

Historical Resources Survey Report

Reconnaissance Survey

Project Name: Downtown 10

Project Limits: Interstate Highway 10 (I-10) from Executive Center Boulevard to State Loop 478

(Copia Street)

District(s): El Paso District

County(s): El Paso County

CSJ Number(s): 2121-02-166

Prinicipal Investigators: Maryellen Russo and Heather Goodson

Report Completion Date: December 2024

The environmental review, consultation, and other actions required by applicable Federal environmental laws for this project are being, or have been, carried-out by TxDOT pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 327 and a Memorandum of Understanding dated 12-9-2019, and executed by FHWA and TxDOT.

This historical resources survey report is produced for the purposes of meeting requirements under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the Antiquities Code of Texas, and other cultural resource legislation related to environmental clearance as applicable.

Abstract

On behalf of the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT), Blanton & Associates, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of ICF Jones & Stokes, Inc. (ICF), conducted a reconnaissance-level historic resources survey for the proposed improvements of Interstate Highway 10 (I-10) from Executive Center Boulevard to State Loop 478 (Copia Street) in El Paso County (see **Exhibits 1** and **2** in **Appendix D** for the project location).

The environmental process for this undertaking began in 2017 as the Reimagine I-10 Corridor Study (Study). The Study evaluated current and future transportation needs along the I-10 corridor from the Texas/New Mexico State Line in the northeast to FM 3380 near Tornillo, TX in the southwest. TxDOT evaluated this 56-mile-long study corridor using four conceptual corridor alternatives along the corridor. TxDOT identified the Downtown 10 project as the first breakout project from that Study. The proposed Downtown 10 project National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process began in 2020 as an Environmental Assessment (EA), which studied eight Conceptual Build Alternatives and the No Build Alternative. In 2022, during project development, TxDOT determined that the project would be classified as an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). This survey report focuses on alternatives considered during the development of the Preliminary Draft EA as well as the Draft EIS. Three Viable Alternatives (Alternatives D, G, and H) were initially proposed as part of the Preliminary Draft EA phase of the project, and during the Draft EIS phase of the project, TxDOT created a fourth alternative (Alternative I) based on engineering considerations and public input. As a result, the Area of Potential Effect (APE) is 150 feet from the Historic Analysis Area, which overlays the footprint of existing and proposed right-of-way (ROW) and easements for all Viable Alternatives (Alternatives D, G, H, and I). Appendix A includes a full description of the proposed project as outlined in Alternative I.

This report was produced for the purpose of meeting requirements under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). If readers of this document require additional information about the Section 106 process for this project, please visit TxDOT's <u>historic-preservation-brochure.pdf</u>. This historic resources survey report may also be used for compliance requirements associated with other cultural resource legislation related to environmental clearance as applicable, including Section 4(f) of the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Act and the Antiquities Code of Texas.

Common definitions discussed in this report include:

- **Historic-age Resource** specifically refers to any site, building, structure, or object constructed in or before 1981. This date is based on TxDOT's estimated proposed project construction letting date.
- **Historic Resource** refers to an individual building, site, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA.

3

¹ Note, the DEIS also references the Viable Alternatives as Reasonable Alternatives.

- **Historic Property** refers to a parcel containing building, site, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA.
- Historic District is a collection of sites, building, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. Historic districts are made up of contributing resources, which contribute to the significance of the historic district. Historic districts can also contain buildings, structures, sites, objects, and open spaces that do not contribute to the significance of the district, and these are referenced as non-contributing resources.²
- **Historical Analysis Area** is the overlaid footprint of all Viable Alternatives' existing and proposed ROW and easements.
- The Area of Potential Effect (APE) is the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties. The APE for this project is a 150-foot buffer from the Historical Analysis Area. The property-by-property historic resources survey and NRHP evaluation occurs in the APE.
- **Study Area** is a 0.25-mile buffer around the APE, where previously evaluated historic properties are mapped. This allows historians to gain a baseline understanding of what has been documented in the general area around a project.

In December 2023 and January 2024, ICF completed the reconnaissance-level historic resources surveys and identified a total of 465 properties containing 602 historic-age resources (built in or before 1981) in the proposed project's APE. A full list of the resources inventoried is included in the inventory table in **Appendix B**, photographs of each resource are included in the survey forms in **Appendix C**, and each resource is mapped on the figures in **Appendix E**. Of the inventoried resources, a total of 144 properties are individually listed or recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP and/or are contributing resources to historic districts that are listed or recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP.

There are 26 individually NRHP-eligible or NRHP-listed historic properties listed below by resource number and address. The resources with an asterisk (*) denote resources that are also contributing resources to an NRHP-eligible or NRHP-listed historic district.

Individually NRHP-eligible and NRHP-listed historic properties within APE

Resource No.	Name/Address	Individual NRHP Status/Recommendation	
2	Smeltertown Cemetery, 28 San Marcos Dr.	NRHP-eligible	
12A	Jesus and Mary Academy, 1518 Mundy Dr.*	NRHP-eligible	
12C	Jesus and Mary Academy, 1518 Mundy Dr.*	NRHP-eligible	
53	Holy Family Church, 900 W. Missouri Ave. *	NRHP-eligible	
56A	Holy Family Church School, 813 W. Main Dr.*	NRHP-eligible	

² National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, revised 1998) 5.

Individually NRHP-eligible and NRHP-listed historic properties within APE

Resource No.	Name/Address	Individual NRHP Status/Recommendation
75	Sunset Grocery, 700 Mundy Dr.*	NRHP-eligible
101	Palmore College, 519 Prospect St. *	NRHP-eligible
120A	El Paso Union Depot, 700 W. San Francisco Ave.	NRHP-listed
135	The Palms, 329 W. Missouri Ave.*	NRHP-eligible
136	Former Upson Hotel, 312 Prospect St.	NRHP-eligible
137	Scottish Rite Temple, 301 W. Missouri Ave.	NRHP-eligible
138	Old B'nai Zion Synagogue, 906 N. El Paso St.	NRHP-listed
139	Former KTSM-TV Station, 801 N. Oregon St.	NRHP-eligible
140	Holocaust Museum, 715 N. Oregon St.	NRHP-eligible
142A	Trinity-First United Methodist Church Trinity Hall, 800 N. Oregon St.*	NRHP-eligible
142B	Trinity-First United Methodist Church Resler Hall, 800 N. Oregon St.*	NRHP-eligible
145	Trinity-First United Methodist Church, 801 N. Mesa St. *	NRHP-eligible
150	Norton Brothers' Yandell Drive Store, 215 W. Yandell Dr.*	NRHP-eligible
158A	The Church of St. Clement Episcopal Church, 810 N. Campbell St.*	NRHP-eligible
168	Private residence, 709 Wyoming Avenue	NRHP-eligible
181	El Paso & Southwestern Railroad Depot, 420 N. Campbell St.	NRHP-eligible
301	McMath Printing Company, 1810 Wyoming Ave.	NRHP-eligible
309A	Reddy Ice, 1621 Texas Ave.	NRHP-eligible
309B	Reddy Ice, 1621 Texas Ave.	NRHP-eligible
407	Concordia Cemetery, 3700 Yandell Dr.	NRHP-eligible
464	Lincoln Park School, 4001 Durazno Ave.	NRHP-eligible

There are also 129 resources in the APE that are contributing to historic districts, as noted below. Note, several garages and secondary resources (inventoried with numeric and alpha characters) are accounted for in the table below, as well as 11 of the contributing resources listed below are also individually eligible and included in the table above.

Historic Districts within APE

Contributing Resources in APE (Resource Nos.)	Historic District Name	Historic District NRHP Status/Recommendation
5-8, 10-14, 17, 19, 21-33, 35-38, 40-41, 43-44, 46-53, 56-63, 66-85, 87-101, 103-110, 112-115, 117-119	Sunset Heights	NRHP-listed ³
120A, 465	Downtown El Paso Historic District	NRHP-eligible
127-135	Old San Francisco	NRHP-listed
142A-142B, 144-148, 150, 154, 158, 165- 171, 173-177, 180	Rio Grande Amendment Area	NRHP-eligible

While historical markers are not protected by the above-referenced laws, it should be noted that Alternative I would require the relocation of two markers within TxDOT ROW between I-10 and North Coldwell Street/West Missouri Avenue, in an area locally known as Grace Chope Park. One marker is an El Paso Chamber of Commerce marker dedicating Grace Chope Park

³ Two resources, Resource No. 93 and 98, are shown as not contributing in the NRHP listing, but the proceeding report recommends them as eligible, contributing to the district.

in 1988.⁴ It is anticipated that TxDOT will coordinate the relocation of this marker with the City of El Paso and El Paso Chamber of Commerce. The other marker is an Official Texas Historical Marker (OTHM) commemorating the Old San Francisco Historic District. Based on TxDOT and Texas Historical Commission (THC) established protocol, it is anticipated that TxDOT will coordinate the relocation of this marker with the THC Marker Programs and the El Paso County Historical Commission (CHC).

In accordance with the Section 106 process, this report includes an assessment of effects for NRHP-listed and NRHP-eligible properties. This report includes an evaluation of the direct effects (partial or complete parcel acquisition) associated with each Viable Alternative. This report also includes a short summary discussion of indirect effects, which will be evaluated in the future as other not-yet-completed technical studies will inform the indirect effects assessment. The table below summarizes the Viable Alternatives' direct effects and potential Section 4(f) analyses.⁵

NRHP-listed and NHRP-eligible Historic Properties and Districts with Direct Effects and Type of Section 4(f) Analyses

Name/ Address	NRHP status	Alternative D	Alternative G	Alternative H	Alternative I
NRHP-listed Sunset Heights Historic District					
Sunset Heights Historic District	NRHP-listed Historic District	No Direct Adverse Effect; De Minimis Section 4(f) Impact Acquisition of ROW from one vacant lot	Direct Adverse Effect; Individual Section 4(f) Analysis Acquisition of ROW from contributing resource and non- contributing resource; parcel acquisition and displacement of contributing resources; acquisition of ROW from two vacant lots	Direct Adverse Effect; Individual Section 4(f) Analysis Acquisition of parcels and displacement of contributing resources; acquisition of ROW from one vacant lot	Direct Adverse Effect; Individual Section 4(f) Analysis Acquisition of parcels and displacement of contributing resources; acquisition of ROW from two vacant lots
Resource No. 13B: 1513 Sun Bowl Dr.	Contributing to the NRHP- listed Sunset Heights Historic District	Avoided	Acquisition of 0.285 acres of 1.08-acre parcel, which includes Resource No. 13A, which is outside the Sunset Heights Historic District boundary	Avoided	Avoided

⁴ It should be noted that Grace Chope Park is within TxDOT's ROW and that its currently function is dictated by the Memorandum of Understanding between TxDOT and the City of El Paso.

⁵ If NRHP-listed/NRHP-eligible contributing resources or individually NRHP-listed/NRHP-eligible properties are not listed in this table, the Viable Alternatives do not pose any direct effects to them.

NRHP-listed and NHRP-eligible Historic Properties and Districts with Direct Effects and Type of Section 4(f) Analyses

NRHP-listed and NHRP-eligible Historic Properties and Districts with Direct Effects and Type of Section 4(f) Analyses					
Name/ Address	NRHP status	Alternative D	Alternative G	Alternative H	Alternative I
Resource No. 118: Pearl Apartments, 220 W. Yandell Dr.	Contributing to the NRHP- listed Sunset Heights Historic District	Avoided	Complete parcel acquisition; displacement	Complete parcel acquisition; displacement	Complete parcel acquisition; displacement
Resource No. 119: Jessica Apartments, 721 N. El Paso St.	Contributing to the NRHP- listed Sunset Heights Historic District	Avoided	Complete parcel acquisition; displacement	Complete parcel acquisition; displacement	Complete parcel acquisition; displacement
	San Francisco Hist	oric District			
Old San Francisco Historic District	NRHP-listed Historic District	No Direct Effect	No Direct Effect	No Direct Effect	No Direct Effect
	wntown El Paso Hi	storic District			
Downtown El Paso Historic District	NRHP-eligible Historic District	No Direct Effect	No Direct Effect	No Direct Effect	No Direct Effect
NRHP-listed Rio (Grande Historic Dis	strict/NRHP-elig	gible Rio Grande Historio	District Amendme	nt Area
Rio Grande Historic District/Rio Grande Historic District Amendment Area	NRHP-listed historic district/NRHP- eligible Amendment Area	No Direct Effect	Direct Adverse Effect; Individual Section 4(f) Analysis Acquisition of parcels and displacement of contributing resources; acquisition of two lots with billboard signs	No Direct Adverse Effect; De Minimis Section 4(f) Impact Minimal acquisition of ROW from contributing resources and two lots with billboard signs; demolition of non-contributing resource	No Direct Adverse Effect; De Minimis Section 4(f) Impact Minimal acquisition of ROW from contributing resources and two lots with billboard signs; demolition of non-contributing resource
Resource No. 173 702 Wyoming Ave.	Contributing to the NRHP- eligible Rio Grande Historic District Amendment Area	Avoided	Complete parcel acquisition; displacement	Avoided	Avoided
Resource No. 174A 704 Wyoming Ave.	Contributing to the NRHP- eligible Rio Grande Historic District Amendment Area	Avoided	Complete parcel acquisition; displacement	Acquisition of 0.003 acre of 0.01-acre parcel; demolition of 174B non- contributing garage.	Acquisition of 0.003 acre of 0.1-acre parcel, demolition of 174B non- contributing garage.

NRHP-listed and NHRP-eligible Historic Properties and Districts with Direct Effects and Type of Section 4(f) Analyses

Name/		Alternative	and Districts with Direct I		
Address	NRHP status	D	Alternative G	Alternative H	Alternative I
Resource No. 175 706 Wyoming Ave.	Contributing to the NRHP- eligible Rio Grande Historic District Amendment Area	Avoided	Complete parcel acquisition; displacement	Acquisition of 0.001 acre of 0.07-acre parcel; no building impacts	Acquisition of 0.0009 acre of 0.07-acre parcel; no building impacts
Resource No. 176 708 Wyoming Ave.	Contributing to the NRHP- eligible Rio Grande Historic District Amendment Area	Avoided	Complete parcel acquisition; displacement	Avoided	Avoided
Resource No. 180 611 N. Virginia St.	Contributing to the NRHP- eligible Rio Grande Historic District Amendment Area	Avoided	Complete parcel acquisition; displacement	Avoided	Avoided
Individually NRHI	P-eligible Resource	es			
Resource No. 140 Holocaust Museum, 715 N. Oregon St.	Individually NRHP-eligible	No Direct Effect	Direct Adverse Effect; Individual Section 4(f) Analysis Complete parcel acquisition; displacement	Direct Adverse Effect; Individual Section 4(f) Analysis Complete parcel acquisition; displacement	Direct Adverse Effect; Individual Section 4(f) Analysis Complete parcel acquisition; displacement
Resource No. 181 El Paso & Southwestern Railroad Depot, 420 N. Campbell St.	Individually NRHP-eligible	No Direct Adverse Effect; De Minimis Section 4(f) Impact Acquisition of 0.261 acres of 1.57-acre parcel; no building impacts	No Direct Adverse Effect; De Minimis Section 4(f) Impact Acquisition of 0.207 acres of 1.57-acre parcel; no building impacts	No Direct Adverse Effect; De Minimis Section 4(f) Impact Acquisition of 0.403 acres of 1.57-acre parcel; no building impacts	No Direct Adverse Effect; De Minimis Section 4(f) Impact Acquisition of 0.38 acre of 1.57-acre parcel; no building impacts

To support the information included in the text of this report, there are several appendices that provide maps, photographs, and other materials to supplement the text included in this report. The appendices are as follows:

- Appendix A includes project information.
- Appendix B includes an inventory table of all surveyed resources.

- Appendix C includes survey forms for surveyed resources.
- **Appendix D** includes project location maps and maps showing previously recorded historic properties, locations of historic roads, and resources of concern identified by the Section 106 consulting parties (**Exhibits 1** through **5.6**).
- Appendix E includes the maps of the surveyed resources showing all Viable Alternatives (Figures 1 through 36) and each Viable Alternative on their own map series (Figures D1 through I36).
- Appendix F includes current overall photographs of the project area.
- Appendix G includes information about Section 106 public involvement activities.

Table of Contents

Abstract	3
Project Identification	11
Description of the Viable Alternatives	12
Section 106 Consulting Parties/Stakeholders	14
Project Setting/Study Area	29
Survey Methods	44
Literature Review	45
Historical Context Statement	48
National Register Eligibility Recommendations	64
Determination of Section 106 Effects Recommendations	118
U.S. DOT Section 4(f) Applicability Statement	126
References Cited	131
Appendices	
Appendix A: Project Information and ROW Information	
Appendix B: Tabular Inventory of Surveyed Properties	
Appendix C: Survey Forms for All Surveyed Properties	
Appendix D: Exhibits	
Appendix E: Survey Results Maps	
Appendix F: Project Area Photographs	
Appendix G: Section 106 Public Involvement Information	
Tables	
Table 1. Recommended Not NRHP-eligible Single Dwellings	96
Table 2. Recommended Not NRHP-eligible Multiple Dwellings	
Table 3. Recommended Not NRHP-eligible Secondary Structures	
Table 4. Recommended Not NRHP-eligible Commercial Resources	100
Table 5. NRHP-listed and NHRP-eligible Historic Properties and Districts with Direct Effects and Type of Section 4(f) Analyses (if applicable)	120

Project Identification

12/20/2024 **Report Completion Date:** Date(s) of Fieldwork: December 2023 and January 2024 Survey Type: ☐ Desktop ☐ Windshield ☒ Reconnaissance ☐ Intensive Report Version: □ Draft ⊠ Final **Regulatory Jurisdiction: TxDOT Contract Number:** 24-6SDP5054 PS Contract No. 5259 **District or Districts:** El Paso District **County or Counties:** El Paso County Highway or Facility: Interstate Highway 10 (I-10) **Project Limits:** From Executive Center Boulevard to State Loop 478 (Copia Street) Main CSJ Number 2121-02-166 Report Author(s): Maryellen Russo, Heather Goodson, Mikayla Brown, and April Hooper - ICF Jones & Stokes, Inc. (ICF) **Principal Investigator:** Maryellen Russo and Heather Goodson **List of Preparers:** Maryellen Russo, Heather Goodson, Mikayla Brown, and April Hooper (Historians); Lori Erickson (GIS); Anna Hughes (Technical Editor); and Kim Johnson, Megan Luschen, and Deborah Taylor (Quality Control/Quality

Assurance) -- ICF

Description of the Viable Alternatives6

The proposed Downtown 10 project National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process began in 2020 as an Environmental Assessment (EA), which studied eight Conceptual Build Alternatives and the No Build Alternative. In 2022, during project development, TxDOT determined that the project would be classified as an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). This survey report focuses on alternatives considered during the development of the Preliminary Draft EA as well as the Draft EIS. Three Viable Alternatives (Alternatives D, G, and H) were initially proposed as part of the Preliminary Draft EA phase of the project, and during the Draft EIS phase of the project, TxDOT created a fourth alternative (Alternative I) based on engineering considerations and public input. A description of each Viable Alternative is summarized below.

Alternative D

Alternative D proposes reconstruction and widening of the existing I-10 facility. From Executive Center Boulevard to University Drive, Alternative D shifts the I-10 alignment to the north/east. From University Drive to Campbell Street, Alternative D follows the existing alignment. From Campbell Street to Ange Street, Alternative D shifts the I-10 alignment to the north. From Ange Street to Piedras Street, Alternative D shifts the I-10 alignment to the south. From Piedras Street to State Loop 478 (Copia Street), Alternative D follows the existing alignment. Alternative D proposes new eastbound and westbound non-tolled managed lanes called adaptive lanes, an additional eastbound and westbound general purpose lane, a bicycle and pedestrian bridge at Prospect Street, the addition of an eastbound one-way collector roadway between Kansas Street and Piedras Street, a shared use path from Executive Center Boulevard to University Drive and from Santa Fe Street to State Loop 478 (Copia Street), and bicycle and pedestrian accommodations along cross street bridges. Additional capacity, operational, and bicycle and pedestrian accommodations would be considered for this alternative. Alternative D includes approximately 18.3 acres of new ROW.

Alternative G

Alternative G proposes reconstruction and widening of the existing I-10 facility. From Executive Center Boulevard to Yandell Drive, Alternative G shifts the I-10 alignment to the north/east. From Yandell Drive to Santa Fe Street Alternative G follows the existing alignment. From Santa Fe Street to Ange Street, Alternative G shifts the I-10 alignment to the north. From Ange Street to Piedras Street, Alternative G shifts the I-10 alignment to the south. From Piedras Street to State Loop 478 (Copia Street), Alternative G follows the existing alignment. Alternative G proposes new eastbound and westbound non-tolled managed lanes called adaptive lanes, an additional eastbound and westbound general purpose lane, the addition of one-way collector roadways (eastbound and westbound) between Executive Center Boulevard and Santa Fe Street, the

⁶ Note, the DEIS also references the Viable Alternatives as Reasonable Alternatives.

addition of an eastbound one-way collector roadway between Kansas Street and Piedras Street, a shared use path from Executive Center Boulevard to State Loop 478 (Copia Street), bi-directional cycle tracks from Santa Fe Street to Stanton Street, and bicycle and pedestrian accommodations along cross street bridges. Additional capacity, operational, and bicycle and pedestrian accommodations would be considered for this alternative. The proposed ROW associated with this alternative is 39.25 acres.

Alternative H

Alternative H proposes reconstruction and widening of the existing I-10 facility. From Executive Center Boulevard to Yandell Drive, Alternative H shifts the I-10 alignment to the north/east. From Yandell Drive to Santa Fe Street, Alternative H follows the existing alignment. From Santa Fe Street to Ange Street, Alternative H shifts the I-10 alignment to the north. From Ange Street to Piedras Street Alternative H shifts the I-10 alignment to the south. From Piedras Street to State Loop 478 (Copia Street), Alternative H follows the existing alignment. Alternative H proposes new eastbound and westbound non-tolled managed lanes called adaptive lanes, an additional eastbound and westbound general purpose lane, the addition of one-way collector roadways (eastbound and westbound) between Executive Center Boulevard and Santa Fe Street, the addition of an eastbound one-way collector roadway between Kansas Street and Piedras Street, eastbound and westbound collector-distributor connectors between Campbell Street and State Loop 478 (Copia Street), a shared use path from Executive Center Boulevard to State Loop 478 (Copia Street), bi-directional cycle tracks from Santa Fe Street to Stanton Street, and bicycle and pedestrian accommodations along cross street bridges. Additional capacity, operational, and bicycle and pedestrian accommodations would be considered for this alternative. Alternative H includes approximately 39.4 acres of proposed ROW.

Alternative I

In addition to the three viable alternatives described above, TxDOT created a refined alternative (Alternative I) that addressed various previous public and stakeholder comments gathered before the public scoping meeting. Alternative I proposes reconstruction and widening of the existing I-10 Facility. From Executive Center Boulevard to Yandell Drive, Alternative I shifts the I-10 alignment to the north/east. From Yandell Drive to Santa Fe Street, Alternative I follows the existing alignment. From Santa Fe to Ange Street, Alternative I shifts the I-10 alignment to the north. From Ange Street to Piedras Street. Alternative I shifts the I-10 alignment to the south. From Piedras Street to State Loop 478 (Copia Street), Alternative I follows the existing alignment. Alternative I proposes new eastbound and westbound non-tolled managed lanes called adaptive lanes, an additional eastbound and westbound general purpose lane, a shared use path from Executive Center to W. Schuster Avenue and Prospect Street to Stevens Street on the north side of the facility, a shared use path from Santa Fe Street to Campbell Street and Piedras Street to Copia Street on the south side of the facility, and bicycle and pedestrian accommodations along cross street bridges. Additional capacity, operational, and bicycle and pedestrian accommodations would be considered for this alternative. The proposed ROW associated with this alternative is approximately 39.69 acres, with a proposed permanent aerial easement of 0.22 acre.

Area of Potential Effects (APE)

☐ Existing ROW
oxtimes 150' from Proposed ROW and Easements
\square 300' from Proposed ROW and Easements
☐ Custom:

The APE is 150 feet from the Historic Analysis Area, which is an assimilation of all Viable Alternatives' ROW and easements included in the 2020 Environmental Assessment (Alternatives D, G, and H) and a new refined alternative (Alternative I). The ICF team created this Historic Analysis Area to aid in the Texas Department of Transportation's (TxDOT) compliance of Section 4(f) of the U.S. Department of Transportation Act (23 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 774) because an Individual Section 4(f) Evaluation with an Alternatives Analysis will likely be required for this project. Surveying and evaluating an area that includes all alternatives under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR 800) will inform TxDOT if there are historic properties within the footprints of the alternatives required in the Section 4(f) Evaluation.

■ Historic-Age Survey Cut-Off Date: 1981

Study Area 1,300 feet (0.25-mile) from the APE

Section 106 Consulting Parties/Stakeholders

Public Involvement Outreach Efforts:

TxDOT conducted numerous public outreach efforts during the Reimagine I-10 Corridor Study and since TxDOT initiated the Downtown 10 project in 2020. Outreach efforts to date included seven workshops with a Working Group, over 30 one-on-one meetings with public officials and affected property owners, and 11 in-person and virtual Public Meetings, including the Public Scoping Meeting. At the Public Meetings, TxDOT provided specific information about the Section 106 process and how to become more involved in the project as a consulting party under Section 106.

For this proposed undertaking, TxDOT will coordinate NRHP eligibility of resources in the APE, the project's potential effects, and any resolution of adverse effects (e.g., mitigation) with the Texas State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and potential consulting parties. Consulting parties are those organizations and individuals who may have a demonstrated interest in properties within the project APE and TxDOT's compliance with Section 106. These potential consulting parties include the El Paso County Historical Commission (CHC), the El Paso Historic Preservation Office, the National Parks Service (NPS), the El Paso County

Historical Society, the Sunset Heights Neighborhood Improvement Association, and individuals with a demonstrated interest in the undertaking as defined in 36 CFR 800.2(c)(5). To date, TxDOT granted consulting party status to eight entities/individuals, as indentified through in-person and virtual public meetings and coordination with stakeholders identified through the NEPA process.

Public Involvement Efforts as they relate to Historic Resources

At the onset of this project, TxDOT prepared a historic preservation brochure to describe TxDOT's role in historic preservation and to outline public participation in the project (see historic preservation-brochure.pdf and in Appendix G, G.1). The brochure also outlined the Section 106 process and was made available in both English and Spanish on the project website and at public and consulting party meetings. TxDOT ENV staff also created a video as part of the D10Talks video series to further explain the importance of public particiation in the review of historic resources on this project, and to ask the public to share their concerns, comments, and interests regarding historic resources along the I-10 corridor (see Appendix G, G.2). Finally, TxDOT also created an "Environmental Process" page as part of the overall project website to describe that the environmental process for this project includes the evaluation of potential environmental impacts in compliance with NEPA and other state and federal environmental regulations (see Appendix G, G.3). This information is available in Appendix G, or on the project website: https://www.txdot.gov/reimaginei10.html, under Segment 2/Environmental Process.

Public Meetings

Due to the Coronavirus epidemic in 2020 and 2021, TxDOT held virtual public meetings as part of the public involvement activities. During the first virtual Public Meeting held June 25, 2020, through July 15, 2020, a Section 106 virtual station was added to the presentation, outlining the process (see **Appendix G, G.4**).

• As part of a Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) virtual station, FAQ 11 related to "Historic/Cultural" topics and read as follows: As part of the Downtown 10 alternatives analysis, the environmental process, and the Section 106 process, potential impacts to cultural resources (including historic and archeological sites) and community resources (e.g. museums) will be assessed. The potential for the project to impact these resources through the Section 106 process (and other regulations) will be evaluated as alternatives are developed and assessed. As of August 2020, there are three organizations that are officially participating as consulting parties under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act - Sunset Heights Neighborhood Improvement Association, the El Paso County Historical Society, and the El Paso County Historical Commission. Along with the Texas State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the consulting parties will review TxDOT's efforts to identify and evaluate the proposed project's potential to affect historic properties. Private individuals can also provide feedback and comments on potential impacts to historic properties informally or as an official consulting party. If you would like to

continue to participate informally, we encourage you to sign up to receive project updates on our website here: https://www.reimaginei10.com/downtown10.html. If you would like to participate as an official Section 106 consulting party or if you have information you feel our team needs to know regarding historic resources, please contact us at Downtown10@txdot.gov.

 A copy of all historic resources-related comments received during the first public meeting are included in Appendix G, G.5. An unabridged version of the complete Public Meeting Summary for the Downtown 10 Virtual Public Meeting 1 is available at https://www.txdot.gov/reimaginei10/downtown10/public-involvement.html.

A second virtual Public Meeting was held February 24, 2021, through March 16, 2021.

- During a second virtual Public Meeting, FAQ 12 addressed Cultural Resource Concerns (including Historic, Archeological, and Community Resources) as follows: As part of the Downtown 10 alternative analysis, the environmental process, and the Section 106 process, potential impacts to cultural resources (including historic and archeological sites) and community resources (e.g. museums) will be assessed. The potential for the project to impact these resources through the Section 106 process (and other regulations) will be evaluated as alternatives are developed and assessed. There are multiple individuals and organizations that are officially participating as consulting parties under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (e.g. Sunset Heights Neighborhood Improvement Association, the El Paso County Historical Society, and the El Paso County Historical Commission). Along with the Texas State Historic Preservation Office, the consulting parties will review TxDOT's efforts to identify and evaluate the proposed project's potential to affect historic properties and archeological sites. Private individuals can also provide feedback and comments on potential impacts to cultural properties informally or as an official consulting party. If you would like to continue to participate informally, we encourage you to sign up to receive project updates on our website here: www.reimaginei10.com/downtown10. If you would like to participate as an official Section 106 consulting party or if you have information you feel our team needs to know regarding historic resources, please contact use at Downtown10@txdot.gov.
- A copy of all historic resources-related comments received during the second public meeting are included in Appendix G, G.6. An unabridged version of the complete Public Meeting Summary for the Downtown 10 Virtual Public Meeting 2 is available at https://www.txdot.gov/reimaginei10/downtown10/public-involvement.html.

After TxDOT shifted the project's NEPA processing from an EA to an EIS, TxDOT held an inperson Public Scoping Meeting on November 30, 2022 with a virtual component that was online from November 30, 2022 to January 11, 2023.

 In addition to the newspaper publications required for Public Meetings, FHWA published Notice of Intent (NOI) to perform an EIS in the Federal Register on

- November 3, 2022 with information about the Public Scoping Meeting. The FHWA NOI also stated that the proposed project had potential impacts to Section 106 and Section 4(f) Historic Properties.⁷
- The Public Scoping Meeting provided an overview of the project history, Draft Purpose and Need, a description of the alternatives studied through November 2022, an explanation of the NEPA process, and specific information about the Section 106 process and soliciting additional members of the public if they would like to be Section 106 Consulting Parties.
- As part of the Public Scoping Meeting, several responses were received regarding Cultural Resource Concerns (including Historic and Archeological Resources). Response to the generalized comments was as follows: As part of the Downtown 10 alternatives analysis, the environmental process, and the Section 106 process, potential impacts to cultural resources (including historic and archeological sites) and community resources (e.g., museums) will be assessed. The potential for the project to impact these resources through the Section 106 process (and other regulations) will be evaluated as alternatives are developed and assessed. To date there are three organizations that are officially participating as consulting parties under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act - Sunset Heights Neighborhood Improvement Association, the El Paso County Historical Society, and the El Paso County Historical Commission. Along with the Texas State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the consulting parties will review TxDOT's efforts to identify and evaluate the proposed project's potential to affect historic properties. Private individuals can also provide feedback and comments on potential impacts to historic properties informally or as an official consulting party. If you would like to continue to participate informally, we encourage you to sign up to receive project updates on our website here: https://www.reimaginei10.com/downtown10.html. If you would like to participate as an official Section 106 consulting party or if you have information you feel our team needs to know regarding historic resources, please contact us at Downtown10@txdot.gov.
- A copy of all historic resources-related comments received during the Public Scoping Meeting are included in Appendix G, G.7. An unabridged version of the complete summary of the Downtown 10 Public Scoping Meeting is available at https://www.txdot.gov/reimaginei10/downtown10/public-involvement.html.

Workshops

 On May 13, 2020, a virtual workshop was held via WebEx with various attendees to provide an outlet for sharing similar interests and concerns about the project. During this workshop, Commissioner Stout asked TxDOT staff if they were planning on taking

⁷ Federal Highway Administration. "Environmental Impact Statement: El Paso County, Texas." *Federal Register* (Vol. 87, No. 212: November 3, 2022) 66355-66357.

into account El Paso County's historic survey, which was being used to create new historic districts downtown and assess historic resources in the downtown area. TxDOT responded yes and noted that they would also take into account stakeholder input. (Note, Commissioner Stout was referencing the 2020 Hardy-Heck-Moore [HHM] *Historical and Architectural Survey for El Paso County*, which is referenced throughout this report.)

• On February 10, 2021, a second virtual workshop was held via WebEx. Providencia Velazquez, the El Paso Historic Preservation Officer, asked via the chat what the SHPO has to say about the project and its impact to historic buildings. Kim Johnson, ICF, responded that historic resources would be further assessed as alternatives are developed. She continued to say that some buildings are historic-age, but not on the National Register, and TxDOT is trying to reduce impact to those buildings. She concluded that the SHPO is not necessarily involved yet because of the current project phase. Via chat, Ms. Velazquez noted that all of the districts are located on the National Register. Ms. Johnson acknowledged that there may be impacts and continued her presentation to explain the environmental and Section 106 process.

Other Meetings

In accordance with TxDOT's Public Involvement Plan for the proposed project, other meetings have been held, as needed, throughout the course of the project with individual stakeholders, members of the public, and/or organizations. The following outlines portions of meetings to date between the project team and various El Paso organizations where historic resources were addressed.

On Monday, March 8, 2021, the TxDOT project team met with the El Paso Historic Landmark Commission virtually via Microsoft Teams. During this meeting, the Chairman of the Commission asked, out of the alternatives presented during that meeting (Alternative D, G, and H), how many historic properties would be affected in both Sunset Heights and the Old San Francisco Historic District? The project team responded that at that time, Alternative D would have the least number of affected properties, but that design modifications were still underway. Commission attendees also asked that since the project is located downtown, and it is historic, had the project team considered providing a connection through a deck park, to which the project team responded that this effort would not be part of this project. During that meeting a resident of Sunset Heights, Debbie Nathan, noted that her house is a 100+ year old Bungalow, and many residents have lived in the neighborhood for a long period of time. Ms. Nathan also explained that lower Sunset Heights is anchored by the Holy Family Church (Resource No. 53). She felt that even now there are vibrations through "their ears and open windows," and that you can hardly hear anything but traffic. She added that turning Missouri into a frontage road will mean more noise, pollution, and vibration. Rebekah Dobrasko noted these concerns and also told attendees that there would be one or two workshops for historic buildings

- and will be asking for more meetings with all consulting parties and interested stakeholders.
- In a virtual meeting on March 15, 2021, with the El Paso County Commissioners'
 Court, attendee Marilyn Guida noted that she had a concern regarding historic
 structures, including the Holocaust Museum (Resource No. 140), because there is
 economic damage to businesses and the community at large. She requested to route
 traffic around downtown, especially truck traffic. Her comments were noted.

Section 106 Consulting Party Meeting #1

On November 16, 2021, TxDOT initiated consultation with the SHPO and consulting parties via a Zoom call to discuss the project. Before the meeting, TxDOT sent an online survey to the SHPO and all consulting parties. The survey asked the SHPO and consulting parties for anonymous responses regarding three main topics. First, the survey asked what cultural resources were important to the SHPO and consulting parties and their community. The survey also asked the SHPO and consulting parties to help TxDOT prioritize project impacts they are most concerned about, as well as help TxDOT identify any additional individuals or organizations who should be invited to be consulting parties. Six individuals responded to these survey questions and **Exhibits 5.1** through **5.6** in **Appendix D** show the historic resources that individuals identified.

A SHPO representative and five consulting parties attended the November 16, 2021, call. TxDOT and ICF gave a PowerPoint presentation providing project development background, information about Section 106 and the role of consulting parties, and a discussion of the pre-meeting survey.⁸ After the call, TxDOT sent the consulting parties meeting notes, which documented the discussion, particularly regarding the impact prioritization question. TxDOT also provided links to TxDOT's self-paced virtual Section 106 training and a PDF of TxDOT's Consulting Party Information packet. A copy of the meeting notes, a copy of the presentation, and the results of the survey are all included in **Appendix G**, **G.8**.

Section 106 Consulting Party Meeting #2 - Draft HRSR Review

On September 26, 2024, TxDOT initiated a second consultation meeting with the SHPO and consulting parties in-person at the El Paso Convention Center, with a virtual option available for participants to join via Microsoft Teams. Before this meeting, TxDOT provided the consulting parties a copy of the Draft HRSR dated August 2024. Due to the very large size of the HRSR, TxDOT provided three different ways for the consulting parties to review the document:

 Brief Overview: A short fact sheet (2 pages) that summarizes the project, the survey process, and survey results (sent via email to the Consulting Parties on September

⁸ At the time of the November 16, 2021, the consulting team was Blanton & Associates, Inc. In September 2022, Blanton & Associates, Inc. sold to ICF Jones & Stokes, Inc.

- 11, 2024, on TxDOT's website linked in the email sent to the Consulting Parties on September 11, 2024, and on thumb drives available at the in-person meeting).
- Detailed Summary: A Historic Resources Survey Summary (44 pages), with more detailed maps and tables summarizing the survey findings (on TxDOT's website linked in the email sent to the Consulting Parties on September 11, 2024, and on thumb drives available at the in-person meeting).
- Full Report: The complete Draft Historic Resources Survey Report dated August 2024, which was over 1800 pages including appendices (on TxDOT's website linked in the email sent to the Consulting Parties on September 11, 2024, and on thumb drives available at the in-person meeting).

A SHPO representative, eight consulting parties, and three additional community members attended the September 26, 2024, meeting in-person or virtually. TxDOT and ICF gave a PowerPoint presentation providing the project development background, an explanation of how ICF conducted the historic resources survey, the survey findings and recommendations, and the review of the NRHP-listed/-eligible historic properties and historic districts that would be directly affected by the proposed alternatives. After the meeting, TxDOT sent the attendees the meeting notes, which documented the discussion and reminded the consulting parties of the October 18, 2024, deadline for commenting on the HRSR (see responses from the consulting parties in the Summary of Consulting Party Comments section below). The notes from this September 26th meeting are included in Appendix G, G.9.

After the September 26, 2024, meeting, TxDOT sent two additional consulting party invitations to meeting attendees. Neither attendee has responded to TxDOT's consulting party invitation to date.9 In late October, TxDOT sent another consulting party invitation to the Eastside-Central Coalition Association based on coordination with the Coalition's President, Micheal Davis. He accepted the invitation to become a consulting party in November 2024.

Identification of Section 106 Consulting Parties:

TxDOT has granted Section 106 consulting party status to the following people and organizations as of the date of this report:

Organizations:

Barbara Welch
El Paso CHC
708 Camino Real Avenue
El Paso, TX 79922
(915) 867-5664
obsuredjinn@gmail.com

⁹ TxDOT sent the consulting party invitations on October 2, 2024 to Kelly Blough, a private individual, and Five Points Development Association, per a request from Fred Evans.

Providencia Velazquez
El Paso Historic Preservation Office (HPO)
801 Texas Avenue, 1st Floor
El Paso, TX 79901
(915) 212-1567
velazquezPX@elpasotexas.gov

El Paso County Historical Society 603 West Yandell El Paso, TX 79902 epchs@elpasohistory.com

Sito Negron
Sunset Heights Neighborhood Improvement Association (SHNIA)
501 Randolph Drive
El Paso, TX 79902
Sito.Negron@gmail.com

Jill Jensen
NPS-National Trails Office
Jill Jensen@nps.gov

Micheal E. P. Davis
Eastside-Central Coalition Association
Michealep@cs.com

Private individuals:

Vicki Hamilton
Vicki.g.hamilton@gmail.com

Miguel Juarez, PhD Migueljuarez.soha@gmail.com

Logan Ralph lralph@auduboncompanies.com

Section 106 Review Efforts:

Per Section IX. Consultation of the 2023 Section 106 Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), TxDOT, the SHPO, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) Regarding the Implementation of Transportation Undertakings (PA-TU), TxDOT will need to conduct individual, project-specific consultation with the SHPO and consulting parties.

Summary of Consulting Parties Comments:

Five Consulting Parties provided comments on the Draft HRSR dated August 2024. Copies of each set of comments received are included in **Appendix G, G.10**. Below are summaries of Consulting Party comments with responses.¹⁰

Comments Received from Vicki Hamilton:

- APE: Ms. Hamilton requested that the APE be amended based on the PA-TU. Ms.
 Hamilton stated, "the elevated roadways and multi-level interchange, is complex with
 unusual features as well as the provision for an elevated cover park currently being
 offloaded to the local community which adds additional complexity."
 - The proposed project includes facilities that would be at or below the current infrastructure. The proposed project may include the replacement of existing grade-separated structures to provide connectivity across the interstate facility, but there would be no new proposed multi-level interchanges. The cover park is not part of the TxDOT project. Additionally, in November 2023, the SHPO concurred that the 150-foot-wide APE is appropriate for the scope and scale of the work proposed along the existing interstate facility.
- Parade Route: Ms. Hamilton noted that the Parade Route mentioned during the consulting party meeting should be evaluated as a cultural landscape.
 - At the September 2024 Consulting Party meeting, Elder Beverly Matthis and Dr. Miguel Juarez provided the path of the Miss Black El Paso Parade Route. As noted in the Meeting Summary, the route was as follows: Pershing to Montana, right on Copia to Missouri, which ends at [Mary Webb] Park. Per Elder Matthis and Dr. Juarez's recommendation, the report authors reached out to Mr. Micheal Davis of the Eastside-Central Coalition to confirm the parade route with him. During a discussion with him on November 13, 2024, Mr. Davis indicated that he had no additional information about the Miss Black El Paso Parade Route.
- Indirect Effects: Ms. Hamilton commented on indirect effects, including noise and vibration impacts, and diminished air quality, and she asked about TxDOT's review of indirect effects and the additional studies that need to be completed before assessing indirect effects under Section 106. She specifically asked, "what are those studies, when will they be completed, and how will they be incorporated into this study? If potentially adverse indirect effects are found, how will this study be modified or amended? Will this be a part of consultation or simply an amendment/afterthought in the 106 process?"
 - TxDOT is still currently assessing alternatives, completing noise analyses, air quality analyses, community impact analyses, and visualizations of a future

¹⁰ One of the consulting parties required a set of color-adjusted maps. If additional individuals require these maps, they are available upon request.

preferred alternative. It is anticipated that the other analyses would be completed in Winter 2025. Due to the size of this current report, TxDOT will complete and coordinate a separate Section 106 Indirect and Cumulative Effects Report with the consulting parties for review and comment. Providing a separate report for Section 106 Indirect and Cumulative Effects will allow for easier reading and navigation of information.

- Parking lot impacts: Ms. Hamilton noted that minor portions of parking lots associated with the Depot (presumably Resource No. 181) would be a direct effect to the property itself and impact the financial viability of reuse options.
 - This HRSR notes that the acquisition of parking lot is a direct effect, but this report recommends that the direct effect is not an adverse direct effect (see the **Determination of Section 106 Effects Recommendations** section below for the justification provided in this HRSR). The potential loss of financial viability is considered and evaluated as a cumulative effect, which will be addressed when indirect and cumulative effects are assessed.
- Comments on the maps: Ms. Hamilton asked that ROW and proposed ROW be made
 easier to compare. She also noted that there were boxes intended for labels without
 labels, and she asked to have labels for the photographs included on the maps.
 - This revised HRSR includes four new map series that show each Viable Alternative (existing and proposed ROW) and the surveyed historic resources. These are included in Appendix D as Figures D1-D36, G1-G36, H1-H36, and I1-I36. With regards to missing labels, maps included in this HRSR that intend to show Resource Labels are shown. If a parcel outline has no label, the parcel had no historic-age resources located on it. Adding map labels for photograph locations would add more labels to the map series and is not advisable for readability. To help understand where the photographs are taken, the resource numbers generally shown in the photographs have been added to the photo captions in Appendix F.

Comments Received from Eastside-Central Coalition Association:

Mr. Davis provided comments for the Draft HRSR on October 18, 2024. ICF, TxDOT, and Mr. Davis of the Eastside-Central Coalition had three discussions on October 28, 2024, October 30, 2024, and November 13, 2024, to discuss Mr. Davis's comments and to provide him with information to help clarify several issues since he was not able to attend the September 2024 Consulting Party Meeting (he was invited by Dr. Juarez). Mr. Tyrone McDuffie of the Visitors Chapel A.M.E. Church attended the October 30th meeting. During the November 13, 2024, meeting Mr. Davis provided the list of resources that are being considered for a Black History Driving Tour. The general topics included in his October 18th comments and subsequent discussions with him are noted below. All information provided by Mr. Davis and correspondence with him is included in **Appendix G, G.10**.

- History of the Black community, Black-owned businesses, and property addresses: Mr. Davis provided a well-researched, cited, and extensive history of the Black community and Black-owned businesses in El Paso. Subsequent discussions in October and November 2024 revealed that the Eastside-Central Coalition Association has recently submitted and been approved for an OTHM entitled "Still We Rise: El Paso Black Business Renaissance," and they are in the process of completing a Driving Tour of El Paso's Black Business.
 - The information provided by Mr. Davis is now incorporated into this report's Historic Context Statement, which begins on page 48.
 - The majority of the properties noted in Mr. Davis's October 18th letter and the list of locations being considered for the Driving Tour are found throughout the city and are outside the APE, with a concentration of Black-owned businesses near the intersection of Alameda Avenue and Piedras Street, approximately 0.25-mile south of the APE. Exhibits 5.1 through 5.6 in Appendix D show the location of the extant resources within the Study Area that Mr. Davis cited in his correspondence.
 - O 3016 Gateway Blvd East (Resource No. 419) is the only building included in the information Mr. Davis provided that is located in the APE. It was William Park's Freeway Lounge, and later known as one of the two known locations of the Bill Parks BBQ Restaurant (the other was at 3031 Gateway Blvd East and is no longer extant). Additional information about this surveyed resource has been added to the National Register Eligibility Recommendations below, the Resource No. 419 line in the inventory table (Appendix B), and the Resource No. 419 survey form (Appendix C).
 - o 803½ El Paso Street is the site of Lieutenant Henry Ossian Flipper's house, per the Draft Driving Tour list provided by Mr. Davis. Lieutenant Flipper was the first Black graduate of West Point, served as advisor to Senator Albert Fall on Mexican relations, and he was assistant to Fall after he became the Secretary of the Interior. National Park Service and *Handbook of Texas* articles indicate that he lived in El Paso from 1912 to 1919. A review of the 1951 Sanborn Maps indicates that there was a large single-family house at 801 El Paso Street (Resource No. 117, contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District) and an apartment building with two small buildings located 805 El Paso Street (not extant). There was no 803 address shown on the 1951 Sanborn maps. The address with a ½ number indicates that the building where Lieutenant Flipper lived would have been a smaller house, typically located behind a main building on a parcel. Therefore, it is likely that the house where Lieutenant Flipper lived is no longer extant. Information about Lieutenant Flipper is in the Historic Context.
- Information regarding 500 N. Piedras Street: Mr. Davis provided information about Sam Abraham, a Jewish grocery store owner who built 500 N. Piedras Street.
 - This building was inventoried as Resource No. 362 and built in 1968. Research on the property and information about Resource No. 362 has been added to the

National Register Eligibility Recommendations below, the Resource No. 362 line in the inventory table (**Appendix B**), and the Resource No. 362 survey form (**Appendix C**).

- Study Area versus APE: Mr. Davis noted in his October 18th comments that "a review of the survey(s) shows where in some instances, where there is a Black church in the same area (One block apart on Frutas Street) from a Hispanic church, and it was not considered. The survey(s) states Along the I-10 corridor, TxDOT surveyed 464 properties containing 601 resources built in or before 1981. There is not one Black institution listed in the survey(s)."
 - Comments received and follow-up discussions with Mr. Davis revealed that clarity between the 0.25-mile Study Area and the 150-foot APE was necessary in this revised HRSR. As a result, the Abstract of this revised HRSR includes definitions for each of the commonly used terms, such as Study Area and APE. As discussed with Mr. Davis on October 28th and 30th, the 0.25-mile Study Area is a geographic area that TxDOT asks its consultants to review for previously recorded properties. This Study Area provides historians a baseline understanding of what has been documented in the general area of a project. The APE, however, is where the property-by-property survey and evaluation occurs. With the information provided by Mr. Davis, a cross-reference of the surveyed resources and the addresses he provided indicates that only one former Black-owned business is in the APE at 3016 Gateway Blvd East (Resource No. 419).
- Section 106 consulting party: During the October 28th call with Mr. Davis, he requested the Eastside-Central Coalition Association be invited as a consulting party.
 - o TxDOT sent Mr. Davis a consulting party invitation in November 2024. He accepted the invitation, signed it, and returned it to TxDOT in November 2024.

Comments Received from SHNIA:

- APE: Mr. Negron stated that the standard APE is inadequate for analysis of direct and indirect effects and requested that the APE be amended based on the PA-TU. Mr. Negron also had identical comments as Ms. Hamilton stated, in which he stated "the elevated roadways and multilevel interchange, is complex with unusual features as well as the provision for an elevated cover park currently being offloaded to the local community which adds additional complexity." He also noted that the APE should be augmented to include detour routes within Sunset Heights.
 - The proposed project includes facilities that would be at or below the current infrastructure. The proposed project may include the replacement of existing grade-separated structures to provide connectivity across the interstate facility, but there would be no new proposed multi-level interchanges. The deck plaza is not part of the TxDOT project. Additionally, in November 2023, the SHPO concurred that the 150-foot-wide APE is appropriate for the scope and scale of the work proposed along the existing interstate facility.

- Indirect Effects: Mr. Negron commented on indirect effects, including noise, vibration, and air quality, and detoured traffic. Mr. Negron's comments mirrored Ms. Hamilton's comments about TxDOT's review of indirect effects and the additional studies that need to be completed before assessing indirect effects under Section 106. He asked, "what are those studies, when will they be completed, and how will they be incorporated into this study? If potentially adverse indirect effects are found, how will this study be modified or amended? Will this be a part of consultation or simply an amendment/afterthought in the 106 process?"
 - TxDOT is still currently assessing alternatives, completing noise analyses, air quality analyses, community impact analyses, and visualizations of a future preferred alternative. It is anticipated that the other analyses would be completed in Winter 2025. TxDOT will complete and coordinate a separate Section 106 Indirect and Cumulative Effects Report with the consulting parties for review and comment. TxDOT routinely phases Section 106 reports on large-scale historic resource surveys.

Comments Received from El Paso County Commissioner David Stout:

- **Comment Extension:** Commissioner Stout requested that TxDOT extend the comment period for the El Paso CHC until after their November 12, 2024, meeting.
 - o TxDOT extended the comment period for the CHC to November 15, 2024.

Comments Received from El Paso CHC:

- Objection to demolition of historic properties: The CHC stated its objection to demolitions associated with the proposed alternatives.
 - TxDOT strives to reduce displacements as much as possible, while still serving the needs of the traveling public. The CHC's objections to displacements of historic properties are noted.
- Indirect effects: The CHC commented on potential indirect effects posed by traffic pollution to the Burges House Oak, and other indirect effects of added traffic, including increased vibration and pollution.
 - TxDOT will complete and coordinate a separate Section 106 Indirect and Cumulative Effects Report with the consulting parties for review and comment in Winter 2025.
- Eastside-Central Coalition Association coordination: The CHC noted their efforts working with the Eastside-Central Coalition to erect a THC OTHM entitled "Still We Rise: El Paso Black Business Renaissance," their creation of a walking tour brochure, and to develop a related museum. The CHC goes on to note that they were "very concerned by the comments of the African-American community stating that they were left out of the Section 106 process" and provided a quote from the Eastside-Central Coalition's comments on the Draft HRSR.

The Section 106 process is ongoing and any organization or individual can become a Section 106 Consulting Party. As indicated in the November 2021 Consulting Party meeting, September 2024 Consulting Party Meeting, and public meetings, TxDOT solicits input on any organizations or individuals that should be included as consulting parties. Dr. Juarez notified Mr. Davis of the September 2024 meeting and provided Mr. Davis's name and contact information at the September meeting. TxDOT/ICF has met with Mr. Micheal Davis from the Coalition three times in October and November 2024, and the Coalition is now a consulting party.

Comments Received from Dr. Miguel Juarez:

Dr. Juarez asked a series of 11 questions/comments, which fall under three themes, as outlined below.

- General HRSR questions (Questions 2 through 7)
- Question 2: Why did TxDOT combine four separate historical surveys into one combined larger historical analysis area? What was the reasoning behind this decision?
 - TxDOT completed one historic resource survey within the footprint of all Viable Alternatives since TxDOT has not yet selected a preferred alternative. By using the maximum footprint of all Viable Alternatives, TxDOT can adequately evaluate the alternatives, the potential effects under Section 106, and the potential Section 4(f) impacts with each alternative as part of a possible future Section 4(f) Evaluation.
- Question 3: Why are you analyzing the project under Section 4(f) of the U.S.
 Transportation Act?
 - The Downtown 10 project proposes to use FHWA funding. Section 4(f) of the U.S. Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (49 U.S.C. § 303) compliance is required for all FHWA-funded projects. A Section 4(f) analysis is required when one or more alternatives may acquire a historic property. As noted in the Determination of Section 106 Effects Recommendations, one or more alternatives would acquire part of or complete parcels where there are NRHP-eligible and NRHP-listed historic properties.
- Question 4: Why will it be completed after you finish with the Section 106 study?
 - The HRSR includes the survey and NRHP evaluation of all historic-age resources in the APE. The APE includes the project footprint (existing and proposed ROW) and a 150-foot buffer. Since Section 4(f) must consider impacts, as well as avoidance and minimization measures, to historically significant properties, TxDOT must first complete NRHP eligibility evaluations to know which properties are historically significant and which, therefore, must be considered under Section 4(f).

- Question 5: What are the differences between direct and indirect effects?
 - As noted in the Determination of Section 106 Effects Recommendations, direct effects include demolition of all or part of a NRHP-eligible/-listed historic property; acquisition of a portion of the parcel on which a NRHP-eligible/-listed historic property is located; removal of a resource from its historic location; or any other alteration to a NRHP-eligible/-listed property that is not consistent with the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. Indirect, cumulative, and reasonable foreseeable effects to NRHP-listed/-eligible historic properties could be access, noise, visual, or vibration effects.
- Question 6: Are you going to come back to us (Consulting Parties and community members) regarding the process?
 - As mentioned at the September 2024 Consulting Party meeting, TxDOT will evaluate Section 106 Indirect and Cumulative Effects and continue coordination with the consulting parties in Winter 2025.
- Question 7: Both the African American community and the Mexican American communities were heavily impacted by the creation of I-10. What kind of plan will TxDOT have to reach out to these two communities and not repeat the same lack of transparency as in the demolition of neighborhoods in the 1950s and 1960s? Just hiring an El Paso, Texas Public Relations HUB will not suffice.
 - With regards to Section 106, TxDOT has consistently solicited input regarding potential consulting parties and welcomes any names of individuals or organizations who have an interest in the Section 106 process. In general, TxDOT has met with local organizations, community leaders, and neighborhood associations, as well as completing in-person multi-day workshops with adjacent property owners. Additional public outreach efforts will be documented in the Draft EIS.
- Questions regarding the original construction of I-10 (Questions 8 and 10) Dr.
 Juarez asked questions about TxDOT's outreach to the Mexican American and Black
 Communities in 1957 when I-10 was constructed and a number of homes and
 businesses were displaced by the original construction of I-10.
 - I-10's original construction pre-dated the passage of environment laws, including Section 106, that today require coordination and documentation of potential impacts. Because there was no federal-level environmental review required at the time of the highway's initial construction, we are unable to provide answers to those questions.
- Non-Section 106 studies and outreach (Questions 1 and 9) Dr. Juarez asked about data regarding long-term congestion and documentation of meetings with property owners.
 - Information about the traffic study data and documentation regarding meetings with affected property owners will be available in Draft EIS.

Project Setting/Study Area

Historic-age Bridges in APE

There are 34 historic-age bridges and bridge-class culverts constructed between 1953 and 1973 located along the interstate system within the APE of the proposed project. ICF reviewed FHWA's Final List of Nationally and Exceptionally Significant Features of the Federal Interstate Highway System. None of the historic-age bridges within the APE were included on that list. Therefore, the bridges are subject to the 2005 Exemption Regarding Historic Preservation Review Process for Effects to the Interstate Highway System and are exempt from further consideration under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. US 85 over BNSF Railroad Yard (National Bridge Inventory [NBI]: 240720000104063) is the only bridge not on the interstate system within the APE. It was determined not eligible as part of the post-1945 statewide survey of historic bridges (see Exhibits 4.1 through 4.6 in Appendix D).

Previously Evaluated Historic Properties

There are several previously evaluated historic resources within the 0.25-mile study area, which are available on the TxDOT *Historic Resources of Texas Aggregator*, in the 1988 Sunset Heights National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Historic District Nomination, and the 1985 Old San Francisco Historic District NRHP Nomination. In addition, in October 1990, the City of El Paso's Department of Planning, Research and Development created map for its local designations, with a few variations in the Sunset Heights Historic District. These differences were in the historic district's boundary and the identification of contributing/non-contributing status of the resources within the district at the local level. This map is slightly different from the 1988 Sunset Heights NRHP Nomination, and ICF reviewed the 1990 City of El Paso-produced map.

Additionally, ICF reviewed previously recommended NRHP-eligible resources that ICF completed for TxDOT, the city of El Paso, and El Paso County. Finally, ICF consulted the 2020 HHM *Historical and Architectural Survey Report for the County of El Paso*. That report included recommendations for NRHP eligibility for individual properties, an area to be amended for the NRHP-listed Rio Grande Historic District, and a downtown historic district. For the downtown historic district, HHM completed a NRHP nomination that was approved by the State Board of Review and the NPS, but it has not been listed pending property owner approval. Since much of the HHM survey evaluated resources in the APE, it is referenced consistently in this survey report. An asterisk (*) indicates a property identified by a Downtown 10 Section 106 consulting party in November 2021. Additionally, if a property is located within the 150-foot APE, its Resource Number is identified. The following resources are mapped on **Exhibits 3.1** through **5.6** in **Appendix D**.

Individual Resources

- Scottish Rite Temple, 301 West Missouri Avenue* (Resource No. 137 inside the APE)
- El Paso & Southwestern Railroad Depot, 420 North Campbell Street (Resource No. 181 – inside the APE)
- Lincoln Park School, 4001 Duranzo Avenue, (Resource No. 464 inside the APE)
- Concordia Cemetery, 3700 East Yandell Drive, (Resource No. 407 inside the APE)
- Benedict Hall, University of Texas at El Paso (UTEP) Campus¹¹
- Peter and Margaret Dewetter Center, UTEP Campus¹²
- El Paso Community College Student Services Center in former synagogue, 886 North Oregon Street
- Current or former domestic resources located approximately at:
 - o 825 North Oregon Street
 - o 1006 North Oregon Street
 - 1014 North Oregon Street
 - 1110 North Oregon Street

Historic Districts

- Amended Area for the Rio Grande Historic District
- UTEP Historic District¹³
- Downtown El Paso Historic District¹⁴
- Bankhead Highway Historic District

Historic Highway Alignments

- Old Spanish Trail
- Bankhead Highway

¹¹ This building is located on UTEP's Campus (Resource No. 4 is a parcel containing UTEP buildings), but this building is not within the parcel adjacent to the APE.

¹² This building is located on UTEP's Campus (Resource No. 4 is a parcel containing UTEP buildings), but this building is not within the parcel adjacent to the APE.

¹³ The previously evaluated NRHP-eligible UTEP Historic District is located approximately 660 feet from the APE, with no contributing resources located within the APE.

¹⁴ HHM completed a report that included this historic district, and then in 2020, they completed a NRHP nomination for the Downtown El Paso Historic District. The State Board of Review and the NPS approved this nomination; however, it is not listed on the NRHP yet due to limited owner approval to date.

Previously Designated Historic Properties

Texas Historical Commission (THC)'s Texas Historic Sites Atlas, TxDOT's Historic Resources of Texas Aggregator, and the HHM Historical and Architectural Survey Report for the County of El Paso map the below NRHP-listed individual resources and historic districts within the Study Area. ICF also reviewed the city of El Paso's historic overlay map (Historic Area (elpasotexas.gov)) to ensure there were not any properties the City considers a part of the historic zoning and overlay map that were not accounted for in the review of NRHP-listed historic properties and districts. An asterisk (*) indicates a property identified by a Downtown 10 Section 106 consulting party in November 2021. Additionally, if a property is located within the APE, its Resource Number is identified. The following resources are mapped on Exhibits 3.1-3.6 and 5.1-5.6 in Appendix D.

NRHP-listed Individual Resources

- El Paso Union Depot, 700 West San Francisco Avenue* (Resource No. 120A inside the APE)
- Old B'Nai Zion Synagogue, 906 North El Paso Street (Resource No. 138 inside the APE)
- Martin Building, 215 North Stanton Street
- Plaza Hotel, Oregon and Mills Streets
- First Mortgage Company Building, 109 North Oregon Street
- Hotel Paso del Norte, 115 El Paso Street
- Hotel Cortez, 300 North Mesa Street
- Newberry, J.J., Company, 201 205 North Stanton Street
- Singer Sewing Company, 211 Texas Avenue
- Roberts-Banner Building, 215 North Mesa Street
- Bassett, O.T., Tower, 301 Texas Avenue
- U.S. Post Office, 219 Mills Street
- White House Department Store and Hotel McCoy, 109 Pioneer Plaza
- Plaza Theatre, 125 Pioneer Plaza
- Mills Building, 303 North Oregon Street
- El Paso Natural Gas Company (Blue Flame) Building, 120 North Stanton Street
- Franklin Canal, Linear, north of the Rio Grande and south of I-10

State Antiquities Landmarks

 El Paso Union Depot, 700 West San Francisco Avenue* (Resource No. 120A – inside the APE)

- Old B'Nai Zion Synagogue, 906 North El Paso Street (Resource No. 138 inside the APE)
- El Paso Centennial Museum, UTEP

Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks

- Old B'Nai Zion Synagogue, 906 North El Paso Street (Resource No. 138 inside the APE)
- Guardian Angel Church, 3021 Frutas Avenue
- La Hacienda, (Simeon Hart House), 1720 West Paisano Drive
- Martin Building, 215 North Stanton Street
- Simeon Hart Residence, Site of Hart's Mill (El Molino), 1720 West Old Paisano Drive
- Singer Building, 211 Texas Street
- Turner Home, 1301 Montana Avenue
- Burges House, 603 West Yandell Drive
- Hotel Cortez, 300 North Mesa Street

Centennial Markers

- Camino Real (The King's Highway)
- James W. Magoffin, Capt.; Maj. Simeon Hart

Previously Designated Historic Districts

Based on a review of the THC's Historic Sites Atlas, there are six NRHP-listed Historic Districts within the 0.25-mile Study Area. An asterisk (*) indicates historic districts with contributing resources identified by a Section 106 consulting party in November 2021. These are also the historic districts with contributing resources in the 150-foot APE (see **Exhibits 3.1** through **3.6** and **5.1** through **5.6** in **Appendix D**).

- NRHP-Listed Old Fort Bliss Historic District
- NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District*
- NRHP-Listed Old San Francisco Historic District*
- NRHP-Listed Magoffin Historic District
- NRHP-Listed Montana Avenue Historic District
- NRHP-Listed Rio Grande Avenue Historic District

Historic Land Use

Historically, the APE primarily included industrial, railroad, residential, religious, educational, and commercial properties. The construction of the railroad lines into the area in the 1880s

and 1890s allowed for the growth of industrial trade, which fostered a rapid increase in population during the early twentieth century, with the majority of the resources in the APE constructed by 1930.

The area from present-day Executive Center Boulevard to downtown was dominated by the smelter operations and the highly industrialized operations associated with Smeltertown and the American Smelting and Refining Company (ASARCO) plant. Around downtown, the project area included commercial, light industrial, and transportation-related properties that were built within close proximity to the city's commercial core. The railroad lines skirted the north side of downtown. Within the APE near downtown, residential neighborhoods (such as Sunset Heights and the large Franklin Heights Addition) were located north of the railroad lines with religious and educational resources built in the residential neighborhoods as community anchors.

Progressing east of downtown, a significant portion of the I-10 corridor was originally part of the Southern Pacific Railroad and its associated yards. Immediately surrounding the railroad were widespread industrial, shipping, and commercial properties, with adjacent areas of single-family and multi-family residential resources. Near the eastern terminus of the project, the East El Paso Addition encompassed much of the APE and included dense residential neighborhoods, particularly north of the railroad, with industrial development and scattered residential resources located south of the railroad. In the late 1960s, the construction of I-10 shifted much of the surrounding land use to be more commercial and industrial, especially in the areas located directly adjacent to the interstate.

Current Land Use and Environment

A combination of residential and commercial development is concentrated near each project terminus, and a combination of residential and interstate-related commerce (gas stations, hotels, etc.) can be found throughout the project area. Many of the houses located along the corridor are now used as commercial buildings, especially north of and around the railroad yards.

The project area is located within the West Texas region of Texas situated on the Rio Grande and at the foot of the Franklin Mountains. El Paso has a desert climate with rocky terrain.

Historic Period(s) and Property Types

The survey cut-off date is 1981, and all pre-1982 resources are considered historic-age. ICF inventoried 602 domestic, commercial, industrial, religious, education, funerary, transportation, recreational, health care, and social resources that date between 1856 and 1981. ICF categorized these property types by their historic function as outlined in the NPS's *National Register Bulletin: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form, Part A.* See **Appendix B** for a complete list of all inventoried resources.

Domestic Resources

Domestic resources are the most common property type in the APE. ICF inventoried 430 domestic resources, which included single-family houses, duplexes, multiplexes, and

garages/sheds/small casitas ranging in construction dates from ca. 1900 to ca. 1980 (see Appendix B for the complete list by resource number). Additionally, there are other types of domestic buildings, such as apartment buildings and hotels found throughout the APE. Most domestic resources are constructed of brick or concrete block, usually covered with stucco. Additionally, there are approximately a dozen domestic resources that were constructed with adobe bricks and covered with stucco; they are primarily located south of I-10 near the project's eastern terminus.

This Property Types section is divided into three distinct sections: Domestic Resource Types, Architectural Styles, and Domestic Resources Evaluation Methodology. It should be noted that all other property type discussions are not divided into subsections, as the other types are much fewer in number and do not warrant this same type of approach to their discussions.

Domestic Resource Types

Single Dwellings

ICF inventoried 277 single dwellings in the APE, with the majority of the single houses built before 1930. Like most American cities, El Paso's modern development radiated outward from downtown during the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century. Within the APE, early development also occurred around the project's eastern terminus, surrounding the Concordia Cemetery (Resource No. 407) and the former Lincoln Park School (Resource No. 464). Within the APE, the majority of the houses are located on the north side of I-10 with some scattered houses on the south side of I-10 near the project's eastern terminus. The main architectural influences seen in the single dwellings are Neoclassical, National Folk, Folk Victorian, and Craftsman (see full description of the stylistic influences below at the end of the domestic resource discussion). It should be noted that several of the domestic resources within the APE did not currently exhibit a distinctive architectural style, mainly due to numerous alterations, including additions, infilled or altered front porches, and removal of stylistic features that originally adorned the houses. Many historically domestic single dwellings have been converted into commercial properties, several of which have a significant change in their overall appearance, particularly north of I-10 along the frontage road near the eastern project terminus.

Multiple Dwellings

There are 68 domestic resources that were categorized as multiple dwellings. These included duplexes, multiplexes, apartments, tenements, and former boarding houses. Sanborn Fire Insurance maps show that the majority of the duplexes and triplexes were built as such, and they were built throughout the APE and were consistently interspersed with single dwellings. For this reason, when viewing many of these duplexes and triplexes, they can be easily overlooked by the casual observer as multiple dwelling buildings because they have generally had the same proportions as single dwellings. The majority of the duplexes and multiplexes (typically no more than three units) closely resemble and were built concurrently with the single dwellings noted above.

There are numerous apartment buildings, tenements, and former boarding houses (often referred to as hotels in the early twentieth century) scattered throughout the entire APE, from west of downtown to the eastern terminus of the project, on both the north and south sides of I-10. Many of these apartment buildings exhibit distinct architectural styles and are plotted on similarly sized lots. These apartments were constructed during a period in El Paso's history when population growth was rapid, and the need for housing was high. There are several apartment buildings in the eastern APE that lack distinct architectural styles and are ubiquitous in other parts of El Paso. While El Paso has a long-standing history of tenement housing in the Segundo Barrio, tenements were also constructed in other areas of the city near downtown and the railroad.

Though there are a few scattered apartment buildings in the NRHP-listed Sunset Heights Historic District (which were historically part of the Old San Francisco District), there is a concentration of 13 apartment buildings (nine of which are in the APE) built between 1908 and 1923 in the NRHP-listed Old San Francisco Historic District.¹⁵

Secondary Domestic Structures

There are 82 secondary domestic structures located in the APE. They are associated with single and multiple dwellings. These resources are primarily detached garages, sheds, and casitas, which are located on the rear of the domestic properties' parcels. Access to these structures can be from the front side of the property with a driveway leading to the secondary domestic structure, or these resources may be accessed from an alleyway behind the main domestic resources. Outside of Sunset Heights NRHP-listed Historic District, these resources are typically not stylized and are utilitarian structures with little focus on their architectural design.

• Hotels

There are three hotels in the APE - Resource Nos. 141 (ca. 1970 DoubleTree by Hilton), 157 (ca. 1980 Holiday Inn), and 441B (ca. 1960 non-descript building). These hotels date to late in the study period and are associated with later development of El Paso. None of them illustrate a particular stylistic or architectural design.

Common Domestic Architectural Styles

There are several common architectural styles present throughout the APE, and ICF used Virginia Savage McAlester's *A Field Guide to American Houses* as a reference to characterize the stylistic influences in the APE. Within the Sunset Heights, Rio Grande, and Old San Francisco Historic Districts, these common styles are high style, exhibiting some of the more stylized variations of each architectural design and are generally in excellent condition with all aspects of their historic integrity intact. Those domestic resources located outside of these historic districts are more muted examples of the architectural examples, likely reflecting owners of a different economic class. Many of these more modest houses still retain

¹⁵ Martin R. Rice and Peter Flagg Maxson, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form for the Old San Francisco Historic District, 1983.

architectural elements commonly seen in the National Folk, Folk Victorian, Neoclassical, and Craftsman styles. While there are additional architectural types found in the APE, the four mentioned here are the most common domestic resource styles.

National Folk

After the construction of the railroads, transportation of lumber and construction materials enabled a new type of folk housing using planed wood, termed "National Folk" by McAlester. National Folk houses are commonly found in the U.S. from ca. 1850 to ca. 1930. This housing type used the same general shapes from the prerailroad era, with the milled lumber providing a lighter construction material allowing for additional flexibility of the building forms. The availability of lumber accessible through the railroads led to the construction of gable-front and gable-wing forms, as well as pyramidal roof residences that in the APE were typically one-story with varied size and placement of the porch. National Folk houses were typically stylistically plain or minimally adorned. While National Folk is more of a property type than a style, these resource types do have common stylistic characteristics, including their massing and a plain overall design.

Folk Victorian

Folk Victorian style is another type of folk housing that is a more stylized version of the National Folk houses. The Folk Victorian houses mimicked the higher style Victorian styles (e.g., Italianate and Queen Anne), but mainly had decorative detailing in the porch details, along cornice line, and in the gable ends (when present). Within the APE, the Folk Victorian houses are typically characterized by the detailing on their front porch with spindle work, flat or jigsaw cut trim, and imbrication or fish-scaling in the gable ends. The form of these residences is nearly identical to the National Folk style but is more ornate and was common between ca. 1870 and ca. 1910.¹⁷ Like the National Folk style, the Folk Victorian style was made possible by the presence of railroads, and many within the APE are located north of I-10 (north of the railroad) and within Sunset Heights.

Neoclassical

This style was popular from ca. 1895 to ca. 1955, and is one of the styles that reflected a revival of English and Anglo-American period houses. McAlester notes that there are two-story subtypes with prominent full-height front porches and a one-story subtype, which is commonly found in the APE. The identifying features of this one-story subtype include a full-width or partial-width porch supported by classical columns, symmetrical fenestration, and often have hipped roof with a central dormer.¹⁸

¹⁶ Viginia Savage McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses: The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, revised 2013) 135.

¹⁷ McAlester 397.

¹⁸ McAlester 435.

Craftsman bungalows

The Craftsman style has roots in the Arts and Crafts movement that swept across the United States at the turn of the twentieth century. Craftsman houses were found throughout the APE, and many of these houses were built in the bungalow form. Within the APE, several dwellings exhibit Craftsman characteristics, which can include a low-pitched gable or hipped roof, wide unboxed eaves, brackets or accentuated purlins, partial- or full-width porches supported by battered columns and are generally one and one-and-a-half stories tall. Craftsman resources may have varied roof supports, as well as doors and windows similar to a vernacular Prairie style, or two or more windows grouped together in one assembly. According to McAlester, this style was popular between 1905 and 1930.¹⁹

Domestic Resources Evaluation Methodology

Under Criterion A, for an individual domestic resource (or any resource type) to be NRHPeligible, it must have an important association with a single event, pattern of events, or historic trends. NPS guidance notes that to be eligible for the NRHP, "mere association with historic events or trends is not enough, in and of itself to qualify under Criterion A: the property must be considered important as well."20 Individual houses that have the most potential for having individual significance under Criterion A are those that may be associated with a single important event, such as the location of an important meeting or occasion that was important in the history of the city. Multiple dwellings and hotels may have more potential for having individual significance under Criterion A in association with a pattern of events or trends, mainly due to larger numbers of people occupying these resource types over time. Under Criterion B, individual domestic resources have the potential to be associated with persons important within the historic context of the community. Due to the ubiquity of the domestic resources in the APE and the high-quality architectural merit of the domestic resources found throughout El Paso, the threshold for NRHP eligibility under Criterion C is high. Since there are hundreds of domestic resources constructed within a constrained building period of just thirty years, the resources that have the most potential for individual NRHP eligibility are those that illustrate unique architectural features that show a purposeful intent to make the house stand out from its neighboring domestic resources.

With the vast number of domestic resources found throughout the APE, these resources have the most potential to be NRHP eligible if they are found to be significant as a collection. As noted in the NPS guidance, historic districts must be recognizable as an identifiable entity under Criterion C (A Significant and Distinguishable Entity Whose Components May Lack Individual Distinction).²¹ If the resources as a collection have significance for their association

¹⁹ McAlester 568.

²⁰ National Park Service, National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation 12.

²¹ National Park Service, National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation 20.

with important events and trends, the collection of houses could be considered NRHP-eligible under Criterion A, B, or other portions of C, as well.²² When evaluating potential historic districts, continuity of the resources in their architecture and historical linkages is important, and they must also retain historic integrity of feeling, association, materials, workmanship, and design. Heavily altered resources and construction of non-compatible or modern resources can interrupt the overall character of the area that would impact the continuity required for an NRHP-eligible district.

When evaluating domestic resources, residential secondary structures, like garages and sheds, are typically not considered individually eligible for the NRHP since they often are utilitarian in design, style, and materials. Unless they are architecturally significant by themselves, secondary domestic structures have more potential to be contributing resources to NRHP-eligible houses or historic districts.

Commercial Resources

ICF inventoried 102 resources that historically served commercial functions within the APE (see **Appendix B** for a complete list by resource number).²³ To distinguish between industrial and large commercial structures, ICF reviewed the NPS guidance and categorized commercial resources as those that engage directly in the sale of goods or services to the public. These commercial resources are typically open to customers, and their main business purpose is to directly serve customers at that location. In the APE, the commercial resources are generally mid- to late-twentieth century resources that are non-descript, architecturally indistinct buildings constructed of common materials of the period. It should be noted that many buildings within the APE were historically domestic dwellings that have been converted to commercial properties.

To have significance under Criterion A, historic-age commercial resources must convey associations with important trends or themes identified within the historic context, such as the establishment or growth of local communities or a correlation with the rise of automobile culture concurrent with the construction of important transportation routes. Commercial resources can also have significance under Criterion B if they are found to have direct ties with persons of local, state, or national importance and if the commercial resource itself reflects the culmination of a life's work for the individual in question. To have significance under Criterion C, historic-age commercial resources should represent the work of a master builder, convey a technological innovation used in the design and construction of the resource, or illustrate a specific use of aesthetic style deemed important to a rise in consumerism at a local, state, or national level. Important integrity considerations for Criteria A and B would include location, feeling, and association. An adequate level of integrity for materials and workmanship is also needed for significance under Criterion A, as the resource

²² National Park Service, National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation 5.

²³ Note there are an additional 39 buildings that currently function as commercial resources but were originally built as domestic resources and are evaluated as such.

needs to convey a historical appearance in line with representing a trend or theme discussed within the historic context. For Criterion C, a historic-age commercial resource should retain location, design, materials, workmanship, and association to a degree appropriate with its ability to convey artistic value or the work of a master builder.

In some instances, because of their tendency to be associated with community development, commercial resources can be components of historic districts. In such instances, a commercial resource must retain integrity of design, workmanship, materials, location, feeling, and association. To be a contributing component of a larger historic district, the resource should reflect qualities in keeping with the period of significance of the district in question.

Industrial Resources

ICF inventoried 34 industrial resources (Resource Nos. 3A, 3B, 20, 234A, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308A, 308B, 309A, 309B, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 318, 319A-319C, 320, 361, 413A, 413B, 452, 455, 456A-456C, 457, 458, and 459). These resources were constructed between ca. 1920 and ca. 1980. In accordance with the NPS categorizations of industrial resources per *National Register Bulletin 16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*, ICF classified historic-age resources as industrial if the facilities appeared to produce, process, or store materials and goods.

The majority of the industrial resources in the APE were constructed in mid- to late-twentieth century resources and are non-descript and architecturally indistinct buildings constructed with common materials of the time. The industrial resources are primarily industrial storage facilities and manufacturing plants located next to the railroad and later 1-10. While some of these industrial resources are intermixed with domestic and commercial properties, a majority of the industrial resources are located south of I-10 in the eastern portion of the project area.

Considerations for eligibility under Criterion A would include whether the resources directly contributed to the development of the industrial activities in El Paso. Additionally, NRHP-eligible industrial facilities under Criterion A may have a direct impact on the development of an industry or service line. For Criterion B, the resources must reflect the culmination of a life's work by a person of transcendent local, state, or national significance. To be eligible under Criterion C, industrial type resources must often demonstrate an important technological innovation or represent the work of master builders. Because industrial facilities are ubiquitous throughout Texas, especially along major transportation corridors such as an interstate, the threshold for NRHP eligibility is considered to be high.

Religious Resources

There are four religious complexes and an individual religious building within the APE: Jesus and Mary Academy (Resource Nos. 12A-12E and 13A-13B); Holy Family Catholic Church (Resource Nos. 53, 54, 55, and 56A-56B); Trinity-First United Methodist Church (Resource Nos. 142A-142B and 145); The Church of St. Clement Episcopal Church (Resource Nos.

158A-158C and 164); and the Old B'Nai Zion Synagogue (Resource No. 138). The resources were constructed between ca. 1900 and ca. 1980 and exhibit a range of styles including Gothic Revival, Richardsonian Romanesque, Spanish Colonial Revival, Greek Revival, Queen Anne, Renaissance, and Neoclassical. Several of these religious resources are part of a complex with associated schools or educational facilities, rectories, and parish halls (Resource Nos. 12A-12E, 13A-13B, 53, 54, 56A, 142A, 145, and 158A-C) (see *Education*, below). Of these resources, all but Resource Nos. 13A (Jesus and Mary Academy High School), 54 (Centro San Juan Diego), 55 (Holy Family Rectory), 56B (Holy Family Parish Hall), 138 (Old B'Nai Synagogue), and 164 (The Church of St. Clement Episcopal Church Youth Activity Center) are either contributing resources to the recommended amendment area to the NRHP-Listed Rio Grande Avenue Historic District or the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District. Finally, several of these resources have been previously NRHP-listed, determined NRHP-eligible, or designated as State Antiquities Landmarks (see *Previously Designated Historic Properties*).

The NPS Bulletin 16A: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation notes that in order to avoid judgment about the validity of any religion or belief, a "religious property is eligible if it derives its primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance."²⁴ A religious resource must meet Criterion Consideration A: Religious Properties in order to be eligible under Criterion A, B, or C. These religious resources include those that are constructed by a religious institution, those that are presently owned by a religious institution or are used for religious purposes, those that are owned by a religious institution or are used for religious purposes during a specified period of significance, or if a religion is selected as an area of significance.

Educational Resources

There are eight resources (Resource Nos. 4, 12C, 13A, 54, 56A, 142B, 464, and 465) built as schools within the APE.²⁵ These buildings were constructed between ca. 1915 and ca. 1960. One of these resources are associated with a college campus - Resource No. 4 (UTEP – portions of campus are NRHP-listed and previously determined NRHP-eligible). Several of the schools have an association with a larger church complex (Resource Nos. 12C, 13A, 54, 56A and 142B). While they are associated with religious facilities, ICF categorized these buildings as education, since their primary function has been to educate children. Resource No. 464 is the NRHP-eligible Lincoln Park School, which was evaluated as part of TxDOT's I-10 Connect project in 2018 (TxDOT CSJ: 0167-01-113, et. al). Resource No. 465 is the El Paso Public Library Main Branch, which was evaluated and previously determined NRHP-eligible as part of the Downtown El Paso Historic District.

²⁴ National Park Service, National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation 26.

²⁵ Note, there are five additional resources that currently serve an educational function, but they were originally built as other resource types (e.g., domestic, commercial, funerary, etc.). As noted above, these resources are categorized by their original function.

Under Criterion A, an educational building may be NRHP-eligible for its important association with educational development or innovations in El Paso. To be eligible under Criterion B, an educational facility would be associated with the documented, productive life of an educator, mentor, or other public figure. Educational resources may also be considered eligible under Criterion C if it represented a distinctive characteristic of type, period, and method of construction, or if it reflected important architectural trends of the associated time.

Funerary Resources

Within the APE, there are four funerary resources: Resource No. 2 (Smeltertown Cemetery, 1882), Resource No. 152 (the former Peak-Hagedon Funeral Home, 1924), Resource No. 375 (Concordia Cemetery Office, ca. 1950), and Resource No. 407 (Concordia Cemetery, 1856). The Smeltertown Cemetery and Concordia Cemetery have both been designated Texas Historic Cemeteries. The Concordia Cemetery Office has no distinct architectural style, and has likely not been the primary office for the Concordia Cemetery since its construction in ca. 1950. All cemeteries must meet Criterion D (Cemeteries) and derive their primary significance from "graves of persons of transcendent important, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events...". Funerary resources must also be significant under Criterion A, B, or C.

Transportation Resources

There are 13 transportation resources within the APE. Resource No. 120A is the EI Paso Union Depot, and it is both a State Antiquities Landmark and is NRHP-listed under Criterion A and C. Resource No. 120B is a ca. 1975 non-descript building used for railroad and Amtrak vehicle maintenance. Resource No. 181 is the EI Paso & Southwestern Railroad Depot, which was built in the Italianate style. The remaining ten transportation resources (Resource Nos. 321A-321I) are located within the Southern Pacific (now Union Pacific) railroad yards. Though the railyards were established in 1885, the historic-age resources within the APE were constructed beginning in ca. 1960. Since the inventoried historic-age railroad resources within the railroad yards function collectively, they should be evaluated as individual resources and as an overall railroad yard property.

Railroad resources can be NRHP eligible under Criterion A if they exemplify the transportation history of a city or region. Typically, railroad structures and buildings are not considered NRHP eligible under Criterion B because they rarely illustrate the productive life of an important individual. Under Criterion C, railroad resources have potential to be architecturally significant, especially for passenger depots that were often highly stylized to illustrate the importance of a location to those arriving on the railroad. To be NRHP eligible, the railroad resources must retain sufficient historic integrity to convey any potential significance of the resource. The NPS guidance states, "The evaluation of integrity... must always be grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features and how they relate to its

²⁶ National Park Service, National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation 25.

significance."²⁷ With regard to the railroad yards inventoried as Resource Nos. 321A-321I, to be NRHP eligible, this overall property must retain the buildings and structures that date to its period of significance, and retain the inter-relationship of resources on the property as was present during the period of significance.

Recreational/Cultural Resource

There are two inventoried recreational/cultural resources – Resource No. 139 (the former KTSM-TV station) and Resource No. 140 (the Holocaust Museum). Resource No. 139 is the former KTSM studio and was constructed in 1947, in the Spanish Revival style. As an entertainment/broadcast-focused resource under Criterion A, it would be eligible if it was associated with early mass communication and entertainment in El Paso, either through radio or TV. The resource would be eligible under Criterion B if it is associated with an important person and is the best representation of their life's work. Additionally, under Criterion C, it would be eligible if it is significant for its architectural or engineering importance.

Resource No. 140, the Holocaust Museum, was constructed ca. 1975 and does not exhibit any distinct architectural style. Founded by a Holocaust survivor, the museum's original location burned down in 2001, and the new museum (at its current location) was opened to the public in 2008. It is one of the only fully bilingual Holocaust Museums in the United States. Under Criterion A, a property must be associated with recreational development in El Paso. For a recreational property to be considered eligible under Criterion B, a recreational property would be associated with a person or persons whose contributions are significant to the past and can be documented, such as a gymnasium opened by a current or former Olympian, or a park founded by a prominent community leader. Under Criterion C, a property would be eligible for its physical design and construction.

In some cases, a recreational property may be considered eligible under Criteria Consideration G – properties that have achieved significance within the last fifty years. Under this criteria consideration, a recreational property would be less than fifty years old and continue to achieve significance into a period of less than fifty years. In these cases, properties less than fifty years old must be considered of extraordinary importance.²⁸

Health Care Resources

ICF inventoried one historically medical resource within the APE (Resource No. 239). This resource was constructed in ca. 1950 and is void of any distinct architectural style or detailing. Resource No. 239 is a stand-alone clinic offering women's care. For health care facilities to be significant under Criterion A, they must be important within the context of health care development in a city or region, or they must be associated with an important medical advancement. For Criterion B, the resources must reflect the culmination of a life's work by a doctor or researcher of transcendent local, state, or national significance. Post-

²⁷ National Park Service, National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation 44.

²⁸ It should be noted that Grace Chope Park is located in the APE; however, it is not historic-age. There is no evidence to suggest that this small park, established in 1988, would be considered to have extraordinary importance. Therefore, this park was not inventoried and evaluated as part of the project.

World War II health care facilities are rarely NRHP eligible under Criterion C for their architecture, as they are typically utilitarian facilities with modest design aesthetics.

Social Resources

ICF inventoried one historically social resource within the APE, the Scottish Rite Temple (Resource No. 137). Constructed ca. 1920, Resource No. 137 has a Beaux Arts style and was previously determined NRHP-eligible under Criterion A and C in the 2020 HHM survey. Under Criterion A, a social resource would be eligible if it was used by an important local social organization, such as the fraternal organization of the Scottish Rite, which were known as being a charitable and benevolent group.²⁹ It is unlikely that most social resources would be considered significant under Criterion B, as one must demonstrate that a person or persons gained importance within his or her organization through a property. Under Criterion C, a social property may be significant for its architecture design and construction, such as this distinctly Beaux Arts style building.

Integrity of Historic Setting

ICF's survey found that existing impacts within the project area that affect the integrity of historic setting include:

- For individual properties:
 - Alterations to historic-age buildings such as replacement windows, doors, siding, infilled porches, reorientation of the primary entrance, and non-historic-age additions.
 - Changes in primary function that result in changes to properties' physical features and overall character of the resource.
 - Construction of non-historic-age buildings on a property.
 - Inclusion of non-historic-age additions on historic-age resources.

• For historic districts:

- Non-historic-age infill and property types that do not reflect the historic period of development.
- Consistent alterations and modifications in the buildings that interrupt the historic feeling and setting of an area.
- Conversion of historically domestic resources to commercial properties, resulting in changes to properties' physical features and overall feeling of the area.

²⁹ Hardy-Heck-Moore, *Historical and Architectural Survey for the County of El Paso* (http://legacy.elpasotexas.gov/muni_clerk/_documents/Historic%20Landmark%20Commission) accessed March 1, 2021, Appendix B, 93.

Survey Methods

Methodological Description

The proposed project meets Appendix 6 of the 2023 PA-TU among FHWA, TxDOT, SHPO, and the ACHP, and therefore, a reconnaissance-level historic resources survey is required to identify and evaluate historic resources within the APE and determine potential effects to historic properties.

ICF surveyed all historic-age resources within the project APE. In cases where vegetation, fencing, or distance from the public ROW limited or prohibited photographic documentation, ICF provided the best view available from the public ROW and supplemented the documentation with aerial photographs. ICF noted any photodocumentation limitations on the survey forms in **Appendix C**. It should be noted that several of the residential resources had secondary resources (e.g., garages) on the properties, some of which were set back from the public ROW and/or obscured from view due to security fencing and/or vegetation. ICF supplemented the photographs with aerial photography analysis to illustrate the changes to the properties and streetscapes over time. Additionally, the team supplemented fieldwork photographs with Google Streetview in some cases, especially when historic-age resources directly abutted the frontage road lanes.

ICF consulted HistoricAerials.com, which has aerial photography from 1946, 1955, 1967, 1984, 1986, 1991, 1996, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2019, and 2020, and topographic maps from 1919, 1930, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1945, 1946, 1948, 1957, 1959, 1962, 1967, 1968, 1972, 1975, 1994, 1999, 2002, 2012, 2016, 2019, and 2022. ICF also consulted historical aerial photographs from the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) EarthExplorer, which has aerials from 1942, 1947, 1950, 1956, 1957, 1963, 1967, 1970, 1974, 1980, and 1987. Finally, ICF reviewed data from the El Paso County Appraisal District (CAD). ICF's estimated dates of construction for the historic resources are based on review of this aerial photography, topographic maps, CAD data, and background research.

ICF did not inventory the 35 historic-age bridges within the proposed project as noted in the approved November 2023 Research Design. There are 34 historic-age bridges and bridge-class culverts located along the interstate system within the APE of the proposed project, constructed between 1953 and 1973. ICF reviewed the FHWA's *Final List of Nationally and Exceptionally Significant Features of the Federal Interstate Highway System*; none of the historic-age bridges within the APE were listed. Therefore, the bridges are subject to the 2005 *Exemption Regarding Historic Preservation Review Process for Effects to the Interstate Highway System* and are exempt from further consideration under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. For the location of these bridges, see **Exhibits 3.1** through **3.5** in **Appendix D**. US 85 over BNSF Railroad Yard (NBI: 240720000104063) is the only bridge not on the interstate system. TxDOT determined it as not eligible as part of the post-1945 statewide survey of historic bridges, and the SHPO concurred with this finding.

Comments on Methods

ICF completed the historic resources survey in accordance with TxDOT Environmental Affairs Division's (ENV) instruction and May 2022 Documentation Standard and Report Template for Preparing an Historic Resources Survey Report.

Literature Review

Per TxDOT's standards for reconnaissance surveys, ICF conducted a limited literature review and research. Below is a list of resources viewed and/or cited in the historic context to gain a general understanding of the historic context of the project area.

TxDOT

- TxDOT's Historic Resources of Texas Aggregator
- I-10 Connect Historic Resources Survey Report (CSJ: 0167-01-113, 0167-01-116, 0167-01-118, 0167-01-119)

El Paso County Historical Society

Numerous historic photographs of resources

El Paso Public Library, Border Heritage Collection³⁰

- Vertical File Collection
- Historic Map Collection
- A Short History of South El Paso
- A Short History of Northeast El Paso
- Railroads and Highways at the Pass of the North: A Historical Survey
- History of Transportation in the El Paso/Juarez Area
- El Paso Photographic History, Volume One (Public Buildings, Business Blocks, Churches, Banks, Hotels, and Theatres)

Dolph Briscoe Center for American History at the University of Texas at Austin

- El Paso, A Borderlands History
- El Paso, Guided Through Time
- El Paso, A Centennial Portrait
- El Paso Chronicles, A Record of Historical Events in El Paso

³⁰ Note that the Border Heritage Center is currently being relocated to a separate El Paso County Library facility, and as such, many of the materials were located in inaccessible storage.

- History of the Schools and Churches, El Paso, Texas
- El Paso...Then and Now
- The Schools of El Paso
- A Place in El Paso, A Mexican American Childhood
- El Paso del Norte, Stories on the Border
- El Paso Today 1983
- El Paso, Texas Vertical File
- El Paso County, Texas Vertical File

El Paso Museum of History

Neighborhoods & Shared Memories, South Central Exhibit

University of Texas at El Paso, Special Collections

Online Sources

- Newspapers.com
- Handbook of Texas Online
 - o Acequias
 - o Anson Mills
 - ASARCO
 - o El Paso, TX
 - El Paso County
 - El Paso del Norte
 - El Paso Union Passenger Station
 - o Fort Bliss
 - o Magoffin, Joseph
 - Mexican War
 - o Rio Grande, El Paso, and Santa Fe Railroad
 - Salt War of Elizario
 - Smeltertown, TX
 - Statterthwaite, John Fisher
 - Stephenson, Juana María Asćarte
 - University of Texas at El Paso
- Bureau of Reclamation
 - Rio Grande Project

- Cornell University Library Digital Collections
- Historic American Engineering Record (HAER)
 - o Franklin Canal (HAER No. TX-125)
- Historic Marker Database
- NPS
 - NRHP Nomination Registration Forms
 - Downtown El Paso Historic District
 - El Paso Union Passenger Station
 - Magoffin Historic District
 - Old San Francisco Historic District
 - Sunset Heights Historic District
 - Franklin Canal
 - Elephant Butte Historic District
- The Portal to Texas History
- THC's Texas Historic Sites Atlas
- HistoricAerials.com images
 - Aerial photographs from 1946, 1955, 1967, 1984, 1986, 1991, 1996, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2019, 2020.
 - Topographic maps from 1919, 1930, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1945, 1946, 1948, 1957, 1959, 1962, 1967, 1968, 1972, 1975, 1994, 1999, 2002, 2012, 2016, 2019, 2022.
- University of Texas Perry-Castaneda Library's Map Collection
- Library of Congress, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps
- National Community Reinvestment Coalition HOLC "Redlining" Maps
- Texas Highway Department (THD) county highway maps from 1936 (revised to 1940), 1956 (revised to 1961), 1967 (revised to 1972), and 1970 (revised to 1987)
- NPS Bulletins
 - How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation
 - How to Complete the National Register Registration Form
- El Paso County Appraisal Districts websites
- Various local and city government websites

Historical Context Statement

The following section of the report includes a historic context statement with areas and periods of significance specifically for the resources in the APE. This historic context is not intended to recount the overall history of El Paso, but rather it is intended to highlight and discuss certain aspects of the community's development that will aid in assessing the historic resources in the APE for their NRHP eligibility. Should additional information about the history of El Paso need to be referenced, there are numerous comprehensive histories of the area, including (but not limited to) W.H. Timmons's *El Paso: A Borderlands History* (El Paso, TX: University of Texas at El Paso, 2004) and the NPS-approved NRHP nomination for Downtown El Paso (available by request from the THC History Programs).

Areas of Significance for the APE: Research revealed that resources in the APE generally fall into one of the NPS categories: 1) Commerce, 2) Industry, 3) Transportation (railroad-related), 4) Community, Planning, and Development, and 5) Architecture.

Periods of Significance for the APE: Each area of significance has a defined period of significance (POS) per NPS guidance. The POS for all identified areas of significance begins in 1881, with the arrival of the railroads, which sparked new industry, commerce, and residential development.

The POS end date for all areas of significance, except Transportation, is the survey cut-off date (1981). The POS end date for Railroad-related Transportation is 1960, when the THD began completing sections of the interstate in the El Paso area, marking the end of the dominance of railroad transport/shipping throughout west Texas and railroad transport became supplementary to highway transportation/truck shipping.

Historical Context for the APE:

Pre-railroad Settlement (to 1881)

El Paso is at the far western tip of Texas, where Texas, New Mexico, and the Mexican state of Chihuahua meet, and is divided by the Rio Grande and the Franklin Mountains.³¹ Prior to European contact, the area was inhabited by numerous indigenous groups. In the 1500s, expeditions by Francisco Vazquez de Coronado, Juan de Onate, and Rodriguez-Sanchez led to a general claiming of territory in present-day El Paso and laid the foundations for Spanish rule.³² It should be noted that in 1598, Juan de Onate arrived with "three female negro slaves" and "one mulatto slave," which marked the beginning of a rich history of individuals of African descent in El Paso.³³ By the 1600s, the Pueblo Revolt sent colonists and Tigua populations fleeing from New Mexico to the El Pado del Norte and began the settlement of Ysleta, the

³¹ W. H. Timmons, "El Paso, Tx," *Handbook of Texas*, accessed July 12, 2023, https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/el-paso-tx.

³² Timmons, "El Paso, Tx."

³³ Micheal Davis, October 18, 2024 Consulting Party Comments (received via email).

oldest town in Texas. Soon thereafter, five settlements were established along the bank of the Rio Grande, and important transitional and trading location between Mexico and the El Paso area. During this time, Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, rose to prominence as a large city positioned on the border of present-day Mexico and the United States.

Present-day El Paso was originally referred to as "El Paso del Norte" (the Pass of the North), whose landscape provided explorers with a natural route into North America from Mexico City. This route was called El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro (the Royal Road of the Interior) and was one of many caminos reales (royal roads) that would eventually be used by the Spanish for trade and exploration.³⁴ Although the origin of the route is primarily attributed to Native Americans, the sixteenth century saw El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro used as a transportation route to move silver from the mines at Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, and Guanajuato to Mexico City.³⁵ The Spanish silver rush led to the establishment of towns, missions, and schools along the route, influencing the development of the American Southwest as a multicultural landscape.

By the 1800s, the conflict between Mexico and the United States had grown due to land disputes. In 1848, the two-year Mexican War ended through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo with the annexation of Texas and a new boundary between the United States and Mexico. As part of the outcome, the United States gained more than 500,000 square miles of Mexican territory, including present-day California, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, and Colorado.³⁶

El Paso remained a small border town for many years. Settlers such as Hugh and Juana Ascarate Stephenson established cattle ranches surrounding the small border town. When Juana Ascarate Stephenson died in 1856, she was buried in an area of the family ranch that would later be designated as Concordia Cemetery (Resource No. 407).³⁷

Beginning in the 1850s, regular stagecoach travel through El Paso connected the remote location with cities across the west and in Mexico.³⁸ The stagecoach lines brought opportunities for the import and export for goods. However, stagecoach services halted during the American Civil War, as did much commercial trade. In 1866, when stagecoach mail resumed, rail lines in the northern U.S. already had proven the feasibility of

³⁴ Timmons, "El Paso, Tx." Note the NPS's participation as a consulting party is primarily focused on the El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro in the project vicinity.

³⁵ Timmons, "El Paso, Tx."

³⁶ David Pletcher, revised by Jesus de la Teja, "Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo," *Handbook of Texas*, accessed November 13, 2024, https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/treaty-of-guadalupe-hidalgo.

³⁷ Michelle N. Balliet, "Stephenson, Juana María Asćarte," *Handbook of Texas*, accessed March 21, 2024, https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/stephenson-juana-maria-ascarate.

³⁸ "Library Research Guides: Borderlands: Union Depot Witnessed Growth of El Paso 36." 2018, 2018, Accessed March 6, 2024, https://epcc.libguides.com/c.php?g=754275&p=6231096.

transcontinental rail construction.³⁹ The Union Pacific line from Chicago to San Francisco received funding from the 1862 Pacific Railroad Act and was completed in 1869 (this line did not pass through El Paso).⁴⁰ With El Paso again securely within the borders of the United States at the close of the Civil War, rail investors quickly began to realize the plan for a southern transcontinental line via El Paso del Norte, which they had visualized for more than two decades.

A Railroad Town Develops (1880s-1900s)

The arrival of three railroads in 1881 — Atchinson, Topeka, and Santa Fe; Texas and Pacific; and Southern Pacific — marked the beginning of the city's transition into a transportation, industrial, and commercial epicenter. In particular, the arrival of the railroad and creation of a shipping point on the transcontinental Southern Pacific Railroad became pivotal in the formation of the city. The arrival of the rail service also impacted the nature of growth downtown by essentially encompassing it with a collection of rail lines and spurs, forcing density within its borders. Due to El Paso's proximity to Mexico, the introduction of these railroads created opportunities for international trade, tapping into the surrounding mining resources and timber. El Paso became a regional commercial hub for Texas, Mexico, and New Mexico. As stated in the 1917 El Paso Chamber of Commerce publication entitled *El Paso, what it is and why,* "Within 600 miles in any direction there is no other city so large or so important commercially as El Paso, and permanent natural conditions forever protect El Paso from competition for the primacy within this vast area."

The arrival of the railroad also spurred African American settlement in the region. Although there was a small African Americans community, primarily consisting of Buffalo Soldiers based at Fort Bliss. The Buffalo Soldier Memorial in Concordia Cemetery (Resource No. 407, within the APE) honors these men. In subsequent years, more African American settlers moved to El Paso to work for various railroad companies.⁴⁴ In the early to mid-1880s, several Black institutions were established within the city limits, including the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, Second Baptist Church, and the Douglass School.⁴⁵ Many of these facilities were in El Paso's Second Ward neighborhood (south of and outside the APE), and became the core of the early African American community in El Paso.⁴⁶

³⁹ Emily Payne, Kristina Kupferschmid, and Erin Tyson. *Downtown El Paso Historic District National Register Nomination*, Determination of Eligibility approved by National Park Service, 2021 (copy obtained from the Texas Historical Commission, History Programs) 7-18.

⁴⁰ Payne, et. al. 7-17.

⁴¹ Payne, et. al. 7-17.

⁴² Payne, et. al. 7-17.

⁴³ El Paso Chamber of Commerce, El Paso: What it is and Why (El Paso, TX: El Paso Chamber of Commerce, 1917).

⁴⁴ Micheal Davis, October 18, 2024 Consulting Party Comments.

⁴⁵ Micheal Davis, October 18, 2024 Consulting Party Comments.

⁴⁶ Micheal Davis, October 18, 2024 Consulting Party Comments.

The industrial and commercial success of the El Paso region resulted from a combination of natural resources and transportation access, as well as the absence of other urban centers nearby. Many companies thrived with the coming of the railroad, including the Kansas City Consolidated Smelting and Refining Company (later known as ASARCO) near the northwestern project limit. In the 1880's, Mexican smelter employees began building houses along the Rio Grande just north of El Paso and called the area Smeltertown.⁴⁷ At this time, the smeltering operations had a profound effect on the formation and organization of a community. ASARCO established everything in Smeltertown, including a local store where workers could purchase items credited from their pay. 48 This system kept the inhabitants of Smeltertown largely reliant upon ASARCO. ASARCO also oversaw the construction of boarding houses and dining halls to support their growing population, as well as a school, church, and hospital, which attracted new settlers to the area. As the largest mining operator, the company built slag fuming facilitators for the recovery of zinc from the slag produced by lead furnaces, and continued to mine for zinc, lead, and silver.⁴⁹ Unlike other cemeteries around El Paso, the cemetery in Smeltertown (Resource No. 2) was unique because the workers could be buried for free.⁵⁰ Although this mining community had influence in the development of industry in El Paso, ASARCO was the primary economic stakeholder in Smeltertown.⁵¹ ASARCO's railway systems transformed what was once a collection of small-scale mining operations into technology-intensive conglomerates, making ASARCO one of the first transnational corporations. While ASARCO shaped the borderland by creating high-paying jobs and becoming a regional economic powerhouse, the smelter brought horrendous workplace accidents, pollution, and toxic waste.⁵² Despite the contamination, ASARCO was part of a vast network of mines in West Texas, which played an integral role in the development of El Paso.

In addition to ASARCO, Fort Bliss rose to prominence in the 1880s and employed numerous soldiers in the area. At the time, the location of the base was strategic due to neighboring railroads and the proximity to the border. However, by the 1890s, the Fort Bliss expanded

⁴⁷ Martin Donell Kohout, "Smeltertown, TX," *Handbook of Texas*, accessed July 12, 2023, https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/smeltertown-tx.

⁴⁸ Kohout.

⁴⁹ "ASARCO's History," *Their Mines Our Stories*, August 21, 2019, https://www.theirminesourstories.org/post/asarco-grupo-mexico-chronology, Accessed November 12, 2024.

⁵⁰ "El Paso's Forgotten Cemetery - Smeltertown Cemetery," KLAQ, October 1, 2020, Accessed March 1, 2024, https://klaq.com/el-pasos-forgotten-cemetery-smeltertown-cemetery/.

⁵¹ Kohout.

⁵² University of Texas at El Paso Miners, "Tradition," accessed July 12, 2023, https://utepminers.com/sports/2017/6/7/trads-history-traditions-html.aspx.

and moved from Hart Mill's to La Noria Mesa due to abundant railroad construction adjacent to the Mexican/American border.⁵³

The 1880s also witnessed development of residential neighborhoods surrounding downtown, often funded and developed by politically prominent landholders like Joseph Magoffin.⁵⁴ Neighborhoods adjacent to downtown included the Magoffin Addition to the east and Sunset Heights to the north.⁵⁵ To the south of downtown (outside of the APE), the neighborhoods of Segundo Barrio and Chihuahuita developed to house the influx of the working-class population of the city. Residential development facilitated gradual spatial separation of residential and commercial use, with downtown growing increasingly commercial.⁵⁶ The surrounding rail lines also had the effect of encapsulating a small area for downtown, owned by few property owners—encouraging density and upward growth.⁵⁷ The arrival of the railroad and the mining companies resulted in a significant population boom in El Paso, from just 700 residents in 1881 to 10,000 residents within one decade.⁵⁸ With the topography of the area, most newly platted neighborhoods were located on level areas east of downtown, but they were very prone to flooding from the Rio Grande.⁵⁹

The 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago ushered the city into an era of city beautification inspired by the national trends of the day.⁶⁰ The aesthetic vision propagated by the City Beautiful movement proved challenging in El Paso due to the lack of broad jurisdiction surrounding planning and development. Yet, the city's individual projects, such as the introduction of scenic boulevards and removal of distasteful signage, proved successful on a minor scale.⁶¹ Part of this change in development ideology included the construction of new neighborhoods that communicated El Paso's desire to modernize in effort to encourage the establishment of new industry.⁶² One such example was the Magoffin Addition (now listed on the NRHP as a historic district south of the APE). It includes a collection of late nineteenth century Late Victorian style (e.g., Queen Anne and Italianate) residential buildings that were constructed soon after the arrival of the railroad.⁶³ Construction of the houses in this neighborhood continued until the Great Depression, and with its proximity to

Forty Jamieson, A Survey History of Fort Bliss: 1890-1940, (Fort Bliss: Texas, 1993), chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://www.epcounty.com/purchasing/bids/documents/19-010ASURVEYHISTORYOFFORTBLISS1890-1940.pdf, Accessed November 13, 2024.

⁵⁴ Payne, et. al. 8-54.

⁵⁵ Payne, et. al. 8-54.

⁵⁶ Payne, et. al. 8-55.

⁵⁷ Payne, et. al. 8-54.

⁵⁸ Timmons, "El Paso, Tx."

⁵⁹ Alfonso Tellez, Sunset Heights Historic District National Register Nomination, 1988, p. 8-1.

⁶⁰ George E. Kessler and Walter Stockwell, *City Plan for El Paso Texas* 1925, accessed July 12, 2023, (https://scholarworks.utep.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1005&context=utep_books) 11.

⁶¹ Payne, et.al. 8-55.

⁶² Payne, et.al. 8-69.

⁶³ Martin Davenport and Gregory Smith, Magoffin Historic District National Register Nomination, 2015, p.2.

the railroad and downtown El Paso, the Magoffin Addition had a prime location between the commercial and industrial areas of El Paso.

Another example was the establishment of Sunset Heights (now listed in the NRHP, part of which is located within the APE; see Resource Nos. 5 through 119). Among the influx of settlers arriving in El Paso in the late nineteenth century was J. Fisher Satterthwaite. Satterthwaite was a native of New York who settled in El Paso for health-related reasons. ⁶⁴ In the early 1880s, Satterthwaite purchased land on an escarpment north of the railroad tracks and downtown, and he platted a new residential neighborhood on higher ground, away from the consistent flooding along the Rio Grande. The neighborhood was originally called the Satterthwaite Addition, and then renamed the Mundy Addition after about 1886, and finally named Sunset Heights in 1901 after *El Paso Herald* offered \$50 for the best name for the subdivision. However, by the turn of the twentieth century, it only had a few houses built. ⁶⁵ Only after 1902 when part of the neighborhood was levelled to provide fill for the new Union Station downtown did development of Sunset Heights really begin. ⁶⁶ The designed and planned neighborhood was intended to provide an oasis of suburban life in El Paso, and had no parallel in the city at the time. The neighborhood became home to prominent members of the El Paso community including renowned architect, Henry Trost. ⁶⁷

The city of El Paso was able to sustain a large population mainly due to irrigated agricultural development with water supplied from the Rio Grande; however, the river could only support agriculture on land directly adjacent to the river. As the city grew, the need to create an irrigation system was paramount. In 1889, the El Paso Irrigation Company began constructing the 31-mile-long Franklin Canal, parallel to the Rio Grande along the international border. The company constructed the canal with the widest portions of the canal (at approximately 30-feet-wide) near its dam, and it gradually decreased in width along its path to Fabens, Texas, where the canal returned to the Rio Grande.⁶⁸ The Franklin Canal ran through downtown El Paso and was a key component of the 1905 Rio Grande Project.⁶⁹ The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation introduced the Rio Grande Project after major floods in El Paso in 1904 and 1905. This project was an irrigation water transfer project that ended international and interstate disputes over water shortages between Texans and Mexicans who both relied on the Rio Grande for farming.⁷⁰ In an effort to end disputes, the United States and Mexican governments engaged in formal diplomacy to address the water allocation issues. In 1906,

⁶⁴ Eva K. Ross, "Sunset Heights Historic District | Wall," El Paso Museum of History, accessed July 12, 2023, (https://www.digie.org/en/media/13543).

⁶⁵ Tellez 8-1.

⁶⁶ Tellez 8-2.

⁶⁷ Ross.

⁶⁸ Steve Rae and T. Lindsay Baker, Historic American Engineering Record: Franklin Canal, available from the Library of Congress, accessed July 12, 2023 (https://tile.loc.gov/storage-services/master/pnp/habshaer/tx/tx1100/tx1156/data/tx1156data.pdf) 1.

⁶⁹ Rae and Baker 1.

⁷⁰ Robert Autobee, *Rio Grande Project*, 1994, available from the Bureau of Reclamation, accessed July 20, 2023, (https://www.usbr.gov/projects/pdf.php?id=179) 5-6.

the disputes ended with a treaty that required the United States to deliver 60,000-acre feet of water per year to the Acequia Madre across the border in Cuidad Juarez, thus ending a multi-decade series of disputes over agricultural pursuits between Mexico and the United States.⁷¹ Furthermore, the 1906 announcement of the construction of the Elephant Butte Dam, which would provide water for an expanded irrigation system, enticed investors to firmly believe in the area's growth potential.⁷²

To facilitate transportation and the shipment of goods to and from Mexico, the three railroads in El Paso and the Nacional de Mexico, Mexico's government-owned railroad company, partnered together to build El Paso's Union Depot (Resource No. 120A) in 1905. As a result, El Paso's Union Depot was one of the first in the country expressly designed for international travel. While travel in and out of the city was greatly facilitated by the railroad companies' passenger station and the web of railroad lines connecting the city to Mexico and locations in the U.S., the railroads also proved to be obstacles to local residents. The Southern Pacific Railroad, now called Union Pacific Railroad that runs parallel to present-day I-10 and Main Street, served as the de facto northern boundary for downtown growth. As residential development expanded north of downtown, the Southern Pacific Railroad and its railroad yards became a barrier between downtown and homes located north of the railroad. In the early twentieth century, the tracks were inconvenient for pedestrians and motorists crossing between the two areas. To remedy the problem, the tracks were depressed below street level between North Campbell and North Santa Fe Streets.

During this time, the development of the Rio Grande Avenue neighborhood (now an NRHP-listed Historic District) was oriented to run parallel to the railroad tracks and was historically a middle class neighborhood in comparison to the wealthy Sunset Heights neighborhood. In 1905, the El Paso Electric Street Railway company built street car lines along the residential streets, drawing more people to the newly established neighborhood. The street car line made it convenient for residents commuting to work, but also for people to pass through the neighborhood, leading to several of the houses being constructed in the newly popular Craftsman and Prairie architectural styles inspired by local architect Henry Trost. Other neighborhoods around the city, including the nearby Manhattan Heights and Sunset Heights, also implemented these styles. The cohesiveness of the architectural styles seen in the Rio Grande Avenue district represents the growth in El Paso's population during this period.

⁷¹ Christopher Long, "Acequias," *Handbook of Texas*, accessed July 12, 2023, https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/acequias.

⁷² W.H. Timmons, El Paso, A Borderlands History (El Paso: Texas Western Press, 2004) 202.

⁷³ Ron Pate and Debbie Pate. Rio Grande Avenue Historic District National Register Nomination, 1999, 8-30.

⁷⁴ Pate and Pate 8-30.

⁷⁵ Pate and Pate 8-31.

⁷⁶ Pate and Pate 8-31.

Also, during this first decade of the twentieth century, as the city's population steadily increased, additional housing for workers and laborers was needed. Areas like Segundo Barrio and Chamizal had been the main residential area for the working-class and laborers since the 1880s, but they were largely built out by the turn of the twentieth century. As the city grew, El Paso's need for workers increased and new areas of residential development were needed. Sanborn maps show that the area north of the railroad tracks developed gradually and generally in a pattern from west to east, radiating out of downtown beginning around 1905. On the north side of the railroad tracks, local residents could be within walking distance to the railroad yards, although the industrial complexes where many people would have worked were primarily on the south side of the railroad tracks (south of the APE).

Exponential Growth (1910s-1920s)

In 1910, a major event that impacted the growth of the city was the onset of the Mexican Revolution. Thousands of Mexicans fled the turmoil of the war into the US. Over the next decade, El Paso's population more than doubled due to the war and to crippling taxes imposed in Mexico on poor workers, and the city experienced its next major building boom.⁷⁷

One of the newcomers to El Paso during this time was West Point's first African American graduate, Lieutenant Henry Ossian Flipper. During the early twentieth century, he had been living in Mexico and working for the Sierra Consolidated Mines Company in the Legal Department, where he closely collaborated with company owner, New Mexico Senator Albert Fall. Soon after the Mexican Revolution broke out, Senator Fall moved Lieutenant Flipper to El Paso, where Lieutenant Flipper became the local representative for the mining company. In 1913, Lieutenant Flipper began providing information on conditions in Mexico to Senator Fall's subcommittee on Mexican international affairs.⁷⁸ In 1919, Lieutenant Flipper moved from El Paso to Washington, D.C. to serve as a translator and interpreter for Senator Fall's Subcommittee on International Affairs.⁷⁹

With so many newcomers coming to El Paso in the early twentieth century, a group of apartment buildings was constructed south of the present-day project area, in a neighborhood that was referred to as Old San Francisco (Resource Nos. 127-135). The neighborhood was developed on what was the northern side of the El Paso – San Francisco Stage Route between 1900 and 1910, with the earliest existing structure being constructed

⁷⁷Timmons, "El Paso, TX"; Texas Almanac, "City Population History from 1850 to 2000," accessed July 19, 2023, https://www.texasalmanac.com/drupal-backup/images/CityPopHist%20web.pdf.

⁷⁸ The Black History Driving Tour, provided by Micheal Davis and currently in development, notes that Lieutenant Flipper lived at 803 ½ El Paso Street, and as noted in the Consulting Party Comments discussed above, this building does not appear to be extant.

⁷⁹ National Park Service, "Second Lieutenant Henry Flipper," accessed November 10, 2024, https://www.nps.gov/foda/learn/historyculture/secondlieutenanthenryflipper.htm. Bruce J. Dinges, "Henry Ossian Flipper," *Handbook of Texas Online*, accessed November 10, 2024, https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/flipper-henry-ossian.

in 1908.⁸⁰ The district housed many residents whose occupations ranged between bookkeepers, salesmen, cigar makers, and clergymen.⁸¹ The largest building, the Palm Court Apartments (Resource No. 135), boasts Spanish Colonial Revival architectural details that are characteristic of many of the buildings in the area. The Palms was constructed by the Great Texas Realty Company in 1913 and was successfully let out to tenants in its first year.⁸² The endeavor inspired the remodeling campaigns of 325 W. Missouri Ave. (former site of the Bachelor Hotel) and 327 W. Missouri Ave. (former site of Hotel Adams), and the further development of apartment complexes in the area.⁸³

The creation of the State School of Mines and Metallurgy (now UTEP) in April 1913 also contributed to the growth of the city. Since El Paso was the site of the second largest smelter in the world and a center for mining activity, the city was a logical location for such a school. The citizens of El Paso purchased the land and buildings belonging to the El Paso Military Institute and transferred the holdings to the university. With the entry of the U.S. into World War I in 1917, the School of Mines joined the war effort by relinquishing the campus to the military and offering training courses to military personnel. The university was relocated to the present-day El Paso del Norte campus, adjacent to the APE. The campus was home to the only collection of buildings in the Western Hemisphere of Bhutanese architectural style, designed by renowned El Paso architects Charles Gibbons and Henry Trost. Additionally, the establishment of the university provided the City of El Paso with the support for the drafting of an organized city development plan as the university brought in a certain degree of sophistication.

As El Paso rapidly grew during this period, it became known as the city of churches as the residents established them to represent almost "every sect and form of religion and the majority of the churches occupy magnificent homes of their own in the residence districts of the city." 88 Holy Family Catholic Church (Resource No. 53) and The Church of St. Clement Episcopal Church (Resource No. 158A) are two examples of El Paso's early twentieth century churches in the APE. The churches were not only important to residents' religious and spiritual lives, they also became centers of the communities in which they were located, offering social and educational activities, as well. For example, gymnasiums offered fitness and recreational activities, and a variety of men's and women's organizations supported the members' social

⁸⁰ Rice and Maxson 8-1.

⁸¹ Rice and Maxson 8-1.

⁸² Rice and Maxson 8-1.

⁸³ Rice and Maxson 8-1.

⁸⁴ University of Texas at El Paso Miners, "Tradition."

⁸⁵ Nancy Hamilton, "University of Texas at El Paso," *Handbook of Texas*, accessed July 12, 2023, https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/university-of-texas-at-el-paso.

⁸⁶ Hamilton.

⁸⁷ Hamilton.

⁸⁸ "Church Extensions and Many New Buildings," *The El Paso Herald* (January 11, 1911) 2. "Church Growth in El Paso Has Been Rapid During the Year," *The El Paso Herald* (January 25, 1913) 5.

lives. Over time, church-affiliated and parish schools were also established in various neighborhoods to educate children. The Holy Family School (Resource No. 56A) was an early example of a parish school established in Sunset Heights.

During this time, Smeltertown was split into two separate areas. This split was racially motivated, and the infrastructure of the two areas reflected this split. The Upper Smeltertown "Alto" had a predominantly Anglo population, while the Lower Smeltertown "Baja" had a predominantly Mexican population. ⁸⁹ Lower Smeltertown homes were built with scraps of materials, including rock and mud, and there were no paved roads. ⁹⁰ Ironically, the economic success of ASARCO and its ties to the commerce and rail industries allowed for the advancement and modernization of the infrastructure of nearby El Paso.

Beginning in 1919, George E. Kessler, renowned landscape architect and city planning engineer, worked with the city of El Paso up until his death in 1923 to create a comprehensive city plan. Hessler gained recognition nationwide for his plans for numerous cities, such as Dallas, Kansas City, Cleveland, Syracuse, Denver, and Indianapolis. Kessler's plan, although unfinished at the time of his death and finalized in 1925, focused on broad recommendations for a downtown concentrated on traffic improvements, separating at-grade rail crossings, and constructing sidewalks. His ideas regarding zoning ordinances to offer a segue between natural and urban spaces were implemented and are evident in the existing layout of El Paso's historic districts. His plan also advocated for the removal of railyards from the city center in effort to draw more desirable facilities to the streetscape. The overarching theme was to control the development within the various districts in El Paso, steer away from the late nineteenth century's focus on industry, and shift towards beautification.

While railroad travel continued to be the main mode of transport during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the 1910s and 1920s saw an increase in road improvement. Before motorized vehicles, travel to and from El Paso could be dangerous due to lack of water between towns or way stations. Roads were often primitive and impassable during rain events. When motorized vehicles became widespread in the early twentieth century, the need for improved roads in and connecting to El Paso, as well as associated commercial businesses to make vehicle transportation possible (e.g., gas stations and restaurants), were necessary. The trend toward regional commercial activity accelerated in the early twentieth century, and counties systematically began constructing a network of paved roads. Around 1912, national automobile boosters organized to promote county funding for road paving, then linked county roads together into highway systems. These early highway associations

⁸⁹ Edward Soto, "A History of the American Smelting and Refining Company: Uncovering the Past and Present," Penn State, https://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/document?repid=rep1&type=pdf&doi=47d13d2c5d85a6f1d60cd493659d744eb09a4bb 0.

⁹⁰ Soto.

⁹¹ Payne, et.al. 8-43.

⁹² Payne, et.al. 8-55.

⁹³ Kessler and Stockwell, p.31.

typically developed road signs and maps without aid or funding from official state or federal highway departments. One prominent association—the Bankhead Highway Association—placed El Paso on its route from Atlanta to San Diego.⁹⁴ In the El Paso area, one of the first improved roads in the early twentieth century was SH 1 (present-day SH 20 in the project area). Designated as one of the original 26 state highways, it extended from Texarkana to El Paso. It was designated a first-class roadway, and therefore, was also one of the early paved and improved roadways in the state. It was included in the newly designated transcontinental Bankhead Highway auto trail.⁹⁵ The roadway quickly became the main vehicular facility to El Paso and provided further incentive for settlement in the area.

The need for housing prompted the concentration of multiple-unit residential structures throughout the city, and the Old San Francisco neighborhood reflected the rapid growth of El Paso during this period. 96 Also related was the continued expansion of most neighborhoods in the city, including the Sunset Heights area and residential areas north of the railroad tracks. Auto-related businesses flourished along the roadways, and numerous gas stations, auto repair shops, restaurants, and motor courts were constructed in the area to serve the travelling public. In 1917 in one location north of the APE, a group of business owners came together and established the Five Points Business Men's association.97 Named for the five streets within the area that are crossed by a streetcar line, the businesses were located in the nexus of local activity in the early twentieth century. The area, which provided businesses and residents alike quick access to the rail station and downtown, later became known as the Five Points neighborhood. During this time, the African American middle class began moving toward the Five Points Neighborhood, as well as the east end of El Paso. One African American of note who inhabited this area was Dr. Lawrence Nixon, the first Black physician in El Paso (his residence was located on East Missouri Street, outside and north of the APE).98 The area from Alameda Avenue to Pershing Drive had "the heaviest concentration" of African Americans in El Paso, and the area was bustling with Black-owned businesses and was a thriving area for African American culture.99

In 1926, the THD upgraded and redesignated SH 1 to US 80.¹⁰⁰ The Old Spanish Trail (OST), another early twentieth century named highway designated as SH 2, also provided connectivity between El Paso and Central and East Texas, with a more direct route to San

⁹⁴ Payne, et.al. 8-62.

⁹⁵ Payne, et.al. 8-62.

⁹⁶ Rice and Maxson 8-1.

⁹⁷ Long, Trish, 2021, "All Roads Led to Five Points: 1917 Businessmen Had High Hopes for Neighborhood in Center of City," El Paso Times, July 20, 2021, https://www.elpasotimes.com/story/news/history/2021/07/20/five-points-1917el-paso-tales-from-the-morgue-trish-long/8014717002/.

⁹⁸ Maryellen Russo, an email to Mr. Micheal Davis, November 13, 2024.

⁹⁹ Micheal Davis, October 18, 2024 Consulting Party Comments.

¹⁰⁰ Hardy-Heck-Moore, The Development of Highways in Texas: A Historic Context of the Bankhead Highway and Other Historic Named Highways, accessed July 19, 2023, http://www.thc.texas.gov/public/upload/preserve/survey/highway/Bankhead-history.pdf.

Antonio and Houston.¹⁰¹ By the late 1920s, numerous El Paso businesses lined the Bankhead and OST Highways with industrial facilities, warehouses, and stockyards fronting the railroads.

Due to El Paso's role as an international city, two nuns from Mexico opened the Jesus and Mary Academy in Sunset Heights in 1926. They purchased the former Senator Mundy Home (Resource No. 12A) as the first home for the school, which had an emphasis on English courses. Two years later, the Academy expanded with a new, two-story building (Resource No. 12C) to provide additional classroom space and a dormitory. The Jesus and Mary Academy educated numerous El Paso and Mexican students over the next five decades.

The Great Depression and the Effects of World War II (1930s-1950s)

By 1930, the City of El Paso had grown to 102,421 residents. However, the Great Depression of the 1930s saw many industries close and Mexican immigrants return to their home country. The 1930s also saw the beginning of New Deal program called the Home Owners Loan Corporation, which was created to enable home buying to continue through the Great Depression. However, the federal program also created an appraisal system of color-coded maps that indicated the potential level of risk regarding loan repayment and to assess credit worthiness of entire neighborhoods and areas within U.S. cities. The federally sponsored program categorized heavily minority populated areas as "hazardous," and showed them as redlined on maps of cities. Much of the city was redlined, particularly around the railroad tracks, including the majority of the APE, rather than discrete pockets of development as found in other U.S. cities. 106

The Great Depression period also marked the end of the construction boom across El Paso's neighborhoods, including the current NRHP-listed Rio Grande Avenue Historic District with only four buildings constructed in this district between 1930 and 1940, as well as Sunset Heights. Nonetheless, the areas surrounding the project area were completely developed by the 1940s, perhaps due to the expansion of Fort Bliss during World War II (WWII) to over one million acres to aid in training for aircraft maneuvers. The area consisted of residential neighborhoods, schools, churches, recreational and transportation facilities, and commercial

¹⁰¹ Texas Historical Commission, Old Spanish Trail Highway map, accessed July 19, 2023, https://www.thc.texas.gov/preserve/projects-and-programs/historic-texas-highways/old-spanish-trail-highway.

¹⁰² Tellez 8-5.

^{103 &}quot;School Permit," The El Paso Herald, August 3, 1928, p. 11.

¹⁰⁴ Texas Almanac, "City Population History from 1850 to 2000" (https://www.texasalmanac.com/drupal-backup/images/CityPopHist%20web.pdf) accessed July 19, 2023.

^{105 &}quot;El Paso," Monthly Business Review, Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, Vol. 36, No. 7 (July 1, 1951) 91.

¹⁰⁶ Home Owners' Loan Corporation (HOLC Neighborhood Redlining Grade), https://www.arcgis.com/apps/mapviewer/index.html?webmap=063cdb28dd3a449b92bc04f904256f62, accessed March 20, 2024.

¹⁰⁷ Pate and Pate 8-32.

development. Additionally, the effects of WWII resulted in a major increase in rail traffic through El Paso Union Depot, not just for passengers, but for the transportation of goods. 108

The post-WWII period in the U.S., Texas, and EI Paso was characterized by a severe housing shortage as returning World War II veterans applied for G.I. Bill-related housing loans. Tenement housing and substandard dwellings remained in south and east El Paso, and efforts to "clean up" the city typically resulted in demolition of low-income housing without replacement, compounding the housing shortage problem. The effort to connect downtown to the residential neighborhoods north of the railroad continued through the early to mid-twentieth century, including the construction of the city-built bridges over the depressed railroad tracks in 1948, which created the current street configuration.

The Rio Grande Avenue neighborhood saw the construction of commercial and institutional buildings centered around Montana Ave. 111 The existing homes in the district underwent a period of modernization, with several of the homes seeing the construction of detached garages and storage buildings. 112

While El Paso's economy historically relied on agriculture and mining, the 1950s saw Fort Bliss's significant post-war expansion and new industries arrive in the city, including manufacturing oil and gas, which transformed the economy. Commercial businesses also grew during the 1950s and 1960s, particularly those in the African American area of East El Paso. Estine Davis's Eastside Barbershop (historically located on N. Piedras St., outside and south of the APE) opened in 1962. Davis took over the business from her godfather, and served entertainers from Little Richard to the Harlem Globetrotters, as well as prominent basketball coaches, El Paso public figures, and authors. The barbershop was touted as a local hangout for the Black community.

During this time, the military population in the city increased by 33 percent, and Fort Bliss became the largest single employer in the city. As a result, the city experienced another massive building boom, and it embarked on a large-scale roadway paving effort. From 1946 to 1951, paved city streets went from 128 to 203 miles in length. Additionally, in 1951, El

¹⁰⁸ William, Joe R., et al, 1975, El Paso Union Passenger Station National Register Nomination.

¹⁰⁹ Timmons, "El Paso, Tx."

¹¹⁰ Payne, et.al., 8-18.

¹¹¹ Pate and Pate 8-32.

¹¹² Pate and Pate 8-32.

¹¹³ Micheal Davis, October 18, 2024 Consulting Party Comments.

¹¹⁴ Anthony Jackson, "El Paso Barber Estine Davis has helped Black Community with style for decades," *The El Paso Times*, published June 17, 2021, accessed November 17, 2024, https://www.elpasotimes.com/story/news/local/el-paso/2021/06/17/el-paso-barber-estine-davis-has-helped-black-community-decades/7717331002/.

Anthony Jackson, "El Paso Barber Estine Davis has helped Black Community with style for decades," The El Paso Times, published June 17, 2021, accessed November 17, 2024, https://www.elpasotimes.com/story/news/local/el-paso/2021/06/17/el-paso-barber-estine-davis-has-helped-black-community-decades/7717331002/.

¹¹⁶ Timmons, El Paso, A Borderlands History, 293.

Paso boasted 34 city parks totaling 718 acres. ¹¹⁷ Between 1950 and 1960, the City of El Paso more than doubled from 130,485 to 276,000 residents. ¹¹⁸

The Shift from Railroad to Automobile Transportation (1950s-1970s)

In the 1950s, widespread ownership of automobiles increased significantly, and businesses began using trucks to move goods in greater numbers, as THD and counties built all-weather, improved highways throughout the state. Truck transport provided a more affordable and flexible option for transportation of goods over railroad transport. By 1956, the Bureau of Public Roads began planning the interstate system, and by the end of the decade, construction of the interstate in the El Paso area began. The interstate's development facilitated the already booming population and economic growth occurring in El Paso during that time, although the interstate's construction impacted local neighborhoods in the interstate's footprint.

The first portion of I-10 in the El Paso area opened in 1960 and was routed from the New Mexico state line to Mesa Street in El Paso. Other portions of the interstate highway began in earnest within the city, as ROW could be acquired. By 1963, THD acquired vast areas of ROW, and a January 1964 newspaper article notes that 54 percent of the parcels needed for the downtown section had been acquired and that 40 percent of the necessary demolitions were complete. 119 Although the demolition had little effect on the core of downtown since Missouri Street had been the northern boundary of El Paso in the original 1859 Anson Mills plat, neighborhoods like Sunset Heights and Lincoln Park saw the removal of entire city blocks as a result of I-10's construction. The areas directly adjacent to the new interstate saw conversion of residential properties to commercial uses, while other areas were left vacant and created a further divide between areas like Sunset Heights and downtown. 120 Landlords in the Old San Francisco neighborhood neglected their properties, and a large number of housing units were left vacant during this time. 121 Like the neighborhoods on the northern boundary of I-10, a large portion of this district was demolished to make room for the interstate, including a building designed by Henry Trost and the old El Paso Y.M.C.A. building. 122 The construction of I-10 also led to the demolition of multiple houses and businesses within El Paso's African American neighborhood in the East El Paso area (near Madera Street, Manzana Avenue, and portions of Piedras Street). The once tight-knit community was left in an area of constant construction, and their neighborhood no longer had the same cohesion it had before the construction of the interstate. As a result, many businesses closed or moved elsewhere outside the city limits. 123 One of the traditions that

^{117 &}quot;El Paso."

¹¹⁸ Texas Almanac.

¹¹⁹ Hugh Morgan, "Freeway Razing 40 Per Cent Complete," El Paso Times (January 11, 1964) 13.

¹²⁰ Payne, et al. 8-63.

¹²¹ Rice and Maxson 8-1.

¹²² Rice and Maxson 8-1.

¹²³ Micheal Davis, October 18, 2024 Consulting Party Comments.

helped to keep the African American community connected was the Miss Black El Paso Pageant, which began in early 1970s by community activists Leona Ford Washington and the aforementioned Estine Davis. Washington and Davis created the pageant as a non-profit organization that awarded four college scholarships annually to young Black women. The pageant and associated parade occurred on the last Saturday in February to commemorate Black History Month.¹²⁴

By 1968, I-10 was completed in the downtown section to present-day US 54. To accommodate for the increased road travel, a Greyhound Bus terminal was established at the El Paso Union Depot in 1969. Historically connecting Coldwell Street and the El Paso Union Depot east to El Paso Street, San Francisco Avenue was cut off at Durango Street as a result of the new civic complex, leaving the pocket of buildings bounded by Coldwell Street. San Francisco Avenue, Durango Street, and San Antonio Avenue. 126 The bridge over the railroad tracks at West Main Street and San Francisco Avenue, which connected downtown to the residential neighborhood along Franklin Avenue (adjacent to the present-day NRHPlisted Old San Francisco Historic District), was demolished during construction. 127 Historic aerials from 1955 show that the areas bordering the Southern Pacific Railroad Yard (Resource Nos. 321A-321I) prior to the construction of I-10 were predominantly industrial and/or related to the railway. However, after the construction of I-10, many of the railway lines and related industrial buildings were demolished, most likely due to the declined use of the railway for transportation, making way for smaller roadways and commercial buildings that serviced interstate transport. Around this same time, THD redesignated US 80 from McNary to the Texas/New Mexico State line as SH 20 and rerouted US 54 to create a multilevel interchange east of the project area in the 1970s. By 1971, only one train operated through the El Paso Union Depot (Resource No. 120A) per day, and the building was still maintained by the El Paso Union Passenger Depot Company. 128 However, the increased cost of upkeep due to the complexity of the maintenance (plaster resurfacing, historic plumbing, etc.), led to the El Paso Union Passenger Depot Company ceasing operations in the building and filing for abandonment in 1974. 129

Recent History (1970s-Present)

In addition to the decline of the railroad industry in El Paso during the post-war years, the mining industry in Smeltertown also took a hit when the federal government discovered a

¹²⁴ Brianne Williams, "What We've Lost since the Miss Black El Paso Pageant Ended in 2018," Borderzine: Reporting Across Fronteras (February 17, 2024), Accessed December 18, 2024, https://borderzine.com/2024/02/what-weve-lost-since-the-miss-black-el-paso-pageant-ended-in-2018/.

¹²⁵ Payne, et al. 8-63.

¹²⁶ Payne, et al. 8-63.

¹²⁷ Payne, et al. 8-63.

¹²⁸ William.

¹²⁹ William.

large amount of lead contamination in Smeltertown. 130 This resulted in the evacuation of Smeltertown's residents and the demolition of its buildings. The only remaining evidence of Smeltertown's existence is the Smeltertown Cemetery (1882-1970; Resource No. 2).¹³¹ In 1972, the city of El Paso sued ASARCO in which a settlement was agreed upon for ASARCO to install new emissions control equipment, which ASARCO completed in 1979. 132 El Paso County's population continued to grow in the 1970s, increasing from 332,000 to 425,000 between 1970 and 1980. The city saw a period of interest in the revitalization of historic places during this time. The Sunset Heights district had previously been plagued with increased crime and illegal drug trafficking, which led to the relocation of many of the area's residents.¹³³ However, by 1976, when the property values hit rock bottom, many people found an interest in investing in the restoration of old homes. 134 As part of the renewed interest in preserving the historic resources of the city, the El Paso Union Depot (Resource No. 120A) was designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 1982, and that same year, restoration work began on the building to allow Sun Metro to operate out of the former depot.¹³⁵ The Old San Francisco Historic District was nominated to the NRHP in 1983. In 1994, El Paso Holocaust Museum (Resource No. 140; within the proposed project's APE) opened as the first Holocaust Museum established in Texas, and currently, it is one of the few fully bilingual Holocaust Museums in the United States. 136

Today, the project area remains primarily a combination of commercial and residential development. The City of El Paso's population was 678,000 in 2000, 807,000 in 2010, and 951,000 in 2020, making it the largest Texas city on the Mexican border and the sixth largest city in Texas. The population of El Paso continues to reflect its rich history rooted in minority populations. Concentrations of these populations have moved and shifted over time to reflect changes to transportation corridors and changing job markets. Additionally although the crowning of a Miss Black El Paso and parade ended in 2018 (a long-standing tradition celebrating Black achievements and culture), the local African American community continues to honor the minority and Black history of El Paso, with El Paso History Museum exhibit, *Still We Rise: El Paso's Black Experience* (on exhibit from February 2023 to March 2024), the THC-approved and forthcoming Still We Rise: El Paso Black Business Renaissance

¹³⁰ "Smelter Cemetery - Atlas Number 7141000605 - Atlas: Texas Historical Commission," Accessed March 1, 2024, https://atlas.thc.state.tx.us/Details?fn=print&atlasnumber=7141000605.

¹³¹ Smelter Cemetery.

¹³² "City of El Paso and State of Texas Vs. ASARCO: The Fate of Smeltertown," 2020, Their mines our stories, January 13, 2020, https://www.theirminesourstories.org/post/the-fate-of-smeltertown.

¹³³ Tellez 8-6.

¹³⁴ Tellez 8-6.

¹³⁵ Tellez 8-6.

¹³⁶ El Paso Holocaust Museum.

¹³⁷ City of El Paso, "Population Demographics," https://www.elpasotexas.gov/economic-development/economic-snapshot/population-demographics/.

OTHM, a future Black history museum at Estine's Barbershop, and a future Black Businesses' Driving Tour.

Currently, El Paso's economy is supported through its largest industries: Government, Healthcare and Social Assistance, and Retail Trade, with Fort Bliss acting as a major workforce driver accounting for 1 out of every 16 jobs. 138

National Register Eligibility Recommendations

Eligible Properties/Districts

The following section discusses the NRHP-listed and recommended NRHP-eligible historic districts and properties. Since the proposed project's APE is located in an urban environment, the individually NRHP-eligible properties are located within city blocks and their NRHP-eligible boundary follows their parcel lines as shown on **Figures 1** through **36** in **Appendix E** (unless otherwise noted).

Historic Districts

Sunset Heights Historic District

The NRHP-listed Sunset Heights Historic District is located between downtown El Paso and the University of Texas at El Paso. Platted in 1884 and developed in the early twentieth century, Sunset Heights became one of El Paso's prominent neighborhoods. J. Fisher Satterthwaite platted the neighborhood developed atop a rocky escarpment above the Rio Grande, rather than on flat land prone to flooding like other El Paso neighborhoods that were developed around the same time. 139

Sunset Heights Historic District is significant under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning. With the neighborhood's development atop the escarpment, the layout frequently deviated from the traditional American grid. This resulted in houses being constructed well above street level in some locations, or a full story below street level in other locations. Sunset Heights Historic District is also significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture due to architects' and builders' extensive use of masonry to design and build the neighborhood's houses and other buildings in many of the styles popular at the time. The architectural styles included Craftsman Bungalows, American Foursquares, Classical Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Prairie. Prominent architects Edward Kneezell, Mabel Welch, and Henry C. Trost designed houses and other buildings within the neighborhood. The neighborhood was largely built-out by ca. 1930.

¹³⁸ City of El Paso.

¹³⁹ Tellez 7.

¹⁴⁰ Tellez 8-1.

Listed in the NRHP in 1988, the Sunset Heights Historic District's period of significance was defined as 1895 to 1938, which is when Sunset Heights was largely built out. Contributing buildings were identified as those that were constructed within the period of significance. retained integrity, and made a positive contribution to the historic district's character. Noncontributing buildings were defined as those that have had major, unsympathetic alterations. were constructed outside the period of significance, or were in noticeably deteriorated condition. 141 At the time the NRHP nomination was completed, there were 500 contributing resources, 25 landmarks (presumably individually NRHP-eligible resources), and 94 noncontributing resources within the historic district's boundaries. ICF recommends that the period of significance for the Sunset Heights Historic District, as defined in the NRHP nomination, be maintained as it best corresponds to the nomination's historic context and statement of significance. ICF also recommends that two resources (Resource Nos. 93 and 98) originally shown in the NRHP nomination of the historic district as non-contributing resources be considered NRHP-eligible to the district (see discussion of these resources below). Of the approximately 615 resources within the boundaries of the Sunset Heights Historic District, 166 of them are within the APE of the proposed project. The following presents a brief discussion about those 166 resources on 115 parcels (inventoried as Resource Nos. 5-119). The discussion is organized based on the resources' status as contributing or non-contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District and ICF's recommendation for individual NRHP eligibility.

Contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District; Recommended individually NRHP eligible

There are six resources that are contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District (Resource Nos. 12A, 12C, 53, and 56A, 75, and 101), which ICF recommends as individually eligible for NRHP listing.

Resource Nos. 12A through 12E

Resource No. 12A was historically known as the Senator Mundy House, and it became the Jesus and Mary Academy in 1926. The building was also identified as a landmark in the Sunset Heights Historic District NRHP nomination. Constructed ca. 1900, it is a prominent, Queen Anne style house within the Sunset Heights Historic District. Although the house has had some alterations, such as replacement windows, it retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance as a landmark within the historic district. Additionally, it rises to the level necessary for ICF to recommend that Resource No. 12A is individually eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion A for its association with early education in El Paso and Criterion C for its architecture.

Along with Resource No. 12A, Resource Nos. 12B through 12E comprised the early complex of Jesus and Mary Academy buildings. In 1926, two nuns purchased

¹⁴¹ Tellez 7-3.

Resource No. 12A to open Jesus and Mary Academy, an international high school. 142 A few years later, the need for a new building to house the Academy was realized and plans for the construction of Resource No. 12C were undertaken. The City issued a building permit for the two-story school and dormitory, estimated to cost \$6,000, on August 3, 1928. 143 In the Academy's early years, high school courses were offered to girls. Research indicates that by the early 1940s, the Academy's offerings were expanded to offer enrollment for kindergarten and day nursery. 144 The Academy was further expanded in the 1940s with construction of the chapel (Resource No. 12B). Review of historic aerial photographs indicates the building located at 1411 Mundy Drive, which is located outside the APE of this HRSR, was constructed shortly thereafter. Subsequently, Resource Nos. 13A and 13B were added to the complex in the early 1960s, with construction of Resource No. 13A as the Academy's new high school and incorporation of Building 13B. Research does not indicate when Resource Nos. 12D and 12E, which appear to have been used as housing, were incorporated into the complex.

ICF considered whether this complex of buildings on all aforementioned parcels may be eligible for NRHP eligibility as a cohesive collection of resources. While the research indicates the Jesus and Mary Academy served an important role in the educational history of El Paso, the complex, as a whole, no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey that significance. The Jesus and Mary Academy closed in 1978, and since that time, the property on which Resource Nos. 13A and 13B are located was sold to another entity, and both buildings have been used for other purposes. Additionally, Resource No. 13A has undergone substantial alterations, primarily to the first-floor entrance on the primary (southwest) elevation (see discussion below regarding Resource No. 13A). Since the complex, as a whole, no longer retains integrity, ICF recommends that Resource Nos. 12A and 12C are individually eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion A in the area of Education. Under Criterion A, the resources reflect the important role of parochial education, not only for the local community but also for international students. ICF also recommends Resource No. 12A individually eligible under Criterion C for its architecture. Resource Nos. 12A and 12C are contributing resources to the Sunset Heights Historic District.

Resource Nos. 53 and 56A

Resource No. 53 is the Holy Family Church and Resource No. 56A is the original Holy Family Church School. Constructed in 1916, the Holy Family Church was designed in the Neoclassical architectural style. The building embodies the distinctive characteristics of its period, including pediment supported by Corinthian columns on

^{142 &}quot;Sunset Heights," El Paso Times (July 1, 2001) 14.

^{143 &}quot;City Brevities," El Paso Times (August 4, 1928) 6.

¹⁴⁴ "Academy Improved for Fall Opening," El Paso Herald-Post (August 28, 1942) 2.

the primary elevation, decorative belt course, embellished windows, and central round window surrounded by cruciform-shaped molding on the primary elevation. Resource No. 56A is the original Holy Family School building. The T-plan brick building was constructed in 1919. It has decorative brick panels set above a stone cornice line. Brick columns with an entablature accentuate the primary entrance.

As El Paso's population grew in the early twentieth century, the need for new churches also increased. In 1916, the Holy Family Catholic Church was established in the Sunset Heights neighborhood to serve the Catholic residents. Contractor J.E. Morgan and his crews built the church at a cost of \$10,000.145 According to a history of the church, Padre Carlos Pinto established the church "specifically for Mexican refugees fleeing the violence and persecution of the Mexican Revolution. He chose the location of the church so that the refugees could still see their homeland from Sunset Heights with the thought they would be able to return there someday."146 Three years after the Church was built, the need for a parochial school associated with the church was also realized and the building (Resource No. 56A) to house the school was constructed to the southeast of the church. A review of 1919 to 1921 newspaper articles indicated the women of Holy Family Church hosted numerous dinners to raise money to fund the school's construction and to provide equipment and supplies for the school. Within a few short years of the Holy Family Church's establishment, the church and its school became an integral part of the Sunset Heights neighborhood and the surrounding community. Additionally, the school became a draw for local residents in the Sunset Heights neighborhood and one of the important early schools in El Paso.

Resource No. 53 is contributing to the NRHP-listed Sunset Heights Historic District. ICF also recommends the building meets Criterion Consideration A and is individually eligible under Criterion C as an early twentieth century, high-style ecclesiastical architecture. The building embodies the distinctive characteristics of type, period, and method of construction as an excellent example of Neoclassical ecclesiastical architecture. Resource No. 56A is also a contributing resource to the NRHP-listed Sunset Heights Historic District. ICF recommends the original school associated with the Holy Family Church is eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion A in the area of Education, as an important school in the early development of El Paso.

Resource No. 75

Resource No. 75 is the 1912-1913 Sunset Grocery Building. It has long been a landmark in the triangle at the intersection of Mundy Drive, Los Angeles Drive, and West Missouri Avenue. William Rosing commissioned the local architecture firm of Trost & Trost to design the building located at 700 Mundy Drive. Contractor J.W.

^{145 &}quot;New Holy Family Chapel," El Paso Herald (January 27, 1917) 29.

¹⁴⁶ María Cortés González, "Church Serves About 300 People in Sunset Heights," El Paso Times (September 16, 2016) 1B-2B.

Jackson oversaw its construction in 1912.¹⁴⁷ According to The Trost Society, the building's design is attributed to John J. Stewart, an associate architect with the firm whose design career began in the 1880s. Constructed of El Paso brick, the building was designed for retail on the first floor and eight apartments on the second and third floors at a cost of \$15,000.¹⁴⁸ Originally known as the Evelyn Apartments, the building opened on December 3, 1912.¹⁴⁹ The day the building opened, a newspaper notice advertised furnished apartments with two rooms, a kitchenette, and a private bath.¹⁵⁰

Eysters C.O.D. Grocery and Market opened its second El Paso store in the first level retail space in 1913. The business was short lived in that location as the grocery store's name changed two times between 1914 and 1916 when the grocery store became Sunset Grocery. With the exception of the period from 1929 to 1930, the retail space has retained the name "Sunset Grocery" since that time. It is unknown, however, when the business occupying the space changed from selling groceries to the "knickknack store" it was at the time of the October 2012 Sunset Heights Tour of Homes & Landmarks. Review of meeting notices in The El Paso Times also indicates the American Association of University Women used the building as meeting space for a number of years in the early 2010s.

Resource No. 75 is listed as a contributing resource and landmark within the Sunset Heights Historic District, and ICF recommends it individually eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion A in the area of Commerce. Since its construction, the building has been important to the fabric of the Sunset Heights neighborhood.

Resource No. 101

Resource No. 101 is the 1929 Palmore College. Servando Esquivel commissioned El Paso architect O.H. Thorman to remodel two homes into a single school building. ¹⁵⁴ The building became the El Paso Palmore College, an extension of Palmore College in Chihuahua City. This campus, known as the Business College, was run by Esquivel from 1897 until his death in 1952. At the time of his passing, he was still the principal

 $^{^{147}}$ "Rosing is Building a New Apartment House," The El Paso Times (May 28, 1912) 12.

¹⁴⁸ "Flagship of Sunset Heights: The 1912 Trost & Trost Sunset Grocery," *The Trost Society,* Available at https://www.facebook.com/TrostSociety/posts/3988900124561357, Accessed March 6, 2024.

^{149 &}quot;Sunset Grocery," The Trost Society, Available at https://trostsociety.org/buildings/6066/, Accessed March 6, 2024.

¹⁵⁰ "Furnished Rooms for Rent," The El Paso Times, December 3, 1912.

^{151 &}quot;Flagship of Sunset Heights: The 1912 Trost & Trost Sunset Grocery."

¹⁵² "Flagship of Sunset Heights: The 1912 Trost & Trost Sunset Grocery."

¹⁵³ "12 Buildings Open for Tour of Historic Neighborhood," The El Paso Times (September 29, 2012) 1D-2D.

[&]quot;Two Brilliant Minds Joined, Architect Otto Thorman and Educator Servando Esquivel," The Trost Society, https://www.facebook.com/TrostSociety/posts/two-brilliant-minds-joined-architect-otto-thorman-and-educator-servando-esquivel/4208136562637711/, Accessed November 12, 2024.

and frequent teacher at the business school. ¹⁵⁵ In 1959, Esquivel was posthumously awarded the Altimirano Medal by the President of Mexico, the highest achievement for a Mexican educator. ¹⁵⁶

Resource No. 101 is listed as a contributing resource within the Sunset Heights Historic District, and ICF recommends it is individually eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion A in the area of Education and B as the best extant representation of Esquivel's productive life.

Contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District; Not recommended individually NRHP-eligible

There are 98 resources within the APE that are contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District, but ICF does not recommend them as individually NRHP-eligible. These resources are primarily domestic single and multi-family resources that reflect the popular architectural styles during the historic district's period of significance and retain sufficient integrity to convey significance as contributing resources to the historic district.

Garages and other domestic secondary structures were not considered when the NRHP nomination for Sunset Heights Historic District was prepared. In general, these resources postdate the period of significance for the historic district. However, there are three resources – Resource Nos. 23B, 36B, and 88B – that appear to have been constructed contemporaneously with and of similar materials to the associated houses. Furthermore, these resources retain historic integrity. Therefore, ICF recommends these three domestic, secondary structures (Resource Nos. 23B, 36B, and 88B) are also contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.

In addition to the domestic resources that are contributing to the historic district, there are two other resources within the APE that are contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District but are not recommended individually NRHP-eligible. Resource 12B is the ca. 1940 Jesus and Mary Academy Chapel, which was constructed in the Italian Renaissance architectural style. Churches within the Sunset Heights Historic District were important in the lives of the neighborhood's residents. Not only did the churches serve that important role, the buildings were designed and constructed to fit into the neighborhood architecturally. Resource 13B is the Pueblo Revival-style building that was historically associated with the Jesus and Mary Academy complex located to the northeast of the building. At some point, although

[&]quot;Two Brilliant Minds Joined, Architect Otto Thorman and Educator Servando Esquivel," The Trost Society, https://www.facebook.com/TrostSociety/posts/two-brilliant-minds-joined-architect-otto-thorman-and-educator-servando-esquivel/4208136562637711/, Accessed November 12, 2024.

¹⁵⁶ "Two Brilliant Minds Joined, Architect Otto Thorman and Educator Servando Esquivel," The Trost Society, https://www.facebook.com/TrostSociety/posts/two-brilliant-minds-joined-architect-otto-thorman-and-educator-servando-esquivel/4208136562637711/, Accessed November 12, 2024.

research did not reveal exactly when, Resource 13B became the office for an entity that was operating in Resource No. 13A, which is discussed in more detail below.

Recommended NRHP-eligible as contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District; Recommended not individually NRHP-eligible

ICF evaluated the non-contributing resources within the NRHP-listed boundary and within the APE to determine if any of the non-contributing resources in the NRHP nomination should be considered eligible as contributing to the NRHP-listed district. ICF also reviewed the TxDOT *Historic Resources of Texas Aggregator* and the 1990 City of El Paso Sunset Heights local boundary to see if these sources noted any of the non-contributing resources (as identified in the NRHP nomination) within the period of significance as eligible for the NRHP-listed district. Two resources, Resource Nos. 93 and 98, both were noted in the *Aggregator* and the 1990 map as contributing to the historic district. When considering the alterations to the contributing resources in the district, the alterations to these two resources were modest and did not obscure original character-defining features of the resources. As such, they were consistent with NRHP-listed contributing resources, and they represented the pre-1938 history of the historic district. As a result, ICF recommends that Resource Nos. 93 and 98 be considered eligible as contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.

Non-contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District; Recommended not individually NRHP-eligible

All resources within the APE that have been identified as non-contributing to the NRHP-listed Sunset Heights Historic District are also recommended as not individually NRHP-eligible. With the exception of the two resources mentioned above (Resource Nos. 93 and 98), ICF maintains that the same non-contributing status of the resources in the APE as shown in the NRHP nomination. A total of 61 non-contributing resources within the Sunset Heights Historic District are in the APE, and they are not individually NRHP eligible. Of those 61 resources, there are three resources – Resource Nos. 45, 63B, and 86– whose dates of construction fall within the period of significance for the Sunset Heights Historic District, but the resources have been identified as non-contributing due to integrity. Integrity issues for these resources impact these buildings' overall ability to convey their potential significance, with alterations including infilled porch, additions, reorientation of building, and replacement windows, doors, and siding.

There are 10 domestic single and multiple dwellings that were constructed in the midtwentieth century, which is outside the historic district's period of significance and outside the main building period for the neighborhood. These dwellings reflect architectural styles, such as the Ranch style, and forms, such as Minimal Traditional, that were popular in the post-World War II building period. Additionally, 41 of the 61 non-contributing, not individually NRHP- eligible resources are domestic secondary structures that were constructed in the mid-twentieth century. These utilitarian

buildings do not exhibit architectural styles and are constructed of common materials. The Sunset Heights neighborhood was largely built-out by the 1930s, and these resources constitute infill that was not associated with the Community Planning historic context presented in the Sunset Heights Historic District NRHP nomination. An expansion of the period of significance for the historic district to encompass these mid-twentieth century resources is not warranted. Additionally, there is no indication in the research that these mid-twentieth century resources rise to the level necessary for significance under a post-World War II building period context or that they have important associations to other events or people in history. In general, they reflect typical examples of mid-twentieth construction techniques and materials, and they are not architecturally significant. As such, ICF recommends these 54 domestic resources are not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District, and they are not individually NRHP eligible because they do not rise to the level necessary for historic significance.

In addition, there are seven non-domestic resources (Resource Nos. 13A, 20, 42, 54, 55, 56B, and 116) that are not contributing to the NRHP-listed district, and they are recommended not individually NRHP eligible.

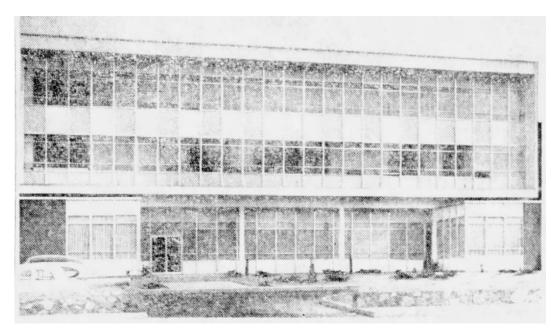
Resource 13A is the former Jesus and Mary High School. Around 1960, the Jesus and Mary Academy directors commissioned the construction of this International-style building as the Jesus and Mary High School. The architectural firm of Nesmith and Lane designed the building, and J.E. Morgan and Sons constructed it. 157 The school operated in the building until 1978. 158 In the fall of 1980, the El Paso Christian College purchased the building to house an independent theological college for Christian educators, missionaries, and other personnel for church-related vocations. 159 By late summer of 1984, the El Paso Christian College, which was called the El Paso School of Missions by that time, began planning to move to another location and sought to sell the building, according to an advertisement in The El Paso Times. The advertisement also noted that a 1,350-square-foot, stone residence was also included in the sale. 160 It was not until May 1990, that El Paso School of Missions was able to sell the building. The entity sold the building to Centro Vida Life Center, Inc., according to the El Paso County Appraisal District's record for the parcel. Research did not reveal details on how the building has been used since 1990. A review of historic aerial photographs indicates the first level of the building's southwest elevation was substantially modified between 1986 and 1991.

¹⁵⁷ "Bishop to Bless New High School of Religious of Jesus and Mary," The El Paso Times (December 16, 1961) 13.

¹⁵⁸ "Religious School Will Close," The El Paso Times (January 28, 1978) 4-B.

¹⁵⁹ "Christian College Buys Building," The El Paso Times (October 24, 1980) 2-C.

¹⁶⁰ "El Paso School of Missions Relocating," The El Paso Times (August 19, 1984) 16-C.



1961 image of building showing original configuration of first level (image courtesy of *The El Paso Times*, December 16, 1961, page 13).

Additionally, there are three resources within the Sunset Heights Historic District boundary that are associated with the Holy Family Church (Resource Nos. 54, 55, and 56B) but are not contributing resources to the NRHP-listed Sunset Heights Historic District and are recommended not individually NRHP eligible. Resource No. 54 is the ca. 1955 building that houses the Centro San Juan Diego art, culture, and faith center for Hispanic youth. Resource No. 55 is the Holy Family Catholic Church Rectory. Constructed ca. 1955, the rectory is a brick Ranch-style dwelling with a complex roof form. Resource No. 56B is the Holy Family Catholic Church Parish Hall. The ca. 1960 building is a rectangular, side-gabled building clad in stucco. None of these buildings are contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District because they were constructed outside of the period of significance, and there is no indication the period of significance should be extended, as previously discussed. Furthermore, research does not indicate these buildings are associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and they are not architecturally significant. Therefore, ICF recommends these resources are not individually eligible for NRHP listing.

Two resources, Resource Nos. 42 and 116, within the boundaries of the Sunset Heights Historic District are commercial buildings constructed ca. 1980 and ca. 1970, respectively. Resource No. 42 is a vernacular commercial building with two store fronts. Resource No. 116 is a two-story Contemporary style commercial building. They are not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District because they were constructed outside of the period of significance, and there is no indication the period of significance should be extended, as previously discussed. Research did not reveal these buildings are associated with important events or people identified in the

historic context, and they are not architecturally significant. Furthermore, ICF recommends these resources are not individually eligible for NRHP listing.

Constructed ca. 1960, Resource No. 20 is an industrial/manufacturing building that was built as an addition to the former Barq's and Dr. Pepper Bottling Works building that was historically located southeast of Resource No. 20 but is no longer extant. It should be noted that a consulting party mentioned this property's potential link to Bottle Works in November 2021. The Bio/Dyne Chemical Company, which is a wholesale distributor of janitorial and cleaning chemical supplies, now occupies the building. Any association Resource No. 20 historically had with the Bottling Works was severed with the loss of the original building and the conversion of this building for another industrial use. Research does not indicate the building is associated with an important person, and, as a utilitarian building constructed with common materials, it is not architecturally significant. As such, this resource is non-contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District, and ICF recommends it is not eligible for NRHP listing.

Old San Francisco Historic District

The Old San Francisco Historic District is located at the southwest edge of El Paso's central business district. It is a concentration of multi-family buildings constructed between 1908 and 1923 that is significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The Old San Francisco Historic District reflects the City's rapid development in the early twentieth century when the need for housing was high. When the Old San Francisco Historic District was listed in the NRHP in 1984, it included 16 properties, all of which were contributing to the historic district. However, three of the resources are no longer extant. ICF recommends that TxDOT maintain the period of significance for the historic district, as well as the status of all resources as contributing and non-contributing, as outlined in the NRHP nomination. Nine of the contributing resources (Resource Nos. 127-135) are located within the proposed project's APE. Resource No. 135, the Palms Apartments, is also recommended individually eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C, as described below.

Contributing to Old San Francisco Historic District; Individually NRHP eligible under Criterion C

Resource No. 135, the Palms Apartments, was constructed in 1913. It is a U-shaped building with central courtyard designed in the Spanish Revival style. The brick and stucco building has a flat roof encircled by a tiled visor roof that is supported by wooden brackets and has exposed rafters. The upper levels have balconies with decorative railing supported by corbels. Arched doorway and balcony openings and lintels above windows also lend stylistic detailing to the building.

Construction of the building was newsworthy as *The El Paso Times* and *The El Paso Herald* tracked its progress with several articles during the summer of 1912. An *El Paso Times* article dated June 15, 1912, noted the building would have eleven units,

each one with a sleeping porch that faces the central courtyard.¹⁶¹ A 1913 *El Paso Herald* article discussing plans for a new apartment building in Sunset Heights described Resource No. 135 as "the most pretentious building of its kind in El Paso."¹⁶²

In addition to being a contributing resource to the Old San Francisco Historic District, Resource No. 135 is recommended individually eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C as it embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Spanish Revival architectural style applied to an early twentieth century apartment building.

Contributing to the Old San Francisco Historic District

In addition to Resource No. 135, there are eight other contributing resources to the Old San Francisco Historic District within the proposed project's APE. They are Resource Nos. 127 through 134. With the exception of Resource No. 128, the resources are apartment buildings constructed between 1908 and 1916. They are multi-level buildings that exhibit minimal influences of architectural styles popular during the period. Resource No. 128 is a 1923 building originally constructed as an automobile garage immediately east of Resource No. 127. The resource is considered contributing to the historic district as it was built for an owner of one of the apartment buildings in the historic district and served the neighborhood's residents. These buildings within the APE retain sufficient integrity to convey their significance as contributing resources to the NRHP -listed Old San Francisco Historic District.

Downtown El Paso Historic District

The Downtown El Paso Historic District is located within Central El Paso and encompasses 144.3 acres. This NRHP-eligible historic district's nomination has been approved by the Texas State Board of Review and the NPS, but it has not been formally listed due to property owner objection. The downtown district is significant under Criteria A and C and has a period of significance from 1859 to 1971. The district embodies a local level of significance in the areas of Ethnic History-Hispanic (Mexican), Commerce, Community Planning & Development, and Architecture. The district is comprised of the heart of the city of El Paso's central business district and the historic Duranguito barrio, reflecting the community's late nineteenth and twentieth century commercial core. Resources reflect the gamut of historic regional and popular architectural forms, from vernacular adobe and brick residential and commercial buildings to mid-century modern towers.

In the National Register nomination, two resources within the APE have been included as contributing resources (120A – El Paso Union Depot, 465 – El Paso Public Library Main

¹⁶¹ "Palms Apartment Up To Third Story," *The El Paso Times* (June 15, 1912) 12. Articles published June 10, 1912 and July 11, 1912, in *The El Paso Times* and *El Paso Herald* discuss construction of The Palms and other apartment buildings in El Paso.

^{162 &}quot;Handsome Apartment House," The El Paso Herald (August 23, 1913) 25.

¹⁶³ Rice and Maxson 8-1.

Branch). ICF concurs with this determination and does not recommend there are any additional resources that should be added to the existing historic district boundary.

Rio Grande Avenue Historic District

The Rio Grande Avenue Historic District is located northeast of El Paso's central business district. The NRHP-listed historic district is significant under Criteria A and C and has a period of significance from 1898 to 1949. It derives its significance as a reflection of the city's population explosion and rapid residential real estate development in response to the arrival and expansion of the railroad in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The district also provides an early and intact visual representation of specific trends of the city's early twentieth century development. When listed in the NRHP in 1999, the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District included 452 contributing buildings and 232 non-contributing buildings.

In their 2020 survey entitled Historical and Architectural Survey for the County of El Paso. HHM recommended that the boundaries of the Rio Grand Avenue Historic District be expanded to include an additional 96 resources, 76 of which they recommended as contributing, within the boundaries of the historic district. While HHM noted the physical characteristics and age of many of these additional resources closely resemble those located within the NRHP-listed historic district boundaries, they also recommended that the period of significance should be extended to also include resources constructed in the midtwentieth century. Of the resources ICF inventoried, none are located within the boundaries of the NRHP-listed Rio Grande Avenue Historic District, but 28 of the inventoried resources are located within the HHM-recommended NRHP-eligible Amendment Area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District. ICF recommends that TxDOT consider HHM's NRHP-eligible amended area NRHP-eligible under Criterion A and C. Additionally, HHM recommended several resources within the amended area as individually NRHP-eligible, some of which ICF agreed with and are noted herein as individually NRHP-eligible resources. It should be noted that as of the date of this report, ICF is unaware that any state or federal agency has reviewed or approved the historic district or individual resource recommendations located within the Rio Grande Historic District's amendment area.

Of the 28 inventoried resources located within the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District amendment area, all but two of them (Resource Nos. 153 and 174B) are recommended as contributing resources to the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District amendment area. In addition to being recommended as contributing to the amendment area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District, ICF recommends that Resource Nos. 142A, 142B, 145, 150, 158A, and 168 are also individually eligible for NRHP listing, as described below.

Contributing to Rio Grande Avenue Historic District Amendment Area/Individually NRHP Eligible

<u>Trinity-First United Methodist Church Complex – Resource Nos. 142A, 142B, and 145</u>

The Trinity-First United Methodist Church Complex is comprised of three buildings (Resource Nos. 142A, 142B, and 145). Resource No. 145 is the church building, which was designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style, and constructed 1939. Resource No. 142A is the 1937 Spanish Colonial Revival Trinity Hall, which serves as the church's education building. According to HHM's survey report, the design of Resource No. 142A is attributed to Trost and Trost. Resource No. 142B is the 1963 Resler Hall constructed in the Modern architectural style. The architecture firm of Carroll and Dauble designed Resler Hall. According to the HHM survey, H.T. Ponsford built all three of the Trinity-First United Methodist Church buildings. 164

The congregation of the Trinity-First United Methodist Church has a long history dating back to 1881. Its forerunner church, the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, was one of the first Protestant churches established in the city. As the church's membership grew in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, and they outgrew their church buildings, they built new ones. In 1905, the congregation purchased the land on which Resource No. 145 now stands and built a Gothic-style that would become the largest church in the Southwest at the time, according to the church's history. In 1937, Trinity Hall (Resource No. 142A) was constructed to provide space for Sunday School classes, fellowship, and ministries. A short time later, in 1939, the need for a larger church building was resolved with the construction of Resource No. 145 to replace the previous, Gothic-style building.

In the early 1950s, the church's congregation opened one of the first church-affiliated preschools in El Paso. ¹⁶⁶ Resler Hall (Resource No. 142B), which research indicates houses the preschool that is still in operation today, was constructed in 1963. The building was designed in the Modern style to embody the distinctive characteristics of a popular architectural trend of the period.

In HHM's *Historical and Architectural Survey for the County of El Paso*, they recommended the three buildings associated with the Trinity-First United Methodist Church are contributing to the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District Amendment Area. They also recommended the buildings meet Criterion Consideration A, and they are individually eligible under Criterion C. ICF maintains the NRHP eligibility recommendations.

Resource No. 150

Resource No. 150, located at 215 E. Yandell Drive, was historically the Norton Brothers' Yandell Drive Store. Established in 1903, Norton Brothers was a long-time

office supply and furniture company in El Paso. The architecture firm of Nesmith and Lane designed and the Ray Ward and Son Construction Company built the building at 215 E. Yandell Drive in 1962. The new building was constructed on the site of the old First Presbyterian Church. The company operated their store in the Yandell Drive location until ca. 1994 when the company went out of business due to the effects of the rise of national chain stores.

In the 2020 Historical and Architectural Survey for the County of El Paso, HHM, Inc. recommended Resource No. 150 is individually NRHP-eligible under Criterion A in the area of Commerce and Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Under Criterion A, HHM noted that the building represents the 91-year history of the Norton Brothers Company in El Paso and its evolution over time to meet the needs of the growing city. However, ICF does not agree that the Norton Brother's Company's history in commerce is illustrated by a building constructed in the 1960s. ICF agrees and recommends that the building is significant under Criterion C as a distinctive example of Modern-style commercial architecture.

Resource No. 158A - The Church of St. Clement Episcopal Church

Constructed in 1907, The Church of St. Clement Episcopal Church (Resource No. 158A) is a Gothic Revival and Richardsonian Romanesque-style church clad in rusticated stone. It represents the third building for the St. Clement Church, which an Episcopal layman and his wife established in 1867.167 The building has a cruciform plan with a cross-gable roof and towers topped by stone battlements at the corners of the primary (southwest) elevation. Gothic arches accentuate the wood sash tracery windows and doorways. A large, rose window embellishes the building's primary (southwest) elevation. Resource No. 158A embodies the distinctive characteristics of both the Gothic Revival and Richardsonian Romanesque architectural styles, including the rusticated stone construction, the towers with battlements, Gothic arch window and doorway openings, tracery windows, and rose window. It is an excellent representation of the popular design trends for ecclesiastical architecture of the early twentieth century. The building meets Criterion Consideration A because it derives its significance from its architectural distinction. HHM recommended Resource No. 158A is individually NRHP-eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture, and ICF maintains the NRHP eligibility recommendation.

¹⁶⁴ Hardy-Heck-Moore. *Historical and Architectural Survey for the County of El Paso*, B-74, B-144, and B-145; *Trinity-First United Methodist Church*, "Our History," accessed March 21, 2024, available at https://www.trinity-first.org/history/.

¹⁶⁵ Trinity-First United Methodist Church.

¹⁶⁶ Trinity-First United Methodist Church.

¹⁶⁷ Church of St. Clement, "A History of the Church of St. Clement of El Paso, Texas," accessed March 21, 2024, available at https://stclements.com/about/our-history.

Resource No. 168 Folk Victorian/National Revival House

Constructed ca. 1905, Resource No. 168 embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Folk Victorian architectural style with Territorial Revival detailing. The distinctive characteristics of the Folk Victorian architectural style include the building's form and plan, gable-on-hip roof with front gable projection, turned spindle work on the porch, and decorative patterned brick cornices. Additionally, the Territorial Revival detailing is the circular gable vent surrounded by four keystones in the gable end of the primary (south) elevation. HHM recommended Resource No. 168 as contributing to the NRHP-eligible amendment area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District and as individually eligible. Additionally, ICF recommends the house is contributing to the amendment area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District and it is individually NRHP-eligible under Criterion C.

Contributing to the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District Amendment Area

There are 20 resources within the boundary of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District Amendment Area that are recommended as contributing but are not recommended as individually eligible for NRHP listing. These resources are religious facilities, commercial properties, educational institutions, and domestic dwellings and secondary structures.

Two of the resources that are recommended contributing to the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District Amendment Area but are not recommended individually eligible are religious facilities. Resource Nos. 158B and 158C are associated with The Church of St. Clement Episcopal Church. These buildings are used to support the various religious and educational activities at each church. Constructed between 1970 and 1980, they are compatible with the other buildings within the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District Amendment Area, and they reflect the community planning and development trends over time.

The four contributing commercial properties are businesses that generally date to the historic district's expanded period of significance and reflect architectural styles, such as Mission and Spanish Revival, common to the historic district. Resource No. 148 is now an educational building associated with Texas Tech University constructed in the Neoclassical style ca. 1920. There are fourteen domestic single dwellings, multiple dwellings, and secondary structures that also contribute to the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District Amendment Area. The domestic resources were constructed between ca. 1900 and ca. 1920, and reflect the architectural styles of the period, such as Folk Victorian and Mission Revival, and continuity in the concentration of resources found in the rest of the historic district.

These resources contribute to the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District Amendment Area's ability to reflect the city's development over time, and they are compatible. ICF

maintains the recommendations these resources are contributing to the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District Amendment Area.

Non-contributing to Rio Grande Avenue Historic District Amendment Area/Not individually NRHP eligible

There are two resources – Resource Nos. 153 and 174B – that are recommended not contributing to the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District Amendment Area, and they are recommended not individually eligible for NRHP listing, as described below.

Resource No. 153 is a ca. 1975 one-part commercial building. The building was constructed outside of the period of significance for the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District Amendment Area. Furthermore, research did not reveal the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. ICF recommends the building is not contributing to the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District Amendment Area and that it is not individually eligible for NRHP listing.

Resource No. 174B is a ca. 1940, one-story, shed-roof, domestic secondary structure. The 1948 Sanborn map indicates the resource was originally built as a 3-car garage with concrete block covered in stucco. The south-facing side of the resource has been modified substantially with a solid wall and three sets of paired windows replacing the former garage door. Due to the impacts to the resource's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, ICF recommends the resource is not contributing to the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District Amendment Area, and it is not individually eligible for NRHP listing.

Domestic Resources

Resource No. 136 Upson Hotel

Constructed ca. 1925, the Upson Hotel (Resource No. 136) was constructed at the southwest edge of downtown El Paso, in an area historically characterized by apartment buildings, hotels, boarding houses, and flats. Designed in the Italian Renaissance style, the building exhibits a number of architectural elements, including a brick parapet wall with stone piers at the corners, quoins at the building's corners, arched window and door openings on the first level, and doorway and window openings on the second and third levels with ornamental frames. Resource No. 136 embodies distinctive characteristics of its period of construction and has architectural merit when compared to other resources of its type and style in the area. Additionally, it retains its historic integrity of materials, design, workmanship, and feeling. As such, ICF recommends this resource is NRHP-eligible under Criterion C.

Industrial Resources

Resource Nos. 309A and 309B Reddy Ice

Resource Nos. 309A and 309B were historically associated with the Consumers Ice Company, which would later become Reddy Ice. Resource No. 309A was the company's office building, and Resource No. 309B was a manufacturing building.

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, home cooling appliances and those that made ice were not available. To fulfill the need for ice, companies produced and sold it to customers from warehouse type buildings. They often had related services such as providing distilled water for bottling companies and providing cold storage to customers.

In 1895, the Consumers Ice and Cold Storage Company was established in El Paso and became one of four companies selling ice and providing other services. Its initial facility was at the intersection of First and Florence Streets. By the early 1920s, the company was well established in El Paso, and the company began plans to consolidate their four manufacturing facilities into two plants and to expand their plant at Texas and Dallas Streets. The company commissioned renowned architecture firm Trost & Trost to design the new concrete office building (Resource No. 309A) at the Texas Avenue plant. It was built ca. 1920. 169

In 1931, the company name changed to "Consumers Ice & Fuel Co." after a period of management changes for the company. The company also added five fuel yards or gas stations from which they sold fuel. ¹⁷⁰ In addition to ice and fuel, Consumers Ice & Fuel Co. sold drinking and distilled water. Consumers Ice & Fuel Co. merged with El Paso Ice & Refrigerator Co. in 1954. ¹⁷¹ In 1980, the Great American Ice Co. acquired Consumers Ice Co., which was identified as the largest and oldest ice manufacturing plant in the city in the newspaper article announcing the acquisition. ¹⁷² Research indicates the plant continued to operate under the Consumers name until 1984. ¹⁷³ However, research did not indicate when the plant began operating under the current name, Reddy Ice.

Resource No. 309A, the plant office building, has a flat, stepped roof with clay tiles at the roofline. It is clad in stucco and has minimal aesthetic detailing at the parapet and around the window and door openings. As shown in a historic photo included in the inventory form, the building historically had a raised, decorative parapet, which is no longer extant, and the building was much smaller. An addition to the southwest elevation substantially enlarged the building. Resource No. 309B is the plant's warehouse. It is a large, multi-level building comprised of two primary masses – a tall, square, concrete building with gable roof and a smaller, rectangular, stucco-clad building with flat roof lined with clay tiles. Collectively, these buildings are associated with the important industry of ice and distilled water production in El Paso's history. As the oldest and largest ice manufacturing plant in El Paso, the complex made significant contributions to the city's ability to provide modern conveniences to its residents and industrial development. Research did not reveal associations with a person or person important in history. While these buildings were designed by the renowned architecture firm of Trost & Trost, they do not illustrate an important development of the

architectural firm, and they do not rise to the level necessary to convey significance as works of a master. Resource No. 309A has been modified to the extent that it no longer fully reflects the original Trost & Trost design. Resource No. 309B is a utilitarian building and lacks distinction among the hundreds of other buildings the firm designed in the region. Additionally, the buildings do not embody distinctive characteristics of time, period, or method of construction, they do possess high artistic value, and there is no indication in the research the building demonstrates an important technological innovation. ICF recommends Resource Nos. 309A and 309B eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion A in the area of Industry.



Historic photo of the property, courtesy of the El Paso Public Library (no date).

 $^{^{168}}$ "Consumers Ice Plans to Erect Office Building," The El Paso Herald (November 1, 1922) 19.

[&]quot;Consumers' Ice Company," The Trost Society, available at https://trostsociety.org/buildings/consumers-ice-company/, accessed March 12, 2024.

¹⁷⁰ Bill Lockhart, "Chapter 7, Distilled Waters Run Deep: El Paso Distilled Water Companies," El Paso Prescription Bottles, the Drug Stores that Used Them and Other Non-Beverage Bottles, self-published book, 2014, available at https://sha.org/bottle/pdffiles/ElPasoDruggists/Chapter7-DistilledWater.pdf, accessed March 11, 2024.

¹⁷¹ Bill Lockhart.

¹⁷² "Ice-making company sold," El Paso Herald-Post (March 18, 1980) 18.

¹⁷³ Bill Lockhart.



Historic photo of the property, courtesy of the El Paso Library (no date).

Religious Resources

Resource No. 138 Old B'nai Zion Synagogue

The Old B'nai Zion Synagogue (Resource No. 138) is listed in the NRHP under Criterion A in the area of Religion and Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Constructed in 1912, the building was the home of El Paso's first Jewish community. The building reflects a combination of Greek Revival and Gothic Revival architectural styles, which was an eclectic mix found in other parts of the United States, but was rare in Texas, at the time.

The building served its founding community until approximately 1927, when the founding community moved to a new synagogue and the St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox community bought the building. St. Nicholas was El Paso's first Eastern Orthodox church. After the St. Nicholas community merged with another community in the early 1950s, the building was sold to a private owner, and a number of businesses including a boxing studio, dance studio, and cultural center have operated in the building since that time. In addition to being listed in the NRHP, the building is designated a State Antiquities Landmark and a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark.

Transportation Resources

Resource No. 120A, El Paso Union Depot

The Chicago architectural firm of Daniel H. Burnham & Company designed the El Paso Union Depot (Resource No. 120A) in the Neoclassical style. Constructed in 1905, the depot has long stood as an important symbol of El Paso's transportation history. According to the NRHP

nomination, it was the first union station built for the expressed purpose of handling international traffic. After the first railroads arrived in El Paso in the 1880s, the city soon became an important transportation center for the region.

The symmetrical building has a six-story bell tower at the northeast corner. A 1941 exterior renovation project added Spanish Colonial Revival elements to the building. In 1969, the building was altered to accommodate the use as a bus depot. Ca. 1975, a large, utilitarian storage and vehicle maintenance building (Resource No. 120B) was added to the property on which the El Paso Union Depot stands. Three, open frame vehicle canopy shelters were added to the property ca. 1995. Despite the alterations to the building and to the property over time, and the changes in the modes of transportation for which the building is used, the El Paso Union Depot continues to play a significant role in the city's transportation history. Resource 120A is NRHP-listed under Criterion A in the area of Transportation and Criterion C in the area of Architecture. ICF recommends Resource 120B is non-contributing to the NRHP-listed building, and that Resource 120B does not rise to the level necessary to convey historic significance individually.

Resource No. 181 El Paso & Southwestern Railroad Depot

Architect Daniel H. Burnham, who also designed Resource No. 120A, designed the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad and Freight Depot (Resource No. 181), and the Phelps-Dodge Company constructed it in 1903. Designed in the Italianate, the rectangular building is comprised of two-story primary building and a one-story freight warehouse wing. The brick building is adorned with stone rounded arches and segmented arches above the windows and doors on the first level. There is a stone belt course between the first and second levels of the building. Second level windows are accentuated with brick detailing. The eave brackets supporting the wide, overhanging eave also lend an aesthetic element to the building.

In the 2020 Historical and Architectural Survey for the County of El Paso, HHM, Inc. recommended Resource No. 181 is individually NRHP-eligible under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development and Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Under Criterion A, the building reflects the importance of the railroad industry to the growing city, as El Paso's position as an international transportation hub was firmly established in the early twentieth century. It is also eligible under Criterion C as a distinctive example of the Italianate style applied to a railroad and freight depot. ICF maintains this NRHP eligibility recommendation.

Education Resources

Resource No. 4, UTEP Campus

The University of Texas El Paso (Resource No. 4) was historically known as the State School of Mines and Metallurgy. It was established in 1913, and the school moved to the present-day campus in 1917. Renowned El Paso architects Charles Gibbons and Henry Trost

designed the Bhutanese style buildings that comprise the original core, which is located outside the APE of the proposed project, of the campus.¹⁷⁴

A collection of seven buildings in the heart of the UTEP campus possess architectural significance as the only collection of Bhutanese architecture in the western hemisphere. Over time, the growth of the campus has radiated out from the original core with more recently constructed buildings surrounding the historic core. The proposed project's APE only encompasses a component of one building at the edge of the UTEP campus. The component is a non-historic-age pedestrian skyway bridge that connects a non-historic age campus building to a parking lot across the street. ICF recommends that TxDOT maintain its previous NRHP eligibility determination (under CSJ: 0924-06-490) of the original campus core under Criteria A and C. The campus, as a whole, has expanded significantly throughout the mid-to late-twentieth century, and the campus is now intermixed with both historic-age and non-historic-age resources. The pedestrian skyway bridge does not meet Criterion Consideration G, and ICF recommends it is not individually eligible for NRHP listing. ICF also recommends the campus, as a whole, is not eligible for NRHP listing due to its changes over time.

Resource 464 - Lincoln Park School

Constructed in 1915, the Lincoln Park School was originally constructed in the Mission Revival style and served historically as a school and later as the Lincoln Cultural Center. Under CSJ: 0167-01-113, the building was determined eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion A in the area of Education. The Lincoln Park School had associations with the Mexican American community and early education in El Paso. It served the low-income and Mexican American community located in the surrounding neighborhood, and it is one of the oldest extant schools in the city. The building was previously determined NRHP-eligible under Criterion A in the area of Education with a period of significance between 1915 and 1970. ICF recommends that TxDOT maintain its previous eligibility determination under CSJ: 0167-01-113.

Social Resources

Resource No. 137 Scottish Rite Cathedral

The El Paso Scottish Rite Cathedral (Resource No. 137) has long served El Paso as an important fraternal charity or benevolent organization. The Dallas architecture firm of Hubbell and Green, which had made a name for itself designing Scottish Rite cathedrals in other major cities, designed the building in an early Classical Revival style. The R.E. McKee Construction Company began the building in 1921 and completed it two years later.

Scottish Rite Freemasonry is a fraternal organization engaged in benevolent practices of friendship and relief within society. Two organizations of the Scottish Rite were established in El Paso in the early 1880s. As the city grew in the early twentieth century, additional organizations were established to serve the increasing numbers of Freemasons moving into

¹⁷⁴ Hamilton.

the city. By the late 1910s, the organizations joined together to fund the construction of the Scottish Rite Cathedral.

According to the website The El Paso Scottish Rite, the building exhibits architecture of discreetly modulated forms that reflect the functional plan and hierarchy of spaces within the buildings. It is monumental without being grandiose. One enters the building by ascending three, five, or seven steps. These numbers are of special significance in the Masonic fraternity. In the 2020 Historical and Architectural Survey for the County of El Paso, HHM, Inc. recommended Resource No. 137 is individually NRHP-eligible under Criteria A and C. ICF maintains the eligibility recommendation.

Recreational/Cultural Resources

Resource No. 139 Former KTSM-TV Station

Constructed in 1947, the building was constructed in the Spanish Revival style. The square building has a large footprint with the majority of its stylistic influences located on the North Oregon Avenue side of the building. These elements include a decorative entry with a stone door surround, round tower and a conical roof, and a red tiled low-pitched pent-roof along the front and south-facing facade. In 2021, this building was identified by a consulting party as a property of interest regarding its history as the former KTSM studios.

The history of radio in EL Paso began many years prior to Resource No. 139's construction. In September 1925, the Bledsoe Radio company (owned by W. Bledsoe) started Station KFXH, which was the first (albeit short-lived) radio station to broadcast from El Paso. 176 By 1929, Bledsoe tried again; this time he partnered with the owner of the Tri-State Music Company, W. T. Blackwell, and they established a new radio station - KTSM - and a retail store, which sold radios. The station operated by remote control from the studio on the roof of the Hotel Paso del Norte with the transmitter located at Trinity Methodist Church (Resource No. 145).¹⁷⁷ A young ukelele player named Karl O. Wyler who performed on the station just a month after the radio station started, began working at the station. By 1933, Wyler became the station manager, and he continued to perform on the radio as "Karl the Kowhand." 178 During the 1930s and 1940s, radio entertainment became a major part of the American culture, and in El Paso, KTSM remained the main radio broadcasting studio in the city with Wyler managing its operations. In 1937, the station joined the National Broadcasting Company (NBC) network, and by August 1947, KTSM moved out of its Hotel Paso del Norte studio. Wyler built a new home for the KTSM studio on North Oregon Avenue (Resource No. 139), near the Trinity Methodist Church (Resource No. 145), where their transmitter had been located for nearly two decades. Wyler noted that he built the North Oregon studio

¹⁷⁵ "Our Building," *The El Paso Scottish Rite*, available at http://www.elpasoscottishrite.org/our-building.html, accessed March 12, 2024.

¹⁷⁶ "KFXH Begins Broadcasting in Two Weeks," El Paso Herald (September 19, 1925) 11.

¹⁷⁷ "Radio Dealers Report Big Business as Station Goes on Air," El Paso Herald (July 20, 1929) 6.

¹⁷⁸ "KTSM's President Began Radio Career in 1922," El Paso Herald-Post (January 3, 1953) 9.

knowing that the studio would soon be converted to a TV station. In the early 1950s as television began to overtake radio as the main form of entertainment, KTSM transformed their radio station into El Paso's first television station in 1953.179



1953 photograph of the KTSM-TV Studio (Photo courtesy of *El Paso Herald-Post,* January 3, 1953, p.9).

In 1958, Wyler submitted an application to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) for a tower on Ranger Peak in the Franklin Mountains at nearly 6,000 feet above sea level, as well as an aerial tramway to maintain the tower and for sightseeing trips. Wyler continued to grow the studio in the 1960s. In 1962, KTSM added equipment and became the first FM radio station in the city. Just five years later in 1967, Wyler expanded the building by 5,000 additional square feet, building new studios to accommodate the equipment for color programming, as well as FM and AM radio broadcasting. When Wyler died in 1990, he donated his controlling stake in the Tri-State Broadcasting Company to the El Paso Community Foundation. Today, the building is part of the El Paso Community College.

Resource No. 139 is eligible under Criterion A for its association with the early TV and FM radio broadcasting in El Paso. Additionally, the building is eligible under Criterion B as the best representation of Karl O. Wyler, Sr., who had significant impact on the El Paso community through his life-long dedication to broadcasting at KTSM and through his civic leadership (Rotary Club President, City Alderman, and Chamber of Commerce President). The building is recommended not eligible under Criterion C as it has undergone alterations (e.g., new windows) and additions. While the building doesn't retain enough historic integrity of materials, workmanship, and design to be NRHP-eligible under Criterion C, the building retains its historic integrity of location, association, setting, and feeling.

¹⁷⁹ "KTSM's President Began Radio Career in 1922."

¹⁸⁰ "EP May Get Aerial Tramway," The El Paso Times (October 4, 1958) 7.

¹⁸¹ "KTSM Marks Birthday, Building, New Season," El Paso Herald-Post (September 9, 1967) 27.

Resource No. 140 Holocaust Museum

Constructed ca. 1975, the El Paso Holocaust Museum (Resource No. 140) is one of the few fully bilingual (Spanish and English language) Holocaust Museums in the United States. Constructed ca. 1975, the non-descript building with no distinct architectural style became the Holocaust Museum's home in 2008 after a fire destroyed the museum's original home in 2001.

The El Paso Holocaust Museum was the first Holocaust museum established in Texas when it opened in 1984. Holocaust survivor Henry Kellen began telling his story with some books and personal belongings in a small exhibit space. As community interest in Kellen's stories and his exhibit grew, planning began for a new space. In 1994, the El Paso Holocaust Museum and Study Center opened next door to the Jewish Community Center. After the 2001 fire, the El Paso community again rallied behind the museum to find and fund a new home. In the interim period of seven years between the two facilities, the museum staff continued their work by developing curricula and other means of educating the public.

To be eligible for the NRHP, Resource No. 140 must meet Criterion Consideration G, as it is a property that has achieved significance within the last 50 years, and be significant under Criterion A, B, or C. The building is exceptionally important for its recounting the history of the Holocaust in the bilingual city of El Paso and as one of the few fully bilingual Holocaust Museums in the United States. ICF recommends the building is eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion A (Events and Trends).

Commercial Resources

Resource No. 301 is the McMath Printing Company and is recommended eligible for NRHP listing. This building was constructed in 1930 as part of the McMath Printing Company. The company was owned by William S. McMath, who started the company on E. San Antonio Street. This building was constructed out of necessity when their smaller location could not handle the voluminous print jobs. George Baudette, who constructed only one other building in El Paso, served as the principal architect. The printing company completed the bi-annual phonebooks for major cities in the southwest, including Tucson, El Paso, Phoenix, and Albuquerque. 182

Newspaper research indicates that this building has been occupied by numerous businesses, including the McMath Printing Company, Hill Printing Company, and currently an architectural firm. This building has a Mission Revival style with an angled parapet covered in clay tiles. The building is clad in stucco and the central bay of the primary elevation has a balconette and arched bell-gable. There is also a belt-course between the first and second floors, and there are plain pilasters between the first floor's modern fixed windows. The two-story stylized section is surrounded by a very large, one-story portion of the building with plain coping at the roofline, historic-age metal frame multi-light fixed windows, non-historic-age fixed windows, and non-historic-age overhead bay doors.

There have been minimal changes to the building over time (see Resource No. 301 inventory form). Based on the information collected at the reconnaissance-level regarding this building

and its various businesses that operated there, ICF recommends that the building is not eligible under Criterion A (Events) and Criterion B (People). However, ICF recommends this resource meets Criterion C in the area of Architecture.

Funerary Resources

There are two funerary resources within the APE that meet Criterion Consideration D: Cemeteries and are recommended eligible for NRHP listing. The cemeteries, described below, are Resource No. 2, Smeltertown Cemetery, and Resource No. 407, Concordia Cemetery.

Resource No. 2, Smeltertown Cemetery

With the coming of the railroad to EI Paso in the late nineteenth century, new businesses and industries, including the Kansas City Consolidated Smelting and Refining Company, made their home in the area. Later known as the ASARCO, the new company established itself in an area northwest of downtown EI Paso by the 1880s. ASARCO employees began building houses along the Rio Grande and soon called the area Smeltertown. ASARCO provided the commercial, civic, educational, and healthcare amenities and facilities for its employees living in Smeltertown. The ASARCO operation became one of the first transnational corporations, shaping the borderland by creating high-paying jobs and becoming a regional economic powerhouse. Eventually, however, the excessive pollution and toxic waste produced by the smelter resulted in the community of Smeltertown being condemned in 1972. The families moved to other places in El Paso, and many of the buildings within the community were demolished due to the contamination.

Established in 1882, the Smeltertown Cemetery was the final resting place for many of the community's residents over time until burials ceased in the 1970s, presumably around the time authorities discovered contamination of the area. The cemetery has a combination of stone-pile graves with wooden crosses and slightly more recent and ornate graves with raised concrete slaps. The cemetery does not have a regular grid pattern, but it is clear the older graves are located immediately inside the cemetery entrance, and the newer graves are located beyond the unmarked, stone-pile graves. The Smeltertown Cemetery is the only remaining vestige of the former community. The cemetery is associated with the settlement of Smeltertown, which had a significant impact on the early economic development of El Paso and the region. The cemetery and the grave sites within it remain as the primary record of the former community. ICF recommends the Smeltertown Cemetery meets Criterion Consideration D: Cemeteries and that it is eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion A.

¹⁸² "The Phone Book Printers: The 1930 McMath Printing Building, El Paso," The Trost Society, https://www.facebook.com/TrostSociety/posts/the-phone-book-printers-the-1930-mcmath-printing-building-el-pasohere-is-a-wonde/3687671578017548/, Accessed November 12, 2024.

Resource No. 407, Concordia Cemetery

The Concordia Cemetery has been in use since Juana Maria Ascarate was buried there in 1856. The cemetery was established on a portion of the cattle ranch that Hugh Stephenson and his wife Juana Maria Ascarate settled. In the 1890s, the cemetery was divided into different sections, including two Jewish, a Catholic, Mason, Mormon, Chinese, and pauper sections for city and county burials. Notable burials in the cemetery include war veterans, civic leaders, pioneers, and the famous gunfighter John Wesley Hardin. El Paso was once home to a large Chinese population, and most of the population was buried in Concordia Cemetery, according to El Paso historian Leon Metz. The cemetery also has the highest number of early El Paso priests buried there, as well as many of the city's early public officials and business leaders. The southern perimeter walls and gates have been previously determined as contributing resources to the cemetery. It continues to be used, and it was designated a Historic Texas Cemetery in 2005. ICF recommends that TxDOT maintain its previous eligibility determination under CSJ: 0924-06-279 that the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration D and is NRHP-eligible under Criterion A due to its great age.

Ineligible Properties/Districts

Potential Historic Districts

ICF reviewed the APE for potential historic districts not previously identified prior to this survey. This review of the APE focused on the areas east of North Viriginia Street on the north side of I-10 and east of the railroad tracks south of I-10. These areas are outside the boundaries of the HHM's 2020 survey. Potential historic districts were generally reviewed in four major areas:

- North side of I-10
 - Between N. Virginia and Cotton Streets
 - Between Cotton and Piedras Streets
 - o Between Piedras and US 54
- South side of I-10
 - Between Piedras Street and US 54

These four areas, which are demarcated by Cotton Street and Piedras Street, the two major streets that have historically and currently provide access across the interstate and the railroad yards, have a fairly distinctive feeling from each other. The reason these areas have a different overall feeling is a reflection of the development across the city blocks over time. This development generally radiated from Downtown beginning ca. 1905 and progressed eastward toward the project's eastern terminus at Lincoln Park, another ca. 1900 node of development in El Paso.

¹⁸³ Leon Metz, "Concordia Cemetery a Great Place to Revisit History," El Paso Times (October 13, 2008) 15.



Aerial photograph showing N. Virginia, Cotton, and Piedras Streets and US 54.

While these areas were part of the city's overall growth (as are all areas in the city), there is no particular collection of resources within the APE that has enough cohesion to be considered as a historic district as defined by the NPS. As their guidance notes and as mentioned in the **Historic Period(s)** and **Property Types** section above, for a group of resources to be considered as a historic district, the resources should have continuity and cohesion under Criterion C, and then aspects of Criterion A, B, or other parts of C. Due to the APE's location directly adjacent to a transportation corridor (originally railroad and now interstate highway and railroad), the majority of the APE (outside the already discussed historic districts) is a hodgepodge of development with various construction periods, numerous property types, modern detention ponds, and a significant amount of non-historicage infill along the interstate frontage roads. Additionally, many of the resources do not retain their historic integrity of material, design, and workmanship that impact the overall area's feeling and setting.

It should be noted that while the entire APE was "redlined" and considered "hazardous" as part of the Home Owners Loan Corporation (HOLC), vast areas of the city were also redlined, reflecting its history as a majority minority city. Additionally, the HOLC redlining occurred in the 1930s, after much of the APE was constructed, and at the reconnaissance level, ICF did not find information that the APE developed differently from the areas surrounding it that were not redlined. In fact, many of the areas included within the redlined areas appear to be very similar in their historic integrity issues as those areas outside the APE. The heavily altered resources in the APE appear to be more associated with the resources' proximity to an interstate highway, where real estate would have been quite valuable for commercial and industrial uses after the construction of the highway in the 1960s.

Additionally, based on input from the Section 106 consulting parties, particularly the Eastside-Central Coalition Association President (Micheal Davis), ICF evaluated if a potential

African American historic district may be located in or partially within the APE. It should be noted that there is only one resource within the APE, Resource No. 419 built ca, 1920, for which there is documented evidence of an association with a Black-owned business from the 1965 to the late 1970s (known as the Freeway Lounge and later Bill Parks BBQ).

There is a collection of Black-owned businesses concentrated around the Piedras Street and Alameda Avenue intersection and along Alameda Avenue, south and outside of the APE. These resources include Estine Davis's Barbershop (106 N. Piedras Street) – home of a future Black history museum, Noble Records (104 N. Piedras Street), No. 5 Fire Station (2317 Texas Avenue), and the Shiloh Baptist Church (3201 Frutas Avenue). The concentration of resources south of the APE may provide a cohesive enough collection of resources to be considered a historic district according to the National Park Service requirements, but they are approximately 0.25 mile south of the APE (see Exhibits 5.5 and 5.6 in Appendix D). Since the concentration of resources does not appear to extend north of the railroad tracks into the APE, it does not appear that Resource No. 419 is part of a larger historic district. While there are also African American community resources and Black-owned businesses found throughout the city, from the downtown area to north of the APE, there is no other cohesive collection besides the collection of aforementioned resources south of the APE.

Below is a discussion of the four distinct areas in the APE that were reviewed as potential historic districts. For streetscape photographs of the areas reviewed for potential NRHP eligibility as historic districts, see **Appendix F**.

North side of I-10 – Along Wyoming and Missouri Avenues, Between North Virginia and Cotton Streets (Resource Nos. 182 to 299)

Along Wyoming Avenue, resources were primarily constructed as residential buildings and were built between ca. 1905 and 1930. Along Missouri Avenue (westbound I-10 frontage road), the resource types and construction periods are much more varied, ranging from ca. 1905 to ca. 2010. This portion of the APE was part of the Pierce Finley and Franklin Heights Additions' plats, and were laid out in a grid pattern, as was typical of American cities in the U.S. during the early twentieth century. At the reconnaissance-level, ICF did not find evidence that the area within the APE developed for a particular group of people or was advertised or promoted for specific types of residences. Rather, this area appeared to be a natural growth of the city in the two decades of the twentieth century.

The area within the APE between North Virigina and Cotton Streets does not have a concentration of buildings with a distinctive architectural style that would be eligible for a NRHP designation. This is in distinct contrast to the nearby NRHP-listed Rio Grande Avenue and Montana Avenue Historic Districts (both listed under Criterion A and C). As noted in the

¹⁸⁴ Many local neighborhoods were not locally known by their plat name. Thus, the original plat names and the modern neighborhoods names may not match.

NRHP nominations, these nearby NRHP-listed historic districts exhibit visual cohesiveness of the resources' appearance, which denotes a level of historic integrity. Residential resources throughout this area have experienced changes in their fenestration, windows, doors, siding, and often have modified or enclosed front porches, as discussed below in the domestic resources' evaluation below. This area also has infill development, vacant lots, and heavily altered buildings that interrupt the rhythm of the buildings and impact the overall feeling of the areas (see Appendix F). The residential resources in this area have experienced consistent and widespread changes that have impacted their historic integrity, particularly among those resources that have been converted from domestic to other uses. For example, Resource Nos. 201 and 202A are two former residences that are no longer recognizable as former homes, except when seen on aerial imagery. Other converted resources also have very large additions that change the look of their front elevations, further interrupting the continuity of the resources (e.g., Resource Nos. 216 and 292). Additionally, along Missouri Street, which is the interstate frontage road, there is very little uniformity in the resources with post-1970 buildings constructed throughout the area, vacant lots, large parking lots, and isolated early twentieth century buildings located by themselves along the frontage road (e.g., Resource Nos. 249, 262-263, and 265-267).

One area with a concentration of houses that required closer review is located between Brown Street and North Lee Street on the south side of Wyoming Avenue (see yellow highlighted area below).



Box is showing the areas along Wyoming Avenue between Brown and North Lee Streets.

This area has consecutive buildings that are somewhat intact in the middle of each of the three blocks. At the end of each block, however, are non-historic-age, heavily modified resources, or vacant/parking lots. As a result, these resources are isolated from each other and the continuity between the blocks is lost. Examples of the intrusions at the corners of these blocks is illustrated below.



Vacant lot surrounded by a modern stone wall at the southeast corner of Newman Street and Wyoming Avenue within the APE, facing southeast.



View of an incompatible commercial building (Resource No. 247) at the southwest corner of Langtry Street and Wyoming Avenue within the APE, facing southwest.



View of an incompatible commercial building at the southeast corner of Langtry Street and Wyoming Avenue, facing east.

Furthermore, there is no continuity between these buildings and the areas located north of the APE, including along the north side of Wyoming Avenue. North of the APE, the resources have the same inconsistent feeling and integrity issues seen within the APE, as seen in the photographs below.



View showing example of incompatible commercial buildings on north side of Wyoming Avenue between Langtry and North Lee Streets, facing northeast.

Additionally, no research completed at the reconnaissance level revealed that this three-block area is historically significant for its association with an important event, trend, or persons as identified in the historic context. The architectural styles and form of the resources in this three-block area within the APE are also found throughout the city. In this area, the resources are modest examples of their types. As a result, the collection of buildings is not an important representation of a type, period, or method of construction, nor does it possess high artistic value. For these reasons, this three-block area, or any other area along Wyoming and Missouri Streets from Virginia Street to Cotton Street is recommended not NRHP-eligible as a historic district under Criterion A, B, or C.

North side of I-10 – Along Wyoming and Missouri Avenues, Between Cotton Streets and Piedras Streets (Resource Nos. 300-308B, 310-320, and 322-360)

This area of the APE has a diversity of resource types, as well as broad periods of construction. Overall, this area has no architectural continuity. From industrial buildings built ca. 1930 (e.g., Resource Nos. 312-313) to a large office building built in 1973 that takes up an entire city block (Resource No. 322), to heavily modified resources (e.g., Resource Nos. 335 and 358), and vacant lots and parking lots found throughout the area, this area has very little linkage between the resources and is not recommended as a unified historic district that could be NRHP eligible.

While there is a group of industrial resources located between North Cotton Street and Willow Street, these industrial buildings no longer retain their individual historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship, and several of them do not appear to be historic-age due to their modifications (e.g., Resource Nos. 304, 310, 312 and 313). Additionally, there is no evidence gathered at the reconnaissance level that indicates that this small node of industrial resources played an important role in the development of the city or region under

Criterion A. Rather, these industrial resources post-date the emergence of industrial development in the city by nearly half a century. As a group, there is no evidence to suggest that this industrial area is important for its association with an important person(s) identified in the historic context under Criterion B. Furthermore, given their integrity issues noted above and their overall mundane designs, these resources are not important architecturally as a group to be NRHP eligible under Criterion C.

North side of I-10 – Along Gateway Boulevard West, Between Piedras and North Stevens Streets (Resource Nos. 361-406)

The majority of the APE in this area only captures the resources that face Gateway Boulevard West (westbound I-10 frontage road). This area has no architectural continuity due to the vast mix of industrial, commercial, and residential resources primarily built between ca. 1940 and ca. 2010, with a handful of older buildings scattered within the area and a large detention pond built between Cebada and Luna Streets. This area lacks any visual rhythm of the resources and there are entire or half blocks that now have non-historic-age resources, parking lots, or vacant lots on them. Since there is no continuity of these resources, they do not meet the Criterion C requirement for historic districts. Additionally, there is no evidence gathered at the reconnaissance level that this area has a collection of resources that has an important connection with a significant event, trend, or person under Criterion A and B, and the resources as a collection are not architecturally significant under Criterion C.

South side of I-10 – Along Gateway Boulevard East, Between Piedras Street and US 54 (Resource Nos. 408-464)

Much like the areas directly north of I-10, this area of the APE is also a conglomeration of many building types and periods of construction, with no unity or continuity found between them. Additionally, these resources mostly are located on the frontage road and have historic integrity issues as a collection. There are numerous large non-historic-age intrusions (e.g., a large detention pond and non-historic-age businesses), vacant lots, parking lots, and residential properties that have been heavily modified (e.g., Resource Nos. 416, 431, and 437). Since there is no continuity of these resources, they do not meet the Criterion C requirement for historic districts. Additionally, there is no evidence gathered at the reconnaissance level that this area has a collection of resources that has an important connection with a significant event, trend, or person under Criterion A and B, and the resources as a collection are not architecturally significant under Criterion C. It should also be noted that ICF's staff evaluated several resources in the Lincoln Park area at the project's eastern terminus in 2018 as part of TxDOT's I-10 Connect project under CSJ: 0167-01-113, et. al. Some of the I-10 Connect APE overlaps with this project's APE, and TxDOT determined (and SHPO concurred) that none of the inventoried resources were part of a historic district.

Domestic Resources

ICF inventoried a total of 247 domestic resources within the APE that are recommended as not NRHP eligible. Domestic resources are the most prolific property type within the APE date between ca. 1900 and ca. 1980. Of the resources, 172 are single dwellings, three are hotels, 37 are multiple dwellings, and 36 are secondary structures (garages, sheds, casitas, or other supplementary resources).

Single Dwellings

As noted above, there are 172 single dwellings recommended not eligible, and their survey numbers are listed in **Table 1** below.

Table 1. Recommended Not NRHP-eligible Single Dwellings

121	122	123	124	126B	160	178	179	184	185	186	190
192A	194	200A	201	202A	203	204A	205	206	210	211	212A
214	215	216	217A	221	222	223	225	227A	228A	229	230
231	232	235	237A	238	240	241	242	243	244	245	246
249	251	253	254A	255	256	258	259	260	262	263A	265
266	267	269	270	271	272A	273	275	276A	277A	281	282A
283A	287	289	290	291	292	293	294A	295A	295C	296	297
324	325A	327	328A	329A	330A	331	337	338A	339	341A	345
346A	346B	347	349	351A	351B	352	353	356	357A	358A	358B
359A	363B	364	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	374	376
377	378	379	380	381A	382	384	385	388	389	390	391
392	393	394A	395	396	397	398	399	403A	404	411A	412
414	415A	416	417	418A	421	423	425	426	429A	430	431
435A	436A	437	438	439	440A	440B	443	444	445	446	448
449A	449B	453	454								

Within the APE, the majority of the not eligible domestic resources are single dwellings built between 1905 and 1930 west of Cotton Street, and the majority of the post-1930 not eligible houses are located east of Cotton Street. Most houses are constructed of brick or concrete block, usually covered with stucco. Additionally, there are a dozen resources that were constructed with adobe bricks and covered with stucco (e.g., Resource Nos. 221, 374, and 444), as confirmed by the Sanborn maps. Brick, concrete block, and adobe are common construction materials for domestic resources throughout the APE and the surrounding area. The resources are generally one-story single-family residences with front-gable, hip, or pyramidal rooflines.

As noted in the **Historic Period(s)** and **Property Type** discussion above, ICF identified the domestic resources with recognizable stylistic influences as primarily Neoclassical (e.g., Resource Nos. 242-244), National Folk (e.g., Resource Nos. 215, 230, 232), Folk Victorian (e.g., Resource Nos. 212A, 249, 260), and Craftsman (e.g., Resource Nos. 194, 200A, 293). There are also 116 houses recommended not eligible that have no recognized style, or they have been altered so heavily that their original stylistic influence is no longer apparent. The houses recommended not NRHP eligible are minimalist representations of these styles found throughout El Paso, and in other parts of the U.S. and state. This is especially accentuated by the fact that the city has many excellent and well-preserved examples of these architectural styles, including within the APE in the NRHP-listed Sunset Heights and NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District.

Additionally, as noted in the **Potential Historic Districts** discussion above, the majority of the houses in the area have undergone numerous alterations, with the most common being the replacement of windows (many of which do not fit the original window openings), doors, and porch supports/columns, additions, and removal of decorative features (such as imbrication or brackets in the gable ends). For example, Resource No. 160 was noted as not eligible in

the HHM 2020 survey, and ICF agreed with this recommendation as the building has undergone several alterations, including its replacement doors, windows, and replacement metal porch supports and railing. Other examples include Resource No. 225 (replacement windows and doors), Resource No. 242 (replacement doors and windows), Resource No. 395 (replacement windows), Resource No. 346A (replacement doors and windows and infilled windows), and Resource No. 347 (replacement doors and windows and addition). With the front porch as such a prominent feature that helps to date the age of the house and where many stylistic features are found, the historic integrity of many resources has been compromised by porch replacement or enclosure, or an addition to the front elevation (e.g., Resource No. 202A, 212A, 217A, 270, 326A, 352, 358A, 358B, 359A, and 374). These resources with replacement and newly added elements have compromised material, design, workmanship, and feeling.

There are 37 historically domestic resources that have been converted to other uses, such as commercial uses. While the conversion from domestic to another use impacts a resource's historic integrity of association, it also often results in alterations to the building that impact its historic integrity of materials, design, workmanship, and feeling. Resources No. 204A, 210, 214, 216, 225, 265, 266, 267, 269, 345, 364, 414, and 425 have some alterations, like replacement doors, windows, and additions. There are also resources that are not recognizable as former domestic resources. For example, when Resource No. 202A was converted to a daycare (now operated in Resource No. 201), the original house was completely absorbed into the large building, and the original roofline is the only indication that the house still exists. Likewise, the Big Brother Big Sisters facility (Resource No. 292) is also an example of a house that is no longer recognizable as a domestic resource.

As noted in the **Historic Period(s)** and **Property Type** section above, due to their ubiquity within central EI Paso and the APE, the domestic resources have a high threshold for individual NRHP eligibility. Under Criterion A and B, research at the reconnaissance level did not indicate that these resources have any significant individual association with events or people outlined in the **Historic Context**. Under Criterion C, a majority of these historically domestic resources do not feature any unique or distinguishing architectural details or methods of construction, are not works of a master, and do not possess high artistic value within the city. Furthermore, the majority of domestic single dwellings recommended not eligible have numerous alterations that have negatively impacted their design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and – in the cases of the houses with converted uses – association. Additionally, as noted above in the **Potential Historic District** section, none of these domestic resources are recommended NRHP eligible collectively as part of a historic district.

Multiple Dwellings

ICF inventoried 38 resources that are recommended as not eligible multiple dwellings and were not discussed in the NRHP-listed and NRHP-eligible above (see **Table 2**). With a total of 69 multiple dwellings located within the APE (including those that are NRHP-listed and recommended NRHP-eligible as noted above), this large number of multi-family domestic resources is unsurprising considering the city's history as an industrial and shipping hub, where housing demands were high for the workers in the city.

Table 2. Recommended Not NRHP-eligible Multiple Dwellings

125	126A	161	162	183A
183B	187	189A	193A	193B
198	200B	208	209	213A
224	226	233A	233B	252
257	274	278	284	286
288	295B	326A	342	355A
408	424	427	428	429B
429C	460	463		

As noted above in the **Historic Period(s)** and **Property Types**, the multiple dwellings include duplexes and multiplexes, as well as apartments and tenements. There are 14 duplexes and multiplexes, and there are 22 apartments and two tenement houses discussed here.

The duplexes and multiplexes are very similar in scale and style to the domestic single dwellings, and they are found throughout the APE. These resources are also typically located on city blocks with single dwellings, which can make them hard to recognize as multiple dwellings at first glance. Like the single dwellings, many of these duplexes and multiplexes have no recognizable architectural style in their current state, and those with recognizable stylistic influences were constructed in the same architectural styles found in the single dwellings – Neoclassical (Resource No. 257), National Folk (Resource No. 274), Folk Victorian (Resource No. 213A), and Craftsman (Resource No. 278). There are also two duplexes that illustrate the Mission Revival style (Resource No. 208 and 355A), which was a common style used in the U.S. between 1890 and 1920. Their mission-shaped parapets and tile roof segments differentiate this style from other revival styles of the time. 185

There are also 21 apartments and two former tenement houses discussed in this section. Apartments typically had their own kitchens and bathrooms, whereas tenements had multiple units, each with a single room, often with one door and one window, and many families and occupants shared modest restroom facilities. These resource types are found throughout the city, from the NRHP-listed Segundo Barrio to the determined NRHP-eligible Downtown El Paso Historic District. Additionally, apartments are found in the NRHP-listed historic districts in central El Paso, from Old San Francisco Historic District, which is nearly solely apartments, to the NRHP-listed Sunset Heights, Montana Avenue, Rio Grande, and Manhattan Heights Historic Districts.

Within the APE, the apartments and tenements ranged from ca. 1900 to ca. 1970, with two major building periods of these resources – from ca. 1900 to ca. 1930 and ca. 1950 to ca. 1970. Most of these resources have little or no recognizable style, with the least stylized buildings being those built before around 1930. The building styles that are recognizable are National Folk, International, Contemporary, and Spanish Colonial. ICF characterized Resource No. 183A, one of the earliest apartments in the area, as National Folk. This building is shown on the 1908 Sanborn maps as "flats," and it has very modest National Folk

¹⁸⁵ McAlester 511.

¹⁸⁶ It should be noted that ICF categorized apartments and tenements as they were noted on the Sanborn maps.

features, including a central hip gable and modestly adorned with stone lintels, a brick belt course, and an accentuated hip roof. *The EI Paso Times* has advertisements for apartments for rent through 2010 at this location. It should be noted that while it has a Youth Men's Christian Association (YMCA) sign on the building, research of newspapers and deed records reveal that the YMCA's association with this building is recent (since the 2010s). Deed research indicates that Resource No. 183A and the adjacent Resource No. 183B (professional offices) are owned by a private company called Simply Frijoles, who obtained the property in 2005. Sanborn maps show that the YMCA during the early twentieth century was located at the southeast corner of Missouri and Oregon Street (south and outside of the APE). The remainder of the apartments built before 1930 were very muted resources with very little adornment. In the post-war period, there were several apartments built in the APE. Most of these resources also had no or little recognizable style. ICF identified two apartments, Resource Nos. 125 (ca. 1960) and 161 (ca. 1955), as the Contemporary style, and three apartments, Resource Nos. 111A-111C (all ca. 1970), as International style. Lastly, ICF identified one ca. 1970 apartment building as Spanish Colonial.

Based on research conducted at the reconnaissance level, ICF found that none of the multiple dwellings are individually significant under Criterion A, as illustrating trend or event in the history of El Paso or the region. Likewise, ICF did not find that these resources are associated with important persons that would qualify under Criterion B. Additionally, ICF recommends that all of these resources are not NRHP eligible under Criterion C, as they lack architectural merit to be NRHP eligible for their design. Although some of the resources, such as Resource Nos. 161, 162, and 183A, exhibit some modest architectural styling, the 36 multiple dwellings discussed in this section do not demonstrate important architectural designs, particularly in a city with so many excellent examples of architecturally significant apartment buildings. Additionally, several of these resources have compromised integrity with their replacements and/or infill of doors, windows, and porch modifications (e.g., Resource Nos. 224, 257, and 288). Several of the resources also have additions, including Resource No. 213A, which is a ca. 1905 multiplex that has been expanded over time. It now has a second story added dormer, reorientation and addition of entrances, and numerous additions. Additionally, as noted above in the Potential Historic District section, none of these domestic multiple dwellings are recommended NRHP eligible collectively as part of a historic district.

Hotels

There are three hotels within the APE: Resource Nos. 141 (ca. 1970 DoubleTree by Hilton), 157 (ca. 1980 Holiday Inn Express), and 441B (ca. 1960 hotel with no distinct architectural style, and it is not clear whether this building still operates as a hotel). None of these hotels have a distinct architectural style, nor are they part of a larger hotel complex. ICF recommends that these resources are not individually eligible due to the ubiquity of style, commonality of design and materials, as well as lack of historic integrity. In addition, the DoubleTree by Hilton and the Holiday Inn Express are common hotel brands in the area and are not the only more modern hotels within the vicinity of downtown El Paso. The resources are not associated with a significant event or people as identified in the **Historic Context**. As such, ICF does not recommend any of the hotels as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

Secondary Structures

The remaining 37 domestic resources within the APE are secondary structures constructed between ca. 1930 and ca. 1980. Secondary structures are very rarely individually NRHP- eligible as they are often ubiquitous to an area, constructed with common materials, and are not the works of a master. Rather, they are more often assessed collectively with the primary dwelling on a parcel. These buildings are a combination of garages (e.g. Resource Nos. 193Cand 282B), sheds (e.g. Resource Nos. 1A, 1B, 326B, and 411B), and small buildings that may be possible dwellings (e.g. Resource Nos. 294B, 341B and 386B). None of the 36 secondary structures have a distinct architectural style. Many of these secondary structures have had numerous alterations including infilled doors and windows (e.g. Resource Nos. 189B, 192B, and 228) or were constructed well after the primary dwelling was constructed on the property (e.g. Resource Nos. 294B, 357B, 418B). Since they are not associated with NRHP-eligible residences or properties, ICF recommends that these domestic secondary structures are not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C (see **Table 3**, below).

Table 3. Recommended Not NRHP-eligible Secondary Structures

1A	1B	189B	192B	193C	202B
204B	212B	213B	217B	227B	228B
237B	254B	263B	272B	277B	282B
283B	294B	325B	326B	328B	329B
330B	338B	341B	355B	357B	359B
386B	394B	403B	411B	418B	435B
436B					

Commercial Resources

ICF inventoried 11 commercial resources (Resource Nos. 42, 75, 116, 128, 144, 146, 147, 150, 153, 154, and 301) that were discussed above in the **Eligible Properties/Districts** section. ICF inventoried an additional 91 resources that historically served a commercial function (see **Table 4**, below).

Table 4. Necollilleliaea Not Millir-eligible collilleliai Nesoala	Table 4. Recommended	Not NRHP-eligible	Commercial Resource
---	----------------------	-------------------	---------------------

Tubic 4.	1 (COOIIIII	ichaca i	100 141 1111	CIISIDIC	Committee	olai i tost	Jui 003					
143A	143B	148	149	151	155	156	159	163A	163B	172	182	188
191	195	196	197A	197B	197C	199	207	218	219	220	234B	236
247	248	250	261	264	268	276B	279	280	285	298	299	300A
300B	302	315	316	317A	317B	322	323	332	333	334	335	336
340	342	343	344	348	350	354	360	362	363A	365	373	374
381B	383	386A	387A	387B	400	401	402	405	406	409	410	415B
419	420	422	432	433	434	441A	442	447	450	451	461	462

The commercial resources were constructed between ca. 1905 and ca. 1980 and are generally located in the eastern project area, interspersed among domestic resources on both the north and south sides of I-10. The majority of the commercial resources are businesses, and two of the resources (Resource Nos. 461 and 462) are office buildings. In a number of cases, the commercial resources are much newer buildings within older neighborhoods. Most of the commercial resources have little or no recognizable style.

Furthermore, many of the commercial resources served a historic function that is no longer congruent with current use, and they have become unrecognizable for that historic function. Examples of this include Resource Nos. 199, 299, 323, and 362. Resource No. 199 (ca. 1905), one of the oldest commercial resources within the APE, is a two-story brick building with brick coping near the roofline. In 1917, this was the Model Grocery and Market, and by the 1920s, El Paso city directories indicate that this building was the Texas Grocery and Market. 187 In 1945, the grocery was purchased by Reginald Ernest Ruebush and became Ruebush's Grocery and Market. Newspaper research also indicates the building offered other services, like a butcher shop and barber, and even provided delivery services. 188 The building is surrounded by many historic-age dwellings and likely played an important role as a community grocery store during the early twentieth century. However, since the early 2000s, the building has been advertised as available for rent, lease, and even for sale. This building appears to be vacant (and likely has been for quite some time) and has been vandalized. Though it may have once been locally important, the building does not retain integrity of feeling or association, as the area has been significantly altered since the building's construction, and again in the 1960s and 1970s with the construction of I-10, nor does the building retain integrity of workmanship, design, or materials. Another former grocery store in the APE is Resource No. 362, which was formerly the Abraham's Big 8 Grocery and is currently the Dollar Store. This store was run by a Jewish grocer named Sam Abraham. Built in 1968, Resource No. 362 replaced a Trost & Trost-built grocery building at the same location. When the 1968 building was constructed, the grocery was part of the Big 8 Chain of Groceries in El Paso. The extant building was part of a grocery store chain, and was one of several grocery stores in the city, and it does not meet NRHP criteria to be NRHP eligible. Resource No. 299 was historically a ca. 1950 gas station with limited Moderne detailing. The gas pumps have been removed, doors have been infilled, and the building is almost unrecognizable as a historic gas station. Research revealed that Resource No. 323 (1953) was an egg-packing building that later became an auto-related business, and now, the property sells neon signs.

Based on information provided by Eastside-Central Coalition Association President, Micheal Davis, ICF researched the ca. 1920 Resource No. 419, which is the only resource in the APE that has a documented association with a Black-owned business. Newspaper records show that Resource No. 419 included Freeway Lounge, which was owned by William (Bill) and Estella Parks, who lived upstairs above the lounge. The Freeway Lounge appears to have opened in 1965 and served barbeque. 189 Sometime between 1975 and 1978, the business

¹⁸⁷ "Help Wanted-Male," The El Paso Herald (April 3, 1917).

^{188 &}quot;Help Wanted-Male."

¹⁸⁹ Legal Notice, El Paso Times (July 6, 1965) 4-D.

moved to 3031 Gateway Boulevard East (historic-age building not extant) and was renamed Bill Parks BBQ.¹⁹⁰ Bill Parks only operated his business in Resource No. 419 for approximately a decade, and there is no evidence to indicate that it served as an important community gathering place or landmark. Under NRHP Criteria A and B, the history of the building and people associated with it do not meet NRHP eligibility requirements, and it is not architecturally significant under Criterion C.

Based on research conducted at the reconnaissance level, ICF found that none of the commercial resources identified in **Table 4** above are individually significant under Criterion A, as illustrating an important trend or event in the history of El Paso or the region identified in the **Historic Context**. Likewise, ICF did not find that these resources are associated with important persons identified in the **Historic Context** that would qualify under Criterion B.

Additionally, ICF recommends that all of these resources are not NRHP eligible under Criterion C, as they lack architectural merit to be NRHP eligible for their design. None of the buildings embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value. The commercial resources are generally mid- to late-twentieth century resources that are non-descript, architecturally indistinct buildings constructed of common materials of the period. Additionally, many of the commercial resources have compromised historic integrity of materials, workmanship, design, and feeling due to replacement materials, fenestration changes, and construction of additions (e.g., Resource Nos. 188, 196, 218, 236, 247, 279, 285, 343, 363A, and 405). As previously discussed, the function of some of the commercial resources has changed over time, and associated modifications to the buildings have caused the building to no longer reflect the historic function. Two buildings are discussed in more detail below with regard to the Criterion C evaluation.

For these reasons, ICF recommends that these 91 commercial resources within the APE are not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C. Additionally, as noted above in the **Potential Historic District** section, none of these commercial resources are recommended NRHP eligible collectively as part of a historic district.

Industrial Resources

Resource No. 20 has been recommended not eligible and is discussed in detail in the **Eligible Properties/Districts** section. ICF inventoried 31 additional industrial resources constructed between ca. 1920 and ca. 1980 (Resource Nos. 3A, 3B, 234A, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308A, 308B, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 318, 319A, 319B, 319C, 320, 361, 413A, 413B, 452, 455, 456A, 456B, 456C, 457, 458 and 459). In general, these resources are located east of Cotton Street on the north and south sides of I-10.

¹⁹⁰ Deborah Normann, "Dining Out," El Paso Times (December 21, 1975) 14.

Many of industrial resources are mid- to late-twentieth century resources that are non-descript, and architecturally indistinct warehouse buildings constructed with common materials of the time. As noted in the **Property Type** discussion above, industrial facilities are ubiquitous throughout Texas, especially along major transportation corridors such as an interstate, and therefore the threshold for NRHP eligibility is high. Under Criterion A and B, research did not reveal that any of the buildings or operations within the buildings are associated with an important development within the state or locally, important trends in manufacturing or industrial production, or important persons as identified in the **Historic Context**. Resource Nos. 3A and 3B are located on the former ASARCO Smelter Property. Today, there are numerous non-historic-age, premanufactured outbuildings on the vacant property, as the smelter was closed in 1999. In addition, Resource No. 3B was constructed late in the historic period.

Under Criterion C, there is no evidence that the buildings are important for their physical designs. The minimal aesthetic considerations are seen in the main entrances to the buildings, where the offices are typically located, or in detailing around windows. Of the industrial resources, only Resource No. 308A exhibits a somewhat distinct architectural style (in this case, a modest Art Deco design). This resource has influences of the Art Deco design, but it has had numerous alterations that detract from the overall integrity of design and materials. Some industrial buildings have numerous infilled windows, doors, or overhead doors (Resource Nos. 312 and 319A). Additionally, as these facilities changed overtime, they have been expanded and modernized. Examples of complexes that have additions and new buildings are Resource Nos. 304, 311, 361, 452, and 458. As a result, the majority of the industrial resources in the APE have compromised historic integrity of design, workmanship, materials, and feeling. For these reasons, ICF recommends the industrial resources in the APE are not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C. Additional discussion about several industrial buildings are included below.

Resource No. 303 - Former National Biscuit Company

This resource was identified by one of the consulting parties as a property of concern. The El Paso architecture firm of Carroll & Daeuble designed this building, and builder C.H. Leavell and Company built it in 1947. A November 17, 1947, article in *The El Paso Times* noted that the building was constructed for \$50,000, and the National Biscuit Company (later known as Nabisco) would hold a long-term lease of the office and warehouse building.

Architect Ed Carroll previously worked for the architectural firm Trost & Trost after graduating from the University of Texas in 1936.¹⁹¹ The Carroll & Daeuble firm gained notoriety from commissions through the city of El Paso, El Paso County, projects in the southwestern United States, and in Mexico. A review of their works indicate Carroll & Daeuble designed several buildings on UTEP's campus, schools at Fort Bliss and Biggs Air Force Base, at least four

¹⁹¹ "Golemon, Carroll, Pierce Named," *Texas Architect* (Vol. 3, November 1952), https://magazine.texasarchitects.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Nov-1952.pdf, accessed March 1, 2024.

schools in Ysleta, the El Paso Civic Center, the El Paso National Bank, the El Paso Public Library, the El Paso Natural Gas Company Building, and the La Villita Shopping Village, to name a few. 192 Between 1950 and 1960, the firm designed numerous industrial and commercial buildings, none of which exhibit a distinct style or characteristics. These architects were some of the most prolific designers in El Paso throughout the mid-twentieth century.

Resource No. 303 is a small brick warehouse that has an integrated office and large loading bays on its front elevation. The only decorative feature on the building is a brick and cast stone surround at the front door to the office. At the time of this building's construction, the railroad was directly adjacent to this building and the newspaper article notes that a railroad spur track connected to the building. At the time of this building's construction, the El Paso branch of the National Biscuit Company was one of many locations that serviced Texas, with Odessa being the main headquarters of the company's operations in the region. This resource appears to be one of many warehouse buildings located within El Paso and the U.S. after World War II, and there is no evidence to suggest that this building played an important role in the development of the city or region, and ICF found no information that would indicate that the building was important to the food industry in El Paso or Southwest New Mexico (which is also served). Additionally, ICF did not find that there was any person associated with the building that meets the criteria for significance as outlined by the NPS. Therefore, this resource is recommended not eligible under Criteria A and B. Under Criterion C, this building is recommended not NRHP-eligible. While it was designed by the notable architectural firm of Carroll & Daeuble, the NPS guidance notes that a resource must not only be the work of a master, but it must represent a particular phase in the "development of the master's career, an aspect of his or her work, or a particular idea or theme in his or her craft."193 Although the newspaper articles do not say which architect at Carroll & Daeuble designed the building, it is unlikely Resource No. 303 would be considered important within the firm's work. Given the firm's completion of several large and high-style resources, there is no evidence to suggest that this small warehouse building would be considered an important piece of their work. Additionally, there are no architectural characteristics that would indicate this is an important building for its architecture and design.

¹⁹² William Helm, Paulina Lagos, and Gregory Smith, El Paso Natural Gas Co. (Blue Flame) Building National Register Nomination, 2017.

¹⁹³ National Park Service, National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation 20.



Drawing of Resource No. 303, the El Paso Branch of the National Biscuit Company (image courtesy of *The El Paso Times*, November 17, 1947, page 3).

Resource No. 310 Former C.H. Leavell Warehouse

This former warehouse was built for the C.H. Leavell and Company, a general contractor in the El Paso area. ICF dated this building ca. 1945, due to its appearance and it begins to appear in newspaper advertisements as the address for the C.H. Leavell and Company in 1945.¹⁹⁴ This building was identified by one of the consulting parties in 2021 as a property of concern with information related to the C.H. Leavell Building.

C.H. Leavell, Jr. was a prominent businessman in El Paso after arriving in the community in 1902. Originally from Jewett, Texas, he was well educated, having received degrees from Georgetown University and University of Texas at Austin. After arriving in El Paso, he began cattle ranching in the area, but soon sold his ranch to begin a real estate company with another prominent businessman (and later El Paso mayor) R. E. Sherman. 195 Leavell & Sherman also had an insurance company called Leavell, Sherman, and Barnes. 196 According to the 1922 City Directory, the Leavell & Sherman Real Estate Company were the agents managing the Manhattan Heights Addition. 197 Newspaper articles in the 1920s indicate that Leavell became a general contractor, building mainly houses in El Paso and selling them through his real estate company. The address for his company was 109 North Stanton. In 1936, Leavell died at the age of 60.198 The 1940 census records show his son (also named Charles) was Vice President of an unspecified company, and his World War II draft card says

¹⁹⁴ At the time, the building's address was 1900 Wyoming Avenue, where the office was located. Today, the building faces N. Laurel Street and its address is 600 N. Laurel Street.

^{195 &}quot;C.H. Leavell Funeral Today," The El Paso Times (March 14, 1936) 5.

¹⁹⁶ "R.E. Sherman Former Mayor Taken By Death," *The El Paso Times* (April 30, 1947) 1.

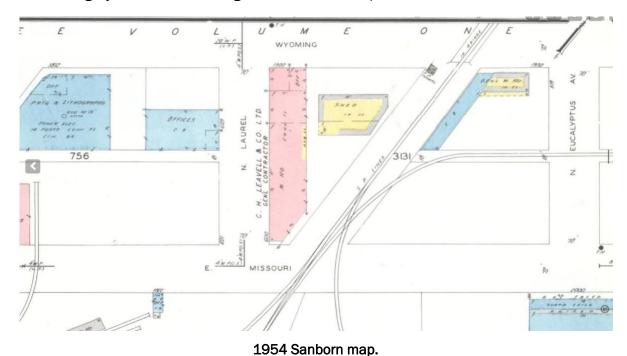
¹⁹⁷ Hudspeth Directory Co. El Paso City Directory, Portal to Texas History, 1922 (https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metapth285900/) accessed March 11, 2024.

^{198 &}quot;C.H. Leavell Funeral Today."

that he was self-employed with an office at 109 North Stanton, indicating that the younger Charles Leavell took over his father's business. 199

The building does not appear to be important within the historic context of the area under Criterion A. *The El Paso Times* has numerous advertisements for general contractors working in the city after the construction of this building. As a result, C.H. Leavell and Company in the mid-1940s appears to be one of many general contractors working in the city. Additionally, this building was just a warehouse for the company, with their main office located downtown, as it had been for several decades. The building also is not associated with any person that meets the criteria for significance as outlined by the NPS under Criterion B. Although C.H. Leavell, Jr. was a prominent member of the community and important within the development of El Paso during its formative years of the early twentieth century, Resource No. 310 was built after his death, and he was not associated with this resource.

This building now has been converted into a doctor's office, and it is void of any distinct architectural style. According to the 1954 Sanborn map, the building was originally built as a brick warehouse with a concrete floor. The numerous changes to the building today make the building unrecognizable as a warehouse, including the removal of any loading docks and bay doors that would have been critical to its use. As a result of the building's numerous changes, including replacement doors and windows, and reorientation to Laurel Street, this building is not NRHP-eligible under Criterion C for its architecture, and it does not retain sufficient historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship.

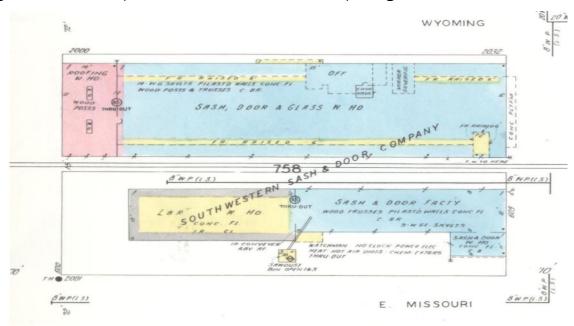


¹⁹⁹ Charles Holland Leavell in the U.S., World War II Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947, available at Ancestry.com (https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/19346934:2238) accessed March 12, 2024. Charles Leavell in the 1940 United States Federal Census, available at Ancestry.com (https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryuicontent/view/160419480:2442) accessed March 12, 2024.

Resource No. 312 and 313 - Former Southwestern Sash and Millwork Company

Resource No. 312 was cited as a property of concern in the consulting party comments as the Former Southwestern Sash and Millwork Company. Sanborn maps indicated that Resource Nos. 312 and 313 were part of the Southwestern Sash and Door Company (as shown on the Sanborn maps and in newspaper advertisements). As early as the 1910s, the Southwestern Sash and Door Company based out of Phoenix, Arizona consistently advertised in the newspapers for El Paso-based workers to come to Arizona. In March 1922, the company had operations in Phoenix and Tucson and came to El Paso when a local businessman, L.W. Hoffecker, wanted to retire and sold his glass business to the Arizona-based company. ²⁰⁰

A month later, the company took out a nearly half-page advertisement noting that the company took over Hoffecker's business, located at 413-415 Mill Street. Soon thereafter, the business expanded to take over the buildings from 405 to 411 Mills Street.²⁰¹ By 1923, newspapers note that the company had a warehouse at the corner of Wyoming and Laurel Streets (one block west of the Resource Nos. 312 and 313). In 1930, the company built Resource No. 312 or 313 to expand its operations yet again, although it is unclear from the newspaper which building was constructed. As part of the construction, the company was going to use six different roof types and put thermometers under them to see which would be the coolest for the facility and modify the buildings with the coolest roofing material after one year. This passing mention of the new building's roof construction and lack of a full article or announcement of the company's relocation, indicates that the building(s) at Wyoming Avenue augmented their complex on Mill Street, rather than replacing it.²⁰²

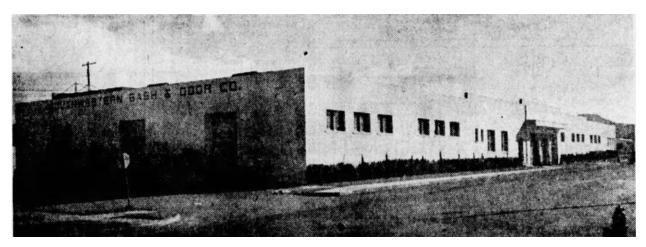


1954 Sanborn map (side streets are Eucalyptus and Willow on the left and right, respectively).

²⁰⁰ "L.W. Hoffecker Sells to Firm from Phoenix," The El Paso Times (March 16, 1922) 4.

²⁰¹ Southwestern Sash and Door Advertisement, *The El Paso Times* (April 23, 1922) 11. "J.A. Dick Company Acquire New Home in \$100,000 Deal," *The El Paso Times* (June 25, 1922) 10.

 $^{^{\}rm 202}$ "Firm to Test Roof Heat Resistance," The El Paso Times (February 4, 1930) 3.



Resource No. 312 in 1951; note the fenestration is different from the appearance of the building today, including the infill of the original windows and the new pedestrian entrance (image courtesy of *El Paso Herald Post*, March 17, 1951, page 18).

Newspaper articles show that the Southwestern Sash and Door Company came to El Paso several years after its founding in Arizona with the original main complex in El Paso on Mills Street. The construction of the buildings around 1930 appears to have been additional buildings to help the company continue to expand its operations. There is no evidence to suggest that these resources were important to the growth of El Paso that they would rise to the level of NRHP eligibility. Additionally, ICF did not find that there was any person associated with these buildings that would meet the criteria for significance as outlined by the NPS. Therefore, this resource is recommended not eligible under Criteria A and B.

Additionally, these buildings are not eligible for their architectural merit and have undergone numerous changes since their construction. Both resources, which are now no longer used for window and door manufacturing, are no longer recognizable as early twentieth century buildings, each with stucco paneling, changes in fenestration, as well as new windows and doors. As such, the resources lack the integrity of materials, workmanship, design, feeling, and association. Therefore, ICF recommends Resource Nos. 312 and 313 not eligible under Criterion C.

Resource No. 314 - Former Kraft Foods Company Building

This ca. 1940 resource is a stone building covered with stucco, with a flat roof. The stone building was originally a sales and distribution building for the Chicago-based Kraft-Phenix Company (now Kraft Foods, Inc.), which may have been why the building was constructed of stone.²⁰³ The stone construction would have met the federal sanitary standards for a dairy company. This small warehouse was used for distributing cheese products, mayonnaise, and salad dressings.²⁰⁴ In 1950, Kraft opened a new distribution center south of the APE near

²⁰³ "Permit Issued for 79 Homes since Jan. 1," The El Paso Times (April 19, 1939): 5.

²⁰⁴ "Directory Continued," El Paso Herald-Post (February 29, 1940): 13.

the intersection of Durazno and Cebada Streets, and they maintained their sales office in Resource No. 314.²⁰⁵ By 1967, Kraft Foods moved out of the building and the building was advertised for rent in the newspaper. In the early 1970s, the West Texas Medical Supply Company moved into the building and remained in the building until the 1990s.

This resource was cited as a property of concern in the consulting party comments as the former Ingersoll Rand Company (an air conditioning equipment manufacturer); however, ICF could not find any connection between the Ingersoll Rand Company and Resource No. 314. Regardless, ICF evaluated the resource based on ICF's research of the property and recommends it not NRHP eligible. Under Criterion A, there is no evidence to suggest that this building played an important role in the development of the city or region, and ICF found no information that would indicate that the building played a vital role in the growth of the national Kraft Foods Company, which had distribution centers all over the U.S. Additionally, ICF did not find that there was any person associated with the building that would meet the criteria for significance as outlined by the NPS. Therefore, this resource is recommended not eligible under Criteria A and B. Additionally, the building is not architecturally significant in its design, particularly as it appears today. The stone of the building is now covered in stucco.

Like many of the warehouse buildings in the area, it has new windows and doors, and it has a large ca. 1950 addition. For these reasons, the building does not retain its integrity of materials, workmanship, design, feeling, and association. Therefore, ICF recommends it not eligible under Criterion C.

Resource No. 320 - Former Stewart Oil Building

This large rectangular building has a gable roof. According to Sanborn maps, the building was built with approximately 16-foot-tall stone walls with framing above the stone. This building was identified by one of the consulting parties in 2021 as a property of concern with information related to Stewart Brothers Oil, a Pennzoil Motor Oil distributor, and "members of the family went on to prominence in many areas of the community."

The Stewart family moved to EI Paso in the early 1920s, when R. D. Stewart moved his family of nine children from Alabama. R.D. Stewart became a successful oil man, who later helped six of his sons enter the oil business, both in the EI Paso region and in Fort Worth.²⁰⁶ Research revealed that two of the brothers, R. Jack Stewart and Frank Stewart, established Stewart Brothers Oil in 1927.²⁰⁷ Stewart Brothers Oil specialized in petroleum products for automobiles, specifically MacMillan Ringfree Oil products, according to their numerous newspaper advertisements with a location at 720 Texas Street (south of the APE). Newspaper articles and City Directories show that Stewart Brothers Oil was one of many oil wholesale distributors in the city during the 1920s and 1930s. For example, in 1935, there were 22

²⁰⁵ "Kraft Foods Plans New Plant," The El Paso Times (May 24, 1950) 3.

²⁰⁶ "New Distributor Appointed for Oil Company," El Paso Herald-Post (December 18, 1959) 8.

²⁰⁷ "Businessman R. Jack Stewart Dies," The El Paso Times (April 29, 1983) 9.

companies listed in the El Paso City Directory, including Magnolia, Humble, Standard, Sinclair Oil distributors.²⁰⁸

In the early 1940s, R. Jack Stewart established a separate company called the R. Jack Stewart Oil Company to distribute Pennzoil Motor Oil products. Both the Stewart Brothers Oil and R. Jack Stewart Oil Companies operated out of a building at 210 N. Virginia Street. As automobile ownership became more widespread in the region during the post-war years, several oil companies serviced the area, many of which were owned by Stewart family members. A 1951 *El Paso Herald-Post* advertisement to celebrate "Oil Progress Week," was sponsored by 15 oil distribution companies that were representatives for national oil companies (like Humble and Gulf). Of these 15 companies, at least three companies were owned by various Stewart family members.²⁰⁹

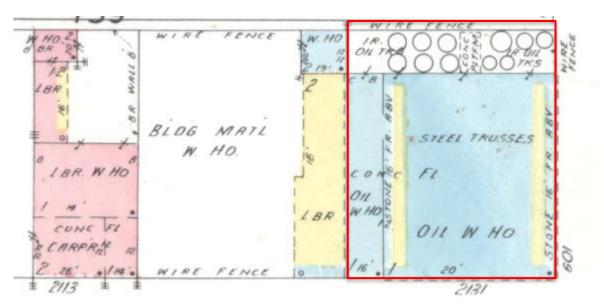
In August 1952, R. Jack Stewart and two of his other family members established a real estate company called Stewart Properties, Inc. That same year, Stewart Brothers Oil and R. Jack Stewart Oil moved to a stone building (Resource No. 320) at 2131 E. Missouri Street. ²¹⁰ In 1970, the building experienced a severe fire according to newspaper articles, but it is unclear what changes to the building occurred when the building was repaired. In 1986, Stewart Oil moved out of this building. Today, a retail lighting shop occupies the building.

This building is recommended not eligible under Criterion A and B. There's no evidence to suggest that Stewart Brothers or R. Jack Stewart Oil Companies provided a pivotal need or service that was unique or significant to the growth or expansion of the city or region. There's also no evidence that would indicate that either Stewart Brothers Oil or R. Jack Stewart Oil made a significant impact to MacMillan's or Pennzoil's business operations. Additionally, R. Jack Stewart and Frank Stewart were two of many businessmen who were engaging in business in the city, and while their family members may have been prominent members of the community, this resource cannot convey the other family members' possible significance. Lastly, the building is not architecturally significant under Criterion C. While ICF could not find photographs of the original building before its 1970 fire, the building today does not have architectural merit to be considered NRHP-eligible. The repeating arch motif is only a function of how the stucco was affixed to the stone wall. Furthermore, the replacement windows on the building's front façade (facing the frontage road) impact the resource's overall appearance on its primary elevation. Therefore, the building does not retain its overall feeling, workmanship, design, and materials.

²⁰⁸ El Paso City Directory (n.p.: 1935) 819, accessed from Ancestry.com (https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/380295603:2469?tid=&pid=&queryld=be295c32-af88-42cc-bee0-58635aa4e5ef& phsrc=YDw60& phstart=successSource) on March 18, 2024.

²⁰⁹ "We Want to Meet You During Progress Week," El Paso Herald-Post (October 17, 1951) 9.

²¹⁰ "Jay F. Stewart Oil Company, Inc." The El Paso Times (June 23, 1988): 9.



1954 Sanborn Map, the red outline shows Resource No. 320.

Religious Resources

There are 12 resources characterized as religious resources in the APE, with three recommended not NRHP eligible either individually or part of a larger historic district (as discussed above in the **Eligible Properties/Districts** section). These include the Holy Family Catholic Church Rectory (Resource No. 55) and Holy Family Parish Hall (Resource Nos. 56B), both of which were discussed above in the **Eligible Properties/Districts** section since they're located within the boundary of the NRHP-listed Sunset Heights Addition. Additionally, ICF recommends Resource No. 164 as not NRHP eligible.

Resource No. 164 is a ca. 1950 youth activity center currently associated with The Church of St. Clement Episcopal Church complex. The building has a rectangular plan and is clad in stone. It is void of any distinct architectural style. A review of historic newspaper articles from *The El Paso Times* indicate that this building was historically Manuel's Sweeper Mart. It's not until an article from 2002 that the building has a documented association with St. Clement's Church.²¹¹ Under Criterion A and B, research did not reveal that this building is important to the religious history of El Paso, nor is it a representation of an important individual. The building does not appear to have association with the St. Clement's complex until well after the survey cut-off date. Under Criterion C, the building does not represent a distinct type, period, or method of construction, and it is not the work of a master. ICF recommends that Resource No. 164 does not meet Criterion Consideration A for Religious properties, and it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

Transportation Resources

There are 10 transportation resources within the APE recommended not NRHP-eligible: Resource Nos. 120B, 321A, 321B, 321C, 321D, 321E, 321F, 321G, 321H, and 321I.

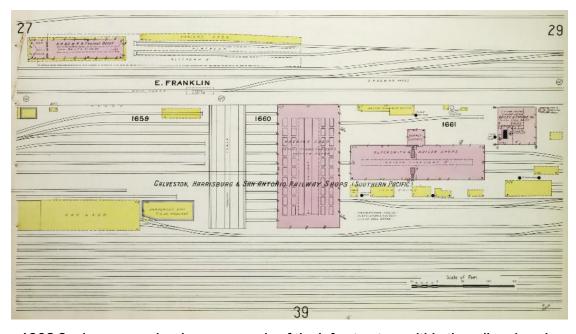
²¹¹ "St Clements Multi Family Rummage Sale," The El Paso Times (March 9, 2002).

Resource No. 120B is a non-descript ca. 1975 building with no distinct architectural type or style located on the same parcel as the NRHP-listed El Paso Union Depot (Resource No. 120A).

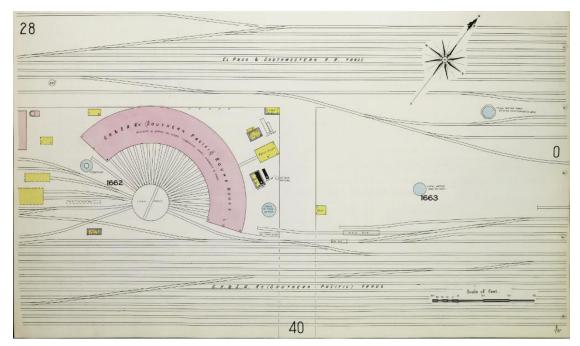
Constructed approximately 75 years after the NRHP-listed El Paso Union Depot (Resource No. 120A), it is likely that Resource No. 120B is used for vehicle maintenance, and it does not have the same historic context or importance historically or architecturally as the El Paso Union Depot. Therefore, Resource No. 120B is recommended not NRHP eligible.

The remaining transportation resources (Resource Nos. 321A-I) are all rail-related and are part of the former Southern Pacific (now Union Pacific) railroad yards. ICF evaluated these rail-related resources individually and collectively as part of a railroad yard complex. First, ICF considered the historic context of the area and the railroads' roles in the development of the city and the region. While the railroads, including Southern Pacific, were important to the development of the city and region under Criterion A, ICF also considered that the period of significance for rail-related transportation, which began at ca. 1880 when the railroads were built in El Paso and ended at ca. 1960 when I-10's construction began in the El Paso area, marking the end of the dominance of railroad transportation as the primary mode of transportation to and from El Paso.

Sanborn maps, historic aerials, and research illustrate that the railroad yards east of downtown were a central location for the El Paso & Southwestern and Southern Pacific Railroads, with the former located directly north of the Southern Pacific Railroad yards. Sanborn maps from 1908 show numerous support buildings in the railroad yards of both companies, including car sheds, machine shops, blacksmith shops, freight sheds, and a large roundhouse.

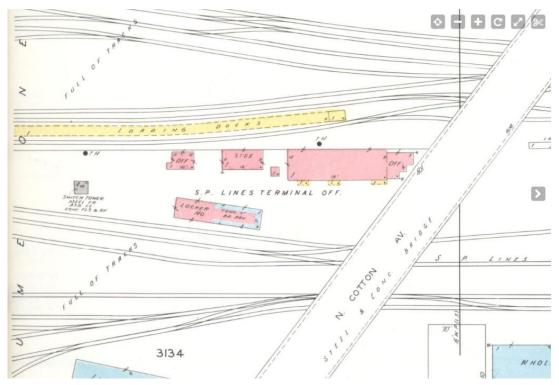


1908 Sanborn map, showing an example of the infrastructure within the railroad yards.



1908 Sanborn map, showing the location of a non-extant roundhouse near the western end of the yards.

By the 1940s, Southern Pacific took over the entirety of the railroad yards, maintaining a wide area. Sanborn map updates from 1954 show that infrastructure remained in the railyards, including office buildings and other support structures like raised loading docks.



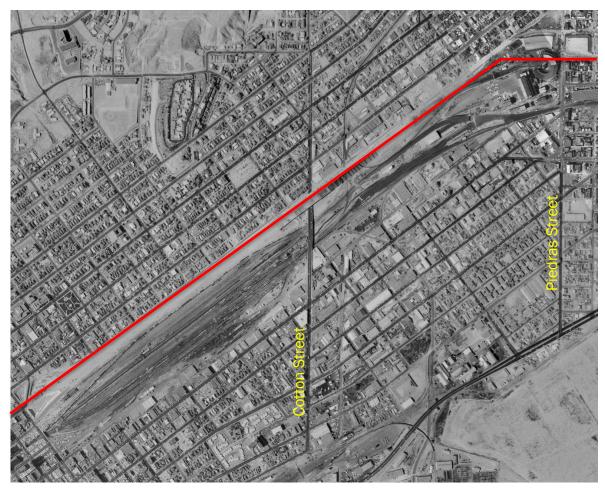
1954 Updated Sanborn map showing the west side of Cotton Street south of the current I-10 alignment with terminal offices and support buildings.

While the Sanborn maps did not provide coverage for all of the railroad yards, the 1955 aerial shows the full extent of the Southern Pacific Railroad yards. As seen in the historic aerial photograph below, the railroad yards included a significant amount of infrastructure to support railroad transportation, with a very large and dense building complex at the northeast end of the railroad yards between Cotton and Piedras Streets, in the 1950s. This building complex had a roundhouse and numerous maintenance shops to fix and maintain engines and rail cars.



1955 historic aerial showing the railroad yards and large building complex on the east side of Cotton Street, the red line shows the approximate location of present-day I-10 for reference.

As noted in the historic context, railroad transportation declined during the 1950s and 1960s as the widespread ownership and use of trucks to move goods provided a more affordable and flexible scheduling for transportation of goods. As seen in the 1967 historic aerial below, there are fewer buildings in the railroad yard, illustrating that the need for the maintenance facilities was reduced. The main support facilities left in the railroad yards by 1967 appear to be a handful of shops and the roundhouse, which is the mainstay of any railroad yard.



1967 historic aerial showing that many of the buildings in the railroad yards on the east side of Cotton Street are being demolished as I-10 is being built; the red line shows the approximate location of present-day I-10 for reference.

By 1984, the interstate occupied the northern portion of the former railroad yards and the holding yards extended to the south. Additionally, the cornerstone of the railroad yards, the roundhouse, was demolished and nearly all pre-1967 support structures on the property were gone.



1984 historic aerial showing very few infrastructure resources located in the railroad yards.

Today, the railroad yards retain no extant resources from the period of significance, as the railroad yards have undergone several changes since 1960. The support structures are what makes railroad yards function and illustrate their place in time and history. Without the support structures, like the maintenance shops and the roundhouse, there are no resources as a collection that can illustrate the railroad's history. Therefore, as a collection and individually, Resource Nos. 321A-321I post-date the period of significance, and are not NRHP eligible under Criterion A. There is no information that the railroad yards are associated with an important person under Criterion B, and none of the structures or the design of the yard are important from a design or engineering standpoint under Criterion C. Additionally, with all the resources post-dating the period of significance, the overall property lacks the historic integrity of feeling, association, workmanship, design, materials, and setting. Therefore, ICF recommends that Resource Nos. 120B, 321A, 321B, 321C, 321D, 321E, 321F, 321G, 321H, and 321I are not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

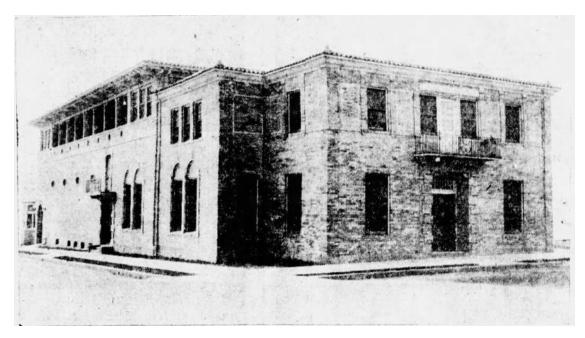
Education Resources

Two recommended not-NRHP-eligible resources that are educational facilities (Resource Nos. 13A and 54) are located in the NRHP-listed Sunset Heights Historic District, and they are discussed above in the **Eligible Properties/Districts** section.

Funerary Resources

There are two funerary resources within the APE that are recommended not NRHP eligible. These are Resource Nos. 152 and 375. Resource No. 152 is the former Peak-Hagedon funeral home, built in 1924 in the Italian Renaissance style. A full-page advertisement in the *El Paso Times* after its construction notes that the building had three chapels, several private family rooms, and a garage for ambulances and hearses. Today, the building is used as part of the El Paso IDEA Public School program. Its transition to this educational use has compromised the building's historic integrity. The building's original main entrance on Montana Avenue (seen in the photograph below), has now been sealed, along with windows on the second floor of the Montana-facing façade. Additionally, new windows now punctuate the northeast elevation along North Kansas Street. Most notably, the building's main entrance has now been reoriented to the south elevation through a large three-story, L-shaped addition.

There is no evidence to suggest that the Peak-Hagedon Funeral Home was important for its innovations or advancements in mortuary science under Criterion A. Additionally, ICF did not find evidence that J.W. Peak or Barry Hagedon, original owners of the building, were important within the field of mortuary science or contributed to the history of the area in a way that meets the Criterion B. While the building was constructed as a high-style Italian Renaissance building, the changes to the building have compromised its historic integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Therefore, Resource No. 152 is recommended not NRHP eligible.



1924 photograph of Resource No. 152 after its construction, facing south (image courtesy of *El Paso Times*, January 20, 1924, page 19).

²¹² "Peak Hagedon Funeral Home" El Paso Times (January 20, 1924) 19.

Resource No. 375 is the Concordia Cemetery Office. It was constructed in ca. 1950 and has an asymmetrical plan. The building has a flat roof with brick coping and canales, and it is clad in a combination of stucco and stone veneer. Some windows have been modified to fit window air conditioning units. There are multiple non-historic-age sheds and canopies located at the rear of the building. Under Criterion A and B, research did not reveal that this building is important to the funerary history of El Paso, nor was the building associated with people who meet the requirements of Criterion B. Under Criterion C, the building does not represent a distinct type, period, or method of construction, and is not the work of a master. Although this building is the office for the NRHP-eligible Concordia Cemetery, it post-dates the cemetery by several decades. ICF recommends that Resource No. 375 is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

Health Care Resources

There is one resource that serves a medical function located within the APE, Resource No. 239. Resource No. 239 was constructed in ca. 1950 and is a small building constructed of cinderblock with a masonry veneer, multiple infilled windows, and a raised pedestrian door. It is a small, free-standing clinic. This building was constructed with common materials of the time and have undergone several alterations. Under Criterion A and B, research did not reveal that this building is important in the medical history of the area or in Texas or was associated with important medical advances. Furthermore, it is not the best representation of an important medical professional's career. Under Criterion C, the building does not represent a distinct type, period, or method of construction, and is not the work of a master. ICF recommends that Resource No. 239 is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

Recommendations for Further Study

None.

Determination of Section 106 Effects Recommendations

As noted above, following the determinations of NRHP eligibility, TxDOT next considers the potential for adverse effects to the NRHP-listed and NRHP-eligible (heretofore referenced as historic properties). Since schematic designs for Alternatives D, G, H, and I with proposed ROW have been developed, the team can assess direct physical effects to historic properties. See **Appendix E** for all the surveyed resources in relation to all Viable Alternatives (**Figures 1-36**) and in relation to each of the Viable Alternatives individually (**Figures D1-D36** for **Alternative D**, **Figures G1-G36** for **Alternative G**, **Figures H1-H36** for **Alternative H**, and **Figures I1-I36** for **Alternative I**). Assessment of the project's potential for other types of effects—such as noise, visual, vibratory, or access impacts—is still underway as of the date of this report, and they are briefly summarized below.

Direct Effects

As part of this project, TxDOT studied Conceptual Alternatives, which engineers narrowed to Viable Alternatives (Alternatives D, G, H, and I). Under Section 106, a direct effect to a historic property is one that directly alters any of the characteristics that qualify the property for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Examples of direct effects include demolition to all or part of a historic property; acquisition of a portion of the parcel on which a historic property is located; removal of a resource from its historic location; or any other alteration to a property that is not consistent with the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

Table 5, below, summarizes the direct effects to each of the NRHP-listed and NRHP-eligible historic districts and the direct effects to each contributing resource within the footprint of Alternatives D, G, H, and/or I. The table also includes the summary of direct effects for individual NRHP-listed/NRHP-eligible properties located within the footprint of Alternative D, G, H, and/or I.²¹³ If a contributing resource or individually NRHP-listed/NRHP-eligible property is not noted in **Table 5** or the proceeding section below, none of the Viable Alternatives would pose direct effects to those resources.

It should be noted that while the APE does not intersect the boundary of the NRHP-listed Rio Grande Historic District, it does intersect the NRHP-eligible Rio Grande Historic District Amendment Area. Therefore, effects were assessed for the NRHP-listed Rio Grande Historic District and the NRHP-eligible Rio Grande Historic District Amendment Area, collectively. To view the Section 106 effects and Section 4(f) impacts together, **Table 5** also includes the anticipated type of Section 4(f) analysis for each historic district and property. A detailed description of each alternative's direct effects follows **Table 5**. See also the next section entitled **U.S. DOT Section 4(f) Applicability Statement** for more information about the anticipated types of Section 4(f) analyses.

²¹³ It should be noted that there are no anticipated direct effects to the NRHP-listed San Francisco Historic District or the NRHP-eligible Downtown El Paso Historic District. Therefore, these historic districts are not included in the direct effects and the Section 4(f) discussions below.

Table 5. NRHP-listed and NHRP-eligible Historic Properties and Districts with Direct Effects and Type of Section 4(f) Analyses (if applicable)

Resource No.	Name/Address	NRHP status	Alternative D	Alternative G	Alternative H	Alternative I	Survey Results Figure Number (Appendix E)	
NRHP-listed Sunset Heights Historic District								
Various	Sunset Heights Historic District	NRHP-listed Historic District	No Direct Adverse Effect; De Minimis Section 4(f) Impact Acquisition of ROW from one vacant lot	Direct Adverse Effect; Individual Section 4(f) Analysis Acquisition of ROW from contributing resource and non-contributing resource; parcel acquisition and displacement of contributing resources; acquisition of ROW from two vacant lots	Direct Adverse Effect; Individual Section 4(f) Analysis Acquisition of parcels and displacement of contributing resources; acquisition of ROW from one vacant lot	Direct Adverse Effect; Individual Section 4(f) Analysis Acquisition of parcels and displacement of contributing resources; acquisition of ROW from two vacant lots	6-9; 12	
13B	1513 Sun Bowl Dr.	Contributing to the NRHP-listed Sunset Heights	Avoided	Acquisition of 0.285 acres of 1.08-acre parcel; demolition of 13A non-contributing school	Avoided	Avoided	6	
118	Pearl Apartments, 220 W. Yandell Dr.	Contributing to the NRHP-listed Sunset Heights	Avoided	Complete parcel acquisition; displacement	Complete parcel acquisition; displacement	Complete parcel acquisition; displacement	12	
119	Jessica Apartments, 721 N. El Paso St.	Contributing to the NRHP-listed Sunset Heights	Avoided	Complete parcel acquisition; displacement	Complete parcel acquisition; displacement	Complete parcel acquisition; displacement	12	
NRHP-liste	ed Old San Francisco							
Various	San Francisco Historic District	NRHP-listed Historic District	No Direct Effect	No Direct Effect	No Direct Effect	No Direct Effect	9; 11	
NRHP-elig	ible Downtown El Pas			T	T	T		
Various	Downtown El Paso Historic District	NRHP-eligible Historic District	No Direct Effect	No Direct Effect	No Direct Effect	No Direct Effect	14-15	
NRHP-liste	ed Rio Grande Histori	c District/NRHP-eligi	ble Rio Grande Historic I	District Amendment Area	T			
Various	Rio Grande Historic District/Rio Grande Historic District Amendment Area	NRHP-listed historic district/NRHP- eligible Amendment Area	No Direct Effect	Direct Adverse Effect; Individual Section 4(f) Analysis Acquisition of parcels and displacement of contributing resources;	No Direct Adverse Effect; De Minimis Section 4(f) Impact Minimal acquisition of ROW from contributing resources and two lots with billboard signs;	No Direct Adverse Effect; De Minimis Section 4(f) Impact Minimal acquisition of ROW from contributing resources and two lots with billboard signs;	12-14; 16-17	
				acquisition of two lots with billboard signs	demolition of non- contributing resource	demolition of non- contributing resource		

Table 5. NRHP-listed and NHRP-eligible Historic Properties and Districts with Direct Effects and Type of Section 4(f) Analyses (if applicable)

Resource No.	Name/Address	NRHP status	Alternative D	Alternative G	Alternative H	Alternative I	Survey Results Figure Number (Appendix E)
173	702 Wyoming Ave.	Contributing to the NRHP-eligible Rio Grande Historic District Amendment Area	Avoided	Complete parcel acquisition; displacement	Avoided	Avoided	17
174A	704 Wyoming Ave.	Contributing to the NRHP-eligible Rio Grande Historic District Amendment Area	Avoided	Complete parcel acquisition; displacement	Acquisition of 0.003 acre of 0.01-acre parcel; demolition of 174B non-contributing garage.	Acquisition of 0.003 acre of 0.1-acre parcel, demolition of 174B non-contributing garage.	17
175	706 Wyoming Ave.	Contributing to the NRHP-eligible Rio Grande Historic District Amendment Area	Avoided	Complete parcel acquisition; displacement	Acquisition of 0.001 acre of 0.07-acre parcel; no building impacts	Acquisition of 0.0009 acre of 0.07-acre parcel; no building impacts	17
176	708 Wyoming Ave.	Contributing to the NRHP-eligible Rio Grande Historic District Amendment Area	Avoided	Complete parcel acquisition; displacement	Avoided	Avoided	17
180	611 N. Virginia St.	Contributing to the NRHP-eligible Rio Grande Historic District Amendment Area	Avoided	Complete parcel acquisition; displacement	Avoided	Avoided	17
Individually NRHP-eligible Resources							
140	Holocaust Museum, 715 N. Oregon St.	Individually NRHP- eligible	No Direct Effect	Direct Adverse Effect; Individual Section 4(f) Analysis Complete parcel acquisition; displacement	Direct Adverse Effect; Individual Section 4(f) Analysis Complete parcel acquisition; displacement	Direct Adverse Effect; Individual Section 4(f) Analysis Complete parcel acquisition; displacement	12
181	El Paso & Southwestern Railroad Depot, 420 N. Campbell St.	Individually NRHP- eligible	No Direct Adverse Effect; De Minimis Section 4(f) Impact Acquisition of 0.261 acres of 1.57-acre parcel; no building impacts	No Direct Adverse Effect; De Minimis Section 4(f) Impact Acquisition of 0.207 acres of 1.57-acre parcel; no building impacts	No Direct Adverse Effect; De Minimis Section 4(f) Impact Acquisition of 0.403 acres of 1.57-acre parcel; no building impacts	No Direct Adverse Effect; De Minimis Section 4(f) Impact Acquisition of 0.38 acre of 1.57-acre parcel; no building impacts	17/18

Alternative D

As shown on **Figures D1-D36** in **Appendix E**, the following describes the direct effects Alternative D would have on NRHP-listed and NRHP-eligible historic districts and properties:

- Direct effects to the NRHP-listed Sunset Heights Historic District would entail acquisition of ROW from one vacant lot adjacent to North Santa Fe Street and an I-10 on ramp. The vacant lot has a total acreage of 0.87 acre, and the proposed ROW acquisition would be approximately 0.12 acre. This would not constitute an adverse effect to the historic district.
- Resource No. 181 (El Paso & Southwestern Railroad Depot) is a NRHP-eligible, 1903 railroad depot. The building currently functions as an event space. The building was previously recommended NRHP-eligible under Criteria A and C as part of HHM's 2020 Historical and Architectural Survey of the County of El Paso, and ICF also recommends the property NRHP eligible under Criteria A and C. Under this alternative, the proposed project would require the acquisition of 0.261 acres of the 1.57-acres parcel, but there would be no building impacts. Since the resource would remain intact, and there would be no change to the characteristics that qualify it for inclusion in the NRHP, the direct effects to the historic property are not anticipated to be adverse.
- Alternative D would pose no direct effects to other NRHP-listed and NRHP-eligible historic districts and individual historic properties.

Alternative G

As shown on **Figures G1-G36** in **Appendix E**, the following describes the direct effects Alternative G would have on historic districts and properties:

Direct effects to the NRHP-listed Sunset Heights Historic District would entail the acquisition of ROW from a parcel with a contributing resource (Resource No. 13B), demolition of a non-contributing resource (Resource No. 13A) on the same parcel, complete acquisition of two parcels and displacement of two contributing resources (Resource Nos. 118 and 119), and ROW acquisition from two vacant lots within the boundaries of the historic district. From the parcel on which Resource No. 13B. which is a contributing resource, is located, 0.285 acres of proposed ROW of the 1.08-acre parcel would be acquired. Resource No. 13A, which is not contributing to the NRHP-listed Sunset Heights Historic District due to its age and is not recommended individually NRHP-eligible, would also be demolished. One of the vacant lots is adjacent to the I-10 on ramp and West Missouri Avenue; the other vacant lot is adjacent to North Santa Fe Street and the I-10 on ramp. The vacant lot adjacent to the I-10 on ramp and West Missouri Avenue is comprised of three parcels and totals 0.40 acre. A sliver of proposed ROW would be acquired from the vacant lot plus a small corner of the 0.12-acre parcel on which Resource No. 86 is located. Resource No. 86 is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.

The sliver of proposed ROW from the vacant lot and the parcel with Resource No. 86 would be approximately 0.01 acre. The second vacant lot, located adjacent to North Santa Fe Street and the I-10 on ramp, has a total acreage of 0.87 acre, and the proposed ROW is approximately 0.12 acre. The demolition of two contributing resources to the historic district (Resource Nos. 118 and 119) would change the characteristics that qualify it for inclusion in the NRHP. Therefore, Alternative G would pose adverse direct effects to the NRHP-listed Sunset Heights Historic District.

- O Direct effects to the NRHP-listed Rio Grande Historic District/NRHP-eligible Rio Grande Historic District Amendment Area, collectively, would entail complete acquisition of seven parcels and displacement of five contributing resources (Resource Nos. 173, 174A, 175, 176, and 180) to the historic district. The parcels for these contributing resources are .07 acre, .10 acre, .07 acre, .07 acre, and .12 acre in size, respectively. Five of the parcels are associated with contributing resources and the other two are lots with billboard signs located adjacent to North Virginia Street and East Missouri Avenue. The two parcels on which the billboard signs are located are 0.09 acre and 0.02 acre in size. Complete acquisition of these parcels and the demolition of five contributing resources to the historic district would irrevocably alter the characteristics that qualify it for inclusion in the NRHP. Therefore, Alternative G would pose adverse effects to the Rio Grande Historic District.
- Alternative G would require the complete parcel acquisition and displacement of Resource No. 140, which is recommended individually eligible for NRHP listing. The building is recommended NRHP eligible under Criterion A as it is exceptionally important for its recounting the history of the Holocaust in the bilingual city of El Paso and as one of the only fully bilingual Holocaust Museums in the United States. Complete acquisition of the parcel and the displacement of the building would irrevocably alter the characteristics that qualify the historic property for inclusion in the NRHP. Therefore, Alternative G would pose an adverse direct effect to Resource No. 140.
- The project would require the acquisition of 0.207 acres from the 1.57-acre parcel of Resource No. 181 (El Paso & Southwestern Railroad Depot, discussed above). No impacts to the building are anticipated. Since the resource would remain intact, and there would be no change to the characteristics that qualify it for inclusion in the NRHP, the direct effects to the historic property are not anticipated to be adverse.

Alternative H

As shown on **Figures H1-H36** in **Appendix E**, the following describes the direct effects Alternative H would have on historic districts and properties:

 Direct effects to the NRHP-listed Sunset Heights Historic District would entail the complete acquisition of two parcels and displacement of two contributing resources (Resource Nos. 118 and 119) and ROW acquisition from one vacant lot, which is adjacent to North Santa Fe Street and the I-10 on ramp, within the boundaries of the historic district. The vacant lot is comprised of three parcels and totals 0.40 acre. A sliver of proposed ROW would be acquired from the vacant lot plus a small corner of the 0.12-acre parcel on which Resource No. 86 is located. Resource No. 86 is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District. The sliver of proposed ROW from the vacant lot and Resource No. 86's parcel would be approximately 0.01 acre. The demolition of two contributing resources to the historic district would change the characteristics that qualify it for inclusion in the NRHP. Therefore, Alternative H would pose adverse direct effects to the NRHP-listed Sunset Heights Historic District.

- This alternative would not pose adverse direct effects to the NRHP-listed Rio Grande Historic District/NRHP-eligible Rio Grande Historic District Amendment Area. This alternative would require the acquisition of minimal acreage from Resource Nos. 174A and 175. The alternative would require the acquisition of 0.003 acre of the 0.1-acre parcel on which contributing Resource No. 174A is located. The alternative would also require the complete demolition of Resource No. 174B (a ca. 1940 converted garage that is non-contributing). From Resource No. 175, this alternative would require the acquisition of 0.001 acre of 0.07-acre parcel. No building impacts are anticipated. ROW would also be acquired from two lots adjacent to North Virginia Street and East Missouri Avenue that have billboard signs. The two parcels on which the billboard signs are located are 0.09 acre and 0.02 acre in size, respectively. A sliver of proposed ROW that totals approximately 0.01 acre would be acquired from the two parcels with billboard signs. The direct effects would not alter the characteristics that qualify the historic district for inclusion in the NRHP to such an extent they would constitute an adverse effect.
- Alternative H would require the complete parcel acquisition and displacement of Resource No. 140, which is recommended individually eligible for NRHP listing. The building is recommended NRHP eligible under Criterion A as it is exceptionally important for its recounting the history of the Holocaust in the bilingual city of El Paso and as one of the only fully bilingual Holocaust Museums in the United States. Complete acquisition of the parcel and the displacement of the building would irrevocably alter the characteristics that qualify the historic property for inclusion in the NRHP. Therefore, Alternative H would pose an adverse direct effect to Resource No. 140.
- The project would require the acquisition of 0.403 acre from the 1.57-acre parcel of Resource No. 181 (El Paso & Southwestern Railroad Depot, discussed above). No impacts to Resource No. 181 are anticipated. Since the resource would remain intact, and there would be no change to the characteristics that qualify it for inclusion in the NRHP, the direct effects to the historic property are not anticipated to be adverse.

Alternative I

As shown on **Figures I1-I36** in **Appendix E**, under Alternative I, the direct effects to historic districts and properties would be as follows:

- Direct effects to the NRHP-listed Sunset Heights Historic District would entail the complete acquisition of two parcels and displacement of two contributing resources (Resource Nos. 118 and 119) and ROW acquisition from two vacant lots within the boundaries of the historic district. One of the vacant lots is adjacent to the I-10 on ramp and West Missouri Avenue; the other vacant lot is adjacent to North Santa Fe Street and the I-10 on ramp. The vacant lot adjacent to the I-10 on ramp and West Missouri Avenue is comprised of three parcels and totals 0.40 acre. A sliver of proposed ROW would be acquired from the vacant lot plus a small corner of the 0.12-acre parcel on which Resource No. 86 is located. Resource No. 86 is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District. The sliver of proposed ROW from the vacant lot and Resource No. 86's parcel would be approximately 0.01 acre. The second vacant lot, located adjacent to North Santa Fe Street and the I-10 on ramp, has a total acreage of 0.87 acre, and the proposed ROW is approximately 0.12 acre. The demolition of two contributing resources to the historic district would change the characteristics that qualify it for inclusion in the NRHP. Therefore, Alternative I would pose adverse direct effects to the NRHP-listed Sunset Heights Historic District.
- This alternative would not pose adverse direct effects to the NRHP-listed Rio Grande Historic District/NRHP-eligible Rio Grande Historic District Amendment Area. This alternative would require the acquisition of minimal acreage from Resource Nos. 174A and 175. The alternative would require the acquisition of 0.003 acre of the 0.01-acre parcel on which contributing Resource No. 174A is located. The alternative would also require the complete demolition of Resource No. 174B (a ca. 1940 converted garage that is non-contributing). From Resource No. 175, this alternative would require the acquisition of 0.001 acre of 0.07-acre parcel, and on this parcel, no building impacts are anticipated. ROW would also be acquired from two lots adjacent to North Virginia Street and East Missouri Avenue that have billboard signs. ROW would also be acquired from two lots adjacent to North Virginia Street and East Missouri Avenue that have billboard signs. The two parcels on which the billboard signs are located are 0.09 acre and 0.02 acre in size, respectively. A sliver of proposed ROW that totals approximately 0.01 acre would be acquired from the two parcels with billboard signs. The direct effects would not alter the characteristics that qualify the historic district for inclusion in the NRHP to such an extent they would constitute an adverse effect.
- Alternative I would require the complete parcel acquisition and displacement of Resource No. 140, which is recommended individually eligible for NRHP listing. The building is recommended NRHP eligible under Criterion A as it is exceptionally important for its recounting the history of the Holocaust in the bilingual city of El

Paso and as one of the only fully bilingual Holocaust Museums in the United States. Complete acquisition of the parcel and the displacement of the building would irrevocably alter the characteristics that qualify the historic property for inclusion in the NRHP. Therefore, Alternative H would pose an adverse direct effect to Resource No. 140.

The alternative would require the acquisition of 0.38 acre of the 1.57-acre parcel on which Resource No. 181 is located. No impacts to the building are anticipated. Since the resource would remain intact, and there would be no change to the characteristics that qualify it for inclusion in the NRHP, the direct effects to the historic property are not anticipated to be adverse.

As the proposed project's design progresses, the assessment of direct effects may be refined.

Indirect, Cumulative or Reasonable Foreseeable Effects

Indirect, cumulative, and reasonable foreseeable effects to NRHP-listed and -eligible historic properties, including those that are contributing to historic districts, could be access, noise, visual, or vibration effects. Each of the historic properties is located next to an interstate highway and is already affected by some or all of these potential effects. As the proposed project and the alternatives are further developed, the indirect, cumulative, and reasonable foreseeable effects to each historic property will be evaluated in detail. When the detailed evaluation is conducted, the historic properties will be assessed for potential changes from their current state to the future state during and after construction. The evaluation will not include an assessment of past effects to the historic properties.

U.S. DOT Section 4(f) Applicability Statement

The proposed project's alternatives will require ROW from parcels on which historic properties are located, resulting in a Section 4(f) use of historic properties as defined in 23 CFR 774. The type of Section 4(f) analysis anticipated for each alternative and historic district and property is outlined above in **Table 5**, as well as a detailed description of each alternatives' direct effects. It is anticipated that in the locations where the proposed alternatives would pose adverse effects TxDOT would complete an Individual Section 4(f) Evaluation, and in locations where the proposed alternatives' ROW acquisition would pose a no adverse effect, TxDOT would complete a *De Minimis* Impact evaluation. In accordance with FHWA's Section 4(f) Policy Paper, "a determination of *de minimis* impact for a specific Section 4(f) property can be made without considering avoidance alternatives for that property, even if that use occurs as part of an alternative that also includes other uses that are greater than *de minimis*."²¹⁴

The brief summary below states the types of Section 4(f) impacts anticipated per alternative. Note, the total acreage of the NRHP-listed Sunset Heights Historic District is 200 acres (per the NRHP

²¹⁴ Federal Highway Administration, "Section 4(f) Policy Paper,"

nomination). The sum total of the Rio Grande Historic District is 190.5 acres, which includes 146 acres within the NRHP-listed boundary (per the NRHP nomination) and 44.5 acres within the NRHP-eligible Amendment Area. The NRHP-listed Old San Francisco Historic District and the NRHP-eligible Downtown El Paso Historic District are not discussed below because none of the Viable Alternatives pose Section 4(f) impacts. The figures in **Appendix E** can be referenced to when reviewing the following Section 4(f) impacts for each alternative.

Alternative D

- As outlined above in the Section 106 Effects section, Alternative D would pose a no adverse effect to, and minimal acquisition of, land associated with NRHP-listed and NRHP-eligible historic districts and properties. Below is a discussion of the Section 4(f) impacts by applicable historic district and property.
 - Sunset Heights Historic District: It is anticipated that the acquisition of 0.12 acre of vacant land from a 0.87-acre parcel would constitute a de minimis impact to the historic district, as this alternative would use approximately 0.005% of the 200-acre historic district and is noted above as a no adverse direct effect.
 - Resource No. 181: It is anticipated that the acquisition of 0.261 acre of vacant land would constitute a *de minimis* impact to the 1.57-acre parcel. While the acquisition would require 16.6% of the parcel, there would be no building impacts. The acquisition would occur along the northwest side of the building where an existing I-10 on-ramp is located within 25 feet of the building at its closest point. The proposed ROW under this alternative would move TxDOT's ROW approximately 8 feet closer to the building at its closest point. Since the building is already within close proximity to the interstate and engineers avoided direct impacts to the building, it is anticipated that this ROW acquisition would be considered *de minimis*, particularly if TxDOT determined, and SHPO concurs, that the acquisition has no adverse direct effect to the former railroad depot.

Alternative G

- Selection of Alternative G would require the completion of Individual Section 4(f) Evaluations due to the right-of-way acquisition and proposed removal of eight historic properties. Below is a discussion of the Section 4(f) impacts by applicable historic district and property.
 - Sunset Heights Historic District: Alternative G would cause a non-de minimis use to the Sunset Heights Historic District due to the removal of two contributing resources, Resource Nos. 118 and 119. Since the overall impact to the historic district would be non-de minimis, the sliver of ROW acquisition from three vacant lots and a portion of a parcel with a non-contributing resource (Resource No. 13B) would also have to be documented and discussed in the Individual Section 4(f) analysis.
 - Rio Grande Historic District: Alternative G would cause a non-de minimis use to the Rio Grande Historic District due to the removal of five contributing resources

to the NRHP-eligible Rio Grande Historic District Amendment Area, Resource Nos. 173, 174A, 175, 176, and 180. The minimal acquisition of ROW from parcels with contributing resources and the acquisition of two lots with billboard signs would also have to be documented and discussed in the Individual Section 4(f) analysis.

- Resource No. 140: Alternative G would cause a non-de minimis use of this resource due to its proposed displacement.
- Resource No. 181: It is anticipated that the acquisition of 0.207 acre of vacant land would constitute a *de minimis* impact to the 1.57-acre parcel. While the acquisition would require 13.2% of the parcel, there would be no building impacts. The acquisition would occur along the northwest side of the building where an existing I-10 on-ramp is located within 25 feet of the building at its closest point. The proposed ROW under this alternative would move TxDOT's ROW approximately 4 feet closer to the building at its closest point. Since the building is already within close proximity to the interstate, and engineers avoided direct impacts to the building, it is anticipated that this ROW acquisition would be considered *de minimis*, particularly if TxDOT determined, and SHPO concurs that the acquisition, has no adverse direct effect to the former railroad depot.

Alternative H

- Alternative H would require Individual Section 4(f) Evaluations due to the right-ofway acquisition and proposed removal of three historic properties. Below is a discussion of the Section 4(f) impacts by applicable historic district and property.
 - Sunset Heights Historic District: Alternative H would cause a non-de minimis use to the Sunset Heights Historic District due to the removal of two contributing resources, Resource Nos. 118 and 119. Since the overall impact to the historic district would be non-de minimis, the acquisitions from a vacant lot and a portion of a contributing resource's parcel and a non-contributing resource displacement would also have to be documented and discussed in the Individual Section 4(f) analysis.
 - Rio Grande Historic District: Alternative H would be considered a *de minimis* use of the Rio Grande Historic District. This alternative would require the acquisition of minimal acreage from two contributing resources, Resource Nos. 174A and 175. From the Resource No. 174A parcel, this alternative would require the acquisition of 0.003 acre (3% of the 0.1-acre parcel) at the rear (east) portion of the parcel and the demolition of a non-contributing garage (Resource No. 174B). From the Resource No. 175 parcel, this alternative would require a 0.001-acre ROW clip (approximately 1.4%) at the rear (east) portion of the 0.07-acre parcel. Additionally, the two parcels on which the billboard signs are located are 0.09 acre and 0.02 acre in size, respectively. A sliver of proposed ROW that totals approximately 0.01 acre would be acquired from the two parcels with billboard signs (and no contributing resources). In sum, Alternative

- H would acquire 0.014 acre of new ROW from the 190.5-acre Rio Grande Historic District, and it poses a no adverse direct effect to the district.
- Resource No. 140: Alternative H would cause a non-de minimis use of this resource due to its proposed displacement.
- Resource No. 181: It is anticipated that the acquisition of 0.403 acre of vacant land would constitute a *de minimis* impact to the 1.57-acre parcel. While the acquisition would require 25.6% of the parcel, there would be no building impacts. The acquisition would occur along the northwest side of the building, where an existing I-10 on-ramp is located within 25 feet of the building at its closest point. Since ICF recommends that this alternative has no adverse effect, it is anticipated that this ROW acquisition would be considered *de minimis*.

Alternative I

- As with Alternative H, Alternative I would require Individual Section 4(f) Evaluations
 due to the right-of-way acquisition and proposed removal of three historic
 properties.
 - Sunset Heights Historic District: Alternative I would cause a non-de minimis use of the Sunset Heights Historic District due to the removal of two contributing resources, Resource Nos. 118 and 119. Additionally, this alternative includes ROW acquisition from two vacant lots within the boundaries of the historic district. One of the vacant lots is adjacent to the I-10 on ramp and West Missouri Avenue: the other vacant lot is adjacent to North Santa Fe Street and the I-10 on ramp. The vacant lot adjacent to the I-10 on ramp and West Missouri Avenue is comprised of three parcels and totals 0.40 acre. A sliver of ROW would be acquired from the vacant lot plus a small corner of the 0.12-acre noncontributing resource's parcel (Resource No. 86). The sliver of proposed ROW from the vacant lot and Resource No. 86's parcel would be approximately 0.01 acre. The second vacant lot within Sunset Heights where ROW is proposed is located adjacent to North Santa Fe Street and the I-10 on ramp. The vacant parcel is 0.87 acre in size, and the proposed ROW is approximately 0.12 acre. All Section 4(f) impacts to the Sunset Heights Historic District would have to be documented and discussed in the Individual Section 4(f) analysis.
 - Rio Grande Historic District: Alternative H would be considered a *de minimis* use of the Rio Grande Historic District. This alternative would require the acquisition of minimal acreage from contributing resources, Resource Nos. 174A and 175. From the Resource No. 174A parcel, this alternative would require the acquisition of 0.003 acre (3% of the 0.1-acre parcel) at the rear (east) portion of the parcel and the demolition of a non-contributing garage (Resource No. 174B). From the Resource No. 175 parcel, this alternative would require a 0.001-acre ROW clip (approximately 1.4%) at the rear (east) portion of the 0.07-acre parcel, and no building impacts are anticipated. Additionally, the two parcels on which the billboard signs are located are 0.09 acre and 0.02 acre in size, respectively. A sliver of proposed ROW that totals approximately 0.01 acre

would be acquired from the two parcels with billboard signs (and no contributing resources). In sum, Alternative H would acquire 0.014 acre of new ROW from the 190.5-acre Rio Grande Historic District, and the alternative poses a no adverse direct effect to the district.

- Resource No. 140: Alternative H would cause a non-de minimis use of this resource due to its proposed displacement.
- Resource No. 181: It is anticipated that the acquisition of 0.38 acre of vacant land would constitute a *de minimis* impact to the 1.57-acre parcel. While the acquisition would require 24.2% of the parcel, there would be no building impacts, and the acquisition would occur on a vacant, unused dirt area of the property northeast of the building. This building is already directly adjacent to I-10 and ROW acquisition of a dirt area within the parcel would not pose an adverse effect (as noted above).

References Cited

- "12 Buildings Open for Tour of Historic Neighborhood," *The El Paso Times* (September 29, 2012) 1D-2D.
- "ASARCO's History." *Their Mines Our Stories*. August 21, 2019. Accessed November 12, 2024. https://www.theirminesourstories.org/post/asarco-grupo-mexico-chronology.
- "Academy Improved for Fall Opening," El Paso Herald-Post (August 28, 1942) 2.
- Autobee, Robert. *Rio Grande Project*, 1994. Available from the Bureau of Reclamation. Accessed July 20, 2023. https://www.usbr.gov/projects/pdf.php?id=179.int.
- Balliet, Michelle N. "Stephenson, Juana María Ascarte," *Handbook of Texas*. Accessed March 21, 2024. https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/stephenson-juana-maria-ascarate.
- "Bishop to Bless New High School of Religious of Jesus and Mary," *The El Paso Times* (December 16, 1961) 13.
- "Businessman R. Jack Stewart Dies," The El Paso Times (April 29, 1983) 9.
- "C.H. Leavell Funeral Today," The El Paso Times (March 14, 1936) 5.
- Charles Holland Leavell in the *U.S., World War II Draft Cards Young Men,* 1940-1947. Accessed March 12, 2024. https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/19346934:2238.
- Charles Leavell in the 1940 United States Federal Census. Accessed March 12, 2024. https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/160419480:2442.
- "Christian College Buys Building," The El Paso Times (October 24, 1980) 2-C.
- "Church Extensions and Many New Buildings," The El Paso Herald (January 11, 1911) 2.
- "Church Growth in El Paso Has Been Rapid During the Year," *The El Paso Herald* (January 25, 1913) 5.
- Church of St. Clement, "A History of the Church of St. Clement of El Paso, Texas." Accessed March 21, 2024. https://stclements.com/about/our-history.
- City of El Paso. "Population Demographics." Accessed July 12, 2023. https://www.elpasotexas.gov/economic-development/economic-snapshot/population-demographics/.
- "City Brevities," El Paso Times (August 4, 1928) 6.
- "City of El Paso and State of Texas Vs. ASARCO: The Fate of Smeltertown," Accessed January 13, 2020. https://www.theirminesourstories.org/post/the-fate-of-smeltertown.

- "Consumers' Ice Company," *The Trost Society*. Accessed March 12, 2024. https://trostsociety.org/buildings/consumers-ice-company/.
- "Consumers Ice Plans to Erect Office Building," The El Paso Herald (November 1, 1922) 19.
- Davenport, Martin and Gregory Smith. *Magoffin Historic District National Register Nomination*, 2015.
- Davis, Micheal. October 18, 2024 Consulting Party Comments (received via email).
- Dinges, Bruce J. "Henry Ossian Flipper," *Handbook of Texas Online*. Accessed November 10, 2024. https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/flipper-henry-ossian.
- "Directory Continued," El Paso Herald-Post (February 29, 1940): 13.
- "El Paso," Monthly Business Review. Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas. Vol. 36, No. 7 (July 1, 1951).
- El Paso Chamber of Commerce. *El Paso: What it is and Why*. El Paso, TX: El Paso Chamber of Commerce, 1917.
- El Paso City Directory (n.p.: 1935) 819. Accessed March 18, 2014. https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/380295603:2469?tid=&pid=&queryld=be295c32-af88-42cc-bee0-58635aa4e5ef&_phsrc=YDw60&_phstart=successSource.
- "El Paso's Forgotten Cemetery Smeltertown Cemetery." KLAQ, October 1, 2020. Accessed March 1, 2024. https://klaq.com/el-pasos-forgotten-cemetery-smeltertown-cemetery/.
- El Paso Holocaust Museum. "History of the Museum El Paso Holocaust Museum." Accessed July 12, 2023. https://elpasoholocaustmuseum.org/history-of-the-museum/.
- "El Paso School of Missions Relocating," The El Paso Times (August 19, 1984) 16-C.
- "EP May Get Aerial Tramway," The El Paso Times (October 4, 1958) 7.
- Federal Highway Administration. "Environmental Impact Statement: El Paso County, Texas." Federal Register (Vol. 87, No. 212: November 3, 2022) 66355-66357.
- "Firm to Test Roof Heat Resistance," The El Paso Times (February 4, 1930) 3.
- "Flagship of Sunset Heights: The 1912 Trost & Trost Sunset Grocery," *The Trost Society.* Accessed March 6, 2024. https://www.facebook.com/TrostSociety/posts/3988900124561357.
- "Furnished Rooms for Rent," The El Paso Times, December 3, 1912.
- "Golemon, Carroll, Pierce Named," *Texas Architect* (Vol. 3, November 1952). Accessed March 1, 2024. https://magazine.texasarchitects.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Nov-1952.pdf.
- González, María Cortés. "Church Serves About 300 People in Sunset Heights," *El Paso Times* (September 15, 2016) 1B-2B.

- Hamilton, Nancy. "University of Texas at El Paso," *Handbook of Texas*. Accessed July 12, 2023. https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/university-of-texas-at-el-paso.
- "Handsome Apartment House," The El Paso Herald (August 23, 1913) 25.
- Hardy-Heck-Moore, The Development of Highways in Texas: A Historic Context of the Bankhead Highway and Other Historic Named Highways. Accessed July 19, 2023. http://www.thc.texas.gov/public/upload/preserve/survey/highway/Bankhead-history.pdf.
- _____. Historical and Architectural Survey for the County of El Paso. Accessed March 1, 2021. http://legacy.elpasotexas.gov/muni_clerk/_documents/Historic%20Landmark%20Commi ssion.
- "Help Wanted-Male," The El Paso Herald (April 3, 1917).
- Home Owners' Loan Corporation: HOLC Neighborhood Redlining Grade. Accessed March 1, 2024 https://www.arcgis.com/apps/mapviewer/index.html?webmap=063cdb28dd3a449b92b c04f904256f62.
- Hudspeth Directory Co. El Paso City Directory, Portal to Texas History. 1922. Accessed March 11, 2024. https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metapth285900/.
- "Ice-making company sold," El Paso Herald-Post (March 18, 1980) 18.
- "J.A. Dick Company Acquire New Home in \$100,000 Deal," The El Paso Times (June 25, 1922) 10.
- Jackson, Anthony. "El Paso Barber Estine Davis has helped Black Community with style for decades." The El Paso Times. Published June 17, 2021. Accessed November 17, 2024. https://www.elpasotimes.com/story/news/local/el-paso/2021/06/17/el-paso-barber-estine-davis-has-helped-black-community-decades/7717331002/.
- Jamieson, Perry. A Survey History of Fort Bliss: 1890-1940. Fort Bliss: Texas, 1993. Accessed November 13, 2024. chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https:// www.epcounty.com/purchasing/bids/documents/19-010ASURVEYHISTORYOFFORT BLISS1890-1940.pdf.
- "Jay F. Stewart Oil Company, Inc." The El Paso Times (June 23, 1988): 9.
- Kessler, George E. and Walter Stockwell, *City Plan for El Paso Texas*, 1925. Available from the University of Texas at El Paso Libraries. Accessed July 12, 2023. https://scholarworks.utep.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1005& context=utep_books.
- "KFXH Begins Broadcasting in Two Weeks," *El Paso Herald* (September 19, 1925) 11.Kohout, Martin Donell. "Smeltertown," *Handbook of Texas*. Accessed July 12, 2023. https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/smeltertown-tx.
- "Kraft Foods Plans New Plant," The El Paso Times (May 24, 1950): 3.

- "KTSM Marks Birthday, Building, New Season," El Paso Herald-Post (September 9, 1967) 27.
- "KTSM's President Began Radio Career in 1922," El Paso Herald-Post (January 3, 1953) 9.
- Legal Notice, El Paso Times (July 6, 1965) 4-D.
- "Library Research Guides: Borderlands: Union Depot Witnessed Growth of El Paso 36 (with 2018 update)." Accessed March 6, 2024, https://epcc.libguides.com/c.php?g=754275&p=623 1096.
- Lockhart, Bill. "Chapter 7, Distilled Waters Run Deep: El Paso Distilled Water Companies," *El Paso Prescription Bottles, the Drug Stores that Used Them and Other Non-Beverage Bottles* (Self-published book, 2014). Accessed March 11, 2024. https://sha.org/bottle/pdffiles/ElPaso Druggists/Chapter7-DistilledWater.pdf.
- Long, Christopher. "Acequias," *Handbook of Texas*. Accessed July 12, 2023. https://www.tsha online.org/handbook/entries/acequias.
- Long, Trish. 2021. "All Roads Led to Five Points: 1917 Businessmen Had High Hopes for Neighborhood in Center of City." *El Paso Times*, July 20, 2021. https://www.elpasotimes.com/story/news/history/2021/07/20/five-points-1917-el-paso-tales-from-the-morgue-trish-long/8014717002/.
- "L.W. Hoffecker Sells to Firm from Phoenix," The El Paso Times (March 16, 1922) 4.
- McAlester, Virginia Savage. A Field Guide to American Houses: The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, revised 2013.
- Metz, Leon. "Concordia Cemetery a Great Place to Revisit History," *El Paso Times* (October 13, 2008) 15.
- Morgan, Hugh. "Freeway Razing 40 Per Cent Complete," El Paso Times (January 11, 1964) 13.
- National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, revised 1998.
- _____. "Second Lieutenant Henry Flipper." Accessed November 10, 2024. https://www.nps.gov/foda/learn/historyculture/secondlieutenanthenryflipper.htm.
- "New Distributor Appointed for Oil Company," El Paso Herald-Post (December 18, 1959) 8.
- "New Holy Family Chapel," El Paso Herald (January 27, 1917) 29.
- Normann, Deborah. "Dining Out," El Paso Times (December 21, 1975) 14.
- "Our Building," *The El Paso Scottish Rite*. Accessed March 12, 2024. http://www.elpasoscottishrite.org/our-building.html.
- "Palms Apartment Up To Third Story," The El Paso Times (June 15, 1912) 12.

- Pate, Ron and Debbie Pate. Rio Grande Avenue Historic District National Register Nomination, 1999.
- Payne, Emily, Kristina Kupferschmid, and Erin Tyson. *Downtown El Paso Historic District National Register Nomination*, Determination of Eligibility approved by National Park Service, 2021. Copy obtained from the Texas Historical Commission, History Programs.
- "Peak Hagedon Funeral Home" El Paso Times (January 20, 1924) 19.
- "Permit Issued for 79 Homes since Jan. 1," The El Paso Times (April 19, 1939): 5.
- Pletcher, Davis. Revised by Jesus de la Teja. "Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo." *Handbook of Texas Online.* Accessed November 13, 2024. https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/treaty-of-guadalupe-hidalgo.
- "Radio Dealers Report Big Business as Station Goes on Air," El Paso Herald (July 20, 1929) 6.
- Rae, Steve and T. Lindsay Baker, Historic American Engineering Record: Franklin Canal, available from the Library of Congress. Accessed July 12, 2023. https://tile.loc.gov/storage-services/master/pnp/habshaer/tx/tx1100/tx1156/data/tx1156data.pdf.
- "Religious School Will Close," The El Paso Times (January 28, 1978) 4-B.
- "R.E. Sherman Former Mayor Taken By Death," The El Paso Times (April 30, 1947) 1.
- Rice, Martin and Peter Flagg Maxson. *Old San Francisco Historic District National Register Nomination*, 1983.
- "Rosing is Building a New Apartment House," The El Paso Times (May 28, 1912) 12.
- Ross, Eva K. "Sunset Heights Historic District | Wall," El Paso Museum of History. Accessed July 12, 2023. https://www.digie.org/en/media/13543.
- Russo, Maryellen. Email to Micheal Davis, November 13, 2024.
- "School Permit," The El Paso Herald (August 3, 1928) 11.
- Smelter Cemetery (Atlas Number 7141000605) *Texas Historical Commission Historic Sites Atlas*. Accessed March 1, 2024. https://atlas.thc.state.tx.us/Details?fn=print&atlasnumber=71 41000605.
- Soto, Edward, 2008, "A History of the American Smelting and Refining Company: Uncovering the Past and Present," Penn State, https://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/document?repid=rep1&type=pdf&doi=47d13d2c5d85a6f1d60cd493659d744eb09a4bb0.
- Southwestern Sash and Door Advertisement, The El Paso Times (April 23, 1922) 11.
- "St Clements Multi Family Rummage Sale," The El Paso Times (March 9, 2002).

- "Sunset Grocery," *The Trost Society*, Accessed March 6, 2024. https://trostsociety.org/buildings/6066/.
- "Sunset Heights," El Paso Times (July 1, 2001) 14.
- Tellez, Alfonso. Sunset Heights Historic District National Register Nomination, 1988.
- Texas Almanac. "City Population History from 1850 to 2000." Accessed July 19, 2023. https://www.texasalmanac.com/drupal-backup/images/CityPopHist%20web.pdf.
- Texas Historical Commission. Old Spanish Trail Highway map. Accessed July 19, 2023. https://www.thc.texas.gov/preserve/projects-and-programs/historic-texas-highways/old-spanish-trail-highway.
- "The Phone Book Printers: The 1930 McMath Printing Building, El Paso." *The Trost Society.* Accessed November 12, 2024. https://www.facebook.com/TrostSociety/posts/the-phone-book-printers-the-1930-mcmath-printing-building-el-pasohere-is-awonde/3687671578017548/.
- Timmons, W. H. El Paso, A Borderlands History. El Paso: Texas Western Press, 2004.
- _____. "El Paso, Tx," Handbook of Texas. Accessed July 12, 2023. https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/el-paso-tx.
- *Trinity-First United Methodist Church*, "Our History." Accessed March 21, 2024. https://www.trinity-first.org/history/.
- "Two Brilliant Minds Joined, Architect Otto Thorman and Educator Servando Esquivel." *The Trost Society*. Accessed November 12, 2024. https://www.facebook.com/TrostSociety/posts/two-brilliant-minds-joined-architect-otto-thorman-and-educator-servando-esquivel/4208136562637711/.
- University of Texas at El Paso Miners. "Tradition." Accessed July 12, 2023. https://utepminers. com/sports/2017/6/7/trads-history-traditions-html.aspx.
- "We Want to Meet You During Progress Week," El Paso Herald-Post (October 17, 1951) 9.
- William, Joe R., El Paso Union Passenger Station National Register Nomination, 1975.
- Williams, Brianne. "What We've Lost since the Miss Black El Paso Pageant Ended in 2018," Borderzine: Reporting Across Fronteras (February 17, 2024). Accessed December 18, 2024. https://borderzine.com/2024/02/what-weve-lost-since-the-miss-black-el-paso-pageant-ended-in-2018/.

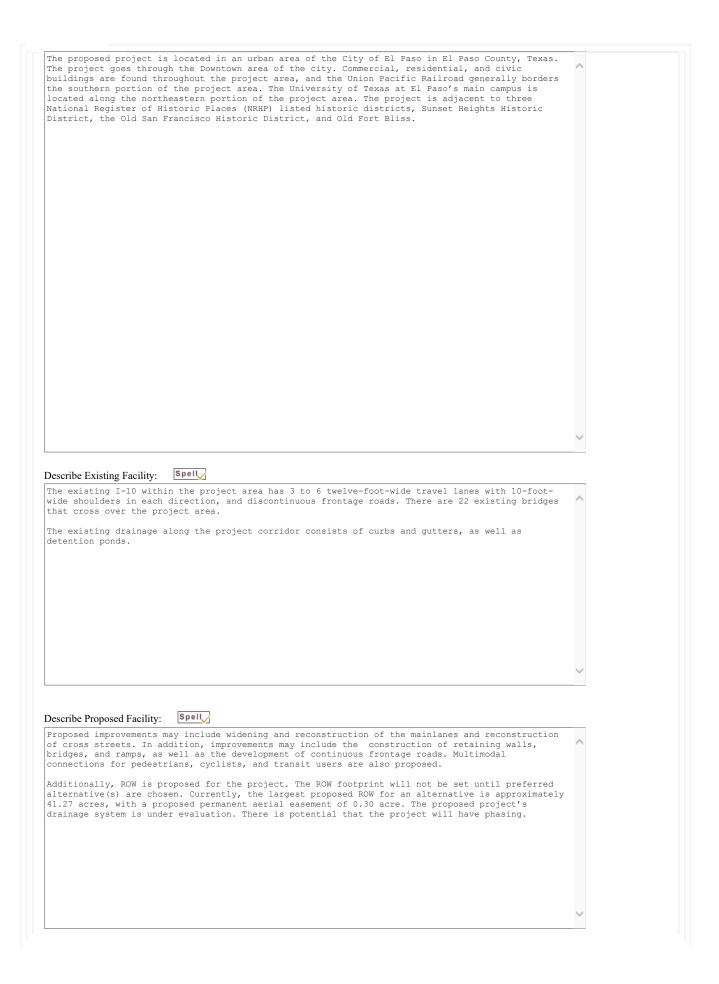
Appendix A: Project Information and ROW Information						

• WPD Section I - Project Definition WPD Section II - Tool WPD Section III - Project Work Plan • WPD Section IV - Findings Print this Page + -Project Definition Project Downtown 10 Name: Anticipated Environmental Classification: CSJ: 2121 - 02 - 166 Is this an FHWA project that normally requires an EIS per 23 CFR 771.115(a)? Project Association(s) Auto Associate CSJ from DCIS Manually Associate CSJ: DCIS DCIS Main or Doc CSJ **DCIS Funding Env Classification** Actions Number Classification Associate Tracked In There are currently no Project Associations added to this project. DCIS Project Funding and Location Funding DCIS Funding Type: Federal State Local Private Location DCIS Project Number: F () Highway: IH 10 District: County: EL PASO EXECUTIVE CENTER BLVD Project Limit -- From: Project Limit -- To: SL 478 (COPIA ST) Begin Latitude: 7936752 Begin Longitude: _ 106 519845 + 31 777981 End Latitude: End Longitude: _ 106 449925 DCIS & P6 Letting Dates DCIS District: 09/27 DCIS Approved: DCIS Actual: P6 Ready To Let: P6 Proposed Letting: DCIS Project Description Type of Work: Spell Layman's Description: WIDEN ROAD - ADD LANES AND SHOULDERS DCIS Project Classification: WF - WIDEN FREEWAY Design Standard: 4R - New Location and Reconstruction \vee Roadway Functional Classification: 1 - Interstate ■ Jurisdiction

Does the project cross a state boundary, or require a new Presidential Permit or modification of an existing Presidential Permit?

No 🗸

Who is the lead agency responsible for the approval of the entire project?									
Who is the project sponsor as defined by 43 TAC 2.7? Is a local government's or a private developer's own staff or consultant preparing the CE documentation, EA or EIS? Does the project require any federal permit, license, or approval? USACE IBWC USCG NPS IAJR Other NPS is Section 106 consulting party, also Section Does the project occur, in part or in total, on federal or tribal lands? Environmental Clearance Project Description Project Area Typical Depth of Impacts: 10 (Feet) Maximum Depth of Impacts: 100 (Feet) New ROW Required: 41.27 (Acres) New Perm. Easement Required: 0.30 (Acres) New Temp. Easement Required: 0 (Acres) Project Description Describe Limits of All Activities: Spell The proposed project limits are along I-10 from Executive Center Boulevard to State Loop (SL) 478, a distance of approximately 5.7 miles. The proposed improvements are anticipated to be along both	Who is the lead agency responsible for the approval of the entire project? ✓ FHWA - Assigned to TxDOT ☐ TxDOT - No Federal Funding ☐ FHWA - Not Assigned to TxDOT								
Is a local government's or a private developer's own staff or consultant preparing the CE documentation, EA or EIS? Does the project require any federal permit, license, or approval? ✓ USACE ☐ IBWC ☐ USCG ✓ NPS ✓ IAJR ✓ Other NPS is Section 106 consulting party, also Sellow ✓ Does the project occur, in part or in total, on federal or tribal lands? ☐ Environmental Clearance Project Description Project Area Typical Depth of Impacts: 10 (Feet) Maximum Depth of Impacts: 100 (Feet) New ROW Required: 41.27 (Acres) New Perm. Easement Required: 0.30 (Acres) New Temp. Easement Required: 0 (Acres) Project Description Describe Limits of All Activities: ☐ The proposed project limits are along I-10 from Executive Center Boulevard to State Loop (SL) 478, a distance of approximately 5.7 miles. The proposed improvements are anticipated to be along both									
Does the project require any federal permit, license, or approval? USACE IBWC USCG NPS IAJR Other NPS is Section 106 consulting party, also See Does the project occur, in part or in total, on federal or tribal lands? Environmental Clearance Project Description Project Area Typical Depth of Impacts: 10 (Feet) Maximum Depth of Impacts: 100 (Feet) New ROW Required: 41.27 (Acres) New Perm. Easement Required: 0.30 (Acres) New Temp. Easement Required: 0 (Acres) Project Description Describe Limits of All Activities: Spell The proposed project limits are along I-10 from Executive Center Boulevard to State Loop (SL) 478, a distance of approximately 5.7 miles. The proposed improvements are anticipated to be along both			-		the CE documentation. I	EA or EIS?			
Does the project occur, in part or in total, on federal or tribal lands? Environmental Clearance Project Description Project Area Typical Depth of Impacts: 10 (Feet) Maximum Depth of Impacts: 100 (Feet) New ROW Required: 41.27 (Acres) New Perm. Easement Required: 0.30 (Acres) New Temp. Easement Required: 0 (Acres) Project Description Describe Limits of All Activities: Spell The proposed project limits are along I-10 from Executive Center Boulevard to State Loop (SL) 478, a distance of approximately 5.7 miles. The proposed improvements are anticipated to be along both									
Project Area Typical Depth of Impacts: 10 (Feet) Maximum Depth of Impacts: 100 (Feet) New ROW Required: 41.27 (Acres) New Perm. Easement Required: 0.30 (Acres) New Temp. Easement Required: 0 (Acres) Project Description Describe Limits of All Activities: Spell The proposed project limits are along I-10 from Executive Center Boulevard to State Loop (SL) 478, a distance of approximately 5.7 miles. The proposed improvements are anticipated to be along both					6 consulting party, also Sec				
Project Area Typical Depth of Impacts: 10 (Feet) Maximum Depth of Impacts: 100 (Feet) New ROW Required: 41.27 (Acres) New Perm. Easement Required: 0.30 (Acres) New Temp. Easement Required: 0 (Acres) Project Description Describe Limits of All Activities: The proposed project limits are along I-10 from Executive Center Boulevard to State Loop (SL) 478, a distance of approximately 5.7 miles. The proposed improvements are anticipated to be along both	No V	Does the project occu	r, in part or in total, on f	Pederal or tribal lands?					
Typical Depth of Impacts: 10 (Feet) Maximum Depth of Impacts: 100 (Feet) New ROW Required: 41.27 (Acres) New Perm. Easement Required: 0.30 (Acres) New Temp. Easement Required: 0 (Acres) Project Description Describe Limits of All Activities: Spell The proposed project limits are along I-10 from Executive Center Boulevard to State Loop (SL) 478, a distance of approximately 5.7 miles. The proposed improvements are anticipated to be along both	Environmental Clea	arance Project Descr	iption						
New ROW Required: New Perm. Easement Required: O.30 (Acres) New Temp. Easement Required: Describe Limits of All Activities: The proposed project limits are along I-10 from Executive Center Boulevard to State Loop (SL) 478, a distance of approximately 5.7 miles. The proposed improvements are anticipated to be along both		cts: 10	(Feet)	Maximum Denth of Impacts:	100 (Feet)				
New Perm. Easement Required: 0.30 (Acres) New Temp. Easement Required: 0 (Acres) Project Description Describe Limits of All Activities: The proposed project limits are along I-10 from Executive Center Boulevard to State Loop (SL) 478, a distance of approximately 5.7 miles. The proposed improvements are anticipated to be along both					(rect)				
Describe Limits of All Activities: The proposed project limits are along I-10 from Executive Center Boulevard to State Loop (SL) 478, a distance of approximately 5.7 miles. The proposed improvements are anticipated to be along both	New Perm. Easement F	Required: 0.30			0	Acres)			
Describe Limits of All Activities: The proposed project limits are along I-10 from Executive Center Boulevard to State Loop (SL) 478, a distance of approximately 5.7 miles. The proposed improvements are anticipated to be along both	Project Description								
a distance of approximately 5.7 miles. The proposed improvements are anticipated to be along both	Describe Limits of A								
the mainlanes and frontage roads, as well as work on bridges that cross 1-10.	a distance of app	proximately 5.7 m	iles. The proposed	improvements are anticipated		^			
	the mainlanes and	d frontage roads	as well as work on	bridges that cross 1-10.					
						~			
Describe Project Setting: Spell	Describe Project Setti	ing: Spell							



Yes V Would the project add capacity?		
Transportation Planning		
Yes V Is the project within an MPO's boundaries	es?	
No V Does the project meet the definition for a	grouped category for planning an	d programming purposes?
The project is located in Non-Attainment/Maintenant	nce ✓ area.	
This status applies to:	II 01 0	■ 1/02 N; P; 11
✓ CO - Carbon Monoxide✓ PM10 - Particulate	✓ O3 - Ozone PM2.5 - Particulate	■ NO2 - Nitrogen Dioxide
Environmental Clearance Information		
Environmental Clearance Date:		Environmental LOA Date:
Closed Date:		Archived Date:
Approved Environmental Classification:		
_		
Project Contacts		
Created By: Noemi Horn		Date Created: 03/11/2020
Project Sponsor: TXDOT (0)	Or) Cocal Government	
Sponsor Point Of Contact: Roger William	ns - Environmental Specialist	
ENV Core Team Member: Lindsey Kimn	nitt - ENV Project Planner	
District Core Team Member: Roger William	ns - Environmental Specialist	
Other Point of Contact(s):		
Sheetal Patel		^
Project Manager Sheetal.Patel@txdot.gov		~
Last		
Updated Roger Williams		Last Updated Date: 11/01/2023 11:13:05
By:		- -

Back To List

- WPD Section I Project Definition
- WPD Section II Tool
- WPD Section III Project Work Plan
- WPD Section IV Findings

Print this Page

Work Plan Development

Air Quality

Conformity

Yes ✓ Does the project involve ALL of the following conditions?

- 1. Is either an FHWA project, or a non-FHWA project considered regionally significant by the MPO
- 2. Is located in a nonattainment or maintenance area for Ozone, CO, NO2, PM10, or PM2.5
- 3. Is not an exempt project type as identified in 40 CFR 93.126, 40 CFR 93.128 or 40 CFR 93.127(excluding City of El Paso)

HotSpot

Yes V Does the project involve ALL of the following conditions?

- 1. Is an FHWA project
- 2. Is located in a nonattainment or maintenance area for CO, PM10, or PM2.5
- 3. Is not an exempt project type as identified in 40 CFR 93.126 or 40 CFR 93.128

Congestion Management Process

Yes V Does the project involve ALL of the following conditions?

- 1. Is an FHWA project
- 2. Is located in a nonattainment area for Ozone or CO
- 3. Adds single occupancy vehicle(SOV) capacity or constructs a highway on new location

Mobile Source Air Toxics

Yes V Is the project an EA or EIS and involves ANY of the following conditions?

- - Adds capacity or constructs a highway on new location
- - Potentially affects a major intermodal facility/port located in proximity to a populated area

CO Traffic Air Quality Analysis

Yes V Does the project involve ALL of following conditions?

- 1. adds capacity or constructs a highway on new location
- 2. projected to have an annual average daily traffic (AADT) over 140,000 vehicles per day (vpd) twenty years after the project is open to traffic

Hazardous Materials

Yes Does the project involve ANY of the following activities?

- - Work outside the existing ROW
- - Demolition or renovation of a bridge
- - Substantial excavation including, but not necessarily limited to:
 - o . underpass construction
 - o . storm sewer installations
 - o . trenching or tunneling that would require temporary or permanent shoring

Noise

Yes V Is the project a Type 1 Project as defined by 23 CFR 772.5?

Community Impacts

Yes ✓ Does the project involve ANY of the following conditions?

- · Displacements of any kind
- - Permanent increase in travel times to community facilities, businesses, or homes (except for projects that construct a new or extend an existing raised median or median barrier - see bullet below)
- - Constructs a new or extends an existing raised median or median barrier in front of a school or an emergency responder dispatch location (i.e. police or fire station, hospital emergency room) OR with a section longer than 3 miles without a break or crossover
- - Permanent elimination of driveway connections to/from community facilities, businesses, or homes
- · Permanent impediment to use of any non-automobile modes of travel
- - Constructs a highway on new location
- - Creates a new bypass or reliever route
- · Upgrades a non-freeway facility to a freeway facility
- · Adds toll lanes
- - Creates a new grade separation
- - Expansion of the roadway pavement by 12-ft or more, except for any of the following conditions:
 - o Bridge replacement projects (includes expansion of approaches)
 - o Project setting is predominately industrial or agricultural

- o No residential areas or community facilities are adjacent to the project limits
- o The addition of sidewalks and/or a bikeway outside the roadway and physically separated from motor vehicle traffic (e.g., Shared Use Path) are NOT considered an expansion of the roadway pavement.

Public Involvement

Yes ➤ Does the project involve ANY of the following conditions?

- - EIS classification
- · EA classification
- substantial public interest or controversy
- · substantial adverse impact on any abutting real property
- - a highway project subject to Transportation Code, Section 203.021
- - substantially changes the layout or function of a connecting roadway or an existing facility, including the addition of managed lanes, high-occupancy vehicle lanes, bicycle lanes, bus lanes, and transit lanes
- adds capacity
- · constructs a highway on new location
- acquisition of new right-of-way, new permanent easement(s), or new temporary construction easement

Water Resources

Surface Water

Yes ✓ Does the project area contain ANY water feature or base floodplain?

TCEQ Edwards Aquifer

No V Is any part of the project located within the TCEQ Edwards Aquifer Contributing, Recharge, or Transition zones?

EPA Edwards Aquifer

No V Is the project an EA or EIS and involves ALL of the following conditions?

- 1. Is an FHWA project
- 2. Located within the EPA's Edwards Aquifer I or II Streamflow Source Area or Recharge Zone(sole source review area)
- 3. Is one of the four types of projects for which an EIS is normally required according to 23 CFR 771.115(a)

National Wild and Scenic River

Is this an FHWA project that involves construction activities in, across, or adjacent to a river component designated or proposed for inclusion in the National System of Wild and Scenic Rivers?

International Boundary Water Commission

Does the project cross or encroach upon the floodway of an International Boundary Water Commission (IBWC) right-of-way or an IBWC flood control project?

Texas Coastal Management Plan

No ✓ Is the project within the boundary applicable to the Texas Coastal Management Program (TCMP)?

Coastal Barrier Resources

No V Is this a federally funded project located within a designated Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA) map unit?

No ✓ Is the project within an otherwise protected area (OPA) with a "P" designation?

Biological Resources

Marine Mammal

No ✓ Is the project located WITHIN or OVER tidally influenced waters?

Essential Fish Habitat

No ✓ Is this an FHWA project located WITHIN essential fish habitat (EFH)?

Farmland

Yes V Is this an FHWA project that requires new permanent easements or ROW?

Yes V Are the entire project limits contained within either of the following:

- - land already in or committed to urban development or water storage, as defined at 7 CFR 658.2
- . a non-urbanized area that does not contain any prime, unique, statewide important, or locally important farmland as mapped by the Natural Resources Conservation Service(NRCS) Web Soil Survey

Cultural Resources

Historical Studies

Are ALL project activities listed on the "List of Projects that Do Not Require Review or Coordination for Non-Archeological Historic Property Compliance"?

Archeology

No V Are ALL project activities listed on the "List of Projects that Do Not Require Review or Coordination for Archeological Compliance"?

Cemeteries

Yes V Are cemeteries expected to be present within or adjacent to the project?

- would the pavement be extended to within 15 feet of the existing ROW boundary adjacent to the cemetery?
- → Would ANY other project construction directly affect any known burials?

Appendix B:	Tabular Invent	ory of Surveyed	Properties	

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
1A	15 San Marcos Dr., El Paso, Texas 79922 Lat: 31.789990°/ Long: -106.521734°	Domestic/Secondary Structure (Currently, Vacant/Not in Use)	No style	Ca. 1970	This resource is in an advanced state of disrepair. It is a small, shed-like building constructed with timber. A review of historic aerials indicates this property once had corral fencing, and this may have been used for agricultural purposes. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	2
1B	15 San Marcos Dr., El Paso, Texas 79922 Lat: 31.789937°/ Long: -106.521787°	Domestic/Secondary Structure (Currently, Vacant/Not in Use)	No style	Ca. 1970	This resource is in an advanced state of disrepair. It is a small shed assembled with timber and corrugated metal panels. A review of historic aerials indicates this property once had corral fencing, and this may have been used for agricultural purposes. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	2
2	28 San Marcos Dr., El Paso, Texas 79922 Lat: 31.787982°/ Long: -106.520958°	Funerary/Cemetery (Smeltertown Cemetery)	No style	1882	This cemetery was listed as a Historic Texas Cemetery in 2015. The cemetery has a combination of stone-pile graves with wooden crosses and slightly more recent and ornate graves with raised concrete slabs. Though this cemetery does not have a regular grid pattern, it is clear that the older graves are located immediately inside the cemetery entrance, and the newer graves located beyond the unmarked, stone-pile graves. Smeltertown was a residential community that housed the workers and families of the ASARCO smelter. The ASARCO copper and lead smelter was active in El Paso for over 100 years and became the first major industry in El Paso. The cemetery was opened in 1882 and ceased burials in the 1970s when buildings associated with Smeltertown were demolished due to poison and contamination in the area. The cemetery is the only remaining vestige associated with the community of Smeltertown. ICF recommends that the Smeltertown Cemetery meets Criterion Consideration D and is NRHP-eligible under Criterion A for its association with the establishment of Smeltertown, which was historically an important industry in the area.	Meets Criterion Consideration D; NRHP-eligible under Criterion A	3
ЗА	2301 W. Paisano Dr., El Paso, Texas 79922 Lat: 31.779558°/ Long: -106.520964°	Industry/Former ASARCO Smelter Property (Currently, Industry/Storage)	No style	Ca. 1955	This resource was setback from the public ROW, is one of many resources on the property, and partially obscured by natural landforms. This building has a side-gable roof with a monitor centered on the roofline, gabled monitors on both roof slopes, and shed-roof dormers on both roof slopes. The visible elevation has several wood sash windows, and one metal pedestrian door. The building has an integrated, full-width porch on the northeast elevation that is supported by wood posts. Based on research and discussions with the curator for the University of Texas El Paso Special Collections, it was determined that this resource was the office building for the ASARCO smelter. This resource is one of the few resources remaining since the property was destroyed due to concerns regarding smelter contaminants and air emissions, after the smelter closed in 1999. The building is missing materials and lacks integrity of workmanship, feeling, and association. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	4
3B	2301 W. Paisano Dr., El Paso, Texas 79922 Lat: 31.778565°/ Long: -106.518822°	Industry/Storage	No style	Ca. 1970	Photo documentation of this resource was limited due to distance from the public ROW and fencing. This square, industrial storage building has a flat roof and is constructed with cinderblock. There is one metal pedestrian door on the northeastern elevation, as well as one small, fixed window. This resource was constructed late in the development of the ASARCO Smelter property and is one of the few resources remaining since the property was destroyed for concerns regarding smelter contaminants and air emissions. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	4
4	500 W. University Ave., El Paso, Texas 79968 Lat: 31.767726°/ Long: -106.506587°	Education/College (University of Texas at El Paso)	No style	1917 (date of campus construction)	The UTEP campus is the second oldest component of the University of Texas system. Though originally located on land owned by the Fort Bliss Army Post in 1914, the campus was moved to its current location in 1917. The campus is home to one Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (Old Main), and NRHP-eligible resources including Benedict Hall, Peter and Margaret Dewetter Center, the Psychology Building, John W. Kidd Seismic Observatory, Prospect Hall, Quinn Hall, Vowell Hall, and Graham Hall. The campus expanded significantly throughout the mid- to late-twentieth century and the campus is now intermixed with a collection of both historic-age and non-historic-age resources for a total of 86 buildings. The design of many buildings on campus was inspired by Bhutan architecture. The building walkway that is located partially within the APE is not historic-age. ICF has assessed the UTEP campus as a whole in regard to how the project may change circulation patterns by the potential taking of a parking lot located in front of campus.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C (in APE); Portions of campus previously determined eligible approximately 660 feet from APE	5

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
5	1531 Mundy Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.763728°/ Long: -106.504581°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	Pueblo Revival Influence	Ca. 1920	This resource is a vernacular multi-family building with minimal influences of the Pueblo Revival architectural style. This resource has a T-Plan form with four living units. This resource has a flat roof with a parapet. This resource is clad in stucco with a masonry clad foundation. Due to the topography, the front of the house is set atop a high foundation above the street. This resource has a partial-width, attached, shed roof porch at each entrance on the primary (southwest) elevation. The primary entrances are accessed by a set of concrete stairs. This resource has a combination of wood and vinyl sash windows. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	6
6	1521 Mundy Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.763640°/ Long: -106.504295°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Prairie	Ca. 1905	This resource is a Prairie style house. This resource has a low pitch hipped roof with wide, overhanging eaves clad in vinyl siding. This resource is constructed with red brick masonry and a concrete/stone foundation. This resource is accessed by a set of concrete stairs leading to the primary entrance on the primary (southwest) elevation. The windows are vinyl sash windows with stone or concrete lintels on the second floor and are a combination of fixed and casement vinyl windows with stone or concrete lintels on the first floor. This resource has a full width, attached porch on the primary (southwest) elevation that has a low-pitched, hipped roof with wide, overhanging eaves clad in vinyl siding. A brick end chimney stands on the southeast elevation. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	6
7A	1530 Mundy Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.763315°/ Long: -106.504820°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Craftsman	Ca. 1915	This resource is a house with a combination of minimal influences of the Craftsman architectural style. This resource is topped by an asymmetrical cross-gabled roof, and the gable ends are clad with a vertical wood siding. The house's exterior is clad in brick. The primary entrance is located on the primary (northeast) elevation and is accessed by a set of masonry stairs, and is set under a full width, attached porch. The porch is characterized by tiered walls flanking either side of the entrance that have been infilled by security bars. The windows are vinyl casement windows. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	6
7B	1530 Mundy Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.763196°/ Long: -106.504891°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1945	This resource has a rectangular form and a flat roof with brick parapet. It is clad in brick. This resource has at least one aluminum sash window on the southwest elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C	6
8A	1528 Mundy Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.763281°/ Long: -106.504686°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Craftsman	Ca. 1920	This resource is a vernacular single dwelling, with minimal influences of the Craftsman architectural style. This resource has a side-gable roof topped by a rectangular dormer vent and flanked by a gable wall brick chimney on the southwest elevation. This resource is clad in brick and vinyl siding. It has a full width integrated porch on the primary (northeast) elevation. The primary entrance is located on the primary (northeast) elevation and is accessed by a set of concrete stairs. The windows are aluminum sash windows, topped with concrete or stone lintels, and covered by security bars. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	6
8B	1528 Mundy Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.763135°/ Long: -106.504736°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1945	Photographic documentation of this resource was limited because the resource is partially obscured from view. This resource has a rectangular form and a flat roof. This resource is constructed of brick and cinder block. It has an aluminum sash window on the southwest elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C	6

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
9	1524 Mundy Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.763273°/ Long: -106.504546°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Ranch	Ca. 1975	This resource is a Ranch-style house with a shallow pitched side gable roof. It was constructed of cinder blocks that have been painted on the exterior. The primary entrance is located on the primary (northeast) elevation and is accessed from the attached, full width, shed roof porch. The windows on the primary (northeast) elevation are aluminum sash windows and are covered by security bars. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C	6
10	1522 Mundy Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.763142°/ Long: -106.504416°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Craftsman	Ca. 1910	This resource is a vernacular single dwelling constructed in the Craftsman architectural style with a Cross shaped form. This resource has a cross-gable roof with wood shingles in the gable ends. Wooden brackets support the eaves. The house is clad in a combination of brick and stucco, and it has an integrated, full width porch. The primary entrance is located on the primary (northeast) elevation and is characterized by a vinyl glazed door flanked on either side with vinyl sidelights. The resource has two aluminum sash windows on the primary (northeast) elevation, and a decorative gable vent on the northeast gable end. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	6
11	1520 Mundy Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.763129°/ Long: -106.504274°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1910	This resource is a two-story, Folk Victorian single dwelling. The resource has a hipped roof with a front-gable roof over the two-story bay window projection. It has a complex plan due to the two-story bay window projection on the primary (northeast) elevation, a bay window projection on the northwest elevation, and a one-story porch on the southwest (rear) elevation). The resource is clad in brick and sits atop a stone foundation. The gable end is clad in wood shingles and has a wooden half-circle window. Concrete stairs flanked by masonry knee walls lead to a partial width, attached, shed roof porch with wide overhanging, flat eaves. Square wood posts that appear to be replacement posts support the porch roof. The space atop the porch roof is used as a balcony encircled with a wrought iron railing. The windows are vinyl sash. The resource has a slope chimney on the southeast elevation. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	6
12A	1518 Mundy Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.762807°/ Long: -106.503453°	Domestic/Single Dwelling (Currently, Religion/Religious Facility)	Queen Anne	Ca. 1900	View of this resource was partially obscured by trees. Historically known as the Senator Mundy House, this resource is now known as the Jesus and Mary Academy. This resource is a Queen Anne style dwelling. It has a complex form, two round towers, and front gable dormers. The top floors of both towers are clad in wooden shingles, while the rest of the resource is clad in brick on the principal elevations, and vinyl siding at the rear. The resource is accessed on the primary (northeast) elevation by a set of concrete and masonry steps leading to a partial width, attached porch that curves around the front facing tower. The porch is characterized by large, square brick columns set among brick knee walls with patterned masonry detailing. The columns support a second level balcony that sits atop a wooden classical frieze characterized by cornice-line dentils. The windows are vinyl sash with concrete lintels. The main doorway is flanked by latticed sidelights and transom windows. The resource is contributing to the NRHP-listed Sunset Heights Historic District. It also meets Criterion Consideration A, and it is recommended NRHP eligible under Criteria A and C.	Contributing to the NRHP-listed Sunset Heights Historic District; Individually NRHP-Eligible	6
12B	1518 Mundy Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.762690°/ Long: -106.503626°	Religion/Religious facility	Italian Renaissance	Ca. 1940	This resource is the Jesus and Mary Academy Chapel. It is a brick, Italian Renaissance-style church with a front-gable roof. There is a cross at the peak of the ridgeline, and there is a decorative brick cornice at the eave. The primary (southeast) elevation is characterized by a large, masonry double-arch brickwork inset with a stained-glass rose window. A set of concrete stairs on the primary elevation leads to a wooden, paneled double door. The door is flanked by a stone surround, topped by a classical style frieze. The resource has several types of windows, including arched windows, on the side elevations. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District. However, ICF recommends it is not individually NRHP-eligible under Criterion A, B, or C.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	6

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
12C	1518 Mundy Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.762845°/ Long: -106.503934°	Education/School	No style	Ca. 1930	This resource is a two-story educational building with no distinct architectural style associated with the Jesus and Mary Academy. It is clad in brick and has a flat roof. The resource has a combination of wood and vinyl sash windows with stone lintels over some windows. Windows on the first level have transom windows. The resource is accessed by a set of aluminum doors in the primary (northeast) elevation. The resource has a masonry cornice. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District. This resource meets Criterion Consideration A, and ICF recommends this resource is individually eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion A.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District; Individually eligible under Criterion A	6
12D	1518 Mundy Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.763026°/ Long: -106.504161°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Craftsman	Ca. 1910	Photodocumentation of this resource was limited due to vegetation surrounding the property and a security fence. This resource is a Craftsman Bungalow with a cross-gabled roof. It has widely overhanging wooden eaves with exposed wooden rafters and decorative wooden brackets. The house is clad in brick, and the gable ends are clad in wooden shingles. A set of concrete steps leads to an integrated, full-width, front-gable porch. The resource has wooden sash windows situated beneath stone lintels. In the gable end on the primary (northeast) elevation, there are two six-light, wood, fixed sash windows separated by a wooden mullion and sheltered by a wood awning. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	6
12E	1518 Mundy Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.762923°/ Long: -106.503667°	Domestic/Single Dwelling (Currently, Education/School)	Prairie	Ca. 1915	This resource is one of multiple resources on the parcel, set back from the public ROW, partially obscured from view due to vegetation and security fencing. It is a two-story, Prairie-style building with a hipped roof and cross-gable on the rear (southwest) elevation. It is clad in brick, and has an attached, full-width, shed-roof porch supported by brick columns. There is a balcony with a balustrade on the porch roof. Roll down shutters have been added to the building to close off access to the porch. The resource has a combination of wood and vinyl windows topped with stone lintels. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	6
13A	1513 Sun Bowl Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.762795°/ Long: -106.504384°	Education/School (Currently, Religion/Religious Facility)	International	Ca. 1960	This resource is a three-story, International style former school building. The resource has a rectangular form with a flat roof. It has a combination of brick, stucco, and concrete siding. The resource has aluminum ribbon windows that extend the full width of the primary (south) elevation on the second and third levels. The resource is accessed by a set of brick stairs located on the east elevation. The first level has been substantially modified over time, as illustrated in the historic photo on the survey form in Appendix C . While this building was originally associated with the Jesus and Mary Academy (Resource No. 12); however, it was heavily altered after 1978 when its association with the school ended, and it no longer retains sufficient integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, and association. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District. Furthermore, ICF recommends the resource as not eligible for the NRHP.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C	6
13B	1417 W. Yandell Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.762684°/ Long: -106.504093°	Religion/Office	Pueblo Revival	Ca. 1935	This resource has a rectangular form and has minimal influences of the Pueblo Revival architectural style. It has a flat roof with a parapet and is clad in uncut stone. The resource is accessed through an unglazed door on the primary (southwest) elevation. It has two wooden, fixed windows covered by security bars on the primary (southwest) elevation. This resource is contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	6
14	1411 W. Yandell Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.762632°/ Long: -106.503806°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Craftsman	Ca. 1910	This resource is a Craftsman style single dwelling. It has a side-gable roof with a front-gable, full-width attached porch supported by large brick columns. The resource is clad in brick and is situated on a stone foundation. The gable ends are clad in wooden shingles and have wide, overhanging eaves with wooden rafters and wooden corbels. There are two small wings on the southwest elevation. The resource is accessed by a set of concrete steps flanked by masonry knee walls topped with lion statues. It has wooden sash windows, and some are covered with security bars. The resource has two brick slope chimneys on the primary (southeast) elevation. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	6

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
15	1320 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.762138°/ Long: -106.503494°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Ranch	Ca. 1950	Photodocumentation of this resource was limited due to vegetation and security fencing. This resource is an L-shaped Ranch style dwelling with a cross-gable roof. The resource is clad in stucco. It is accessed by a concrete path that leads to a partial width, attached, shed-roof porch and a wooden door inset into the L-shaped form. The resource has aluminum sash windows. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District. Furthermore, ICF recommends the resource as not eligible for the NRHP.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C	7
16A	1312 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.761961°/ Long: -106.503319°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	Ca. 1950	This resource is a Minimal Traditional dwelling with a cross-gabled roof. It is clad in stone. A set of concrete steps lead to an attached, partial-width, shed roof porch with metal posts and the glazed primary entry door. The windows are vinyl sash windows, topped with lintels, and covered by security bars. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C	7
16B	1312 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.761818°/ Long: -106.503432°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1945	This resource is a rectangular two-car garage. It has a flat roof and is clad in stucco. The windows are vinyl sash windows. It was constructed of similar materials contemporaneously with the associated house. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C	7
17A	1310 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.761817°/ Long: -106.503214°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1910	This resource is a vernacular dwelling with rectangular plan. The resource has a hipped roof with a hipped dormer on the primary (northeast) elevation. It is clad in brick. A set of concrete stairs lead to an integrated wrap around porch that is supported by square wood posts and is encircled by decorative brick knee walls. The resource has vinyl sash windows and the door is a vinyl glazed door surrounded by vinyl sidelights and a transom window with decoration. There is a brick slope chimney on the southeast elevation. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	7
17B	1310 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.761748°/ Long: -106.503360°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1980	This resource is a rectangular, storage building with a side-gabled roof. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C	7
18A	1304 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.761817°/ Long: -106.503214°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1950	This resource is a vernacular single dwelling. The resource has a side-gabled roof with exposed wooden rafters under the wooden eaves. It is clad in brick and has an attached, partial-width, shed-roof porch. The porch roof is supported by two wooden posts. The windows are wooden sash and are topped with stone lintels. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C	7
18B	1304 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.761581°/ Long: -106.503262°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1955	This resource has a rectangular plan with a combined side-gable and hipped roof structure. The outbuilding is clad in a combination of stucco and brick. It sits on an elevated foundation with two double door entries at the foundation level on the southwest elevation. The outbuilding has aluminum sash windows with screens. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C	7
19A	1300 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.761598°/ Long: -106.503016°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Craftsman	Ca. 1915	This resource is a Craftsman style single dwelling. The brick-clad resource has a complex roof form with an attached, partial-width, front-gable porch. It also has a shed-roof wing attached to the southwest elevation. The roof has widely overhanging wooden eaves with exposed wooden rafters and beams, and the gable end is clad in wood shingles. The porch is supported by large brick columns and has a brick knee wall. The resource has vinyl sash windows with stone or concrete lintels. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	7

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
19B	1300 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.761477°/ Long: -106.503158°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1945	This resource is characterized by two periods of construction. The southeast elevation includes widely overhung eaves and exposed wooden rafters. The windows are wooden sash. The ca. 1955 brick addition has a rectangular plan and side-gabled roof. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District. Furthermore, ICF recommends the resource as not eligible for the NRHP.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C	7
20	1315 W. Main Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.761575°/ Long: -106.503570°	Industry/Manufacturing	No style	Ca. 1960	This resource is a rectangular, light industrial building constructed of cinder block. It has a shallow side-gable roof. Historically, this building was constructed as an addition to the original building that was located immediately to the southeast but is no longer extant. The primary (northwest) elevation has a pedestrian doorway and a single bay vehicular entrance with overhead bay door. The building does not appear to have any windows. In 2021, this building was identified by one of the consulting parties as a property of concern with information related to the former Barq's Dr. Pepper Bottling Works. Without the original building associated with the former Barq's and Dr. Pepper Bottling Works, this resource does not rise to the level necessary to convey significance under Criterion A for that association. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C	7
21	116 Fern Way, El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.761270°/ Long: -106.502965°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1920	This resource is a brick, vernacular dwelling with a side-gabled roof and integrated, full-width porch supported by large, brick columns. The gable ends are clad in wood shingles and have brackets supporting the eaves. The house stands atop a stucco-clad masonry foundation with a daylight basement. The windows are aluminum sash windows, topped by wooden lintels, and covered by security bars. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	7
22A	1208 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.761190°/ Long: -106.502745°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Bungalow	Ca. 1920	This resource is a Bungalow with front gable roof supported by eave brackets. The house is clad in brick and has wood shingles in the gable ends. The primary (northeast) elevation has a decorative vent in the gable end. The resource has an integrated, full width porch supported by brick columns and brick knee walls. A portion of the porch has been enclosed. The resource has vinyl sash windows with lintels, and a large, fixed sash window on the primary (northeast) elevation in the enclosed portion of the porch. The resource has a brick chimney on the northwest eave wall. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	7
22B	1208 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.761163°/ Long: -106.502825°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1955	This resource was setback from the public ROW and is located atop a hill. This rectangular building is constructed of cinderblock, has a shed roof, and stands atop a stone foundation. The resource has metal sash windows. It has an attached, shed roof porch on the southeast elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	7
23A	1206 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.761124°/ Long: -106.502634°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Bungalow	Ca. 1920	This resource is a Bungalow with front gable roof supported by wood eave brackets. The house is clad in brick and has wood shingles and decorative vent in the gable ends. It has an integrated, full width porch supported by battered brick columns. The primary entry door is covered with security bars. The windows are vinyl sash windows, topped by stone lintels, and covered by security bars. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	7
23B	1206 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760997°/ Long: -106.502724°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1930	This resource was setback from the public ROW, is situated atop a hill, and partially obscured by fencing. This brick garage has a rectangular plan and a front gable roof. The gable ends are clad in wooden shingles. The resource has double doors on the northeast elevation and a fixed window topped by a stone lintel on the southwest elevation. While this resource does not rise to the level necessary to be individually eligible for NRHP listing, ICF recommends that it is a contributing resource to the NRHP-listed Sunset Heights Historic District. It was constructed of similar materials contemporaneously with the associated house.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	7

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
24A	1200 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.761026°/ Long: -106.502517°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Craftsman Bungalow	Ca. 1910	This resource is a Craftsman Bungalow with cross gable roof supported by wooden eave brackets and with exposed rafter tails. It is clad in brick and has wood siding in the gable ends. The house has an attached, full width, front gable porch supported by wood posts on brick plinths and exposed brackets. The gable end of the porch roof also has decorative wood lattice bracing. The main entrance is accessed by a set of concrete stairs that lead to a glazed vinyl door with a lintel. The windows are vinyl sash windows, are topped by lintels, and are covered by security bars. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	7
24B	1200 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760879°/ Long: -106.502627°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1940	This detached, single car garage sits at the rear of Resource 24A. This resource has a low pitch front gabled roof and is clad in stone masonry. The gable ends are clad in horizontal wood siding. There are double doors on the northeast elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	7
25	147 Porfirio Diaz St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760894°/ Long: -106.502429°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Craftsman Bungalow	Ca. 1910	This resource is a brick Craftsman Bungalow with a cross gable roof. The gable ends, eaves, and frieze are clad in stucco, and vertical wood battens and wood brackets adorn the gable ends. The house has an integrated, wrap around porch supported by large, square, brick columns that are connected by low stucco arches at the frieze. The resource has one brick chimney on the north elevation gable wall. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	7
26	145 Porfirio Diaz St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760773°/ Long: -106.502427°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Craftsman Bungalow	Ca. 1910	The view of the primary (east) elevation of this resource from the public ROW was partially obscured by vegetation. This resource is a Craftsman Bungalow with a cross gable roof supported by eave brackets and with wide eaves. It is clad in a combination of stucco, brick, and vinyl siding. Decorative wood lattice adorns the front gable end. The house has an integrated, full width porch supported by large, battered columns on brick plinths and brick knee wall. There is a decorative concrete screen set atop the knee wall at the northeast end of the porch. A set of concrete stairs leads to the porch and the primary entrance. The windows are vinyl sash windows and are covered by security bars. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	7
27	1233 West Main Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.761144°/ Long: -106.503227°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1920	This resource is a single vernacular dwelling with a rectangular plan. It has a side-gabled roof with a wide, wooden cornice and brick end wall chimney, and it is clad in brick. It has an integrated, full-width porch on the primary (southwest) elevation. The porch is supported by large, square, brick columns and has brick knee walls. On the rear (northeast) elevation, a porch has been enclosed and clad with stucco. A partial-width, shed-roof porch has also been attached to the rear elevation. The resource has vinyl sash windows with stone lintels. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	7
28	1231 West Main St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.761038°/ Long: -106.503178°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Bungalow	Ca. 1920	This resource is a Bungalow with a front-gable roof supported by eave brackets. The house is clad in brick and has wood siding in the gable ends. It has an integrated, full-width porch supported by brick columns with decorative hexagonal cut outs. Brick knee walls encircle the porch. The resource has wood sash windows, topped by lintels, and covered by security bars. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	7
29A	1229 W. Main Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760977°/ Long: -106.503117°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Bungalow	Ca. 1920	This resource is a brick Bungalow with a side gable roof, front gable dormer with exposed rafter tails, and an attached, full width, shed roof porch. The roof's gable ends are clad in wood siding. The porch is supported by heavy, square brick columns, and it has brick knee walls. The windows are vinyl sash set under stone lintels and covered by security bars. The resource has a brick end wall chimney on the northwest elevation. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	7
29B	1229 W. Main Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.761081°/ Long: -106.502967°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1945	This rectangular outbuilding is clad in a combination of stone and stucco and has a shed roof with parapet. There is an exterior wall chimney clad in stone on the northeast elevation. The resource has at least one vinyl sash window covered by security bars on the northeast elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	7

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
30	1277 W. Main Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760916°/ Long: -106.503051°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Bungalow	Ca. 1920	This resource is a Bungalow with a front gable roof and an attached, partial width, front gable porch. The house is clad in brick, and the gable end of the porch roof is clad in wood siding with a decorative vent. The porch roof is also supported by wood eave brackets and battered brick columns. The door is a vinyl glazed door topped by a stone lintel. The windows are vinyl sash topped by stone lintels. There is a brick slope chimney on the southeast elevation. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	7
31	1225 W. Main Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760840°/ Long: -106.502996°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Bungalow	Ca. 1920	Photodocumentation of this resource was limited due to dense vegetation and tall trees surrounding the property. Clear plexiglass siding infilling the walls of the porch also limited the view of the resource. The resource is a Bungalow with front gable roof supported by wooden eave brackets. The resource is clad in a combination of brick and vinyl siding. It has an integrated, full width porch supported by large, brick columns. The porch has been enclosed with clear plexiglass siding, and a door has been added to the porch opening. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	7
32A	1223 W. Main Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760753°/ Long: -106.502890°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1920	This resource is a vernacular, brick dwelling with a side gable roof and shallow, shed roof dormer. It has an attached, full width, shed roof porch supported by decorative metal posts. A side gable addition extends the house to the southeast. The resource has vinyl sash windows that are covered by security bars and topped by lintels. The resource has two chimneys: one brick slope chimney on the northwest elevation and one brick slope chimney on the southeast elevation. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	7
32B	1223 W. Main Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760839°/ Long: -106.502748°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1965	This resource was setback from the public ROW and was mostly obscured from view by Resource No. 32A and a masonry wall at the rear of the property. It is a low, stucco-clad cinderblock storage building with a shed roof. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	7
33A	1219 W. Main Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760652°/ Long: -106.502804°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Bungalow	Ca. 1920	This resource is a brick Bungalow with front gable roof with exposed rafter tails and brick corbeling below the eaves on the secondary elevations. It has vertical wood siding in the gable ends and a rectangular gable vent on the primary (southwest) gable. The house has an attached, partial width, front gable porch supported by decorative metal posts. The porch and the primary entrance is accessed by a set of concrete stairs. The windows are vinyl sash windows, topped with lintels, and are covered with security bars. An addition to the rear (northeast) elevation extends the house to the northeast. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	7
33B	1219 W. Main Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760769°/ Long: -106.502684°	Domestic/Secondary Structure (garage)	No style	Ca. 1975	This resource was setback from the public ROW and is partially obscured by fencing at the rear. A review of aerial imagery indicates that this resource is historic age; however, has had modern alterations, including the exterior vinyl cladding. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	7
34	1215 W. Main Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760629°/ Long: -106.502536°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1955	This resource was setback from the public ROW and is the only resource on the property. The resource is a rectangular, vernacular, masonry structure with a flat roof. The resource's primary entrance is on the southwest elevation, although the door has been boarded and covered by security bars. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. The resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	8

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
35	1209 W. Main Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760504°/ Long: -106.502498°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1920	This resource is a vernacular dwelling with a front gable roof on the original building and a shed roof on the addition to the northwest elevation. The original gable roof has wide eaves and exposed rafter ends. The resource is clad in a combination of stucco and brick, and there is vertical wood siding in the gable ends. The addition to the northwest elevation accommodates the attached porch and primary entrance to the house, and it is accessed by a set of concrete stairs. The porch roof is supported by wood posts, and the porch has wood lattice railing. The windows are vinyl sash windows topped with lintels. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	8
36A	1020 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760639°/ Long: -106.502055°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Mission Inspired	Ca. 1920	This resource is a vernacular dwelling with minimal influences from the Mission architectural style. This stucco-clad resource has a rectangular plan with a flat roof and parapet walls. It has a wide, overhanging eave on the primary (northeast) elevation. The resource has an integrated, full width porch supported by large, battered columns. A portion of the porch has been enclosed. The primary entrance is accessed by a set of tile steps. The windows are vinyl sash windows and are topped with lintels. The house has several chimneys on the northwest and southeast elevations. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	8
36B	1020 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760479°/ Long: -106.502091°	Domestic/Secondary Structure (garage)	Mission Inspired	Ca. 1920	This resource is a single-car garage constructed in the likeness of the primary resource (36A). The resource is clad in stucco and has a flat roof with parapet walls on the side elevations. While this resource does not rise to the level necessary to be individually eligible for NRHP listing, ICF recommends that it is a contributing resource to the NRHP-listed Sunset Heights Historic District. It was constructed of similar materials contemporaneously with the associated house.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	8
37A	1018 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760595°/ Long: -106.501946°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Bungalow	Ca. 1920	This resource is a brick Craftsman Bungalow with a front gable roof supported by wood eave brackets. The primary (northeast) elevation's gable end is clad in wood shingles, has a wide frieze, and arched ribbon window. The house has an integrated, full width porch supported by large, square brick columns and with brick knee walls. A set of concrete stairs provides access to the porch and the primary entrance. The resource has wooden windows that are covered by a decorative screen. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	8
37B	1018 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760426°/ Long: -106.501990°	Domestic/Secondary Structure (shed)	No style	Ca. 1980	This resource is a modern, premanufactured outbuilding with a front gable roof. It is clad in sheet metal. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	8
38A	1016 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760573°/ Long: -106.501853°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Bungalow	Ca. 1915	This resource is a brick Bungalow with a side gable roof and front gable dormer. It has exposed rafter tails, overhanging eaves supported by brackets, and wide, wooden frieze demarcating the porch. The gable ends and the dormer are clad in wood, and the dormer has decorative eave brackets. The house has an integrated, full width porch supported by a combination of heavy, square, brick columns and wooden posts on brick plinths. The primary entrance is located on the north elevation and is accessed by a set of concrete stairs. The windows are vinyl sash windows topped by lintels. The resource has a brick slope chimney at the rear. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	8
38B	1016 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760422°/ Long: -106.501856°	Domestic/Secondary Structure (garage)	No style	Ca. 1950	This resource is a front gable outbuilding clad in brick and wooden siding. This building serves as the garage for Resource 38A. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	8

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
39A	1014 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760484°/ Long: -106.501746°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1960	This resource is a two-story dwelling with no distinctive architectural style. It has a hipped roof, is clad in stucco, and stands on a concrete foundation. The house has an attached, full width, shed roof porch on the first level and an attached, partial width, hipped roof balcony on the second level. This resource has aluminum sash windows; first floor windows are covered by security bars. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	8
39B	1014 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760423°/ Long: -106.501740°	Domestic/Secondary Structure (garage)	No style	Ca. 1960	This resource is setback from the public ROW and is partially obscured by a stone wall. The stucco- clad, single-car garage has a front-gable roof with vertical wooden siding on the gable ends. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	8
40A	1002 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760486°/ Long: -106.501558°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Craftsman Bungalow	Ca. 1920	This resource is a brick Craftsman Bungalow with a cross gable roof supported by eave brackets. The roof's gable ends are clad in vertical wood siding, and there are brick corbels on the secondary elevations at the brick-wood siding junctions. The house has an attached, partial width, front gable porch supported by battered brick columns. The porch has brick knee walls, and its gable end is adorned with exposed beams. With a glazed panel door, the primary entrance, which is in the north elevation, is flanked by side and transom lights. The resource has wood, double hung sash windows with security bars. The resource has a brick slope chimney on the east elevation. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	8
40B	1002 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760365°/ Long: -106.501631°	Domestic/Secondary Structure (garage)	No style	Ca. 1955	This resource is a secondary resource on the property and is partially obscured by a stone and concrete wall. The resource has a front gable pantile roof with a shed roof segment extending to the southeast. The resource is clad in stone and vertical wood siding. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District. Furthermore, ICF recommends the resource as not eligible for the NRHP.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	8
41A	1000 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760441°/ Long: -106.501405°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Bungalow	Ca. 1920	This resource is a brick Bungalow with a complex roof form. The roof is supported by eave brackets, and the gable ends are clad in wood shingles. The house has a front gable dormer with rectangular fixed window with decorative glass and an attached, partial width, shed roof porch supported by brick columns. This resource has vinyl sash windows covered by security bars and topped by lintels. This resource has a brick wall chimney on the west elevation. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	8
41B	1000 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760270°/ Long: -106.501336°	Domestic/Secondary Structure (garage)	No style	Ca. 1950	This resource was partially obscured by a stone wall. It is clad in stone and has a shed roof with parapet walls on three sides. The resource has wood paneled double doors on the east elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	8
42	100 Porfirio Diaz St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760156°/ Long: -106.501752°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1980	This resource is a vernacular commercial building with two store fronts. It has a flat roof with parapet walls. The resource is clad in rusticated concrete blocks, and the parapet walls are clad with a band of vertically scored concrete. Each storefront is accessed by nonglazed doors recessed into the central portion of the primary (northwest) elevation beneath a metal awning. There are also pedestrian doors on the northeast elevation. The resource has steel, fixed sash windows. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	8

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
43	1109 W. Main Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760058°/ Long: -106.501599°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Bungalow	Ca. 1920	This resource is a brick Bungalow with a complex roof form. The roof is supported by eave brackets, it has exposed rafter tails, and the gable ends are clad in wood siding. The house has an attached, full width porch that is partially covered by the porch's front gable roof. The porch roof is supported by battered brick columns. Concrete steps access the porch that is encircled by a brick and concrete knee wall. The resource has wooden sash windows topped by lintels and covered by security bars. The resource has a slope chimney on the east elevation. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	8
44A	1107 W. Main Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760004°/ Long: -106.501477°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Bungalow	Ca. 1930	This resource is a brick and stucco Bungalow with front gable roof supported by eave brackets and gable ends clad in wood shingles. It has an integrated, full width porch supported by square columns and with a stucco clad knee wall. A set of concrete stairs on the southwest elevation leads to the porch and the primary entrance. The resource has wood sash windows covered by security bars. This resource has a brick slope chimney on the northwest elevation. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	8
44B	1107 W. Main Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760092°/ Long: -106.501483°	Domestic/Secondary Structure (garage)	No style	Ca. 1945	This resource was largely obscured from view due to it being setback from the public ROW and by security fencing. It is a cinder block building partially clad in stucco. It has a shed roof awning extending from the southwest elevation to shelter the primary entrance. Windows appear to be wood sash sliders. A review of aerial imagery indicates that this outbuilding was constructed by 1946. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	8
45	107 Lawton Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760152°/ Long: -106.501394°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Bungalow	Ca. 1920	This resource is a brick Bungalow with a side gable roof supported by eave brackets. It has wood shingles in the gable ends. The integrated, full width porch, which was supported by brick columns, has been enclosed with windows, a door, and vertical wood siding. It is accessed by a set of concrete and stone steps. Some of the windows and the primary (east) elevation door have been covered by security bars. There is a broad, brick wall chimney on the north elevation. A shed roof carport is attached to the house's northwest elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	8
46	1105 W. Main Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759950°/ Long: -106.501384°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Craftsman Bungalow	Ca. 1920	This resource is a brick Craftsman Bungalow with a side-gable roof supported by eave brackets. The roof has exposed rafter tails and a wide frieze at the integrated, full width porch. The porch is supported by brick columns and has brick knee walls. A set of concrete steps access the porch and primary entrance. A set of stone and concrete steps lead to the secondary entrance at the rear (north) elevation. The windows are wooden sash windows, topped by lintels, and covered with security bars. There are multiple brick wall chimneys on the northwest and northeast elevations. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	8
47A	916 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760389°/ Long: -106.500993°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Bungalow	Ca. 1910	This resource is a brick and stucco Bungalow with a cross-hip roof with wide eaves. It has a wide, wood frieze at the integrated, partial width porch. The porch is supported by large, square brick columns, and it has brick knee walls with concrete caps. A set of concrete steps at the northwest corner of the house lead to the porch, and there is an accessible ramp leading to the porch along the northwest side of the house. The resource has vinyl sash windows topped by lintels. On the left bay of the primary (northeast) elevation, there is a large vinyl picture window. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	8
47B	916 Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760280°/ Long: -106.501060°	Domestic/Secondary Structure (garage)	No style	Ca. 1950	This resource is clad in stone and has a flat roof with parapet walls. The primary entrance for this resource is located on the south elevation and is a modern, paneled, overhead garage door with wooden casing and topped by a lintel. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	8

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
48A	914 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760357°/ Long: -106.500884°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Spanish Revival	Ca. 1930	This resource is a Spanish Revival style dwelling with a complex clay pantile roof. It is clad in stucco, and has a partial width, shed roof, inset porch supported by a single square column. The porch has knee walls and an arched wall opening at the southeast end. Concrete and stone steps lead to the porch and wooden entry door in the southeast elevation. The resource has a combination of wood and vinyl sash windows that are covered by security bars. The window on the right bay of the primary (northeast) elevation is an arched focal window. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	8
48B	914 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760193°/ Long: -106.500932°	Domestic/Secondary Structure (garage)	No style	Ca. 1945	Photographic documentation of this resource was limited due to a masonry wall and security fence. The single-car, brick garage has a rectangular plan and a low-pitched, side-gable roof. The gable ends and eaves are clad in wood siding. The resource is accessed by a modern, overhead garage door with wooden casing. The resource has at least one wooden sash window on the northwest elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	8
49	912 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760268°/ Long: -106.500792°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Bungalow	Ca. 1910	This resource is a Bungalow with a side gable roof with a gable dormer vent on the northeast elevation. This resource is clad in a combination of stucco and vinyl siding and sits atop a cinderblock foundation. It has an integrated, full width porch supported by brick columns and knee walls. The porch has been enclosed with security bars, and it is accessed by a set of concrete stairs. The resource has vinyl sash windows covered by security bars. The resource has a brick gable wall chimney on the northwest elevation. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	8
50	910 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760246°/ Long: -106.500650°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Craftsman Bungalow	Ca. 1920	This resource is a brick Craftsman Bungalow with complex roof and widely overhanging eaves supported by brackets. The gable ends are clad in wood shingles. The resource has an integrated full width porch with a front gable and shed roof. It has exposed rafters and is supported by brick battered piers. The primary entrance is located on the primary (northeast) elevation and is a modern glazed door with two vinyl sash windows flanking either side of the elevation. There is a brick wall chimney on the northwest elevation. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	8
51	908 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760201°/ Long: -106.500523°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Bungalow	Ca. 1915	This resource is a brick Bungalow with a complex roof supported by eave brackets. The gable ends are clad in wooden shingles, and there is a gable dormer vent above the porch. The house has an integrated, full width porch with a front gable and shed roof porch supported by brick columns. A set of concrete steps lead to the porch and the primary entrance on the northeast elevation. This resource has vinyl sash windows covered by security bars. It has a brick wall chimney on the northwest elevation and brick slope chimney on the southwest elevation. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	8
52A	902 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760186°/ Long: -106.500408°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Craftsman Bungalow	Ca. 1910	This resource is a brick Craftsman Bungalow with a front-gable roof with wooden eaves supported by brackets. The gable end is clad in stucco, has a wide wood frieze with decorative dentils, and fixed sash windows flanking a rectangular gable vent. The house has an integrated, full width porch supported by brick columns and knee walls. The primary entrance in the northeast elevation is a glazed panel door covered with security bars. The windows are vinyl sash, topped by lintels, and covered by security bars. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	8
52B	902 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760025°/ Long: -106.500501°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1955	This resource was completely obscured from view due to privacy fencing. A review of aerial imagery indicates that this resource has a rectangular plan with a flat roof. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. ICF recommends the resource as not eligible for the NRHP and that it is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	8

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
53	900 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760140°/ Long: -106.500284°	Religion/Religious Facility (Holy Family Church)	Neoclassical	1916	The Holy Family Catholic Church is a brick Neoclassical style church with flat roof and gabled parapet wall. It is adorned with a pediment supported by a wide frieze and four columns with Corinthian capitals, which creates a partial width porch, on the primary (northeast) elevation and a wide belt course encircling the building. The pediment and belt course have decorative dentils, and a cross is set at the gable point of the parapet wall. The primary elevation has a set of double entry doors, a set of wood sash windows topped with lintels and separated by decorative panels, and a central round window surrounded by cruciform-shaped molding. Windows on secondary elevations of the building are six-over-six wood sash windows with lintels. There is a secondary entrance at the building's southeast corner and an attached shed roof porch on the southwest elevation. This building was identified as Contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District and was previously identified as individually NRHP-eligible under Criterion C.	Contributing to the NRHP-listed Sunset Heights Historic District; Meets Criterion Consideration A, Individually NRHP-eligible under Criterion C	8
54	901 W. Main Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759730°/ Long: -106.500666°	Education/School	No style	Ca. 1955	This resource currently serves as the Centro San Juan Diego, an art, culture, and faith center for Hispanic youth. The associated church is located in eastern El Paso. The resource is an L-shaped building with a flat roof. It is clad in brick, and it has an attached, partial width porch on the west elevation. The resource is accessed by a modern metal-framed door on the west elevation, and by an aluminum door on the (primary) south elevation. The resource has aluminum sash windows slightly recessed into the walls clad in a lighter colored brick. This building was identified by one of the consulting parties in 2021 as a property of concern with information related to the Holy Family Church and Holy Family Church School. A review of <i>The El Paso Times</i> indicates that this building was a planned addition to the original Holy Family Church School (Resource No. 56A). The 1953 article noted that the school would have four new classrooms and would have the capacity to teach an eight-year grammar school program. The article also states that there were plans for an auditorium, which never came to fruition. It is unclear at what point this school addition lost association with the Holy Family Church. This resource was constructed outside the period of significance for the Sunset Heights Historic District. This resource is not contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District. Furthermore, ICF recommends this resource is not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	8
55	104 Fewel St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759976°/ Long: -106.499942°	Religion/Rectory	Ranch	Ca. 1955	This resource is the Holy Family Catholic Church Rectory. It is a Ranch style dwelling with a complex roof form. The building is clad in brick, and it has an attached, partial width shed roof porch on its primary (west) elevation. The porch is supported by bridge columns, and it has decorative metal railing. Windows are aluminum sash windows, and the primary entry door appears to be a wood panel door. Windows and doors are covered with security bars. A brick, two-car garage has been added to the rear elevation and extends the building to the southwest. An article from <i>The El Paso Times</i> dated August 20, 1949, indicates that the current rectory replaced an existing rectory that was constructed in 1915 (which coincides with the dates of construction for the Holy Family Church and School) and it was designed to have a "modern design" and be made into a convent for Sisters of the Divine Providence from Lady of the Lake College in San Antonio (who would teach at the new parochial school). This resource was constructed after the period of significance for the Sunset Heights Historic District. This resource is not contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District. Furthermore, ICF recommends this resource is not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	8
56A	813 W. Main Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759626°/ Long: -106.500063°	Education/School (Holy Family School)	No style	1919	This resource is the original Holy Family School building. It is a T shaped plan building with a flat roof and brick parapet wall. This resource is clad in a combination of brick and stone. A set of stairs access the inset, wood paneled door flanked by wood sidelights and transom window on primary (northwest) elevation. Brick columns with an entablature accentuate the primary entrance. There are secondary entrances on the southwest and southeast elevations. This resource has steel sash windows. This school was constructed as the Catholic school associated with the Holy Family Church (Resource No. 53). This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District and is recommended individually NRHP-eligible under Criterion A (Education).	Contributing to the NRHP-listed Sunset Heights Historic District; Individually eligible under Criterion A	8

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
56B	813 W. Main Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759561°/ Long: -106.499738°	Religion/Religious Facility	No style	Ca. 1960	This resource is situated to the east/southeast of Resource 65A and is the Holy Family Catholic Church Parish Hall. The side-gabled building has a rectangular plan and is clad in stucco. The resource is accessed from the primary (east/southeast) elevation through a partial width, attached porch with a front-gable roof. The porch is supported by three stucco-clad arches. There is a shed roof addition to the west/northwest elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource was constructed after the period of significance for the Sunset Heights Historic District, and well after the period of significance as it relates to the Holy Family Church and School. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District. Furthermore, ICF recommends the resource as not eligible for the NRHP.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	8
57A	820 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759982°/ Long: -106.499795°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Mission Influence	Ca. 1910	Photodocumentation of this resource was partially obscured due to decorative lattice paneling placed on the primary (north) elevation. This resource is a vernacular dwelling with minimal influences of the Mission architectural style. It has an L plan, a complex roof, which is covered in clay tiles, due to multiple additions to the rear elevation, and it is clad in stucco. It has a large brick chimney. The house has an attached, full width, shed roof porch supported by decorative metal posts. The windows are wood sash windows and are covered by security bars on the west elevation. This resource is contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	8
57B	820 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759810°/ Long: -106.499833°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1980	This resource has a rectangular plan and a front gable roof. It has a metal roof and is clad in vertical wood siding. The building has double doors on the southeast elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	8
58A	814 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759947°/ Long: -106.499693°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1930	This resource is a two-story, vernacular dwelling. It has a low-pitched hipped roof and is clad in brick with wood siding around some windows. The resource is accessed on the left bay of the primary (north) elevation through a small, partial width inset porch. The resource has aluminum sash windows, topped by lintels. The windows on the first floor of the resource are covered by security bars. The resource has a brick, slope chimney on the west elevation. This resource is contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	8
58B	814 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759794°/ Long: -106.499781°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1980	This resource has a rectangular plan with a front gable roof. It is clad in sheet metal siding and has a metal roof. The building has double doors on the southeast elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	8
59A	812 W. Missouri Ave, El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759927°/ Long: -106.499567°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Bungalow	Ca. 1930	This resource is a Bungalow with a rectangular plan. It has a hipped roof with overhanging wooden eaves and exposed wooden rafters and beams. The resource is clad in brick. It has an integrated, full width porch supported by brick columns and is accessed by a set of concrete stairs. The primary entrance is a panel door covered by a security door on the northwest elevation. The resource has a combination of wood and aluminum sash windows, topped by stone lintels and covered by security bars. The resource has a brick slope brick chimney on the west elevation. This resource is contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	8
59B	812 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759757°/ Long: -106.499603°	Domestic/Secondary Structure (garage)	No style	Ca. 1940	This resource has a rectangular plan and a shed roof. It is clad in a combination of vertical wood siding on the primary (southeast) elevation and uncut stone on the east and west elevations. The building has an overhead garage door on the primary elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	8

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
60	810 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759879°/ Long: -106.499466°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1930	This resource is a two-story vernacular dwelling with hipped roof and a hipped dormer on the primary (northwest) elevation. The roof has overhanging eaves with vinyl bead board and a vinyl cornice board. The resource is clad in brick. It has an attached, hipped roof porch supported by wood columns. The offset primary entry door on the northwest elevation is a wooden glazed door topped by a stone lintel. The windows are six-over-one, double hung, wood sash windows covered with storm windows. The first-floor windows have lintels. The resource has four brick, slope chimneys on the east and west elevations. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	8
61A	808 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759862°/ Long: -106.499336°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Mission Influence	Ca. 1920	This resource is a single dwelling with minimal influences of the Mission architectural style. It has a rectangular plan and a front-gable roof with overhanging wooden eaves and decorative wooden brackets. This resource is clad in stucco and has an attached, partial width porch. The porch is characterized by an archway with a Mission-style parapet situated in front of a tiled front gable roof. The resource has wood sash windows covered by security bars. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	8
61B	808 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759713°/ Long: -106.499423°	Domestic/Secondary Structure (garage)	No style	Ca. 1950	This resource has a rectangular plan and a shed roof with brick parapet. It is clad in a combination of brick and stucco. This resource has a wooden garage door with vertical siding on the southeast elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	8
62A	804 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759803°/ Long: -106.499221°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Bungalow	Ca. 1910	This resource is a brick Bungalow with hipped roof, widely overhanging eaves, and exposed wooden rafters. It has an attached, partial width porch with clipped front gable roof supported by brick columns on the primary (northeast) elevation. A set of concrete steps access the porch and primary entrance, which is a wood panel door topped by a lintel. The resource has aluminum sash windows that are topped with lintels. It has one brick slope chimney on the east elevation and one brick slope chimney on the west elevation. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	8
62B	804 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759684°/ Long: -106.499294°	Domestic/Secondary Structure (garage)	No style	Ca. 1940	Photodocumentation of this resource was partially obscured due to fencing and a privacy wall. This resource has a rectangular plan with a shed roof and parapet walls on the side elevations. The resource is clad in brick, and the parapet walls are topped with clay tile. The resource has an aluminum garage door on the southwest elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	8
63A	800 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759795°/ Long: -106.499081°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1910	This resource is a vernacular dwelling with a combination of a hipped, cross-gable, and shed roof. The resource is clad in brick with the gable-ends clad in wood shingles or vertical wood siding. It has an integrated, front gable, partial-width porch supported by squared bridge columns with a raked pattern and with knee walls. There is a decorative metal frame with geometric pattern framing the porch. Concrete steps access the porch and the primary entrance, which is a glazed wood panel door flanked by sidelights and a transom window, on the north elevation. Windows are aluminum sash windows. The primary entry door and the windows are covered by decorative security screens. There is a brick slope chimney on the east elevation gable. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	8
63B	800 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759640°/ Long: -106.499107°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1930	This apartment has a rectangular plan and a flat roof with a parapet. The original part of the resource is clad in brick and stucco, and the 21st century addition to the north elevation is constructed of cinderblocks. The resource has vinyl sash windows and vinyl doors on the primary (east) elevation. Lines in the stucco on the primary (east) elevation indicate the fenestration pattern of the original part of the building has been modified. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	8

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
64	729 W. Main St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759374°/ Long: -106.498860°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	Ca. 1965	This resource was partially obscured from view due to security fencing and vegetation. This resource is a brick Minimal Traditional house with a front gable roof. There is a shed roof carport on the east elevation. The carport's shed roof wraps around a portion of the house's primary (south) elevation to create an attached, partial width porch. The carport and porch are supported by metal posts. There is a shed roof addition to the northwest corner of the house. The house has vinyl sash windows and a short, broad, masonry, ridge chimney. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	8
65	715 W. Main St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759354°/ Long: -106.498686°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1975	This resource is a contemporary multi-family building. The resource is comprised of a one-story, low-pitched front gable building connected to a two-story, hipped roof building by a one-story, shed roof ell. It is clad in brick with stucco-clad or vertical wood-clad bands emphasizing the fenestration pattern. The resource has multiple entrances on the primary (southwest) elevation and secondary elevations, including an entrance on the second floor, which is accessed by a set of metal stairs, of the southeast elevation. The resource has vinyl sash windows. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	8
66	714/716 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759724°/ Long: -106.498758	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1910	This resource is a duplex with no distinct architectural style. It has a rectangular plan and a cross-hipped roof with a hipped dormer on the primary (north) elevation and two brick, slope chimneys. The resource is clad in brick and has an integrated, full width porch supported by brick columns and with knee walls. Two sets of stone and concrete steps lead to the porch and the two primary entrances on the primary (northeast) elevation. The resource has wood sash windows. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	8
67A	712 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759667°/ Long: -106.498621°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1910	This resource is a Folk Victorian single dwelling. It has a combination of gable-on-hip and front gable roof, and it is clad in brick and stucco. The house has an inset, partial width porch with hipped roof supported by metal posts. Concrete steps lead to the porch and the primary wood glazed door in the northeast elevation. The resource has wood sash windows. The casement windows on the primary elevation are topped by a wooden lintel. The resource has two brick, slope chimneys on the east elevation and three brick, slope chimneys on the west elevation. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	8
67B	712 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759525°/ Long: -106.498655°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1965	This L-shaped plan building has a shed roof and is clad in a combination of stucco, stone, and wood siding. This resource has a wooden sash window covered by a security bar on the southwest elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	8
67C	712 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759536°/ Long: -106.498701°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1965	This resource is a shed roof carport with metal gate across the entrance on the primary (southwest) elevation. It is wood siding on the southwest elevation above the gate and a fabric canvas on the northwest elevation. The other two sides are unclad. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	8
68A 	710 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759648°/ Long: -106.498510°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Bungalow	Ca. 1910	This resource is a brick Bungalow front gable roof with wood shingles in the gable end. The house has an inset, partial width porch supported by one brick column. Tiled steps lead to the porch and the primary entry door on the northwest elevation. The resource has wood, double hung sash windows flanked by shutters. The resource has multiple brick slope chimneys. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	8
68B	710 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759479°/ Long: -106.498532°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1940	Photodocumentation of the resource was limited due to security fencing. This resource has a rectangular plan and a front gable roof. It is clad in vinyl siding. A review of aerial imagery indicates that the location and the form of the outbuilding has been retained since 1940, but many modern material alterations have taken place. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	8

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
69A	708 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759614°/ Long: -106.498389°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Craftsman	Ca. 1910	This resource is a brick vernacular house with minimal Craftsman style detailing. It has a rectangular plan and hipped roof with wide eaves and exposed rafters and purlins. It also has an attached, front gable porch with wood shingles and a vent in the gable end, notched barge boards, wooden brackets, and wide frieze. Decorative metal posts set on brick plinths support the porch roof. A set of tile steps lead to the porch and the primary wood panel entry door on the north elevation. The resource has wooden sash windows covered with security screens. This resource has multiple brick slope chimneys. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	8
69B	708 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759455°/ Long: -106.498442°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1930	This resource has a rectangular plan and a shed roof with parapet walls on the side elevations. It is clad in brick and has an integrated, partial width, porch supported by wood posts. This resource has vinyl sash windows and security bars enclosing the porch and windows. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. It is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	8
70A	706 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759587°/ Long: -106.498273°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1910	This resource is a brick Folk Victorian house with a complex roof form with wide eaves. The front gable projection on the primary (north) elevation has eave returns. It has an inset, partial width porch supported by metal posts on brick plinths. A set of concrete steps lead to the porch and the primary, glazed panel, entry door on the north elevation. The resource has vinyl sash windows with lintels. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	8
70B	706 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759418°/ Long: -106.498308°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	Pueblo Revival Influence	Ca. 1940	This resource is a stucco-clad, vernacular building with minimal influences of the Pueblo Revival style. It has a shed roof with stepped parapet walls on side elevations and an overhanging eave with exposed rafters on the south (primary) elevation. The resource has an attached, single car garage with an aluminum garage door. It has vinyl sash windows. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. It is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	8
71A	704 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759557°/ Long: -106.498157°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1920	This resource is a brick Folk Victorian house with complex roof form. The front gable projection has wood shingles and a window in the gable end. The house has an attached, hexagonal roof porch supported by wood columns. The porch has a wide frieze and decorative dentils. A set of concrete steps leads to the primary entry door with a decorative transom light. The resource has vinyl sash windows. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	8
71B	704 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759382°/ Long: -106.498181°	Domestic/Secondary Structure (garage)	No style	Ca. 1940	This resource was partially obscured by security fencing. The brick, single car garage has a shed roof with parapet walls on the side elevations. There is a metal door on the south elevation. The resource is clad in brick. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	8
72A	702 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759520°/ Long: -106.498036°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1910	This resource is a brick Folk Victorian house with complex roof form. The front gable projection on the primary (north) elevation has wood shingles and a boarded window in the gable end. The house has an attached, partial width porch with hipped roof and front gable eyebrow dormer with decorative stickwork. The porch is supported by columns and has a wide frieze with dentils at the eave. A set of concrete steps lead to the porch and the primary entry door, which is a glazed panel door. The house has vinyl sash windows. This resource has five brick slope chimneys on the east and west elevations. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	8
72B	702 Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759365°/ Long: -106.498111°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1940	View of this resource was partially obscured due to fencing. This resource is a rectangular shaped secondary resource to 72A. It has a shed roof and is clad in a combination of stucco and stone. The resource has a large, fixed sash window on the south elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	8

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
73	119 Los Angeles Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759515°/ Long: -106.497935°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1910	This resource is a brick, L-shaped vernacular building with cross-hipped roof and wide eaves. The house has an inset, partial width porch supported by a brick column. A set of stairs leads to the porch and the primary wood, glazed panel door with transom window in the east elevation. Windows are sixteen-over-one and one-over-one, double hung, wood sash windows. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	9/11
74	111 Los Angeles Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759347°/ Long: -106.497938°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1910	This resource is a vernacular dwelling with a gable-on-hip roof. It is clad in brick. A glazed door with a transom window on the primary (southeast) elevation provides access to the dwelling. The attached, front gable porch, which was supported by extant brick columns, has been removed, as indicated by paint shadows on the primary elevation. The resource has double-hung, wood sash windows that are covered by security bars. There is a shed roof addition to the rear (northwest) elevation. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	9/11
75	700 Mundy Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759872°/ Long: -106.497972°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling and Commerce/Business (Sunset Grocery)	No style	1913	This resource is a three-story brick vernacular building with wooden or stucco-clad elements. The first floor of the property is used for commerce and the second and third floors are residential. It has an irregular plan that follows the triangular parcel boundary. The building has a flat roof with a parapet. It features wooden bay windows that scale two floors and porches on the second and third floors. These porches are supported by wooden posts and brackets, have solid, wood railings, and are covered by shed roofs. Topped with stone lintels, windows are wood, fixed sash and four-over-one double-hung sash windows. According to The Trost Society, this building was designed by Trost & Trost. In addition, the <i>El Paso Times</i> reported that this building was constructed with "only El Paso bricks." This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District and is individually eligible under Criterion A.	Contributing to the NRHP-li Sunset Heights Historic District; Individually NRHP-eligible under Criterion A	9/11
76	701 Mundy Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760253°/ Long: -106.497959°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Italianate (modest)	Ca. 1930	This resource is a brick, two-story, modest example of the Italianate style. It has a gable-on-hip roof and an attached, two-story, partial width, hipped roof porch supported by brick columns. Decorative brick detailing and arched openings adorn the primary (south) elevation. A set of concrete steps leads to the first-level porch and the primary entry door, which is covered by security bars. The resource has a combination of wood and vinyl sash windows, some of which are covered by security bars. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	9
77	216 Los Angeles Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760200°/ Long: -106.497519°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1910	The primary (west) elevation was partially obscured from view due to two trees that flank each side of the entryway. This resource is a vernacular single dwelling with a high-pitched, gable-on-hip roof with low-pitched, hipped roof dormers on each side. It is clad in stucco. A set of concrete stairs leads to an attached partial-width, shed roof porch. The windows are aluminum sash windows covered with security bars. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	9
78	214 Los Angeles Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760068°/ Long: -106.497490°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1910	This resource is a vernacular single dwelling with a complex roof form. The house is clad in stucco and sits atop an elevated concrete and stone foundation. The end of the front gable projection has wooden fish scale shingles and an attic vent. The house has an attached, full-width, hipped roof porch supported by decorative metal posts, and it has metal railing. A set of concrete stairs lead to the porch and the primary entry doors on the west elevation. The windows are wood, double-hung sash windows. Some of the windows and the entry doors are covered by security bars. There are multiple brick chimneys on the house. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	9
79	212 Los Angeles Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759969°/ Long: -106.497500°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1910	This resource is a vernacular single dwelling with a hipped roof and front gable dormer on the primary (west) elevation. The dormer has fish scale wood shingles and a fixed window. The resource is clad in stucco on a combination of concrete and stone foundation. A set of concrete stairs lead to the attached, full-width, hipped roof porch supported by decorative metal posts. The windows are wood, double-hung sash windows. There is a brick slope chimney on the south elevation. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	9

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
80	640 Stewart Ct., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760083°/ Long: -106.497316°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1910	This resource is a Folk Victorian house with hipped roof and front gable projection on the primary (north) elevation. It is clad in stucco. A concrete step leads to the attached, partial- width, shed roof porch supported by wooden columns and the primary entry door, which is a panel door covered by a screen door. The windows are vinyl sash windows and are set into arched openings. The resource has brick slope chimneys on the east and west elevations. There is an outbuilding at the rear of this property that is not historic age. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	9
81	638 Stewart Ct., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760023°/ Long: -106.497197°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1910	This resource is a Folk Victorian with hipped roof and front gable projection on the primary (north) elevation. The gable end has a rectangular wooden fixed window with an arched hood and eave returns. The resource is clad in brick. A set of concrete stairs leads to the integrated, partial-width porch supported by decorative metal posts and the panel entry door with a transom window. The windows are vinyl sash and are covered by security bars. There is a geometric brick lintel above the two, vinyl sash windows in the front gable projection. The property has an outbuilding to the rear that is not historic age. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	9
82	636 Stewart Ct., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759958°/ Long: -106.497073	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1910	This resource is a brick Folk Victorian dwelling with hipped roof and a front gable projection on the primary (north) elevation. The projection has wooden fish scale shingles and has a boarded over window in the gable-end. A set of concrete steps leads to an attached, full-width, shed roof porch supported by a pair of wooden columns. A portion of the front porch has been enclosed. The windows are a combination of wood and aluminum sash windows and are covered by security bars. There are five brick slope chimneys on the east and west elevations. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	9
83	628 Stewart Ct., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759936°/ Long: -106.496935°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1910	This resource is a brick Folk Victorian dwelling with hipped roof and front gable projection on the primary (north) elevation. The projection's gable end has a circular attic vent and eave returns. The projection also has a decorative cornice flanking the arched window hood. An accessibility ramp leads to the attached, partial-width, shed roof porch supported by decorative metal posts and the primary entry door, which is a glazed panel door covered by security bars. There is a circle window on the east elevation of the building under the porch. The house's other windows appear to be vinyl sash windows. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	9
84	626 Stewart Ct., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759910°/ Long: -106.496813°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1910	This resource is a brick Folk Victorian dwelling with a hipped roof and front gable projection. The projection's gable end has fish scale shingles and a rectangular attic vent. A set of concrete steps leads to the attached, partial-width, shed roof, wrap-around porch supported by a heavy, squared, stone column. The window in the front gable projection has been replaced, as indicated by the lintel and infilled brick. The house has a diamond shaped fixed sash window with tiered brick opening in the east elevation under the porch. The resource has five brick slope chimneys on the east and west elevations. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	9
85	624 Stewart Ct., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759899°/ Long: -106.496674°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1910	This resource is a brick and stucco Folk Victorian dwelling with a complex roof form due to multiple additions to the house. The gable ends have decorative wood siding or fish scale shingles. A set of concrete stairs leads to the attached, partial-width, shed roof porch supported by stone columns and the primary entry door. The resource has vinyl sash windows that are partially covered with decorative security bars. This resource has three brick, sloped chimneys on the west elevation. A review of aerial imagery indicates that this resource has been altered since the early 2000s, including the construction of the addition that extends the house to the east and an addition at the rear of the property. This rear addition has a shed roof and is clad in brick. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	9

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
86	208 Los Angeles Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759612°/ Long: -106.496654°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1920	This resource is a vernacular dwelling with no specific architectural style. It has a combination of a hipped roof at the rear and a shed roof with short parapet walls on the primary (north) elevation. The shed roof portion of the house is an addition. The resource is clad in a combination of brick and stucco and has wood, double hung windows covered with screens. A partially paved pathway on the building's north side leads to a wooden screened door sheltered by a shed roof awning. The resource has one brick slope chimney on the east elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	9
87	620 Stewart Ct., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759875°/ Long: -106.496523°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1910	This resource is a two-story, stucco-clad, single dwelling with no distinct architectural style. It has a hipped roof with exposed rafter tails and a hipped dormer on the primary (north) elevation. A set of concrete steps leads to the inset, partial width porch supported by columns and the primary entry door, which is a modern panel door. There is also an inset porch on the second level of the primary elevation. Columns flank the upper-level porch. It appears the upper-level porch may have historically been a full width porch that has been partially enclosed based on the placement of the columns. The resource has vinyl sash windows. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	9
88A	618 Stewart Ct., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759923°/ Long: -106.496388°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1910	This resource is a single dwelling with no distinct architectural style. The resource has a hipped roof with a large, hipped dormer on the primary (north) elevation. It is clad in a combination of brick and stucco. A set of stone stairs leads to an inset, partial width porch supported by columns and the glazed panel entry door covered with a screen door. The resource has vinyl sash windows. There is a brick slope chimney on the south elevation. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	9/11
88B	618 Stewart Ct., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759805°/ Long: -106.496351°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1925	Views of this resource were limited due to the intervening houses and the inability to view the building from the alley southwest of it due to unsafe conditions. This resource is a two-story building that appears to be a single dwelling with no distinct architectural style. The resource has a flat roof with decorative brick cornice, and it is clad in brick. The vinyl sash windows are topped by wood lintels. ICF recommends this resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	9/11
89	608 Stewart Ct., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759917°/ Long: -106.496252°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1910	This resource is a brick Folk Victorian with cross-hip roof and front gable projection. The gable end has decorative wood siding and an attic vent. A set of tiled steps leads to an attached, full width, shed roof porch and the primary entry door. The resource has vinyl sash windows in wood casings. Most windows and the entry door are covered with security bars. The resource has a brick slope chimney on the south elevation. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	9/11
90	606 Stewart Ct., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759944°/ Long: -106.496134°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1910	This resource is a brick Folk Victorian dwelling with gable-on-hip roof and front gable projection, which has eave returns in the gable end. A set of concrete steps leads to the attached, partial width, shed roof porch supported by metal posts and the glazed panel entry door with transom window. The resource has vinyl sash windows. It has a shed roof addition to the rear (south) elevation. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	9/11
91	604 Stewart Ct., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759927°/ Long: -106.495991°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1910	This resource is a brick Folk Victorian house with a gable-on-hip roof and a gable dormer and front gable projection on the primary (north) elevation. There are also cross-gable dormers on the side and rear elevations. The gable ends are clad in a combination of wooden fish-scale shingles and wooden diamond shingles, and wooden brackets support the projection's gable. A set of concrete steps leads to the attached, partial width, hipped roof porch with frieze that is supported by wooden squared columns and the primary entry door. The resource has vinyl sash windows, topped by stone lintels, and covered with security bars. The resource has brick slope chimneys on the east and west elevations. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	9/11

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
92	602 Stewart Ct., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.759939°/ Long: -106.495860°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1910	This resource is a two-story, Folk Victorian house with a hipped roof and a front gable projection clad in a combination of squared and diamond wooden shingles on the primary (north) elevation. This resource is clad in a combination of brick and wood siding. A set of concrete steps leads to an attached, full width, hipped roof porch supported by brick squared columns set between a patterned brick knee wall. The resource has wooden sash windows. The second level of the primary (north) elevation has an attached, full width, hipped roof sleeping porch with two-over-two double-hung wood sash windows. Other windows in the house are also double-hung, wood sash windows. The resource has brick slope chimneys on the east and west elevations. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	9/11
93	603 Upson Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760468°/ Long: -106.495810°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Prairie	Ca. 1910	This resource is a two-story, Prairie-style house with a hipped roof that has widely overhanging eaves, exposed rafter and purlin tails, and bead boarding. This resource is clad in brick. A set of concrete stairs leads to an integrated, full width porch situated underneath a second level balcony. The porch is supported by brick, squared columns with wooden capitals, and a pair of wooden battered columns set atop two brick plinths. The windows are vinyl sash windows. There appear to be several modern alterations to materials on the primary (southwest) elevation, including the columns, windows, porch ceiling, and fencing. Although this resource is shown as not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District in the NRHP nomination, ICF recommends that this resource is NRHP-eligible as contributing to the district. Only the porch has modifications, and the Prairie style form and character-defining features are still extant.	Eligible - Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	9/12
94A	601 Upson Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760423°/ Long: -106.495673°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Italianate Influence	Ca. 1905	This resource is a two-story dwelling with minimal influences of the Italianate architectural style. It has a rectangular plan and gable-on-hip roof with hexagonal projection on the primary (southwest) elevation. The house is clad in brick and wood shingles on a portion of the primary elevation. A set of concrete stairs leads to the attached, partial width, hipped roof, porch supported by columns and the primary entry door with transom window on the first level. On the second level, there is a sleeping porch. The resource has a combination of wooden and vinyl sash windows. The resource has three brick sloped chimneys. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	9/12
94B	601 Upson Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760554°/ Long: -106.495623°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1940	This resource has a rectangular plan and a shed roof. It is clad in stucco and has at least one infilled window on the north elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	9/12
95	513 Upson Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760412°/ Long: -106.495444°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Prairie	Ca. 1930	This resource is a brick, two-story Prairie Style house with hipped roof and hipped dormer on the primary (south) elevation. It sits atop a concrete and stone foundation. A set of concrete stairs leads to the attached, full width, shed roof porch with second level balcony above it. Brick, squared columns set between a patterned, brick knee wall support the porch. The resource has a combination of wooden and vinyl sash windows. The resource has brick slope brick chimneys on the east and west elevations. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	9/12
96	511 Upson Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760423°/ Long: -106.495344°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Italianate	Ca. 1930	This resource is a brick, two-story, modest Italianate style dwelling with gable-on-hip roof and two-story bay window on the primary (south) elevation. A set of concrete stairs on the primary (south) elevation leads to an attached, full width, hipped roof porch supported by brick piers and with a decorative brick knee wall. The resource has vinyl sash windows. The resource has two brick slope chimneys on the west elevation. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	9/12
97A	512 Prospect St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760812°/ Long: -106.495338°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1910	This resource is a single dwelling with no distinct architectural style. It has a rectangular plan and a gable-on-hip roof. This resource is clad in stucco. A set of concrete stairs leads to an integrated, full-width porch and two entry doors with transom windows on the primary (northeast) elevation. This resource has vinyl sash windows. It has a brick slope chimney on the southeast elevation. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	12

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
97B	512 Prospect St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760812°/ Long: -106.495338°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1940	This resource has a rectangular plan and a shed roof. This resource is clad in a combination of stone and stucco. It has at least two fixed windows on the southwest elevation that are covered by security bars. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	9/12
98	510 Prospect St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760749°/ Long: -106.495248°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1920	This resource is a single dwelling with no distinct architectural style. It has a rectangular plan and a cross-gable roof. This resource is clad in stucco and has vertical vinyl beadboard on the gable ends. On the primary (northeast) elevation, a set of concrete steps leads to an integrated, full-width, porch supported by metal posts. This resource has vinyl sash windows, some of which are covered by security bars. This resource has one brick gable wall chimney on the southeast elevation. Although this resource is shown as not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District in the NRHP nomination, ICF recommends that this resource is NRHP-eligible as contributing to the district. The modifications to the building are consistent with the modifications to other contributing resources in the district.	Eligible - Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	9/12
99	506-508 Prospect St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760701°/ Long: -106.495159°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	Beaux Arts	Ca. 1920	This resource is a two-story apartment with minimal elements of the Beaux Arts architectural style. This resource has a flat roof with brick parapet and an accentuated cornice. It is clad in brick. The resource is accessed from the primary (northeast) elevation by four wooden, glazed, paneled doors with wooden transom windows above each one. The resource has a two-story, partial-width, attached porch, central to the primary (northeast) elevation, and is supported by brick columns. The porch is characterized by a patterned masonry cornice at the first and second levels. The resource has wooden sash windows. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	9/12
100	504 Prospect St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.760667°/ Long: -106.495033°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1905	This resource is a brick Folk Victorian multiple dwelling with a combination of a hipped and front-gable roof projection, and a shed roof on the rear addition. The hipped and front-gable roof is characterized by overhanging wooden eaves with exposed wooden rafters. The gable end has a round gable vent with a patterned brick casing. A set of concrete stairs leads to the attached, partial-width, shed-roof porch. The resource has vinyl sash windows, and brick slope chimneys on the southeast and northwest elevations. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	9/12
101	519 Prospect St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.761315°/ Long: -106.495193°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Spanish Revival	1929	This resource is a two-story, Spanish Revival style single dwelling. This resource has a combination of a flat roof with a stucco parapet, front gable in clay tile, and a flat roof with a clay tile visor roof. It is clad in stucco. A set of tiled stairs leads to an attached, partial-width porch. The porch is arcaded with decorative tile arches supported by wooden posts set between each arch. The second level of the primary (southwest) elevation is characterized by a ribbon of wood sash windows. The left bay of the first level on the primary (southwest) elevation has a wood Palladian window covered by security bars. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District and is recommended individually NRHP-eligible under Criteria A and B.	Contributing to the NRHP-li Sunset Heights Historic District; Individually NRHP-eligible under Criterion A and B	12
102	515 Prospect St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.761210°/ Long: -106.495019°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Prairie	Ca. 1940	This resource is a two-story, singular dwelling with minimal influences of the Prairie architectural style. It has a hipped roof with a hipped dormer on the primary (southwest) elevation, and it has a gable-on-hip roof at the rear due to an addition. This resource is clad in stucco. A set of concrete steps leads to an attached, full-width porch topped with a balcony on the second level. The porch and balcony have shed roofs supported by square wood columns, which are set on brick plinths on the first level. This resource has aluminum sash windows. It has brick slope chimneys on the northwest and southeast elevations. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	12

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
103	507 Prospect St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.761098°/ Long: -106.494928°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1910	This resource is a Folk Victorian single dwelling with an L-shape plan, a gable-on-hip roof, and a front-gable projection on the primary (southwest) elevation. This resource is clad in brick and wooden fish scale shingles in the gable end. A set of concrete stairs leads to an attached, partial-width, shed-roof porch. This resource has double-hung, wood sash windows with stone lintels and that are covered by security bars. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	12
104A	503 Prospect St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.761254°/ Long: -106.494698°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Mission	Ca. 1905	This resource is a two-story, Mission style single dwelling with a hipped roof and a hipped dormer on the primary (southeast) elevation. It is clad in stucco. A set of concrete steps leads to an attached, full-width porch supported by columns and topped with a balcony with wooden, Mission shaped railing on the second level. The porch and balcony have a hipped roof. There are Mission style wall extensions attached to each corner of the primary elevation. The resource has wood sash windows. This resource is contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	12
104B	503 Prospect St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.761047°/ Long: -106.494822°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1940	This resource is a rectangular building with no distinctive architectural style. It has a shed roof and is clad in brick and stucco. The doorways to the garage have been infilled. A shed roof carport is attached to the southeast elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	12
105A	501 Prospect St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.761029°/ Long: -106.494711°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1910	This resource is a two-story apartment with no distinct architectural style. This resource has a rectangular plan and a hipped roof with a hipped dormer on the primary (southwest) elevation. This resource is clad in brick. A set of concrete stairs leads to an attached, full-width, hipped visor roof porch supported by decorative metal posts and topped by a full-width balcony on the second level. This resource has a combination of vinyl and wood sash windows. It has two brick, slope chimneys on the southeast elevation. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	12
105B	501 Prospect St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.761228°/ Long: -106.494613°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1970	This resource has a rectangular plan and a shed roof. It is clad in stucco. This resource has at least one window on the southeast elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	12
106A	502 W. Yandell Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.762023°/ Long: -106.494838°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Mission	Ca. 1900	This resource is a single dwelling in the Mission architectural style. It has a rectangular plan and a gable roof with a stucco parapet featuring a Mission shaped parapet on the primary (northeast) elevation. The resource is clad in a combination of rusticated stone and stucco. A set of concrete stairs leads to an attached, full-width, shed-roof porch supported by stucco columns and a glazed panel entry door. The porch has a Mission shaped archway and exposed wooden rafters and beams. The resource has wood sash windows. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	12
106B	502 W. Yandell Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.762023°/ Long: -106.494838°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1940	This resource is a one-story, rectangular building with no distinct architectural style. This resource has a shed roof with a brick parapet. It is clad in a combination of stone, brick, and stucco. This resource has wood sash windows that are covered with security bars and two windows that have been boarded with plywood. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	12
107A	500 W. Yandell Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.761945°/ Long: -106.494767°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Prairie	Ca. 1900	This resource is a Prairie style, single dwelling with a rectangular plan and a low pitch hipped roof. It is clad in brick. A set of concrete stairs leads to an attached, full-width, shed-roof porch supported by three brick squared columns. The primary entry door is flanked by sidelights and transom windows. The resource has double-hung, wood sash windows topped by lintels. The resource has a brick slope chimney on the southeast and northwest elevations. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	12

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
107B	500 W. Yandell Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.761676°/ Long: -106.494852°	Domestic/Secondary Structure (garage)	No style	Ca. 1945	This resource is a one-story, rectangular building with no distinct architectural style. It has a low-pitched front-gable roof, and it is clad in plaster and plywood. This resource has two wood framed garage doors on the primary (southwest) elevation. The building has aluminum sash windows. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	12
108	412 W. Yandell Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.761833°/ Long: -106.494622°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	Mission and Craftsman	Ca. 1910	This resource is a multiple dwelling with minimal stylistic elements of the Mission and Craftsman architectural styles. This resource has a rectangular plan with a front-gable roof, a stepped stucco parapet, and projecting visor roof supported by brackets. It is clad in stucco. A set of concrete stairs leads to an attached, partial-width porch. The porch is characterized by four heavy, squared, columns with the two central columns supporting a wooden pergola roof. This resource has double-hung, wood sash windows and a wood, tripartite window on the second level of the primary (northeast) elevation. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	12
109	410 W. Yandell Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.761786°/ Long: -106.494499°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1910	This resource is an apartment with no distinct architectural style. This resource has a rectangular plan and a flat roof with a brick parapet. It is clad in brick. This resource has multiple points of access from the southeast elevation. There are balconies on the second level of the southeast elevation. This resource has double-hung, wood sash windows. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	12
110	417 W. Yandell Dr., El Paso, Texas, 79902 Lat: 31.762479°/ Long: -106.494488°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	Italian Renaissance	Ca. 1920	This resource is a three-story, Italian Renaissance-style apartment with rectangular plan, flat roof, and a brick parapet with battlements. It is clad in brick. The resource is accessed on the primary (southwest) elevation through a wooden door with a shallow, pointed arch hood. The primary (southwest) elevation is adorned by three full-height, inset, pointed arches. The resource has double-hung, wood sash windows. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	12
111 A	415 W. Yandell Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.762315°/ Long: -106.494182°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	International	Ca. 1970	This resource is a three-story, International-style apartment with a rectangular plan and a flat roof. It is clad in stucco. This resource has multiple points of access from the primary (northwest) elevation that are accessed by sets of metal stairs leading to attached, full-width, shed-roof porches on the first and second levels. The porches are supported with metal posts, and they have metal railing. The resource has aluminum sash windows. There is a parking garage below the building. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	12
111B	415 W. Yandell Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.762530°/ Long: -106.494047°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	International	Ca. 1970	This resource is a three-story, International-style apartment with a flat roof. It is clad in stucco. It has an attached, full-width, shed roof porch on the first and second levels supported by wood posts. A set of metal stairs access the second level porch. The resource has aluminum sash windows. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	12
111C	415 W. Yandell Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.762257°/ Long: -106.494006°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	International	Ca. 1970	This resource is a three-story, International-style apartment with a rectangular plan and a flat roof. It is clad in stucco. This resource has multiple points of access from the primary (northwest) elevation that are accessed by sets of metal stairs leading to attached, full-width, shed-roof porches on the first and second levels. The porches are supported with metal posts, and they have metal railing. There are balconies on the southeast elevation. The resource has aluminum sash windows. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	12

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
112A	313 W. Yandell Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.762143°/ Long: -106.493899°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1910	This resource is a two-story singular dwelling with no distinct architectural style. This resource has a rectangular plan with a hipped roof and a hipped dormer on the primary (southwest) elevation. It is clad in brick and stucco. A set of tile steps leads to an attached, partial-width, shed-roof porch supported by metal posts. An addition has been constructed above the porch. The resource has double-hung, wood sash windows, and those on the first level are covered by security bars. This resource has two brick slope chimneys on the northwest elevation. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	12
112B	313 W. Yandell Drive, El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.762338°/ Long: -106.493765°	Domestic/Secondary Structure (garage)	No style	Ca. 1955	This resource is a rectangular outbuilding with a flat roof and clad in stucco. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. It is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	12
113	311 W. Yandell Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.762113°/ Long: -106.493818°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1900	This resource is a one-story singular dwelling with no distinct architectural style. This resource has a rectangular plan and a hipped roof with a front-gable eyebrow dormer. The gable end is clad in diamond shaped wooden shingles and has a metal gable vent flanked by two plaster medallions. This resource is clad in brick. A set of concrete steps leads to an attached, full-width, hipped roof porch supported by wooden posts with wooden corbels. This resource has double-hung, wood sash windows covered by security bars. This resource has two brick slope chimneys and one eave wall chimney on the northwest elevation, and two brick slope chimneys on the southeast elevation. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	12
114	309 W. Yandell Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.762097°/ Long: -106.493708°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1910	This resource is a two-story, singular dwelling with no distinct architectural style. This resource has a rectangular plan and a gable-on-hip roof. It is clad in brick with brick quoins on the corners. It has an attached, full-width, shed-roof porch with screened, sleeping porch on the second level. Wood columns support the porches and the wide frieze with dentils. The resource has double-hung, wood sash windows. This resource has one brick slope chimney on the southeast elevation. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	12
115	811 N. El Paso St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.762400°/ Long: -106.493318°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1910	This resource is a two-story, Folk Victorian single dwelling. It has a rectangular form, complex roof form, and a two-story polygonal projection on the primary (northeast) elevation. The building is clad in a combination of brick and stucco. It has a brick, patterned cornice on the primary (northeast) and northwest elevation. A set of concrete stairs leads to the attached, partial-width, shed-roof porch supported by six wooden posts. The resource has double-hung, wood sash windows, with those on the first level covered by security bars. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	12
116	211 W. Yandell Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.761961°/ Lon: -106.493376°	Commerce/Business	Contemporary	Ca. 1970	This resource is a two-story, Contemporary-style, commercial building clad in brick. It was the office for the architecture firm Fouts, Langford, Gomez, Moore, Inc. It has a cascading side gabled roof. This resource is accessed from the northwest elevation. It has a full-width ribbon of wood sash windows on the first and second level of the southeast elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource is not contributing to the Sunset Heights Historic District. Furthermore, ICF recommends the resource as not eligible for the NRHP.	Not contributing to Sunset Heights Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	12
117	801 El Paso St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.762108°/ Long: -106.493135°	Domestic/Single Dwelling (Currently, Commerce/Business)	Neoclassical	Ca. 1910	This T-plan, multi-story building has a flat roof with influences of the Neoclassical style. The building is clad in brick. There is a full-height gabled pediment supported by Corinthian order columns on the primary elevation. The decorative cornice matches the brick frieze along the entire perimeter of the roofline. There are multiple entrances to this building, each located beneath a sheltered entryway with arched openings. Each elevation has numerous double- and triple-hung, wood sash windows and replacement fixed sash windows. A review of historic aerials indicates this building has had undergone substantial alterations since its original construction, including large additions in the mid-1990s. Even though this address is not shown on the map of contributing resources in the NRHP nomination, all buildings on this block were shown as contributing to the NRHP -Listed Sunset Heights Historic District. It is likely that this building's address changed when it was expanded.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	12

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
118	220 W. Yandell Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.761599°/ Long: -106.493151°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1930	This resource is a two-story multiple dwelling with no distinct architectural style. This resource has a rectangular plan and a flat roof with parapet. It is clad in stucco and sits atop a rusticated stone foundation. This resource has multiple entrance points on the northwest and southeast elevations that are accessed by metal stairs leading to the attached, full-width porches on the first and second levels. The porches on the northwest elevation have a hipped roof, and the porches on the southeast elevation have a shed roof. The resource has vinyl sash windows. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	12
119	721 N. El Paso St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.761813°/ Long: -106.492816°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	Italian Renaissance	Ca. 1925	This resource is a three-story, Italian Renaissance-style, multiple dwelling with an H-shaped plan and a flat roof with a brick parapet. This resource is clad in brick and has brick brackets that line the parapet. A set of concrete steps leads to a portico topped by a wooden balcony and supported by a pair of wooden rounded columns. The primary (northeast) elevation is characterized by a two-story brick arch with a keystone encompassing the main entrance. This resource has double-hung, wood sash windows. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District.	Contributing to NRHP-Listed Sunset Heights Historic District	12
120A	700 W. San Francisco Ave., El Paso, Texas 79901 Lat: 31.757362°/ Long: -106.495896°	Transportation/Rail- related (El Paso Union Depot)	Neoclassical	Ca. 1900	The El Paso Union Depot has a Neoclassical style and was designed by Daniel Burnham. Union Station is constructed with red brick, features a bell tower steeple, and has several replacement transoms and aluminum sash windows on each elevation. The primary entrance is sheltered beneath a partial-width, attached shed roof with a brick balustrade, and it is supported by several brick columns with arched windows openings. The building underwent numerous cosmetic changes in the 1940s but was returned to its original state by the 1980s. This building is listed in the NRHP under Criteria A and C and is also a State Antiquities Landmark.	NRHP-Listed under Criteria A and C; State Antiquities Landmark; Contributing to the NRHP-Eligible Downtown El Paso Historic District	11
120B	700 W. San Francisco Ave., El Paso, Texas 79901 Lat: 31.757654°/ Long: -106.498701°	Transportation/Storage	No style	Ca. 1975	This large, rectangular building has a flat roof and is constructed with concrete and stamped stucco. There are several garage doors on both the southwest and northeast elevations, suggesting that this building may be used for railroad or Amtrack vehicle maintenance. This type of building is common in the area. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. ICF recommends the resource as not eligible for the NRHP. Furthermore, it is not contributing to the NRHP-listed El Paso Union Depot.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	11
121	606 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79901 Lat: 31.758910°/ Long: -106.495890°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Spanish Revival Influence	Ca. 1930	This resource is a single dwelling with minimal influences of the Spanish Revival architectural style. It has a clay tile, shed roof and is clad in stucco and stone. The house has attached, partial-width, shed-roof porch supported by wood posts on the primary (north) elevation. This resource has wood and vinyl sash windows. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	11
122	115 N. Coldwell St., El Paso, Texas 79901 Lat: 31.759008°/ Long: -106.495686°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1910	This resource is a two-story, Folk Victorian dwelling with a gable-on-hipped roof and a double-height bay window projection with clipped front gable roof. It is clad in brick. A set of wooden steps lead to an attached, partial-width porch situated underneath a second-floor balcony. The porch is clad in vertical wooden siding. This resource has vinyl sash windows. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	11
123	111 N. Coldwell St., El Paso, Texas 79901 Lat: 31.758899°/ Long: -106.495659°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1910	This resource is a two-story, Folk Victorian dwelling with a gable-on-hip roof, a front-gable, double-height bay window projection, gable dormers, and wooden overhanging eaves. This resource is clad in brick. A set of concrete stairs leads to an attached, wrap-around porch, situated underneath a wrap-around balcony. The balcony is accessed on the south elevation by an external, metal, spiral staircase. This resource has vinyl sash windows. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	11

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
124	109 N. Coldwell St., El Paso, Texas 79901 Lat: 31.758738°/ Long: -106.495636°	Domestic/Single Dwelling (Currently, Commerce/Business)	No style	Ca. 1930	This resource is a commercial property with no distinct architectural style. It has a gable-on-hipped roof. The resource is clad in brick. A set of concrete stairs on the primary (east) elevation lead to an attached, wrap-around, porch. The porch is a combination of the original partial-width, attached porch and a more recent addition. The resource has vinyl sash windows with stone lintels above the windows. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	11
125	102 N. Coldwell St., El Paso, Texas 79901 Lat: 31.758571°/ Long: -106.495242°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	Contemporary	Ca. 1960	This resource is a Contemporary apartment with a flat roof and clad in brick. It sits on an incline, leading the units to be tiered. A set of concrete steps on the primary (west) elevation leads to each unit's primary entrance. The resource has aluminum sash windows that are covered by security bars. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	11
126A	534 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79901 Lat: 31.759006°/ Long: -106.495081°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1960	This resource is a two-story multiple dwelling with no distinct architectural style. It has a rectangular plan with a central courtyard. This resource has a hipped roof and is clad in a combination of brick and stucco. This resource has aluminum sash windows. There are multiple points of access on each elevation, and the southeast elevation has a metal balcony with stairs that extends along a majority of the elevation to provide access to unit entrances on the second level. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	11
126B	534 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79901 Lati: 31.758870°/ Long: -106.494892°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1940	This resource is a vernacular single dwelling with a rectangular plan and a side gable roof. It is clad in a combination of stone and stucco. This resource has aluminum sash windows covered with security bars. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	11
127	526 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79901 Lat: 31.759046°/ Long: -106.494716°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling (historically Leroy Flats)	No style	1908	This resource is a two-story, vernacular multiple dwelling with combination of a gable-on-hip and cross-gable roof. On the primary (northwest) elevation, it has an attached, full-width, shed-roof porch supported by brick columns on the first level. On the second level, there is a full-width balcony, and the central section of the balcony has a front gable roof supported by brick columns. This resource is clad in brick. A set of concrete steps on the primary elevation leads to the porch and primary entry door, which is a steel panel door with transom window. This resource has vinyl sash windows with stone lintels. This resource is contributing to the Old San Francisco Historic District.	Contributing to the NRHP-Listed Old San Francisco Historic District	11
128	522 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79901 Lat: 31.759061°/ Long: -106.494560°	Commerce/Business (Currently, Vacant/Not in Use)	No style	1923	Historically, this building was an auto mechanics garage, and was later converted to a grocery store and a spiritualist meeting hall, according to the Old San Francisco Historic District nomination. This resource is a one-story, vacant building with no distinct architectural style that is in a state of disrepair. It has a rectangular plan and a low-pitched hipped roof with a stucco and brick parapet. This resource is clad in a combination of stucco and brick. The building has fixed, storefront, wood sash windows, some of which have been infilled or boarded. Although this resource has been neglected, this resource is contributing to the Old San Francisco Historic District.	Contributing to the NRHP-Listed Old San Francisco Historic District	11
129	527 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79901 Lat: 31.759508°/ Long: -106.494780°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling (historically Pillsbury Flats)	Mission	1910	This resource is a three-story, multiple dwelling with minimal elements of the Mission architectural style. The resource has a flat roof with a brick parapet on the primary (southeast) elevation. It is clad in brick and has wood friezes between the first and second levels. A set of stairs leads to a full width, attached porch that is topped with balconies on the second and third levels. This resource has wood sash windows, and those on the first level are covered with security bars. This resource is contributing to the Old San Francisco Historic District.	Contributing to the NRHP-Listed Old San Francisco Historic District	11
130	523 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79901 Lat: 31.759520°/ Long: -106.494645°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling (Newsom Apartments)	Neoclassical	1916	Photographic documentation of this resource from the public ROW was partially obscured due to vegetation. This resource is a three-story, multiple dwelling with no distinct architectural style. This resource has a rectangular plan and a flat roof with a parapet set back from the primary (southeast) elevation. This resource is clad in brick. A set of concrete stairs leads to a full width, attached porch that is topped with balconies on the second and third levels. This resource is contributing to the Old San Francisco Historic District.	Contributing to the NRHP-Listed Old San Francisco Historic District	11

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
131	521 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79901 Lat: 31.759557°/ Long: -106.494514°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling (historically Mayview Flats)	Neoclassical	1909	This resource is a two-story, Neoclassical style, multiple dwelling. It has a rectangular plan with a cross-hipped roof with hipped dormers on all elevations. This resource is clad in brick. A set of concrete and stone stairs lead to a full width, attached porch topped with a full-width balcony. The porch and balcony are supported by four full-height Corinthian columns set between simple wooden railing. This resource has wooden sash windows with stone lintels. Entry doors have transom windows. This resource is contributing to the Old San Francisco Historic District.	Contributing to the NRHP-Listed Old San Francisco Historic District	11
132	517-519 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79901 Lat: 31.759545°/ Long: -106.494377°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	No style	1912	Photographic documentation of this resource was partially obscured due to vegetation on the primary (southeast) elevation. This resource is a multiple dwelling with no distinct architectural style. This resource has a rectangular plan and a flat roof with brick parapet. It is clad in brick, and it has a bracketed brick cornice. A set of concrete and stone stairs lead to an attached, full-width, shed-roof porch supported by four wooden columns. The resource has aluminum sash windows. This resource is contributing to the Old San Francisco Historic District.	Contributing to the NRHP-Listed Old San Francisco Historic District	11
133	515 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79901 Lat: 31.759569°/ Long: -106.494256°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling (historically Mesereau Apartments)	No style	1911	This resource is a singular dwelling with no distinct architectural style. This resource has a rectangular plan and a hipped roof with a gable dormer at the rear (northwest) elevation. This resource is clad in brick and sits on top of a stone foundation. A set of concrete stairs leads to an attached, full-width, hipped porch situated. The resource has double-hung, wood sash windows with stone lintels. The windows on the first level are covered by security bars. The primary entry door on the southeast elevation is flanked by sidelights and transom windows. The resource has brick slope chimneys on the northeast and southwest elevations. This resource is contributing to the Old San Francisco Historic District.	Contributing to the NRHP-Listed Old San Francisco Historic District	11
134	505-513 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79901 Lat: 31.759578°/ Long: -106.494133°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	No style	1911	This resource is a two-story, apartment with no distinct architectural style. This resource has a rectangular plan and a hipped roof with a gable dormer at the rear (northwest) elevation. It is clad in brick and sits on a stone foundation. A set of concrete stairs leads to an attached, full-width, hipped roof porch topped with a balcony. The porch and balcony are supported by wooden columns, and a wide, wooden frieze separates the porch and the balcony. The resource has wood sash windows. This resource has multiple brick slope chimneys on the northeast and southwest elevations. This resource is contributing to the Old San Francisco Historic District.	Contributing to the NRHP-Listed Old San Francisco Historic District	11
135	329 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79901 Lat: 31.759663°/ Long: -106.493795°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling (The Palms)	Spanish Colonial Revival	1913	This resource is a four-story, Spanish Colonial Revival style apartment. It has a U-shape plan. This resource has a flat roof with a parapet that scales the primary (southeast) elevation and the inner northeast and inner southwest elevations and is characterized by a tiled visor roof with exposed wooden rafters and wooden brackets. This resource is clad in a combination of brick and stucco. A set of concrete steps lead to the building's courtyard and multiple access points. The resource has wooden sash windows, with lintels. The windows on the first level are covered by security bars. The resource has balconies along the primary (southeast), inner northeast, and inner southwest elevations that are characterized by a stylized wooden railing and wooden corbels. This resource is contributing to the Old San Francisco Historic District and is recommended individually NRHP-eligible under Criterion C for its architecture.	Contributing to the NRHP-Listed Old San Francisco Historic District; Individually NRHP- eligible under Criterion C	11
136	312 Prospect St., El Paso, Texas 79901 Lat: 31.760120°/ Long: -106.493209°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling (former Upson Hotel)	Italian Renaissance	Ca. 1925	This resource is an Italian Renaissance-style apartment building was known as the Upson Hotel, which was initially a boarding house. It has a flat roof and brick parapet with stone piers at the corners. It is clad in brick with brick quoins at the corners. This resource is accessed from the primary (northwest) elevation through wooden paneled doors set within an archway. It has double-hung, wood sash windows, with those on the first level of the primary elevation set into archways and covered with security bars. Above the primary entrance, there is an inset balcony on the second level and an arched window with decorative hood and frame. ICF recommends this resource eligible under Criterion C for its architectural merit.	Individually NRHP- Eligible under Criterion C	10

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
137	301 W. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79901 Lat: 31.760092°/ Long: -106.492836°	Social/Scottish Rite Temple	Beaux Arts	Ca. 1920	This resource is the Scottish Rite Temple. This resource is a two-story Beaux Arts building with a flat roof and a stone balustrade parapet on the primary (northeast) elevation. The resource is clad in a combination of brick and stone masonry. A set of concrete steps leads to three glazed double doors situated between stone pilasters with Corinthian capitals flanking three arches. The resource has a combination of vinyl and aluminum sash windows with the windows on the first level being covered with security bars. This resource was previously recommended Individually NRHP-eligible under Criterion A (Social History) and C (Architecture) as part of HHM's 2020 Historical and Architectural Survey for El Paso County, and ICF maintains that eligibility recommendation.	Individually NRHP- Eligible under Criteria A and C	10
138	906 N. El Paso St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.763098°/ Long: -106.493230°	Religion/Old B'Nai Zion Synagogue (Currently, Civic/Community Center)	Greek and Gothic Revival	1912	This building is the former B'Nai Zion Synagogue. It is a rectangular, brick building constructed in a combination of the Greek Revival and Gothic Revival architectural styles. It has a flat roof and an attached, gabled entablature with shingled pediment supported by columns on the primary (southwest) elevation. The corners of the building are adorned with brick quoins and rounded brick stacks atop the roof. The primary elevation features three bays with Gothic arches. The center bay has double, wood panel entry doors, and the flanking bays have double-hung, wood sash windows. Side elevations have double-hung, wood sash windows set in Gothic arch openings. This resource is NRHP-listed under Criteria A and C, and it is designated as a State Antiquities Landmark and a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark.	NRHP-listed under Criteria A and C; State Antiquities Landmark; Recorded Texas Historic Landmark	12
139	801 N. Oregon St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.762752°/ Long: -106.492354°	Recreation & Culture/Broadcasting Studio (Former KTSM- TV Studio) (Currently, Education/Community College Campus)	Spanish Revival	1947	This resource is the former KTSM-TV studio built in the Spanish Revival style. It has a rectangular plan with a complex roof form. The primary (northeast) elevation has a tiled, hipped visor roof and a circular tower topped by a tiled conical roof. The resource is clad in stucco. A set of concrete stairs leads to a wooden door with transom window set in the tower between stone pilasters and topped by a stone cornice. This resource has vinyl sash windows. It has satellite dishes mounted on the roof. In 2021, this building was identified by a consulting party as a property of interest regarding its history as the former KTSM studios. The resource is NRHP-eligible under Criterion A for its associated with the early history of broadcasting in El Paso and under Criterion B for its association with Karl O. Wyler, Sr., a broadcasting pioneer in El Paso.	Individually NRHP- Eligible under Criteria A and B	12
140	715 N. Oregon St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.762358°/ Long: -106.491980°	Recreation & Culture/Museum (Holocaust Museum)	No style	Ca. 1975	This resource is the El Paso Holocaust Museum. It is a one-story building with no distinct architectural style. This resource has a flat roof and a symmetrical metal visor roof with curved edges at the west and south corners. This resource is clad in brick. It has an inset, partial-width porch with mansard visor roof at the northwest corner of the building. Concrete steps access the porch and the entry door. There is another entry door centered on the northwest elevation and covered with security gates. The resource has vinyl fixed windows covered by security bars. Even though this building is almost 50 years old, the museum has only occupied this building since 2008. As one of the only fully bilingual (Spanish- and English-language) Holocaust Museums in the United States, this resource is exceptionally important for its recounting the history of the Holocaust in this bilingual city. ICF recommends this resource meets Criterion Consideration G and is eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion A.	Meets Criterion Consideration G; NRHP-eligible under Criterion A	12
141	600 N. El Paso St., El Paso, Texas 79901 Lat: 31.761079°/ Long: -106.491395°	Domestic/Hotel	No style	Ca. 1970	This resource is a multi-story hotel and attached parking garage with no distinct architectural style. This resource is clad in a combination of brick, stucco, and concrete. The hotel is accessed from the southeast elevation, and the garage is accessed from the southwest elevation. This resource has metal sash windows. The building's top level overhangs the southeast and southwest elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	12

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
142A	800 N. Oregon St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.762995°/ Long: -106.491747°	Religion/Religious Facility (Trinity-First United Methodist Church Trinity Hall)	Spanish Colonial Revival	1937	This resource is a three-story, Spanish Colonial Revival-style school with rectangular plan and a low-pitch, deck, clay tile roof. The school is part of the Trinity-First United Methodist Church complex. The roof has overhanging eaves with exposed wooden rafters. This resource is clad in stucco and has stucco quoins on the corners. This resource has two points of entry on the primary (southeast) elevation characterized by wood paneled double doors with arched transom windows, situated within stucco archways that have decorative symbols and stucco keystones. The resource has vinyl sash windows. This resource was previously recommended as contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District, and it meets Criterion Consideration A and is individually NRHP-eligible under Criterion C, as recommended in the HHM 2020 <i>Historical and Architectural Survey for the County of El Paso</i> . ICF maintains these eligibility recommendations.	Contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District; Meets Criterion Consideration A and is individually NRHP-eligible under Criterion C	12
142B	800 N. Oregon St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.763260°/ Long: -106.492006°	Education/School (Trinity-First United Methodist Church Resler Hall)	Modern	1963	This resource is a Modern-style religious facility with a rectangular plan and a low-pitched deck roof. The religious educational building is part of the Trinity-First United Methodist Church complex. This resource is clad in a combination of brick, stucco, and metal. It is accessed from the northwest elevation. This resource has aluminum sash windows set between full height stucco pilasters on the first level, and floor-to ceiling fixed vinyl sash windows on the second level. This resource was previously recommended as contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District, and it was previously recommended NRHP-eligible under Criterion C in the HHM 2020 <i>Historical and Architectural Survey for the County of El Paso</i> . ICF maintains these eligibility recommendations.	Contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District; Individually NRHP-eligible under Criterion C	12
143A	106-108 W. Yandell Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.762747°/ Long: -106.491397°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1920	This resource is a two-story commercial property with no distinct architectural style. This resource has a rectangular plan and a flat roof with parapet. It is clad in stucco. The resource is accessed from the primary (northwest) elevation. The shopfront entrance is in the left bay of the primary (northwest) elevation and is characterized by a wood glazed door inset into a recessed entry with red tile. The resource has arched, aluminum sash windows on the second level and rectangular windows on the first level. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	12
143B	100 W. Yandell Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.762591°/ Long: -106.491425°	Commerce/Warehouse	No style	Ca. 1920	This resource is a two-story warehouse with a rectangular form and no distinct architectural style. This resource has a flat roof with parapet, and it is clad in stucco. This resource is accessed on the northwest elevation through a glazed vinyl door with a shed roof awning. This resource has aluminum sash windows. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	12
144	821 N. Mesa St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.763657°/ Long: -106.491782°	Commerce/Business	Mission	Ca. 1920	This resource is a two-story, Mission-style, commercial building. This resource has a rectangular plan with a flat roof with a Mission-shaped parapet and red stucco coping. It is clad in stucco. This resource is accessed from the primary (northwest) elevation through a metal glazed door underneath a half-spherical awning. This resource has aluminum sash windows. The windows on the first level are covered by security bars. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District, as recommended in the HHM 2020 <i>Historical and Architectural Survey for the County of El Paso</i> . ICF maintains this eligibility recommendation.	Contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District	12
145	801 N. Mesa St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.763194°/ Long: -106.491404°	Religion/Religious Facility (Trinity-First United Methodist Church)	Spanish Colonial Revival	1939	This resource is a Mission-style church with a rectangular plan and a front-gable tiled roof. The primary (northeast) elevation is characterized by a bell tower on the east corner and a tower on the north corner, and a quatrefoil window above the doors. The towers have hipped tile roofs, and the bell tower is characterized by stylistic pilasters that surround the top level of the tower. The building is clad in stucco. A set of side steps and an accessibility ramp lead to three wooden double doors, each recessed into a shallow arch, on the primary elevation. In 2021, this building was identified by one of the consulting parties as a property of concern with information related to the Trinity First United Methodist Church. ICF recommends this resource is contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District, and it was previously recommended NRHP-eligible under Criterion C in the HHM 2020 <i>Historical and Architectural Survey for the County of El Paso</i> . ICF maintains these eligibility recommendations.	Contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District; Meets Criterion Consideration A, Individually NRHP-eligible under Criterion C	12

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
146	820 N. Mesa St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.763999°/ Long: -106.491274°	Commerce/Business	Spanish Revival	Ca. 1920	This resource is a commercial property with minimal influences of the Spanish Revival architectural style. This resource has a rectangular plan and flat roof. The building has tile-clad pent roof extending from the southeast corner to the southwest corner to accentuate the primary entrance. This resource is clad in a combination of stucco and brick. This resource has multiple points of entry and can be accessed from the southwest elevation and the northwest elevation. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District, as recommended in the HHM 2020 Historical and Architectural Survey for the County of El Paso. ICF maintains this eligibility recommendation.	Contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District	12
147	816 N. Mesa St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.763879°/ Long: -106.491239°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1950	This resource is a commercial building with no distinct architectural style. It has a rectangular form and flat roof, and it is clad in brick. This resource is accessed from the primary (southwest) elevation which has steel storefront windows and a glazed double door. A decorative metal grating surrounds the windows and door. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District, as recommended in the HHM 2020 <i>Historical and Architectural Survey for the County of El Paso</i> . ICF maintains this eligibility recommendation.	Contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District	12
148	800 N. Mesa St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.763557°/ Long: -106.490933°	Commerce/Business (Currently, Education/Texas Tech University Clinic)	Neoclassical	Ca. 1920	This resource is a two-story, Neoclassical educational building with rectangular plan. It has a flat roof with a stylized stone roof-line balustrade and dentils at the eaves. The resource is clad in brick. A set of concrete stairs and an accessibility ramp leads to the attached, partial-width, shed-roof porch on the first level. There is a second level balcony beneath the front gable entablature and pediment on the primary (southwest) elevation. Columns with lonic capitals support the balcony, entablature, and pediment. The gable end is clad in stucco and has a wooden, bracketed cornice that continues along the primary elevation. The resource has vinyl sash windows. This resource is contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District, as recommended in the HHM 2020 <i>Historical and Architectural Survey for the County of El Paso</i> . ICF maintains this eligibility recommendation.	Contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District	12
149	614 N. Mesa St., El Paso, Texas 79901 Lat: 31.762386°/ Long: -106.489957°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1960	This resource is a one-story, one-part commercial building with a rectangular plan and mansard roof. It is clad in a combination of brick and stucco. This resource has two storefronts, and each is accessed from the primary (southwest) elevation through a metal, glazed door. It has metal picture windows on the primary (southwest) elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	15
150	215 E. Yandell Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.763808°/ Long: - 106.490554°	Commerce/Business	Modern	1962	This resource is a Modern-style commercial building with a rectangular plan and a flat roof. It is clad in a combination of brick and stucco. This resource is characterized by a brick wall that overhangs the first level. The resource is accessed from the primary (southeast) elevation through a metal glazed double door, flanked by floor to full height metal windows. This building was designed by architects Nesmith and Lane. ICF recommends this resource is contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District, and it was previously recommended NRHP-eligible under Criteria A and C in the 2020 <i>Historical and Architectural Survey for the County of El Paso</i> . ICF maintains this eligibility recommendation under Criterion C, but ICF does not agree that the building is illustrative of the Norton Brother's Company's 90-year history.	Contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District; Individually NRHP-eligible under Criterion C	14
151	301 W. Yandell Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.764156°/ Long: -106.490091°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1970	This resource is a former gas station with influences from the Ranch architectural style. Review of TxDOT's <i>A Field Guide to Gas Stations in Texas</i> indicates that this building may have been built as a Shell gas station, based on its overall design. It has a front-gable roof with a side-gable extension and a front-gable canopy extending from the primary (southeast) elevation and supported by metal posts founded in the former gas pump island. This resource is clad in stucco and brick. This resource has metal full height windows at the primary entrance. The garage bays have been infilled with stucco and metal sash windows. The gas pumps and sign associated with the former function as a gas station are no longer extant. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. ICF recommends the resource as not eligible for the NRHP.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	14

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
152	813 N. Kansas St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.764653°/ Long: -106.489913°	Funerary/Mortuary (Currently, Education/Campus Office)	Italian Renaissance	1924	This resource is a three-story brick building with influences from the Italian Renaissance architectural style. It was originally the Peak-Hagedon Funeral Home, which fronted Montana Street, and it is currently used as part of the IDEA Public School system. It has a flat roof with a wide overhanging visor roof on the northeast elevation. The visor roof is clad in clay tile and has wide overhanging wooden eaves supported by decorative wooden brackets and exposed wooden rafters and beams. On the northeast elevation, the resource is accessed from an arched entry at the southwest corner and a wooden paneled, double door centered on the elevation. The centered entryway is recessed into an archway accentuated with brick quoins and situated underneath a Juliette balcony. There is also a non-historic-age addition on the southwest elevation that is accentuated by a four-story tall, open frame metal box with a sign at the top. This resource has vinyl sash windows, with those on the first level having stone lintels or brick arched hoods, as well as new window openings on the northeast elevation. The original front façade of the building along Montana has window and door openings that have been infilled. The addition at the rear is clad in stucco and has a flat roof with parapet and stucco coping. The windows on the addition are vinyl sash. This building has undergone numerous changes since its construction and no longer retains its historic integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, and association, and it is recommended not NRHP eligible.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	13/14
153	810 N. Kansas St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.764885°/ Long: -106.489362°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1975	This resource is a one-story, one-part commercial building with a rectangular plan and a flat roof with brick parapet. It is clad in brick and has an attached, partial-width, flat roof porch supported by brick columns. The resource has large metal picture windows that flank each side of the metal glazed entry door. The windows are covered by security bars. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not contributing to amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	13
154	415 E. Yandell Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.764851°/ Long: -106.488871°	Commerce/Business	Spanish Colonial Revival	Ca. 1920	This resource is a three-story, Spanish Colonial Revival-style apartment building. This resource has a rectangular plan and a flat roof with a stucco parapet. The parapet has a tiled coping with an arched architectural frieze over the end bays of each elevation to lend the appearance of towers on the building. A tiled visor roof is between the end bays on all but the northwest elevation. This resource is clad in stucco and has stucco molded quoins flanking each side of the end bays on the second and third level of all but the northwest elevation. This resource is accessed from the primary (southeast) elevation through a recessed entry situated underneath an attached stucco awning with a tiled half-hipped roof. This resource has metal sash windows. ICF recommends this resource is contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District.	Contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District	13
155	412 E. Yandell Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.764486°/ Long: -106.488699°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1950	This resource is a one-story, one-part commercial building a rectangular form and a flat roof with a stucco parapet. It is clad in a combination of brick and stucco. This resource is accessed from the primary (northwest) elevation through a double metal door centered on the elevation. This resource has metal sash windows on the primary (northwest) elevation. It has an attached ca. 2000 sheet metal-clad addition with a flat roof on the northeast elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	14
156	707 N. Campbell St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.764501°/ Long: -106.488421°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1965	This resource is a one-story, one-part commercial building with no distinct architectural style. It has a rectangular plan and a low-pitched front-gable roof. This resource is clad in a combination of stucco and brick. This resource is accessed from the rear (southwest) elevation through a metal glazed doubled door. It has metal sash windows on the primary (northeast) elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	14

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
157	409 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79901 Lat: 31.763413°/ Long: -106.488141°	Domestic/Hotel	No style	Ca. 1980	This resource is a multi-story hotel with no distinct architectural style. It has a rectangular plan and a flat roof. This resource is clad in a combination of stucco and brick. Cornices delineate each level of the building. An additional cornice between the sixth and seventh levels give the upper levels a boxed in effect. It is accessed from the primary (southeast) elevation. This resource has metal sash windows. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	14
1 58A	810 N. Campbell St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.765422°/ Long: -106.488470°	Religion/Religious Facility (The Church of St. Clement Episcopal Church)	Gothic Revival and Richardsonian Romanesque	1908	This resource is a Gothic Revival and Richardsonian Romanesque-style The Church of St. Clement Episcopal Church clad in rusticated stone. It has a cruciform plan with cross-gable roof and towers topped with stone battlements that are attached at the corners of the primary (southwest) elevation. Between the towers, a set of concrete steps leads to a wood paneled, double door set within a cast stone Gothic arch. This resource has wood sash tracery windows set in cast stone Gothic arch openings with stone hoods. This resource features a large rose window on the primary (southwest) elevation within the gable end. A two-story educational building, which matches the church's architectural style, is attached to the church's northeast corner to extend the building to the southeast. ICF recommends this resource is contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District, and it was previously recommended NRHP-eligible under Criteria C in the HHM 2020 <i>Historical and Architectural Survey for the County of El Paso</i> . ICF maintains this eligibility recommendation.	Contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District; Meets Criterion Consideration A, Individually NRHP-eligible under Criterion C	13
158B	810 N. Campbell St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.765515°/ Long: -106.488228°	Religion/Religious Facility	No style	Ca. 1970	This resource is the Whyburn-Roderick Hall associated with the St. Clement's Episcopal Church. It has no distinct architectural style. This resource has a rectangular plan with a flat roof. It is clad in brick and has metal sash windows. This resource is accessed on the northeast elevation. ICF recommends this resource is contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District as outlined in HHM's 2020 Historical and Architectural Survey of the County of El Paso. ICF maintains this eligibility recommendation.	Contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District	13
158C	810 N. Campbell St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.765617°/ Long: -106.487828°	Religion/Religious Facility (Christian Education Complex)	No style	Ca. 1980	This resource, with no distinct architectural style, is an educational building associated to The Church of St. Clement Episcopal Church. It has a rectangular plan with a flat roof and a stone parapet. This resource is clad in stone masonry and sits atop a concrete foundation. This resource is accessed through the primary (northwest) elevation. It has full height, metal windows set in stone casings. ICF recommends this resource is contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District as outlined in HHM's 2020 <i>Historical and Architectural Survey of the County of El Paso</i> . ICF maintains this eligibility recommendation.	Contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District	13
159	500-504-510 E. Yandell Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.764847°/ Long: -106.488127°	Commerce/Business (Currently, Civic/Community Outreach)	No style	Ca. 1950	This resource is a one-story, one-part commercial building with no distinct architectural style. It has a rectangular plan and a flat roof. This resource is clad in a combination of brick and stucco. This resource has glass block transom windows located above a metal awning and metal sash storefront windows. Each of the three storefronts has a metal glazed door. Windows and doors are covered in metal security bars. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	13
160	710 N. Campbell St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.764662°/ Long: -106.487953°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	National Folk	Ca. 1905	This resource is a two-story, National Folk-style, single dwelling with gable-on-hip roof and a front gable projection on the primary (southwest) elevation. It is clad in brick, and the gable end has wood shingles. There is a cornice of dentils at the eaves. This resource is accessed from the primary (southwest) elevation by a concrete accessibility ramp or a set of concrete stairs leading to an attached, partial-width, hipped roof porch with a second level balcony. This resource has metal sash windows and rusticated stone lintels. This resource was surveyed in the HHM 2020 <i>Historical and Architectural Survey for the County of El Paso</i> , and it was included as not eligible and not part of the nearby Rio Grande amended boundary. ICF maintains this eligibility recommendation and also recommends the resource as not eligible for the NRHP.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	13/14

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
161	708 N. Campbell St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.764580°/ Long: -106.487873°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	Contemporary	Ca. 1955	This resource is a one-story, Contemporary-style apartment with U-shape plan and a shed roof. It is clad in a combination of brick and stucco. This resource is accessed from the primary (southwest) elevation through a gated entrance leading to a central courtyard where each unit can be accessed through a vinyl door with security bars. The windows are vinyl sash windows covered with security bars. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	14
162	700 N. Campbell St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.764516°/ Long: -106.487592°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	Spanish Colonial Influence	Ca. 1970	Photographic documentation of this resource was partially obscured due to vegetation and security fencing around the property. This resource is a two-story apartment with minimal influences from the Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style. This resource has an L-shape plan and a flat roof with brick parapet. It is clad in brick and has brick bracketed coping on the parapet. The resource is accessed through a recessed arcade entry with six brick arches. It has vinyl sash windows. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. While the building has influences of the Spanish Colonial Revival style, it post-dates the style's period of prominence (1915-1940). Furthermore, the replacement windows, and the infilled openings around them, substantially change the look of the building.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	14
163A	526-530-532 E. Yandell Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.765067°/ Long: -106.487684°	Commerce/Business (Currently, Civic/Community Outreach)	No style	Ca. 1950	This resource is a one-story, one-part commercial building with no distinct architectural style. It has a rectangular plan with a flat roof, and it is clad in brick. This resource is accessed from the primary (northwest) elevation via recessed metal glazed doors. This resource has metal sash windows that are covered by security bars. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	13
163B	600 E. Yandell Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.765472°/ Long: -106.487828°	Commerce/Storage	No style	Ca. 1950	This resource is a rectangular outbuilding with a flat roof associated with the adjacent non-historic-age gymnasium. This resource is clad in brick and has twelve-pane, metal sash windows covered by security bars. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	13
164	620 E. Yandell Dr., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.765662°/ Long: -106.486887°	Religion/Religious Facility (The Church of St. Clement Episcopal Church Youth Activity Center)	No style	Ca. 1950	This resource is the one-story, St. Clement's Youth Activity Center with no distinct architectural style. It has a rectangular plan and a flat roof. This resource is clad in stone. It is accessed from the primary (northwest) elevation by a double metal door. This resource has small, glass block windows that line the primary (northwest) elevation in groups of three, and on the northeast and southwest elevations in groups of four. There is a windowless, two-story tall, stucco-clad section at the southwest corner of the building. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	13
165A	710 N. Ochoa St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.762248°/ Long: -106.489334°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1900	Photographic documentation of this resource was partially obscured due to vegetation on the primary (southwest) elevation. This resource is a one-story, Folk Victorian-style, single dwelling with a cross-hipped roof and front-gable dormer on the primary elevation. It has a brick ridge chimney. The house is clad in brick, and the gable end has wood siding. A set of steps leads to an attached, partial-width, hipped roof porch supported by metal posts. This resource has double-hung, wood sash windows that are covered by security bars. ICF recommends this resource is contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District as outlined in HHM's 2020 Historical and Architectural Survey of the County of El Paso. ICF maintains this eligibility recommendation. Even though HHM recommended this resource individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C, there is little evidence to support its architectural distinction among the other resources in the immediate vicinity and within the city.	Contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District	13
165B	710 N. Ochoa St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.765819°/ Long: -106.486124°	Domestic/Secondary Structure (garage)	No style	Ca. 1920	This resource is a rectangular building with a shed roof and stone parapets on the side elevations. It is clad in stone and has at least one window on the northeast elevation that is covered with security bars. This resource has two garage bays on the southeast elevation that have been boarded up with plywood. ICF recommends this resource is contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District as outlined in HHM's 2020 Historical and Architectural Survey of the County of El Paso. ICF maintains this eligibility recommendation.	Contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District	13

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
166A	708 Ochoa St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.763413°/ Long: -106.488141°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1905	This resource is a two-story, single dwelling that has no distinct architectural style. It has undergone multiple twentieth century alterations and additions. This resource has a rectangular plan with a combination of a side-gable and shed roof. This resource has a large, polygonal dormer on the primary (southeast) elevation with a pyramidal roof. This resource is clad in a combination of brick, wood siding, wood shingles, and vinyl siding. A set of stone steps leads to an attached, partial-width, shed-roof porch supported by wood columns set on stone plinths. A portion of the porch has been enclosed. The resource has a combination of vinyl sash windows and fixed wood sash windows. This resource has an attached garage addition to the northeast elevation. It has a shed roof, is clad in brick, and has a wooden garage door. This resource was recommended not contributing to the amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District in the 2020 <i>Historical and Architectural Survey of the County of El Paso</i> . ICF recommends the previous recommendation of NRHP eligibility is maintained, and ICF recommends that the property is not individually eligible under Criterion A, B, or C.	Not contributing to amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District; Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	17
166B	708 Ochoa St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.763413°/ Long: -106.488141°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	Mission Revival	Ca. 1920	This resource is a two-story, Mission Revival-style multiple dwelling with a flat roof and triangular parapet. It is clad in brick. The resource is accessed from the primary (southwest) elevation through a wooden glazed door with transom window and security bars. There is a metal balcony above the primary entrance. The window type could not be identified as all windows are covered with louvered storm windows. Some first level windows also have security bars. ICF recommends this resource is contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District as outlined in HHM's 2020 <i>Historical and Architectural Survey of the County of El Paso</i> . ICF maintains this eligibility recommendation.	Contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District	17
167	705 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.764516°/ Long: -106.487592°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1905	This resource is a one-story, single dwelling with gable-on-hip roof and front-gable projection on the primary (southeast) elevation. This resource likely had Folk Victorian styling at one time; however, that detailing is largely non-extant. A set of tiled steps leads to the attached, partial-width, hipped roof porch supported by wood posts. This resource has vinyl sash windows. It has brick sloped chimneys on the northeast and southwest elevations. ICF recommends this resource is contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District as outlined in HHM's 2020 Historical and Architectural Survey of the County of El Paso. ICF maintains this eligibility recommendation.	Contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District	17
168	709 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.765615°/ Long: -106.485906°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian with Territorial Revival details	Ca. 1905	This resource is a one-story, Folk Victorian-style dwelling with a gable-on-hip roof and front gable projection on the primary (southeast) elevation. The resource is clad in brick and has a brick patterned frieze. The gable end has Territorial Revival details with its circular gable vent and 4 keystones surrounding the vent. A set of concrete steps leads to an attached, partial-width, hipped-roof porch supported by four wooden posts and with wooden, slender, turned spindle work at the eave. This resource has double-hung, wood sash windows that are partially covered by security bars. This resource has two brick slope chimneys. ICF recommends this resource is contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District as outlined in HHM's 2020 Historical and Architectural Survey of the County of El Paso. The HHM survey also included this resource as individually eligible under Criterion C as an unusual Folk Victorian with Territorial Revival details. ICF also maintains both eligibility recommendations.	Contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District; Individually eligible under Criterion C	17
169	711 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.764898°/ Long: -106.486248°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Queen Anne	Ca. 1900	This resource is a one-story, Queen Anne dwelling with gable-on-hip roof and conical-roof turret on the primary (southeast) elevation. The house is clad in brick and has decorative brick patterns on the corners. A set of concrete steps leads to the attached, partial-width, shed-roof porch supported by wooden posts. This resource has vinyl sash windows with stone lintels. This resource has brick slope chimneys on the southwest and northeast elevations. ICF recommends this resource is contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District as outlined in HHM's 2020 Historical and Architectural Survey of the County of El Paso. ICF maintains this eligibility recommendation. Even though HHM recommended this resource individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C, there is little evidence to support its architectural distinction among the other resources in the immediate vicinity and within the city.	Contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District	17

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
170	717 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.765754°/ Long: -106.485676°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1905	This one-story brick building has a gable-on-hip roof with a projecting front-gable ell. A half-circle vent and gable returns are located in the gable-end. There is a small, attached partial-width shed-roof porch with two wood turn-post columns. The primary pedestrian entrance is accessible on the southeast elevation, and it has two wood doors with a small rectangular transom light. The window openings have stone lintels and brick sills. The windows on each elevation are a combination of replaced fixed, sash, and casement windows. A review of historic aerials indicates that there is a small ca. 2000 shed-roof addition on the northwest elevation that was not visible from the public ROW. ICF recommends this resource is contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District as outlined in HHM's 2020 Historical and Architectural Survey of the County of El Paso. ICF maintains this eligibility recommendation.	Contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District	17
171	719 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.765828°/ Long: -106.485568°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1905	This house has a gable-on-hip roof and projecting front-gable ell. There is wood imbrication in the gable-end and stone lintels above the windows. There are numerous replacement sash and casement windows on each visible elevation. The primary entrance is on the southeast elevation and accessed via an attached shed roof porch. The pedestrian door is metal with a small rectangular transom light. The entire porch has a decorative full-height metal security gate around the perimeter of the porch. A review of historic aerials indicates that there are multiple non-historic-age buildings and sheds on the northwest elevation of this parcel. ICF recommends this resource is contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District as outlined in HHM's 2020 Historical and Architectural Survey of the County of El Paso. ICF maintains this eligibility recommendation.	Contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District	17
172	610 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.764898°/ Long: -106.486248°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1975	This resource is a one-story auto repair building with no distinct architectural style. It has a rectangular plan and a flat roof with attached metal awning on the primary (northwest) elevation. This resource is constructed of cinderblock. On the primary (northwest) elevation, the building has a glazed pedestrian door and six garage bays with overhead garage doors. A shed roof, corrugated metal addition to the building's southwest end adds a seventh bay that does not have an overhead door. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	17
173	702 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.764662°/ Long: -106.487953°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1905	This resource is a one-story, Folk Victorian dwelling with gable-on-hip roof and a front-gable projection with eave returns on the primary (northwest) elevation. This resource is clad in a combination of stucco with stone quoins. A set of tiled steps leads to an attached, partial-width, hipped roof porch supported by stone-clad columns and the glazed panel door. This resource has vinyl sash windows. This resource has one brick slope chimney on the northeast elevation. ICF recommends this resource is contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District as outlined in HHM's 2020 Historical and Architectural Survey of the County of El Paso. ICF maintains this eligibility recommendation.	Contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District	17
174A	704 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.764847°/ Long: -106.488127°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1905	This resource is a one-story, Folk Victorian-style dwelling with a gable-on-hip roof and a front-gable projection. It is clad in stucco, and the gable end is clad in wood shingles. The house has an attached, partial-width, hipped roof porch supported by wooden posts and with wooden, slender, spindle work at the eave. This resource has vinyl sash windows. It has brick slope chimneys on the southeast, southwest, and northeast elevations. ICF recommends this resource is contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District as outlined in HHM's 2020 Historical and Architectural Survey of the County of El Paso. ICF maintains this eligibility recommendation.	Contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District	17

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
174B	704 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.765045°/ Long: -106.485615°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1940	This one-story building has a shed roof. According to the 1948 Sanborn maps, it was originally built as a 3-car garage and is constructed with concrete block that has been covered in stucco. Since the resource was originally a 3-car garage, the south-facing side of the building has changed significantly with the solid wall and three sets of paired windows replacing the former garage doors. ICF recommends this resource is not contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District and that it is not individually NRHP-eligible under Criterion A, B, or C.	Not contributing to the NRHP-eligible amendment area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District; Not individually NRHP- eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	17
175	706 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.765067°/ Long: -106.487684°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1905	This resource is a one-story, Folk Victorian dwelling with singular dwelling with a hipped roof and a front-gable projection. The resource is clad in stucco, and the gable end is clad in wood shingles. A set of concrete steps leads to the attached, partial-width, hipped roof porch supported by wooden posts. This resource has vinyl sash windows. It has two brick slope chimneys on the southwest elevation. ICF recommends this resource is contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District as outlined in HHM's 2020 <i>Historical and Architectural Survey of the County of El Paso</i> . ICF maintains this eligibility recommendation.	Contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District	17
176	708 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.765422°/ Long: -106.488470°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1905	This resource is a one-story, Folk Victorian dwelling with hipped roof and front-gable projection on the primary (northeast) elevation. It is clad in brick, and the gable end is clad in diamond-shaped wooden shingles and has a diamond-shaped gable vent. It has an attached, partial-width, hipped roof porch supported by wood posts. The resource has vinyl sash windows. ICF recommends this resource is contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District as outlined in HHM's 2020 Historical and Architectural Survey of the County of El Paso. ICF maintains this eligibility recommendation.	Contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District	17
177	710 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.765662°/ Long: -106.486887°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1905	This resource is a one-story, Folk Victorian dwelling with hipped roof and front-gable projection on the primary (northwest) elevation. The house is clad in brick, and the gable end is clad in wood shingles with a Palladian-style vent. A set of concrete steps leads to the integrated, partial-width porch supported by a metal post. The resource has vinyl sash windows with stone lintels. This resource has one brick sloped chimney at the rear (southeast) elevation. ICF recommends this resource is contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District as outlined in HHM's 2020 Historical and Architectural Survey of the County of El Paso. ICF maintains this eligibility recommendation.	Contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District	17
178	619 N. Virginia St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.765509°/ Long: -106.485372°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1905	This one-story building has a gable-on-hip roof with a front-gable projection centered on the northeast elevation. There is wood imbrication in the gable-end indicating that the house was built with Folk Victorian detailing, although the majority of that detailing is not extant. There is one brick chimney on the northwest elevation that has been closed off. The building has sash and fixed windows on each elevation, and the original window openings had to be modified to fit the non-historic-age replacements. The primary (northeast) elevation has a replacement pedestrian door and picture window. The primary entrance is beneath a ca. 2000 shed roof, partial-width porch addition that is supported by multiple wood posts. The porch addition connects to a ca. 2000 flat roof, cinderblock addition on the northeast elevation. This addition has two pedestrian doors and a small sash window. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	17
179	615 N. Virginia St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.765410°/ Long: -106.485334°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1905	This one-story house has a gable-on-hip roof with a centered front-gable projection on the primary (northeast) elevation with diamond-shaped wood imbrication in the gable-end. The building is constructed with brick. There is an attached, half-hip porch on the primary elevation that is supported by wood posts with small brackets. Centered beneath the porch is a non-historic-age metal pedestrian door flanked by two non-historic-age large fixed windows. The visible windows on the southeastern elevation have been replaced. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	17

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
180	611 N. Virginia St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.765321°/ Long: -106.485232°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1900	This one-story Folk Victorian building has a cross-hip roof with a centered gable dormer with wood shingles on the northeast and southwest elevations. The house has small repeating brackets under the eaves, and there are three visible brick chimneys on the roof line. This residence was originally constructed with brick but was covered with stucco in ca. 2015. The house has arched window openings with brick header sills. The entirety of the building has replacement, non-historic-age sash windows. Given that this resource is used as a multiple dwelling, there are several entrances on each elevation, all of which has a wood pedestrian door covered by a metal security door. Some of the entrances are accessed via an attached, partial-width porch with replacement wood posts, replacement brackets, and replacement railings. ICF recommends this resource is contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District as outlined in HHM's 2020 Historical and Architectural Survey of the County of El Paso.	Contributing to the NRHP-eligible amended area of the Rio Grande Avenue Historic District	17
181	420 N. Campbell St., El Paso, Texas 79901 Lat: 31.763948°/ Long: -106.484935°	Transportation/Rail- related (Currently, Recreation/Event Space)	Italianate	1903	The El Paso & Southwestern Railroad Depot exhibits the Italianate architectural style. This resource has a rectangular form and a hipped roof with large single and paired brackets under the wide eaves. This resource is clad in brick with stone rounded arches and segmented arches above the windows and doors on the first level. There is a stone belt course between the first and second stories. The second-story window surrounds are accentuated with brick detailing. This resource has multiple access points on the southwest and southeast elevations. The consulting parties noted this building as a resource of concern, and it was previously recommended NRHP-eligible as part of HHM's 2020 <i>Historical and Architectural Survey of the County of El Paso</i> . ICF maintains this NRHP eligibility recommendation under Criteria A and C.	Eligible under Criteria A and C	17/18
182	800 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.765648°/ Long: -106.484628°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1980	This one-story resource is a commercial building. This resource has a combination of a flat roof at the primary (southwest) elevation and a side-gabled roof. This resource is clad in a combination of stucco and cinderblock. This resource has multiple fixed windows and multiple points of access from the primary (southwest) elevation through a full width, flat-roof porch. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	17
183A	810 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.765941°/ Long: -106.484650°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	National Folk	Ca. 1900	This National Folk resource is a two-story brick building with a hip roof and a hip dormer on the primary (northwest) elevation. This resource is accessed from the primary (northwest) elevation by a set of concrete steps leading to a shallow, partial-width, attached porch situated underneath a hip roof supported by square columns on brick pedestals. This resource's front façade has aluminum sash windows with stone lintels, and the side elevations have brick lintels and sills. There is a brick belt course between the first and second floors with a simple metal sign that reads "Young Mens Christian Association." The YMCA appears to have had an office at this location since the 2010s; however, the organization does not own the building and no lease was announced in the newspaper or recorded with the county. Research indicates that this building was divided into apartments and owned by private individuals or companies. In 2021, a consulting party identified this as a property of note with information related to McMath Printing. The El Paso Times indicates that McMath Printing was located at 520 W. San Antonio Street in 1926, and later at the corner of Wyoming and Cotton (see Resource No. 301). Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. ICF recommends the resource as not NRHP eligible.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	17
183B	810 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.766085°/ Long: -106.484449°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1900	This resource is a two-story brick building with rectangular form and a flat roof with a brick parapet. This resource is accessed from the primary (northwest) elevation by a set of masonry steps and an accessibility ramp leading to a two-story, partial width, attached porch situated underneath a dropped flat roof and supported by brick columns. The second-store porch has a brick knee wall with recessed panel. This resource has replacement doors and replacement vinyl sash windows. The window openings have stone lintels and sills. This resource has one brick exterior chimney on the northeast elevation and two brick exterior chimneys on the southwest elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	17

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
184	613 N. Saint Vrain St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.765890°/ Long: -106.484463°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1905	This resource is a one-story brick building with a gable-on-hip roof with a front-gable projecting ell on the primary (northeast) elevation. This building may have originally had Folk Victorian detailing, but the detailing is not extant. This resource is accessed from the primary (northeast) elevation by a set of concrete steps leading to a partial width, attached porch situated underneath a shed roof supported by simple wooden posts. This resource has wooden sash windows, and arched brick header window openings. This resource has three brick sloped chimneys on the southeast elevation and two brick sloped chimneys on the northwest elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	17
185	825 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.765522°/ Long: -106.484267°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1965	This two-story resource has a flat roof. The lower level is constructed with cinderblock and has one metal pedestrian door and a large picture window covered by metal security bars on the southeast elevation. A review of historic aerials indicates that the second level was likely added in ca. 1980. The addition has a shed roof, aluminum siding, and several aluminum sliding windows. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	17
186	605 Ange St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.766307°/ Long: -106.483389°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1905	Photodocumentation of the primary (southeast) elevation was limited due to a large cinderblock wall. This building has a hip roof and is clad in stucco. There is a small, attached, partial-width shed-roof porch on the southeast elevation that is supported by two decorative metal posts. At the time of field investigations, the entire porch had a full-height metal gate. All visible windows have been replaced, and many of the original window openings have been modified or infilled to fit the replacements. The rear porch has been infilled. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	16
187	610 Ange St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.766655°/ Long: -106.483147°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1905	This one-story duplex has a pyramidal roof with a projecting front-gable that is clad in stucco. All visible windows are non-historic-age replacements, and the original window openings have been modified or infilled to fit the replacements. The primary elevation of this resource was historically the southwest elevation beneath the full-height front-gable entry. However, there is a non-historic-age shed roof addition on the southwest elevation that forced the reorientation of the primary entrance to the rear (northeast) elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	16
188	1008 E. Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.766871°/ Long: -106.483068°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1950	This one-story, rectangular building has a flat roof with parapet on the northwest elevation. The building is constructed with cinderblock and clad in stucco and a stone veneer on the bulkhead of the northwest elevation. There is a full-width, flat metal awning on the primary (northwest) elevation. The northwest elevation also has two replacement metal pedestrian doors, each with a transom light. Between the two pedestrian doors are two sets of large, replacement fixed windows covered by fixed metal security bars. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	16
189A	1012 E. Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.766983°/ Long: -106.482960°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1905	This two-story, square apartment has a flat roof. The building was originally constructed with brick (apparent on the southeast elevation), but the northwest, southwest, and northeast elevations have been covered with stucco. There is horizontal banding on the lower and middle third of the building. The primary entrance is centered on the northwestern elevation beneath an enclosed, one-story front-gable entry with a rounded tile roof. All visible windows have been replaced. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	16
189B	1012 E. Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.766868°/ Long: -106.482825°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1950	This one-story building has a gable roof and wood paneled siding. There were no visible pedestrian doors, but for a small metal door on the presumed utility closet. The resource has non-historic-age replacement sash and fixed windows, and some have been covered with metal security bars. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	16

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
190	1020 E. Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.767121°/ Long: -106.482763°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1905	This Folk Victorian brick house has a cascading hip roof with a projecting front-gable ell on the primary (northwest) elevation. The front-gable ell has an ocular window and gable returns in the gable-end. Additionally, there is some decorative brick work on the façade of the ell, including a brick header arch over the window and an angled header and modest banding. The primary entrance has a wood pedestrian door with transom light located beneath an attached porch. The porch is supported by wood turned posts and a portion of the porch opening has been covered with lattice. All visible windows have been replaced, and many of the original window openings on the southwest elevation have been modified to fit the replacements. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	16
191	1022 E. Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.767107°/ Long: -106.482593°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1955	This large, rectangular commercial building has a flat roof with an angled accent wall on the building's north corner. It is constructed with cinderblock that has been covered with stucco and there is a brick veneer on the lower third of the primary (northwest) elevation. The primary elevation has one metal-frame glass pedestrian door surrounded by rectangular transom and sidelights. The primary elevation also has large, fixed windows. This type of commercial building is common in the area. The windows and door are sheltered by a full-width metal awning. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	16
192A	1024 E. Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.767240°/ Long: -106.482486°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1905	This modest Folk Victorian building has a gable-on-hip roof with a projecting front-gable on the northwest elevation, with a small window and decorative wood imbrication in the gable-end. The majority of the building is clad in stucco, and the window openings are arched and have stone sills. The primary (northwest) elevation has a ca. 1950 wrap-around porch supported by several decorative metal posts and brackets. There are two wood pedestrian doors, and both have a small transom light. All visible windows are non-historic-age replacements. A review of historic aerials indicates that there is a large ca. 2000 addition on the southeast elevation of this building. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	16
192B	1024 E. Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.767126°/ Long: -106.482396°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1900	This one-story brick building has a flat roof with decorative brick corbels at the roofline. The window openings on the southeast elevation have arched brick header lintels. At the time of field investigations, all visible windows had been covered with plywood. There is a single-bay garage on the southeast elevation covered by a metal gate. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	16
193A	1030 E. Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.767370°/ Long: -106.482398°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1905	This two-story brick apartment building has a flat roof, three brick chimneys, and brick coping at the roofline. There is a full width, attached two-story porch supported by brick columns. There are brick knee walls with recessed panels on the first and second floor porches and a decorative metal railing on the second-story porch. Between the floors are a series of stucco panels with recessed insets. The non-historic-age pedestrian doors are accessible from the primary (northwest) elevation. There are multiple sash and fixed windows on each elevation, and all have been replaced. Each window and door have a stone lintel and sill. There is a full-width, two-story shed roof addition on the southeast elevation that is clad in stucco. The building materials are incongruent with the rest of the resource. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	16
193B	609 Octavia St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.767207°/ Long: -106.482243°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1905	This two-story residence has a hip roof and centered hip-roof dormer with covered windows on the northeast elevation. There are four brick chimneys, and the building is constructed with brick. The primary (northeast) elevation has a two-story attached porch. The lower level has decorative metal security bars along the porch openings. The visible wood pedestrian doors have transom lights. The window openings have brick header sills, and all visible sash windows have been replaced. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	16

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
193C	609 Octavia St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.767290°/ Long: -106.482261°	Domestic/Secondary Structure (garage)	No style	Ca. 1950	This one-story garage has a flat roof and is constructed with brick. There are two single-bay, hinged doors on the primary (northeast) elevation located beneath a lintel. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	16
194	606 Ange St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.766508°/ Long: -106.483053°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Craftsman	Ca. 1920	This Craftsman bungalow has a cross-hip-on-gable house has an exposed brick chimney and wood shingles and wood brackets in the visible gable-ends. The residence retains many of the original lintels and sills, as well as the historic-age wood sash windows on the northwest elevation. The primary (southwest elevation has a full-width, integrated porch supported by two battered brick columns and there is a brick knee wall around the perimeter of the porch. Beneath the porch is a replacement wood door, one non-historic-age fixed window, and one replacement sash window. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	16
195	1001 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.766441°/ Long: -106.482964°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1940	This one-story brick commercial building has a hip roof with a raised stepped brick parapet that has a brick square panel detail on the southwest elevation. The southwest elevation has multiple infilled and replacement windows, and a single-bay garage door that has been converted to a pedestrian entrance. There is a small side-gable carport addition on the southeast elevation supported by two metal posts. Beneath the carport is the primary pedestrian entrance, which is a door flanked by two wood sash windows. The southeast elevation also has a metal pedestrian door, single-bay garage door, and multiple infilled windows. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	16
196	1009 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.766603°/ Long: -106.482722°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1960	This large rectangular brick building has a flat roof and tall corrugated metal parapet on the southeast elevation. All of the fixed windows on the primary (southwest) elevation have been replaced, and the original openings have been infilled to fit the replacements. There is one metal-frame glass door on the southeast elevation, and several replacement sash windows on the southwest elevation that are covered by metal security bars. There is a large non-historic-age premanufactured shed at the rear of this parcel. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	16
197A	1027 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.766866°/ Long: -106.482125°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1930	This resource is one of many resources on the property, and partially obscured by security fencing and difficult to photograph due to its proximity to adjacent resources. This building has a flat roof with a raised parapet. The building is clad in stucco. There is a small shed-roof overhang with rounded tiles supported by two non-historic-age classical columns. The set of double doors are wood, and they are flanked by two non-historic-age fixed windows that are covered by metal security bars. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	16
197B	1021 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.766736°/ Long: -106.482323°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1930	This split-level resource has a flat roof with raised corners on each elevation and interlocking rounded tiles outlining the primary (southeast) elevation's roofline. The building was constructed with brick and has been coated with stucco. This resource has multiple storefronts, each with a metal-frame glass door and fixed, replacement windows beneath decorative metal security bars. A review of historic aerials indicates that this building has had numerous alterations and additions beginning in ca. 1980, which included combining several smaller buildings under one roofline. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	16
197C	1025 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.766846°/ Long: -106.482297°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1975	Photodocumentation of this resource was limited as it is one of many resources on the property, and it was obscured by fencing. This building has a parallel gable, corrugated metal roof and the building is clad in stucco. Only one metal-frame glass pedestrian door on the southeast elevation was visible at the time of field investigations. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	16

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
198	605 Octavia St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.767105°/ Long: -106.482152°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1915	This square, two-story apartment building has a hip roof and is constructed with brick. The primary (northeast) elevation has a metal door beneath a hip overhang, supported by two wood brackets. All windows on the visible elevations are replacement sash windows with stone lintels and sills. There is a ca. 2000 full height, shed roof addition clad in stucco on the southwest elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	16
199	1029 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.766941°/ Long: -106.482030°	Commerce/Business (Currently, Vacant/Not in Use)	No style	Ca. 1905	This two-story building has a flat roof with brick coping near the roofline. The building is constructed with brick, although some elevations have been covered with stucco. The primary door is located on the southeast corner of the building, and the main door is a wood with two small sidelights, all of which are covered with metal security bars. There are numerous pedestrian doors on the southeast and northeast elevations. The windows on the second story are four-over-four arched sash windows, and many panes were missing at the time of field investigations. The first story has several infilled windows and the extant windows have been covered with plywood. In the 1920s, El Paso city directories indicate that this building was the Texas Grocery and Market. In 1945, the grocery was purchased by Reginald Ernest Ruebush and became Ruebush's Grocery and Market. It is unclear how long the property has been vacant. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	16
200A	610 Octavia St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.767540°/ Long: -106.482133°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Craftsman	Ca. 1915	This Craftsman bungalow has a front-gable roof with wood shingles, a covered window, and wood brackets and wood shingles in the gable-end. The resource has four brick chimneys. It was originally constructed with brick and has been covered with stucco. The primary (northwest) elevation has a full-width incorporated porch supported by two cylindrical poles and two square columns. There is a modestly decorative knee wall around the perimeter of the porch. The primary pedestrian door is wood. All visible sash and fixed windows have been replaced, and one window on the porch has been replaced with a second pedestrian door. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	16
200B	610 Octavia St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.767619°/ Long: -106.481978°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1915	This square brick apartment building has a flat roof with a plain brick coping at the roofline and a recessed paneled parapet. The second level has a small, centered balconette with a simple metal railing and wood door with small transom lights. Both levels of this resource have wood-frame sash windows, and many of the windows have been replaced. The window openings have stone sills and brick header lintels. The windows on both levels of the primary (southwest) elevation have a steeply pitched shed roof with asphalt shingles supported by wood brackets. The primary entrance is recessed and has a wood door with small sidelights. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	16
201	1104 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.767619°/ Long: -106.481978°	Domestic/Single Dwelling (Currently, Education/Daycare)	No style	Ca. 1920	The historic-age portion of this resource has a side-gable roof with a gable dormer. Between ca. 1965 and ca. 1975, a large addition was constructed around the resource, completely obscuring the original dwelling. The false front has a large, raised parapet. The primary (northwest) elevation has two metal pedestrian doors, and two sets of large, fixed windows. It is constructed with stucco. Between ca. 1965 and ca. 1975, a large, shed roof, stucco addition was added to the rear (southeast) elevation. No portion of the original dwelling is visible. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	16
202A	1106, 1108, 1110 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.767682°/ Long: -106.481896°	Domestic/Single Dwelling (Currently, Commerce/Business)	No style	Ca. 1930	This resource was historically a single dwelling, but that is only apparent from the existing roofline visible in aerial photography. Between ca. 1965 and ca. 1975, the building was entirely surrounded with a cinderblock structure that has a stucco parapet with a geometric design on the primary (northwest) elevation. The building has a full-width metal awning supported by suspension cables. Until ca. 2010, the primary façade had three store fronts with large fixed windows. Those storefronts have been replaced with three small apartments, each with a wood door and single sliding window. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	16

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
202B	1106, 1108, 1110 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.767530°/ Long: -106.481716°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1950	This small building has a flat roof with a raised parapet on the southwest and northeast elevation. The resource is clad in stucco. There are three small sash windows on the southeast elevation that are covered by fixed metal security bars. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	16
203	1112 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.767741°/ Long: -106.481773°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1905	This resource has a front-gable roof and one visible brick chimney. The resource is constructed with brick, wood panels, and stucco. The visible windows are replacement sash and fixed windows. There is a large ca. 2000 addition on the primary elevation that has a flat roof and stucco siding. There are fixed windows visible in the addition. This addition has altered the entrance to this resource and reoriented it to the northwest corner of the building. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	16
204A	1116 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.767825°/ Long: -106.481654°	Domestic/Single Dwelling (Currently, Commerce/Business)	Ranch	Ca. 1955	This Ranch-style house has a side-gable roof with plywood in the gable-end, and the resource is constructed with brick. The primary pedestrian door is on the northwest elevation, and the wood door and all visible windows are non-historic-age replacements. A review of Google Streetview imagery indicates that a porch on the southeast elevation has been infilled. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	16
204B	1116 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.767686°/ Long: -106.481507°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1955	This one-story building has a shed roof with parapet on the northwest elevation. The building is clad in stucco. There are multiple replacement sash windows on the resource covered by metal security bars on the southeast elevation. One window and one door have been infilled. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	16
205	1120 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.767946°/ Long: -106.481408°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1905	This brick house has a gable-on-hip roof and a small front-gable roof over the front entrance. This house likely had Folk Victorian details although they are no longer extant. The primary (northwest) elevation has a full-width porch supported by several metal posts. There is a decorative metal railing around the perimeter of the porch. The primary wood pedestrian door has a metal security door, and it is flanked by non-historic-age windows. A review of historic aerials indicates that this building has a ca. 2000 shed roof addition on the southeast elevation that is incongruent in building materials compared to the rest of the residence. The parcel also contains a non-historic-age carport and shed. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	
206	611 Noble St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.767957°/ Long: -106.481106°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1905	This house has a front-gable roof with plywood in the gable-end, and the resource is constructed with brick. This house likely had Folk Victorian details although they are no longer extant. The primary (southeast) elevation has a sheltered entrance supported by one decorative metal post. There are two wood pedestrian doors, and both transom lights had been covered. All visible sash windows have been replaced and some of the window openings have either been completely or partially infilled, and most windows have a stone lintel and brick header sill. There is one arched window opening on the primary elevation with a hood mold that does not appear to be original. Several doors and windows have been infilled on the southeastern elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	
207	1121 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.767486°/ Long: -106.481166°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1950	This split-level building has a flat roof and is constructed with cinderblock and clad in stucco with masonry and brick veneer. The two-story portion of this building is located on the northwest elevation and has several pairs of small, fixed windows. The primary (southeast) elevation has one metal pedestrian door, two glass block windows, and one large picture window. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
208	1123 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.767552°/ Long: -106.481044°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	Mission	Ca. 1920	This one-story duplex building has a front-gable roof with a Mission-inspired masonry façade and parapet on the primary (southeast) elevation. The roofline is punctuated with small shed-roof covered rounded tiles on either side of the rounded raised center parapet. The building appears to have a masonry veneer. The primary elevation has two metal pedestrian doors, and two replacement sash windows, all of which have lintels. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	
209	1127 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.767700°/ Long: -106.481011°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1915	This large, rectangular brick apartment building has a front-gable roof with repeating half-hip bay windows along the building's southwest and northeast elevations. There is vinyl siding in the gable-end. Access to all apartments is through the primary (southeast) elevation. The main entrance is a metal-frame glass door with sidelights. Each window on each elevation of the building has a stone lintel and is a replacement sash window. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	
210	607 Noble St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.767841°/ Long: -106.480918°	Domestic/Single Dwelling (Currently, Commerce/Business)	Craftsman	Ca. 1920	This house has a gable roof with a cross-gable addition. While the house appears to have been built in the Craftsman style, but only wood shingles and extended purlins in the gable-end are extant. The building is constructed with brick that has been covered with stucco. projecting front-gable attached garage addition. The partial-width porch has been enclosed with both stucco and non-historic-age windows located beneath fabric awnings. A review of historic aerials indicates there is a large, flatroof addition on the southeast elevation that has stucco siding. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	
211	612 Noble St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.768194°/ Long: -106.480737°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1920	This building has a hip roof with projecting front-gable attached garage addition. The building is constructed with brick. The primary (southwest) elevation has an integrated porch supported by wood columns with arched openings. The arched openings are covered with decorative metal gates. The single-bay garage addition has been infilled to create additional living space, and now has one metal pedestrian door and sash window. All visible windows are replacement sash windows that are covered by metal security bars. There is a small, shed roof addition connected to the garage that is constructed with wood. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	
212A	1206 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.768376°/ Long: -106.480712°	Domestic/Single Dwelling (Currently, Domestic/Multiple Dwelling)	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1905	This Folk Victorian one-story building has a cascading hip roof with projecting front-gable ell on the northwest elevation. There is decorative wood imbrication in the gable-end, and there are four visible brick chimneys. It was originally constructed with brick but has been clad with stucco on most elevations. The primary (northwest) façade has been significantly altered to accommodate the transition from a single dwelling to a multiple dwelling. One window has been infilled and replaced with a metal pedestrian door with transom light. Another pedestrian door is located beneath a small, shed roof supported by one metal pole. There is a large ca. 1980 shed roof addition with a Mission-inspired stucco parapet, and it has a modified window opening with non-historic-age windows. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	
212B	1206 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.768265°/ Long: -106.480566°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1950	This one-story building has a flat roof with masonry parapet on the northeast and southwest elevations. The building is constructed with cinderblock, masonry, and wood. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
213A	1208 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.768441°/ Long: -106.480588°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1905	This Folk Victorian building has a hip roof with multiple projecting gable additions. The building is constructed with brick, and a majority of the additions are clad in stucco or constructed with wood. A review of historic aerials indicates that the additions likely began in ca. 1980 and continued into the 2000s. The additions include a small gable wood addition on the second level that is accessible by an added exterior stairway; a wrap-around shed roof porch supported by many metal posts, a first-level addition on the northwest and northeast elevations; reorientation of the primary entrance, replacement and infilled windows, and the addition of several pedestrian entrances. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	
213B	1208 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.768339°/ Long: -106.480483°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1950	Photodocumentation of this building was limited due to a large privacy wall. This one-story secondary house on the property has a flat roof with attached shed-roof porch. The building is clad in stucco, and there is one pedestrian door flanked by two windows on the primary (southwest) elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. ICF recommends the resource as not eligible for the NRHP.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	
214	1212 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.768537°/ Long: -106.480499°	Domestic/Single Dwelling (Currently, Commerce/Business)	No style	Ca. 1905	This house has a hip roof with hip-roof dormer centered on the primary (northwest) elevation with rounded and latched tiles (likely not original). The building is constructed with brick, and portions have been covered with stucco. There is a full-width, integrated porch on the primary elevation supported by decorative and simple metal posts. The primary pedestrian door is a wood door and is recessed beneath the porch. All visible windows are non-historic-age replacements, and many have been covered by metal security bars. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	
215	1214 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.768595°/ Long: -106.480436°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	National Folk	Ca. 1905	This National Folk house has a hip roof with a centered hip-roof dormer on the primary (northwest) elevation. The resource has two visible brick chimneys. This building is constructed with brick. The primary elevation has an integrated, full-width porch supported by three columns. The primary pedestrian entrance is recessed and has a glass door with transom light. All visible windows are replacement sash windows. At the time of field investigations, two of the vents or windows on the dormer had been covered with plywood. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	
216	1216, 1218 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.768631°/ Long: -106.480364°	Domestic/Single Dwelling (Currently, Domestic/Multiple Dwelling)	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1905	This Folk Victorian building has a gable-on-hip roof. It was originally constructed with brick but has been covered with stucco. There is an integrated, partial-width porch on the northwest elevation that is supported by two wood turn-posts, and the porch has a full-height metal gate around the perimeter. There is one visible replacement sash window on the northwest addition. A review of historic aerials indicates that there is a large ca. 1990 addition on the northwest and southeast elevations. The addition has a flat roof, parapet, one pedestrian door on the northwest elevation, and access to multiple apartments on the southeast elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	19
217A	1220 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.768720°/ Long: -106.480225°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1905	This building has a gable-on-hip with cascading hip roof. This resource is constructed with brick, and some sections have been replaced or covered with board and batten siding. The only visible window on the northwest elevation has been replaced and has metal security bars. The building has a large ca. 2000 garage addition on the northwest elevation that caused a change in the front elevation's fenestration. The garage addition is supported by two square, brick columns and the entrance to the residence is covered by a metal gate. Very few details of the historic-age portion of this residence were apparent due to the large addition. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	19
217B	1220 Wyoming Ave., EI Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.768568°/ Long: -106.480128°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1975	View of this shed was blocked by a rock wall. This shed has a shed roof and is constructed with cinderblock. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. It is also not original to the property.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	19

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
218	1228 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.768755°/ Long: -106.480065°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1965	This two-story commercial building has a flat roof and is constructed with cinderblock and clad in stucco and brick. A review of Google Streetview imagery indicates that the lower store front has been significantly altered. The large storefront windows have been removed, infilled, and replaced with two smaller fixed windows. The primary elevation (northwest) has three metal pedestrian doors. There are four replacement sash windows on the second level, and two windows have been removed. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	19
219	1230 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.768874°/ Long: -106.479952°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1960	This square, two-story commercial building has a flat roof and is constructed with brick. The northwest and northeast elevations have a decorative brise soleil on the second level. The second level of the northeast elevation has aluminum sash windows. There is a wrap-around metal awning that shelters the first-floor entrances and several large, fixed windows. The primary (northwest) elevation has four storefronts, each accessible by a metal door located behind metal gates. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	
220	1201, 1203, 1205 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.767958°/ Long: -106.480461°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1970	This large, rectangular commercial building has a flat roof. It is constructed with cinderblock and has a brick veneer on the primary (southeast) elevation. The primary elevation has four storefronts, each with a glass pedestrian door flanked by metal-frame windows, or arched sash windows. There are three fabric awnings on one of the storefronts. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	
221	1207 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.768077°/ Long: -106.480318°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1905	Photodocumentation of this building was limited due to fencing and its proximity to adjacent buildings. This building has a flat roof and was originally constructed with adobe (according to Sanborn maps) but has been covered with stucco. The southeast elevation of the roofline is lined with rounded tiles. There is a small, shed roof covered with rounded metal tiles supported by wood brackets that shelters the primary metal pedestrian door. The visible sash windows have been replaced. The original front window opening appeared to be arched but has been modified to fit the replacement window. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	
222	1209 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.768131°/ Long: -106.480248°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1905	This historic-age portion of this building has a flat roof with a stepped parapet on the northeast and southwest elevations. The building is constructed with brick and part of the building has been covered in stucco. There are visible arched window openings on the northeast elevation, but the windows have been removed or covered with plywood. There is a large ca. 1995 flat roof, stucco addition on the primary (southeast) elevation that blocks any additional view or assessment of the historic-age portion of this building. There is also ca. 2000 square cinderblock addition on the northwest elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	
223	1225 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.768420°/ Long: -106.479795°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1905	This Folk Victorian one-story, rectangular residence has a flat roof with a stucco, stepped parapet. The building has an attached, wrap-around half-hip porch on the primary (southeast) elevation that is supported by wood spindles. The porch has a simple wood railing. The porch was modified to create additional living space on the northeast elevation. There is one wood pedestrian door and one window opening covered by plastic on the primary elevation. The windows on the southwest elevation have metal awnings, are replacements, and have been modified to fit an HVAC unit/window air conditioning units. This building has numerous additions on the northwest elevation that started in ca. 1990 and continued into the 2000s. There are several pre-manufactured sheds at the rear of this building. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
224	1227 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.768470°/ Long: -106.479706°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1905	Photodocumentation of this resource was limited due to its proximity to adjacent buildings and landscaping. This one-story duplex has a gable-on-hip roof and is clad in stucco. There is a full-width attached porch on the primary (southeast) elevation that is supported by wood posts and turned spindles, and there is a simple wood railing around the perimeter of the porch. There are two metal pedestrian doors on the primary elevation. All visible windows have been replaced, and several have been modified to fit both the original window opening and to accommodate window air conditioning units. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	
225	1231 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.768527°/ Long: -106.479631°	Domestic/Single Dwelling (Currently, Commerce/Business)	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1905	This Folk Victorian one-story brick building has a gable-on-hip roof with a prominent front-gable ell. There is an attached, partial-width porch on the southeast elevation with turned-wood spindles posts that matches the wood trim around the perimeter of the porch. Beneath the porch are two metal pedestrian doors, and one non-historic-age casement window. There is a second pedestrian door on the northeast elevation that has a small, shed roof supported by wood spindles in the frieze and matching wood trim with railing. Most window openings are topped with brick header arches and non-historic-age replacement windows. A review of aerial imagery indicates there is a ca. 1990 addition on the northeast elevation that is not congruent in architectural style or materials. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	19
226	610 Brown St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.768998°/ Long: -106.479475°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1905	This building was historically a tenement house. This one-story, rectangular building has a flat roof and is constructed with brick. The roofline has a decorative brick frieze. Access to each unit is available through a metal door on both the northwest and southeast elevations. The southwest and southeast elevations have stone lintels, replacement sash and fixed windows, and metal security bars over all windows and doors. There is a small addition on the northwest elevation, but its date of construction was not apparent from historic aerials. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	19
227A	1306 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.769231°/ Long: -106.479424°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1905	This Folk Victorian house has a hipped roof with projecting front-gable roof. There are two visible brick chimneys. The resource has decorative wood imbrication in the gable-end. This building is constructed with brick. A review of historic aerials indicates this building has a ca. 1950 attached porch on the primary (northwest) elevation supported by several wood posts. There is also a metal railing around the perimeter of the porch. The primary pedestrian door is not historic-age, and the entrance has been modified with board and batten siding. All visible windows are non-historic-age replacements. This building has a substantial ca. 1950 shed roof addition on the southeast elevation that is incongruent in building materials compared to the rest of the residence. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	19
227B	1306 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.769083°/ Long: -106.479291°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1950	This one-story building has a shed roof and is clad in stucco. There is one metal pedestrian door covered by a metal security door. The entrance is flanked by two replacement aluminum sash windows, which are covered with security bars. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	19
228A	1308 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.769267°/ Long: -106.479348°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1905	This Folk Victorian house has a front-gable roof with two half-hip dormers, one on the northeast and one on the southwest elevation. There are decorative wood imbrication in the gable-end, as well as one large non-historic-age replacement sliding window. There are two visible brick chimneys on the southwest elevation. The building is constructed with brick, although the primary (northwest) elevation has been covered with stucco. There is an attached, shed roof porch supported by three decorative metal posts. The pedestrian door is wood and has a small transom light. All visible windows are non-historic-age replacements. A review of historic aerials indicates this building has a large ca. 1980 shed roof addition on the rear (southeast) elevation. This elevation was not visible at the time of field investigations. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	19

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
228B	1308 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.769120°/ Long: - 106.479239°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1950	This one-story cinderblock building has a flat roof, is clad in stucco, and has a double-bay overhead door. The building was extended in ca. 1980 to presumably create additional storage space. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	19
229	1310 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.769303°/ Long: -106.479284°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	National Folk	Ca. 1905	This National Folk house has a hip roof with projecting front gable with decorative wood imbrication and a covered window in the visible gable-end. The building is mainly clad in stucco. The primary (northwest) elevation has a ca. 1970 attached porch supported by three plain wood posts. There is a metal railing around the perimeter of the porch. The primary pedestrian door is not historic-age, and all visible windows have been replaced. There is a substantial ca. 1950 shed roof addition on the rear (southeast) elevation, as well as two non-historic-age sheds and a non-historic-age garage located at the rear of the parcel. Given the numerous alterations, the building lacks integrity of design, workmanship, and research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	19
230	1312 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.769366°/ Long: -106.479214°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	National Folk	Ca. 1905	This National Folk house has a hip roof with a projecting front gable with a half-circle vent in the gable-end. The building has two visible stucco chimneys. The building is clad in stucco. There is an attached shed roof porch with decorative wood dentils on the primary (northwest) elevation supported by several plain columns. The pedestrian door is wood with a small fanlight. All visible windows are replacement aluminum sash windows. This building has a ca. 1960 shed to gable roof addition on the southeast elevation that is incongruent in building materials compared to the rest of the house. There is also a non-historic-age, premanufactured shed on the rear of the parcel. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	19
231	1314 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.769425°/ Long: -106.479130°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1905	Photodocumentation of this resource was limited due to fencing. This Folk Victorian house has a hip roof with projecting front-gable ell, and one visible brick chimney. There are decorative wood imbrication in gable-end. The building was constructed with brick but has been covered with stucco and there is a decorative tile veneer on the primary (northwest) elevation. There is an integrated, partial-width porch on the primary elevation supported by two columns. There is also a shed roof extension of the porch to the northwest elevation that is supported by two metal posts. The primary pedestrian door is wood and has a small transom light. All visible windows have been replaced, and many of the original window openings have been modified. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	19
232	1320 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.769488°/ Long: -106.478999°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	National Folk	Ca. 1905	This National Folk house has a hip roof and four brick chimneys. The building is constructed with brick. This residence has an integrated, full-width porch supported by several classical columns. The porch also has a masonry knee wall around the perimeter. The primary (northwest) elevation has a wood pedestrian door with a transom light, and it is flanked by two replacement sash windows. All visible windows on the other elevations have been replaced. A review of historic aerials indicates that this residence has a ca. 1950 shed-roof addition on the southeast elevation that has horizontal wood siding and older, replacement windows compared to the rest of the residence. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	19
233A	1326 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.769571°/ Longi: -106.478812°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1920	This large, rectangular apartment building has a flat roof. The building is constructed with brick and has decorative brick insects on the parapet on the northwest elevation. All visible windows have lintels and are replacement sash windows. The apartments are accessible on both the southwest and northeast elevations. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. ICF recommends the resource as not eligible for the NRHP.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	19

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
233B	1326 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.769628°/ Long: -106.478695°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1920	This large, rectangular apartment building has a flat roof. The building is constructed with brick and has decorative brick insects on the parapet on the northwest elevation. All visible windows have lintels and are replacement sash windows. The apartments are accessible on both the southwest and northeast elevations. The doors on the northeast elevation are wood and located beneath a small, rounded tile overhang supported by wood brackets. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. ICF recommends the resource as not eligible for the NRHP.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	19
234A	608 Brown St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.768831°/ Long: -106.479339°	Industry/Machine Shop (Currently, Vacant/Not in Use)	No style	Ca. 1920	The building is a central-bay former machine shop (according to Sanborn maps) that is clad in corrugated metal and wood paneling. The raised, front-gable center roofline has a clearstory that provided additional light inside the building, although many of the windows are now covered or missing. There is a large bay door on the southwest elevation. This elevation also has a metal pedestrian door and steel casement windows. Steel casement windows are also visible on the southeast and northwest elevations. At the time of field investigations, many windowpanes were missing, and the resource did not appear to be in use. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	19
234B	1301 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.768701°/ Long: -106.479225°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1920	This one-story building has a flat roof with a stepped parapet on the southwest, southeast, and northwest elevations. The building is constructed with brick. The southeast elevation has fixed windows, each covered with a metal grate and tarp. This elevation also has a one-bay overhead door near the corner of the northeast elevation. The primary entrance is on the southwest elevation. It has one metal pedestrian door, one window, and one single-bay overhead door. Some of the window and door openings appear to be partially enclosed. A review of Google Streetview imagery indicates that this resource was previously an auto shop, until it was converted to a gym in ca. 2015. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	19
235	1309 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.768894°/ Long: -106.479080°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1905	This one-story building has a pyramidal roof with exposed brick chimney and wood imbrication in the gable-end on the primary (southeast) elevation over the front door. The wood imbrication in the gable-end is the only indication that the house once had Folk Victorian detailing. The building is clad in stucco. The primary (southeast) elevation has an infilled porch, replacement wood pedestrian door, and replacement windows. All visible windows on the northeast elevation have been replaced and the original window openings have been modified to fit the replacements. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	19
236	1317 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.769002°/ Long: -106.478909°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1920	This rectangular building has a flat roof. It is constructed with brick and covered with stucco, and there is a brick veneer on the primary (southeast) elevation that wraps around each corner. The primary elevation has two long glass block windows, one fixed window, and one set of metal-frame double pedestrian doors covered by a metal gate. A review of Google Streetview imager indicates that all windows and garage doors on the southwest and northeast elevations were infilled in the early 2000s. This building is shown on the 1927 Sanborn map but has a mid-twentieth century appearance. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	19
237A	1325 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.769121°/ Long: -106.478711°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1920	This dwelling has a flat, stepped roof with stepped parapet on the northeast and southwest elevations. The building is constructed with brick and has modest brick coping at the roofline. There is a partial-width, attached porch on the primary (southeast) elevation supported by two square, brick columns. The primary pedestrian door is metal, and it is flanked by replacement sash windows. The windows on the southwest elevation are replacement sash windows, each covered by metal security bars with an apparent lintel and sill. A review of historic aerials indicates that this building has a ca. 1990 shed roof, stucco addition on the northwest elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	19

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
237B	1325 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.769260°/ Long: -106.478787°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1950	This small, square dwelling building has a flat roof with stepped parapet on the northeast and southwest elevations. The building is constructed with cinderblock. There appears to be one pedestrian door and a small window on the northwest elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	19
238	1327 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.769186°/ Long: -106.478607°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1920	This small, square brick dwelling has a flat roof with brick coping at the roofline and stepped parapet on the northeast and southwest elevations. It is void of any distinct architectural style. There is a partial-width, attached shed roof porch supported by two brick columns on the primary (southeast) elevation. The primary elevation has a replacement metal pedestrian door flanked by two replacement sash windows. All other visible windows have been replaced. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	19
239	611 Newman St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.769311°/ Long: -106.478499°	Health Care/Clinic	No style	Ca. 1950	This square building has a flat roof and is constructed with cinderblock. There is a masonry veneer on the lower portion of this resource. The primary (southeast) elevation has multiple infilled windows, and a raised metal pedestrian door. The northeast elevation has replacement fixed windows, and three large picture windows that replaced single-bay overhead doors in ca. 2012. A review of historic aerials indicates there is a large, ca. 1965 addition on the northwest elevation. The addition is also constructed with cinderblock and has both infilled and replacement fixed windows. There is one metal pedestrian door and one large overhead door on the primary (northeast) elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	19
240	1406 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.769907°/ Long: -106.478312°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1905	This resource has a hip roof, and the building is constructed with brick. The front façade of this resource has been significantly altered, as a ca. 2010 shed-roof front-addition on the primary (northwest) elevation added to and enclosed a historically partial-width porch. Lintels and sills were apparent on each window opening, and all windows have been replaced and covered with metal security bars. Several of the original window openings on the southwest elevation have been altered to fit the replacements. There is a large, ca. 2010 L-shaped addition on the rear (southeast) elevation of this resource. The addition has a shed roof, is clad in stucco, and connects to a non-historic-age garage. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	19
241	1408 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.769974°/ Long: -106.478203°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	National Folk	Ca. 1905	This one-story National Folk house with Neoclassical detailing has a hip roof with a prominent front-gable ell, and the resource is constructed with brick. A circular window is located in the gable end, and a set of French doors (with no entry porch) are located in the front-gable ell. The building has a sheltered entrance on the northeast elevation, and the porch roof a single wood post. Each elevation has several replacement sash windows, and many of the visible windows had apparent lintels and sills. A review of Google Streetview imagery indicates that a window adjacent to the pedestrian door replaced a historic-age pedestrian entrance. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	19
242	1410 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.770029°/ Long: -106.478121°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Neoclassical	Ca. 1905	This one-story Neoclassical residence has a hip roof with a half-hip dormer with three small, covered windows centered on the primary (northwest) elevation. The resource is constructed with brick. The building has a full-width porch that features brackets under the eaves and lonic columns. The porch also has a decorative brick knee wall. The pedestrian entrance on the northwest elevation has a metal security door and a small transom light. The two windows that flank the front door are non-historic-age sash windows. Given the lattice attached to the porch, and this resource's proximity to other buildings, it could not be determined if the windows on the northeast and southwest elevations were historic-age or replacements. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	19

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
243	1412 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.770083°/ Long: -106.478011°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Neoclassical	Ca. 1905	This one-story Neoclassical residence has a hip roof with a half-hip dormer with three small windows centered on the primary (northwest) elevation. The resource is constructed with brick. The building has a full-width porch that features brackets under the eaves and lonic columns. The porch also has a decorative brick knee wall. The pedestrian entrance on the northwest elevation has a metal security door and a small transom light. The two windows that flank the front door are non-historicage sash windows. Given the lattice attached to the porch, and this resource's close proximity to other buildings, it could not be determined if the windows on the northeast and southwest elevations were historic-age or replacements, but lintels were apparent. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	19
244	1414 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.770145°/ Long: -106.477917°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Neoclassical	Ca. 1905	This one-story Neoclassical residence has a hip roof with a half-hip dormer with covered windows centered on the primary (northwest) elevation. The resource is constructed with brick. The building has a full-width porch that features brackets under the eaves and lonic columns. The porch also has a decorative brick knee wall. The primary pedestrian entrance is a non-historic-age glass door. All visible windows have been replaced, and the original window openings have been partially infilled to accommodate the replacements. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	19
245	1416 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.770214°/ Long: -106.477827°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1905	This one-story building has a hipped roof with a centered half-hip dormer on the northwest elevation. The resource is constructed with brick. The attached full-width porch has been infilled and is clad in stucco, altering the entrance to this residence. The infilled porch has a non-historic-age flanked by non-historic-age sliding windows with false shutters. The windows on the southwest and northeast elevations have been replaced, and the original window openings have been modified to fit those replacements. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	19
246	1418 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.770294°/ Long: -106.477752°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Neoclassical	Ca. 1905	This one-story residence has a hip roof with a half-hip dormer with four vents centered on the primary (northwest) elevation. The building is constructed with brick. There is a full-width integrated porch on the northwest elevation that is supported by simple replacement square posts. Brackets are located under the eaves of the front porch roof, and there is a decorative metal railing on the entire perimeter of the porch. The wood pedestrian door is not historic-age, nor are the sash windows that flank the door. Lintels are apparent above all visible doors and windows. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	19
247	1428 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.770370°/ Long: -106.477565°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1950	This square commercial building has a flat roof and is constructed with cinderblock and brick. The front (northwest) elevation has multiple storefronts with large, replacement windows beneath a full-width flat metal awning. Each window is covered with metal security bars. The entrances are centered on the northwest elevation and each wood pedestrian door has a small transom light. One storefront has been infilled with plywood and a small set of ribbon windows. The southeastern elevation of this building has three single-bay overhead doors, and one metal pedestrian door. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	19
248	600 Newman St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.769653°/ Long: -106.477954°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1980	This multi-story commercial building has a flat roof and is clad in stucco paneling. There are multiple, large, fixed windows on each elevation, as well as metal-frame glass pedestrian doors. A review of historic aerial imagery indicates that this building replaced several apartment buildings. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	19

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
249	1421 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.769845°/ Long: -106.477513°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1905	This one-story Folk Victorian building has a cross-gable on pyramidal roof and the building is constructed with brick. There is an attached, shed roof porch supported by brick and wood columns, and the porch includes a stucco knee wall. The porch has a decorative turned spindle frieze. The primary (southeast) elevation has two replacement pedestrian doors, and both transom lights have been covered. All visible windows have been replaced, and some of the original window openings have been modified. A review of historic aerials indicates that this area was historically residential and intermixed with scattered commercial properties, and now this is the only extant residence on this side of the block. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	19
250	1423 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.769999°/ Long: -106.477396°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1980	This large commercial structure has a gable roof centered between two raised, square hip roof additions. The building is clad in stucco and brick veneer. There is a sheltered entrance to each retail space, supported by square columns. Each elevation has several large, fixed windows. There are multiple metal-frame glass doors and a single-bay overhead door on the northeast elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	19
251	604 Langtry St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.770500°/ Long: -106.477104°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1940	This one-story building has a shallow-pitched hip roof and is clad in stucco. All windows on the southwest and southeast elevations have been replaced. The resource is accessed through a wood pedestrian door on the southwest elevation. The original porch has been half infilled and half gated. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	21
252	1506 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.770739°/ Long: -106.477071°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1915	This one-story, apartment building has a flat roof and is constructed with brick. A majority of the apartments are accessed on the southwest elevation. Each unit has a metal pedestrian door located beneath a small front-gable overhang with brackets, and there are several replacement sash windows covered by metal security bars adjacent to the doors. The northwest elevation has an attached full-width porch with a front-gable roof supported by two square, brick columns. A knee wall is located on the perimeter of the porch. The northwest elevation has two pedestrian doors covered by a metal screen door, and there is one sash window. The transom lights above the pedestrian doors have been infilled. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	21
253	1508 Wyoming Ave., EI Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.770767°/ Long: -106.477009°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	National Folk	Ca. 1905	Photodocumentation of this resource was limited due to fencing and a large tarp covering a majority of the primary façade. This one-story National Folk resource has a hip roof with one centered hip dormer on the northwest and southeast elevations, and a projecting front-gable porch. There are wood shingles in the visible gable-end of the porch. The building is constructed with brick, and some portions have been covered with stucco. The gable pediment on the primary (northwest) elevation is supported by two wood posts, and the entrance is entirely covered by a metal gate. The attached shed roof front porch was covered by a large tarp. There is a large non-historic-age shed located at the southeast portion of this parcel. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	21
254A	1510 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.770818°/ Long: -106.476940°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	National Folk	Ca. 1905	This one-story residence has a front-gable roof with three brick chimneys on the northeast elevation. The building was constructed with brick but has been covered with stucco. The visible picture window on the primary (northwest) façade has been replaced and is topped with a fabric awning. The primary elevation has a gable pediment supported by two classical columns, and the small porch has a stucco-covered-brick knee wall with modest brick designs around the perimeter. The porch has been infilled with frosted glass and a non-historic-age wood door. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	21
254B	1510 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.770690°/ Long: -106.476835°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1975	This large shed has a side-gable roof with plywood in the gable-end, and the building is clad in stucco. There is one small sash window covered by a metal security bar on the northeast elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	21

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
255	1512 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.770871°/ Long: -106.476866°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	National Folk	Ca. 1905	This two-story, National Folk residence has a front-gable roof with wood shingles and a tripartite opening of window flanked by two vents in the gable-end. This building was constructed with brick but has been covered in stucco. The primary (northwest) elevation has a full-height, two-story attached porch with a shed roof that is supported by square wood posts on both stories. The second story has a wood railing around the perimeter and one pedestrian door that has been covered with plywood. The lower level has a masonry knee wall that has been covered with stucco. There is one metal pedestrian door with a small transom light, and one replacement sash window covered by a metal security screen. Many of the windows on the other elevations have been replaced and the original window openings modified to fit window air conditioning units. At the time of field investigations, panes were missing from the window in the gable-end. A review of historic aerials indicates there is a large, ca. 1970 two-story addition on the southeast elevation that has vinyl siding. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	21
256	1514 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.770912°/ Long: -106.476755°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1905	This one-story building has a hip roof with a centered hip dormer on the front (northeast) elevation. The building was constructed with brick but has been covered with stucco. There is a full-width integrated porch supported by four square columns with a knee wall around the perimeter of the porch. The off-center pedestrian door is not historic-age and has a transom and sidelights. All visible windows have been replaced. A review of Google Streetview imagery indicates that the porch was enclosed until 2015. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	21
257	1516 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.770976°/ Long: -106.476668°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	Neoclassical (modest)	Ca. 1905	This one-story modest Neoclassical brick duplex has a hip roof and three brick chimneys on the northeastern elevation. There is one centered, hip dormer with three small, fixed windows on the northwest elevation. There is an integrated, full-width porch on the primary facade that is supported by four fluted square wood columns with plain capitals. The columns rest upon a masonry knee wall around the perimeter of the porch. There are two metal pedestrian doors on the northwest elevation, each flanked by one replacement sash window. The visible windows on the other elevations have also been replaced, and the original window openings have been modified to fit the non-historic-age replacements. The window openings have brick sills and stone lintels. Both transom lights on the primary elevation have been infilled with brick. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	21
258	1518 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.771036°/ Long: -106.476583°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Neoclassical (modest)	Ca. 1905	This one-story modest Neoclassical brick building has a hip roof. There is an integrated, full-width porch on the primary facade that is supported by four fluted square wood columns with plain capitals. The columns rest upon brick pedestals and metal railing around the perimeter of the porch. There is one metal pedestrian door on the northwest elevation, as well as one sash window covered by metal security bars. A review of the existing stone lintels on each elevation of this building indicate that doors and windows have been infilled or the original openings have been significantly modified to fit replacements. At the time of field investigations, one-third of the porch had been covered with plywood. A review of Google Streetview Imagery indicates that a centered dormer was removed in ca. 2020 when the roof was replaced. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	21
259	1520 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.771096°/ Long: -106.476507°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1905	Photodocumentation of this resource was limited due to security fencing and vegetation. This one-story building has a hip roof with a centered hip dormer on the northwest elevation. The building was originally constructed with brick and has been covered with stucco. There is a full-width, integrated porch supported by four replacement square columns. There are full-height metal security bars around the perimeter of the porch. The primary elevation has one wood pedestrian door covered by a metal screen door, and two replacement aluminum sash windows. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	21

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
260	611 N. Lee St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.771092°/ Long: -106.476191°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1905	This Folk Victorian brick house has a prominent front-gable roof with wood shingles in the gable-end and a tripartite opening with a vent flanked by two fixed windows (one of the window's glass is missing). There is one exposed brick chimney. The building has an integrated, partial-width porch supported by plain wood columns. One metal pedestrian door is located within the porch, and the other pedestrian door had been covered with plywood. The house sits upon a substantial masonry wall foundation. At the time of field investigations, all windows had been covered with plywood except for one aluminum sash window on the porch. Given the state of deterioration and missing/covered materials, it is unclear whether this resource is still used as a dwelling. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	21
261	1501 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas, 79902 Lat: 31.770278°/ Long: -106.476939°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1965	This rectangular commercial building has a flat roof with a raised, stucco parapet on the southeast elevation. The resource is constructed with cinderblock. The entrance is located on the southeast elevation and is accessible by a metal-frame glass pedestrian door with fabric awning. The primary (southeast) elevation has several square fixed windows beneath fabric awnings, as does the southwest elevation that are also located beneath fabric awnings. At the time of field investigations, several windows and doors had been completely or partially infilled. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	21
262	1505 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.770356°/ Long: -106.476817°	Domestic/Single Dwelling (Currently, Commerce/Business)	No style	Ca. 1920	This one-story building has a front-gable roof with wood shingles and a wood bracket in the visible gable-end. There is one brick chimney on the southwest eave wall. The resource was originally constructed with brick but has been covered in stucco. The primary entrance (southeast elevation) has been significantly altered with the prominent original full-width front porch with shed roof being infilled. There is one metal pedestrian door on that elevation. All of the visible window openings have stone sills with all visible windows replaced and are covered with metal security bars. A review of aerial imagery indicates that this building has a large ca. 1960 gable addition on the northwest elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	21
263A	1507 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.770443°/ Long: -106.476762°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No Style	Ca. 1915	This one-story, side-gable house has a centered shed-roof dormer on the primary (southeast) elevation. The gable ends have several knee brackets under the eaves. The dormer has wood shingles, wood knee brackets, and two small, fixed windows. There are four brick chimneys visible in the roofline. The building is constructed with brick, and portions have been covered with stucco. Many of the visible windows have been replaced, infilled, or covered with plywood. The primary elevation (southeast) has an integrated porch with brick columns and a knee wall with recessed rectangular panels. The porch's openings are now screened by metal bars and the front façade of the house is not visible. A review of historic aerials indicates that this building has a large ca. 1980 gable addition on the northwest elevation that is incongruent in materials and constructed as compared to the older portion of the residence. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	21
263B	1507 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.770546°/ Long: -106.476801°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1975	This small shed has a gable roof and a combination of corrugated metal and plywood siding. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	21
264	1511 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.770477°/ Long: -106.476635°	Commerce/Business (Currently, Health Care/Clinic)	No style	Ca. 1960	This one-story, rectangular building has a flat roof. The building is constructed with cinderblock and is covered with metal panels and a brick veneer on the primary (southeast) elevation. The primary elevation has several large, non-historic-age fixed windows, and one glass pedestrian door flanked by two large, fixed windows. There are three fabric awnings on the primary elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	21

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
265	1515 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.770617°/ Long: -106.476498°	Domestic/Single Dwelling (Currently, Commerce/Business)	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1905	This one-story Folk Victorian building has a hip roof with a projecting front-gable ell. A diamond-shaped vent is seen in the gable end. The building was originally constructed with brick and has been covered with stucco. All visible sash windows are non-historic-age replacements and are covered with metal security bars. The primary pedestrian entrance is on the southeast elevation and is a metal door with small transom light. There is a replacement attached shed-roof porch on the southeast elevation that is supported by metal poles. The shed roof extends beyond the roofline of the house to create a carport space. A review of historic aerials indicates that this building has a very large ca. 2000 addition on the northeast elevation that has completely altered the rear façade. The addition has a shed roof and is constructed with stucco and has multiple glass block windows. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	21
266	1517 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.770620°/ Long: -106.476371°	Domestic/Single Dwelling (Currently, Commerce/Business)	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1905	This one-story Folk Victorian building has a hip roof with a projecting front-gable ell, and it has one visible brick chimney on the northeast elevation. The building was originally constructed with brick but has been covered with stucco. The primary pedestrian entrance is located beneath a shed roof porch that is supported by three plain columns atop a knee wall. The doors are replacement metal doors, and all visible windows are replacement sash windows covered by metal security bars. A review of historic aerials indicates that this building has a large ca. 2000 L-shaped, shed roof addition on the rear (northwest) elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	21
267	1521 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.770723°/ Long: -106.476302°	Domestic/Single Dwelling (Currently, Commerce/Business)	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1905	This one-story Folk Victorian brick building has a hip roof with a projecting front-gable ell, There is a partial-width shed roof on the primary (southeast) elevation supported by wood posts and non-historic-age metal brackets. The porch also has a metal railing around the perimeter of the porch. The wood pedestrian door has a small transom light and is covered by a metal security door. Each window has been replaced, and some of the original arched window openings have been modified to fit the replacements. Each window is also covered by metal security bars. There is a non-historic-age shed and carport located at the rear of this parcel. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	21
268	1525 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.770883°/ Long: -106.476240°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1975	This one-story building has a flat roof with a raised parapet on the southeast elevation. The building is clad in stucco. There is a single-bay overhead door and one metal pedestrian door on the southeast elevation. That same elevation also has two large sash windows covered by metal security bars. There is a large, ca. 2000 flat roof, cinderblock addition on the northwest elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	21
269	1531 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.770833°/ Long: -106.476008°	Domestic/Single Dwelling (Currently, Commerce/Business)	National Folk	Ca. 1910	This one-story resource has a hip roof with a centered hip dormer on the southeast elevation. The window on the dormer has been covered. The building was originally constructed with brick and covered with stucco in 2020. There is a small integrated porch with two columns with plain capitals atop a knee wall. Until 2020, there were two pedestrian entrances on the porch, each with a transom light. Both transom lights and one of the doors have been infilled, and the remaining door is a non-historic-age replacement. All visible windows have been replaced, and some are covered by a decorative metal security bar on the lower half of each window. There is a ca. 1970 shed roof addition that is also clad in stucco on the northwest elevation. It was not visible from the public ROW. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	21

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
270	1600 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.771383°/ Long: -106.476020°	Domestic/Single Dwelling (Currently, Commerce/Business)	No style	Ca. 1905	This oldest portion of this resource has a hipped roof with a hipped dormer on the northwest elevation. The building was originally a house constructed with brick but has been covered in stucco. There are two metal pedestrian doors on the southwest elevation of this building, and all visible windows are non-historic-age replacements. A review of historic aerials indicates there is a large ca. 1965 shed roof addition on the southwest elevation that has a one-bay garage door (and presumably functions as a garage or storage space). The primary (northwest) elevation has an extensive ca. 1980 addition that has been upgraded and continually modified through 2020. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	21
271	1606 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.771479°/ Long: -106.475943°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1905	This building has a hip roof with a gable-front projection and a repeating arch front porch. The resource was constructed of concrete block (per 1908 Sanborn maps) and is currently covered in stucco. The primary (northwest) elevation has been significantly altered. The building historically had a porch located beneath a gable roof. Around 2010, a large, full-width, half-hipped porch has been added to the northwest elevation. The porch is supported by four brick square columns with arched openings. There is one replacement pedestrian door on the primary elevation, and all visible windows are replacement aluminum sash windows covered by metal security bars. The window in the gable-end has been covered. There is a full-width ca. 1970 shed roof addition on the rear (southeast) elevation that was added to extend the dwelling space. The rear addition includes a small partial-width porch. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	21
272A	1608 Wyoming Ave., EI Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.771498°/ Long: -106.475840°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1905	This building has a hip roof with a hip dormer centered on the primary (northwest) elevation. The resource was constructed of concrete block (per 1908 Sanborn maps) and is currently covered in stucco. There is one glass pedestrian door accessible only by an ADA ramp on the primary elevation, and two replacement aluminum sash windows covered by fixed metal security bars. This building has had significant alterations, including infilled windows and doors and an altered front façade and primary entrance. The building also has an entirely infilled porch (what was historically a full-width porch). Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	21
272B	1608 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.771398°/ Long: -106.475696°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1940	This one-story building has a flat roof with a parapet on the northeast and southwest elevations. The building is constructed with masonry and no windows or doors could be seen. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	21
273	1610 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.771530°/ Long: -106.475680°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1905	This building has a front-gable roof. There is vinyl siding, two sash windows, and gable returns seen in the visible gable-end, and the building has three visible chimneys on the southwest elevation. The building is clad in stucco. On the primary (northwest) elevation is an attached, partial-width shed roof porch supported by a concrete wall and stucco half-height posts. The porch has been covered with lattice and metal security bars, obscuring the pedestrian entrance. All visible windows have been replaced. There is a large, non-historic-age shed that has been converted to a garage located at the rear of this parcel. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	21
274	1612-1614 Wyoming Ave., EI Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.771622°/ Long: -106.475614°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	National Folk	Ca. 1905	This brick National Folk duplex has a hip roof with a half-hip dormer with vent that is centered on the primary (northwest) elevation. There is an attached full-width porch on the primary elevation that is supported by replacement classical columns. There is a replacement metal railing around the porch. This residence has two pedestrian entrances on the primary elevation, and both are wood doors with a metal screen door. The door and window openings are accentuated with brick header sills. There are also two large, replacement sash windows on the primary elevation. There is a ca. 1970 shed roof addition on the southeast elevation that is incongruent in building materials with the rest of the building. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	21

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
275	1616 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.771655°/ Long: -106.475498°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1905	This Folk Victorian house has a front-gable roof with wood dentils and wood shingles in the visible gable-ends. The building was originally constructed with brick but has been covered with stucco. There is a full-width porch with a projecting front-gable roof and a small shed-roof portion, supported by three square columns. There is a knee wall around the perimeter of the porch. The primary pedestrian entrance is on the northwest elevation and has a wood door with metal screen door and small transom light. There is also a large window with a diamond-motif transom on the primary (northwest) elevation covered by a fixed metal security bar. The window openings appear to have header brick sills. The visible windows on the southwest elevation have been replaced. At the time of field investigations, one of the windows in the gable-end had been covered with plywood. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	21
276A	1620A Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.771774°/ Long: -106.475404°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1905	This resource was partially obscured by another historic-age resource (see Resource No. 276B). This brick house has a complex hip roof with a projecting hip-on-gable projecting ell. The front-facing gable-end has wood shingles and two small vents flanked by two small, engaged wood pilasters. The front door has a transom and window openings have stone lintels and sills. The visible windows are replacement metal sash windows. The front porch has a replacement shed roof with modest supporting wood poles. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	21
276B	1620B Wyoming Ave., EI Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.771774°/ Long: -106.475404°	Commerce/Business (Restaurant)	No style	Ca. 1975	This rectangular building has a flat roof and is clad in stucco with a painted stone veneer on the northwestern elevation. This restaurant has a metal-framed glass pedestrian door and metal security door, as well as a replacement, large picture window on the primary elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	21
277A	1624 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.771816°/ Long: -106.475270°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1905	This building has a gable-on-hip roof with a ca. 1950 shed roof addition on the northwest elevation. There is a small, closed brick chimney on the northeast elevation. This resource has a combination of stucco, plywood, and brick veneer. The primary (northwest) façade has an attached shed-roof porch supported by two metal posts. There is one wood pedestrian door and a large non-historic-age bay window on the northwest elevation. A large brick chimney is visible on the ca. 1950 addition. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	21
277B	1624 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.771728°/ Long: -106.475226°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1950	This one-story secondary structure has a gable roof, is clad in stucco, and may be used as an additional house on the property. There are several small aluminum sash and sliding windows, as well as one replacement metal paneled pedestrian door on the southeast elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	21
278	1626 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.771939°/ Long: -106.475218°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	Craftsman	Ca. 1920	This Craftsman duplex has a hip roof, and the resource is constructed with brick. There is a full-width integrated porch on the primary elevation that is supported by two square brick columns, and there is a brick knee wall around the perimeter of the porch. The primary elevation (northwest) has two pedestrian metal doors flanked by large, non-historic-age picture windows. The other visible windows on the northeast and southwest elevations have been replaced. The window openings appear to have stone lintels and sills. A stone foundation skirt is visible around the perimeter of the house. Until 2020, this building had four exposed brick chimneys on each corner of this residence. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	21

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
279	1628 Wyoming Ave., EI Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.772016°/ Long: -106.475086°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1950	This square building has a flat roof with a raised and stepped parapet that was added in ca. 2015. A review of Google Streetview imagery indicates that this building is constructed with brick but was covered with stucco in ca. 2015. The building once had a full-width awning that was also removed in ca. 2015. The centered metal-frame glass pedestrian door is located behind a metal security gate. Streetview imagery shows that the primary (northwest) elevation has been modified, as the large picture windows that formerly flanked the entrance have been replaced by small, rectangular fixed windows in 2015. There is a large non-historic-age metal shed/carport located at the rear of this parcel. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	21
280	1601 Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.771100°/ Long: -106.475748°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1960	The historic-age portion of this building is rectangular with a flat roof and stucco siding. It has several small, fixed windows in the upper third of the southwest and southeast elevations. Access to this building is available through a single-bay garage door on the southwest elevation that has a large metal gate. There is a large ca. 2000 addition on the northwest elevation that occupies the remainder of the parcel. It has a half masonry wall that supports a shed roof and is generally openair access for air flow through the building, which is currently used as an iron works. The office for this business is Resource No. 281. An advertisement in the March 5, 1961 <i>El Paso Times</i> notes that this building was constructed for an air conditioning supply company. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	21
281	1605 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.771069°/ Long: -106.475562°	Domestic/Single Dwelling (Currently, Commerce/Business)	No style	Ca. 1905	This resource is the office for and is connected to Resource No. 280. It was partially obscured by security fencing and vegetation from the adjacent property. This one-story building has a pyramidal roof, and the building is constructed with brick that has been covered with stucco. There is a partial-width, attached shed-roof porch on the primary (southeast) elevation that is supported by two brick, square columns. There is a square opening balustrade around the perimeter of the porch. The building has one metal pedestrian door and replacement sash windows that have been modified to accommodate window air conditioning units. This resource has a large, L-shaped ca. 1970 rear addition on the northwest elevation that has a flat roof and is covered with stucco. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	21
282A	1625 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.771498°/ Long: -106.475003°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Ca. 1905	This one-story Folk Victorian building has a pyramidal roof with a projecting ell that has imbrication and a small, fixed window in the gable-end. The building was historically constructed with brick but has been covered with stucco. All visible windows have been replaced, and the original arched window openings were modified to accommodate the replacements. The primary entrance is beneath a small, attached shed-roof porch supported by a square brick column on the southern elevation. There are two metal pedestrian doors accessible through the porch. The building has a large ca. 1980 addition on the rear that has a flat roof, stepped parapet, and is clad in stucco. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	21
282B	1625 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.771603°/ Long: -106.475139°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1950	This one-story building has a gable roof and is clad in corrugated metal. There appears to be a set of single-bay hinged garage doors on the northwest elevation, and sash windows visible on the northeast elevation. This type of outbuilding is common in the area and in Texas. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	21

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
283A	1627 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.771524°/ Long: -106.474894°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1905	This one-story building has a hip roof with a centered hip dormer on the primary (southeast) elevation. The building is constructed with brick. There is an inset partial-width porch supported by two wood posts. Half of the front porch was infilled with cinderblock, with the two historic-age square, brick support posts are still intact. The building has two pedestrian entrances accessible through the porch, and both are non-historic-age metal doors with a rectangular transom light. All windows are non-historic-age replacements, and the original window openings have been modified to accommodate the replacements. At the time of field investigations, many materials were missing. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	21
283B	1627 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.771694°/ Long: -106.475056°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1940	This small building has a flat roof and is constructed with wood, masonry, and stucco. There are three small, fixed windows on the northwest elevation that are covered with metal security bars. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	21
284	601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617 N. Dallas St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.771675°/ Long: -106.474809°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1915	This large, rectangular building was historically tenement housing. It has a flat roof and is constructed with brick, although portions of the brick have been covered with stucco. Each apartment entrance has a replacement pedestrian door with a metal screen door and a small rectangular transom light. Each unit also has at least one replacement sash window, some of which are covered by security screens. Lintels are apparent above each door and window. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	21
285	1700 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.772212°/ Long: -106.474813°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1965	This L-shaped commercial building has a flat roof with raised parapet on the northwest corner of the building. The current building is clad in stucco with punctuations of masonry veneer. It has several non-historic-age fixed and sash windows on each elevation. A review of Google Streetview imagery indicates that resource was two separate buildings in 2007, and in 2011 the buildings were combined with a false front and addition on the southeastern elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	23
286	600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616 N. Dallas St., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.771837°/ Long: -106.474472°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1905	This building was shown as an apartment building on the 1908 Sanborn maps. This large, rectangular building has a flat roof with stepped parapet with brick frieze on the southeast elevation, and the building is constructed with brick. There is a full-width front porch on the southwest elevation with a roof that is supported by several small, square posts. Each unit's entry is accessed from the front porch. Each unit has a non-historic-age sash window, and many have been modified to fit window air-conditioning units. Each apartment entrance also has a wood or metal door covered by a metal storm door with a small rectangular transom light. The building has a ca. 2000 shed roof addition on the southeastern elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	21
287	1709 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.771983°/ Long: -106.474276°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1920	This one-story building has a front-gable roof with a vent in the gable end, and the house has two exposed brick chimneys on the eave walls. The building was originally constructed in brick that has been covered with stucco. All windows have been replaced, and some of the original openings have been modified to fit the replacements. There is an integrated full-width porch on the primary (southeast) elevation that is supported by two square columns. The porch has an arched opening and a concrete knee wall around the perimeter of the porch. There is one metal pedestrian door on the primary elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	21

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
288	1704-1706 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.772310°/ Long: -106.474653°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1915	This one-story duplex has a simple hip roof with a small half-hipped dormer centered on the primary (northwest) elevation. This residence was originally constructed with brick but has been coated with stucco. The building has a full-width integrated porch supported by five replacement metal posts. There are two metal pedestrian doors on the primary (northwest) elevation. Between the two doors are non-historic-age sliding windows with accentuated sills. Windows on the northeast elevation have also been replaced. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	23
289	1710 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.772335°/ Long: -106.474552°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Craftsman	Ca. 1920	This Craftsman house has a cross-gable roof with wood shingles and wood knee brackets in the gable-ends. The building was originally constructed with brick but has been covered with stucco. There is one visible brick chimney on the southwest elevation. The primary elevation has an integrated full-width porch supported by replacement heavy square columns. There is a knee wall around the perimeter of the porch. The primary elevation has one replacement metal pedestrian door. All sash windows have been replaced. A review of historic aerials indicates that this building has a large ca. 1975 addition on the rear elevation that has been enclosed for additional dwelling space. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	23
290	1712 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.772438°/ Long: -106.474421°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Craftsman	Ca. 1920	This one-story Craftsman house has a front-gable roof and was originally constructed with brick but has been covered with stucco. Historically there were two brick chimneys on the eave walls of this resource that were removed/closed in ca. 2020. The primary entrance is below a front-gable partial-width attached porch that is supported by two heavy, square columns. There is a centered metal pedestrian door. All windows are non-historic-age replacement sash windows that are covered with metal security bars. A review of historic aerials indicates that this building has a large ca. 2000 shed roof addition on the southeastern elevation, and there is a non-historic-age premanufactured garage on the parcel. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	23
291	1716 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.772525°/ Long: -106.474327°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1920	This one-story resource has a side-gable roof and a centered shed dormer. The resource is clad in a combination of brick, plywood, and tile. Windows on the northeast and southwest elevations appear to have been infilled but retain security bars. There is one visible non-historic-age pedestrian entrance on the primary (northwest) elevation. The resource had a full-width porch supported by four columns that has been infilled with non-historic-age plywood siding and fixed pane windows. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	23
292	1724 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.772579°/ Long: -106.474232°	Domestic/Single Dwelling (Currently, Social/Big Brothers Big Sisters)	No style	Ca. 1920	The original resource constructed on this property has a side-gable roof and is obscured by a large ca. 1950 non-residential addition on both the primary (northwest) and rear (southeast) elevations. Given this resource's location, and the architecture of the surrounding properties, it was likely a Bungalow residence. The ca. 1950 addition has a flat roof and is clad entirely in brick. There is one recessed primary entrance with a metal door beneath a metal shed porch cover. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	23
293	1726 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.772628°/ Long: -106.474128°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Craftsman	Ca. 1920	This Craftsman bungalow has a complex roof (front gable roof at front portion of house, hipped roof on rear portion, and cross gable projection on southwest elevation). The gable-end on the primary (northwest) elevation has wood shingles, wood brackets, and wood dentils. The resource is constructed with brick. There is an integrated, partial-width tile porch supported by one brick column, and there is a decorative metal railing surrounding the porch. The primary pedestrian entrance is accessible by the porch. There are numerous replacement metal sash windows on each elevation, with security bars over some of the windows. The small window in the gable-end has been infilled and contains a non-historic-age air conditioner. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	23

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
294A	1728 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.772697°/ Long: -106.474035°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Craftsman	Ca. 1920	This Craftsman bungalow has a complex roof with plywood siding, two fixed windows, wood brackets, and wood dentils in the gable-end. This resource is clad in brick, and the brick has been painted and, in some locations, covered in stucco. The building has a full-width integrated porch supported by two square brick columns. The primary pedestrian entrance is off center, and many of the sash windows have been replaced. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	23
294B	1728 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.772547°/ Long: -106.473887°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1950	This one-story building is a small secondary dwelling (or guest house) connected to a garage. The resource has a flat roof and is constructed with brick and cinderblock. There is one pedestrian entrance on the primary (southeast) elevation, and one metal sash window. The single-car garage appears to have a sliding metal door. There is one window covered with plywood and there appears to be an infilled pedestrian entrance. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	23
295A	1730 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.772772°/ Long: -106.473932°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Bungalow	Ca. 1920	This Craftsman bungalow has a side gable with a cross hip roof with wood shingles, wood dentils and brackets, and three small four-pane windows in the gable ends. The resource is clad in brick. There is an integrated, full-width porch, a portion of which has been infilled, supported by three brick columns. There is one visible pedestrian entrance on the primary (northwest) elevation, and several wood sash windows on each elevation. A review of aerial imagery indicates that this was the only building on the parcel until ca. 1950, when two secondary domestic structures were added to the southeast portion of the parcel. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	23
295B	1730 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.772656°/ Long: -106.473773°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1950	This resource has a flat roof with parapets on the primary (southeast) and rear elevations and exposed rafters on the side elevations and is clad in stone. The primary (southeast) elevation has two pedestrian entrances, each beneath a small clay tile awning. There are several metal sash windows on each elevation with plaster lintels and sills. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	23
2950	1730 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.772604°/ Long: -106.473838°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1950	Photodocumentation of this resource was limited due to space constraints within the alley and its relationship to 295B. This resource has a flat roof and is clad in stone. It has one small, fixed window and two wood sash windows covered by a security bar on the southeast elevation. Given the lack of a pedestrian entrance from the alley, this resource is only accessible from Wyoming Avenue, suggesting it is likely a small guest house. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	23
296	1721 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.772978°/ Long: -106.474431°	Domestic/Single Dwelling (Currently, Commerce/Business)	No style	Ca. 1930	This one-story resource has no apparent architectural style and has a metal hipped roof. The resource is clad in stucco with veneer masonry adorning the corners and the foundation. There is a full-width porch with a shed roof supported by decorative metal columns and a railing. There is one pedestrian entrance on the primary (southeast) elevation and on the northeastern elevation. There are several fixed windows on each elevation with decorative security bars. A review of historic aerials indicates this resource has had numerous non-historic-age additions on the northeast elevation (presumably at the time the property was converted from a single dwelling to a commercial business in the early 2000s). Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	23
297	1729 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.773014°/ Long: -106.474261°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Craftsman	Ca. 1920	This one-story Craftsman bungalow has a front-gable roof with wood shingles and wood brackets in the gable-end. The resource is clad in brick. The is an integrated, full-width front porch supported by two columns with a brick railing surrounding the porch. There is one pedestrian entrance and several metal sash windows with metal security bars. There is a non-historic-age shed-roof addition on the rear (northwest) elevation clad in corrugated metal siding with infilled windows. There are several non-historic-age sheds at the back of this property. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	23

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
298	1801 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.773363°/ Long: -106.473810°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1970	This two-story rectangular building with no apparent architectural style has a flat roof with stucco siding punctuated by several equidistant brick columns. This resource has several sets of four metal frame windows. There is one primary recessed entrance, centered on the southeastern elevation, with two pedestrian doors. There is an integrated, covered garage on the first floor of this resource with access on the southwestern elevation. A review of historic aerials indicates that this resource replaced several small homes. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	23
299	1800 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.772991°/ Long: -106.473661°	Commerce/Business	Moderne (modest)	Ca. 1950	This one-story commercial resource was originally a gas station. It has limited extant Moderne detailing in its decorative horizontal banding on the upper third of the resource on the northeast and southwest elevations. It has a flat roof and is covered in stucco. There are three integrated garage doors, and one pedestrian entrance on the northwest elevation. This resource has several fixed windows on each elevation, each covered with decorative security bars and beneath awnings covered with metal rounded tiles. Two doors have been infilled on the northeastern elevation, and the awning above the primary pedestrian entry is missing materials. A review of historic aerials indicates the gas pumps were historically on the northeast elevation, but are not visible on aerials imagery by ca. 1990. The gas pumps and any associated signs are no longer extant. The building does not have programmatic elements of a specific brand of gasoline. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. ICF recommends the resource as not eligible for the NRHP.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	23
300A	1817 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.773834°/ Long: -106.473306°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1970	This asymmetrical resource is of no apparent type or style and has a flat roof. The building is now a hospice facility. It has stucco siding and numerous metal sash windows on each elevation, several of which have metal security bars. There are multiple pedestrian entrances on the eastern elevation. This building is part of a larger medical complex, and the complex includes non-historic-age additions to historic-age resources. Centered in the complex is a small courtyard. Research did not reveal that the building, or larger complex, is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	23
300B	1827 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79902 Lat: 31.773838°/ Long: -106.472978°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1970	This rectangular resource is of no apparent type or style and is now used as a hospice facility. Like the other buildings within the complex, it has a flat roof and is clad in stucco. It has numerous fixed windows on each elevation, as well as multiple pedestrian entrances. This building is part of a larger medical complex, and the complex includes non-historic-age additions to historic-age resources. Research did not reveal that the building, or larger complex, is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	23
301	1810 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.773167°/ Long: -106.473173°	Commerce/Business	Mission Revival	1930	This corner-facing Mission Revival-style building has a flat roof, with the primary entrance on the northwest elevation having an angled parapet covered in clay tiles. The resource is clad in stucco. The central portion of the building has a modern glass door covered with metal safety barred door that serves as the primary entrance to the building in its central bay. The central bay also has a balconette and window directly above the primary door and an arched bell-gable. There are historicage two-over-two horizontal metal sash windows on the second floor of the building. There is also a belt-course between the first and second floors, and there are plain pilasters between the first floor's modern fixed windows. The two-story stylized section is surrounded by a very large one-story warehouse portion of the building with plain coping at the roofline with historic-age metal frame multi-light fixed windows, non-historic-age fixed windows, and non-historic-age overhead bay doors. During field investigations, ICF historians noted historic-age brick on the southeastern elevation. This building once housed McMath Printing, a company printed the bi-annual phonebooks for major cities throughout the southwest. This resource is relatively unaltered since its original construction, and it is an excellent example of a Mission Revival style building in El Paso. ICF recommends the resource Individually eligible under Criteria C for Architecture.	Individually NRHP- Eligible under Criterion C	23

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
302	609 N. Laurel St., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.773429°/ Long: -106.472701°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1945	This simple plan commercial resource has a flat roof and stucco siding. The primary entrance is recessed and located on the northeastern elevation. All windows are non-historic-age and covered by metal security bars. Each window, and the entire length of the northeastern elevation, is sheltered by awnings covered with rounded tiles and supported by wood brackets. There is an integrated brick landscaping box just south of the primary entrance. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	23
303	600 N. Cotton St., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.772698°/ Long: -106.473152°	Industry/ Warehouse	No style	1947	This square resource has a flat roof and is constructed with brick (some of which is covered with stucco). The primary entrance is located on the southwestern elevation that is accessible by a set of stairs or ADA accessible ramp. The primary pedestrian entrance is a non-historic-age glass door with a decorative metal screen door, surrounded by a decorative brick and stone surround. There are two sets of three non-historic-age fixed windows flanking the primary entrance. Two large non-historic-age overhead bay doors are also visible on the southwestern elevation. There are six historic-age, fixed windows visible on the northwestern elevation, each covered with metal security bars. This building was identified by one of the consulting parties in 2021 as a property of concern with information related to the building that was built for the National Biscuit Company (now known as Nabisco). Newspaper articles noted that the building was designed by the El Paso firm of Carroll & Daeuble to house the offices and warehouse of the El Paso Branch of the National Biscuit Company. A drawing of the original building is included on the survey form in Appendix C. The building is not architecturally significant, and no longer retains integrity of association or feeling as it has been occupied by a different company for several years.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	23
304	605 N. Laurel St., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.773056°/ Long: -106.472572°	Industry/ Warehouse	No style	Ca. 1950	This simple rectangular warehouse has a shed roof with a stepped parapet on the western elevation (with no matching parapet on the building's eastern elevation). A two-story office is located at the building's northeast corner. The building is constructed with cinderblock. There are three pedestrian entrances on the north elevation, and five large overhead bay doors on the northern elevation for factory loading and unloading. There are several metal fixed and metal sash windows on each elevation, each covered by metal security bars. Two non-historic-age storage buildings are located on the western portion of the property, behind the resource. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This style of manufacturing facility is common in the area and in Texas.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	23
305	211 N. Cotton St., El Paso, Texas 79901 Lat: 31.768042°/ Long: -106.474168°	Industry/ Warehouse	No style	Ca. 1950	Photodocumentation of this resource was limited due to the size of the building, accessibility from the public ROW, fencing, and parked vehicles. This resource has a rectangular form with a flat roof. This resource is clad in a combination of brick, cinderblock, and stucco. This resource has an angled wall on its southeast wall. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	22
306	301 Dallas St., El Paso, Texas 79901 Lat: 31.769597°/ Long: -106.473250°	Industry/Food Processing	No style	Ca. 1960	This triangular-shaped industrial resource has a flat roof and is constructed with cinderblock. The southeast corner of the building has a shed roof that presumably includes the building's office, and the office building is half the height of the remainder of the processing facility. The office building has a thin metal awning, multiple fixed windows covered by metal security bars, and a metal-frame glass door entrance on the northeast elevation. A review of historic aerials indicates this parcel was part of railroad property until the building was constructed around 1960. This building became part of Flower Baking Company of El Paso in 1993 when the company was founded.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	22
307	310 Dallas St., El Paso, Texas 79901 Lat: 31.770069°/ Long: -106.472607°	Industry/Warehouse	No style	Ca. 1960	This large, rectangular commercial resource has a flat roof and is constructed with cinderblock. There is a stucco and brick veneer on the primary (southwest) elevation. The building has one metal and glass pedestrian door on the primary elevation with a small transom light, as well as two single-bay overhead doors. A review of historic aerials indicates this parcel was historically part of the railroad property. This building has had several historic and non-historic-age additions on the northeastern elevation for shipping access. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	22

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
308A	1609 Texas Ave., El Paso, Texas 79901 Lat: 31.768138°/ Long: -106.473104°	Industry/Manufacturing and Warehouse	Art Deco (modest)	Ca. 1930	This two-story commercial building has a flat roof with a raised parapet above the primary entrances on the southeast and southwest elevations. The building is clad in stucco. Along the primary façade is a series of engaged pilasters between each set of three windows, which gives the building its modest Art Deco detailing. The entire second story has steel fixed windows on each elevation, and at the time of field investigation many of the windowpanes were covered or missing. The lower level of this building has non-historic-age replacement fixed windows. Each pedestrian entrance has a set of metal-frame double glass doors with transom and sidelights. Infilled garage doors are visible on the southwest elevation. A 1931 advertisement in the <i>El Paso Herald-Post</i> notes that the building was originally a Crane Air Conditioning company building. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	22
308B	1609 Texas Ave., El Paso, Texas 79901 Lat: 31.768394°/ Long: -106.473342°	Industry/Manufacturing and Warehouse	No style	Ca. 1930	This large commercial structure has a flat roof and rounded tiles on the roofline. The building is clad in stucco. The northern elevation appears to be used as a warehouse/storage building. No doors or windows were apparent on that elevation at the time of field investigations. The primary (south) elevation has a metal pedestrian door surrounded by brise soleil, steel casement windows, and an infilled single-bay garage door. This parcel has remained virtually unchanged since the buildings' construction. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	22
309A	1621 Texas Ave., El Paso, Texas 79901 Lat: 31.768731°/ Long: -106.472456°	Industry/Office	No style	Ca. 1920	This building has a flat, stepped roof with rounded clay tiles around the roofline. The building is clad in stucco and there is recessed panel in the parapet. There is one metal pedestrian door on the southeast elevation with a small transom light, as well as one fixed window. There is a second fixed window that corners the southeast and northeast elevations. The northeast elevation also has a metal-frame glass pedestrian door covered by a metal gate. There is a stamped stucco design around the doors and windows. The original building (as seen in the historic photo on the Appendix C survey form) had a raised decorative parapet, which is no longer extant, and the building was much smaller. This office building was originally part of the Consumer Ice Company before it became Reddy Ice. While the original building was designed by Trost & Trost, the building does not represent an important example of Trost's designs, especially with so many alterations from its current design. However, the El Paso Ice and Refrigeration Company merged with its only rival, the Consumers Ice and Cold Storage Company in 1954 (though it opened in 1895). The company was the leading ice, bottled water, and electric water producer and distributor in El Paso until it closed in 1984. ICF recommends the resource as eligible for the NRHP.	Eligible under Criterion A	22
309B	1621 Texas Ave., El Paso, Texas 79901 Lat: 31.768731°/ Long: -106.472456°	Industry/ Warehouse	No style	Ca. 1920	This large, multi-level warehouse and plant has a tall, square, concrete building on the southwest elevation that has a gable roof. It is connected to a smaller rectangular building with a flat roof lined with rounded tiles. This portion of the building is clad in stucco, cinderblock, and tile. There are multiple metal pedestrian doors and single-bay overhead doors on each elevation. This manufacturing building was originally part of the Consumer Ice Company before it became Reddy Ice. It was designed by Trost & Trost and erected in 1922 (according to the Trost Society). The El Paso Ice and Refrigeration Company merged with its only rival, the Consumers Ice and Cold Storage Company in 1954 (though it opened in 1895). The company was the leading ice, bottled water, and electric water producer and distributor in El Paso until it closed in 1984. ICF recommends the resource as eligible for the NRHP.	Eligible under Criterion A	22
310	600 N. Laurel St., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.773489°/ Long: -106.472182°	Industry/Warehouse (Currently, Health Care/Clinic)	No style	Ca. 1945	This asymmetrical resource has a shed roof and is void of any distinct architectural type of style. The building is clad in smooth plaster with one primary double-door pedestrian entrance on the western elevation. There are several metal sash windows on each elevation that have decorative security bars beneath awnings with rounded metal tiles supported by decorative metal brackets. This building was identified by one of the consulting parties in 2021 as a property of concern with information related to the C.H. Leavell Building. Research revealed that the Leavell Building was constructed at the corner of East San Antonio Avenue and North Campbell Street in 1907 and demolished prior to 1936. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	23

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
311	1925 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.774159°/ Long: -106.471439°	Industry/ Warehouse	No style	Ca. 1950	This resource was setback from the public ROW, and partially obscured by security fencing. This warehouse has a metal gable roof with two ventilation turbines equidistant on the roofline and a swamp cooler centered in the middle. The building is clad entirely in corrugated metal panels. At the time of field investigations, there were two loading docks, one on the southern and one on the eastern elevations, as well as one fixed metal window with metal security bars. A review of historic aerials indicates that there were two historic-age resources on the parcel that were demolished in ca. 1990. An additional building was constructed on the south side of this resource in the 1980s and removed or demolished by the early 1990s. Given its proximity to the railroad in the early-to mid-twentieth century, this resource may have been used for shipping purposes, but no longer retains that association. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	24
312	2000 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.774772°/ Long: -106.470656°	Industry/Warehouse	No style	Ca. 1930	This simple plan resource has a flat metal roof with seven raised metal ventilation systems on the roofline. The resource is clad in stucco. The primary pedestrian entrance has a glass door and is located on the northern elevation. Each elevation has a series of loading docks, as well as fixed and metal sash windows. There is one historic-age fixed glass-block window on the eastern elevation, and the remaining windows appear to be non-historic-age. Several doors, windows, and loading docks have been infilled. This building was identified by one of the consulting parties in 2021 as a property of concern with information related to the Southwestern Sash and Millwork Company. While research confirmed that this was the location of the Southwestern Sash and Door Company (name as it appeared in newspaper advertisements), the building no longer possesses integrity of feeling, association, materials, or workmanship due to changes in the property over time, and changes to the once-manufacturing and industry landscape surrounding the property. This building was historically associated with Resource No. 313. The building is not architecturally significant. ICF recommends the resource as not eligible for the NRHP.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	24
313	2019 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.774547°/ Long: -106.470411°	Industry/Warehouse	No style	Ca. 1930	This rectangular resource has a flat roof with a brick course along the roofline and is mainly clad in stucco siding. The primary entrance is located on the original portion of the building with two glass doors and one electrical sliding double door. There is one set of non-historic-age fixed windows on the primary elevation. There are flat metal awnings suspended above each pedestrian entrance and above the set of windows. There is a ca. 1960 addition on the northeastern elevation that has three overhead bay door entrances for equipment loading/unloading. A review of aerial imagery indicates that there was an additional historic-age building on the southwestern portion of the property in ca. 1960 that had been removed by the 1980s. Research shows that this building was part of the Southwestern Sash and Door Company complex and was historically associated with Resource No. 312. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. ICF recommends the resource as not eligible for the NRHP	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	24
314	2100 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.775264°/ Long: -106.469890°	Industry/Warehouse	No style	Ca. 1940	This resource has a gable roof connected to two flat rooflines on the southern and eastern elevations. The rock building is clad in stucco, except on the southern elevation. The original portion of this resource has metal sash windows on each elevation with metal security bars, a metal pedestrian door on the western elevation, and one vehicular door on the western elevation. The southern elevation is constructed with stone and has multiple infilled windows. There is a large ca. 1950 addition on the northeastern elevation that has one glass pedestrian door and two sets of metal fixed windows. This building was identified by one of the consulting parties in 2021 as a property of concern with information related to Ingersoll Rand. Ingersoll Rand as a company is still in operation, and the El Paso location is located at 226 E. Sunset Road. ICF could find no connection between Ingersoll Rand and this resource, but ICF did find that this building was a sales and distribution center for the Kraft-Phenix Company (now Kraft Foods). The property has had many changes over time, including a large ca. 1950 addition, changes in siding, and the introduction of non-historic-age materials. The building is not architecturally significant. Additionally, there is no evidence to suggest that this building had a significant impact on the development of El Paso or Kraft Foods. ICF recommends the resource as not eligible for the NRHP.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	24

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
315	2110 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.775391°/ Long: -106.469664°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1950	This resource has a flat roof with multiple parapets on the northwest and northeast elevations. The resource is clad in smooth stucco. The primary entrance is located on the northwest elevation with a set of non-historic-age glass double doors flanked by four large, fixed windows. There are four historic-age fixed glass-block windows on the northeast elevation, and each window is covered by a metal security bar. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	24
316	2112 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.775603°/ Long: -106.469312°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1950	This resource has a flat roof and is constructed with brick. The northwestern elevation appears to be the office/retail space while the southeastern portion of the building is likely used for storage and/or distribution. The northwestern elevation has two primary pedestrian entrances, each marked by glass doors. One entrance has an ADA accessible ramp, and the other is located in a recessed entry. There are several metal sash windows on the northwest and southwest elevations. The southwest elevation also has two single-bay garage entrances, presumably for distribution needs. The building was originally built for the Bowman Biscuit Company (based out of Denver, Colorado), and it was their seventh warehouse building in Texas at the time it was constructed. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	24
317A	2101B E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.774906°/ Long: -106.469584°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1950	This resource is one of many resources on the property and difficult to photograph due to its location adjacent to the interstate frontage road. This one-story resource has a flat roof with a stepped parapet on the southeastern and southwestern elevations. The resource is clad in stucco. The primary pedestrian entrance has a metal door flanked by single-pane transom and sidelights with decorative metal panels. The fixed metal windows on the southwestern and southeastern elevations are not historic-age and have decorative metal paneling. Security fencing around the property is constructed with cinderblock and a chain-link fence with barbed wire. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	24
317B	2101A E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.775066°/ Long: -106.469745°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1945	This resource has a metal gable roof with exposed ventilation units along the roofline, as well as a parapet on the southern elevation. The resource is clad in a combination of stone, brick veneer, and stucco. A review of the northwest elevation's stone construction during field investigations suggests that the building was covered with stucco following construction. The primary pedestrian entrance is recessed. There is a combination of non-historic-age glass block windows and non-historic-age sash windows. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	24
318	2101 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.775231°/ Long: -106.469496°	Industry/Warehouse	No style	Ca. 1950	This resource was not visible from the public ROW. This small rectangular resource appears to have a flat roof, is clad in stucco, and has a decorative brick cornice around the top of the building. A review of historic aerial imagery indicates that there are several non-historic-age resources on the property. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	24
319A	2115 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.775227°/ Long: -106.469062°	Industry/Office	No style	Ca. 1950	Photodocumentation of this resource was limited due to its location adjacent to an interstate frontage road. This square building has a flat roof and is constructed with brick. There is a small, full-width metal awning on the southeastern elevation. The building has a historic-age glass door on the southeastern elevation. There are multiple historic-age fixed glass-block windows on each elevation, some of which have metal security bars. At the time of field investigations, it appeared that a large picture window had been covered by plywood. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	24

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
319B	2115 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.775198°/ Long: -106.469283°	Industry/Warehouse	No style	ca. 1950	This resource was difficult to photograph due to its size, location on the parcel, and position adjacent to an interstate frontage road. This L-shaped resource has a flat roof. The southeastern elevation has smooth stucco siding with one vehicular door and one pedestrian entrance. The building has several historic-age fixed metal windows. Much of the resource has corrugated metal panels and at least one large vehicular entrance. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	24
3190	2115 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.775373°/ Long: -106.469000°	Industry/Warehouse	No style	Ca. 1950	Photodocumentation of this resource was limited due to its proximity to an interstate frontage road. This rectangular resource has a flat roof with smooth stucco siding and a brick veneer on the lower third of the building. The building is open on the southwestern elevation and has several large vehicular stalls. Each stall is gated with a chain link fence and barbed wire. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	24
320	2131 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.775499°/ Long: -106.468837°	Industry/Warehouse	No style	1952	This large rectangular building has a gable roof. According to Sanborn maps, the building was built with approximately 16 feet of its walls built with stone, with framing in the upper third of the building. El Paso Times articles noted that Stewart Oil Company and R. Jack Stewart Oil Company built this building in 1952, and in 1970, the building experienced a severe fire. The oil distributors moved out of this building in 1986. Today, the original stone has been covered with stucco making a repeating arch motif, and a brick veneer is visible on the bottom third of the building. The top third of this resource has small, historic fixed windows (clearstory) around the entire perimeter of the building. There are multiple pedestrian entrances, all of which are non-historic-age metal or wood doors, and there are replacement windows on the south-facing façade. This building was identified by one of the consulting parties in 2021 as a property of concern with information related to Stewart Brothers Oil. There is no evidence to suggest that this building is associated with an important event or trend, or any person associated that meets the criteria for significance as outlined by the NPS. Additionally, the building is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	24
321A-I	211 N. Piedras St., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.774256°/ Long: -106.467859°	Transportation/ Rail-Related	No style	Ca. 1885 (date of establishment of yards)/Ca. 1965 (earliest extant resource)	The former Southern Pacific (now Union Pacific) railroad yard was established around 1885; however, when I-10 was constructed in the late 1960s, the railroad yards were reconfigured and the majority of the resources in the yards were demolished. Nearly all the extant buildings were constructed after the period of significance for railroad development in EI Paso, and the overall property no longer retains the historic integrity of setting, feeling, materials, design, and workmanship. In addition, while the railroad is still active, the number of lines has been reduced, and the parcel has also been significantly reduced by commercial and road-related development. Research did not reveal that the extant resources within the railroad yard collectively or individually are associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and they are not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	27
321A	211 N. Piedras St., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.774256°/ Long: -106.467859°	Transportation/ Rail-Related	No style	Ca. 1965	This resource is one of several resources located on the Southern Pacific (now Union Pacific) railroad yards (Resource Nos. 321A-G). The resource was setback from the public ROW, is one of many resources on the property, and partially obscured by an active railroad. This large storage building has a gable roof with 16 ventilation turbines on the roofline. The building is clad in corrugated metal siding, and there is a large, almost full-width fixed glass-block window with many panes on the northwestern elevation. There are three large rail doors on the western elevation and one smaller vehicular entrance on the same elevation. A review of aerial imagery indicates that approximately three rail lines lead up to the building and exiting the building, suggesting it may be used for railcar repair, storage, or for other shipping needs. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. ICF recommends the resource as not eligible for the NRHP.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	27
321B	211 N. Piedras St., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.774614°/ Long: -106.466930°	Transportation/ Rail-Related (Office)	No style	Ca. 1975	Photodocumentation of this resource was limited due to active rail lines, private railroad property, and inability to view the resource from the public ROW. This rectangular office building has a sidegable roof, corrugated metal siding, and ribbon windows in the upper-third of the building. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	27

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
3210	211 N. Piedras St., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.777272°/ Long: -106.463485°	Transportation/ Rail-Related (Storage)	No style	Ca. 1980	Photodocumentation of this resource was limited due to active rail lines, private railroad property, and inability to view the resource from the public ROW. This large storage building has a shallow pitched front-gable roof with corrugated metal siding. There are two large overhead doors on the southwestern elevation and one smaller metal pedestrian door on the same elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	27
321D	211 N. Piedras St., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.775857°/ Long: -106.462389°	Transportation/ Rail-Related (Tanks)	No style	Ca. 1980	Photodocumentation of these tanks was limited due to active rail lines, private railroad property, and inability to view the resource from the public ROW. There are two concrete, cylindrical tanks on this property. Research did not reveal that these tanks are associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and they are not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	27
321E	211 N. Piedras St., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.773615°/ Long: -106.468857°	Transportation/ Rail-Related (Turntable)	No style	Ca. 1980	Photodocumentation of this resource was limited due to active rail lines, private railroad property, and inability to view the resource from the public ROW. This resource is an in-ground turntable. A review of historic aerials indicates that this turntable replaced a roundhouse that was demolished on the northeast portion of the parcel in ca. 1970. Research did not reveal that the resource is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	27
321F	211 N. Piedras St., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.773205°/ Long: -106.469452°	Transportation/ Rail-Related (Storage)	No style	Ca. 1980	Photodocumentation of this resource was limited due to active rail lines, private railroad property, and inability to view the resource from the public ROW. This small, premanufactured shed has a gable roof and corrugated metal siding. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	27
321G	211 N. Piedras St., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.773305°/ Long: -106.469530°	Transportation/ Rail-Related (Storage)	No style	Ca. 1980	Photodocumentation of this resource was limited due to active rail lines, private railroad property, and inability to view the resource from the public ROW. This shed has a flat roof, is constructed with metal, and has four large open bays on the northeast elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	27
321H	211 N. Piedras St., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.767164°/ Long: -106.476641°	Transportation/ Rail-Related (Storage)	No style	Ca. 1975	Photodocumentation of this resource was limited due to active rail lines, private railroad property, and inability to view the resource from the public ROW. This shed has a gable roof and corrugated metal siding. It is likely used for rail car repair and is not original to the property. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	27
3211	211 N. Piedras St., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.766691°/ Long: -106.476872°	Transportation/ Rail-Related (Storage)	No style	Ca. 1975	Photodocumentation of this resource was limited due to active rail lines, private railroad property, and inability to view the resource from the public ROW. This long rectangular shed has a gable roof and metal siding. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	27
322	2211 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.776256°/ Long: -106.468368°	Commerce/Business	No style	1973	This multi-story commercial building has a flat roof and is a combination of four rectangular buildings connected at the corners with a small courtyard in the center. The building is constructed with stucco panels. The building has many large, fixed windows on each elevation, as well as multiple sets of glass doors. There is a small parking garage accessible from the southeast elevation and located beneath the second story of this resource. This building was originally built by the Property Trust of America Company in 1973 according to newspaper articles. This type of commercial office building is common in the area and in Texas. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	26
323	2300 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.776858°/ Long: -106.467584°	Commerce/Business	No style	1953	This one-story commercial building has a flat roof and is constructed with brick. The building has a small awning on the northwestern elevation and is located above several replacement, large, fixed windows. There is one metal pedestrian door on the northwestern elevation, and one on the southwestern elevation. The building is void of any distinct architectural type or style. This building was constructed as an egg-packing building in 1953, according to an <i>El Paso Times</i> article. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	26

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
324	2306 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.776917°/ Long: -106.467443°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1920	This small dwelling has a hipped roof and was originally constructed with brick that has been covered with stucco. The primary (northwest) façade has been altered as the building has an infilled porch. All visible doors and windows are non-historic-age replacements. There is a small ca. 2000 shed roof addition on the southeastern elevation. This type of building is common in the area and in Texas. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	26
325A	2310 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.777002°/ Long: -106.467355°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	National Folk	Ca. 1915	This National Folk house has a gable-on-hip roof and is clad in stucco. There is one exposed brick chimney on the southwestern elevation. The house has a full-width integrated porch supported by replacement square columns. There is a stucco knee-wall surrounding the entirety of the porch. The primary (northwest) elevation has two metal pedestrian doors, and two non-historic-age fixed windows. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	26
325B	2310 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.776877°/ Long: -106.467256°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1970	This one-story rectangular building has a flat roof and is constructed with plywood. There is a set of wood doors on the southeast elevation to access the garage. This type of detached garage is very common in the area. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	26
326A	2312 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.777039°/ Long: -106.467242°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1915	This two-story building has a hipped roof with two brick chimneys visible in the roofline. The building is covered in stucco and wood paneling. All windows are non-historic-age sliding, sash, or fixed windows, and the four visible doors are each replacements. The second floor has an open porch with a metal railing. The first floor is accessible through a recessed entry, supported by three wood columns. This building has had extensive alterations, including a change in the façade on both levels to convert the building from a single dwelling to an apartment. Many windows have been infilled, and the first-floor porch has been infilled to accommodate an additional living space. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	26
326B	2312 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.776940°/ Long: -106.467121°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1980	This small building is a premanufactured shed with a gable roof, corrugated metal siding, and a single-bay garage door on the southeastern elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	26
327	2314 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.777095°/ Long: -106.467152°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1915	Photodocumentation of this resource was limited due to fencing and landscaping. This two-story resource has a front gable roof and is clad in stucco and vinyl siding. There is a full-width front porch (part of which has been infilled) with large battered, plain stucco columns. Atop the porch is a second-story balcony with a decorative metal rail and a full-width shed roof supported by knee brackets providing cover for the second-story door to the upper porch. All visible windows are non-historic-age replacements. This building has numerous non-historic-age additions on the northeast and southeast elevations. A review of aerial and Google Streetview imagery indicates that the front door on the first floor was moved in ca. 2015 from the left side of the primary (northwest) elevation to the right. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	25
328A	2316 Wyoming Ave., EI Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.777167°/ Long: -106.467060°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1920	This one-story resource has a gable roof with a small, centered cross-gable dormer on the northwest elevation. A review of Google Streetview imagery indicates this house was constructed with brick but was covered with stucco in the early 2000s. There is one visible brick chimney on the northeast eave wall. The primary elevation (northwest) has a metal pedestrian door located beneath a full-width integrated porch. The porch is supported by two heavy square columns and has a small knee wall around the perimeter of the porch. The porch is missing one of the columns. All visible windows are non-historic-age replacements, and some have been infilled. The small casement window to the left of the primary entrance was historically a second door that was infilled and converted to a window in ca. 2020. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	25

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
328B	2316 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.777045°/ Long: -106.466959°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1950	This small rectangular resource has a flat roof and is covered with stucco. There are two visible sash windows covered by metal security bars on the southeast elevations. This type of outbuilding is common in the area and in Texas. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	25
329A	2320 Wyoming Ave., EI Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.777244°/ Long: -106.466985°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	National Folk	Ca. 1910	This National Folk residence has a hipped roof with a centered gable dormer on the northwest elevation. There are portions of two brick chimneys visible in the roofline on the northwest elevation. The building is constructed with brick and has been covered with concrete on the lower third of the entirety of the resource. The primary (northwest) elevation has a full-width integrated porch supported by four brick/turn-post columns. There is a short, decorative metal railing around the perimeter of the porch. The primary entrance has a metal storm door and is centered on the building. All windows are non-historic-age, and many have modified the original window opening to fix a larger sash window. One of the fixed windows on the dormer has been covered with plywood. The rear (southeast) elevation's porch has been infilled to accommodate more interior living space. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	25
329B	2320 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.777129°/ Long: -106.466818°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1950	This resource is in a state of disrepair. It has a shed roof and is constructed with plywood panels and timber. This type of shed is very common in the area. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	25
330A	2324 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.777300°/ Long: -106.466876°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Craftsman	Ca. 1920	This Craftsman residence has a gable roof with wood shingles and extended purlins in the gable-ends and a centered gable dormer on the northwest elevation. There are four brick chimneys visible in the roofline, one on each corner of the residence. The building is constructed with brick. There is an attached, full-width porch on the primary (northwest) elevation supported by two square brick columns and two decorative metal posts. The primary door is metal with a metal security storm door. All visible windows are replacement aluminum sash windows covered by metal security bars. The window in the dormer has been covered with plywood. The property is surrounded by masonry and metal fence. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	25
330B	2324 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.777131°/ Long: -106.466771°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1965	This small shed has a gable roof and is constructed with sheet metal. It has one visible sliding window on the southeast elevation that has been modified to fit a window air conditioning unit. This type of shed is common in the area and in Texas. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	25
331	2326 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.777350°/ Long: -106.466769°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1920	Photodocumentation of this resource was limited due to security fencing. This one-story building has a gable roof, and the building is clad in stucco. The visible gable-end has a decorative design in stucco. There is a full-width integrated porch on the northwest elevation supported by four rounder stucco columns. The primary entrance is on the northwest elevation and is a metal door. All visible windows are non-historic-age large, fixed windows. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	25
332	2330 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.777435°/ Long: -106.466647°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1950	This one-story, rectangular commercial building has a flat roof with a small, raised parapet on the northwest elevation. The building was constructed with brick but has been covered in stucco. The primary (northwest) façade has a full-width metal awning in the upper third of the building. There are two storefronts on the primary façade, and both have metal pedestrian doors and non-historic-age picture windows covered by metal security bars. The southeastern elevation has a ca. 1965 addition that appears to be small apartments with two single-bay garage doors. It is possible that this elevation was added as small apartments for the shop owners. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	25

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
333	2301 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.776687°/ Long: -106.467008°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1975	This cross-plan building has a cross gable roof. The building is clad in stucco and plybead siding, with a brick veneer on the perimeter of the lower third of this resource. The building has multiple large, fixed windows on each elevation. There is a small gable addition on the northeast elevation that is supported by four square posts that shelter several bank teller stations. The primary (southeast) elevation has several glass doors located beneath an integrated porch with arched openings. This style of bank is common in the area and is a reflective style of ca. 1970 financial institutions across the state. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	26
334	2317 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.776798°/ Long: -106.466663°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1965	This two-story rectangular building has a flat roof and is covered with stucco. The building has non-historic-age replacement sliding and fixed windows on the southwest, northwest, and northeast elevations. In ca. 1980, a two-story porch was added to the northwest elevation which may have altered the accessibility of this resource. The second story of the porch is partially enclosed, and the first story is supported by four square posts. There is a set of non-historic-age double glass doors on the lower level that are sheltered by the porch. A review of Google Streetview imagery indicates that there were once multiple doors and windows on the southeast elevation that were infilled in ca. 2015. A review of historic aerials indicates that this property was once surrounded by historic-age commercial buildings that have been replaced by more modern commercial resources. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	26
335	2400 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.777641°/ Long: -106.466375°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1975	This historic-age portion of this resource is one-story with a flat roof and stepped parapet on the southwest and northeast elevations. The building is constructed with cinderblock and covered with corrugated metal panels. The primary elevation (southwest) has a full-width aluminum shed awning that shelters a non-historic-age glass door and replacement fixed, picture windows. The southeast elevation has an enclosed entrance with two metal pedestrian doors behind a full-height metal security gate. This building has had numerous additions, beginning in ca. 1990 that extend northwest for the entire length of the parcel. A review of aerial imagery indicates that this complex has expanded since the early 2000s and as such, there are many non-historic-age resources on the parcel. A review of historic aerial imagery indicates that this building replaced a small commercial complex. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	25
336	2402 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.777718°/ Long: -106.466246°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1950	This square commercial structure has a flat roof and is constructed with brick. There is one non-historic-age glass pedestrian door on the primary (northwest) elevation. The building has a ca. 2000 shed-roof porch addition on the rear elevation that may have been used as a carport. During field investigations, it was apparent that the building once had an awning as the locations of the awning brackets were still apparent. The building also has many infilled storefront windows on the primary elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	25
337	2404 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.777763°/ Long: -106.466141°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Craftsman	Ca. 1920	Photodocumentation of this resource was limited due to vegetation and security fencing. This one-story, gable-front Craftsman residence has a gable roof with wood shingles and purlins in the gable-end, and the building is constructed with brick. There is one brick chimney on the eave wall of the southwest elevation. There is an attached, full-width shed roof porch supported by four wood posts and a concrete knee wall around the perimeter of the porch. The primary (northwest) elevation has two pedestrian entrances, and both doors are covered by a metal screen door. All visible windows are non-historic-age replacements. There is a ca. 1965 addition on the rear elevation of this building that has a flat roof with stepped parapet that connects to a timber-frame ca. 2020 addition. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	25

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
338A	2406 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.777820°/ Long: -106.466054°	Domestic/Single Dwelling (Currently, Commerce/Business)	No style	Ca. 1905	This building has a cascading hipped roof, and it is constructed with brick. There is one brick chimney located on the southeast corner of this resource. A review of historic aerials indicates that the building has a ca. 2000 large flat and shed roof addition that wraps around the resource on the northwest, northeast, and southeast elevations. This addition has altered the entrance to this residence on each elevation. The building has replacement sash and fixed windows, some of which are covered by metal security bars. The primary pedestrian entrance is a metal door on the northwest elevation. The massive addition has altered this resource's integrity of workmanship, materials, feeling, and association. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	25
338B	2406 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.777663°/ Long: -106.465964°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1970	This small outbuilding has a flat roof and is constructed with cinderblock. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	25
339	2408 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.777901°/ Long: -106.465974°	Domestic/Single Dwelling (Currently, Commerce/Business)	No style	Ca. 1905	This resource has a gable and cascading hipped roof and is constructed with cinderblock and clad in stucco. There is one visible brick chimney on the northeast elevation. This resource has extensive additions on each elevation that began construction ca. 1970 and continued into the early 2000s that obstruct the view of the oldest portion of the resource. There is one metal pedestrian door on the northwest elevation, and one garage door that has been infilled to accommodate a metal double pedestrian door on the southeast elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	25
340	2424 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.778092°/ Long: -106.465639°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1945	This rectangular commercial building has a flat roof and is clad in brick. The building has one non-historic-age metal door on the primary (northwest) elevation, and it is flanked by two replacement fixed windows that are covered by metal security bars. A review of historic aerials indicates that this building replaced multiple small dwellings. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	25
341A	2426 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.778143°/ Long: -106.465529°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1920	This resource has a gable-on-hip roof, and it is clad in smooth stucco. There is an integrated full-width porch on the northwest elevation that is supported by three replacement square columns that are covered with a masonry veneer. The building has one metal pedestrian door on the northwest elevation. All visible windows are non-historic-age sash or fixed windows. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	25
341B	2426 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.778024°/ Long: -106.465426°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1950	This small masonry building has a flat roof and is constructed with timber and masonry. There is a small wood casement window covered by metal security rods. The only entrance to this building is through the property's backyard, suggesting that it may be a small casita or storage building. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	25
342	2430 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.778279°/ Long: -106.465460°	Commerce/Business; Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1910	This two-story building has a hipped roof with a brick chimney on both the northeast and northwest elevations. The building currently and has historically had a store in the main section of the bottom level of the building, as well as apartments. The building was likely constructed with brick but has been covered with stucco. The primary pedestrian entrance is a glass door on the northwest elevation, and it is not historic-age. All visible windows are non-historic-age fixed or sash replacements. This building has a ca. 1980 addition on the west/southwest elevation that is constructed with cinderblock. A review of historic aerials indicates there are several non-historic-age sheds and outbuildings on the rear of this property. Given the alterations, this building lacks integrity of workmanship, materials, feeling and association. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	25

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
343	2401 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.777431°/ Long: -106.465941°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1975	This T-plan resource has a cross-gable tile roof. The building has several small, raised hipped dormers with matching rounded roof tiles and wood brackets under some of the eaves. The building is clad in smooth stucco. There are multiple sash windows on each elevation, covered by metal security bars. The building also has multiple wood doors for pedestrian access to multiple businesses and retail shops. There is a large ca. 1990 half-hipped roof addition on the northwest elevation that is attached to a flat roof sheltered walkway. The walkway is supported by four square columns with arched openings. This type of commercial building is a common architectural style of the 1970s and is ubiquitous in the area. A review of historic aerials indicates that this building replaced a smaller commercial complex that was constructed in the 1950s. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	25
344	2423 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.777692°/ Long: -106.465408°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1965	This commercial building has a gable roof that slopes to a shed roof addition on both the northeast and southwest elevations. The building is clad in corrugated metal, with a brick veneer on the front façade (southeast elevation). There are visible metal pedestrian doors on the southeast and southwest elevations, as well as two single-bay garage doors on the same elevations. The primary entrance on the front façade is beneath a full-width metal awning. There is one glass pedestrian door with a series of non-historic-age, large, fixed windows covered by metal security bars. There is a ca. 1990 shed roof addition on the southwest elevation that is congruent in style to the rest of the resource. This type of commercial resource is common in the area and in Texas. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	25
345	601 Magnolia St., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.777790°/ Long: -106.465089°	Domestic/Single Dwelling (Currently, Commerce/Business)	Craftsman	Ca. 1920	This one-story brick Craftsman building has a front-gable roof with shingles and a horizontal dentil course in the gable-end. This resource has exposed rafter tails and a partial-width inset porch supported by a heavy brick, square column. There is a non-historic-age metal pedestrian door. The windows are a combination of aluminum sash and casement windows, and some are covered with metal security bars. At the time of field investigations, many materials were missing, and some windows had been infilled. There is also a non-historic-age carport immediately northwest of this building. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	25
346A	2506 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.778468°/ Long: -106.464771°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1940	This resource has a side-gable roof with plywood in the gable-ends, and the proportions and roofline of the main portion of the building indicate that the building likely was originally much smaller than it is today. Additionally, there is a large shed-roof addition on the rear (southeast) side of the building. The resource is constructed with brick and cinderblock. It appears to have an integrated infilled garage on the building's northwest corner. The resource has replacement sash and fixed windows covered by metal security bars. The primary elevation (northwest) has two replacement doors, both covered with metal security doors. Cinderblock was used to infill a window on the northeast elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource lacks integrity of materials, workmanship, and feeling.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	25
346B	2506 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.778560°/ Long: -106.464911°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1950	This resource has a gable roof sloped to a shed roof with plywood in the gable-end. The building has smooth stucco siding. There is a replacement door with a metal security door on the southwestern elevation, and replacement, non-historic-age sash windows on the northwestern and southeastern elevations. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	25

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
347	2512 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.778671°/ Long: -106.464832°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1925	This resource has a front-gable roof with a large front-gable porch addition. This building was heavily modified during a 2023 rehabilitation (see 2022 photo on the Appendix C survey form). The resource has smooth stucco siding and two non-historic-age doors on the primary (northwestern) elevation. The resource has a non-historic-age full-width covered porch with a gable roof supported by four square stucco columns. The resource has replacement sash and fixed windows on the northwestern and western elevations. This resource has a ca. 2023 addition that includes a new porch, roofline, and secondary door. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	25
348	2516 & 2518 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.778760°/ Long: -106.464632°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1970	This resource has a flat roof connected to a gable roof with a raised parapet on the northwestern elevation. The resource is clad in stucco. There are three pedestrian entrances on the northwestern elevation. The third entrance is a glass door with glass transom and sidelights beneath an enclosed, recessed entry with metal security bars. The resource has a ca. 2000 large garage addition, constructed with cinderblock. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	25
349	2520 Wyoming Ave., EI Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.778878°/ Long: -106.464463°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Neoclassical	Ca. 1910	This one-story Neoclassical brick house has a hipped roof with a hipped dormer centered on the northwestern elevation, as well as three protruding brick chimneys. This building has wide boxed eaves and wood dentils around the entirety of the full-width front porch. The inset front porch has non-historic-age replacement columns and a non-historic-age tile-covered floor. The front door is a non-historic-age, multi-pane glass door, and it likely had sidelights and a transom originally. The window openings have stone lintels and sills, and the windows have been replaced with metal sash windows. There is a non-historic-age ADA accessible ramp on the northwestern elevation for access to the primary entrance. A review of aerial imagery suggests that a historic-age porch on the rear (southeastern) elevation may have been enclosed. This building has characteristics of a one-story Neoclassical style house (according to McAllister); however, the replacement of its columns, front door, its sidelights and transom, as well as the windows throughout the house mar its historic integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	25
350	2525 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.778582°/ Long: -106.464024°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1960	This resource has a flat roof and is constructed with brick. There is one pedestrian entrance on the southwest elevation with a non-historic-age metal frame glass door flanked by glass transom and sidelights. The entrance is beneath a flat metal awning that has a brise soleil shielding the front entrance. The southeastern and eastern elevations have multiple non-historic-age sash windows covered by decorative metal security bars. The building has four infilled windows on the southeastern elevation. This type of mid-century building is common in the area and in Texas. The building has a ca. 1980 carport on the northwestern elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	28
351A	2610 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.779411°/ Long:106.463635°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1935	This resource has a gable roof with plywood in the gable-end and two exposed brick chimneys. The resource is constructed with brick. This resource has one visible wood front door covered by a metal security door. The windows are aluminum sash windows, some of which have metal security bars and one has been modified for a window air conditioning unit. The primary entrance (northwestern elevation) has a small non-historic-age porch with a flat roof supported by two wood columns. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	28
351B	2610 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.779288°/ Long: -106.463508°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1940	This resource has a flat roof and is constructed with brick and cinderblock. The building has a combination of aluminum sash windows covered by security bars, and fixed glass-block window. This building is directly adjacent to the building on the next parcel (Resource No. 352). Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	28

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
352	2614 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.779380°/ Long: -106.463475°	Domestic/Single Dwelling (Currently, Commerce/Business)	No style	Ca. 1940	The historic-age portion of this resource has a gable roof with exposed brick chimneys and the building is constructed with brick. A large ca. 2010 addition on both the primary (northwest) and rear (southeast) elevations makes it difficult to discern what, if any, integrity remains on the historically domestic dwelling. The ca. 2010 addition on the northwest addition is rectangular with a parapet and has a crushed stone/gravel veneer. It has a set of paneled double doors and two thin single-light windows on the northwest elevation. The rear addition is a large two-bay garage constructed with cinderblock. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. It does not retain integrity of workmanship, materials, or feeling.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	28
353	2616 Wyoming Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.779510°/ Long: -106.463442°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Craftsman	Ca. 1920	Photodocumentation of this resource was limited due to large bushes on the front elevation. This Craftsman building has a side-gable roof with a central shed dormer with an infilled window. In the gable ends, there are wood knee brackets under the wide eaves and vertical wood bracing, which are likely replacements but replaced in kind with the originals. The house has a full-width front porch supported by paired battered wood columns on stone pedestals at the porch corners. The columns flanking the front steps are more muted in size and scale and may be replacements. The window openings have stone lintels and sills, and some of the windows on the primary façade have been replaced and one window on the east façade has been partially infilled with brick. The front door has a decorative metal security door covering it. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	28
354	2601 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.778838°/ Long: -106.463580°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1950	This square building has a flat roof and is constructed with cinderblock and brick. The building has one single-bay garage entrance, one metal pedestrian door, and one set of glass double doors. The building has replacement fixed-pane windows on the southeastern elevation. A review of aerial and streetview imagery indicates that decorative elements have been removed from the primary entrances as of 2023. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	28
355A	2609 & 2611 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.778938°/ Long: -106.463426°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	Mission Revival	Ca. 1920	This brick house has a flat roof with a brick, Mission-inspired parapet and decorative brick work in the upper wall of the front and side elevations. Each entrance has a shed-roof porch covered with rounded tiles, supported by two square brick columns. Each entrance has a multi-light front door covered by a metal security door on the southeastern elevation. The resource also has stone sills, and it has replacement sash windows. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	28
355B	2609 & 2611 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.779070°/ Long: -106.463543°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1950	This simple plan, two single-bay garage has a flat roof and is constructed with cinderblock with wood trim about the roof, pedestrian, and overhead bay doors. There are two pedestrian entrances (one on the southwest and northeast elevations). Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	28
356	2613 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.779009°/ Long: -106.463307°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1920	This stucco-covered house has a gable-on-hip roof and a hipped roof front porch. The front door is beneath a shed roof extension supported by brick and wood columns. The door has a decorative metal security door, and the only visible windows are non-historic-age. The ca. 1990 addition has stucco siding and several windows. There is a non-historic-age shed on the rear of the property. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	28
357A	2615 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.779049°/ Long: -106.463198°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1920	Photodocumentation of this resource was limited due to landscape overgrowth. This resource has a gable-on-hip roof and hipped roof porch (now enclosed with brick). The house is constructed with brick, much of which appears to be covered in stucco. The primary pedestrian entrance has a non-historic-age metal security door. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	28

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
357B	2615 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.779230°/ Long: -106.463309°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1970	This single-bay garage has a flat roof and is constructed with cinderblock. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This resource type is common in the area and in Texas.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	28
358A	2617-2621 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.779140°/ Long: -106.463118°	Domestic/Single Dwelling (Currently, Commerce/Business)	No style	Ca. 1925	This resource has a gable roof with smooth stucco siding. There is a false stucco façade with stepped parapet that was added in ca. 2000. The façade has two pedestrian entrances with an ADA ramp and two fixed, arched windows. A review of aerial imagery indicates that this resource was still used as a dwelling in the mid-1980s. The building has a change in doors, windows, and fenestration. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	28
358B	2617-2621 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.779209°/ Long: -106.463014°	Domestic/Single Dwelling (Currently, Commerce/Business)	No style	Ca. 1925	This resource has a gable roof with smooth stucco siding. There is a false stucco façade with stepped parapet that was added in ca. 2000. The façade has two pedestrian entrances with an ADA ramp and two fixed, arched windows. A review of aerial imagery indicates that this resource was still used as a dwelling in the mid-1980s. The building has a change in doors, windows, and fenestration. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	28
359A	2623 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.779248°/ Long: -106.462861°	Domestic/Single Dwelling (Currently, Commerce/Business)	No style	Ca. 1950	This resource has a gable roof. There is large ca. 1980 addition on the primary elevation obscures the original façade. The ca. 1980 rectangular front addition has a gable roof and is constructed with cinderblock. The front addition has a recessed entrance and metal sash windows, all behind decorative security bars. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	28
359B	2623 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.779401°/ Long: -106.463034°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1950	This resource appeared to be in disrepair and is constructed with brick and plywood. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	28
360	2811 Gateway Blvd. W., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.779047°/ Long: -106.461887°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1980	This one-story restaurant has a flat roof, smooth stucco siding, decorative tile veneer, and a combination of fabric and metal awnings about multiple, large, fixed windows. A review of historic aerials indicates that this and several other commercial properties were constructed in this area between 1980 and present-day. This type of restaurant is common in the area and in Texas. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	28
361	510 N. Piedras St., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.779358°/ Long: -106.461017°	Industry/Warehouse	No style	Ca. 1970	This one-story warehouse has a very shallow-pitched gable roof and is constructed with corrugated metal. There is one pedestrian entrance on the western elevation. Given the presence of a non-historic-age walkway located adjacent to this resource that connects to north side of Missouri Avenue (outside of the APE), this building is likely a storage facility for Price's Creameries, a pasteurization plant. A review of historic aerials indicates that there were multiple resources on this property until they were either moved or demolished in the early 2000s. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	28

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
362	500 N. Piedras St., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.778998°/ Long: -106.461006°	Commerce/Business	No style	1968	This one-story, square resource has a flat roof with a corner raised parapet on the southwest and northwest elevations. The building is constructed with a combination of brick and cinderblock, some of which is covered in stucco. The primary (west) elevation has eight arched metal awnings that cover seven large, fixed windows. The primary entrance is a set of glass double doors, also on the western elevation. The southern elevation has a series of small rectangular, fixed pane windows in the upper third of the resource. This store was run by a Jewish grocer named Sam Abraham. This building was one of several grocery stores located in El Paso, Built in 1968 (per the Trost & Trost Society), Resource No. 362 replaced a Trost & Trost-designed building. When the building was constructed in 1968, the grocery was part of the Big 8 Chain of Groceries in El Paso, and it was known as Sam Abraham's Big 8, and it was one of several grocery stores in the city. Research did not reveal that the building rises to the level of NRHP eligibility under Criterion A (Events) and B (People), and it is not architecturally significant under Criterion C. ICF recommends the resource as not eligible for the NRHP.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	28
363A	2925 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.779035°/ Long: -106.460367°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1980	This commercial resource has a shallow-pitched gable roof and is clad in corrugated metal. There is one pedestrian entrance with a metal-frame glass door on the southern elevation beneath a fabric awning. The resource has a large ca. 1990 addition on the northern elevation that has a shed roof and is constructed with cinderblock. It has two large, fixed windows with decorative metal security bars and a one-bay overhead door for shipping and receiving. A review of historic aerial imagery indicates that this property was historically residential until the mid-1970s when commercial development occurred in the area. This type of commercial resource is common in the area and in Texas. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	28
363B	2915 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.778885°/ Long: -106.460814°	Domestic/Single Dwelling (Currently, Commerce/Business)	No style	Ca. 1920	Photodocumentation of this resource was limited due to security fencing around the entire property. This resource has a front-gable roof with integrated full-width front porch. The resource is constructed with brick, and there are wood shingles visible in the southern gable-end. The primary (south) elevation has a metal door with a decorative metal screen door, and replacement metal sash windows, each with decorative metal security bars. A review of aerial imagery indicates that this resource was used as a domestic dwelling, and it was likely converted to a business use after around 1980, Resource 363A was constructed. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	28
364	511 N. Raynor St., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.779093°/ Long: -106.460147°	Domestic/Single Dwelling (Currently, Commerce/Business)	Craftsman	Ca. 1920	This Craftsman bungalow has a side gable roof with a central front-gable dormer. The building is constructed with brick and has a full width, integrated front porch supported by battered brick columns at the house's front corners. The front porch also has a brick half wall with decorative inset panels and a flattened arch detail under the front eaves. The primary (eastern) elevation has a non-historic-age metal door and replacement metal sash windows. This building also has a gable wall brick chimney that was likely sealed when the roof was replaced. There are several infilled windows on the north elevation, and the rear porch on the western elevation has been enclosed. The primary elevation has a non-historic-age electric sign centered on the dormer. There is a ca. 2000 shed-roof addition on the western elevation constructed with cinderblock. A review of historic aerials indicates that this property once had multiple outbuildings that are no longer extant. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	28
365	506 N. Raynor St., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.779097°/ Long: -106.459764°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1940	This one-story commercial resource has a gable roof sloped to a shed roof on the southern elevation. The building is clad in a combination of plywood, stone veneer, brick, and cinderblock. There are several metal pedestrian doors on the primary (west) elevation covered by metal security doors. One of the pedestrian entrances, presumably the main entrance, is beneath an arched metal awning supported by two metal, cylindrical poles. There is a large ca. 1980 addition on the eastern elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	28

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
366	3001 Gateway Blvd. W., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.778846°/ Long: -106.459788°	Domestic/Single Dwelling (Currently, Vacant/Not in Use)	No style	Ca. 1930	This one-story building has a front-gable roof. This building is likely constructed of brick and is covered with stamped stucco with a stone veneer around the bottom third of the building, as well as around the doors and infilled windows. The resource has a front-gable porch with two decorative metal supports. There are two pedestrian entrances on the primary (south) elevation, each with a non-historic-age metal door. This resource has replacement and infilled doors and windows. A review of historic aerials indicates that there was an additional building on this parcel at the rear of this resource that is no longer extant. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	28
367	3003 Gateway Blvd. W., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.778842°/ Long: -106.459661°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1930	This one-story residence has a front-gable roof with wood brackets in the gable-end and stamped stucco siding on the entirety of the building. The bottom third of this building has a false stone veneer that matches the veneer that flanks each visible window. The front door is beneath a partial-width front-gable porch supported by two decorative metal posts atop a half wall. Both of the large fixed windows on the primary elevation are replacements. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	28
368	3005 Gateway Blvd. W., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.779079°/ Long: -106.459521°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1950	This resource was not visible from the public ROW due to tall fencing. This building has a gable roof connected to a shed roof. The building is clad in stucco and there are several small aluminum sash windows covered by metal security bars on the northern elevation. The primary pedestrian entrance was not visible. There is a large metal carport located immediately south of this building. A review of historic aerials indicates that this may have been a secondary dwelling on the property until the early 1990s, when the main house on the property was moved or demolished. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	28
369	3007 Gateway Blvd. W., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.778930°/ Long: -106.459383°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1930	This one-story residence has a front-gable roof with wood planks visible in the gable-end. The building is mainly covered in rough stucco. The primary pedestrian entrance is beneath an inset partial-width porch on the southeastern corner of the home. The door has a decorative metal security door. There are several non-historic-age sash windows on the south and east elevations, all of which are covered with metal security bars. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This type of resource is ubiquitous in the area and in Texas.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	29
370	3011 Gateway Blvd. W., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.778943°/ Long: -106.459255°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1960	Photodocumentation of this resource was limited due to parked vehicles, fencing, and other materials located in front of the house. The one-story building has a front-gable roof with siding in the visible gable-end. The building is mainly clad in stucco. There are several large, aluminum sash windows visible on the southern and western elevations, each covered by security bars. The primary pedestrian entrance is located on the primary (southern) elevation beneath a small entry porch supported by two plain wood posts. There is a large, non-historic-age outbuilding located on the rear of this parcel. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	29
371	3015 Gateway Blvd. W., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.778861°/ Long: -106.459125°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1960	This small dwelling has a cascading gable roof with particle board in the gable-ends. The building is clad in stucco and there are several aluminum sash windows on the primary (south) and western elevations. Each of the windows is covered with a metal security bar. The primary pedestrian entrance is located beneath a ca. 1970 shed-roof addition that created a small porch supported by one wood square post and has a small wood railing. There is also a ca. 1970 shed roof addition on the western elevation that is used as a small carport with an additional pedestrian entrance. This building is common in the area and in Texas. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	29

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
372	3019 Gateway Blvd. W., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.778860°/ Long: -106.458986	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1960	This brick building has a shallow front-gable roof with paneling in the gable-end. There are two pedestrian entrances, each covered with a decorative metal screen door, with one on the southern elevation and one on the eastern elevation. The resource has multiple replacement windows on both the south and eastern elevations. A review of aerial imagery indicates that this property had multiple outbuildings, none of which are extant. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	29
373	3019 1/2 Gateway Blvd. W., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.779078°/ Long: -106.458854°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1975	Photodocumentation of this resource was limited as it was setback from the public ROW, and partially obscured by security fencing and vehicles on the property. This building has a gable roof with an off-centered front-gable dormer that has a small window. The building is clad in stucco and there is one pedestrian entrance on the primary (south) elevation and one on the western elevation. A review of historic aerials indicates that this parcel previously had several buildings on the property, but this is now the only extant building associated with this parcel. There are several small sash windows on the primary elevation used for placing orders at the restaurant. The non-historic-age drive-in screen is no longer extant. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	29
374	3023 Gateway Blvd. W., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.778857°/ Long: -106.458692°	Domestic/Single Dwelling (Currently, Commerce/Business)	No style	Ca. 1915	This resource includes a collection of multiple conjoined buildings and additions, with the oldest building on the property being an adobe building with brick coping and canales. The original building appears to have had two doors or large windows on the building's south elevation as the foundation is punctuated in two locations with minor cracking is seen on the building's exterior where the original openings were located. One solid metal door is visible on the building's east elevation and appears to serve as the main entrance to the restaurant. A PBS EI Paso video (available on YouTube) of the building owners indicates that they modified the buildings in the 2000s to their current configuration (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RKd7lraq50o). Attached to the building are several additions. The buildings are clad in a combination of stucco or stone veneer. There appear to be several small, fixed windows on the building. One of the additions has a metal car protruding from the primary (south) elevation with several metal car frames at the rear of the property to add to the overall décor. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	29
375	3025 Gateway Blvd. W., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.778824°/ Long: -106.458611°	Funerary/Office (Concordia Cemetery Office)	No style	Ca. 1950	This asymmetrical building has a flat roof with brick coping and canales protruding from the upper third of the building on the eastern elevation. The building is clad in a combination of stucco and stone veneer. There are several aluminum sash windows, each beneath a fabric awning and covered by decorative metal security bars. The primary pedestrian entrance is beneath a fabric awning and also covered by a metal security gate. To enter the building, one must enter through a small courtyard that has brick benches, a brick walkway, and is located behind a metal gate. Some of the window frames have been modified to fit a window air conditioning unit. There are non-historic-age canopies and sheds located at the rear of this parcel. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	29
376	508 N. San Marcial St., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.779094°/ Long: -106.458262°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1940	This resource has a front-gable roof, and given the age of this building, this resource was likely originally constructed with brick and has since been covered in stucco. There are several, non-historic-age replacement sash windows on each elevation, some of which are covered by metal security bars. The front door is located on the primary (west) elevation and there is a decorative metal railing around the elevated, painted brick porch. The house likely had a front porch, but it was missing at the time of field investigations. One door has been infilled on the western elevation. There is a small ca. 1980 shed roof addition on the eastern elevation with vinyl siding. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	29

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
377	3101 Gateway Blvd. W., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.778840°/ Long: -106.458279°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1920	This resource has a front-gable roof with a brick chimney. The historic-age portion of this resource is constructed of brick. The front-gable front porch originally had a half wall and square columns, and it has been infilled. A larger, sloped roof addition was constructed on the northern elevation in the mid-2000s. All doors and windows have been replaced and are not historic-age. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	29
378	3107 Gateway Blvd. W., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.778912°/ Long: -106.458066°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1940	This one-story resource has a hipped roof, and the building is clad in stucco. There are non-historicage windows on the primary (south) and eastern elevations, both are covered by metal security bars. The pedestrian entrance is covered by a decorative metal security door and is sheltered beneath a small, shed roof overhang supported by two wood brackets. There is a very large non-historic-age shed at the rear of this resource. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	29
379	3111 Gateway Blvd. W., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.778848°/ Long: -106.457955°	Domestic/Single Dwelling (Currently, Commerce/Business)	No style	Ca. 1950	This resource was partially obscured by security fencing. This one-story building has a hipped roof and is clad in stucco. There is a gabled parapet constructed with wood that connects this resource and Resource No. 384. All visible windows and doors are non-historic-age replacements. A review of historic aerials indicates that this building was historically a domestic dwelling until it was converted to commercial property in the early 2000s. There is a non-historic-age carport located immediately north of this building. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	29
380	3113 Gateway Blvd. W., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.778871°/ Long: -106.457839°	Domestic/Single Dwelling (Currently, Commerce/Business)	No style	Ca. 1950	This resource was partially obscured by security fencing. This one-story building has a gable roof and is clad in stucco. There is a sloped parapet constructed with wood that connects this resource and Resource No. 379. All visible windows and doors are non-historic-age replacements. A review of historic aerials indicates that this building was historically a domestic dwelling until it was converted to commercial property in the early 2000s. There is a non-historic-age carport located immediately north of this building. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	29
381A	3117 Gateway Blvd. W., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.778859°/ Long: -106.457715°	Domestic/Single Dwelling (Currently, Commerce/Business)	No style	Ca. 1940	This resource was obscured by security fencing and numerous vehicles on the property. This one-story building has a gable roof and is clad in stucco. There is a full width, attached shed roof porch supported by four decorative columns covered in brick veneer. There was one window visible during field investigations that was covered by metal security bars. A review of historic aerials indicates that this was historically a single dwelling until the early 1990s when it was converted to commercial property. There have been several non-historic-age sheds moved on and off the property since the 1990s. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	29
381B	3117 Gateway Blvd. W., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.778949°/ Long: -106.457652°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1960	This resource was obscured by security fencing, tarps woven into the fencing, and numerous stationary vehicles on the property. This small outbuilding has a gable roof and is constructed with cinderblock. It appears to have a one-bay garage stall accessible on the southern elevation. This type of outbuilding is common in the area and in Texas. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	29
382	513 N. Estrella St., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.779223°/ Long: -106.457156°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Craftsman	Ca. 1920	This brick Craftsman house has a front-gable roof with paneling in the gable-end and exposed wood rafter tails. There is a brick chimney on the northern elevation that was likely sealed off as it is not visible in the roofline. The building has a full-width inset porch supported by two battered brick columns and two replacement metal posts. The front door is covered by a metal security door. All window openings have stone lintels, and the windows are non-historic-age replacements some of which are covered by metal security bars. There is a non-historic-age shed located on the parcel. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	29

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
383	3131 Gateway Blvd. W., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.778936°/ Long: -106.457173°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1965	This rectangular building has a flat roof with an oversized overhang around the perimeter of the roofline. The building is constructed with a combination of brick, brick veneer, cinderblock, and pebble paneling. There are several single-bay overhead doors on the western elevation, and one on the eastern elevation. The pedestrian entrances are located on the north and eastern elevations. There is a small set of ribbon windows at the southwest corner. At the time of field investigations, it was unclear whether this resource was still in use. This type of commercial structure is ubiquitous in the area and in Texas. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	29
384	3401 Gateway Blvd. W., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.779046°/ Long: -106.453742°	Domestic/Single Dwelling (Currently, Commerce/Business)	No style	Ca. 1975	This one-story resource has a side-gable roof that slopes to a shed roof on the eastern elevation. The building has a stucco exterior. There is a full-width flat roof porch on the western elevation that is supported by four metal poles. The primary pedestrian entrance is located on the western elevation and is a paneled door. There are three small, fixed windows on the southern elevation. The building has a small ca. 2000 addition on the eastern elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	30
385	3405 Gateway Blvd. W., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.778843°/ Long: -106.453605°	Domestic/Single Dwelling (Currently, Commerce/Business)	No style	Ca. 1965	This one-story resource has a front-gable roof that slopes to a shed-roof addition on the western elevation. The building is clad in smooth stucco with paneling in the gable-end. There are several non-historic-age sliding windows on the south and west elevations. The primary pedestrian entrance has a replacement door and is located on the southern elevation beneath a wood slat awning that is connected to the building with awning cables. A review of aerial imagery indicates that this business was historically a single dwelling and likely was converted to a commercial property in the early to mid-2000s. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	30
386A	3409 Gateway Blvd. W., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.778821°/ Long: -106.453474°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1975	This two-story resource has a hipped roof with a small, attached hip roof addition on the northern elevation. The resource has several large, fixed windows on the second story, and smaller aluminum sash windows on the first story covered by metal security bars. There are two pedestrian entrances on the primary (south) elevation, both covered by metal security doors. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	30
386B	3409 Gateway Blvd. W., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.779045°/ Long: -106.453519°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1950	This resource is potentially a secondary dwelling on the property. The building has a flat roof with brick coping. The building is clad in stucco. There are several replacement sliding windows on the north and western elevations that are covered by decorative metal security bars. There is one metal pedestrian door on the western elevation. A review of historic aerials indicates that this is the only remaining resource extant from when the property was developed in the 1950s. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	30
387A	3411 Gateway Blvd. W., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.778807°/ Long: -106.453351°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1970	This resource has a flat roof with canales in the upper third of the eastern elevation. The flat roof is connected to a half-hipped addition with arched roof tiles. The building is clad in stucco. There is one aluminum sash window on the southern elevation covered by metal security bars. The primary entrance was not visible from the public ROW but is located on the eastern elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	30
387B	3411 Gateway Blvd. W., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.779070°/ Long: -106.453297°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1970	This rectangular commercial storage building has a shed roof and is clad in stucco. There are two large parapets extending above the roofline on the north and south elevations. No doors or windows were visible at the time of field investigations. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	30

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
388	3413 Gateway Blvd. W., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.778825°/ Long: -106.453228°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1925	This one-story building has a front-gable roof with paneling in the gable-end. The building is likely constructed of brick and is now clad in stucco. The primary entrance is covered by metal security door and is sheltered by a full-width inset porch supported by three plain square columns. There are multiple replacement sash windows on the south and west elevations, each covered by metal security bars. This type of building is common in the area and in Texas. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	30
389	3417 Gateway Blvd. W., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.778861°/ Long: -106.453123°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1925	This long, rectangular resource has a gable roof with exposed wood rafters. The building has wood shingles in the front-facing gable-end and the resource is covered with plaster. There are several replacement sash windows on the south and east elevations, some of which are covered with metal security bars. The primary pedestrian entrance is on the southern elevation and is located beneath a sheltered gable entrance supported by two square columns. Aerials show that this resource was either moved or built here between 1955 and 1967. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	30
390	3419 Gateway Blvd. W., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.778947°/ Long: -106.453035°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1945	This one-story resource has a front-gable roof and is void of any distinctive architectural style. The building has stamped plywood in the gable-end and is clad in smooth stucco and a brick veneer on the lower third of the building. The resource has aluminum sliding windows on the south and west elevations. There is one pedestrian entrance visible on the southern entrance, and it is covered by a metal security door. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	30
391	3421 Gateway Blvd. W., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.778874°/ Long: -106.452962°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1955	This resource is one of many resources on the property, and partially obscured by fencing. This one-story building has a gable-on-hip roof, and the building is clad in stucco. The resource has a replacement sash window and one pedestrian entrance on the primary (south) elevation. There is a ca. 2000 shed roof addition on the northern elevation, and several non-historic-age sheds and playhouses located on the entirety of the parcel. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	30
392	504 N. Grama St., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.778992°/ Long: -106.452213°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1965	This cross-gable building has panel siding in the gable-end and is clad in stucco. The resource has several metal sash windows on each elevation covered by decorative metal security bars. The primary pedestrian entrance is on the western elevation and has a metal security door. The pedestrian entrance is beneath a small, partial-width porch supported by three wood posts. There is one non-historic-age shed on the parcel. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	30
393	3501 Gateway Blvd. W., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.778820°/ Long: -106.452209°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1910	This L-shaped building is constructed of adobe and covered in stucco. The resource has a flat roof with a replacement shed-roof porch supported by decorative metal columns wrapping around the southern, western, and northern elevations. There are multiple entrances with metal doors. There are multiple non-historic-age large, fixed windows on each elevation with metal security bars. There is a large ca. 1980 addition on the northern elevation with a flat roof. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	30
394A	3518 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.779260°/ Long: -106.451601°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1950	Photodocumentation of this resource was limited due to the resource's location setback from the public ROW, fencing, and vegetation. This building has a cross-gable roof and is clad in stucco. There are several metal sash windows visible beneath metal security bars. The primary pedestrian entrance is on the northern elevation and is located beneath a partial-width shed roof supported by two wood posts. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	30/31

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
394B	3518 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.779163°/ Long: -106.451530°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1950	Photodocumentation of this resource was limited due to the resource's location on the property, fencing, and vegetation. The outbuilding has a gable roof and is clad in plywood and metal fencing covered in stucco on the southern elevation and the building was covered with a plastic tarp on the northern elevation. No windows or doors were noted at the time of field investigations. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	30/31
395	3520 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.779382°/ Long: -106.451443°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1970	This resource has a front-gable roof. The building is clad in stucco. There are several, non-historic replacement windows on each elevation. The primary entrance is on the northern elevation and is covered by a screen door with metal security bars. The door is beneath a front-gable entry porch supported by two wood posts. There is one non-historic-age shed location on the southern portion of the parcel. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	30/31
396	3522 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.779389°/ Long: -106.451366°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1950	This resource has a gable roof and is clad in stucco. The building has replacement aluminum sash windows on each elevation. The primary pedestrian entrance is on the northern elevation. The front porch has a shed roof, decorative screen door, and lattice located about the half-stucco wall. There is a shed-roof addition on the southern elevation that was likely added at the same time the front porch was added and enclosed. This type of resource is common in the area and in Texas. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	30/31
397	3524 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.779238°/ Long: -106.451287°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1950	This resource was setback from the public ROW and partially obscured by security fencing. This one-story building has a gable roof and is constructed with a combination of stucco and cinderblock covered with stucco. There is one pedestrian entrance located on the eastern elevation and it has a metal security storm door. The resource has several sash windows on each elevation. There is a non-historic-age shed on the property. A review of historic aerials indicates there was another residence or large shed on the northern portion of the parcel until it was removed or demolished in ca. 2010. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	30/31
398	3517 Gateway Blvd. W., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.778834°/ Long: -106.451588°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1960	Photodocumentation of this resource was limited due to construction and security fencing surrounding the property, as well as large trailers and construction equipment stored on the primary (southern) elevation. This building has a cross-gable roof with faux wood in the gable-ends. The building is constructed with cinderblock covered in stucco. There are multiple casement windows on each elevation covered by metal security bars. The primary pedestrian entrance has a metal door covered by a metal security door. It is located beneath an integrated, partial-width porch supported by two decorative metal posts. There appears to be a ca. 1980 shed roof addition on the northern elevation, constructed with materials to match the ca. 1960 portion of this residence. There is a non-historic-age shed located on the northern portion of this property. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	30/31
399	3519 Gateway Blvd. W., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.778831°/ Long: -106.451464°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1970	This resource has a front-gable roof and is void of any distinct architectural style. The building is clad in stucco with paneling in the gable-end. There are several metal sash windows on the primary (southern) elevation, each covered with metal security bars. The primary pedestrian entrance has a metal security door and is positioned beneath a partial-width porch with a front-gable roof and supported by two metal poles. There is a non-historic-age shed located on the northern portion of the property. This type of residence is common in the area and in Texas. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	30/31

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
400	501 & 505 N. Copia St., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.778979°/ Long: -106.451298°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1980	This rectangular building has a flat roof and has two retail spaces. The building is constructed with a combination of cinderblock and brick, and there is a brick veneer on the northern and eastern elevations and metal panels on the gas station facade. There are several large, fixed metal-frame windows on the primary (eastern) elevation with metal frame door for both the gas station store and the retail shops. There is a rectangular metal canopy above four gas pumps located on the southeastern portion of the property. A review of historic aerials indicates that this gas station is currently associated with Alon but was once associated with the Fina gas company. According to A Field Guide to Gas Station in Texas, Fina (Petrofina) saturated the U.S. market by the 1970s and began purchasing other smaller brand service stations into the 1990s. In 2000, Alon Israel Oil Company Ltd. purchased Fina and changed all gas stations to Alon. This type of building is common in this area of El Paso and in Texas. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	30/31
401	512 N. Copia St., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.779323°/ Long: -106.450580°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1960	This rectangular resource was partially obscured by stationary trucks and other vehicles. The building has a flat roof and is constructed with cinderblock. The building has several large, fixed windows on the north and west elevations, some of which are covered by metal security bars. The southern elevation has a large, fixed window, and several panes were broken at the time of field investigations. There are three single-bay overhead doors on the western elevation. This type of resource is common in the area and in Texas. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	30/31
402	3606 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.779387°/ Long: -106.450471°	Commerce/Business (Currently, Vacant/Not in Use)	No style	Ca. 1970	This building has a flat roof with an oversized stucco mansard roof on the upper half of the resource. The building is covered in stucco. There are two pedestrian entrances on the primary (north) elevation, and several small, fixed pane windows on each elevation. The restaurant sign was missing at the time of field investigations, as were many of the building's materials. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	30/31
403A	3610 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.779385°/ Long: -106.450326°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1920	This rectangular resource has a flat roof with a small parapet with rounded tiles on the primary (north) elevation. The building may be constructed of adobe and is clad in stucco. The building has historic-age wood sash windows on the north elevation that are beneath a shed-roof awning that has rounded metal tiles. The primary pedestrian entrance is a wood door that is located beneath a partial-width shed-roof porch that has tiles and an arched entrance. There is a secondary, non-historic-age pedestrian door to the left of the porch. There appears to be an addition on the east elevation, but its date of construction is unclear. A review of historic aerials indicates that there have been several outbuildings removed from this parcel since the property's original construction. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	30/31
403B	3610 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.779168°/ Long: -106.450348°	Domestic/Secondary Structure (garage)	No style	Ca. 1950	This square garage has a flat roof with a stepped parapet on the east and west elevations. The building was constructed with adobe bricks that have been covered in stucco. There is one small, fixed window on the south elevation covered by a metal security bar, and a two-bay garage stall with wooden doors. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	30/31
404	3612 E. Missouri Ave., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.779385°/ Long: -106.450263°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1930	This L-shaped building has a flat roof with rounded metal tiles lining the north elevation of the roofline. The building is clad in rough stucco. There are two visible, replacement sash windows, one on the north elevation that is covered by metal security bars and the other on the east elevation beneath a small metal awning. The primary pedestrian entrance is beneath a small, shed overhang that has rounded tiles and is supported by two decorative metal posts. A review of aerial imagery indicates there is a ca. 2000 shed roof addition on the southern elevation of this resource, and there have been numerous outbuildings on this property that are no longer extant. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	30/31

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
405	3619 Gateway Blvd. W., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.778904°/ Long: -106.449979°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1960	This resource is a collection of connected buildings that range in dates of construction from ca. 1960 to the 2000s. The oldest portion of the building has a gable roof, and the storage and body shop portions of the building have flat roofs. Portions of this building have a corrugated metal parapet. The building is constructed with a combination of corrugated metal, stucco, cinderblock, and some stone veneer. There are several non-historic-age windows with metal security bars beneath fabric canopies. There are multiple pedestrian entrances on the southern elevation, and one-bay garage on the southern elevation. Given the numerous alterations, additions (both historic and non-historic), connectivity added between structures, and presence of canopies and fencing on the property, it is difficult to discern what, if any, integrity remains associated with the oldest portion of this building. A review of historic aerials indicates that this parcel, and surrounding properties, were historically residential resources until the mid-1960s and early 1970s when the area became more commercially developed. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	30/31
406	3625 Gateway Blvd. W., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.778908°/ Long: -106.449839°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1965	This rectangular building has a shed roof and is constructed with cinderblock and wood. There is a painted stone veneer on the southern elevation. The southern elevation also has two small, fixed windows covered by decorative security bars. The eastern elevation has a set of metal-frame glass pedestrian doors, as well as two single-bay overhead doors for loading and unloading. A large carport supported by metal poles is connected to the northern elevation for additional storage. A review of historic aerials indicates that this parcel, and surrounding properties, were historically residential resources until the mid-1960s and early 1970s when the area became more commercially developed. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	31
407	3700 Yandell Dr., El Paso, Texas 79903 Lat: 31.778768°/ Long: -106.445496°	Funerary/Cemetery (Concordia Cemetery)	No style	1856	The cemetery was originally a ranch settled by Hugh Stephenson (one of the first Anglo settlers in the area) and his wife, Juana Maria Ascarate. The first burial in this cemetery occurred in 1856 (Juana Maria Ascarate), while its widespread use did not occur until the 1880s. During the 1890s, the cemetery was divided into different sections, including two Jewish (Orthodox and Reformed), Catholic (American and Mexican), Masonic, Mormon, Chinese, and pauper sections for city and county burials. Some burial sites remain unmarked. Notable burials within this cemetery include war veterans, civic leaders, pioneers, and even famous gunfighter John Wesley Hardin. The cemetery was designated a Historic Texas Cemetery in 2005, and the cemetery is still active. ICF recommends that TxDOT maintain its previous eligibility determination under CSJ: 0924-06-279 that the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration D (Cemeteries) and is NRHP-eligible under Criterion A.	Meets Criterion Consideration D (Cemeteries), NRHP- eligible under Criterion A	31
408	2900 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777364°/ Long: -106.461201°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1960	This L-shaped, two-story apartment building has a hipped roof and is constructed in cinderblock with a brick veneer on the north and east elevations. Each individual apartment has a metal pedestrian door and one either small, fixed window or sliding window adjacent to the door. There are numerous sliding and fixed windows on the exterior elevations. This type of apartment building is common in the area and in Texas. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	32
409	2910 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777332°/ Long: -106.461029°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1975	This resource was partially obscured by security fencing. This one-story, rectangular building has a flat roof with a dropped shed roof on the northwestern corner. The building is coated in smooth stucco. The primary pedestrian entrance is a metal door with a small rectangular sidelight. The northwest corner of the resource has large, fixed windows that corner the building. These windows are located beneath metal slat awnings. A review of aerial imagery indicates that this building replaced several small dwellings. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	32
410	2914 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777345°/ Long: -106.460892°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1975	This large rectangular resource has a flat roof and is constructed with cinderblock, stucco, and a brick veneer on the northern elevation. The eastern elevation has two large single-bay garage doors. The primary (north) elevation has three glass pedestrian doors located behind metal security bars and beneath individual arched entryways. This type of commercial property is common in the area and in Texas. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	32

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
411A	2920 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777343°/ Long: -106.460587°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1945	This resource has a gable-on-hip roof and was originally constructed with rough-hewn brick and has been covered in stucco. The original form of the building was L-shaped, but a false front with brick veneer has been added to the northern elevation, and a gable roof addition has been added to the southern elevation in ca. 1990. The false front of this building has two large, fixed windows covered by a decorative metal security bar, and one metal pedestrian door. The only visible feature on the historic portion of this residence is a replacement metal pedestrian door. Due to the false front and large southern addition, it is difficult to discern what integrity remains on the historic-age portion of this resource. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	32
411B	2920 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777120°/ Long: -106.460570°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1950	This resource has a flat roof and the building is constructed with wood, stucco, and plywood panels. There is one historic-age wood door, one metal pedestrian door, and one fixed window covered with a metal security panel. Portions of this resource are an advanced state of disrepair. This type of outbuilding is ubiquitous in the area. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	32
412	2922 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777399°/ Long: -106.460476°	Domestic/Single Dwelling (Currently, Commerce/Business)	No style	Ca. 1965	This two-story resource has a front-gable roof with raised parapet on the northern elevation. This building is constructed with brick. The building has replacement aluminum sliding windows on each elevation of the second story, and two single-bay overhead doors on the first story (northern elevation). There is one metal pedestrian door centered between the two garage doors on the northern elevation. One garage door has been infilled and has a large picture window with a metal security bar. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	32
413A	2901 Durazno Ave., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.776772°/ Long: -106.460947°	Industry/Warehouse	No style	Ca. 1975	This rectangular resource has a flat roof and is constructed with cinderblock. It has one metal pedestrian door on the southern elevation, and aerial imagery suggests there may be loading docks on the north elevation. In addition, there were several outbuildings associated with this parcel that are no longer extant. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	32
413B	2901 Durazno Ave., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.776771°/ Long: -106.461258°	Industry/Warehouse	No style	Ca. 1975	This non-descript, rectangular resource has a flat roof with a raised parapet on the southern elevation. It is constructed with cinderblock. There is one metal pedestrian door beneath a metal, half-cylindrical awning on the southern elevation, and one single-bay overhead door on the eastern elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	32
414	3000 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79925 Lat: 31.777378°/ Long: -106.459778°	Domestic/Single Dwelling (Currently, Commerce/Business)	No style	Ca. 1930	This resource obscured by security fencing and other resources on the property. This one-story building has a hip roof and has been clad in smooth stucco. In reviewing Google Streetview imagery, as of 2017 the building had all replacement sash windows and a replacement glass pedestrian door. The resource also had a full-width porch with a shed roof supported by six decorative metal posts. Since 2021, the property has been converted to an auto shop and numerous sheds, carports, and auto supplies have been moved onto the property. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	32
415A	3006 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777363°/ Long: -106.459624°	Domestic/Single Dwelling (Currently, Commerce/Business)	No style	Ca. 1950	This resource was partially obscured by security fencing. This one-story building has a side-gable roof and was covered with stucco and covered with a brick veneer. The full-width inset front porch is supported by two square columns, and there is a concrete knee wall surrounding the porch. The visible windows and pedestrian door are non-historic-age replacements, and all are covered with metal security bars. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	32
415B	3006 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777186°/ Long: -106.459599°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1975	Photodocumentation of this resource was not possible due to aggressive, loose animals in the alley and the presence of security fencing. This large rectangular resource has a flat roof and is constructed with cinderblock. It is presumably used for storage and is a common outbuilding in the area. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	32

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
416	3008 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777307°/ Long: -106.459502°	Domestic/Single Dwelling (Currently, Commerce/Business)	No style	Ca. 1950	This resource extends the entire length of the parcel and was difficult to photograph due to its proximity to other resource, accessibility from the public ROW, and security fencing. A review of historic aerials indicates that the historic portion of this resource was a one-story rectangular building with a flat roof. Since the early 2000s, several incongruent additions have been added to the southern elevation, and a new façade has been added and modified since ca. 2015. Because of the non-historic-age façade and large additions make it difficult to ascertain what remains of the historic-age portion of this resource. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	32
417	3010 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777388°/ Long: -106.459425°	Domestic/Single Dwelling (Currently, Commerce/Business)	No style	Ca. 1950	Photodocumentation of this resource was limited due to security fencing. This one-story building has a front-gable roof and is constructed with brick. There is a full-width inset front porch supported by two brick, square columns and two small decorative wood posts. There is a brick knee wall surrounding the porch. The porch openings are also covered with metal security bars. The primary pedestrian door is not historic-age, and all visible windows are replaced aluminum sash windows. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	32
418A	3012 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777335°/ Long: -106.459283°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1925	This one-story building was partially obscured by fencing. The stucco building has a flat roof with a raised parapet on the northern elevation. There is a full-width porch on the northern elevation that has a shed roof supported by two square stone (covered with stucco) columns with a knee-wall. The primary pedestrian door has been replaced and is covered by a metal storm door. There are many visible aluminum sash windows on the north, east and west elevations that are all not historic age. There is a ca. 2020 addition on the northern elevation that is incongruent with the style of the primary dwelling. A review of historic aerials indicates that there were multiple outbuildings on the property when this resource was constructed, and all original outbuildings have been removed and replaced by a large garage. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	33
418B	3012 Gateway Blvd. E, El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777144°/ Long: -106.459282°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1980	This one-story building has a flat roof and is constructed with cinderblock. Given the infilled door on the southern elevation, this building was likely once used as a garage. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	33
419	3016 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777404°/ Long: -106.459141°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1920	This square, two-story commercial building has a flat roof with a stepped parapet and is clad in stucco. The primary pedestrian entrance has a non-historic-age glass door on the north elevation. The windows have been replaced and are a combination of fixed, sash, and aluminum sliding windows. This building housed the Freeway Lounge and later Bill Parks BBQ, a Black-owned business for a little over 10 years between 1965 and the late 1970s. Research did not reveal that the building meets the NRHP eligibility under Criterion A (Events) or B (People), and it is not architecturally significant under Criterion C. ICF recommends the resource as not eligible for the NRHP.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	33
420	3030 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777312°/ Long: -106.458860°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1970	This one-story commercial building is rectangular in shape and has a flat roof. This resource is clad in stucco but punctuated by metal vertical bands evenly spaced on each elevation. The building has three fixed windows on the north elevation with decorative security bars. The primary pedestrian entrance has a set of metal-frame glass doors on the eastern elevation, located beneath a flat metal awning supported by metal poles. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	33

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
421	310 N. San Marcial St., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777189°/ Long: -106.458232°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1920	Photodocumentation of this resource was limited by security fencing and vegetation. This L-shaped resource has a cross-gable roof and is constructed with brick that has been painted and in some locations, covered with stucco. The gable end vents consist of a modest decorative brick pattern in the gable ends. The primary pedestrian door is metal and located beneath a metal awning on the western elevation. There are multiple replacement sash windows on each elevation, each covered by metal security bars and some beneath a metal awning. In ca. 1965, a cinderblock addition was added to the southeast elevation. In the early 2000s, a shed roof carport addition was added on the southern elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	33
422	3110 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777318°/ Long: -106.457833°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1975	Photodocumentation of this resource was limited due to several large vehicles parked in front of the property. This resource is a large rectangular building with a flat roof and stepped parapet on the east and west elevations. The building is constructed with cinderblock. There are two wood hinged doors on the northern elevation. No windows were apparent. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	33
423	3114 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777260°/ Long: -106.457751°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1960	This resource was setback from the public ROW, and partially obscured by vehicles parked in front of the building. This one-story, long rectangular building has a front-gable roof. The residence has a replacement steel casement window on the primary (north) elevation that is covered by metal security bars. The primary pedestrian entrance is through a metal door that is located beneath a small front-gable overhand supported by two decorative metal poles. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	33
424	3118 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777354°/ Long: -106.457660°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1925	This one-story adobe building has a shallow-pitched pyramidal roof and is clad in stucco. The primary (north) elevation has a partial-width shed-roof porch supported by two wood posts and a concrete knee wall. The primary elevation has two entrances, indicating that it has two separate residences. It has one wood door and one metal pedestrian door, as well as two replacement aluminum sash windows covered by metal security bars. There are several non-historic-age outbuildings located on this parcel. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	33
425	3120 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777350°/ Long: -106.457532°	Domestic/Single Dwelling (Currently, Commerce/Business)	Craftsman	Ca. 1920	This former Craftsman house now functions as a commercial building. Although the building has two entrances on its primary elevation, Sanborn maps show that this building was originally a single dwelling. This brick bungalow has a front-gable roof and two brick chimneys on the western elevation. The primary elevation (north) has two non-historic-age glass doors, as well as two non-historic-age sash windows. The window openings have stone lintels and sills. The entrance is located beneath a recessed porch with arched openings supported by two battered columns on brick pedestals. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. ICF recommends the resource as not eligible for the NRHP.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	33
426	3304 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777355°/ Long: -106.454987°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1940	This resource was partially obscured by fencing. This one-story building has a hip roof and while the original building was constructed in brick, many elevations have been covered with stucco. The primary elevation has an integrated full-width porch supported by four, wood turn-post columns. The porch features a decorative wood railing around the perimeter that matches the decorative hanging wood around the top perimeter of the porch. The primary pedestrian entrance is a wood door that has a metal security door. Many of the windows are replacement aluminum sash windows. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	33

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
427	3310 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777310°/ Long: -106.454880°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1965	This resource was obscured by security and privacy fencing. This one-story, rectangular apartment building has a hip roof and is clad in brick. The building has numerous aluminum sliding windows on the north and east elevations. The building appears to have a recessed porch on the eastern elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	33
428	3312 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777313°/ Long: -106.454674°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1965	This apartment building was obscured by privacy fencing. This two-story, rectangular apartment building has a shallow-pitched hip roof and is clad in stucco with a stone veneer on the north and west elevations. The second story has non-historic-age sliding windows. The first floor of this building has sliding glass doors at the entrance to each apartment that are covered by decorative metal security bars. The apartments are separated by stone walls. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	33
429A	3318 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777354°/ Long: -106.454531°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1950	This one-story brick building has a shallow-pitched hip roof. Portions of the house are covered with stucco. The residence has one wood pedestrian entrance on the north elevation. There are non-historic-age replacement metal casement windows on the north and east elevations, each covered by security bars. This is one of three dwellings on the property. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	34
429B	3318 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777354°/ Long: -106.454531°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1950	This resource was setback from the public ROW, is one of many resources on the property, and partially obscured by other resources on the property. This small, one-story duplex has a gable roof and is clad in stucco. The building has one visible window and one pedestrian door on the primary (east) elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	34
429C	3318 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777354°/ Long: -106.454531°	Domestic/ Multiple Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1950	This resource was setback from the public ROW, is one of three buildings on the property, and is partially obscured by other resources on the property. This small, one-story duplex has a shed roof and is clad in stucco. The building has two replacement fixed windows on the primary (north) elevation, as well as one pedestrian door. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	34
430	3324 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777311°/ Long: -106.454284°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1950	This one-story resource has a gable roof with two eave-wall brick chimneys visible on the roofline on the western elevation. The building is constructed with brick. The front of the building (what was historically a porch) has been infilled, which has modified the entrance to this property. The primary entrance on the north elevation has a non-historic-age door, paneling, and replacement sash windows covered by decorative metal security bars. This building has a ca. 2000 non-historic-age L-shaped addition on the southern elevation that is incongruent with the materials used on the primary portion of the residence. There are several non-historic-age sheds located on the southern portion of this parcel. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	34
431	3326 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777311°/ Long: -106.454284°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1920	This two-story building has a flat roof with a stepped parapet on the east and west elevations, and a raised parapet on the northern elevation. The building is clad in stucco and the first-floor porch is recessed with a matching second story recessed porch. The second story has non-historic-age sash windows, as well as a non-historic-age glass double door. The first floor has a replacement metal door, as well as replacement sash windows. The building has undergone several modifications including the replacement of the lower and upper porch elements. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	34

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
432	3328 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777294°/ Long: -106.454201°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1940	This building has a flat roof and is clad in stucco. The building has modest coping along the roofline and banding above the door and windows. The primary pedestrian entrance is located on the northern elevation beneath a ca. 1980 porch. The porch roof is supported by four simple, square columns and it has an arched opening. The north and east elevations have replacement aluminum sash windows covered by metal security bars. This building has multiple additions on the southern elevation that began construction in the ca. 1990s. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	34
433	3330 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777337°/ Long: -106.454090°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1940	This rectangular building has a flat roof and is covered in stucco. The building has modest coping along the roofline and banding above the door and windows. The north and east elevations have several fixed glass block windows. The primary pedestrian entrance is a metal and glass door located on the north elevation. There is a small gate connecting this building to Resource No. 432. This building has a ca. 1990 shed roof addition on the southern elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. ICF recommends the resource as not eligible for the NRHP.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	34
434	3400 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777370°/ Long: -106.453758°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1930	This original portion of this resource has a flat roof and was originally constructed with brick, which has been covered with stucco. The building has all non-historic-age fixed windows and a glass pedestrian door. In ca. 1980, a large addition with a flat roof and stepped parapet was added to the east elevation. This addition was constructed with brick but has also been covered with stucco. This addition has one decorative arched window and a matching arched metal-frame glass door. In the early 2000s, a second addition constructed with cinderblock was added to the east of the ca. 1980 addition. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	34
435A	3404 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777264°/ Long: -106.453616°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1920	This resource was setback from the public ROW and partially obscured by fencing and a non-historicage shed. It has a front-gable roof, and the building was constructed with adobe (per Sanborn maps) that has been covered in stucco. The primary (north) elevation has a full-width attached shed roof porch supported by three decorative metal posts. The front door is aluminum and is a replacement. The picture window also visible on the north elevation is a fixed, aluminum replacement window. There is a large ca. 2000 addition on the southern elevation, and one premanufactured shed located on the northern portion of the parcel. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. ICF recommends the resource as not eligible for the NRHP.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	34
435B	3404 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777055°/ Long: -106.453631°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1920	This adobe resource has a flat roof and is covered in stucco. Given its location on the property, it is likely used as a garage or storage space. No doors or windows were apparent from the street-side of the building. This type of outbuilding is ubiquitous in the area and in Texas. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. ICF recommends the resource as not eligible for the NRHP.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	34
436A	3406 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777332°/ Long: -106.453532°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1920	This one-story adobe resource has a flat roof with a Mission-inspired parapet on the northern elevation. The primary (north) elevation has a metal pedestrian door beneath a full-width metal shed roof supported by three decorative metal posts. The primary elevation also has two replacement aluminum sliding windows that flank the front door. There is a ca. 1970 shed roof addition on the western elevation that extends the entire length of this resource. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	34
436B	3406 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777056°/ Long: -106.453557°	Domestic/Secondary Structure	No style	Ca. 1970	This one-story resource has a gable roof that connects to a shed roof on the western elevation. The resource is clad in stucco and there were no doors or windows visible from the public ROW. This resource is very common in the area. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	34

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
437	3408 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777269°/ Long: -106.453440°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1920	This resource has a hip-on-gable roof and was constructed with brick that has been covered with stucco in several locations. The primary (north) elevation has two connected shed roof awnings; one is supported by wood brackets and has asphalt shingles, and the other has rounded tiles and is supported by two square brick columns. There is a small, non-historic-age sash window on the northern elevation. There is an infilled door and replacement fixed window on the eastern elevation. It is likely that the primary pedestrian entrance has been moved from the center of the building to the northwestern corner of the building, and several windows have been infilled. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	34
438	3422 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777172°/ Long: -106.452963°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1970	This resource is an L-plan building with a large addition on the front of the building. The building has aluminum sash windows on the western elevation and sliding metal frame glass doors covered by metal security bars on the front elevation. The original portion of the building had a raised parapet with rounded tiles punctuating the parapet on the south elevation. Additionally, there is a stepped parapet on the side elevations of the original portion of the building. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	34
439	3424 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777345°/ Long: -106.452877°	Domestic/ Single Dwelling (Currently, Commerce/Business)	No style	Ca. 1960	This one-story resource has a gable roof with plywood in the gable-end and the building is clad in stucco. The windows on the east and west elevations are replacement aluminum sash windows covered by metal security bars. The primary (north) elevation has an infilled porch with two large, fixed windows and one wood and glass door. A review of Google Streetview imagery indicates that the infilled occurred in 2015. This resource has a large ca. 2000 addition on the southern elevation that is constructed with cinderblock and has a single-bay overhead door on the southern elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	34
440A	3428 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777323°/ Long: -106.452729°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1965	This resource has a shallow-pitched front-gable roof that slopes to a shed roof over an integrated carport on the eastern elevation. There is paneling in the gable-end and the building is clad in a brick veneer. The primary entrance is recessed beneath the carport. The north elevation has two decorative bay windows with diamond panes. The property has a brick fence with brise soleil on the northern elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	34
440B	3428 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777153°/ Long: -106.452728°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1940	This one-story resource has a front-gable roof, and the building is clad in stucco. There are two wood doors on the southern elevation, as well as one metal door to a utility closet. The east and west elevations have replacement sash windows. A review of historic aerials indicates that this may have been the primary dwelling until Resource No. 440A was constructed. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	34
441A	3430 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777357°/ Long: -106.452571°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1940	This resource has a gable roof with stucco in the gable-end. The building is constructed with brick and there is a chimney on the western elevation. There are several historic-age sash windows on the eastern elevation covered by metal security bars. The primary entrance is located on the north elevation beneath an integrated porch supported by one brick column. There is a metal-frame door, and there is one non-historic-age fixed window with a metal security bar on the same elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	34
441B	303 N. Grama St., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777190°/ Long: -106.452592°	Domestic/Hotel	No style	Ca. 1960	This one-story resource has a flat roof and is clad in a combination of brick and stone veneer, corrugated metal paneling, and stucco. There is one pedestrian glass door on the eastern elevation, and one small sash window on the southern elevation. At the time of field investigations, it does not appear that this resource still functioned as a hotel. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	34

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
442	3500 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777288°/ Long: -106.452270°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1925	The historic-age portion of the adobe building is mission-inspired with a flat roof. The historic portion of the building has several steel casement windows. There are large additions on the north and south elevations that began construction in ca. 1985 and obstruct the view of the historic portion of this building. Given the numerous alterations and additions, it is difficult to discern what integrity remains on the historic-age portion of this building. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	34
443	3502 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777365°/ Long: -106.452193°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1925	Photodocumentation of this building was limited due to aggressive, loose animals in the public ROW. This one-story, L-shaped adobe building has a flat roof and is clad in stucco. There are two replacement aluminum sash windows on the primary (north) elevation covered by metal security bars. The primary pedestrian door is beneath a small flat awning that is supported by two decorative metal posts. A review of historic aerials indicates there is a large non-historic-age shed at the rear of this parcel. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	34
444	3504 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777345°/ Long: -106.452125°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1925	The long, rectangular stucco-clad adobe building has a flat roof with a stucco parapet on the primary (north) elevation that is punctuated with rounded tile detailing. There is a full-width hip-roof porch supported by three square columns. The porch also has a stucco knee wall. There is one replacement aluminum sash window and one replacement pedestrian door on the north elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	34
445	3506 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777341°/ Long: -106.452042°	Domestic/Single Dwelling (Currently, Commerce/Business)	No style	Ca. 1925	This rectangular adobe building has a flat roof with stepped parapet on the east and west elevations, and a rounded parapet on the north elevation. The building has brick coping. There is an infilled, hiproof porch on the primary (north) elevation. The primary entrance has two replacement sash windows and one metal pedestrian door. A review of Google Streetview imagery indicates that many windows and doors have been infilled. Aerial imagery also indicates this area was historically residential until the 1970s when the area became more commercialized, and many small dwellings were converted to commercial spaces. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	34
446	3508 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777336°/ Long: -106.451957°	Domestic/Single Dwelling (Currently, Commerce/Business)	No style	Ca. 1925	Photodocumentation of this building was limited due to aggressive, loose animals in the public ROW. This rectangular commercial building has a shed roof with brick frieze on the north elevation. The adobe building is clad in stucco. There is a full-width, attached shed roof porch on the primary (north) elevation that is supported by two square columns. The primary façade has one replacement vinyl window and a replacement metal pedestrian door. There are numerous non-historic-age sheds located at the southern portion of this parcel. Aerial imagery indicates this area was historically residential until the 1970s when the area became more commercialized, and many small dwellings were converted to commercial spaces. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	34
447	3524 Gateway Blvd E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777150°/ Long: -106.451422°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1980	This large, square commercial resource has a flat roof with stucco parapet on the east and north elevations. The building is constructed with cinderblock and covered in smooth stucco on the north and east elevations. The building has several single-bay garage doors, presumably for supply loading and unloading. There are several small, fixed, rectangular windows on the north and east elevations. The primary pedestrian has a glass door and is located beneath a recessed entryway on the northern elevation. A review of historic aerials indicates that this parcel, and the surrounding properties, were historically domestic dwellings that were replaced by industrial complexes starting in the late-1970s and early-1980s. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. This type of commercial building is common in the area and in Texas.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	34

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
448	3525 Durazno Ave., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.776913°/ Long: -106.451307°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1920	This resource is one of many resources on the property, and partially obscured by security fencing. This one-story adobe building has a gable roof and stucco siding. The building has a pedestrian entrance on the eastern elevation, and there is one sliding window covered by a metal security bar on the northern elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. ICF recommends the resource as not eligible for the NRHP.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	34
449A	3527 Durazno Ave., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.776918°/ Long: -106.451220°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1920	This resource was partially obscured by security fencing. This one-story building has a hip roof connected to a gable roof addition on the southern elevation. The adobe building is clad in stucco and has several replacement sash windows present on the north, east, and west elevations, and many had been modified to accommodate a window air-conditioning unit. There is a small, shed roof supported by two metal poles on the north elevation. At the time of field investigations, it was not apparent where the primary entrance was located. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. ICF recommends the resource as not eligible for the NRHP.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	34
449B	3527 Durazno Ave., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.776671°/ Long: -106.451240°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1965	This resource was partially obscured by security fencing and vegetation. This one-story building has a flat roof with a gable, brick-lined pediment on the southern elevation. The building is clad in stucco. Though covered by a privacy screen on the fence, the primary pedestrian entrance is on the southern elevation and there is one visible non-historic-age sash window on the southern elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	34
450	301 N. Copia St., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.776798°/ Long: -106.451101°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1970	This resource is a combination of several non-historic-age resources connected to one historic-age resource on the western portion of the parcel. The oldest portion of this building has a gable roof with a combination of plywood and stucco siding. There are two pedestrian entrances on the primary (east) elevation, both glass doors covered by a metal security door. There are several non-historic-age additions to this resource that have a combination of stucco and corrugated metal siding with large, single-bay garage doors for auto repair. A review of historic aerials indicates that this property was historically residential until this parcel (and surrounding parcels) was developed for commercial uses. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	34
451	322 N. Copia St., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777115°/ Long: -106.450736°	Commerce/Business	No style	Ca. 1960	This rectangular resource has a flat roof and is constructed with cinderblock covered in stucco. There are several replacement fixed windows on the north and west elevations, some of which are covered in metal security bars. There are four visible pedestrian entrances, two are metal-frame glass doors and two are metal doors. The northern elevation of this building is used as the showroom/sales area and the southern elevation is likely used as the store office. A review of historic aerials indicates that this building replaced one or two larger apartment buildings. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	34
452	3605 Durazno Ave., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.776869°/ Long: -106.450559°	Industry/Warehouse	No style	Ca. 1980	This irregular shaped resource has a flat roof and is clad in pebble-paneled siding. The building has two metal pedestrian doors on the southern elevation, as well as two double-bay overhead doors. A review of historic aerials indicates the historic-age portion of this resource was constructed in ca. 1980 (the northeast corner of this resource), and the building has several additions beginning with construction in ca. 1990. This type of resource is common in the area and in Texas. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	34

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
453	3614 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777331°/ Long: -106.450268°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1925	Photodocumentation of this resource was limited due to a homeless encampment on the property, accessibility from the public ROW, and fencing on the property. This one-story building has a shed roof, and the resource was originally constructed with adobe and has been covered with stucco. The primary entrance is beneath a covered, arched entryway. The building has several casement windows on the north and eastern elevations. The building has a large ca. 2000 addition on the southern elevation that is clad in stucco with a shed roof. A review of historic aerials indicates there were multiple outbuildings on this property that are no longer extant. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. ICF recommends the resource as not eligible for the NRHP.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	34
454	3618 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777339°/ Long: -106.450108°	Domestic/Single Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1925	Photodocumentation of this resource was limited due to accessibility from the public ROW, fencing, and vegetation. This L-shaped adobe resource has a shallow hipped roof and is clad in stucco. There is a front door on the north elevation, as well as two steel casement windows. One of the windows is covered with metal security bars. A review of historic aerials indicates there were once several outbuildings on this property that are not extant. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant. ICF recommends the resource as not eligible for the NRHP.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	34
455	3624 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777085°/ Long: -106.449892°	Industry/Freight Services	No style	Ca. 1975	This L-shaped resource has a flat roof and is constructed with a combination of brick, stucco, and cinderblock. The office building on the southeastern elevation has a metal door with a metal security door beneath an arched fabric awning, and one small, fixed window. The office building on the northern elevation has two metal pedestrian doors with three sliding windows hidden behind metal security bars. The eastern elevation has four single-bay overhead doors that are beneath a shed metal awning supported by metal poles. The buildings were originally separate, but a small connection joint was added in ca. 1990 to join the two resources. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	34
456A	3700 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777062°/ Long: -106.449440°	Industry/Warehouse	No style	Ca. 1965	This square building has a flat roof and is constructed with cinderblock and brick. The building has two sets of double wood doors on the west elevation, and one metal door on the northern elevation. The building has two large casement windows on the northern elevation, as well as a small, fixed pane window. This type of resource is common in the area and in Texas. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	35
456B	3700 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777313°/ Long: -106.449484°	Industry/Warehouse	No style	Ca. 1965	This square building has a flat roof and is constructed with brick. It has several fixed and aluminum sash windows on the south, west, and north elevations. Each window is covered by a metal security bar, and some have been modified to fit a window air conditioning unit. The primary pedestrian entrance is a metal-frame glass door on an angled recessed wall on the western elevation. This type of building is common in the area and in Texas. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	35
456C	3700 Gateway Blvd. E., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777358°/ Long: -106.449232°	Industry/Warehouse	No style	Ca. 1965	This small rectangular building has a shed roof and is constructed with cinderblock. The building has a metal sash window on the north, east, and west elevations. There is one metal pedestrian door on the western elevation. This resource is common in the area and in Texas. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	35

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
457	3750 Gateway Blvd. E, El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.777039°/ Long: -106.448302°	Industry/Manufacturing Facility	No style	1966	This large industrial facility has a flat roof and is nearly square in shape. The sale/showroom portion of the building in the northwest elevation and it has several small, fixed windows in the lower third of the resource, as well as one set of double metal-frame glass doors. The shipping portion of the building is located on the southern elevation and has six large, single-bay overhead doors. Several of the bays have been infilled with brick. <i>El Paso Times</i> articles and advertisements note that this building was constructed in 1966 and was built for the Rocky Mountain Bank Note Company. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	35
458	3815 Durazno Ave., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.776899°/ Long: -106.447379°	Industry/Manufacturing Facility	No style	Ca. 1960	This large industrial building has been the home of the Triangle Electric Company since the early 1960s according to newspaper articles. The original side-gable portion of the building has eight ventilation units. The original gable roof portion of the building connects to a ca. 1980 flat roof addition on the north and west elevations. The building is clad in metal paneling and cinderblocks (some of which is covered in stucco) with vertical accents on the entire exterior. The building has several single-bay overhead doors on the southern elevation for truck loading and unloading. The office portion of this resource has a flat roof, is rectangular, and is located on the southern elevation. There are several small, fixed windows, and has three metal pedestrian doors on the eastern elevation of the office building. This type of industrial building is common in the area and in Texas. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	35
459	3845 Durazno Ave., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.776816°/ Long: -106.446696°	Industry/Warehouse	No style	Ca. 1960	This warehouse is a rectangular building with a flat roof and an office at the southeast corner. The warehouse portion of this resource (now used for recycling operations) is constructed with cinderblock and has small sash windows on the southern elevation. It also has several single-bay large overhead doors for truck loading and unloading. The office is on the southeast elevation, and it is constructed of brick. It has a metal wrap-around flat awning over the metal sash windows on the south and east elevations. The office is accessible by double metal-frame glass doors on the southern elevation. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	35
460	3901 Durazno Ave., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.776707°/ Long: -106.446136°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1960	This rectangular apartment building has a shed roof, is covered with a brick veneer on the south and west elevations and is on a concrete foundation. The building has several infilled and replacement sliding windows on the south and west elevations, each covered by metal security bars. Access to most of the units appears to be through a door on the western elevation. Access to the southernmost unit is through a metal door on the southeast corner of the building, beneath a shed-roof overhang that is supported by a metal pole. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	35/36
461	3905 Durazno Ave., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.776782°/ Long: -106.445885°	Commerce/Office	No style	Ca. 1970	This one-story resource was originally a small square building with a gable roof (according to aerial photographs). Around 2000, the front-gable portion of the building was built and then ca, 2015 the shed-roof addition at the building's southeast corner. The building is covered in stucco. There are two doors on the southern elevation, both covered by metal security doors. There are several fixed windows visible on the south and west elevations, all of which are covered by metal security bars. This type of building is common in the area and in Texas. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	35/36
462	3907 Durazno Ave., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.776713°/ Long: -106.445731°	Commerce/Office	No style	Ca. 1980	Photodocumentation of this building was limited due to security walls and fencing. This two-story resource has a shallow-pitched front-gable roof and is constructed with cinderblock. There is a brick veneer on the corner of the southwestern elevation that extends the full height of the building. There are several large metal-frame sliding windows on the south and east elevations. The front door is a metal door and is located beneath an awning with rounded tiles. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	35/36

Resource No.	Address/ Location	Function/ Sub-function	Architectural Style	Date(s)	Integrity/Comments	NRHP Eligibility	Figure Number
463	3911 Durazno Ave., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.776655°/ Long: -106.445543°	Domestic/Multiple Dwelling	No style	Ca. 1950	This long, rectangular-shaped resource has a flat roof and is constructed with cinderblock. There is a decorative red tile that corners the lower third of the southeast corner of this building. This building houses many residences, and as such there are many pedestrian entrances on the eastern elevation, each covered by a metal security door. The windows associated with each dwelling are a combination of fixed pane, casement, and sash windows. There is a small ca. 1980 addition on the northern elevation of this resource, that appears to be used for storage. Research did not reveal that the building is associated with important events or people identified in the historic context, and it is not architecturally significant.	Not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C	35/36
464	4001 Durazno Ave., El Paso, Texas 79905 Lat: 31.776754°/ Long: -106.444635°	Education/School (Lincoln Park School)	Mission Revival	1915	This two-story, flat-roof building was originally constructed in the Mission Revival style and served as Lincoln Park School and later as the Lincoln Cultural Center. It has stucco siding, decorative tile insets, paired and single windows, and a tiled staircase at the west entrance. The south elevation has a 1951 addition. Alterations include removal of the Mission Revival parapet, stucco siding over original brick siding, the 1951 addition, all replacement windows, and window grates. Some of the stucco is deteriorating, and tile insets and tiles on the west entrance steps are missing. Windows on the north elevation are infilled. The auditorium and cafeteria additions were demolished after the historic period. ICF recommends that TxDOT maintain its previous eligibility determination (under CSJ: 0167-01-113) that this resource is NRHP eligible under Criterion A for Education at the local level.	Eligible under Criterion A	36
465	501 N. Oregon St., El Paso, Texas 79901 Lat: 31.760528°/ Long: -106.490663°	Education/Public Library (El Paso Public Library)	Modern	1953	This large, multi-story Modern building was designed by Carroll and Daeuble. It has an irregular plan and Southwestern decorative influences. There have been numerous additions to the rear of the library, expanding and changing the footprint of the resource. This resource was constructed to replace the city's first public library, the Carnegie Library. The current location of the library was the site of an old cemetery. In the last several years, the library has been reconstructed including portions demolished at the rear, to accommodate a new Mexican American Cultural Center. This resource was previously determined a contributing property to the NRHP-eligible Downtown El Paso Historic District. ICF recommends that TxDOT maintains this eligibility determination.	Contributing to NRHP-Eligible Downtown El Paso Historic District	10