

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DATA SHEET

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JUN 30 1975
DATE ENTERED OCT 6 1975

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Mission Parkway
AND/OR COMMDN

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN
San Antonio

STATE
Texas

___ VICINITY OF
CODE

___ NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
20--Henry B. Gonzales

COUNTY
Bexar

CODE
029

3 CLASSIFICATION

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

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Archdiocese of S.A., San Antonio River Authority,
City of San Antonio, County of Bexar, State of Texas, Private
STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN
San Antonio

___ VICINITY OF

STATE
Texas

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Bexar Co. Courthouse
STREET & NUMBER

Archdiocese of San Antonio
Catholic Chancery

Main Plaza

9123 Lorene

CITY, TOWN
San Antonio

STATE
Texas

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Archeological and Historical Survey of Mission Parkway, San Antonio, by
Isham, Benavides, and Scurlock; also, Historic American Buildings Survey, Washington

DATE

1974

___ FEDERAL STATE ___ COUNTY ___ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Texas Historical Commission, P.O. Box 12276, Capitol Station

CITY, TOWN
Austin

STATE
Texas

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input checked="" 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 area designated Mission Parkway, located along the San Antonio River in the south section of the city, originally attracted both prehistoric Indian and historic Spanish and Anglo populations because of the unique natural resources that could be exploited. The spring-fed headwaters of the river, only a few miles above the parkway, flowed over limestone bedrock and cobbles through a dense forest of live oak, pecan, hackberry, elm, ash, and mustang grape. The abundant water, game, and other natural foods seem to have provided prehistoric Indians with an ample non-agricultural subsistence type of life style based upon hunting, gathering, and fishing. The arrival of the Spanish missionaries brought primarily agricultural exploitation of this area by means of the acequia systems. After missionization, the parkway area was similarly utilized for agricultural purposes, as well as local industries; this trend continued well into the twentieth century.

The growth and expansion of the City of San Antonio, primarily since the 1930s, has transformed much of this area into an urban or suburban environment. At present, the Mission Parkway area is zoned approximately as 80% residential, 12% industrial, 7% commercial, and 1% miscellaneous. The southern portion of this area, roughly between Mission San Juan and Mission Espada, can be characterized as an open-space, rural environment, some agriculture still being practiced through use of the San Juan and Espada acequias. The remaining parkway area is interspersed with public and institutional land uses among residential, industrial, commercial, and historic areas through which the San Antonio River passes.

Following is a detailed list and description of the sites:

MP-1 (41BX237) HOT WELLS BATH HOUSE

The Hot Wells Bath House and Hotel was a nationally known recreation facility, established before the turn of this century, until 1925 when the hotel was totally destroyed by fire. Mr. Claude Hughes worked at the hotel between 1910 and 1912, and at the soda fountain of the bath house in 1914.

According to Mr. Hughes, personnel of the State Hospital which is located nearby, dug a well in the 1890s expecting to get potable water but reached sulphur water instead. Later this sulphur water was piped over to the Hot Wells area and the hotel and bath house were built. Around 1916 another well (the present one) was dug behind the Bath House to provide the sulphur water.

While Mr. Hughes worked at the hotel (1910-1912) as desk clerk, 90 rooms were available for a price of \$3-5 per day. In 1910 there was no saloon in the hotel, but instead a saloon was situated to the north of the present Bath House. The saloon was run by George Glover. After a saloon was built in the hotel, ca. 1915, an ostrich farm was then located in the area of the former saloon. The ostrich farm run by a Mr. Fern, was located here until about 1920. Around 1917-18, there were cockfights held north of the ostrich farm, by a man named Mariano.

The bath house survived the 1925 fire and has continued to function as such until the present.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ART	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILDSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Mission Parkway is rich in prehistoric and historic sites originating with three major ethnic groups--Indian, Spanish, and Anglo-American. Doubtlessly, extensive prehistoric remains along the San Antonio River probably existed until its channelization in 1970-1971. Only two prehistoric sites are recorded for the parkway.

The unifying feature of the parkway area is the four Spanish colonial missions: Nuestra Señora Purísima Concepción de Acuña, San José y San Miguel de Aguayo, San Juan Capistrano and San Francisco de la Espada. Two of these missions are located on the left bank of the San Antonio River and the other two on the right bank. These missions, along with the Mission San Antonio de Valero (the Alamo), exemplify one of the most concentrated of Spanish missionary efforts during the eighteenth century-- five missions within eight linear miles.

The colonial wall paintings at Concepción and the elaborately carved church portal and "rose window" at San José are among the finest such examples in the Spanish borderlands. Another significant characteristic from the colonial period was the mission irrigation system of dams, aqueducts, and acequias and their allotted fields (*labores*) and woodlands. Of the original five irrigation systems, only two-- San Juan and Espada--are operative and remnants of a third--that of San José--can be seen. One of the colonial stone dams, Espada, has survived and is functioning. The Espada aqueduct is an impressive reminder of the skills employed by the Spaniard and Indian in exploiting a natural resource. This aqueduct is a National Historic Landmark and a National Engineering Landmark.

Through the course of the nineteenth century (Mexican Independence, 1821; mission secularization, 1820s; the Texas Republic, 1836-1845; and statehood, 1845 date) the former mission lands reverted to private ownership. Remains of mills, farms, private residences and industrial and commercial endeavors from this period provide historical points of interest and add to the diversity of the colonial missions of San Antonio Parkway.

Post-colonial sites represent a wide variety of activities by many ethnic groups in the area encompassed by the parkway. There are residences, farms, mills, industries, resort and entertainment facilities in the area as well as sites of prehistoric provenience. Thus the area represents a continuum of land use and cultural change from prehistory to the present.

The area has been adversely impacted by urbanization and industrial exploitation (gravel pits, channelization, etc.) but remains principally rural and is less impacted than the more urban portions of San Antonio.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Arneson, Edwin P.
 1921 Early irrigation in Texas. *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 25, No. 2, pp. 121-130.
- Chabot, Frederick C.
 1937 *With the makers of San Antonio*. Artes Graficas, San Antonio.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 2,400 Approx

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,4	54,992,5	3,215,215,2,0	B	1,4	55,469,0	3,214,25,8,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	1,4	55,352,0	3,214,23,5,0	D	1,4	55,040,0	3,214,49,0,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at point "A" the intersection of MKT Railroad and Roosevelt Street south on Roosevelt to Grove Avenue thence west on Grove (Mission Road) and south on Mission Road to Hansford Street, thence east on Hansford to Roosevelt, thence south on Roosevelt to a creek then east northeast to Southern Pacific Railroad following it southeast to its junction with Military Drive, east on Military Drive to South Presa then south on South Presa to railroad spur then due east to Corpus Christi Road to Brooks A.F.B. boundary road following it south to intersection with

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE John Clark, Archeologist, Adan Benavides, Historian, Dan Scurlock, Research Archeologist, and Dana Isham, Archeologist

ORGANIZATION Texas Historical Commission, State Archeologist's Office

STREET & NUMBER P.O. Box 12276, Capitol Station

CITY OR TOWN Austin

DATE
 TELEPHONE 512-475-2004
 STATE Texas
 78711

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL X STATE _____ LOCAL _____

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE *[Signature]*

TITLE DATE 6-23-75

FOR NPS USE ONLY
 I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER
 DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION DATE 10/6/75
 ATTEST: *[Signature]* DATE 10/6/75
 KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

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DATE ENTERED	OCT 6 1975

CONTINUATION SHEET 1 ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

MP-2 RIFFORD STREET HOUSES

Although Rifford Street is just west of the parkway area, there are some older structures that architecturally seem to have been built in the early part of this century. This applies to the houses at 109, 121, 286, and 313 Rifford. The house on 313 Rifford is reported to have been that of Jesus Flores, for whom Flores Street was named.

MP-3 (41BX238) SITE NEAR ST. JOSEPH'S CHILDREN'S HOME

A few lithic artifacts and some recent historic artifacts were recovered on a slight rise in the plowed fields west of St. Peter and St. Joseph's Children's Home near Mission Concepcion. The site is located north of the St. Joseph baseball diamond, and east of the present river channel and trash dump areas. Its location near the disturbed channel and agricultural areas makes treatment of this site limited. The historic artifacts were of recent manufacture. The land is owned by the Catholic Archdiocese of San Antonio.

MP-4 (41BX239) ABANDONED CEMETERY

This graveyard served Eden Home for the Ages, Inc. before it was relocated in the 1950s. This retirement home was located across from the graveyard, east of South Presa Street. Many of the gravestone remain; the dates on the stones indicate use at least between 1921 and 1953. Approximately 30 individuals were buried here. None of the names on these markers seem related to families noted during research in the Mission Parkway area.

The retirement home is now located near Highway 181 on the way to Southton. No further research is necessary at this site.

MP-5 (41BX240) INACTIVE WELL

This brick-lined well is located behind McDougal Hydrogas Company, on Southeast Military Drive. Mr. Koepfel, an employee of the firm, dug the well in 1946. North of the well, east of the San Juan acequia, are two trash dumps of about 30-60 years in age.

MP-6 (41BX241) BROWN SITE

This site is located about one-quarter mile south of East Pyron Lane. A well of undetermined age was found in the brush above the old San Antonio River channel. Mr. Roger Viets reported that Mr. Brown and other residents who formerly lived in the area had told of finding projectile points and other Indian lithic artifacts in the vicinity of this well. Across the street from the well.

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

MP-6 (41BX241) BROWN SITE (cont'd.)

Across the street from the well are the grassed-over foundations of the Brown residence, which was constructed in the early part of this century. Mr. Brown operated a farm in this area. The foundations lie in the front yard of a presently unoccupied house that is reported to be owned by a Mr. Kline.

MP-7 (41BX242) JAMES HOUSE

The James house is located at 8706 Mission Road, west of Stinson Field. It is a two-story limestone block structure that was built around the 1870s or 1880s. The exact date and builder is unknown at the present time. According to Miss Agnes James, the house was occupied during the 1890s by Sidney James. The house was inherited from Annie Milby James, the wife of Judge John James, a well-known figure in San Antonio history. Sidney James' daughter, Laura, married the famed architect Alfred Giles. Sidney lived in this house until ca. 1910 when Hugh Scott James, evidently engaged in a number of business ventures before moving to the Bergs Mill area. His last enterprise was a soap manufacturing plant in Mexico which was closed about the time of the Mexican Revolution.

The house is now owned by the Mission Road Foundation Rehabilitation Center. The building has a number of recent additions; the woodwork and general interior plan of the house remains essentially unaltered.

MP-8 (41BX243) F.E. GROTHAUS RESIDENCE

This frame home was built by F.E. Grothaus in 1884 or 1885. According to his son, Walter Grothaus, the elder Grothaus bought this property on May 23, 1884 from R.H. Brown. Grothaus had moved from the downtown area to live and operate a mill in the Bergs Mill area. He still maintained other business interests in town.

In addition to the main residence, there was a barn and stable, a chicken coop, pigsty, and outhouses located north of the house. F.E. Grothaus died in 1899 and this property was rented to several individuals in the following years. It is now owned by Joe H. Lamm.

MP-9 (41BX244) THREE HOUSES ON LAMM PROPERTY

Located north of Ashley Road and near the Tucker residence (MP-18) at Bergs Mill are three vacated houses, one brick and two frame. According to Manuel Cantu, the two wood structures were built by Frank Ashley. Their architectural styles suggest they were constructed in the 1920s or earlier. Cantu remembers that Santos Hernandez lived in the house nearest the road at one time. The

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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DATE ENTERED	OCT 6 1975

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 3

MP-9 (41BX244) THREE HOUSES ON LAMM PROPERTY (cont'd.)

brick home is of relatively recent construction and thought to have been built by Mrs. Mary (Ashley) Culp or Mrs. Anita Ashley. The property upon which these houses are located is owned by Joe H. Lamm.

MP-10 (41BX245) KUNZE STORE AND SALOON

The former Kunze store and saloon is located at 8902 Graf Road at Bergs Mill. The house and backyard sheds were built in the 1880s. The earliest known owner who lived at this residence was a Mr. Pfeiffer who sold it to Louis Kunze. At least by the turn of the century, Louis Kunze had a store and saloon in this building. The northeast frame room was the saloon; adjacent to the saloon was a store. At one time there was a grape arbor that provided shade for a small beer garden on the east side of the building. The beer garden was located on the present Highway 181. Next to the store on the west was a butcher shop that was built over the San Juan acequia. It was run by Eugene Geigenmiller prior to 1925. The property was bought by the present owner, James Richter in 1930.

MP-11 (41BX246) STONE RUIN AT BERGS MILL

The stone ruin is situated east of the new Bergs Mill bridge, and north of the old Bergs Mill bridge and Ashley Road. This ruin cannot, without further documentary and archeological evidence, be identified as to use or dated. However, at or near this spot, it can be shown that a number of milling enterprises existed in the past. Which, if any, actually occupied this building is not clearly established. A likely candidate is the saw and grist mill built here in the 1840s known as "Kerr and Higginbotham Mill." However, Louis Ashley, the Berg brothers, and other parties also are known to have been associated here. The main research problem then is not so much the documentation of owners and the types of mills that may have been here in the past, but instead proving conclusively that this particular building was part of a specific milling enterprise, if indeed any at all.

The land upon which the ruin is located was originally part of the Juan Francisco Gomez land grant. Gomez sold this property to Jose Antonio de la Garza who in turn sold the land to Roderick T. Higginbotham on January 4, 1842. It is with Higginbotham that we find the first reference to a mill on this spot.

The next owner (co-owner) of this mill was Hendrick Arnold. Whether Arnold ever lived or worked here is not known; his association with the mill seems very limited.

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 4

MP-11 (41BX246) STONE RUIN AT BERGS MILL (cont'd.)

By 1855 Charles Edwards had possession of the full interest in the mill ($\frac{1}{2}$ of Kerr, $\frac{1}{2}$ of Higginbotham) and the land covering both the mill site and that which was to be later the site of the Bergs brothers' wool mill. In 1859, Joseph Anderson bought the property with the mill still functioning (BCC, Vol. R-1: 333-334). Joseph Anderson sold this land to Louis Ashley as the "San Juan Mill Tract," it being the same property upon which the "mill known formerly as Kerr and Higginbotham's saw ans grist mill was originally situated" (BCC, Vol. 1:142-143). Whether the use of the words "known formerly" and "originally situated" implies a change in the mill's name, or that it was in disuse or torn down is uncertain. By 1879, thirteen years later, Louis Ashley operated a grist mill and mill house here when he leased this property to the Berg brothers and C.N. McLean (BCC, Vol. 19:213-214 and Vol. 70:65-68). In 1888, when Gustave Hellemans took over the lease to the Bergs business, there was still a grist mill here. How long it functioned at this location is uncertain.

The land upon which the stone ruin sits continued to be leased by members of the Ashley family as part of the "mill tract" encompassing the former Berg Brothers' operations. It was finally sold to Sarah Dickinson and others in 1898 (BCC, Deeds Vol. 177:387-390, 409-412) and again to F.F. Collins in 1900 (BCC, Deeds Vol. 192:175-178). The property upon which the stone ruin is located was bought back again by Frank Ashley in April of 1906 (BCC, Deeds Vol. 24:617-619). This latter deed implies that the dam and ditches associated with the stone ruin were still operative since Collins retained the water rights to the property. The heirs of Frank Ashley held this property until 1946 when it was then sold to Ellsworth and L.E. Drake (BCC, Deeds Vol. 2255:214, 216-217). According to this document the land surrounding the ruins was called "Ashley Park." The final and present owner of the ruin is the San Antonio River Authority which bought this land from the Drakes prior to channelization in 1954 (BCC, Deeds Vol. 3541:278).

The stone ruin today is overgrown with foliage and is in bad repair. In the 1950s, much of the upper and lower sections of this building were still intact. Now, due to constant vandalism and the elements, much of these walls have disappeared.

MP-12 (41BX247) BAZAN HOUSE AND STORE FOUNDATION

This site is located on the east end of the old Bergs Mill bridge, south of Ashley Road. The concrete foundations mark the location of a former house, store, and saloon run by the Bazan family in the early part of this century.

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DATE ENTERED

OCT 6 1975

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 5

MP-13 (41BX248) ABORIGINAL SITE SOUTH OF TUCKERS

This site is located in a plowed field of approximately two acres on the west side of the San Antonio River across from Mission San Juan. Its northern boundary is a fence line that borders the Tucker property upon which the house site MP-18 is situated. The fence line is reported to have been the location of the "old San Juan road" which was used around the turn of the century before the present Ashley Road was built. The eastern boundary of the site is the new river channel, raising the probability that part of the site was destroyed during river channelization. A number of utilized and non-utilized lithic flakes and chips were recovered from the surface of this site. Since this site has been continuously subjected to disturbance in the past and no diagnostic artifacts were found, one can only speculate that it could have been occupied any time from the late pre-historic to early historic periods. This land is owned by Eulalia Guerra of 226 Ashley Road.

MP-14 (41BX249) ABORIGINAL SITE ABOVE ESPADA AQUEDUCT

This "open" site is located east of the Espada aqueduct. It is bounded on the south by the Espada acequia and on the west by the foundation of the Huron House (MP-15). The heaviest concentration of artifacts were found near the acequia and Huron House but individual lithic artifacts were picked up over a large field which extends to the river. Occupation could date from prehistoric to historic times, but no diagnostic artifacts were available. The site is owned by the city of San Antonio.

MP-15 (41BX250) FOUNDATIONS OF THE HURON HOUSE

The Huron house was a one-story structure located above the Espada aqueduct. Concrete foundations of this house also remain; they measure 12' x 12'. Mrs. Josephine Henning (Informant #37) reported that the house had two doors, no windows, and a fireplace on the south side. The door sills and fireplace are still evident from the ruin.

It is not known when or by whom this house was built. The earliest inhabitant of this home that can be recalled by most informants was Cayetano Huron who was reported at one time to have worked as caretaker of the chapel at Mission San Juan. The city of San Antonio now owns the land upon which these house foundations are situated.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 6

MP-16 (41BX251) GRAF SITE

This site is situated on the west side of the river channel about one-half mile north of South Loop 410 in about ten acres of plowed fields. The site does not seem to extend to the river. These fields were not disturbed by the operations of the River Authority during channelization as might be the case with some of the other sites to the north. However, the fields have been under constant cultivation for many years, thereby altering the natural depositional patterns. Lithic materials in these fields were recovered that probably date from prehistoric to historic times. The historic material seems to range from the late 19th century, at the earliest, up to the present time. The owner of the property is Henry Graf.

MP-17 (41BX252) JACALES SITE

In the densely wooded area bounded by the San Antonio River on the east, a branch of the Espada acequia on the north, and south Loop 410 on the south is the site of former jacale structures. Historically, little is known of this site. Informant Henry Graf recalled that Louis Sandoval lived there around the turn of the century and subsequently moved to Mission Espada. Later, Pete and Lucinda Castillo moved to this location until they both passed away ca. 1930. This site has remained unoccupied since that time. Graf reported that the living quarters here consisted of essentially a "brush shelter." A surface collection of this area revealed early 20th-century artifacts. This site is located on property owned by William P. Brown.

MP-18 (41BX253) ASHLEY HOUSE

This structure is located at 2216 Ashley Road in the community of Bergs Mill. One room is adobe and presumably was constructed before the turn of the century. The exact date, builder, and first occupants of this house are not known. It is known that some frame sections were added to this house around 1909 with lumber from an old store down the hill (see MP-38). The home at this time was inhabited by Frank Ashley, the husband of Anita Gutierrez. Frank Ashley's father, Louis, arrived in San Antonio from Illinois around 1866 and from that time members of the Ashley family have remained in the Bergs Mill area. The house is now owned by Mr. W.D. Tucker.

MP-20 (41BX255) OLIVAS SITE #2

This site is located about 50 meters west of Site MP-19 and consists of a lithic concentration and historic mound that was the Sabino Olivas house until 1909 when the family built the house on MP-60. The site is situated upon a gravel mound covering approximately two acres. A dirt access road to the river

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DATE ENTERED

OCT 6 1976

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 7

MP-20 (41BX255) OLIVAS SITE #2 (cont'd.)

runs along the southern border of the site. The lithic materials seem to come from the eastern and southern portions of the site adjoining Site MP-19. Only a few lithic artifacts were recovered on the western edges of the site.

MP-21 (41BX256) BARAJAS SITE

Located south about one-quarter mile of MP-19 and MP-20 is another lithic and early historic site. It is similarly situated atop the present river bank and covers an area of about one acre, extending east from the bank onto the pasture of the adjoining property. A noteworthy aspect of this site is the association of both Indian and Spanish Colonial artifacts. Indian "Goliad Plain" type potsherds were found and one specimen, a cup handle, is Spanish influence on a European style. The presence of Mexican majolica, extensively used by the Spanish missionaries, further reinforces the inference that this site was inhabited by Coahuiltecans during the Spanish Colonial period. Several other more recent historic artifacts were found but these seem marginal to the main cultural pattern represented here. This land is owned by the San Antonio River Authority and Mrs. Genoveva Barajas of 9350 Espada Road.

MP-22 (41BX257) PADRE NAVARRO HOUSE

The Padre Navarro house located on the corner of Glenn and Probandt avenues is a well known historic structure dating from the early 1800s. It was occupied in the 1870s of this century by the famous Texas Judge Roy Bean, who ran a dairy operation here (Ramsdell 1957:144). The house is in need of stabilization and restoration; it currently is owned by a Houston resident.

Construction techniques and the tufa stone of the limestone walls appear to be similar to that employed at the church of Concepción located approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the southeast. An "outdoor kitchen" was reportedly located near the southeast corner of the house. The present porch probably dates from the late 19th century. Fireplaces are located at each end of the structure.

Little historic information is available on this house, although it is reported to have been constructed by Padre Navarro, parish priest for Mission Concepción, who reportedly operated a ranch between the mouths of San Pedro and Concepción creeks (Ramsdell 1959:144). Plans are being made for a complete restoration of this structure.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JUN 30 1975
DATE ENTERED	OCT 6 1975

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 8

MP-23 (41BX258) ZUNIGA HOUSE

The Zuniga house is located at 8618 Old Corpus Christi Road. It was formerly a one-room adobe structure that is believed to have been built by Mariano Zuniga, a bricklayer from Mexico. Zuniga or his descendants lived in this house until fairly recent times. The architectural features of this house suggest it was built well before the turn of the century; the exact date is unknown but the house likely dates from the last half of the 19th century. The house is presently owned and rented by Manual Bazan.

MP-24 (41BX259) ANTONIA HURON HOUSE

The Antonia Huron house is located at 8637 Old Corpus Christi Road. It initially had two rooms, another two rooms being added some time afterwards. This adobe house predates 1854, as Antonio Huron, who died at the age of around 80 in 1930, was born in this house. The Huron house is presently rented and owned by Andres Tapia.

MP-25 (41BX260) TERESA BUSTILLO RIVAS HOUSE

This adobe house is located at 9143 Espada Road. The house is believed to have been built by Canuto Rivas, husband of Teresa B. Rivas, around the time of their marriage in November 25, 1857. The land upon which this house is situated was part of the Republic of Texas land grant received by Domingo Bustillo ca. 1838. The house is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Juan Rodriguez. Mrs. Rodriguez, the great-granddaughter of Teresa Bustillo Rivas, represents a direct line of Domingo Bustillo's descendants that have resided in this home.

The older adobe portion of the home measures 20' by 18' (exterior) with a fireplace and a double door entrance on the east side. The west wall has a splayed door; originally this house had a wooden porch and railing. Mrs. Juan Rodriguez reported that since they had no well at the house, water formerly was drawn for household needs from the Espada acequia across the road.

MP-26 COCKFIGHTING PIT

A cockfighting pit was located at the end of Villemain Road among a small grove of trees about 150 feet from the present river channel. Cockfights seem to have been held here from the 1920s through the 1940s; the fights reportedly were held by Johnny Small and others with some frequency. Stands or bleachers were sometimes constructed around the cockpit, and soda water and "home brew" were sold. The River Authority removed the cockpit and changed the surrounding area during channelization, 1970-1971. The former Small residence is still standing in a field north of this area.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUN 30 1975

DATE ENTERED

OCT 1 1975

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 9

MP-26 COCKFIGHTING PIT (cont'd.)

Cockfighting has been reported elsewhere in the Bergs Mill area. Emma Dillon reported that cockfights were held around the turn of the century in Bergs Mill near a former saloon on the west side of the river. In addition, Mr. Claud Hughes reported cockfights instigated by Mariano at Hot Wells in 1917-1918.

MP-27 OLD BERGS MILL BRIDGE

The old Bergs Mill bridge is only "old" in relation to the new bridge that spans the channel dug in the late 1960s for the present course of the San Antonio River which was built. The old Bergs Mill bridge was built in 1914 and replaced an even older wooden structure, which, according to Emma Dillon, was barely wide enough for a horse and buggy. The 1914 bridge was built of steel but its center portion was damaged during the flood of 1921 and replaced with concrete.

MP-28 (41BX278) YTURRI-EDMUNDS HOUSE AND MILL

The Yturri-Edmunds house and mill are early 19th century structures that are well known to San Antonio tourists. They are located on Mission Road near Roosevelt Park and the Martin Laundry. These structures have been restored by the San Antonio Conservation Society who presently own and utilize them as a tourist attraction.

The Yturri-Edmunds Mill (MP-28, 41BX239) on the former *labores* of Mission Concepción can at this point of research be dated no earlier than 1824, when Manuel Yturri Castillo received the grant of land with its corresponding water rights from the Mexican Government. Vicenta Yturri, daughter of Yturri Castillo, married Ernest Edmunds in 1861, at which time the couple was given the old granary which had been "enlarged into a spacious home." Their daughter, Miss Ernestine Edmunds, willed the house and mill to the San Antonio Conservation Society in 1961. The Conservation Society restored the mill to a working condition during 1972-1973.

MP-29 (41BX279) CHARLES PYRON HOMESTEAD

The Charles Pyron Homestead is an adobe house located about half a mile south of Mission San José at the junction of Mission Road and S.E. Military Drive. This structure possibly dates as early as the 1830s or 1840s, but this is unverified. The commonly held assumption is that Charles Lynn Pyron bought this house for his bride in 1848.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JUN 30 1975
DATE ENTERED	OCT 6 1975

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 9

MP-29 (41BX279) CHARLES PYRON HOMESTEAD (cont'd.)

Charles L. Pyron was a native of Mobile, Alabama, and was a veteran of both the Mexican War and Civil War, serving in the latter under General Sibley in the Confederate First Texas Brigade.

The Pyron house today is a one-story, flat-roofed, four-room structure occupied by an auto parts. During the hurricane of 1942, the roof, porch, and a fifth room were destroyed, the building thereafter being remodeled to its present form. The structure is owned by Mrs. Harold (Leila Pyron) Greenlee.

MP-30 (41BX280) OLD ESPADA DAM

The Old Espada Dam is the only surviving example of the four dams built in the 1720s and 1730s during the founding of the missions in Mission Parkway. Built of limestone rock and lime mortar, it arches downstream, unlike modern dams placed across swiftly flowing streams.

MP-31 (41BX281) ESPADA AQUEDUCT

Located near the junction of the Piedras Creek (Six-Mile Creek) and Espada Road, the Espada aqueduct is a well-known attraction to San Antonio visitors. Although the exact date of its construction is not certain, it is believed to have been built between 1740-1745 (Habig 1968:208). The present Espada aqueduct is deteriorating due to weathering and occasional flooding of Piedras Creek.

MP-32 FORMER INDIAN SITE AT LONE STAR BREWERY

A prehistoric Indian site has been reported by various informants on and near the present location of the Lone Star Brewery. A small display of lithic projectile points now in the Buckhorn Museum at Lone Star reportedly were recovered during the excavation of the swimming pool. The artifacts in this display case at the Lone Star Brewery suggest Archaic and Neo-American affiliations.

MP-33 (41BX265) SITE OF BERG BROTHERS' MILL

The Berg Brothers' Mill site is located a few feet south of the old Bergs Mill bridge on the C.R. Smith property. This property is closely akin in boundary, ownership and activities to the property to the north upon which the stone ruins are located (MP-11). This site also is part of the Juan Francisco Gomez land grant and up to 1866 passed through the following list of owners: Gomez, Garza, Kerr, the Arnold Estate, Schaub and Edwards, Edwards, Anderson, Lewis Ashley. It was while Louis Ashley owned this property the first mill site was established here.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUN 30 1975

DATE ENTERED

JUL 6 1975

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 10

MP-33 (41BX265) SITE OF BERG BROTHERS' MILL (cont'd.)

On June 14, 1879 Louis Ashley leased this property to the Berg brothers and C.N. McLean. In September of that same year McLean transferred his portion of the least to the Bergs, the wool mill already having been constructed (BCC, Deeds Vol. 11:471-472). According to the *San Antonio Daily Express* (1 Feb. 1880), "Mission Mills," as it was called was not fully operative until October of 1879 so the Bergs did not benefit from a full season's business. (Spring and fall are the peak production seasons in the wool business.) In 1881, the Bergs constructed a cotton gin "nearby," that was one and one-half stories high, measured 30' by 60' and run by water power.

In the 1930s this was the site of yet another mill, this time as a source of electrical energy. The estate of J.J. Wensley sold the property to H.B. Tennant in 1933 (BCC, Deeds Vol. 1379:173-174) and by 1936 Tennant built a hydro-electric mill here, forming what he called the "Berg's Mill Utilities Company" (BCC, Deeds Vol. 1531:383-385).

The site of the Berg Brothers' wool mill and cotton gin, and of Tennant's hydro-electric mill, are now covered with lawn and tall grass near the bank of the old San Antonio River channel below the old bridge. The C.R. Smiths relate that there is still a great quantity of machinery and other materials, presumably from the Tennant mill, below the surface at this spot.

MP-34 GROTHAUS MILL SITE

The Grothaus or "San Juan" Mill was built around 1884-1885 by F.E. Grothaus at the same time as his residence (MP-8) was constructed. North of this mill was a dam rebuilt ca. 1890 that fed water into a race and that led to the water turbine. The dam had served the Texas Powder Company earlier and was built in 1862 (BCC, Water Rights Book, Vol. 1:246-247). However, the deed gives the date "1852" for the construction of the dam. Since the Texas Powder Company was established in 1862 and we have no reference to another dam or mill before that time, we have assumed that the "1852" entry is either a copying error or an inaccuracy in oral tradition. This deed was filed in 1914, fifty-two years later. The mill was a two-story wood structure that processed corn meal, bran, grits, and hominy as indicated by a sign advertising the mill.

F.E. Grothaus died in 1899. According to Walter Grothaus, the property was rented thereafter to various individuals, a man named Dix being one of these. It is most likely that the mill on the Grothaus property remained active during this time. Most older informants remember a mill being in this spot that was run by either the Steeles or the Sherwoods up to ca. 1930. It processed corn,

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY
JUN 30 1975
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED
JUN 6 1975

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 11

MP-34 GROTHAUS MILL SITE (cont'd.)

as well as sugar cane, from the experimental farm at Stinson Field. County deed records indicate that J.S. Steele and Flora Sherwood made transactions with Caroline Grothaus, widow of F.E. Grothaus, concerning this property in 1913 and 1914. Most informants agree that the mill discontinued functioning around 1930.

The Grothaus property was sold to Joe H. Lamm in 1948 and has remained in his possession since that time. Walter Grothaus believes the former mill was located near a concrete overflow pipe on the bank of the river east of the Grothaus building.

MP-35 (41BX266) OLD SAN JUAN DAM SITE

The San Juan Dam erected during the Spanish Colonial period was located just east and south of the present San Juan Dam in the area of the present diversion channel. The San Juan Dam was originally built ca. 1730s and continued to function as such up to the 1950s when the San Antonio River Authority removed it during channelization. Although there are conflicting reports concerning its survival, there is the possibility that some sections of the dam remained intact and were buried.

MP-36 TRAINING AREA FOR TEDDY ROOSEVELT'S "ROUGH RIDERS"

Little has been noted concerning the exact locations and limits of this military training area, other than that it was generally in what is now called Roosevelt Park. Theodore Roosevelt and Col. Leonard Wood trained the famous "Rough Riders" here in 1898.

MP-37 SITE OF WHITE HORSE TAVERN

The White Horse Tavern was probably the most widely known recreation spot on the "Mission" or "South" Loop road between 1912 and 1925. It was built by the father of Wallace Geissler, Sr., who purchased the enterprise around 1920. The flood of 1921 washed out the Bergs Mill bridge and consequently prevented much of the traffic from circuiting the South Loop Road. Business suffered thereafter and the establishment was sold around 1925-1926. In 1928 or 1929, the White Horse Tavern caught fire and burned. During an extension of the field at Stinson Airport, the remaining traces of this once well-known recreation spot were removed. The area where the White Horse Tavern was located is today a bare grassy triangle between Mission Road, Ashley Road and the east border of Stinson Field.

During peak times the White Horse Tavern employed as many as 30-40 individuals. An advertisement in the Bluebook (1912-13:8) described the White Horse Tavern as

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUN 30 1975

DATE ENTERED

OCT 6 1975

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 12

MP-37 SITE OF WHITE HORSE TAVERN

no ordinary tavern. It specialized in German cuisine, and during the summer one could listen to an orchestra of the day in the comfortable atmosphere both inside the building and on the front lawn. There is little doubt that the White Horse Tavern was a "first class road house" on the old Mission loop.

MP-38 BERGS MILL TRADING POST

A store or "trading post" was located near the middle of the new bridge that spans the San Antonio River channel just south of San Juan Mission. The building was removed during the river channelization in 1969.

The original frame store was built some time before the turn of the century. At least as early as 1899 this building was used as the post office for Bergs Mill and was called "Hellemans."

Around 1909 the store was owned or operated by Frank Ashley who razed the older wooden structure and replaced it with a stone building. It is reported that some of the lumber from the old store was used in sections of the Ashley House (MP-18).

Although Frank Ashley or his heirs owned the store, it was Edwardo Gutierrez who ran the store from 1912 to 1917. The store was then closed for a time and was reportedly used as a residence by Mrs. Garcia, the mother of Father Camilio from Mission San Juan. Later the store reportedly was lived in and operated by Manuel and Katis Sanchez. During the 1940s Ralph James ran the store for a time. The final owner of the land on which the store was situated was Minie E. Culp, a daughter of Frank Ashley. No remains of the store are present at the site.

MP-39 LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING HOUSE

In the early 1900s a livestock slaughtering house was located in what is now the grounds of Mission Burial Park. Some of the building has been remodelled and is part of the present chapel and mausoleum in the burial park. This land was bought by the Tips family around 1907; the old building was on the property at that time. At the office of the Mission Burial Park is a photograph of the old plant and of the Espada Dam taken around 1905.

MP-40 WORLDS FAIRGROUNDS, 1888-1910

The site of this former fairgrounds which opened on November 13, 1888 was situated on several acres which now lay north of the San Antonio River and east

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUN 30 1975

DATE ENTERED

OCT 8 1975

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 13

MP-40 WORLDS FAIRGROUNDS, 1888-1910 (cont'd.)

of the Riverside Golf Course Clubhouse. In addition to world fairs which were held here from 1888 to 1904, it has been the site of rodeos, horse races, air shows, and polo games. The Texas Highway Department and private concern now have buildings on this land. Theodore Roosevelt and Col. Leonard Wood may have trained the Rough Riders here in 1898.

MP-41 SITE OF BERGS MILL RAILROAD DEPOT AND PLATFORMS

According to the *San Antonio Light* (17 November 1885), the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad "opened up business to their first station Berg's Mills" on October 6, 1885. The success of the mills run by the Berg brothers no doubt had great effect upon this decision by the railroad. Sometime prior to 1914, Bergs Cotton Platform was discontinued in 1935. Bergs Mill also had a corrugated roof and measured 12.5'x40'x11.5'. On the north end of this building was attached a shelter with dimensions of 8.6'x25.6'x13.2' and roofed with corrugated tin. The depot had a gravel platform and was located directly in front of the north portion of the present cemetery. Many informants recall these platforms and depot.

MP-42 SCHUERMEYER AND EXPOSITION PARK

The south corner encompassed by Story Lane and South Presa was the location of both Schuermeyer and Exposition parks. According to Claude Hughes, Schuermeyer Park was the first to occupy this spot being here from around the turn of the century to ca. 1909. Schuermeyer Park fronted South Presa where the present Out-patient Clinic of the State Mental Hospital is situated. The park was essentially a large beer garden that served German foods and provided occasional concerts and vaudevilles.

In 1921, this area was expanded to five times its former size and turned into a large amusement park called "Exposition Park." Public transportation was provided by a streetcar which turned east from South Presa on to Story Lane, passing Exposition Park circling back toward town. Exposition Park was comprised of 15-20 buildings that offered a variety of amusements; roller coaster, merry-go-round, shooting gallery, doll rocks, etc. There was a beer garden, dance hall, pool hall and theater. The theater showed movies, plays, and sometimes housed prize fights on Friday nights. Exposition Park operated until ca. 1927.

MP-43 WORLD WAR II MILITARY COMPLEX

This former site was located west of Roosevelt Avenue (U.S. Highway 281) near two stone gates where Pop Warner's football field presently is situated.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JUN 30 1975
DATE ENTERED	OCT 6 1975

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 14

MP-43 WORLD WAR II MILITARY COMPLEX (cont'd.)

During World War II, the Army-Air Force took over Stinson Field and built barracks and other military buildings on parts of the present Stinson Field and on the west side of Roosevelt Avenue across from the field. According to the present manager of Stinson Field, Mr. Adrian Williams, the Army-Air Force constructed a gym, storage and maintenance buildings in this area between 1942 and 1946. Subsequently the National Guard used the area for two or three more years. Finally some buildings were torn down and the site abandoned. By September and early October 1974, the area had been converted for use by the Pop Warner Football Association. Nothing remains of the former buildings.

MP-44 WATER-POWERED ELECTRIC MILL-WHITE AVENUE

During the early 1930s there was a water-powered electric mill south of White Avenue on the east bank of the San Antonio River. Henry Graf reported working here for a time. Graf recalled that a man named "Haynes" ran the turbine. It is not known if this was a private endeavor as was started at Bergs Mill or if the San Antonio Public Service Company operated it. An inspection of the premise did not disclose evidence of the older mill, which may have been removed during river channelization. This land had a canal called the "Mill Water Supply Canal" that crossed the property.

MP-45 HANGAR #9, BROOKS FIELD

Hangar #9 is located east of the parkway area on Brooks Field. Brooks Field was established in 1917 during World War I. Hangar #9 was constructed in January of 1918 and used to house the JN-4 (Jenny) planes used for pilot training. Many famous pilots trained here including Charles Lindbergh, the first person to solo the Atlantic, and Edward H. White II, the first person to walk in space (Texas Historical Commission Files, Austin). Hangar #9 has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

MP-46 MOVIE AND COMMUNITY BUILDING

The old "community center" and movie house at Bergs Mill was situated south of Graf Road on the east side of Highway 281. The original structure was built by Louis Kunze ca. 1913. The building was used as a type of community center for this area. Vaudevilles and "titaes" (puppet shows) and other amusements were held here. Silent movies were shown by Tito Martinez. Around 1929-1930, this large building was torn down. Half of the structure was used by Ernst Kunze to build the Chapa Store across the road while the other half of the building was utilized to construct the present residence in the same spot. The present house is owned and occupied by Ethyl Stevens.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JUN 30 1975
DATE ENTERED OCT 6 1975

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 15

MP-47 SITE OF BATTLE OF CONCEPCIÓN

The Battle of Concepción between Mexican and Texas forces during the struggles for Texas Independence was fought on October 28, 1835. The site of this battle probably occurred between Mission Concepción and the San Antonio River in what is now called Concepción Park. This location has yet to be proven with certainty and at least one writer (Ramsdel 1948:5) believed this encounter occurred about a quarter of a mile north of the park. The park is now owned by the city of San Antonio.

MP-48 FIRST SITE OF MISSION SAN JOSÉ

The exact location of the first site of Mission San José is not known. Founded in February of 1720, this site was situated on the east bank of the San Antonio River about three leagues down river from San Antonio Valero (Habig 1968:84). By 1724, a two-mile irrigation ditch had been completed (Habig 1968:85). The compound walls of this mission, as initially specified were 120 varas on each side (Habig 1968:85). The first temporary structures to be constructed were a chapel, a dwelling for the priests, and jacales for the Indians (Habig 1968:85).

MP-49 SECOND SITE OF MISSION SAN JOSÉ

Sometime between 1724 and 1727 Mission San José was moved to the west side of the San Antonio River (Habig 1968:87). As late as 1859-1864, the ruins of the adobe church of this mission were still visible in the lowlands about one-half mile north of the present site of Mission San José. The exact location of this site is not clearly established. Most informants in the San José area recalled the oral tradition of their parents and grandparents locating it around the Broswell Moth Freight Lines, Inc. On East Southcross Boulevard near Valverde Park. Father Marion Habig received similar responses when questioning residents in this area on the matter some years ago. J. Emmur Hartson in a September 1935 *San Antonio Express* article placed this mission in roughly the same area, only a little to the north onto the golf course, but instead of adobe ruins, he observed a few "chink-rocks and a faint outline of three houses," which makes one suspect what he had actually found (*San Antonio Express*, 1 September 1935). Until more conclusive documentary or archeological evidence is obtained, the second site of Mission San José must remain uncertain.

MP-50 SITE OF MISSION SAN FRANCISCO XAVIER DE NAJERA

Little is known concerning this mission due to the short time period that it functioned. Founded on March 12, 1722 as a submission of San Antonio de Valero (Habig 1968:81), it was located midway between Missions San Antonio de Valero and San José on a plain on the east side of the San Antonio River (Habig 1968:81). When Mission Concepcion was moved from East Texas in 1731, it was established at or near the site of Mission San Francisco de Najera at which

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

JUN 30 1975

OCT 6 1975

DATE ENTERED

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 16

MP-50 SITE OF MISSION SAN FRANCISCO XAVIER DE NAJERA (cont'd.)

time the latter mission seems to have been abandoned (Habig 1968:81). Further historical documentation and/or excavation is warranted to ascertain its exact location. A historical marker placed on the east side of Mission Road across from the Blessed Sacrament Academy commemorates this mission.

MP-51 O. HENRY HOUSE

The O. Henry house was built by a German, John Kush (?), around 1855. The two-room caliche block house was moved in 1960 from 903 South Presa Avenue to its present location at the Lone Star Brewery. It was in this house that author William Sidney Porter (O. Henry) collaborated with Henry Ryder Taylor in creating the newspaper *The Rolling Stone* which was first published in 1895. More information can be found in a reissue of the January 26, 1895 copy of *The Rolling Stone* which can be purchased at the restored building at Lone Star. The *San Antonio Evening News* also published an article on July 20, 1920 entitled "O. Henry's San Antonio Home Stands as a Romantic Remembrance of Bygone Years."

MP-52 MEYER HOUSE

The Meyer house on Villemain Road was moved from a plot adjacent to the river, south of South Loop 410, to north of Loop 410 during river channelization in the late 1960s. The house was reported to have been built by Milton Meyers prior to 1925. It was then sold to Dr. Garret Robertson and then to William P. Brown (911 Southton). The house was sold in November, 1974 by Mr. Brown to a party who have begun its disassembly for relocation near Calaveras Lake in Wilson County.

MP-53 (41BX12) MISSION NUESTRA SEÑORA DE LA CONCEPCIÓN DE ACUNA

One of three Spanish missions established in 1731 within the boundary of the proposed parkway, Mission Concepción ranks with Mission San José as one of the major Spanish Colonial tourist attractions in the Southwest. The unrestored church, constructed from tufa quarried nearby, is unrestored and is the oldest (1755) such stone church in the United States. Another significant feature of this site is the numerous surviving 18th century wall paintings in the church and adjacent convento. The convento was restored to some degree in the 1930s. Although there are no surface indications of other mission structures or other features, portions of the west compound foundation was located in the fall of 1971 and spring of 1972 by the Texas Historical Commission (then the Texas Historical Survey Committee). Just to the south of the present office the remains of Indian quarters also were excavated.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JUN 30 1975
DATE ENTERED	061 6 1975

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 17

MP-53 (41BX12) MISSION NUESTRA SEÑORA DE LA CONCEPCIÓN DE ACUNA (cont'd.)

Serious deterioration problems at this mission and the other three parkway missions as well are being investigated in a long-range study being coordinated by architect David Battle of the National Park Service, architect Orion Knox of the Parks and Wildlife Department and research archeologist Dan Scurlock.

Concepción is a State Archeological Landmark and is on the National Register of Historic Places.

MP-54 (41BX3) MISSION SAN JOSÉ Y SAN MIGUEL Y AGUAYO

The Mission San José y San Miguel de Aguayo was founded on the left bank of the San Antonio River by Fr. Antonio Margil in 1720. By 1727 the mission was moved to a low terrace on the right bank of the river where an adobe church was built. By 1740 the mission was again moved, this time to its present location. An adobe church was constructed and other permanent buildings were begun. As of 1768 the old adobe church was torn down and the present stone church was begun. In 1777 Governor Teodoro de Croix declared all unbranded cattle to be the property of the government. This radically affected the wealth of the mission. By 1783 the church had been completed and by 1794 a grist mill was built. San José was partially secularized in 1794; at this time the population was considerably reduced. In 1824 the mission was completely secularized. Beginning about 1813 troops were intermittently stationed at the mission causing considerable damage. Bishop Jean Marie Odin invited Benedictine priests to reoccupy the mission in 1859. Fr. Alto S. Hoermann restored the convento and wrote a novel about the mission. The mission was again used as a church. The north wall of the church collapsed in 1868 and the dome in 1873. The steps to the bell tower fell in 1903 and the tower itself fell in 1938; both were rebuilt promptly. The San Antonio Conservation Society began restoration in 1932 aided by W.P.A. and County funds from 1934-1936. The church was reopened in 1936. The mission is now a state and national historic site cooperatively administered by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, National Park Service, and the Archdiocese of San Antonio.

Excavations at San José first took place under the direction of the Archbishop of the San Antonio Diocese, John W. Shaw, funded by an anonymous donor. The excavations cleared the interior and exterior of the church of rubble. During the 1930s the largest excavations ever conducted at San José took place under the supervision of architect Harvey P. Smith, Sr. These excavations were connected with one restoration of the mission and were funded by the W.P.A., Bexar County, the San Antonio Conservation Society, and the Archdiocese. His excavations revealed the structures of Indian quarters, workshops and other

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
JUN 30 1975	
RECEIVED	OUT 6 1975
DATE ENTERED	

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 18

MP-54 (41BX3) MISSION SAN JOSE Y SAN MIGUEL Y AGUAYO (cont'd.)

features which were not suspected before excavation. Additional excavations funded by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department were conducted in 1968 by archeologist Mardith Schuetz in the areas to be impacted by installation of a sprinkler system. Next, salvage excavations were conducted by Fox in 1969 and 1970 connected with the excavation of sewer line, an electrical conduit trench and the transplanting of a tree. Fox found remains of Indian quarters on the north end of the quadrangle. These two investigations were funded by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department and the Archdiocese. During the summer of 1974, Wayne Roberson, of the Historic Sites Branch of the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, excavated portions of the interiors of three Indian quarters rooms on the south end of the quadrangle, finding some of the original foundations. Later in 1974 the Texas Historical Commission, funded by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, conducted excavations under John W. Clark, Jr. next to various structures to gain data concerning deterioration of foundations and lower walls.

MP-55 (41BX5) MISSION SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO

Another 1731 mission, San Juan is located on the left, or east bank of the San Antonio River. Three stone churches were built here, and the second, dating from the 1750s is presently an active parish church. The possibility that this was originally constructed as an "open chapel" is being investigated by Miguel Celorio of the University of Texas at Austin and Dan Scurlock.

The church, priest's quarters, and other structures along the west compound wall were restored in the late 1960s by O'Neil Ford. Concurrent with this restoration were archeological excavations which are discussed below.

The initial excavations at San Juan began in 1934 with excavations supervised by architect Harvey P. Smith, Sr. In his excavations, funded by the W.P.A. and the Archdiocese of San Antonio, he uncovered the partially buried walls of the Indian quarters, the unfinished church on the east compound and several other buildings in the interior of the quadrangle.

In September and October of 1967 the State Archeologist's Office of the State Building Commission and the Archdiocese of San Antonio funded excavations at San Juan. These were conducted by Mardith K. Schuetz of the Witte Memorial Museum in the "old church," the granary, in the interiors of rooms of the north end of the west compound wall, and in the interior of the compound. Test pits were excavated around the third church which probably was never completed. Schuetz conducted additional test excavations in 1968 and in 1969 excavated the interior of the chapel. This was funded by the Archdiocese.

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OCT 6 1975

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 19

MP-55 (41BX5) MISSION SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO (cont'd.)

Schuetz continued excavation in early 1971 on the southern portion of the compound re-excavating foundations formerly located by Smith. This work has not yet been published. In November of 1974 a drainage ditch was deepened north of the compound and a midden deposit was cut by the excavation. John W. Clark, Jr. of the Texas Historical Commission profiled the trench and screened the backdirt, recovering a sizeable number of artifacts.

Mission San Juan is on the National Registry^{of} of Historic Places and has been designated a State Archeological Landmark.

MP-56 (41BX4) MISSION SAN FRANCISCO DE LA ESPADA

This 1731 mission is the southern "link" in the "chain" of the San Antonio missions. Located on the west bank of the river, the mission compound has been extensively restored. Foundations of a large 18th century church were uncovered and raised in the south portion of the compound by Harvey P. Smith, Sr. with W.P.A. in the 1930s.

The small stone chapel now in use has been restored at least twice. On the southeast corner of the compound is the only known surviving, unaltered bastion dating from the Spanish Colonial period in Texas. East of the mission complex are five lime kilns which are deteriorating very rapidly.

This National Register site and State Archeological Landmark is administered by the Old Spanish Missions of San Antonio.

MP-57 SITE OF GUTIERREZ HOMESTEAD

This site of the Santiago Gutierrez homestead, 9410 Espada Road, is on the property owned by Thomas Padilla. Santiago Gutierrez married Trinidad Bustillo, the daughter of Domingo Bustillo, the original recipient of a land grant in the Espada area from the Mexican government in 1824. Around the time of his marriage to Trinidad in 1855, Santiago Gutierrez built a two-room adobe home that was torn down only a few years ago by the present owners of the property.

MP-58 GUTIERREZ HOUSE ON ESPADA ROAD

This house is located at 9432 Espada Road. Wood siding is reported to have been placed over an original one-room adobe structure. The house is believed to have been built around the time that the Gutierrez homestead was constructed by Santiago Gutierrez, thus dating this structure around the mid-19th century. The house is presently unoccupied and owned by Eduardo Gutierrez, the owner of the Mission Trail Grocery on Espada Road.

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OCT 6 1975

DATE ENTERED

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 20

MP-59 SCHOOLHOUSE

This schoolhouse is located on the old Corpus Christi Highway on the east side of the road north of Maria Martinez's and south of the Zuniga house (MP-23). The present structure is a 4-5 room building constructed in 1914. Behind the school house is a more recent building that, according to Manuel Urrutia, was built only about 20 years ago. The "old" schoolhouse that this replaced in 1914 was about 100 feet south of the present building near the present fence line. It was a one-room wooden structure. The "old" schoolhouse is noted on the ca. 1904 map of Bergs Mill. The building is now being used as a SNAC headquarters.

MP-60 SABINO OLIVAS HOUSE

The Sabino Olivas house is located at 9314 Espada Road. The present structure is thought to have been built ca. 1909 by Sabino Olivas who moved his family from Site MP-20. This property extends to the river and is the same land upon which the Indian sites MP-19 and MP-20 are found. The property is owned by Mrs. Josephine Olivas, 701 W. Woodlawn and rented to Mr. Jack Reynolds.

MP-16 FORMER SCHOOLHOUSE--ESPADA HOUSE

A one-room schoolhouse was situated in front of the residence at 9539 Espada Road from around the turn of the century to about 1915. An earlier school that this structure replaced was located on the Graf place and part of the lumber in Henry Graf's present barn was from this building.

This schoolhouse, according to Maria Gutierrez, was originally the house of Miguel Gutierrez. Upon the closing of the school, the location was again in possession of the Gutierrez family. The schoolhouse was torn down and the lumber was used to build the present residence on this spot. The house now on this property is owned by Ruben Gutierrez.

MP-62 REPORTED BUT UNLOCATED PREHISTORIC INDIAN SITE

This site was reported by several informants to be near the junction of Piedras Creek and Ashley Road on the south side of Stinson Field. The land is owned by Stinson Field and the city of San Antonio.

MP-63 SITE OF WINDBURN PLANE CRASH

Located south of Stinson Field and Ashley Road about one-quarter mile from U.S. Highway 281 is a plane crash site. The accident occurred on October 15, 1927. According to Emil Guerra, reported Bill Windburn, his wife and child, and the pilot

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED OCT 6 1975

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 21

MP-63 SITE OF WINDBURN PLANE CRASH (cont'd.)

were killed that day. Sentiment was aroused over the death of Windburn such that Stinson Field's name was changed to "Windburn Field" the next day and remained so for nine years at which time it was renamed Stinson Field. No material evidence was found of the plane crash.

MP-64 SITE OF HORN PALACE TAVERN

The Horn Palace was a "night spot" located at 7827 Old Corpus Christi Road from ca. 1915 to the 1940s. When the Horn Palace was sold by the Keilmans during the 1930s, the horn collection was transferred to the Buckhorn Saloon near Houston and Flores streets downtown and eventually became part of the collection displayed in the Buckhorn Museum at the Lone Star Brewery.

The Horn Palace had a somewhat "lively" history. When opened by Willis and Ed Keilman, the Horn Palace was a large two-story 120'x150'x100' building. Aside from the large collection of horns and finely decorated interior, wine, women, gambling, and song seemed to have been in abundance during the 1920s and 1930s. Mr. Goodwyn related that there was a *houcha* (homebrew still) south of the house. Behind the house (west) was a large corral that held horses and cattle; a well was located to the north of the main building.

The property is now owned by Mr. Jack Goodwyn who runs a sand-blasting operation on the property. West of the building now used by Mr. Goodwyn is a cemetery of about 10-15 graves dating from 1888 to 1946 as indicated by the grave markers. The family names of Tice, Smooks, White, and Keilman are represented.

MP-65 CHAPA STORE

The Chapa store is located on the north corner of Graf road and the old Corpus Christi Highway. This structure was built around 1929-30 by Ernest Kunze from half of the movie house that was located across the road. It has had several owners and was bought by Mr. Chapa in the 1950s. Mr. Chapa still owns the structure.

MP-66 STINSON FIELD

Stinson Field, dating from the latter part of 1915 was San Antonio's first municipal airport. It has remained in operation from that time, being the only airport in San Antonio for many years.

The land upon which Stinson Field is situated was the site of the city's "sewer" or experimental farm begun at the turn of the century. Many informants

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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DATE ENTERED	JUL 6 1975

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 22

MP-66 STINSON FIELD (cont'd.)

remember the farm since many individuals in the Bergs Mill area formerly farmed land there. Portions of the experimental farm not sold to Stinson Field were maintained into the 1920s.

Marjorie Stinson, the ninth licensed woman pilot in the world, petitioned the City Council to lease land for use as an airport, which was later approved. She founded the Stinson School of Aviation, thus being the first woman to own and operate a flying school in the United States. During its first years in operation, the Stinson family flying school trained many World War I pilots. According to the *San Antonio Express* (December 1 and 5, 1915), Marjorie (age 19) and Edward Stinson ran an earlier flying school, utilizing the drill field at Fort Sam Houston, in 1914-15 before they moved to the experimental farm area.

Stinson Field's name was changed for nine years to "Windburn Field" in connection with the October 15, 1927 plane crash of reporter, Bill Windburn. It was into Windburn Field that the first scheduled airmail flight in San Antonio arrived on February 6, 1928. On July 15, 1936, the airfield was renamed Stinson Field in commemoration of its original founders.

In October of 1942, the Army Air Force took over Stinson Field and used the field until 1946, at which time it reverted to a civilian airport. Part of Stinson Field was utilized by the National Guard for a couple of years, accounting for the barracks (MP-43) still present on the southwestern portion of the field. Notwithstanding the expansion and importance of the San Antonio International Airport, Stinson Field has remained an important commercial and recreational air center.

MP-67 (41BX267) SAN JOSÉ ACEQUIA

The original San José acequia was located on the east side of the San Antonio River serving the first site of Mission San José. Another San José acequia was built ca. 1730 when the mission moved to the west bank. It has been suggested that the acequia was abandoned ca. 1860 because its diversion dam continually washed out. This may not have been the case, however, for a document indicates that the acequia was still in use after the 1860s. According to J. Emmor Hartson, the dam furnished enough water for the acequia to irrigate 1,500 acres below the mission ca. 1935 (*San Antonio Express*, September 1, 1935). There are about 300 meters of abandoned acequia ditch remaining behind the Bustillo house.

MP-68 (41BX268) SAN JUAN ACEQUIA

The San Juan acequia is one of the two acequia systems established by the

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUN 30 1975

DATE ENTERED

JUN 6 1975

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 23

MP-68 (41BX268) SAN JUAN ACEQUIA (cont'd.)

missionaries which has remained active. The dam for this acequia (MP-35) was demolished in the 1950s during river channelization, but water subsequently was pumped into the ditch to restore its flow.

The San Juan acequia has distinct upper and lower branches. The acequia splits at a diversionary gate located south of the Richter property (MP-10). There is an older, non-functioning gate about one hundred feet south of the present gate; water now only flows through the lower branch of the acequia. A few sections where the original acequia was moved during channelization might be added (the area of the Ringlestein and Lewis properties for instance). The San Juan Ditch Company regulates water use.

MP-69 CONCEPCIÓN ACEQUIA

This acequia system was built around the same time as the first San José acequia was abandoned on the east side of the San Antonio River. Also called the "Pajalache" ditch, it is reputed to have been the longest acequia in San Antonio, running from the present downtown area to the vicinity of the Riverside Golf Course. Since it was built near and contemporaneous with the first San José acequia system, the possibility that parts of its system were that of San José's is enhanced.

The Concepción acequia was nearly inactive by 1857 and was deprived of its dam around 1869. It was in use, however, in the early part of this century in some areas. Rev. Alex Kraus recalled the ditches and farms around Mission Concepción in the 1920s.

A portion of the Concepción acequia may have been uncovered by city workers this summer in the Riverside Golf Course clubhouse area, but the stone-lined, log covered ditch was reburied before inspection could be made.

MP-70 (41BX269) ESPADA ACEQUIA

The Espada acequia represents the best surviving example of the Spanish Colonial irrigation systems built in San Antonio in the 18th century. The Espada acequia has been functioning, except for a short span of about 10-15 years, since its initial construction ca. 1731. The Espada dam and aqueduct have likewise survived the forces of humans and the natural elements. The Espada acequia was unused during the 1880s, upon the formation of the Espada Ditch Company in 1895, it was reopened. The renovation of the Espada acequia coincided with the activities of the Bexar Irrigation Canal Company. Mr. Trueheart, president of this company, is reputed to have dug the "Trueheart and DeWitt Ditch," as it is locally referred to. There are several other branches of the acequia in this area that also might have been built at the

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JUN 30 1975
DATE ENTERED OCT 6 1975

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 24

MP-70 (41BX269) ESPADA ACEQUIA (cont'd.)

same time; some of which may have been later abandoned. Documents of the Espada Ditch Company and the acequia system are still existent. The Espada acequia continues to be a vital source of water for the farmers around Mission Espada.

MP-71 SAN JOSÉ DAM SITE

The San José Dam was constructed in the late 1720s and seemingly was maintained into the 20th century. By the late 1850s, the San José Dam, as was the case with the Mission Concepción Dam, had fallen into disrepair such that it provided little water for its acequia. Consequently on December 20, 1859, C.S. Pyron petitioned and was appointed Ditch Commissioner of the San José Water Company with the power to collect funds and repair the dam. Pyron stated that the dam ran "almost up and down the river a distance of 300 yards" and proposed to repair the lower 130 yards and "thence across the two Eastern Branches of the River" so as to shorten the dam and make it functional. It is assumed that all remnants of the dam were erased during river channelization since no evidence was found of the structure.

MP-72 DAURA HOUSE

The Daura house is located on Graf Road south of the compound walls of Mission San Juan. This frame structure seems to have been built in the late 1880s or 1890s. The exact date of construction and the first occupants are unknown.

Lillian Daura's parents were Italian immigrants who arrived from Rockport, Texas around 1895-1897, a time of noticeable influx of Italians into the Bergs Mill community. According to Miss Daura, immigrant farmers came straight from Sicily or by way of New Orleans to Rockport, Texas. During the 1890s, sandstorms ruined many harvests in the Rockport area and many Italian families moved from that area to San Antonio. Around 1894, the Eccells, Liagos and other families moved into Bergs Mill. A couple of years later families such as the Dauras and Montallaras arrived. Other Italians around the Bergs Mill area especially are known for their truck farming activities.

MP-73 MISSION CONCEPCION DAM SITE

The dam for the Concepción acequia system was built ca. 1730. This five-foot high dam was located out of the parkway area in downtown San Antonio on a line with South Presa Street close to the present location of the San Antonio Public Library. The Concepción Dam was destroyed during flooding in 1808, 1812, and 1833. The dam was sometimes moved to a new spot close to the washed-out dam site when a new dam was built or repaired. Because the dam was thought to cause dangerous

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUN 30 1975

JUN 3 1975

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 25

MP-73 MISSION CONCEPCION DAM SITE (cont'd.)

flood conditions, the Concepcion Dam was ordered removed in a Texas Supreme Court Decision in 1869. There is no record of another dam being built at this spot for the acequia system or other purposes after this time.

MP-74 LOELOFF HOUSE

The Loeloff house is located at 9110 Villemain Road in Bergs Mill. The house was built by the Loeloff family around 1906. A saddleshop operated by Otto Loeloff and his two sons, Otto and George, previously was located at this site. The Loeloffs, according to Manuel Cantu, made the wooden frame for saddle seats which they delivered to a firm in San Antonio for use in complete saddles. The saddleshop was located a little north of the present home. The shop was torn down and the present house was constructed shortly before or after the death of the father around 1906.

MP-75 DELGADO HOUSE

The Delgado house is located at 6642 San Jose Drive just outside Mission San Jose. The exact date and builder of the house is unknown at this time. According to Tomasa Delgado, the owner and occupant, it was probably built ca. 1905. Both Tomasa and her brother Jose Huisar lived here as children. The significance of this house is that it is one of the few remaining houses built outside the mission compound by descendants of families who originally had occupied the mission. The uniqueness of this house in particular is that it has not been remodeled significantly as has the other house on the north side of the granary.

MP-76 POOR CEMETERY

This cemetery is located north of Harding Street and west of Mission Road near a remnant of the old San Antonio river channel. The graveyard lies about 50 feet above the bank in the wooded area; a large cypress tree marks its approximate center. The graveyard was the burial site of the Poor family and their descendants and reportedly dates after the Civil War and no later than 1920. During the 1930s, four to six members of the Poor family were moved from here to the Confederate Cemetery. Other family names that were once represented include McClung, Wallace, and Schroeder. It is estimated by the Hardings that the graveyard held approximately 20 individuals before some were removed. Only one broken, non-descript headstone remains on the site.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JUN 30 1975
DATE ENTERED	OCT 6 1975

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 26

MP-77 (41BX270) BUSTILLO HOUSE

This structure located behind 238 Bustillos Drive was built and occupied ca. 1890 by Francisco and Martin Huizar Bustillo. This is the only remaining house built before 1900 outside of Mission San Jose by descendants of original land grantees. This structure, as well as the Basilio Bustillo house formerly situated across the road, were lived in at a time when there were few houses outside Mission San Jose. Almost all of the land in this area was still under cultivation with water from the San Jose acequia.

MP-78 SITE OF BASILIO H. BUSTILLO HOUSE

The location of this house was formerly 235 Bustillos Drive. This structure was moved by Basilio Huizar Bustillo from the mission in 1912 and represented one of the first houses outside the compound walls away from the mission used by descendants who had inhabited Mission San Jose since the early 1800s. Evidently there were several social pressures that arose due to the density of families that lived in and adjacent to the mission at this time. The home was torn down in 1958 and replaced by the present structure. The site is owned by Eufemia Bustillos Salinas.

MP-79 GEISLER HOUSE

The Geissler house is located on Mission Road east of the former location of the White Horse Tavern. Its original builder and occupants are unknown. Circa 1910, the Geisslers renovated the house and resided here while the White Horse Tavern was being built. After the White Horse was sold, Mr. Wallace Geissler, Sr., lived here until the building was sold to Mr. Cliff Bledsoe ca. 1968. According to Mr. Geissler, the front page of the house, although remodelled, dates from the turn of the century. The house is presently owned and rented by Mrs. Cliff Bledsoe, 8706 Mission Road.

MP-80 SITE OF THE TEXAS POWDER COMPANY MILL

The location of this former Confederate powder mill is on the property formerly owned by F.E. Grothaus, a location where two other sites have been recorded, MP-8 and MP-34. Walter Grothaus remembered finding lead and bullets on a small bluff a few hundred feet north of the Grothaus residence (MP-8). This bluff has been substantially erased by the river channelization project; Grothaus also recalled a report that the powder mill had blown up.

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DATE ENTERED

DGT 8 1975

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 27

MP-81 GRANATO HOUSE

The abandoned Granato house is a frame structure in poor repair located east of the Sanchez residence at 9114 Espada Road. This house is known to have been inhabited by Louis Granato and his descendants. The house was not built by the Granatos and may date around 1910-1915. This property is shown to be owned by Cayetano Huron on the 1913 county road map. The house is presently occupied and is owned by a lawyer named Carter.

MP-82 COZY CORNERS

Cozy Corners was a German-oriented restaurant and beer garden situated directly across from the Hot Wells Bath House in the south corner of Koehler and South Presa. This establishment was operating as early as 1909. In the 1911-1912 Blue Book (1911:18), this establishment is listed as "The Cozy," a roadhouse, as opposed to the "Cozy Corner Bar" which was downtown at 216 Main Avenue. It is not known if they were associated. The structure burned about fifteen years ago.

MP-83 ERNESTO OLIVAS HOUSE

The Olivas house located at 9127 Espada Road north of the Rivas house (MP-25). The structure was built ca. 1920. Ernesto Olivas, the present occupant and owner, has remodelled much of the house over the years. The owner is the grandson to Sabino Olivas who lived at MP-20 and built MP-60.

MP-84 REYES HOUSE

Portions of the Reyes house located on 609 East Pyron north of the San Jose granary were built ca. 1910. The family of the present owner and occupant, Daniel Reyes have been living in or near Mission San Jose for many generations, being descendants of original land grantees in this area.

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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DATE ENTERED

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE

The Mission Parkway District is to be composed of the herein designated sites, the acequia segments still extant and the mission fields and the mission fields and the following intrusions which do not contribute to the district:

Don Bosco Youth Center
Southern Pacific Railroad
Water Towers at Lone Star Brewery
Mission Stadium
St. John Seminary
St. Peter and St. Joseph Home
Blessed Sacrement Academy
Riverside Golf Course
Trailer Park
Drive-In Theater
San Jose Monastery (1931)
Gravel Pit
Channelized segments of the San Antonio River (especially recent dams)
J. F. Kennedy Memorial
Cemetaries
Mission Road Foundation School
Loop 410
Misc. mid 20th century businesses and residences
roads and streets

Among the significant aspects of the district are the neighborhoods around Berg's Mill, Mission San Juan and Mission Espada. These neighborhoods relate to the historic mission and 19th century occupations of the area representing descendents of the original occupants

The boundaries are designed primarily to include the lower four missions in the San Antonio area, their acequias and fields and secondarily the significant preserved historic and prehistoric sites in the area. These boundaries represent an area less impacted than most areas of San Antonio by urban development thus preserving more of the historic and cultural resources than most other areas.

Recently the area has been studied by the Texas Historical Commission in connection with a City of San Antonio project study of park feasibility and by National Park Service personnel from the Santa Fe office.

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DATE ENTERED OCT 6 1975

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE

The Mission Parkway District is to be composed of the herein designated sites, the acequia segments still extant and the mission fields and exclude the following intrusions:

Southern Pacific Rail Road

Water Towers at Lone Star Brewery

Don Bosco Youth Center

Mission Stadium

St. John Seminary

St. Peter and St. Joseph Home

Blessed Sacrement Academy

Riverside Golf Course

Trailer Park

Drive In Theater

San Jose Monestary (1931)

Gravel Pit

Channelized segments of the San Antonio River (especially recent dams)

J. F. Kennedy Memorial

Cemetaries

Mission Road Foundation School

Loop 410

Misc. mid 20th century businesses and residences
roads and streets

Specifically to be included in the district are the neighborhoods around Berg's Mill, Mission San Juan and Mission Espada. These neighborhoods relate to the historic mission and 19th century occupations of the area representing descendents of the original occupants.

Those structures to be excluded from consideration as integral parts of the district impinge on the unity and aesthetics of the of the area. The district is being considered for aquisition by the National Park Service. If this takes place then these structures should be phased out.

The boundries are designed primarily to include the lower four mission in the San Antonio Area, their acequias and fields and secondarily the significant preserved historic and prehistoric sites in the area. These boundries represent an area less impacted than most areas of San Antonio by urban development thus preserving more of the historic and cultural resources than most other areas.

Recently the area has been studied by the Texas Historical Commission in connection with a City of San Antonio project study of park feasibility and by National Park Service personnel from the Santa Fe Office in regards to NPS aquisition.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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OCT 6 1975

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 1

SIGNIFICANCE

Many of these archeological and historical sites have been significantly altered, or are in immediate danger of destruction through both public and private endeavors. Many other sites have been destroyed in recent years. Attached is a list of sites in the parkway with their corresponding establishment dates. Those asterisked already have been placed on the National Register of Historic Places. Numbers in parentheses refer to sites as recorded in our accompanying map. The letters "P" refer to private ownership, "C" to church ownership, "S" to state ownership, "M" to municipal ownership, "R" to River Authority ownership.

- | | | |
|--------|---|-----|
| (2) | Prehistoric lithics and historic artifacts in Concepcion fields | C |
| (9) | Prehistoric lithic site south of Minnie Beck house (Tucker's) | P |
| (10) | Prehistoric lithic site above aqueduct | M |
| (12) | Prehistoric lithic site, historic artifacts on Graf's fields | P |
| (15) | Prehistoric lithic lithic site, Indian pottery | P,R |
| (16) | Prehistoric lithic site, Indian pottery and historic artifacts | P |
| (17) | Prehistoric lithic site, historic Indian pottery and majolica | P,R |
| * (38) | Mission Nuestra Senora Purisima Concepcion de Acuna (1731) | C |
| (39) | Mission San Jose y San Miguel de Aguayo (1720) | C,S |
| (49) | San Jose Acequia (1720s) | P |
| * (40) | Mission San Juan Capistrano (1731) | C |
| (50) | San Juan Acequia (ca. 1750) | P |
| * (41) | Mission San Francisco de la Espada (1731) | C |
| (25) | Espada Dam (mid-18th century) | M |
| (26) | Espada Aqueduct (built ca. 1740-1745) | M |
| (51) | Espada Acequia (ca. 1745) | P |
| (28) | Old San Juan Dam site (18th century) | R |
| (13) | Historic mound artifacts; site of jacales south of Graf's fields (19th century) | P |
| (18) | Padre Navarro house (Roy Bean) (ca. 1825) | P |
| (23) | Yturri-Edmunds mill and house (ca. 1832) | P |
| (35) | Site of the Battle of Concepcion (20 October 1835) | M,C |
| (24) | Charles Pyron Homestead (ca. 1850) | P |
| (42) | Adobe house on east side of Espada Road (ca. 1850) | P |
| (36) | O'Henry house at the Lone Star Brewery (ca. 1855) | P |
| (43) | Rivas House (1857) | P |
| (4) | Hugh Scott James house (ca. 1870) | P |
| (6) | Joe Kuntz store, saloon and butchershop (ca. 1875) | P |
| (19) | Adobe house east side of Corpus Christi Road (ca. 1875) | P |
| (20) | Adobe house west side of Corpus Christi Road (ca. 1875) | P |
| (27) | Henry and Louis Bergs' Mill site (1879-1888) | P |

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

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

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|------|---|-------|
| (11) | Stone foundations of the Huron house (ca. 1880) | P |
| (14) | Adobe room of the Minnie Beck house (Tucker's) (ca. 1880) | P |
| (54) | Burial site (1880s) | P |
| (5) | F.E. Grothaus house (1885) | P |
| (31) | World's Fairgrounds (1888-1904) | M, S. |
| (1) | Hot Wells Bath House (ca. 1890) | P |
| (53) | Daura house (ca. 1890) | P |
| (29) | Training grounds used by Theodore Roosevelt (ca. 1890s) | M |
| (30) | Slaughter house on the Mission Burial Park (ca. 1890) | P |
| (7) | Stone ruins near site of Arnold's Mill (late 19th century) | R |
| (48) | Bustillo house (ca. 1890) | P |
| (44) | Frame house on east side of Espada Road (Olivas, ca. 1910) | P |
| (33) | Reyes house (ca. 1910) | P |
| (22) | Berg's Mill Bridge (1914) | R |
| (3) | Well and house foundations (Brown) (20th century) | P |
| (8) | Foundations of Bazan house and store (20th century) | P |
| (32) | Water powdered electric mill at White Avenue (20th century) | P |
| (34) | Movie house at Berg's Mill (20th century) | P |
| (37) | Loeloff house (20th century) | P |
| (45) | Chapa store (20th century) | P |
| (46) | Stinson Field (20th century) | M |
| (55) | School house (1914) | P |
| (52) | Granato house (1920?) | P |
| (21) | Frame house west side of Espada Road (Olivas house, ca. 1920) | P |
| (47) | Delgado house (ca. 1902) | P |

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

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DATE ENTERED	OCT 6 1975

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE

There are several facets to the significance of the Mission Parkway District. First, it contains the four lower missions of the San Antonio Area, their acequias and fields. These sites have been but little impacted by urban development and are excellent examples of the mission complex as developed in Texas. The area contains uniquely preserved features including the missions themselves, the acequias, some still being used, the Espada dam and the Espada aqueduct, the only intact Spanish aqueduct in the state.

Within this area are the remains of prehistoric Indian archeological sites and the remains of later 19th century developments in the area. Some of these 19th century sites are still occupied or otherwise utilized. The neighborhoods at Berg's Mill, San Juan and Espada consist of some 19th century structures and more recent structures occupied by descendents of the mission Indians and the early settlers in the area.

The area represents cultural continuity and change from the prehistoric period to the present.

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OCT 6 1975

DATE ENTERED

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER (9) PAGE 7

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DATE ENTERED

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10

PAGE 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION (cont'd.)

Corpus Christi Road continuing southeast overland to South Presa thence southeast on South Presa 2900 ft. thence south-southeast overland to I.H. 410. Thence south on Richey Otis Way to Shane Road then southeast 2300 ft. to a dirt road following it southwest to its intersection with South Pacific Railroad then 3100 ft. due west to a dirt road (Espada Road), north on Espada Road to a dirt road then west 1100 feet then north to Espada Road following it northwest to Rilling Road; 1600 feet due west on Rilling Road then north across country to Ashly Road then west on Ashly to Roosevelt Street; north on Roosevelt to Harding Boulevard then east on Harding to Mission Road, then northwest on Mission Road to Roosevelt, north on Roosevelt to Kelley Drive, southwest on Kelley Drive to Mission Road, then northwest on Mission Road to the San Antonio River, northwest along the river to Truax Avenue, west on Truax to Sun Street, north on Sun to SanPedro Creek, following the creek southeast to the river, then north on the river to I.H. 10 then west on I.H. 10 to Probandt Street following it to the M.K.T. Railroad following it east to Point "A."