso Valley and found it inhabited by Indians. The valley contained several lakes where fish were in abundance. He called the valley "*La Cienega Grande*" after the large lake, probably an oxbow lagoon. Espejo's party was well received by the Indians who shared with them mesquite, corn, and fish (Hammond and Rey 1966). This reference suggests that the Indians, presumably Mansos, possessed agriculture. The nearest Indian pueblos were those of the Piro Indians, some 130 miles to the north in the vicinity of modern-day Socorro, New Mexico.

In April and May of 1598, Don Juan de Oñate and his group of colonists reached El Paso after a tiring desert trek from Santa Barbara. They were impressed with the Rio Grande and, shortly after arriving at the river, feasted upon fish and waterfowl (Villagra 1962). Oñate gave the area its name, El Paso del Rio del Norte, meaning "The Ford of the River of the North." He crossed the river at two points, first near San Elizario, and later, on May 4, 1598, at the upstream crossing used by the Indians (located near the present-day Asarco Smelter). Although the origin of the Manso name is subject to interpretation by scholars, the term was apparently derived during Oñate's visit. The Indian's first words to Oñate's party were *manxo, manxo, micos, micos*, meaning "We do not understand you" (Vetancurt 1961:18).

Fray Alonso de Benavides' Memorial of 1634 provided a good description of the Mansos of the El Paso area,

It is inhabited by a nation we call Manso. They, too are savage Indians like the preceding ones, and also naked, except for the women, who wear two deerskins, one in front and one behind . . . They sustain themselves on fishes from the river, which are plentiful and good, devouring them raw, just as they do most of all the animals they hunt, not leaving even the blood . . . They are a robust people, tall, and with good features, although they take pride in daubing themselves with powder of different colors which makes them look very ferocious (Hodge et al. 1945:52-53).

The Manso men wore penis sheaths, colored their bodies with streaks of mineral pigment (perhaps ocher), and plastered their heads with cakes of river mud and blood. The women wore deer hide skirts around their waists. The Mansos fished with nets and weirs along the river and nearby lagoons, gathered cactus leaves and tornillo and mesquite beans, and hunted waterfowl, deer, rodents, and rabbits. In addition, they may have either raised corn or traded for it. On a seasonal basis, Manso bunting parties traveled east of the Pecos River to hunt buffalo.

In 1629, Fray Garcia de San Francisco y Zuniga, a native of the Spanish province of Old Castile, traveled with Fray Antonio de Arteaga, a group of priests, and laymen to reinforce mission efforts in the province of New Mexico (Hughes 1914:305). Although at that time a lay brother, Garcia soon became a Franciscan priest of the Barefoot Friars of San Diego. In 1630, Fray Garcia was given charge of the Piro Indian mission of Senecu, which had been established the previous year near modern-day Socorro, New Mexico. He began his work among these Pueblo Indians and enhanced the mission (Hughes 1914:306). During that same year, Fray Alonso Benavides, the custos of New Mexico, reported that the Manso Indians at the Pass of the North desired a resident missionary. Fray Garcia first arrived as a missionary at the Pass of the North around 1630 and sometime later returned to New Mexico, leaving two priests in charge of the new conversion. However, the Mansos became hostile and threatened the missionaries. Governor Mendizabal in

Santa Fe soon received word of the danger and sent soldiers to El Paso del Norte, who rescued the two priests and returned to the northern capitol.

In 1659, Fray Garcia returned to the Pass determined to successfully establish a mission at this strategic location on the Camino Real. The conversion included primarily the Manso Indians, some neighboring Sumas, and ten Piro families who had accompanied the missionary to assist in this activity. On December 8 of that year, following the construction of a modest 'jacal' church, a wattle and daub structure of mud and sticks, Fray Garcia recorded that the new church was built and inaugurated as Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe (Hughes 1914).

In 1662, Fray Garcia and his converts began to build a large permanent church on a small, rocky terrace that was protected from the Rio Grande's flood waters (Hughes 1914:308; Vetancurt 1961:264). The mission was completed and formally dedicated on January 15, 1668, with Fray Garcia, Fray Juan Talaban, the provincial head cleric, the Governor of New Mexico, a contingent of soldiers, and thousands of Indians in attendance. The dedication was celebrated with a pyrotechnic spectacle of flaming rockets that roared across the night sky.

On April 2, 1668, the energetic padre laid the foundation stone for the church, which today is a beautiful example of seventeenth-century Rio Grande mission architecture. The overhead pine beams, or vigas, were richly carved by Spanish artisans and Indian assistants with designs of flowers and pine cones. The pine logs were probably transported over forty miles from the Organ Mountains (then called the Manso Mountains), near present-day Las Cruces, New Mexico. Tradition tells another story—that a large pine grove miraculously was discovered in the arid mountains about a league and a half from the church, and that with minimal effort, the Indians cut the trees and floated them downriver (Vetancurt 1961:18). Adjacent to the church, Fray Garcia constructed a large convent that accommodated the padres and visitors.

Fray Garcia instructed the El Paso Indians in agriculture, irrigation, and livestock raising. He introduced viticulture with the Mission Grape. For over 300 years (until the 1900s), grape growing and wine production was a major industry of the El Paso area. El Paso brandy, wine, and raisins were in great demand by travelers and merchants during the Spanish, Mexican, and American periods. The mission at the Pass of the North was a beacon of hospitality to the tired traveler along the arid 600-mile stretch of the Camino Real between Chihuahua City and Santa Fe and was known for its wine, fruit and well stocked granaries. Father Garcia served as a missionary in the El Paso area for twelve years. He died on January 22, 1673, at Senecu Convent in New Mexico, where he was buried (Vetancurt 1961:19). Today, he is recognized as the founding father of the twin cities of El Paso, Texas and Cd. Juarez, Chihuahua.

In 1680, as a result of the Pueblo Indian Rebellion, the Spaniards were thrown out of New Mexico and retreated south to El Paso del Norte, where Father Francisco de Ayeta, at Guadalupe Mission, provided shelter and food to the refugees. The Pass of the North became the northernmost outpost of colonial Spain until the reconquest by Governor Don Diego De Vargas in 1692 (Vetancurt 1961).

The Manso Indians were the first Native Americans associated with the Chamizal and are frequently mentioned in the archives of the *Ayuntamiento* or town council of El Paso del Norte. They are referred to as residents of several locations, including the Chamizal. It is not clear if the Mansos received a land grant like the Tigua of Ysleta and the Piro of Senecu and Socorro; however, there are indications that suggest the existence of a Manso grant (Bowden 1969). These indications include the existence of fixed or permanent *partidos* (neighborhoods) for Mansos in late historic

times, as well as the statement by Bandelier that Father Ramon Ortiz acquired the last of the Manso tribal lands in the 1880s in exchange (which the curate did not honor) for reduced wedding and funeral expenses. The Manso population was hard hit by disease during the Spanish period, and their number dwindled, while the non-Manso population increased. The Spanish government had protected Native American lands in the El Paso District from trespass by others, but the Mexican government made little effort to do so. If it had been within a Native American grant, it is possible that the Chamizal area was vulnerable to such incursions following the onset of Mexican independence.

Extensive studies of the Chamizal international boundary dispute were concerned with the 1827 Ponce Grant and the subsequent division of that land by heirs and grantees and the capricious nature of the river, which altered its course after 1827 and 1852. This resulted in years of controversy, attempts to perfect title, and international diplomacy in an attempt to resolve the problem. There are thousands of pages devoted to this study, but none to the occupation of this land by Manso groups, which continued into the 1880s. We do know that the mission, Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe, was subject to a small grant in 1692 by Governor de Vargas for the benefit of the Indian conversion and that this grant was limited to the church, convent, and immediate fields (Bowden 1969).

MEXICAN PERIOD (1821–1846)

The Chamizal area was little utilized because it was on the north side of the river some distance from El Paso del Norte, and it was covered by bosques, or river thickets and lagoons. However, it had potential to be cleared, with acequias excavated for the cultivation of wheat, corn, and grape vines. The remaining obstacle was the lack of title and the ever-present danger to such an enterprise: attack by marauding Apaches, who killed herders, stole livestock, and plundered and destroyed property.

In 1827 Juan Maria Ponce de Leon petitioned the Town Council of El Paso del Norte for 211 ac. of land (Bowden 1969:3). This vacant land was located about a half league from El Paso del Norte, on the north side of the river. The town council approved his request pending the decision of the Supreme Government of Chihuahua, to which his petition was submitted. On August 13, 1827, the official decision was that the lands belonged to the town of El Paso del Norte and could be sold by the town to the petitioner. On August 23, 1827, the town appointed a committee to appraise the lands, and on September 20, 1827, it was completed. "It estimated that the tract contained two *caballerias* of land, which it valued at eighty pesos" (Bowden 1969:3). The Town Council conveyed the lands to Ponce by decree dated September 20, 1827. Ponce then requested that the council survey the grant and that he receive legal possession (Bowden 1969:2). Following the completion of the survey on September 25, 1827, the *Alcalde* then placed Ponce in possession of the land as delineated by the survey. Ponce then cleared the land and developed an acequia which breached the river just above a crude dam located a short distance below the "Paso" or river ford (in the area of Asarco Smelter below Cristo Rey then known as the Cerro de los Muleros). Bowden (1969:4) states that cottonwood trees were planted on each side of the ditch in addition to preparing the land for cultivation, "Corn and wheat fields were opened in the southeastern portion of the grant, and an extensive orchard was planted upon the site of the present United States Courthouse and El Paso City-County Building" and, that Ponce built a "... large single story adobe home near the river on the tract of land now legally described as Lot 140, Block 33, Mills Addition". His first

house was washed away in 1830 during a violent spring flood. The inundation also caused considerable damage to Ponce's field and crops.

As a result of flood damage to his land and crops, Ponce petitioned the *Ayuntamiento* for compensation and requested an additional land grant. Bowden (1969:4–5) states that the council appointed a committee to examine this request, and it recommended that “. . . only the sand bar lying between the old and new river beds be conceded to the petitioner.” Thus, the town council, on May 4, 1830, granted Ponce the additional lands situated north of the river. He then built another house on his grant, which “. . . was located upon the tract of land now known as Lot 176, Block 17, Mill Addition" (Bowden 1969:5). The house was fortified with a watchtower on the north end for defense against hostile Apaches. His land and house became the successful settlement known as Ponce's Rancho. “In order to supervise his interests on both sides of the river, he intermittently commuted between his two homes until the time of his death in 1852” (Bowden 1969:5).

AMERICAN PERIOD

The first known Anglo-American reference to the Chamizal area was recorded by George Rutledge Gibson, a soldier under Alexander Doniphan's command, who described the Ponce Ranch “as lying in a pretty bottom on the north side of the river” (Bowden 1969:5). Ponce de Leon sold his Chamizal area land to Benjamin F. Coons of the American side of the river but subsequently repossessed the grants upon becoming aware of Coons' bankruptcy. The following year Ponce's heirs sold the land, which consisted of 599 acres (ac.; Yeilding 1973:77). On September 8, 1849, Major Jefferson Van Home, with six companies of the Third Infantry (257 officers and men), arrived at El Paso. Van Home realized the strategic importance of the Coon's Ranch (formerly Ponce Rancho) near the ford and leased the main buildings and 6 ac. of land for an Army post in September 1849 for \$4,200 per year.

Ponce continued to control the grant from the time he repossessed it until his death on July 1, 1852. He extended the grant's acequia system and developed additional fields. He constructed two more adobe watchtowers and an adobe wall on the eastern section of the grant for protection of his field hands. The wall extended from the foothills to the bosque near the river and was situated some eight hundred *varas* west of his east boundary line (Bowden 1969:7).

On December 27, 1846, following the Christmas day Battle of Brazito, American troops under Colonel Doniphan entered El Paso del Norte. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the hostilities between the two countries, guaranteed property rights (inviolable) of Mexican citizens (which also included Native Americans) and established the international boundary mid-stream of the Rio Grande. The international boundary was established by commissioners W. H. Emory and Jose Salazar, who directed the survey at mid-stream.

The Diffenderffer survey of the former Ponce Rancho (then controlled by Mariano Varela, son-in-law of the then-deceased Ponce de Leon) was completed on March 25, 1853 (Bowden 1969:8). This survey was known as Survey 40, Section 1, El Paso County, Texas, and included more than 599 ac. of land. The Ponce land was conveyed to William T. Smith, who used the land for his commercial operations (freighting, farming). In the summer of 1855, William T. Smith presented his claim (formerly Ponce Rancho) to the Rio Grande Commission, which was established by the State of Texas to examine Spanish and Mexican land titles in certain West Texas counties. Bowden (1969:8) states that the commission examined the claim, recommended its confirmation, and that this claim was included in the Relinquishment Act passed by the Sixth Legislature. However, the

governor vetoed the act because it included large tracts of land that had not been investigated by the Rio Grand Commission. This resulted in the Relief Act, sponsored by Senator Hyde, which was passed on December 14, 1857, "... to relinquish the rights of the State to those certain tracts of land known as El Pueblo Socorro, El Canutillo, El Rancho de Ponce, and El Rancho de Ascarate" (Bowden 1969:9). This act was approved by Governor Hardin R. Runnel on February 11, 1858.

State Senator Archibald C. Hyde introduced the bill, subsequently passed, which legalized the grant of "Juan Maria Ponce de Leon of two *caballerias* of land, called "El Rancho de Ponce," now known as the Town of Franklin" (Yeilding 1973:78). Anson Mills was hired as the surveyor of the townsite for the El Paso Company. He conducted the survey and presented the final plat on February 28, 1859, and the townsite was renamed El Paso (Yeilding 1973:78).

Robert Campbell of St. Louis, Missouri, purchased a three-fourth interest in the Ponce de Leon Grant for \$6,000. The heirs of Campbell conveyed their holdings to the Campbell Real Estate Company, which became known as the Campbell Addition and consisted of the western half of the Chamizal zone (Yeilding 1973:79).

In 1871, the first adjudicative use concerning the Chamizal land took place in the case Joseph Magoffin v. Robert Campbell, et. al., filed October 23, 1871, in the El Paso District Court. In that case, Magoffin charged that the Diffenderffer [who was district surveyor of El Paso Count] survey was invalid, and the court concurred on June 15, 1872 (Yeilding 1973:80).

In February 1873, the case of C. R. Johns & Company v. Samuel Schutz was filed in the El Paso District Court, which contested the legality of the original Ponce Grant and the 1858 Mills survey of that land. In 1875, the Supreme Court upheld the validity of that grant (Yeilding 1973:80).

On June 30, 1874, the US Supreme Court (June 30, 1975) upheld the validity of the Ponce Grant in the appeal of the case of C. R. Johns & Company v. Robert Campbell et al. (Yeilding 1973:80). Thus, the validity of the original El Paso del Norte Town Grant was recognized. The United States Circuit Court for the Western District of Texas upheld the validity of the Mills survey of the Ponce Grant (Yeilding 1973:81).

Robert Campbell died on October 16, 1879, and his land (that portion of the Ponce Grant) was retained by the Campbell Real Estate Company under the management of W. S. Hills, who had the Campbell Addition platted and added to the City of El Paso (Yeilding 1973:80). The imperfection of title in the deed of Santiago Alvarado made, for the first time, a legal question concerning the sovereignty of the land within the Chamizal zone (Yeilding 1973:85-86). A patent was issued (Mills Survey No. 145) by the State of Texas for the plat of Anson Mills of the Chamizal land (Yeilding 1973:79).

Mexican authorities constructed a series of wing dams downstream to protect their side of the river. This resulted in US charges that Mexico had violated international treaties, particularly Article VII of the 1852 Treaty and Article III of the 1884 convention (Ackerly et al. 1994:12). Mexican government officials complained that the Americans in El Paso had constructed a small wing dam on their side of the river, which caused flood waters to erode and tear-up the Mexican bank (Ackerly 1994:12).

In 1889 a boundary accord (Chamizal) established the International Boundary Commission (Yeilding 1973:3). That same year, Mexico had lost a considerable amount of land within the old

Ponce or Chamizal zone, which included farmland as well as houses. However, the greatest destruction was the loss of the Chamizal Ditch, which meant the loss of valuable lands that were previously irrigated by that acequia and were used for viticulture and fruit orchards (Ackerly et al. 1994:12).

The Chamizal Arbitration Treaty (June 24, 1910) was established after 14 years of arbitration efforts by both nations (1897–1911). International attempts failed to resolve the Chamizal boundary dispute. Chamizal arbitration hearings were conducted by the arbitration commission. “Documents for this attempt are contained in six printed volumes, in a 700-page stenographic record of the oral arguments before the Chamizal Arbitration Commission, and in the Department of State and Foreign Affairs correspondence [internal and external]” (Yeilding 1973:4).

By 1963, the dispute was settled, and land transfers were completed in 1967. A fixed channel was constructed along the agreed international boundary. The customs station on Cordova Island was abandoned, and the new one was developed near the present access to the Bridge of the Americas. This relocation on both sides of the boundary necessitated the demolition of many buildings within the eastern zone of the Campbell Addition near the proposed import lot expansion.

CHAPTER 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESKTOP STUDY RESULTS

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

Versar consulted the Texas Archaeological Site Atlas to identify any previously recorded archaeological sites and surveys within one mile of the APE (Tables 1 and 2). The results of this search are summarized in the tables below.

Table 1.
Previously Recorded Sites and Historic Resources within One Mile of the APE

Site Number	Site Type	Description	NRHP Eligibility
41EP565	Historic	Chamizal National Memorial	Listed
41EP4673	Historic	Franklin Canal	Listed
41EP5490	Historic	Transcontinental telephone cable system corridor	Undetermined
	Historic	El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail Auto Route	
	Historic	El Paso County Water Improvement District No. 1	Listed

Table 1.
Previous Surveys within One Mile of the APE

Report Title	Date	Firm	Author
Cultural Resources Inventory of Bridge of the Americans Land Port of Entry City of El Paso, El Paso County, Texas	2013	Stell Environmental Enterprises, Inc.	Douglas C. McVarish, Philip E. Pendleton, and Alison J. Ross
Williams Communication Survey of Crossings of the Fraklin Canal	2006		Elia Perez, Cynthia Mercado-McCamey, and S. Yarbro
AT&T NEXGEN CORE Link 1 Proposed Fiber Optic Cable Line	2000-2001		Richard Walter

Table 1.
Previous Surveys within One Mile of the APE

Report Title	Date	Firm	Author
Cultural Resources Assessment Proposed Import Lot Expansion Bridge of the Americas Border Station, El Paso, Texas	1995	Geo-Marine, Inc.	Cody Browning, Victor Gibbs, Moria Ernst, Nicholas Houser, and Regan Giese
An Inventory and Historical Evaluation of Irrigation Features Crossed by the Proposed Samalayuca Pipeline	1993		Jason D. Marmor
AT&T NEXGEN CORE Link 1 Proposed Fiber Optic Cable Line	2000-2001		Richard Walter

Franklin Canal

The Franklin Irrigation Company trenched and constructed the canal over a two-year period beginning in 1889. Upon its completion in 1891 at a cost of \$150,000, the Franklin Canal provided irrigation water for the agricultural fields in portions of El Paso County. The canal's historical significance is assured because it was the first major irrigation project constructed in the county to carry large amounts of water from the Rio Grande to irrigate fields. In 1912, the United States Bureau of Reclamation purchased the canal from the Franklin Irrigation Company and, over the next four years, renovated and enlarged the canal. Initially, the canal consisted of a masonry wing dam measuring about 300 ft. to divert water from the Rio Grande into the canal. From this origin point, about one mile northwest of downtown El Paso, the canal coursed generally eastward to Fabens. In many segments, the canal measures 30 ft. wide, but as it approaches its return point into the river near Fabens, its width decreases to 15 ft. Prior to the improvements made between 1912 and 1916, the canal carried a capacity of 175 ft.³ of water per second and could irrigate approximately 1,400 ac. of land during the river's normal flow rate. The Reclamation Service repaired the diversion dam, enlarged the canal's heading, and lined a portion of the channel with concrete, improvements which greatly increased the canal's carrying capacity to the point whereby 40,000 ac. could be irrigated (Rae and Baker 1973).

In late 1971 and early 1972, historians Steve Rae and T. Lindsay Baker inventoried the cultural resources associated with the Franklin Canal for the Historic American Engineering Record as part of the Southwest Water Resources Project, a joint undertaking with the Texas Tech University Water Resources Center. In September 1973, the American Society of Civil Engineers published their survey under the title of *Water for the Southwest: Historical Survey and Guide to Historic Sites* (Rae and Baker 1973). Subsequently, the Franklin Canal was nominated and entered into the National Register of Historic Places on June 19, 1992. Over its thirty-one-mile course, the diversion dams at the canal's head and end are classified as contributing structures, while the seventy-one Texas Department of Transportation bridges that span the canal are classified as non-contributing structures (Miller 1991).

El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail Auto Route

In the aftermath of the fall of Tenochtitlan in August 1521, Spain exerted its authority over the newly established Nueva España by installing a rigidly bureaucratic administrative system. From

the viceroyalty capital of México, a name the Spaniards selected in recognition of the Mexicas, also known as Aztecs, who constructed Tenochtitlan, Spain embarked on colonization efforts to enrich the homeland with the natural resources of the New World (Leon-Portilla 1992: xxv-xxxiii). Just as the Roman engineers planned and constructed a well-designed system of roads to link the corners of the empire to the capital, so too did Spain model its own system of roads emanating from México. Over time, the figurative spokes radiating from the hub at México stretched eastward to Vera Cruz, southwestward toward Guatemala, northeastward toward Texas and Louisiana, northward to New Mexico, and northwestward to California (Torok 2012:16–18).

By 1595, the royal road (*camino real*) that ultimately connected La Villa Real de la Santa Fé de San Francisco de Asis, the capital of New Mexico, with México had been pushed northward from the viceroyalty capital to Santa Bárbara, a mining town in Nueva Vizcaya on the northern frontier. From this site in present-day southern Estado de Chihuahua, Don Juan de Oñate led the colonization *entrada* to New Mexico in 1598. On April 30 of that year, while near the future site of San Elizario, Texas, the La Toma ceremony was performed on the right bank of the Río Bravo del Norte, whereby Oñate claimed for his sovereign, Felipe el Segundo (Philip II) all the “lands, towns, cities, villas, castles, and strong houses and dwellings, which are now founded in the said kingdoms and provinces of New Mexico, and those neighboring to them, and shall in future time be founded in them, with their mountains, rivers and banks, waters, pastures, meadows, glens, watering places, and all its Indian natives” (Pérez de Villagrà 1992: 137). Further upstream a short distance, the *entrada*’s members passed through the natural gateway to New Mexico; the Spaniards referred to the gap between the later-named Sierra Juárez and Franklin Mountains as *el paso del norte*, the pass to the north (Simmons 1993: 29-31).

From 1598, when the *camino real* was extended from Santa Bárbara far to the north into New Mexico, the trail remained in use throughout the Spanish colonial era and the era of Mexican independence, when it became known as *el camino nacional* (Torok 2012: 23-33). The trail’s route from present-day Ciudad Chihuahua coursed northward toward a point where it intersected the Río Grande near San Elizario, crossed the river, continued upstream through the valley and its geological gate formed by the Sierra Juárez and Franklin Mountains, and extended into the Mesilla Valley of southern New Mexico. In New Mexico, extant portions of the trail remain visible along the Jornada del Muerto, the ninety-mile stretch roughly between Radium Springs, Doña Ana County, and Socorro, Socorro County. South of San Elizario, much of the 1,200 miles of trail in Mexico remains intact in rural areas, as well as in developed areas with many buildings and structures associated with the route (López Morales 2010). While the trail’s route is accurately documented from San Elizario through El Paso and northward toward the state line with New Mexico, the construction of highways and hundreds of buildings along the route have destroyed or concealed all traces of the trail in the modern city of El Paso.

In the late 2010s, after a years-long collaborative effort among the Texas Department of Transportation, the County of El Paso, the El Paso Community Foundation, the National Park Service, the El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Trail Association (CARTA), and other entities, Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) installed 121 roadside signs to indicate the trail’s forty-one-mile-long route through El Paso County from San Elizario to Anthony on the New Mexico state line. The signage program identifies the historic route, buildings, and sites associated with El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro and the auto route that approximates the actual historic route. Along Paisano Avenue through the project’s APE and on the western edge of the APE at the site of the Chamizal National Monument, the auto route is marked by several of these signs. Although the auto route does not pass over the actual historic route, the presence of the Camino

Real auto route signs is accounted for in the survey of historic resources within the APE (Figure 2).



Figure 2. El Camino Real signage, looking south.

El Paso County Water Improvement District No. 1

The El Paso County Water Improvement District No. 1 was listed on the NRHP on August 25, 1997. The district consists of engineered structures designed and built by the Bureau of Reclamation, as well as associated farmland. A large portion of the APE is located within the El Paso County Water Improvement District No. 1, with the boundary running approximately northeast from the Bridge of the Americas, through the LPOE facility, north of the TxDOT facility, and through the zoo property.

RESULTS

Versar consulted historic aerials through Google Earth and Historicaerials.com, which revealed that a majority of the APE has been widely disturbed through construction activities related to the subsequent expansion and upgrades of the LPOE, construction and expansion of the interstates and highways; the demolition of neighborhoods for the construction of the TxDOT inspection facility, nearby retention pond, and housing complex; and the demolition of Washington Park for the construction of the El Paso Zoo.

Following examination of historic aerials, much of the APE is recommended as having low probability for intact archaeological resources. The parking lot area directly east of the livestock barns and the southern half of the El Paso County Coliseum are recommended as having some potential for intact archaeological resources. Historic aerials dating back to 1946 show that this area was widely used as parking, whereas there were structures on the northeastern corner of the parcel that were later razed.

CHAPTER 5

ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION METHODOLOGY AND LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Within the framework of the NRHP, level of significance is defined as the geographic magnitude or scope of a property's historical significance and can be at the national, state, or local level. Resources surveyed as part of this study have been treated as two distinct categories in this document: resources that are 50 years of age or older and resources that are less than 50 years of age. The distinction is necessary because National Register evaluation criteria are applied differently to these properties, depending on whether or not their major significance arises from events occurring in the last 50 years.

EVALUATION AND ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR RESOURCES 50 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER (PRIOR TO 1980)

Buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts over 50 years of age (which in this study includes resources built prior to 1980, as 45 years is being used as the divide) may be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP based on four criteria presented in 36 CFR § 60.4 [A–D]. These four criteria are applied following the identification of relevant historic themes or patterns. In brief, a resource may possess significance for:

- (A) its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history; or
- (B) its association with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (C) its illustration of a type, period, or method of construction, or for its aesthetic values, or its representation of the work of a master, or if it represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (D) its ability or potential to yield information important in prehistory or history [36 CFR § 60.4 (A–D)].

Not only must a resource possess significance in order to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP; it must also maintain a certain level of integrity. The NRHP defines seven aspects of integrity: (1) location, (2) setting, (3) design, (4) materials, (5) workmanship, (6) feeling, and (7) association. Although not all seven aspects of integrity must be present for the resource to be eligible, the resource must retain, overall, the defining features and characteristics that were present during the property's period of significance.

**EVALUATION AND NRHP SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA OF RESOURCES LESS THAN
50 YEARS IN AGE (POST-1980)**

Many resources do not meet the 50-year requirement as stipulated by the NRHP. Therefore, resources less than 50 years of age must be evaluated under 36 CFR § 60.4, *Criteria Consideration G: Properties That Have Achieved Significance in the Last Fifty Years*. This criterion requires that such resources be “exceptionally important” to qualify for listing. In addition to being of exceptional importance, resources less than 50 years in age must also meet one of the criteria for resources 50 years old or older (i.e., A, B, C, or D) and retain their integrity. Determining a property’s level of importance, however, can be challenging. The advantage to a resource that is 50 years or older is that sufficient time has elapsed to evaluate the property’s historical significance (is it a trend or does it have long-range implications?), and it can be compared to similar resources elsewhere when considering both significance and integrity at the broader, national level. Buildings listed under this criterion consideration include the launch pad at Cape Canaveral and the Chrysler Building in New York; these buildings represent the “extraordinary importance of an event,” the significance of which was evident before those buildings reached 50 years of age (NPS 1997).

CHAPTER 6 CURRENT EVALUATION FOR BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

During this present project, resources constructed in 1980 or earlier were inventoried and evaluated for NRHP eligibility. Forty-three years of age was used as a cutoff to 50 years of age to account for the duration of the study. These resources were evaluated under the standard NRHP Criteria A–D. Resources less than 50 years of age must meet the stricter criterion of exceptional importance under Criteria Consideration G in addition to at least one of the standard criteria.

Any properties constructed in 1980 or earlier that were not previously evaluated were recorded on THC Historic Resources Inventory Forms (Appendix A) and photographed using a digital camera. Previously recorded resources were revisited to ensure the resources are extant and to note alterations, if any.

During the survey, discrepancies between resource addresses were identified. The address used in the current study was determined based on the address identified on the resource. If no address was identified on the resource, the parcel data was consulted to identify the address. In addition, discrepancies were identified in the construction dates. Initial construction dates were obtained from the El Paso Appraisal District data, and then field verified for accuracy. The evaluation of historic aerials also aided with the determination of construction date ranges.

A total of 148 resources were identified within the APE or in the neighborhoods associated with the APE. Of those 148 resources, 99 were constructed in 1980 or earlier. All resources are briefly described below, and those resources constructed in 1980 or earlier have THC Historic Resource Forms completed in Appendix A. In addition, residences located in one of the three residential neighborhoods (the Neighborhood South of Delta Drive, the Hardesty Place Neighborhood, and the Saint Francis Xavier Neighborhood) with a later than 1980 construction date have completed THC Historic Resource Forms in Appendix A. These resources are documented on resources forms to allow for an accurate representation of the neighborhood to assist in the future evaluation of potential historic districts or aid in further research on individual properties.

CHAMIZAL NATIONAL MEMORIAL

The Chamizal National Memorial is located south of E Paisano Drive and west of the LPOE (Figures 3 through 5). It is a 54.9 ac. park that commemorates settlement of the land dispute

between Mexico and the United States as described in the earlier sections of this report. The western portion of Chamizal National Memorial Park is located within the project area's APE (Figure 6).

As Chamizal National Memorial is listed on the NRHP, no THC Historic Resource Form was completed for the resource.



Figure 3. Chamizal National Memorial General Development Plan (House of Representatives 1973).



Figure 4. Entrance to Chamizal National Memorial, looking east.



Figure 5. Chamizal National Memorial boundary markers along East Paisano Drive, looking east.



Figure 6. Chamizal National Memorial, looking southwest from LPOE.

FRANKLIN CANAL

A portion of the Franklin Canal (Figures 7 and 8) is located within the northeast corner of the surveyed APE. The canal begins at the International Diversion Dam near downtown El Paso and courses through the city for approximately thirty-one miles until its return point into the Rio Grande through the Tornillo Riverside Canal system near Fabens, Texas, in the southern part of the county. Its route from downtown to the east approaches the El Paso Zoo and, upon reaching the zoological park, turns toward the south for a short stretch before resuming an eastward course parallel to Paisano Avenue. From its bend toward the east at the point where the canal approaches the intersection of Boone Street and Paisano Avenue, the canal bed continues along a path eastward across the intersection with Shelter Place on the south edge of Father Yermo High School and passes beyond the northeast boundary of the APE. A TxDOT bridge (Figure 9) spans the canal from East Paisano Drive to the El Paso Zoo.

As the Franklin Canal is listed on the NRHP, no THC Historic Resource Form was completed for the resource.



Figure 7. Franklin Canal, from the El Paso Zoo, looking south.



Figure 8. Franklin Canal, along Paisano Drive, looking west.



Figure 9. Franklin Canal bridge, along Paisano Drive, looking south.

250 WASHINGTON STREET (FATHER YERMO HIGH SCHOOL)

The Father Yermo School is divided into three sections: high school, elementary school, and learning center. The school is named after the Reverend Jose Maria de Yermo y Parres. The elementary school opened in 1958, and in 1960, a red brick building on the campus that had served novices (religious personell who had not yet taken vows) was used for secondary education. Shortly afterwards, plans were made for the construction of the high school building (El Paso Times 1966). For the purposes of this report, only the high school building was evaluated, as the remainder of the campus was not located within the APE.

The Father Yermo High School building (Figure 10) was constructed at the cost of \$400,000 in 1964 and dedicated on March 31, 1965. Funds were raised for the construction of the new high school building by mortgaging the other school buildings on campus (El Paso Times 1966). The mortgage plus interest payments were completed in April 1977 (El Paso Herald-Post 1977). The 16-classroom building was designed by architect Duffy B. Stanley. The construction firm was J. E. Morgan and Sons, General Contractors. At the time of construction, the building was described as “utilized a reinforced concrete structural system for the building. Outside walls of classrooms are continuous double-hung aluminum sash with stucco-covered concrete masonry spandrels. The end walls of the L-shaped building are light pink-faced brick. The stairways at each end of the building surround an open court containing plants, sculpture, and special lighting effects. At the second floor level open balconies form the landings” (El Paso Times 1964).

At the time of completion, the school faced Washington Park (now the El Paso Zoo) and provided education facilities to 250 girls. The school was operated by the Servants of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and of the Poor (El Paso Times 1964).

The high school is a two-story building constructed of steel frame, brick, and glass. Flat roofs and deep eaves emphasize horizontality, and the upper floor's extensive fenestration conveys a sense of openness and lightness. The front entry on Washington Street features glass panes and a set of glass double doors covered with a flat roof and beneath that roof a slightly pitched canopy supported by square metal posts. A one-story wing extends northward along Washington Street from the main portion of the building; its front façade continues the pattern of the glass pane pattern. The exterior is colored two shades of green, and the school's educational-themed coat of arms and seal are affixed at the ends of the south façade. The high school building reflects the design concepts of modern architectural design as was prevalent in the mid-1960s.

Architecturally, the Father Yermo High School retains a considerably high extent of its original integrity. Designed by Duffy Brock Stanley, FAIA (1923-2014), the high school is one of several institutions of learning he designed in El Paso during his nearly six-decade-long professional career. As an architect, Stanley designed more than twenty-five schools in the El Paso area, including the Morehead School and Franklin High School; as a planner, he was instrumental in devising the first Rio Bosque Park, conducting the first historic structures study of El Paso, preparing an open spaces study for El Paso, Hudspeth, and Culbertson counties, and contributing to *Portals at the Pass*, a book publication by the El Paso Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Therefore, Father Yermo High School is recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria C.



Figure 10. 200 Washington Street (Father Yermo High School), looking north.

RETENTION POND

Construction of the Retention Pond began in 2004/2005 as construction began on the adjacent TxDOT complex. The resource was designed to serve as storage capacity for surface runoff during rainfall events. The Retention Pond (Figure 11) consists of a permanent pond area with banks to contain water. The landscape of the banks consists of sparse grasses and a few trees. The area is surrounded on the south and east by a stone privacy/security wall. Chain link fence is along the eastern boundary, and decorative fencing is along the northern boundary. Access to the Retention Pond is through a double-entry chain link gate located at the midpoint of the eastern boundary.

The Retention Pond does not meet the significance or the age requirements for NRHP listing. It is not associated with important individuals or events and is not an outstanding example of a type, period, or method of construction or the work of a master. The Retention Pond does not hold the potential for any future research. As the Retention Pond is less than 50 years old, it was evaluated for NRHP eligibility under Criteria Consideration G, exceptional significance gained within the last 50 years. The Retention Pond does not reach the threshold of exceptional significance under Criteria Consideration G and is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 11. Retention Pond, looking southwest.

PAISANO GREEN COMMUNITY

The Paisano Green Community (Figures 12 and 13) is a senior housing project located along E Paisano Road and was constructed in 2012. The architecture firm was Workshop8, and the construction firm was Pavilion Construction. The community consists of studios and one- and two-

bedroom units. The housing project was funded by an ARRA Capital Fund Recovery Competition grant from HUD and is considered the first Net Zero, fossil fuels free, and LEED Platinum senior housing project in the United States. “No other public housing community in the US matches the performance standards of Paisano Green. With the energy-generated solar panels alone, it is anticipated that neither the tenants nor HACEP will ever have to pay a substantial utility bill. Paisano Green features wind turbines, rooftop solar panels, air-source heat-pump water heaters, EnergyStar appliances, drought tolerant landscape, including strategically designed windows and canopies for increased protection from glare and solar heat gain” (Pavilion Construction n.d.). The Paisano Green Community received a Citation Award for Built Architecture from the American Institute of Architects (AIA) Colorado in 2012.

The resource “includes a community building on the north end of the site adjacent to the six-lane Paisano Avenue, four, three-story flats buildings, along with their connective structure, the canopy wall to the west, and a linear two-story building along the east edge of the site containing eighteen single room occupancies. These structures surround a large internal garden, named the Tapestry Garden, as well as a series of courtyards between the flats buildings. The Tapestry Garden, so named to symbolize the interweaving of the lives of the residents, is an oasis in the center of the project where residents can stroll, chat with neighbors, and invite family over for outdoor reunions” (Archello n.d.).

The Paisano Green Community does not meet the significance or the age requirements for NRHP listing. It is not associated with important individuals or events and is not an outstanding example of a type, period, or method of construction or the work of a master. The Paisano Green Community does not hold the potential for any future research. As the Paisano Green Community is less than 50 years old, it was evaluated for NRHP eligibility under Criteria Consideration G, exceptional significance gained within the last 50 years. The Paisano Green Community does not reach the threshold of exceptional significance under Criteria Consideration G and is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 12. 4000 E Paisano Drive (Paisano Green Community), looking southwest.



Figure 13. 4000 E Paisano Drive (Paisano Green Community), looking west.

4321 DELTA (CHALIO ACOSTA SPORTS CENTER AND BALLFIELD)

The Chalio Acosta Sports Center and Ballfield are part of the World War II Veterans of Company E Park complex located at 4321 Delta Drive. The Chalio Acosta Sports Center consists of two attached gym facilities (Figures 14 through 16). On the southern side is the attached Tony Ponce Gym, named for a city employee and later a city council member, and on the northern side, the Yvan Rechy Gym. Yvan Rechy was elected to the El Paso Softball Hall of Fame in 1973. He was a player, manager, umpire, and administrator for over 30 years (El Paso Herald-Post 1973).

According to an analysis of historic aerials, the Tony Ponce Gym is the oldest portion of the sports center, appearing on an aerial from 1967. Between March 1996 and February 2000, the Yvan Rechy Gym and the primary entrance between the two gyms were constructed. The gym is a rectangular-shaped building with a stucco exterior and side-gabled roof; the eaves and decorative trim on the exterior are painted light blue. Entry is located on the south façade in a flat-roof enclosure. There are seven 5 by 9 glass block windows inset along the upper half of the southeastern façade. A mural extends the width of the southeastern façade of the Tony Ponce Gym entitled “Pitz/Tlachko” (Figure 17). Unveiled in October 2023, the mural by Gabriel S. Gaytan depicts the traditional Mesoamerican ball game, known as “Pitz” or “Tlachko” (KFOX14 2023).

The Yvan Rechy Gym is perpendicular to the Tony Ponce Gym and connected by a circular two-story entry with a flat roof and a colonnaded porch. As with the older gym, the Yvan Rechy Gym is a rectangular-shaped building with a side-gabled standing-seam metal roof painted blue to match elements of the other two portions of the overall sports center. There are seven 5 by 6 glass block windows inset along the upper half of the southern façade. There are two murals by Cesar Inostroza on the Yvan Rechy Gym (Figure 18). The mural on the western façade was completed on December 8, 1998 and the mural on the southern façade on May 13, 1999. Both murals depict athletes in a variety of sports. Cesar Inostroza was born and raised in El Paso and is a public muralist. His other works include two ceiling rotunda murals at the entrances of the El Paso State Office building, support columns under Interstate 10, and at the City of El Paso Municipal Services Center (Studio Cesar Inostroza n.d.).

To the east of the Chalio Acosta Sports Center is the World War II Company E memorial (Figures 19 and 20). The memorial is a concrete wall that rests on a circular pad and is surrounded by four concrete benches. The southeastern side of the memorial is a sculpture by Julio Sanchez De Alba. The sculpture entitled “Men of Company E” was commissioned by the City of El Paso Museums and Cultural Affairs Department Public Art Program and completed in 2008. The opposing side of the memorial has four panels that include a dedication to the men of Company E, which reads:

Honor to the Mexican American Men of Company E 141st Infantry 36th Division

The fierce icy winds carried an omen of tragedy across a valley in southern Italy on January 21, 1944. Company E, including a large number of Mexican American troops from El Paso, prepared to cross the treacherous Rio Rapido. American scouts warned that our troops faced the insurmountable task of crossing a river fortified by barbed wire, mines and a relentless barrage of German artillery. Nevertheless, orders were given and El Paso's sons died fighting against the evil of tyranny and oppression.

The names of the Company E men are depicted on three of the panels. The sculpture Julio Sanchez De Alba also designed the El Paso County Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

Northwest of the Chelio Acosta Sports Center and Company E memorial is the Jimmy Ochoa Baseball Field (Figure 21). An examination of historic aerials indicates that a ballfield was present as early as 1955. The current ballfield has a metal shade structure over two sets of bleachers located behind the backstop. A third set of bleachers, uncovered, is located behind the home team bench. The entire ballfield is surrounded by a chain-link fence. There is outfield lighting but no scoreboard.

Jimmy Ochoa was a graduate of Bowie High School, played professional baseball with AAA Mexico City Tigres of Mexico, and was a member of the El Paso Baseball Hall of Fame. In addition to his baseball career, Ochoa was a decorated veteran of the Korean Conflict with two Bronze Stars and is buried at Fort Bliss National Cemetery.

The addition of the Yvan Rechy Gym and the entry between 1996 and 2000 significantly expanded the footprint of the resource and impacted the integrity of design and feeling.



Figure 14. 4321 Delta Drive (Acosta Sports Center), looking northwest.



Figure 15. 4321 Delta Drive (Acosta Sports Center), looking north.



Figure 16. 4321 Delta Drive (Acosta Sports Center), looking southwest.



Figure 17. 4321 Delta Drive (Acosta Sports Center) mural by Gabriel S. Gaytan, looking northwest.



Figure 18. 4321 Delta Drive (Acosta Sports Center) mural by Cesar Inostroza, looking northeast.



Figure 19. 4321 Delta Drive (Acosta Sports Center) World War II Company E memorial sculpture, looking northwest.



Figure 20. 4321 Delta Drive (Acosta Sports Center) World War II Company E memorial, looking southeast.



Figure 21. 4321 Delta Drive (Acosta Sports Center) ballfield, looking northwest.

EL PASO WATER INTERNATIONAL WATER QUALITY LAB

The El Paso Water International Water Quality Lab is a 27,000 ft.² brick building that consists of four laboratories (Figure 22). Through an examination of aerial photos, a construction date of 2005 was determined.

The El Paso Water International Water Quality Lab does not meet the significance or the age requirements for NRHP listing. It is not associated with important individuals or events and is not an outstanding example of a type, period, or method of construction or the work of a master. The El Paso Water International Water Quality Lab does not hold the potential for any future research. As the El Paso Water International Water Quality Lab is less than 50 years old, it was evaluated for NRHP eligibility under Criteria Consideration G, exceptional significance gained within the last 50 years. The El Paso Water International Water Quality Lab does not reach the threshold of exceptional significance under Criteria Consideration G and is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 22. El Paso Water International Water Quality Lab, looking southwest.

UNNAMED EL PASO WATER BUILDING

A newly constructed unnamed El Paso Water Building was located at the corner of Delta Drive and S Boone Street (Figure 23). Constructed of brick on a concrete slab foundation, the main entry is facing Delta Drive. Entry is through an extended-height glass entry. The main entry has a sloped roof while the remainder of the building exhibits a flat roof. Construction of the building was ongoing at the time of the survey.

The unnamed El Paso Water Building does not meet the significance or the age requirements for NRHP listing. It is not associated with important individuals or events and is not an outstanding example of a type, period, or method of construction or the work of a master. The unnamed El Paso Water Building does not hold the potential for any future research. As the unnamed El Paso Water Building is less than 50 years old, it was evaluated for NRHP eligibility under Criteria Consideration G, exceptional significance gained within the last 50 years. The unnamed El Paso Water Building does not reach the threshold of exceptional significance under Criteria Consideration G and is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 23. Unnamed El Paso Water Building, looking southeast.

EL PASO WATER SUPPORT BUILDING

The El Paso Water Support Building is located along Delta Drive on the west side of the Bridge of the Americas and along the boundary of the Chamizal National Memorial. Measuring approximately 42 ft. by 25 ft., the building is constructed of concrete block on a concrete slab foundation. There is a pedestrian entrance and a vehicular metal rollup door on the northern elevation. The roof is slightly sloped. Glass block windows are along the roof line on the eastern elevation (Figure 24). Through the examination of historic aerials, a construction date of between 1996 and 2003 was determined.

A shorter support building measuring approximately 27 ft. by 15 ft. is located adjacent to the southern façade of the primary building. Through an examination of historic aerials, the support building was constructed between 2006 and 2008.

Directly west of the primary and metal support building are concrete water treatment/support basins for reclaimed water used for irrigation. The basins are the oldest feature of this resource. Through an examination of historic aerials the basins were constructed prior to 1984 but after 1967. The resource is surrounded by a stone wall and access gate with chain link and barbed wire fencing around the electrical equipment within the complex along the Delta Drive entrance. The northern edge of the complex has a building-height stone wall with an equally tall chain link and barbed wire gate.



Figure 24. El Paso Water Support Building, looking southwest.

NEIGHBORHOOD SOUTH OF DELTA DRIVE

In the early 1940s, the international boundary between the Republic of Mexico and the United States bulged in a jagged line along the south edge of Paisano Drive in the vicinity of the current Area of Potential Effect recently surveyed for historic resources (Figure 25 and Table 3). This bulge, known as Cordova Island, was Mexican territory, although it was located on the north bank of the Rio Grande—a legacy of the frequent changes in the river’s course due to floods and a constant source of difficulty between the two nations since the international boundary was surveyed after their war concluded in 1849. In the early 1960s, the administrations of President Lyndon Baines Johnson and Presidente Adolfo López Mateos negotiated several key provisions to rectify this long-standing matter, namely: the Rio Grande would be redirected into a new concrete channel; an irrigation canal paralleling the river on the north bank would be relocated and covered over; a new four-lane highway on the Mexican side would be built over the old river bed; and a new border highway would be built on the American side to connect downtown El Paso to the communities in the southern part of the county. As work commenced on both sides of the border, one other outcome occurred in 1967, namely the “building [of] the ultra modern port of entry and customs complex at the Cordova Crossing,” the facility formally known as the Land Port of Entry Bridge of the Americas (Sonnichsen 1980: 68-69).

Two decades earlier, however, this portion of El Paso, about two miles east of City Hall, looked very different than it had appeared in the 1960s and later. In July 1943, when the Sanborn Insurance Company Maps for El Paso were amended to update changes to the built environment across the city, the graphic depiction of the portion consisting of the current Area of Potential Effect differed

in several notable ways from its current condition. Delta Street, which runs along the southern edge of the APE, had not yet been constructed. The three-block-long Bush Street would later be renamed Delta Street and extended west and east. Fresno Street would later be renamed Laredo Street, and the streets of Bush, Fresno, and Oak were projected to be built westward, ironically, into Cordova Island. While the location of the “El Paso County Live Stock Bldgs.” are mentioned, the buildings and structures of the El Paso water treatment plant are conspicuously absent, particularly the pump house building built by Robert E. McKee’s construction company that year. Washington Park is depicted, yet neither the Franklin Canal nor Dudley Field are included. Significantly, though, the Sanborn sheet reveals a sense of the extent of changes the current Area of Potential Effect has experienced in the decades between the 1940s and the 2020s (Sanborn Maps 1952: Sheet 0a).

Since the late 1960s, significant infrastructure projects have reduced the residential area bounded by Latta Street on the west, Oak Street on the south, South Boone Street on the east, and Paisano Drive on the north to a small remnant of its former character. As with other comparable low-income, ethnic neighborhoods in east and south El Paso in the decade after the conclusion of the Second World War, the arrival of new residents stressed the existing housing capacity and convinced the City’s decision-makers to allow extensive and rampant re-development in vulnerable neighborhoods with the intent to renew their character and enhance their attractiveness (Timmons 2004:298). Moreover, as El Paso’s population rebounded in the 1950s after its decline in the previous decade to more than double from nearly 130,500 residents to roughly 276,000 residents, housing demands became an increasing priority (Sonnichsen 1980:54–55). In the case of the subject neighborhood in the south-central portion of the Area of the Potential Effect, these stressors were compounded by the relative proximity to the US-Mexico border, the El Paso County Livestock Buildings, Washington Park, and the water treatment plant, each of which assumed and held a greater priority for city needs than the scattering of houses in this overlooked part of El Paso.

Recommendations

Change and impacts on this area occurred incrementally from the 1950s into the 1970s. The extensive work to construct new roadways caused the greatest transformation to this south-central neighborhood. Much of the earlier integrity of the neighborhood character has been lost, and the construction of several new residences and apartments in recent years has further negatively impacted any potential historic significance the neighborhood may possess. With the nearby proximity of the water treatment plant and the Cesar E. Chavez Border Highway / Loop 375, a sense of environmental injustice pervades the neighborhood.

Due to the lack of architectural integrity and fewer potentially contributing buildings in relation to non-contributing buildings, in addition to the adverse impacts on the neighborhood due to highway construction and the water treatment plant, this neighborhood lacks sufficient integrity to recommend designation.



Figure 25. Resources identified within the Neighborhood South of Delta Drive.

Table 3.
Resources within the Neighborhood South of Delta Drive

Resource Number	Address	Property Type	Construction Date	Eligibility Recommendation
-	3914 Delta Drive	Vacant	-	-
3	3918 Delta Drive	Residence	1954	Undetermined
4	3922 Delta Drive	Commercial	1971	Not Eligible
5	3930 Delta Drive	Substation	1993	Not Eligible
6	4032 Delta Drive	Residence	1989	Not Eligible
7	4034 Delta Drive	Residence	1946	Undetermined
8	4036 Delta Drive	Residence	1964	Not Eligible
-	4038 Delta Drive	Vacant Lot	-	-
77	3911 Laredo Avenue	Residence	2018 with a ca. 2021 secondary building	Not Eligible
78	3915 Laredo Avenue	Residence	1954	Undetermined
79	3921 Laredo Avenue	Residence	1964	Undetermined
80	3923 Laredo Avenue	Residence	1952 and 1984	Undetermined
81	3924 Laredo Avenue	Residence	1971 with 1981 addition	Undetermined
82	4001 Laredo Avenue	Apartment Building	2016	Not Eligible
83	4003 Laredo Avenue	Residence	1943	Not Eligible
84	4006 Laredo Avenue	Residence	1990	Not Eligible
85	4008 Laredo Avenue	Residence	Unknown	
86	4012 Laredo Avenue	Residence	1951	Undetermined
87	4019 Laredo Avenue, A	Residence	1964, 2018 and 2021	Undetermined
88	4019 Laredo Avenue, B	Residence	2019	Undetermined
89	4019 Laredo Avenue, C and D	Residence	1949 and 2021	Undetermined
90	4030 Laredo Avenue	Residence	1950	Undetermined
91	700–714 Martinez Street	Apartment Building	1960	Undetermined
92	800 S Martinez Street	Residence	1943	Undetermined
93	4001 Oak Court	Residence	Later modification of 4003 Oak Court and described under that resource	Undetermined
94	4003 Oak Court	Residence	1962	Undetermined
95	4004 Oak Court	Residence	1947	Undetermined
96	4005 Oak Court	Residence	1975	Undetermined
97	4006 Oak Court	Residence	1947	Undetermined
98	4007 Oak Court	Residence	1950	Undetermined
99	4019 Oak Court	Residence	1943	Undetermined

3918 Delta Drive (Residence)

Constructed in 1954, 3918 Delta Drive is a one-story residence (Figure 26) presumably constructed of concrete block with a split-level pitched roof covered with composition shingles; the front façade is divided with the front porch on the left side and the right side defined by a metal-frame picture window and a front-facing gable; the entry door is centered on the front façade with a picture window to its left; decorative metal supports uphold the roof covering the porch; the exterior is treated with a white stucco finish, and the front and west side of the property are almost entirely covered with concrete.



Figure 22. 3918 Delta Drive (Residence), looking south.

3922 Delta Drive (Commercial)

Constructed in 1971, 3922 Delta Drive is a one-story commercial building constructed of concrete block with a flat roof; its front façade features a flat awning protruding over the entry with two short stem walls with an aesthetic treatment to mimic stacked stone or river rock; an opening between the stem walls provides access into the covered entry area; a smoky-glass wall forms the entrance into the building, which is painted in a camouflage pattern (Figure 27).



Figure 27. 3922 Delta Drive, looking south.

3930 Delta Drive (Substation)

3930 Delta Drive is a utility substation consisting of a 200 ft.² rectangular building on a concrete slab foundation with a flat roof. Entry to the building is through a single metal door on the eastern façade. Two cell towers are located north of the building, and the parcel is surrounded by a tall chain link and barbed wire fence. The utility substation was constructed in 1993 (Figure 28).



Figure 28. 3930 Delta Drive (Substation), looking southwest.

4032 Delta Drive (Residence)

Constructed in 1989, 4032 Delta Drive is a one-story residence measuring 1,221 ft.² with a 264 ft² open porch. The improvements on the property are entirely obscured from view from the public right-of-way by a 10 ft. tall concrete block wall, metal fencing, and in-filled chain link fencing. In the absence of any capability to view the property, no further data can be recorded (Figure 29).



Figure 29. 4032 Delta Drive (Residence), looking southwest.

4034 Delta Drive (Residence)

Constructed in 1946, 4034 Delta Drive is a one-story residence with a low-angled, front-gabled roof with composition shingles; the residence is set back onto the parcel and partially obscured behind metal fencing, chain link fencing, a 6 ft. tall concrete block wall, and mature trees; the front façade features a covered porch with metal supports, but additional details could not be discerned from the public right-of-way (Figures 30 and 31).



Figure 30. 4034 Delta Drive (Residence), looking south.



Figure 31. 4034 Delta Drive (Residence) rear, looking north.

4036 Delta Drive (Residence)

Constructed in 1964, 4036 Delta Drive is a one-story vacant residence that appears to be constructed of concrete block with a wooden truss and front-gabled roof covered with composition shingles; several of the apertures for the windows and front door are either partially secured or open; the house is surrounded by a chain link fence and a vacant parcel on its east side. Stylistically, the abandoned house reflects a typical mid-1960s residential design (Figure 32).



Figure 32. 4036 Delta Drive (Residence), looking south.

3911 Laredo Avenue (Residence)

Constructed in 2018, 3911 Laredo Avenue is a one-story residence with a hipped roof and an addition at the rear, both of which were constructed in 2018 and 2021, respectively. Due to the highway embankment for the Cesar E. Chavez Border Highway/Loop 375, the portion of the lot fronting Laredo Avenue is inaccessible; thus, access to the house is through the alley. The house is a common residential design without distinction or significance (Figure 33).



Figure 33. 3911 Laredo Avenue (Residence), looking south. Note that only a portion of the resource was able to be photographed due to an aggressive loose dog.

3915 Laredo Avenue (Residence)

Constructed in 1954, 3915 Laredo Avenue is a one-story residence with a stucco exterior and a front-gabled roof with composition shingles; an open carport appears on the right side of the house with a flat roof and metal post supports; the front elevation features a door with a wrought-iron metal screen to the left and a picture window to the right; a low, concrete block wall and decorative wrought-iron fence encloses the front of the property. The house reflects mid-century domestic design common in the post-Second World War era (Figure 34).



Figure 34. 3915 Laredo Avenue (Residence), looking northwest.

3921 Laredo Avenue (Residence)

Constructed in 1964, 3921 Laredo Avenue is a one-story residence with stucco exterior walls and a slightly pitched front-gabled roof with composition shingles; the house is sited at the very back of the lot at the alley with a carport connected to the house on the right side; the front door is not within view from the public right-of-way, but several picture windows are visible; overall, the house reflects some of the characteristics of the popular Ranch-style homes prevalent in the United States (Figure 35).



Figure 35. 3921 Laredo Avenue (Residence), looking north.

3923 Laredo Avenue (Residence)

Constructed in 1952 with a 1984 addition, 3923 Laredo Avenue is a one-story residence consisting of an original block and an addition; the house is rectangular in plan with a flat roof; high side parapets toward the front define the roofline; the front elevation features a central front door and picture windows on either side; the right-side window opening has been modified to support an air-conditioning unit; the exterior walls are covered with stucco, and the east elevation features one window on the original block and one window on the addition; at the rear of the property is a homemade pergola adjacent to a small garden. Overall, the house reflects common features of vernacular residential design pervasive in El Paso in the latter part of the past century (Figures 36 and 37).



Figure 36. 3923 Laredo Avenue (Residence), looking northwest.



Figure 37. 3923 Laredo Avenue (Residence) rear, looking northwest.

3924 Laredo Avenue (Residence)

Constructed in 1971, 3924 Laredo Avenue is a one-story residence constructed of concrete block with a side-gabled roof covered with composition singles; the front door is offset toward the left side, while three windows appear in the main elevation; left of the front door is a large picture window, and the two smaller windows on the right end are identical in size; all three windows feature decorative wrought-iron grilles; an attached shed addition is located at the rear. The house embodies common design characteristics of a late-twentieth-century vernacular residence in El Paso (Figure 38).



Figure 38. 3924 Laredo Avenue (Residence), looking southwest.

4001 Laredo (Apartment Building)

Constructed in 2016, 4001 Laredo Avenue is a two-story apartment building consisting of eight dwelling units, presumably constructed of wood frame, plywood, lath, and stucco; roofs are side-gabled and shed with composition shingles; the front and back elevations feature an undulating pattern with recesses in between each top and bottom dwelling unit; fenestration consists of one-over-one sliding, vinyl-frame windows, and painted metal doors indicate each front entrance; on the south end of the apartment building is a covered entryway with a partially open porch (Figure 39).



Figure 39. 4001 Laredo Avenue (Apartment Building), looking northeast.

4003 Laredo Avenue (Residence)

Constructed in 1943, 4003 Laredo Avenue is a one-story dilapidated residence with a flat roof; it is located at the rear of the property in the northeast corner; a mature palo verde tree obscures the abandoned residence; to its left is a detached additional dwelling unit that also appears abandoned; debris is scattered about the property, and a 40 ft. long metal shipping container is placed inside the chain link fence perimeter (Figure 40).



Figure 40. 4003 Laredo Avenue (Residence), looking north.

4006 Laredo Avenue (Residence)

Constructed in 1990, 4006 Laredo Avenue is a two-story apartment building constructed of concrete block with a side-gabled roof covered with composition shingles; the building is set back toward the rear of the parcel away from Laredo Avenue; the north elevation features a fenestration pattern of A:B:A on each floor, with the windows on the outer sides larger slider windows than the smaller windows in the middle; the front door appears on the west elevation underneath the staircase to the upper story; the staircase is covered by a narrow roof with composition shingles; the exterior is painted white and the gable ends are a grayish blue (Figure 41).



Figure 41. 4006 Laredo Avenue (Residence), looking south.

4008 Laredo Avenue (Residence)

Constructed at an unknown date, 4008 Laredo Avenue is a one-story rectilinear structure constructed of concrete blocks with a front-gabled roof covered with composition shingles; the structure fronts the alley behind Laredo Avenue, and its south elevation features a metal roll-up door; the west elevation contains a short door and only one window, a six-over-six metal sash; chain link fence with barbed wire appears on either side of the structure; a wide eave extends over the metal roll-up door and is supported by a metal pole bracket (Figure 42).



Figure 42. 4008 Laredo Avenue (Residence), looking south.

4012 Laredo Avenue (Residence)

Constructed in 1951, 4012 Laredo Avenue is a one-story residence presumably constructed of brick with a cross-gabled roof covered with composition shingles; the front porch is located on the left side and is accessed by three concrete steps between two stone partitions capped with concrete; brick piers at the corners support the low-sloped roof with rafter tails; the right side of the front elevation features a one-over-one double window; the west elevation contains four deeply recessed vertical windows; the front door is perpendicular to the façade, and two one-over-one windows appear at the back of the porch; the exterior save for the porch is coated in a limewash or stucco to provide a smooth appearance; at the rear of the property toward the alley is a detached structure with a flat roof and parapet. The residence reflects a Bungalow-style inspired design similar to comparable brick bungalows that were built near the Five Points area in El Paso in the early 1920s (Figure 43).



Figure 43. 4012 Laredo Avenue (Residence), looking southeast.

4019 Laredo Avenue, Units A, B, C, and D (Residence)

Constructed in 1949 and 2021, 4019 Laredo Avenue is three separate houses on one property (Figure 44). The house on the west side was constructed in three phases: in 1964, 2018, and 2021; this residence is a one-story brick house with a cross-gabled roof with composition shingles; on the right side is an addition, presumably constructed of wood frame, with a front-gabled roof with composition shingles; the front door is centered on the brick portion and flanked by a vertical window on either side with metal grilles; rafter tails and scrollwork trim appear at the eaves. The house in the middle was constructed in 2019; it is one story with a front-gabled roof covered with composition shingles; the front door is slightly offset to the left and a three-over-four sliding window appears on each side. The house on the east side was constructed in 1949, and a comparable sized addition was constructed in 2021. The earlier portion is constructed of brick with a front-gabled roof with composition shingles and scrollwork trim; the front elevation features a window with a metal grille on the left and a door with a diamond-pattern screen on the right; the addition to the right of the brick house is identical to the house in the middle. Overall, each of these houses reflect common residential design attributes prevalent in El Paso.



Figure 44. 4019 Laredo Avenue (Residence), looking north. Note from left to right units A, B, C, and D.

4030 Laredo Avenue (Residence)

Constructed in 1950, 4030 Laredo Avenue is a one-story residence, presumably constructed of masonry block with a cross-gabled roof covered with composition shingles; the front elevation features a wide front porch with a front-gabled wing on either end; an enclosed addition on the left side of the front porch contains the front door, which is perpendicular to the elevation; a four-over-four metal sash window appears to the right of the front door; a similar window appears on the enclosure's east wall, and both feature decorative wrought-iron grilles; a flat roof with composition shingles covers the front porch, upheld by wrought-iron supports; a picket metal fence encloses a portion of the front yard facing South Boone Street; the two other windows on the front façade are aluminum frame with wrought-iron grilles; on the south elevation, a single door is covered by a wood-bracket awning covered with composition shingles; on the north side of the property is a one-story accessory structure with a front-gable roof covered with composition shingles and corrugated metal walls (Figures 45 and 46).



Figure 45. 4030 Laredo Avenue (Residence), looking west.



Figure 46. 4030 Laredo Avenue (Residence) rear, looking south.

700-714 S Martinez Street (Apartment Complex)

Constructed in 1960, 700–714 S Martinez Street is a two-story apartment building consisting of eight dwelling units constructed of concrete block with a flat roof and roof-top mechanical systems for heating and cooling; narrow vertical partitions extrude from the front façade to separate each dwelling unit; the fenestration pattern on the second story varies, but front doors are centered on each unit; different colors differentiate one dwelling unit from another; all parking spaces are located at the front of the building, and landscaping is limited to several palm trees and other vegetation. This apartment building reflects a vernacular design for a multi-unit, high-density dwelling (Figures 47 through 49).



Figure 47. 700–714 S Martinez Street (Apartment Complex), looking southeast.



Figure 48. 700–714 S Martinez Street (Apartment Complex), looking northeast.



Figure 49. 700–714 S Martinez Street (Apartment Complex), looking east.

800 S Martinez Street (Residence)

Constructed 1943, 800 S Martinez Street is a one-story residence constructed of brick with an accessory building on this parcel addressed off an unpaved stretch of S Martinez Street; the residence is set back toward the alley away from Laredo Avenue; a stone wall with wrought-iron insets and a wrought iron gate enclose the property along S Martinez Street and the alley on the south; the concrete walk toward the front entrance features a stone zuguan characteristic of a defining element of a Mexican hacienda; the floor plan is irregular and the front elevation from right to left (south to north) includes a turret-inspired portion capped with a pyramidal roof, a cross-gabled block with two small eyebrow dormers, and another block with a low-sloped roof; the entire roof system is covered with composition shingles, and all window apertures feature wrought-iron grilles. The El Paso Central Appraisal District records indicate the residence was constructed in 1943, but additional research will be required to verify that point (Figure 50).



Figure 50. 800 S Martinez Street (Residence), looking southeast.

4003 and 4001 Oak Court (Residence and Garage)

Constructed in 1962, 4003 Oak Court is a one-story residence (Figure 51) constructed of brick with a partial front-gabled roof and a side-gabled roof covered with composition shingles; the soffits throughout feature wood trim in an undulating pattern; the front door is centered, and to its left is a picture window encased in a diamond-pattern decorative grille; a smaller, similar window appears to the right of the front door; on the left side of the front façade are two separate garage doors, which suggests that the outer garage may have been an addition; a low, stone wall runs along the south and east façades; seven stone piers capped with sphere-shaped finials rise from the wall,

enclosing the front yard, which is covered in tile and concrete; a taller stone wall runs along the west and north façades, and at the rear of the property stands a detached brick garage with a flat roof (4001 Oak Court) that rises well above the height of the stone wall along the alley (Figure 52). A chain link fence curves along a portion of the west side of the property along the highway embankment; two additions besides the brick garage, while largely obscured from view from the public right-of-way, are visible from current aerial views.



Figure 51. 4003 Oak Court (Residence), looking northwest.



Figure 52. 4001 Oak Court (Garage) associated with 4003 Oak Court, looking southeast.

4004 Oak Court (Residence)

Constructed in 1947, 4004 Oak Court is a one-story residence with a front-gabled roof covered with composition shingles; the front gable is covered with wood slats, and the building appears to be constructed of brick; two windows on the front façade are visible from the public right-of-way, but the front door is obscured by partially in-filled chain link fence, a tall, corrugated metal gate at the driveway, and an open, metal pipe and corrugated car port. The Cesar E. Chavez Border Highway/Loop 375 runs along the west and the south of the property, and a chain link fence topped with concertina wire runs along the highway embankment diagonally along the rear of the property and the adjacent property to the east. Aerial views show that an addition at the rear not visible from the public right-of-way is obscured by an addition along the east façade. The house reflects the typical stylistic influences of vernacular domestic design common in El Paso in the immediate years after the Second World War (Figure 53).



Figure 53. 4004 Oak Court (Residence), looking southeast.

4005 Oak Court (Residence)

Constructed in 1975, 4005 Oak Court is a one-story residence constructed of brick with a front-gabled roof covered with composition shingles; the residence is rectangular and extends along much of the parcel's length; the front gable is covered with wood slats, and the eaves feature the identical decorative trim as appears on 4003 Oak Court; the front façade features a centered, single front door and two vertical windows to its left; all three include the same diamond-pattern grille as the adjacent house, and this window treatment is carried throughout the entire fenestration and door pattern along the other façades; an addition at the rear of the property is constructed of identical brick as the main house with the same decorative features as the residence; at the time of the residence's construction, the entire yard was covered with concrete; a stone wall runs along the rear property line (Figures 54 and 55).



Figure 54. 4005 Oak Court (Residence), looking northwest.



Figure 55. 4005 Oak Court (Residence) rear, looking southeast.

4006 Oak Court (Residence)

Constructed in 1947, 4006 Oak Court is a one-story rectilinear residence clad in vinyl siding with a front-gabled roof covered with composition shingles and narrow eaves; a flat-roof awning is supported by pipe metal posts and runs the length of the front façade; the front door is offset to the right with a side-by-side, vinyl frame window appears on the left of the front elevation; the east and west façades features three windows apiece that consist of four panes each and sloped window sills; an addition at the rear is clad in the identical vinyl siding. Loop 375/Cesar E. Chavez Border Highway runs directly behind this house, and South Boone Street, located on its east side, dead ends at the barrier created by the highway embankment (Figure 56).



Figure 53. 4006 Oak Court (Residence), looking southeast.

4007 Oak Court (Residence)

Constructed in 1950, 4007 Oak Court is a one-story 560 ft.², rectangular residence with a flat roof; the residence appears to be constructed with concrete blocks; the front door is offset toward the right side of the elevation; a large picture window with a metal grille and masonry sill appears to the left of the door, and a one-over-one window appears to the right; the west elevation features one window centered on the façade; viga tips extend beneath the swallow parapet on the front elevation; the construction reflects the Territorial style that was prevalent in New Mexico and the El Paso Valley from the mid-nineteenth century into the early twentieth century (Figure 57).



Figure 57. 4007 Oak Court (Residence), looking northeast.

4019 Oak Court (Residence)

Constructed in 1943, 4019 Oak Court is a one-story residence with a flat roof with a shallow parapet; in form, it is a rectilinear block with a concrete collar running the length of its base; the front door appears toward the right edge of the front elevation and features a decorative metal security door; two windows are on the front elevation, and two windows are on the east façade—none of them are identical in dimension; the two on the east façade feature metal grilles; the larger window on front elevation appears to be a fixed, vinyl frame window, while the smaller, vertical window features a diamond-pattern screen. This house suggests a muted mid-twentieth century interpretation of the Territorial style (Figure 58).



Figure 58. 4019 Oak Court (Residence), looking northwest.

3600 E PAISANO DRIVE (LAND PORT OF ENTRY)

The Land Port of Entry complex consists of multiple buildings and structures which were evaluated for NRHP eligibility. The following historic context is taken from McVarish and colleagues 2013. In addition to the context below an overall in-depth national context for land port of entries may also be found in McVarish and colleagues 2013.

The Bridge of the Americas is the newest crossing of the Rio Grande at El Paso. Forming a major connection between El Paso and Ciudad Juarez, the bridge spans the river extending between the formerly independent community in Mexico known as Zaragosa (now part of Ciudad Juarez) and a site on the Texas bank located toward the old town center of Ysleta, which lies about 9 mi. to the southeast (Ysleta was annexed by El Paso in 1955). The first bridge at this site was constructed in 1929. In 1938, a new bridge was erected—a bridge that stood until the 1980s and was known as either the Ysleta or Zaragosa Bridge (Hamilton 2012). The provisions of the Chamizal Treaty of 1963 resulted in redirection of the Rio Grande into a new channel and the national boundary was shifted northward by about 3,500 ft. at this location. The 1938 structure was located in Mexico from 1967 to the 1980s, and served to span a secondary channel. The present Bridge of the Americas was completed in 1967.

Cargo haulers and other travelers began crossing the Rio Grande at El Paso via ferry service at an early date. The role played by the settlement and river crossing at El Paso del Norte, as a vital link on the communication route between New Spain's capital in Mexico City and Santa Fe, indicates that regular ferry service was probably functioning by the mid-seventeenth century (Timmons

1990:14). As late as the 1880s, most traffic crossed the Rio Grande from El Paso into Mexico on a small flat-bottomed ferry boat. The ferry could operate only when the water level was sufficiently high.

After the Mexican Central Railroad bridge spanning the river was built in 1881, construction of additional bridges to cross the Rio Grande at El Paso was prompted by the development of the city's streetcar system. A group of local residents led by General Anson Mills obtained a charter for the El Paso Street Railway System and began service in 1882 using mule-drawn cars. To serve Juarez, Mexico, the first timber-framed Santa Fe Street Bridge was laid across the Rio Grande in 1889. In 1902, the mules were retired, and the streetcar system began to rely on electric cars (Timmons 1990:193; Texas Trolleys).

To aid streetcar traffic and to simplify travel to and from the two international cities, a second bridge was constructed circa 1902. The older bridge, the Santa Fe Street Bridge, was designated for travel to the US from Mexico, while the new Stanton Street Bridge was designated for travel to Mexico. This configuration led to occasional international incidents. For example, in 1912, US Army Lieutenant Benjamin W. Fields's men decided that instead of marching from the border post near Stanton Street to their new posting at Santa Fe Street, they would board the streetcar and ride around the loop. When they entered Mexico, border guards, certain that these men were the vanguard of an invading army, took them off the streetcar and detained them for questioning. Determining they posed no threat, they were allowed to continue around the loop. Fields himself was less fortunate and was arrested at Fort Bliss the following day (*Salt Lake City Telegram* 1912).

In the 1920s, the El Paso Electric Railway, i.e., the streetcar company, rebuilt the Santa Fe Street Bridge and the Stanton Street Bridge, replacing the original dilapidated timber-frame bridges with modern concrete and steel structures (*Dallas Morning News* 1923). These replacement bridges remained in use until the relocation of the US-Mexican border in the 1960s.

Prior to 1937, the El Paso Electric Railway Company assisted the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) by collecting a head tax of \$8 from certain aliens who entered the US. If they departed from the US in good order, the head tax was refunded. The private owners of both the Santa Fe and the Stanton Street Bridges collected tolls through the 1950s in accordance with federal legislation passed in the 1920s. In 1959, tolls on the Stanton Street Bridge (traveling south to Mexico) were ten cents for the car and driver, two cents for each additional passenger, and two cents for pedestrians. Because the Santa Fe Bridge permitted only northbound vehicles, toll collections in the US were limited to two cents for each pedestrian (Congressional Serial Set 1959:7).

In 1959, House Resolution 4538 and Senate Bill 922 were introduced in the US Congress, authorizing El Paso County, Texas, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Rio Grande at or near El Paso, a bridge that was estimated to carry three million vehicles in its first year after completion (US Senate 1959). Construction of the bridge was delayed in order not to endanger negotiations on a long-running border dispute between the two countries. In 1963, the Chamizal Treaty resolved this contention between the two nations with relocation of the Rio Grande.

The relocation of the Rio Grande necessitated construction of three new bridges on sites directly to the north of the old spans, with the replacement of the Ysleta or Zaragosa Bridge now christened the Bridge of the Americas. With new bridges came three ports of entry at the new border crossing locations. The new LPOEs required the purchase of land parcels and the construction of LPOE facilities. Monroe, Higgins, and Lantow provided architect-engineer services for all three of the

new US crossing stations, and the firm of R. E. McKee served as contractor for all three. The LPOE facility constructed in 1967 for the Bridge of the Americas was the largest of the three newly built El Paso stations, as it was the only one of the three specifically designed to handle border traffic moving in both directions. The parcel acquired was 26.8 ac. in extent. The facility contained four buildings, covering a total of 35,800 ft.² and three inspection canopies (*El Paso Herald Post 1967a*). The facility was dedicated in 1969. In 1992, according to TxDOT records, the LPOE underwent a program of renovation, although no official record has been found as to the exact nature of the improvements (TxDOT 2013). Comparison of the 1975 and 1994 editions of the United State Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle indicates that Building A was considerably enlarged in size and that Building B was reduced by demolition of large sections of the building, including a long wing that extended to the east from the surviving portion of the building. In addition, a large building of complex shape was constructed that occupied a portion of the present site of Building D; apparently this building was subsequently removed in the rebuilding of the LPOE in 2009.

During 1996–1998, the Bridge of the Americas built in 1967 was replaced with a completely new structure. The present bridge actually consists of four spans. Two of the spans have two lanes each for commercial trucks, while the other two have four lanes each for passenger vehicles. Two of the spans are dedicated for northbound vehicles, while two are dedicated for southbound vehicles. As an element in the reconstruction of the crossing, the import lot at the LPOE was expanded in size (TxDOT 2013).

Further changes were made to the facility in 2004. Additional vehicular lanes were added, and the Head House was relocated. The year 2009 witnessed an extensive redesign and rebuilding of the Bridge of the Americas LPOE. The two Administration buildings were enlarged and remodeled, and the remaining buildings were replaced with a set of new buildings and structures, including an Administration for Cargo building, two Inspection Canopies, a Head House, a Remote Video Surveillance System (RVSS) Tower, a Vehicle and Cargo Inspection System (VACIS) facility, and three Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission (TABC) booths.

The Bridge of the Americas LPOE is one of three LPOEs that were built together in El Paso in 1967 to provide new border crossing stations due to the concurrent rechanneling of the Rio Grande and the consequent relocation of the international boundary. This historical association with a locally important event in the history of the boundary confers potential local level historic significance for the three LPOEs. In order to meet the standard of integrity necessary to manifest this historic significance and thus be eligible for listing in the NRHP, an LPOE building or structure would need to have been built in 1967 as an element in the original LPOE complex, to embody its essential original configuration, and to present original architectural characteristics such as roof shape, walling material, fenestration, and detail.

The buildings and structures surveyed and evaluated for NRHP eligibility at Bridge of the Americas LPOE are summarized in Figure 59 and Table 4.



Figure 59. Resources identified within the LPOE.

Table 4.
Resources within the LPOE

Resource Number	Address	Property Type	Construction Date	Eligibility Recommendation
114	Bridge of the Americas LPOE	Administration, Building A	1967	Not Eligible ¹
105	Bridge of the Americas LPOE	Administration, Building B	1967	Not Eligible ¹
119 and 120	Bridge of the Americas LPOE	Administration for Cargo and Cargo Dock, Building D	Between 1991 and 1996	Not Eligible under Criteria Consideration G ¹
118	Bridge of the Americas LPOE	Southbound Inspection Canopy	2009	Not Eligible under Criteria Consideration G ¹
103 and 104	Bridge of the Americas LPOE	Primary/Secondary Inspection Canopy, Building K	Originally constructed 1969; 2009	Not Eligible under Criteria Consideration G ¹
107	Bridge of the Americas LPOE	Truck Exit Booths (2), Building S	2009	Not Eligible under Criteria Consideration G ¹
115	Bridge of the Americas LPOE	Head House, Building C	2009	Not Eligible under Criteria Consideration G ¹
	Bridge of the Americas LPOE	RVSS Tower	2009	Not Eligible under Criteria Consideration G ¹
108 and 109	Bridge of the Americas LPOE	VACIS and Office Building	2009	Not Eligible under Criteria Consideration G ¹
116 and 117	Bridge of the Americas LPOE	TAC Booths	2009	Not Eligible under Criteria Consideration G ¹
106	Bridge of the Americas LPOE	Inbound Commercial Primary Inspection Canopy and Booths and Empty Truck Canopy		Not Eligible under Criteria Consideration G
110	Bridge of the Americas LPOE	FMCSA Inspection Canopy	2018	Not Eligible under Criteria Consideration G
111	Bridge of the Americas LPOE	FMCSA Administration Building	2017	Not Eligible under Criteria Consideration G
112	Bridge of the Americas LPOE	Eagle Sculpture	1996	Not Eligible under Criteria Consideration G
113	Bridge of the Americas LPOE	Lion Sculpture	1969	Not Eligible

Building A (Administration)

The following building description is taken from McVarish and colleagues 2013. The Administration Building (Building A) was constructed in 1967 (although dedicated in 1969). Comparison of the various editions of the USGS quadrangle since 1967 indicates that this building was considerably enlarged sometime between 1975 and 1994. According to US Customs and Border Protection (CBP) personnel, space in the building is shared by CBP with the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture. The CBP-controlled areas of the building include a pedestrian processing area similar to that at Paseo del Norte LPOE, a permit waiting area, a secured area, a laboratory, and offices for the field operators and port director.

The west elevation of Building A adjoins the Primary Inspection Canopy. This elevation features a veranda formed by the overhanging roof eaves and fascia. This overhang is supported by columns with flaring capitals similar to those used in the inspection canopy. The veranda shelters a narrow walkway, separated from the traffic lanes by steel mesh panels. The west elevation walls consist primarily of single-light, oblong, tinted glass windows set in steel frames.

The north end of the west elevation of Building A lacks the mesh panels separating the walkway from traffic lanes. The wall is largely glass with knee-wall lights set in steel surrounds surmounted by oblong lights, also set in steel surrounds. Several steel-framed glass doors are placed in this section of wall and are flanked by narrow, oblong, single-light sidelights. The extreme north end of the building is lower in height and set back from the plane of the remainder of the building. It, too, is fenestrated by ribbons of oblong, single-light windows set in steel surrounds.

Building A's north elevation consists of the projecting extension added to the main block. It contains the main entrance for the other tenants of the building. The entrance for the Department of the Interior on the building's northwestern end consists of a two-leaf, metal-framed door beneath a single-light transom. The remainder of the west end of the north wall is fenestrated with a ribbon of single-light, reflecting glass windows set in metal frames. Near the center of the north wall, the projecting portion is marked by a perpendicular wall, also fenestrated with single-light, metal-framed, fixed windows.

The area adjoining the north wall of Building A is enclosed with a concrete wall sheathed in stone slab veneer and topped with razor wire. A locked gate provides access to the interior. The north end of Building A is largely sheathed in buff brick, with steel-framed, oblong, single-light, glass windows near the center of the wall.

Another entrance to the building is in the northeastern corner of the building, which is accessed by glass entry doors flanked by glass panes and transom. A courtyard extends in front of the entrance.

The south end of the main block retains the recessed wall plane of the west elevation. Pilasters with flared capitals echo the structural members of the veranda. Three steel-framed glass doors are placed at the west end of the wall. These doors are surmounted by oblong transom lights, while the remainder of the wall has fixed knee-wall windows surmounted by oblong, plate glass windows, each set in a steel frame.

A low concrete-block building with a projecting fascia projects from the east end of the south wall; it contains public bathrooms. The eastern portion of the south wall is devoted to service spaces. The

varying wall heights reflect interior usage of space. Near the center of the wall are two-leaf, hollow-core steel doors surmounted by a large, louvered metal vent panel.

The building's east elevation contains a walled-in area enclosing the incinerator at its northern end, followed by the entry courtyard. Two sets of double-leaf metal service doors are in the eastern elevation of Building A. The incinerator enclosure is appended to the east end of the south wall of Building A. The enclosure consists of patterned concrete blocks that form an open mesh pattern.

A dedication plaque dated 1969 is mounted on the building. A guard booth rises from the southwest section of the roof of the building.

The Administration Building A (BU No. TX0951) is one of two remaining elements of the original 1967 LPOE complex that is directly associated with the relocation of the Rio Grande and the construction of three new LPOEs in El Paso that took place at that time. Although Building A is more than 45 years of age, the building was extensively altered at some date between 1975 and 1994, as known from field survey and from historic aerial views and USGS mapping. The building, therefore, lacks the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship necessary to manifest the historic significance conferred by its association with the 1967 international boundary relocation. It is not an outstanding example of a type, period, or method of construction or the work of a master. It does not hold the potential for any future research. It is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

The 2023 survey of Building A (Figure 60) did not result in any additional findings that would alter the 2013 survey results and recommendations.



Figure 40. 3600 E Paisano Drive (Building A Administration Building), looking northwest.

Building B (Administration)

The following building description is taken from McVarish and colleagues 2013. Constructed in 1967, Building B is a single-story, flat-roofed building, generally rectangular in footprint and sheathed in buff brick veneer. Comparison of the various editions of the USGS quadrangle since 1967 indicates that this building was greatly altered at some date from 1975 to 1994, being reduced in size and having a large wing taken down. The east elevation has two entrances. The main entrance consists of a two-leaf, metal-framed entrance with glass doors with a narrow transom flanked by three pairs of steel-framed, single-light windows. This entry is fronted with a wide stoop, reached by flanking flights of concrete steps. Further to the north, a second, raised concrete stoop with metal-pipe railing provides access to a single-light, steel panel door, as well as a vented, two-leaf, steel panel doorway. The southern end has two double-hung windows. The elevation's northern end has a panel of six single-light, tinted glass, metal-framed windows and a group of three metal-framed tinted glass windows.

The north wall has a single entry that is accessed by a ramp. There are no windows on this elevation.

The south end of the west elevation of Building B has a mixture of original, two-over-two, double-hung, metal-framed windows and single-light, fixed, tinted glass windows. A slightly raised entry with a hollow-core steel door is sheltered by a vestibule with a mesh-patterned concrete outer wall. The north end has no windows. Building B's southern elevation is partially open to a small landscaped yard leading to a parking lot, while the other portion is fronted by a small yard enclosed within a wall. Two windows with metal bars punctuate the southern elevation.

Because of security concerns, access to a significant portion of the building interior was not permitted. CBP staff indicated that half the space in the building is used for administrative offices while the other half is used for security. The portion of Building B that was accessed showed that the interior of Building B has a hallway along its east side with two-part, steel-framed, full-height windows overlooking a veranda. Also in the east wall are two-leaf, metal-framed glass doors. Interior spaces are largely defined by gypsum board partitions. Floors are tiled, and the ceiling is lined with acoustic tile with recessed fluorescent or energy-efficient light fixtures.

The Administration Building B (BU No. TX0952) is one of two remaining elements of the original 1967 LPOE complex that may be directly associated with the relocation of the Rio Grande and the construction of three new LPOEs in El Paso that took place at that time, having been constructed shortly after the initial border relocation. Although Building B is more than 45 years of age, it was extensively altered at some date between 1975 and 1994, as known from field survey and from historic aerial views and USGS mapping. The building, therefore, lacks the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship necessary to manifest the historic significance conferred by its association with the relocation of the international boundary in 1967. It is not an outstanding example of a type, period, or method of construction or the work of a master. It does not hold the potential for any future research. It is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

The 2023 survey of Building B (Figure 61) did not result in any additional findings that would alter the 2013 survey results and recommendations.



Figure 51. 3600 E Paisano Drive (Building B Administration Building), looking southwest.

Building C (Head House)

The following building description is taken from McVarish and colleagues 2013. The Head House adjoins the north end of the Primary/Secondary Inspection Canopy (TX0957). Its south façade is divided into five symmetrical bays by massive half-engaged piers covered in brick veneer. The lower quarter of each pier is sheathed in gray brick, while the upper portion is sheathed in beige brick interrupted by a concrete belt course at the base of the signboard and terminating with concrete coping. The west end bay of the south façade is blank. The second bay contains a steel-framed glass door with a single-light window set at the east end of an irregular grid of nine steel-framed windows. The door itself is surmounted by a single-light transom.

The central bay contains 12 lights, with large lights above and smaller lights below. All are set within steel frames. The fourth bay duplicates the fenestration of the second bay, while the far eastern bay has a hollow-core steel door placed in a west-end recess and a set of four steel-framed windows, oblong bottom windows, and square upper windows. The end bays have their upper wall sheathed in beige brick, while the three central bays have their upper walls sheathed in concrete panels. Individual letters in the central bay identify the complex as the Bridge of the Americas/Border Station. Concrete bollards set in a shallow arc separate the Head House from passing traffic.

The ceiling of the open interior dismantling area is marked by longitudinal I-beams. Between the I-beams are shallow arched steel truss members with lights mounted to the bottom chord of every other truss.

These trusses support a shallowly arched roof deck. The dismantling area has paired locked vehicle gates at the east and west end, a storage area in its southwest corner, and a freestanding, steel-framed canopy near its south end. The north bay of the canopy is supported by massive steel, tapered angle brackets mounted to concrete.

The east elevation of the dismantling yard of the Head House has a stepped buff brick wall with a central ribbed steel security barrier that rises from the brown brick belt course. The front canopy with its sheet metal fascia is marked “3600” with individual numerals.

The east elevation of the Head House has two sets of slit windows in the wall, a portion of which has been partially enclosed with plywood panels. The windowsills are at the level of a brown brick belt course, while the window lintels are at the lower surface of a concrete belt course. The north end of the east wall rises only to the height of the concrete belt course. The remaining portion of the wall is sheathed in buff brick.

The Head House (Building C; BU No. TX0961) does not meet the significance or the age requirements for NRHP listing. It is not associated with important individuals or events and is not an outstanding example of a type, period, or method of construction or the work of a master. It does not hold the potential for any future research. The Head House (Building C; BU No. TX0961) is less than 50 years old and was evaluated for NRHP eligibility under Criteria Consideration G, exceptional significance gained within the last 50 years. The Head House (Building C; BU No. TX0961) does not reach the threshold of exceptional significance under Criteria Consideration G and is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

The 2023 survey of the Head House (Figure 62) did not result in any additional findings that would alter the 2013 survey results and recommendations.



Figure 62. 3600 E Paisano Drive (Building C Head House and TAC Booths), looking southwest.

Southbound Inspection Canopy

The following building description is taken from McVarish and colleagues 2013. Constructed in 2009, the Southbound Inspection Canopy adjoins Building A. It consists of two canopies of differing heights (the taller having 16 ft., 6 in. clearance) and ages (Figure 27). The lower canopy on the west, which contains parking for CBP vehicles and an inspection office set on a raised concrete platform, has a concrete pedestrian ramp that extends alongside the roadway to the west side of the canopy. This ramp is bounded by metal pipe railings set into raised concrete curbing. The western section of the lower canopy is supported by concrete box posts, square in cross section, that rise to concrete beams, while the eastern section has battered posts similar to those used in the taller canopy. The fascia is constructed of concrete panels set in a metal grid. This canopy does not accommodate vehicular traffic. A freestanding structure with concrete panel walls and single-light, tinted glass windows occupies much of the interior space of the lower canopy.

The taller canopy, used for vehicular traffic, is supported by battered columns, square in section, with outward flaring capitals. As with the lower canopy, its fascia is constructed of concrete panels set in a metal framework. The vehicular canopy has four traffic lanes, each served by inspection booths. The traffic lanes are delineated by raised concrete islands, steel bollards, and a variety of electronic equipment. The inspection booths, centered beneath the canopy, have single-light steel doors placed in their narrow north-end wall, another door in the traffic-side wall, and steel-framed, single-light windows in the same wall. The booths are surmounted by enclosures for mechanical equipment that rise to the ceiling of the canopy. The corrugated roof is supported by a grid of steel I-beams.

The Southbound Inspection Canopy (BU No. TX0955) does not meet the significance or the age requirements for NRHP listing. It is not associated with important individuals or events and is not an outstanding example of a type, period, or method of construction or the work of a master. It does not hold the potential for any future research. Structure BU No. TX0955 is less than 50 years old and was evaluated for NRHP eligibility under Criteria Consideration G, exceptional significance gained within the last 50 years. Structure BU No. TX0955 does not reach the threshold of exceptional significance under Criteria Consideration G and is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

The 2023 survey of the Southbound Inspection Canopy (Figures 63 and 64) did not result in any additional findings that would alter the 2013 survey results and recommendations.



Figure 73. 3600 E Paisano Drive (Southbound Inspection Canopy), looking northwest.



Figure 84. 3600 E Paisano Drive (Southbound Inspection Canopy), looking southeast.

Building D (Cargo Building and Cargo Building Dock)

The following building description is taken from McVarish and colleagues 2013. Constructed between 1991 and 1996, Building D is located at the junction of two perpendicular docks used for inspecting cargo. It is roughly trapezoidal in shape, with the main entry reached by steps extending upward to a clipped corner. The main entry contains recessed, paired, metal-framed glass doors set within a plate glass surround. The lower walls of Building D are constructed of smooth-faced, white concrete block and are topped by a belt course consisting of four courses of rusticated gray concrete block. The upper walls are smooth-faced, white concrete block. The walls are crowned with a wide, vertically ribbed metal fascia that holds a signboard over the main entry. The two side walls of the administrative building feature central recessed window wells, fenestrated with ribbons of single-light, steel-framed, tinted glass windows. The roof of the building is flat.

As noted, the building adjoins two perpendicular docks used for cargo inspection. One dock has an east–west orientation, and the other dock has a north–south orientation. These long, rectangular docks are raised on concrete platforms to accommodate the heights of trailers and have open bays defined by steel posts that are square in cross section. The corrugated metal canopies are supported by steel beams. Concrete ramps with metal pipe railings provide pedestrian access on the inner side of the docks. Under the west end of the east–west oriented dock is office and lab space for USDA use. Recessed beneath the north side of the east–west dock is a prefabricated structure, sheathed in corrugated metal sheet, used as a dock office. Each of the dock bays is designated by a number set in the fascia. The presence of numbers in the fascia above the office indicates that the office is a

later, probably temporary, addition. Each of the docks has rubberized bumpers protecting the dock edge. A truck scale is accessed by a concrete ramp at the south end of one of the docks.

The Administration for Cargo Building (Building D; BU No. TX0954) does not meet the significance or the age requirements for NRHP listing. It is not associated with important individuals or events and is not an outstanding example of a type, period, or method of construction or the work of a master. It does not hold the potential for any future research. Building D (BU No. TX0954) is less than 50 years old and was evaluated for NRHP eligibility under Criteria Consideration G, exceptional significance gained within the last 50 years. Building D (BU No. TX0954) does not reach the threshold of exceptional significance under Criteria Consideration G and is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

The 2023 survey of the Administration for Cargo Building (Figure 65) and Dock (Figure 66) did not result in any additional findings that would alter the 2013 survey results and recommendations.



Figure 95. 3600 E Paisano Drive (Building D Cargo Building), looking southwest.



Figure 106. 3600 E Paisano Drive (Building D Cargo Building Dock), looking northwest.

Building K (Primary/Secondary Inspection Canopy)

The following building description is taken from McVarish and colleagues 2013. The Primary Inspection Canopy adjoins the west elevation of Building A. Constructed in 1969, this canopy was renovated in 2009. The south approach to the Primary Canopy is defined by a series of islands with concrete curbing, gravel surfaces, and steel bollards sunk into the gravel.

The canopy itself is supported by columns with flared capitals similar to those used in the secondary canopy. The south fascia is sheathed in brushed aluminum with light-emitting diode (LED) signs indicating the status of travel lanes. A central raised signboard has an LED ticker message. The booth, centered beneath the canopy, has a single-end bay with a single-light steel door, and a row of single-light windows facing traffic. The center of the canopy contains the inspection office for the canopy.

The Secondary Inspection Canopy is used to further inspect the vehicles after they have passed through the Primary Inspection area. They are either x-rayed or scanned under the Secondary Canopy.

The Primary/Secondary Inspection Canopy (BU No. TX0957) does not meet the significance or the age requirements for NRHP listing. It is not associated with important individuals or events and is not an outstanding example of a type, period, or method of construction or the work of a master. It does not hold the potential for any future research. Structure BU No. TX0957 is less than 50 years old and was evaluated for NRHP eligibility under Criteria Consideration G, exceptional

significance gained within the last 50 years. Structure BU No. TX0957 does not reach the threshold of exceptional significance under Criteria Consideration G and is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Although it should be reevaluated by 2019, it is unlikely that it will have achieved significance by that time.

The 2023 survey of the Primary/Secondary Inspection Canopy (Figures 67 through 70) did not result in any additional findings that would alter the 2013 survey results and recommendations.



Figure 117. 3600 E Paisano Drive (Building K Primary/Secondary Inspection Canopy), south elevation of Primary Inspection Canopy (on the right), looking north.



Figure 128. 3600 E Paisano Drive (Building K Primary/Secondary Inspection Canopy), Primary Inspection Canopy booth, looking southwest.



Figure 139. 3600 E Paisano Drive (Building K Primary/Secondary Inspection Canopy), Secondary Inspection Canopy.



Figure 70. 3600 E Paisano Drive (Building K Primary/Secondary Inspection Canopy), Secondary Inspection Canopy.

Vehicle and Cargo Inspection System (VACIS) and Office Building

The following building description is taken from McVarish and colleagues 2013. VACIS, developed by SAIC and installed at Bridge of the Americas LPOE in 2009, is a gamma-ray-based inspection system that helps trained operators see the contents of closed vehicles and containers, assisting them in the interception of weapons, contraband, and other items of interest as well as in the verification of shipping manifests (SAIC 2013).

The west elevation of the VACIS Building has a recessed central section with projecting end sections. The inner sides of the end sections have entrances sheltered by shed-roof aluminum canopies. A wider aluminum canopy is placed off-center in the central block. The openings are hidden behind a temporary board fence. The south elevation features a tall steel commercial vehicle entry door at the top of a concrete ramp. This door is placed off-center on the wall, and the concrete wall is crowned by an open, shallow gable roof. The east wall of the building is blank except for metal downspouts anchored to the concrete. The south wall of the building has a roll-down steel door in its east entry bay, sheltered by an angled canopy. The vehicle door sill is at ground level on the south side.

A temporary, shallow-pitched, gable-roofed modular building sheathed in vertically ribbed sheet metal is placed on the south side of the VACIS Building. A central north entry is sheltered by a shed canopy. This building, which serves as an office for the VACIS, has a ramp and two-leaf doors on its south gable end.

The VACIS Building and VACIS Office Building (BU No. TX15228) do not meet the significance or the age requirements for NRHP listing. They are not associated with important individuals or events and are not outstanding examples of a type, period, or method of construction or the work of a master. They do not hold the potential for any future research. The VACIS Building and associated office building (BU No. TX15228) are less than 50 years old and were evaluated for NRHP eligibility under Criteria Consideration G, exceptional significance gained within the last 50 years. The VACIS Building and associated office building (BU No. TX15228) do not reach the threshold of exceptional significance under Criteria Consideration G and are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

The 2023 survey of the VACIS Building and VACIS Office Building (Figures 71 and 72) did not result in any additional findings that would alter the 2013 survey results and recommendations.



Figure 71. 3600 E Paisano Drive (VACIS), looking southeast.



Figure 72. 3600 E Paisano Drive (Office Building for VACIS), note VACIS in background, looking northeast.

Building S (Truck Exit Booths)

The following building description is taken from McVarish and colleagues 2013. Two Truck Exit Booths are located in the southeast corner of the facility property. The northern Truck Exit Booth consists of a shallow gable-roofed, steel-framed open canopy supported by six metal columns, square in cross section, with three on each side. Its construction date is not known, but it may date to the initial construction of the complex in 1967.

The northern Truck Exit Booth has a small raised inspector's booth located adjacent to the center of the north side of the building. This booth, clad in sheet steel, has three steel-framed windows in its north wall and a single window in its east wall. The booth is placed behind a concrete barrier. A set of concrete steps fitted with a metal pipe railing rises to the east side of the booth. The shallow gable-roofed canopy is supported by three equally spaced steel frames, which support longitudinal beams. The east bay of the booth is reinforced by guy wires placed in a sideways "X" pattern.

The southern Truck Exit Booth lacks a canopy. It consists simply of a small, steel-clad, flat-roofed building set on a platform of poured concrete. Flat parapets partially obscure a rooftop air conditioning unit. On the side facing traffic, the booth has three windows, each in steel frames. A hollow-core steel door with a single-light window is placed in the narrow south elevation of the booth. Steel bollards protect the outer corners of the platform, and traffic cones are used to route the traffic.

The Truck Exit Booths (Building S; BU No. TX0958) do not meet the significance or the age requirements for NRHP listing. They are not associated with important individuals or events and are not outstanding examples of a type, period, or method of construction or the work of a master. They do not hold the potential for any future research. The Truck Exit Booths (Building S; BU No. TX0958) are less than 50 years old and were evaluated for NRHP eligibility under Criteria Consideration G, exceptional significance gained within the last 50 years. The Truck Exit Booths (Building S; BU No. TX0958) do not reach the threshold of exceptional significance under Criteria Consideration G and are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

The 2023 survey of the Truck Exit Booths (Figure 73) did not result in any additional findings that would alter the 2013 survey results and recommendations.



Figure 73. 3600 E Paisano Drive (Truck Exit Booth), northern booth on the left and southern booth on the right, looking southwest.

Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission (TABC) Booths

The following building description is taken from McVarish and colleagues 2013. The dates of construction of the booths are uncertain, but based upon aerial photographs, they were all built since 1984.

A one-story, one-bay TABC booth is located to the north of Building A. Flanked on both sides by the security wall, the building appears to project from the wall. The building is sheathed in running bond beige brick. The south wall contains the main entrance and has a single-light, metal-framed glass door with a single-light, oblong-shaped sidelight and a single-light transom. The west façade features two-light, sliding, metal-framed windows set beneath a concrete lintel and a slightly projecting metal counter supported by brackets. The west roof eaves of the shed roof project from the wall, forming a canopy. The north elevation has a metal-framed glass door with a single-light, oblong-shaped sidelight and a single-light transom.

Two vehicular TABC booths are placed near the northeast and northwest corners of the Head House. The two booth buildings are similar in design. Each building sits on a concrete slab, and its walls are sheathed in beige brick. Similar to the TABC booth sited by Building A, they have deep overhanging eaves hung with fluorescent light fixtures and metal sheet fascia/signboards.

The eastern TABC booth has an east wall pierced by paired sliding, single-light, steel-framed windows in the south half and paired sliding, metal-frame glass doors in the north half. The south

wall has a door placed in a shallow central recess and a fixed single-light, steel-framed window at its east end. The north wall has paired corner, sliding, steel-framed windows, while the rear (west) wall is blank.

The western TABC booth has an off-center, single-light, steel-framed window on the east wall. The north wall has a single, steel-framed window and paired sliding, steel-framed single-light windows. Its east wall features paired, sliding, steel-framed glass doors in the northern half and paired sliding, steel-framed, single-light windows in the southern half. The south side of the booth has an east corner window, a slightly recessed, single-light, hollow-core steel door in the center of the wall, and a fixed single-light, steel-framed window at its east end.

The three TABC Booths (not numbered) do not meet the significance or the age requirements for NRHP listing. They are not associated with important individuals or events and are not outstanding examples of a type, period, or method of construction or the work of a master. They do not hold the potential for any future research. The three TABC Booths (not numbered) are less than 50 years old and were evaluated for NRHP eligibility under Criteria Consideration G, exceptional significance gained within the last 50 years. The three TABC Booths do not reach the threshold of exceptional significance under Criteria Consideration G and are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

The 2023 survey of the TABC Booths (see Figures 62 and 74) did not result in any additional findings that would alter the 2013 survey results and recommendations.



Figure 74. 3600 E Paisano Drive (TABC Booth), Pedestrian TABC Booth, looking northeast.

Remote Video Surveillance System (RVSS) Tower

The RVSS Tower is a steel antenna tower stabilized by guy wires and anchored to a concrete slab base. The RVSS Tower was constructed in 2009. Located at the southeast corner of the tower is a small rectangular portable support building with a flat roof. Entry is through a single metal door on the eastern façade. There are no windows (Figure 75).

The RVSS Tower does not meet the significance or the age requirements for NRHP listing. It is not associated with important individuals or events and is not an outstanding example of a type, period, or method of construction or the work of a master. It does not hold the potential for any future research. The RVSS Tower is less than 50 years old and was evaluated for NRHP eligibility under Criteria Consideration G, exceptional significance gained within the last 50 years. The RVSS Tower does not reach the threshold of exceptional significance under Criteria Consideration G and is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

The resource was previously evaluated by McVarish and colleagues 2013. The 2023 survey of the RVSS Tower did not result in any additional findings that would alter the 2013 survey results and recommendations.



Figure 75. 3600 E Paisano Drive (RVSS Tower), looking west.

Inbound Commercial Primary Inspection Canopy with Booth and Empty Truck Canopy

The Inbound Commercial Primary Inspection Canopy with Booth and Empty Truck Canopy consists of three components (Figure 76). The Inbound Commercial Primary Inspection Canopy is

a rectangular corrugated metal canopy supported by 12 steel beams, with six on each side. It measures approximately 155 ft. by 30 ft. Concrete lane walls divide the various commercial truck lanes. The canopy is oriented approximately north to south.

The Empty Truck Canopy is a corrugated metal canopy supported by six steel beams on concrete footings, square in cross sections, with three on each side. The canopy is oriented approximately west to east and measures approximately 90 ft. by 57 ft. The Empty Truck Canopy is positioned along the southern portion of the Inbound Commercial Primary Inspection Canopy and is slightly taller in height.

The Booth is the newest component of the resource. It was added in 2020 and is a single-story metal building located adjacent to the Inbound Commercial Primary Inspection Canopy at the northeast corner. The Booth has steel-framed windows on all façades. The building is also surrounded by yellow traffic bollards with a single band of reflective tape around the top.

The Inbound Commercial Primary Inspection Canopy with Booth and Empty Truck Canopy does not meet the significance or the age requirements for NRHP listing. It is not associated with important individuals or events and is not an outstanding example of a type, period, or method of construction or the work of a master. It does not hold the potential for any future research. The Inbound Commercial Primary Inspection Canopy with Booth and Empty Truck Canopy is less than 50 years old and was evaluated for NRHP eligibility under Criteria Consideration G, exceptional significance gained within the last 50 years. The Inbound Commercial Primary Inspection Canopy with Booth and Empty Truck Canopy does not reach the threshold of exceptional significance under Criteria Consideration G and is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 714. 3600 E Paisano Drive (Inbound Commercial Primary Inspection Canopy with Booth and Empty Truck Canopy), Empty Truck Canopy (left), Inbound Commercial Primary Inspection Canopy (right) and Booth (foreground), looking south.

FMCSA Inspection Canopy

Construction of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) Inspection Canopy began in 2017 and was completed in 2018. The canopy consists of a gable-roofed, steel-framed open canopy supported by eight metal columns on concrete footings, square in cross sections, with four on each side (Figure 77).

The FMCSA Inspection Canopy does not meet the significance or the age requirements for NRHP listing. It is not associated with important individuals or events and is not an outstanding example of a type, period, or method of construction or the work of a master. It does not hold the potential for any future research. The FMCSA Inspection Canopy is less than 50 years old and was evaluated for NRHP eligibility under Criteria Consideration G, exceptional significance gained within the last 50 years. The FMCSA Inspection Canopy does not reach the threshold of exceptional significance under Criteria Consideration G and is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 77. 3600 E Paisano Drive (FMCSA Inspection Canopy), looking northwest.

FMCSA Administration Building

Construction of the FMCSA Administration Building occurred in 2017. The administration building is a rectangular building measuring approximately 85 ft. by 28 ft. It is constructed of stone and brick on a concrete slab foundation. The metal roof is gabled. Primary entry is on the southern façade through a single metal framed glass door. Secondary entrances are on the western façade through a single metal door or metal roll-up door. Steel-framed windows are located on both the southern and northern façades (Figure 78).

The FMCSA Administration Building does not meet the significance or the age requirements for NRHP listing. It is not associated with important individuals or events and is not an outstanding example of a type, period, or method of construction or the work of a master. It does not hold the potential for any future research. The FMCSA Administration Building is less than 50 years old and was evaluated for NRHP eligibility under Criteria Consideration G, exceptional significance gained within the last 50 years. The FMCSA Administration Building does not reach the threshold of exceptional significance under Criteria Consideration G and is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 78. 3600 E Paisano Drive (FMCSA Administration Building), looking northwest.

Eagle Sculpture

The Eagle Sculpture located on the Bridge of the Americas was sculpted by Manuel Alcala of Juarez, Mexico (Figure 79). “Following extensive discussions in 1996, the IBWC, in consultation with the IBWC of Mexico, decided to create the two eagles: one of them the US eagle and the other the Mexican eagle, each representing their respective country. The idea to use the two eagles was based on identical eagles, first sculpted by Manuel Alcala in 1969, that are still at Amistad Dam, which is a major embankment dam across the Rio Grande between Texas, US and the Coahuila, Mexico” (personnel communication Bob Ybarra 2023).

The Eagle Sculpture does not meet the significance or the age requirements for NRHP listing. It is not associated with important individuals or events and is not an outstanding example of a type, period, or method of construction or the work of a master. It does not hold the potential for any

future research. The Eagle Sculpture is less than 50 years old and was evaluated for NRHP eligibility under Criteria Consideration G, exceptional significance gained within the last 50 years. The Eagle Sculpture does not reach the threshold of exceptional significance under Criteria Consideration G and is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 79. 3600 E Paisano Drive (Eagle Sculpture), looking south.

Lion Sculpture

The Lion Sculpture is located south of the Building A Administration. The sculpture is “dedicated to the citizens of the United States and the Republic of Mexico for their continuing efforts toward international friendship and understanding.” The sculpture was dedicated in 1969 by the Lions of District 2T3. The 6 ft., 2,700-pound bronze crouching lion sculpture designed by Richard Myklebust rests on a concrete frame (most likely hollow) base (Figures 80 and 81).

Myklebust was born in Kansas City, Missouri, on September 30, 1930, and came to El Paso as a teenager and attended Austin High School from which he graduated in 1948. Myklebust served in the Air Force for two years, attended the University of Texas at El Paso, and received a Bachelor of Business Administration in 1952. As a sculptor in metal, he has “received International Craftsman show awards and is represented by numerous galleries in New Mexico and Texas” (El Paso Times 1969). Myklebust was “a member of the El Paso Art Association. He had shown at the University’s Centennial Museum, El Paso Museum of Art and Southwest InterCultural Center” (El Paso Times 1999). In addition, he designed pieces for Nambe in New Mexico. The bronze lion at the LPOE is Myklebust’s largest work of art.

As the sculpture has been relocated from its original location, it no longer retains integrity of location, association, and feeling.



Figure 80. 3600 E Paisano Drive (Lion Sculpture), looking west.



Figure 81. 3600 E Paisano Drive (Lion Sculpture), dedication plaque on the base, looking west.

HARDESTY PLACE NEIGHBORHOOD

The Hardesty Place Neighborhood extends south from East Paisano Drive just to the east of the El Paso County Coliseum grounds (Figure 82 and Table 5). In the early 1940s, when development was gradually occurring in this portion of south-central El Paso, several houses had already been present for two decades along Hardesty Place. In 1921, when those initial houses were built, roads were unpaved in the area, and those first residents had an unobstructed view across the international border to the south. The irrigation waters carried by the Franklin Canal flowed in that ditch immediately to the north, while the openness of Washington Park to the northwest on the opposite side of Paisano Drive offered green space. The building of new houses began in 1937 and resumed in the next decade, and much later, the most recent homes were built.

Along Hardesty Place, the neighborhood character exhibits a wide variety of architectural designs that create an interesting visual appearance that provides a sense of place. The lots are surveyed along an east–west alignment so that the houses back up to the alley to the west or to Tobin Place on the east. As with the neighborhoods with Saint Francis Xavier Catholic Church and the area south of Delta Drive, the houses along Hardesty Place have been adversely impacted by major infrastructure projects in the latter years of the twentieth century. The paving and widening of Paisano Drive to the north, the construction of the Salvation Army Family Center to the west, the construction of a United States Post Office Branch to the east, and its nearby proximity to the El Paso County Coliseum and the Acosta Sports Center have all incrementally impacted the neighborhood’s integrity.

Hardesty Place and the two nearby neighborhood remnants within the Area of Potential Effect all contain some degree of architecturally intact residences with considerable integrity. However, each neighborhood exhibits aspects of culture emblematic of El Paso’s multicultural landscape. Manifestations of this cultural expression appear in the form of yard art, exterior paint colors on houses, fencing, and, in the public sphere, in the form of murals depicting the accomplishments of neighborhood residents and Aztec heritage, as evident on the Acosta Sports Center. While the neighborhood along Hardesty Place has been adversely impacted by various infrastructure projects, it has avoided comparable impacts that have damaged the other two neighborhoods within the Area of Potential Effects.

Recommendations

The neighborhood on the east side of the Area of Potential Effects deserves additional study to evaluate whether sufficient existing resources are potentially eligible for designation. The initial assessment suggests that the neighborhood along Hardesty Place possesses, to a great extent, cultural significance, but the data do not support an affirmative recommendation for a historic district based on known and acquired information to date.



Figure 82. Resources identified in the Hardesty Neighborhood.

Table 5.
Resources within the Hardesty Neighborhood

Resource Number	Address	Property Type	Construction Date	Eligibility Recommendation
52	200 Hardesty Place	Residence	1948	Undetermined
53	202 Hardesty Place	Residence	1960	Undetermined
54	204 Hardesty Place	Residence	1937	Undetermined
55	207 Hardesty Place	Residence	1947	Undetermined
56	208 Hardesty Place	Residence	1937	Undetermined
57	209 Hardesty Place	Residence	1937	Undetermined
58	210 Hardesty Place	Residence	1947	Undetermined
59	211 Hardesty Place	Residence	1937	Undetermined
60	212 Hardesty Place	Residence	1947	Undetermined
61	213 Hardesty Place	Residence	1921	Undetermined
62	214 Hardesty Place	Residence	1947	Undetermined
63	215 Hardesty Place	Residence	1921	Undetermined
64	216 Hardesty Place	Residence	1947	Undetermined
65	217 Hardesty Place	Residence	1956	Undetermined
66	218 Hardesty Place	Residence	1947	Undetermined
67	219 Hardesty Place	Residence	1974	Undetermined
68	220 Hardesty Place	Residence	1947	Undetermined
69	221 Hardesty Place	Residence	1979	Undetermined
70	222 Hardesty Place	Residence	1967 and 2008	Undetermined
71	223 Hardesty Place	Residence	1946	Undetermined
72	224 Hardesty Place	Residence	1980	Undetermined
73	226 Hardesty Place	Residence	1947	Undetermined
74	227 Hardesty Place	Residence	1937 and 1992 shed addition	Undetermined
75	405 Tobin Place	Residence	1997	Not Eligible
76	407 Tobin Place	Residence	1937	Undetermined
100	4301 Orchard	Duplex	1990	Not Eligible
101	4305 Orchard	Duplex	1990	Not Eligible
102	4300 E Paisano Drive	Salvation Army Family Center	1988	Not Eligible

Note: Resources within the Hardesty Neighborhood need to be researched more thoroughly, and the neighborhood needs to be evaluated for the potential of a district and resources evaluated for contributing to the district if one is recommended.

200 Hardesty Place (Residence)

Constructed in 1948, 200 Hardesty Place is a one-story residence with a square footprint, a hipped roof with composition shingles, and a porch addition with a pitched roof covered with composition shingles. The porch entry is arched, which mimics the two arched windows on the front façade (Figures 83 and 84).



Figure 83. 200 Hardesty Place (Residence), looking east.



Figure 84. 200 Hardesty Place (Residence), looking west.

202 Hardesty Place (Residence)

Constructed in 1960, 202 Hardesty Place is a one-story residence with a gable roof covered with composition shingles; there is a single front door centered on the façade; the right corner of the front façade is recessed for the entrance; it has a stucco exterior; and aluminum-frame fixed windows (Figure 85).



Figure 85. 202 Hardesty Place (Residence), looking east.

204 Hardesty Place (Residence)

Constructed in 1937, 204 Hardesty Place is a one-story residence with a flat roof and front parapet featuring brick coping; the front façade features a central front door with picture windows on the left and right; a flat-roof awning covers the front façade. The residence was enlarged with the construction of an addition at the rear, and the home appears to be a vernacular residence reflecting the building technology and aesthetic preference of local residents (Figures 86 and 87).



Figure 86. 204 Hardesty Place (Residence), looking northeast.



Figure 87. 204 Hardesty Place (Residence) rear, looking southwest.

207 Hardesty Place (Residence)

Constructed in 1947, 207 Hardesty Place is a one-story residence with a split-level, front-gabled roof covered with composition shingles; the entry door is centered on the front façade and enclosed behind a metal security door; a three-over-three window appears to the right of the door; the upper gable on the front façade is covered with wood shingles and features a narrow attic vent; the lower gable, which covers what appears to have once been a garage, features a three-by-three clay-tile vent; this block extrudes from the main block of the residence and is enclosed with wood lattice (Figure 88).



Figure 88. 207 Hardesty Place (Residence), looking east.

208 Hardesty Place (Residence)

Constructed in 1937, 208 Hardesty Place is a one-story residence constructed of concrete block with a side-gabled roof covered with composition shingles; the front entry features a single door surmounted with a shed awning; on either side of the entry is a picture window with aluminum frame; at the rear, the roof extends over the back portion of the house in a salt-box manner; a detached accessory building constructed of concrete block stands at the rear of the property (Figures 89 and 90).



Figure 89. 208 Hardesty Place (Residence), looking northeast.



Figure 90. 208 Hardesty Place (Residence) rear, looking southwest.

209 Hardesty Place (Residence)

Constructed in 1937, 209 Hardesty Place is a one-story residence with a hipped roof exhibiting characteristics of the New Mexico Territorial style; the front elevation is covered with an awning upheld by wrought-iron supports; the exterior is a white-washed stucco, and the roof is covered with weathered wood shingles; there are two doors on the front façade, suggesting the residence may be duplex, as well as two, tall vertical windows; the north elevation features three similar windows and a door toward the rear; all windows and doors feature wrought-iron grilles (Figure 91).



Figure 91. 209 Hardesty Place (Residence), looking southwest.

210 Hardesty Place (Residence)

Constructed in 1947, 210 Hardesty Place is a one-story residence reflecting the design principles of the Territorial style prevalent in New Mexico and the El Paso region in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century; the residence features a flat roof with a brick coping parapet edge, white-washed stucco exterior, a central front door, and a minimum fenestration pattern; the windows on either side of the front door each feature four distinct sections with a square pane of glass surrounded on each side with four smaller panes; the windows and front door are in-set sufficiently to create an interplay of light and shadow with the exterior wall's white stucco (Figures 92 and 93).



Figure 92. 210 Hardesty Place (Residence), looking northeast.



Figure 93. 210 Hardesty Place (Residence) rear, looking west.

211 Hardesty Place (Residence)

Constructed in 1937, 211 Hardesty Place is a one-story residence built in the tradition of the bungalow housing type; it features a front-gabled roof covered with composition shingles; the front façade is enclosed on the left side with a picture window with four-pane side lights on either edge of the overall window, while the right side features an open covered porch and single-door front entry perpendicular to front façade; the entry also includes a similar window as to the other one on the front façade; three aggregate stone columns with flat capitals adorn the front façade and support the gable; a low, aggregate stone surround partially encloses the entry to form the porch (Figure 94).



Figure 94. 211 Hardesty Place (Residence), looking west.

212 Hardesty Place (Residence)

Constructed in 1947, 212 Hardesty Place is a one-story residence with a front-gabled roof covered with composition shingles; the roof system extends over the front elevation, creating a covered porch; decorative metal supports at the front corners of the extruded front gable support the structure; a single-door entry is centered on the front elevation, with a square window to the left and a vertical window to the right; the front gable features a vent screen and wood siding (Figure 95).



Figure 95. 212 Hardesty Place (Residence), looking northeast.

213 Hardesty Place (Residence)

Constructed in 1921, 213 Hardesty Place is a one-story residence possibly constructed of adobe bricks; in building technique and aesthetic appearance, the residence reflects the tradition and taste of Hispanics in El Paso; rectangular in plan, the narrow front façade features an enclosed porch and a single-door entry on the right side; the enclosure is covered by a shed roof; a clay-tile capped parapet rises behind the shed roof; a stepped parapet defines the top edge of the walls as they recede toward the rear; window openings include brick sills and decorative wrought-iron grilles; a low, adobe wall runs along the left side of the property, while a brick and wrought-iron gate and fence enclose the front of the property (Figure 96).



Figure 96. 213 Hardesty Place (Residence), looking northwest.

214 Hardesty Place (Residence)

Constructed in 1947, 214 Hardesty Place is a one-story residence constructed of brick with a split-level front-gabled roof covered with composition shingles; the single front door is perpendicular to the front façade; the fenestration pattern on the front elevation consists of two aluminum-frame windows; on the left side is a narrow carport, which is covered, along with the door entry, by a flat roof supported by unadorned square wooden posts; a chain link fence enclosed the property (Figures 97 and 98).



Figure 97. 214 Hardesty Place (Residence), looking east.



Figure 98. 214 Hardesty Place (Residence) rear, looking west.

215 Hardesty Place (Residence)

Constructed in 1921, 215 Hardesty is a one-story residence with a side-gabled roof covered with composition shingles; the single front door appears toward the center of the front façade; the left side of the front façade has been enclosed with a shed-roof addition for living space; windows are covered with decorative wrought-iron grilles; a shed dormer appears on the front slope of the roof. The enclosed front portion was a later undated addition (Figure 99).



Figure 99. 215 Hardesty Place (Residence), looking northwest.

216 Hardesty Place (Residence)

Constructed in 1947, 216 Hardesty is a one-story residence with a front-facing gable roof; due to fencing along the front of the property, the residence is almost completely obscured from the street, so its general architectural character is unknown (Figure 100).



Figure 100. 216 Hardesty Place (Residence), looking east.

217 Hardesty Place (Residence)

Constructed in 1956, 217 Hardesty is a one-story residence with a front-facing and side-facing gable roof covered with composition shingles; minimal fenestration on the front façade consisting of only two small-diameter circular windows; an evaporative cooler stands on a wooden support and is attached to the house through a window on the left side of the front façade; a single front door is offset toward the right side and is enclosed with a wrought-iron security door; the front gable features wood siding (Figure 101).



Figure 101. 217 Hardesty Place (Residence), looking west.

218 Hardesty Place (Residence)

Constructed in 1947, 218 Hardesty is a one-story residence with a flat roof; the front entry features a single door and a vinyl-framed window; mature vegetation conceals much of the residence's appearance (Figure 102).



Figure 102. 218 Hardesty Place (Residence), looking east.

219 Hardesty Place (Residence)

Constructed in 1974, 219 Hardesty Place is a long-rectangular, one-story residence constructed of brick with a side-gable roof covered with composition shingles; the front façade features a single front door offset to the left side with one window to the left and three windows to the right; decorative metal grilles cover each of the windows; a short planter box constructed of concrete block appears on the right end of the front elevation (Figure 103).



Figure 103. 219 Hardesty Place (Residence), looking northwest.

220 Hardesty Place (Residence)

Constructed in 1947, 220 Hardesty Place is a one-story residence constructed of brick with a gable roof covered with composition shingles; the front gable is covered with wood siding and features an attic vent cover; the front entry is offset to the right of the front façade, and the single front door is perpendicular to the façade; one rectangular window appears at the entrance, and another larger window appears on the left side of the front façade; the front yard is covered with concrete and features a brick and tile fountain; a decorative metal fence and gate enclose the front of the property (Figure 104).



Figure 104. 220 Hardesty Place (Residence), looking east.

221 Hardesty Place (Residence)

Constructed in 1979, 221 Hardesty Place is a one-story residence constructed of brick with a pitched roof covered with composition shingles; central front single door enclosed with a wrought-iron security door; aluminum-frame windows on the front and side façades; a brick planter appears to the left of the front door (Figure 105).



Figure 105. 221 Hardesty Place (Residence), looking northwest.

222 Hardesty Place (Residence)

Constructed in 1967 and 2008, 222 Hardesty Place is a one-story residence constructed of brick with a low-angle pitched roof covered with composition shingles; the front façade features a single door with picture windows on either side that are covered with decorative wrought iron grilles; the narrow front gable is covered with wood lap siding, and the front of the property is enclosed behind a decorative metal fence and gate (Figure 106).



Figure 106. 222 Hardesty Place (Residence), looking east.

223 Hardesty Place (Residence)

Constructed in 1946, 223 Hardesty Place is a one-story residence consisting of two flat-roofed blocks and an attached addition at the rear with a shed roof; the front façade features a large picture window covered with decorative wrought iron; the entry features a single door covered with a flat roof, which is supported by decorative wrought iron supports; the exterior features a neutral-tone stucco finish, and the overall design reflects a typical, local vernacular domestic style (Figure 107).



Figure 107. 223 Hardesty Place (Residence), looking northwest.

224 Hardesty Place (Residence)

Constructed in 1980, 224 Hardesty Place is a one-story residence with the lower story constructed of brick and the upper story finished with stucco; the second story is set back from the first story, and a flat roof covers the first story; the second-story roof is front-facing and slightly pitched; the front façade features an arched porch; a decorative brick wall with wrought iron encloses the front of the house (Figure 108).



Figure 108. 224 Hardesty Place (Residence), looking southeast.

226 Hardesty Place (Residence)

Constructed in 1947, 226 Hardesty Place is a one-story residence constructed of brick with a side-gabled roof partially covered with composition shingles and partially with corrugated metal; the front entrance consists of a single door with a wrought-iron screen; two windows appear on the front elevation; the one on the left is a three-over-two metal sash window covered with a metal awning, and the one on the right is a one-by-one, aluminum frame fixed window; the end gables are covered with wood slats, and on the north elevation a single window is centered, while on the south elevation, two windows are present; the back porch is covered with a flat, metal canopy supported by decorative metal flat posts. The house reflects the typical characteristics of residential design in El Paso in the immediate post-Second World War era (Figure 109).



Figure 109. 226 Hardesty Place (Residence), looking northeast.

227 Hardesty Place (Residence)

Constructed in 1937, 227 Hardesty Place is a one-story residence constructed of brick, with a side-gabled roof with composition shingles; the gable ends feature wood lap siding; front elevation features a central doorway with windows on either side, both covered with wrought-iron grilles; the brick chimney has been capped above the roof line (Figure 110). The shed addition at the rear was constructed in 1992 (Figure 111).



Figure 110. 227 Hardesty Place (Residence), looking southwest.



Figure 111. 227 Hardesty Place (Residence) shed, looking northwest.

4301 and 4305 Orchard (Duplex)

Constructed in 1990, 4301 and 4305 Orchard are identical one-story duplex residences constructed in brick; they feature a low-angle hipped roof with composition shingles and a symmetrical front façade of fenestration, front door, and garage (Figure 112).



Figure 112. 4301 and 4305 Orchard (Residence, Duplex), looking northwest.

405 Tobin Place (Residence)

Constructed in 1997, 405 Tobin Place is a one-story residence attached to the rear of 202 Hardesty Place and addressed as 405 Tobin Place, although the Central Appraisal District does not list this home as a separate residence; both addresses are under one roof; the elevation fronting Tobin Place features a recessed entryway on the left side with a single door behind a decorative metal screen is centered on the elevation with a double window to its left and a similar window to its right. A masonry wall with five U-shaped cutouts infilled with wrought-iron fencing and wrought-iron gates on either end encloses the property (Figure 113). A detached metal canopy is placed along the south edge of the property as a carport. Overall, the design of this addition to 202 Hardesty Place resembles the residence constructed thirty-seven years earlier.



Figure 113. 405 Tobin Place (Residence), looking northeast.

407 Tobin Place (Residence)

Constructed in 1937, 407 Tobin Place is a one-story residence with a flat roof; it was possibly constructed of masonry block; corners of the structure feature masonry piers, and the exterior is white-washed with stucco; windows appear to be aluminum frame and feature metal grilles; the front door is offset toward the left side of the front façade; the overall architectural expression reflects a local vernacular style and is distinctive for its irregular-shaped floor plan (Figures 114 and 115).



Figure 114. 407 Tobin Place (Residence), looking west.



Figure 115. 407 Tobin Place (Residence) rear, looking east.

4300 E Paisano Drive (Salvation Army Family Center)

Constructed in 1988, 4300 E Paisano Drive is a one-story 31,588 ft² building, utilized as the Salvation Army Family Center. The building is a stucco-finished building with a flat roof on a concrete slab foundation. The primary entrance is at a drive covered with a portico. The windows are recessed with the recessed area outlined in tile (Figures 116 and 117).

The Salvation Army Family Center does not meet the significance or the age requirements for NRHP listing. It is not associated with important individuals or events and is not an outstanding example of a type, period, or method of construction or the work of a master. Salvation Army Family Center does not hold the potential for any future research. As the Salvation Army Family Center is less than 50 years, old it was evaluated for NRHP eligibility under Criteria Consideration G, exceptional significance gained within the last 50 years. The Salvation Army Family Center does not reach the threshold of exceptional significance under Criteria Consideration G and is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 1115. 4300 E Paisano Drive (Salvation Army Family Center), looking west.



Figure 117. 4300 E Paisano Drive (Salvation Army Family Center), looking southwest.

SAINT FRANCIS XAVIER NEIGHBORHOOD

In the years immediately after the Second World War, the neighborhood was bounded by the Franklin Canal on the east and the north, by Paisano Drive on the south, and South Stevens Avenue on the west. Two narrow bridges spanned the Franklin Canal at South Stevens Avenue and South Hammett Boulevard, connecting the neighborhood to Rivera Street and the Zavala School to the north (Figure 118). Dudley Field (1924, demolished 2005), a city-owned baseball park, stood within the bend of the Franklin Canal on the neighborhood's east side on the present site of the El Paso Zoo. The Veterans of Foreign Wars Hall for African-American veterans, constructed in 1920, was located south of Dudley Field along Findley Avenue and north of Paisano Drive (Figure x). Directly to the south of Paisano Drive, within a five-block residential area, residences sparsely dotted the unpaved roads along the international boundary

Highway construction has significantly impacted the neighborhood's northwest quadrant, which resulted in the loss of multiple residences along East San Antonio Avenue and Rivera Street that backed up to the Franklin Canal. Presently, only six residences exist between the western edge of East San Antonio Avenue to Latta Street; the neighborhood density in the northeast quadrant is greater between Latta Street and the US 54/Gateway South embankment along East San Antonio Avenue. Vacant parcels in the neighborhood include 3712, 3714, and 3718 East San Antonio Avenue; and 3729, 3731, 3809, and 3821 Findley Street. These undeveloped parcels of land serve as reminders of the adverse impacts various stressors have had on the neighborhood.

Major roadways hem in the remnants of this once-extensive neighborhood, whose prominent feature since 1939 has been the Saint Francis Xavier Catholic Church. Interstate 110 bounds the neighborhood on the west and north, US Highway 54 on the east, and East Paisano Drive/US Highway 62 on the south. The construction of these thoroughfares severed this now-isolated portion of the neighborhood from homes to the west and north and from Washington Park to the east (Figure 119 and Table 6; Sanborn Map Company 1952:Sheets 79 and 125).

Recommendations

Several individual properties within this neighborhood exhibit a high degree of architectural integrity, yet the number of properties without extensive integrity, as well as the recently constructed residences, undermine a potential designation. While the Saint Francis Xavier Catholic Church is potentially eligible on its own merits, an insufficient number of nearby residences precludes the possibility of recommending the neighborhood as a historic district.



Figure 118. Sanborn map showing the original neighborhood layout.



Figure 119. Resources identified within the Saint Francis Xavier Neighborhood.

Table 6.
Resources within the St Xavier Neighborhood

Resource Number	Address	Property Type	Construction Date	Eligibility Recommendation
11	3701 Findley Avenue	Residence	1963	
12	3703 Findley Avenue	Residence	2014 with 1964 storage room	Not Eligible
13	3705 Findley Avenue	Residence	1964	
14	3707 and 3709 Findley Avenue	Residence	1964	
15	3711 Findley Avenue	Residence	2012	Not Eligible
16	3715 1/2 Findley Avenue	Residence	1964	
17	3717 Findley Avenue	Residence	1964	
18	3719 Findley Avenue	Residence	1926	
19	3721 Findley Avenue	Residence	1964	
–	3729 Findley Avenue	Vacant Lot	–	–
–	3731 Findley Avenue	Vacant Lot	–	–
20	3733 Findley Avenue	Residence	1964	
21	3735 Findley Avenue	Residence	1937	
22	3737 Findley Avenue	Residence	1964	
23	3808 Findley Avenue	Residence	1964	
24	3809 Findley Avenue	Residence	1958	
25	3810 Findley Avenue	Residence	1964	
26	3812 Findley Avenue	Residence	1937	
–	3813 Findley Avenue	Vacant Lot	–	–
27	3816 Findley Avenue	Residence	1908	
28	3817 Findley Avenue	Residence	1959	
29	3819 Findley Avenue	Residence	1964	
30	3821 Findley Avenue	Residence	1964	
31	410 S Latta	Residence	1964	
32	420 S Latta	Residence	1964	
33	519 S Latta	Church Activity Building	Ca. 1950	
34	519 S Latta	St. Francis Xavier Church	1939	
35	519 S Latta	Rectory	1939	
36	3809 E Paisano	Former Residence	1964	Undetermined
37	3706 E San Antonio Avenue	Residence	1969	
38	3710 E San Antonio Avenue	Residence	2012	Not Eligible
–	3712 E San Antonio Avenue	Vacant Lot	–	–
–	3714 E San Antonio Avenue	Vacant Lot	–	–
–	3718 E San Antonio Avenue	Vacant Lot	–	–
39	3720 E San Antonio Avenue	Residence	1983	Not Eligible
40	3722 E San Antonio Avenue	Residence	1912	
41	3724 E San Antonio Avenue	Residence	1964	
42	3726 E San Antonio Avenue	Residence	1964	
43	3800 E San Antonio Avenue	Residence	1964	
44	3802 E San Antonio Avenue	Residence	unknown	Not Eligible

45	3816 – 3818 E San Antonio Avenue	Residence	1954 and 1964	
46	3820 E San Antonio Avenue	Residence	1920	
47	3822 E San Antonio Avenue	Residence	1944	
48	3824 E San Antonio Avenue	Residence	1920	
49	3826 E San Antonio Avenue	Residence	1964	
50	3828 E San Antonio Avenue	Residence	1913	
51	418 Stevens Street	Residence	1964	

410 S Latta Street (Residence)

The parcel addressed as 410 S Latta Street is enclosed with a 10 ft. tall stone wall along the alley and at the southwest corner of the property. A similar but slightly shorter stone wall encloses the property at the northwest corner; this portion of the wall includes a single door with a small awning, and behind the stone wall appears the top of a pitched roof; according to real property records, this house was constructed in 1964, but an unobstructed view of it is not possible, and its appearance cannot be described. A large metal gate fills the opening between the two portions of the stone wall along Latta Street, and in the southern portion of the property stands a shed or carport constructed on metal; its appearance is also obscured by the stone wall, and its construction date is not recorded. Overall, this property requires additional research to determine any potential eligibility (Figure 120).



Figure 120. 410 S Latta (Residence), looking northeast.

420 S Latta Street (Residence)

Constructed in 1964, 420 S Latta Street is a one-story residence constructed in concrete block with a flat roof and stucco exterior; in design and massing, the house exhibits Pueblo Revival characteristics; the front entry is recessed and partially enclosed with a low wall and metal fence; the front door is centered on the entryway with a window at either side; a flat roof supported by round, metal posts covers the entry; on the west and south elevations scuppers and viga tips are visible; a large window covered with a wrought-iron grille completes the front elevation; on the north end of the property toward the alley is a casita; it is constructed of concrete block with a stucco exterior and has a flat roof, a single door, and three windows. Both the house and the casita are recorded as being built in 1964 (Figures 121 and 122).



Figure 121. 420 S Latta (Residence), looking northeast.



Figure 122. 420 S Latta (Residence) rear, looking southeast.

519 S Latta Street (Saint Francis Xavier Catholic Church)

Groundbreaking occurred in 1932, and construction was completed in 1939 at 519 S Latta Street for Saint Francis Xavier Catholic Church (Figures 123 through 126). The church consists of the church itself, the St. Francis Xavier Hall, an addition at the rear of the property, and an office and detached garage on the south of the property along Paisano Drive. The church consists of a nave and corner tower designed in the Romanesque Revival style. Buttresses and arched stained glass windows adorn the north and south elevations. The tower and belfry are located on the northeast corner, with arched openings, lancet windows, and a pyramidal cap. Three sets of metal double doors topped with lancet windows adorn the front elevation; the tall parapet features a crucifix rising above the roof. To the left (south) of the nave is a courtyard enclosed by a long stone wall and a tall wrought-iron gate and fence; a stone archway with a wrought-iron gate opens into the courtyard on the north, while a small wrought-iron gate provides access on the south side of the courtyard. A two-story building constructed of stone and detached from the church serves as offices and meeting rooms for church activities; window openings are covered with metal grilles, and a stepped parapet featuring a triangular centerpiece above a niche with a statue of the Virgin Mary adorns the front elevation. The garage is perpendicular to the office and is constructed of stone, with its two vehicle bays opening to the south. The parapet on the east elevation resembles the office building's parapet, and the structure features a flat roof.



Figure 123. 519 S Latta (Saint Francis Xavier Church), looking northwest.



Figure 124. 519 S Latta (Saint Francis Xavier Church), looking southwest.



Figure 125. 519 S Latta (Saint Francis Xavier Church), looking southeast.



Figure 126. 519 S Latta (Saint Francis Xavier Church), looking northeast.

3701 Findley Avenue (Residence)

Constructed in 1963, 3701 Findley Avenue is a one-story residence presumably constructed of masonry block with a side-gabled roof covered with composition shingles; the front door is centered and covered by an awning supported by two metal posts; each elevation features two picture windows with decorative metal grilles; the eaves are narrow, and the gable ends are covered with wood slats; toward the rear of the east elevation is an attached addition. The house reflects common characteristics of a post-Second World War vernacular residence in El Paso (Figures 127 and 128).



Figure 127. 3701 Findley Avenue (Residence), looking north.



Figure 128. 3701 Findley Avenue (Residence) rear, looking southwest.

3703 Findley Avenue (Residence)

3703 Findley Avenue is a one-story residence presumably constructed of wood framing, plywood, lath, and stucco with a front-gabled roof covered with composition shingles; the residence in form is a long, rectangular house; the front property line is secured with a chain link gate and fence with a concrete drive; the front façade features an alcove on the right for the entryway with one sliding window; the gable end is covered with lap siding; at the rear, the roof line is split, and two brick piers support the gabled canopy; there is a single door and a window at the rear entrance. One portion of this residence was constructed in 1964, but the majority of its square footage was constructed in 2014, suggesting that most of the original structure was demolished to make way for the new portion (Figures 129 and 130).



Figure 129. 3703 Findley Avenue (Residence), looking north.



Figure 130. 3703 Findley Avenue (Residence) rear, looking south.

3705 Findley Avenue (Residence)

Constructed in 1964, 3705 Findley Avenue is a one-story residence constructed of concrete block with its exterior walls covered with stucco; the front door is centered and flanked by a narrow, vertical window on either side; decorative wrought-iron grilles and concrete headers accentuate the windows; a transom window and similar header appear above the front door; the front yard is extremely narrow and enclosed with a two-course concrete block wall surmounted by chain link fence; the roof is flat toward the rear with a tall parapet on the west and east elevations and a low-sloped roof atop the front elevation. A lower, flat-roof addition at the rear is attached to the original block, and the overall house reflects a vernacular residential style common to the El Paso Valley in the middle of the twentieth century (Figures 131 and 132).



Figure 131. 3705 Findley Avenue (Residence), looking northeast.



Figure 132. 3705 Findley Avenue (Residence) rear, looking southwest.

3707 and 3709 Findley Avenue (Residence)

Constructed in 1964, 3707 and 3709 Findley Avenue is a one-story duplex constructed of concrete block with a flat roof that slightly overhangs the front façade; the dwelling unit on the left (3707) features an irregular spacing of a tall vertical window, the front door, and a tall vertical window; the front door on the dwelling unit on the right (3709) is flanked by a three-over-five metal sash window on the left and a four-over-five metal sash window on the right; the west and east elevations each feature a one-over-four metal sash window; a lower, flat-roof addition is attached at the rear. Concrete covers the yard on the front and sides and is enclosed with a chain link fence atop a two-course concrete block band along the front and a one-course band on the sides (Figures 133 and 134).



Figure 133. 3707 and 3709 Findley Avenue (Residence), looking northwest.



Figure 134. 3707 and 3709 Findley Avenue (Residence) rear, looking south.

3711 Findley Avenue (Residence)

Constructed in 2012, 3711 Findley Avenue is a one-and-a-half story rectilinear custom-built residence constructed of wood-frame, plywood, lath, and stucco; front elevation is a split-level composition with the entryway offset to the left and a staircase to the right; two square columns with square capitals support the pitched-roof overhang above the front entry, which features a single door and one vinyl-frame window to the right; the landing atop the stairs features a single door to the upper story; one vinyl-frame window with a sill appears on the front elevation; the fenestration pattern as visible from the rear varies in window dimension and placement; at the rear appears another single door and a decorative wrought-iron sliding gate encloses the back area to the residence (Figures 135 and 136).



Figure 135. 3711 Findley Avenue (Residence), looking north.



Figure 136. 3711 Findley Avenue (Residence) rear, looking south.

3715 1/2 Findley Avenue (Residence)

Constructed in 1964, 3715 1/2 Findley Avenue is a one-story residence constructed of concrete block with a front-gabled roof treated with an exterior coating of stucco; a flat roof covers the front entry supported by two decorative metal flat columns; the front door appears on the left side behind a screened-metal door; a picture window behind a decorative wrought-iron grille appears on the right side; a small concrete-block planter fronts the entryway; at the rear is an addition for living space; the back features a single door and porch cover supported by two square columns. The house reflects common vernacular residential features of homes built in the El Paso Valley in the post-Second World War era (Figures 137 and 138).



Figure 137. 3715 ½ Findley Avenue (Residence), looking north.



Figure 138. 3715 ½ Findley Avenue (Residence) rear, looking south.

3717 Findley Avenue (Residence)

Constructed in 1964, 3717 Findley Avenue was obscured by tall, wooden fences at the front and rear of the property that conceal the house and metal detached garage from view except for the upper portions of each structure. According to property records, the detached garage is stated to have been built in 1964, but that date obviously refers to the house; the garage is a raised-seam rectilinear structure with a large door on the south elevation and pitched roof. The adjacent house toward the back of the lot features a front-gabled roof, and it appears there is a small addition at the rear, but a clear view of the property was not possible to describe the house any more accurately (Figures 139 and 140).



Figure 139. 3717 Findley Avenue (Residence), looking north.



Figure 140. 3717 Findley Avenue (Residence) rear, looking southwest.

3719 Findley Avenue (Residence)

Constructed in 1926, 3719 Findley Avenue is a one-story residence constructed of concrete block with a flat roof and side parapets; the exterior is finished with white stucco; the front door is centered and covered with a metal awning; a two-over-two picture window appears to the left of the door, and a smaller two-over-two window appears to the right of the door; the latter window and the front door feature decorative wrought-iron grilles; an addition at the rear features a flat roof and parapet; on the west elevation appears one small window with a bracketed awning toward the back of the façade; the house reflects typical vernacular residential design elements common to El Paso in the early twentieth century (Figures 141 and 142).



Figure 141. 3719 Findley Avenue (Residence), looking northeast.



Figure 142. 3719 Findley Avenue (Residence) rear, looking southwest.

3721 Findley Avenue (Residence)

Constructed in 1964, 3721 Findley Avenue is a one-story residence constructed of concrete block with a front-gabled roof and white stucco exterior; the front façade is a covered gabled-roof entry with two wooden posts supporting the overhang; a single front door with a metal screen is bracketed on either side by two-over-three vinyl-frame windows; toward the rear of the east elevation appears a window, otherwise the elevation features no other apertures; an attached addition larger than the original block features a low-sloped pitched roof and two windows on the east elevation; at the rear of this addition and accessed from the alley is a metal, open carport (Figures 143 and 144).



Figure 143. 3721 Findley Avenue (Residence), looking northwest.



Figure 144. 3721 Findley Avenue (Residence) rear, looking southeast.

3733 Findley Avenue (Residence)

Constructed in 1964, 3733 Findley Avenue is a one-story residence constructed of concrete block with a front-gable roof and a stucco exterior; the front entry features a single door offset to the left and a picture window to the right; a shed roof covers the entry supported by two metal flat columns of a decorative, floral pattern; the east and west elevation features three small windows each; the gable on the front elevation features a metal vent cover; at the rear, the former back porch is enclosed; the house exhibits a vernacular response to residential design in the post-Second World War era in El Paso (Figures 145 and 146).



Figure 145. 3733 Findley Avenue (Residence), looking northeast.



Figure 146. 3733 Findley Avenue (Residence) rear, looking southeast.

3735 Findley Avenue (Residence)

Constructed in 1937, 3735 Findley Avenue is a one-story residence constructed of concrete block with a flat roof and shallow U-shaped parapet along the front elevation; the exterior features a stucco coating, and the front façade is covered with a shed roof supported by three square wooden posts; a two-over-two picture window appears on the front elevation, and the front door is perpendicular to that façade; a garage addition with a flat roof is located at the rear; a short stone wall with wrought-iron encloses the front of the property; the house has not retained its original windows or doors but contains characteristics of typical residential design in El Paso in the 1930s (Figures 147 and 148).



Figure 147. 3735 Findley Avenue (Residence), looking northeast.



Figure 148. 3735 Findley Avenue (Residence) rear, looking south.

3737 Findley Avenue (Residence)

Constructed in 1964, 3737 Findley Avenue is a one-story residence constructed of concrete block with a flat roof and stucco exterior colorfully painted; in plan, the residence is a V-shaped block with the beveled apex angled toward the street intersection with the front door centered thereon; the door and fenestration pattern along each wing are accentuated with turquoise highlights in a cultural recognition of houses in the historic districts in such cities in northern Mexico such as Zacatecas and Chihuahua; along the Latta Street wing is an attached addition that was constructed after the original house, and toward the back of the lot to the alley is a detached casita; Overall, this house exhibits to the greatest extent in the neighborhood a cultural influence and connection to traditional design, massing, and aesthetics common in the Mexican borderlands along the Rio Grande (Figures 149 and 150).



Figure 149. 3737 Findley Avenue (Residence), looking northwest.



Figure 150. 3737 Findley Avenue (Residence) rear, looking west.

3808 Findley Avenue (Residence)

Constructed in 1964, 3808 Findley Avenue is a one-story, masonry wall construction with a pitched roof; in plan, the residence is rectilinear with a single front door and a four-over-four window on the front façade; a similar four-over-four window appears on the west elevation; a flat-roof, metal carport extends from the front elevation toward the street, and a stone wall with wrought-iron insets enclose the front of the property (Figures 151 and 152).



Figure 151. 3808 Findley Avenue (Residence), looking southeast.



Figure 152. 3808 Findley Avenue (Residence) rear, looking north.

3809 Findley Avenue (Residence)

Constructed in 1958, 3809 Findley Avenue is a one-story, masonry construction with a front-gabled roof; there is a single door and a fixed, picture window with a wrought-iron grille on the left side of the front elevation; the east and west sides of the home each feature three windows; a flat-roof porch supported by three square columns extends from the front elevation; a garage addition at the rear fronts the alley. The house reflects typical vernacular residential features common in El Paso in the post-Second World War era (Figures 153 and 154).



Figure 153. 3809 Findley Avenue (Residence), looking northwest.



Figure 154. 3809 Findley Avenue (Residence) rear, looking southwest.

3810 Findley Avenue (Residence)

Constructed in 1964, 3810 Findley Avenue is a two-story, rectilinear residence; front elevation features a single door with fixed windows and metal grilles on either side; the second story features the identical fenestration pattern as the first floor; the parapet height on the front elevation extends above the roofline; the second story on the east elevation features a balcony and is covered by a shed roof; the west elevation consists of a carport covered by a shed roof and enclosed by a wall constructed partially of stone and partially of concrete block with a wrought-iron gate (Figures 155 and 156).



Figure 155. 3810 Findley Avenue (Residence), looking southwest.



Figure 156. 3810 Findley Avenue (Residence) rear, looking north.

3812 Findley Avenue (Residence)

Constructed in 1937, 3812 Findley Avenue is a one-and-a-half story residence with a stucco exterior and a pitched roof; single front door centered on the front elevation and single-hung windows with metal grilles on either side; shallow eaves along the entire perimeter; at the rear, an upper-level addition is accessed by a metal staircase; the overall building is rectilinear with a slightly pitched roof and minimum fenestration on the west and east elevations; a detached shed constructed of corrugated metal appears near the rear property line. The house reflects an unadorned vernacular building composition (Figures 157 and 158).



Figure 157. 3812 Findley Avenue (Residence), looking south.



Figure 158. 3812 Findley Avenue (Residence) rear, looking southwest.

3813 Findley Avenue (Residence)

3813 Findley is a vacant lot that shows the beginning stages of new construction (Figure 159). Wall forms and PVC pipe for plumbing are partially in place.



Figure 159. 3813 Findley Avenue (Residence), looking north.

3816 Findley Avenue (Residence)

Constructed in 1908, 3816 Findley Avenue is a single-story block with a flat roof and parapet; door centered on the front façade and flanked by a one-over-one window on either side; porch awning supported by wrought iron posts; four scuppers protruding below the parapet on the front façade; possibly adobe construction; concrete collar along the foundation line; and a lower, rear addition with a flat roof of later construction and possibly materials. The original block suggests Spanish-Mexican vernacular as influenced by the more stylistic Spanish Colonial style (Figures 160 and 161).



Figure 160. 3816 Findley Avenue (Residence), looking southwest.



Figure 161. 3816 Findley Avenue (Residence) rear, looking north.

3817 Findley Avenue (Residence)

Constructed in 1959, 3817 Findley Avenue is a one-story residence presumably constructed of concrete block; it has a stucco exterior with a front-gabled roof extending several feet beyond the front façade; there is a single door on the right of the main elevation and a four-over-five fixed window on the left side of the main elevation; three wooden posts support the roof; wide eaves extend beyond the walls, and the house reflects common characteristics of vernacular residential design in El Paso during the post-Second World War era (Figures 162 and 163).



Figure 162. 3817 Findley Avenue (Residence), looking south.



Figure 163. 3817 Findley Avenue (Residence) rear, looking south.

3819 Findley Avenue (Residence)

Constructed in 1964, 3819 Findley Avenue is a one-story masonry construction residence. The original block features a flat roof and front parapet that exceeds the roofline; a single, centrally-positioned front door with fixed windows with metal grilles on either side; the west and east elevation each feature similar fenestration patterns and designs as the windows on the front elevation; the addition of a porch on the front consists of a pitched roof supported by four masonry columns; an addition at the rear features a single door surrounded by a large window to the left and a small window to the right; and at the rear of the property line stands an accessory building constructed of wood and plywood. A wrought-iron fence encloses the front of the property (Figures 164 and 165).



Figure 164. 3819 Findley Avenue (Residence), looking northeast.



Figure 165. 3819 Findley Avenue (Residence) rear, looking southeast.

3821 Findley Avenue (Residence)

Constructed in 1964, 3821 Findley Avenue is a one-story residence with two distinctive blocks; the earlier block is constructed of brick, presumably prior to 1964; this block reflects characteristics of a bungalow-influenced form with its full-length front porch covered with a pitched roof and supported by two brick piers and a centered front door bracketed by windows featuring wrought-iron grilles; the second block is a lengthy rectilinear, low-slung portion with a slightly flat roof that ties into what appears to be a modified roof system of the earlier block; an enclosed addition at the rear is covered with a shed roof supported by round metal posts; overall, the house reflects two distinct building types in a vernacular construction (Figures 166 and 167).



Figure 166. 3821 Findley Avenue (Residence), looking northwest.



Figure 167. 3821 Findley Avenue (Residence) rear, looking southwest.

418 Stevens Street (Residence)

Constructed in 1964, 418 Stevens Street is a one-story residence constructed of brick with a flat roof; two symmetrical blocks in an L-shape form the original portion, with a lower, flat-roof addition attached on the back (east) elevation; the front door is located at the right-angle intersection of the two blocks; windows are inset and covered with decorative wrought-iron grilles; along the front (west) elevation runs a low brick wall with four brick piers capped with sphere-shaped finials and inset with wrought-iron gates and fences to enclose a carport; decorative wrought-iron posts support a flat covering the front entry. In mass and form, the residence's design is strongly influenced by the typical Mexican adobe houses common to the El Paso Valley (Figures 168 and 169).



Figure 168. 418 Stevens Street (Residence), looking southeast.



Figure 169. 418 Stevens Street (Residence) rear, looking east.

3809 E Paisano Drive

Constructed in 1964, 3809 E Paisano Drive is a one-story, abandoned former residence constructed of concrete block with a flat roof and stucco exterior; the front elevation features a five-over-four metal sash window on the left, a single door with a decorative wrought-iron outer door, and a three-over-three metal sash window; the east elevation features a similar door and windows, and at the rear of the house (north elevation) is a comparable door and a modified window opening that is partially enclosed with metal screening; the west elevation contains two windows encased in metal grilles and screening. Overall, this former house reflects typical characteristics of one-story, adobe houses throughout the El Paso Valley (Figure 170).



Figure 170. 3809 E Paisano Drive, looking southeast.

3706 E San Antonio Avenue (Residence)

Constructed in 1969, 3706 E San Antonio Avenue is a one-story residence, possibly constructed of masonry block, with a front-gabled roof with composition shingles; the single front door appears at the center of the front façade; the picture window to the left of the front door features a masonry sill and wrought-iron grille; the window to the right of the front door is a corner casement window with a masonry sill; the exterior is covered with stucco, and the front gable is clad in wood; overall, the residence reflects a late-mid-century typical vernacular residential style common in El Paso; the residence is vacant and shows signs of deterioration (Figures 171 and 172).



Figure 171. 3706 E San Antonio Avenue (Residence), looking northeast.



Figure 172. 3706 E San Antonio Avenue (Residence) rear, looking north.

3710 E San Antonio Avenue (Duplex)

Constructed in 2012, 3710 E San Antonio Avenue is a one-story contemporary custom-design duplex constructed of wood frame, plywood, lath, and stucco; the roof is covered with composition shingles; the front door to each residence is located on the ends of the front façade; each entry consists of a covered, twin-columned entryway (Figures 173 and 174).



Figure 173. 3710 E San Antonio Avenue (Duplex), looking south.



Figure 174. 3710 E San Antonio Avenue (Duplex) rear, looking northwest.

3714 and 3718 E San Antonio Avenue (Vacant Lot)

3714 and 3718 E San Antonio Avenue is a vacant lot (Figure 175). At the time of the survey, the lots appear to be utilized as additional parking for the nearby residences.



Figure 175. 3714 and 3718 E San Antonio Avenue (Vacant Lot), looking northwest.

3720 E San Antonio Avenue (Residence)

Constructed in 1983, 3720 E San Antonio Avenue is a one-story residence constructed of brick with a flat roof and parapet; asphalt roll covers the roof, which slopes from the front toward the rear; the front façade is covered with a metal, open porch; the west façade is windowless, while the east façade shares a common wall with the residence located at 3722 E San Antonio Avenue; the front façade features a front door at the center with picture windows on either side. The residence is an example of typical vernacular domestic construction in El Paso in the late twentieth century (Figures 176 and 177).



Figure 176. 3720 E San Antonio Avenue (Residence), looking southeast. Note that it is connected to 3722 E San Antonio (on the left).



Figure 177. 3720 E San Antonio Avenue (Residence) rear, looking north.

3722 E San Antonio Avenue (Residence)

Constructed in 1912, 3722 E San Antonio Avenue is a one-story residence constructed of brick with a flat roof; a shed roof covers the front façade; the front door is centered with aluminum-frame double windows on either side of the door; four metal posts support the shed roof; a flat, metal roof and posts covers the back porch. The house is one of the oldest in the neighborhood and, in form and mass, reflects the characteristics of typical vernacular residential design in El Paso in the early twentieth century (Figures 178 and 179).



Figure 178. 3722 E San Antonio Avenue (Residence), looking south.



Figure 179. 3722 E San Antonio Avenue (Residence) rear, looking north.

3724 E San Antonio Avenue (Residence)

Constructed in 1964, 3724 E San Antonio Avenue is a one-story residence with one addition and one accessory building on the parcel; the original portion is constructed of brick with a side-gabled roof covered with composition shingles; its entry door is centered on the front façade with a picture window on either side; a shed roof covers the front façade and is supported by three wooden posts; the addition to the rear of the original block is perpendicular to the older portion; it features a gable roof with composition shingles that is also perpendicular to the roof of the earlier block; at the rear of the addition is attached a small, flat-roof shed that may serve as living space; toward the rear of the property is a detached accessory building constructed of concrete block, with a slightly pitched roof, at least one window with a wooden header, an exterior coating of cement-based stucco, and built on a concrete foundation. The original block, which likely was constructed earlier than 1964, the additions, and the accessory building all reflect vernacular construction types common to El Paso (Figures 180 and 181).



Figure 180. 3724 E San Antonio Avenue (Residence), looking south.



Figure 181. 3724 E San Antonio Avenue (Residence) rear, looking north.

3726 E San Antonio Avenue (Residence)

Constructed in 1964, 3726 E San Antonio Avenue is a one-story residence with contiguous additions fronting Latta Street to the alley; the portion fronting East San Antonio Avenue features a stepped parapet and a flat roof; a picture window behind decorative wrought iron adorns the front façade; the entry door is located to the left of the front façade and is covered by a shed porch with composition shingles and supported by one brick pier and one metal support; the shed-roof portion attached at the rear of this block may have been original to this block and it features a similar picture window with decorative wrought iron as the window on the front façade; the first addition is a one-story residence with a side-gabled roof covered with composition shingles; a covered carport stands on the left side of the front façade, with the front door centered, and a window on either side of the door; the exterior is coated with white stucco the next addition is a vernacular, one-story residence with a slightly pitched roof with composition shingles and narrow eaves; its front door is located on the front façade's left side and one window with a wooden surround is located on the right side, otherwise the front façade is unadorned; a wrought-iron gate in the stone wall provides access; lastly, at the rear of the property is a one-story addition with a flat roof and parapet; it presumably is constructed of adobe bricks and is coated in stucco; adjacent to this addition is a detached metal shed; a stone and wrought-iron wall encloses the entire property along Latta Street. This cluster of buildings on this extensive parcel embodies the various vernacular interpretations of the locally-built residential environment in El Paso (Figures 182 through 185).



Figure 182. 3726 E San Antonio Avenue (Residence), looking southwest.



Figure 183. 3726 E San Antonio Avenue (Residence), looking northwest.



Figure 184. 3726 E San Antonio Avenue (Residence), looking west.



Figure 185. 3726 E San Antonio Avenue (Residence), looking west.

3800 E San Antonio Avenue (Residence)

Constructed in 1964, 3800 E San Antonio Avenue is a one-story residence constructed of brick with a flat roof; the front elevation consists of three blocks with the middle one recessed from the other two; the front door is centered on the middle block, and the block on the right features a door as well; three picture windows appear on the front elevation, each covered with decorative wrought-iron grilles; brackets support the eaves, and the east (rear) elevation features a door and three windows, all covered with wrought-iron grilles; the rear elevation features an open metal canopy with a flat roof, and one brick chimney appears at the back of the house; a detached, open carport stands to the east of the back of the house, which is enclosed with chain link fence. In mass and influence, the house reflects attributes of typical one-story adobe houses in the El Paso Valley (Figures 186 and 187).



Figure 186. 3800 E San Antonio Avenue (Residence), looking southeast.



Figure 187. 3800 E San Antonio Avenue (Residence), looking southwest.

3802 E San Antonio Avenue (Residence)

The parcel of land addressed as 3802 East San Antonio Avenue is a narrow strip running from East San Antonio Avenue on the north to the alley on the south; on the west are the parcels addressed as 3800 East San Antonio Avenue and 410 Latta Street, and on the east is the parcel addressed as 3818 East San Antonio Avenue. The El Paso Central Appraisal District records acknowledge that a structure exists at 3802 East San Antonio Avenue, but a construction date is not provided. Concrete covers the entire lot, and three structures are placed upon it: a metal frame canopy, a metal shed with double doors, and a larger storage shed with a standard door and a fixed window (Figure 188).



Figure 188. 3802 E San Antonio Avenue (Residence), looking north.

3816 and 3818 E San Antonio Avenue (Residence)

3816 and 1818 E San Antonio Avenue consist of two attached one-story dwelling units on the property, both constructed of concrete block with flat roofs and stucco exteriors; the unit fronting East San Antonio Avenue features high parapets along the side elevations and a front door offset toward the left; to the right of door is a window opening filled in with concrete block; in form and massing, both dwelling units reflect attributes common to typical one-story adobe houses in the El Paso Valley. Toward the rear of the property stands a Quonset hut, which was placed on the property in 1954 (Figures 189 and 190).



Figure 189. 3816 E San Antonio Avenue (Residence), looking south.



Figure 190. 3816 E San Antonio Avenue (Residence) rear, looking north.

3820 E San Antonio Avenue (Residence)

Constructed in 1920, 3820 E San Antonio is a one-story residence possibly constructed of adobe bricks with a flat roof; the stucco exterior is painted bright yellow, although the east elevation is coated in an earth-hued stucco; in plan, its form is L-shaped, and the façade closest to East San Antonio Avenue features a six-over-four window with a decorative wrought-iron grille; a single door with a metal decorative screen appears on the west elevation, and another door – a decorative, multipane wooden door – appears on the north elevation; a lengthy canal extends from the west elevation above the door. In form and aesthetics, this house shares a common cultural appearance with many eighteenth- and nineteenth-century houses in Zacatecas and Durango in northern Mexico (Figures 191 and 192).



Figure 191. 3820 E San Antonio Avenue (Residence), looking south.



Figure 192. 3820 E San Antonio Avenue (Residence) rear, looking northeast.

3822 E San Antonio Avenue (Residence)

Constructed in 1944, 3822 E San Antonio is a one-story residence constructed of concrete block and covered with cement stucco and attached to the rear portion of the east elevation of 3820 East San Antonio Avenue; the upper portion presumably is constructed of wood frame and is clad with stucco and covered with clay tiles; the house is a shed with its front door centered on the front elevation, and at its rear is an addition with clay tiles as well. In the southern half of the lot, at the rear of the house, is a detached addition larger than the house; constructed of concrete block with an upper portion constructed of wood frame, it is capped with a shed roof covered with composition shingles. Both structures reflect vernacular building techniques and aesthetics common in El Paso in the middle of the twentieth century (Figures 193 and 194).



Figure 193. 3822 E San Antonio Avenue (Residence), looking southwest.



Figure 194. 3822 E San Antonio Avenue (Residence) rear, looking north.

3824 E San Antonio Avenue (Residence)

Constructed in 1920, 3824 E San Antonio is a one-story rectilinear residence constructed of adobe bricks with a front-gabled roof covered with composition shingles; the roof appears to be a later addition; the exterior is coated with stucco, and the elevation fronting East San Antonio Avenue features a vertical and a square window, both behind wrought-iron grilles; the front door is located on the west elevation, and at the rear is an addition with a pitched roof; toward the rear of the lot stands a detached shed constructed of wood frame clad with corrugated metal sheets on the walls and roof. The house reflects typical design and construction attributes common to northern Mexico and the borderlands (Figures 195 and 196).



Figure 195. 3824 E San Antonio Avenue (Residence), looking southeast.



Figure 196. 3824 E San Antonio Avenue (Residence) rear, looking northwest.

3826 E San Antonio Avenue (Residence)

Constructed in 1964, 3826 E San Antonio is a two-story rectilinear residence with a stucco exterior and a low-slope front-gabled roof covered with composition shingles; an arched entry with a shed roof with composition shingles spans the entirety of the front elevation; the front door appears on the right, and an aluminum frame window appears to the left side; a similar window appears on the upper portion of the front elevation in alignment with the lower window; at the rear of the house is a back door on the left side of the elevation and two windows similar to those on the front elevation appear in the same position as their counterparts up front; a concrete block wall with a semicircular top edge and a metal gate enclose the front of the property; a chain link fence is positioned directly behind the concrete wall. Overall, the house reflects a vernacular mid-century design in post-Second World War El Paso (Figures 197 and 198).



Figure 197. 3826 E San Antonio Avenue (Residence), looking south.



Figure 198. 3826 E San Antonio Avenue (Residence) rear, looking north.

3828 E San Antonio Avenue (Residence)

Constructed in 1913, 3828 E San Antonio is a one-story residence with two additions at the rear of the original block, which appears to be constructed of adobe bricks; the roof is very slightly pitched toward the front and rear; a concrete collar surrounds the base of the original block and first addition; the front elevation features a door on the left side and a window with a metal grille on the right; two windows with metal grilles appear on the east elevation; the second addition features a single door on the right side and window with a metal grille on the left; the rear-most addition is covered with a flat roof and composition shingles; a canopy with a flat roof supported by wooden posts extends from this addition. Overall, the house exhibits a vernacular response to a residential construction and appearance common to the El Paso Valley (Figures 199 and 200).



Figure 199. 3828 E San Antonio Avenue (Residence), looking southwest.



Figure 200. 3828 E San Antonio Avenue (Residence) rear, looking northwest.

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FACILITY

The site that the TxDOT Facility occupies was formally a subdivision between 1996 and 2000. The subdivision was demolished prior to 2000, and between 2000 and 2005, the TxDOT Facility was constructed (Figures 201 through 203). The facility consists of three pre-engineered metal buildings functioning as an office, inspection shed, and exit booth (Table 7 and Figure 204).

The TxDOT Facility resources do not meet the significance or the age requirements for NRHP listing. They are not associated with important individuals or events and are not an outstanding example of a type, period, or method of construction or the work of a master. The TxDOT Facility resources do not hold the potential for any future research. As TxDOT Facility resources are less than 50 years old, they were evaluated for NRHP eligibility under Criteria Consideration G, exceptional significance gained within the last 50 years. The TxDOT Facility resources do not reach the threshold of exceptional significance under Criteria Consideration G and are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

As the TxDOT Facility resources are not of historic age, no THC Historic Resource Forms were completed. However, the resources are summarized below.



Figure 201. Aerial showing the location of the TxDOT Facility in March 1996 (courtesy of Google Earth).



Figure 202. Aerial showing the location of the TxDOT Facility in February 2000 (courtesy of Google Earth).



Figure 203. Aerial showing the location of the TxDOT Facility in December 2005 (courtesy of Google Earth).

Table 7.
Resources within the TxDOT Facility

Resource Number	Address	Property Type	Construction Date	Eligibility Recommendation
145	4000 E Paisano Drive	Office	Between 2000 and 2005	Not Eligible
144	4000 E Paisano Drive	Inspection Shed	Between 2000 and 2005	Not Eligible
146	4000 E Paisano Drive	Exit Booth	Between 2000 and 2005	Not Eligible



Figure 204. Resources identified within the TxDOT Facility.

Office

The office is a pre-engineered metal building measuring approximately 60 ft. by 105 ft. on concrete footings with metal skirting at the base of the building. The entrance is through double metal framed glass doors in the center of the southern façade. To the left of the entrance are four windows. The northern façade has a single metal door for access and a small, covered porch. To the right of the door are four windows, which mirror the location of the four windows on the southern façade. Windows are also located on both the western and eastern façades (Figures 205 and 206).



Figure 205. 4000 E Paisano Drive (Office), looking north.



Figure 206. 4000 E Paisano Drive (Office) with inspection shed in the background, looking northeast.

Inspection Shed

The Inspection Shed is a pre-engineered metal Butler building that was constructed between 2000 and 2005. The inspection shed is extended in height with three lanes for vehicle inspection. Each lane consists of rollup doors upon entrance (southern façade) and exit (northern façade), below-ground personnel inspection dugouts, and single occupancy viewing shelters upon the exit. A long rectangular portable metal office trailer is located to the east of the inspection shed (Figures 207 and 208).



Figure 207. 4000 E Paisano Drive (Inspection Shed), looking northeast.



Figure 208. 4000 E Paisano Drive (Inspection Shed), looking southwest.

Exit Booth

The Exit Booth is a pre-engineered metal Butler building constructed between 2000 and 2005, based on the examination of aerials. Consisting of a canopy structure supported by six steel beams on concrete footings, the Exit Booth is approximately 65 ft. wide and 45 ft. deep. The metal roof is gabled with gutters placed on the western and eastern edges. Two lanes of traffic pass through the exit (Figure 209).

A detached metal viewing shelter is positioned under the canopy along the eastern edge. The western façade of the viewing shelter has four windows. A single window is on both the northern and southern façades to see incoming and exiting vehicles. The entrance to the shelter is through a single metal door on the northern façade.



Figure 209. 4000 E Paisano Drive (Exit Booth), looking north.

COUNTY FACILITY

The El Paso County Coliseum is located at 4100 East Paisano Drive in south-central El Paso on 20 ac. of land bounded by East Paisano Drive on the north, Shelter Place on the east, Delta Drive on the south, and South Boone Street on the west. In addition to the Coliseum, eight additional buildings and several structures are located on the west and south sides of this parcel, while the east side and a portion of the north side feature a surface parking lot (Figure 210 and Table 8). Livestock pens, holding areas, and storage buildings are all associated with the Coliseum, whereas the Events Center serves as the current home of the professional ice hockey team, the El Paso Rhinos. Adjacent to the Events Center stands a large, open shed.

Of the buildings and structures on-site, the El Paso County Coliseum holds a preeminent position. Designed by Percy McGhee (1889-1971) and constructed by Robert E. McKee (1889-1964) in 1942, the El Paso County Livestock and Agricultural Exhibition Building, as it is properly named, is a brick edifice with a pitched roof, several sets of three-over-three windows, and gate entries on the east and west sides; concrete-formed medallions featuring representations of livestock adorn the exterior walls above each of the ticket gate entryways. The entry gates on the east side are the primary entrances due to their fronting the parking lot. A pole-mounted Texas Historical Commission marker, dated 2005, commemorating the Southwestern International Livestock Show and Rodeo, is installed toward the southeast corner of the Coliseum and reads in part: “After being held at various locations, including Washington Park, the show has made the El Paso County Coliseum its permanent home since the facility opened in 1942. ... This citywide celebration provides support to young people and continues to recall the ranching tradition of the region, an important link between the State’s rural and urban character.”

To the south of the Coliseum stands a large livestock barn constructed of stone, brick, metal posts, and corrugated metal. On its south elevation appears a metal, sliding double barn door centered on the seven-part, triangular façade. Atop this metal door is a row of seven arched niches, and the curved parapet with its parabolic curvature at the center recalls parapets on the Misión San José y San Miguel de Aguayo and the Misión San Antonio de Valero in San Antonio, Texas. On either side of the metal door is a set of double-arched entries that have been infilled with brick, and the entire south elevation has been painted, depriving it of its earlier natural brick-and-stone appearance. Entry doors are present at the rear of this extensive barn, as well as stone buttresses, and on the east and west elevations, metal sash windows, corrugated metal roofing, and large metal vents and fans are mounted to the rooftop.

The remaining buildings and structures associated with the Coliseum are used for equipment storage, livestock pens, and offices. These utilitarian buildings support the agricultural and livestock exhibition function of the Coliseum and contribute to the site’s general character. The Events Center occupies the southeast corner of the property and is a large, metal-constructed hall with a cross-gabled roof. With its distinctive triangular-shaped front gable, the Events Center supplements the Coliseum by serving as a venue for concerts and ice hockey matches.

According to real property records with the El Paso Central Appraisal District, the various on-site buildings, structures, and improvements were completed between 1941 and 1992. This overall property within the Area of Potential Effect is located north of the water treatment plant and south of the El Paso Zoo; on the east side of the property is the Salvation Army Family Center, and on the west appears the Paisano Green Community, a housing development under the auspices of the El Paso Housing Authority. Regarding potential eligibility for designation, both the Coliseum and the livestock barn immediately to its south exhibit the highest likelihood for designation, with several of the associated barns and pavilions potentially eligible as contributing structures.



Figure 210. Resources identified within the County Facility.

Table 8.
Resources within the El Paso County Facility

Resource Number	Address	Property Type	Construction Date	Eligibility Recommendation
122	4100 E Paisano Drive	El Paso County Coliseum	1942	Eligible
123	4100 E Paisano Drive	Livestock Barn	Circa 1942, with addition between 1967 and 1984	Undetermined
124	4100 E Paisano Drive	Coliseum Livestock Barns	Circa 1942	Eligible
125	4100 E Paisano Drive	Storage Building	Between 1955 and 1967	Undetermined
126	4100 E Paisano Drive	Accessory Building	Between 1955 and 1967	Undetermined
127	4100 E Paisano Drive	Holding Area Shelter	Between 1955 and 1967	Undetermined
128	4100 E Paisano Drive	Holding Area Storage Building	Between 1967 and 1984	Undetermined
129	4100 E Paisano Drive	Event Center Shed Structure	1992	Not Eligible
130	4100 E Paisano Drive	El Paso Events Center	1992	Not Eligible

El Paso County Coliseum

Designed by Percy McGhee (1889-1971) and constructed by Robert E. McKee (1889-1964) in 1942, the El Paso County Livestock and Agricultural Exhibition Building, as it is properly named. The \$321,000 building was dedicated in May 1942 and is considered the largest coliseum west of Fort Worth, Texas, and east of Los Angeles, California, with a seating capacity of more than 7,000 and modern livestock facilities behind the Coliseum (Figure 211 and see Livestock Barn and Coliseum Livestock Barns discussion following).

The El Paso County Coliseum is a brick edifice with a pitched roof, several sets of three-over-three windows, and gate entries on the east and west sides; concrete-formed medallions featuring representations of livestock adorn the exterior walls above each of the ticket gate entryways. The entry gates on the east side are the primary entrances due to their fronting the parking lot. In 2003, improvements were made to the west and east gate entries (Figures 212 through 214).

El Pasoans Will Gather Tonight To Dedicate New \$321,000 Livestock Exposition Building



SHOWN above is the new \$321,000 Coliseum and Livestock Exposition Building which will be dedicated here Thursday night. Finishing touches have been completed on the building to make it ready for the

formal opening. The arena has been smoothed and packed and the building given a final cleaning for its debut at the barbecue and program.

El Paso's \$321,000 Coliseum and Livestock Exposition Building, the largest and finest structure of its kind in this area of the Southwest, will be opened formally at 8:30 p. m. Thursday.

Thousands of El Pasoans are expected to attend the huge affair, which will include a barbecue and various special dedication programs that will mark the opening.

An army of workmen Wednesday were putting finishing touches on the building in preparation for the opening. The massive concrete and steel Coliseum now is virtually complete.

Workers have started out the building, and in finishing, glass, heated lighting and several improvements, arranged the necessary plumbing, and put up stairs for the bathroom.

Likewise, hundreds of bags, American and Texas and plenty of building have been strung from the steel network that supports the building's roof.

Officials have planned an elaborate program for Thursday's opening.

The program will begin with a grand entry, featuring three grand vocal choruses, "Under Stars," "King Cotton," and "New America."

John Nelson will play the role of Uncle Sam, Clarence Robinson will be King Cotton, and Miss Winstead Porter will play Mrs. America.

Miss Nease will enter the north gate of the Coliseum escorted by a military color guard from the Fort Bliss Anti-Aircraft Training Center and the College of Mines band.

Lights will be extinguished and a spot light will play on the arena as it marches toward the speakers' platform.

The band will play "Columbia, Gem of the Ocean." Flanked on each side of the arena will be Ray Shultz and their silent parade.

As the group enters to within 25 feet of the platform, it will halt and the band will play the "March of the Stars."

Officials predict more than 2000 El Pasoans will see the plant building Thursday for the first time and for a occasion.

It is the largest structure in any area bounded in the west by Los Angeles, on the east by Fort Worth and, on the north by Denver, holding capacity of more than 2000. The arena is preferably the other side of the line at Standard Storage Garden.

Back of the Coliseum is an array of modern concrete buildings, which will be the main building.

The Coliseum has an air-cooling system of 12 giant blowers that whip fresh air through the building.

Figure 211. Clipping from El Paso Times announcing the Coliseum dedication (El Paso Times May 21, 1942:Page 1).



Figure 212. El Paso County Coliseum, looking southeast.



Figure 213. El Paso County Coliseum, looking northwest.



Figure 214. El Paso County Coliseum (right) and Coliseum Livestock Barns (left), looking west.

Livestock Barn

Located on the southwest corner of the El Paso County Coliseum, this livestock barn was constructed around 1942 and is a rectangular structure constructed of corrugated metal. On its north elevation along the alley between the Coliseum is a sliding metal door. The barn features a flat roof and an additional metal sliding door on the south elevation, and it is bracketed by low stone walls on its east and west elevations. Upon examination of historic aerials, the low stone wall appears to date circa 1942, with the addition of the corrugated metal and roof between 1967 and 1984 (Figures 215 and 216).



Figure 215. Livestock Barn, looking south.



Figure 216. Livestock Barn, looking south.

Coliseum Livestock Barns

To the south of the Coliseum stands a large livestock barn and corals constructed circa 1942 of stone, brick, metal posts, and corrugated metal. On its south elevation appears a metal, sliding double barn door centered on the seven-part, triangular façade. Atop this metal door is a row of seven arched niches, and the curved parapet with its parabolic curvature at the center recalls parapets on the Misión San José y San Miguel de Aguayo and the Misión San Antonio de Valero in San Antonio, Texas. On either side of the metal door is a set of double-arched entries that have been infilled with brick, and the entire south elevation has been painted, depriving it of its earlier natural brick-and-stone appearance. Entry doors are present at the rear of this extensive barn, as well as stone buttresses, and on the east and west elevations, metal sash windows, corrugated metal roofing, and large metal vents and fans are mounted to the rooftop (Figures 217 through 220).



Figure 217. Coliseum Livestock barns, looking east.



Figure 218. Coliseum Livestock barns, looking northwest.



Figure 219. Coliseum Livestock barns, looking northeast.



Figure 220. Coliseum Livestock barn coral, looking south.

Storage Building

A one-story, rectangular storage building (Resource No. 125) is located on the east side of the Livestock Barn (Resource No. 124). It is constructed of corrugated metal and features a side-gabled roof, sliding metal doors on the south elevation, and six vent hoods mounted on the top ridge of the roof. Upon examination of historic aerials, the storage building was constructed between 1955 and 1967 (Figures 221 and 222).



Figure 221. Storage Building, looking west.



Figure 222. Storage Building (left) with Coliseum Livestock Barns in the background (on the right), looking southwest.

Accessory Building

An accessory building with a flat roof and constructed of concrete block was constructed. Measuring approximately 77 ft. by 33 ft. on a concrete foundation, its front door appears on the north elevation, and on the east elevation appear two other doors and two windows; wide eaves overhang the perimeter, and two mechanical HVAC systems are mounted on the rooftop. Upon examination of historic aerials, the storage building was constructed between 1955 and 1967 (Figure 223).



Figure 223. Accessory Building, looking southeast.

Holding Area Shelter

The Holding Area Shelter is a 300 ft. by 72 ft. steel-framed pavilion oriented north–south. Constructed of metal pipes with a corrugated metal roof, this open structure features a pitched roof with nine rooftop metal vent hoods. Its metal truss is exposed, and the structure is built on top of a concrete pad. Perpendicular and on its west side is an enclosed metal building measuring 115 ft. by 100 ft. with a gable roof and six vent hoods on the roof. On the main structure’s east side is another open pavilion constructed of metal pipes with a corrugated roof and four vent hoods atop the roof’s ridgeline (Figures 224 through 227).

Upon examination of historic aerials, the storage building was constructed between 1955 and 1967. At the time of construction, the resources were much larger, with two additional pavilions oriented north-south. Those two pavilions were demolished between 2004 and 2008.



Figure 224. Holding Area Shelter (right) with addition (left), looking southeast.



Figure 225. Holding Area Shelter metal frame, looking south.



Figure 226. Holding Area Shelter, western wing, looking southeast.



Figure 227. Holding Area Shelter, western wing, looking north.

Holding Area Storage Building

The Holding Area Storage Building is a metal Butler building with a metal gabled roof. At the midpoint of the northern and southern façades are oversized roll-up door openings. There are two single pedestrian entry openings at each end of the eastern façade. A CMU block half wall runs the length of the eastern façade. The western façade has a CMU block half-wall opening into the adjacent Holding Area (Figures 228 and 229). Upon examination of historic aerials, the storage building was constructed between 1967 and 1984.



Figure 228. Holding Area Storage Building (right) and Holding Area Shelter (left), looking north.



Figure 229. Holding Area Storage Building (right) and Holding Area Shelter (left and background), looking northwest.

Event Center Shed Structure

The Event Center Shed Structure is associated with the adjacent Events Center; it is a steel-frame, open shed structure with a metal gabled roof. The structure was constructed in 1992 (Figure 230).



Figure 230. Event Center Shed Structure, looking southeast.

El Paso Events Center

The El Paso Events Center, constructed in 1992, is rectangular in form with a metal exterior and a pitched roof. The entry is a large porch capped with a triangle-shaped gable; a wide, semi-circular element is centered beneath the gable, and on either side of it appear entry doors into the building. The exterior is white and without windows except for several on the front elevation (Figure 231).

The El Paso Events Center holds an indoor ice rink, has public skating hours, and serves as home to the El Paso Rhinos, a junior ice hockey organization.



Figure 231. El Paso Events Center, looking southeast.

EL PASO ZOO

The southern section of the El Paso Zoo is located within the APE. As a result, seven resources were inventoried and evaluated (Figure 232 and Table 9). A complete inventory and evaluation of the zoo as a complex was not undertaken for this study. Of the seven resources inventoried and evaluated, only two resources (the South American Pavilion and the Galapagos Tortoise Exhibit) were of historic age.

No THC Historic Resource Forms were completed for the five remaining resources that were not of historic age. This included the Reptile House, Holding, the Elephant Barn Complex, the Malayan Tapir Housing, and the Primate (Siamang) Housing. These resources do not meet the significance or the age requirements for NRHP listing. They are not associated with important individuals or events and are not an outstanding example of a type, period, or method of construction or the work of a master. The resources do not hold the potential for any future research. As the resources are less than 50 years old, they were evaluated for NRHP eligibility under Criteria Consideration G, exceptional significance gained within the last 50 years. The resources do not reach the threshold of exceptional significance under Criteria Consideration G and are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 232. Resources identified within the El Paso Zoo.

Table 9.
Resources within the El Paso Zoo

Resource Number	Address	Property Type	Construction Date	Eligibility Recommendation
133	4001 E Paisano Drive	Galapagos Tortoise Exhibit	Unknown, but likely prior to 1980, possibly the 1960s	Not eligible
134	4001 E Paisano Drive	Reptile House	ca. 2008	Not eligible under Criteria Consideration G
135	4001 E Paisano Drive	South American Pavilion	1967	Undetermined
136	4001 E Paisano Drive	Elephant Barn	Between 1991 and 1996	Not eligible under Criteria Consideration G
137	4001 E Paisano Drive	Malayan Tapir Housing	Between 1991 and 1996	Not eligible under Criteria Consideration G
138	4001 E Paisano Drive	Primates (Siamang) Housing	Between 1991 and 1996	Not eligible under Criteria Consideration G

139	4001 E Paisano Drive	Holding	Unknown, possibly early 1990s	Not eligible under Criteria Consideration G
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South American Pavilion

The South American Pavilion, originally known as the Tropical Pavilion, was built at the Washington Park Zoological Gardens and was part of the 1964 bond issue project. The building was formally dedicated in 1967, and the architect was Dickson, M. Skidmore, AIA (Figure 233), and the contractor was H. Carrol Lee Construction Co., Inc. The El Paso Times described the pavilion as an “Attractive but radical departure from past zoo structures.”

In 1986, at the cost of \$619,000, the Tropical Pavilion was converted into the new South American Pavilion. The architect for the conversion was James Booth and the J.E. Boyd General Contractor. Funding for the project was provided by the City of El Paso and the El Paso Zoological Society (El Paso Times 1986). In 2018, an addition was made to the southwestern façade for the construction of restroom facilities.

The architect, Dickson M. Skidmore, was a native of Deming, New Mexico. Following service in World War II as a bombardier-navigator, he attended the University of Texas at Austin and obtained a degree in architecture in 1955. Skidmore was a member of the American Institute of Architects and served as the El Paso Chapter treasurer in 1964 (El Paso Herald-Post). In addition, he was a member of the Texas Society of Architects, El Paso Chapter, and was appointed to the six-man board of the Texas Board of Architectural Examiners by Governor Connally in 1964 (El Paso Times 2012).

Dickson Skidmore worked for various firms before establishing his own firm in 1960. “Skidmore describes architecture as a living art and believes that every way of life is affected by the architectural environment. Architecture reflects the social environment” (El Paso Times 1963 Dec 22). Skidmore’s design profile includes a range of buildings in El Paso that represent his philosophy. These include scientific laboratory buildings, residences, educational institutions, local government buildings, and commercial buildings. Several of his designs were featured in the local El Paso newspapers as being modern, such as the “Roman Villa” residence, which was constructed of Atlas concrete masonry and firesafe. The design was very detailed and focused on luxury (Figure 234, El Paso Times 1963). Concrete masonry was also the theme of the 1962 Horizon Home designed by Skidmore, which was entered in the concrete industries national Horizon Home contest (Figure 235, El Paso Times 1962).

Designs credited to Dickson Skidmore include the following:

El Paso Civic Center

Pearson & Pearson Law Offices

Franklin High School

Key Club banquet hall and restaurant, along Mesa Highway

The architecture studio of Kern Smith, president of the NM Chapter of the AIA

Wilson Laboratories, Inc. building at 6985 Market Street

Required research and detail related to the placement of precise scales for research

Lower Valley “Village” Sub-Division

Architect for the new subdivision which offered individual design in each home (El Paso Herald-Post 1962)

Residence at 6100 Pinehurst Road

Highlighted in the May issue of House Beautiful (El Paso Times April 19, 1964 “El Paso Home in Magazine”)

St. Andrew Presbyterian Church; first phase of the building program

‘Roman Villa’ Residence at 6317 Westwind Drive

1961 Horizon Home Residence at 3216 Drumond Road

Regional winner of the Horizon Home contest and state winner for the “Best Home for the Money” contest by the American Home magazine for “excellence of design, efficiency of floor plan, superior workmanship, and use of quality brand name products and building materials” (El Paso Times May 20, 1962).

1962 Horizon Home Residence at 3212 Drumond Road

Piney Station stage stop restoration at proposed Guadalupe National Park

Casitas Coronado apartments on Fountain Drive

The South American Pavilion, originally known as the Tropical Pavilion, is a one-story edifice with a stone and metal exterior and a flat roof. The front entry is located on the west elevation underneath a cantilevered block. On two separate occasions, modifications to the pavilion’s original design by Dickson Skidmore, AIA (1923–2012) have been made, which require additional study to determine whether these alterations have impacted the potential eligibility (Figures 236 through 238).



Figure 233. Architect Dickson Skidmore (El Paso Times 1963).



ROMAN VILLA — *The public is invited to view this unusual new residence, titled the Roman Villa, this weekend. The home, built by Passero Brothers, is located at 6317 Westwind Drive in Highland Estates. It was designed by Dickson M. Skidmore.*

Figure 234. Roman Villa residence designed by Dickson Skidmore (El Paso Times 1963).



IMAGINATIVE CONCRETE USES: *The architects sketch by Dickson M. Skidmore, A.I.A., shows the varied uses of concrete in the spacious yard of the 1962 Horizon Home by Willis Construction Company at 3212 Drumond Road in Scottsdale. Skidmore was the designer of the contest showplace which will be open 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. each day through October 14.*

Figure 235. Horizon Home sketch by Dickson Skidmore (El Paso Times 1962).



Figure 236. South American Pavilion, looking southeast.



Figure 237. South American Pavilion, looking northwest.



Figure 238. South American Pavilion, looking northeast.

Reptile House

The Reptile House is a tortoise-shaped building (Figure 239). In 2016, as part of the zoo's \$50-million master plan, the building was transformed into a tortoise-shaped building. The architect on the renovations was Van H. Gilbert Architect PC, and Stubbs Engineering provided structural design services. "Modifications and repairs were made to the structure. In order to repair damage from excessive reflection, we designed new screen walls to help support the cantilevered roofs in addition to 4 ft. structures and one head structure. In the end, the reptile house was shaped like a Texas Tortoise" (Stubbs Engineering n.d.).

Prior to its 2016 transformation into a tortoise-shaped building, the Reptile House was constructed around 2008 at the cost of \$1.2 million. In anticipation of the 2008 building, the original 1948 Reptile House was demolished. Prior to its demolition, the original Reptile House was the oldest building at the zoo (El Paso Times 2007).



Figure 239. Reptile House, looking northwest.

Holding

The Holding area, which was under construction during the 2023 field visit, has an unknown construction date (Figures 240 and 241). One rectangular structure may be identified on a 1991 aerial. However, based on archival research, this area has been classified as an “unknown” area since the 1990s and has likely gone through multiple renovations as usage has changed.



Figure 240. Holding, under construction, looking southwest.



Figure 241. Holding, under construction, looking southeast.

Galapagos Tortoise Exhibit

The Galapagos Tortoise Exhibit is a building with a metal double door entrance on the southeastern façade (Figure 242). Artificial rock covers a majority of the building. Prior to becoming the Galapagos Tortoise Exhibit in 1997, the area housed an elephant named Mona (El Paso Times 1997). The construction date of the complex is unknown, but a review of historic newspapers indicates a similar complex was present in the 1960s. The complex has undergone renovations necessary to accommodate the Galapagos Tortoise. These renovations have included the removal of the safety fencing around the perimeter of the outdoor space. Renovations associated with the housing of the Galapagos Tortoise have impacted the integrity of the resource.



Figure 242. Galapagos Tortoise Exhibit, looking southwest.

Elephant Barn Complex

The Elephant Barn Complex was constructed between March 1991 and January 1995 based on the examination of historic aerials (Figures 243 and 244). The barn consists of a cluster of attached structures and buildings. The Elephant Nighthouse is a rectangular CMU block building with a flat built-up roof. Mechanical equipment for the animal housing is located on the roof, which is surrounded by a metal safety railing. Access to the roof is provided by a roof access hatch with a ladder on the southern façade. Entrance to the building is through double metal doors on the southern façade and single metal doors on both the eastern and western façades.

The Elephant Nighthouse is connected to a rectangular CMU block extended-height building on the north. The roof is slightly gabled, and it appears to have animal access through large bay doors on the western façade, which allow for animal access from the public exhibit area. The northern façade is encased in artificial rock.

Both the Elephant Nighthouse and the rectangular CMU block building to the north are connected to a shorter single-story height concrete building with a steel framed canopy structure. Access to the building is through one set of double metal doors and one extended-width single metal door. That building is, in turn, connected to a two-story height building with the base being concrete and the top metal. The roof is sloped to the east. This building is, in turn, connected to a single-story height CMU block structure, which appears to lack a roof.



Figure 243. Elephant Barn Complex, looking northeast.



Figure 244. Elephant Barn Complex, looking north.

Malayan Tapir Housing

The Malayan Tapir Housing building was constructed between March 1991 and January 1995 based on the examination of historic aerials (Figures 245 and 246). The CMU block building is rectangular with a flat built-up roof. Mechanical equipment for the animal housing is located on the roof. The entrance is through a single metal door with a viewing window on the southern façade. Three façades (western, northern, and eastern) are encased in artificial rock, likely made from concrete, steel, and wire, which serves as part of the zoo habitat exhibit. Directly south of the Malayan Tapir Housing building, across the vehicle path, is an associated concrete water trough that serves as a source of water.



Figure 245. Malayan Tapir Housing, looking northeast.



Figure 246. Malayan Tapir Housing, associated water source, looking east.

Primate (Siamang) Housing

The Primate (Siamang) Housing building was constructed between March 1991 and January 1995 based on the examination of historic aerials. The CMU block building is L-shaped with a flat built-up roof. Mechanical equipment for the animal housing is located on the roof. The entrance is through a single metal door with a viewing window on the southwestern façade (Figure 247).



Figure 247. Primate (Siamang) Housing, looking northeast.

HASKELL R. STREET WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT

Located at 4100 Delta Drive, the Haskell R. Street Wastewater Treatment Plant is outside of the project's APE; however a visual reconnaissance of primary buildings and structures was conducted (Figures 248 through 269). With a daily capacity of 27.7 MGD, the plant, which has been operational since 1923, treats wastewater and discharges into the American Canal to provide irrigation water to farmers in the Lower Valley. The facility is named after Haskell Street, who began as a chemist and plant supervisor in January 1944 for the Water and Wastewater Treatment in El Paso (El Paso Times November 1969, page 36).

It is recommended that the Haskell R. Street Wastewater Treatment Plant be evaluated as a complex. In addition, it is possible that buildings might hold individual significance, in particular, the pump house constructed in 1943 by Robert E. McKee. McKee and his firm, which expanded into Arizona, New Mexico, and Dallas, Texas, were responsible for several iconic buildings.

Locally, he is known for the Plaza Hotel, El Paso, Texas; Cathedral High School, El Paso, Texas; and Los Alamos National Laboratory, New Mexico.



Figure 248. Office, looking northwest.



Figure 249. Diesel Tank, 20,000-gallon capacity, looking southeast.



Figure 250. Shop, former Pump House, looking southeast.



Figure 251. Shop, former Pump House, looking northeast.



Figure 252. Shop, former Pump House, historic photograph ca. 1943, looking southwest.



Figure 253. Shop, former Pump House, historic photograph ca. 1943, looking southwest.



Figure 254. Headworks Building, looking southwest.



Figure 255. Headworks Building, looking north.



Figure 256. Building, looking southwest.



Figure 257. Grit Dewatering Building, looking southeast.



Figure 258. Building, looking southwest.



Figure 259. Electrical Shop, looking north.



Figure 260. Digestion Tank, looking southeast.



Figure 261. Engineering, looking southwest.



Figure 262. Oxygen Generation Control Building, looking southwest.



Figure 263. Oxygenation Supply System Building, looking southeast.



Figure 264. RAS Pumping Station, looking south.



Figure 265. Electrical Building, looking south.



Figure 266. Effluent Pump Station and Filters, looking southeast.



Figure 267. Grit Building, looking northwest.



Figure 268. Mixed Sludge Pumping Station, looking west.



Figure 269. Basins and water tower, looking north.

CHAPTER 7 SUMMARY

During the present project, resources located within the APE and neighborhoods adjacent to the APE constructed prior to 1980 were inventoried and evaluated for NRHP eligibility. Chapter 6 includes an inventory of all resources inventoried and evaluated. However, only those resources constructed prior to 1980 have THC Historic Resource Forms completed (see Appendix A).

Of the 148 resources evaluated, six resources retained sufficient integrity and were recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. These resources were evaluated under the standard NRHP Criteria A–D. These resources are the following:

- El Paso County Coliseum
- Coliseum Livestock Barns
- 250 Washington Street (Father Yermo High School)
- 519 S Latta Street (Saint Francis Xavier Catholic Church; *Note: 519 S Latta Street consists of three resources numbers, one for each building; however, only one THC Historic Resource Form was completed for the complex*)

A number of resources are of undetermined recommendation as additional research is needed on the resource to determine individual significance. These resources include several of the residences in the Neighborhood South of Delta Drive, the Hardesty Place Neighborhood, and the Saint Francis Xavier Neighborhood. Resources within the County Facility parcel also require additional research.

Of the resources evaluated, two areas/clusters of resources warrant future investigations to determine if a recommendation for a historic district is warranted. These areas are the following:

- Hardesty Place Neighborhood
- County Facility

In addition to the resources located within the APE, a visual reconnaissance of the Haskell R. Street Wastewater Treatment was conducted. It is recommended that the Haskell R. Street Wastewater Treatment Plant be evaluated as a complex. In addition, it is possible that individual buildings within the complex might hold individual significance, in particular, the pump house constructed in 1943 by Robert E. McKee.

Much of the APE is recommended as having low probability for intact archaeological resources. However, it is still necessary to understand what to look for and how to proceed if archaeological resources are encountered. In the event that archaeological remains are discovered during construction, the contractor should use the procedures outlined in Appendix B. Because there is uncertainty surrounding the existence of archaeological remains, construction must proceed carefully in case anything is unearthed. The parking lot area directly east of the livestock barns and the southern half of the El Paso County Coliseum are recommended as having some potential for intact archaeological resources. Archaeological monitoring during the removal of pavement in these parking areas is recommended.

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APPENDIX A
THC HISTORIC RESOURCE FORMS

APPENDIX B
INADVERTENT DISCOVERY PLAN

INADVERTENT DISCOVERY PLAN PLAN AND PROCEDURES FOR THE DISCOVERY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

Much of the APE is recommended as having low probability for intact archaeological resources. The parking lot area directly east of the livestock barns and the southern half of the El Paso County Coliseum are recommended as having some potential for intact archaeological resources. Archaeological monitoring during the removal of pavement in these parking areas is recommended.

Although much of the APE is recommended as having low probability for intact archaeological resources it is still necessary to understand what to look for and how to proceed if archaeological resources are encountered. In the event that archaeological remains are discovered during construction, the contractor should use the procedures outlined below. Because there is uncertainty surrounding the existence of archaeological remains, construction must proceed carefully in case anything is unearthed.

This Inadvertent Discovery Plan (IDP) outlines procedures to perform in the event of a discovery of archaeological materials or human remains, in accordance with applicable state and federal laws. A copy of the IDP should always be kept at the project site during all project activities. All staff, contractors, and volunteers should be familiar with its contents and know where to find it.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

Archaeological monitoring will be conducted by a professional archaeologist that meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (36 CFR Part 61) in Archaeology. Archaeological monitoring will take place when construction is in the immediate vicinity of the El Paso County Coliseum. Removal of the paved parking area will be monitored. Upon award of the construction contract an Antiquities Permit will be obtained by the archaeologist.

Before construction activities begin in the vicinity of the El Paso County Coliseum, the Archaeological Monitor will brief the Construction Supervisor and equipment operators on cultural resource issues. The monitor will explain the need for awareness of potential inadvertent discoveries and the types of potential inadvertent discoveries.

The GSA PM will inform the construction contractor to directly notify the monitoring archaeologist **at least 5 days** in advance of reaching areas for which archaeological monitoring is required.

The archaeologist will record the monitoring work as follows: daily activities will be recorded on a Daily Record Form and in a field notebook; and overview photographs of the site, along with detailed photographs of particular construction areas, work in progress, and any cultural materials, will be promptly logged in a field notebook. In addition, the archaeologist will log in sketches/drawings of particular areas, features, and soil profiles; and the locations of construction work that has been monitored will be recorded by GPS and noted on construction plans of the project area.

During monitoring of the area, the archaeological monitor will examine soils, including excavations and back-dirt piles. Equipment will include, as appropriate, a shovel, trowel, and screen of ¼-inch

mesh. The archaeologist will also watch for prehistoric or historic-period artifacts that might indicate past human use of the landform.

CULTURAL RESOURCE DISCOVERIES

Archaeological remains are defined as any material byproducts of past human activity. They include prehistoric or historic archaeological remains. Prehistoric and historic archaeological sites can be found throughout El Paso and the surrounding area.

Prehistoric

Prehistoric period sites usually contain ceramics (usually brownwares, both decorated and undecorated), lithic artifacts (projectile points, scrapers, worked tools, flakes, cores, manos, and metates), bone (both burned and worked implements), and/or thermally-altered rock (including burned caliche). These may date back several thousand years.

Examples include:

- Features: These may consist of rooms, hearths, bins, depressions, middens, terraces, burned rock concentrations, etc.
 - An accumulation of shell, burned rocks (also known as fire cracked rock), or other food related materials.
 - An area of charcoal or very dark stained soil with artifacts.
- Bones, intact or in small pieces.
- Stone tools or waste flakes (for example, a projectile point or stone chips).
- Ceramics: prehistoric ceramics would generally smooth, hard pottery in some earth-tone color. Fragments would be much more likely to be found than whole pots or bowls.



Example of a concentration of fire cracked rock (FCR).



Close up photograph of fire cracked rock mixed with charcoal stained sediments.



Examples of projectile points.



Examples of El Paso Polychrome Rim and Chupadero Black-on-white rim and body ceramics.

Historic

Historic archaeological remains are much more recent, a hundred years old or less, and can be divided into two types, military and nonmilitary, and are usually characterized by one or more of the following artifact types: glass, ceramics, metal, bricks, and wood.

Examples include:

- Agricultural or logging materials that appear older than 50 years.
- Clusters of tin cans or bottles, or other debris that appear older than 50 years.
- Old munitions casings. Always assume these are live and never touch or move.
- Buried railroad tracks, decking, foundations, or other industrial materials.
- Remnants of homesteading. These could include bricks, nails, household items, toys, food containers, and other items associated with homes or farming sites.
 - Ceramics: Historic period ceramics could be thinner, white or painted pottery that may be decorated. Again, fragments would be more common than whole vessels.
 - Glass: Bottle glass and flat glass (e.g., broken window fragments) would be the most common glass to encounter. It would only be archaeologically important if it is not mixed with fill soil. Also, obviously recent bottles can also be ignored.
 - Metal: Archaeologically important metal could include nails (especially older, square nails) and items made from copper, bronze, or lead (not iron). Rusted metal fragments, railroad spikes, or nails can generally be ignored.

More recent archaeological finds, those that may be only several hundred years old, could be much easier to recognize than prehistoric artifacts. But if there is any doubt, excavation should stop and archaeologist should investigate the site.



Example of household good, transfer print porcelain.



Example of household good, George W. Luft Co. cosmetic case.

WHAT TO DO IF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAIN MAY HAVE BEEN FOUND

The line of responsibility described below should be followed if archaeological remains or suspected archaeological remains may have been uncovered. Excavation work in the area should stop immediately and tradesmen should report to their foremen or contractors who should inform the GSA Project Manager. The GSA Project Manager will get in touch with the appropriate staff and arrange for an archaeologist to inspect the site.

ON-SITE RESPONSIBILITIES

If any employee, contractor, or subcontractor believes that they have uncovered cultural resources or human remains at any point in the project, take the following steps to *Stop-Protect-Notify*.

STEP A: STOP WORK

All work must stop immediately in the vicinity of the discovery.

STEP B: PROTECT THE DISCOVERY

Leave the discovery and the surrounding area untouched and create a clear, identifiable, and wide boundary (30 feet or larger) with temporary fencing, flagging, stakes, or other clear markings. Provide protection and ensure integrity of the discovery until cleared by the Texas Historical Commission (THC) or a licensed, professional archaeologist.

Do not permit vehicles, equipment, or unauthorized personnel to traverse the discovery site. Do not allow work to resume within the boundary until the requirements of this IDP are met.

STEP C: NOTIFY PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST

Upon discovery and securing the location notify the GSA Project Manager who will then notify the project archaeologist. The archaeologist will inspect the site where archaeological materials have been discovered. Documentation of the disturbance will be made, including notes and photographs.

After resources have been identified, they are evaluated for eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Not all resources will necessarily qualify for inclusion in the NRHP. NRHP eligibility is a threshold that affects subsequent management actions for the resources. Properties do not have to be formally listed in the NRHP to meet this threshold.

To evaluate the resource, the archaeologist will record all prehistoric and historic cultural material discovered during project construction. They will photograph site overviews, features, and artifacts and prepare stratigraphic profiles and soil/sediment descriptions for minimal subsurface exposures. They will document discovery locations on scaled site plans and site location maps.

Cultural features, horizons, and artifacts detected in buried sediments may require the archaeologist to conduct further evaluation using hand-dug test units. If necessary, they will excavate units in a controlled fashion to expose features, collect samples from undisturbed contexts, or to interpret complex stratigraphy. They may also use a test unit or trench excavation to determine if an intact occupation surface is present. They will only use test units when necessary to gather information on the nature, extent, and integrity of subsurface cultural deposits to evaluate the site's significance. They will conduct excavations using standard archaeological techniques to precisely document the location of cultural deposits, artifacts, and features.

Upon identification and evaluation, the Project Archaeologist shall provide a recommendation the GSA PM who will then consult with the THC for concurrence.

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