

(Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

909



1. NAME OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC NAME: Roosevelt School Auditorium and Classroom Addition
OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER: N/A

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: 407 East 3rd Street
CITY OR TOWN: Mission
STATE: Texas CODE: TX COUNTY: Hidalgo CODE: 215 ZIP CODE: 78572
NOT FOR PUBLICATION: N/A
VICINITY: N/A

3. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official

July 1, 2002

Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, Texas Historical Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria.
(☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain):

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

8/30/02

5. CLASSIFICATION

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: Public - Local

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY: Building

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:	CONTRIBUTING	NONCONTRIBUTING
	2	2 BUILDINGS
	0	0 SITES
	0	0 STRUCTURES
	0	0 OBJECTS
	2	2 TOTAL

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

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: Historic and Architectural Resources of Mission,
Hidalgo County, Texas

6. FUNCTION OR USE

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS: EDUCATION; RECREATION AND CULTURE/auditorium

CURRENT FUNCTIONS: EDUCATION; RECREATION AND CULTURE/auditorium

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:
Mission / Spanish Colonial Revival

MATERIALS:	FOUNDATION	CONCRETE
	WALLS	BRICK
	ROOF	ASPHALT
	OTHER	Concrete; Stucco

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

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Roosevelt School Auditorium
Mission, Hidalgo County, Texas

DESCRIPTION

Located on the north side of East 3rd Street, between Francisco and Oblate avenues, the Roosevelt School Auditorium (Figure 1) and Classroom addition (Figure 2) are the surviving remnants of the early construction of Roosevelt School. The one-story, tan brick auditorium sits on level terrain, with classroom buildings to the east and west. The symmetrical front, quoins, round-headed windows, and compound arched portal with bas-relief allegorical panel are characteristic of the Renaissance Revival style of architecture but the overall appearance of the Auditorium, original Roosevelt School (razed 1968), and ca. 1949 Classroom addition, may be more generally classified with the Spanish Colonial Revival stylistic tradition that was pervasive among institutional architecture in the Lower Rio Grande Valley in the first half of the 20th century (Figure 3). Despite various modifications, the Auditorium and c. 1949 Classroom addition retain their architectural integrity to a degree sufficient to be recognized to the period of significance.

The T-plan Auditorium building faces south toward East 3rd Street. A rectangular building, known as the Nurse's Addition, abuts the north wall of the auditorium. Resting on pier-and beam with continuous perimeter beam foundation, the auditorium is constructed of load-bearing brick walls with tan face brick -- locally known as "Madero" brick for its origins in the nearby community of Madero, south of Mission -- on the exterior. A brick paved walkway leads from the sidewalk to the main entrance. The site consists of grass lawn on the south and east, and a driveway on the west. A c. 1965 classroom wing and a 1978 classroom building are to the west across a connecting covered walkway and a c. 1949 classroom building lies to the east of the auditorium (Figure 4).

The south elevation is a symmetrical arrangement of a flat, parapeted wall with a lower central projecting entry bay. The entry bay is flanked by three tall, round-headed window openings on each side. The openings are infilled with textured stucco panels that cover the intact, original windows. The elevation has a dark brown base with tan brick above, accented with dark red quoins, window surrounds, and dentils. The centerpiece of the central bay is a compound arched portal, painted white, with semicircular bas-relief panel. The allegorical panel depicts Athena's owl of wisdom perched atop a scroll, flanked by torches of knowledge and ribbons. Carved in the scroll is the 1929 construction date. Six dark brown brick steps lead from the sidewalk to the raised entrance. The center bay is trimmed with dark red quoins and topped by a dark red cornice with tan dentils. Within the entry portal, on the east, a former ticket window has been closed in. At the north end, a pair of aluminum-frame storefront doors provide primary access to the auditorium.

The north elevation of the Auditorium is a tan brick wall without fenestration. Rectangles of lighter-colored brick indicate where former openings have been filled in. The elevation is topped with a simple sheet-metal fascia, painted dark brown. A rectangular-plan brick building abuts the middle portion of the elevation. The rectangular addition is constructed of brick, painted white, and has a parapeted roof with a simple rowlock brick cap. A door opening and an air conditioner opening on the east elevation of the rectangular extension have been filled in with masonry. The north elevation of the addition has three 5-cross-panel doors; the two outer doors have transoms which do not extend to the full height of the tall masonry openings. The upper portion of the openings is crudely filled in with brick or unfinished concrete block. An air conditioner opening near the west end has also been filled in with boards. A small 1/1 aluminum sash window is located near the south end of the west elevation. A roof drain leader head is mounted high on the wall, and slightly to the north of the window. A covered walkway extends to the west from the rectangular addition to the adjacent c. 1965 classroom building and 1978 alternative school building.

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Roosevelt School Auditorium
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At the north end of the west elevation, a bay containing the stage projects beyond the line of the main wall. The main elevation contains four window openings, each with two windows units and a double-arched panel above. The original windows have been replaced by smaller aluminum-sash windows with infill panels below. The window openings are trimmed in dark red brick. A large roof gutter running along the top of the wall empties into a downspout at the southwest corner. The colors, decoration, and materials on the west elevation are the same as those on the south elevation.

The east elevation is a mirror image of the west elevation: projecting stage bay at the north end, four paired windows with infill panels on the main elevation, and roof gutter with downspout at the south end. The east elevation of the stage bay has a ground-level slab door at the north end, with concrete steps leading up to a landing and infilled door at stage level. Between the two doors is an infilled window. A pair of aluminum-and-glass doors on the main elevation to the south of the projecting bay provides access to the auditorium. The doors are protected by a canopy supported by steel pipe columns. Unlike the west elevation windows, which have infill panels at the bottom, the east elevation windows have infill panels at the top. Colors, materials, and decoration are the same as on the south elevation.

The interior principally consists of a large open space with theater seating and a stage and proscenium at the north end. Small storage rooms flank the south entry. The hardwood floor slopes down to a stage at the north end of the room. A center aisle and side aisles along the east and west walls provide access to the formed-plywood seats. The ceiling consists of painted pressed copper panels. Pairs of aluminum-frame storefront doors on the exterior walls even with the front of the stage provide secondary egress from the auditorium. Sets of steps lead to the stage from the east and west. The backstage area contains two sets of stairs leading to basement dressing rooms.

A free-standing building containing two adjoining classrooms was added to the southwest corner (rear) of the original 1921 Roosevelt School about 1949. When the school was condemned and demolished in 1968, the newer classroom addition was left standing. In 1978, it was renovated along with the Auditorium. The Classroom addition is a one-story frame building faced with Madero brick to match the auditorium. Each of the two classrooms has a single door that leads onto a covered walkway facing west toward the auditorium. Windows on the west elevation have been replaced with smaller aluminum frame windows. The east elevation retains its original fenestration pattern although here, too, the wood sash have been replaced with shorteneed aluminum frame windows. The original openings are still evident, however. Each classroom contains a central double window flanked by single windows. A low parapet wall with brick coping extends around the east and south roof elevations. The south elevation present a solid brick face relieved only by the dark red brick coping along the roofline and red brick foundation wall at the base. The north elevation presents a solid stuccoed surface with red brick cap and no defined foundation. It was this wall that was attached to the original school. The building has sustained significant modifications but contributes moderately to the historic school setting.

Another free-standing classroom wing was added to the campus about 1965. It is a narrow, one-story, low-slung building consisting of four classrooms arranged in a linear fashion with doors that open directly onto the playground. A pole-supported metal awning stretches the entire length of the wing shading the concrete walkway that runs along its north side. It does not meet age guidelines for NRHP and is therefore a non-contributing feature of the site. When Mission ISD renovated the auditorium and c. 1949 classroom in 1978, it authorized the construction of a large self-contained temporary classroom building to serve as an alternative school. The L-shaped windowless building occupies the southwest corner of Block 60 and is a non-contributing feature of the property.

Alterations to the auditorium include obscuring the primary facade windows with stucco and replacement of original wood sash elsewhere with aluminum windows. Most of the alterations to the classroom wing were made to the interior and include carpeting, acoustical ceiling tiles and florescent lighting. The original windows on the east side of the

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building have been replaced but the openings remain in evidence. These alterations have changed the buildings' character, but do not prevent understanding and recognition of its period of significance.

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

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

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS: N/A

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: EDUCATION

ETHNIC HERITAGE: HISPANIC

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1928-1952

SIGNIFICANT DATES: 1929, c.1949

SIGNIFICANT PERSONS: N/A

CULTURAL AFFILIATION:

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Walsh, J.E. and Company, Builder

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (see continuation sheets 8-8 through 8-10)

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY (see continuation sheet 9-11)

PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS): N/A

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

PRIMARY LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL DATA:

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

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Roosevelt School Auditorium
Mission, Hidalgo County, Texas

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Roosevelt School Auditorium and Classroom Addition are the only surviving elements of Mission's once segregated school system. Located on the site traditionally reserved for Mission's "Mexican School", they are significant for their contributions to the city's ethnic heritage and their association with the Hispanic population. In 1921, the Mission Independent School District (ISD) built a separate school in South Mission for the purpose of educating Mexican-American children. Originally called South Mission Grammar School and later named Roosevelt School for Theodore Roosevelt, the building was the third school on the site. It served Mission's Hispanic community from 1921 to 1968 (Figure 5). The School District added an auditorium to the campus in 1929 and a classroom addition circa 1949. These additions are the only parts of the original campus still standing and are, in fact, the district's only surviving historic school buildings. The buildings are significant at the local level for their association with Mission's early 20th century institutional development and can be identified with the historic context, *Grapefruit's Lone Star Home: The Development Of Mission, Texas*. Nominated to the National Register under Criterion A, in the area of Hispanic ethnic heritage, the buildings are the only remaining vestiges of the important institution that was a common experience and a cohesive community center for Mission's Hispanic citizens. Also significant in the area of education, the Roosevelt School Auditorium and Classroom Addition are reflective of the school system's many construction and expansion projects during the economic boom and subsequent population growth that began in the 1910s, accelerated in the 1920s and continued through into the post-World War II era. The buildings are modest surviving examples of the Mission and Spanish Colonial Revival styles that were applied to nearly all the institutional buildings in the Lower Rio Grande Valley during the first half of the 20th century. Due to alterations and the removal of the original classroom complex, they are not eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C.

The segregated school system in the Mission Independent School District mirrored attitudes and physical boundaries of the town's settlement patterns. The mostly Midwestern Anglo settlers that founded Mission and promoted the surrounding agricultural lands expressed their attitude toward the Hispanic population by advertising them as a cheap labor force in promotional literature (*Rattler* Sept 1916). Most of the newcomers to the Lower Rio Grande Valley in the early 20th century were unfamiliar with Hispanic customs. Some, particularly the Federal troops who had been stationed in the Valley in the 1910s and had returned to buy land, remembered border raids and tensions during the so-called "Bandit Era" associated with the Mexican Revolution. This atmosphere of unfamiliarity and perhaps distrust, along with severe economic disparity between the two distinct groups, fostered segregation in Mission. Most of the Anglos settled in areas north of the railroad tracks and Hispanics typically lived south of the tracks. The segregated public school system in the town reflected and strengthened this trend.

Block 60, which contains Mission's Roosevelt School Auditorium and Classroom Addition, has been the site of the segregated schools for Hispanic children since 1910, virtually since the city's founding. A tiny frame building, the original school was severely damaged in a storm and a new, more substantial "Mexican School" was built on the block in 1916 (Figure 1). By 1920, South Mission had become densely populated, due in part to the Mexican Revolution, which brought many refugees to the Lower Rio Grande Valley. As a result, the school designated for Hispanic children was overcrowded within a few years of its construction. In 1921, the Mission ISD built Roosevelt School (Figure 2) on this block for a total cost of \$22,000. Sanborn maps identified the new building simply as the "Mexican School" through

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1949. The 1916 school building was converted for use as an auditorium. Just three years later, a new grammar school was constructed in North Mission and opened at an expense of \$52,097.75, more than twice the cost of the "Mexican School" (undated letter, School Board Minutes Sept 26, 1949).

Roosevelt School was the only public grammar school for Hispanic children, most of whom lived south of the railroad tracks, until the 1930s. The Mission ISD School Board stated in 1924 that the "system adopted and followed in our district [is], that all Mexican children living south of the railroad are supposed to attend South Mission schools until they complete the sixth grade, after which they are eligible to the seventh grade in North Mission schools" (School Board Minutes 26 Sept 1924). By 1934, Mission's Hispanic population had increased so much that Roosevelt School could accommodate only First through Third grades. Hispanic children entering the Fourth Grade were admitted to North Mission School for the first time in 1934 (*Mission Times Silver Anniversary Edition* 1934).

Many new schools were constructed in the Lower Rio Grande Valley during a period of rapid growth in the 1920s. Developers promoted the accredited school system and construction of new schools to prospective buyers back East as an advantage of moving to the Valley. Roosevelt was depicted as a model "Mexican School" in such promotional literature as *Monty's Monthly*, a magazine that highlighted the Lower Rio Grande Valley's progressive attributes to non-residents. Roosevelt School was advertised as the only accredited school for exclusive use of Spanish speaking people in the state and "one of only four schools in Texas conducted along scientific lines for Mexican children." Roosevelt School's curriculum included the mastery of the elementary school subjects, the elements of the English language and the fundamentals of health, sanitation and patriotism (*The Plain Facts* 1927).

Like nearly all of the schools built in the Lower Rio Grande Valley from the 1910s through the 1930s, Roosevelt School employed a variety of Spanish-influenced design features such as arched windows and doorways and a flat roof with a Mission-style parapet wall and clay tile (Figure 3). Although Spanish-influenced styles were popular for institutional and residential buildings throughout the country during that period, they seemed particularly appropriate in the Southwest, which enjoyed authentic Spanish Colonial architectural traditions

The expansion of Mission schools included improvements to Roosevelt School in the 1920s. The Mission Independent School District awarded a contract to J. E. Walsh and Company to build a new auditorium for Roosevelt School in September 1928. Walsh was a prominent builder of schools, churches, hospitals and municipal buildings in South Texas. J. E. Walsh and Company completed the auditorium in 1929. The facility included a twenty-year bonded, or guaranteed Barrett Roof and 624 new opera chairs (School Board Minutes, various dates 1928). The district continued to expand its facilities during the 1930s and 1940s and added a classroom addition to the Roosevelt School circa 1949. Like the auditorium, Madero brick was used in the construction of the classroom addition and, although the classroom building is about 20 years newer than the auditorium, the brick color and pattern are nearly identical to that of the older building. Another classroom building was added to the campus, west of the auditorium, about 1965. Unlike the c. 1949 classroom addition, the new building did not adopt the brick and design features of the auditorium and earlier school and is a non-contributing feature of the property.

The Roosevelt School campus was used until 1968, when an Accrediting Team condemned the original 1921 Roosevelt School building for safety reasons, and the school district razed the building. The c. 1949 classroom addition and the auditorium are the only part of the original Roosevelt School that are extant. They stood vacant until the school board renovated both buildings and added another addition to serve as an alternative school in 1978 (Musser October 27, 1998). Like the c. 1965 classroom building, the alternative school addition is a non-contributing feature of the property.

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Roosevelt School Auditorium
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The Roosevelt School Auditorium is Mission Independent School District's oldest surviving educational facility, and the only example of the Spanish Colonial/Mission Revival influenced architecture common to the District's many construction projects during the early years of growth and development in Mission in the 1920s. Although built about 1949, the Classroom Addition exhibits modest architectural features that were in keeping with the 1921 school complex and 1929 Auditorium. Historically associated with the town's Hispanic school since 1916, four different school buildings have stood on the site. No archeological investigations were undertaken because they were outside the scope of services, however, such efforts should be considered in the future, as the area is likely to yield valuable information about the area's early educational facility, as well as its Hispanic culture. The Roosevelt School Auditorium and Classroom are also associated with the segregated education system that reflected broader settlement patterns in Mission as well as attitudes throughout the Lower Rio Grande Valley well into the third quarter of the twentieth century.

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BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

Mission, Tx., Mission School Board. Meeting Minutes, 26 September 1924; 26 September 1949.

Mission Times: Silver anniversary Edition. 1934. Available at the University of Texas Pan - American at Edinburg, TX.

Musser, John. Interview with Terri Myers. 27 October 1998.

Plain Facts (Mission, Tx.), 1927.

Rio Grande Rattler, September 1916. Available at Center for American History, University of Texas at Austin.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY: less than one acre

UTM REFERENCES	Zone	Easting	Northing
	14	567700	2898760

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION Block 60 Mission Original Townsite

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION The boundaries follow the block historically associated with the Roosevelt School and associated school buildings.

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE: Terri Myers, Project Director/Historian; Sophie Roark, Research Assistant;
Tom P. Eisenhour, Architect

ORGANIZATION: Hardy-Heck-Moore & Myers, Inc.

DATE: March 1999

STREET & NUMBER: 1414 W. 6th Street

TELEPHONE: (512) 478-8014

CITY OR TOWN: Austin

STATE: TX

ZIP CODE: 78703

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

CONTINUATION SHEETS

MAPS (see continuation sheet FIGURE-13)

PHOTOGRAPHS (see continuation sheet PHOTO-15)

ADDITIONAL ITEMS

PROPERTY OWNER

NAME: Mission Independent School District. Contact John Musser.

STREET & NUMBER: 1201 Bryce

TELEPHONE: (956) 580-5820

CITY OR TOWN: Mission

STATE: Texas

ZIP CODE: 78572

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Roosevelt School Auditorium
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Figure 1. Photo of the Roosevelt School (no longer extant) taken shortly after its 1921 construction. The auditorium was added in 1929 with the same Mission and Spanish Colonial Revival architectural features that enjoyed great popularity throughout the Valley. Source: Hidalgo County Museum in Edinburg.



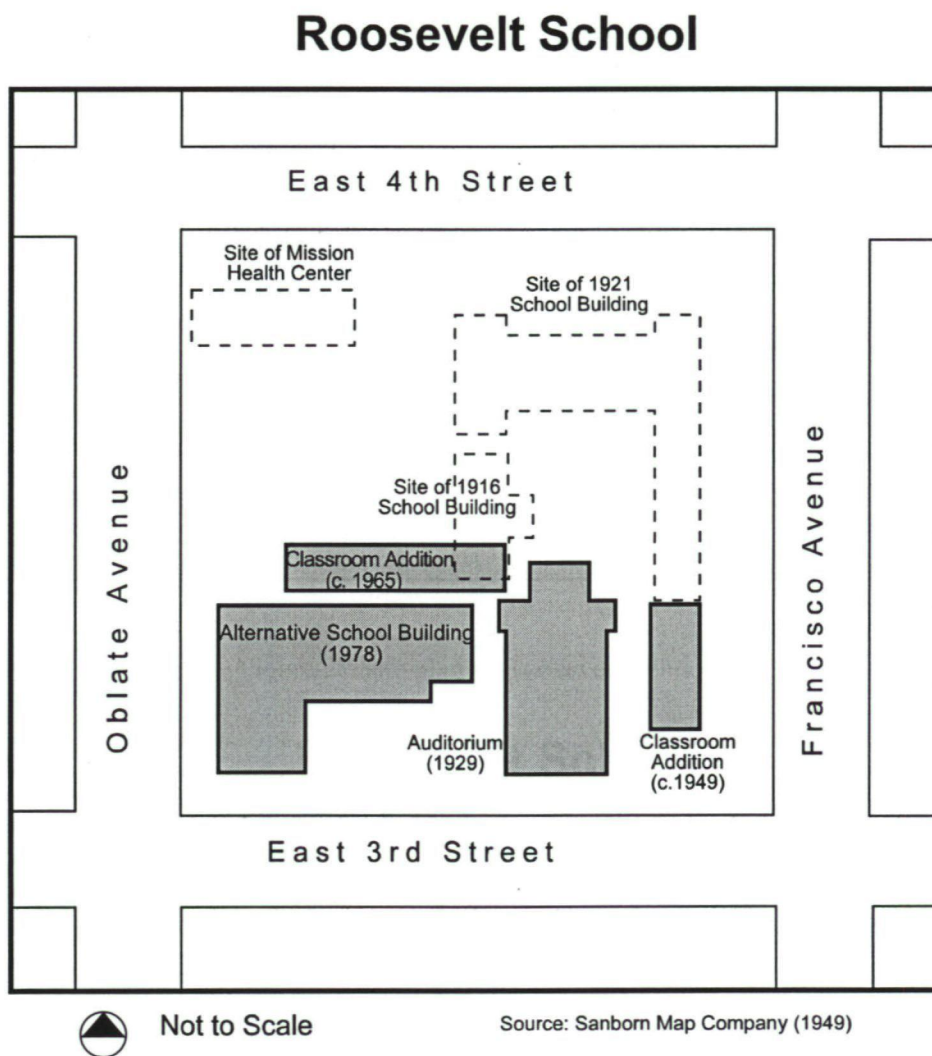
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Roosevelt School Auditorium
Mission, Hidalgo County, Texas

Figure 2. Site plan of Roosevelt School.



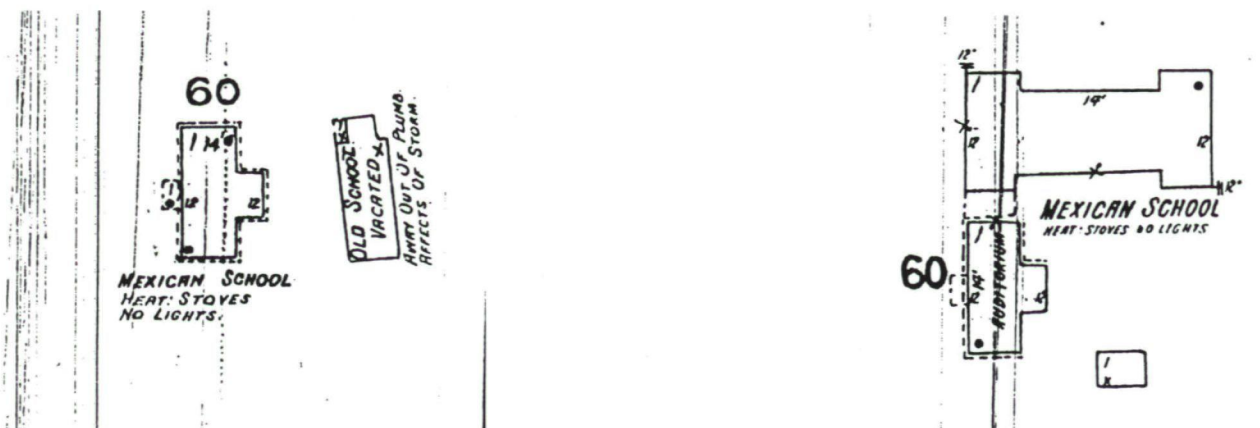
United States Department of the Interior
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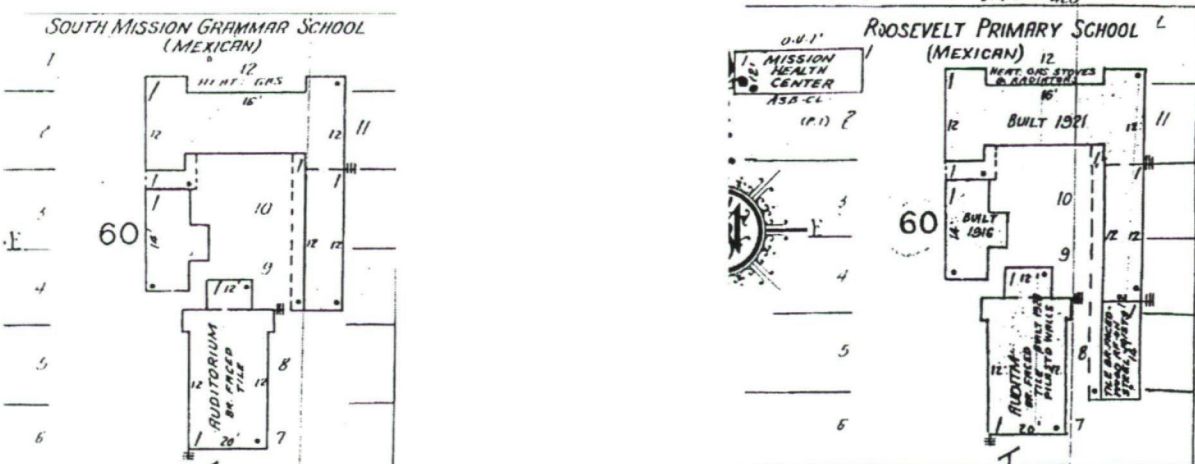
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Roosevelt School Auditorium
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Figure 5.



- (a) 1919 Sanborn map of Roosevelt School. The original school was damaged by a storm.
(b) 1925 Sanborn map of Roosevelt School. A new school building has been constructed and the old building is used as an auditorium.



- (c) 1933 Sanborn map of Roosevelt School. The school has a new addition and the current 1929 auditorium has been constructed.
(d) 1949 Sanborn map of Roosevelt School. The classroom addition has been added. The auditorium and the classroom addition are the only extant resources.

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Roosevelt School Auditorium
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PHOTO INVENTORY

Roosevelt School Auditorium and Classroom Addition
Mission, Hidalgo County, Texas
Terri Myers – photographer

Roosevelt School Auditorium – 407 East Third Street
View: South elevation
Camera facing: North
Photo 1 of 2
1998

Roosevelt School Classroom Addition – 407 East Third Street
View: Northeast oblique
Camera facing: southwest
Photo 2 of 2
1998

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Roosevelt School Auditorium and Classroom Addition

MULTIPLE NAME: Mission, Hidalgo County MPS

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Hidalgo

DATE RECEIVED: 7/18/02 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/12/02
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/28/02 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/01/02
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 02000909

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 8/30/02 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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



ROOSEVELT SCHOOL AUDITORIUM

407 EAST THIRD STREET

MISSION, HIDALGO CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 1 of 2



ROOSEVELT SCHOOL AUDITORIUM

407 EAST THIRD STREET

MISSION, HIDALGO CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 2 of 2

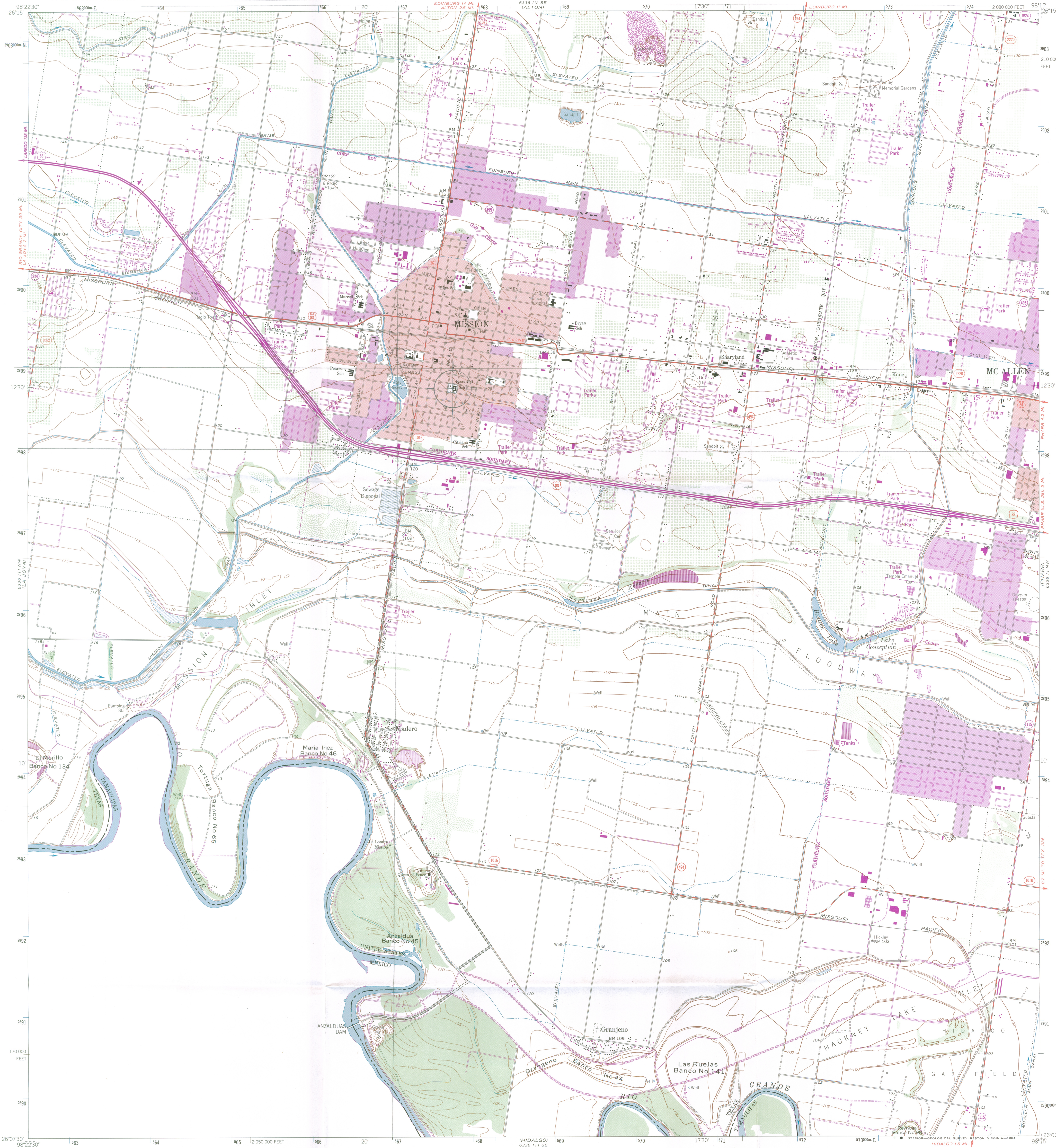
6336 1/4 SW
CITRUS CITY

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

ROOSEVELT SCHOOL AUDITORIUM
407 EAST THIRD STREET
MISSION, HIDALGO CO. TEXAS
UTM REFERENCE: 14/ 567 700 / 2818760

MISSION QUADRANGLE
TEXAS-HIDALGO CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

6336 1/4 SW
EDINBURG



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1961. Topography by planetable surveys 1963

Polygonic projection. 1927 North American Datum
10,000-foot grid based on Texas coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 14, shown in blue

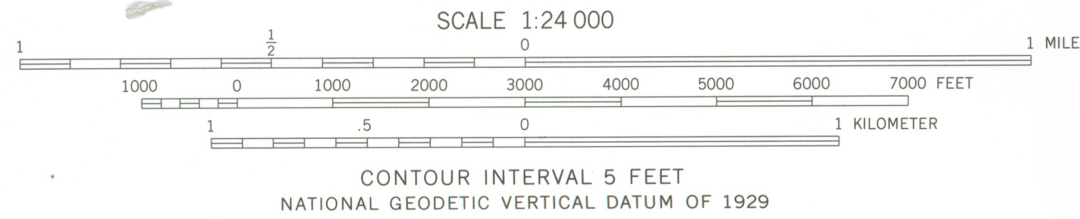
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 33 meters south and
29 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks

Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

UTM GRID AND 1983 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

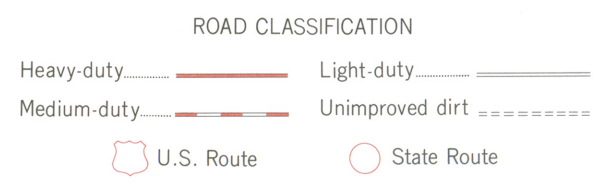
Revision shown in purple and woodland compiled from
aerial photographs taken 1980 and other source data
This information not field checked. Map edited 1983



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



2698-124



MISSION, TEX.

26098-B3-TF-024

1963
PHOTOREVISED 1983
DMA 6336 1/4 NE-SERIES V882