

LITERATURE AND ARCHIVAL STUDY
FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF HEMISFAIR PLAZA,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

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ABSTRACT

During March and April 1983, the Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, conducted a literature and archival search for further development of HemisFair Plaza in downtown San Antonio, Texas. The history of ownership and construction of each surviving historic building on the HemisFair grounds which will be affected by the proposed project is presented. Also included is a discussion of the location and history of the construction and use of the Alamo acequia, which runs through the HemisFair grounds. The report concludes with a discussion of the sites and their possible eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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INTRODUCTION

In March 1983 the Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio (CAR-UTSA), was requested by the City of San Antonio to perform a literature and archival search for the proposed new development of HemisFair Plaza in downtown San Antonio. The following report, resulting from our research, includes an assessment of all historic properties within the project area with respect to their possible eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. This is in compliance with the requirements of the Urban Development Action Grant Program, as mandated by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended) and Executive Order 11593 (as implemented by the Code of Federal Regulations, 36 CFR 800, and Guidelines of the Advisory Council). A preliminary assessment has also been made of the areas to be impacted by the project in respect to possible buried resources. This was done in preparation for later phases of work which will require archaeological testing and/or excavation for assessment and mitigation, as needed.

The research in this first phase of the project has included extensive work in primary sources such as deed records, tax records, city directories, census reports, insurance maps, and probate records. In addition, we consulted the files of the City Historic Preservation Office and the San Antonio Conservation Society, as well as those of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas (DRT). Interviews were conducted with Pat Osborne, City Historic Preservation Officer, and Boone Powell, architect for the proposed project and participant in the planning of the original HemisFair.

In addition to these efforts, the authors several times walked over the areas in question in order to assess the present condition of the structures and the possibility of locating buried resources.

This research phase required 30-man days and was conducted during late March and early April. The research and primary writing were done by I. Wayne Cox under the supervision of Anne A. Fox, who aided in the production of the final report. The map was drafted by Kenneth Brown of the CAR staff. Dr. Thomas R. Hester, Director, and Jack D. Eaton, Associate Director, of the CAR administered the project.

RECENT HISTORY OF THE SITE

In 1964 the City of San Antonio embarked on the creation of "HemisFair 1968," an international exposition, to be constructed in an older residential section near the center of the city. Since there were numerous historically and architecturally significant structures in the area, a great amount of discussion and controversy soon arose over plans for the fair and which buildings would be preserved. The final result of the controversy was the preservation of a group of buildings within an area dubbed the "Historic Triangle" at the southwest corner of the fair site and several other small structures in the northern sector (Fig. 1). These structures were renovated and given various uses during the fair. Some of them have continued in use to the present time. The original route of Goliad Street was retained as a promenade through the fair grounds.

During construction of the fair in 1966, remains were found of a stone-lined canal which was part of the irrigation system of Mission San Antonio de Valero, now known as the Alamo. A short section of this canal, or acequia, was excavated by volunteers under the direction of Mardith Schuetz, Curator of Anthropology of the Witte Museum (Schuetz 1970:1-17). The section was restored to its original appearance, was pointed and floored with concrete, and a circulating water system was installed, in order to create a landscape feature in the courtyard of the Spanish Pavilion during HemisFair. Except

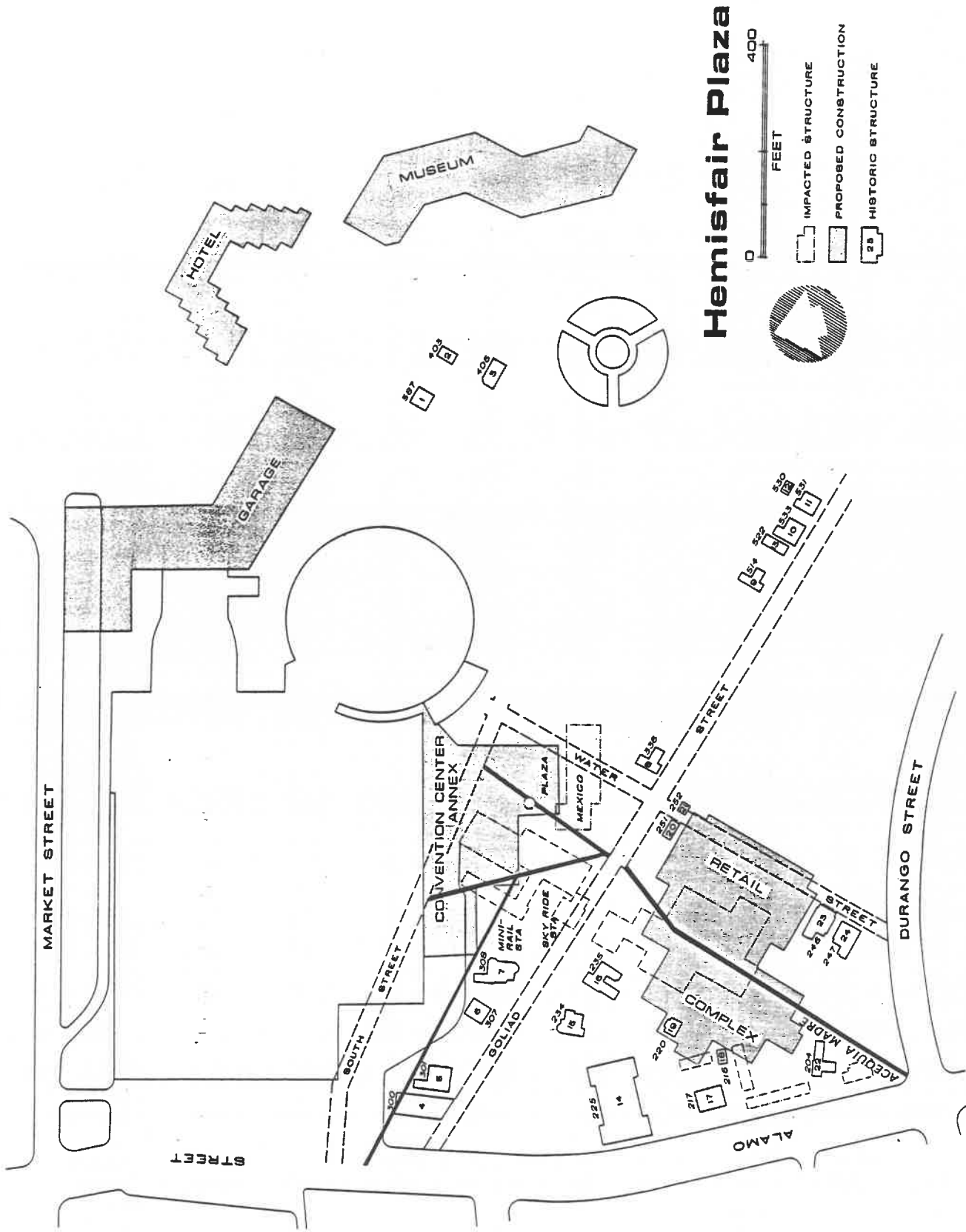


Figure 1. Map of HemisFair Plaza Showing Proposed Development Area.

where removed by construction of the Convention Center, most of this stone-lined acequia is probably still preserved beneath the surface.

No other archaeology was done before or during the construction of the fair. While numerous well-meaning attempts were made to document the history of the various threatened structures, no professional historical researchers or archaeologists were involved, and much of the resulting information in the files of the City of San Antonio and the San Antonio Conservation Society is inaccurate (see below). Let it be said, however, that at the time there were few laws or regulations concerning historic preservation and even fewer historic researchers with the experience and ability to do a thorough and accurate job. We are all indebted to those who spent many hours photographing and researching the buildings in a sincere attempt to do the best they could under the difficult circumstances. An architectural record entitled the Historic Sites Index was started by Architect Henry Steinbomer, and later taken over by Marvin Eickenroht after Steinbomer's death (Anonymous n.d.). All of the remaining historic buildings in the area were documented by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS). No drawings were done, and they are recorded solely on HABS Inventory forms (Goeldner 1974:237-240). None of the buildings are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. However, they have all been designated Texas Historic Landmarks (Pat Osborne, personal communication).

EARLY OWNERSHIP OF HEMISFAIR PROPERTY

The area now occupied by Hemisfair Plaza was first granted to the Mission San Antonio de Valero (The Alamo). At that time it formed the lower labor (Labor de Abajo) of the mission. With secularization of the mission in 1793, the labor was surveyed, subdivided, and granted to the heads of 14 families

(Habig 1968:66). The northern portion was acquired by Ramon de los Fuentes by a grant from the Spanish Government in 1794 (BCDR Vol. N1:226). He in turn conveyed it to José Antonio de la Garza on November 3, 1808 (BCDR Vol. G1:240). On December 20, 1810, he sold the land to Baron Felipe Enrique Neri de Bastrop, whose influence enabled Moses Austin to acquire his Texas Empresario Grant (BCDR Vol. A2:304; Webb 1952 Vol. I:120). In April 1840, the Baron's estate sold the land to Phillip Dimitt, once commander of Goliad and participant in the capture of Bexar in 1835. Dimitt died in 1841, and his administrators sold the land to Volney E. Howard (BCDR Vol. N1:226).

The northwest portion of the land was granted to "Don Juan José de la Baume" by Vinsente Amador in February of 1808 (BCDR Vol. J1:8). Joseph de la Baume, eldest son of Joseph Philip Comte de la Baume, Province of Avignon, France, was a close friend of the Baron de Bastrop and acquired a portion of his holdings from his estate in December 1821 (Chabot 1937:260). The land eventually passed by inheritance to Juliana Bosque, who in 1839 sold the land to Francisco Antonio Ruiz (BCDR Vol. A2:227). In 1852, his heir, Petra Calvera y Perda, sold the plot of land to Thomas J. Devine (BCDR Vol. L2:182) and John Riddle (BCDR Vol. P1:366).

The land along Goliad Street was originally granted to Cayetano Dominguez, but his property was confiscated as he was a rebel in the short-lived Casas rebellion of 1810. The following year, Gregoria Arciniega, a retired soldier of the Company of San Carlos de Parras, requested and was granted the parcel (Katz 1978:12). In 1841 Miguel Arciniega, Gregorio's son, mortgaged "20 lots of land & three slaves" to John Riddle. Arciniega failed to meet the 120 day repayment deadline, and Riddle foreclosed (BCDR Vol. A2:402; BCDRCR #3666). John Riddle was brother to Wilson Irvine Riddle, a partner in his venture. The

brothers were imprisoned in Perote Prison that same year, and Wilson died in 1847 as the result of poor health acquired during that ordeal (Chabot 1937:299). Wilson Riddle's widow remarried in 1851 to Harvey Canterbury of Kentucky (DRT Library 1929). In 1870 she in turn conveyed ". . . lots on the eastern side of the Calle de las Misiones, which are the garden, peach orchard and labor of said Arciniega" to Sarah Eager (formerly Sarah Riddle) and James Riddle, the children of her first husband (BCDR Vol. VI:399).

HISTORIC STRUCTURES

Structure 1 (HemisFair #587)

This Cottage-type house of stuccoed, soft limestone or caliche walls with a four-bay front porch is known locally as the "Wietzel House." This title arises from a belief that it was constructed by Jacob Wietzel in 1859 (Anonymous n.d.). However, Wietzel first appears in the city directories in 1881 as a porter for H. Grenet with a residence on the north side of Centre Street (later Wyoming), between Water and Matagorda Streets. This lot and house on the north side of Centre Street was purchased by Wietzel from the Jacob Kuhn estate (Morrison & Fourmy 1881; BCDR Vol. 19:225). The lot in question on the south side of Wyoming was a subdivision of the grant of Ramon de los Fuentes acquired by Volney Howard in 1845 (BCDR Vol. C2:121). Howard sold the land to Matt R. Evans in April 1848 (BCDR Vol. G1:240). The following October, Evans conveyed the parcel to Capt. J. H. Beck, the first American manager of the acequia system (BCDR Vol. G1:446; Corner 1890:50). Beck had the land resurveyed and subdivided into lots known as "Beck's Addition." In 1855 he sold this lot to Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati, Ohio, along with fourteen other lots in his addition (BCDR Vol. N1:226). Although the house at 331 Goliad (Structure 9 below) and others in the area are referred to as "Longworth

houses" (Anonymous n.d.), it is doubtful that he ever saw any of his purchases. It is clearly indicated in the deed of purchase that he resided in Ohio, and his will filed eight years later indicates that upon his death he was a resident of "Cincinnati in Hamilton County, state of Ohio" (BCDR Vol. 70:142). It seems likely, however, that Longworth had houses built on a number of the lots he acquired in this area, probably as an investment scheme. In 1890 Longworth's executor, Larz Anderson, conveyed the property to George Dullnig, a wealthy local capitalist (Everett 1975:138). In 1893 Dullnig sold the southern halves of Lots 9 and 10 to Ida C. McAllister (BCDR Vol. 85:120). Although we have not as yet been able to find the record of transfer of the northern half of the property in question, it was not transferred until after 1893. It also has been stated (Anonymous n.d.) that this property was acquired from Capt. J. H. Beck by Rochius Wozgsey in 1859 who may have constructed the house at that time. This statement is incorrect; Wozgsey purchased the four blocks on the north side of Wyoming Street (BCDR Vol. R1:459).

Structure 2 (HemisFair #403)

As with the previous structure, Lots 19 and 20, Block 3, were a portion of the Beck Addition and were among the lots purchased by Longworth and resold to Dullnig (BCDR Vol. 64:373). The house is referred to as the "Amaya House" because at the time of its acquisition for HemisFair it housed the Amaya Meat Market. It is uncertain who constructed the house. A house did exist on the lot by at least 1873 (Koch 1873). Of the previous owners of the property, the most likely builder would appear to be an agent of Nicholas Longworth (see above). The price paid by George Dullnig of \$4400 for four lots in 1890 suggests some improvements were present. At any rate, George Dullnig sold the

two lots to Elimia Zizelmann in February 1892 for \$3000 (BCDR Vol. 95:91). After Elimia's husband, Christian, had died the previous August, she probably wished to invest her inheritance in rental property (BCDR Vol. 189:247). The city directories show a history of rental occupants from that time.

Structure 3 (HemisFair #406)

This Victorian red brick structure sits on the southern half of the lots occupied by Structure 2 (Lots 19 and 20, Block 3). In 1906 Elimia Zizelmann conveyed the property to William and Eda Kuehn for \$950 (BCDR Vol. 229:601). It was after this that the present structure was built. In 1909 it was rented as a grocery store to Thomas Beasley and O. P. Godfrey and the following year to the O. K. Grocery and Meat Market run by Ed and Coca Beere (Appler 1908, 1910). In 1913 Kuehn sold the property to Mrs. Lee Wiley (BCDR Vol. 420:447).

Structure 4 (HemisFair #300)

This structure was the Herman Schultze Store and Warehouse. It was built in 1891 to relocate his previous hardware store on Commerce Street. The land was a portion of that block previously acquired from Arciniega by Riddle (Everett 1975:145; BCDR Vol. A2:402). It is constructed of limestone and cast iron columns produced by Alamo Iron Works and tin work produced by Schultze (Anonymous n.d.). In 1909 it was occupied by Miss L. Schultze, probably as a boarding house, since several other families also were living there (Appler 1908).

Structure 5 (HemisFair #301)

This Settlement-Salt Box house occupies land acquired by Riddle in the manner previously described. This property and the next lot on Goliad Street were purchased from him by Edwin K. Tynan in August 1856 (BCDR Vol. 01:462).

Tynan probably built the house ca. 1857. It was reputed to have been bought and built by James Sweeney, Tynan's father-in-law, but this does not seem to be the case (Anonymous n.d.).

Structure 6 (HemisFair #307)

This building is a reconstruction of the original Herman Schultze house, which stood north of the Schultze store and faced on North Street. It was razed in 1967 for HemisFair. The original stone was not reused, but the metal trim was retained on the reconstruction (Anonymous n.d.).

Structure 7 (HemisFair #308)

This two-story Richardsonian Romanesque house, designed by the noted architect Alfred Giles, was constructed in 1893 (Jutson 1972:156). The owner and first resident, Mayer Halff and his brother Solomon, whose home was on the south side of Goliad Street, at one time controlled over six million acres of Texas ranchland. Mayer Halff was born in Alsace, France, of Jewish parents, in 1836 and immigrated to Texas in 1850. In 1864 he and his brother moved to San Antonio and established a wholesale dry goods business. Mayer was primarily interested in the cattle raising aspects of their ventures, and he managed their ranches. He was one of the first to introduce Hereford cattle to the southwest. He was a founder of the City National Bank and, with his brother, the Alamo National Bank. Mayer Halff died in December 1905 (Branda 1976:369).

Structure 8 (HemisFair #336)

This Gothic revival stone house was most probably constructed by its owner, John Kusch, a stone mason, in 1885 (Anonymous n.d.). He previously owned a home on Centre (Wyoming) Street on lots also purchased from J. C. Beck in 1859 (BCDR Vol. 51:517). The family occupied the home continuously until it was acquired for HemisFair.

Structure 9 (HemisFair #514)

This Gothic Revival residence was erected ca. 1893 for Maximillian Schultze. The lot was originally one of those purchased by Longworth from Beck in 1855 (BCDR Vol. N1:226). Much of the detailed Victorian porch woodwork was restored for HemisFair. Maximillian was in partnership with his father, Herman Schultze. Prior to his purchase, the property had been conveyed to George Dullnig, who conveyed it to Emma Schultze in August 1893 (BCDR Vol. 128:212). The house was occupied by the Schultze family until acquired for HemisFair.

Structure 10 (HemisFair #533)

This Settlement style house with 18-inch thick stone walls was reputedly a merchandising establishment in the 1850s, and C. A. Richter operated a factory in this structure during the Civil War (SACPD 1972). It is also recorded that at one time it was an Indian trading post (Anonymous n.d.). However, the deed records would seem to indicate some conflict. Lots 1 and 2, Block 2, were sold by Beck to Edward K. and W. C. Tynan in 1857 for \$130 (BCDR Vol. P1:442). They in turn conveyed the lots to Emanuel Rzeppa in 1859 for \$250, seemingly indicating no improvements had been made (BCDR Vol. R1:636). In 1868 Rzeppa transferred the property to Carl A. Richter for \$2200, indicating at that time the house, as well as Structure 13, occupied the lots (BCDR Vol. U1:495). Construction of the house would have occurred between 1859 and 1867. The appearance of the structure would favor the earlier date. Therefore, it appeared too late for a "trading post" and if it was a Civil War store and factory, it was not owned by Richter, but instead by Rzeppa.

Structures 11 and 12 (HemisFair #531 and #530)

This Settlement-Salt Box house is on a lot acquired from Beck by Edward K. and W. C. Tynan in 1857 (BCDR Vol. P1:422). Since both brothers were

builders and carpenters, it is quite likely that they constructed the house shortly after acquiring the property, and since Walter did not marry until the 1860s, they may have both occupied the house for a while (Anonymous n.d.). In 1867 the house was sold to Albert Dugosh, who had been renting Structure 13 (BCDR Vol. U2:154). His widow, Barbara, occupied the house until 1917 when it sold to the Coyne family (BCDR Vol. 66:142). This small dependency behind the house is almost certainly contemporary, constructed ca. 1857, most likely serving as a kitchen.

Structure 13 (HemisFair #522)

This small Settlement-Salt Box house occupies the same lot as Structure 10. The house dates to ca. 1859-1868. It apparently served as a rent house, and it reportedly was the home of Albert Dugosh until he purchased Structure 11 in 1867 (Anonymous n.d.). In 1903 it was rented by M. Rouff (Appler 1903).

Structure 14 (HemisFair #225)

This structure, Beethoven Hall, was originally Victorian Empire style until the widening of Alamo Street in 1929 destroyed its facade (ROW file:NCB 127. It was constructed in 1895 for the German Mannerchor, a singing society. Once considered the finest concert hall in the Southwest, it housed the first symphony in San Antonio in 1906. It burned in 1913 and was immediately rebuilt (SACPD 1972; Anonymous n.d.).

Structure 15 (HemisFair #234)

This Victorian brick two-story house is called locally the "Acosta House" after the supposed owner of the confiscated grant. However, the name on the grant was Cayetano Domínguez (Katz 1978:12). It was supposedly owned in 1870 by Solomon Halff (Anonymous n.d.). However, the property was, in fact, purchased from Sarah Eagar and her heirs in August 1892, by Emanuel Longini (BCDR Vols. 1

and 2:601). The house was constructed shortly after purchase of the lot, and Longini resided there until at least 1906 (Appler 1905).

Structure 16 (HemisFair #235)

This Regional Victorian house, known as the Kampmann/Halff house, is on a lot purchased from the heirs of Tomas Pereida by J. H. Kampmann in June 1870 (BCDR Vol. W1:261). In June 1877 Kampmann sold the lot to Solomon Halff, and Kampmann constructed the house shortly thereafter (BCDR Vol. 8:477). Solomon Halff joined his brother, Mayer, in Texas after the drowning of their older brother, Adolphe, who had been Mayer's partner in Liberty, Texas (Branda 1976: 369). Solomon Halff's widow, Fannie, sold the house in February 1917 to William Herrmann, Sr. (BCDR Vol. 504:125).

Structures 17 and 18 (HemisFair #217 and #216)

The Eagar house is well known locally. Sarah Riddle Eagar, daughter of Wilson I. Riddle and Elizabeth Menefee Riddle, was the first Anglo child born in San Antonio, February 19, 1842. Sarah married Robert Eagar in September 1866 (Chabot 1937:300). In December 1869, Robert and Sarah Eagar entered into a contract with J. H. Kampmann to construct a house on land to be acquired from Sarah's mother the following March (BCDR Vol. V1:399). The resultant structure, an excellent example of Settlement style architecture, was occupied by Mrs. Eagar until her death at the age of 105, and then by her daughter, Florence Roberts, until the home was acquired for HemisFair. The dependency to the rear was most probably built at the same time as the house to serve as a kitchen.

Structure 19 (HemisFair #220)

This Victorian wooden carriage house was built by William Herrmann shortly after his purchase of Structure 16 in 1917 from the widow of Solomon Halff. It was moved slightly from its original location for HemisFair.

Structure 20 (HemisFair #251)

This Settlement-Salt Box house of stuccoed soft limestone or caliche is located on the edge of property acquired by John Riddle from Miguel Arciniega in 1841 (BCDR Vol. A2:402). While it is possible that Riddle built the house, it was most probably constructed by the next owner, Samuel Smith, who purchased the lot in June 1857 (BCDR Vol. P1:310). Smith, called "El Barbon" or "Big Beard," was once Mayor of San Antonio and later the County Clerk for a long period (Anonymous n.d.).

Structure 21

This small Settlement style house was originally located at 232 Wyoming Street and was dismantled and moved to its present location in the middle of what was once Water Street. It formerly occupied one of the Longworth lots purchased in 1855 from Beck, and Longworth may have had it constructed sometime soon after that date (BCDR Vol. N1:226).

Structure 22 (HemisFair #204)

This Victorian Italianate house is reputed to be one of the first concrete houses in San Antonio (Anonymous n.d.). However, it appears instead to be what is locally called *pisé de terre* or rammed earth construction. Located on land inherited from Tomas Pereida in 1883, the house was constructed by R. M. Pereida for his residence (BCDR Vol. 25:638).

Structures 23 and 24 (HemisFair #246 and #247)

These very similar Victorian houses are known locally as the Koehler and Espinosa houses. They were constructed on lots obtained from Thomas J. Devine by Daniel Bottomley in 1856. Devine had purchased them from R. T. Higginbotham (BCDR Vol. 01:528). In 1864, Bottomley, then a resident of Berlin, Germany, conveyed them to August Zander (BCDR Vol. T1:117). Zander in turn sold the lots to Ludwig Ohde, a contractor, in 1877 (BCDR Vol. 7:254). With a selling price of only \$600, it is unlikely that there had been any improvements, so the houses were most likely constructed by Ohde ca. 1877. Ohde sold the northernmost of the houses to Franz and Maria Koehler, who in 1901 conveyed the property "and improvements" to Mrs. Henrietta Lang (BCDR Vol. 195:317). In 1903, Structure 23 was occupied by Ed Lang as a homestead, and Structure 24 was vacant (Appler 1903). In 1905 Lang was still at his homestead, and Structure 24 was rented to Otto Praeger (Appler 1905). By 1909 Structure 23 was owned by L. and Emma Zoeller (Appler 1908).

The Acequia Madre

After the arrival in 1718 of the Spanish missionaries, one of their major concerns was availability of water to irrigate their crops. Their approach to this problem was to construct a system of acequias (water ditches) through the area. The Alamo Madre Acequia (mother ditch) began near the head of the San Antonio River. It branched near the corner of Bonham and Bowie Streets, flowing either side of the Alamo, and rejoining just north of Goliad and Water Streets (Fig. 1). At some time during the middle to late 19th century the acequia was lined with cut limestone blocks, perhaps under the administration of J. H. Beck. In 1968, as described above, 95 feet of the acequia was exposed (Schuetz 1970:3). There is a strong possibility that an additional 1225 feet remain within the area to be affected by the project. Indications are that it

is stone lined. In addition, in the middle of what was once the block between Goliad, South, and Water Streets, there was a lateral ditch extending toward South Alamo Street. It is not known whether this ditch was stone lined or not, but as much as 560 feet of it may still exist, and the presence of the control gate between it and the main acequia is probably preserved beneath the surface. This branch of the acequia and its lateral were closed and filled in some time between 1896 and 1904 (Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, Ltd. 1896, 1904). The other branch to the east was filled in some time after 1916 (Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, Ltd. 1916).

Goliad Street

Goliad Street appears in the records as the "Old Bahia Road," until the mid-1800s, indicating its original purpose and antiquity. It is so noted in the surveys upon secularization in 1793. Therefore, it predates that period. It apparently was a dirt road and became Goliad Street after the establishment of Beck and Devine's subdivision. In July 1885 the City Council ordered that Goliad Street, and others, "be improved by grading and macadamizing . . ." (CCM Vol. F:462). In 1887, an electric light was installed at the corner of Goliad and Alamo Streets, and the ditch on Water Street was straightened (CCM Vol. G:336, 492).

EVALUATION

The object of this research is to produce sufficient data on each resource in the HemisFair Project area to assess its eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. To be eligible, a property must ". . . possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association . . ." (36 CFR 60.6). In addition, its

significance is judged by four standards:

1. Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
2. Association with the lives of persons significant in our past.
3. Embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
4. Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The structures under consideration can for the most part be said to possess integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The creation of HemisFair around the buildings has somewhat altered the setting and the associations. However, in the Historic Triangle area we believe that enough of the original buildings remain in their original association to convey a feeling of the way the neighborhood appeared at the turn of the century.

Table 1 presents our assessment of the historic structures to be affected by the HemisFair development plan, in terms of the standards for eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

Phase II investigations in the near future should include further documentary research on areas which will be impacted by new construction. There are three areas in the vicinity of the Historic Triangle which will need to be studied to determine whether significant subsurface archaeological resources may be present. These include areas northwest of the acequia, between the acequia and the old location of Water Street within the Retail Complex (Fig. 1),

TABLE 1. ASSESSMENT OF THE HISTORIC STRUCTURES TO BE AFFECTED BY THE HEMISFAIR DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Structure	Identifying Contemporary Name	Date of Construction	Integrity 1*	Integrity 2**	Standard 1	Standard 2	Standard 3	Standard 4
1	Wietzel House	after 1855	x					
2	Amaya House	1855-1873	x					
3	O.K. Bar	ca. 1907	x					
4	Schultze Store	1891	x	x			x	
5	Sweeney House	?	x	x				
6	Schultze House	ca. 1967						
7	Halff House	1893	x	x		x	x	
8	Kusch House	1885	x	x				
9	Schultze House	ca. 1893	x	x				
10	Richter House	ca. 1859-1868	x	x				
11	Tynan/Dugosh/Coyne House	ca. 1857	x	x				
12	Tynan dependency	ca. 1857	x	x				
13	Dugosh House	ca. 1859-1868	x	x				
14	Beethoven Hall	1913		x	x			
15	Acosta House	ca. 1892	x	x				
16	Kampmann/Halff House	1877	x	x		x	x	
17	Eagar House	1869	x	x		x	x	
18	Eagar dependency	ca. 1869	x	x		x		
19	Herrmann Carriage House	ca. 1917	x					
20	Smith House	ca. 1857	x			x		
21	Solis House	after 1855						
22	Pereida House	ca. 1833	x	x			x	
23	Koehler House	ca. 1877	x	x				
24	Espinosa House	ca. 1877	x	x				
Acequia		ca. 1720	x	x	x		x	

*Integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

**Integrity of setting and association.

Standards are defined in the Evaluation section.

and the area to be encompassed by the Convention Center Annex, north of Goliad Street.

Archaeological testing should also be done at intervals along the routes of the acequia and the lateral to determine their exact location, how they are constructed, and to identify their contents. This information will be important in planning future architectural and archaeological work in the area. Testing should also be done to locate the foundations of certain outbuildings in close proximity to the acequia, which show up on the early Sanborn Insurance Maps, and to determine the location and condition of the water control gates at the acequia intersections.

It appears from the architectural sketches that no appreciable disturbance is planned in the areas immediately surrounding the standing historic structures. If other older buildings are to be moved into this area, testing should be done in the areas where they are to be located. This is particularly important if the new foundations will overlay those of significant older structures that have been removed. These can be pin-pointed through documentary research.

It is essential that as much as possible of this preliminary study and testing be done well in advance of the start of construction, preferably while the design process is still in process. In this way, significant resources can be avoided and/or protected. This is always preferable to being put in the position of having to do mitigation, one jump ahead of the bulldozers.

When these studies have been completed, and the architectural plans are finalized, we will be in a position to determine exactly where mitigation will be necessary. We have been assured that most of the acequia channel will be emptied, restored, and used as a feature in the overall plan. The excavations in 1966 by the Witte Museum will prove invaluable in deciding how best to plan

the excavation of the ditch, what percentage of the total channel will have to be archaeologically investigated, and what sorts of equipment will be required to do the work.

As the construction begins, it will be imperative that a system for monitoring work in sensitive areas and immediate notification of the archaeologists be initiated if subsurface resources are found during routine construction. It may be most efficient to retain an archaeologist to be on call, at least during the preliminary site preparation and the landscaping phases of the project.

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