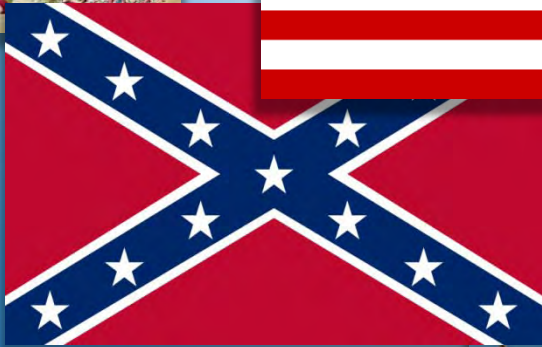
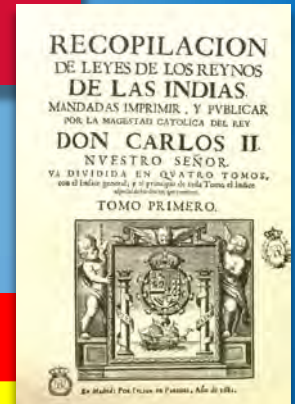
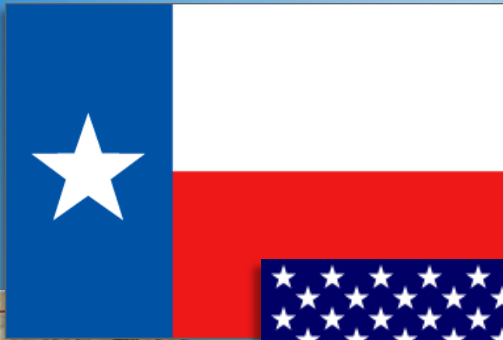
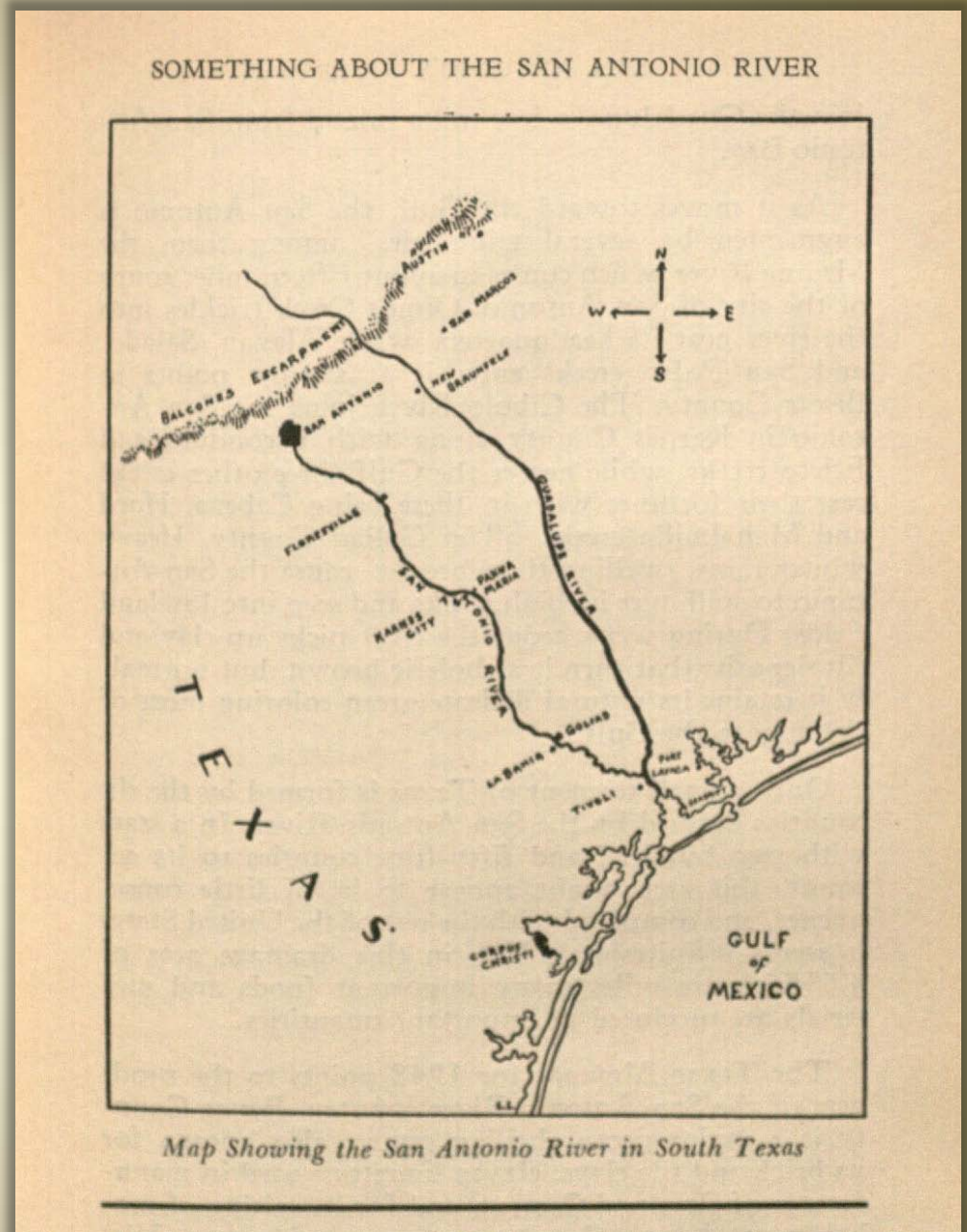


# 5 FLAGS: SAN ANTONIO'S MULTINATIONAL HISTORY



# Exploration and Early Settlement



Lomax, Louise. *San Antonio's River*. San Antonio, Tex. : Naylor Co., 1948. Image courtesy of UTSA Special Collections.

# Indigenous Peoples of South Texas during Spanish Rule

Tonkawa

Karankawa

Coahuiltecan

Apache

Comanche

Lipan Apache



Yoakum, Henderson. History of Texas, from its first settlement in 1685 to its annexation to the United States in 1846. New York : Redfield, 1856. Image courtesy of UTSA Special Collections.

# Searching for the Coahuiltzecs, their contemporaries, and their predecessors



Figure 3. Views of Site 41 CM 85. a, general view along cleared dam site; b, excavation of test pit.



Kelly, Thomas C., et al. Archaeological investigations at four sites in the dry Comal watershed, Comal County, south central Texas. San Antonio : Center for Archaeological Research, University of Texas at San Antonio, 1975. Image courtesy of UTSA Special Collections.



Figure 5-2. Lithic tools from 41BX323: a-d) bifaces e) edge-modified blade

Figueroa, Antonia et al. Additional Phase II Testing at 41BX323 in Brackenridge Park, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. San Antonio, TX: Center for Archaeological Reports, 2007. Image courtesy of UTSA Special Collections.



Lithic tools recovered from excavations: a) utilized flake, b & c) gouffins, d) uniface, e) stem of untypable Archaic

Acuna (41BX12). San Antonio, TX: Center for Archaeological Research, 2009. Image courtesy of UTSA Special Collections.

# Spanish Exploration in South Texas

**Narváez expedition in South Texas  
(Cabeza de Vaca), 1532.**

**Alonso de León Expeditions,  
1689 and 1690.**

**Domingo Teran de los Rios, 1691.**



# Domingo Teran de los Rios, 1691

banks of another arroyo, which, on a previous trip, had been called the Medina. There were great numbers of buffaloes here. On this expedition, I named it San Luis Beltrán. We traveled this day five leagues.

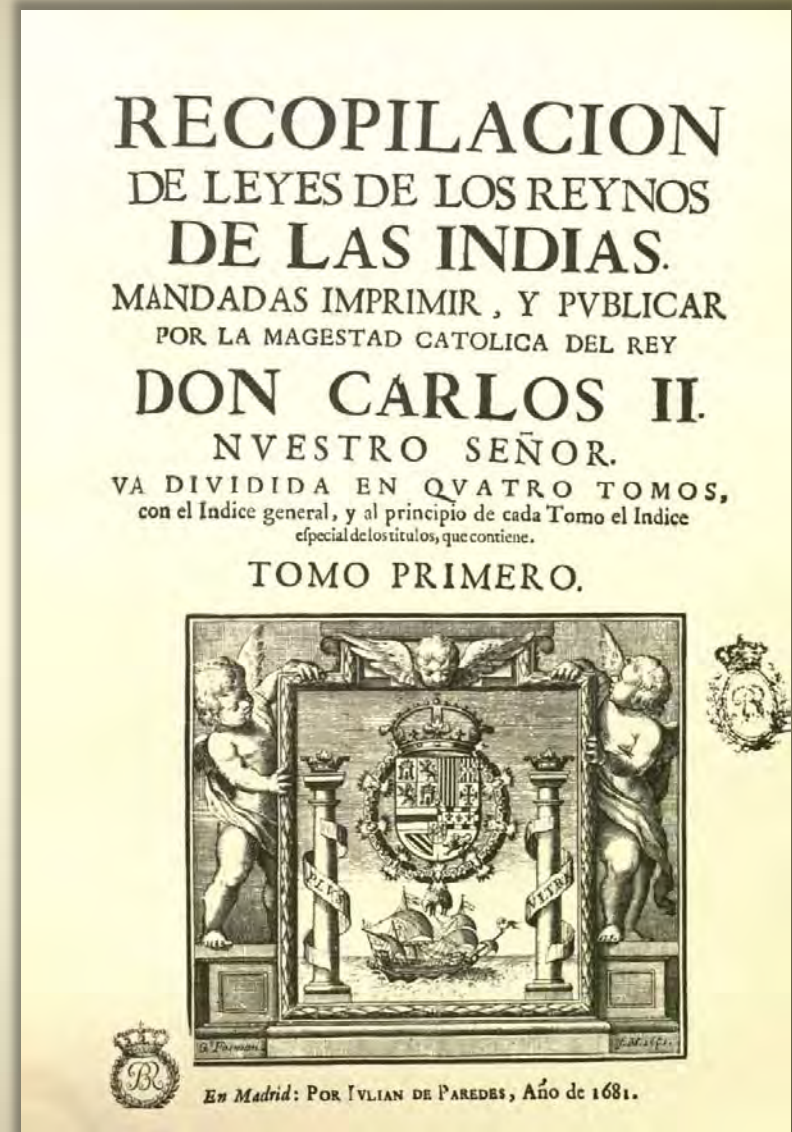
On the 13th, our royal standard and camp moved forward in the aforesaid easterly direction. We marched five leagues over a fine country with broad plains—the most beautiful in New Spain. We camped on the banks of an *arroyo*, adorned by a great number of trees, cedars, willows, cypresses, osiers, oaks, and many other kinds. This I called San Antonio de Padua, because we had reached it on his day. Here we found certain *rancherías* in which the Peyaya nation live. We observed their actions, and I discovered that they were docile and affectionate, were naturally friendly, and were decidedly agreeable toward us. I saw the possibility of using them to form *reducciones*<sup>r</sup>—the first on the Río Grande, at the presidio, and another at this point. Different nations in between could be thereby influenced. We did not travel on the 14th because it was Corpus Christi day.

On the 15th, we marched towards the east five leagues, across a country much like the preceding, with buffaloes and a great many oak trees. It is suited for all kinds of agriculture. We set up our camp that night upon the banks of a certain *arroyo*, where there is a considerable quantity of water. This I named San Ignacio de Loyola. This night we had a terrible storm.

# The Expansion of Northern New Spain



Keepcases. [New Spain \(orthographic projection\)](#). Used under [cc license](#)



Consejo de Indias. Study by Juan Ramon Bastarrachea Manzano. n de leyes de los reynos de las Indias. Madrid : Ediciones Cultura nica, 1973. Facsimile Reprint of the 1681 ed. published by J. de Paredes, Madrid. Image courtesy of UTSA Special Collections.

# San Antonio de B exar Presidio, est. 1718



...z, Francisco. Diary of the ...n expedition into Texas, 1718-1719.  
 Fritz L. Hoffmann, tr. Los Angeles: The Quivira Society, 1935. Image  
 courtesy of UTSA Special Collections.



Photo taken by I. Williams, 2011

Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

National Register  
 of Historic Places  
 Application Form,  
 1976

### 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" 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

The Spanish Governor's Palace is a long one-story, U-shaped building with three-foot thick walls of stone covered in lime plaster. The walls rise in a parapet above the flat roof with projecting downspouts or canales to carry rain water off the roof. There are two rooms and a loft which was once used to store food. The rooms in the rear open out onto a patio and a large courtyard. The pebbled paving is a reproduction, designed from a Spanish patio, but one similar to this is mentioned in historical documents.

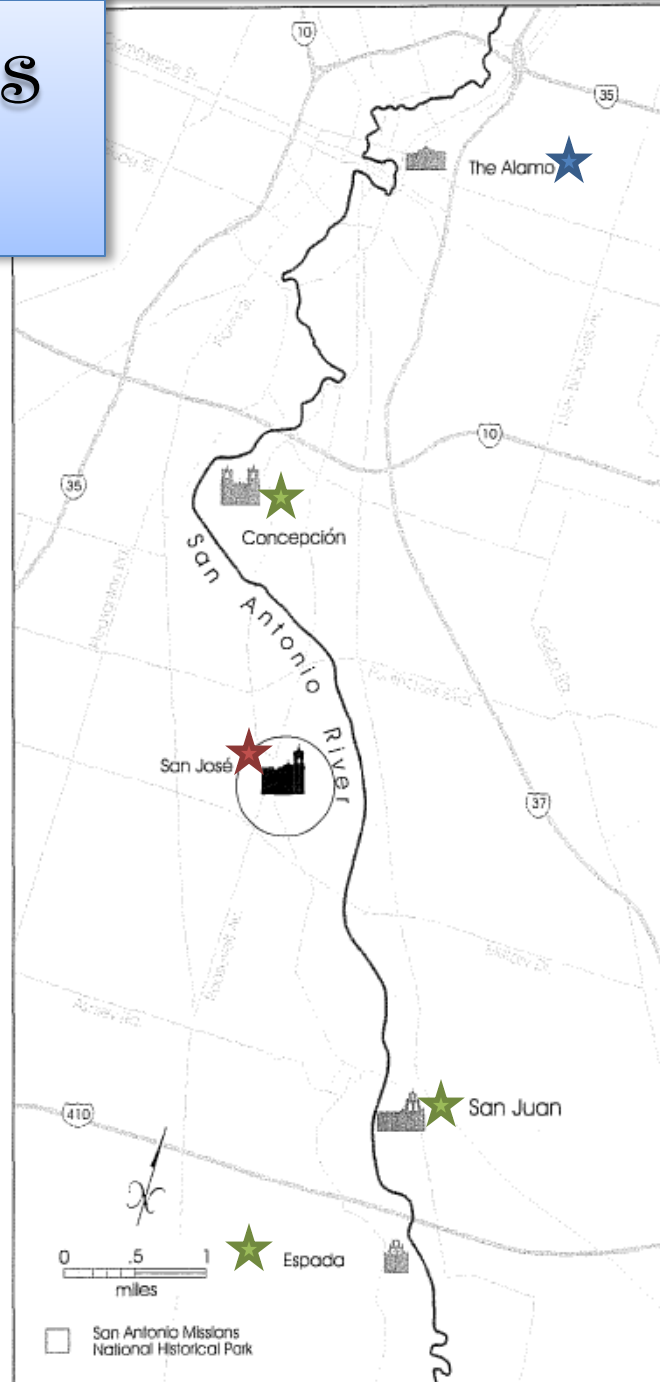
By the 1920s, the building had long been neglected, and the rooms had been leased for various commercial purposes. It was saved only after it became unsafe for its tenants. The entrance hall was once the "Hole-in-the-Wall Bar" advertising nickle beer. The room to the right--the chapel--was used as a clothing store. The long room to the left, the ball room, was once a produce market; and the room beyond it was a tailor shop. It had also been used as a school at one time. The will of Jose Ignacio Perez from 1849 aided in the restoration as he had bequeathed each room separately to members of his family.

The building was purchased in 1928 by the city and was restored in 1929. The architect and contractors tried to preserve as much of the original building as possible. The rock and brick walls were in tact for the most part. Those walls that were replaced were done so on the basis of existing foundations. The lime plaster covering the walls now had to be added since the original had deteriorated over the years. The wooden lintels over the doorway are the originals. The tile floors in several of the rooms are the original; but had to be relaid since they were badly warped. The native flagstone was laid in place of that which was in the building at the time of the restoration and are said to have been used at one time as parts of the city streets. The doors were put on in 1929, but all were hand-carved according to the design of one remaining original door. The corrugated tin roof that covered the building was replaced with an authentic reproduction. Old telegraph poles and railroad ties were used for the ceiling. Because they look like telegraph poles rather than hand hewn vigas it produces a less than desirable result. The interior is furnished with authentic period pieces and is used as a museum of Spanish Colonial history.

Wright, S.J., The Spanish Governor's Palace. San Antonio, TX: Naylor Printing Co., Publishers, 1932. Image courtesy of UTSA Special Collections.



# San Antonio's Missions



★ **1718:** Mission San Antonio de Valero

★ **1720:** Mission San José y San Miguel de Aguayo

★ **1731:**  
1) Mission Nuestra Señora de la Purísima Concepcion de Acuna

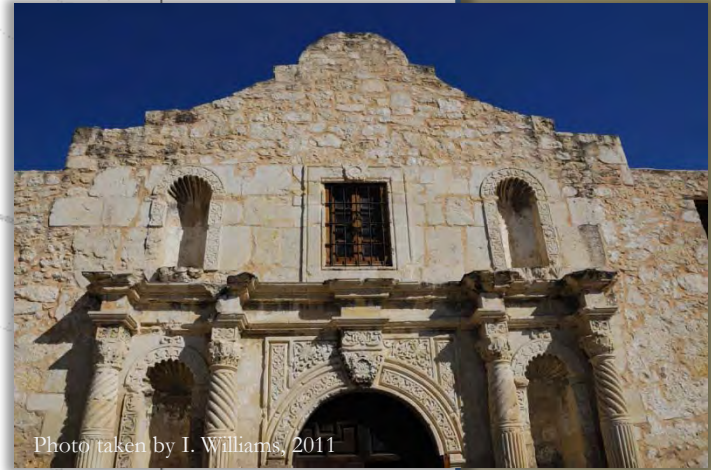
2) San Juan Capistrano

3) San Francisco de la Espada

Map from *Archaeological investigations at four San Antonio missions : Mission Trails Underground Conversion Project.*  
By Cynthia L. Tennis et al. ,  
c2001. Pp. 56.

Figure 2-1. The five San Antonio Missions with Mission San José y San Miguel de Aguayo highlighted.

# Mission San Antonio de Valero, 1718. ★



Picture from San Antonio Album by Paul Wagner's Bazaar, [189-?] Image courtesy of UTSA Special Collections.

Figure 2-1. The five San Antonio Missions with Mission San José y San Miguel de Aguayo highlighted.

Map from *Archaeological investigations at four San Antonio missions : Mission Trails Underground Conversion Project*. By Cynthia L. Tennis et al. , c2001. Pp. 56.

# Mission San José y San Miguel de Aguayo, 1720 ★

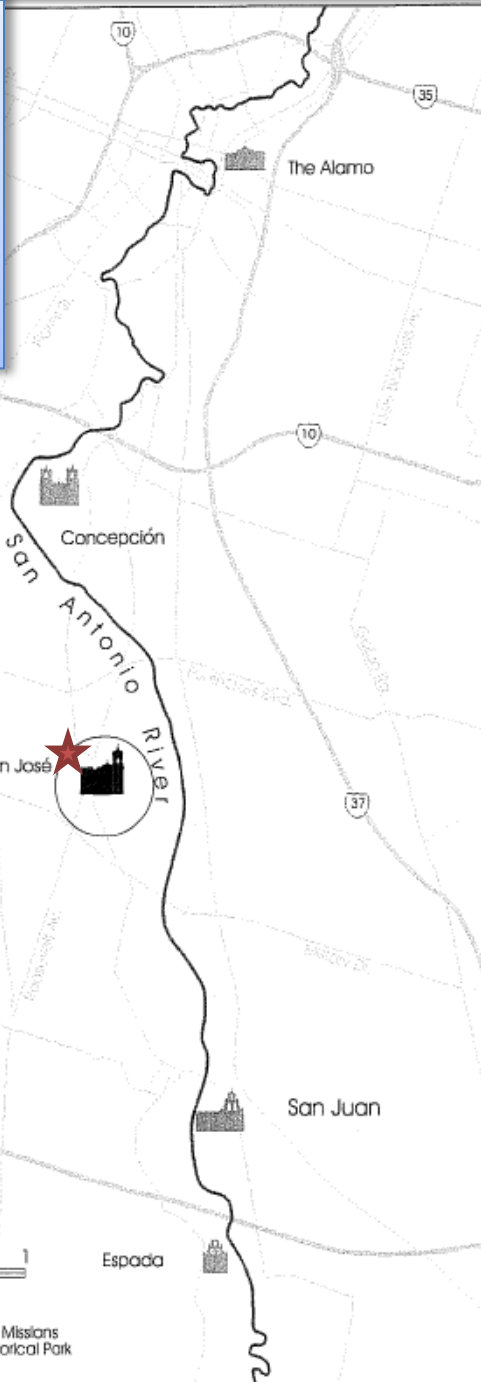
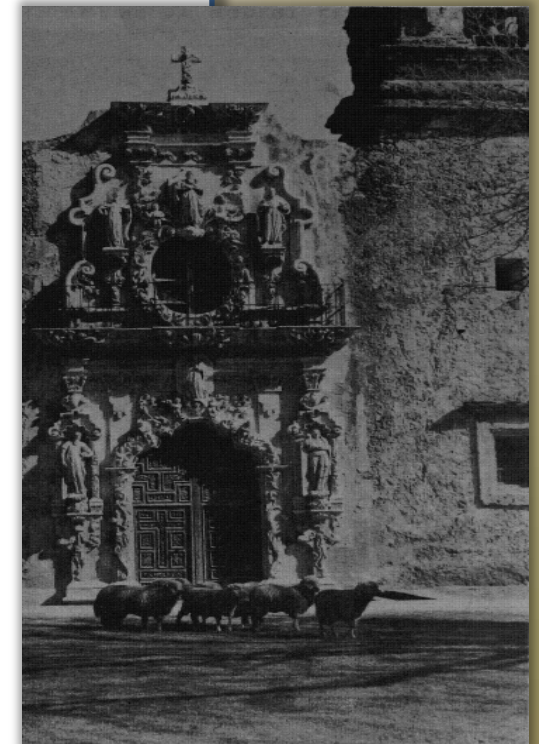


Photo taken by K. Amen, 2009.



Picture from San Antonio Album by Paul Wagner's Bazaar, [189-?] Image courtesy of UTSA Special Collections.



Picture from Proposed San Antonio Missions National Historical Park, Tex., 1977. H. Doc. 95-264/9.

Map from *Archaeological investigations at four San Antonio missions: Mission Trails Underground Conversion Project*. By Cynthia L. Tennis et al., c2001. Pp. 56.

Figure 2-1. The five San Antonio Missions with Mission San José y San Miguel de Aguayo highlighted.

# Mission Nuestra Señora de la Purísima Concepción de Acuña, 1731. ★

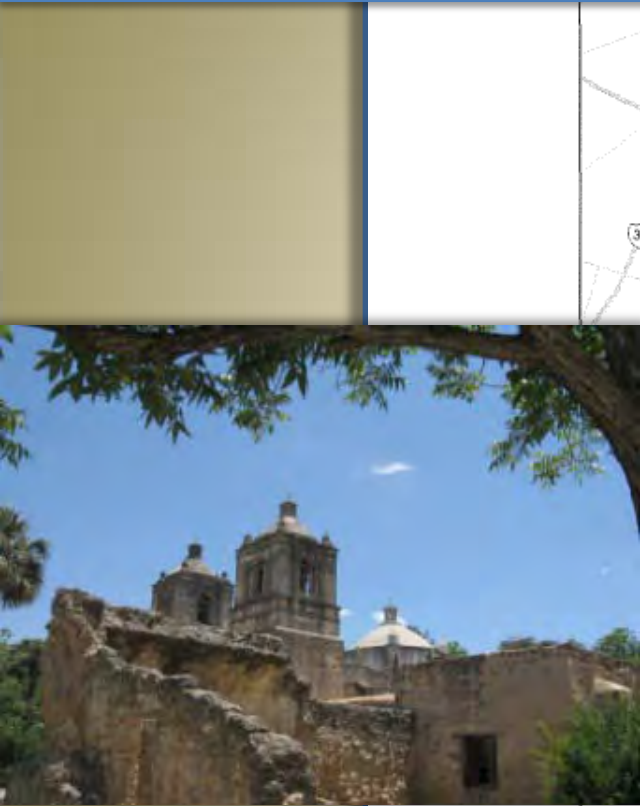


Photo taken by K. Amen, 2009.

Map from *Archaeological investigations at four San Antonio missions : Mission Trails Underground Conversion Project*. By Cynthia L. Tennis et al. , c2001. Pp. 56.

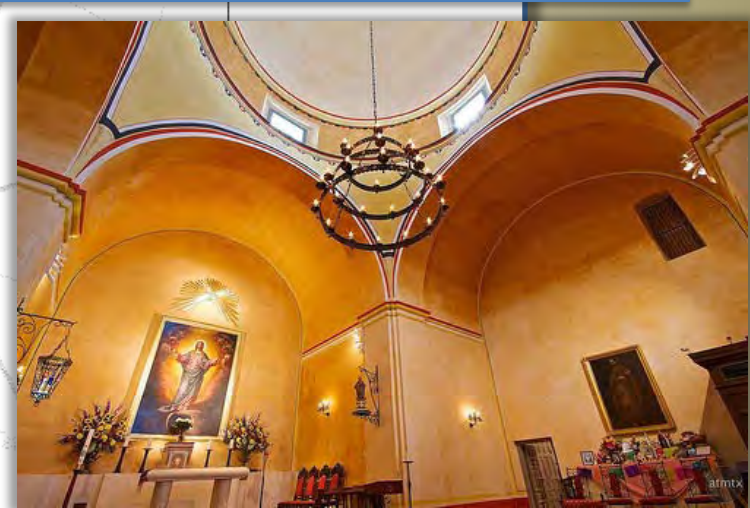
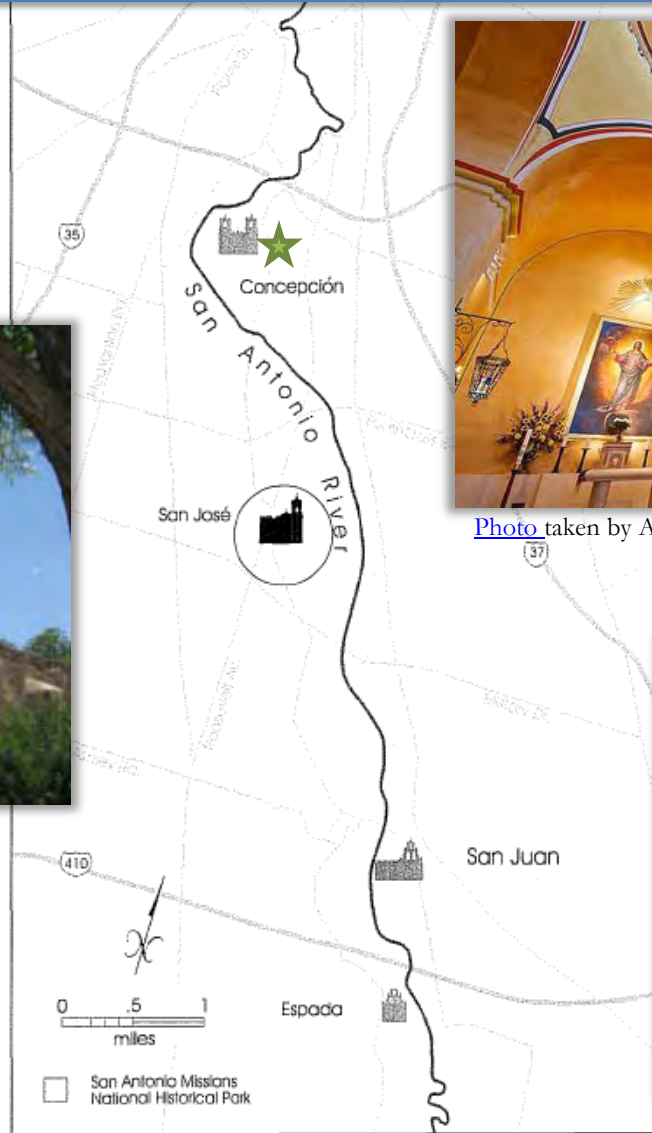


Photo taken by Andy (atamx), 2010, used under [cc license](#).



Picture from San Antonio Album by Paul Wagner's Bazaar, [189-?] Image courtesy of UTSA Special Collections.

Figure 2-1. The five San Antonio Missions with Mission San José y San Miguel de Aguayo highlighted. Image courtesy of UTSA Special Collections.

**SAN ANTONIO MISSIONS NATIONAL  
HISTORICAL PARK, TEXAS**

**HEARING  
BEFORE THE  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON  
NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION  
OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON  
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
NINETY-FOURTH CONGRESS**

SECOND SESSION

ON

**H.R. 14064**

TO AUTHORIZE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SAN ANTONIO MISSIONS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK IN THE STATE OF TEXAS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

HEARING HELD IN SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS  
NOVEMBER 9, 1976

**Serial No. 94-24**

Printed for the use of the  
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs



U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON : 1977

81-603

32  
H441-B

San Juan  
Capistrano,  
1731. ★



MISSION SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO, 34 MISSION



Photo taken by K. Amen, 2009.

vicinit

PROPOSED SAN ANTONIO MISSIONS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR / NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

# San Francisco de la Espada, 1731. ★

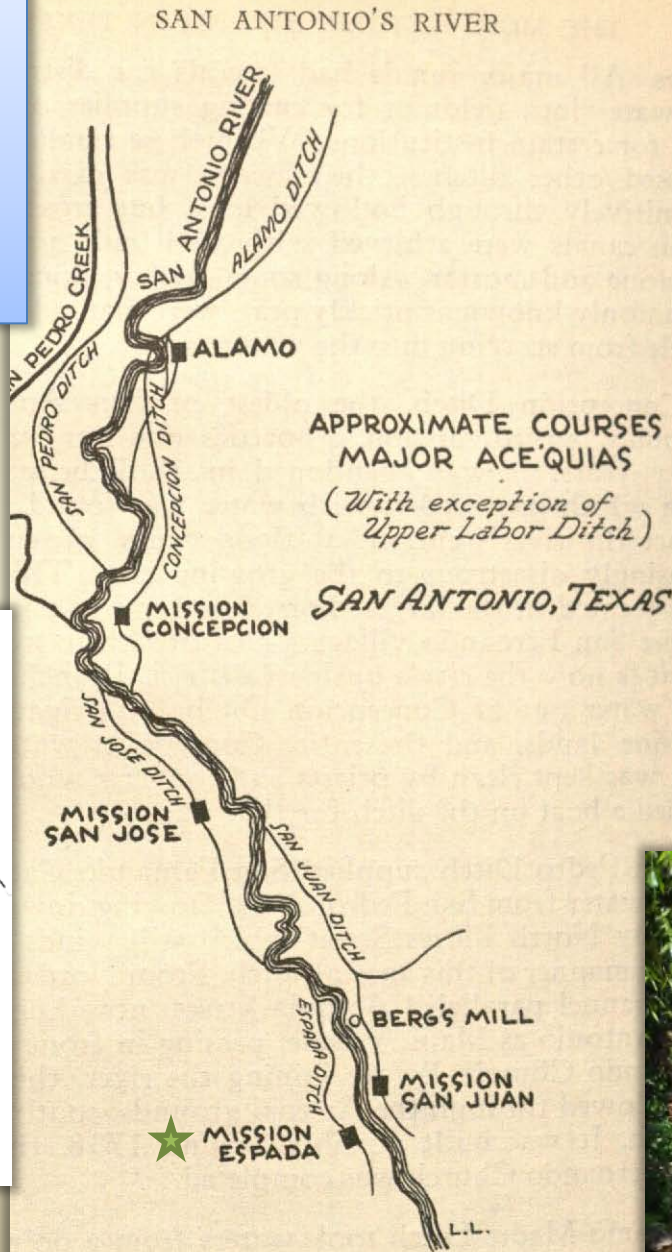
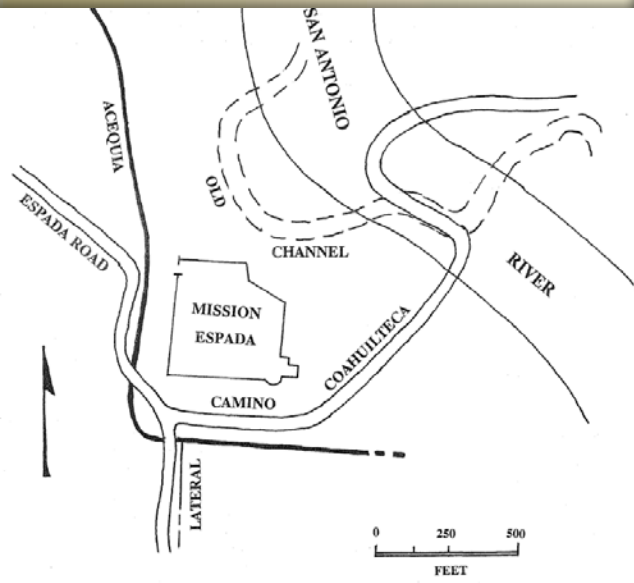


Photo taken by K. Amen, 2009.



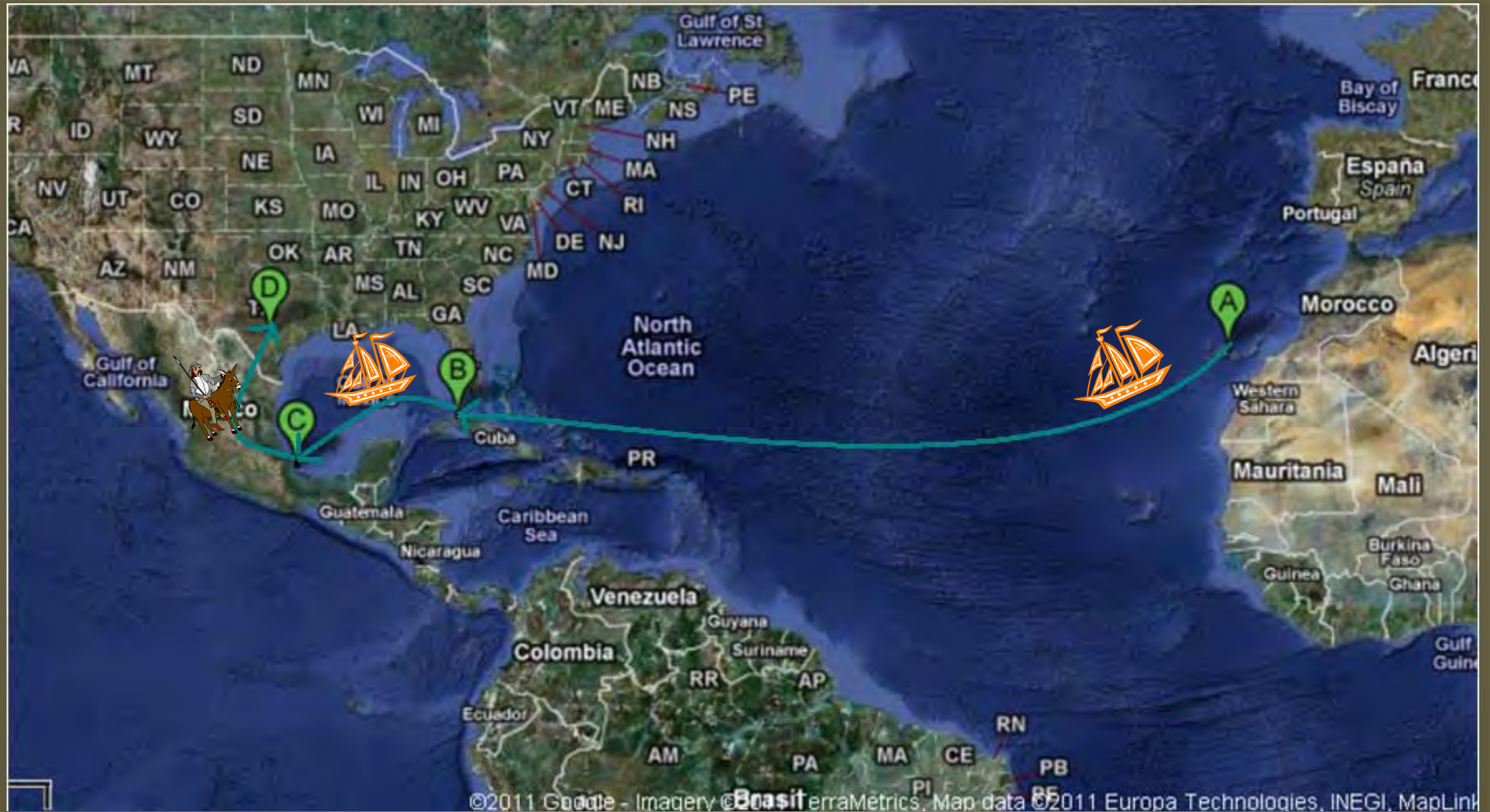
Cox, I. Wayne. Archaeological monitoring at Espada Road acequia crossing, south San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. [San Antonio, Tex.]: Center for Archaeological Research, University of Texas at San Antonio, 1993.



Photo taken by Liveon001, used under [cc license](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

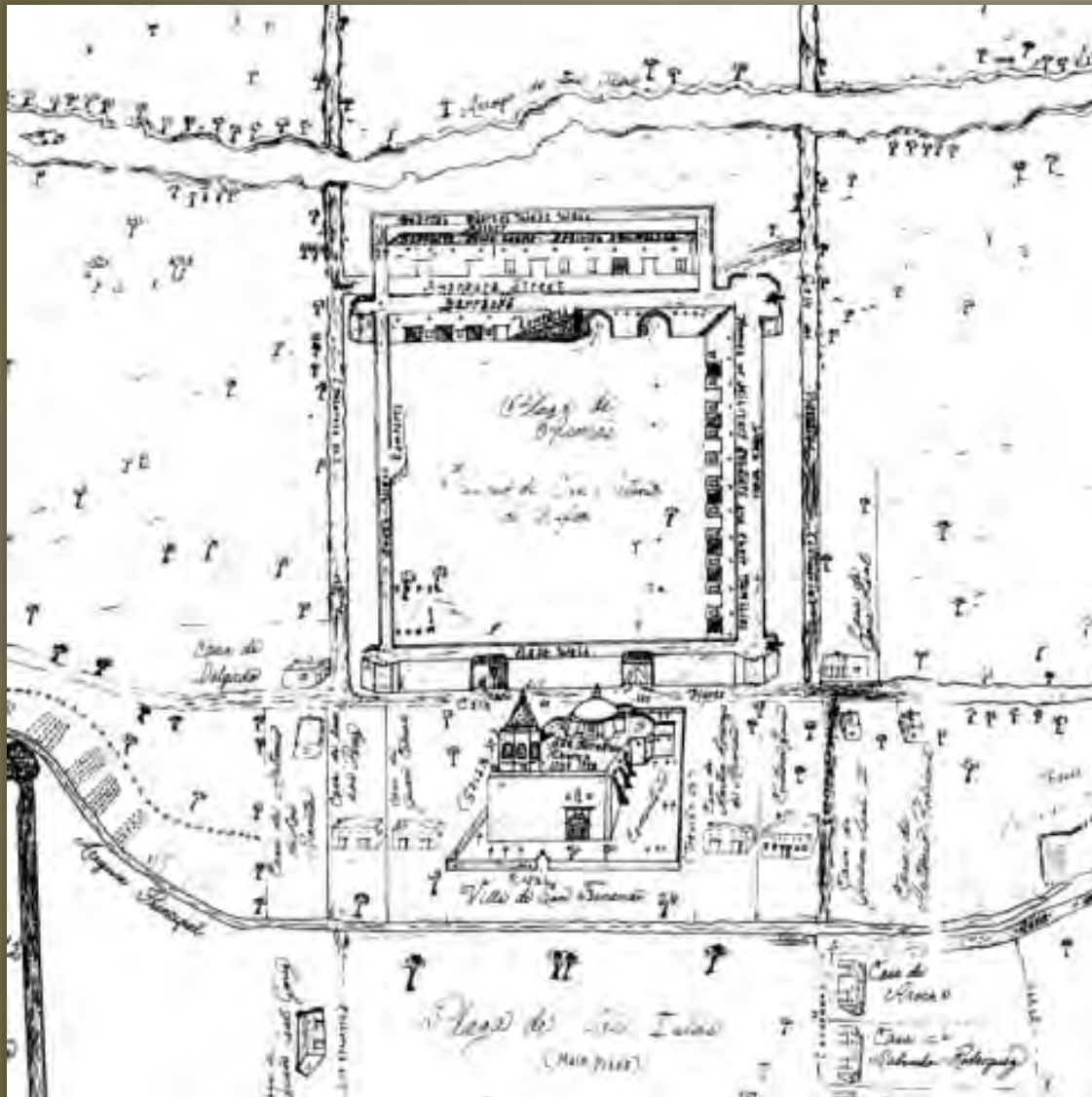
Map Showing Major Acequias Around San Antonio

# Canary Islanders, Settlers from the King, 1731



Map from google maps satellite. Arrows show approximate route from the Canary Islands to Havana, to Vera Cruz, and finally to San Antonio.

# Villa de San Fernando de Béxar



Paul Wagner's Bazaar. Souvenir of San Antonio. San Antonio, Tex. : Paul Wagner's Bazaar, [189-?] Image courtesy of UTSA Special Collections.

Map of San Antonio in the 1730s, photocopy in UTSA Special Collections. Source unclear, probably dating from the 1970s. Image courtesy of UTSA Special Collections.



# An unlikely source of unity...



Photo taken by Ed Shipul, used under [cc license](#).

# 5 Flags over San Antonio



Spain 1519-1821



Mexico 1821-1836



Republic of Texas 1836-1845



United States 1845-1861



Confederacy 1861-1865



United States 1865-present

# What about that 6<sup>th</sup> Flag?

Some include France (1685-1689) as a 6<sup>th</sup> flag for Texas.

Fort Saint Louis was an ill-fated French fort on the Texas coast.



Image Courtesy: Texas Historical Commission

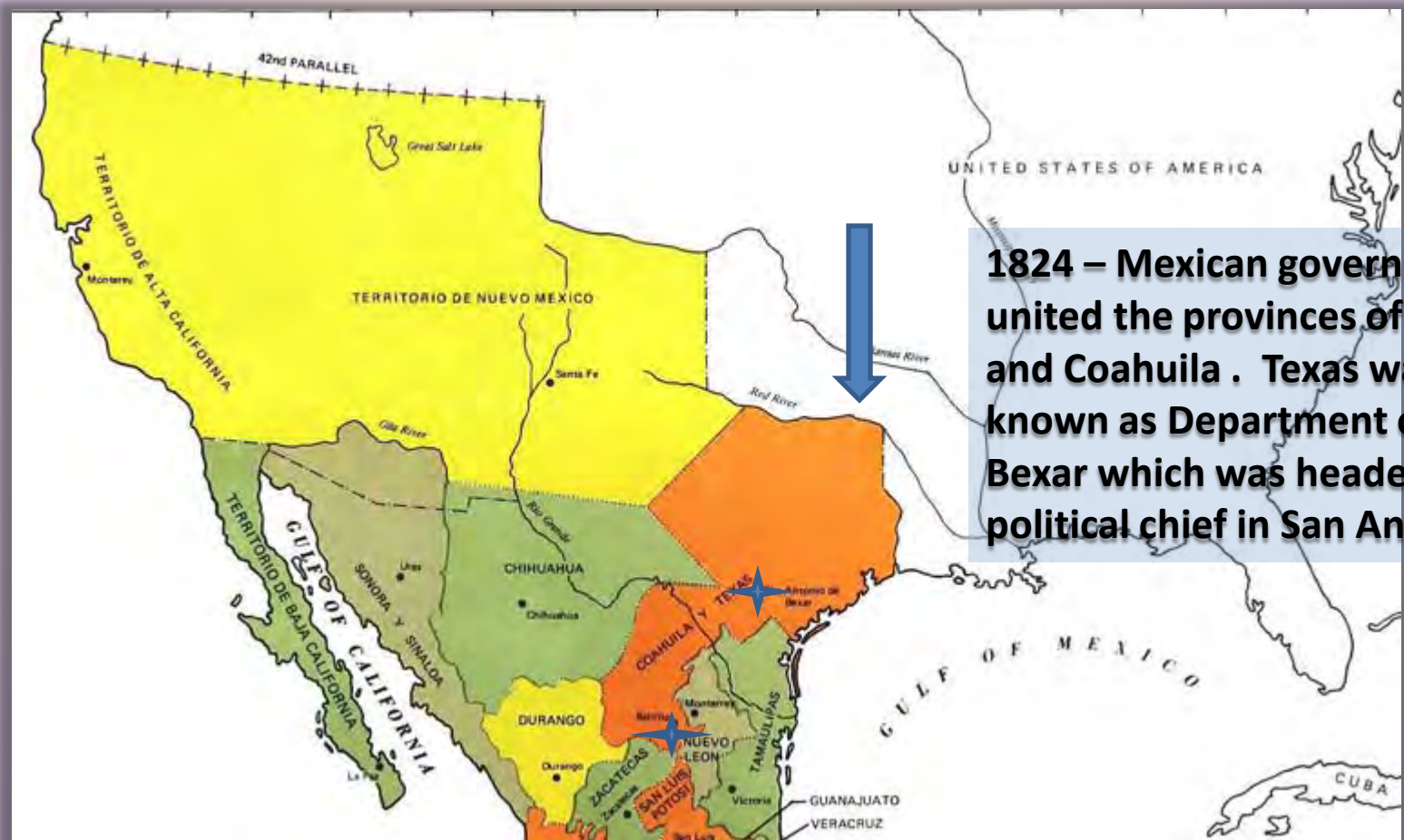
# Texas Under Mexico 1821-1836



Problems remained the same: distance from Mexico City, sometimes hostile Indian tribes, and floods of settlers.

Image courtesy of the CIA World Factbook

# Political Divisions of the Mexican Republic Federal Constitution of 1824



**1824 – Mexican government united the provinces of Texas and Coahuila . Texas was known as Department of Bexar which was headed by a political chief in San Antonio.**

"Courtesy of the University of Texas Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

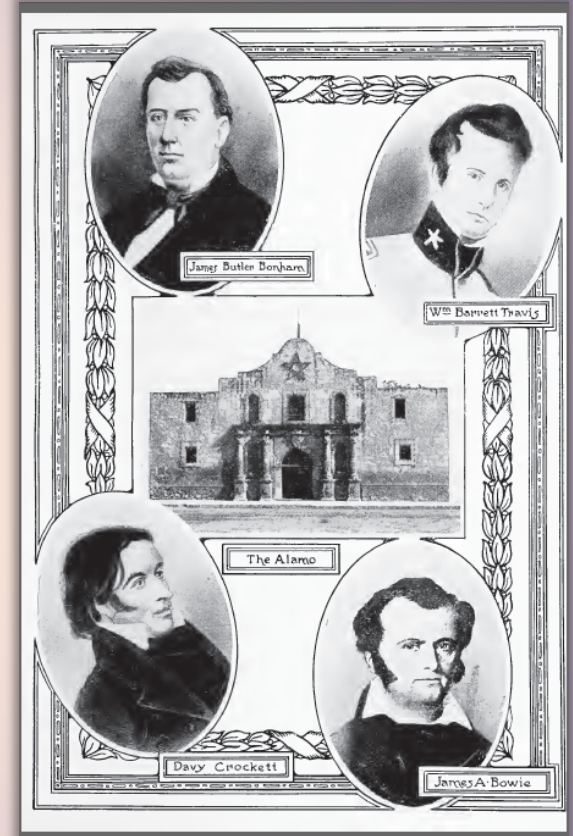
# Turning Point of 3 nations

- Pioneers from the Mexican south (Tejanos) and the Anglo north (Texians) flowed into the frontier region.
- Mexican government at first encouraged, and growing alarmed, outlawed U.S. immigration.
- But by 1835 1000 people a month were streaming into Texas.



# Texas Independence

In 1835 Texas revolted.  
Several bloody battles were fought, including the Siege of Bexar in 1835 and the historic and iconic battle of the Alamo February 23-March 6, 1836.



James Butler Bonham, William Barrett Travis, Davy Crockett, James Bowie From *History of San Antonio and Early Days in Texas*, Robert Sturmberg, 1920, San Antonio: Press of the Standard Printing Company, p. 81

# Republic of Texas

**Texas Revolution ended on April 21, 1836 when Mexican President Santa Anna, dressed as a private, was taken prisoner in San Jacinto (now near Houston) by forces under Sam Houston.**



Detail from *Battle of San Jacinto*, Henry Arthur McArdle, Texas State Capitol Building. Courtesy of the Texas State Library and Archives Commission.

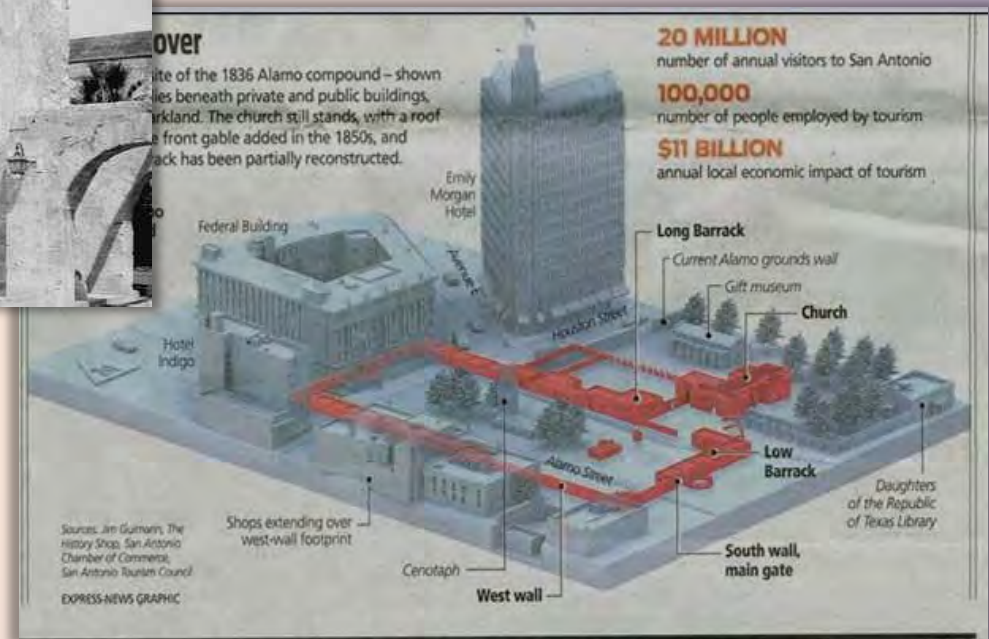


Surrender of Santa Anna, painting by Charles Shaw





The Alamo, San Antonio, Texas, ca 1930s.  
 Habs, The Alamo, after 1933, Historic American Buildings  
 Survey ([Library of Congress](https://www.loc.gov/rr/hispanic/15sant/)), TEX,15-SANT,15-



San Antonio Express-News, February 27, 2011

**The Alamo site you see today is far smaller than 1836 boundaries, much of which is under private and public buildings. The Alamo’s distinctive front gable was added in the 1850’s**

# Republic of Texas

Bexar was organized as the Republic of Texas, with its seat chartered in San Antonio.

Sam Houston was first president of Texas (1841-1844)

John W. Smith 1<sup>st</sup> mayor of San Antonio

Despite the treaty, Mexico resisted recognizing Texas independence.

Samuel Houston, First President of the Republic of Texas 1841-44, Statuary Hall, U.S. Capitol, Elisabet Ney, 1904, (famous German-born sculptor) , 1904, from *Art in the United States Capitol*, GPO 1978.



# United States (1845-1861)

No. 8. *Joint Resolution for annexing Texas to the United States.*

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress doth consent that the territory properly included within, and rightfully belonging to the Republic of Texas, may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said republic, by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of this Union.*

2. *And be it further resolved, That the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following conditions, and with the following guarantees, to wit: First, Said State to be formed, subject to the adjustment by this government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other governments; and the constitution thereof, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of said Republic of Texas, shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress for its final action, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six. Second. Said State, when ad-*

3 R 2

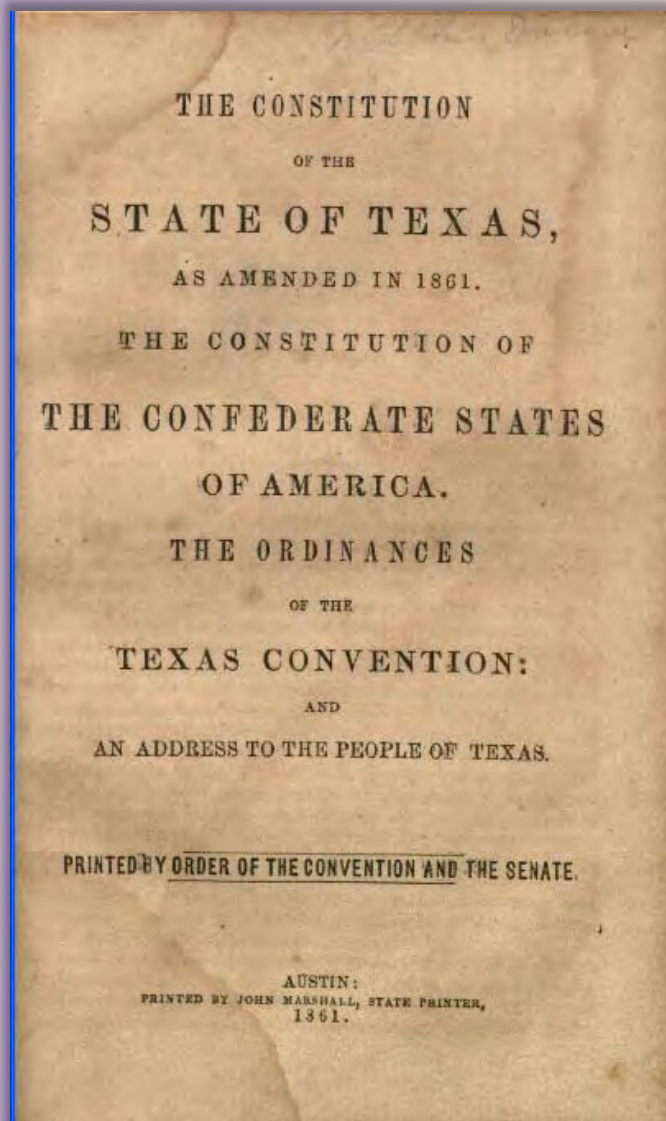
March 1, 1845.

Consent of Congress to the erection of Texas into a State for admission into the Union.

Conditions of admission.

U.S. Senate rejected treaty to annex Texas in 1844 but reversed the decision the following year. Texas entered the union as 28<sup>th</sup> state on December 19, 1845. Ceremony held on February 19, 1846.

# Confederacy (1861-1865)



**Secession Convention Feb. 1, 1861.  
Reportedly 40% of Bexar residents, primarily  
Germans, were opposed. Sam Houston  
resigned as governor of Texas in opposition.**

# 1<sup>st</sup> major U.S. loss in Civil War

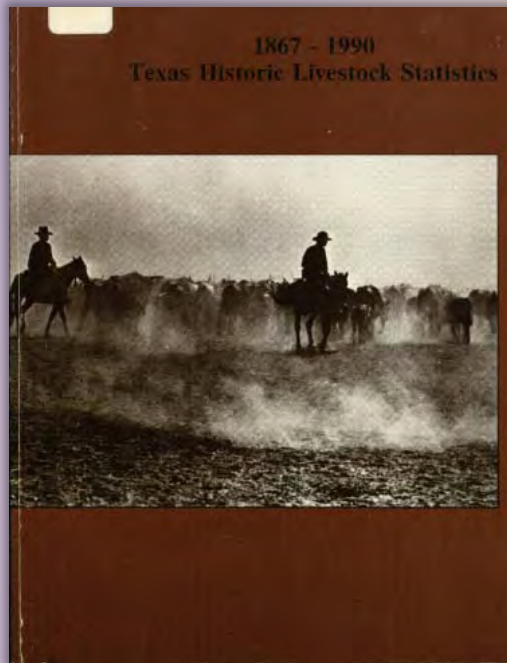
First major loss for U.S. in Civil War was in San Antonio.

Union Maj. Gen David Twiggs surrendered all U.S. Army property in Texas in Main Plaza to a force of 800 Confederate supporters under Maj. Ben McCulloch.

Twiggs joined the Confederacy in Georgia shortly thereafter.



# United States (1865-present)



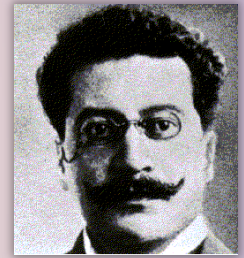
**Following the Civil War, San Antonio prospered as a center of the cattle industry .**

**The first railroad arrived in 1877; commerce expanded enormously**



# San Antonio refuge for revolutionaries

- Ricardo Flores Magon, revolutionist & journalist re-founded his newspaper *Regeneracion* opposing Porfirio Diaz, in San Antonio November 1904



- Francisco Madero, future Mexican president and martyr, issued his *Plan de San Luis Potosí* from San Antonio and called for a rebellion on November 20, 1910.



# THE CITY OF THE LITTLE SQUARES

The Charm of San Antonio, Texas, where Revolution Breeds

BY EDWARD HUNGERFORD

Here then is the incubator of Mexican revolution. There is hardly an hour in San Antonio when the secret agents of both government and revolutionists are not swarming in the town

Harper's Weekly, Nov. 19, 1912, p. 11-12.

There is a risk at El Paso that is not present in San Antonio. Hence the bigger town—in its very atmosphere emitting a friendly comfort toward plottings and plannings—is chosen.

San Antonio is a safer breeding ground for insurrection than is El Paso. For one thing it is out of the range of careless rifle-shooting, and for another—well, at El Paso some Mexican troop might come right across the silver Rio Grande in a dry season,



# The Future

“San Antonio breathes heavily, dreams of the days when she was a Spanish town of no slight importance, and looks forward to the morrow. She believes that the golden age is not yet come. Her plans for the future are ambitious, her opportunity yet to come.”

-- Edward Hungerford, Harper's Weekly, 11/9/1912



Panoramic view of San Antonio, Texas. c1910. Library of Congress American Memory Project.

# SAN ANTONIO AND THE U.S. MILITARY: A LONG HISTORY OF COOPERATION



Printed in *San Antonio, the Metropolis and Garden Spot of Texas: and Fort Sam Houston, U.S. Army Headquarters Department of Texas* © 1909, Paul Ebers. Photo courtesy of UTSA Special Collection

**POST** Returns of Sick, Injured or Chronically Sick for the month of **October 1845**, commanded by Major S. D. Huntington, 3rd Regiment.

Regiment	PRESENT										ABSENT			Present & Absent	Attentions since last return		Remarks	
	At Duty	Sick	Early Duty	Returned to Duty	Chronic	Invalid	Discharged	Transferred	Detached	Left	Medical Service	Furlough	Leave		Present	Absent		By Surgeon
3rd Regt	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

*My field notes*

Notes of a Regiment of the 2nd Regiment of Dragoons Commanded by Major S. D. Huntington, Stationed at Camp Bexar, Tex. October 21st.

Dr. No.	Regiment	Rank	Name	Age	Height	Weight	Complexion	Hair	Eyes	Build	Strength	Temperament	Disposition	Character	Remarks
1	3rd	Private	John Smith	25	5'8"	150	Fair	Black	Blue	Medium	Strong	Steady	Amiable	Well	

*Th. Huntington  
Major 3rd Regt  
(m)*

*Field Report  
of  
Company 1st  
and Troop at  
Camp Bexar  
October 21, 1845.*

*Nov 21*

# POST RETURNS, CAMP BEXAR, OCTOBER 21, 1845

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

POSTS.

POST OF SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Established in 1865. Lat.  $29^{\circ} 30'$ , long.  $98^{\circ} 23'$ . In the city of San Antonio, which is also the headquarters of the Department of Texas, Postoffice and telegraph in the city. Nearest railroad at Kingsbury, 55 miles to the east, the present terminus of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad. Good wagon roads to all important points in the State of Texas, and along the coast. Galveston 264 miles distant.

**Buildings.** The following stone buildings are rented in the city of San Antonio, viz: One  $114 \times 30$  feet, and one  $40 \times 84$  feet, one story each, as quarters for troops; one  $50 \times 54$  feet, two stories, as hospital, and one  $15 \times 30$  feet, one story, as guardhouse; officers' quarters, etc., are also rented in the city; no government buildings, excepting one frame stable for 80 animals built on private grounds.

**Supplies.** Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from the general supply depots in the city of San Antonio as required. Water obtained from the San Antonio river, which runs through the city, and from wells and cisterns at the post. Wood furnished by contract.

**Indians.** None in the vicinity. Occasionally small bands of the Kickapoos and Lipans from Mexico, and Comanches from the north-west, prowl around the settlements and run off horses and mules.

**Reservation.** No reservation.

**Description of Country, etc.** The San Antonio river rises three miles above the city. The valley of the river is shut in by hilly ranges running in a southeasterly direction; the hills having generally an altitude of from 200 to 300 feet above the level of the plain that lies between. The land is arable, but a thorough system of irrigation is necessary to the successful cultivation of any crops, especially in the smaller articles, such as vegetables. The population of San Antonio is estimated at 14,000. The climate is mild and very healthy.

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 99.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Washington, September 11, 1890.

The following orders have been received from the War Department:

By direction of the President the new military post near Newport, Kentucky, will hereafter be known and designated as "Fort Thomas," in honor of the late Major General *George H. Thomas*, U. S. Army, one of the most distinguished generals during the late war, and whose eminent services received the thanks of Congress.

By direction of the President the military post at San Antonio, Texas, will hereafter be known and designated as "Fort Sam Houston," in honor of General *Sam Houston*, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Republic of Texas—the first President of that Republic and the first governor of the State of Texas.

L. A. GRANT,  
Acting Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL SCHOFIELD:  
CHAUNCEY McKEEVER,  
Acting Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL:

Assistant Adjutant General.

Description of the Post at San Antonio

"Outline Descriptions of the Posts in the Military Division of the Missouri Commanded by Lieutenant General P.H. Sheridan", 1876, Printed in *The Post at San Antonio 1845-1879*, SuDoc D 114.2:9 84/2

War Department General Order, Name Change to Ft. Sam Houston, September 10, 1890

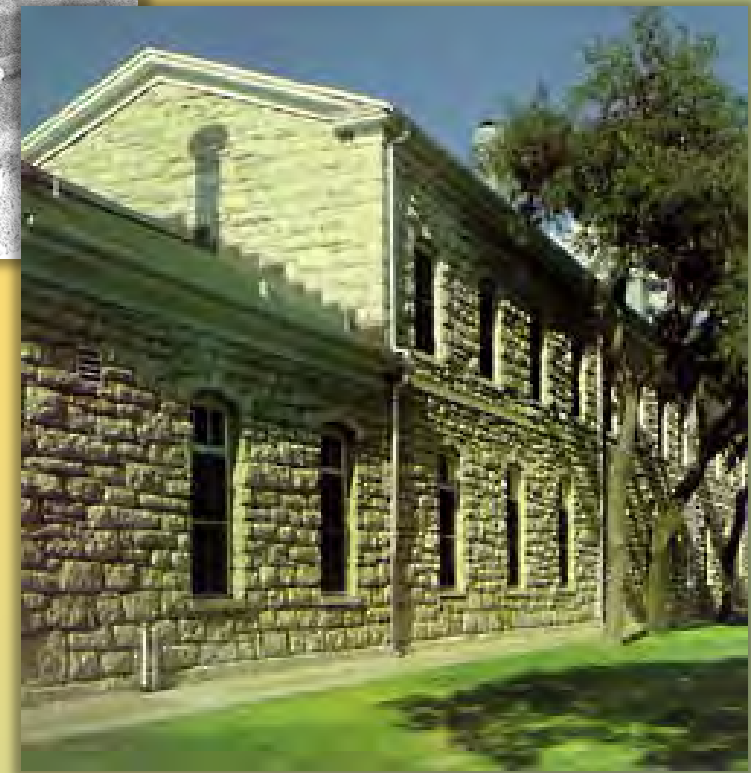
Digital copies courtesy of John M. Manguso, Director, Ft. Sam Houston Museum



## Geronimo and other Apache prisoners at the Quadrangle at Ft. Sam Houston, 1886, and the Quadrangle today.

Geronimo photo credit: *The Quadrangle: Hub of Military Activity in Texas, An Outline History*, SuDoc D 114.2:Q 2/5

Quadrangle photo credit: Historic American Buildings Survey, Photographer David J. Kaminsky. The National Park Service: <http://www.nps.gov/nr/travel/tx/tx39.htm>





## Teddy Roosevelt and the Rough Riders at Ft. Sam Houston, 1916.

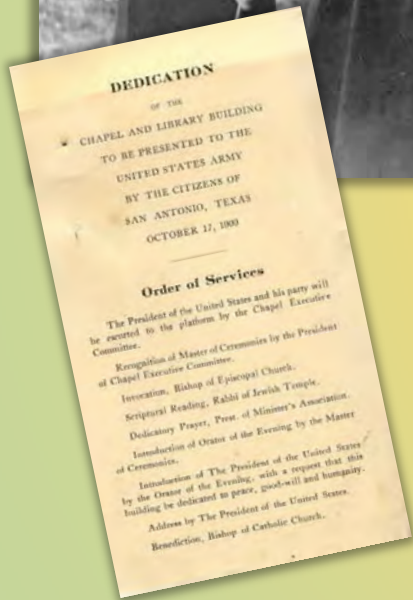
Accessed March 16, 2011 from:

<http://jlong.wordpress.com/2009/07/28/when-titans-meet-when-teddy-roosevelt-met-loved-texas/>

Plaque at the Menger Hotel  
commemorating Roosevelt's  
Rough Rider recruitment  
in 1898.

Accessed March 16, 2011 from: <http://www.travbuddy.com/San-Antonio-travel-guide-122258/photos/view/481>





President William Howard Taft dedicating Gift Chapel at Ft. Sam in 1909.  
Chapel centennial rededication ceremonies in 2009.

Digital copies courtesy of Mr. John M. Manguso, Director, Ft. Sam Houston Museum



MACHINE GUN MULE.—“DRESSED FIT TO KILL.”

COPYRIGHTED 1909, CHAPLAIN DICKSON, U. S. A.

## MACHINE GUN MULE AT FT. SAM HOUSTON, 1909.

Printed in *San Antonio, the Metropolis and Garden Spot of Texas: and Fort Sam Houston, U.S. Army Headquarters Department of Texas* © 1909, Paul Ebers. Photo courtesy of UTSA Special Collections



## Military Life in San Antonio.

FROM the earliest time San Antonio has been prominent in the military history of the country. Indians, Spaniards, Frenchmen, Mexicans, Texans, Federals and Confederates have marched and counter-marched across the valley of the San Antonio where they have engaged in many bloody conflicts.

This has ever proved a natural strategic point and the first permanent barracks were built in 1773 on Military plaza. Later Spanish soldiers were quartered in the Alamo, followed by United States troops, and it was then known as the Quartermaster's Department, which name it retained until 1778.

The arsenal was located near the Veramendi house until it was removed to its present lovely site on South Flores street.

As there were no regular barracks, the troops were quartered at various places on Military plaza, in Mission Concepcion, the Mahneke hotel, French building and at the head of the river.

The commanders of this post before the war, were Albert Sydney Johnston, who lived at 225 St. Mary street, and Robert E. Lee, who lived at the Howard house on South Alamo. It was in this house that he wrote the resignation of his commission in the United States army when he assumed the leadership of the Confederate forces.

In 1878 Ft. Sam Houston was established and the headquarters of the Department of Texas is also located here.

This is the second largest post in the United States, many additions having been recently made, as it is the policy of the War Department to abandon the smaller forts and make a brigade post of Ft. Sam Houston.

18,082 acres of ground are included in the government domains and there are quartered here one regiment of cavalry, one of infantry and two batteries of artillery. The new pay list will exceed fifty thousand dollars each month and the government has expended here about \$2,500,000. Great attractions for the many visitors are the weekly dress parades and daily concerts.

Among the distinguished officers who have done duty here are Generals Zach Taylor, U. S. Grant, W. R. Shafter, Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston, Phil Sheridan, Harney Worth, E. O. C. Ord, Lawton, Stanley, Luther Hare, McKibbin, Graham, Fred Grant, Jesse M. Lee, McCaskey and General Myer, the present commander.

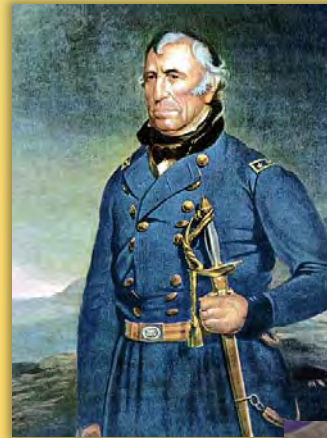
## MILITARY LIFE IN SAN ANTONIO

Printed in *San Antonio, Historical and Modern*

©1909, *Passing Show Publishing*

Photo courtesy of UTSA Special Collections

Presidents Taylor, Grant, and Eisenhower  
all served in San Antonio  
during their time in the U.S. Military.

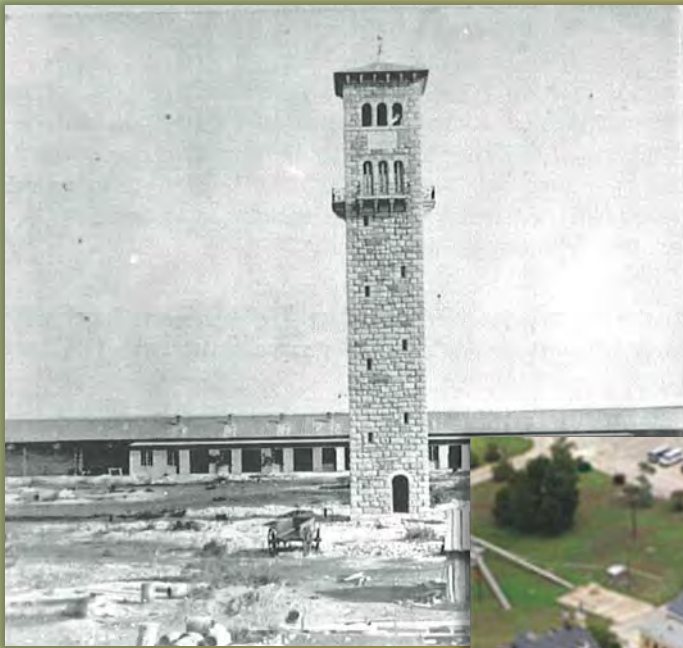


Taylor photo credit: <http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/mexican-war.htm>

Grant photo credit: [http://lincolnlunch.blogspot.com/2010\\_10\\_01\\_archive.html](http://lincolnlunch.blogspot.com/2010_10_01_archive.html)

Eisenhower photo credit:

[http://www.sheppardsoftware.com/History/presidents/Presidents\\_34\\_Eisenhower.htm](http://www.sheppardsoftware.com/History/presidents/Presidents_34_Eisenhower.htm)



Form 10-300 (Rev. 6-72) UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**  
*(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)*

STATE: **Texas**  
 COUNTY: **Bexar**  
 FOR NPS USE ONLY  
 ENTRY DATE

**1. NAME**  
 COMMON: **Fort Sam Houston**  
 AND/OR HISTORIC: **Post of San Antonio; Fort Sam Houston**

**2. LOCATION**  
 STREET AND NUMBER:  
 CITY OR TOWN: **Northeastern edge of town**  
**San Antonio**  
 STATE

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: **23**  
 COUNTY: **Bexar** CODE **48** CODE **019**



Photo credits top to bottom:

*The Quadrangle: Hub of Military Activity in Texas, An Outline History*, SuDoc D 114.2:Q 2/5

National Register of Historic Places: <http://www.nps.gov>

Joint Program Mgmt. Office. [http://texas.construction.com/features/2010/0301\\_HistoricalFort-1.asp](http://texas.construction.com/features/2010/0301_HistoricalFort-1.asp)

Legends of America: <http://www.legendsofamerica.com/tx-fortsamhouston.html>



**Camp Bullis filming of “Wings,” winner for Best Picture  
at the first Academy Awards in 1929**

WAR DEPARTMENT\*  
Office of the Chief Signal Officer,  
Washington

August 1, 1907

OFFICE MEMORANDUM NO. 6

An Aeronautical Division of this office is hereby established, to take effect this date.

This division will have charge of all matters pertaining to military ballooning, air machines, and all kindred subjects. All data on hand will be carefully classified and plans perfected for future tests and experiments. The operations of this division are strictly confidential, and no information will be given out by any party except through the Chief Signal Officer of the Army or his authorized representative.

Captain Charles DeF. Chandler, Signal Corps, is detailed in charge of this division, and Corporal Edward Ward and First-class Private Joseph E. Barrett will report to Captain Chandler for duty in this division under his immediate direction.

J. Allen,  
Brigadier General,  
Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

\*Central Files 321.91A "S. C. Organ." (USAF Library).

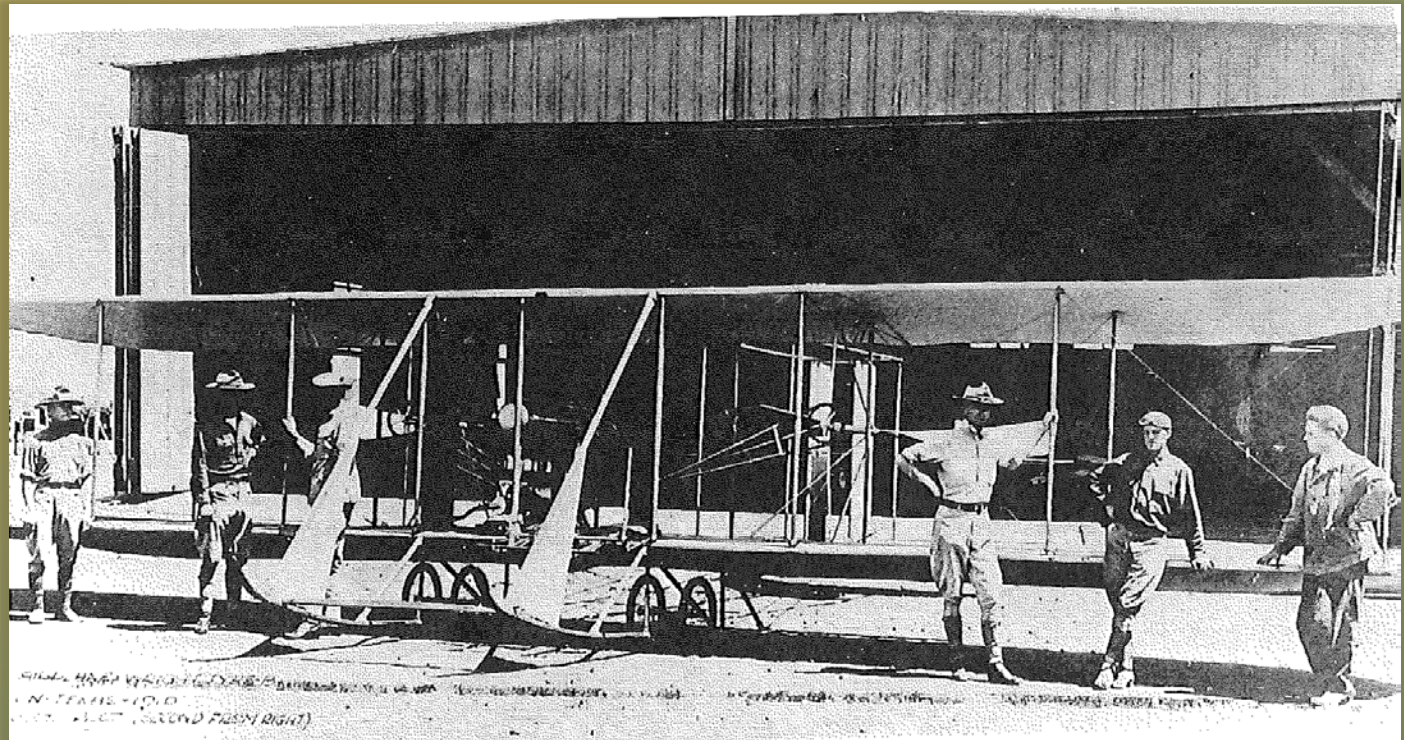
# AIRPLANE NUMBER 1

Following the establishment of the Army's first Aeronautical Division in 1907, the Army wasted no time in finding pilots and beginning their mastery of the skies.

The first plane owned by the U.S. Army, assembled and flown by Lieutenant B.D. Foulois (2<sup>nd</sup> from left).

Brought to Ft. Sam in a crate in 1910.

Photo printed in *A History of Military Aviation in San Antonio*, SuDoc D 1.2: H 62/14



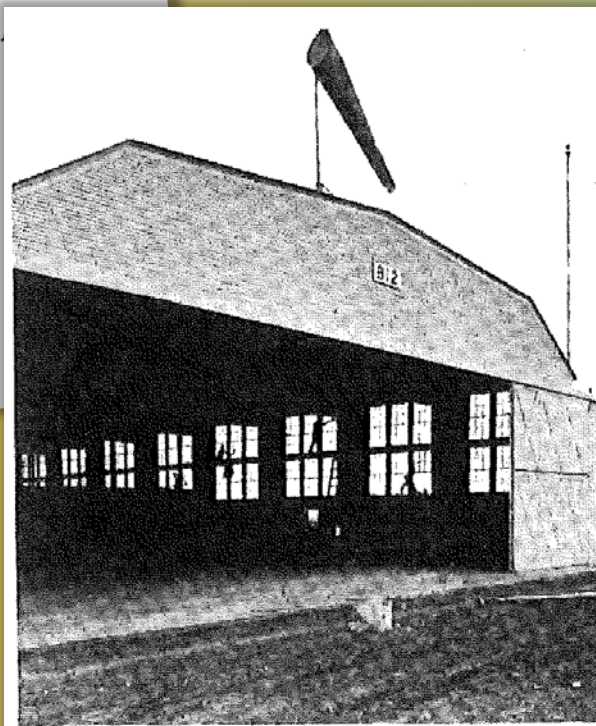
**CHAP. 418.**—An Act Making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Army for the year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen.

Acquirement of land for aviation purposes, if no reservation available.

The Secretary of War is directed to investigate the suitability of the various military reservations for aviation purposes, and should any of the reservations be found not suitable and not available for aviation he is authorized, in his discretion, to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, for the United States of America, such land as may be necessary for aviation purposes, and there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$300,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for said purpose.

August 29, 1916.  
[H. R. 17488.]  
[Public, No. 242.]



HANGAR AND WIND-VANE, KELLY FIELD,  
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

## Authorization to purchase Kelly Field

Statutes at Large (39 Stat. 622 1910-1917)



## Authorization to purchase Randolph Field February 18, 1928

45 Stat. 129 1927-1929

# THE TAJ MAJAL

## Randolph Air Force Base

Accessed March 11, 2011 from  
<http://www.snopes.com/photos/military/randolph.asp>

SEVENTIETH CONGRESS. Sess. I. Ch. 88. 1928. 129

CHAP. 88.—An Act To authorize appropriations for construction at military posts, and for other purposes.

February 18, 1928.  
[H. R. 7036.]  
[Public, No. 61.]

Proviso.  
Acceptance of site,  
near San Antonio.

Brooks Field and  
Kelly Field, Tex., au-  
thorizations trans-  
ferred.

Vol. 44, p. 1235.  
Vol. 44, p. 1391.

Transfer of build-  
ings, etc., to primary  
flying school and field.

Sale of Brooks Field  
and Kelly Field, au-  
thorized.  
Vol. 44, p. 204.  
Foot. p. 322.

men's club, \$60,000; officers' mess, \$60,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized, when directed by the President, to accept on behalf of the United States, free from encumbrances and without cost to the United States, the title in fee simple to such lands as he may deem necessary or desirable, in the vicinity of San Antonio, Texas, approximately two thousand four hundred acres, as a site for an Army primary flying school and flying field: *Provided further*, That upon the acceptance of the lands as herein provided there is hereby authorized to be made available or appropriated therefor the construction thereon of barracks and officers' quarters and utilities and appurtenances thereto such amounts as may have been appropriated or authorized for appropriation for barracks and officers' quarters and utilities and appurtenances thereto at Brooks Field and Kelly Field, Texas, pursuant to the authority contained in the Acts approved February 25, 1927 (Forty-fourth Statutes at Large, page 1235), and March 8, 1927 (Forty-fourth Statutes at Large, page 1390): *Provided further*, That, upon the acceptance of the lands as herein provided, the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to prepare the grounds and construct the necessary roadways and utilities at said primary flying school and flying field and to transfer thereto and reestablish thereon such buildings, utilities and equipment then located at Brooks Field and Kelly Field, Texas, as he may determine to be necessary and desirable: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized to sell, or cause to be sold, under the provisions of the Act of March 12, 1926, the tracts or parcels of real property comprising Brooks Field and Kelly Field, Texas, or any portion thereof, upon determination by him that said tracts or parcels are no longer needed for military purposes, and to execute and deliver in the name of the United States and in its

RANDOLPH FIELD, TEXAS

July 4, 1942

AMENDED COPY  
(GENERAL ORDERS)

NO. 33

ESTABLISHMENT AND DESIGNATION OF SAN ANTONIO  
AVIATION CADET CENTER, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

1. The Commanding General, Gulf Coast Army Air Forces Training Center, hereby assumes supervision and jurisdiction of the San Antonio Aviation Cadet Center, it having been established as an exempted activity under control of the Commanding General, Army Air Forces and the immediate supervision and jurisdiction of the Commanding General, Gulf Coast Army Air Forces Training Center by War Department letter dated June 26, 1942, subject, "Establishment and Designation of Aviation Cadet Center, San Antonio, Texas", file TAD, AF 580.82 (5-24-42) RA-47-15-4.

2. The following units and activities, formerly a part of Kelly Field, are transferred with all personnel and equipment to the San Antonio Aviation Cadet Center, which comprises that portion of Kelly Field military reservation lying west of Leon Creek:

AAF Pre-Flight School (Pilot)	861st School Squadron
AAF Classification Center	832nd School Squadron
Station Hospital, Kelly Field, Texas	833rd School Squadron
AAF Navigation School, Kelly Field, Texas	834th School Squadron
AAF Pre-Flight School (Pilot) Band	835th School Squadron
Psychological Unit No. 2	836th School Squadron
Hq. and Hq. Sq., AAF Classification Center	837th School Squadron
28th Aviation Squadron (Sq)	838th School Squadron

By Command of Major General HARRIS:

H. J. HOLDER  
Colonel, General Staff  
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

J. L. TOOMEY  
Lt. Col., Army Air Forces  
Acting Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION

1 TRUE COPY

*James L. Stewart*  
JAMES L. STEWART  
Chief, Public Information Branch

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

WILLIAM HABBENTON  
Captain, AC  
Post Historian

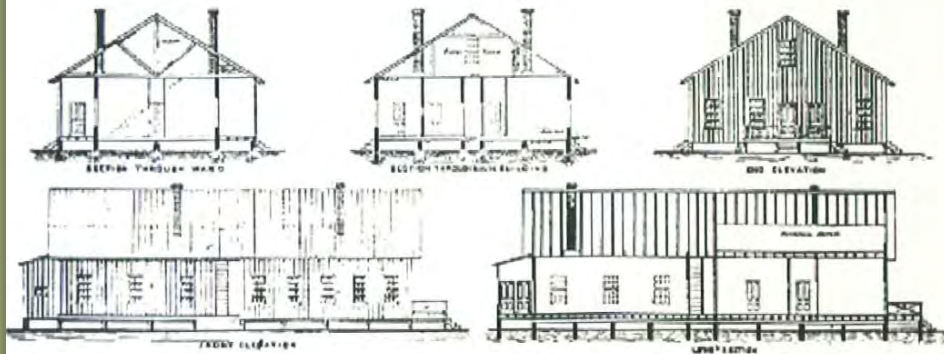


**Opening of San Antonio Aviation Cadet Center,  
Lackland Air Force Base, July 4, 1942**

General orders courtesy of Mr. Tracy English, Lackland Chief Historian

Photo from Wikipedia: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:San\\_antonio\\_aviation\\_cadet\\_center\\_1943.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:San_antonio_aviation_cadet_center_1943.jpg)

PLAN OF PROVISIONAL HOSPITAL  
 IN  
 SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.  
 ON PLAN 532 DRAWN BY  
 PROPOSED BY COLONEL G. M. D. TAYLOR  
 Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"



**Plan of the Provisional Hospital, 1879**

Printed in *The Post at San Antonio* 1845-1879, SuDoc D 114.2:9 84/2



Photo credit: <http://www.sammc.amedd.army.mil/>



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE  
 HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE  
 WASHINGTON, DC

May 9, 2005

MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARY OF DEFENSE


FROM: Chairman, Medical Joint Cross Service Group

SUBJECT: 2005 Base Realignment and Closure Recommendations

References: (a) Defense Base Closure And Realignment Act of 1990,  
 Section 2903 (c)(5)

(b) Secretary of Defense Memorandum, "Transformation  
 Through Base Realignment and Closure Memorandum" dated  
 15 November 2002

This is the Medical Joint Cross-Service Group (JCSG) Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Report for BRAC 2005, as required by Section 2903(c)(5) of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, as amended. I certify that the information contained in this report is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I look forward to working with the Commission as our recommendations proceed through the BRAC process.

  
 GEORGE PEACH TAYLOR, JR.  
 Lieutenant General, USAF, MC, CFS  
 Chairman

Attachment:  
 Report

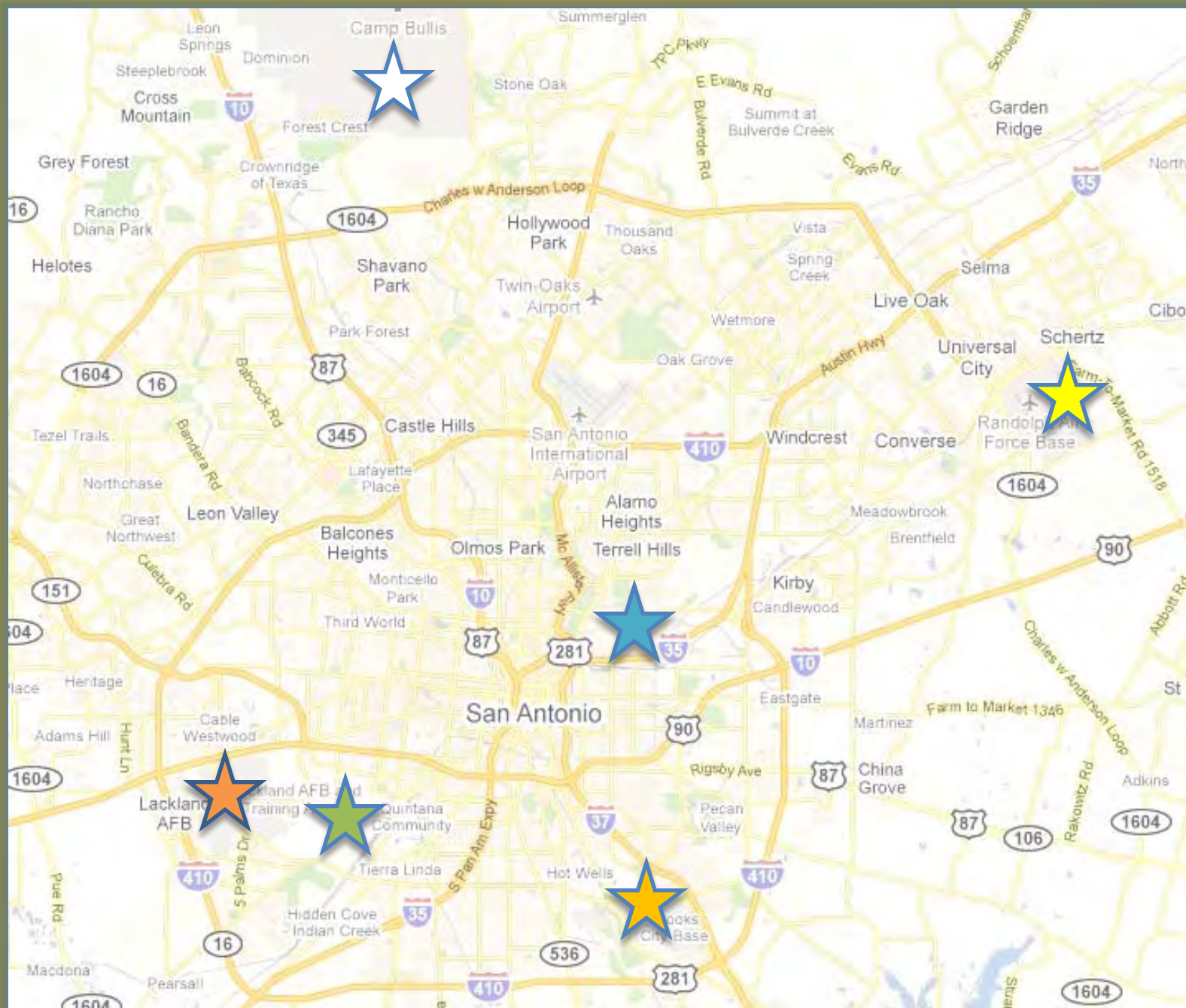
**e. San Antonio Regional Medical Center**

**Recommendation:** Realign Lackland Air Force Base, TX, by relocating the inpatient medical function of the 59th Medical Wing (Wilford Hall Medical Center) to the Brooke Army Medical Center, Ft Sam Houston, TX, establishing it as the San Antonio Regional Military Medical Center, and converting Wilford Hall Medical Center into an ambulatory care center.

Realign Naval Air Station Great Lakes, IL, Sheppard Air Force Base, TX, Naval Medical Center Portsmouth, Naval Medical Center San Diego, CA, by relocating basic and specialty enlisted medical training to Fort Sam Houston, TX.

**Authorization to form the Medical  
 Joint-Cross Services Group at the San Antonio  
 Regional Medical Center, Ft. Sam Houston  
 May 9, 2005, Department of the Air Force**





# SAN ANTONIO: TODAY



Photo of new River Walk extension to the Pearl Brewery from San Antonio Convention & Visitors Bureau 2010 Annual Report.

# SAN ANTONIO: TODAY

A diverse and growing population

## Redistricting Data

Click on a blue state in the map tool below to view county level Census data. Data for states shaded gray have not yet been released. The Census Bureau will deliver state data on a rolling basis through March. See what states are coming next.

2010 CENSUS RESULTS

SELECT ANOTHER STATE VIEW FULL SCREEN

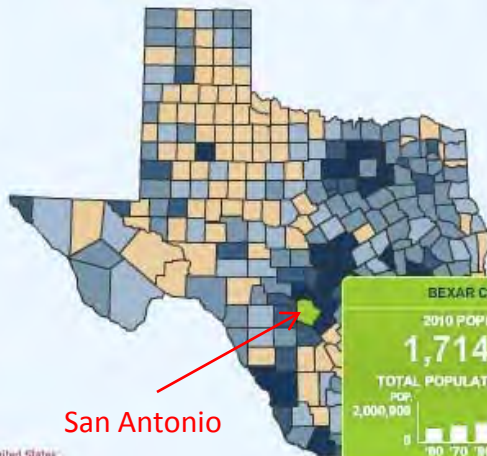
**Texas** STATE POPULATION: 25,145,561

POPULATION CHANGE BY COUNTY: 2000-2010

LOST 0-9% 10-14% 15-20% 25% +

STATE POPULATION BY RACE  
TEXAS: 2010

PERCENT OF POPULATION	CHANGE 2000-2010
White alone 70.4%	19.6% ↑
Black or African American alone 11.8%	23.9% ↑
American Indian and Alaska Native alone 0.7%	44.4% ↑
Asian alone 3.8%	71.5% ↑
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone 0.1%	50.0% ↑
Some Other Race alone 10.5%	7.8% ↑
More Races	31.9% ↑



San Antonio

United States  
Census  
Bureau

POPULATION BY HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN  
TEXAS: 2010

PERCENT OF POPULATION	CHANGE 2000-2010
Hispanic or Latino 37.6%	41.8% ↑
Not Hispanic or Latino 62.4%	10.6% ↓

- State: urban population growing
- Hispanic/Latino population *exploding*
- Bexar County: steady growth
- as diverse as Texas is becoming, San Antonio is more so ...

# SAN ANTONIO: TODAY

## San Antonio (city), Texas

Further information

Want more? [Browse data sets for San Antonio \(city\)](#)

People QuickFacts	San Antonio	Texas
Population, 2006 estimate	1,296,682	23,507,783
Population, percent change, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006	11.8%	12.7%
Population, 2000	1,144,646	20,851,820
Persons under 5 years old, percent, 2000	8.1%	7.8%
Persons under 18 years old, percent, 2000	28.5%	28.2%
Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2000	10.4%	9.9%
Female persons, percent, 2000	51.7%	50.4%
White persons, percent, 2000 (a)	67.7%	71.0%
Black persons, percent, 2000 (a)	6.8%	11.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2000 (a)	0.8%	0.6%
Asian persons, percent, 2000 (a)	1.6%	2.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, percent, 2000 (a)	0.1%	0.1%
Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2000	3.7%	2.5%
Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2000 (b)	58.7%	32.0%
Living in same house in 1995 and 2000, pct 5 yrs old & over	51.0%	49.6%
Foreign born persons, percent, 2000	11.7%	13.9%
Language other than English spoken at home, pct age 5+, 2000	46.7%	31.2%
High school graduates, percent of persons age 25+, 2000	75.1%	75.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher, pct of persons age 25+, 2000	21.6%	23.2%
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2000	29.8	25.4
<hr/>		
Housing units, 2000	433,122	8,157,575
Homeownership rate, 2000	58.1%	63.8%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2000	\$68,800	\$82,500
<hr/>		
Households, 2000	405,474	7,393,354
Persons per household, 2000	2.77	2.74
Median household income, 1999	\$36,214	\$39,927
Per capita money income, 1999	\$17,487	\$19,617
Persons below poverty, percent, 1999	17.3%	15.4%

# SAN ANTONIO: TODAY


Diverse weather — all or nothing!

## MONTHLY/ANNUAL/AVERAGE PRECIPITATION SAN ANTONIO, TX (1871-2011)

30-YEAR NORMAL: 1941-1970														30-YEAR NORMAL: 1941-1970
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL		
1.66	2.06	1.54	2.54	3.07	2.79	1.69	2.41	3.71	2.84	1.77	1.46	27.54		
30-YEAR NORMAL: 1931-1960														30-YEAR NORMAL: 1931-1960
1.74	1.65	1.67	2.82	3.45	2.95	2.09	2.36	3.49	2.50	1.37	1.75	27.84		
30-YEAR NORMAL: 1921-1950														30-YEAR NORMAL: 1921-1950
1.81	1.58	2.12	3.02	3.52	3.20	1.91	1.98	3.37	2.10	1.40	1.92	27.93		
SEASONAL TOTALS 1971-2000		Spring 9.21			Summer 8.90			Autumn 9.44		Winter 5.37		Annual 32.92	SEASONAL TOTALS 1971-2000	

- usually nothing: droughts
- water management a multi-level governmental concern

NOAA. "Monthly/Annual/Average Precipitation." <http://www.srh.noaa.gov/images/ewx/sat/satmonrain.pdf>



### Critical Period Triggers, Stages, and Withdrawal Reductions

\*The following Critical Period triggers and percent reductions apply to all Municipal, Industrial and Irrigation users.

SAN ANTONIO POOL **				
TRIGGER (based on 10-day average)	CRITICAL PERIOD STAGE I	CRITICAL PERIOD STAGE II	CRITICAL PERIOD STAGE III	CRITICAL PERIOD STAGE IV
Index Well J-17 Level (MSL)	<660	<650	<640	<630
San Marcos Springs Flow (CFS)	<96	<80	N/A	N/A
Comal Springs Flow (CFS)	<225	<200	<150	<100
Withdrawal Reduction	20%	30%	35%	40%

- Edwards Aquifer: a regional resource
- well levels trigger different stage water restrictions

Edwards Underground Water District. "Critical Period Triggers, Stages, and Withdrawal Reductions." [http://www.edwardsaquifer.org/includes/tng/pub/tNG\\_download4.php?clD=6&KT\\_download1=0e9fe5fd7f796bc8a93e8bc6f50c0a3a](http://www.edwardsaquifer.org/includes/tng/pub/tNG_download4.php?clD=6&KT_download1=0e9fe5fd7f796bc8a93e8bc6f50c0a3a)

# SAN ANTONIO: TODAY

- often, when it rains, it pours!
- urban flash floods not uncommon
- Hill Country floods have been devastating

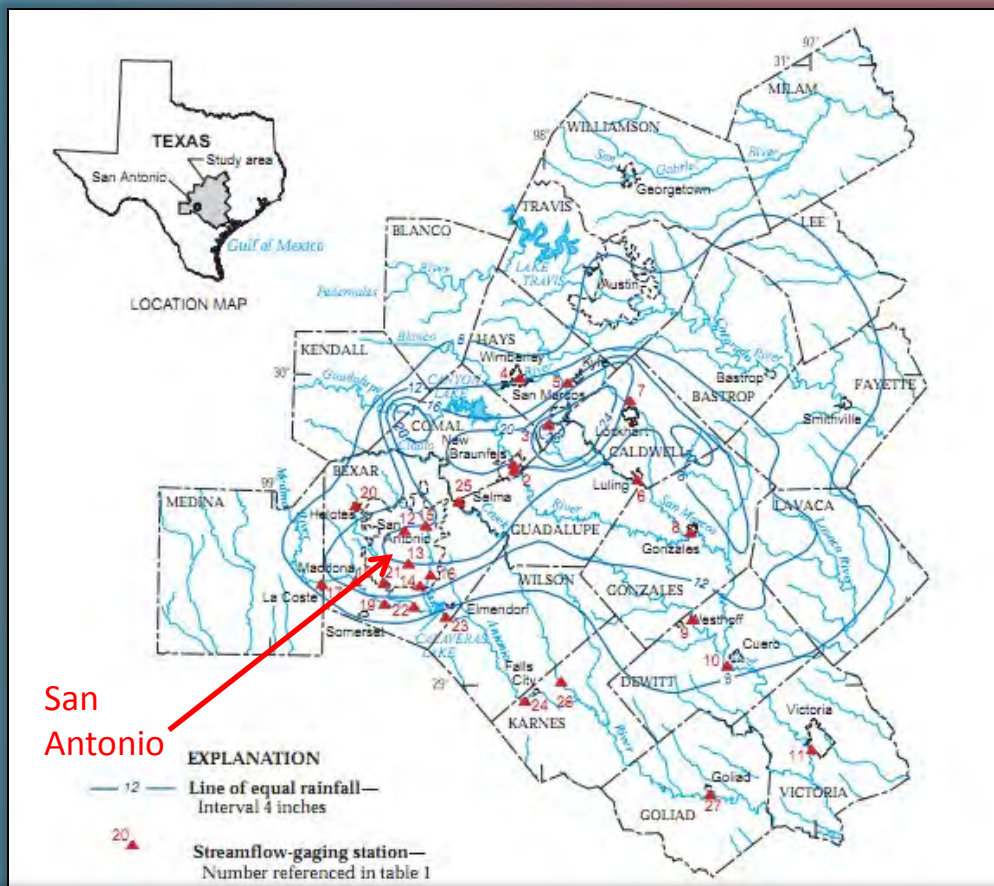


Figure 1. Total rainfall depths for October 17–18, 1998, storm in Guadalupe and San Antonio River Basins.

2

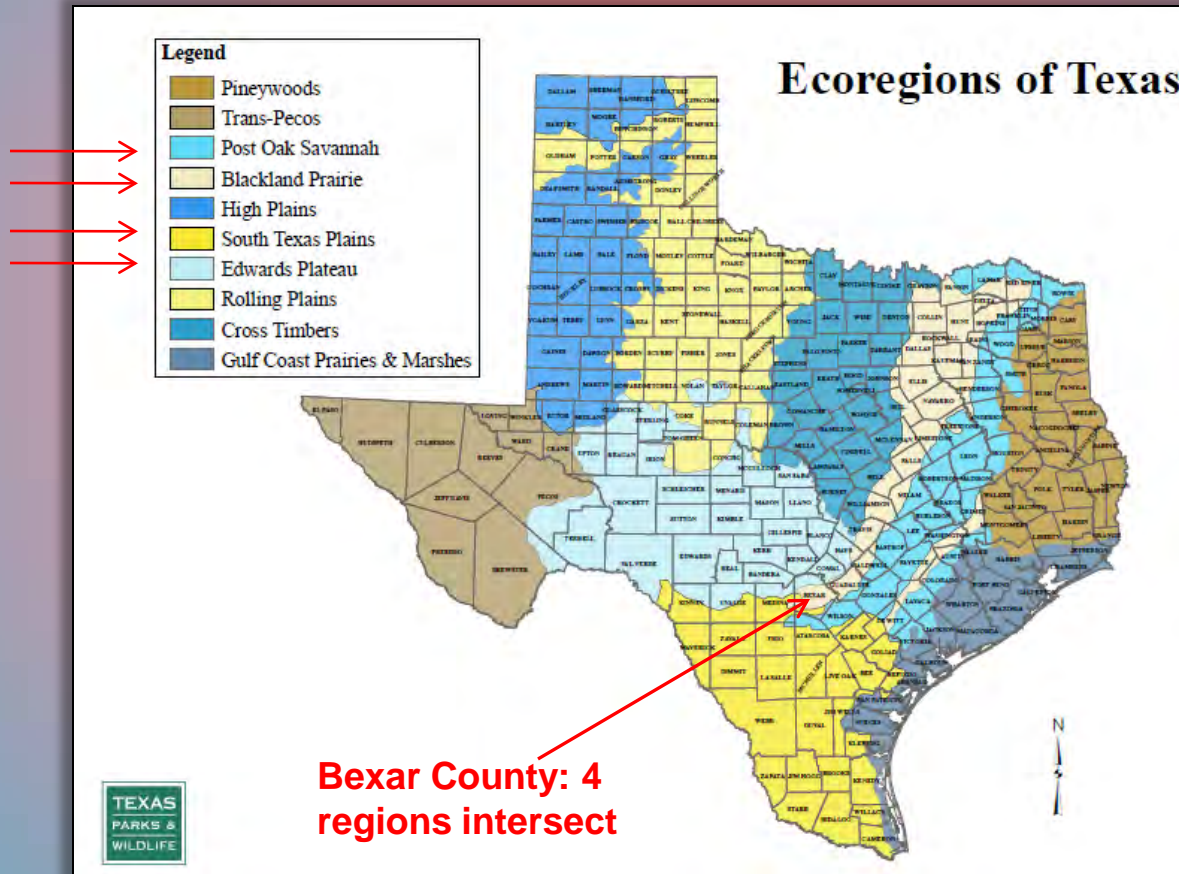


Photo taken by K. Amen

USGS. "Floods in the Guadalupe and San Antonio River Basins in Texas, October 1998." <http://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/FS-147-99/pdf/fs-147-99.pdf>

# SAN ANTONIO: TODAY

A diverse ecosystem



# SAN ANTONIO: TODAY

A diversity of recreation options nearby !



Photo taken by K. Amen



Photo taken by K. Amen



Photo taken by K. Amen

Beach photo: Texas Parks & Wildlife Dept. "Mustang Island State Park."

[http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/spdest/findadest/parks/mustang\\_island/](http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/spdest/findadest/parks/mustang_island/)



# SAN ANTONIO: TODAY

A diversity of sightseeing options in town



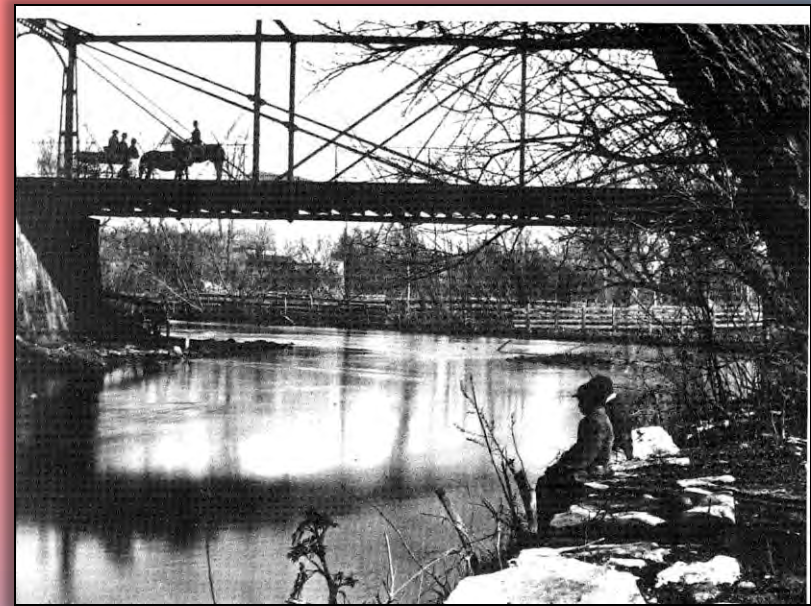
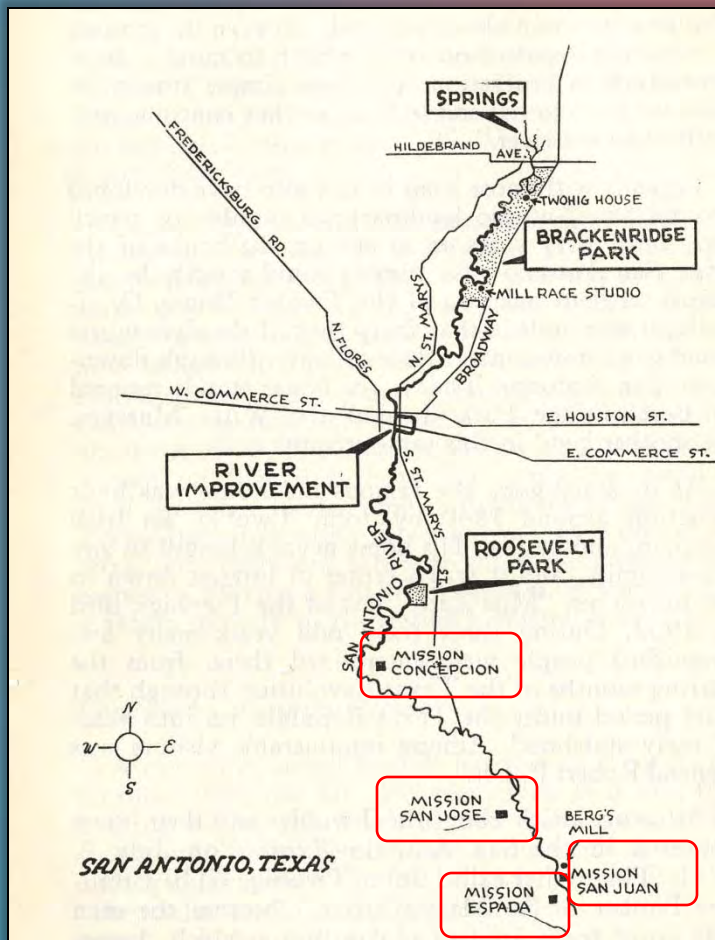
- River Walk is the most interesting ...
- ... and the most convenient
- a little history
- still evolving

Photo of new River Walk extension and San Antonio Museum of Art: San Antonio Convention & Visitors Bureau. "2010 Annual Report." <http://www.visitsanantonio.com/partner-resources/annual-report-fy-2010/index.aspx>

# River Walk: History

Before there was a River Walk...

- River has always been important to the area
- Establishment of Missions along the river, enhanced by network of acequias



Lomax, Louise. *San Antonio's River*. San Antonio, Tex. : Naylor Co., 1948.

Photo (ca. 1877) from UTSA's Institute of Texan Cultures, reproduced in *Crown Jewel of Texas: the story of San Antonio's River*. By Lewis F. Fisher. San Antonio: Maverick Pub. Co. 1997.

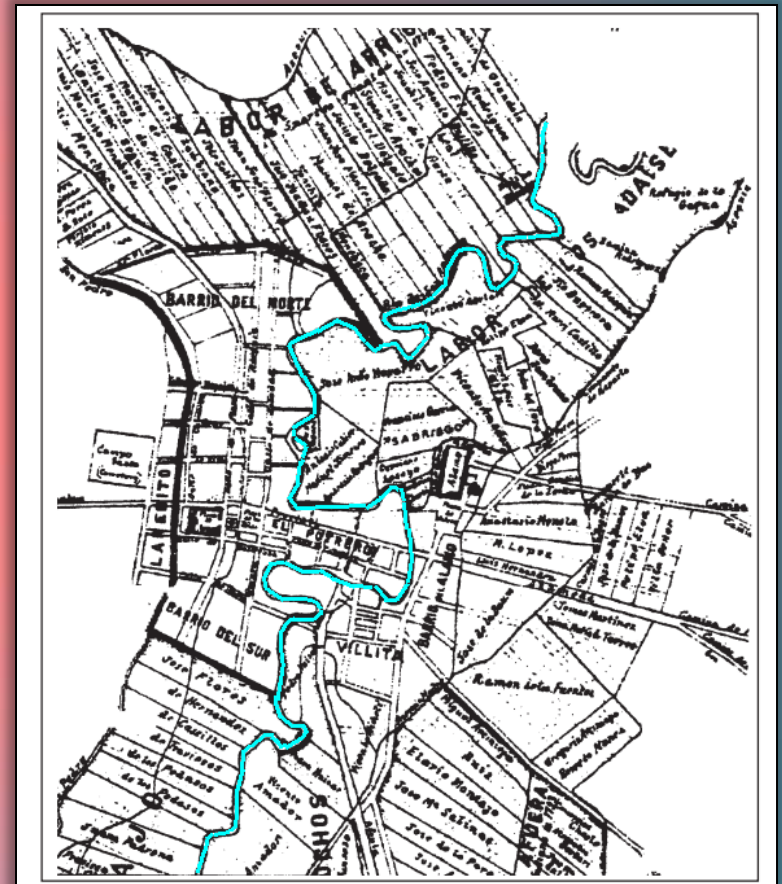
# River Walk: History

Before there was a River Walk...

- many bends straightened out over the years
- different schemes for solving flood/drought problems
- proposals to pave over the river completely were often put forward



"Floodwaters on Houston Street, 1913." UTSA's Institute of Texas Cultures, No. 101-0001.



Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio. *Historic overview and archival archaeological investigation for the San Antonio River Improvements Project : Houston to Lexington segment.* Archaeological Survey Report, No. 299.

# River Walk: History

Before there was a River Walk...

- Population and commerce grew
- Cycles of drought/floods caused more problems
- 1921: major flood: killed 50 people
- Olmos Dam built upstream
- “Great Bend” cutoff with flood gates: 1929



1921 flood photos from UTSA's Institute of Texan Cultures, Nos. 80-137 and 91-292, reproduced in *Flash Floods in Texas*. By Jonathan Burnett. College Station, Tex.: Texas A&M Press. 2008.

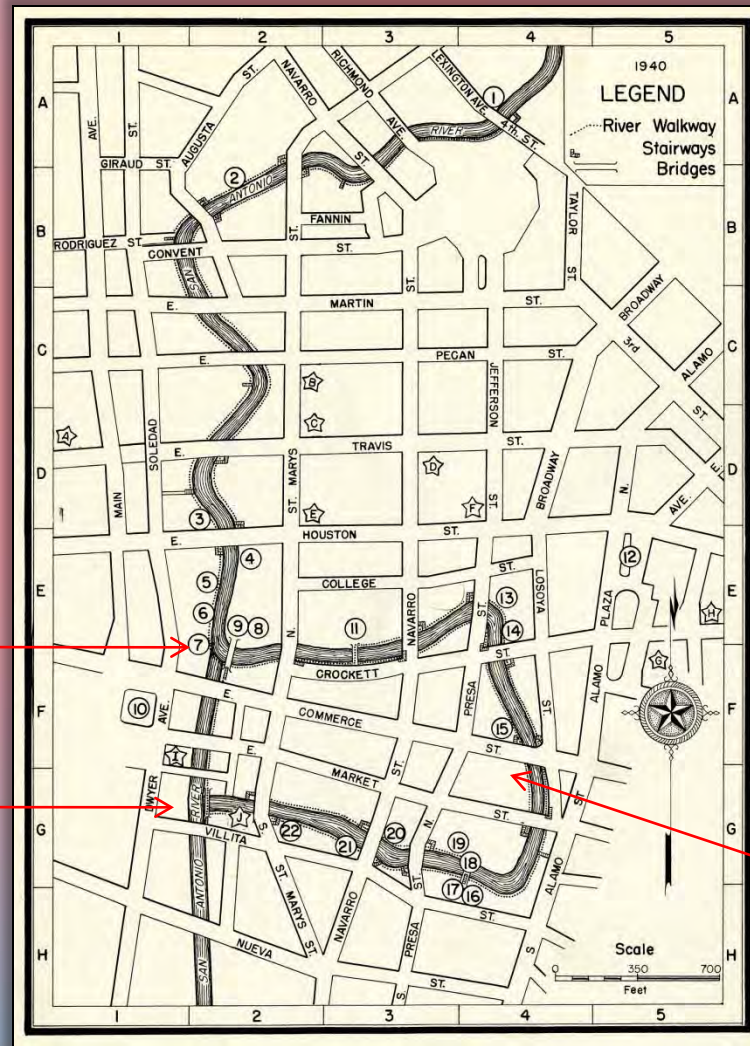
# River Walk: History

## Building it: Robert Hugman & WPA

- locally-raised funds matched with WPA grant
- proponent of river improvements since 1929, Robert Hugman was project architect
- construction: 1939-41

Flood gates protecting the "Great Bend"

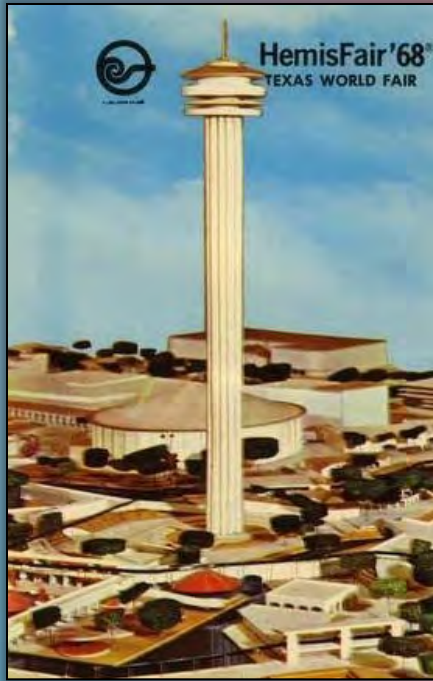
Writers' Program of the Work Projects Administration in the State of Texas. *Along the San Antonio river*. 1941. Courtesy of UTSA Library Special Collections.



- walkways, retaining walls, bridges
- deepening channel
- landscaping
- initial focus on "Great Bend"
- 1946: Casa Rio opens, first River Walk restaurant

# River Walk: History

## Expanding for HemisFair



- World's Fair in 1968, 250<sup>th</sup> anniversary of city founding
- Extension of the River to the new convention center



Photos from Portal to Texas History  
(<http://texashistory.unt.edu/>),  
contributed by UTSA.

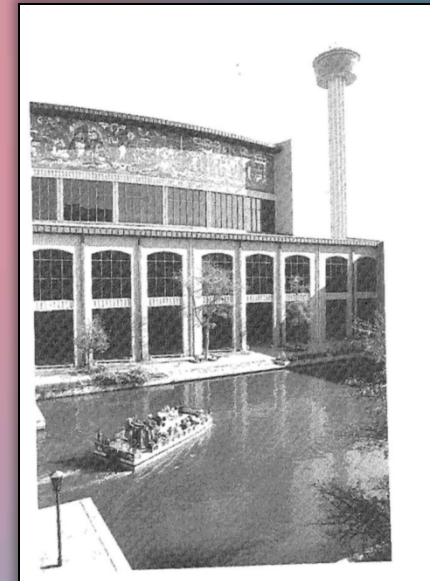
# River Walk: History

## Expanding for Hemisfair



- Increased focus on the River by businesses all through the 1960's
- New hotels for Hemisfair

*President Johnson speaking at Hemisfair, July 4, 1968*

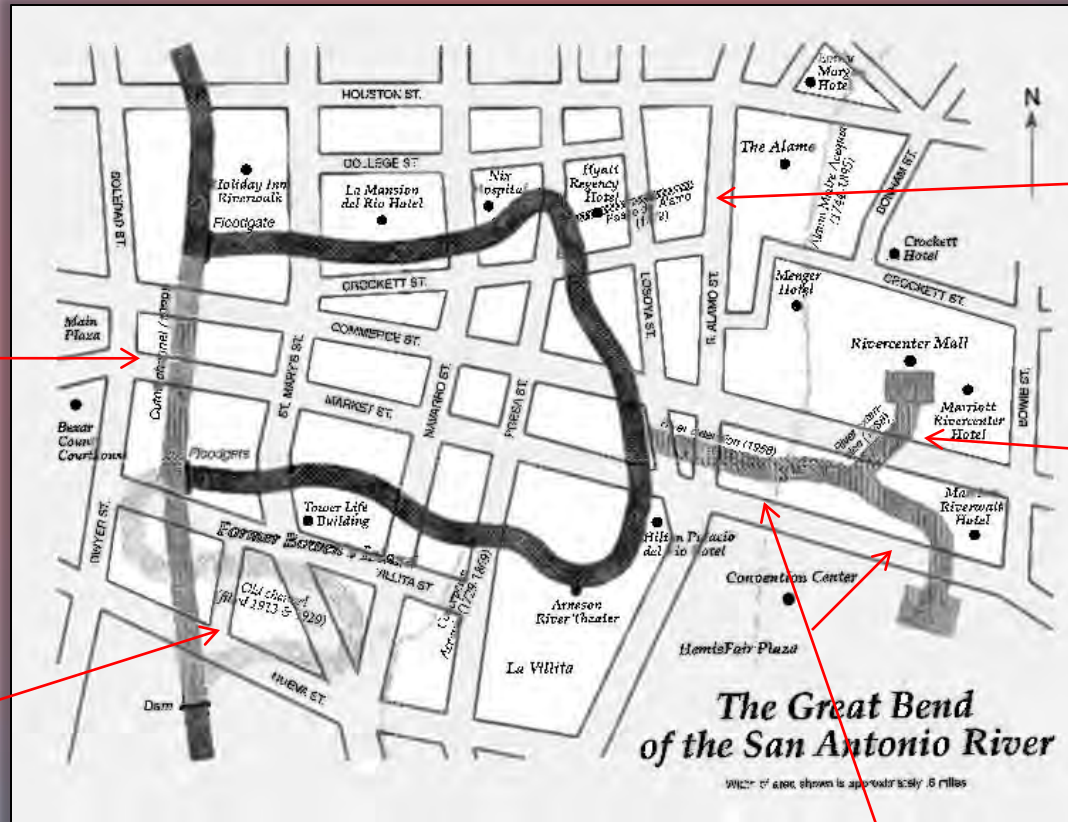


Photos from Portal to Texas History  
(<http://texashistory.unt.edu/>),  
contributed by UTSA.

Fisher, Lewis F. *Crown Jewel of Texas: the story of San Antonio's River*. San Antonio: Maverick Pub. Co. 1997.

# River Walk: History

A summary of expansions



cut-off  
channel,  
1929

old channel  
filled in 1913  
and 1929

Paseo del  
Alamo, 1979

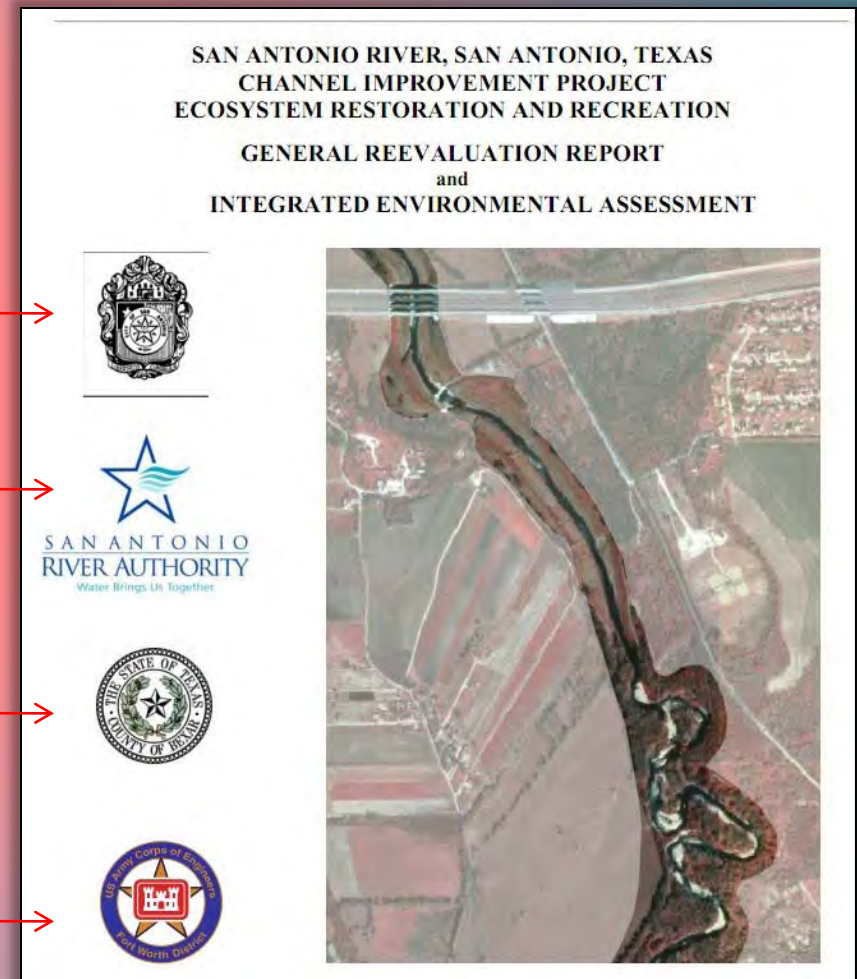
Rivercenter  
Mall extension,  
1988

HemisFair extension, 1968



# RIVER WALK: TODAY

- exciting extensions
- much inter-governmental cooperation required
- upstream extension complete to Pearl Brewery
- downstream extensions will return the River to a more natural state
- eventually: a linear park from Witte Museum to Mission Espada



U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Ft. Worth District.

<http://www.swf.usace.army.mil/pubdata/notices/sanantonio-rcip-grr/>

# RIVER WALK: TODAY

It gets a lot of use !

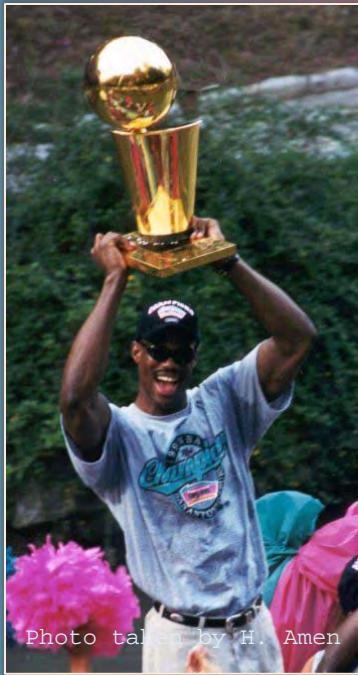


Photo taken by H. Amen



Photo taken by K. Amen



Photo taken by H. Amen

**WE HOPE  
YOU ENJOY  
YOUR STAY  
IN OUR  
CITY!**

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