

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED FEB 18 1987

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Quarters Number 1

AND/OR COMMON

Pershing House; Building 228

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

228 Sheridan Road

N/A NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Fort Bliss

VICINITY OF El Paso

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Texas

CODE
048

COUNTY
El Paso

CODE
141

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
			<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)

U.S. Army Air Defense Artillery Center and Fort Bliss

STREET & NUMBER

N/A

CITY, TOWN

El Paso

N/A VICINITY OF

STATE

Texas 79916

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE.

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. El Paso City-County Building

STREET & NUMBER

San Antonio and Campbell Streets

CITY, TOWN

El Paso

STATE

Texas 79901

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Historical and Natural Resources Report, U.S. Army, Fort Bliss

DATE

July, 1978

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

Environmental Protection Office, Directorate of Engineering and Housing, Fort Bliss

CITY, TOWN

El Paso

STATE

Texas 79916

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		DATE <u>N/A</u>

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The nomination of Quarters Number 1 (Pershing House), exhibits the surviving original Field Officers' Quarters building constructed in 1910. The property is located in northeastern El Paso County, and is part of the U.S. Army Air Defense Artillery Center and Fort Bliss. This building has retained its character and role during its U.S. Army mission for three quarters of a century. The brick, stone, and wood structure represents a clear U.S. Army influence, or association, especially in its continuous use since the early 20th century.

The present nomination represents an attempt to conserve the character of Fort Bliss and the built environment of the U.S. Army who established it. Although this nomination is for one building that is deemed individually eligible for the National Register, the remarkably undisturbed character of this original area of Fort Bliss may warrant its recognition as a historic district.

This building can be classified into the Classical Revival style with Southern influence. The architectural features included in the building are the following: central hall and parlor plan, front entrance door with fanlights, french door entrances of the verandah, fenestration with curved brick masonry arches over the openings, and a well proportioned formal effect. The Southern architectural influence includes: a broad sunshade bonnet roof from peak to eave, galleries or verandahs serving as auxiliary exterior hallways, the use of French doors on the sides instead of windows, Tuscan wood pipe columns supporting the verandahs, and a dormer with a pediment and wood windows.

This white-painted yellow-brick masonry, two-story, hipped-roofed building with green wood trim and a rectangular-shaped plan is approximately 61' (five bay front) x 79'. There are open and screened, two-story, green-painted 10'-wide wood verandahs on three sides of the original building. A concrete stoop on the east elevation is centered on the building and leads to the first-floor grey-painted tongue-in-groove wood-board verandah. The verandahs are supported by 26 wood pipe columns. Four are half-columns attached to the building and located at the rear of the verandahs. An cyma reversa moulding cornice is under the eaves of the roof, and over the second-floor verandah. There is a low dormer center element, with small wood casement windows, on the roof above the main entrance.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 1

The white-painted front entrance door is solid wood board and batten, and there is a two-panel white-painted screen door. Above the door is a clear-glass five-light fanlight. Over the fanlight is a white-painted curved brick arch, two header bricks in height. The sidelights have been sealed with wood panels and mouldings. The windows are wood double-hung sash, two-over-two lights, and they are in symmetrical balance with two on each side of the front entrance and five on the second floor. The windows have green-painted wood-frame trim, and they have curved wood panels and molding at the top to fit the double-header brick arch above the window and doorway. The sills are white-painted red sandstone. A concrete and brick foundation surrounds the building. Brick pilaster foundation footings underly each of the wood pipe columns. There is a white painted red sandstone water table belt surrounding the building.

The south elevation verandah has two white-painted wood French doors with green-painted wood frames on the second-floor verandah, and there is one similar French door and one green painted wood double-hung sash window on the first-floor verandah. The north elevation of the first-and second-floor verandahs has white-painted wood French doors with green-painted frames in place of windows, and the first floor has one white-painted French door and one green-painted wood double-hung sash window. The first-floor verandah on this elevation is enclosed with a screen.

A two-story yellow-brick masonry, hipped-roof, wing extends approximately 35' to the west and connects to the center of the main building. It has a mid-ridge chimney, and the roof, which is slightly lower than the main building, is covered by composition shingles. There is a side entrance door and a window on the second floor of the south elevation where evaporator coolers have been installed. The west elevation of the rear wing has green-painted wood double-hung sash windows on the first and second floors. The north elevation of the rear wing exhibits several additions. These include a shed-roof screened porch with white-painted wood siding, a hipped-roof white-painted brick masonry laundry room, and a second-floor, hip-roof, white-painted wood horizontal-drop-siding bathroom. The windows on this elevation are green-painted wood double-hung sash, two-over-two. However, the porch addition on the first floor, and the bathroom addition with wood siding on the second floor, have windows with green-painted wood double-hung sash, four-over-four lights, and flat lintels. Exterior concrete steps lead down to a partial basement. The brick masonry on the basement entrance, and in the basement interior is rough finished with irregular bricks and poorly finished mortar.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 2

The first-floor, building interior, has a small vestibule, a central hallway, and a dining room and living room on each side of the central hallway. Mouldings on the interior frieze are supports for pictures. The rear of the central hall connects to doorways to a kitchen and servants quarters located in the rear wing. In the central hallway, a straight stairway with a black decorative wrought-iron handrail and ballustrade leads to the second floor. The stairs connect to a central hallway on the second floor. There are two bedrooms on one side of the central hall, and a master bedroom on the other side. The central hall continues to the rear wing and opens to two small bedrooms, two baths, and closets. The interior doors on the second floor are wood five-panel type with single-light transoms. The French doors are wood-panel with six lights.

Building Changes Since 1910

Significant changes occurred as new decisions evolved about building use and modernization, and as new technology became available. Documenting the changes has been difficult because the original architecture plans have also been lost, and the architect of the building is unknown. In 1977, the "as built" drawings used in this nomination were completed. Since 1910 repairs and interior modernization have been a regular process, but documentation for the work is not available until the post World War II period. Historic photographs, interviews, and newspaper accounts have provided the best information for the period prior to 1940.

Kerosene lamps for lighting were used by the first resident, Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, but electricity was installed in 1911. Natural-gas lines for heating and cooking were installed in 1928. During these early years, various appearance changes occurred. These include the white paint applied over the original light-yellow-brick masonry, the red sandstone sills, and the red sandstone water-table belt. The original white painted wood pipe columns, balustrade, and other wood trim (Plates 3, 4, & 5) were changed to a dark green paint. As the residents changed, the building was repainted and repaired, but the color changes made during the 1920s have been retained. Although, there have been frequent repairs and new paint applications, the building has retained its original character and integrity.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 3

The interior furnishings were also changed with each new resident (Ward, 1985, personal communication). Permanent building equipment including electrical and plumbing systems have been changed frequently. However, much of the original interior hardware, the five panel wood doors and transoms, and the interior moldings and trim, in the front wing, are intact.

Fireplaces in the building were sealed when a boiler was installed in the basement for a central steam heating system in approximately 1928. The embossed upright radiators, made by the American Radiator Co., are hidden by wood-frame perforated boxes. Exposed metal pipes leading to the radiators are present in the room interiors, and they stand out from the walls. Sometime after the radiators were installed, the side chimneys on the north and south elevations were removed where they projected through the hipped roof.

Modification of the rear wing interior and exterior has continued through the years as new residents arrived and departed. Interior partitions for closets, baths, and halls have been installed and removed as needed. The most significant change prior to 1940 was the addition of a wood-frame bedroom on the second floor of the north elevation. This addition has a low hipped roof with grey composition shingle, and white painted wood horizontal siding. After 1960, various wood-frame and horizontal siding additions were also made to the first floor of the north elevation. This includes a small area that was screened for a porch entrance to the kitchen (Figs. 4 & 5). The north elevation first-floor changes cannot be seen from front or rear elevations, and they have not changed the character of the building.

Recent repairs include the replacement of electrical and mechanical systems in the rear wing in 1956 (FB 2411, dated Dec. 1956). In 1962 (FB 2962, Aug. 6, 1962) new wood double-hung sash windows and frames (similar to the original) were installed in the rear wing, and the interior baseboards and molding were replaced with like material and designs. In 1970, the exterior was painted, and the verandah deck was replaced with similar material (FB 4698, July 8, 1970). New roofing was installed on the hipped roof with like material (FB 4840, Dec. 16, 1971).

A Summary of the Changes

Although some of these changes were extensive, none have

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 4

seriously damaged the character of the building. As a result of the U. S. Army's preservation of Quarters Number 1, much of its original exterior fabric is retained. The change in building color, from natural light yellow brick masonry and white wood trim to white painted brick masonry and green wood trim was done in the 1920s. This change, along with the change to green painted verandahs and wood pipe columns has achieved a distinction and recognition in Fort Bliss and in El Paso. The changes on the rear wing elevations are more extensive, but they are adequately hidden from the view from all approaches to the building. No outbuildings are on the property. The streetscape of Quarters Number 1, and the neighboring buildings exhibits a unified theme that warrants its recognition and preservation. Symmetrically composed, the front of the building is a complex arrangement of a centered main entrance, balanced windows, two story verandah, and hipped roof that is landscaped by several aged trees, hedges, and a grass lawn.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheets 1-4

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than one acre

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,3	36,3940	3,51,988,0	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Original "new" Fort Bliss Lands, Land Grant of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, Township 2, Block 81, northwest one quarter (1/4) of section 29, all of section 20, and the north one-third (1/3) of section 21, comprising in all 148' x 130' of the original one thousand acres. See Fig. 9, Building Plot Plan (Continuation Sheet "all" no. 9).

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
N/A			
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Herbert C. Morrow, Historian/Instructor

ORGANIZATION

Environmental Protection Office, Directorate
of Engineering and Housing, Fort Bliss

DATE

April 25, 1985

STREET & NUMBER

N/A

TELEPHONE

(915) 568-7930 Glenn DeGarmo Ph.D.

CITY OR TOWN

El Paso

STATE

Texas

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES

NO

NONE

Carlynn J. Tunnell
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is National State Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

Paul W. Johnson

TITLE

Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army
(Installations and Housing), OASA (I&I)

DATE

21 January 1987

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

William B. Bushong

DATE

4/9/87

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 1

and designated for lieutenants and captains. There were, however, spaces left in the row of quarters for the construction of three additional buildings, presumably to be numbered 1 and 4 (Ruhlen, 1974: 209-210). This has led to speculation that it was the intention of the original supervising quartermaster to have the senior officer's quarters facing the center of the parade grounds, thus situating it as the most prominent residence on post.

This early 20th-century Classical Revival style building was built in 1910 at a cost of \$16,378.36 (War Department, 1910: 265; Real Property Records, 1942: Card File). The building exterior, with its wide two-story verandah on three sides is reminiscent of the antebellum plantation mansions of Louisiana (Ball, 1980: 202-203) and the Monterrey style in California (Kirker, 1984: 250-255). The verandahs are supported by green painted Tuscan-style hollow-wood-pipe columns, and a green painted wood balustrade surrounds the grey wood verandah decks and interlinks with the columns. The wood-frame hipped roof rests on the building walls and columns in the manner of an umbrella or bonnet with low and wide eaves. The house is built in a modified "Tee" shape, with the rear wing forming the stem of the "Tee". The building interior has 4,697 sq. ft. of space (Real Property Records, 1942: Card File) which includes small additions on the rear. The building has a basic central hall and parlor plan on the first and second floors.

After the Civil War, the U.S. Army looked at the influence of the environment and buildings in their new territories as it reflects on the health and morale of the troops. Military surgeons and inspectors were interested not only in the orientation and the relationship of buildings as hospitals, barracks, officers quarters, and their parts such as sinks and latrines. They were also interested building components such as doors, windows, and ventilating devices. The purpose was the elimination of architectural detriments to health. Standard designs, based upon these studies, were published by the Surgeon General's Office in the late 19th century (Robinson, 1974: 48).

Although these guidelines were followed in Quarters Number 1, construction of Commanding Officers' Quarters were normally special. The setting, the architecture style, and the detailing of Commanding Officers' Quarters were different than the surrounding buildings (Bearss, 1985: personal communication). In the case of Quarters Number 1, the building is unlike any other at Fort Bliss. The Classical Revival style was probably

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 2

chosen because it inspires thoughts of tradition, trust, and inspiration. The influence of the New England Georgian Revival house coupled with the traditions of the "old South" plantation verandah, columns, balustrade, and hipped roof set this commanding officers quarters off from other buildings and establish its role as a center of importance in Fort Bliss.

Quarters Number 1, has a clean, symmetrical design, pleasing scale and proportions, and a successful house-to-site relationship. The setting, where the neighboring buildings are repeated one after another in military-like sameness, allows it to stand alone as a one-of-kind structure. Its aesthetics are simplistic, yet it seems to have obtained a kind of monumentality which is immediately recognizable as something special (El Paso Chapter, American Institute of Architects, 1984: 33). The streetscape of Quarters Number 1, and the neighboring buildings exhibits a unified theme that warrants its recognition and preservation. Symmetrically composed, the front of the building is a complex arrangement of a centered main entrance, balanced windows, two-story verandah, and hipped roof that is landscaped by several aged trees, hedges, and a grass lawn.

From 1910 to 1934, Quarters Number 1 was the official home of the commanding general of Fort Bliss. In 1934, the new and current commander's quarters was completed (Public Affairs Office, 1985: 7). Since that date, the house--locally known as the Pershing House in honor of its most famous resident--has housed a major subordinate commander of Fort Bliss with the exceptions noted below. It is now the official residence of the assistant commandant of the United States Army Air Defense School and Fort Bliss (USAADSFB) (Riley, 1985: Personal Communication).

In the spring of 1910, members of the Twenty-third Infantry of the United States Army left their station at Mindanao, Philippine Islands, traveled eastward across the ocean for a month and a half, caught a special train at San Francisco, and arrived at Union Station, El Paso, Texas on April 24, 1910. Their train was transferred to tracks leading to Fort Bliss, where the company, under command of Colonel Alfred C. Sharpe, were billeted. On that date, Sharpe took up his duties as commander of the Twenty-Third Regiment and of the post (El Paso Herald, Apr. 25, 1910: 1; Post Returns, Apr. 1910). Colonel Sharpe was able to occupy his new residence, Quarters Number 1, only after its completion on September 30, 1910 (Real Property Records, 1942: Card File). In October of the following year, he

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 3

presided over an event of national importance when the first forty-eight-star flag ever flown was raised in front of Quarters Number 1, to celebrate the pending statehood of Arizona and New Mexico (Public Affairs Office (PAO): 1977: 4).

The next occupant of Quarters Number 1 was Colonel Edwin F. Glenn (1857-1926), who arrived during 1911 and left the following year (PAO, 1985: 8). Glenn was Commander of the Twenty-Third Regiment of Infantry and, from 1913 until 1920, served as President of the Infantry Association (Who Was Who In America, 1966: Vol.I, p. 461). His place was taken by Colonel Edgar Z. Steever, Fourth Cavalry, who commanded the post from January 22 to June, 1912. Steever's distinguished visitors included General Victoriano Huerta, then commander of the Mexican Federal troops and later President of Mexico, accompanied by General Joaquin Tellez (PAO, 1977: 4). From June of 1912 until 1913, the house was occupied by Colonel Frank West, Second Cavalry, who continued in command of the post until relieved by Colonel Joseph Garrard, Fifteenth Cavalry (PAO, 1977: 7; Thomlinson, 1945: 34). The next occupant was Brigadier General Hugh Lenox Scott, El Paso Military District Commander. In April 1914, Scott left Fort Bliss to become Assistant Chief of Staff of the United States Army. President Wilson later appointed him Chief of Staff. It was Scott who suggested that Pershing command the U.S. forces in France. Scott died in 1934 at the age of 80 with the rank of Major General (PAO, 1977: 7; The El Paso Times, April 6, 1914: 1:6; May 2, 1934: 1:7).

Brigadier General John Joseph "Black Jack" Pershing arrived in El Paso from the Presidio of San Francisco on April 27, 1914 (Jamieson, 1980: 39). Three days later, Pershing held a press conference of which it was reported, "General John J. Pershing is now commander of all military forces in El Paso and the district extending westward to the California border. The office of commander of troops was turned over to General Pershing" on April 29, 1914 (The El Paso Times, Apr. 30, 1914: 7:3). Despite legend that Francisco "Pancho" Villa was a frequent visitor to Pershing's home, there is no such documentary evidence and Commander (U.S.N. Ret.) Millard G. McKinney, unofficial historian of Fort Bliss, was quoted in the El Paso Times (Mar. 21, 1982: 7-B) as saying that Villa "was probably there for only one reception in about 1914. " On August 26, 1914, Villa visited El Paso on a "mission of peace." He was met at the Santa Fe bridge by General Pershing and escorted to Fort Bliss by a cavalry guard of honor. The party were guests of honor at an

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 4

informal party at the Pershing home (El Paso Morning Times, Aug. 27, 1914: 1:1-5). On August 27 of the following year, all El Paso hearts ached for Pershing; His wife, Helen Frances Warner Pershing, and their three daughters died in a fire at the San Francisco Presidio. Only their five-year-old son, Warren, was rescued (El Paso Herald, Aug. 27, 1915). Happier news greeted newspaper readers later in the year when William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody visited El Paso as a guest of the city and the army. Cody was here on November 5 and 6, overnighing at the Pershing home (El Paso Herald, Nov. 5 and 6, 1915). In March of 1916, Pershing left Fort Bliss to lead a Punitive Expedition into Mexico following Villa's attack on Columbus, New Mexico. In September of that year, he was promoted to Major General. In April 1917, Pershing returned to assume command of the American forces in France. In 1921, he was appointed Chief of Staff of the Army, serving with distinction until his retirement in 1924. He died in 1948 at the age of 88. His memory is preserved in El Paso in the name of a major street and the unofficial name of Building 228 (Quarters Number 1) as the Pershing House.

Pershing's place was taken at Fort Bliss by Brigadier General George Bell, Jr., commanding a post which was training to win World War I (PAO, 1977: 7; Thomlinson: 34). Bell brought with him a long war record including participation in the Cuban, Philippine, and Indian campaigns (El Paso Herald, Mar. 14, 1916). Bell was followed by Brigadier General James J. Hornbrook, who took command of the El Paso District on August 28, 1918 (El Paso Herald, Aug. 28, 1918: 4:1).

From 1919 to 1925, the house was occupied by Major General Robert Lee Howze, Sr. (1864-1926) and his family. Howze had been assigned to command Fort Bliss at the outbreak of World War I but was promoted to Major General and given command of the Thirty-Eighth Division in France in 1918. He again commanded the Military District of El Paso from July 3, 1920 until he was reassigned in 1925. He carried with him an outstanding record of combat including action against the Brulé Sioux and in the Spanish-American War, and was responsible for implementing organization of the First Cavalry Division. He had married the sister of a man who was to command Fort Bliss in 1936 (Hamilton S. Hawkins). The former Miss Hawkins was the daughter of yet another Fort Bliss commander, Major Hamilton S. Hawkins, Tenth Infantry, who had led the post at an earlier location in 1884-85 (Directorate of Personnel and Community Activities, 1972: 7). Their daughter is Harriot Howze Jones, a noted El Paso historical

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 5

writer, a teenager during her father's residency at the post. During that period, before the use of ceiling fans, Mrs. Jones said the family "all slept on the (screened) porch" in hot weather. Entertaining was frequent in the Howze home (Quarters Number 1) and Harriot was courted there by Colonel (USA Ret.) H. Crampton Jones (El Paso Times, Mar. 21, 1982). Colonel Jones, who was born in the year the garrison was constructed, 1893, remembers the house well. "It was Quarters 14 at the time that I was courting Harriot....General Pershing would visit often. He would kind of steal Harriot's mount, a grey. He was a cadet with General Howze. It was just exactly one hundred years ago when my father and General Howze and General Pershing were at West Point together" (Jones, 1985: Personal Communication). Howze Stadium and Howze Street on post were named after General Howze.

In 1925-26, the house was occupied by Brigadier General Joseph C. Castner (1869-1946). For this distinguished soldier was named Castner Small Arms Range, a tract of over 3,500 acres added to Fort Bliss in 1926 (PAO, 1977: 7; Jamieson, 1980: 50). Castner commanded Fort Bliss and the First Cavalry Division from 1924-26 and was promoted to Major General in 1940 following his 1933 retirement (Directorate of Personnel and Community Activities, 1972: 6).

He was followed at the house by Major General Edwin D. Winans in 1926-27, who in turn was followed by Major General George Van Horn Moseley in 1927-29. It was during this period, in July 1928, that gas was piped to the house for utility use (PAO, 1977: 7). El Pasoans had been under sporadic fire from rifles of the Mexican Revolutionaries for nearly two decades. Finally, in March 1929, the situation exploded again. Crossing the international bridge to Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Moseley entered Mexico to arrange a conference between the warring Mexican commanders. He persuaded the Federal commander to surrender the city to rebel troops, then housed the Federales at Fort Bliss for about a month before returning them to their garrison at Naco, Mexico. For this action, he was awarded an oak leaf cluster to the Distinguished Service Medal he had earned in France (El Paso Times, May 1, 1930: 1: 4-5; MacMaster, 1963: 45). Moseley was transferred in August 1929 to become assistant in charge of civilian industrial affairs to the Assistant Secretary of War (El Paso Times, Aug. 24, 1929: 1:8).

There is conflicting evidence about time period for occupants of Quarters Number 1 from 1929 through 1934; however,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 6

it is reasonably certain that the following persons were billeted in the building. From the end of 1929 into 1930, Brigadier General Charles J. Symmonds probably resided there (PAO, 1977: 7). During part of 1930, Brigadier General George Barnhart was a tenant for a short time (PAO, 1985: 8). Brigadier General Walter C. Short is believed to have resided there twice, in 1930-1932 and again in 1933-1934 (PAO, 1977: 8). Major General Ewing E. Booth and family are believed to have occupied the house briefly in the period 1931-1932 (PAO, 1977: 7). Major General Frank R. McCoy stayed there beginning in 1932 and departed in 1933 or 1934. McMaster (1963) says he was Post and Division Commander in 1933, and the El Paso Herald Post (May 29, 1936: 16) says he took command of the First Cavalry Division on March 16, 1934. His colorful life began in 1872 and included positions as Assistant Chief of the General Staff, Washington, D.C.; Chief of Staff of the Eastern Department of the Army, Governor's Island, New York, 1917; Chief of Staff of the Seventy-Seventh Division in France, where he commanded several decisive battles during World War I (El Paso Times, Apr. 27, 1931: 1:2-3, 10:4).

During 1934-1936, Brigadier Hamilton S. Hawkins occupied the house. He was Post and Division Commander in 1936. He was born in 1872, the son of an earlier Fort Bliss Commander (1884-1885), Major Hamilton S. Hawkins. His sister was Mrs. Robert L. Howze, who had been mistress of Quarters Number 1 from 1919-1925. During World War I, Hawkins was Chief of Staff of the Thirty-Fifth Division. He was a hero of the Philippine Campaign and reorganized the command service school at Fort Riley, Kansas. In October 1936, Colonel and Mrs. Robert McC. Beck, Jr. moved into the house. He had served in the cavalry until World War I, when he had transferred to the infantry (El Paso Times, Oct. 28, 1936: 5:2). Beck left Fort Bliss on February 27, 1938 to join the office of the Chief of Staff in Washington (El Paso Times, Feb. 26, 1938: 1:5). From 1938 or 1939, Brigadier General and Mrs. Kenyon A. Joyce occupied the house (PAO, 1977: 7; El Paso Times, Jan. 5, 1939: 1:1-2, 3:4). Unlike most of his predecessors, who were West Point graduates, Joyce had risen from the ranks to take charge of the First Cavalry Division in little more than thirty-eight years of service. He served as Post and Division commander in 1939 (McMaster, 1963). Joyce left Fort Bliss to assume duties as tactical commander of the Ninth Corps (El Paso Times, Oct. 21, 1940: 10:5). Kenyon Joyce Street in El Paso is named after him. Occupants for the period 1940 to the present are listed in Fig. 11.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 7

The most recent example of community affection for "The Pershing House" was the dedication of a bronze plaque designating the historic importance of the structure on the seventy-fifth year of its occupancy by "very distinguished individuals." Major General James P. Maloney, Fort Bliss commander, accepted the plaque, which had been affixed to Quarters Number 1, by the Daughters of the American Revolution, on April 15, 1985 (El Paso Times, Apr. 14, 1985; Personal Observance). The event was typical of the fondness and respect with which El Pasoans and present and former members of the American military regard this singular structure.

The building, therefore, continues to fulfill its mission with the Army as it did when it was first constructed in 1910. Although Quarters Number 1, is not the oldest building at Fort Bliss, it was the first commanding officers' quarters and the first building of its architectural style. The building has provided essential living and recreation space for post commanders and other officers serving on the United States and Mexican Border since its completion in 1910. It has also served as a model for new construction in El Paso. There are many buildings in the locally known historic district of Montana and Piedras Streets, and in locally designated Sunset Heights Historic District that were built in the early 1900s that were copied from the architectural design and shape of this building. Because of this, Quarters Number 1, (Pershing House) is one of Fort Bliss' most important historic resources.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 1

Bibliography

Ball, Victoria Kloss

1980 Architecture and Interior Design: Europe and
America from the European Era to Today. John
Wiley & Sons, NY

Battle, D. G.

1978 Historic Structures Report, Building 128, "Water
Pumping Station", National Park Service, Santa Fe

Bearss, Edwin

1985 Personal Communication, Chief Historian, National
Park Service, Washington.

Calderon, Ruben

1985 Personal Communication, Family Housing Manager,
Fort Bliss.

Chamber of Commerce of El Paso

1985 Personal Communication. April 11, 1985,
El Paso.

Christian, Garna Loy

1977 Sword and Plowshare: The Symbiotic Development of
Fort Bliss and El Paso, Texas 1849-1918. Ph'd
Dissertation, Texas Tech University.

Crego, Arthur Van Vooris

N.D City On the Mesa: The New Fort Bliss, 1890-1895.
Public Affairs Office, Fort Bliss.

Directorate of Personnel and Community Activities

1972 A Memorial, Register of Fort Bliss, Texas, Fort
Bliss.

El Paso Daily Times

April 6, 1914, 1:6; May 2, 1934, 1:7;
April 30, 1914, 7:3; Aug. 24, 1929, 1:8;
May 1, 1930; Mar. 21, 1982, 7B, El Paso, Texas

El Paso Herald

April 25, 1910, 1; Aug. 27, 1915; Nov. 5, 1915;
Nov. 6, 1915; Mar. 14, 1916; Aug. 28, 1918, 4:1,
El Paso, Texas

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 2

- El Paso Morning Times
Aug. 27, 1914, 1: 1-5, El Paso, Texas
- El Paso Herald Post
May 29, 1936, 16, El Paso, Texas
- El Paso Times
April 27, 1931, 1: 2-3, 10: 4; Oct. 28, 1936, 5:2;
Feb. 26, 1938, 1:5; Jan. 5, 1939, 1: 1-2, 3-4;
Oct. 21, 1940, 10:5, El Paso, Texas.
- El Paso Chapter, American Institute of Architecture
1984 Portals at the Pass: El Paso Area
Architecture to 1930.
- General Orders No. 25
1890 Letter From J.C. Kelton, Adjutant General's Office,
March 11, 1890, Washington.
- Hilton, J. M.
ca.1903 Map of Fort Bliss, Texas. Corrections to 1914
Plans and Services Division, Engineering, Fort
Bliss.
- Jamieson, Perry D
1980 A Survey of Fort Bliss, 1890-1940.
Environmental Protection Office, Fort Bliss.
- Jones, H. Crampton Col. (Retired)
1985 Personal Communication. Interview by Dena Hirsch,
April 6, 1985. El Paso.
- Kirker, Harold
1984 The Role of Hispanic Kinships in Popularizing the
Monterey Style in California, 1836-1846. In
Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians,
Vol. XLIII, No.3, pp. 250-255, Phila.
- McMaster, Richard K.
1963 Musket, Saber, and Missile: A History of Fort
Bliss. Private Printing, El Paso.
- Metz, Leon C.
1981 Fort Bliss. Mangan Books, El Paso.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 3

Monitor

1981 Feb. 12. 1981. Fort Bliss.

Post Returns of Fort Bliss, Texas

1916 Microcopy No. M617, Roll No. 120, Jan. 1909- Dec.
1916. National Archives, On file in the Periodicals
Department, Library, University of Texas at El Paso.
El Paso.

Public Affairs Office (PAO)

1977 Pershing House Brochure. Fort Bliss,
1977 and 1985.

Real Property Records

1942 Buildings and Structures, Card File. Records in
the Real Property Office, Bldg. 480, Fort Bliss.

Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General

N.D. Record Group 92. National Archives and Records
Center, Washington. Selected documents on file
in the Environmental Protection Office, Fort
Bliss. (Various dates)

Riley, Mrs William Henry Jr.

1985 Personal Communication. Interview by Dena Hirsch,
April 11, 1985, Fort Bliss.

Robinson, Willard B.

1974 Texas Public Buildings of the Nineteenth Century.
University of Texas Press, Austin.

Ruhlen, George (Captain)

1890 Letter, Nov. 2, 1890. File 883, in the Special
Collections Department, University of Texas at
El Paso.

1894 Journal (Record of Expenditures) .
File 883, Special Collection Department,
Library, University of Texas at El Paso.

N.D Specifications of the Labor and Material Required
in the Construction of Officers Quarters at the
New Post, Fort Bliss, Near El Paso, Texas. El
Paso Printing Company, El Paso. Ca. 1892.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 4

Ruhlen, George

1974 The Genesis of New Fort Bliss. In Password,
Vol. XIX, No. 4, El Paso County Historical
Society, El Paso.

Thomlinson, M. H.

1945 The Garrison of Fort Bliss, 1849-1916.
Hertzog & Resler, El Paso.

Sonnichsen, C. L.

1968 Pass of the North: Four Centuries on the
Rio Grande. Texas Western Press, El Paso.

War Department

1891 General Orders, No. 35. Adjutant General's Office,
March 31, 1891, Government Printing Office,
Washington.

1910 Annual Report of the Secretary of War. Government
Printing Office, Washington.

Ward, James Col.(Ret)

1985 Personal Communication. Interview by Herbert C.
Morrow, April, 1985, El Paso.

Who Was Who in America

1966 Vol. I, 1897-1942. Marquis, Chicago.

1968 Vol. IV, 1961-1968. Marquis, Chicago.

Williams, Sargeant

1985 Personal Communication. Interview by Dena Hirsch,
Protocol Office, Fort Bliss.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

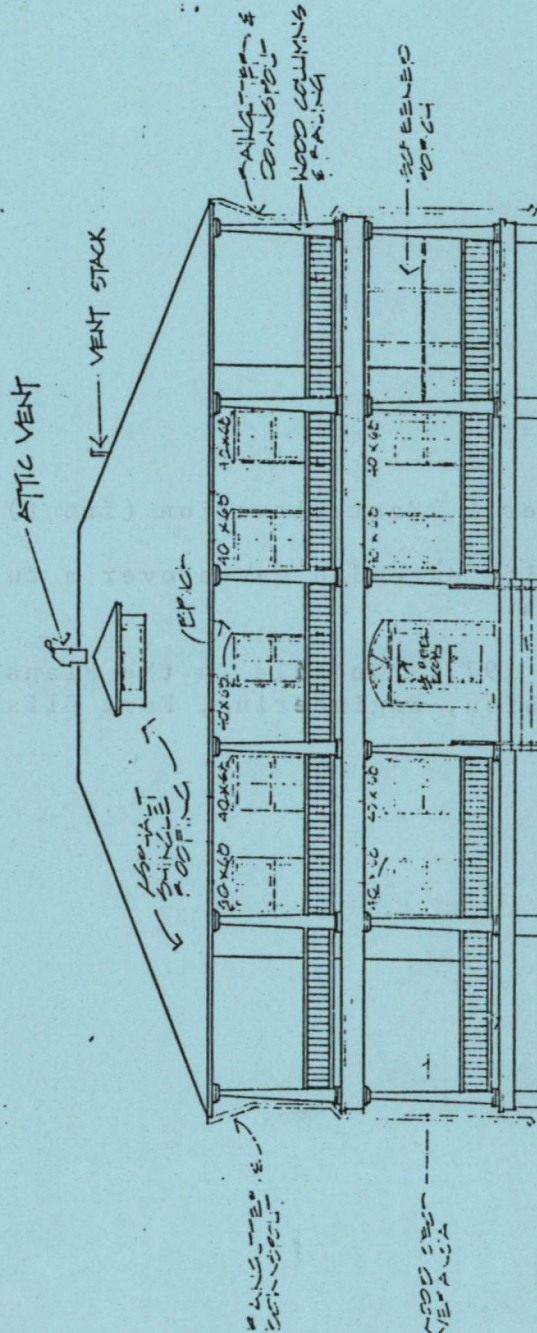
National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number all

Page 1



EAST ELEVATION (FRONT)

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

Fig. 1

Quarters Number 1, East elevation (front)

Hipped roof with extended eaves over a two-story verandah.

FB 5421, Nov. 1977. On file in the Plans and Services Division, Engineering, Fort Bliss.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

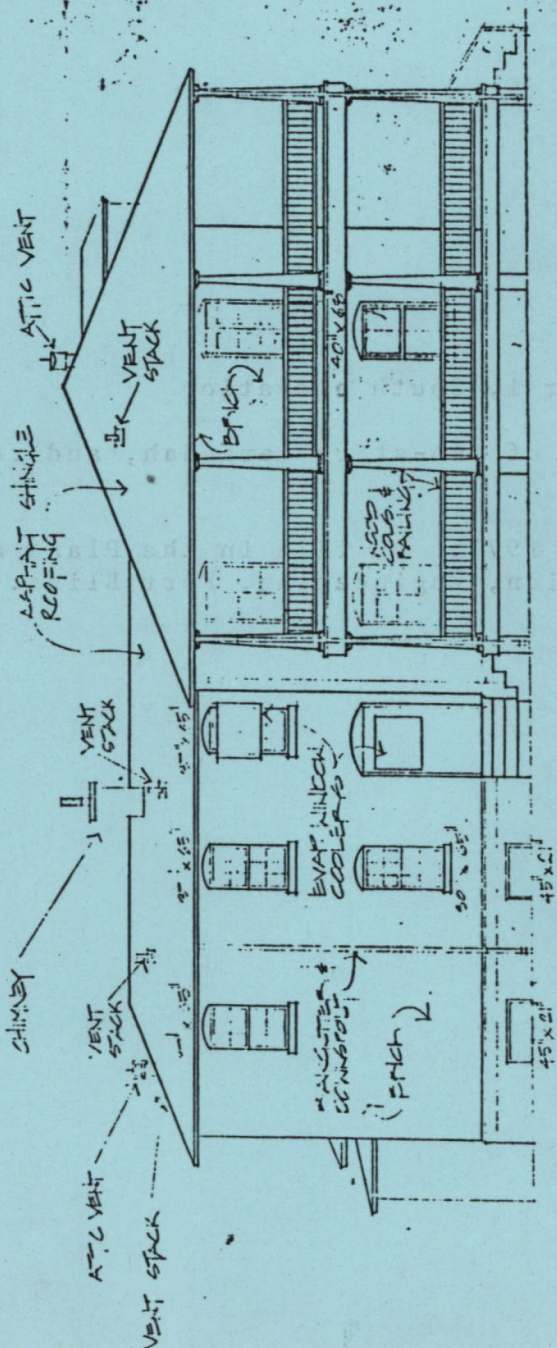
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number all

Page 2

2



SOUTH ELEVATION

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

Fig. 2,

Quarters Number 1, South elevation

Side elevation of two-story verandah, and rear
wing.

FB. 5421, Nov. 1977. On file in the Plans and
Services Division, Engineering, Fort Bliss.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

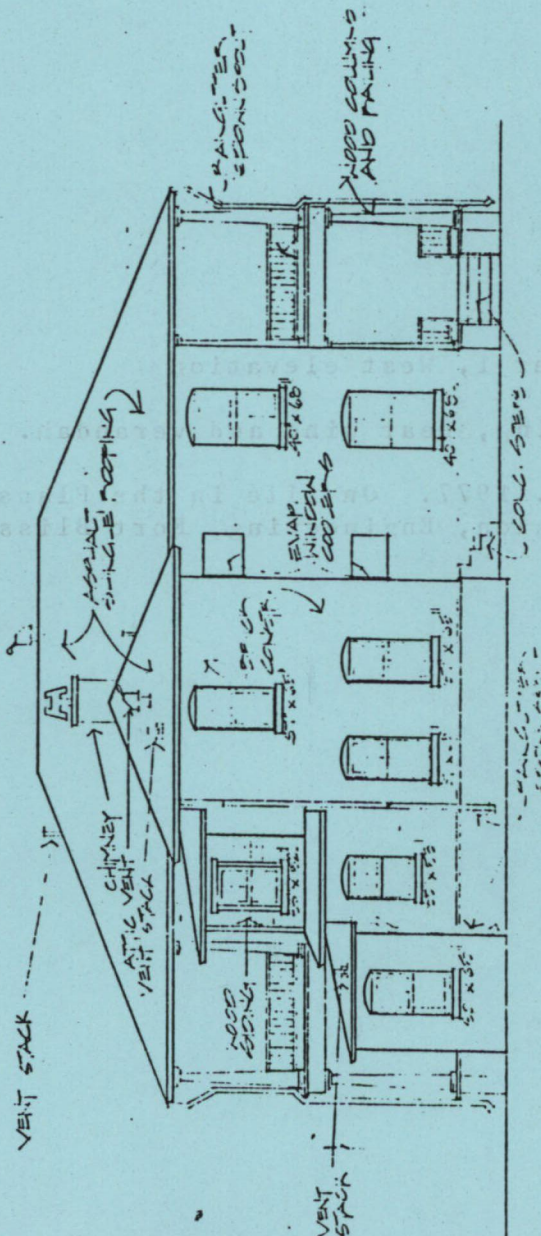
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number **all**

Page **3**

3



WEST ELEVATION

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

Fig. 3,

Quarters Number 1, West elevation

Rear of building, rear wing and verandah.

FB. 5421, Nov. 1977. On file in the Plans and
Services Division, Engineering, Fort Bliss.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

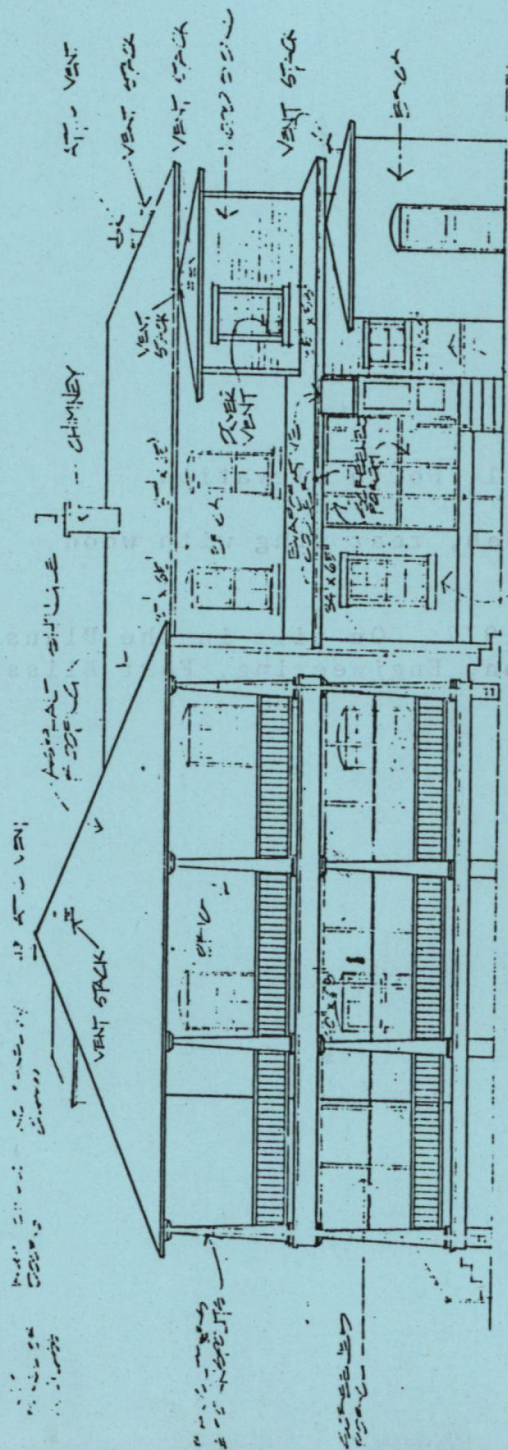
National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number all

Page 4



NORTH ELEVATION

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

Fig. 4,

Quarters Number 1, North elevation

Two-story verandah, rear wing with wood
frame additions.

FB. 5421, Nov. 1977. On file in the Plans and
Services Division, Engineering, Fort Bliss.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

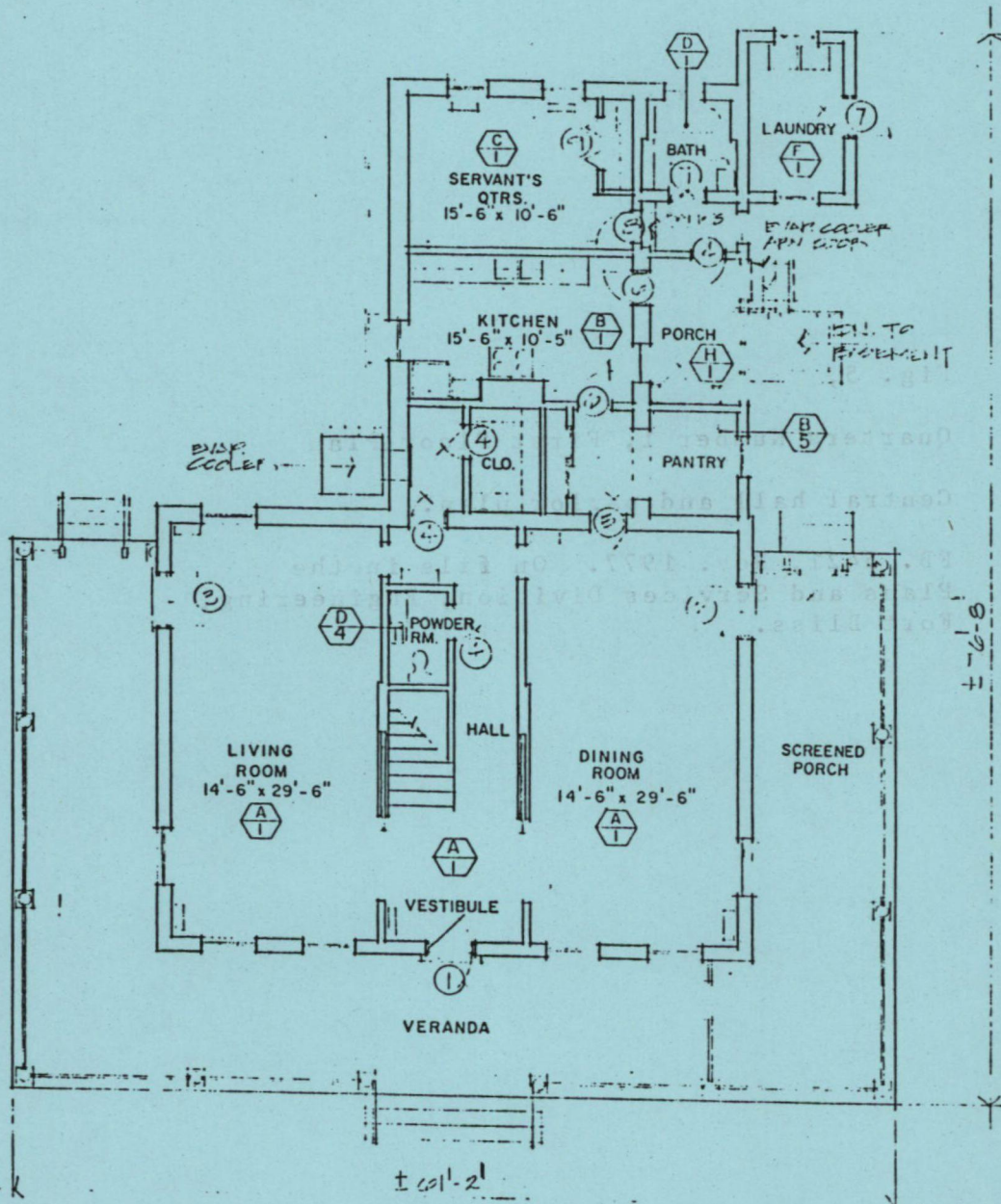
National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number all

Page 5



FIRST FLOOR

Fig. 5,

Quarters Number 1, First Floor Plan

Central hall and parlor plan.

FB. 5421, Nov. 1977. On file in the
Plans and Services Division, Engineering,
Fort Bliss.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

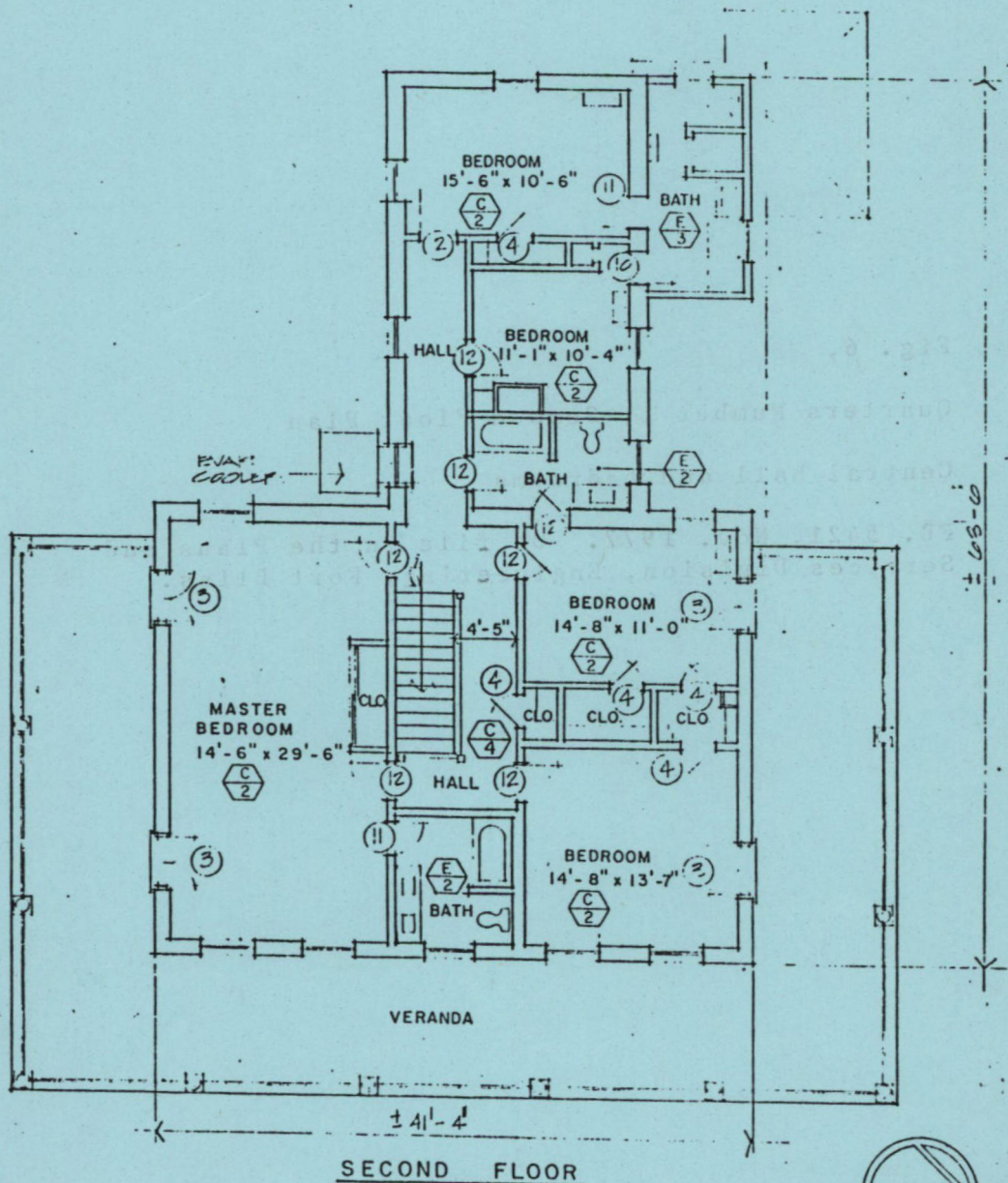
National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number all

Page 6



FLOOR PLANS

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

Fig. 6,

Quarters Number 1, Second Floor Plan

Central hall and bedrooms

FB. 5421, Nov. 1977. On file in the Plans and
Services Division, Engineering, Fort Bliss.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

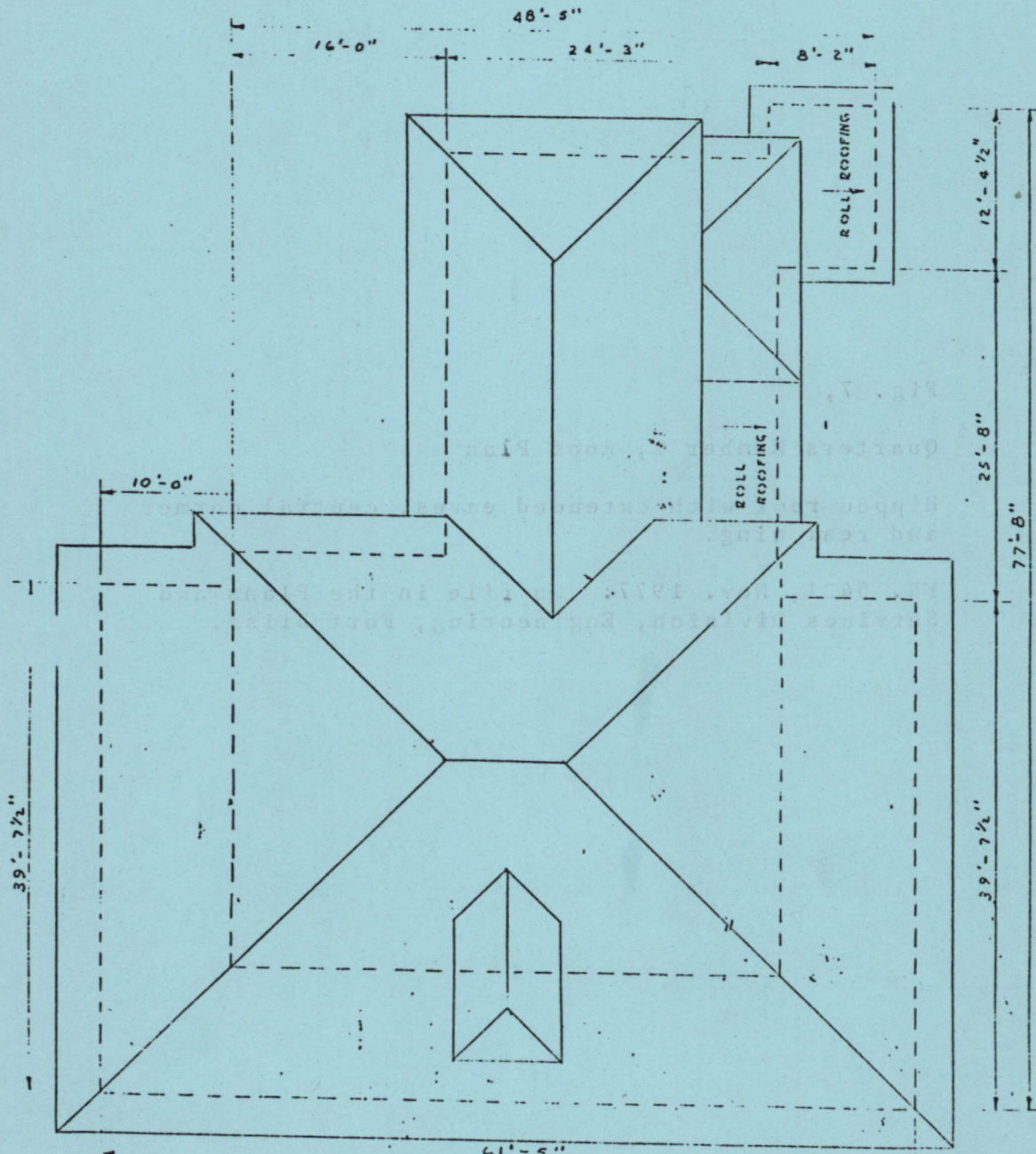
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number all

Page 7

7



ROOF PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

Fig. 7,

Quarters Number 1, Roof Plan

Hipped roof with extended eaves, central dormer
and rear wing.

FB. 5421, Nov. 1977. On file in the Plans and
Services Division, Engineering, Fort Bliss.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number all

Page 8

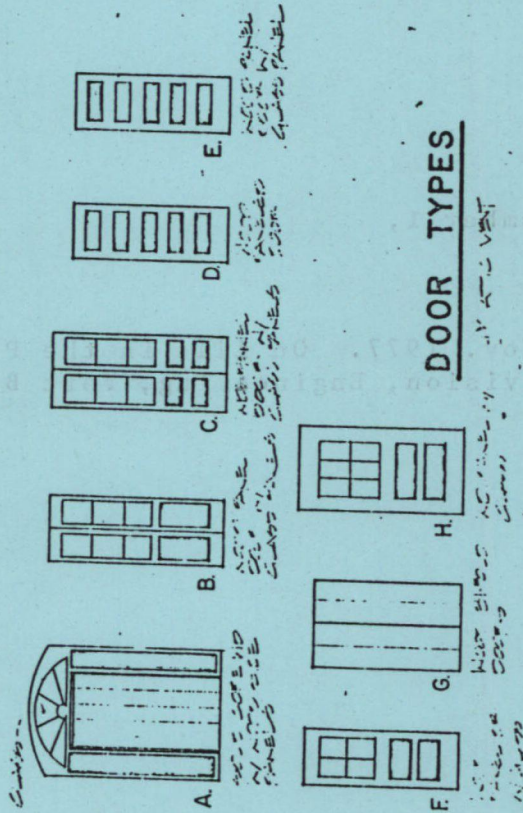


Fig. 8,

Quarters Number 1,

Door types

FB. 5421, Nov. 1977. On file in the Plans and
Services Division, Engineering, Fort Bliss.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number all

Page 9

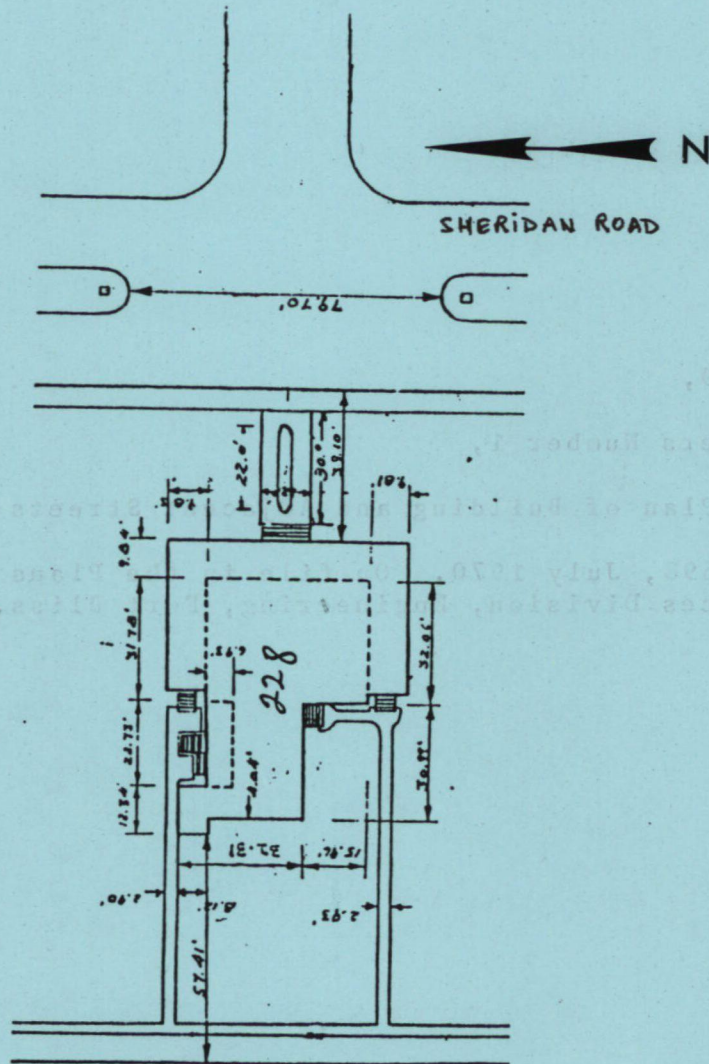


Fig. 9,

Quarters Number 1,

Plot Plan of Building and Adjacent Streets

FB. 4698, July 1970. On file in the Plans and
Services Division, Engineering, Fort Bliss.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number all

Page 10

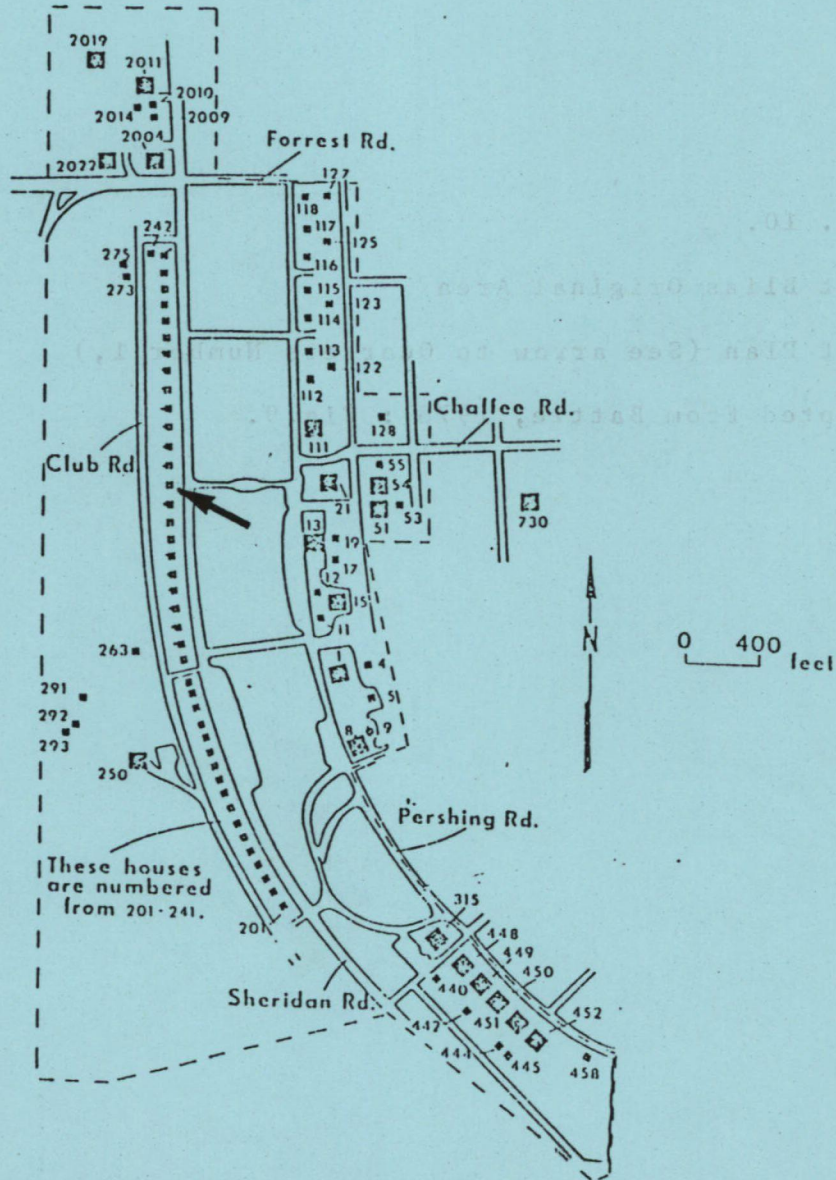


Fig. 10.
Fort Bliss Original Area
Plot Plan (See arrow to Quarters Number 1,)
Adapted from Battle, 1978 : Fig.9.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Page 11

Continuation sheet

Item number all

228 SHERIDAN ROAD
FORT BLISS
TEXAS
QUARTERS NO. 1

COL ALFRED C SHARPE 1910-1911	MG GEORGE V H MOSELEY 1927-1929	MG JOHN L HOMER 1946-1950	BG CHARLES CANTRELL 1964-1966
COL EDWIN F GLENN 1911-1912	BG GEORGE BARNHART 1930-1930	BG JESMOND BALMER 1950-1951	BG ROBERT N SAFFORD 1966-1968
BG EDGAR Z STEEVER 1912-1912	BG WALTER C SHORT 1930-1932	BG FREDRIC HAYDEN 1951-1952	BG H J SCHROEDER, JR 1969-1970
COL FRANK WEST 1912-1913	MG FRANK R MC COY 1932-1933	BG HOBART HEWITT 1952-1953	BG L L LEECH, JR 1970-1972
BG HUGH L SCOTT 1913-1914	BG WALTER C SHORT 1933-1934	BG CYRUS Q SHELTON 1954-1954	BG E E ROBERTS 1972-1974
BG JOHN J PERSHING 1914-1916	BG HAMILTON S HAWKINS 1934-1936	BG RALIEGH HENDRIX 1954-1955	BG R J LUNN 1974-1976
BG GEORGE BELL 1916-1918	COL ROBERT BECK 1936-1938	BG TOM V STAYTON 1955-1956	MG R J LUNN 1976-1977
BG JAMES J HORN BROOK 1918-1919	BG KENYON JOYCE 1938-1940	BG JOHN T SNODGRASS 1957-1959	BG J B OBLINGER, JR 1977-1979
MG ROBERT L HOWZE 1919-1925	MG INNIS P SWIFT 1940-1942	BG GEORGE A CARVER 1959-1960	BG A S CANNON, JR 1980-1982
BG J C CASTNER 1925-1926	CPT ALLEN R MC COY 1943-1944	BG WALLACE H BRUCKER 1960-1962	BG S J HOEY 1982-1984
MG EDWIN G WINANS 1926-1927	WAC OFFICERS QUARTERS 1944-1946	BG JOHN H DALY 1962-1964	BG W H RILEY, JR 1984-

A plaque which hangs inside the entrance to The Pershing House lists the above names of the officers who have lived there.

Fig. 11,

Quarters Number 1, (the Pershing House)

List of billeted officers from 1910.

Public Affairs Office (1985: 8)

87000484

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Quarters Number 1
El Paso County
TEXAS

Substantive Review

FEB 18 1987

Working No. _____

Fed. Reg. Date: _____

Date Due: 3/9/87 - 4/4/87

Action: ACCEPT

RETURN 3/31/87

REJECT

Federal Agency: U.S. Army

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

*Techn problem with
Vbd*

Recom./Criteria Return

Reviewer Bushong

Discipline Historian

Date 3/31/87

_____ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: technical corrections cited below
 substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? yes no

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

8. Significance

Period _____ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates _____ Builder/Architect _____
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____
Quadrangle name _____
UTM References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title _____ date _____

13. Other

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed William B. Bushy Date 3/31/87 Phone: _____

87000484

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Quarters Number 1
El Paso County
TEXAS

Substantive Review

Working No. 248-87
Fed. Reg. Date: 2/2/88
Date Due: 5/24/87
Action: ACCEPT 4-9-87
 RETURN
 REJECT
Federal Agency: U.S. Army

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Boundary problem has been resolved now that additional maps have been submitted.

Recom./Criteria Accept-A, C
Reviewer Noble
Discipline Historian
Date 4/9/87
see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: technical corrections cited below
 substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership Public Acquisition	Status Accessible	Present Use
----------	---------------------------------	----------------------	-------------

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? yes no

7. Description

Condition	Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed	
	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	
	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

8. Significance

Period _____ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates _____ Builder/Architect _____

Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*)

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UTM References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title _____ date _____

13. Other

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____



Quarters Number 1, 228 Sheridan Road
El Paso, El Paso County, Texas

East elevation (front)

Camera facing west

Photograph by Herbert C. Morrow 1985

Negative on file in the Environmental Protection
Office, Fort Bliss

Photo 1 of 108

FEB 18 1987



Quarters Number 1, 228 Sheridan Road
El Paso, El Paso County, Texas

Northeast oblique elevation
Camera facing southwest
Photograph by Herbert C. Morrow 1985
Negative on file in the Environmental Protection
Office, Fort Bliss.

Photo 2 of ~~108~~ 8

FEB 18 1987



Quarters Number 1, 228 Sheridan Road
El Paso, El Paso County, Texas

East elevation (front)

William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody and General
Hugh L. Scott, early 1914.

Camera facing northwest

Photograph from the collection of M.G. McKinney,
Cdr. Usn. Ret., El Paso, Texas

Negative on file in the Environmental Protection
Office, Fort Bliss

Photo 3 of ~~10~~8

FEB 18 1987



Quarters Number 1, 228 Sheridan Road
El Paso, El Paso County, Texas

East elevation (front)
General Hugh L. Scott, El Paso Military District
Commander, in front of Quarters Number 1
Camera facing northwest
Photograph from the collection of M.G. McKinney,
Cdr. Usn. Ret., El Paso, Texas
Negative on file in the Environmental Protection
Office, Fort Bliss.

Photo 4 of ~~108~~

FEB 18 1987



1 Gen. Huerta 2 Gen. Steever 3 Gen. Tevez

Quarters Number 1, 228 Sheridan Road
El Paso, El Paso County, Texas

General Victoriano Huerta (1), Commander of
Mexican Federal troops, later President of
Mexico, and General Edgar Z. Steever (2), Fort
Bliss Commander, and their staffs in 1912.

Camera facing southwest

5) Photograph from the collection of M.G. Mckinney,
Cdr. Usn. Ret., El Paso, Texas

Photograph on file in the Environmental Protection
Office, Fort Bliss.

Photo 5 of ~~108~~

FEB. 18 1987



Quarters Number 1, 228 Sheridan Road
El Paso, El Paso County, Texas

Rear wing, small building in the foreground is
the laundry room.

Camera facing southeast

Photograph by Herbert C. Morrow 1985

Negative on file in the Environmental Protection
Office, Fort Bliss.

Photo 6 of ~~10~~ 8

FEB 18 1987



Quarters Number 1, 228 Sheridan Road
El Paso, El Paso County, Texas

Camera facing south, north elevation
Photograph by Herbert C. Morrow 1985
Negative on file in the Environmental Protection
Office, Fort Bliss

Photo 7 of ~~10~~ 8

FEB 18 1987

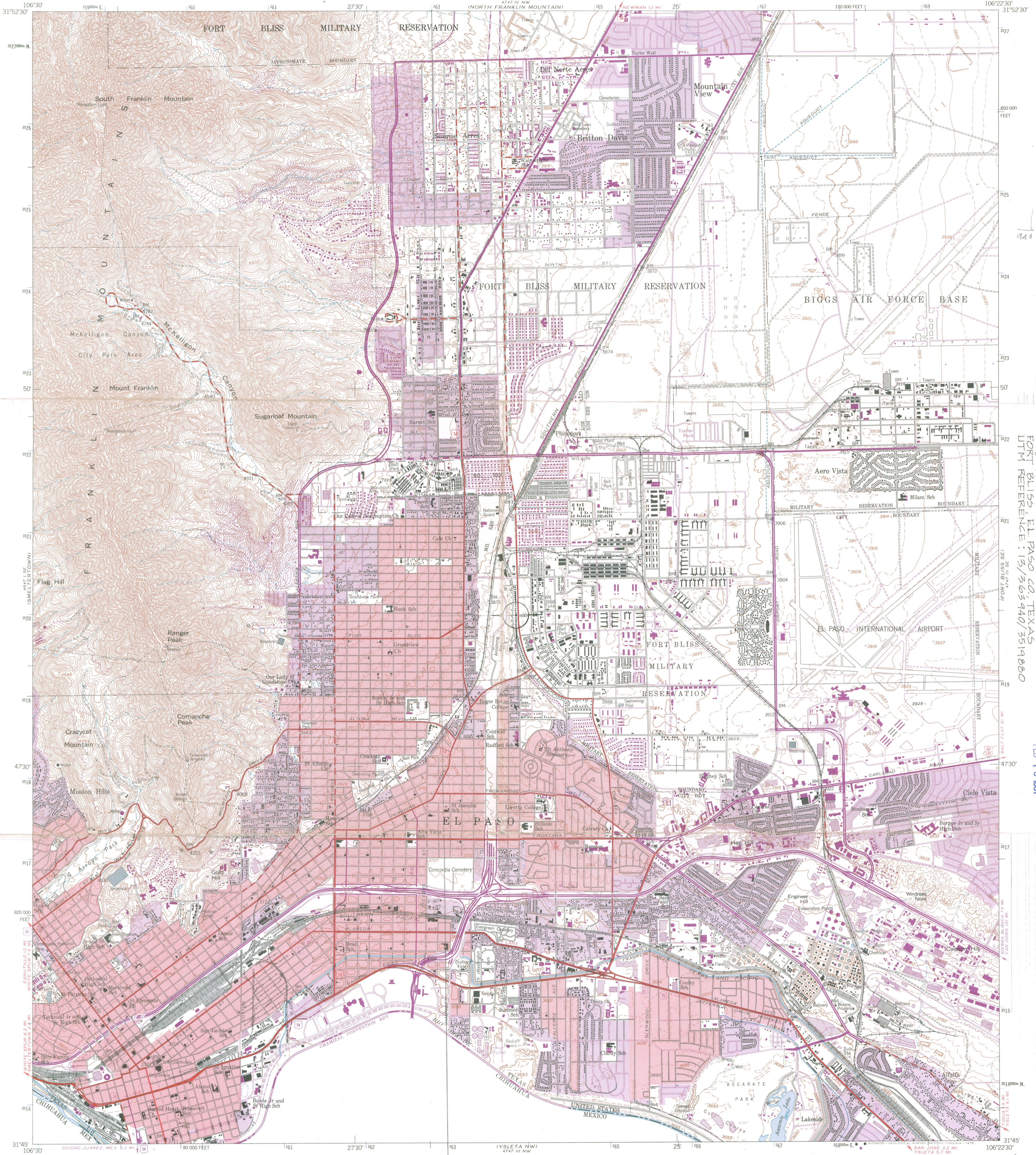


Quarters Number 1, 228 Sheridan Road
El Paso, El Paso County, Texas

First floor verandah
Camera facing north
Photograph by Herbert C. Morrow 1985
Negative on file in the Environmental Protection
Office, Fort Bliss

Photo 8 of ~~18~~

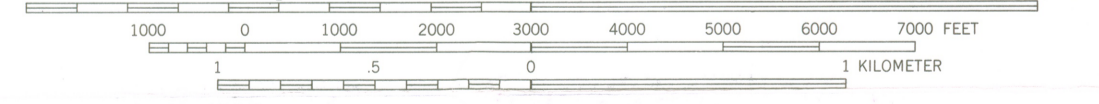
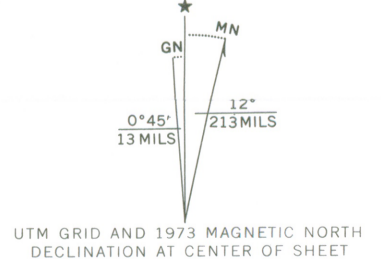
FEB 18 1987



QUARTERS NUMBER ONE
228 SHERIDAN ROAD
FORT BLISS, EL PASO CO, TEXAS
UTM REFERENCE: 13/563940/3519880

FEB 18 1987

Mapped by the Army Map Service
Published for civil use by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and USCE
Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods
Aerial photographs taken 1954. Photography field annotated 1955
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Texas coordinate system,
central zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 13, shown in blue
Red tint indicates areas in which only
landmark buildings are shown
Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from aerial
photographs taken 1967 and 1973. This information not field checked
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
DASHED LINES REPRESENT 5 AND 10-FOOT CONTOURS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

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



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

3106-432

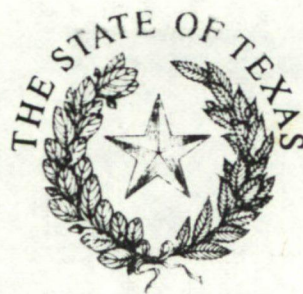
ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route

EL PASO, TEX.

N3145-W10622.5/7.5

1955
PHOTOREVISED 1967 AND 1973
AMS 4747 IV SW-SERIES V882



CURTIS TUNNELL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

P.O. BOX 12276

AUSTIN, TEXAS 78711
September 16, 1985

(512) 475-3092

Robert K. Frink
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
Department of the Army
Headquarters, U.S. Army Air Defense Artillery Center and Fort Bliss
Fort Bliss, TX 79916-6103

Dear Col. Frink:

We are pleased to inform you that Quarters Number 1, Fort Bliss at 228 Sheridan Road in Fort Bliss, El Paso County, Texas will be considered by the State Board of Review for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places at their meeting on October 19, 1985 at 9:30 A.M. in the Town Hall Meeting Room (mezzanine level) of the First Victoria National Bank Building, 101 South Main Street in Victoria, Texas. The National Register is the Federal Government's official list of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing in the National Register provides recognition and assists in preserving our nation's heritage. Enclosed is a copy of the criteria under which properties are evaluated.

Listing in the National Register results in the following for historic properties:

1. Consideration in planning for Federal, federally licensed, and federally assisted projects. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 requires that Federal agencies allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on all projects affecting historic properties listed in the National Register. For further information please refer to 36 CFR 800.
2. Eligibility for Federal tax provisions. If a property is listed in the National Register, certain Federal tax provisions may apply. The Economic Recovery Tax Reform Act of 1981, which revised the historic preservation tax incentives authorized by Congress in the Tax Reform Act of 1976, the Revenue Act of 1978, and the Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980, provides for a 25% investment tax credit for rehabilitating historic commercial, industrial and rental residential buildings instead of a 15 or 20% credit available for rehabilitation of non-historic buildings more than thirty years old. This can be combined with a 15-year cost recovery period for the adjusted basis of the building. Certified structures with certified rehabilitations receive additional tax savings because owners are allowed to reduce the basis by one half the amount of the credit. The Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980 provides Federal tax deductions for

The State Agency for Historic Preservation

charitable contributions for conservation purposes of partial interests in historically important land areas or structures. For further information please refer to 36 CFR 67.

3. Consideration of historic values in the decision to issue a surface coal mining permit where coal is located, in accord with the Surface Mining and Control Act of 1977. For further information please refer to 30 CFR 700 et seq.

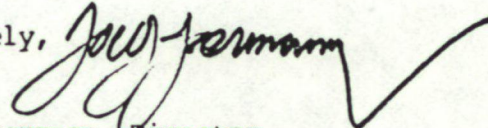
4. Qualification for Federal grants for historic preservation when funds are available. Presently funding is unavailable.

Owners of private properties nominated to the National Register of Historic Places have an opportunity to concur in or object to listing in accord with the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR 60. Any owner or partial owner of private property who chooses to object to listing may submit to the State Historic Preservation Officer a notarized statement certifying that the party is the sole or partial owner of the private property and objects to the listing. Each owner or partial owner of private property has one vote regardless of what part of the property that party owns. If a majority of private property owners object a property will not be listed; however, the State Historic Preservation Officer shall submit the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register for a determination of the eligibility of the property for listing in the National Register. If the property is then determined eligible for listing, although not formally listed, Federal agencies will be required to allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment before the agency may fund, license, or assist a project which will affect the property. If you choose to object to the listing of your property, the notarized objection must be submitted to Curtis Tunnell, Executive Director, Texas Historical Commission, P.O. Box 12276, Austin, Texas, 78711 by October 17, 1985.

If you wish to comment on whether the property should be nominated to the National Register, please send your comments to the above address. Comments must be received before the State Board of Review considers this nomination on October 19, 1985. A copy of the nomination and information on the National Register and Federal tax provisions is also available from the above address upon request.

cc: Jonathan Rogers, Mayor
Pat O'Rourke, Co. Judge

JO/mc
Enclosure

Sincerely, 
Joe Oppermann, Director
National Register Programs



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20314-1000

February 10, 1987

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

Buildings and Grounds

Ms. Carol Shull
Chief, National Register Branch
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

Dear Ms. Shull:

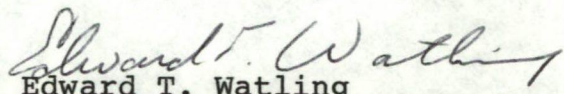
This letter transmits the nomination of Quarters 1, Pershing House, Fort Bliss, Texas, to the National Register of Historic Places for listing.

The Texas State Historic Preservation Officer has concurred with the nomination and signed block 12. Copies of the local notification was sent by the Texas SHPO in accordance with 36 CFR 60.9(c).

This nomination has been signed by the U.S. Department of the Army's Federal Representative, Mr. Paul W. Johnson, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations and Housing).

Please inform Dr. Constance Ramirez, Historic Preservation Officer, (272-0867), when this property is listed on the National Register.

Sincerely,


Edward T. Watling
Chief, Facilities Engineering Division
Office, Assistant Chief of Engineers

Enclosure

FEB 18 1987

ROUTING AND TRANSMITTAL SLIP

Date

2 Apr 1987

TO: (Name, office symbol, room number, building, Agency/Post)

Initials

Date

1. *Dept of Interior; National Register*
2. *ATTN: Bruce Noble*
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Action	File	Note and Return
Approval	For Clearance	Per Conversation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> As Requested	For Correction	Prepare Reply
Circulate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For Your Information	See Me
Comment	Investigate	Signature
Coordination	Justify	

REMARKS

1. *Plot of Bldg 228 area with scale and recommended boundaries for Bldg 228 NR area shown.*
2. *Boundary at rear is recommended to be close to Bldg to:*
 (1) *eliminate modern patio, #2,*
 (2) *eliminate fixed garbage can platform, #1.*
3. *Note that other Bldgs have concrete car port areas, #3.*

DO NOT use this form as a RECORD of approvals, concurrences, disposals, clearances, and similar actions

FROM: (Name, org. symbol, Agency/Post)

Room No.—Bldg.

Phone No.

5041-102

GPO : 1985 O - 485-151

OPTIONAL FORM 41 (Rev. 7-76)
 Prescribed by GSA
 FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.206

4. I strongly recommend that boundaries be drawn in this and future cases on Ft. Bliss to concentrate ~~HR~~ areas on front & sides of buildings \Rightarrow These portions of the Bldgs that will be the principal areas/planes seen by visitors. Note: These are not public buildings; They are residences for Ft. Bliss staff. They and the area around them normally is not accessible to the general public. The general public will "tour" proposed historical district by car, driving along the front street (Sheridan), or by foot on the sidewalk in front of the Bldgs. Public normally would not be in rear alley area (Club Road), because this is a restricted area for security reasons.

Regards

W. S. S. S. S.

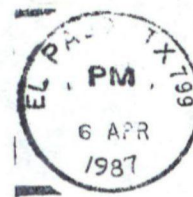
(915) 568-7930/5502

COMMANDER
U.S. ARMY AIR DEFENSE ARTILLERY CENTER AND FORT BLISS
DIRECTORATE OF ENGINEERING AND HOUSING
ATTN: ATZC-DEH-E
FORT BLISS, TEXAS 79916-6103

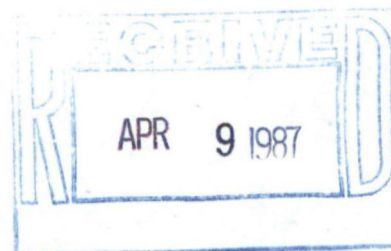
Official Business

Penalty for Private Use, \$300

Mr. Bruce Noble
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-7127

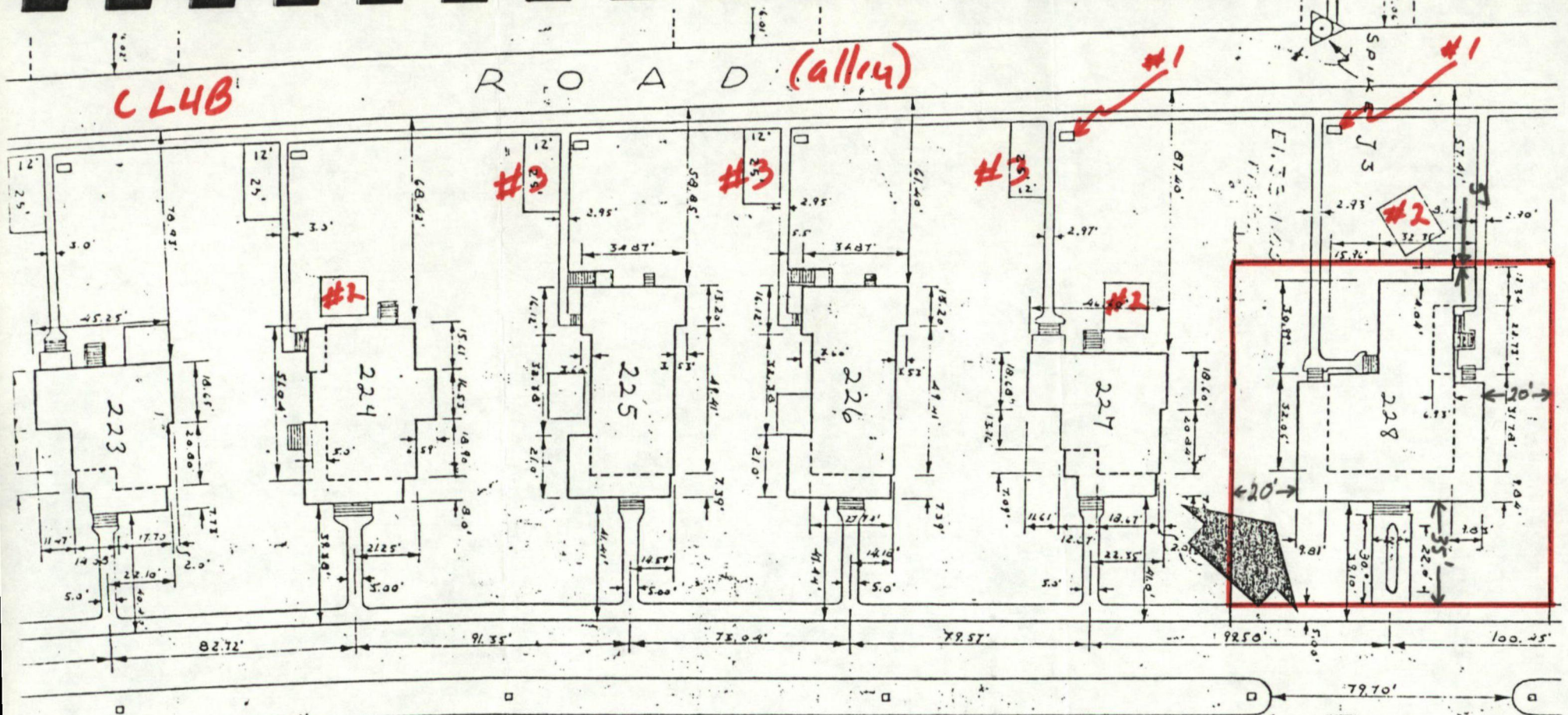


Postage and Fees Paid

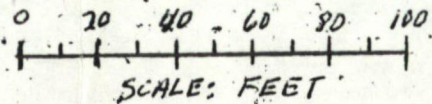


CL4B

ROAD (alley)



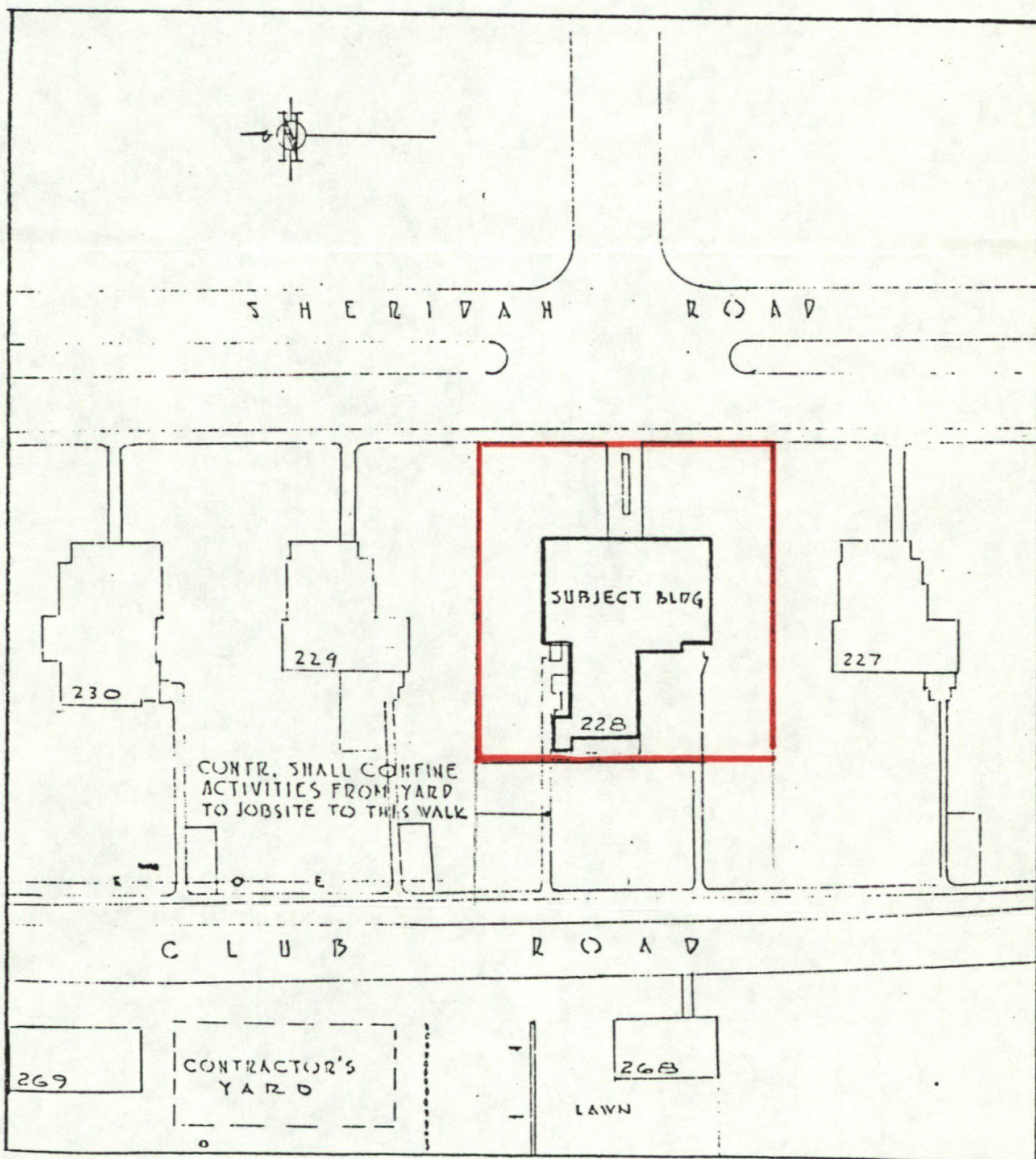
SHERIDAN



- #1: concrete garage car platform, modern.
- #2: modern patio slab.
- #3: modern car parking slab.

B. Noble.

This is Figure 11 in my copy
of NR package. Plan dated
July 1970.



SITE MAP SHOWING CONTR'S YARD LOCATION
SCALE 1" = 50'-0"