

Y 4  
.In 8/14

1023

94-24  
In 8/14  
94-24

94-24

# SAN ANTONIO MISSIONS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, TEXAS

GOVERNMENT

DOCUMENTS

Storage

MAR 9 1977

FARRELL LIBRARY  
KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

## HEARING

BEFORE THE

### SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION

OF THE

### COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NINETY-FOURTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

## H.R. 14064

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

HEARING HELD IN SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS  
NOVEMBER 9, 1976

## Serial No. 94-24

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



U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1977

81-693

ATTN 692894 ✓  
468269 0094  
692894

4/18/27.  
AS-40

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JAMES A. HALEY, Florida, *Chairman*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| ROY A. TAYLOR, North Carolina           | JOE SKUBITZ, Kansas, <i>Ranking Minority Member</i> |
| HAROLD T. JOHNSON, California           | SAM STEIGER, Arizona                                |
| MORRIS K. UDALL, Arizona                | DON H. CLAUSEN, California                          |
| PHILLIP BURTON, California              | PHILIP E. RUPPE, Michigan                           |
| ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER, Wisconsin        | MANUEL LUJAN, Jr., New Mexico                       |
| PATSY T. MINK, Hawaii                   | KEITH G. SEBELIUS, Kansas                           |
| LLOYD MEEDS, Washington                 | ALAN STEELMAN, Texas                                |
| ABRAHAM KAZEN, Jr., Texas               | DON YOUNG, Alaska                                   |
| ROBERT G. STEPHENS, Jr., Georgia        | ROBERT E. BAUMAN, Maryland                          |
| JOSEPH P. VIGORITO, Pennsylvania        | STEVEN D. SYMMS, Idaho                              |
| JOHN MELCHER, Montana                   | JAMES P. (JIM) JOHNSON, Colorado                    |
| TENO RONCALIO, Wyoming                  | ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO, California                   |
| JONATHAN B. BINGHAM, New York           | VIRGINIA SMITH, Nebraska                            |
| JOHN F. SEIBERLING, Ohio                | SHIRLEY N. PETTIS, California                       |
| HAROLD RUNNELS, New Mexico              |   |
| ANTONIO BORJA WON PAT, Guam             |   |
| RON DE LUGO, Virgin Islands             |   |
| BOB ECKHARDT, Texas                     |   |
| GOODLOE E. BYRON, Maryland              |   |
| JAIME BENITEZ, Puerto Rico              |   |
| JIM SANTINI, Nevada                     |   |
| PAUL E. TSONGAS, Massachusetts          |   |
| ALLAN T. HOWE, Utah                     |   |
| JAMES WEAVER, Oregon                    |   |
| BOB CARR, Michigan                      |   |
| GEORGE MILLER, California               |   |
| THEODORE M. (TED) RISENHOOVER, Oklahoma |   |
| JAMES J. FLORIO, New Jersey             |   |

CHARLES CONKLIN, *Staff Director*  
 LEE McELVAIN, *General Counsel*  
 MICHAEL C. MARDEN, *Minority Counsel*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION

ROY A. TAYLOR, North Carolina, *Chairman*

- |                                  |                                   |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| JONATHAN B. BINGHAM, New York    | KEITH G. SEBELIUS, Kansas         |
| GOODLOE E. BYRON, Maryland       | JOE SKUBITZ, Kansas               |
| BOB CARR, Michigan               | DON H. CLAUSEN, California        |
| RON DE LUGO, Virgin Islands      | PHILIP E. RUPPE, Michigan         |
| BOB ECKHARDT, Texas              | ALAN STEELMAN, Texas              |
| ALLAN T. HOWE, Utah              | ROBERT E. BAUMAN, Maryland        |
| HAROLD T. JOHNSON, California    | ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO, California |
| ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER, Wisconsin | VIRGINIA SMITH, Nebraska          |
| ABRAHAM KAZEN, Jr., Texas        |                                   |
| LLOYD MEEDS, Washington          |                                   |
| PATSY T. MINK, Hawaii            |                                   |
| TENO RONCALIO, Wyoming           |                                   |
| JOHN F. SEIBERLING, Ohio         |                                   |
| ROBERT G. STEPHENS, Jr., Georgia |                                   |
| PAUL E. TSONGAS, Massachusetts   |                                   |
| ANTONIO BORJA WON PAT, Guam      |                                   |

CLEVE PINNIX, *Consultant*  
 CLAY PETERS, *Minority Staff Consultant*

NOTE.—The first listed minority member is counterpart to the subcommittee chairman.

## CONTENTS

	Page
Hearing held: November 9, 1976.....	1
Text of H.R. 14064.....	3
Statements:	
Almaraz, Dr. Felix, historian and author.....	70
Betts, Lt. Gen. Austin W., U.S. Army, retired, vice president, South- west Research Institute.....	67
Bird, Hon. Ron, Texas State House of Representatives.....	19, 22
Bustamante, Hon. Albert G., county commissioner, Bexar County.....	24, 26
Cisneros, Hon. Henry, Councilman, San Antonio, Tex.....	41, 44
Cockrell, Hon. Lila, mayor of San Antonio, Tex.....	14, 18
Darner, Ronald, Director, Department of Parks and Recreation, San Antonio, Tex.....	51
Eason, Sharon, San Antonio Convention Tourist Bureau.....	68
Garcia, Hon. Arnold, mayor, Dilley, Tex.....	38, 40
Garza, George, San Antonio Mexican Chamber of Commerce.....	44, 45
Guerra, Henry, chairman, Mission Roads Task Force, Greater San Antonio Chamber of Commerce.....	30, 32
Hamlin, Vivian J., chairman, San Antonio Bicentennial Committee.....	63
Harben, Earle.....	78
Harris, Ethel Wilson.....	80
Harris, Maj. Gen. William A., U.S. Army, retired.....	36, 37
Janacek, Rev. Balthasar J.....	27, 30
Kazen, Hon. Abraham, Jr., a U.S. Representative from the State of Texas.....	11, 13
Kern, John, South Bexar Chamber of Commerce.....	45, 46
Malone, Reba, Southeast Business and Professional Women's Club.....	77
Murdach, Tinker, appearing on behalf of A. J. Ploch, commissioner, Bexar County, Tex.....	27
Navarro, Adela, Texas Institute and Canary Island Group.....	79
Negley, Nancy, president, San Antonio Conservation Society.....	33, 35
Osborne, Patricia, historic preservation officer, San Antonio, Tex.....	61
Panel consisting of:	
Helen Dutmer, River Corridor Commission.....	47, 50
Joseph McShane, representing Archdiocese of San Antonio.....	47
Arthur Veltman, Jr., River Road Association.....	48, 50
Sarah J. Warren, representing Father Paul Ryan, Education Task Force, River Corridor Committee.....	49, 50
Peacock, Mrs. Wesley, Jr., chairman, Parks and Recreation Advisory Board, city of San Antonio.....	55
Peterson, Morris.....	58
Pingenot, Hilmer.....	60
Powell, Mary.....	76
Ramirez, Arthur R., building inspector, San Antonio, Tex.....	73
Renier, Claire, Paseo del Rio Association.....	69
Rodgers, Rowena, president, League of Women Voters.....	64
Rodriguez, Alfred V., vice president, San Antonio Parks Council.....	56
San Antonio River Authority presented by Blair Warren.....	35
Ursin, Mrs. Jerry.....	74
Van Artsdalen, Don, president, Town Business and Professional Organization.....	78
Williams, Charles E., vice chairman, San Antonio Planning Com- mission.....	53

### APPENDIX

Additional material submitted for the hearing record.....	83
---	----



## SAN ANTONIO MISSIONS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, TEX.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1976

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION,  
COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,  
*San Antonio, Tex.*

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 9 a.m., in the auditorium of the Institute of Texan Cultures, Hon. Roy A. Taylor, chairman of the subcommittee, presiding.

Present, Congressmen Abraham Kazen and Keith Sebelius.

Also present: Cleve Pinnix, Clay Peters, Lee McElvain, Evelyn Bertorello, committee staff members.

Mr. TAYLOR. The Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation will come to order.

Can you hear me back there in the back? If you can hear me in the back hold up your hand. I think the public address system must be working well. Our hearing this morning is on H.R. 14064, a measure introduced by Representative Kazen, which would establish a San Antonio Missions National Historical Park. We are delighted to be here to hear testimony on this measure. I would like to explain something about our usual committee procedure.

Our hearings this morning will enable the House of Representatives to begin the development of information on this measure. Although the 94th Congress has now adjourned, this hearing serves a valuable purpose in offering an opportunity for those who would be most affected by the enactment of this bill to give us your views on the merits of this park proposal. Representatives Kazen and Sebelius are both active and able members of the subcommittee which will continue to exercise jurisdiction over this legislation. I would expect that the hearing record, which we received today, will be a valuable resource for the committee to consider during the 95th Congress. Hopefully additional hearings will be held in Washington during the early part of the 95th Congress and then the committee will decide what action to take.

The bill text which we have before us today would establish a San Antonio Missions National Historical Park consisting of four of the historic missions in the San Antonio area, along with some associated lands. The Secretary of the Interior would also be authorized to enter into cooperative agreements with the owners of any of the historic structures to provide for their further protection under the terms of this legislation.

As most of you know, the National Park Service has conducted a professional study of the suitability and feasibility of this area, so we are fortunate to have considerable background work already accomplished which will assist us in the consideration of this legislation.

Now, we have about 37 witnesses on the list today and the way the schedule is set up we have 3 hours for the hearing so it will be necessary for all of you to make your remarks reasonably brief in order for those who are further down the witness list to have their opportunity to be heard. All statements will be placed in the record in full. I hope that the witnesses can summarize their thoughts in about 3 minutes or 5 minutes at the absolute limit. A little arithmetic will convince you that we will have to move on to finish in 3 hours.

At this time we will place a copy of H.R. 14064 in the record.  
[The bill, H.R. 14064, follows:]

94TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 14064

---

## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 27, 1976

Mr. KAZEN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

---

## A BILL

To authorize the establishment of the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park in the State of Texas, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That in order to provide for the preservation, restoration,  
4       and interpretation of the Spanish Missions of San Antonio,  
5       Texas, for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future  
6       generations of Americans, there is hereby established the  
7       San Antonio Missions National Historical Park (hereafter  
8       referred to as the "park") consisting of Concepcion, San  
9       Jose, San Juan, and Espada Missions, together with  
10      areas and features historically associated therewith, as

1 generally depicted on the drawing entitled "Boundary  
2 Map, San Antonio Missions National Historical Park,"  
3 numbered 930-80,022-A and dated May 1976, which  
4 shall be on file and available for public inspection in the  
5 offices of the National Park Service, Department of the  
6 Interior and in the offices of the National Park Service,  
7 Department of the Interior and in the offices of the Super-  
8 intendent of the park. After advising the Committees on  
9 Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States Congress,  
10 in writing, the Secretary of the Interior (hereafter referred  
11 to as the "Secretary") may make minor revisions of the  
12 boundaries of the park when necessary by publication of a  
13 revised drawing or other boundary description in the Federal  
14 Register.

15 SEC. 2. For the purposes of this Act, the Secretary is  
16 authorized:

17 (a) To acquire by donation, purchase with donated or  
18 appropriated funds, or exchange, lands and interests therein  
19 constituting the following generally described areas in the  
20 historic missions district of the city of San Antonio, Texas:

- 21 (1) Mission San Jose y San Miguel de Aguayo;  
22 (2) Mission Nuestra Senora de la Purisima Con-  
23 cepcion de Acuna;  
24 (3) Mission San Francisco de la Espada;  
25 (4) Espada Acequia, the section of approximately

1 five miles along the west side of and parallel to the San  
2 Antonio River;

3 (5) Espada Dam and Acqueduct;

4 (6) Mission San Juan Capistrano;

5 (7) San Juan Acequia, on the east side of the San  
6 Antonio River; and

7 (8) such lands and interests therein which the Sec-  
8 retary determines are necessary or desirable to provide  
9 for public access to, and interpretation and protection  
10 of, the foregoing:

11 *Provided*, That any lands or interests therein owned by the  
12 Catholic Archdiocese of San Antonio, the State of Texas,  
13 or any political subdivision of such State, including the San  
14 Antonio River Authority, may be acquired by donation only.

15 (b) To enter into cooperative agreements with the  
16 owners of any historic properties, including properties re-  
17 ferred to in subsection (a), in furtherance of the purposes  
18 of this Act. Each such agreement shall provide among other  
19 things that the owner will hold and preserve the historic  
20 property in perpetuity and will not undertake or permit the  
21 alteration or removal of historic features or the erection of  
22 markers, structures, or buildings without the prior concu-  
23 rence of the Secretary, and that the public shall have reason-  
24 able access to those portions of the property to which  
25 access is necessary in the judgment of the Secretary for the

1 proper appreciation and interpretation of its historical and  
2 architectural value. Pursuant to such cooperative agree-  
3 ments and notwithstanding any other provision of law to the  
4 contrary the Secretary may, directly or by contract, con-  
5 struct, reconstruct, rehabilitate, or develop such buildings,  
6 structures, and related facilities (including roads, trails, and  
7 other interpretive facilities) on real property not in Fed-  
8 eral ownership and may maintain and operate programs  
9 in connection therewith as he deems appropriate.

10 SEC. 3. (a) With the exception of any property  
11 deemed necessary by the Secretary for visitor facilities  
12 or administration of the park, any owner or owners of im-  
13 proved property on the date of its acquisition by the Secre-  
14 tary may, as a condition of such acquisition, retain for them-  
15 selves and their successors or assigns a right of use and  
16 occupancy of the property for noncommercial residential  
17 purposes, for twenty-five years, or, in lieu thereof, for a  
18 term ending at the death of the owner or his spouse, which-  
19 ever is later. The owner shall elect the term to be reserved.  
20 The Secretary shall pay to the owner the fair market value  
21 of the property on the date of such acquisition less the fair  
22 market value on such date of the right retained by the owner.

23 (b) A right of use and occupancy retained or enjoyed  
24 pursuant to this section may be terminated with respect to  
25 the entire property by the Secretary upon his determina-

1 tion that the property or any portion thereof had ceased to  
2 be used for noncommercial residential purposes and upon  
3 tender to the holder of a right an amount equal to the fair  
4 market value, as of the date of tender, of that portion of  
5 the right which remains unexpired on the date of termina-  
6 tion.

7 (c) The term "improved property", as used in this  
8 section, shall mean a detached, noncommercial residential  
9 dwelling, the construction of which was begun before  
10 May 27, 1976 (hereinafter referred to as "dwelling"), to-  
11 gether with so much of the land on which the dwelling  
12 is situated, the said land being in the same ownership as the  
13 dwelling, as the Secretary shall designate to be reason-  
14 ably necessary for the enjoyment of the dwelling for the  
15 sole purpose of noncommercial residential use, together with  
16 any structures accessory to the dwelling which are situated  
17 on the land so designated.

18 SEC. 4. The Secretary is authorized and directed to  
19 take prompt and appropriate action in accordance with the  
20 provisions of this Act to assure the protection and preserva-  
21 tion of the historical and architectural values of the missions  
22 and the areas and features historically associated therewith  
23 within the boundaries of the park. The park shall be ad-  
24 ministered by the Secretary in accordance with this Act, the  
25 Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and

1 supplemented (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), and the Act of Au-  
2 gust 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666), as amended (16 U.S.C. 461-  
3 467).

4 SEC. 5. (a) There is hereby established a San Antonio  
5 Missions Advisory Commission. The Commission shall be  
6 composed of seven members, each appointed for a term of  
7 two years by the Secretary, as follows:

8 (1) one member to be appointed from recommenda-  
9 tions made by the Governor of the State of Texas;

10 (2) one member to be appointed from recommenda-  
11 tions made by the County Commissioners of Bexar  
12 County, Texas;

13 (3) one member to be appointed from recommenda-  
14 tions made by the City Council of the City of San An-  
15 tonio, Texas;

16 (4) one member to be appointed to represent non-  
17 Federal property owners whose property is operated and  
18 maintained in accordance with cooperative agreements  
19 with the Secretary pursuant to section 2 (b) of this Act;

20 (5) one member from the membership of a local  
21 conservation or historical organization; and

22 (6) two members representing the general public.

23 The Secretary shall designate one member to be Chairman  
24 of the Commission and may fill any vacancy in the same  
25 manner in which the original appointment was made.

1 (b) Members of the Commission shall serve without  
2 compensation as such, but the Secretary may pay expenses  
3 reasonably incurred by the Commission and may reimburse  
4 members for reasonable expenses incurred in carrying out  
5 their responsibilities under this Act on vouchers signed by  
6 the Chairman.

7 (c) All appointments to the Commission shall be made  
8 by the Secretary within six months after the date of the  
9 enactment of this Act and the Secretary, or his designee,  
10 shall from time to time, but at least semiannually, meet and  
11 consult with the Advisory Commission on matters relating  
12 to the park and with respect to carrying out the provisions  
13 of this Act.

14 (d) Unless extended by Act of Congress, this Com-  
15 mission shall terminate ten years after the date of its first  
16 meeting with the Secretary or his designee.

17 SEC. 6. (a) There are hereby authorized to be appro-  
18 priated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the pur-  
19 poses of this Act, but not more than \$ for  
20 the acquisition of lands and interest in lands.

21 (b) For the development of essential public facilities  
22 there are authorized to be appropriated not more than  
23 \$ Within one year from date of enactment of  
24 this Act, the Secretary shall develop and transmit to the  
25 Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United

1 States Congress a final master plan for the development of  
2 the park consistent with the objectives of this Act, indicating  
3 (1) the facilities needed to accommodate the health, safety,  
4 and interpretive needs of the visiting public; (2) the location  
5 and estimated cost of all facilities; and (3) the projected  
6 need for any additional facilities within the park.

I wish at this time to recognize the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, Representative Keith Sebelius, of Kansas, for any remarks that he might wish to make. I might state that Keith is a very loyal and dedicated member of the subcommittee, he has visited as many national park areas as he could and he has been on about all of our trips and familiarizes himself with legislation and with the area involved. Keith, we are glad to have you with us.

Mr. SEBELIUS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It is a real pleasure to be here in San Antonio this morning. I don't like to say it, but I regret this will be the last hearing that I will be attending with you where you will be chairing. Mr. Taylor is retiring from Congress for a much deserved vacation, but it is a real pleasure and it has been a wonderful pleasure to work with you through the years that I have been on the subcommittee. Likewise, through our host and fellow member of the committee, Mr. Kazen, who will be back and possibly will be succeeding you as chairman of the subcommittee. I would hope that that takes place but, in any event, I think that the odds are good with him on the committee you will get a good fair hearing. I would say with these people here and 3 hours to go I will terminate my remarks at this point.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you. The first witness this morning, the Representative for, perhaps, many of you, has been on our committee for some 10 years. He is one of our most loyal members in attendance, able and dedicated, and he has a special facility of thinking for himself and having the courage to disagree. Some people try to be so agreeable that they are not very constructive, but not Abe Kazen. Our first witness is the Honorable Abraham Kazen, Jr.

#### STATEMENT OF HON. ABRAHAM KAZEN, JR., A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS

Mr. KAZEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Before I begin my formal presentation, let me, on behalf of the people that are here, welcome this committee to San Antonio and my district. I would like for the folks here to know that this committee, Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation, which has been so ably chaired by Roy Taylor, of North Carolina, at the last session had over 1,033 bills referred to the full committee out of which 452 went to this subcommittee. In other words, there was 1,033 bills that went to full Interior Committee and 452 of them came to this subcommittee. You can see that this subcommittee was pretty busy during this last session. The chairman did such a tremendous job that this committee got more bills passed than any of the other subcommittees on Interior. As my colleague, Keith Sebelius, said, we are going to be missing Congressman Taylor at this next session; he's going to retire. He has been chairman of this subcommittee since I have been in Congress in 10 years and he has served in the Congress for 16. He, more than any other person I know of, has contributed so very much and much more than anybody else in the growth of our national parks, our wilderness areas, and all of the recreation and Federal lands in the United States. He is, as I say, one of the most knowledgeable persons on this subcommittee, and we, Roy, are going to miss you terribly.

Mr. Chairman, it is with a special feeling of pride that I join many other citizens in welcoming you to San Antonio. I have thoroughly enjoyed my years of service on this subcommittee, and our purpose here today is to consider legislation so true to the concept created by you and your predecessors. The Missions Park plan would protect true historic treasures that are unique in the whole Nation, linked by relatively modest ribbons of parkways that can provide islands of peace for those who seek quiet recreational havens in the urban areas.

You will later this afternoon visit four historic Spanish missions. They are not quite as well known as another, the Mission San Antonio de Valerio which you know as the Alamo. That one has been protected by a fine organization of ladies, the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, but the other four also merit protection and that is my purpose in this legislation. Each has archeological as well as historic importance, but it is unique to have four of them in such proximity that a single project can encompass them along with aqueducts and acequias. Permit me to dwell briefly on the history that can be recalled by a visitor. It is a history that predates our own national founding, celebrated in this, our Bicentennial year. It was back in 1690 that Spain began its occupation of its new Texas colony, to meet threats of French occupation. Spanish priests had long wanted to come to this area, but the approval came only when the Royal Court in Madrid decided to fend off the French.

What brave and sturdy men those priests must have been, Mr. Chairman, before they came military control was sought. It failed, but under the flags of the church and the rulers of Spain, the priests brought their religion to the natives along with help and protection for the people. The chapels were not only places of worship, they were fortresses as well, and obviously the priests persuaded the people to help when the huge stone pillars and walls were raised. When military forces were needed to fight off hostile Indian tribes, mission Indians marched into battle with the Spanish troops.

These missions, with all of their historic importance, do not merely reflect the past. They serve as parish churches today, and I welcome the cooperation of the archbishop in the plans for the mission parkway. These structures are deteriorating. Neither the church nor private organizations have funds to preserve them, so that if we do not take action, as this bill would provide, they will be gone for all times and lost to posterity.

Members of this subcommittee, who shared with me the burdens of the closing hours of the 94th Congress, know, as I do, that included in the public works omnibus bill which was passed was approved for protection of the Espada aqueduct, so that it can be a major element in this national historic park. I was privileged to pass that authorization in the public works bill and we got a little over \$2 million for protection of that aqueduct. So this morning I leave to others more detailed discussion of plans and of the public interest in this project. I, of course, am ready to take any questions that you may have, Mr. Chairman, though, I think, my enthusiastic friends here today will answer my request for information that you might have.

Mr. Chairman, let me introduce, since you have already introduced members of the subcommittee, let me introduce the staff, the very fine staff that accompanies this subcommittee in San Antonio today. Mr.

Lee McElvain who sits here, is General Counsel for the full Committee on Interior. Mr. Cleve Pinnix is the consultant for this subcommittee. Ms. Evelyn Bertorello is a member of the staff. Mr. Clay Peters is the minority consultant. We have a very, very fine staff, hard-working people that work for this committee.

Mr. Chairman, may I also at this time ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to place in the record a telegram which I received addressed to me here in San Antonio which reads as follows:

This is in reference to the proposed Missions National Historic Park. In my opinion the Spanish missions in the San Antonio area are a graphic and moving representation of Spanish culture here in the Southwest, an invaluable historical resource dating back to the 18th century, some as long ago as before this country's Revolutionary War. For sophisticated duty of the architecture coupled with their importance in the development of this part of the country I believe they stand unequalled anywhere in the United States. It is my strong hope the missions can be preserved for the future. The care and expertise of the National Park Service will, I believe, provide insurance that they would remain a national treasure. With my appreciation for your interest and support in this matter and my warmest good wishes. Lady Bird Johnson.

I would ask a unanimous consent that this be placed in the record.

Mr. TAYLOR. There being no objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. KAZEN. Mr. Chairman, I stand ready to answer any questions that the committee might have.

Mr. TAYLOR. Are there any questions? In the Washington hearings we usually ask many questions, especially of departmental witnesses, but today we would prefer that the time, as much as possible, be used by the witnesses rather than by the members. I might state, though, it was at your Congressman Abe Kazen's request, insistence, and pleadings that we are here today. We have many, many bills referred to our subcommittee. I think we passed over 100 this Congress. We try to get to them as fast as we could, and this seemed all along to be a proposal that had merits and justified a hearing and study.

Copies of the witness list can be picked up at the press table over here on this side. In case you're a witness and you don't know where your name appears you can get a copy of the list so you will be ready to come up. Witnesses are requested to turn in copies of their prepared statements to the first table on this side before testifying.

[Prepared statement of Representative Abraham Kazen follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF ABRAHAM KAZEN, JR., A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS  
FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS

Mr. Chairman and my colleagues, it's with a special feeling of pride that I join many other citizens in welcoming you to San Antonio. I have thoroughly enjoyed my years of service on this subcommittee, and our purpose here today is to consider legislation so true to the concept created by Chairman Taylor and his predecessors. The Mission Park plan would protect true historic treasures that are unique in the whole Nation, linked by relatively modest ribbons of parkways that can provide islands of peace for those who seek quiet recreational havens in an urban area.

You have already visited the four historic missions. They are not quite as well known as another, the Mission San Antonio de Valero which you know as the Alamo. That one has been protected by a fine organization of ladies, the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, but the four others merit protection, too.

Each has architectural as well as historic importance, but it is unique to have four of them in such proximity that a single project can encompass them, along with aqueducts and acequias. Permit me to dwell briefly on the history that can be recalled by a visitor.

It's a history that predates our own national founding, celebrated in this, our Bicentennial year. It was back in 1690 that Spain began its occupation of its New Texas colony, to meet threats of French occupation. Spanish priests had long wanted to come to this area, but the approval came only when the royal court in Madrid decided to fend off the French.

What brave and sturdy men those priests must have been. Before they came, military control was sought. It failed, but under the flags of the church and the rulers of Spain, the priests brought their religion to the natives along with help and protection for the people. The chapels were not only places of worship. They were fortresses as well, and obviously the priests persuaded the people to help when the huge stone pillars and walls were raised. And when military forces were needed to fight off hostile Indian tribes, mission Indians marched into battle with the Spanish troops.

But these missions, with all their historic importance, do not merely reflect the past. They serve as parish churches today, and I welcome the cooperation of the archbishop in the plans for the Mission parkway. The structures are deteriorating. Neither the church nor private organizations has funds to preserve them, so that if we do not take action, they will be gone for all time.

Members of the subcommittee, who shared with me the burden of the closing hours of the 94th Congress, know as I do that included in the public works omnibus bill which we passed was approval for protection of the Espada aqueduct, so that it can be a major element in this national historic park.

I leave to others more detailed discussion of plans and of the public interest in this project. I, of course, am ready to take any questions members may have, though I think my enthusiastic friends here today will answer any requests for information that you may have.

MR. TAYLOR. Our next witness is your mayor, hospitable, attractive Lila Cockrell. Let me suggest, in the interest of time, that we not have applauding because that takes just a bit of time which could be used for witnesses' testimony.

#### STATEMENT OF LILA COCKRELL, MAYOR OF SAN ANTONIO

Mrs. COCKRELL. Good morning, Mr. Chairman.

MR. TAYLOR. Good morning to you.

Mrs. COCKRELL. Mr. Chairman, before addressing the specific subject of your hearings today, may I first bid you, your colleagues and your staff welcome to San Antonio. We hope that you are enjoying your visit and that you will return often to visit San Antonio and to visit what we feel to be the crown jewel of the National Park System and, also, just to visit our city because we feel that it is a unique city and one that, we hope, you will find of interest.

Perhaps you have heard the slogan, "San Antonio, one of America's four unique cities" since your arrival here. Better yet, you may have heard it before you came. Unlike many slogans, this one, we feel, has meaning and hope your stay here will simply introduce you to the meaning of America's unique city, San Antonio.

Among the most important elements of that uniqueness are the nearly 300 years of old Spanish missions located within our city limits. Their importance to our local scene is far overshadowed by what they represented in the past and what they continue to represent today from the standpoint of national significance.

In terms of our national heritage, they are no less important to America's total development as a Nation than are the national shrines of the eastern seaboard.

The Spanish history of Texas and the great Southwest is directly related to the worldwide imperial rivalry between Spain and France in the 17th and 18th centuries. The Spanish occupation of Texas and

the Southwest, beginning in 1690, was a response to French intrusion into that territory.

The mission was the principal pioneering agency in the northern borderlands. Missionaries became a corps of Indian agents serving both the church and the state. In the words of American Historical Review, vol. XXIII, dated October 1917, "the missions served not alone to Christianize the frontier but also to aid in extending, holding and civilizing it."

The noted historian, Herbert Eugene Bolton, has this to say :

In these ways, then, did the missions serve as a frontier agency of Spain. As their first and primary task, the missionaries spread the faith. But in addition designedly or incidentally, they explored the frontier, promoted their occupation, defending them and the interior settlement, taught the Indians the Spanish language and disciplined them in good manners in the rudiments of European crafts, of agriculture and even of self-government. But for these reasons, as well as the unfeigned religious motives, the missions received royal support. They were a conspicuous feature of Spain's frontiersman's genius.

We could go on indefinitely. The proposed national historic park's national significance, however, is clearly established in the National Park Services suitability/feasibility study published just this past year. I am sure you are familiar with it.

History is grand. Many localities across the land can legitimately lay claim to being the site of historic events or historic structures. Very, few though, can point to 250-year-old living, breathing elements of our national heritage.

Therein lies the uniqueness and importance of the proposed San Antonio Missions National Historic Park.

The four missions are today active centers of religious, social, and cultural activities. They are a tie to the past, a catalyst for the present, and a hope for the future.

The associated irrigation system with its handmade acequias, the great stone aqueduct and the impossibly engineered concave dam continue to irrigate farm and ranch lands just as it did in the early 18th century.

Such national significant historic treasures must be shared by all people of our country. Failure to do so would be comparable to ignoring Plymouth Rock, the Old North Church, and other shrines of our national heritage.

Mr. Chairman, much has been and is being discussed concerning the Federal Government's role and responsibility related to parks in cities. Provision of recreational opportunities for its citizens has traditionally been a function of local government and we hope that basic concept remains unchanged.

The proposed San Antonio Missions National Historic Park, though, transcends the commonly accepted definition of the term "park". The general area certainly has the ingredients that help make up that definition. Many acres of publicly owned open space, recreational facilities, a well developed road system, much of it beautifully landscaped and a river traversing it that was the very lifeblood of the early missions.

From the national standpoint, however, the missions and related historic resources are the reason for the park. They must be preserved and interpreted for present and future generations of all Americans. To do less would be unworthy of us all.

Unlike many extremely controversial national park proposals, this project enjoys a broad based support locally, Statewide and in national historic circles. I am sure our gracious Congressman Abraham "Chick" Kazen has provided you with background substantiating that local support. Virtually every element of our community including the religious, business, education, conservation, ethnic, public and quasipublic sectors have worked many years to bring us to the point of these hearings today.

The testimony you will hear will undoubtedly bear that out. Rarely, to our knowledge, has a project of this scope generated such unselfish, dedicated efforts by so many diversified interests.

We stand ready to cooperate in every way possible to work out any potential difficulties that may arise as this proposal moves through its many remaining steps. We are certain that same attitude prevails among the many individuals and organizations who have been the guiding forces behind this project for so long.

In conclusion may I once again extend our thanks to you, your committee, and our everlasting gratitude to Representative Kazen without whom all our efforts would have been fruitless. If we can do anything to make your stay in San Antonio more enjoyable and informative please call on us.

In your committee's future activities related to this project we stand ready at any time to lend our full support.

With your permission I would like to leave you with one more quote and a thought. On September 2, 1952, Adlai Stevenson had this to say: "We can chart our future clearly and wisely only when we know the path which led us to the present."

The path from the past is becoming dangerously obscured. Only by designation as a national historic park can our Nation's unique Hispanic heritage epitomized by these missions be preserved and revitalized for future generations.

Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you for your testimony. You say that you stand ready to cooperate in every way possible. I am concerned somewhat about your local zoning in the area of the proposed park. What is the present zoning situation?

Mrs. COCKRELL. The entire area is undergoing a restudy and basic to that is the fact that the city council in this term of office has initiated very strongly the development of a comprehensive master plan for the city. We had gone for some years without having our comprehensive national plan brought up to date and that was one of the goals of this administration. So right now, throughout the plan commission, we are having the basic studies that will lead to the development of a national plan.

Now, in relating zone policies, of course, we relate very closely a lot land use policy which will be reflected in the master plan. We are looking at a proposal zone, require special zones that ties particularly to this matter that are now under study in our staff and zoning committee, our plan commission.

Mr. TAYLOR. In your opinion, will the city assure protection of the areas adjacent to the proposed park through adequate zoning?

Mrs. COCKRELL. In my opinion, yes.

Mr. TAYLOR. Now, we have talked to many people since we arrived here yesterday and heard other people's views in the city here on the interest in preserving the culture and history of which you have a right to be proud. What action has the State and the city taken in preserving the historic buildings here?

Mrs. COCKRELL. I think that the city, over a period of years, has a great deal of interest and particularly in terms of its council that has indicated its interest by allocation of funds for restoration of historic sites and buildings by imposing certain architectural standards. Through the work of the subsidiary agencies, San Antonio developing agencies, we are right now undergoing a redevelopment of historic areas. On the west end of downtown, the market area, where we are having the entire area redeveloped and the city is developing the Alamo Plaza, as part of that project, and there was a rebuilding of the early bandstand that was located at one time in that area. The city has employed a historic preservation officer and has done studies of historic buildings and these studies and its files are being extensively developed and work done and necessary research leaning toward the establishment of important buildings. However, I would like to say that the efforts as far as the entire city is concerned has had an enormous effect in the private sector and the work of a San Antonio Conservation Society has, for many years, been outstanding in the entire field of historic preservation. The San Antonio Conservation Society, I would call the Congress of the city has been the prod which has called attention to the city government to this particular effort.

Mr. TAYLOR. We always encourage cooperation from the State government and the city government.

Mrs. COCKRELL. Yes. In terms of the State government, I would point out that in terms of the Mission San Jose we have a unique example of the entire governmental cooperation involving several layers of government which has led through the action of the State, in particular, in appropriating funds that have led to the development of the entire compound. Most recently the State has advanced funds for the enhancement and development of the historic theater and San Jose Mission, all these efforts have been very helpful.

Mr. TAYLOR. Are there any other questions?

Mr. KAZEN. Mr. Chairman, let me emphasize what the mayor has said. We have a very active civic group, by group I mean organizations here in San Antonio that are very interested in historic preservation. This is what has caused me, as you well know, to offer amendments on the Land and Water Conservation Fund to build up the amount of money that we would have available for historic preservation because I do have what I call historic buffs in this city that is equal to any that you will find in the entire country. We do have a tremendous historic place that needs to be preserved and we have got the people that are equal to the task of preserving them.

Mrs. COCKRELL. I would like to add one or two comments that, of course, the fact that the city appointed the Mission Task Force and it has cooperated in the total River Corridor project in which the Mission task force is one of the very vital elements. I think it is indicative of deep interest that the city government has funded a study and it has our full cooperation in addition to the interest in the private sector. It is a very broad base. The Conservation Society and certainly

other groups, too, we feel really reflect a very strong united community interest.

Mr. TAYLOR. Any other questions? Thank you, Mayor Cockrell.

Mr. KAZEN. Mr. Chairman, let me make this announcement. We have the suitability/feasibility studies prepared for this project by the Department of the Interior and they are at the back table back there, I don't know how many we have, but those of you who do not have a copy and are interested in having one you can pick one up as long as they last.

[Prepared statement of Lila Cockrell follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF LILA COCKRELL, MAYOR OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Before addressing the specific subject of your hearings today, may I first bid you, your colleagues, and your staff welcome to San Antonio. We hope you are enjoying your visit and that you will return often to visit not only what we confidently believe will soon be the crown jewel of the National Park System but to see, feel, and enjoy the uniqueness that is San Antonio.

Perhaps you have heard the slogan, "San Antonio, one of America's four unique cities" since your arrival here. Better yet, you may have heard it before your arrival. Unlike many slogans this particular one has substance. Its meaning is obvious to the observer as he or she moves about the city.

Among the most important elements of that uniqueness are the nearly 300-year-old Spanish Missions located within our city limits. Their importance to our local scene is far overshadowed by what they represented in the past and what they continue to represent today from the standpoint of national significance.

In terms of our Nation's heritage, they are no less important to America's total development as a nation than are the national shrines of the eastern seaboard.

The Spanish history of Texas and the great Southwest is directly related to the worldwide imperial rivalry between Spain and France in the 17th and 18th centuries. The Spanish occupation of Texas and the Southwest, beginning in 1690, was a response to French intrusion into that territory.

The mission was the principal pioneering agency on the northern borderlands. Missionaries became a corps of Indian agents serving both the church and State. In the words of the "American Historical Review," volume XXIII, dated October 1917, "the missions served not alone to Christianize the frontier but also to aid in extending, holding and civilizing it."

The noted historian, Herbert Eugene Bolton has this to say: "In these ways, then, did the missions serve as frontier agencies of Spain. As their first and primary task, the missionaries spread the faith. But in addition, designedly or incidentally, they explored the frontier, promoted their occupation, defended them and the interior settlement, taught the Indians the Spanish language and disciplined them in good manners in the rudiments of European crafts, of agriculture and even of self-government. For these reasons, as well as the unfeigned religious motives, the missions received royal support. They were a conspicuous feature of Spain's frontiering genius."

We could go on indefinitely. The proposed National Historic Park's national significance, however, is clearly established in the National Park Service's suitability/feasibility study published just this past year. I am sure you are familiar with it.

History is grand. Many localities across the land can legitimately lay claim to being the site of historic events or historic structures. Very few, though, can point to 250-year-old living, breathing elements of our national heritage.

Therein lies the uniqueness and importance of the proposed San Antonio Missions National Historic park.

The four missions are today active centers of religious, social, and cultural activities. They are a tie to the past, a catalyst for the present, and a hope for the future.

The associated irrigation system with its handmade acequias, the great stone aqueduct, and the impossibly engineered concave dam continue to irrigate farm and ranch lands just as it did in the early 18th century.

Such nationally significant historic treasures must be shared by all people of our country. Failure to do so would be comparable to ignoring Plymouth Rock, the Old North Church and other shrines of our national heritage.

Mr. Chairman, much has been and is being discussed concerning the Federal Government's role and responsibilities related to parks in cities. Provision of recreational opportunities for its citizens has traditionally been a function of local government. We fervently hope that basic concept remains unchanged.

The proposed San Antonio Missions National Historic Park, though, transcends the commonly accepted definition of the term "park." The general area certainly has the ingredients that help make up that definition: Many acres of publicly owned open space, recreational facilities, a well-developed road system, much of it beautifully landscaped and a river traversing it that was the very lifeblood of the early missions.

From the national standpoint, however, the missions and related historic resources are the reason for the park. They must be preserved and interpreted for present and future generations of all Americans. To do less would be unworthy of us all.

Unlike many extremely controversial national park proposals, this project enjoys a broad based support locally, statewide, and in national historic circles. I am sure our gracious Congressman Abraham "Chick" Kazen has provided you with background substantiating that local support. Virtually every element of our community including the religious, business, education, conservation, ethnic, public and quasipublic sectors have worked many years to bring us to the point of these hearings today.

The testimony you will hear will undoubtedly bear that out. Rarely, to our knowledge, has a project of this scope generated such unselfish, dedicated effort by so many diversified interests.

We stand ready to cooperate in every way possible to work out any potential difficulties that may arise as this proposal moves through its many remaining steps. We are certain that same attitude prevails among the many individuals and organizations who have been the guiding forces behind this project for so long.

In conclusion may I once again extend our thanks to you and your committee and our everlasting gratitude to Representative Kazen without whom all our efforts would have been fruitless. If we can do anything to make your stay in San Antonio more enjoyable and informative please call on us.

In your committee's future activities related to this project we stand ready at any time to lend our full support.

With your permission I would like to leave you with one more quote and a thought. On September 2, 1952, Adlai Stevenson had this to say: "We can chart our future clearly and wisely only when we know the path which led us to the present."

The path from the past is becoming dangerously obscured. Only by designation as a national historic park can our Nation's unique Hispanic heritage epitomized by these missions be preserved and revitalized for future generations.

Thank you.

MR. TAYLOR. The next witness is the Honorable Ron Bird, Texas State House of Representatives.

#### STATEMENT OF HON. RON BIRD, TEXAS STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MR. BIRD. Good morning, Mr. Chairman, and, I might add, my congressman. Whenever Chick Kazen was mentioned last night they called him Abe and I was somewhat taken aback because I had never heard him referred to as Abe before so that was quite unusual. He is honest enough to be Abe, we call him Chick around here.

MR. TAYLOR. We call him Chick half the time in Washington.

MR. BIRD. Very good. I promised one thing that I would be extremely brief in my remarks to you, having set on the other side of the table on many occasions in Austin as chairman of the State Parks Subcommittee I feel very great sympathy for you but I will say this sym-

pathy goes to great joy and happiness because I know indeed that what you hear today and what you're going to see this afternoon is going to be an enlightening revelation to you. I would like to point out to you in response to one of the questions that you have asked first before I go into my presentation, you asked about the State interest in preservation of historic buildings. The only great thing that has happened in the State so far is 2 years ago we had a constitutional convention here in Texas and at that time the delegates to the constitutional convention who were also State legislators—senators and representatives—voted to give special prerogative to this new convention that was proposed and special incentive to preservation of historic buildings. Unfortunately the constitution itself did not pass the voters. I will just assure you there will be legislation that will be introduced this time and there are a great many legislators in Texas who are extremely concerned about this historic preservation. We in San Antonio feel that we had a great bunch of historic buffs, as the Congressmen referred to them, as evidence of historic preservation as you will witness today and you saw part of it last evening.

Mr. TAYLOR. Let me say that in the future it appears there is going to be a large increase in the Federal moneys that will be available on a national basis dollar for dollar to the States and the States can pass it on to the counties and cities if they see fit.

Mr. BIRD. I anticipate and hope during this next session of Congress—well, legislation was passed in the last session and a great increase to provide historic legislation funds and the next step will be appropriation process.

Mr. KAZEN. That will start in fiscal 1978.

Mr. BIRD. Then our legislators will certainly react to it this time and make special note so that we will have available funds in order to match whatever the Federal Government has.

Mr. TAYLOR. It will start about this time next year.

Mr. BIRD. Fine. Thank you. As chairman of the State Parks Subcommittee I have a very strong interest in the missions because this is in my backyard and this is my home. I believe it belongs to all of Texas and all of the United States, but these missions are kind of like my backyard playground and I'm really delighted about it. Anytime we have a visitor to Texas that is from another State or even from another country we make sure that we take them down to see the missions. During the session before last, the 63d session of the legislature, the environmental committee saw fit to enact into their report a special mention that the mission project, mission concept, should become a Federal project and that the State government should do everything within their powers to insure that this becomes a reality. At that time we made special recommendations that State land that was adjacent to the mission parkway project, mission corridor, would be made available to transfer to the city so that the process of handling or wrapping together the entire package of land might be more reasonably done and more easily done by the Federal Government.

During the last session of the legislature there was a very large tract of land that was immediately adjacent to the river, in close proximity to the Mission San Jose, that was made available to the city of San Antonio on a transfer basis. I understand that the talks and negotiations for transfer are well underway at this point. I would anticipate

that, hopefully, by the end of the year or, at least, early next year this will be a reality. This would be a city ownership and, therefore, it would be more parkland available to the Federal Government if they should take it over. Last Friday our Environmental Affairs Committee met and we adopted a report, Mr. Congressman, and this report I have available here, it is in a very, very rough draft, the final report, when it comes out, will be put into our published reports that will be made available to the 65th legislation and I will leave copies of this with you.

I believe that it capitalizes many of the remarks I might make to you today.

Mr. TAYLOR. If there are no objections the report will be received and filed.

Mr. BIRD. Additionally I would like to add, I will leave copies of the entire committee report that encompasses other things besides the missions.

Now, we did, the Environmental Affairs Committee did see fit, again, to reestablish their very, very strong interest in having Federal participation in the mission concept, but we also have other things in there that we are talking about in following the footsteps of the Federal Government which you have been so influential.

The Gateway Park system which, as I understand, must have had great, great opposition to develop this type of parkland because of tremendous amount of personnel and money that would be required to put them into play, this was a forerunner in providing, as you mentioned last night in our conversation, providing a better and more readily available recreation system for the people.

So we have adopted in legislation and suggested to our Parks and Wildlife Commission, which is a separate group, that we would then look for parkland, we called it urban parkland. I think this, indeed, is what you are beginning to meet on a Federal basis.

I certainly hope that you will see fit to recommend to Congress, through your report, that this is the third major urban park that you would like to see developed in the United States and Gateway has been so very, very successful.

I do thank you very much. If you don't have any more questions, I know there are a good many witnesses that are going to give you information that I could provide you, but I would rather have them do it. I feel like a neophyte having only been involved in the last 4 years in an active way in trying to see this park a reality. There are many here that have been working for a decade to see this become a reality and before them generations of families that have dreamed this one day might become possible and you have that dream within your grasp, it is within ours, too, and I certainly hope we can see it a reality soon.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you. I might state this is my third trip to Texas to look at park proposals. The first was Padre Island, the second was the Big Thicket and both of those were established as units of the national park system.

Mr. BIRD. Mr. Chairman, I assure you there will be nowhere near the opposition to the mission concept that you had to the Big Thicket.

Mr. TAYLOR. I have already noted that.

Mr. BIRD. I do thank you very much. If you don't have any further questions I will—

Mr. TAYLOR. A third area was the L. B. J. national historic site, that was also established by Congress.

Mr. BIRD. And that is a beautiful job, too. Padre Island is, of course, one of the great playpens of the Southwest and we appreciate your efforts. I know in your 16 years you have seen some very bad things happen but, also, you have seen some wonderful things happen. I would hope this would be the crowning jewel on your many achievements and I hope you will come down here when we have the ribbon cutting or whatever official dedication that we might have for the mission concept.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you.

Mr. BIRD. Thank you.

[Prepared statement of Hon. Ron Bird follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF RON BIRD, TEXAS STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

A PARK FOR SAN ANTONIO AND FOR TEXAS

Interagency cooperation to protect a unique resource in an urban setting can be seen working at its best in the missions area of San Antonio. Known locally as "Mission Parkway" or the "Mission Corridor," this area extends from Interstate 10 on the north to Loop 410 on the south, following the course of the San Antonio River. It encompasses four missions dating back to the Spanish colonial period—Mission Concepcion, Mission San Jose, Mission San Juan, and Mission Espada—each of which continues to serve as a parish church. Other important features of the area include Espada Aqueduct, old Espada Dam, and San Juan Acequia.

For many years, the State, the City of San Antonio, Bexar County, the Archdiocese of San Antonio, and numerous other agencies and organizations, recognizing the value of the four missions, have worked together with limited resources to preserve and develop the area's great potential. This cooperation has continued to grow, and now extends to include the Federal Government.

In its report to the 64th legislature, the Parks subcommittee reported that work was underway on a proposal to request designation of the area as a National Historic Park. In the intervening 2 years, the National Park Service has completed a suitability/feasibility study and Congressman Abraham Kazen, Jr. has introduced legislation in Washington to establish the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park.

After an indepth study of the area, the National Park Service concluded in its report that each of these historic structures—four missions and the dam, acequia and aqueduct—had historical and architectural significance of exceptionally high order. Taken as a group, their significance is even more outstanding. It is readily apparent that they deserve the finest possible preservation treatment and interpretation.

To carry out this goal of preservation, five alternatives were given in the study report, ranging from no Federal involvement to comprehensive Federal control over the area. These alternatives are:

1. No continuing Federal ownership or management, though some technical assistance and/or preservation grants may be made available. The Archdiocese of San Antonio would continue to bear primary responsibility for preservation of the missions, which would remain in the setting of a crowded urban area unless sufficient State and local funds could be provided to redevelop the area.

2. The Federal Government would acquire and/or manage the four missions proper. Though the missions would continue to be used as parish churches, their use might have to be restricted to some extent. The Federal Government would not become involved in preservation or management of areas surrounding the missions, though Federal presence could provide the impetus for improvement through other channels.

3. The Federal Government would acquire not only the missions, but historical farmlands in the southern portion of the area and the mission compounds. In addition, the Government would provide long-term protection for the acequia system.

4. This alternative incorporated the San Antonio River to link the four missions and the other historically significant features into a linear park. Included in the property purchased by the Federal Government would be the four missions, the mission compounds, the historic farmlands, buffer parcels and scenic easements. The river would be returned to a natural state and extensive landscaping would be undertaken to return the area to a semblance of its former rural character.

5. The Federal Government would be called upon under the final recommendation to purchase large tracts of land in the missions area to provide the historic structures with maximum protection from future incompatible urban development. Private homes would most likely be phased out, allowing the elements of the missions, river, fields, and woodland to predominate the area.

National Park Service policy does not permit the study team to draw conclusions or final recommendations for selection of any of these alternatives. However, alternative No. 4 has received endorsement from numerous local and State entities, including the Texas Parks and Wildlife Commission, the City of San Antonio, and the Archdiocese. Under this alternative, the missions would be linked with the San Antonio River by landscaped paths. The missions themselves would continue to serve as parish churches, but would be under Federal protection. The existing bicycle/pedestrian path along the river would be acquired, while purchase of buffer areas would help alleviate the intrusion of urban elements into the historical setting. This alternative would also lend itself to the development of a public transportation system within a park.

Following issuance of the suitability/feasibility study report, Congressman Kazen introduced H.R. 14064 authorizing establishment of the park, which will include the four missions, the Espada Acequia, Espada Dam and Aqueduct, San Juan Acequia and other areas and features historically associated with the mission area. The legislation directs the Secretary of the Interior to take prompt and appropriate action \* \* \* to assure the protection and preservation of the historical and architectural values of the missions and the areas and features historically associated therewith within the boundaries of the park.

H.R. 14064 also sets up the San Antonio Missions Advisory Commission, to be composed of seven members appointed to 2-year terms. Recommendations for appointment are to come from the Governor, the Bexar County commissioners court, and the San Antonio city council. Members also will be selected from among representatives of non-Federal property owners in the area, a local conservation or historical organization, and the general public. A final master plan for development of the park is to be completed within 1 year of the date of the bill's enactment. The legislation has been referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, where, as of this writing, committee hearings are pending. It has been proposed that two hearings be held in San Antonio, followed by a hearing in Washington, D.C.

The national park project has not been the Federal Government's sole involvement in the mission area. A House subcommittee has authorized expenditure of Federal funds to divert Six Mile Creek, which threatens the more than 200-year-old Espada Aqueduct. In addition, the mission area has been placed on the National Registry of Historic Places.

At the State and local level, the cooperation which has in the past saved the missions from destruction continues. In its last report, the Parks subcommittee recommended additional State involvement, particularly in the area of land acquisition. One recommendation was to seek to transfer 29 acres of land on the San Antonio River from the State Department of Mental Health-Mental Retardation to the city for development as parkland. With the passage of H.B. 1597, the 64th legislature authorized the transfer, which is currently underway. At Mission San Jose State Park, the Parks and Wildlife Department renovated the State Historic Theater, installing permanent seats and new lighting, and improving the State area. The work was completed in time for the Bicentennial production of "Winds of Freedom." Also produced at the theater has been "Sweet Flower Mound Land."

Together with the Texas Historical Commission and the National Park Service, the Parks and Wildlife Department is funding a preservation study which is currently underway to determine deteriorating factors which affect Mission San Jose.

Both the city and State have been negotiating the purchase of property near the missions. The city allocated community development funds to acquire key buffer property, while the State has purchased some of the land surrounding

San Jose. With Bexar County, a master plan for the area adjacent to Mission County Park is currently being developed.

Other efforts underway include:

First-stage development of Acequia Park, which is composed of 60 acres—20 acres given to the city by the San Antonio Conservation Society, 20 acres of city-owned property, and 20 acres leased from the San Antonio River Authority. The county has contributed \$50,000 for this project.

Submission of an application by the city for Federal funds to develop Padre Park.

Preliminary planning for development of "El Lago del Misionero," or "Lake of the Missionary," at Mission County Park.

Discussion of boundaries for the creation of the San Antonio Missions Historic District.

Since this subcommittee's last report, a great deal has been accomplished. The Federal Government has begun studying what its role should be in the protection of this unique national resource, spurred by the dedication of the organizations and agencies in the State and city which have assumed responsibility for the missions over the years. However, active Federal participation is not yet a reality and these agencies cannot abandon their efforts to encourage acceptance of the National Historic Park proposal.

THE SUBCOMMITTEE RECOMMENDS THAT A CONCENTRATED PROGRAM OF LAND ACQUISITION BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE STATE TO FURTHER ENHANCE THE PARK PROJECT'S ACCEPTANCE BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, CONSIDERATION OF THE PURCHASE OF PROPERTY NEAR TO MISSIONS IN SAN ANTONIO SHOULD BE A TOP PRIORITY

Mr. TAYLOR. Albert Bustamante, County Commissioner.

#### STATEMENT OF HON. ALBERT G. BUSTAMANTE, COUNTY COMMISSIONER, BEXAR COUNTY

Mr. BUSTAMANTE. Mr. Chairman, Congressmen, and staff. The reason I am showing you this prior to my presentation is that we have undertaken a project in cooperation with the city of San Antonio with the conservation society and citizens such as Mrs. Wanda Ford, who has been interested in preserving and beautifying this area. I show you a model of the existing county park without some of the improvements that are shown on this.

This is sort of like a spinoff of a beautiful complex, you can see the river right in front of the park so this, of course, are buildings that are already there. But the riverfront has what we call Lago de las Misiones, Lake of the Missionaries.

Of course, you can see the reason why. It is within the Mission Trail, it is a beautiful area, tremendous accessibility, and an integral part of the city and county. Certainly it would be tremendous to the project which, of course, we would like to see come to us.

The engineering and architectural work was sponsored by the city of San Antonio and you can see the cooperation that we have had. May I mention that Mr. Hamlin, and the Nagley group, and Mrs. Wanda Ford, who lives right by the park, and her family donated most of this land for this park which was conceived for pleasure and the convenience of the city citizens of this county.

I am just entirely grateful to them for providing the citizens of San Antonio and the cooperation of the city to provide money for the architectural and engineering, which was done by Mr. Williams.

So I thought I would bring this up to show you. Congressman Kazen, you, of course, are well aware of what we have.

I am Commissioner Albert Bustamante, commissioner of precinct 1, Bexar County, Tex. I have come to support the notion that the San Antonio Mission area be incorporated into the National Park System.

In the midst of the tensions of rapid historical change, there survives in this community, Bexar County, the architectural designs of a time in our past which reveals to us the beginnings of the development of civilization of the entire Southwestern part of the United States.

The San Antonio Mission complex which was established by the Spanish in the 18th century comprises the greatest concentration of successful missionary enterprise in the Nation. As a frontier institution, these missions provide a classic example of the combination of proselytizing and achieving viable political objectives, for they served not alone to Christianize the frontier, but also to aid in extending, holding, and civilizing it.

Herbert Eugene Bolton was quoted by Mayor Cockrell and I won't go into his remarks, but Mr. Bolton summarizes the role of the missions and, as I say, Mayor Cockrell quoted him, but the Spanish imprinted its religion, language, and way of life upon a large part of the New World and today this cultural influence still permeates the Southwestern part of our land.

The national significance of two of the missions has been established already, as Mission Concepcion is designated as a national historic landmark, and Mission San Jose is designated as a national historic site.

The Espada Dam, aqueduct and acequia are also designated as national historical landmarks. In addition, San Juan and Espada are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

In terms of composite quality derived from original workmanship, original location and elements of feeling and association, the missions are generally intact, evidencing very little modern intervention. Substantial portions of the original frescoes, sculptures and masonry building fabric remain. What deterioration has occurred is a result of the ravages of the elements rather than from human intervention.

Within the community there are strong elements of feeling and association with the missions, as evidenced by the fact that four of the missions continue to serve as active parish churches.

As a result of the archdiocese of San Antonio's ownership of these institutions, the availability of the missions for inclusion into the National Park System is a central issue. The Archbishop of San Antonio, however, has expressed his willingness to explore and to pursue all reasonable possibilities related to ownership, management, degree of interest, cooperative or lease agreements or any other mutually acceptable combination of the foregoing that will serve the public interest as well as that of the archdiocese of San Antonio. Surely a suitable and constitutional working relationship between church and State can be achieved. I am convinced that our community wholeheartedly supports the notion of the missions being a part of the National Park System, since it is reasonably assumed that the missions would receive adequate protection and preservation under the system.

Thus, I strongly urge that the San Antonio Missions be incorporated into the National Park System.

Thank you very much.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you. Are there any questions?

Mr. KAZEN. I want to compliment the commissioner for his interest and his intense feelings about this type of a project, particularly since it applies to south Bexar County, his precinct and his district. He has

long been very interested in having this type of a project become a reality in that part of the county. I want to commend the commissioner for his interest.

Mr. BUSTAMANTE. Thank you very much, Congressman. Of course, the feelings that I have expressed myself, also express the feelings of the Commissioners Court and they will cooperate along with all of the other interests of governments whether local or State and Federal level because of what you see here will be a joint venture of all segments of government.

Mr. KAZEN. And this is why it makes it such a joy to sponsor this type of legislation.

Mr. BUSTAMANTE. Thank you.

[Prepared statement of Albert G. Bustamante follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF ALBERT G. BUSTAMANTE, COMMISSIONER, BEXAR COUNTY, TEX.

I am Commissioner Albert Bustamante, commissioner of Precinct I, Bexar County, Tex. I have come to support the notion that the San Antonio Mission area be incorporated into the National Park System.

In the midst of the tensions of rapid historical change, there survives in this community, Bexar County, the Architectural designs of a time in our past which reveals to us the beginnings of the development of civilization of the entire southwestern part of the United States.

The San Antonio Mission complex which was established by the Spanish in the 18th century comprise the greatest concentration of successful missionary enterprise in the Nation. As a frontier institution, these missions provide a classic example of the combination of proselytizing and achieving viable political objectives, for they served not alone to Christianize the frontier, but also to aid in extending, holding and civilizing it.

Herbert Eugene Bolton, the leading historian of the Southwest, summarized the role of the Mission as a frontier institution in these words:

"As their first and primary task, the missionaries spread the faith. But in addition, designedly or incidentally, they explored the frontiers, promoted their occupation, defended them and the interior settlements; taught the Indians the Spanish language, and disciplined them in good manners, in the rudiments of European crafts, of agriculture and even of self-government. For these reasons, as well as for unfeigned religious motives, the missions received the royal support. They were a conspicuous feature of Spain's frontiering genius."

Thus, Spain imprinted its religion, language and way of life upon a large part of the New World and today this cultural influence still permeates the southwestern part of our land.

The national significance of two of the missions has been established already, as Mission Concepcion is designated as a national historic landmark, and Mission San José is designated a national historic site.

The Espada dam, aqueduct, and acequia are also designated as national historical landmarks. In addition, San Juan and Espada are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

In terms of composite quality derived from original workmanship, original location and elements of feeling and association, the missions are generally intact, evidencing very little modern intervention. Substantial portions of the original frescoes, sculpture, and masonry building fabric remain. What deterioration has occurred is a result of the ravages of the elements rather than from human intervention.

Within the community there are strong elements of feeling and association with the missions, as evidenced by the fact that four of the missions continue to serve as active parish churches.

As a result, the Archdiocese of San Antonio's ownership of these institutions, the availability of the missions for inclusion into the National Park System is a central issue. The Archbishop of San Antonio, however, has expressed his willingness "to explore and to pursue all reasonable possibilities related to ownership, management, degree of interest, cooperative or lease agreements, or any other mutually acceptable combination of the foregoing that will serve the

public interest as well as that of the Archdiocese of San Antonio." Surely a suitable and constitutional working relationship between church and State can be achieved. I am convinced that our community wholeheartedly supports the notion of the missions being a part of the National Park System, since it is reasonably assumed that the missions would receive adequate protection and preservation under the system.

Thus, I strongly urge that the San Antonio missions be incorporated into the National Park System.

Mr. TAYLOR. We have another spokesman, Mrs. Murdach, appearing on behalf of Mr. A. J. Ploch. Did I call you up before you were ready?

Mrs. MURDACH. Yes; I didn't expect it at all.

### STATEMENT OF TINKER MURDACH

Mrs. MURDACH. Good morning, all of you. The commissioner had another appointment and could not be here, I believe he was with you last night and he did want to send a short message which I will ask be inserted in the record.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you. Are there any questions?

Mr. KAZEN. Thank you. I appreciate the commissioner's interest. He has spoken to me about it continuously for I don't know how many years.

Mrs. MURDACH. He wishes all of you luck, he said he has been working on this for 30 years so maybe this time it will get finished. Thank you.

[Prepared statement of Commissioner A. J. Ploch follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF A. J. PLOCH, COMMISSIONER, BEXAR COUNTY, TEX.

In this age of modernization much of the old—or the original—has been destroyed in the name of progress. How can there be proof of progress if all of the signs of the beginning are destroyed?

Bexar County was the realization of a dream—the Indians who found good farm lands, the Spanish who brought religion and education, and the pioneers who eventually came in search of these frontiers. The missions—the Central life—of this new country and the base of Western civilization need to be retained for the present generation and for generations to come.

The people of the United States need to be able to understand what a marvelous heritage we have in Bexar County with the missions that have been in constant use since they were built. Artists and travelers from San Antonio do not realize that Bexar County contains more historical beauty than any of the places they go to see and to paint! These five Missions de Bejar were originally linked by one road but time and progress eroded that road so now we ask that the Mission Parkway be completed and again the missions be joined.

The missions are the history and the heritage of Texans and the United States, a living part of Texas' continuing ties to the past, and the recorded history in the development of the United States.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you. I heard a teenager say about a week ago, "We have a beautiful world if we don't use it up." I thought that was a pretty good expression. I have thought often that communities or nations that do not appreciate their history are not able to plan for the future. The next witness is the Reverend Balthasar Janacek.

### STATEMENT OF REV. BALTHASAR J. JANACEK

Reverend JANACEK. Members of the subcommittee, I assure you at this point those who first strode into the mission are very happy to see that again, and in a special way the religious and civic authorities are riding in on the mission scene in a very special kind of way. I have

served as director for the old Spanish missions in the archdiocese for several years now and it has been my responsibility, I suppose, to be able to see the need for outside help maybe more than a lot of others and it has been my responsibility to apply the bandaid to try to keep the walls up and when we know that a lot more than bandaids are needed and, yet, that is what has been happening in so many instances.

The fact that there has been a very good working agreement with the State of Texas in the preservation of San Jose it has surely seemed to be an example for us wanting outside help.

San Jose has been the queen of missions, not just in the past but likewise to date with tourists and to local people as well.

In many ways it is a special kind of mission. The San Jose has, as a historic State park, it has been able to bring to it like just in rough figures in a given year 125,000 people and the other three missions together attract that.

San Jose stands out in such a way and, I think, principally because it has special attention and not just bandaid work done to it. So in the interest of indicating that we do need the help then that we think can be given in a very special kind of way by the national park system, I surely would like to add my own that for the interest that is being shown in the kind of work that has already been done to make this become a possibility.

May I suggest in observation that I would like to pass on to the committee or indirect reference in addition to this to the bill itself, just a couple of suggestions because it comes from the kind of experience that we have had here in the community with the missions already.

In reference to the section where it speaks of San Antonio Missions Advisory Commission, I would like to simply—it's section 5.a where it speaks of the advisory commission for the bill and it suggests that there be seven members to the advisory commission and, then, it specifies who should be appointed to that, that is, from what areas of interest.

I would like to simply mention that the advisory commission should possibly have nine instead of seven members as suggested in the bill. The two additional members, one to be appointed from the recommendations made by the Archdiocese of San Antonio and the other from the recommendations made by the mission parishes.

The living mission concept is like the living ranch concept at LBJ and we really want to preserve it. The rationale, the San Antonio Missions are especially unique monuments because they are living parishes still today. To provide input from this sector so vital to the missions' concept, there should be two members on the advisory commission.

Another section, section 5.d concerning the 10-year termination date, the advisory commission must not be allowed to self-destruct. The bill would suggest that they, the commission would self-destruct after 10 years, the advisory commission. I simply want to mention the uniqueness of the San Antonio Missions National Park—

Mr. TAYLOR. Can you finish in 1 minute?

Reverend JANACEK. One additional minute, yes. The San Antonio Missions National Park will require creative input from all sectors involved, not just in its first 10 years, but even more so afterwards. As the monuments and land involved in the national park become

more and more used as historic sites, it becomes easier to lose sight of the original position and meaning to the local community in their religious historic context. This the advisory commission can help interpret and insure.

Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Are the missions now open to the public?

Reverend JANACEK. Yes. They are all open to the public.

Mr. TAYLOR. You don't see any problems created by opening them to the general public by the Park Service versus using them for your religious services?

Reverend JANACEK. We now actually maintain them as parks so it is—we try really to cooperate in running them as much as we can like the State parks would be run as far as visitors are concerned. So we already have experience in that.

Mr. TAYLOR. Do you have many visitors now?

Reverend JANACEK. Yes, we do. We have like, between the other three, that is the Espada, San Juan, and Concepcion, we have 125,000 a year and that equals what Espada, San Jose as one mission at this point.

Mr. KAZEN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to commend Father Janacek for the tremendous job he has done. He, of course, is responsible for the missions right now. Father, let me tell you this, section 5, which you call self-destruction, is a general provision that we put in every one of these bills for national historic parks as created. We have no problem with that because if the need is there after 10 years—it is not something unique to this bill. I tried to follow the general customs on this bill so there wouldn't be any deviation from the norm.

We already have got a precedent for it, that is no problem. Now, your other recommendation that we have a representative of the commission from the archdiocese and one from the actual parish priests that run the missions themselves. Wouldn't that be a duplication from that one statement, the religious statement or church segment?

Reverend JANACEK. No, not really. The archdiocese is responsible for the total ownership and so on. The parishes, I think, have a different viewpoint of the missions because they are their homes.

Mr. KAZEN. I would hope there will be no conflict between the two.

Reverend JANACEK. I can't see any. We are looking for positive input in making it run smoother as a living parish and mission and that is why I suggested—

Mr. KAZEN. Father, looking at number four under section 5, we assume this would take care of one of those that you have talked about, one member appointed to represent non-Federal property owners and the Catholic Church still would be one of the owners, non-Federal.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you.

Mr. SEBELIUS. One question. You said that you maintained them now as parishes. Are there any masses held in there at any time now?

Reverend JANACEK. Yes, they are. They are all used as parishes.

Mr. SEBELIUS. That is what I thought and I just wanted to nail that down. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Let me state again that all of the prepared statements are to be placed in the record in full and we hope the witnesses will just summarize those statements in about 3 minutes. In the beginning,

we asked several questions of the public officials because they speak for a large group of people.

[Prepared statement of Rev. Balthasar J. Janacek follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF REV. BALTHASAR J. JANACEK

The following observations and suggestions are made concerning the bill, H.R. 14064:

Section 5. (a) (San Antonio Missions Advisory Commission): The advisory commission should have nine instead of the seven members suggested in the bill. The two additional members, one to be appointed from recommendations made by the Archdiocese of San Antonio; the other from recommendations made by the Mission parishes.

*Rationale.*—The San Antonio Missions are especially unique monuments because they are living parishes still today. To provide input from this sector so vital to the missions' concept, there should be two members on the advisory commission.

Section 5. (d) (10-year termination date): The advisory commission must not be allowed to self-destruct. The uniqueness of the San Antonio Missions National Park will require creative input from all sectors involved, not just in its first 10 years, but even more so afterwards. As the monuments and land involved in the missions' park become more and more used as historic sites, it becomes easier to lose sight of their original position and meaning to the local community in their religious and historic context. This the advisory commission can help interpret and insure.

Mr. TAYLOR. Henry Guerra, chairman of the Mission Roads Task Force of the Greater San Antonio Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. KAZEN. Let me make one remark while Mr. Guerra is coming up here. When I first got elected to Congress 10 years ago, before I was even sworn in, Mr. Guerra called me into the Chamber of Commerce Building and I was briefed on this project before I was briefed on any other proposals that I had anything to with in the Congress in future years.

So, Henry, let me say particularly, I welcome your presence here today and for your getting me interested in this park project. I'll tell you that it is a tremendous relief to finally be sitting right here now where I am today.

STATEMENT OF HENRY GUERRA, CHAIRMAN, MISSION ROADS TASK FORCE, GREATER SAN ANTONIO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. GUERRA. Thank you. Mr. Chairman, let me clarify one point. I am not in the Congressman Kazen's district, I am in Congressman Gonzalez' district.

Mr. KAZEN. The missions are in my district.

Mr. GUERRA. So I zeroed in on him, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. KAZEN. Incidentally, let me just say this, Mr. Chairman, Congressman Gonzalez wanted to be here with us this morning but he is out of town and will not be in until about 7 o'clock this evening; he had an appointment out of town today. I also invited Congressman Krueger who is my other colleague representing part of Bexar County. He was in Houston last night and is on his way to New York this morning. Both of them regret that they were not here to welcome the committee to San Antonio. Let me assure the committee that they are 100 percent behind my bill.

Mr. GUERRA. Mr. Chairman, distinguished members of the committee, my name is Henry Guerra, and I am the permanent chairman

of the Missions Roads Task Force of the Greater San Antonio Chamber of Commerce.

You and the leadership of this committee are to be commended for holding these open and public hearings on this most important matter.

Permit me first, on behalf of the chamber of commerce, to express our thanks to Congressman Kazen for his efforts on behalf of the proposed San Antonio Missions National Historic Park.

The San Antonio Chamber of Commerce has long recognized the importance of the missions of San Antonio and has worked with the city and other local groups, both public and private, to improve the roads and the areas leading out to them. As a logical and necessary enhancement of the original Mission Parkway project. This is a proposal for the national historic park and I am pleased and proud to assure you that the Greater San Antonio Chamber of Commerce is totally committed to the establishment of such a park.

As background, I think it would be important to briefly outline the suitability/feasibility study conducted by the National Park Service, specifically alternative No. 4 which calls for the national park to assume a linear configuration with the San Antonio River as the central spine.

Here are our suggestions, as proposed in alternative No. 4 for achieving this goal:

The missions would be linked to the river by ribbons of landscaped paths. The Park Service would arrive at a satisfactory management agreement with the Archdiocese of San Antonio for the preservation and interpretation of the historic church structures at Missions Concepcion, Capistrano, and Espada. The existing agreement with the State parks board at Mission San Jose could possibly be incorporated into the overall plan.

Espada Acequia system and the San Juan Acequia with the necessary protective buffers of land would be acquired by the Parks Service.

Also to be acquired would be historical and agricultural lands in the southern part of the missions area. In addition, the river corridor bicycle and pedestrian path which was funded under a Federal economic development administration grant would be acquired.

The Federal Government would seek to assume administrative responsibility for the part of the San Antonio River which traverses the mission area.

And here, briefly, is our assessment as to why the national park should be established.

Our great Nation has from its beginning felt the influence of other countries. However, Spain has left the greatest impressions on the Southwest.

The Spanish missions were the forebearers of a civilization that has left its mark in the pages of history of the Southwest. These same factors that molded the great State of Texas from its conception are reflected in the life and culture of a large and important segment of today's Texas.

The economic, political, cultural, architectural and engineering heritage symbolized by these missions has proven to have great impact on the Southwest and demonstrates its continuing influence on our Na-

tion. The impact of the missions in American history is of great importance and, yet, is little known. It is a part of the American story that has skill to be adequately told.

Mr. TAYLOR. Can you finish in 1 minute?

Mr. GUERRA. Yes. The establishment of a Spanish Missions National Park will best serve this high purpose and will be of continuing benefit to the future generations of Americans.

In conclusion, I wish to emphasize the fact that the San Antonio River is the central thread of the park concept and that such a national park would both honor a great American heritage and help strengthen the bonds of friendship that link us to the Hispanic world of the Americas. The Greater San Antonio Chamber of Commerce supports the national park concept and the belief that recognition of this great heritage should be memorialized in a national historic park.

In the language of the valiant men who founded and built the Spanish missions of Texas "En la idioma de los valientes hombres quienes fundaron y construyeron los misiones de Tejas. Muchas gracias."

Mr. KAZEN. Mr. Guerra, on alternative No. 4 and the feasibility and study is—

Mr. GUERRA. Yes; we do.

Mr. KAZEN. You do support it, alternative No. 4.

Mr. GUERRA. Yes.

Mr. KAZEN. That is what you're telling this committee?

Mr. GUERRA. This is the one that is the most feasible.

Mr. KAZEN. Thank you so much. That is the one that is included in the bill.

Mr. GUERRA. Yes.

Mr. TAYLOR. Your summary of it seems easier to understand than reading the bill.

Mr. KAZEN. One more question. There are no changes in the summary that you prepared from the alternative for this presentation in the suitability/feasibility studies?

Mr. GUERRA. No changes.

Mr. KAZEN. Thank you so much.

[Prepared statement of Henry Guerra follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF HENRY GUERRA, CHAIRMAN, MISSION ROADS TASK FORCE,  
SAN ANTONIO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. Chairman, distinguished members of the committee, my name is Henry Guerra, and I am the Permanent Chairman of the Mission Roads Task Force of the Greater San Antonio Chamber of Commerce.

You and the leadership of this committee are to be commended for holding these open and public hearings on this most important topic.

Permit me first, on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce to express our thanks to Congressman Kazen for his efforts on behalf of the proposed San Antonio Missions National Historical Park.

The Greater San Antonio Chamber of Commerce has long recognized the importance of the Missions of San Antonio and has worked with the city and other local groups, both public and private, to improve the roads and the areas leading out to them. As a logical and necessary enhancement of the original Mission Parkway project, the Greater San Antonio Chamber of Commerce is totally committed to the establishment of the national historical park. As background, I think it would be important to briefly outline the suitability/feasibility study conducted by the National Park Service, specifically alternative No. 4 which calls for the national park to assume a linear configuration with the San Antonio River as the central spine.

Here are our suggestions, as proposed in Alternative No. 4, for achieving this goal:

1. The missions would be linked to the river by ribbons of landscaped paths. The Park Service would arrive at a satisfactory management agreement with the archdiocese of San Antonio for the preservation and interpretation of the historic church structures at Missions Concepcion, Capistrano, and Espada. The existing agreement with the State parks board at Mission San Jose could possibly be incorporated into the overall plan.

2. Espada Acequia System and the San Juan Acequia with the necessary protective buffers of land would be acquired by the Parks Service.

3. Also to be acquired would be historical and agricultural lands in the southern part of the missions area. In addition, the river corridor bicycle and pedestrian path which was funded under a Federal Economic Development Administration grant would be acquired.

4. The Federal Government would seek to assume administrative responsibility for the part of the San Antonio River which traverses the mission area.

And here, briefly, is our assessment as to why the national park should be established.

Our great Nation has from its beginning felt the influence of other countries, however, Spain has left the greatest impressions on the Southwest.

The Spanish missions were the forebears of a civilization that has left its mark in the pages of history of the Southwest. These same factors that molded the great State of Texas from its conception are reflected in the life and culture of a large and important segment of today's Texans.

The economic, political, cultural, architectural and engineering heritage symbolized by these missions has proven to have great impact on the Southwest and demonstrates its continuing influence on our Nation. The impact of the missions in American history is of great importance and yet is little known. It is a part of the American story that has still to be adequately told. The establishment of a Spanish Missions National Park will best serve this high purpose and will be of continuing benefit to future generations of Americans.

The proposal of such a park is unlike most proposals in that a ready-made park exists. A Missions National Park in San Antonio will require little initial capital outlay for land acquisition as compared to other parks.

The church, public, quasi-public, and conservation-oriented organizations formulate the ownership of properties on which the four historic missions lie. Joint agreements with the Federal Government and the various entities involved can be formulated to create a national park with relatively little acquisition expenditures.

In reality, what is needed from the National Park System is the means of the mechanism to insure the preservation, interpretation, development and expansion of the historic mission area.

In conclusion, I wish to emphasize the fact that the San Antonio River is the central thread of the park concept and that such a national park would both honor a great American heritage and help strengthen the bonds of friendship that link us to the Hispanic world of the Americas. The Greater San Antonio Chamber of Commerce supports the national park concept and the belief that recognition of this great heritage should be memorialized in a national historic park.

En la idioma de los valientes hombres quienes fundaron y construyeron los misiones de Tejas. "Muchas gracias."

Mr. TAYLOR. Mrs. Nancy Negley, president, San Antonio Conservation Society.

#### STATEMENT OF NANCY NEGLEY, PRESIDENT, SAN ANTONIO CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Mrs. NEGLEY. Good morning, Mr. Chairman. I will not read all of my testimony today in view of the time. I would like to say that the San Antonio Conservation Society was formed 52 years ago, roughly, 25 years older than the National Trust. I would just like to touch, briefly, on the history of the ladies that have been involved with this and it will be concerned with.

The granary of San Jose Mission has served as both chapel and fort while the church was being constructed. After long negotiation, the barrel-vaulted granary, with its flying buttresses, was purchased by the society from the four families that had been living in it. And in 1933, an area of adjoining land was also bought by the society.

In 1941, the San Jose granary was presented to the State of Texas by the San Antonio Conservation Society. In 1957, the Society purchased 25 acres of pecan grove bordering on the north by the Acequia of Mission San Juan Capistrano, on the south by the San Antonio River, and adjacent to Espada Dam and Acequia. These water systems, built by the Franciscans, supplied the missions and have been in constant use for more than 200 years. Acequia Park aids in preserving the historic area and will form an important link in the proposed San Antonio Missions National Historic Park.

The property was offered to the city as parkland and was accepted pending transfer at a time to coincide with the awarding of a Bureau of Outdoor Recreation grant. The transfer was finalized on October 25, 1975, when the San Antonio Conservation Society Foundation deeded the site to the city of San Antonio.

Built in 1731 by Franciscans, the aqueduct is the only structure of its kind remaining in the United States and it is in good state of preservation, it carries waters of Acequia Mission San Francisco de la Espada and provides irrigation for surrounding farmlands.

In November 1941, the society purchased 6.63 acres of land adjacent to the aqueduct. An additional 4.2 acres was purchased in May 1958; and, again to further preserve the natural beauty of the site, the foundation exchanged 1.33 acres of aqueduct land for 3.89 acres from the San Antonio River Authority, May 1971.

Aqueduct designated a national historic landmark by the U.S. Department of the Interior in 1965. We hope you will consider alternative plan No. 4, like the Boston National Park, begin with a visitors' bureau on Alamo Plaza, preferably in an old building, and by cooperative agreement, include the Alamo, the Spanish Governors Palace and Military and Main Plaza.

These structures could be related if not actually included in the national historic park.

The San Antonio Conservation Society urges this committee to recommend the passage of congressional bill 14064 to create the San Antonio Missions National Historic Park.

Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. I have one question and this is off the record.

[Discussion off the record.]

Mr. KAZEN. Mr. Chairman, I want to ask Mrs. Negley, I know she is a very, very interested person in this project for many, many years, and does the Conservation Society endorse alternative No. 4 as presented in the suitability/feasibility studies by the Department of the Interior?

Mrs. NEGLEY. Yes.

Mr. KAZEN. Thank you.

[Prepared statement of Nancy Negley follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF NANCY NEGLEY, PRESIDENT, SAN ANTONIO CONSERVATION SOCIETY

"A people which takes no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants." Macaulay.

In a time that seems not to host any heroes . . . at a time, many say, that has institutionalized and governmentalized power . . . it seems to me to be more important than ever to recognize the Missions of San Antonio, nationally, as monuments of the power of the Spanish church and the State and the men who built these noble historic structures, at a time when heroes and individuals' efforts sustained this continent.

This Mission Parkway is of international importance, as the Missions belonged to Spain in the beginning.

From these Missions originated, and still lay unrestored, parts of the Acequia system that exist nowhere else in America. The Mission Concepcion contains the oldest unrestored church in America, built in 1754, and it has operated continuously as a working parish.

From Mission San José originated the cowboys to attend the cattle herds, sheep and goat herds. Especially effective and noteworthy Mission contributions included the dispersal of Spain's culture, religion, law and language.

From the foundations established by the Spanish, later developed the confrontation that led to the Texas Revolution, and this revolution was a catalyst that led to the Mexican War and the cession of the entire Southwest.

Moreover, the Spanish educated the American Indians and disciplined them in European manners and taught them the rudiments of European crafts, agriculture and self-government.

The Spanish shaped Texas and channeled early Anglo history here, and the Missions must be credited with a strong influence.

Since these early beginnings, significant national history has continued to be noteworthy from this area . . . with Theodore Roosevelt training his Rough Riders here . . . the first flying school for civilians, taught by a woman pilot, Ruth Stinson, at the now Stinson Field and the influence of early military aviation history and the pioneer development of the present space science.

The San Antonio Chamber of Commerce and the San Antonio Conservation Society began over 50 years ago working on the need of developing a Mission Park.

The San Antonio Conservation Society urges this committee to recommend the passage of congressional bill H.R. 14064 to create the San Antonio Missions National Historic Park.

Mr. TAYLOR. Let me ask all the witnesses to do as this one did. Please present your statement to the desk before you give it so we will have copies before us.

Mr. Blair Warren, San Antonio River Authority.

Mr. WARREN. General manager of the San Antonio River Authority, Mr. Fred Pfeiffer, is out of the State and could not be here, otherwise it would have been presented by him.

**STATEMENT OF BLAIR WARREN, SAN ANTONIO RIVER AUTHORITY**

Mr. WARREN. The San Antonio River Authority, a water resource development and conservation agency created by the Texas Legislature, has long participated with numerous private and governmental entities in the promotion and development of the San Antonio River and the missions of San Antonio along the banks and acequias of the San Antonio River.

The San Antonio River Authority supports the establishment of the San Antonio Missions National Historic Park as proposed in the authorization bill submitted by Congressman Kazen. The river

authority pledges its full support of the park project, and its complete cooperation in those areas where future agreements are necessary for lands now owned by the river authority which would become an integral part of the park.

We compliment the work which has been done on the suitability/feasibility study by the National Park Service, the work of the House Subcommittee on National Parks and the untiring efforts of Congressman Kazen on behalf of this project.

Again, we pledge our full endorsement, cooperation and support.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you. Are there any questions?

Mr. KAZEN. No, Mr. Chairman. I would like to make this observation to the people that are here. H.R. 14064, which as introduced during this session of the Legislature, of course, will be changed. I will have to introduce a brand new bill at the beginning of the session which will be identical to this bill except it will have a different number because it will be introduced in a different session of the Legislature.

All legislation automatically terminates at the end of one Congress and the beginning of another. So my bill is already prepared and, in fact, all I will have to do is give it a new number. It is ready to be dropped into the hopper on January 3, 1977, when we reconvene.

[Prepared statement of San Antonio River Authority follows:]

#### STATEMENT OF THE SAN ANTONIO RIVER AUTHORITY

The San Antonio River Authority, a water resource development and conservation agency created by the Texas Legislature, has long participated with numerous private and governmental entities in the promotion and development of the San Antonio River and the missions of San Antonio along the banks and acequias of the San Antonio River.

The San Antonio River Authority supports the establishment of the San Antonio Missions National Historic Park as proposed in the authorization bill submitted by Congressman Kazen. The river authority pledges its full support of the park project, and its complete cooperation in those areas where future agreements are necessary for lands now owned by the river authority which would become an integral part of the park.

We compliment the work which has been done on the suitability/feasibility study by the National Park Service, the work of the House Subcommittee on National Parks and the untiring efforts of Congressman Kazen on behalf of this project.

Again, we pledge our full endorsement, cooperation and support.

Mr. TAYLOR. The next witness is Maj. Gen. William A. Harris, U.S. Army, retired.

#### STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM A. HARRIS, U.S. ARMY (RETIRED)

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, first I would like to speak, if I may, to the Texas Historical Commission, that at its annual meeting on October 29, this year, in Galveston, unanimously passed a resolution endorsing legislation to create a Missions National Historical Park and requesting the House Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation to give the measure their full support.

I will not read the resolutions, you have a copy of it there. I would like to read the resolved part.

*Resolved*, That the Texas Historical Commission hereby endorses legislation to create a Missions National Historic Park and requests the House Subcom-

mittee on National Parks and Recreation and the Texas Congressional Delegation to give the measure their full support.

I will now speak, Mr. Chairman, of the Bexar County Historical Commission and, also, as member of the San Jose Mission National Historic Site Advisory Board. We recommend that the proposed San Antonio Missions National Historic Park be created in order to achieve the following goals:

To preserve, reclaim and perpetuate the significant cultural and natural environment of the missions region.

To interpret the unique blend of the region's cultures using the Spanish missions, the mission parkway and the San Antonio River as thematic vehicles.

We believe it is essential that this region be preserved for the people of the United States and the world by including not only past traditions but current values of this living region. It is a national responsibility to preserve evidences of ways of life which have produced unique values, traditions, and tangible products that lend diversity to the general human experience.

The specific region we recommend this park, first, which has already been mentioned, the missions, the Espada Dam and the acequias are of established national significance and have either been designated national historical landmarks or have been entered in the National Register of Historic Places.

These elements represent existing evidence of the Spanish cultural contributions, engineering and way of life.

We have, as you know, existing tourism, existing national and international interest in the Spanish missions and their cultural symbol. We believe the existing environmental concern for the river and the growing awareness of the processes operative there.

As far as the alternative, Mr. Chairman, we recommend at least alternative No. 4. There are part of us in our group who feel that once we have alternative No. 4, it'll be a natural evolution to go to alternative No. 5 and we suggest that that be considered now because it might cost more later.

That concludes my statement, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you for your testimony. Are there any questions?

Mr. KAZEN. General Harris, the only thing that we will be dealing with in this bill will be alternative No. 4.

Mr. HARRIS. Yes. Right, sir.

Mr. KAZEN. Now, as a member of these three entities that you are preparing for here today, are they behind alternative No. 4 as presented by this bill?

Mr. HARRIS. Yes.

Mr. KAZEN. Thank you, sir.

PREPARED STATEMENT BY MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM A. HARRIS, U.S. ARMY, (RETIRED).  
A MEMBER OF THE TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION; CHAIRMAN, BEXAR COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION; AND A MEMBER OF THE SAN JOSE MISSION NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE ADVISORY BOARD

The Texas Historical Commission at its annual meeting on October 29, 1976, in Galveston, Tex., unanimously passed a resolution endorsing legislation to create a Mission National Historical Park and requesting the House Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation give the measure their full support (resolution attached).

It is recommended that the proposed San Antonio Missions National Historical Park be created in order to achieve the following goals:

(a) To preserve, reclaim, and perpetuate the significant cultural and natural environment of the Mission's region.

(b) To interpret the unique blend of the region's cultures using the Spanish Missions, the Mission Parkway and the San Antonio River as thematic vehicles.

It is essential that this region be preserved for the people of the United States and the world by including not only past traditions but current values of this living region. It is a national responsibility to preserve evidences of ways of life which have produced unique values, traditions, and tangible products that lend diversity to the general human experience.

The San Antonio Missions National Historic Park is recommended for the following reasons:

(a) The missions, the Espada Dam and the acequias are of established national significance and have either been designated national historical landmarks or have been entered in the National Register of Historic Places.

(b) These elements represent existing evidence of the Spanish cultural contributions, engineering, and way of life.

(c) The existing appreciation of cultural and natural resources.

(d) The existing tourism.

(e) The existing national and international interest in the Spanish Missions and their cultural symbol.

(f) The existing environmental concern for the river and the growing awareness of the processes operative there.

As you must be aware, there is tremendous existing local and regional support for such a park.

#### RESOLUTION

Whereas, some of the most valiant episodes in the history of the New World resulted from the three centuries of Spanish exploration and settlement in the area known as Texas, and

Whereas, our archives are filled with voluminous documentation of our rich Spanish heritage, and

Whereas, the finest examples of Spanish colonial architecture including mission churches and extensive irrigation systems are found along the San Antonio River, and

Whereas, the rich interwoven fabric of Spanish and Indian culture is alive today in the minds, faces, hearts, names, music, foods, and customs of our citizenry, and

Whereas, along a stretch of the San Antonio River in Bexar County all of these cultural elements can be preserved to form a historical complex destined to become one of our national treasures: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Texas Historical Commission hereby endorses legislation to create a Missions National Historic Park and requests the House Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation and the Texas congressional delegation to give the measure their full support.

Adopted unanimously in regular meeting, October 29, 1976, Galveston.

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION,  
MAXINE BLANKENSHIP,

*Chairman.*

TRUETT LATIMER,

*Executive Director.*

Mr. TAYLOR. The Honorable Arnold Garcia, chairman of the Alamo Area Council of Governments.

#### STATEMENT OF ARNOLD GARCIA, CHAIRMAN OF THE ALAMO AREA OF COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

Mr. GARCIA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, members of the committee and the distinguished guests. I am Arnold Garcia, mayor of the city of Dilley, located some 80 miles south of San Antonio. Today I am

speaking to you as chairman of the executive committee of the Alamo Area Council of Governments, and in behalf of the 88-member governments which the committee represents from throughout the 12 county AACOG region.

I will not belabor the point of national, even international significance of the proposal being discussed today, except to say that we certainly concur with the findings of the feasibility study completed by the National Parks Service in 1975, and agree that these resources deserve the highest possible preservation treatment and interpretation.

The very location of the missions and associated resources offers a golden opportunity which is not often present: That of bringing the parks to the people. One has only to review a few maps to conclude that throughout the country, particularly in the Southwestern portion, our parks of exceptional quality, both large and small, of national or State significance, are often located far distant from the people for whom they are intended. That they are preserved and interpreted for the American people is highly commendable.

Unfortunately, their very location insures that many of these same people will never have the opportunity to truly appreciate or experience these areas or what they mean for this great country. What better opportunity than the missions of San Antonio for bringing the parks to the people? And what better or more exciting prospects for interpretation than to build upon and complement the true living history existing today at each of the four missions much the same as it did some 50 years before the founding of the United States? What better or more visionary strengthening of our dual culture, stemming from two great nations, and of which we are justifiably proud?

It was with these thoughts in mind that the AACOG executive committee included in the regional open space plan of 1973, the missions areas as a high priority project, and instructed staff to pursue the implementation of needed projects within the area. Through the mission task force, and as an individual agency, we have since provided planning and technical assistance as well as manpower to achieve many needed projects in the missions area. We are proud to have been a part of combined efforts to improve the general appearance of the area as well as in providing needed improvements at Mission San Jose, Mission County Park, the Acequia Park and the San Antonio River Trail.

Much of this work has been accomplished through the Missions of San Antonio camp of the Youth Conservation Corps, a program we have cooperatively sponsored and have now operated for the last 3 summers. What an experience this has been for the young people enrolled, to actually have been able to provide badly needed conservation work for gaining an understanding and appreciation for their environmental and cultural heritage and responsibilities.

Our commitment to the preservation of the missions and mission life is clear, as is the commitment of those speaking here today. We join in asking for your help as part of the team to accomplish this purpose.

On behalf of the executive committee of the Alamo Area Council of Governments, and both the urban and rural member governments they represent, I would like to close by reading into the record a reso-

lution of support recently adopted by the committee. In the interest of time I will only read the resolved part.

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the executive committee of the Alamo Area Council of Governments does hereby endorse and strongly support the designation and establishment of the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park.

Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Are there any questions?

Mr. KAZEN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank the chairman for having brought us this morning these messages from the Alamo Area Council of Governments. I know they have been very, very interested in the project for a long time and I appreciate their support. Is AACOG supporting the fourth alternative in this presentation?

Mr. GARCIA. We support the fourth alternative.

Mr. KAZEN. Thank you so much. Let me tell you not only that this is not only bringing the parks closer to the people and their cultural concept. It is part of the people and by the people and it tells us something of our past. They actually help guide our futures.

I appreciate it and I thank you very much for your interest as it appears here this morning.

Mr. GARCIA. Thank you.

[Prepared statement of Arnold Garcia follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF ARNOLD GARCIA, MAYOR, DILLEY, TEX.

Thank you Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, distinguished guests: I am Arnold Garcia, mayor of the city of Dilley, located some 80 miles south of San Antonio. Today I am speaking to you as chairman of the executive committee of the Alamo Area Council of Governments, and in behalf of the 88-member governments which the committee represents from throughout the 12 county AACOG region.

I will not belabor the point of national, even international significance of the proposal being discussed today, except to say that we certainly concur with the findings of the feasibility study completed by the National Park Service in 1975, and agree that these resources deserve the highest possible preservation treatment and interpretation.

The very location of the missions and associated resources offers a golden opportunity which is not often present: That of bringing the parks to the people. One has only to review a few maps to conclude that throughout the country, particularly in the Southwestern portion, our parks of exceptional quality, both large and small, of national or State significance, are often located far distant from the people for whom they are intended. That they are preserved and interpreted for the American people is highly commendable. Unfortunately, their very location insures that many of these same people will never have the opportunity to truly appreciate or experience these areas or what they mean for this great country. What better opportunity than the Missions of San Antonio for bringing the parks to the people? And what better or more exciting prospects for interpretation than to build upon and complement the true living history existing today at each of the four missions much the same as it did some 50 years before the founding of the United States? What better or more visionary strengthening of our dual culture, stemming from two great nations, and of which we are justifiably proud?

It was with these thoughts in mind that the AACOG Executive Committee included in the regional open space plan of 1973, the missions area as a high priority project, and instructed staff to pursue the implementation of needed projects within the area. Through the mission task force, and as an individual agency, we have since provided planning and technical assistance as well as manpower to achieve many needed projects in the missions area. We are proud to have been a part of combined efforts to improve the general appearance of the area, as well as in providing needed improvements at Mission San Jose, Mission County Park, the new Acequia Park and the San Antonio River Trail.

Much of this work has been accomplished through the Missions of San Antonio Camp of the Youth Conservation Corps, a program we have cooperatively sponsored and have now operated for the last three summers. What an experience this has been for the young people enrolled: to actually have been able to provide badly needed conservation work while gaining an understanding and appreciation for their environmental and cultural heritage and responsibilities.

Our commitment to the preservation of the missions and mission life is clear, as is the commitment of those speaking here today. We join in asking for your help as part of the team to accomplish this purpose.

On behalf of the executive committee of the Alamo Area Council of Governments, and both the urban and rural member governments they represent, I would like to close by reading into the record a resolution of support recently adopted by the committee (attached and made a part hereof).

**A RESOLUTION BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE ALAMO AREA COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS SUPPORTING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SAN ANTONIO MISSIONS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK**

Whereas the Missions of San Antonio and surrounding environment constitute an area of outstanding and indisputable national historical significance; and

Whereas Federal, State, and local public and private entities have expressed overwhelming support for the preservation and wise management of the Missions of San Antonio and surrounding area, as evidenced by intellectual, time, and financial contributions; and

Whereas the need to protect, preserve, and interpret the Missions of San Antonio and related history for the benefit of future generations is imperative; and

Whereas the leadership and knowledge of the National Park Service is desirable to insure that the coordinated protection, preservation, and interpretation of the Missions of San Antonio is carried out in a manner of the highest possible quality; and

Whereas the National Park Service, in 1975, did conduct and publish a suitability/feasibility study of the missions and surrounding area for the purpose of evaluating various alternatives for implementation of the proposed San Antonio Missions National Historical Park; and

Whereas, the findings of the study have in part led to the introduction of Federal legislation which calls for the designation and establishment of the Missions of San Antonio as a National Historical Park; Now, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the executive committee of the Alamo Area Council of Governments does hereby endorse and strongly supports the designation and establishment of the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park; and be it further

*Resolved*, That copies of this resolution of support be forwarded to the AACOG Congressional Delegation, to the National Park Service, to the Office of the Governor, to the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, and to the Texas and National Association of Regional Councils.

Approved, this 13th day of October, 1976.

HON. ARNOLD J. GARCIA,  
*Chairman, Executive Committee,*  
*Mayor, City of Dilley.*

Attest:

AL J. NOTZON III,  
*AACOG Executive Director.*

Mr. TAYLOR. Henry Cisneros, councilman, city of San Antonio.

**STATEMENT OF HENRY CISNEROS, COUNCILMAN, CITY OF  
SAN ANTONIO**

Mr. CISNEROS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to briefly echo words of welcome spoken by those before me. The charm that is San Antonio can be found nowhere else in the world and I hope that you will have a chance to sample that warmth and hospitality during your brief stay.

It is the deep concern of all of us here, indeed, of all of San Antonio, that the Spanish missions and related historic sites in the missions historic district be assured adequate protection and continued preserva-

tion for the future generations. The history and the life they symbolize are an important part of the American history, the loss of which would be a loss for all Americans.

The point I wish to make this morning is economic rather than historic or a cultural one. San Antonio and the south side in particular has been dealt a one-two punch in the effects of the national recession and the cutback in civilian personnel strength at our local bases. Unemployment in San Antonio over the past year has been running at an average of 8.5 percent, well above the State and national average. Unemployment levels in certain census tracts in the city's west and southwest sides have reached as high as 20 to 30 percent in particular census tracts.

Late last year, Kelly Air Force Base in southwest San Antonio experienced a reduction in force of some 900 positions. Other bases, Brooks and Randolph Air Force Base over the last couple of years have experienced a similar reduction and are threatened by future cutbacks in civilian personnel levels.

Data provided in the San Antonio missions suitability-feasibility study itself points to the economic condition of the missions area. Census tract 1518 which includes Mission San Juan, the old Espada Dam, and the Espada Acequia has a median family income of \$4,662. Unemployment in that area is currently running at 10.7 percent. Census tract 1508 with Mission San Jose has an unemployment rate of 12.6 percent.

The outlook for the future in many of these areas is not optimistic without stimulus and economic germination that would result from a project such as that being discussed this morning. Growth and development in our community is steadily moving to other areas of the city.

Further reductions in forces at our military installations must be guarded against. Without the stimulation of a growing economy, the kind of economic, the kind of an economic germination project as the one discussed this morning will employ, we can expect to experience further decline and decay in the south side area community.

The development of the Missions National Historic Park could be a turning point for San Antonio's south side. The development which can be expected to occur from such a project could be the necessary stabilizing forces for this area of our city and the keystone for building a healthy and vital balance community all across the broad expanse of San Antonio.

Speaking as a city official I pledge my own personal support in providing whatever cooperation is needed at local level. The establishment of safeguards, standards, and planning necessary to assure the proper development of this area which is of such historic and economic importance to our community should be the goal of this city government and will be my own personal goal.

We are talking more than just about historical culture projects, I'm talking about an economic generator of balance growth that can help this city build that industry which is already our second largest industry and, that is, tourism.

I thank you very much for your time.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you. The economic development is a side effect from our concern with the development of a park. The purpose here is historic preservation.

Mr. CISNEROS. I understand that.

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes. The question before us is the preservation of these sites of national significance.

Mr. CISNEROS. I understand that.

Mr. TAYLOR. Economic development might follow, and hopefully would, but that is not the purpose of the program and not the purpose of this committee.

Mr. CISNEROS. Well, numerous speakers had spoken on historical and I felt it was important to drive home the notion that we in San Antonio are very concerned about any generators that will help develop something like a balanced growth. We found that those national historic sites throughout the community have served that community very well in addition to serving the Nation.

Mr. KAZEN. Mr. Chairman, may I add that I too am very interested in what happened on the south side, particularly since south Bexar County is in my district. As the chairman has said, our primary purpose of this legislation is to preserve the historic structures and the enjoyment of future generations, but we are particularly interested in and very grateful to you for telling us that you will cooperate with us for the protection in this area so that this will become a reality in this project.

Let me ask you this, Mr. Cisneros, are you supporting the fourth alternative as the feasibility studies—

Mr. CISNEROS. Yes, I am. I am not only on the city council but I have been elected although I have not yet served on one meeting, chaired one meeting, elected chairman of the San Antonio River Corridor Committee, San Antonio River Authority, Alamo Area of Council of Governments, city of San Antonio, San Antonio Development Agency and a number of other public agencies that have been responsible for the development along the length of the San Antonio River from its headwaters through the downtown and into the southern part of the community.

Certainly as chairman of the committee I can and will support alternative No. 4.

Mr. KAZEN. This is the reason that I have been asking these questions to make sure that nobody in the Congress or anywhere else would have any doubt that the majority out of this public hearing is backing alternative No. 4.

Mr. TAYLOR. Let me state before you leave, I realize that economic development is important and is a problem that faces our country right now. My district reaches into the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, and the park produces tourism and various motels and restaurants and the economic development is of great importance but, again, the purpose was not economic.

Mr. CISNEROS. Yes, sir. I understand and we in San Antonio understand that very well. I indicated that the second largest industry here is tourism and when the tourists come to San Antonio they don't come to see the expressways, shopping centers, they come to see the missions and the Alamo.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is one reason we establish parks—to give the people an opportunity to get away from shopping centers, subways, and freeways, and give them an opportunity to get out and communicate with nature where they could, at least, be alone.

I think that as we establish parks we help the citizens solve their social and human problems caused by too much growth.

Mr. CISNEROS. Thank you very much. I hope that you can commune with us and nature.

[Prepared statement of Henry Cisneros follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF HENRY CISNEROS, COUNCILMAN, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to begin by echoing Mayor Cockrell's words of welcome. The charm that is San Antonio can be found nowhere else in the world. I hope that you will have a chance to sample that warmth and hospitality during your brief stay.

It is the deep concern of all of us here—indeed, of all of San Antonio—that the Spanish missions and related historic sites in the missions historic district be assured adequate protection and continued preservation for future generations. The history and the life they symbolize are an important part of the American story—the loss of which would be a loss for all Americans.

The point I wish to make however, is economic, rather than historic. San Antonio, and the southside in particular, has been dealt a one-two punch in the effects of the national recession and the cutback in civilian personnel strength at our local bases. Unemployment in San Antonio over the past year has been running at an average of 8.5 percent well above the State and national averages. Unemployment levels in certain census tracts in the city's west and southwest sides have reached as high as 20-30 percent.

Late last year, Kelly AFB in southwest San Antonio experienced a reduction in force of some 900 positions. Other bases—Brooks, Randolph—have experienced similar reductions and are threatened by further cutbacks in civilian personnel levels.

Data provided in the San Antonio missions suitability/feasibility study itself points to the economic condition of the missions area. Census tract 1518 which includes Mission San Juan, the old Espada Dam, and the Espada Acequia has a median family income of \$4,662. Unemployment in that area is currently running at 10.7 percent. Census Tract 1508 with Mission San Jose has an unemployment rate of 12.6 percent.

And the outlook for the future is not optimistic. Growth and development is moving steadily northward. Further reductions in force at our military installations must be guarded against. Without the stimulation of a growing economy, the southside can only expect to experience further decline and decay.

The development of the Missions National Historic Park could be the turning point for San Antonio's southside. The development which can be expected to occur from such a project could be the necessary stabilizing force for this area of our city—and the keystone for building a healthy and vital community.

Speaking as a city official, I pledge my own, personal support in providing whatever cooperation is needed at the local level. The establishment of the safeguards, standards, and planning necessary to assure the proper development of this area—which is of such historic and economic importance to our community—should be the goal of this city government and will be my own personal goal.

Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you. George Garza, San Antonio Mexican Chamber of Commerce.

**STATEMENT OF GEORGE GARZA, SAN ANTONIO MEXICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**

Mr. GARZA. Mr. Chairman, distinguished guests, I am George Garza, a director of the San Antonio Mexican Chamber of Commerce.

The San Antonio Mexican Chamber of Commerce is committed to the establishment of a national parkway linking the historic missions of San Antonio de Bexar.

The United States was founded on the cultures and influence of many different countries. The impact of the Spanish influence is left deeply rooted in the culture of the Southwest United States.

Some of the finest and well-preserved symbols of this culture and heritage are found in the Spanish missions which are located near the San Antonio River.

To insure the preservation of these historic shrines for the benefit and enjoyment of all Americans, the San Antonio Mexican Chamber of Commerce supports the establishment of a Missions National Parkway.

Thank you for allowing the Mexican Chamber of Commerce to express our support.

Mr. KAZEN. Mr. Garza, I will ask you the same question: Does the San Antonio Mexican Chamber of Commerce endorse alternative No. 4 as it appears in the suitability/feasibility study prepared by the Department of the Interior?

Mr. GARZA. We do.

Mr. KAZEN. Thank you very much.

[Prepared statement of George Garza follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF GEORGE GARZA, MEXICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,  
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Mr. Chairman, distinguished guests, I am George Garza, a director of the San Antonio Mexican Chamber of Commerce.

The San Antonio Mexican Chamber of Commerce is committed to the establishment of a National parkway linking the historic missions of San Antonio de Bexar.

The United States was founded on the cultures and influence of many different countries. The impact of the Spanish influence is left deeply rooted in the culture of the Southwest United States.

Some of the finest and well-preserved symbols of this culture and heritage are found in the Spanish missions which are located near the San Antonio River.

To insure the preservation of these historic shrines for the benefit and enjoyment of all Americans, the San Antonio Mexican Chamber of Commerce supports the establishment of a missions national parkway.

Thank you for allowing the Mexican Chamber of Commerce to express our support.

Mr. TAYLOR. The next witness is John Kern.

#### STATEMENT OF JOHN KERN, SOUTH BEXAR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. KERN. Mr. Chairman, distinguished members, and Congressman Kazen. Just down the hill from Asheville, N.C., is Salisbury, N.C., from which the Kerns, for the past 8 years, have had a romance with Texas and particularly the south area of Texas. Just in passing, Salisbury has achieved some measure of notoriety, it may be a better time not right after the election, but it is the home of the bride of Robert Dole, which is just around the corner from the John Kern family.

Mr. Chairman, one of the primary purposes that caused the businesses, the professional people, and the residents in the south central area of the city to put together the South Bexar Chamber of Commerce was to unite the many voices and groups into an organization, with sufficient strength to be heard in a plea to the city of San Antonio, the county of Bexar, the State of Texas and, finally and hopefully to be heard by you. Through the efforts of hundreds and our esteemed Congressman Kazen, this has been accomplished.

We have joined, as you have observed, in this sustained perseverance, to work toward the establishment of the San Antonio Missions National Historic Park.

You will witness, when you visit these historic structures, the immediate and imperative need to arrest the deterioration and you will vision the even greater beauty that will emerge after complete restoration of both buildings and grounds.

Traditionally, chambers of commerce have a pragmatic view, but our chamber is equally concerned for the esthetic of South Bexar County and particularly the south central area of our district. We feel certainly when you tour and learn the master plan that you will agree and that your evaluation will affirm our hopes.

We have confidence in your judicial appraisal. The establishment of the San Antonio Missions National Historic Park should have long ago been done, and now must be done and with your help, it will be done.

Your trained eye will visualize the immediate and immeasurable business benefits that will come to this deserving area. I might add, that to the entire length of the Mission Parkway and to the adjacent business environment, there will come a stimulant greater than any happening since the repeal of the 18th amendment.

You will see much evidence of that. Thank you.

Mr. KAZEN. Mr. Kern, I will ask you the same question: does the chamber of commerce that you represent endorse alternative No. 4 as it appears in the feasibility/suitability studies by the Department of the Interior?

Mr. KERN. We do and we have.

Mr. KAZEN. Thank you.

[Prepared statement of John Kern follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF JOHN KERN, SOUTH BEXAR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Honorable members: One of the primary purposes that caused the business, the professional people and the residents in this south central area of the city to put together the South Bexar Chamber of Commerce, was to unite the many voices and groups into an organization, with sufficient strength to be heard in a plea to the city of San Antonio, the county of Bexar, the State of Texas and finally and hopefully to be heard by you. Through the efforts of hundreds and our esteemed Congressman Kazen, this has been accomplished.

We have joined, as you have observed, in this sustained perseverance, to work toward the establishment of the San Antonio Missions National Historic Park.

You will witness, when you visit these historic structures, the immediate and imperative need to arrest the deterioration and you will envision the even greater beauty that will emerge after complete restoration of both buildings and grounds.

Traditionally, chambers of commerce have equal concern for the esthetic, as well as the economic growth and stability. We feel certain that when you tour and learn the master plan, that you will agree and that your evaluation will affirm our hopes. We have confidence in your judicious appraisal.

The establishment of the San Antonio Missions National Historic Park should have long ago been done, it now must be done and with your help, it will be done.

Your trained eye will visualize the immediate and immeasurable business benefit that will come to this deserving area. And, I might add, that to the entire length of the mission parkway and to the adjacent business environment, there will come a stimulant greater than any happening since the repeal of the 18th amendment!

Thank you for your attention and visit.

Mr. TAYLOR. River Corridor Committee, Mrs. Helen Dutmer, Father Paul Ryan, Hap Veltman and Colonel Joseph McShane. Mrs. Dutmer, do you have a couple more to join you?

Mrs. DUTMER. I think they will follow one after the other. They are ready to speak now. Would the rest of the members of the River Corridor Commission come up here?

Mr. TAYLOR. Why don't you all come up together and in the interest of time you just might fall in one behind the other as soon as possible.

#### STATEMENT OF HELEN DUTMER, RIVER CORRIDOR COMMITTEE

Mrs. DUTMER. For the record, my name is Helen Dutmer, I am chairman of the mission task force and on the River Corridor Committee. Under the study presented by the city in July 1973, entitled the Missions of San Antonio, the missions task force was charged with furthering the development of the mission parkway.

From the very first San Antonio was the chief Spanish settlement in Texas. It was only through San Antonio de Bexar that there was any permanent Spanish occupation of Texas at all. During the remainder of the 18th century, more than a score of missions and presidios were established by the Spaniards in a different part of Texas, only to be abandoned or moved to San Antonio for one reason or another.

While the missions and their historical bearings are the greater part of the park, there are other historical and educational sites within the park or conveniently nearby, that is, the Acequia, Espada Dam, Roy Bean home, and Yturri Edmunds mill house, Riverside and Roosevelt Parks where Teddy Roosevelt bivouacked and trained his Rough Rider troops.

Working very closely with the parks and recreation and planning/zoning Department of the city of San Antonio, it was the recommendation of the mission task force to the River Corridor Commission and to city council, that the missions park plan be submitted for consideration at the Federal level for a San Antonio Missions National Park.

We felt that the historical and architectural significance of the old Spanish missions, the cultural resources of the Spanish colonial period, and the natural beauty and recreational features should be preserved and shared with all people on a national level.

Thank you.

Mr. KAZEN. Mrs. Dutmer, let me ask you my stock question—

Mrs. DUTMER. I am and we can and we still do and we are for alternative No. 4.

Mr. KAZEN. Thank you so much. I appreciate that.

#### STATEMENT BY COL. JOSEPH McSHANE, SAN ANTONIO ARCHDIOCESE

Colonel McSHANE. Mr. Chairman, I am Col. Joseph B. McShane, I'm here representing Archbishop Francis J. Fury of the Archdiocese of San Antonio. I am one on this panel that you have just heard our chairman speak to you about. I bring great regret that Archbishop Fury was unable to be here, he had a national conference of bishops in Washington at the moment and he sends you his very best wishes.

I am representing him in one or two points that I would like to bring to your attention. One is, perhaps you are not aware, sir, but in

Texas it is necessary for every child who studies in school to study Texas history and in doing so it is very wonderful to see these children come into San Antonio from the southwest and visit the missions where they can see the history as it took place.

Last year, Mr. Chairman, 23 ethnic groups who make up this area of the Southwest and San Antonio celebrated the first Christian services in this part of the world. This took place at Mission San Jose and these 23 groups of people who came from the North, South, East, and West came in those four gates from the direction from whence they came and celebrated a field mass in appreciation of the 300 years of Christian church in Texas.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is comparable to the school groups that come to Washington.

Colonel McSHANE. You get a great pleasure out of it, I'm sure, Mr. Chairman. Among those that were visiting us at the mission was the Alabama Ouachita Indian chief and his tribe that came and gave their part of the presentation for our mission. I guess, sir, in all of our travel and travelers those that I have questioned most what is it about San Antonio that you remember most of something beautiful and in every case the answer was your beautiful missions.

I bring, also, from the Archbishop the answer to Mr. Kazen's question, Yes, we do recommend approval of alternative No. 4. Thank you very much.

Mr. TAYLOR. When the program calls for volunteers in the parks we use local people who as many of you have demonstrated have volunteered to guide groups, such as you have mentioned, through the national facilities.

Colonel McSHANE. We are very fortunate in this area, Mr. Chairman, the missions are still operated by the Franciscans in their long brown robes and open-toed sandals as they were 250 years ago and they are the guides in the mission. It is beautifully served by our public.

Mr. TAYLOR. In your opinion, if the Park Service did take over the operation they would be willing to continue in that function?

Colonel McSHANE. Oh, yes, without question.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you.

#### STATEMENT OF ARTHUR VELTMAN, JR., RIVER ROAD ASSOCIATION

Mr. VELTMAN. Mr. Chairman, Congressman, and staff, I am Arthur Veltman, Jr., a member of the River Road Neighborhood Association, and the River Corridor Committee. To the north of the San Antonio Missions Historical Park lies a vast economic opportunity; a public and private generator of such magnitude that it could qualify as the singlemost important method of raising the medium family income in San Antonio to national levels and giving this region the quality of life that it has the potentiality of achieving.

I speak of the River Corridor Linear Park, beginning at the headwaters of the San Antonio River on the north, extending through the entire city southward meeting the northern boundary of the San Antonio National Historical Park at Interstate 10.

The national historical park is the key to this potentiality, for through this public commitment, the dream of the River Corridor plan for development can be translated to a reality for all of our people to see and give us the opportunity to fully comprehend the historical, economic, and lifegiving reasons our city was founded on the San Antonio River.

The complete comprehensive plan for this river linear park was funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and sponsored by the city of San Antonio, Bexar County, and San Antonio Development Agency, San Antonio River Authority, with participation of the Alamo Area Council of Governments, and the San Antonio Independent School District.

The report addresses that area lying north of San Antonio National Historical Park and is concerned with flood control, water quality and quantity, open space and recreation. It is a link to our core city neighborhoods which will provide housing, health and social services, education, manpower and employment, and public safety.

This national commitment will provide the initiative for the continuation of this linear park link with the core city and core city neighborhoods.

These are some of the potentialities. The San Antonio National Historical Park makes them happen. Your positive decision will make it all happen historically, economically, and qualitatively.

#### STATEMENT BY SARAH J. WARREN

Mrs. WARREN. Mr. Chairman, Congressman, and staff, I am Sarah J. Warren, staff coordinator for the River Authority Committee. Father Paul Ryan, chairman of the Education Task Force of the River Corridor Committee could not be here this morning so I am submitting his written statement for the record.

I would like to say that the education task force of the river corridor committee is comprised of representatives of the six local colleges, universities, four school districts, and two parochial schools whose boundaries relate to the river corridor area.

I would like to also say the educators serving the river corridor committee education task force are aware of the unique opportunities that will exist in establishing the national park within a large metropolitan area, where it can be of an immediate benefit to people of all ages and particularly to many young people who would otherwise never visit a national park. Beyond this, they are aware of the national and international scope of the project as an educational and cultural resource for you. It will surely be a laboratory of living history that can be utilized in informing education processes.

Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you.

A few minutes ago, John Kern was talking about relatives in Salisbury, N.C., and many, many people from our State came to Texas, Davey Crockett's wife was from the Swannanoa Valley, the valley in which I live. Sam Houston, of course, was from Tennessee, but it just happens that I attended college in Tennessee and that is the college he attended and they have restored his home there. He was

Governor of his home State of Tennessee and he got married and 5 days after he got married he left the governorship and left his bride and came to Texas. I don't know what she did, she must have made him mad. But he was the only man to be Governor of two States and president of a republic.

[Prepared statements of the panel follow:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF HELEN DUTMER, RIVER CORRIDOR COMMISSION

Gentlemen: Under the study presented by the city in July 1973, entitled "The Missions of San Antonio", the mission's task force was charged with furthering the development of the Mission Parkway.

From the very first, San Antonio was the chief Spanish settlement in Texas. It was only through San Antonio de Bejar that there was any permanent Spanish occupation of Texas at all. During the remainder of the 18th century, more than a score of missions and presidios were established by the Spaniards in different parts of Texas, only to be abandoned or moved to San Antonio for one reason or another. While the missions and their historical bearings are the greater part of the park, there are other historical and educational sites within the park or conveniently near by, for example, the Acequia, Espada Dam, Roy Bean home and Yturri Edmunds Mill House, Riverside and Roosevelt Parks (where "Teddy" Roosevelt bivouacked and trained his rough rider troops).

Working very closely with the parks and recreation and planning/zoning department of the city of San Antonio, it was the recommendation of the mission task force to the river corridor commission and to the city council, that the missions park plan be submitted for consideration at the Federal level for a San Antonio Missions National Park. We felt that the historical and architectural significance of the old Spanish missions, the cultural resources of the Spanish colonial period, and the natural beauty and recreational features should be preserved and shared with all peoples on a national level.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF FATHER PAUL RYAN, RIVER CORRIDOR COMMITTEE

This statement is made on behalf of the education task force of the river corridor committee. This task force is comprised of representatives of the six local colleges and universities and four school districts and two parochial schools whose boundaries relate to the river corridor area. At the October 6 meeting of the education task force the following resolution was unanimously approved:

That the river corridor committee be advised of the education task force's strong support for the proposed Mission National Historical Park, particularly in the context of the inherent educational potential that exists to depict the historical and cultural heritage accrued through the centuries.

On October 29 the river corridor committee heard and accepted the education task force recommendation unanimously and asked that the education task force so testify at the local public hearings of the House Subcommittee on National Parks.

The educators serving on the river corridor committee's education task force are aware of the unique opportunity that will exist in establishing a national park within a large metropolitan area, where it can be of immediate benefit to people of all ages and particularly to many young people who would otherwise never visit a national park. Beyond this, they are aware of the national and international scope of the project as an educational and cultural resource for youth.

Therefore, I, Father Paul Ryan, appreciate this opportunity to go on record for the river corridor education task force to enthusiastically support the Missions National Historical Park.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF ARTHUR VELTMAN, JR., RIVER ROAD ASSOCIATION

Mr. Chairman, Congressmen and staff, I am Arthur Veltman, Jr., a member of the River Road Neighborhood Association, and the river corridor committee. To the north of the San Antonio Mission Historical Park lies a vast economic opportunity: a public and private generator of such magnitude that it could qualify as the single most important method of raising the medium family income in San Antonio to national levels and giving this region the quality of life that it has the potentiality of achieving.

I speak of the River Corridor Linear Park, beginning at the headwaters of the San Antonio River on the north, and extending through the entire city southward meeting the northern boundary of the San Antonio National Historical Park at Interstate 10.

The National Historical Park is the key to this potentiality, for through this public commitment, the dream of the river corridor plan for development can be translated to a reality for all our people to see and give us the opportunity to fully comprehend the historical, economic, and life-giving reasons our city was founded on the San Antonio River.

The complete comprehensive plan for this river linear park was funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and sponsored by the city of San Antonio, Bexar County, San Antonio Development Agency, San Antonio River Authority, with participation of the Alamo Area Council of Governments, and the San Antonio Independent School District.

The report addresses that area lying north of San Antonio National Historical Park and is concerned with flood control, water quality and quantity, open space, and recreation. It is a link to our core city neighborhoods which will provide housing, health and social services, education, manpower and employment, and public safety.

This national commitment will provide the initiative for the continuation of this linear park link with the core city and core city neighborhoods.

These are some of the potentialities. The San Antonio National Historical Park makes them happen. Your positive decision will make it all happen historically, economically, and qualitatively.

Mr. TAYLOR. Ronald Darner, director of the Department of Parks and Recreation, city of San Antonio.

#### STATEMENT OF RONALD DARNER, DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION, CITY OF SAN ANTONIO

Mr. DARNER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. May I first begin by expressing my gratitude for the opportunity to testify before this distinguished subcommittee in support of legislation to create the San Antonio Missions National Historic Park.

I share the deep feelings, concerns, and the hope that these nationally significant historic missions and their related resources will be preserved for the benefit and enjoyment of all of our Nation's people.

I believe I can contribute best to these hearings by addressing the parks potential of this project, specifically the alternative No. 4 configuration that H.R. 14064 seeks to establish.

A park means many things to many people. To some the word conjures up a vision of cool green grass, trees, a place to picnic, swim, hike, play ball, or simply get away from it all. To others it means a place to see interesting and historic things, and to learn, and to reflect.

Whether consciously or unconsciously, though, everyone who uses and enjoys a park for whatever reasons, is recreating; literally recreating himself or herself.

The beautiful part of alternative No. 4 of this proposed national historic park is the variety it offers to everyone who may visit it. First and foremost it is a mecca for those whose recreating favors intelligent pursuits. Nowhere but San Antonio can one find such a wealth of visible, living, breathing history of the Spanish colonial area in such a small, compact area.

For me to further expound on that aspect would be redundant. Instead, may we consider for a moment the more traditional features of alternative No. 4.

First, the San Antonio River, the tie that binds, water, always an essential ingredient in a park, plays an even more important role in this one. The missions most likely would not have been established here had the river not existed. They most certainly would not have survived and thrived without it. The dam, aqueduct, and acequia system that made possible the birth of the present day cattle ranching industry of the Southwest could not have occurred without the river.

Mr. TAYLOR. Can you finish in 1 minute?

Mr. DARNER. Yes. Considerable acreage of publicly owned open space also exists in the missions corridor. We could spend hours describing the many recreational opportunities, some already existing, others clearly possible. More nature trails, water-oriented activities, and above all an interpretative program that combines learning and enjoyment.

Our point is this, although the proposed San Antonio Missions National Historic Parks prime reason for existence is its historic resources, those resources are complemented by other natural features that can make this a total park, one that combines virtually everything that everyone looks for but rarely finds in one park.

Last, but certainly not least, is the existing possibility of an historic farm and ranch that the alternative No. 4 configuration advances. There could be much discussion and exploring the potential of this possibility. Truly its development is limited only by the ingenuity and imagination of those who may plan it.

Thank you very much.

[Prepared statement of Ronald Darner follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF RONALD R. DARNER, DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Mr. Chairman, may I begin by expressing my gratitude for the opportunity to testify before this distinguished subcommittee in support of legislation to create the San Antonio Missions National Historic Park.

I share the deep feelings, concerns, and hope that these nationally significant historic missions and their related resources will be preserved for the benefit and enjoyment of all our Nation's people.

As a parks and recreation professional I believe I can contribute best to these hearings by addressing the "parks" potential of this project and specifically the alternative 4 configuration that H.R. 14064 seeks to establish.

A "park" means many things to many people. To some the word conjures up a vision of cool green grass, trees, a place to picnic, swim, hike, play ball or simply get away from it all. To others it means a place to see interesting and historic things, to learn and to reflect.

Whether consciously or unconsciously, though, everyone who uses and enjoys a park for whatever reason, is recreating; literally recreating himself or herself.

The beautiful part of alternative 4 of this proposed National Historic Park is the variety it offers to everyone who may visit it. First and foremost it is a mecca for those whose recreating favors intellectual pursuits. Nowhere but San Antonio can one find such a wealth of visible, living, breathing history of the Spanish Colonial era in such a small, compact area.

For me to further expound on that aspect would be redundant. Instead, may we consider for a moment the more traditional features of alternative 4.

First the San Antonio River—"the tie that binds." Water, always an essential ingredient in a park, plays an even more important role in this one. The missions most likely would not have been established here had the river not existed. They most certainly would not have survived and thrived without it. The dam, aqueduct and acequia system that made possible the birth of the present day cattle ranching industry of the Southwest could not have occurred without the river.

That same river today, as it did 250 years ago, ties the missions together. Today, though, in a traditional park context it not only lends strength to the historic

aspects of the park but offers recreational opportunities that the Padres and the Indians whose survival depended on it had little time to consider. The river's full potential can only be realized when one travels it as did the Indians and the Spaniards, 300 years ago.

You are also aware, no doubt, that the City of San Antonio with the help of an Economic Development Agency grant has constructed a hike/bike trail connecting the missions. It and Mission Road are dotted with lighted picnic area pulloffs that could be, for the highly imaginative, reminiscent of roughing it. For most park visitors, though, they are simply nice places to stop for a family picnic.

Considerable acreages of publicly owned open space also exists in the Missions Corridor. We could spend hours describing the many recreational opportunities; some already existing, others clearly possible: More nature trails, water oriented activities and above all an interpretive program that combines learning and enjoyment.

Our point is this: Although the proposed San Antonio Missions National Historic Parks prime reason for existence is its historic resources; those resources are complemented by other natural features that can make this a total park; one that combines virtually everything that everyone looks for but rarely finds in one park.

Last but certainly not least is the exciting possibility of an historic farm and ranch that the alternative 4 configuration advances. There could be much discussion and exploring the potential of this possibility. Truly its development is limited only by the ingenuity and the imagination of those who may plan it.

We sincerely believe that configuration 4 of the proposed San Antonio Missions National Historic Park has all of the necessary ingredients. The national significance of its historic resources has been established without doubt. The natural features of the area are a plus factor that provides the frosting.

This park should and can become the crown jewel of the National Park System. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you. Let me ask you this question, how many witnesses are here who are opposed to the bill, hold up your hands, if you want to testify in opposition to it. We want to give the other side a chance to be heard. How many witnesses are here who are not opposed to the bill but you want to recommend some changes, changes in the proposal, hold up your hands. Get the names of those two to be sure that they will have an opportunity to be heard.

I didn't set up the schedule, but the problem is we had more witnesses than expected and, that is good because it shows local interest. What we're going to start having to do is stick to the 3-minute rule.

Mr. Williams, the full statement of each witness will go into the record and the record will be available for the Members of the next Congress to read.

#### STATEMENT BY CHARLES E. WILLIAMS, VICE CHAIRMAN, SAN ANTONIO CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, I will ask that you signal me when my 3 minutes are up so that the further witnesses can testify.

My name is Charles E. Williams, I'm vice chairman of the San Antonio Planning Commission, and on behalf of the chairman, who is out of the city, I have a resolution that I have given to the staff members and in view of the time I will not attempt to read it, but I would like to say to you, as a member of the San Antonio Planning Commission, we do support alternative No. 4 and we have passed a resolution in favor of alternative No. 4.

I would like to say that as an ex-member of the zoning commission that we have done everything possible to establish a buffer next to the

historical zoned areas that would be conducive or compliment the missions.

Also I would like to say that we are now in the process of coming up with a master plan for the city of San Antonio of which I am vice chairman of. We are doing everything possible to make the missions a high priority on the list and in attempt to come up with a master plan for the city of San Antonio.

Mr. Chairman, the fact you might be asking yourself, looking around saying where are they, there is always one in the group, I'm the only nonblack Spanish speaking citizen.

Thank you very much.

Mr. TAYLOR. We may have a question on this matter of zoning the area adjacent to the parks because it is a very important part of the whole program.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I understand that, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TAYLOR. And that is the type of cooperation that we greatly appreciate.

Do you have any questions of this witness?

Mr. KAZEN. No; the resolution speaks for itself. I appreciate your having it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Thank you very much. Again, the commission has put this as a high priority on the list for the zoning and planning, at one time they were together and they are no longer together and it gives us more time to donate to the missions and other things that can be of interest to the city.

[Prepared statement of Charles E. Williams follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF CHARLES E. WILLIAMS, SAN ANTONIO CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

A RESOLUTION, 76-10-01

Whereas, the Spanish Colonial Missions of San Antonio have been a treasured resource and have been preserved and redeveloped as a part of many plans for the past 40 years; and

Whereas, the creation of this park will provide badly needed recreational area and quality development on the south side of San Antonio; and

Whereas, the extensive cooperation between public and private groups has contributed to the value of the natural and man-made resources in the area; and

Whereas, the city council and the planning commission have adopted the missions of San Antonio plan; and

Whereas, the best efforts of many outstanding citizens of the community have been directed toward the creation of such a park for many years; and

Whereas, the quality and distinction of these historic resources is of national and international significance; and

Whereas, the Parks Subcommittee of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, chaired by Congressman Roy Taylor, will hold hearings here on H.R. 14064, calling for the creation of the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park: Now, therefore; be it

*Resolved* by the planning commission of the city of San Antonio:

SECTION 1. The city planning commission commends the U.S. Congress, especially Congressman Abraham "Chick" Kazen, Jr., for obtaining citizen participation through subcommittee hearings and field inspections to be conducted October 19-21, 1976, in the missions area.

SEC. 2. The planning commission intends to give a high priority to the missions development, preservation and enrichment in its recommendation to city council for the overall growth of the city.

SEC. 3. As implementation of the plan occurs, the planning commission will continue to demonstrate its interest through monitoring and cooperation with any involved agencies.

SEC. 4. The planning commission strongly supports this legislation to improve the two most important resources of San Antonio, its river and its history.  
Passed and approved this 13th day of October 1976.

MARGARET LECZNAK,  
*Chairman, Planning Commission.*

Attest:

ROBERT B. HUNTER, AIP, *Executive Secretary.*

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you. Mrs. Wesley Peacock.

**STATEMENT OF MRS. WESLEY PEACOCK, JR., CHAIRMAN, PARKS  
AND RECREATION ADVISORY BOARD, CITY OF SAN ANTONIO**

Mrs. PEACOCK. Mr. Chairman, committee members and staff, the parks and recreation advisory board of San Antonio, Tex., drew up a resolution urging the establishment of San Antonio Missions National Historical Park.

Whereas, the four 18th century Spanish missions, commonly referred to as San Jose, Concepcion, San Juan, and Espada are visible and living reminders of the Spanish heritage of a large segment of our Nation's citizens; and

Whereas, the national significance of these missions and their related resources is historically documented; and

Whereas, these missions and their related resources are living monuments to the political, cultural, architectural and engineering development of the southwestern United States and its continuing impact on the entire Nation; and

Whereas, only by designation as a national historic park can the Nation's Hispanic heritage as represented by these missions and their related resources be preserved, revitalized and interpreted for future generations; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the parks and recreation advisory board hereby strongly endorses the establishment of the San Antonio Missions National Park as called for in H.R. 14064 introduced on May 27, 1976; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the parks and recreation advisory board hereby pledges its complete support in whatever capacity it may be called upon to advance the achievement of the goal to obtain national historic park designation for the missions of San Antonio.

Passed and approved this 8th day of November 1976.

MRS. WESLEY PEACOCK, JR.,  
*Chairman.*

Thank you very much.

[The resolution follows:]

**RESOLUTION URGING ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SAN ANTONIO MISSIONS NATIONAL  
HISTORICAL PARK**

Whereas the four 18th century Spanish missions commonly referred to as San Jose, Concepcion, San Juan, and Espada are visible and living reminders of the Spanish heritage of a large segment of our Nation's citizens; and

Whereas the national significance of the missions and their related resources is historically documented; and

Whereas these missions and their related resources are living monuments to the political, cultural, architectural, and engineering development of the southwestern United States and its continuing impact on the entire Nation; and

Whereas only by designation as a national historic park can the Nation's Hispanic heritage as represented by these missions and their related resources be preserved, revitalized, and interpreted for future generations: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the parks and recreation advisory board hereby strongly endorses the establishment of the San Antonio Missions National Park as called for in H.R. 14064 introduced on May 27, 1976; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the parks and recreation advisory board hereby pledges its complete support in whatever capacity it may be called upon to advance the achievement of the goal to obtain national historic park designation for the missions of San Antonio.

Passed and approved this 8th day of November 1976.

Mrs. Wesley Peacock, Jr.,

*Chairman, Parks and Recreation Advisory Board.*

Mr. TAYLOR. Alfred Rodriquez, vice president, San Antonio Parks Council.

### STATEMENT BY ALFRED V. RODRIGUEZ, VICE PRESIDENT, SAN ANTONIO PARKS COUNCIL

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Taylor, Mr. Sebelius, Congressman Kazen, I am Fred Rodriguez, vice president of San Antonio Parks Council, commonly known as the friends of the parks.

I am representing myself and 20 other people and Hal Hammond, president of the organization.

Friends of the parks is a relatively new organization serving the San Antonio area. Our sole purpose is to operate exclusively for charitable, benevolent, and educational purposes which directly benefit the citizens of Bexar County, through the creation of new and improvement of existing public parks, public open spaces, and public recreational areas.

In our brief 2 years of existence, we have grown steadily from a small group of concerned citizens to an organization of over 300 individuals and 30 business and organizational members of whose affiliates number in the thousands.

Parks can no longer be considered as a luxury item to the city, but that they are in fact essential elements of spiritual, mental, and physical relief for the vast majority of Americans who spend a major part of their lives confined by walls of wood, glass, concrete, and steel.

We are also acutely aware that other basic human needs such as providing shelter, energy, food, health care, and employment place extremely high and justifiable demands on already limited financial resources, often at the expense of parks, which some still consider unnecessary.

The opportunity presented by the missions of San Antonio is rare indeed. Seldom are so many resources of such high quality found in such close proximity to one another. Even more significant is the fact that they have managed to exist all these years in the midst of a growing metropolis, nurtured and protected by those who are aware of their significance to our way of life, and linked together and buffered by trails, parks, and other open spaces.

But even though there has been a continuing financial commitment over the years to the overall development, protection, and interpretation of mission parks from the total community, the church, and every attainable State and Federal sources, we realize that we still fall short of being able to accomplish all that is needed.

Thus, the friends of the parks join in offering our support for the proposed Missions of San Antonio National Historical Park and in asking you to help us to insure that the important part of our American heritage not be lost, as have been so many others in the past.

In closing, I wrote this after making a note of all the people here, I think it is important for you to note that of the 36 people appearing today to support this project, 22 represent one or another voluntary citizens groups interest in preserving every aspect of the beautiful heritage that makes San Antonio unique and these citizens have been able to obtain the necessary political support at every level of the government to accomplish their endeavors.

One second more and I'm through. Please don't let all of those people down. Please work hard to get Congressman Kazen's bill passed and give it all of the strong consideration that you can.

Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you.

Mr. KAZEN. Mr. Rodriguez, let me ask you the same question: do the Friends of the Parks, which you represent, endorse alternative No. 4?

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Very definitely.

[Prepared statement of Alfred Rodriguez follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF ALFRED V. RODRIGUEZ, VICE PRESIDENT, SAN ANTONIO PARKS COUNCIL

Thank you Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, distinguished and honored guests.

I am Fred Rodriguez, vice president of the San Antonio Parks Council, more commonly known as the Friends of the Parks.

Friends of the Parks is a relatively new organization serving the San Antonio area. Our sole purpose is to operate exclusively for charitable, benevolent and educational purposes which directly benefit the citizens of Bexar County, through the creation of new and improvement of existing public parks, public open spaces and public recreation areas.

In our brief 2 years of existence, we have grown steadily from a small group of concerned citizens to an organization of over 300 individuals and 30 business and organizational members whose affiliates number in the thousands.

We were organized under a common belief that parks can no longer be considered as luxury elements of our society, but that they are in fact essential elements of spiritual, mental and physical relief for the vast majority of Americans who spend a major part of their lives confined by walls of wood, glass, concrete, and steel. We are also acutely aware that other basic human needs such as providing shelter, energy, food, health care, and employment place extremely high and justifiable demands on already limited financial resources, often at the expense of parks, which some still consider unnecessary.

The opportunity presented by the missions of San Antonio is rare indeed. Seldom are so many resources of such high quality found in such close proximity to one another. Even more significant is the fact that they have managed to exist all these years in the midst of a growing metropolis, nurtured and protected by those who are aware of their significance to our way of life, and linked together and buffered by trails, parks, and other open spaces.

But even though there has been a continuing financial commitment over the years to the overall development, protection, and interpretation of the Missions Park, from the total community, the church, and every attainable State and Federal source, we realize that we still fall short of being able to accomplish all that is needed.

Thus, the Friends of the Parks join in offering our support for the proposed Missions of San Antonio National Historical Park, and in asking you to help us to insure that this important part of our American heritage not be lost, as have been so many others in the past.

Mr. KAZEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. TAYLOR. Morris Peterson, Jr. Now, he is the one that held up his hand stating, I think, his position as not opposed to the concept but having some specific questions.

#### STATEMENT BY MORRIS PETERSON, JR.

Mr. PETERSON. I misrepresented myself a little bit. I live dead center in the park plan, I've lived there all my life in the parkway area that we are talking about today. I do my jogging up and down the river and I see a lot of things that a lot of people do not see that need to be brought to the attention of not only the Federal level but, I think, the city and the State.

Some of these things that I think need immediate attention cannot wait and that is the point I would like to bring to the board.

First of all, if you make your tour today you will see pecan trees that were there when the mission was built which is presently the Mission County Park. These trees grew and through various abuses by man now have fallen on its side and it is not—I do want to say this, Mr. Bustamante had nothing to do with it, he inherited it, the river corridor, they have dumped waste around the base of the trees and we are losing one 100-year-old tree in the middle of the parkway.

There are many more pecan trees the entire length of this corridor that are in similar condition and need immediate help.

Mr. Bustamante has planted trees in that park, but we will never see those trees reach the size of the one laying on its side today. The trees in the park need immediate attention. They have been stripped for 3 consecutive years by webworms and army worms and you can't treat the trees along, the neighbors on the island, we are completely surrounded by the island on the river corridor and the public parks that do not treat their trees and they are breeding places for the worm larvae and that whole area is going to lose those trees unless somebody gives them attention. It is going to take the combined efforts of many groups, the parks department, the river department, and all of them for the full length of the corridor.

The second point, you mentioned zoning, zoning is horrible the full length of this area. Our groups have tried in various ways to change some of that zoning and it is very difficult, but it needs immediate attention.

There is a parking place right across the street from the mission itself and there are other zones allowing similar buildings that need immediate attention.

Last, but not least, a great many people believe that if you have a park you should fill it with baseball diamonds and tennis courts. The second oldest park in the country in this city is about half full with baseball parks and tennis courts. We have a lot of open land, we have a lot of public land used for that purpose and I think that the theme of "Mission Parkway" should be a nature trail and return the land to the nature-type park.

Unfortunately the city has allowed subleasing on a long-term basis of a major part of the park dead center and if you allow for one group, somebody else has the same opportunity and I think there should be a freeze on that. I don't think any more city parks should be allowed

to subdivide or have a long-term lease to organizations that have private concerns that the rest of us cannot utilize. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. You have mentioned a very fine point there. A historic park, of course, should be operated in such a way as to tell the historic story and I agree with you that the purpose is not a baseball diamond or tennis court.

Mr. KAZEN. I want to commend the gentleman for bringing this thought to us today. This is why in a hearing of this kind. This is why I'm so pleased that we have a field hearing to listen to people like you and the rest of you that are appearing here today.

The problem is that we, on the Federal level, can't do anything about it right now. As you say, the time is ripe for something to be done and this is why I'm glad representatives of the city, county, and the various organizations interest are here because it is well up to them and there is an immediate need for them to provide the solution to these problems that you're talking about.

It is impossible for us, on a Federal level, to act that fast because we have absolutely no authority. So my suggestion is that the State parks, the local municipal, county governments, and other interested organizations go out there and see what you're talking about and see what can be done about it.

Also, the city and county provide whatever zoning, whatever protection they can for these missions in order to keep them from deteriorating, esthetically as well as physically.

Mr. PETERSON. One other point, we are a very small group of land-owners, at the present time we are making our voice heard at the community development program and we didn't get a hearing because we are outnumbered. Of the \$32-plus million in the last 2 years that came to the city of San Antonio we got less than 1 percent in the area that you are talking about today.

Mr. KAZEN. What funds?

Mr. PETERSON. This is the community development program funds. Of the \$30-some-odd million less than 1 percent was identified for the area that you're talking about today.

Mr. KAZEN. That is in reference to the revenue sharing and you'll have to get with the city council and commissioners court. My understanding is that you are not opposed to the bill, but you favor this concept, alternative No. 4, in the creation of the national historic park. Am I correct?

Mr. PETERSON. I would like to say that I am violently opposed to No. 5 because it will take my home.

Mr. KAZEN. Well, we are talking about No. 4 today.

Mr. PETERSON. We are for No. 4 all the way.

Mr. SEBELIUS. I would like to comment, because of what you mentioned about the ballpark and all that sort of thing, we are in the Bicentennial year, and Valley Forge in the State park in Pennsylvania of the National Park System and up there they encourage the use of ball and that sort of thing in the Valley Forge State Park.

They keep the grass mowed and everything. The National Park Service will now be taking over Valley Forge and it will be managed for its historical significance.

Mr. PETERSON. The city of San Antonio has enough baseball complexes around here and I just don't believe that they belong in this parkway and they ought to be stopped.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you. Hilmer Pingenot.

#### STATEMENT OF HILMER PINGENOT

Mr. PINGENOT. To the Congress of the United States: Let the Federal Government acquire as much title to lands along the San Antonio and Medina Rivers, and tributaries, creeks, et cetera, as will be necessary to establish an enormous historical Spanish missions lands.

Acquire the land now, or put a protective coverage over all the extensive lands that may be considered.

Let all landowners know the intention of Congress to give these lands to the public good.

Let the Federal Government give the State the incentive or necessary means to acquire these lands. Immediately acquire lands along the rivers from their headwaters to the gulf; we already own the rivers. Establish broad guidelines to let the local counties or municipalities protect and govern all acquired lands. The sooner the better.

I live on Kayton Street in San Antonio.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you for your statement. Unfortunately the Federal Government can only move so fast. In the next Congress the first step will be to get Mr. Kazen's bill adopted into law, the next step will be to get the appropriations committee and the administration to approve some moneys to get the park proposal started.

Oftentimes we have been a victim of poor timing, oftentimes park values have gone up during this delay period, and I just don't know what the answer is at the present time.

Mr. KAZEN. Mr. Pingenot, let me ask you, are you in support of this project?

Mr. PINGENOT. I suppose so.

Mr. KAZEN. Right now this is the only thing that the committee is addressing itself to and the only authority that we have is to receive testimony on this particular bill and its provisions. Are you here to support this bill and the creation of a national historic park?

Mr. PINGENOT. I suppose so. You can even enlarge on it, you could run it all the way—

Mr. KAZEN. That is all right. I was wondering if you were in favor of this bill and for alternative No. 4 as presented in the feasibility/suitability studies by the Department of the Interior.

Mr. PINGENOT. I haven't read it in detail, I presume that I am.

Mr. KAZEN. Thank you.

[Prepared statement of Hilmer Pingenot follows:]

#### PREPARED STATEMENT OF HILMER PINGENOT, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

To the Congress of the United States: Let the Federal Government acquire as much title to lands along the San Antonio and Medina Rivers, and tributaries, creeks, et cetera, as will be necessary to establish an enormous historical Spanish missions lands.

Acquire the land now, or put a protective coverage over all the extensive lands that may be considered. Let all owners know the intention of Congress to give these lands to the public good. Let the Federal Government give the State the incentive or necessary means to acquire these lands.

Immediately acquire lands along the rivers from their headwaters to the gulf; we already own the rivers. Establish broad guidelines to let local counties or municipalities protect and govern all acquired lands. The sooner the better.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mrs. Patricia Osborne, historic preservation officer.

### STATEMENT BY PATRICIA OSBORNE, HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, CITY OF SAN ANTONIO

Mrs. OSBORNE. I would like to read this briefly, and then I will answer some of your questions about the zoning, if you would so like.

The lands surrounding the missions of San Antonio are rich in the prehistoric and the historic culture of our country.

Life from earliest times was built around the river and its lands. Earliest man came, followed by each succeeding generation. There ensued a continuing evolution of the people who made our country. Not only the history of Texas and the Southwest was written here, but much of the rich heritage of the United States grew from this region.

We speak of the importance of keeping our history and heritage alive, preserving our past for the future. In the missions of San Antonio, we have a living symbol of this heritage and our history.

Indian, Spanish, Anglo, German, and many of the other multiethnic cultures of our past have come together here, presenting the unique opportunity to preserve and foster this special heritage that the missions of San Antonio and their surrounding lands represent.

We speak of bringing the parks to the people. In San Antonio the missions and their surrounding lands represent the people.

This is a historic area, unparalleled in the United States. City, county, State, church, and historic bodies have joined for many years to preserve and serve the community. These same groups will continue to support this aim and to help provide all they must to preserve this great national resource for all to enjoy.

The importance of these missions and their surrounding environs transcend local interest. The six national landmarks within the area emphasize the prestige of the mission region. Nowhere else in the United States is such a rich collection of history to be found.

Like Boston and Philadelphia, San Antonio has a story to tell and a history to preserve. Only San Antonio, however, has the ability to tell the story of the mission chain and the rich heritage that the Spanish and their Indian partners brought to this Nation.

For many years a cooperative agreement between the Federal Government, the State, the church, and the local authorities have successfully maintained portions of the area. Now help is needed.

The National Park Service with the assistance of Congress must provide the way. Many of us here have given our lands and our funds to see that the missions and their surrounding historic areas remain for all.

We now realize what has been done is not enough. The history and tradition of these missions belongs to all of the United States and those generations to come. Cultural change from prehistory to the present is found here.

Preserving and continuing this heritage by creation of the missions of San Antonio National Historic Park is imperative. The missions,

their history, and the continuing story of the lands and the peoples around these missions belong to all the Nation.

The missions of San Antonio are both a national treasure and a national responsibility. Creation of a national historic park is imperative.

I would like to add that we are now, the entire district is a national registered historic district, this encompasses much wider than what is the feasibility study and it was the outgrowth—as a matter of fact, my position was an outgrowth of the mission study. That shows what happens when you open your mouth on a task force.

We are now, as I said, protecting it on a national district and we are underway and about to start our hearings on a local historic district which encompasses much of the same area that is found in the parkway proposal. We envisionize this buffer as a protective zone.

Mr. TAYLOR. You have supplied for the record a written statement and the existing zoning of the land involved in this neighborhood.

Mrs. OSBORNE. I'm not sure that I understand you.

Mr. TAYLOR. The written statement explains or maybe a copy of it exists of the zoning regulations.

Mrs. OSBORNE. I have a copy and the plans have been provided for the record, they are very lengthy, and also have a council history of the sites identified by the Texas History Commission and survey this past year.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you very much. I understand you will be our guide this afternoon.

[Prepared statement of Patricia Osborne follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF PATRICIA OSBORNE, HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

The lands surrounding the missions of San Antonio are rich in the prehistoric culture of our country.

Life from earliest times was built around the river and its lands. Earliest man came, followed by each succeeding generation. There ensued a continuing evolution of the people who made our country. Not only the history of Texas and the Southwest was written here, but much of the rich heritage of the United States grew from this region.

We speak of the importance of keeping our history and heritage alive—preserving our past for the future. In the Missions of San Antonio, we have a living symbol of this heritage and our history.

Indian, Spanish, Anglo, German, and many of the other multiethnic cultures of our past have come together here, presenting the unique opportunity to preserve and foster this special heritage that the Missions of San Antonio and their surrounding lands represent.

We speak of bringing the parks to the people. In San Antonio the Missions and their surrounding lands represent the people.

This is a historic area, unparalleled in the United States. City, county, State, church, and historic bodies have joined for many years to preserve and serve the community. These same groups will continue to support this aim and to help provide all they must to preserve this great national resource for all to enjoy.

The importance of these Missions and their surrounding environs transcend local interest. The six national landmarks within the area emphasize the prestige of the Mission region. Nowhere else in the United States is such a rich collection of history to be found.

Like Boston and Philadelphia, San Antonio has a story to tell and a history to preserve. Only San Antonio, however, has the ability to tell the story of the Mission chain and the rich heritage that the Spanish and their Indian partners brought to this Nation.

For many years a cooperative agreement between the Federal Government, the State, the church, and local authorities has successfully maintained portions of the area. Now help is needed.

The National Park Service with the assistance of Congress must provide the way. Many of us here have given our lands and our funds to see that the Missions and their surrounding historic areas remain for all.

We now realize what has been done is not enough. The history and tradition of these Missions belongs to all of the United States—and to those generations to come. Cultural change from prehistory to the present is found here.

Preserving and continuing this heritage by creation of the Missions of San Antonio National Historical Park is imperative. The Missions, their history, and the continuing story of the lands and the peoples around these missions belong to all the Nation.

The Missions of San Antonio are both a national treasure and a national responsibility. Creation of a national historic park is imperative.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mrs. Hamlin.

#### STATEMENT BY VIVIAN J. HAMLIN, CHAIRMAN, SAN ANTONIO BICENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

Mrs. HAMLIN. I am, Mr. Chairman, Vivian Hamlin. I'm on the committee staff and chairman of the San Antonio Bicentennial Committee, and on behalf of that committee I would like to say that, first of all, we are in full support of alternative No. 4 in establishing San Antonio Missions National Historical Park. Full text of my report is submitted to the committee and I will, in view of the time, just say that San Antonio is truly a historic city on the go as evidenced by the fact that it is the 10th largest city in the United States with various and great historic treasures.

This Bicentennial year, 1976, seems a fitting time to take a long overdue step toward developing the Missions of San Antonio National Historical Park as a heritage project of inestimable importance.

We must now pay tribute to those intrepid souls who brought civilization to this region of our Nation. To their dedication and personal suffering, sustained by their faith and the Cross deserves no less. There can be no more fitting means of recognizing the importance of the fruits of their labor, the Spanish Missions, than by linking structures by parkway of national stature, bringing them into the view of millions of Americans.

Thank you very much.

Mr. KAZEN. You are in favor of alternative No. 4 as presently submitted?

Mrs. HAMLIN. I believe that I stated at the very beginning of my testimony that we do.

Mr. KAZEN. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you, Mrs. Hamlin.

[Prepared statement of Vivian Hamlin follows:]

#### PREPARED STATEMENT OF VIVIAN HAMLIN, SAN ANTONIO BICENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

San Antonio has received international recognition as a unique city. It has won this recognition by reason of its history dating from the early 1700's when Spanish explorers and Franciscan padres brought Christianity and civilization to this new land. It is called "A Bicentennial city with a 50-year headstart."

Within its corporate limits are some of our Nation's most important historic monuments; the Spanish Missions, situated approximately 2½ miles apart on either side of the serpentine San Antonio River in the southern reaches of the city. These structures survived the ravages of time and neglect, to be the beneficiaries of careful, respectful, restoration. They now stand as handsome testimonial to a colorful past.

This Bicentennial year, 1976, seems a fitting time to take a long overdue step toward developing the Missions of San Antonio National Historical Park as a heritage project of inestimable importance.

To quote from the April-June edition of Preservation News, the National Trust for Historic Preservation: "Mission San Jose y San Miguel de Aguayo (1730-31) near San Antonio, Tex., comes closer to the sophistication of Mexican and Spanish churches than does any other church in North America. The sculptural portal, and baptistry window of San Jose are attributed to Spaniard Pedro Huizar and show the Spanish preference for applying ornate carving to otherwise plain walls."

San Jose and the other missions in "San Antonio de Bexar" were built at great personal sacrifice by the Spanish missionaries, many of whom lost their lives in their efforts to Christianize the Indians.

We must now pay tribute to these intrepid souls who brought civilization to this region of our Nation. Their dedication and personal suffering, sustained by their faith and the Cross deserves no less.

There can be no more fitting means of recognizing the importance of the fruits of their labor—the Spanish missions—than by linking structures by a Parkway of National stature, bringing them into the view of millions of Americans.

Mr. TAYLOR. Rowena Rodgers, president, League of Women Voters.

#### STATEMENT BY ROWENA RODGERS, PRESIDENT, LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Mrs. RODGERS. Mr. Chairman, I am Rowena Rodgers, president of the League of Women Voters of San Antonio. The League of Women Voters of the San Antonio area would like to reiterate its whole-hearted endorsement of the concept of a linear park which would link the four historic missions along the San Antonio River in the southern sector of the city, along with the dam-acequia-aqueduct system which nourishes them, into a historic recreational area.

Such a park would accomplish many of the objectives sought by the League of Women Voters at all levels. It would give protection to all four missions and would provide for interpretation of both our religious and secular role in the founding of our Nation.

The dam, aqueduct and acequia systems would be preserved, along with, perhaps, a demonstration farm similar to the one at Plimoth Plantation in Massachusetts. On both National and State levels, the League of Women Voters called for protection of various or particular significance in the following categories: Historical; archeological, esthetic; recreational; and rare or fragile ecosystems.

We feel that this park is certainly involved in that category. Another objective that the League supports has been mentioned by several other speakers so I will list them quickly. Linkage among these nationally significant historic sites should be included.

Importance of maintaining the parishes has been discussed earlier. We feel it is very important for preservation of a way of life of area residents who in many cases are descendants of those who received land grants and acequia water rights from the Spanish crown when the missions were secularized.

The suggestion made in the park service studies that these lands not be purchased with lifetime tenancy guarantees or even tenancy guaranteed to the next generation if the land continues to be farmed as before, certainly merits consideration.

The missions, acequia system, and associated parks should be protected from the vandalism and dumping which has plagued the area in recent years.

Public access should be provided to these unique historical and recreational areas of the city and they have been mentioned many times before and they do have national significance. Although you mentioned that the economic advantages were not primary reasons for your hearing, we do need to recognize that the development activities, national advertising, and increased tourism should stimulate the upgrade of businesses in the area.

The adoption of design controls would both enhance the attractiveness of the area concerned, increase property values in surrounding areas. Local governments would be given more incentive for implementing a flood control plan, proposed as a 20-year proposal to control flooding, from Olmos Basin to the southern edge of town.

Also local government would be given one more incentive toward completing a master plan for the southside of the city, one which would assure protection of the districts in the vicinity of the park, and which would reassess zoning practices in districts contiguous to the missions and to recreational areas.

Mr. TAYLOR. I believe your 3 minutes are up.

Mrs. RODGERS. Since any plan for implementation of the mission parks proposal will involve agreements among governmental entities and between governmental entities and private individuals and organizations, including the Catholic Church, we would like to quote from our national land use position: "The Federal Government should exert leadership to—foster coordinated planning and management of land resources at all levels of the government"

Thus, we do not feel that any commitment by the Federal Government should preclude efforts by State and local governments to assist in the goal of establishing a linear park which links not only the missions and the acequia system from our Spanish heritage, but also many other points of historical significance of natural beauty, to a recreational historical park area. As you have heard there have been many attempts and current efforts to establish this park by organizations and local government.

My complete report will be given to the staff.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you very much. Your complete statement will be in the record.

[Prepared statement of Rowena Rodgers follows:]

#### PREPARED STATEMENT OF ROWENA RODGERS, LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

The League of Women Voters of the San Antonio Area would like to reiterate its whole-hearted endorsement of the concept of a linear park which would link the four historic Missions along the San Antonio River in the southern sector of the City, along with the dam-acequia-aqueduct system which nourished them, into an historic-recreational area.

I. Such a park would accomplish many of the objectives sought by the League of Women Voters at all levels:

1. It would give protection to all four missions and would provide for interpretation of both their religious and secular role in the founding of our Nation. The dam, aqueduct, and acequia system would be preserved, along with perhaps a demonstration farm similar to the one at "Plimoth Plantation" in Massachusetts. (On both National and State levels, the League of Women Voters calls for "protection of areas of particular significance in the following categories: historical; archeological, esthetic; recreational; and rare or fragile ecosystems.")

2. Linkage among these nationally significant historic sites should be included.

3. The importance of maintaining the missions as active parishes will undoubtedly be discussed fully by representatives of the Catholic Archdiocese. The importance of maintaining them as examples of "living history," in addition to the religious needs of the area, we recognize as well. In seeking a resolution of the Church-State relationship, one might study the agreements of the San Jose Mission with the Federal Government and the State of Texas.

4. Very important, too, is the preservation of the way of life of area residents, who in many cases are descendants of those who received landgrants and acequia water rights from the Spanish Crown when the missions were secularized. The suggestion made in the Park Service study that these lands might be purchased with lifetime tenancy guaranteed (or even tenancy guaranteed to the next generation) if the land continues to be farmed as before, certainly merits consideration. Thus, the "labores" of the 18th century may remain the "labores" of the 20th century. A genealogical study of the residents, especially in the Espada farm areas should prove rewarding.

5. The missions, acequia system, and associated parks should be protected from the vandalism and dumping which have plagued the area in recent years.

6. Public access should be provided to these unique historical and recreational areas of the city.

7. Development activities, national advertising, and increased tourism should stimulate the upgrading of business in the area.

8. The adoption of design controls would both enhance the attractiveness of the area concerned, and increase property values in surrounding areas.

9. Local governments would be given one more incentive for implementing a flood control plan, proposed as a 20-year proposal to control flooding, from the Olmos Basin to the southern edge of town. Outside moneys will be needed to rechannel the Six-Mile Creek in order to protect the Espada Aqueduct, the only such aqueduct remaining in the United States.

10. Local government would be given one more incentive toward completing a master plan for the south side of the city, one which would assure protection of the districts in the vicinity of the park, and which would reassess zoning practices in district contiguous to the missions and to recreational area.

II. Since any plan for implementation of the mission parks proposal will involve agreements among governmental entities and between governmental entities and private individuals and organizations, including the Catholic Church, we would like to quote from our national land use position:

"... the Federal Government should exert leadership to . . . foster coordinated planning and management of land resources at all levels of government."

Thus, we do not feel that any commitment by the Federal Government should preclude efforts by States and local governments to assist in the goal of establishing a linear park which links not only the missions and the acequia system from our Spanish heritage, but also many other points of historical significance or natural beauty, into a recreational-historical park area.

III. Others, we are sure, will comment on steps which have already been taken by various levels of government and by the private sector to make a beginning of such a park; steps such as:

1. The Catholic Church has undertaken an ambitious rehabilitation study of the four missions, having brought to San Antonio experts from the Vatican in Rome, and have already made an extensive beginning of restoration or rehabilitation. All four missions are currently operating as parishes.

2. The State of Texas, in agreement with the Catholic Church, has developed the San Jose Mission State Park and Historical Theatre.

3. The Mission Parkway, a scenic driveway along the river, was completed in 1973 by the city of San Antonio.

4. A series of city and county parks, a golf course, a general purpose airport (the oldest in this part of the country), a park to protect the acequia and the aqueduct have been developed and preserved by the city of San Antonio, Bexar County, and private organizations such as the San Antonio Conservation Society.

5. The San Antonio Planning Commission is in the process of developing a master plan for the city of San Antonio to be presented to the city council soon. This comprehensive plan will of course include plans for the mission area.

6. The San Antonio Planning Department has studies underway to determine recommendations regarding the establishment of a missions historic district, to encompass the historic area and areas contiguous to the missions.

7. Studies have been begun toward changing incompatible zoning in and near the missions, in many cases to conform with the actual use of the land.

8. Moneys have been voted by the city of San Antonio to purchase parcels of land near the missions where misuse would be counterproductive to the atmosphere of a national park.

9. Application has been made to the EDA for title IX funds for needed improvements to Olmos Dam, the first step in flood control of the San Antonio River. Congress has approved funding the Six-Mile Creek bypass, essential for preservation of the Espada Aqueduct.

IV. We would want to encourage citizen participation in the planning process, and are pleased that plans include continuing consultation with residents of the area, as well as with representatives of organizations representing the city and county as a whole.

Mr. TAYLOR. Austin W. Betts.

**STATEMENT BY LT. GEN. A. W. BETTS, U.S. ARMY (RETIRED),  
SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT, SOUTHWEST RESEARCH INSTITUTE**

Mr. BETTS. Mr. Chairman, distinguished members of the subcommittee, I appreciate the opportunity to speak on behalf of the proposed San Antonio Missions National Historical Park.

I am the senior vice president of Southwest Research Institute, which has its headquarters and central laboratories here in San Antonio. Our institute is a not-for-profit organization devoted to highly diversified, applied research which involves a broad range of scientific and engineering interest.

Although most of our work is in the United States, our activities are international in scope. Consequently, in the course of institute work, our people travel a great deal to the leading cities and remote corners of the country, as well as to many points around the world.

My own travels have taken me to Europe, India, China, and Southeast Asia, where nationally protected historical landmarks are commonplace. Indeed, such travel makes us unusually appreciative of the special character of San Antonio, and the need to conserve those historically important aspects of San Antonio that contribute to its special character.

To establish the missions of San Antonio as a national historical park would be a positive expression of that concern, for it would serve to preserve for posterity places of historical significance that are irreplaceable; a priceless heritage. I would particularly support alternative No. 4 of the study prepared by the Southwest Regional Office of the National Park Service, since it would integrate these important historical sites in a contiguous park environment with great potential for public enjoyment and cultural enrichment.

Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you, General Betts.

[Prepared statement of Austin Betts follows:]

**PREPARED STATEMENT OF LT. GEN. A. W. BETTS, U.S. ARMY, RETIRED, SENIOR VICE  
PRESIDENT, SOUTHWEST RESEARCH INSTITUTE**

I appreciate the opportunity to speak on behalf of the proposed San Antonio Missions National Historical Park.

My name is A. W. Betts. I am senior vice president of the Southwest Research Institute, which has its headquarters and central laboratories here in San Antonio. Our institute is a not-for-profit organization devoted to highly diversified, applied research which involves a broad range of scientific and engineering interests. Although most of our work is in the United States, our activities are

international in scope. Consequently, in the course of institute work, our people travel a great deal to the leading cities and remote corners of this country, as well as to many points around the world. My own travels have taken me to Europe, India, China and Southeast Asia, where nationally protected historical landmarks are commonplace. Indeed, such travel makes us unusually appreciative of the special character of San Antonio, and the need to conserve those historically important aspects of San Antonio that contribute to its special character.

To establish the missions of San Antonio as a national historical park would be a positive expression of that concern, for it would serve to preserve for posterity places of historical significance that are irreplaceable; a priceless heritage. I would particularly support alternative No. 4 of the study prepared by the Southwest Regional Office of the National Park Service, since it would integrate these important historical sites in a contiguous park environment with great potential for public enjoyment and cultural enrichment.

Mr. TAYLOR. Sharon Eason, San Antonio Convention Tourist Bureau.

#### STATEMENT BY SHARON EASON, SAN ANTONIO CONVENTION TOURIST BUREAU

Mrs. EASON. Good morning, Mr. Chairman, and thank you for the opportunity to speak to you.

San Antonio, with its special character, has for some time now been identified as one of America's four unique cities, along with San Francisco, New Orleans, and Boston. The city has long been recognized for preserving its rich wealth of history and vast cultural backgrounds.

At present, San Antonio is already a major tourist destination and convention site in the State of Texas, and rapidly moving up on a national level. The San Antonio Convention and Visitors Bureau reported over 6 million tourists to the city in 1975 and 415 conventions during the same year. The combined spending of those 6 million tourists and 200,000 convention delegates enriched the economy of San Antonio by \$155 million.

According to the State highway department, operating nine visitor information centers on interstate systems entering Texas, 31 percent of all the motoring visitors to Texas are destined for San Antonio or touring the State which would include San Antonio.

A survey conducted by the San Antonio Convention and Visitors Bureau this year indicates the Alamo is by far the largest single attraction in the city, reporting more than 1 million visitors annually. The majority of the remaining missions are within the top 10 points of interest visited within the city.

Despite the present problems of inadequate signs locating the missions, interpretation of those signs, and the lack of an overall esthetic theme, the San Antonio Missions have already contributed substantially to the local economy and the prospect for future increase in visitation to the missions is extremely favorable.

The number of visitors to the missions had increased threefold to that of statewide tourism, which suggests an increased awareness of the missions to the visitors.

The convention bureau over the past years has incorporated one or several other missions into its national advertising and promotion program.

The designation of the San Antonio Missions as a national park would certainly provide an additional sales tool with which to sell

and promote the city of San Antonio as a vacation destination and convention site.

The San Antonio Convention Visitors Bureau has studied the Missions of San Antonio National Historic Park proposal. Taking into account the large impact that creating a national historic park in San Antonio would have on local tourism, and reviewing the criteria for the historical area of the national parks system, the convention and visitors bureau strongly recommends that the National Parks Service make a concerted effort in designating the San Antonio Missions as a unit of the U.S. National Park Service.

Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you.

[Prepared statement of Sharon Eason follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF SHARON EASON, SAN ANTONIO CONVENTION TOURIST BUREAU

San Antonio, with its special character, has for some time now been identified as "One of America's Four Unique Cities," along with San Francisco, New Orleans, and Boston. The city has long been recognized for preserving its rich wealth of history and vast cultural backgrounds.

At present, San Antonio is already a major tourist destination and convention site in the State of Texas, and rapidly moving up on a national level. The San Antonio Convention and Visitors Bureau reported over 6 million tourists to the city in 1975 and 415 conventions during the same year. The combined spending of those 6 million tourists and 200,000 convention delegates enriched the economy of San Antonio by \$155 million.

According to the State highway department, operating nine visitor information centers on interstate systems entering Texas, 31 percent of all the motoring visitors to Texas are destined for San Antonio or touring the State. A tent card survey conducted by the San Antonio Convention and Visitors Bureau this year indicates the Alamo is by far the largest single attraction in the city, reporting more than 1 million visitors annually. The majority of the remaining missions are within the top 10 points of interest visited within the city.

Despite present problems of inadequate signs locating the missions, interpretation of those signs, and the lack of an aesthetic theme; the San Antonio Missions have already contributed substantially to the local economy and the prospect for future increase in visitation to the missions is extremely favorable.

The number of visitors to the missions had increased threefold to that of statewide tourism, which suggests an increased awareness of the missions to the visitors.

The SACVB over the past years has incorporated one or several of the missions into its national advertising and promotion program. The designation of the San Antonio missions as a national park would certainly provide an additional sales tool with which to sell and promote the city of San Antonio as a vacation destination and convention site.

The SACVB has studied the missions of San Antonio National Historic Park proposal. Taking into account the large impact that creating a national historic park in San Antonio would have on local tourism, and reviewing the criteria for the historical area of the national parks system, the convention and visitors bureau strongly recommends that the National Park Service make a concerted effort in designating the San Antonio missions as a unit of the U.S. National Park Service.

Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Claire Renier.

STATEMENT BY CLAIRE RENIER, PASEO DEL RIO ASSOCIATION

Mrs. RENIER. Good morning. I am director of the Paseo del Rio Association which is a private sector of one of our very, very special parks in San Antonio and rather than read my statement I would just

like to say that the Paseo del Rio, the River Walk, can be appreciated so much better when you can see it and I will give you my time to go and see the missions.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you very much.

[Prepared statement of Claire Renier follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF CLAIRE RENIER, PASEO DEL RIO ASSOCIATION

The Paseo del Rio Association was formed in the early 1960's to lead the way to the development and promotion of one of San Antonio's unique assets—the now famous Paseo del Rio, our downtown River Walk.

This area has become one of the key elements in the city's convention and visitor industry. We recognize the enormous value of San Antonio's historic missions to this industry, and we therefore strongly support the appeal for national park designation for the area of the four Spanish colonial missions as outlined in the proposal of the city of San Antonio.

Farsightedness in the 1920's saved the downtown San Antonio River so that it could become the attraction it is today, enjoyed by residents and by millions of visitors each year.

Farsightedness at this time can preserve and protect the missions of San Antonio for future generations.

Mr. TAYLOR. Dr. Felix D. Almaraz.

STATEMENT OF DR. FELIX D. ALMARAZ, HISTORIAN AND AUTHOR

Mr. ALMARAZ. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I'm here as a professional historian and concerned citizen.

The Missions of San Antonio are Spain's legacy of the 18th century colonization and expansion in the borderlands of North America. As in other areas of the northward-moving frontier, the Texas missions was a multipurpose agency by which and through which Spain acculturated and assimilated sedentary Indian culture into Spanish versions of European civilization.

The degree to which the mission process succeeded or failed can be measured in the growth and development of the colonial settlements which were adjacent to them. San Antonio, with five missions in its vicinity, is an exemplary model of success. Admittedly, today there are individuals who condemn the missions because the administrators, in the case of Texas, the Franciscan friars, superimposed alien values upon native customs and traditions.

As a professional historian of the borderlands, I disagree with such an absolutist assessment. The mission was an instrument of peaceful coexistence with the Indians in an effort to introduce them to Spanish European concepts and values. If the sole purpose of the Spaniards had been to eradicate Indian cultures, then the bureaucracy could have utilized the presidios and soldiers to achieve that objective.

In short, the viceregal bureaucracy could have saved millions of pesos expended for missionization throughout the centuries of colonial administration if extermination of the Indian cultures had been the primary concern.

San Antonio is truly unique among the towns and cities in the American Southwest in that it has a cluster of missions within its metropolitan environment. Even the famous missions of California along the coastal highway are located, on an average, 30 miles apart from each other.

The presence of five missions in San Antonio is physical evidence that the mission concept and implementation was successful in this area and contributed significantly to the development of the community.

To be sure, only four of the five missions are under consideration as a proposed national park complex. Still, this subcommittee should be cognizant of the fact that another mission, in truth, the first mission of the chain, was San Antonio de Valero, which is better known by its secular name of the Alamo.

Mission San Antonio de Valero should be recognized, if not by its present trustees then by the general public, as a monument, not to conflict and combat of 1836, but to the foresight, dedication, and determination of the 18th century Franciscan frontiersman, Antonio Olivares, the actual founder of San Antonio.

Had it not been for Olivares' persistence that a mission settlement be established in 1718 on the banks of the San Antonio River, there might not have been the relative stability and potential for growth which made it feasible for other missions to be established downriver in 1720 and 1731.

As a concerned citizen, I endorse the proposal for the incorporation of the San Antonio missions into a national historical park based on alternative plan four. As a professional historian committed to the humanities, I urge this subcommittee to include a strong recommendation that historical interpretation, based upon research, be given high priority along with physical restoration and preservation of these missions.

The initial step for such research and interpretation should be the continuation and expansion of the Old Spanish Missions Historical Research Library at Mission San Jose.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you. The statement is a good deal longer and I hope that it will be read in full because it is a mighty fine statement. Of course, the entire statement will be placed in the record.

[Prepared statement of Felix Almaraz follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF DR. FELIX D. ALMARAZ, JR., HISTORIAN AND AUTHOR

The missions of San Antonio are Spain's legacy of 18th century colonization and expansion in the borderlands of North America. As in other areas of the northward-moving frontier, the Texas mission was a multipurpose agency by which and through which Spain acculturated and assimilated sedentary Indian cultures into the Spanish version of European civilization.

The degree to which the mission process succeeded or failed can be measured in the growth and development of the colonial settlements which were adjacent to them. San Antonio, with five missions in its vicinity, is an exemplary model of success. Admittedly, today there are individuals who condemn the missions because the administrators (in the case of Texas, the Franciscan friars) superimposed alien values upon native customs and traditions.

As a professional historian of the borderlands, I disagree with such an absolutist assessment. The mission was an instrument of peaceful coexistence with the Indians in an effort to introduce them to Spanish European concepts and values. If the sole purpose of the Spaniard had been to eradicate Indian cultures, then the bureaucracy could have utilized the presidios and soldiers to achieve that objective. In short, the viceregal bureaucracy could have saved millions of pesos expended for missionization throughout the centuries of colonial administration if extermination of Indian cultures had been the primary concern.

San Antonio is truly unique among the towns and cities in the American Southwest in that it has a cluster of missions within its metropolitan environment. Even the famous missions of California along the coastal highway are located, on an average, 30 miles apart from each other. The presence of five missions in San Antonio is physical evidence that the mission concept and implementation was successful in this area and contributed significantly to the development of the community.

To be sure, only four of the five missions are under consideration as a proposed national park complex. Still, this subcommittee should be cognizant of the fact that another mission—in truth, the first mission of the chain—was San Antonio de Valero, which is better known by its secular name of the Alamo. Mission San Antonio de Valero should be recognized, if not by its present trustees then by the general public, as a monument—not to conflict and combat of 1836—but to the foresight, dedication, and determination of the 18th century Franciscan frontiersman, Antonio Olivares, the actual founder of San Antonio. Had it not been for Olivares' persistence that a mission settlement be established in 1718 on the banks of the San Antonio River, there might not have been the relative stability and potential for growth which made it feasible for other missions to be established downriver in 1720 and 1731.

In this Bicentennial year, I had the responsibility of directing a colloquium series on the missions of San Antonio, the dominant theme of which was "A Heritage for All Americans." Humanist scholars discussed the various aspects of the missions regarding their past, present, and future role in San Antonio and in the national domain. I am pleased to report that I am in the final stages of editing the proceedings of this colloquium. They will be published under the auspices of the Bexar County Historical Commission.

As a concerned citizen, I endorse the proposal for the incorporation of the San Antonio missions into a national historical park based on alternative plan 4. As a professional historian committed to the humanities, I urge this subcommittee to include a strong recommendation that historical interpretation, based on archival research, be given high priority along with physical restoration and preservation of these missions. The initial step for such research and interpretation should be the continuation and expansion of the Old Spanish Missions Historical Research Library at Mission San José. I would implore the National Park Service—as I did recently at a workshop at Grand Canyon, Ariz.—to make effective use of humanists in the borderlands to assist in the research and interpretation of the history of the missions.

This summer I spent several weeks in Mexico City at the Archivo General de la Nación and the Biblioteca Nacional where I uncovered hundreds of documents regarding the missions of San Antonio and their relationship to the Presidio of San Antonio de Béxar. My objective in Mexico City was to research the social history of the Rio Grande mission-presidio complex known as San Juan Bautista. In the process, I found a direct connection between the Franciscan missions of the Rio Grande and the Franciscan missions of the Rio San Antonio. The significance is that additional research, writing, and publication on the Franciscan missions of Texas is imperative. In this endeavor, the Old Spanish Missions Historical Research Library at San José Mission is a valuable resource center.

Assuming that the legalities and land transfers between governmental and private entities can be achieved, the restoration and preservation of the San Antonio missions as a national historical park can become a reality, hopefully in our lifetime. Beyond that, archeologists, architects, and engineers can provide vital assistance regarding physical restoration and preservation. All the same, to advance toward the goal of interpreting accurately the social history of these missions, the involvement of humanist historians is essential. I emphasize the humanities, because if another type of historian becomes involved the end result might well be charts, graphs, and intellectualized numbers, all of which will be meaningless to area residents and visitors who are people-oriented.

The missions of San Antonio—the four under consideration as a national park—have been identified with the local community for nearly 250 years. These missions are more than museums to the faithful and to the civic minded; they are living parishes. This subcommittee should acknowledge the apprehension of some citizens that unless adequate safeguards are provided, it is conceivable that bureaucratic barriers will be constructed between the people and the missions. Preservation and restoration and interpretation are important and desirable, but the perpetual use and visitation by the people to whom these missions are an emotional experience should be respected and allowed.

I am aware that in preserving a historic site for posterity, sacrifices have to be made. Even so, I would hope that the National Park Service will be sensitive to the spiritual needs of area residents; I would hope that the National Park Service will assign personnel who appreciate the history of Texas and the borderlands; I would hope that the National Park Service will make effective use of local resources, both human and physical, in the restoration and preservation of these colonial institutions of the Spanish and Mexican heritage in this community.

It is appropriate, as the United States commences its third centennial, that through the creation of a national park of the San Antonio missions, the Nation will finally pay tribute to the Spanish pioneers who explored, occupied, and colonized Texas long before the military confrontations at the Alamo and San Jacinto. It is unfortunate that those battles in Texas blurred the contributions of Spaniards, Mexicans, and Indians to the total North American experience. The San Antonio Missions National Historical Park can erase those sad memories by placing in perspective the significance of the Franciscan missions in the borderlands frontier of Texas.

Mr. TAYLOR. Arthur Ramirez.

**STATEMENT BY ARTHUR R. RAMIREZ, BUILDING INSPECTOR,  
CITY OF SAN ANTONIO**

Mr. RAMIREZ. Mr. Chairman, I am Arthur Ramirez, building inspector for the city of San Antonio. First, I want to thank God for blessing San Antonio with so many wonderful people that are pressing forward for this project. Starting with the 94th Congress and especially Senator Lloyd Bentsen, U.S. Representatives Abraham Kazen, Jr., Roy A. Taylor, Alan Steelman, and Robert Eckhardt, and all the other splendid organizations interested in the missions, Mission Parkway, Mission Trail, and the Espada Aqueduct.

We remember our former mayor, Mr. Walter McAllister, who because of his foresight and efforts, the city purchased approximately 87 acres along Mission Road between the San Antonio River and East Southcross Boulevard. This enabled the city to expand Riverside Golf Course to a full size course that has now been completed and is beautiful.

As we all know, the struggle for this project has been going on for about 50 years. Time is of essence on this project. We must act now while the previous land is available in this area. Approximately 800 acres or more can be acquired for this project at the present time. Let us act now before it is too late.

I am a building inspector for the city of San Antonio, and it is my good fortune that Mission Parkway and Mission Trail are in my area of inspections. Every day I see our city and county governments and other organizations visiting, studying, maintaining, erecting, and beautifying this area of historical sites.

I have a feeling in my heart, that this time, Uncle Sam will accept this area for a national historic park, and at the same time embrace the golden chain that holds these precious jewels which are the Spanish missions. Above all, we all know that if this comes to pass, San Antonio, especially the southside, will benefit tremendously in many ways.

Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Are there any questions?

Mr. KAZEN. Thank you.

[Prepared statement of Arthur Ramirez follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF ARTHUR RAMIREZ, BUILDING INSPECTOR, SAN ANTONIO,  
TEX.

Ladies and Gentlemen: First, I want to thank God for blessing San Antonio with so many wonderful people that are pressing forward for this project. Starting with the 94th Congress and especially Senator Lloyd Bentsen, U.S. Representative Abraham Kazan, Jr., U.S. Representative Roy A. Taylor, Mr. Alan Steelman, Mr. Robert Eckhardt, and all the other splendid organizations interested in the missions, Mission Parkway, Mission Trail, the Espada Aqueduct, et cetera.

We remember our former mayor, Mr. Walter McAllister, who because of his foresight and efforts, the city purchased approximately 87 acres along Mission Road between the San Antonio River and East Southercross Boulevard. This enabled the city to expand Riverside Golf Course to a full size course that has now been completed and is beautiful.

As we all know, the struggle for this project has been going on for about 50 years.

Ladies and gentlemen: Time is of the essence on this project. We must act now while the precious land is available in this area. Approximately 800 acres or more can be acquired for this project at the present time. Let us act now before it is too late.

I am a building inspector for the city of San Antonio, and it is my good fortune that Mission Parkway and Mission Trail are in my area of inspections. Everyday I see our city and county governments and other organizations visiting, studying, maintaining, erecting, and beautifying this area of historical sites.

I have a feeling in my heart, that this time, Uncle Sam will accept this area for a national historical park, and at the same time embrace the golden chain that holds these precious jewels which are the Spanish missions.

Above all, we all know that if this comes to pass, San Antonio and especially the South Side, will benefit tremendously in many ways.

Mr. TAYLOR. Rosalinda B. Gonzalez. Mrs. Gonzalez' statement can be placed in the record at this point, if received.

Mrs. Genevieve Martin. Is Mrs. Martin here? Apparently she is not here. Curtis B. Hunt. Is Mr. Hunt here? Jerry Ursin.

**STATEMENT BY JERRY URSIN**

Mrs. URSIN. Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee.

My husband and I, before we chose San Antonio, were in the military and lived in many parts of the United States and of the world. We have visited most of the national parks and have marveled at the diverse beauty of our wonderful country.

We were interested to learn just a few years ago that the Park Service had announced a policy of creating or improving parks close to population centers, so that more of our citizens, especially more of our urban citizens, would have national parks accessible to them.

While the wilderness areas are a part of our national treasure, and need to be preserved for the citizens of today and for the citizens of tomorrow, this new trust of the National Park Service is indeed to be applauded. There are so many of our people, especially of the lower income citizens, who have never been able to visit even one of our national parks. Indeed, I am sure there are many residents of San Antonio who have never visited Big Bend National Park, one of my favorites. To pay for the gasoline would be one thing, but to be confident that a 10-year-old car, which manages trips around town, would make it to Big Bend and back, is something else and there is a long day's drive each way, some it through pretty sparsely populated country.

These people and their children and their grandchildren are also a part of our national heritage.

In the summer of 1975, our family took a nostalgic trip back to New England. On that trip we were delighted to find that the historic and cultural areas around Concord and Lexington have been combined into a national park serving the Boston urban area. It seemed very fitting that one of the first such urban national parks should be in Concord and Lexington where were forged the beginnings of our young Nation, and where 19th-century writers, educators, and philosophers helped to set its direction.

Here in San Antonio we have especially important reminders of another era, of the Spanish colonial era, the New World, of the influence of the church and state in blending the culture of the Indians found on the new continent and of the Spanish-speaking conquerors who came from across the seas and overland from the colonies to the south.

Others at this hearing will talk of the historic sites, the missions, the aqueduct, the acequias, of nearby points of interest from later eras. Others will talk of the beauty of the river as it flows through the city of San Antonio. They will tell you of the accomplishments thus far in building and marking highways, bicycle paths, and parks. They will tell of our dreams for improving and adding to these amenities.

I would like to speak to you, as a private citizen, of the needs and aspirations of private citizens. I wanted to talk of the meaning of such a national park within the boundaries of San Antonio and Bexar County, to our San Antonio citizens. The missions are located in the area easily accessible to the low-income urban dwellers. They are especially accessible to the citizens of Spanish or Mexican descent. The story of the missions is one to restore pride in those who find that poverty has worn pride a little thin.

I should also like to speak of the park's impact on those of our citizens who do not live in San Antonio, or even in Texas. With the interpretative program possible under the aegis of the National Park Service, tourists, and schoolchildren from other parts of the United States can learn about and take pride in the Spanish heritage in our wonderful diverse country.

Thank you very much.

[Prepared statement of Mrs. Jerry Ursin follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF MRS. JERRY URSIN

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee: My husband and I, before we chose San Antonio, were in the military and lived in many parts of the United States and of the world. We have visited most of the national parks and have marveled at the diverse beauty of our wonderful country.

We were interested to learn just a few years ago that the Park Service had announced a policy of creating or improving parks close to population centers, so that more of our citizens—and especially more of our urban citizens—would have national parks accessible to them.

While the wilderness areas are a part of our national treasure and need to be preserved for the citizens of today and for the citizens of tomorrow, this new thrust of the National Park Service is indeed to be applauded. There are so many of our people—and especially of the lower income citizens—who have never been able to visit even one of our national parks. Indeed, I am sure there are many residents of San Antonio who have never visited Big Bend National Park, one of my favorites. To pay for the gasoline would be one thing; but to be confident that a 10-year-old car, which manages trips around town, would

make it to Big Bend and back, is something else—and there is a long day's drive each way, some of it through pretty sparsely populated country.

These people—and their children and their grandchildren—are also a part of our national treasure.

In the summer of 1975, our family took a nostalgic trip back to New England. (I had graduated from the University of Vermont, and my husband had done graduate work at Harvard.) On that trip we were delighted to find that the historic and cultural areas around Concord and Lexington have been combined into a national park serving the Boston urban area. It seemed very fitting that one of the first such urban national parks should be in Concord and Lexington where were forged the beginnings of our young Nation, and where 19th-century writers, educators, and philosophers helped to set its direction.

Here in San Antonio, we have equally important reminders of another era—of the Spanish colonial era—in the New World—of the influence of church and state in blending the culture of the Indians found on the new continent and of the Spanish-speaking conquerors who came from across the seas and overland from the colonies to the south.

Others at this hearing will talk of the historic sites—the missions, the aqueduct, the acequias, of nearby points of interest from later eras. Others will talk of the beauty of the river as it flows through the city of San Antonio. They will tell of the accomplishments thus far, in building and marking highways, bicycle paths, parks. They will tell of our dreams for improving and adding to these amenities.

But I wanted to speak to you, as a private citizen, of the needs and aspirations of private citizens. I wanted to talk of the meaning of such a national park within the boundaries of San Antonio and Bexar County, to our own San Antonio citizens. The missions are located in an area easily accessible to low income urban dwellers. They are easily accessible to citizens of Spanish or Mexican descent. And the story of the missions is one to restore pride in those who find that poverty has worn pride a little thin.

I should also like to speak of the park's impact on those of our citizens who do not live in San Antonio, or even in Texas. With the interpretative program possible under the aegis of the National Park Service, tourists and schoolchildren from other parts of the United States can learn about and take pride in the Spanish heritage in our wonderfully diverse country.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you very much.

Mary Powell.

#### STATEMENT BY MARY POWELL

Mrs. POWELL. Hello. May I also welcome you to San Antonio and, especially, I would like to welcome you to the most unique area of San Antonio and, that is, the mission area that you will be visiting this afternoon and that is the area we call home. I am Mary Powell, 7151 Cynthia Lane. Although I have no official position I feel that I would like to express my sentiments and that of a good many of my neighbors.

San Jose Island where several of us have homes and we believe that we live in the single most beautiful spot in San Antonio. We are in favor of the parkland that completely surrounds our homes and that will join the national parks system.

We see many benefits from this action and we are most happy to be able to share this historic and beautiful area that we live in.

We do ask that the integrity of the residential area be maintained and that the growth in the area not be stifled. We have recently had built on the island several beautiful homes and others are in the planning stage and the southside needs more residential areas of this caliber, and we do not want this change for the better to be stopped.

We who live in the area have already been greatly benefited by the recreational and flood control development and believe that the creation of this plan No. 4 will be mutually beneficial.

I believe we who are residents of the area are willing to share the beauty and history and spiritual uplift that visitors to the mission area can bring and, therefore, we join in and encourage the Missions National Historical Park to be a reality according to plan No. 4. The residents of San Jose Island are strictly opposed to plan No. 5 which would call for Federal acquisition of their homes and we consider this unnecessary because there is nothing historically significant on the island.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak before you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Are there any questions?

Mr. KAZEN. We are delighted that you are in favor of plan No. 4.

Mrs. POWELL. Yes; we are.

Mr. KAZEN. That is what is involved here.

Mrs. POWELL. Yes.

Mr. KAZEN. Thank you so much.

Mr. TAYLOR. Do you know how many homes would be affected by alternate No. 4?

Mrs. POWELL. I can't answer that. Mine is not and that was my main concern, but plan No. 5 would take many homes.

Mr. TAYLOR. The bill contains the usual provision that homeowners who had homes constructed before a certain date may retain the occupancy of their homes and lands.

Mrs. POWELL. I believe the map would show that we are completely surrounded by the park and not included in it. This is the position that we want, we want to be surrounded by the park, but we don't want to be included in the park as a purchase of our homes.

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, we prefer to take as few homes as necessary.

Mrs. POWELL. We don't believe that you need our home. We don't think you can afford them. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Reba Malone.

#### STATEMENT BY REBA MALONE, MEMBER OF THE SOUTHEAST BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB

Mrs. MALONE. Mr. Chairman, Congressman members and staff, I am Reba Malone, immediate past president of Southeast Business and Professional Women's Club. When I was president our club had 137 members. During the year we set a goal to purchase the first picnic pad of San Antonio Missions National Historical Park. We reached this goal in a very short time; and during National Business Women's Week in 1975, we presented a check in the amount of \$1,000 to Mayor Lila Cockrell.

To date, we are the only group that has paid for a pad. But we feel as though we have set the example for other clubs and organizations as well as businesses to follow. Our club firmly believes that the missions with their historical and cultural background, should be preserved for all the rest of the people to enjoy.

A great percentage of the members of our club live and work in the southeast sector of San Antonio where the proposed park would be located.

Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. I wish to commend you and the other members of your club on the interest that you were able to raise and contribute \$1,000.

Mrs. MALONE. Thank you. We are in favor of it.  
[Prepared statement of Reba Malone follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF REBA MALONE, MEMBER, SOUTHEAST BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB

I am Reba Malone, immediate past president of Southeast Business and Professional Women's Club. When I was president, our club had 137 members. During the year, we set a goal to purchase the first picnic pad for San Antonio Missions National Historical Park. We reached this goal in a very short time; and during National Business Women's Week in 1975, we presented a check in the amount of \$1,000 to Mayor Lila Cockrell. To date, we are the only group that has paid for a pad. But, we feel as though we have set the example for other clubs and organizations as well as businesses to follow. Our club firmly believes that the missions, with their historical and cultural background, should be preserved for all the rest of the people to enjoy.

Mr. TAYLOR. Don Van Artsdalen.

STATEMENT BY DON VAN ARTSDALEN

Mr. ARTSDALEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Congressmen and subcommittee staff. I am Don Van Artsdalen, president of Town Business and Professional Organization and I represent some 75 business people in south and southeast San Antonio and we endorse the proposed establishment of San Antonio Missions National Historical Park. This is not an area or an idea created but rather a historical shrine existing in Texas history and available to all the people.

It is not now a national park in physical and historical scope and it should be recognized and nationally promoted as such. The early missions contributed culture influence that must be preserved. We, the San Antonio business people, urge the Federal consideration and support of one of America's richest cultures.

We heartily endorse alternative No. 4.

I thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Leo Mendoza.

Louis T. Rosenberg.

Earle Harben.

STATEMENT BY EARLE HARBEN

Mr. HARBEN. I am a Boy Scout leader of this area and I heartily endorse and, I think, I speak for all the Scouts in the area, we heartily endorse alternative No. 4. I do have one comment I would consider on the change, this Mission Road area from the river just below Concepcion Mission, the Mission Road in this area was the old El Camino Real, it is no longer there, we have followed this in our hikes, we leave the river at the road crossing and follow it along the golf course to Concepcion and I think this is a worthwhile cause because of the old El Camino Real and, also, we pass the site of the original mission, there is nothing left there, but there is a historical marker there on the edge of the golf course that marks the site.

There is one other thing you might consider, you could use the river for a canoe travel, canoe traveling was easier in those days and I think

you could use this river for canoe travel possibly to go around a few dams and this would be another asset for the park.

Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. I commend you in your work with the Boy Scouts. I think it is one of the finest programs in the Nation. I heard a judge once state that he had never tried and convicted any young man who had ever been a Boy Scout. I think it is a fine organization.

[Prepared statement of Earle Harben follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF EARLE HARBEN, ALAMO AREA COUNCIL, BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

The local lodge of the Order of the Arrow, honor camping society of the Alamo Area Council, Boy Scouts of America, developed and secured approval of the national BSA headquarters in 1967-68 for a national historic trail along the San Antonio River and El Camino Real (Mission Road) from the Alamo to Mission Espada. National BSA listing and requirements for BSA historic trails award are shown in attached portion of August 1970 program aids booklet.

This trail by the six early Texas mission sites has been used regularly since then by local, State, and national troops of Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and other youth groups. Current usage is unknown, but approximately 1,000 Scouts and scouters hiked the trail during each of the first 5 years after its approval.

The purpose of the trail is to show our young citizens these historic missions, to try to instill in them an appreciation of the early pioneers and their construction feats, and to develop a pride in their heritage. Efforts are made to stress the history of the area and give hikers and campers a sense of following the paths trod by Indians, Spanish padres, and conquistadors over 250 years ago. Copy of a bulletin developed in the local BSA council to provide map, suggestions, and historical quiz is attached.

Development of this area as a national historic park would be a great aid to the Alamo Missions Trail and should benefit many more youths of both local and distant Boy Scout troops and other similar organizations. The establishment of a national park should help to preserve these significant historical structures, and to make their story known to many more citizens of our Nation and neighboring countries.

If the proposed development of this area as a national historic park is realized, then provision for full use by youth groups should be considered. There is a need for extension of the present hike and bike trail throughout the park area to reach all mission sites, and to establish overnight campsites (primitive) along the trail, preferably one at the south end and one near San Jose Mission.

[Editor's note: The attachments referred to have been placed in the committee files.]

Mr. TAYLOR. Mrs. Adela Navarro.

STATEMENT BY ADELA NAVARRO

Mrs. NAVARRO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Kazen, and members. I represent the founders of the Texas Institute and Canary Island group and they are definitely interested for a number of years in the Spanish heritage and we have spent our time, night and day, researching the history.

While I lived on the eastern seaboard some close to 25 years I lived in one of the most beautiful areas. While I was there I learned that 12 of the most beautiful missions were burned. Here in Texas we have five of the most beautiful missions that there is, we have the Spanish colonial period.

I would hope that these missions would be protected under the plan and I think it is magnificent and we are all certainly in agreement

that the preservation of the missions under the plan is the thing that we need here in San Antonio.

If there is anything that the Institute of Texas can do for you while you're in San Antonio, please feel free to call upon us.

Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you. Is there any person here who has not testified? If your name has not been called, hold up your hands. If there is anyone here that has not been recognized, we will recognize you for 2 or 3 additional minutes.

Mr. KAZEN. Mr. Chairman, while this lady is coming up, for the record, let me state that possibly some of the names that were called that were on the witness list but who did not answer might have been people who own land within this boundary. They were given an opportunity to come here. They were not on the witness list and they did not answer their names when the names were called. I just want this for the record.

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, the record is kept open for 10 additional days. If anyone wishes to submit a statement, they may do so.

You may proceed.

#### STATEMENT BY ETHEL WILSON HARRIS

Mrs. HARRIS. My name is Ethel Wilson Harris. I have my home just outside the San Jose Mission. I was in charge of the San Jose Mission for the State of Texas for 30 years and I had a great deal to do with the mission. In fact, when we worked out the plan for the National Parks Service, I mean State, the national historic site, I was deeply involved in it very much and interested in the work that they are doing now.

I have been working on this plan for many years and I have a report here that was in November 1954, we had a meeting at my house and at that time we were discussing the parkways and we made the statement that San Antonio Conservation Society, the county and the city officials were proposing to build a parkway, a loop road which linked the missions south of the city, and also included the irrigation structures.

In the early sixties, Dr. Reed, from the National Parks Service, was at that meeting, and then Mr. Charley Steen, he was the regional archeologist at that meeting, but way before that in the early sixties we had a meeting at my house and we discussed at that time the possibility of linking all the missions in a parkway.

So I am extremely interested and I certainly endorse your plan.

Mr. TAYLOR. Was a parkway constructed?

Mrs. HARRIS. Pardon me?

Mr. TAYLOR. Was a parkway constructed?

Mrs. HARRIS. We had a road, it was very, very bad, one to Espada, I think it was and, of course, we had the help of the National Parks Service at that time, he had never been to Texas and he phoned me from the airport and said he had 2 hours so I took him immediately to the missions through that road. We came to Espada Dam and he said to me that this was really the most important thing around San Antonio because it is unique, and there was nothing like it in Texas. So I have been involved in that work over the years.

Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. You're voicing your support of the bill?

Mrs. HARRIS. I certainly am.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you. Are there any other witnesses that wish to testify at this time? If we had known we'd finish so soon and had known some of the witnesses wouldn't have made it we wouldn't have crowded the others quite so much and I apologize for that.

Do you want to say anything?

Mrs. DUTMER. Yes.

Mr. TAYLOR. All right. Come forward.

Mrs. DUTMER. Again, for the record, I'm Helen Dutmer, chairman of Mission Task Force. We have painted a beautiful picture here today, we think it is beautiful and let's face the facts there are some detrimental things in the area to be looked at and taken care of by the city of San Antonio and even at the State level. However, I think in the long run that we will be able to correct these mistakes and to go on in the future for a beautiful national park.

Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you very much. Let me state that it has been a pleasure presiding over the hearing in which the people are in substantial agreement. I have presided over several in which we had about 150 on one side and 150 on the other and a good deal of bitterness, especially with property owners that felt like their land was being taken without their consent.

I know it has been a pleasure for Representative Kazen to introduce the bill in a district where almost all of you are in support of it.

I commend the witnesses on the fine quality of their statements and I commend you on your cooperation.

The record will be kept open 10 days so that any additional people desiring to state their position may do so.

At this time I would like to recognize Mr. Sebelius, from Kansas, if he has any remarks.

Mr. SEBELIUS. It has been a pleasure to be at this hearing and I rest my case on that.

Mr. TAYLOR. Now, a final statement, I'd like to recognize your very able Congressman and effective member of the subcommittee, Congressman Kazen.

Mr. KAZEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Let me, once again, on behalf of the people of San Antonio and Bexar County and south Texas and for me personally, I want to thank you for your having this field hearing here today. It has been a long time coming and we have waited for it for a long time and thank God this day has come and we appreciate your part in it.

If you had not been willing to hold these hearings we would have, at least, delayed it for 1 more year. We are very grateful to you for holding the hearing today and looking forward to you seeing the subject of this bill and the subject of all this testimony this afternoon. I think you will be even more impressed with what you see this afternoon, if that is possible, than the way you were impressed by the testimony of all the witnesses that have appeared here today at the hearing. So on behalf of all my constituents, all my friends in south Texas, and me, personally, I thank you and Congressman Sebelius who came all the

way from Kansas despite having other things to do to help me get this hearing out of the way. I hope you will be able to support me at the next session of Congress to make this project a reality.

Thank you ever so much.

MR. TAYLOR. The subcommittee stands adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 12 noon, the subcommittee adjourned.]

[Additional material submitted for the hearing record follows:]

---

---

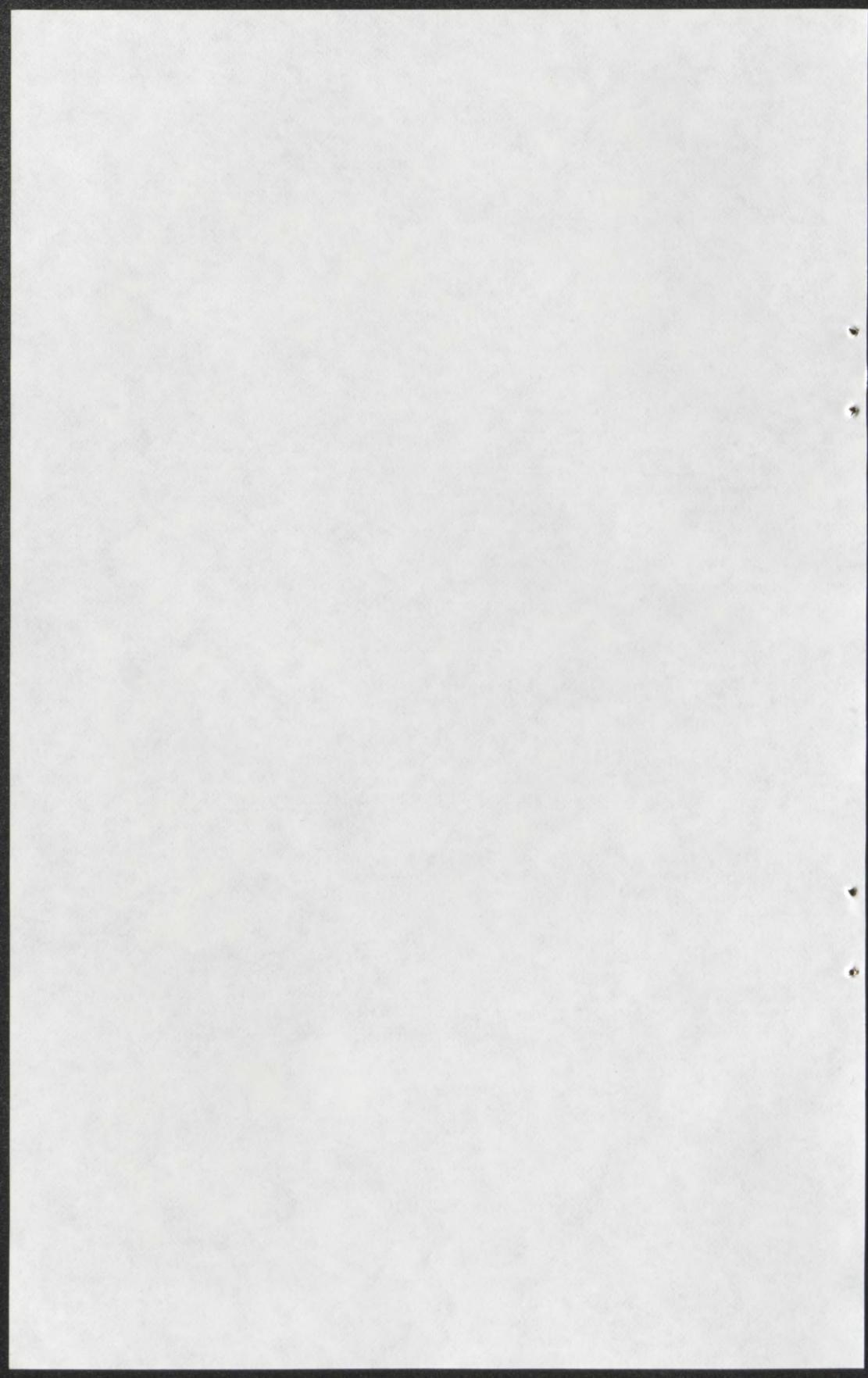
APPENDIX

---

Additional Material Submitted for the Hearing Record

---

---



APPENDIX

---

Additional Material Submitted for the Hearing Record

2-0363R1E293 10/19/76 ICS IPMRNGZ CSP SNTR  
5124746464 MGM TDBN AUSTIN TX 137 10-19 0348P EST

OCT 20 1976

THE HONORABLE ABRAHAM KAZEN  
FEDERAL BLDG  
SAN ANTONIO TX 78205 06

THIS IS IN REFERENCE TO THE PROPOSED MISSIONS NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK. IN MY OPINION THE SPANISH MISSIONS IN THE SAN ANTONIO AREA ARE A GRAPHIC AND MOVING REPRESENTATION OF SPANISH CULTURE HERE IN THE SOUTHWEST-AN INVALUABLE HISTORICAL RESOURCE DATING BACK TO THE 18TH CENTURY-SOME AS LONG AGO AS BEFORE THIS COUNTRY'S REVOLUTIONARY WAR. FOR SOPHISTICATED DUTY OF THE ARCHITECTURE COUPLED WITH THEIR IMPORTANCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THIS PART OF THE COUNTRY I BELIEVE THEY STAND UNEQUALLED ANYWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES. IT IS MY STRONG HOPE THE MISSIONS CAN BE PRESERVED FOR THE FUTURE. THE CARE AND EXPERTISE OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE WILL, I BELIEVE, PROVIDE INSURANCE THAT THEY WOULD REMAIN A NATIONAL TREASURE. WITH MY APPRECIATION FOR YOUR INTEREST AND SUPPORT IN THIS MATTER AND MY WARMEST GOOD WISHES

LADY BIRD JOHNSON

15:48 EST

MGMCOMP MGM



*State of Texas*  
*House of Representatives*  
*Austin*

DEC 14 1976

December 7, 1976

Dear Congressman Taylor:

It is my understanding that the hearing your committee held on the proposed San Antonio Missions National Historical Park was very successful and I would like to add my support to that of the persons who testified before you. The San Antonio Missions are a reminder of an important phase in the development of our nation and, as such, should be protected and maintained for the benefit of generations to come.

If there is any way that I or my office can assist you, please do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bill Clayton".

Bill Clayton

BC:ses

The Honorable Roy Taylor  
Chairman, Subcommittee on National Parks  
1327 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, D. C. 20515

# ALAMO IRON WORKS

SAN ANTONIO

HOUSTON

CORPUS CHRISTI

BROWNSVILLE

SAN ANGELO

MACHINERY - SUPPLIES - EQUIPMENT

HARDWARE - METAL PARTS

BUILDING IRON AND STEEL

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78291

P. O. BOX 231

PHONE A/C 512-223-6161

November 2, 1976

ESTABLISHED 1878  
INCORPORATED 1899CAPITAL AND SURPLUS  
OVER \$3,000,000.00DISTRIBUTORS AND  
MANUFACTURERS  
STRUCTURAL-REINFORCING  
FABRICATING SHOPSFOUNDRY-MACHINE SHOPS  
FORGINGS-MODERN WELDING

NOV 4 1976

Representative Roy Taylor  
Chairman Of The House Subcommittee on National Parks  
1327 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative Taylor:

Subject:  
Proposed Mission National Historic Park  
At San Antonio, Texas

I am a very strong supporter of plans for the Mission National Historic Park at San Antonio, Texas, and hope your findings in the hearing scheduled for Tuesday, November 9, 1976 will support this.

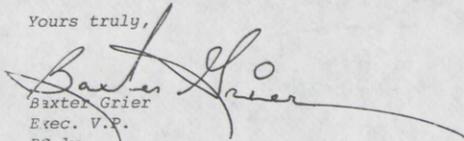
In addition to many of the other reasons you will no doubtly hear, I would particularly like to stress the importance of more effort towards having national park benefits and activities "closer in" to the more densely populated areas.

Not only would a trend in this direction be a substantial affirmative action by the national parks service in reducing the highway congestion, and high use of motor fuels, but it would make available this type facility to people who otherwise cannot afford to travel a long distance as required to reach most of our national park type facilities.

Of course in addition to this, San Antonio is proud of the area and would like to share it with other citizens of the United States in a way which can only be properly done if this is administered by a "national" type service.

We would like to think of this as being one of the first in a trend as was Yellowstone National Park in setting up the wilderness type park.

Yours truly,



Baxter Grier

Exec. V.P.

BG:lw



NOV 23 1976

# CITY OF SAN ANTONIO

P. O. BOX 9066  
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78285

November 23, 1976

Congressman Roy A. Taylor  
1324 Longworth Building  
Washington, D. C. 20575

Dear Roy:

Thank you so much for your enthusiasm and expertise in conducting the field hearings on the proposed Missions of San Antonio National Historic Park.

Your help and that of Congressmen Kazan and Sebelius was of incalculable value to us.

Please convey to the other Congressmen and to all the staff my sincere appreciation for their genuine interest and help.

As an addition to the testimony, I am enclosing a list of the historic sites identified within the Missions of San Antonio National Historic District and the proposed City of San Antonio Missions Historic District.

Hearings on the City's historic district will be held as soon as final legal requirements are met. Tentatively these are set to begin by year's end. Additionally, a study of actual land use now is being completed by City staff. This will be followed by a review of zoning in the area.

Fond good wishes to you and your family as you begin a new phase of your life.

Do return to San Antonio soon and do bring your family on the next trip.

Sincerely,

Patricia E. Osborne  
Historic Preservation Officer

Attachment:

HISTORIC SITES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE  
MISSIONS OF SAN ANTONIO NATIONAL HISTORIC  
DISTRICT AND THE PROPOSED CITY OF SAN  
ANTONIO MISSIONS HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Mission Parkway is rich in prehistoric and historic sites originating with three major ethnic groups--Indian, Spanish, and 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 Senora Purisima Concepcion de Acuna, San Jose 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 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 Concepcion and the elaborately carved church portal and "rose window" at San Jose 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 Jose--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 Spaniards and Indians 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 to 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.

Placing the entire Mission Parkway area under protection of a City of San Antonio Historic District is vital to creation of the smaller area to be designated Missions of San Antonio National Historic Park within the district.

Texas Historic Commission, the keeper of the Register, Historic Sites and Places and the National Park Service, Department of Interior, have stressed the importance of local historic district designation to help preserve the area from further deterioration.

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. The entire area on map is now the San Antonio Missions National Historic District of the National Register.

- MP-1 Hot Wells Bath House
- MP-2 Ripford Street Houses
- MP-3 Site near St. Joseph's and St. Peter's Home
- MP-4 Abandoned cemetery
- MP-5 Abandoned well
- MP-6 Brown site
- MP-7 Hugh Scott James house
- MP-8 F. E. Grothaus house
- MP-9 Three houses on Lamm property
- MP-10 Kunze store and saloon
- MP-11 Stone ruin at Bergs Mill
- MP-12 Bazan house and store foundations
- MP-13 Aboriginal site on Guerra property
- MP-14 Aboriginal site above Espada aqueduct
- MP-15 Huron house foundations
- MP-16 Graf site
- MP-17 Jacales site
- MP-18 Ashley house
- MP-19 Olivas Site 1
- MP-20 Olivas Site 2
- MP-21 Probable colonial-period aboriginal site
- MP-22 Padre Navarro (Roy Bean) house
- MP-23 Mariano Zuniga house
- MP-24 Antonia Huron house
- MP-25 Teresa Bustillo Rivas house
- MP-26 Cockfighting pit
- MP-27 Old Bergs Mill bridge
- MP-28 Yturri-Edmunds house and mill
- MP-29 Charles Pyron house
- MP-30 Espada Dam

- MP-31 Espada Aqueduct
- MP-32 Reported but unlocated prehistoric aboriginal site  
at Lone Star Brewery
- MP-33 Site of Berg Brothers' Mill
- MP-34 Site of Grothaus Mill
- MP-35 San Juan damsite
- MP-36 Training area for Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders
- MP-37 Site of White Horse Tavern
- MP-38 Site of Bergs Mill store
- MP-39 Livestock slaughterhouse
- MP-40 World's Fairgrounds, 1888-1911
- MP-41 Site of Bergs Mill railroad depot and platforms
- MP-42 Site of Schuermeyer and Exposition parks
- MP-43 World War II military complex
- MP-44 Site of electric mill, White Avenue
- MP-45 Hangar #9, Brooks Field
- MP-46 Bergs Mill movie and community building
- MP-47 Site of Battle of Concepcion
- MP-48 Possible first site of Mission San Jose
- MP-49 Possible second site of Mission San Jose
- MP-50 Possible site of Mission San Francisco Xavier de  
Najera
- MP-51 O. Henry house
- MP-52 Milton Meyer house
- MP-53 Mission Nuestra Senora de la Purisima Concepcion  
de Acuna
- MP-54 Mission San Jose y San Miguel Aguayo
- MP-55 Mission San Juan Capistrano
- MP-56 Mission San Francisco de la Espada
- MP-57 Site of Santiago Gutierrez house
- MP-58 Gutierrez house on Espada Road
- MP-59 Former schoolhouse on Old Corpus Christi Road
- MP-60 Sabino Olivas house
- MP-61 Former schoolhouse on Espada Road
- MP-62 Reported but unlocated prehistoric aboriginal site on  
Ashley Road
- MP-63 Site of Windburn plane crash
- MP-64 Site of Horn Palace Tavern
- MP-65 Chapa store
- MP-66 Stinson Field
- MP-67 San Jose Acequia
- MP-68 San Juan Acequia
- MP-69 Concepcion Acequia
- MP-70 Espada acequia
- MP-71 San Jose damsite
- MP-72 Lillian Daura house
- MP-73 Mission Concepcion damsite
- MP-74 Otto Loeloff house
- MP-75 Tomasa Delgado house
- MP-76 Poor family cemetery
- MP-77 Francisco and Martin Bustillo house
- MP-78 Site of Basilio Huizar Bustillo house

MP-79 Geissler house  
MP-80 Site of Texas Powder Company Mill  
MP-81 Granato house  
MP-82 Site of Cozy Corners restaurant and tavern  
MP-83 Ernesto Olivas house  
MP-84 Reyes house

The area officially designated San Antonio Mission Parkway, by City Council in 1972, is located along the San Antonio River in the south section of the city. Originally prehistoric Indian and historic Spanish and Anglo populations, were attracted here because of the unique natural resources. 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 agriculture to this area with construction and use of the acequia systems the ranching industry of Texas and the Southwest was born at the Mission in this area. 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 approximately 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 site, using material collected by the Texas Historic Commission during survey of the area in 1975.

#### MP-1 HOT WELLS BATH HOUSE

The Hot Wells Bath House and Hotel was a nationally known recreation facility, established before the turn of this century. In 1925 the hotel was totally destroyed by fire leaving only the large Victorian bathhouse and wells.

At the height of its popularity, 90 rooms were available for a price of \$3-5 per day. There was no saloon in the hotel, but instead a saloon was situated to the north of the present Bath House. After a saloon was built in the hotel, an ostrich farm was located in the area of the former saloon. The ostrich farm was located here until about 1920 and ostrich races were a favorite sport at old Hot Wells. Cockfights held north of the ostrich farm, were another feature.

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

## MP-2 RIFFORD STREET HOUSES

Although Ripford 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 house at 109, 121, 286, and 313 Ripford. The house on 313 Ripford is reported to have been that of Jesus Flores, for whom Flores Street was named.

## MP-3 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. The land is owned by the Catholic Archdiocese of San Antonio.

## MP-4 ABANDONED CEMETERY

This graveyard served Eden Home for the Ages, Inc. before it was relocated in the 1950's. This retirement home was located across from the graveyard, east of South Presa Street. Many of the gravestone remain, 30 at least grave sites are here.

## MP-5 INACTIVE WELL

This brick-lined well is located behind McDougal Hydrogas Company, on Southeast Military Drive. North of the well, east of the San Juan acequia, are two trash dumps from early this century.

## MP-6 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. Residents who formerly lived in the area report finding projectile points and other Indian lithic artifacts in the vicinity of this well. 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. The Brown family operated a farm in this area for many years. The foundations lie in the front yard of an unoccupied house.

## MP-7 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 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 THREE HOUSES ON LAMM PROPERTY

Located north of Ashley Road and near the Tucker residence (MP-18) at Bergs Mill are three vacated house, one brick and two frame. According to reports, the two wood structures were built by Frank Ashley. Their architectural styles suggest they were constructed early in this center. The brick home is of relatively recent construction and is believed 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 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 frome 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, James Richter in 1930.

MP-11 STONE RUIN AT BERGS MILL - ACEQUIA PARK

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 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 famed black scout in the Texas Revolution. Whether Arnold ever lived or worked here is not known; his association with the mill seems very limited, due to his death in the 1848 fever epidemic.

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 later to be the site of the Bergs brothers' wool mill. In 1859, Joseph Anderson bought the property with the mill still functioning. 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 and grist mill was originally situated". 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.M. McLean. 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 ruins 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 and again to F. F. Collins in 1900. The property upon which the stone ruin is located was bought back again by Frank Ashley in April of 1906. 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. According to deed records the land surrounding the ruins was called "Ashley Park". The ruin was bought by the San Antonio River Authority which from the Drakes prior to channelization in 1954, and now is included in the Acequia Park development.

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

#### MP-12 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.

#### MP-13 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. 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, it is speculated that the site could have been occupied any time from the late prehistoric to early historic periods. This land is owned by Eulalia Guerra of 226 Ashley Road.

#### MP-14 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 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'. Reports indicate 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.

## MP-16 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 was 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 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. This site has remained unoccupied since that time early 1930s, although evidence indicates the site was occupied during the later 1800s. The living quarters here consisted essentially of a "brush shelter" typical of early jacales.

## MP-18 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 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 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 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 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 diary operation here. 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 Concepcion located approximately  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile to the southeast. An "out-door 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 Concepcion, who reported operated a

ranch between the mouths of San Pedro and Concepcion creeks. Plans are being made for a complete restoration of this structure.

MP-23 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 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, and Antonia Huron, who died at the age of around 80 in 1930, was born in this house. The Huron house is presented rented and owned by Andres Tapia.

MP-25 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 granted 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 and possibly earlier, the fights reportedly were held by Johnny Small and others with some frequency. Stands or bleachers were 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.

Cockfighting has been reported elsewhere in the Bergs Mill area including cockfights that were held around the turn of the century in Bergs Mill near a former saloon on the west side of the river.

#### 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 old residents, 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 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 preserve them.

The Yturri-Edmunds Mill on the former labores of Mission Concepcion 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 CHARLES PYRON HOMESTEAD

The Charles Pyron Homestead is an adobe house located about half a mile south of Mission San Jose 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 bridge in 1848.

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 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 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. The present Espada aqueduct is deteriorating due to weathering and occasional flooding of Piedras Creek. The aqueduct is believed to be the only such structure remaining in the United States to have been used continuously since Colonial Spanish days.

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 SITE OF BERGS 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, Anderson, Lewis Ashley. It was while Louis Ashley owned this property the first mill site was established here.

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 lease to the Bergs, the wool mill already having been constructed. According to the

San Antonio Daily Express (1 Feb. 1880), "Mission Mill", 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 product 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 and by 1936 Tennant built a hydro-electric mill here, forming what he called the "Berg's Mill Utilities Company".

The site of the Berg Brothers' wood mill and cotton gin, and the 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 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. However, the deed gives the date "1852" for the construction of the dam. Since the Texas Powder Company was established in 1862 and there is no reference to another dam or mill before that time, it is 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, as well as sugar cane, from the experimental farm at Stinson Field. Country 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.

## MP-35 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 the Roosevelt Park and Riverside Golf Course areas. Theodore Roosevelt and Col. Leonard Wood recruited and 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 House 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 House 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 1912 Bluebook described the White Horse Tavern as 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 Minnie 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 remodeled 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, 1888-1890

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 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. Bergs Cotton Platform was discontinued in 1935. Bergs Mill depot 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. 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, dolls, 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.

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. 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. 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 (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 Ernest 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.

MP-47 SITE OF BATTLE OF CONCEPCION

The Battle of Concepcion between Mexican and Texas forces during the struggles for Texas Independence was fought on October 28, 1835. This battle probably occurred between Mission Concepcion and the San Antonio River in what is now called Concepcion Park. This location has yet to be proven with certainty and at least one writer (Ramsdell 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 JOSE

The exact location of the first site of Mission San Jose is not known, although further research may determine its site. 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. By 1724, a two-mile irrigation ditch had been completed. The compound walls of this mission, as initially specified were 120 varas on each side. The first temporary structures to be constructed were a chapel, a dwelling for the priests, and jacales for the Indians.

MP-49 SECOND SITE OF MISSION SAN JOSE

Sometime between 1724 and 1727 Mission San Jose was moved to the west side of the San Antonio River. 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 Jose. The exact location of this site is not clearly established. Most informants in the San Jose 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 Jose 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, it was located midway between Missions San Antonio de Valero and San Jose on a plain on the east side of the San Antonio River. 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 time the latter mission seems to have been abandoned. 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 MISSION NUESTRA SENORA DE LA CONCEPCION DE ACUNA

One of three Spanish missions established in 1731 within the boundary of the proposed parkway, Mission Concepcion ranks with Mission San Jose as one of the major Spanish Colonial complexes in the Southwest. The 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 painting 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.

Serious deterioration problems at this mission and the other three parkway mission 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.

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

MP-54 MISSION SAN JOSE Y SAN MIGUEL Y AGUAYO

The Mission San Jose 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 Jose 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. Following storms, 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; these 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 Jose 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 Jose 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.S., Bexar County, the San Antonio Conservation Society, and the Archdiocese. His excavations revealed the structures of Indian quarters, workshops and other 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 Ann 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 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, Texas Historic Commission.

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 interior 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.

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 Historic Places and has been designated a State Archeological Landmark.

#### MP-56 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.

## 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 his replaced in 1914 was about 100 feet south of the present building near the present fence line. It was a on-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 SAVINO 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-61 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 site of a plane crash which took the life of a popular San Antonio newsman. The accident occurred on October 15, 1923, and reporter Bill Windburn, his wife and child, and the pilot were killed. Sentiment was aroused over the death of Windburn to such an extent that Stinson Field's name was changed to "Windburn Field" the next day. The field remained so named for nine years at which time it was renamed Stinson Field.

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. The present owner 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 and 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 Graff Road and the old Corpus Christ Highway. This structure was built around 1929-1930 by Ernest Kunza 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 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 Stinfield 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, and is one of the few historic early commercial air fields still in operation.

## MP-67 SAN JOSE ACEQUIA

The original San Jose acequia was located on the east side of the San Antonio River serving the first site of Mission San Jose. Another San Jose 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 SAN JUAN ACEQUIA

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

This acequia system was built around the same time as the first San Jose 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 Jose acequia system, the possibility that parts of its system were that of San Jose's is enhanced.

The Concepcion 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 Concepcion in the 1920s.

A portion of the Concepcion 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 ESPADA ACEQUIA

The Espada acequia represents the best surviving example of the Spanish Colonial irrigation systems build 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 same time; some of which may have been abandoned later. Documents of the Espada Ditch Company and the acequia system are still existent. The Espada acequia continues to be a vital sources of water for the farmers around Mission Espada.

#### MP-71 SAN JOSE DAM SITE

The San Jose Dam was constructed in the late 1720s and seemingly was maintained into the 20th century. By the late 1850s, the San Jose Dam, as was the case with the Mission Concepcion 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 Jose 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 Concepcion 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 Concepcion Dam was destroyed during flood in 1808, 1812, and 1833. The dam was sometimes moved to a new spot close to the wash-out dam site when a new dam was built or repaired. Because the dam was thought to cause dangerous 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, although some graves undoubtedly remain.

## MP-77 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 Bustillos 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 arouse 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 portion of the house, although remodelled, dates from before 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 resident (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. Further research is needed.

## 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 although there are indications it may be older. This property is shown to be owned by Cayetano Huron on the 1913 county road map. The house is presently occupied.

## 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 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, after a long neighborhood history.

## MP-83 ERNESTO OLIVAS HOUSE

The Olivas house is 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. The family is among several descending from early residents.

## 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.

In addition surveyors, historians and long time area residents have noted other sites not yet documented or included in this listing.



