

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

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

HISTORIC The Alamo

AND/OR COMMON

The Alamo

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER Alamo Plaza

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

San Antonio

VICINITY OF

20th

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

Texas

48

Bexar

029

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

OWNERSHIP

STATUS

PRESENT USE

☐ DISTRICT☒ PUBLIC☒ OCCUPIED☐ AGRICULTURE☒ MUSEUM☒ BUILDING(S)☐ PRIVATE☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ COMMERCIAL☐ PARK☐ STRUCTURE☐ BOTH☐ WORK IN PROGRESS☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ SITE

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

ACCESSIBLE

☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ RELIGIOUS☐ OBJECT☐ IN PROCESS☒ YES: RESTRICTED☐ GOVERNMENT☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ BEING CONSIDERED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ NO☐ MILITARY☐ OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME State of Texas, adm by the Daughters of the Republic of Texas

STREET & NUMBER

The Alamo

CITY, TOWN

San Antonio

VICINITY OF

STATE

Texas

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Bexar County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

South Main Street 1 block south of Commerce Street

CITY, TOWN

San Antonio

STATE

Texas

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Historic American Building Survey (15 photos)

DATE

1936

☒ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Library of Congress/Annex

CITY, TOWN

Washington

STATE

D.C.

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT
☒ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The mission church of San Antonio de Valero, later called The Alamo, was begun in 1744 and finished in 1757, together with an extensive mission enclosure that included shops, dwellings and storehouses for the Indians.

Built of stone, the main body of the church was roofed by a barrel vault and dome. It also had symmetrical towers flanking the facade. In 1762, however, only five years after completion, the towers, nave vaulting and dome collapsed and the church was never fully repaired. The buildings fell progressively into decay and at the time of the siege in 1836 were in most cases roofless ruins.

The chapel, located on the southeast extremity of the enclosure, was 75 feet long, 62 feet wide and 22 1/2 feet high, with walls of solid masonry, 4 feet thick. Northwest of the chapel, but joined to it by a wall about 50 feet long and 12 feet high, was the convent of the mission, sometimes known as the monastery, long barracks or fortress. That imposing two-story stone building was 186 feet long, 18 feet wide, and 18 feet high; its upper story was used as a hospital, the lower floor for an armory and soldiers' quarters. From the northeast corner of the chapel a barrier wall extended northward before turning west to join the long barracks and enclose an inner court. From the southwest corner of the church a strongly built stockade protruded 75 feet to the low barracks, a one-story structure, 144 feet in length and 17 feet in width which formed part of the main wall on the south. Both of the barracks had walls of about 30 inches thick, and each had flat terraced roofs of beams and planks, covered with a thick coat of cement. The mission's outer barrier walls, about 33 inches thick and 9 to 12 feet high, surrounded an area of about 462 by 162 feet west of the convent and north of the low barracks. The north wall, however was longer than that of the south so a perfect parallelogram was not formed.

In 1848 the United States Government renovated the Alamo complex to use as a Quartermaster's department, rebuilding the gable of the chapel facade and constructing a roof over the old south tower of the convent building. In 1877 Honore Grenet purchased the convent portion adding porticos to the south and west sides to give the appearance of the old arcades of a Spanish styled convent. A second story of wood was placed above the stone walls.

The single arched openings of the chapel itself, flanked by paired engaged columns is a compositional device which occurs in numerous Mexican churches, and although the Alamo has no figural sculpture it does have niches between the columns, and at the bottom of each is a pedestal which at one time had statues in them according to an early description. Compared to the richness of some Mexican churches, and other mission chapels, the Alamo portal is relatively simple and severe, yet for its provincial setting it has considerable plastic richness, especia

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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CONTINUATION SHEET 1

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

richness, especially in such individual parts as the spiral columns and in the sharp interlacing of linear ornament which rests loosely on the surface wall. This ornament, which breaks in lacelike patterns around the niches and the door, is particularly Spanish and may be traced back to the intricate interlace ornament introduced into Spain during the years of Moorish occupation.

In 1920, a metal roof was put over the chapel and the woodwork of the side and rear doors and windows was replaced. In 1936, money was appropriated by the State to complete the purchase of the block and work was begun to convert the area to a park.

From 1905 until 1912, a controversy raged over how the Alamos was to be restored. In the Spring of 1912, Governor Colquitt began his restoration work by removing all of the Hugo-Schmeltzer building with the exception of the outer two-story masonry of the west and south walls which were part of the original convent. F.E. Giesecke, a professor of architecture at the University of Texas, designed plans for the restoration of the restoration of the convent, based on the 1849 renovation work of the United States Quartermaster's department. Rebuilt on the original foundation, the east wall facing the convent courtyard featured a chain of arched doorways on the first level. The second story of the east wall was never rebuilt because of lack of funding. Later, while the governor was out of the state, the lieutenant governor permitted opposing San Antonio authorities to tear down the walls of the upper story. All that remained of the governor's restoration work was the east wall; all that remained of the original convent was the first story masonry of the west and south walls.

The chapel in its present form appears as it did in 1849. The building is cruciform in plan, with buttressed side walls, shallow transepts and a square sanctuary. On the right, immediately inside the entrance, is the baptistry; opposite it, on the left is the confessional. The second door to the left leads to a chamber called the monks' burial room, which opens into the sacristy. The structure now houses paintings depicting scenes during the battle of the Alamo and portraits of its defenders, as well as artifacts from the Texas Revolution.

Today only the chapel, the restored ruins of two living quarters and the wall along the sidewalk from Houston Street toward the chapel remain of the original mission compound. The other original structures have been obliterated by the erection of modern buildings. A museum and library have been built within the Alamo park compound.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

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

SPECIFIC DATES 1744, 1836

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Mission San Antonio de Valero was established in 1718 by Franciscan Friars. The existing mission church, now known as the Alamo, was begun in 1744 and finished in 1757. During the Texan War for Independence the chapel became the site of one of the most famous battles in the history of United States Expansion. The death of the Alamo's some 187 defenders, including the famed frontiersmen James Bowie and David Crockett won sympathy for the Texan cause in the United States and strengthened the will to throw off Mexican domination.

HISTORY

Founded in 1718 under Fray Antonio de Olivares, the Mission San Antonio de Valero was first situated on the east bank of the river. In 1724 it was moved to its present site. Construction on the famous chapel was begun in 1744 but five years after its completion in 1757, the church's twin towers collapsed, leaving it roofless and filled with debris.

In 1793 the mission was abandoned and its archives were moved to San Fernando Church. Around 1803 the Flying Company of San Carlos de Parras, a company of Spanish soldiers from Alamo del Parras, Coahuila, Mexico, arrived at San Antonio and occupied the mission for a number of years during Mexico's struggle for independence. They called the mission Fort Alamo in honor of their former station, probably giving rise to the popular name of the chapel. The Alamo was occupied by Mexican forces from 1821 to December, 1835, when the army under General Martin Perfecto de Cos surrendered the fort to Texan forces.

The divided state of command and authority which afflicted the government of the Texans resulted in the tragedy at both the Alamo and Goliad. Early in January, 1836, the Texans had information that Santa Anna was leading a large force to invade Texas and subdue the Americans in retaliation for the humiliating defeat the Mexicans had received earlier at the Alamo and Lipantitlan. Houston was in favor of withdrawing to east Texas to consolidate an Army. Fannin, Grant, and Johnson, who also claimed command of all Texan forces, wanted to meet the enemy on the border and keep the war out of Texas. This resulted in no positive action until it was too late. On February 23, Santa Anna appeared before San Antonio with approximately 5000 men, where only a small garrison of about 145 men under Colonel Travis remained. Travis

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1. Ables, L. Robert, "The Second Battle for the Alamo," Southwestern Historical Quarterly, January, 1967.
2. McCaleb, Walter F., Spanish Missions of Texas, San Antonio, 1954.
3. Morrison, Hugh, Early American Architecture, New York, 1952.
4. Pierson, William H. Jr., American Buildings and Their Architects: The Colonial and Neo-Classical Styles, Garden City, N.Y., 1970.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY c 5

UTM REFERENCES

A 1 4 5 4 9 8 8 0 3 4 5 0 2 0
ZONE EASTING NORTHING
C

B
ZONE EASTING NORTHING
D

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION The Alamo and its grounds are contained within one block bounded on the north by Houston Street, on the east by Nacogdoches Street, on the south by East Crocket Street and on the west by North Alamo Street. Only the Alamo itself and the remaining section of original wall are part of the landmark. The library and museum are recent additions and do not contribute to the significance of the landmark.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Patricia Heintzelman, Architectural Historian, Landmark Review Project

ORGANIZATION

Historic Sites Survey

DATE

5/9/75

STREET & NUMBER

1100 L. Street

TELEPHONE

523-5464

CITY OR TOWN

Washington

STATE

D.C.

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

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

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

(NATIONAL HISTORIC
LANDMARKS)

TITLE

DATE

Landmark
Designated Dec 19, 1960
date

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

(NATIONAL HISTORIC
LANDMARKS)

DATE

Boundary Certified
George Henry
3/4/77 date

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ATTEST:

DATE

3/4/77

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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CONTINUATION SHEET

1

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 2

withdrew into the Alamo and was besieged by Santa Anna's vastly superior force.

The siege began on February 24. Travis took full command because of the illness of Bowie. On March 1, the only reinforcements, thirty-two men from Gonzales, entered the fort. For defense of the fortifications, Travis had approximately 187 men and eighteen or more pieces of artillery. The siege lasted thirteen days with the climax occurring on the morning of March 6. Mexican forces stormed the Alamo on all sides, overwhelming the Texans and penetrating into the interior of the fortress. Bowie was killed on his cot and Crocket died with his Tennessee men defending a position assigned to him by Travis. Within about one-half-hour all the Texans were killed in the room to room combat and the bodies were burned by order of Santa Anna. Survivors included about fifteen noncombatants, mostly women and children. According to the best historical sources Mexican losses were 1,544.

After the fall of the Alamo, the building was practically in ruins, but no attempt was made at that time to restore it. The Republic of Texas passed an act in 1841, granting the church of the Alamo to the Roman Catholic church. In 1848 the Church leased the entire property to the United States Government which used the building and grounds for quartermasters purposes until the Civil War when Confederate troops used the building. At the close of the war the United States government again took over and used it until 1872.

In 1877, Honore Grenet purchased the convent portion of the mission from the Church. After Grenet's death, the convent was sold in 1886 to Hugo and Schmeltzer Company, a whole sale grocery firm.

In the meantime, the State of Texas bought the chapel from the Church in 1883 and placed it under the care of the City of San Antonio. This system continued until 1905, when the Texas Legislature passed a resolution ordering the governor to purchase that part of the old Alamo fortress occupied by a business concern and that all the property should be given to the Daughters of the Republic of Texas.

A controversy over custody of the Alamo developed between the DRT and the De Zavala Chapter of that organization at San Antonio. There was also a dispute between the DRT and Governor O.B. Colquitt, concerning restoration and demolition of the property leased by Hugo and Schmeltzer. The Alamo stands today as it was left at the end of this battle, with the chapel and one side of the lower wall of the convent left standing. The area has been landscaped and is now a park.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE

Major Bibliographical References

5. Ramsdell, Charles, San Antonio, A Historical and Pictorial Guide, Austin, Texas, 1959.
6. Sanford, Trent E., The Architecture of the Old Southwest, New York, 1950.
7. State Building Commission, Archeological Program, "Historic Background of the Mission San Antonio deValero," November, 1966.
8. Tinkle, Lon, Six Missions of Texas, Waco, 1965.

Property

The Blaine

187

Boundary Definition
Rec'd. 7.17.75

State

Texas

Working Number

NHL

TECHNICAL

Photos _____

Maps _____

CONTROL

OK cm
7.19.75

Boundary OK.

HISTORIAN

OK
Livingood
30 D 76

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

ARCHEOLOGIST

OTHER

HAER

Inventory _____

Review _____

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

OK
Cole
1/26/77

BRANCH CHIEF

Humphrey
2.18.77

KEEPER

Wm
3/4/77

National Register Write-up _____

Send-back _____

Entered _____

Federal Register Entry _____

Re-submit _____

INT:2106-74



TEX

45 ALAMO

15 SAINT

15-17

Alamo, San Antonio, Bexar County, TX

1961

Courtesy of HABS

Negative No. 4758 ✓

Subject The Alamo (San Antonio de Valero Mission Church), 1744-57 (Front (West) Elevation)

Date Mar. 23, '68 Locality San Antonio, Texas By Charles W. Snell



Negative No. 4759

Subject The Alamo (San Antonio de Valero Mission Church), 1744-57

(Rear or east wall-left; north side wall center)

Date Mar. 23, '68 Locality San Antonio, Texas By Charles W. Snell



Negative No. 4764

Subject The Alamo (San Antonio de Valero Mission Church), 1744-57
(North side left, and front, right)

Date Mar. 23, '68 Locality San Antonio, Texas

By Charles W. Snell



Negative No. 4773

Subject The Alamo (San Antonio de Valero Mission Church), 1744-57 (North Side)

Date Mar. 23, '68 Locality San Antonio, Texas By Charles W. Snell





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

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RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH PHOTOGRAPH

1 NAME

HISTORIC The Alamo

AND/OR COMMON

The Alamo

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN

San Antonio

____ VICINITY OF

COUNTY

Bexar

STATE

Texas

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT

Patricia Heintzelman

DATE OF PHOTO February 1975

NEGATIVE FILED AT

Historic Sites Survey

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO

Alamo facade (west side)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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1 NAME

HISTORIC The Alamo

AND/OR COMMON

The Alamo

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN San Antonio

____ VICINITY OF

COUNTY
Bexar

STATE
Texas

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT Patricia Heintzelman

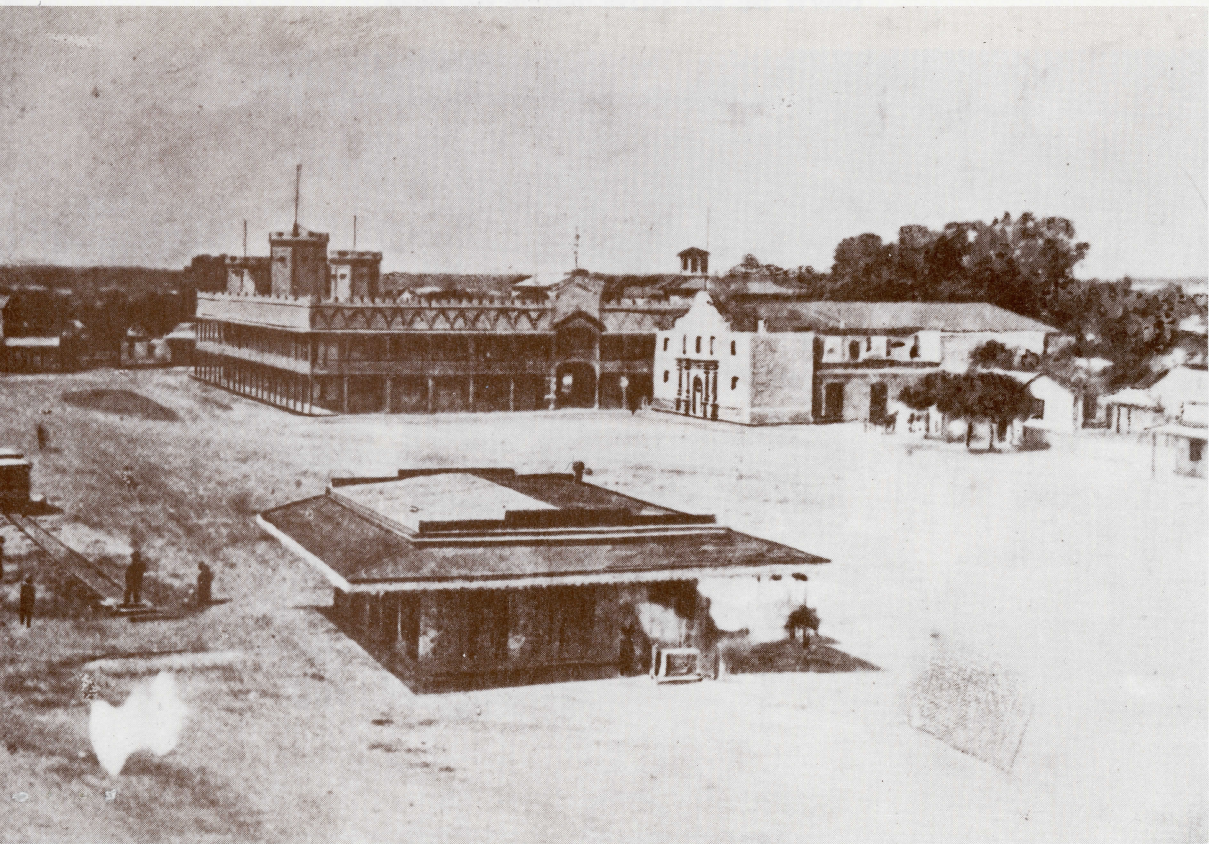
DATE OF PHOTO February 1975

NEGATIVE FILED AT Historic Sites Survey

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET
Gardens and museum building.

PHOTO NO



(See reverse side)

ALAMO PLAZA, circa 1880



AFTER THE SECOND BATTLE FOR THE ALAMO

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

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DATE ENTERED

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TYPE ALL ENTRIES --| ENCLOSE WITH PHOTOGRAPH

1 NAME

HISTORIC The Alamo

AND/OR COMMON

The Alamo

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN San Antonio

____ VICINITY OF

COUNTY
Bexar

STATE
Texas

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT None

DATE OF PHOTO 1880

NEGATIVE FILED AT None

1912

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

Old views of Alamo

PHOTO NO



SANTA ANNA.

If reproduced use credit line:

Denver Public Library Western Collection

Photo by

A pictorial history of Texas

By Rev. Homer S. Thrall, A.M. JB

St. Louis, Mo: 1879 p. 172 OK

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH MAP

1 NAME

HISTORIC The Alamo

AND/OR COMMON

The Alamo

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN

San Antonio

___ VICINITY OF

COUNTY

Bexar

STATE

Texas

3 MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE

USGS 7.5' Series, San Antonio East Quadrangle

SCALE

1:24000

DATE

1967

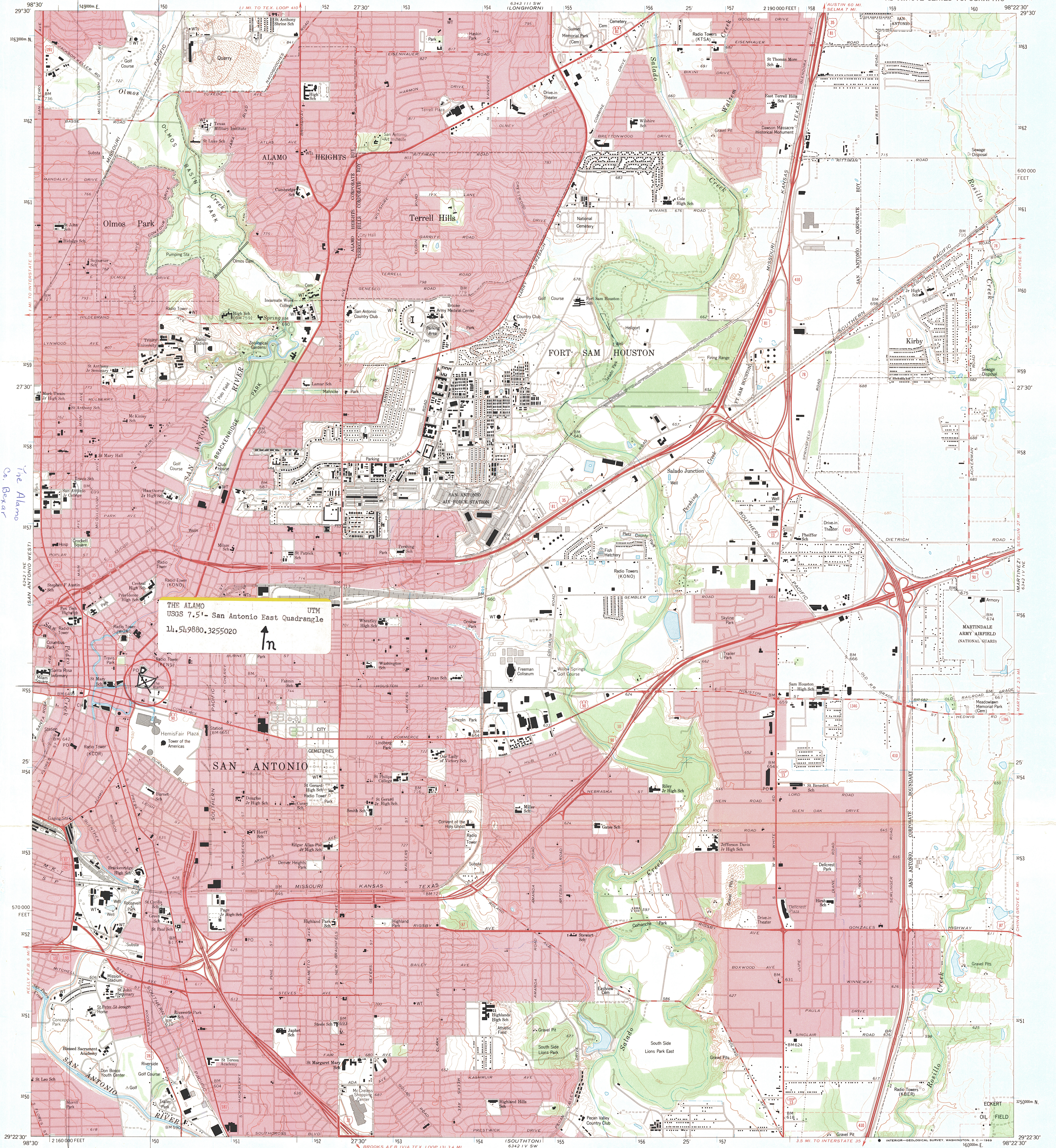
4 REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

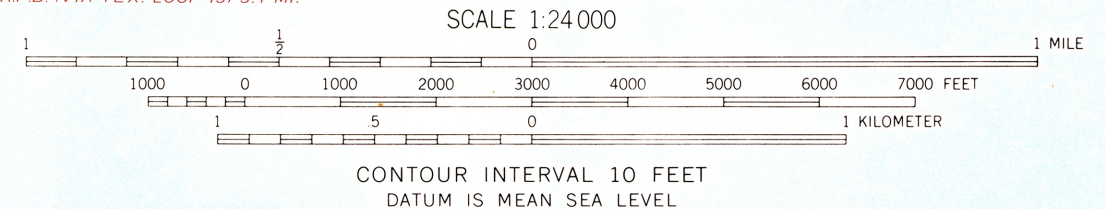
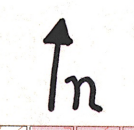
1. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
2. NORTH ARROW
3. UTM REFERENCES

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SAN ANTONIO EAST QUADRANGLE
TEXAS-BEXAR CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES TOPOGRAPHIC



THE ALAMO
USGS 7.5'- San Antonio East Quadrangle
14.519880, 32.55020



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

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

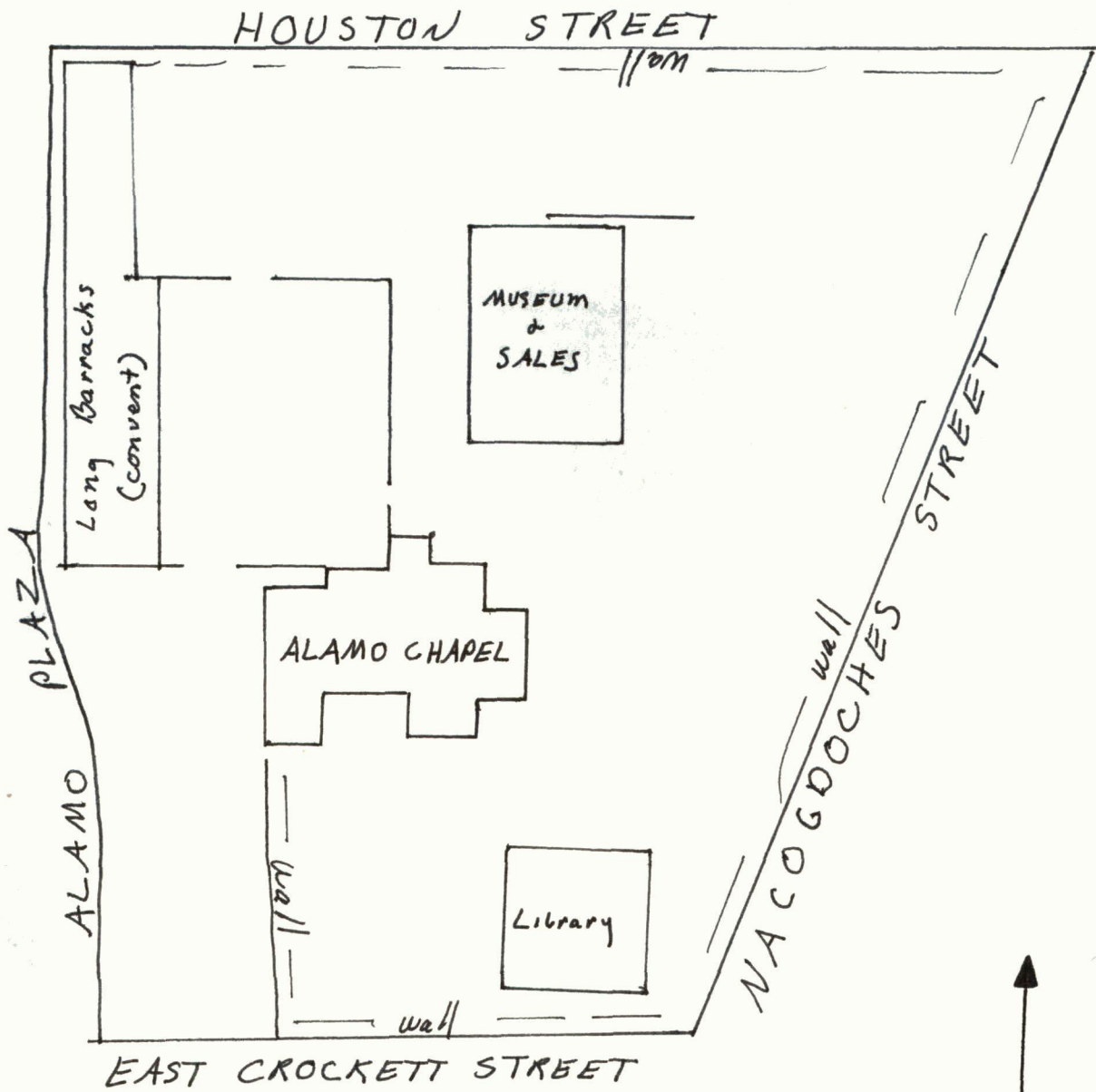
SAN ANTONIO EAST, TEX.
N2922.5-W9822.5/7.5

1967

AMS 6342 IV NW-SERIES V882

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Maped by the Army Map Service
Edited and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USCS&GS, and USCE
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1952. Field annotated 1953. Revised by Geological Survey
from aerial photographs taken 1966. Field checked 1967.
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Texas coordinate system.
south central zone
1000 meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 14, shown in blue
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines



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1 NAME

HISTORIC The Alamo

AND/OR COMMON

The Alamo

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN

San Antonio

____VICINITY OF

COUNTY

Bexar

STATE

Texas

3 MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE

Sketch map done on site by Patricia Heintzelman

SCALE

unscaled

DATE February, 1975

4 REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
2. NORTH ARROW
3. UTM REFERENCES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DATA SHEET

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED DEC 17 1976

DATE ENTERED

JUL 13 1977

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC

ALAMO PLAZA HISTORIC DISTRICT

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

North of Hemisfair Plaza

CITY, TOWN

San Antonio,

bounded by So. Broadway, _____ NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 18

VICINITY OF Commerce, Bonham and Travis

STATE

Texas

CODE

048

COUNTY

Bexar

CODE

029

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☒ DISTRICT
☐ BUILDING(S)
☐ STRUCTURE
☐ SITE
☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC
☒ PRIVATE
☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS
☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED
☒ UNOCCUPIED
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
☒ YES: RESTRICTED
☒ YES: UNRESTRICTED
☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE ☒ MUSEUM
☒ COMMERCIAL ☒ PARK
☐ EDUCATIONAL ☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
☐ ENTERTAINMENT ☒ RELIGIOUS
☒ GOVERNMENT ☐ SCIENTIFIC
☐ INDUSTRIAL ☐ TRANSPORTATION
☐ MILITARY ☐ OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Multiple Ownership

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Bexar County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Main Plaza

CITY, TOWN

San Antonio

STATE

Texas

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Historic American Buildings Survey; Historic Sites Inventory

DATE

1936; 1970-71

☒ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Library of Congress; Texas Historical Commission

CITY, TOWN

Washington, D.C.

Austin, Tx

STATE

71 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☒ EXCELLENT
☒ GOOD
☒ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Located in the center of downtown San Antonio, adjacent to the Hemisfair Plaza on the south, and to the San Antonio river on the west, is the commercial area that grew up around Texas' most famous shrine, The Alamo. The Alamo Plaza Historic District contains the Alamo chapel, a public plaza once part of the mission courtyard, and the surrounding commercial structures built mainly in the late 19th century and early 20th century. The boundaries basically include the buildings immediately surrounding Alamo Plaza bounded by south Broadway, east Commerce, Bonham and Travis, including a building one block to the east, the Crockett Hotel, and another building one block to the north, the Turn Verein.

Originally Alamo Plaza was part of the courtyard of the Mission San Antonio de Valero founded on this site in 1724. By 1761 the mission buildings consisted of the convent, chapel, granary and the Indian quarters. The chapel, begun in 1744, was destroyed by a storm a few years later. Although the building is dated 1758 the towered chapel was still under construction when poor design caused a partial collapse. It was never completed. Encompassing the north end of what is now part of the Alamo Plaza district, the mission buildings and courtyard were enclosed and the missionaries and Indians lived within its walls. Activities waned after 1765 and by 1793 the Spanish secularized the mission and divided the lands. Serving the military, rather than an ecclesiastical headquarters during the early 19th century, the abandoned mission quartered troops of the Spanish and Mexican Army, and finally the rebellious Texas forces in 1836. Following the Battle of the Alamo in the Texas War for Independence, the fortifications had been destroyed and most of the buildings were in ruins. For a while squatters took advantage of the unsettled conditions and moved onto the plaza and in the building ruins that surrounded it. An 1840 account of the plaza described a deserted area with only a few jacales on the west side, but by 1848 there was a long row of adobe, flat-roofed buildings running from what is now the Post Office (17) to H.L. Green Department store (9). After Texas was annexed to the United States, the government took over the grounds and used them for quartermaster purposes. The present facade of the Alamo chapel dates from the 1849 restoration.

The first large structure to be built in the plaza was the Maverick house, a two-story, rectangular structure with outbuildings constructed in 1850. The house was built at the north on the current site of the Gibbs Building (16). Little else fronted on the courtyard except old Indian huts and jacales until William A. Menger built his house and brewery in the mid-1850's at the southwest corner of the Plaza de Valero, present site of the Menger Hotel. When he built his hotel in 1859, a few more business houses were attracted to the area.

The present size of the open space in the midst of the plaza district is the result of action taken by the city in 1871. That year the Roman Catholic church sold to the city the old granary building at the southern boundary of the old courtyard, with the condition that the area around it be incorporated as part of the plaza. The city used the building for a police station and jail for a few months, and then demolished it to incorporate the old mission courtyard and the adjoining Plaza de Valero to form what is now called Alamo Plaza.

The plaza began as a barren area which, in rainy weather, resembled a quagmire. During the Civil War, the plaza was neglected, but as cattle became important, the square teemed with drovers, cowboys and animals. The first pavement around the square, laid

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located in the center of downtown San Antonio, adjacent to the Hemisfair Plaza on the south, and to the San Antonio river on the west, is the commercial area that grew up around Texas' most famous shrine, The Alamo. The Alamo Plaza Historic District contains the Alamo chapel, a public place.

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in 1888, consisted of mesquite blocks. A city order in 1887 had erected a public water closet and privy. Alderman A. F. Wulff, a native of Germany who came to San Antonio in 1850, was interested in horticulture. He advocated beautification of this and Main Plaza by landscaping parks in their centers. Thus, at the same time the city council called for building the four paved streets around the plaza in 1888, a garden was planted and 30 iron benches were placed around the square. William Reuter erected the first bandstand in the plaza in 1890 at his own expense. Removed to San Pedro Park in the early 20th century, the structure was replaced in later years by another bandstand. Improvements to the plaza proper are currently in progress. The entire square is being covered with paving blocks and the street in front of the Alamo has been closed and is being incorporated into the square. In addition, a new bandstand (21) has been constructed in the plaza.

The Alamo Plaza are is located in the center of downtown San Antonio and has always been an important focal point of the city. During the late 19th century leading business firms began establishing stores in the area and the majority of buildings within the historic district date from this period. With the changes over the years, such as elaborate cornices, balconies, and awnings, many Victorian Buildings have lost their original design features. Windows have been boarded up, ground floors have been remodeled, and whole facades have been hidden. Despite the number of architectural changes to these surrounding commercial structures, the area has a great deal of design potential. In most cases, late 19th century Victorian commercial facades have simply been buried beneath mid-20th century plaster and can be restored to their original character. In addition, there is a uniformity in scale that has been maintained in the district. The west, south and east sides surrounding the plaza contain buildings of one to four stories in height, while the north end is dominated by the taller buildings. Although some later buildings, particularly the Wax Museum in the 100 block of north Alamo and H. L. Green's at 301 Alamo Plaza, detract from the quality of design of the historic buildings, they conform in scale and use to the district and maintain the streetscape. The only non-conforming intrusion located within the boundaries is a filling station at the northeast corner of the district adjacent to the Turn Verein building (19).

Some of the larger buildings in the district have had trouble renting office space in the last few years and two of the buildings in the 100 and 200 block of north Alamo are currently threatened with demolition. However, with the success of the nearby San Antonio river walk as an important commercial and entertainment area, the adjacent downtown is undergoing revitalization. A University of Texas at Austin architectural class did a thorough design project of the Alamo Plaza District and the city is in the process of considering many of their proposals. Preservationists hope that future efforts toward revitalization in this area will include restoration, rather than further destruction of the historic resources.

Beginning at the southwest corner of the district the following list is a more detailed description of the buildings included within the district.

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1. Dullnig Building, 101-103 North Alamo.

The Dullnig Building is a three-story brick building built in 1883 in the Victorian-Italianate style for George Dullnig, a grocer and dry goods merchant. The Alamo Plaza facade has been completely covered with plaster and the first floor of the Commerce facade has been altered. The second and third floors on the Commerce (side) and Broadway (rear) faces have remained relatively intact displaying stilted arched windows with hood molds. The windows of the central bay have more ornately carved hood molds. The top ten feet of the building is covered with a false facade, where once a cornice crowned the structure.

2. Scholz Palm Garden, 105-109 North Alamo

A two-story, six-bay brick building built before 1891 by Adolph Scholz, the building once served as a bar and garden. The segmental arched openings and brick corbeled cornice are evident on the Broadway (rear) facade, but the main facade has been plastered.

3. Old Joske's Building, 111-115 North Alamo

The original Joske building is a two-story, six-bay brick building (commercial) designed in 1888 by James Wahrenberger. The main facade was plastered during the 20th century, but the original face remains intact beneath the false front.

4. Dreiss, Thompson and Company Building, 117 North Alamo

A two-story, three-bay Victorian commercial building, this structure was erected in 1872 for Adolph Dreiss's drug store. The main facade on Alamo plaza has been covered completely, but the Broadway elevation retains much of its original design. Although the first floor has been altered, the second floor contains three segmental arched windows separated by brick pilasters. A brick corbelled cornice is crowned by an arched parapet of pressed tin containing the company's name.

The two adjacent buildings at 119-121 North Alamo are compatible in scale but their facades have been altered.

5. Vance Building, 207-209 Alamo Plaza

The Vance building is a two-story brick building that was basically rebuilt following a fire in the 1920s or 1930s.

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6. 211-215 North Alamo

These three, two-story brick commercial buildings were probably built in the late 19th century. They have been plastered over on the main facade.

7. Reuter Building, 217-219 North Alamo

The Reuter Building is a four-story rectangular building with an angled corner on the main facade, which contained the original entrance. The first (1891) two floors on both the Alamo and Crockett facades have been covered with a false front. The narrow facade facing Alamo street contains elaborate classical detail. The third floor windows are the most elaborate with a blind balustrade and a complete entablature above each. The windows on the fourth floor contain transoms. Divided into bays by pilasters, this east facade is crowned by a massive stone and metal cornice. Along the north (Crockett) facade the arches of the second floor windows are visible above the false front. The covered third and fourth floor windows have a flat lintel topped by a segmental arch.

8. Old Chamber of Commerce Building, Southeast corner Broadway and Crockett.

This building is a two-story brick early 20th century commercial building with decorative cast concrete vertical members separating the windows on the second floor. Erected in 1919-21, this structure was occupied by the Chamber of Commerce until 1925.

9. H. L. Green's Department Store, 301-305 Alamo Plaza

A two-story, nondescript limestone building, Green's was erected in the 1950's. This was formerly the site of the 1886 Grand Opera House, which was destroyed by fire after World War II. The lavish Opera House was a theatre which seated 1500 and an exclusive men's club, the San Antonio Club, kept rooms in the building.

10. 307 Alamo Plaza

A three-story masonry building, this vacant structure was probably built in the 1950's, replacing the Old Mexican Consulate.

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11. 309-315 Alamo Plaza

A series of one-story buildings. Although the main facades are modern, the structures are possibly the same buildings which are visible in early photographs of the Plaza.

12. Crockett Block, 317-323 Alamo Plaza

Designed by Alfred Giles, this row of four limestone buildings were erected in 1882 for William and Albert Maverick. The three-story buildings are joined visually by a pressed tin cornice, but the facades of the two center buildings have been covered by a false front. Although they have been altered on the first floor, the two outside buildings retain their original arched openings on the second and third floors. Pilasters accentuate the corners of the original facades.

13. 327 Alamo Plaza

A three-story masonry early 20th century commercial building which replaced the Old Palace Theatre is located on this lot.

14. Woolworth's Department Store, 518 East Houston

Woolworth's is a three-story brick building erected in the 1920's to replace the old Maverick Bank Building. Divided into six wide bays on the Alamo Plaza facade the second and third floors utilize fenestration typical of the Commercial Style. Each unit contains a broad central light of plate glass, fixed, and narrow side lights with an opening sash. Each of these lights contain a transom. A frieze and slightly projecting cornice terminate the building. This early 20th century commercial building replaced an elaborate 1886 Victorian structure, designed by Alfred Giles. The bank was the first five-story building in the city and contained continuous balconies at the four levels.

15. Moore Building, Northeast corner of Houston and Broadway

The Moore building is a six-story brick building stuccoed and scored to look like stone. Constructed in 1904, the building is basically rectangular with an angled southwest corner to mark the main entrance. Scoring accentuates the angled corner as well as the two flanking bays at the second, third and fourth levels. On both the south (Houston) and west (Crockett) facades fenestration is organized in vertical bands between three-story pilasters that are linked by arches at the top. A small cornice elaborated by terra cotta swag and cartouche motifs marks the fifth floor, while a dentilled cornice emphasizes the

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6th floor. Terra cotta details further embellish the divisions between the paired windows on the 5th and 6th floors. Crowning the structure is a projecting pressed tin cornice.

The building originally had a roof garden above the fifth floor with pavilions at four corners. An alley off Houston provided access to the elevator. In 1909, the addition of the sixth floor replaced the roof garden and expansion to the east closed the Houston Street entrance.

16. Gibbs Building, 521 East Houston

An eight-story brick building, the Gibbs buildings, was constructed in 1912. The first two stories are scored and are divided from the shaft of the building by a bracketed cornice at the third floor level. The third through the seventh floors contain little ornamentation, but the top floor is articulated by a string-course and elaborate sculptural detail between the windows. Terminating the building is a bracketed cornice with modillions and dentils.

The remainder of the buildings along Houston between Alamo Plaza and Broadway, as well as the buildings along Broadway behind the 300 block of Alamo Plaza, are not significant architecturally or historically, but they are compatible in scale and use.

17. Post Office and Federal Building, 615 East Houston

The Post Office is a four-story limestone Renaissance Revival building located in the prominent position at the north end of the Alamo Plaza. The building was designed by Ralph Cameron and built in 1937 by the Works Progress Administration. The ground floor is rusticated and contains the entrances, but the dominant feature of the main (south) facade is the classical colonnade in antis on the second and third floor. A cornice divides this level from the final story.

The Postal Service first moved to Alamo Plaza in 1877 on the northwest corner of the present Joske's block. In 1886, J. Riely Gordon supervised construction of a Romanesque Revival building at this location. The present building replaced the 1886 Post Office.

18. Old Medical Arts Building (Landmark Building), 705 East Houston

A 13-story, steel framed, triangular building designed by Ralph Cameron, the old Medical Arts Building was constructed in 1926. The building contains two wings which form a triangular shape and, rising above the angled corner entrance at Houston and Avenue E, is a three-story, hexagonal tower. The first two floors are faced with stone and contain widearched window spaces. The upper portion of the building is brick with terra cotta detailing. The Medical Arts Building

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represents a commercial example of the Chateausque style with its corner tower and steeply pitched mansard front at the top floor, surmounted by cresting and containing the wall dormers with high pinnacled gables. Elements of both the Gothic and Renaissance styles are evident in the detailing. Gothic features predominate in the pointed arched openings of the first two floors and in the upper two floors of the tower. Below the dormers, however, the twelfth floor contains a series of round arched windows. The building has recently been purchased and renamed the Landmark Building.

16. Gibbs Building, 521 East Houston
19. San Antonio Turn Verein

The Turn Verein is a two-story brick building constructed in 1891 and designed by James Wahrenberger. The building is made of Chicago pressed brick relieved by stringcourses, lintels and balustrades of Kerrville limestone. A three-part composition of a recessed bay and projecting ends defines the east (main) facade. Within the wide central bay a slightly projecting main entrance is off center and is defined by a rusticated stone arch. The remainder of the first floor openings have stilted arches with a keystone and rusticated voussoirs. On the second floor above the main entrance are polished granite pilasters that frame a window with a pedimented entablature and square transom. An identical window is contained in the southeast projecting pavilion. The remaining windows have round arched windows supported by small granite columns, and are surmounted with a corbel table. The rectangular building displays a two-story bay window on the south facade. A metal, hipped roof shelters the building.

The building was restored in 1972 by the U.S. Postal Service employees. The floor is of alternating oak and black walnut stripes. The staircase hall at the back of the building is illuminated through stained glass windows. Covering the staircase landing is a hardwood parquette floor laid in a bright pattern of contrasting colors. The ballroom on the second floor and the gymnasium in the basement have not been restored.

20. Cenotaph, North end of the Plaza

A memorial to the Alamo defenders stands in Alamo Plaza about 200 feet from the Alamo chapel. Dedicated in 1940 the design was conceived by Adams and Adams, architects and the sculptured figures were done by the internationally famed Pompeo Coppini. The sixty-foot monument has a white marble shaft atop a 40x12 foot granite base. On the east and west sides of the shaft are figures of the Alamo heroes, with James Bowie, James Bonham, William Barrett Travis, and Davy Crockett in full relief. On the north side is a female figure representing Texas. To the south is the Spirit of Sacrifice. The names of the Alamo heroes and two memorial sentences are inscribed on the base. The Cenotaph was commissioned by the state of Texas as a Texas Centennial project.

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21. Bandstand, South end of the Plaza

A recently constructed bandstand by the city which replaces the original bandstand built in the plaza by Wm. Reuter in 1890. The city is also currently covering the entire plaza with paving blocks.

22. The Alamo

dominate in the pointed arched openings of the first two floors and in the upper a series of round arched windows. Below the corners, however, the twelfth floor contains a series of round arched windows. The building has recently been purchased and ~~This block contains the Alamo chapel building which has been restored and houses a museum.~~ Several other buildings were erected in 1936 and a part of the old wall was reconstructed. The remainder of the block is covered by formally landscaped gardens and reveals part of the old acequia system. (see National Register submission, The Alamo, Bexar County, a NHL).

23. Lady Bird Johnson Fountain

This fountain honoring Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson was dedicated in 1974.

24. Crockett Hotel, 201 East Crockett

The Crockett Hotel was originally a six-story brick building, but a remodeling in 1927 added the seventh-story. A cornice with wide modillioned eaves surmounts the original six floors. Built in 1909 the hotel was designed by Padgett. The west facade is broken into two planes following the configuration of the block and the corner entrance at Bonham and Crockett is rounded.

25. Menger Hotel, 204 Alamo Plaza

Built in 1857 the Menger was originally a two-story limestone building designed by John Fries. Located at the southwest corner of the block the building later expanded to a three-story building at this corner. Alfred Giles is responsible for this later design. The west facade of the original building is now a three-story, three-bay structure. The slightly projecting central bay is crowned by a pedimented parapet. The first floor contains a central door flanked by two windows, while the second and third floors each contain three round arched openings. The end bays contain two flat arched windows on each floor and these pavilions are capped by a bracketed cornice. Iron balconies extend at the second and third floor levels. Additions to the north and east have been made several times in the 19th and 20th centuries and the hotel now fills the entire block.

A lavish three-story space in the Menger lobby, illuminated by a stained glass, leaded skylight, dominates the old part of the hotel. The solid block of hotel buildings is broken in the center by an interior courtyard of walkways through dense tropical foliage.

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26. Joske's Department Store, Commerce at Alamo

Encompassing almost the entire south block of the plaza is Joske's Department Store, a four-story, U-shaped concrete structure with a stylized parapet. The present structure incorporates the 1888 brick building, designed by Alfred Giles, that stood at the southeast corner of the block. Joske's shared the north side of the block with the old 1877 Post Office, but in the 1950's Joske's expanded and remodeled, building on the entire block, except for the property of St. Joseph's Church.

27. St. Joseph's Church and Rectory, 623 East Commerce

Designed by G. Friesleben and Theodore Giraud, St. Joseph's Church was erected between 1868 and 1876. The limestone structure is a Gothic Revival, basilican plan church, dominated by a central entrance tower with a slate and copper roof. The third pastor of the church, Father Henry Pfefferkorn, painted the Stations of the Cross which hang at the sides of the church and the Assumption of Mary and Ascension of Christ that hang at the front. He also designed the first altar and choir loft, replaced the canvas windows with glass, and installed a pipe organ. In 1898, Jacob Wagner built a spire designed by James Wahrenberger.

Adjoining the church is the limestone rectory, a two-story rectangular structure with a roof of intersecting pitches. Pedimented gables mark the center of the east facade and terminate the roof pitch on the south and north facades. The building is further embellished by quoins, dentils, segmental arches over the openings, and by the second floor balcony on the east facade.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

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

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The building and spaces that compose the Alamo Plaza Historic District chronicle the role this area played in the development of the city of San Antonio. From mission courtyard, to battlefield, to neglected residential area, to transportation center, and finally to commercial area, the district reveals a diverse history. In addition, the area serves as the setting for the famous monument to Texas independence--the Alamo.

In 1718 Franciscan missionaries combined two older Spanish missions, San Antonio de Padua and San Francisco Solano to create the new Mission San Antonio de Valero on a site believed to have been on the bank of the San Pedro Creek in present day San Antonio. After a hurricane destroyed the buildings on the old site in 1724, the Franciscans re-located at the site now called Alamo-Plaza. However, the Spanish abandoned the idea of colonizing the area with a series of missions and presidios and in 1793 the mission was partially secularized.

In the early 19th century the function of the old mission compound changed from religious activities to military. Beginning in 1803 a company of Spanish soliders from Alamo del Parras, Coahuila, Mexico, occupied the abandoned mission, using its buildings as barracks. The name "Alamo" given to the old mission complex probably originated from this association. According to some historians, the name was derived from a grove of cottonwood trees growing on the banks of the acequia, "alamo" being the Spanish word for cottonwood. In 1813 Alamo Plaza became an arena in the fight for Mexican Independence from Spain. During the Gutierrez-Magee Expedition of 1812-13, a filibustering expedition against Spanish Texas, the Republican Army took San Antonio in March of 1813 and made the Alamo their headquarters. However, when the Royalist Army recaptured the city in August, the victorious army used the mission's square as a prison pen for those in the city who had aided the Republicans. Over 800 prisoners were executed and the savage butchery was thereafter known as la noche triste.

No official use was made of the building and plaza from the late 1820's until 1835 when the sites figured prominently in events of the Texas Revolution. Mexican General Martin Perfecto de Cos, sent to San Antonio by dictator General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna to crush the rebellious Texans, converted the mission compound into a fortress in late 1835. However, in the Siege of Bexar, December 5-9, 1835, Texas soliders defeated the Mexican troops and forced the surrender of Cos. An infuriated Santa Anna, led his army of almost 5000 men against the Texas forces at San Antonio in February 1835 and after a 13-day siege finally massacred the 187 men defending the Alamo on March 6, 1836. The restored chapel has since served as a tangible reminder of the men who fought in the Texas war for Independence, which finally culminated with the Texas victory at San Jacinto on April 21, 1836. The reconstructed buildings now function as museums containing many of the relics uncovered on the Alamo grounds.

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Following the Texas War for Independence the mission ruins and courtyard were seemingly abandoned by both the church and the city. New settlers took advantage of the unused buildings for shelter and a few jacales and adobe houses sprung up in this area in the 1840's. Badly neglected, however, the plaza was primarily a rundown residential area located some distance from the center of town.

After the U.S. annexed Texas in 1845 the government took over the remains of the Alamo structures. With only the walls of the chapel remaining, the U.S. Army rebuilt the parapet. The present facade actually dates from the 1840 reconstruction. The federal government used the buildings and grounds for quartermaster purposes from 1848 until the Civil War and again after the War until 1876. Under an act of April 23, 1883, Texas purchased from the Roman Catholic church the Alamo church property and placed the Alamo in the custody of the city of San Antonio. This arrangement continued until January 25, 1905, when the Texas Legislature passed a resolution ordering the governor to purchase that part of the old Alamo fortress occupied by a business concern. It was further ordered that the governor should deliver the property thus acquired, with the property then owned by the state (the chapel of the Alamo), to the Daughters of the Republic of Texas.

The 1850's brought new life to the square with the erection of the Samuel Maverick House in 1850 and the Menger Hotel in 1858. Samuel Maverick, one of the Alamo defenders who escaped death because he was elected to attend the Convention of 1836 which drafted the Texas Declaration of Independence, was obsessed with the desire to live by the Alamo. He built the first large house on the plaza, a stone dwelling on the present site of the Gibbs building (16). Maverick's home at the corner of the Alamo grounds was the first encouragement of development in the area. Across Houston street from his homestead, Maverick owned a lumber yard, and in 1886 he constructed a commercial building on this site. The first five-story building in San Antonio, the Maverick Bank building was designed by Alfred Giles and housed a bank on the first floor and rented offices on the upper floors. This building was replaced in the 1920's by the Woolworth Department store (14).

The next substantial permanent structure erected on the plaza was the Menger Hotel (25). William A. Menger opened a brewery north of Blum street on the plaza in 1855. The brewery was the only one in this part of the southwest and was one of the first manufacturing enterprises in the city. Menger also opened a cooperage works for the manufacture of barrels for his beer. Menger's wife ran a boarding house and because of the popularity of the business, Menger chose to replace it with a two-story stone hotel erected at the corner of Blum and Alamo Plaza. With its opening in January 1859, the Menger Hotel brought elegance to the Plaza for the first time and within a year an addition had to be made to the building. The hotel again expanded in 1875, incorporating the first Turn Verein building, constructed by San Antonioi Germans to the north of the Menger. The hotel has seen a number of additions in the 19th and 20th century. Famed

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for its excellent meals and beautiful patio garden, the Menger was San Antonio's most prominent hotel in the 19th century. With its location at the stage and later street rail terminus and across the plaza from the 1886 Grand Opera House, the hotel housed many famous visitors. In 1898 Theodore Roosevelt recruited volunteers here for his "Rough Riders" to fight in the Spanish-American war. In the 1930's the building was allowed to deteriorate and prospective buyers took an option with plans to destroy the hotel in the 1940's. However, due to immense public support from people in San Antonio and around Texas, the option was not taken and in 1943 W. L. Moody, Jr. of Galveston bought and restored the hotel. chapel remaining, the U.S. Army rebuilt the parapets. The present facade actually dates from the 1840 reconstruction. The federal Alamo Plaza underwent the transition from basically a residential area to a transportation center in the 1850's. The major stagecoach lines maintained their terminals on the plaza and later the first street railway system in the city operated between the square and San Pedro Springs. After the railroad began to predominate travel in the late 1870's and 1880's, the stage lines disappeared and commercial businesses began to replace transportation as the most important activity of the Alamo Plaza district. But the businesses were slow to come to the area. Prior to 1870 most of the business firms and stores clustered around Main and Military Plaza. However, to serve the residents and military personnel living around the Alamo, the city built a market house in the Plaza de Valero (joined with the Alamo Plaza in 1871). Other businesses in the area in the late 1860's were the lumber yards, livery stables, and a dry goods and grocery store. Even with the increase in commercial activity in the 1870's, many of the firms dealt in transportation and transportation services.

The plaza gained added significance when the San Antonio Post Office moved to the Plaza on December 22, 1877. The postal service occupied the first floor of the Gallagher Building, which had just been built at the south end of the Plaza where Joske's now stands. The location of the Post Office brought more people to the area and served as an incentive for more businesses to locate there.

The same year that the Post Office came to the plaza, Honore Grenet bought the site of the old convent foundations immediately north of the Alamo chapel and built a two-story frame building with double galleries around two sides and crenelated turrets at the corners. The first floor housed Grenet's wholesale grocery business, long the largest grocery in the southwest, while the second floor contained the Alamo museum of Gustav Toudouze. Grenet's clerks often gave tours of Toudouze's museum and the Alamo ruins. In 1886 Grenet's heirs sold the building to the Hugo and Schmeltzer Co. When the company went out of business and the city condemned the building in 1903, a controversy developed because a syndicate had formed to buy the site and additional land to the east to erect a hotel. In order to save the famous site as a monument to Texas history, rather than the site of a resort hotel, Clara Driscoll (see National Register submission, "Laguna Gloria", 12-6-75) bought an option on the property until the title was eventually acquired by the State in 1905. The State gave control and custody of the area to the Daughters of the Republic of Texas.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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The plaza also developed as a center of social and cultural events in the late 19th century. The location of the prominent Menger Hotel influenced several social clubs to find meeting space in the vicinity. The San Antonio Turn Verein, a German athletic and social organization, erected their club right next to the hotel in 1872 and eventually built a larger structure (19) north of the Alamo Plaza on Bonham in 1891. Another organization, the San Antonio Club, moved into rooms on the second floor of the Gallagher Building in 1882. Built in 1886 the Grand Opera House, located at the present site of H. L. Green's (9), brought additional splendor to the plaza. The opening of the opera house brought many road shows to the city and leading figures of the stage performed in this theater. The San Antonio Club relocated their exclusive men's club into this building. The building was demolished in the 1950's after it was largely destroyed by fire.

The largest concentration of building within the district dates from the late 19th century. Listed below are some additional buildings that are historically significant.

The Dullnig Building (1)

Built in 1883 for a grocer and dry goods merchant, George Dullnig, this building was the first steam-heated structure in San Antonio and contained one of the first elevators. Dullnig erected a 100-foot iron water tower five hundred feet behind his property on the river. Convinced the steam pump supplying heat and energy to his building did not have to be on the premises, Dullnig placed the machinery near his water tower and piped the steam five hundred feet to his store. The steam heated the structure, operated one of the first elevators in San Antonio and supplied the hydraulic pressure for the Dullnig coffee-roasting plant on Loyosa street (now south Broadway).

Dullnig, a native Austrian who immigrated to Texas with his parents in 1853 when he was seven, had established a successful retail shoe business at the age of 18 and eventually expanded into groceries. His business occupied the first and second floors by 1907, displacing an earlier dental office. Also, Schafer and Downey ran the Alamo City Business College on the third floor for many years.

Scholz Palm Garden (2)

Sometime before 1891, Scholz's Palm Garden, a two-story glass-enclosed building with a bar in front and a garden full of palms, banana plants and ferns behind, was erected adjacent to the Dullnig Building. The restaurant run by Adolph Scholz featured German bands which gave concerts four nights a week.

Dreiss, Thompson and Co. Building (4)

In 1872, Adolph Dreiss bought a lot on Alamo Plaza and erected a three-story building to house a retail drug establishment he had operated since 1867. Dreiss had entered the business as a clerk in a drug store owned by Dr. R. A. Dryden and had later run a

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store at the southwest corner of Alamo and Commerce before building his own store. Dreiss took his father, Albert, and Edward, into the business which sold such specialties as the "Elixir of Life" and "Dead Shot for Screw Worms." In 1888, Albert Dreiss entered a partnership with Galveston druggists Thompson and Ohmstede, forming a wholesale drug division and creating the firm Dreiss, Thompson, and Company. The remodeled Dreiss building included an elaborate rear facade, which is still visible, but the main facade has been plastered.

Organization: The San Antonio Club, moved into rooms on the 14

Building at 215 North Alamo (6)

Before 1891, Francis Meyer built a wholesale and retail liquor store on the west side of the Plaza just south of the Reuter property. His wine cellars had a storage capacity for 100,000 gallons--the largest and finest in Texas at the time. Meyer eventually moved to a larger structure on North street. He was the largest importer of Rhine wines in San Antonio, and the principal dealer in California products. At an early San Antonio International Exposition, his wine display won first premium.

Reuter Building (7)

Built in 1891 for William Reuter's saloon, "Billy's Bar," the Reuter Building was considered one of the finest buildings in San Antonio. The former dance hall of the Knights of Pythias remains on the fourth floor. Reuter built the first bandstand on Alamo Plaza at his own expense in 1890.

Crockett Block (12)

The architect Alfred Giles designed the Crockett Block, now four commercial establishments, for brothers William and Albert Maverick. Construction of the building began in 1882 on property deeded through a priest to a carpenter who sold the land to Samuel Maverick, father of William and Albert. The structure was described as "one of the most beautiful and conspicuous of San Antonio's well-proportioned business houses." The Crockett Block has always been occupied by commercial establishments. Of particular note was the cigar store of Rafael Diaz. A Cuban exiled for political reasons from his home in Havana, Diaz established his business in 1868. He produced "La Flor de Diaz," for many years the most popular cigar sold in San Antonio. After 32 years of exile, Diaz continued to contribute his wealth to finance the revolution in Cuba.

U.S. Post Office and Federal Building (17)

The United States Postal Service has operated in San Antonio from Alamo Plaza since 1877 when the post office located in the building recently erected by Peter Gallagher at the northwest corner of the present Joske's block. In 1886 J. Riely Gordon designed a new building for the north side of the plaza. The present building replaced the Gordon design in 1937. Designed by Cameron, the building was built by the Works Progress Administration program. It is designed around a central courtyard in a Classical Revival style.

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Turn Verein (19)

The Postal Service now also occupies the old Turn Verein. Designed by James Wahrenberger, the two-story brick building was erected in 1891 as a gymnasium and social center for the San Antonio Turn Verein. The lower floor was once occupied by cafe and cloak, reading, assembly and billiard rooms. The second floor contained the ballroom. The San Antonio Turn Verein sponsored the first Turnfest--or gymnastics competition--in Texas in 1873. The organization originated with Ludwig Jahn in Germany, who hoped to increase the physical and mental strength of his people to enable them to defeat Napoleon. The San Antonio organization was a social and gymnastics club for the early German settlers and their descendants.

Joske's Department Store (26)

Joske's came to the plaza in 1873 with Julius Joske's dry goods establishment. A building on the west side of the plaza (3), designed by James Wahrenberger in 1888, was outgrown in ten months and the Joske brothers, Albert and Alexander, commissioned Alfred Giles to design a new structure for the northeast corner of Alamo and Commerce. The three-story red brick building replaced Ed Steve's lumber yard, founded in 1866 and the best-known establishment in San Antonio by 1871. Until the 1950's Joske's shared its block with the Gallagher Building, constructed by Peter Gallagher for the Post Office in 1877. In the 1950s Joskes expanded and remodeled, bulding on the entire block except the site of St. Joseph's Catholic Church.

St. Joseph's Church and Rectory (27)

San Antonio's German Catholics built this church in 1868 after they were refused the use of the Alamo Chapel by the Army who maintained the building for supply storage. Delayed by a hurricane that devastated San Antonio, St. Joseph's was finally dedicated and opened for worship in 1871. For 30 years the church stood without a steeple, until one was erected in 1898 to complete the design.

Still functioning as a church for German-Americans at the advent of World War I, St. Joseph's caught the brunt of anti-German feeling which spread across the nation. During this period many parishioners feared for their safety and began attending Mass in other parts of the city. As the German-Americans withdrew to other Catholic churches around the city, non-German names began to appear on church rolls, including those of many Mexican-American families. In 1945, when German had fallen into disuse as the language of St. Joseph's and the church rolls had declined to only a few German families, the parish was changed from its historic role as the national church for German-speaking San Antonians to a conventional territorial parish. It was in this year, however, that the parishioners took a decisive stand against selling out to their powerful neighbor, Joske's. The department store, from small beginnings, had already bought St. Joseph's Academy and other church property for its expansion, and now it dominated the block with several separate buildings. Joske Brothers offered to purchase the church and

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rectory, but the offer was refused. Today, the historic old church across from HemisFair Plaza attracts many tourists and conventioners, along with its mixed congregation of Blacks, Anglos, and Mexican-Americans.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approx. 30 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A 14 550080 3255250

ZONE EASTING

NORTHING

c 14 549710 3254800

B 14 550080 3254800

ZONE EASTING

NORTHING

D 14 549710 3255250

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the southwest corner of the Alamo Plaza Historic District the boundary extends north along south Broadway across Houston street to include the buildings on the north side of Houston. The northern boundary follows the alley behind the 500 block of east Houston for a block, travel north along Alamo Plaza to Travis street, continues east and southeast along Travis street for a block and a half and then turns northeast to an alley to include the Turn Verein Building (19) at 411 Bonham. The

(cont'd..)

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Joe R. William, Project Director
Marie D. Landon, Historian

ORGANIZATION

Texas Historical Commission

DATE

December 10, 1976

STREET & NUMBER

P. O. Box 12276, Capitol Station

TELEPHONE

475-3094

CITY OR TOWN

Austin,

STATE

Texas 78711

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL XX

STATE XX

LOCAL XX

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

December 13, 1976

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST:

DATE

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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boundary continues southeast along the alley beside the Turn Verein building to Bonham street, follows Bonham street southwest, jogging east to include the Crockett Hotel (24) at 301 East Crockett, extending east and south around the property line of the Crockett Hotel, the boundary then continues south to Commerce street. At the south the district line continues along Commerce from Bonham to South Broadway.



ALAMO PLAZA HISTORIC DISTRICT
 North of Hemisfair Plaza
 BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS
 UTM REFERENCE:
 A. 14-550080 / 3255250
 B. 14-550080 / 3254800
 C. 14-549710 / 3254800
 D. 14-549710 / 3255250

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

~~WASHINGTON~~
Carlsbad, New Mexico,
September 20, 1935.

Mr. V. E. Chatelain, Acting Asst. Director,
Branch of Historic Sites and Buildings,
National Park Service,
Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chatelain:

Re: Alamo
- - - - -

At the request of Miss F. W. Scarborough, I extended my stay at San Antonio until Thursday afternoon. She introduced me to representatives of the Daughters of the Texas Republic, the Texas Centennial Commission, and the city. These individuals are interested in the Alamo and the Centennial.

From the group I met I learned that Congress appropriated three million dollars for the Texas Centennial. Of this sum, \$400,000.00 seem to have been earmarked for San Antonio. Those in charge intend to use the funds for a pageant or allegorical historical presentation. Persons like Mr. Ochs and Miss Farnham, deeply interested in the Alamo, feel that they have been slighted since no provision has been made for their memorial. Of course, they want to know how they can secure part of those funds or additional funds.

I could only explain that while we are interested in all historic sites and always appreciated developments such as that of the Daughters of the Texas Republic at the Alamo, we are not in a position to influence the distribution of funds appropriated for the Centennial. It is obviously a state and municipal matter.

After talking with the group, it appears that what they want is money for the erection of a monument or other developments such as the acquisition of property. Since the Federal Government is looking after historic sites, they feel that the Alamo ought to be given national recognition through the allotment of funds.

I believe that some questions they had were answered and misunderstandings were possibly corrected.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON

Mr. V. E. Chatelain

Sept. 20, 1935.
Page #2

The Alamo, as mentioned in another report, has the historical background we might desire. It is enough of a feature in its present state to attract numerous people. However, much of the development does not seem to be in harmony with the area's historical background. Unless they should decide to transfer the area to us, we can act only in a consultative capacity. In such a capacity, we can encourage proper and discourage improper developments.

In view of the fact that the Alamo is a favorite child of the Daughters of the Texas Republic, I did not even suggest a transfer to us. In spite of any feeling that might exist because of attention given to other missions by the political group in power, it would seem advisable to concentrate on San Jose. Then, if those in charge of the Alamo are satisfied with our treatment of the area, they might voluntarily make the Alamo one of a series of national historic sites near San Antonio.

It is unnecessary to discuss the importance of the Alamo. Its historical background and the large number of visitors attracted by it are sufficient evidence.

Miss Scarborough, who is deeply interested in San Antonio and the Spanish Missions, particularly the Alamo, was very helpful in introducing me to persons representative of other groups other than those met through Congressman Maverick.

Very sincerely,

Olaf T. Hagen,
Branch of Historic Sites and Bldgs.

GEÖGRAPHIC NEWS BÜLLETIN

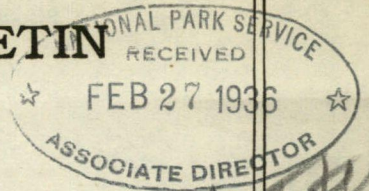
ON

TEXAS REMEMBERS THE ALAMO
PREPARED AND ISSUED BY

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(Founded in 1888, for the Increase and Diffusion of Geographic Knowledge)

General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.



2825

2-21-36

For Immediate Release

Washington, D. C.

"Remember the Alamo," Sam Houston's famous battle cry, will ring anew over Texas, as, on March 2, the Lone Star State celebrates Independence Day in San Antonio at the site of the Alamo. Here occurred a century ago the famous siege which is one of the most tragic, yet inspiring, events in the history of the American West.

"The building most Americans know to-day as the Alamo is really only a part of the original Fort Alamo," says a bulletin from the Washington, D.C., headquarters of the National Geographic Society. "Now a State-owned museum in the heart of San Antonio's business district, this restored, Spanish-type edifice, with ornate carvings on doorways and pillars, was once the chapel of a large mission, covering several acres.

Mission Transformed to Fort (Subhead)

"The old stone building, with its flat façade scalloped to a peak above the entrance, is peaceful now, undisturbed within its ivy-covered walls. Instead of doomed and valiant men, it shelters mementoes of other governments which in succession flew six flags over Texas.

THE ALAMO (Page 2)

"In the eighteenth century Spanish padres built a number of Franciscan missions in Texas to Christianize and educate Indians. Among those established in and around the present city of San Antonio was that of San Antonio de Valero, begun in 1718. The mission grew until its adobe walls, eight feet high and thirty-three inches thick, protected a hospital, barracks, and other buildings, as well as the famous chapel.

"At the height of its power the mission was full of picturesque activity. Solemn brown-frocked padres moved among their gaily-blanketed, swarthy pupils, baptizing and blessing them, and instructing them in handicrafts and husbandry.

"After 1793, ringing of the sweet-toned mission bells was often interrupted by musket shots. By 1805 the one-time mission San Antonio de Valero was known as Fort Alamo, and echoes of the monks' gentle tones died under drums and songs of Mexican troops quartered there.

Siege Lasted Twelve Days (Subhead)

"At this time Texas was still part of Mexico, but American settlers came in increasing numbers over its rolling plains. These rugged frontiersmen, finding Mexican justice too slow, revolted against Mexico and sought to make Texas a republic. One of their first acts was to entrench within the Alamo.

"On February 23, 1836, San Antonio's streets rang with bugle calls, rattling of swords, and rumbling of cannon as over 2,000 Mexicans under General Santa Anna swarmed to the assault. Inside the Alamo, with hardly two dozen cannon to defend them, waited less than two hundred Americans. Among them were the youthful patriot, Colonel William B.

THE ALAMO (Page 3)

Travis, in command of the garrison; the picturesque Indian fighter, Davy Crockett, in his buckskins and with his favorite rifle 'Betsy'; and Colonel James Bowie, the romantic swashbuckler, credited with designing the Bowie knife popular with frontiersmen. These, as well as Bailey, Cochran, Cottle, and other men who fell at the Alamo, have been commemorated in Texas place names.

"The day after the bombardment began, Travis sent out a frantic appeal for help. All the answer he received was 32 volunteers from Gonzales, who sneaked through the enemy lines into the Alamo. They simply meant 32 more doomed men. A courier, sent out for help on March 3, returned without aid.

"Santa Anna had expected quick victory. A well sunk within the walls, and some cattle, corn, and other supplies, however, enabled the besieged to hold out for twelve days. Informed by a spy that supplies and ammunition were failing, Santa Anna decided to take the Alamo by storm. From his headquarters in San Fernando Cathedral he issued a command of 'No quarter.' His soldiers swarmed up scaling ladders, cornered the remaining defenders in one of the buildings, and killed them in a desperate hand-to-hand struggle.

"When the smoke of battle cleared, although bodies of over five hundred Mexicans were piled high around the building, not a single man who defended the Alamo was alive. The only survivors were a few women and children.

"The sacrifice of this little band of Texans spurred their fellows on. With the slogan 'Remember the Alamo,' Sam Houston's troops fought so furiously in the battle of San Jacinto a month later that they captured Santa Anna. To secure his release he signed the treaty that recognized the independence of Texas."

###

TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 6-7134

CHEAPEST DAY RATE POSTAL

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
BRANCH OF PLANNING & STATE COOPERATION
616 BOND BUILDING
WASHINGTON D C

ATTENTION LEE STOP YEAGER CENTENNIAL COMMISSION HAS REQUESTED HOGAN BE
PERMITTED MEET WITH HIM AND STATE BOARD OF CONTROL AT AUSTIN TEXAS
SOMETIME NEXT TWO WEEKS IN CONNECTION WITH ALAMO PROJECT STOP I
RECOMMEND THIS PLEASE OBTAIN NECESSARY WASHINGTON AUTHORIZATION

CONFIRMATION
CC HOGAN

HM/O

FILE

MAIER

FROM INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE— BRANCH OF
BUREAU ~~PLANS AND DESIGN~~ ~~ECW~~

CHG. APPROPRIATION

OKLA CITY MAY 22 3p



First File

*Proposed
Alamo*



*Proposed
Alamo*

National Park Service

NCH Historical

May 26, 1936

Mr. Herbert Maier, 817 Braniff Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

REBERTL MAY TWENTY SECOND AUTHORIZATION GIVEN FOR HOGAN TO MEET
YEAGER AND STATE BOARD OF CONTROL AT AUSTIN TEXAS REGARDING
ALAMO PROJECT

Vernon E. Chatelain

rfl:ics

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NEW HISTORICAL

June 3, 1936

DAY LETTER

*Proposed
Alamo*

Mr. Herbert Meier, 517 Brunist Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

REURLET MAY TWENTY FIVE AND HOGANS REPORT ON ALAMO RECONSTRUCTION
APPROVED STOP PLEASE CONTINUE NEGOTIATIONS WITH TRAGER TEXAS STATE BOARD
CONTROL AND DAUGHTERS OF REPUBLIC OF TEXAS STOP WE WILL WITHHOLD APPROVAL
OF NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PARTICIPATION UNTIL YOU HAVE REACHED SATISFACTORY
UNDERSTANDING IN THE FIELD STOP INFORM THIS OFFICE PROMPTLY OF ALL DEVEL-
OPMENTS

Chateau

rf1:ics

FAL TELEGRAPH

*Proposed
Alamo*

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NEW HISTORICAL

June 25, 1936

Mr. Herbert Haier, 517 Braniff Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

REURLET JUNE NINETEEN PLEASE INSTRUCT HOGAN CONTACT TRACER IMMEDIATELY
RE ALAMO PROJECT AND REPORT RESULTS BY WIRE

Chatelain

rfl:ics

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	FULL RATE
DAY LETTER	DEFERRED
NIGHT MESSAGE	NIGHT LETTER
NIGHT LETTER	SHIP RADIOGRAM

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise message will be transmitted as a full-rate communication.

WESTERN UNION

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCT'G INFMN.

TIME FILED

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

CHEAPEST NIGHT RATE

POSTAL N CHG NPS GOVT RATE

OKLA CITY OKLA JUNE 26 1936

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
616 BOND BUILDING
WASHINGTON D C

ATTENTION CHATALANE HOGAN WIRES AS FOLLOWS QUOTE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR WALTER WOODUL
INFORMS ME THAT FOR LAST FORTY EIGHT HOURS YEAGER HAS NOT BEEN IN DALLAS AND IS
APPARENTLY NOT IN TEXAS STOP NEITHER HAS WOODUL BEEN ABLE TO LOCATE YEAGER IN
WASHINGTON STOP I HAVE WIRED YEAGERS OFFICE IN DALLAS TO INFORM ME WHERE HE IS STOP
I EXPECT HIM TO BE IN WASHINGTON SHORTLY AND THEN RETURN TO TEXAS ABOUT JULY FIRST
STOP NEITHER WOODUL NOR TEER OR BOARD OF CONTROL ABLE TO TALK TERMS ON ALAMO UNTIL
YEAGER MAKES MORE DEFINITE AGREEMENT WITH THEM STOP YEAGER SEEMS NEVER TO HAVE
DEFINITELY DISCUSSED ALAMO WITH WOODUL AND TEER STOP YOU FURTHER REFERRED TO YEAGERS
WIRE OF JUNE SIXTEENTH UNQUOTE PRESUME YOU HAVE RECEIVED OURLET TWENTY SECOND
OF
ATTACHING HOGANS LETTER SEVENTEENTH AND YEAGERS WIRE ~~EX~~ SIXTEENTH

HM:RM
confirmation

MAIER

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it repeated, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the un-repeated message rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, this is an un-repeated message and paid for as such, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the message and this company as follows:

1. The company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the un-repeated-message rate beyond the sum of five hundred dollars; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the repeated-message rate beyond the sum of five thousand dollars, *unless specially valued*; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

2. In any event the company shall not be liable for damages for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery, of any message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the sum of five thousand dollars, at which amount each message is deemed to be valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing by the sender thereof at the time the message is tendered for transmission, and unless the repeated-message rate is paid or agreed to be paid, and an additional charge equal to one-tenth of one percent of the amount by which such valuation shall exceed five thousand dollars.

3. The company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Domestic messages and incoming cable messages will be delivered free within one-half mile of the company's office in towns of 5,000 population or less, and within one mile of such office in other cities or towns. Beyond these limits the company does not undertake to make delivery, but will, without liability, at the sender's request, as his agent and at his expense, endeavor to contract for him for such delivery, at a reasonable price.

5. No responsibility attaches to this company concerning messages until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

6. The company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the company for transmission.

7. It is agreed that in any action by the company to recover the tolls for any message or messages the prompt and correct transmission and delivery thereof shall be presumed, subject to rebuttal by competent evidence.

8. Special terms governing the transmission of messages according to their classes, as enumerated below, shall apply to messages in each of such respective classes in addition to all the foregoing terms.

9. No employee of the company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED
R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT

CLASSES OF SERVICE

TELEGRAMS

A full-rate expedited service.

NIGHT MESSAGES

Accepted up to 2:00 A.M. at reduced rates to be sent during the night and delivered not earlier than the morning of the ensuing business day.

Night Messages may at the option of the Telegraph Company be mailed at destination to the addressees, and the Company shall be deemed to have discharged its obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such night messages at destination, postage prepaid.

DAY LETTERS

A deferred day service at rates lower than the standard telegram rates as follows: One and one-half times the standard night letter rate for the transmission of 50 words or less and one-fifth of the initial rates for each additional 10 words or less.

SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO DAY LETTERS:

In further consideration of the reduced rate for this special Day Letter service, the following special terms in addition to those enumerated above are hereby agreed to:

A. Day Letters may be forwarded by the Telegraph Company as a deferred service and the transmission and delivery of such Day Letters is, in all respects, subordinate to the priority of transmission and delivery of regular telegrams.

B. This Day Letter is received subject to the express understanding and agreement that the Company does not undertake that a Day Letter shall be delivered on the day of its date absolutely, and at all events; but that the Company's obligation in this respect is subject to the condition that there shall remain sufficient time for the transmission and delivery of such Day Letter on the day of its date during regular office hours, subject to the priority of the transmission of regular telegrams under the conditions named above.

NIGHT LETTERS

Accepted up to 2:00 A.M. for delivery on the morning of the ensuing business day, at rates still lower than standard night message rates, as follows: The standard telegram rate for 10 words shall be charged for the transmission of 50 words or less, and one-fifth of such standard telegram rate for 10 words shall be charged for each additional 10 words or less.

SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO NIGHT LETTERS:

In further consideration of the reduced rates for this special Night Letter service, the following special terms in addition to those enumerated above are hereby agreed to:

Night Letters may at the option of the Telegraph Company be mailed at destination to the addressees, and the Company shall be deemed to have discharged its obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such Night Letters at destination, postage prepaid.

FULL RATE CABLES

An expedited service throughout. Code language permitted.

DEFERRED HALF-RATE CABLES

Half-rate messages are subject to being deferred in favor of full rate messages for not exceeding 24 hours. Must be written in plain language.

CABLE NIGHT LETTERS

An overnight service for plain language communications, at one-third the full rate, or less. Minimum of 25 words charged for. Subject to delivery at the convenience of the Company within 24 hours.

SHIP RADIOGRAMS

A service to and from ships at sea, in all parts of the world. Plain language or code language may be used.

*Proposed
Alamo*

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NEW HISTORICAL

June 29, 1936

Mr. Herbert Maier, 517 Bruniff Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

TEACHERS CONTACTED HERE STOP HE WILL BE IN DALLAS ABOUT JULY FIFTH AND ARRANGE
MEETING WITH YOU, HOGAN, WOOTEN AND THEM FOR ABOUT JULY TENTH STOP THIS
SERVICE VERY DESIROUS PARTICIPATING IN ALAMO PROJECT IF SUITABLE ARRANGEMENTS
CAN BE WORKED OUT STOP PLEASE ADVISE US AT ONCE IF OBSTACLES TO SUCCESSFUL
DEVELOPMENT THIS PROJECT APPEAR

Chatelain

rfl:ics

POSTAL TELEGRAPH

*Proposed
Alamo*

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

GERRAL HISTORICAL

July 6, 1936

Hon. Henry Maverick, San Antonio, Texas

PARK SERVICE HAS BEEN INVITED BY UNITED STATES TEXAS CENTENNIAL
COMMISSION TO PARTICIPATE IN WORK ON ALAMO STOP HOWEVER NO PAR-
TICIPATION PLANNED ON SAN JONE STOP DETAILS ON ALAMO NOT AVAILABLE
UNTIL FINAL APPROVAL AND ALLOCATION OF FUNDS TO SERVICE BY CENTENNIAL
COMMISSION AFTER CONFERENCE ABOUT JULY TENTH

ARTHUR H. COMPTON
Director

rfl:vcc:100

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

517 Braniff Bldg.,
Oklahoma City, Okla.

July 11, 1936

The Director,
National Park Service,
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. Verne L. Chatelain

Subject: Newspaper Edition of The Alamo

Sirs:

Enclosed herewith please find part of the Sunday Edition of the San Antonio "Light" relating in part to the Alamo.

Very truly yours,

Hawaii

Regional Officer ECW

cc with original

encl.

July 18, 1936

Mr. Herbert Maier,
National Park Service, Region III,
517 Braniff Building,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

*Proposed
Alamo*

Dear Mr. Maier:

We have received your letter of July 11, transmitting the Sunday edition of the San Antonio Light, relating in part to the Alamo and the other historic sites in Texas, including Goliad.

I have found this edition very interesting and sincerely appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending it in to me.

Sincerely yours,

Verne E. Chatelain,
Acting Assistant Director.

HFL:tw

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

WASHINGTON

July 28, 1936.

*Proposed
Alamo*

*Newell
First File*

*Miss Stine
Please find
out the price
if you can.
BTL*

Memorandum for Mr. Chatelain:

The attached clipping is from the Washington Star. It occurred to me this book might be of interest in connection with our proposed work at the Alamo.

G. E. Semaray
Associate Director.

*Book is
not listed
in L. of C.
catalogue
S.*

TEXAS MISSIONS, THEIR ROMANCE AND ARCHITECTURE.
By Charles Mattoon Brooks, jr.
Dallas: Lealey & Love.

THIS is an attempt to trace to their origins the architectural trends found in the early missions of Texas. It also gives a brief chronological history of the conquest of the State by white settlers and a catalogue of the missions. The author is assistant professor of architecture at A. and M. College of Texas.

While the interest of such works would seem to be limited, one can still commend this book for clarity of style and a capacity for handling technical material in a living manner. It should also be valued for its collection of fine photographs of architectural details and sculptures from the various churches of which it treats. And it is beautifully printed.

TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

6-7134

CHEAPEST DAY RATE

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INTERIOR BUILDING,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ATTENTION CHATELAIN OFFICE INFORMS ME YEAGER CALLED OFF MEETING WITH TEXAS STATE
BOARD OF AFFAIRS AND ADVISED NPS PARTICIPATION ALAMO PROJECT NOT PRACTICAL DUE TO
BARRIERS SET UP BY STATE STOP HAVE REQUESTED HOGAN MAKE CONFIDENTIAL REPORT TO ME
STOP RETURNING OKLAHOMA CITY ABOUT FIRST WILL AIR MAIL YOU REPORT

HERBERT MAIER

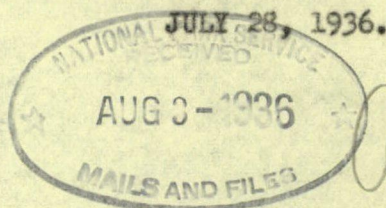
CHEAPEST DAY RATE
POSTAL OR MACKAY (Whichever Cheapest)
COLLECT

FROM INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

BUREAU National Park Service E.C.W.

CHG. APPROPRIATION Chas. E. W.

CC 5544 P 1-0500 A 1000-7



CONFIRMATION

*Proposed
Alaues*

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NEW HISTORICAL

August 6, 1936.

Mr. Herbert Maier, 517 Bramiff Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

REURTEL JULY 28 PLEASE FORWARD REPORT IMMEDIATELY.

VENNE L. CHATELAIN

HFL:enf

*held for
report*

POCAL TELEGRAPH

National Park Service
Br. of Hist. Sites & Bldgs.

Gen. Hist.

August 8, 1936

Mr. Herbert Maier,
National Park Service,
517 Braniff Building,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

*Proposed
Alamo*

Reur tel August seven hope Service cooperation Alamo project possible STOP
However before getting involved too far make certain suggested arrangements for
participation meet with full concurrence interested local groups

A. E. Demaray

RFL:twv

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Just file

BRANCH OF PLANNING AND STATE COOPERATION
517 Braniff Building
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

August 8, 1938

*Proposed
Alamo*

The Director,
National Park Service,
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. Verne E. Chatelain

Subject: Negotiations on Alamo
Project.

Sir:

This is a follow up of the telegraphic report sent you yesterday covering our investigation following Mr. Yeager's notification to this office on the 24th to the effect that it will not be possible for the National Park Service to take over the administration of the Alamo project.

Immediately upon my return to Oklahoma City August 4 I went into this matter with Historian Hogan. I felt that it would be best to have a personal conference with Mr. Yeager immediately, and since Mr. Hogan was leaving to undertake work in Louisiana and was passing through Dallas, it was decided that he call upon Mr. Yeager unannounced and that I take part in the conference by long distance telephone. The reason for our not letting Mr. Yeager know of our plan to contact him was because it has been our experience with Mr. Yeager that he is in the habit of very successfully avoiding the keeping of appointments. As a matter of fact, it has only been possible for me to hold one personal conference with him and practically every other promise of action along the line required has failed to materialize. I am sure that Mr. Yeager's action has not been intended as any slight to the National Park Service but was prompted, it has been our feeling, by a realization on his part that he either could not make good on the invitation he extended to National Park Service on the Alamo project or through a desire to delay until certain other factors foreign to this particular project could be "judiciously" consummated with the Board of Control. I have previously mentioned this reaction to you.

Upon his arrival at Dallas on the 5th, Mr. Hogan attempted to get hold of Mr. Yeager but he was reported out of town with the Garner party and his return was uncertain. Mr. Hogan waited another day, and then fortunately was able to meet Mr. John V. Singleton who has been handling all Texas Centennial matters for the Board of Control.

Mr. Singleton said that the NPS was edged out of the picture by a ruling of the Texas Attorney General's department. At a conference attended by Lt. Gov. Woodhull (Chairman of the Centennial Commission), Mr. Yeager, the Board of Control, the Asst. Attorney General assigned to the Board of Control affairs, and Mr. Singleton, the question of National Park Service administration of the Alamo project came up. When Mr. Yeager stated that he had approached the National Park Service in this matter, the Asst. Attorney General immediately ruled that if the money was to be spent on State property which was administered directly by the Board of Control, then the Board was bound by law to have charge of the spending of the money. In other words, he ruled that it was legally impossible for the National Park Service to administer the Alamo fund. Mr. Singleton stated that the move on the part of the Board was, in his opinion, businesslike and not at all antagonistic toward the National Park Service.

Mr. Yeager has just called me by long distance and has verified the information given us by Mr. Singleton as outlined above. He stated that as far as he was concerned, he would much prefer that the National Park Service handle the Alamo project since he feels that as it is it will be a repetition of the old San Jose, Tex., Mission restoration job, at which time an architect and contractor were simply called in. He said that while no written ruling was received from the Attorney General, the legal representative of that office present stated that he would take the stand indicated above if called upon for a written decision, and Mr. Yeager went on to state that since the attitude of the State Board of Control and the State Commission of the Centennial Board of Control is to the effect that both Boards prefer that the money be spent directly by the State, he concurs in this attitude.

Frankly, it is my opinion from information I have received from other sources and from personal investigation that the decision on who is to spend the money has had some influence from other sources. One of the men on our staff in Texas, who is a resident of San Antonio and who knows the inside of local city politics, has informed me that there has been considerable pressure on the part of local contracting firms and architects to have the money spent by the State. In addition to this there was possibly some "trading" in that the Board of Control has consistently refused to discuss the Alamo project unless all of its joint projects are first settled with Mr. Yeager. The latter condition is what has principally delayed the obtaining of a decision on the Alamo matter.

The question naturally arises as to what are the possibilities now for NPS participation in the project on some sort of cooperative or partial basis. Since Mr. Yeager has stated finally that he approves of the State's handling the funds, the only participation left to us would be of a technical and consulting nature. That is the handling of the research, the

drafting of working plans and some authority in execution. I am personally convinced that any credit that might accrue to us from such an arrangement will not be worth the effort nor the risk of our becoming seriously involved. Quite certainly we would now not get credit for having restored the Alamo and should anything go wrong, we stand a chance to shoulder the criticism. As pointed out in our earlier report, the Alamo should not be restored to its original lines because these have been altered and it is the present design which has been imprinted upon the minds of all Texas as "The Alamo." I actually believe that if the structure were restored to its original design, Texas in general would agree that their most beloved historical shrine had been defaced. However, I may be wrong. In any case, there is a strong feeling in Texas that the Alamo should be left just as it is. The risk of becoming seriously involved is considerable and even though we feel technically competent to handle the thing, the Park Service is likely to get little benefit from the undertaking. Without control of the funds, we could hardly control execution-- the hand that holds the purse strings usually controls the job.

Nevertheless, I have instructed Mr. Hogan to look into the possibility and advisability of a cooperative arrangement upon his return from Louisiana in about a week, and I shall let you know if there is any possibility of a safe cooperative arrangement. Since the carrying on of research and the working up of plans will involve the turning over of about \$5,000 to us for such purpose, we are not at all sure that the Board will entertain such a proposition.

We fully regret that this project has not materialized. We have made every possible effort to get Mr. Yeager to take action. Our best men have been down there and have examined the site and our architects and historians were tentatively organized. Research on our part had actually been undertaken and a staff of five good research men who could begin work and complete the architectural history in four or five months was lined up.

Realizing that you would probably not wish to close a matter so important as this on the basis of this letter, I asked Mr. Yeager to write me explaining in detail the circumstances surrounding the decision. He, however, in true lawyer style, requested me to outline the circumstances as I understand them on a basis of our discussion with Mr. Singleton and with him, and he would then reply that this is also his understanding. I feel that this is an unbusinesslike and insufficient manner in which to close the thing, and I therefore suggest that the Director write direct to Mr. Yeager requesting an outline as to the circumstances surrounding the final outcome of his invitation for National Park Service participation.

Very truly yours,

cc with original
cc Mr. Hogan

REGIONAL OFFICER ECW

TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

6-7134

FROM INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

BUREAU NAT PARK SERVICE ECW

CHG. APPROPRIATION

OKLA CITY AUGUST 19 1936 230p

CHEAPEST DAY RATE

WESTERN UNION

HON. MAURY MAVERICK M.C.

SAN ANTONIO TEXAS

REFERENCE ALAMO PROJECTS WOULD LIKE TO DISCUSS WITH YOU STOP
SUGGEST YOU WIRE ME IF TUESDAY TWENTYFIFTH AGREEABLE MEETING
AT SANANTONIO

HERBERT MAIER REGIONAL OFFICER
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

HM:O

CC HOGAN

COPY

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

517 Braniff Bldg.,
Oklahoma City, Okla.



August 19, 1936

Chatelain
For her

The Director,
National Park Service,
Washington, D. C.

Attention Mr. Verne E. Chatelain

Subject: Alamo, Texas, Project
Participation of NPS

Sir:

Reference is made to our letter of August 8, in which we finally reported on conditions surrounding the Alamo project. We have had no word from you relative to our report. However, we are writing further as to the possibility of a limited participation in the project in view of the apparent impossibility of obtaining full control.

On August 17 upon his return from Louisiana, Regional Historian Hogan again contacted John V. Singleton who represents the Texas Board of Control in all Centennial matters. Mr. Hogan described to him the very fine technical staff in the fields of History, Architecture, Archaeology, etc., in the National Park Service, and intimated that the services of some of these technicians might be made available to the Board. At the same time he stated he tentatively estimates that about \$5,000 will necessarily have to be placed in our hands for the employment of additional research men and plan production costs. The above was offered primarily as a "feeler."

Mr. Singleton pointed out that the Board will not take any definite action on the Alamo project until it has been notified specifically that the money is available. Mr. Singleton stated he did not consider Mr. Yeager's notification in this regard to be official. He further pointed out that a great part of the \$75,000 might have to be consumed in further land purchase, because of the possibility of the need for payment of delinquent school taxes due on some of the property. As you know, the additional land adjoining the Alamo is to be purchased from the State Fund of \$250,000. It now appears that this fund is not large enough to include the delinquent school taxes, and apparently from \$10,000 to \$50,000 may have to be taken from the \$75,000 federal fund to meet such taxes. Under such circumstances the matter of turning over \$5,000 to the National Park Service for research and production of plans is very meager, he felt.

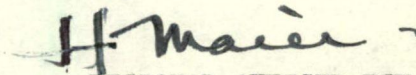
We realize that you may question the necessity for further research and perhaps this is a disputable question. However, Historian Hogan is absolutely convinced that further research is essential. He feels that every available document would have to be secured in order to make the position of the National Park Service, should it participate, secure.

Another question that is perhaps disputable is the matter of supervision and execution of building restoration. I am personally convinced that such supervision will be essential because to produce the research and the working drawings, and then to have little or no authority in the execution, might lay the National Park Service open to severe criticism if a political contractor was negligent in his work. We may as well admit that if the National Park Service takes a hand in the thing at all it will have to bear the responsibility for the whole thing from a scientific standpoint.

Mr. Singleton has promised to present the matter to the Board and has agreed to let us know the Board's reaction thereto. We have told him that we shall be glad to discuss details with the Board. We want them to know that we have a very definite interest in the project.

Further reference is made to Mr. Demaray's letter to us of the 14th to which he attached recent correspondence between Congressman Maverick and the office of the Secretary of the Interior relating to the proposed participation in the restoration work on the Alamo, and San Jose Mission. In concurrence with Mr. Demaray's suggestion we are getting in touch with Congressman Maverick in order to discuss with him the general program of the National Park Service in Texas, with particular reference to historical sites' preservation. A copy of our wire to Congressman Maverick requesting an early meeting is attached hereto. We will keep you informed. It may be that the Congressman will wish to reopen the Alamo matter with the Board of Control.

Very truly yours,


REGIONAL OFFICER ECW

cc with original
cc Mr. Hogan

encl.

*Proposed
Alamo*

August 22, 1936

Mr. William Yeager,
United States Texas Centennial Commission,
Department of Commerce Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Yeager:

Reference is made to the negotiations for the participation of the National Park Service in the project for the repair of the Alamo at San Antonio, Texas, to be undertaken from funds furnished by the United States Texas Centennial Commission.

Reports from our field representative in Oklahoma City indicate that it may not be possible to work this project out along the lines originally discussed. In view of the fact that this project would have to be initiated very soon if at all, to be completed in the allotted time, this Service would appreciate a statement from you as to whether or not you desire to carry these negotiations any further.

Sincerely yours,

A. E. Demaray,
Acting Director.

cc-Region III

rfl:ics

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Put File
m

August 24, 1936.

San Antonio Tex
Alamo
San Jose

Mr. Demaray:

I think we have no business getting into these projects as things stand, and a desire on our part to get in may lead to unfortunate public opinion.

Apparently Maverick in these matters does not speak for some other Texans - who prefer to do this work themselves.

Chatelain.

Chapman
Alamo

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

517 Braniff Building
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
September 2, 1936



*Proposed
Alamo*

*W. H. F. 9/4
File*

The Director
National Park Service
Washington, D. C.

ATTENTION: Mr. Verne E. Chatelain

Subject: Alamo Project

Sir:

Regional Historian Hogan has today received the following wire from Congressman Maury Maverick:

"WILL NOT BE IN AUSTIN TUESDAY BECAUSE I WILL SEE WALTER WOODULL AND MEMBERS OF ATTORNEY GENERAL STAFF A WEEK LATER STOP WILL HOWEVER GIVE MY ATTENTION AND LET YOU KNOW WHAT HAPPENS (SIGNED) MAURY MAVERICK"

For your information Historian Hogan replied as follows:

"WOULD GREATLY APPRECIATE YOUR FURNISHING ME WITH INFORMATION CONCERNING YOUR CONFERENCE WITH BOARD OF CONTROL STOP WILL BE GLAD TO BE IN AUSTIN OR SANANTONIO FOR THAT CONFERENCE STOP PLEASE INFORM ME IF YOU THINK MY PRESENCE DESIRABLE (SIGNED) WILLIAM HOGAN NATIONAL PARK SERVICE"

Very truly yours,

W. H. F.
REGIONAL OFFICER, ECW

cc: Historian Hogan

October 20, 1937.

To: Memo for the Sec'y

From: The Acting Director

Re: Brief description of areas of approved national historical and archeological importance now before the N. P. S. These areas have been divided into three groups, as follows:

Active Approved Areas

Approved Areas

Active Areas Pending Before the Advisory Board

For Memo see file Gen. Land. Proposed Amend.

MAR 11 1957

Mr. T. M. Burns
Star City
Arkansas

Dear Mr. Burns:

In some manner not clear to us your letter addressed to the Arkansas Publicity and Parks Commission, Washington, D. C., was delivered here. You have inquired for a history of Jim Bowie.

There are a few published works on Bowie, one of which is by Evelyn Brogan, entitled James Bowie, A Hero of the Alamo. No doubt you could obtain this through library facilities available to you in Arkansas. There is a good short article of James Bowie in Dictionary of American Biography, Volume 2.

It occurs to us that if you would write to Mr. Gordon K. Shearer, Executive Secretary Director, Texas State Parks Board, 106 East 13th Street, Austin, Texas that he might be able to send you some information on Bowie and the Alamo.

I hope this information will be of some help to you.

Sincerely yours,

SIGNED

Herbert E. Kahler
Chief Historian

Copy to: Branch of History ✓

REAppleman:ban 8 Mar 57

72 E. Houston Ave.
San Antonio, Texas
December 30, 1958

Senator Lyndon Johnson
Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Senator Johnson;

I am writing you in the interest of improvement and beautification of the Alamo Plaza area as a state and national shrine, and to explore the possibility of allocation of federal funds for this purpose.

As you may already know, one year ago the Architectural Department of the Texas Technological College at Lubbock designed and built a model to scale of a completely new Alamo Plaza which involved the tearing down of mercantile establishments in the area and reconstruction of same along modernistic lines.

The model for this plan is presently on display on the third floor of the City Hall. However, this plan has been turned down by downtown merchants as being prohibitive in cost to them.

Now we have a plan which can be executed at no cost to the merchants and will result in equally as great an impact on the community, the state, and visitors to our community from all over the U.S.

This new plan is for the construction of a lagoon in the area which is now the street running south on Alamo from Houston Street to Commerce, bordered by an esplanade of terrace tile along each side. The lagoon will have three fountains equi-distant apart with sprays which re-circulate and utilize the same water. Italian Cypresses will be planted along the sides of the lagoon, towering majestically into the air and spanning its full length. Concealed floodlights from the Alamo courtyard, of colors running the full length of the spectrum, will play on the sprays of the fountains by night. The lagoon itself will be illuminated by indirect underwater lighting at night.

With regard to sealing off the street, a new expressway is projected for construction behind the Crockett Hotel to carry the full load of traffic. Also, the street designated "Alamo Plaza", which runs directly in front of the Alamo and the Menger Hotel (paralleling North Alamo Ave.), may be left open and widened to accommodate a full flow of traffic. An alternate or modification to this plan would be the leaving open of North Alamo Ave. and the sealing off of Alamo Plaza; with utilization of present park area for placement of the lagoon between the Synagogue and Crockett Streets, and continuing from Crockett Street to Bohman Street. The lagoon would be segmented at Crockett Street to permit a continued free flow of traffic.

The installation of this lagoon with all its accompanying features as outlined above will elevate the Alamo and its surroundings from the status of a state monument to that of a national shrine of liberty, and it will assume the dignity, elegance and prestige presently enjoyed by the San Jacinto Monument at Houston, and the Washington and Lincoln Monuments in the nation's capital.

The establishment of this lagoon with its esplanades, Italian Cypresses, and flashing fountains will MAKE San Antonio. As you know, Mr. Elmer Wheeler, America's number one salesman states; "Sell the sizzle not the steak." This lagoon strategically situated at the threshold of the Alamo will put the "sizzle" in San Antonio and will go deep with the hearts of patriotic Texans everywhere. If federal funds for national monuments and shrines can be utilized for this project, will you please inform us. You will be doing a service to your fellow Americans and Texans that will be permanent and lasting. I shall look forward to hearing from you.

With kindest regards,

James L. Davis

James L. Davis

Post script: It is estimated that the presentation of this added attraction in front of the Alamo will increase the walk-in trade along the Plaza by approximately 25%, and will therefore meet with the approval of the merchants along the Plaza.

If you would like a working model of the projected plan, we will be glad to furnish you with one.

cc: Congressman Paul J. Kilday
Mayor J. Edwin Ruykendall
Mr. Theo Weiss, Chamber of Commerce
Mr. Ed Ray, San Antonio Express
Col. B.J. Horner, San Antonio Light

United States Senate
Office of the Democratic Leader
Washington, D. C.

L58
Kahler

Handwritten: Handwritten

January 9, 1959

PRS	
JAN 12 1959	
6605	
TO:	LNP
REPLY TO BE PREPARED BY:	LNP
FOR SIGNATURE OF:	LM
COPY OF LETTER FURNISHED	
ABF	DL AA
LM	
SEND REPLY COPY TO ABOVE	

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing a communication I have received from one of my constituents. I will appreciate your giving serious consideration to this problem, based on its merits.

Please let me have as prompt a reply as possible, returning the enclosure, in order that I can inform the writer.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Lyndon B. Johnson
Lyndon B. Johnson

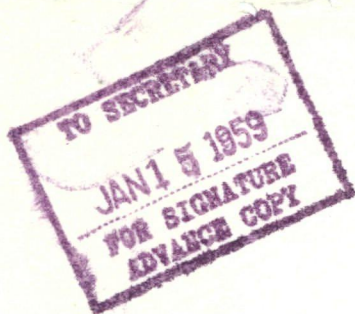
P.S. Please address reply to Lyndon B. Johnson, United States Senate, Washington, D.C. If additional information is required, please telephone

Mr. Arthur Perry at CA 4-3121, extension

5144

National Park Service
Interior Department
Washington, D. C.

Handwritten: Encl. N



JAN 26 1959

*Survey
Alamo Plaza*

Dear Senator Johnson:

Thank you for your letter of January 9 enclosing Mr. James L. Davis' inquiry of December 30, 1958, concerning the possibility of obtaining Federal funds for the beautification of Alamo Plaza.

The National Park Service is very much interested to learn of these plans formulated by the citizens of San Antonio, but unfortunately, we have no legal authorization to expend funds on any area not within the National Park System.

Mr. Davis' letter is returned herewith. We are always most interested to learn of plans that have been projected for the development of areas of historic importance to the Nation.

Sincerely yours,

(SGD) FRED G. AANDAH

Assistant

Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Lyndon B. Johnson
United States Senate
Washington 25, D. C.

Enclosure

Copy to: ECCO
Adm. Asst. Sec.
Asst. Sec. - Public Land Mgt.
Div. of Budget and Finance
Div. of Legislation
Regional Director, Region Three (2) w/c inc. ltr.
Branch of History w/c inc. ltr.

HLPeterson: mex:peb 1/13/59

*I took Davis for
left side of
folder. Pen*

FEB 6605



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR INFORMATION SERVICE

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

For Release to PM's, DECEMBER 19, 1960

ADDITIONAL SITES RECOMMENDED FOR HISTORIC LANDMARK STATUS

Seventy additional sites have been declared eligible for Registered National Historic Landmark status, Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton announced today.

The sites possessing exceptional historic and archeological value are among 111 described in six new "theme studies" in the National Park Service series covering all the major periods of human history in America. The six studies are: Political and Military Affairs, 1783-1830; The Civil War, 1861-1865; and four sub-themes under Westward Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries; entitled: The Santa Fe Trail; The Cattlemen's Empire; Military and Indian Affairs; and The Texas Revolution and the War with Mexico, 1820-1853.

National Park Service Director Conrad L. Wirth said that, of the 111 sites, 41 are already represented in the Park Service and the remaining 70 sites have been recommended by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments as eligible for Registered National Historic Landmark status.

The National Registry of Historic Landmarks was approved by Secretary Seaton and established by the National Park Service in October of this year. Five theme studies covering the English, French, and Spanish Exploration and Settlement; the Development of the English Colonies, 1700-1775; and The Advance of the Frontier, 1763-1830 were announced. A total of 124 sites were recommended, with 92 declared eligible for Landmark status and the remainder already in the National Park System or having received Federal recognition.

The National Registry of Historic Landmarks is designed to recognize and endorse the preservation and protection of structures and sites now administered by States, other public agencies, or historical societies and to encourage private owners of historic landmarks to maintain them.

The Registry is an outgrowth of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings program of the National Park Service. This program was authorized by the Historic Sites Act of 1935, which provided for a "survey of historic and archeological sites, buildings, and objects for the purpose of determining which possess exceptional value as commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States."

Administrators of sites found eligible for Landmark status may apply to the National Park Service for such recognition and will receive a certificate. Arrangements are also being made to make available a suitable marker.

Descriptive summaries of the sites in the presently announced theme studies are attached. A list of themes under study is also attached. Additional studies will be announced from time to time. The various theme studies may later be published for public distribution. Only reading copies are currently available.

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NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

List of Themes, Subthemes, and Special Studies

- I. Prehistoric Hunters and Gatherers
- II. Early Indian Farmers
- III. Indian Villages and Communities
- IV. Spanish Exploration and Settlement
 - Special Study: Spanish Colonial Sites in the Panama Canal Zone
- V. French Exploration and Settlement
- VI. English Exploration and Settlement to 1700
- VII. Dutch and Swedish Exploration and Settlement
- VIII. Contact with the Indians
- IX. Development of the English Colonies, 1700-1775
- X. The War for Independence
- XI. The Advance of the Frontier, 1763-1830
 - Subtheme: The Lewis and Clark Expedition
 - Special Study: Lincoln State Park and Nancy Hanks Lincoln State Memorial
- XII. Political and Military Affairs, 1783-1830
- XIII. Political and Military Affairs, 1830-1860
- XIV. The Civil War, 1861-1865
- XV. Westward Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries to the Pacific, 1830-1898
 - Subthemes: The Santa Fe Trail
 - The Mining Frontier
 - The Cattlemen's Empire
 - The Farming Frontier
 - Military and Indian Affairs
 - Special Study: Fort Bowie
 - " " Fort Davis
 - The Texas Revolution and the War with Mexico, 1820-1853
 - The Fur Trade Era
 - Special Study: The Bailly Homestead
 - Overland Migrations of the Trans-Mississippi West
 - Great Explorers of the West
 - Transportation and Communication
 - Special Study: Promontory Summit (Golden Spike)
 - Special Study: The Hubbell Trading Post

- XVI. Indigenous Peoples and Cultures
- XVII. Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture
- XVIII. Travel and Communication
- XIX. Development and Conservation of Natural Resources
- XX. The Arts and Sciences
 - Subthemes: Education
 - Architecture
 - Literature, Painting, and Sculpture
 - Inventions and Scientific Discoveries
- XXI. Political and Military Affairs after 1865
 - Special Study: Fort De Soto
 - " " Hawaii
 - " " Alaska
- XXII. Social and Humanitarian Movements.

Political and Military Affairs, 1783-1830

In the study of Political and Military Affairs, 1783-1830, 34 sites have been recognized as possessing exceptional value. Twenty-six of these, not administered by the National Park Service, are eligible to receive certificates as Registered National Historic Landmarks as follows:

1. Maryland State House, Annapolis, Maryland. This was the meeting place of the Continental Congress 1783-1784; scene of the ratification of the Treaty ending the Revolutionary War and of General George Washington's resignation as Commander-in-Chief; scene of the conference which resulted in the calling of the Constitutional Convention of 1787. State owned.
2. Old State House, Hartford, Connecticut. An architectural monument, this is an early public building designed by Charles Bulfinch and one of the best restored civic structures of the Federal period. Owned by the city of Hartford.
3. Massachusetts State House, Boston, Massachusetts. This famed architectural monument is called the master work of Charles Bulfinch. It is a superb example of civil architecture in the early years of the Republic. State owned.
4. City Hall, New York City. This structure, which has considerable architectural significance, tells the story of municipal administration in New York City, and is associated with important political and military affairs and public figures since its erection in 1811. Owned by the city of New York.
5. United States Capitol, Washington, D. C. This structure has been the seat of the Congress of the United States since 1800, with one brief interruption. It is not only a key structure associated with the historic development of the Nation, but is also a building of architectural and artistic interest. Federal ownership.
6. The White House, Washington, D. C. Considered to be the most important residence in the United States, the White House has been the home of every president since the administration of John Adams in 1800. Federal ownership.

7. Octagon House, Washington, D. C. The Octagon, built in 1798-1800 is a superb example of an 18th century colonial town house. It was designed by Dr. William Thornton, architect of the U. S. Capitol. Occupied temporarily in 1814 by President Madison, after the destruction of the White House, it was the scene of the signing of the ratification of the Peace Treaty ending the War of 1812. Owned by the American Institute of Architects.

8. Decatur House, Washington, D. C. This architectural monument is one of the finest examples of a Georgian town house in Washington, and for a short time it was the home of naval hero Stephen Decatur. Owned by the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States.

9. Tudor Place, Washington, D. C. This structure, of great architectural significance, had important historical associations with the families of George Washington and Robert E. Lee. Privately owned.

10. St. John's Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C. This notable example of late Federal architecture was designed by the American architect Benjamin Latrobe. Because of its situation on Lafayette Square, opposite the White House, this Church has served many of the Presidents and has become known as "The Church of the Presidents." Owned by St. John's Parish.

11. Old City Hall (District Court House), Washington, D. C. One of the finest examples of Greek revival architecture in Washington, this structure is one of the earliest Federal buildings erected in the city, and George Hadfield, one of the architects of the Capitol, designed the structure. Scene of notable trials of national interest. Federal ownership.

12. Mount Vernon, Fairfax County, Virginia. Home of George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of Patriot forces during the Revolution and outstanding statesman, serving as first President of the United States. Owned by the Mount Vernon Ladies Association.

13. Monticello, near Charlottesville, Virginia. A classic example of American architecture, Monticello was the home of President Thomas Jefferson. This structure was a place of pilgrimage for the great and humble who admired Jefferson's character and accomplishments. Owned by the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation.

14. Gunston Hall, Fairfax County, Virginia. This structure, a colonial architectural gem, is a living monument to George Mason, noted for his constitutional papers of basic importance in American history, including the "Virginia Declaration of Rights" of 1776, which was in part an inspiration for the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Bill of Rights. Owned by the Commonwealth of Virginia and administered by the National Society of Colonial Dames of America.

15. Montpelier, Orange County, Virginia. This important structure was the home of President James Madison for 76 years, including 19 years of his retirement after he served as President of the United States. Privately owned.

16. Oak Hill, Loudoun County, Virginia. This striking historic residence is a monument to the memory of President James Monroe. The structure has an important relationship to the famed Monroe Doctrine issued during Monroe's last term in the White House, and existing records show that he outlined the ideas for this great state paper in a letter written from Oak Hill. Privately owned.

17. John Marshall House, Richmond, Virginia. For 45 years, this was the home of the famed Chief Justice, John Marshall, during his distinguished judicial career, sessions of the Court were so held that Marshall was to spend much of his time at this structure in Richmond, where many of his important opinions on constitutional questions were undoubtedly written. Owned by the city of Richmond.

18. The Hermitage, near Nashville, Tennessee. For over 40 years, during which Andrew Jackson rose from a frontier militia commander to the Presidency, he made his home at the Hermitage. Owned and administered by the Ladies Hermitage Association, Nashville, Tennessee.

19. Ashland, Lexington, Kentucky. Home of the distinguished American political leader, Henry Clay, the present structure appears to have been in part reconstructed after his death in 1852. Owned by the Henry Clay Memorial Foundation.

20. Fort Hill, Pickens County, South Carolina. This structure, the home of John C. Calhoun during the last 25 years of his life is a fitting memorial to the great American political leader. Owned by the State of South Carolina, it is located on the campus of Clemson Agricultural College, and is administered by the John C. Calhoun Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy.

21. Grouseland, Vincennes, Indiana. The home of William Henry Harrison, 1804-1812, during which period he was Territorial Governor of Indiana, and a foremost defender of white settlement against the Indian tribes attempting to block westward expansion of the United States. From "Grouseland," in September 1811, Harrison undertook the offensive which reached its climax at the Battle of Tippecanoe, which destroyed the forces of the famous Indian leader, Tecumseh; a victory which influenced the campaign of Harrison for the Presidency thirty years later. Owned and administered by the Francis Vigo Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Vincennes, Indiana.

22. Hamilton Grange, New York City. Built in 1801, this structure was the only home ever owned by Alexander Hamilton, a major draftsman and proponent of the Federal Constitution, and foremost architect of American financial policy in the first critical years of the Federal Union. It is one of the few Federal period structures surviving in New York City. Owned by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.

23. Springfield Armory, Springfield, Massachusetts. This is the United States Government's oldest manufacturing arsenal and site of the decisive defeat of rebellious farmers in the Shays Rebellion, 1786-87. Federal ownership.

24. United States Military Academy, West Point, New York. Founded in 1802, the United States Military Academy has been in continuous existence since that time and is noted for training the officers who have developed and commanded the regular Army establishment of the United States. Troops have been stationed at West Point since January, 1778, making it the oldest permanently occupied military post in the country. Federal ownership.

25. Frigate Constitution, Boston, Massachusetts. This famed vessel, "Old Ironsides," is a stirring symbol of American naval history. Although extensively restored, it has retained its lines and characteristics, and has never lost its identity as a commissioned ship of the United States Navy. Launched in 1797, it was involved in the naval war with France, 1798-1800, and made a brilliant record in the War of 1812. Federal ownership.

26. Plattsburgh Bay, Plattsburgh, New York. Scene of the decisive victory of American naval forces over the British squadron, which won control of Lake Champlain in the War of 1812. Cumberland Head, overlooking the scene of this famed naval action, is owned by the State of New York.

In addition, eight sites are represented and interpreted in the National Park System, as follows:

1. Independence National Historical Park, Pennsylvania.
2. Federal Hall National Memorial, New York.
3. Adams National Historic Site, Massachusetts.
4. Fort Washington, National Capital Parks, near Washington, D. C.
5. Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument, Ohio.
6. Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Maryland.
7. Chalmette National Historical Park, Louisiana.
8. Castle Clinton National Monument, New York.

The Civil War, 1861-1865

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments has recognized 39 sites as possessing exceptional value in this period of American history. Fourteen of these, not administered by the National Park Service, are eligible to receive certificates as Registered National Historic Landmarks. These are as follows:

1. Confederate Capitol, Montgomery, Alabama. First Capitol of the Confederacy. Still used as Alabama State Capitol. State owned.
2. Fort Morgan, Mobile, Alabama. Commemorates the famous battle sealing off one of the last two Confederate ports. In this sea battle, Admiral Farragut uttered the famous words, "Damn the torpedoes - full speed ahead!" State owned.
3. Lincoln Home, Springfield, Illinois. This simple frame house saw the emergence of Lincoln from position of a small town lawyer to that of a national figure. State owned.
4. Lincoln Tomb, Springfield, Illinois. A moving memorial symbolizing the legacy of compassion, courage, and understanding which Abraham Lincoln left to the Union he preserved. State owned.
5. U. S. Grant Home State Memorial, Galena, Illinois. Presented to General Grant by the city in recognition of his military service, this was Grant's home before he became president; again in 1879, and for two years following. State owned.
6. Nancy Hanks Lincoln State Memorial, Lincoln City, Indiana. The home of Abraham Lincoln in his early childhood. State owned.
7. Perryville Battlefield, Perryville, Kentucky. Climax of the Confederate invasion of Kentucky. State owned.
8. Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip, Louisiana. Failure of Fort Jackson to stop the Union Navy caused the Confederacy to lose New Orleans. Fort St. Philip also played a gallant part in the fight against Farragut's fleet in 1862. Privately owned.

9. Franklin Battlefield, Franklin, Tennessee. Here, General Hood shattered the Confederate Army of the Tennessee in their attacks on his strongly posted Union force. Owned by an association.

10. Confederate Capitol, Richmond, Virginia. For nearly four years, this building, designed by Thomas Jefferson, served as the Confederate capitol. State owned.

11. Five Forks Battlefield, Dinwiddie County, Virginia. Here Grant outflanked the Confederate Army to force Lee from the Richmond-Petersburg defenses. Privately owned.

12. Fort Monroe, Virginia. The nearest continuously-held Union stronghold to the Confederate capital. This fort witnessed the historic fight between the U. S. S. Monitor and the C.S.S. Virginia (Merrimac). Administered by the U. S. Army.

13. White House of the Confederacy, Richmond, Virginia. Served as the Executive Mansion of the Confederacy during the nearly-four years of President Jefferson Davis' residence in Richmond. Owned by an association.

14. Lee Chapel, Lexington, Virginia. In this chapel, Robert E. Lee and members of his family are buried. The chapel also contains Lee's office as President of Washington and Lee University. Owned by the University.

In addition, 25 sites recognized as having exceptional value are already included in the National Park System. They are as follows:

1. Abraham Lincoln National Historical Park, Kentucky.
2. Antietam National Battlefield Site, Maryland.
3. Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, Virginia.
4. Brices Cross Roads National Battlefield Site, Mississippi.
5. Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, Georgia and Tennessee.
6. Custis-Lee Mansion National Memorial, Virginia.
7. Fort Donelson National Military Park, Tennessee.
8. Fort Jefferson National Monument, Florida.
9. Fort Pulaski National Monument, Georgia.
10. Fort Sumter National Monument, South Carolina.
11. Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Virginia.
12. Gettysburg National Military Park, Pennsylvania.
13. Harpers Ferry National Monument, Maryland-West Virginia.
14. House Where Lincoln Died National Memorial, D. C.
15. Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, Georgia.

16. Lincoln Memorial National Memorial, D. C.
17. Lincoln Museum National Memorial, D. C.
18. Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia.
19. Pea Ridge National Military Park, Arkansas.
20. Petersburg National Military Park, Virginia.
21. Richmond National Battlefield Park, Virginia.
22. Shiloh National Military Park, Tennessee.
23. Stones River National Military Park, Tennessee.
24. Tupelo National Battlefield Site, Mississippi.
25. Vicksburg National Military Park, Mississippi.

The Santa Fe Trail - Westward Expansion and Extension of the
National Boundaries to the Pacific, 1830-1898

In the subtheme study of the Santa Fe Trail in the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, six sites have been recognized as possessing exceptional value. Five of these, not administered by the National Park Service, are eligible to receive certificates as Registered National Historic Landmarks as follows:

1. Bent's Old Fort, Colorado. Built about 1833 on the north bank of the Arkansas River at the southern boundary of what was then the United States, this post was in the heart of the Southern Plains tribes and on the route of the Mountain Branch of the Santa Fe Trail. Until after the end of the Mexican War, it was easily the most important point on the Trail between the Missouri frontier settlements and the Spanish-Mexican settlements at Santa Fe and in the Rio Grande Valley. State owned.
2. Fort Larned, Kansas. Built in 1860-1861 by the United States Army, this post became the most important military establishment on the eastern part of the Santa Fe Trail and was a base for military protection of the Trail against hostile Southern Plains Indians during the 1860's and 1870's. Privately owned.
3. Raton Pass, Colorado. This defile through the Raton Mountains was one of the most difficult and yet important sites on the Mountain Branch of the Santa Fe Trail. It became increasingly important during the Mexican War and in the period of the Civil War when hostilities of the Southern Plains Indians almost halted traffic over the more exposed Cimarron Cut-off Route eastward. State and private ownership.
4. Santa Fe (Plaza Area), New Mexico. The commercial and social center of the Plaza Area in Santa Fe, in the heart of the capitol of Northern Mexico, may be considered as the end of the Santa Fe Trail. State, city, and private ownership.
5. Wagon Bed Springs, Kansas. This spring, sometimes called Lower Cimarron Springs, on the Cimarron River afforded the first water during the dry season in the 60-mile stretch of the desert or Cimarron Cut-off Route of the Santa Fe Trail after crossing and leaving the Arkansas River. It was the objective and stopping place of all travelers over the Desert Route of the Trail. Private ownership.

In addition, one site is represented and interpreted in the National Park System. This is Fort Union National Monument, New Mexico.

The Cattlemen's Empire - Westward Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries to the Pacific, 1830-1898

In the Cattlemen's Empire, subtheme study of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, five sites have been recognized as possessing exceptional value. Four of these, not administered by the National Park Service, are eligible to receive certificates as Registered National Historic Landmarks, as follows:

1. Grant-Kohrs Ranch, Montana. This ranch in Deer Lodge Valley was one of the first in Montana, beginning about 1853, and in the succeeding decades of the 1860's, 1870's, and 1880's, its owner, Conrad Kohrs, became one of the most famous cattlemen of the Northwest and contributed significantly in breeding up the beef herds in that part of the country. Privately owned.
2. JA Ranch, Texas. This ranch with headquarters in the Palo Duro Canyon of the Texas Panhandle, was perhaps the most famous of several associated with Charles Goodnight, trail blazer, frontiersman, and great pioneer cattleman of the Southwest. With John A. Adair, he built the JA Ranch spread to 700,000 acres in the 1870's and ran 40,000 cattle. In subsequent years, this progressive cattleman improved the stock, introducing fine Hereford blood into the Longhorn herds, and organized Stockmen's associations to bring order into the Open Range industry. Privately owned.
3. Lincoln, New Mexico. One of the best preserved of the old cow towns, county seat of vast Lincoln County when it comprised nearly one-fourth of New Mexico, and center of the Lincoln County War which featured the Chisum, Tunstall, McSween, Billy the Kid faction against the Murphy-Dolan group and involved Lew Wallace, author of Ben Hur, which he was writing at the time. State and private ownership.
4. Tom Sun Ranch, Wyoming. An unusually well preserved ranch layout on the Sweetwater River near Devils Gate, on the Old Oregon Trail, and typical of the medium sized ranches of the Open Range period. Private ownership.

In addition, one site is represented and interpreted in the National Park System. This is Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, North Dakota. The Jackson Hole country in Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming, also has associations with the Cattlemen's Empire.

Military and Indian Affairs - Westward Expansion and extension of the National Boundaries to the Pacific, 1830-1898

In the Military and Indian Affairs subtheme study of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, 12 sites in non-Federal ownership have been recognized as possessing exceptional value for the purpose of commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States. These sites are the following:

1. Fort Bowie and Apache Pass, Arizona. Fort Bowie, established in 1862 by the California Volunteers during the Civil War to control a key water source in the Arizona desert, was a strategically located post in the pass through the Chiricahua Mountains of Arizona on one of the early and important travel routes from the Rio Grande to California. It was located in the homeland of the Chiricahua Apache Indians, and during the 1860's, 1870's, and 1880's it was identified with the Chiricahua wars led by Cochise, Geronimo, Natchez, and other hostile leaders that spread terror throughout the Southwest. Federal and private ownership.
2. Hubbell Trading Post, Arizona. Dating from 1878, this post under the guidance of its founder, John Lorenzo Hubbell, became the most important trading post in the Navajo Reservation and through its influence caused rug weaving among the Navajos to become an ever increasing activity and means of economic livelihood. It has had a continuous, unbroken history of benevolent influence among the Navajos and is the oldest surviving post still among them. Privately owned.
3. Fort Smith, Arkansas. The first fort at the junction of the Poteau and Arkansas Rivers dates from 1817 and was established because of the removal of the Cherokees and other Indians from the Southeast to beyond the Mississippi adjacent to the powerful Osage tribe. A second fort was established here in 1838 and continued to play a part in the frontier history of the country and was a factor, including Judge Isaac Parker's Court, in Indian relations and law enforcement for the next half century. City of Fort Smith and private ownership.
4. Fort Larned, Kansas. Dating from 1859, this fort was the most important post guarding the northern part of the Santa Fe Trail, and for more than a decade was a base for operations against hostile Indians on the central plains, including Cheyenne, Kiowa, Arapaho, and Comanche. Privately owned.

5. Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. This post was established in 1827 and has been in continuous use ever since. Its original purpose was to guard the Santa Fe Trail and it was the starting point for supplying most of the western frontier military establishments beyond the Missouri, and was the base for many military explorations to the western plains and the Rockies. From it General Kearny's Army of the West set out for the conquest of New Mexico in the War with Mexico. It remains today one of the most important military establishments in the country. Federally owned, Army.

6. Fort Snelling, Minnesota. Established in 1819 at the strategically located juncture of the Minnesota and Mississippi Rivers, this fort was one of the early western forts established after the War of 1812 to protect the western frontier and guarded a vast extent of territory reaching from the Missouri River to the Great Lakes. For more than a third of a century it was the most northwesterly military establishment in the United States. Indian Affairs with the powerful Sioux and Chippewa tribes for several decades were largely conducted from and under the protection of the fort. The Army abandoned the post in 1946. Federal ownership, Veterans Administration.

7. Fort Robinson and Red Cloud Agency, Nebraska. The Red Cloud Agency, established in 1871, was moved to this site in 1873, and was the storm center for the reservation Sioux during the 1870's and the focus of northern plains Indians-white relations during that period. Fort Robinson was established adjacent to the Agency in 1874 when it became evident that military protection was necessary for the Agency, and was the base for several Indian campaigns during the decade that saw widespread Indian hostilities on the northern plains. Fort federally and State owned; Agency site State owned.

8. Fort Gibson, Oklahoma. Established in 1824, this fort during the next decade and a half played a dominant role in receiving and caring for the Cherokee, Creeks, and Seminoles removed from the Southeast of the United States to the Indian Territory, and in attempting to keep the peace between them and the wild plains Indians. The fort was a key military post in the then Southwest for many years for military expeditions in the southern plains. Abandoned shortly before the Civil War, it was reoccupied during that war by Union troops and remained active until 1889. Two periods of construction are represented. Site of first fort, State owned; site of second fort, State and private ownership.

9. Fort Jill, Oklahoma. Established in 1870 to control the hostile southern plains tribes, particularly the Kiowa and Comanche, this fort was actively identified with the pacification and control of these tribes during the 1870's-1890's, and from 1870 to 1878 was the Kiowa-Comanche Agency. In 1911 the post became the Artillery School and is still active as one of the most important U. S. military establishments. Federally owned, U. S. Army.

10. Fort Belknap, Texas. Established in 1851 following the Mexican War when the Texas frontier was being ravished by Comanche-Kiowa raids, Fort Belknap became the key post in a chain of outer, border posts to protect the exposed frontier. During the 1850's and 1860's it bore the brunt of retaliatory action against the southern marauding tribes. Owned by Young County and administered by Fort Belknap Society.

11. Fort Davis, Texas. Established in 1854 in the Davis Mountains north of the Big Bend, this fort guarded the junction of the trails from San Antonio to El Paso and Santa Fe and maintained surveillance over the principal Rio Grande crossing sites used by hostile Indian war parties. The post was an important station on the southern overland route to California travelled by stage coaches and emigrants and played a continuing role in protecting the routes of travel in the trans-Pecos country. In 1879-1880 it played an important part in the costly campaign against Victorio and his War Spring Apaches. Privately owned.

12. Fort Phil Kearny and Related Sites (Fetterman Massacre, Wagon Box Fight, Bozeman Trail), Wyoming. Established in 1866 by Col. Henry B. Carrington at the eastern base of the Big Horn Mountains in the heart of the Sioux country north of the Oregon Trail to protect the Government Bozeman Trail to the Montana mining settlements, this fort was the focus of the Red Cloud War in the next two years which resulted in driving the military from the area and the abandonment of the Bozeman Trail forts, the only time hostile Indian action compelled the Government to relinquish control of an area it had set out to protect. Among the actions fought in the shadow of Fort Phil Kearny were the Fetterman "Massacre" in which Capt. William J. Fetterman and 80 men in his command were killed to the last man, and the Wagon Box Fight, one of the most noted engagements in the history of plains warfare. During the two years of its existence the post was held in a state of virtual siege by hostile Sioux. State and private ownership, with small Federal holding at Fetterman site.

The National Park Service presently administers six federally owned areas associated with Military and Indian Affairs, 1830-1898. The six established areas in the National Park System are the following:

1. Big Hole Battlefield National Monument, Montana
2. Custer Battlefield National Monument, Montana
3. Fort Laramie National Historic Site, Wyoming
4. Fort Union National Monument, New Mexico
5. Lava Beds National Monument (Captain Jack's Stronghold), California
6. Whitman National Monument, Washington.

The Texas Revolution and the Mexican War - Westward Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries to the Pacific, 1830-1898

In the Texas Revolution and the War with Mexico, subtheme study of The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, nine sites have been recognized as possessing exceptional value for the purpose of commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States. These sites are the following:

1. The Alamo, Texas. In the Alamo, which was the chapel of the San Antonio de Valero Mission, established in San Antonio in 1718 by Franciscan Friars, Lt. Col. William B. Travis' force of 188 men were killed to the last man on March 6, 1836, when Santa Anna's Mexican army of about 3,000 men breached the walls. Among the killed defenders were frontiersmen James Bowie and David Crockett. "Remember the Alamo" became a battle cry among the Texans. State ownership; custodianship, Daughters of the Republic of Texas.
2. San Jacinto Battlefield, Texas. General Sam Houston on April 21, 1836, won the decisive engagement of the Texas Revolution against a numerically superior force of Mexicans under General Santa Anna, capturing the latter, and resulting in the independence of Texas from Mexico. State ownership; administered by the State Parks Board and the San Jacinto Museum of History Association.
3. Fort Brown, Texas. General Zachary Taylor's army constructed earthworks in March 1846 on the north side of the Rio Grande opposite the Mexican town of Matamoros. In the series of maneuvers and battles resulting in Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, a Mexican force besieged this fortification during Taylor's absence, and Maj. Jacob Brown, the commander, was mortally wounded in his successful defense of the works, which was subsequently named for him. A later and second fort was built nearby in 1868. City of Brownsville and private ownership.
4. Palo Alto Battlefield, Texas. On May 8, 1846, General Zachary Taylor engaged the Mexican army in this battle, a few miles north of present day Brownsville. It was the first sizeable battle of the war, resulting in the repulse of the attacking Mexicans, and led to their retreat toward the Rio Grande. Private ownership.

5. Resaca de la Palma Battlefield, Texas. The general engagement between Taylor's American force and the Mexican army, begun on May 8 at Palo Alto, continued the next day, May 9, 1846, at the Resaca de la Palma, a few miles closer to the Rio Grande. The Mexicans were defeated in this battle with considerable losses in artillery and personnel and fled back across the Rio Grande, ending the military action north of the Rio Grande in Texas in the war with Mexico. Private ownership.

6. Monterey Custom House, California. On July 7, 1846, Commodore John D. Sloat, commanding the Pacific squadron, raised the American flag over the Custom House at Monterey, the capital of California, and officially proclaimed the province as part of the United States. The building dates in part from 1827. State owned.

7. Larkin House, California. Important for both historical and architectural values, this house was built by Thomas O. Larkin in 1834-1835 and became the first American consulate in Mexican California. Commodore Sloat, and General Stephen W. Kearny, the first military governor of California, resided in the Larkin House, causing it sometimes to be called the first American capitol of California. State owned.

8. Sonoma Plaza, California. On June 14, 1846, a group of 33 Americans seized Sonoma, home of General Vallejo who was a dominant figure in north California, and raised in the plaza their homemade Bear Flag as the symbol of independent California after electing William B. Ide as president of the newly proclaimed republic. This beginning of the Bear Flag revolt preceded news in California of the official breaking out of war with Mexico. State and private ownership.

9. Palace of the Governors, Santa Fe, New Mexico. General Stephen Watts Kearny raised the American flag over this historic old building, which dates from 1610, on August 18, 1846, following his entry into the capital of New Mexico, and proclaimed the province as United States territory, completing the conquest of New Mexico. State owned.

There are no historic sites in Federal ownership representing this subtheme of study.

Letter February 3, 1961 to owner of The Alamo, Texas notifying him of eligibility of Landmark status, signed by Acting Director Scoyen

Owner: Hon. Price Daniel; Austin, Texas.

Letters also sent to: Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson, 12-19-60
Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough, 12-19-60
Cong. Robert R. Casey, 12-19-60



Daughters of the Republic
of Texas

Custodians of the Alamo
"Come, One and Indivisible"



THE ALAMO
SAN ANTONIO B. TEXAS

Alamo Committee Chairman
June 20, 1961

JUN 27 1961

Mr. Conrad L. Wirth, Director
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wirth:

We are in receipt of a request to make formal application for a certificate designating this historic property, i.e., the Alamo, as a Registered National Historic Landmark.

This request, of course, will have to be considered by the administrative bodies of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas. We would, therefore, appreciate it very much if we could obtain from the National Park Service, information regarding your Charter, By-Laws, and/or any other information pertinent to this decision.

We would appreciate this information as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

Josephine H. Henning

Mrs. Josephine H. Henning
Alamo Committee Chairman

L58-IBH

July 3, 1961

The Alamo, Texas

Mrs. Josephine H. Henning
Daughters of the Republic
of Texas
The Alamo
San Antonio 5, Texas

Dear Mrs. Henning:

Mr. Wirth has asked us to reply to your letter of June 20 requesting information on the Registry of National Historic Landmarks.

The Registry of National Historic Landmarks is intended to encourage States, Historical Societies, other public institutions, and private individuals in the preservation of properties of outstanding importance in our Nation's history.

The program is operated by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior under the basic authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935. The Registry has no charter or by-laws and participation in the program is entirely voluntary. Participants in the program agree to simple preservation practices in signing the formal application. Upon receipt of the signed application, a certificate attesting to Landmark status is issued to the owner or owners of the site.

We are enclosing, to give you more detailed information on the program, a folder entitled "The Registry of National Historic Landmarks. We hope this information will be helpful to you. If you should decide to apply for Landmark status after your organization has had an opportunity to consider participation in the Registry further, we will be very happy to receive your application.

If we can be of further assistance to you, please write to us.

Sincerely yours,

/S/ CHARLES W. PORTER III

Charles W. Porter III
Acting Chief Historian

Enclosure

Copy to: ☒ Mr. Littleton

WDLogan:bfr 7/3/61

L58-GHA

November 17, 1961

Miss Elsie Ellenoff

Ridgewood, New Jersey

Dear Miss Ellenoff:

President Kennedy has referred to the National Park Service your letter of November 1 suggesting that the Alamo in Texas be made a museum with a coffee shop nearby.

In view of the thought expressed in your letter, we know you will be glad to learn that the Alamo is already a shrine and a museum owned by the State of Texas and administered by the Daughters of the Republic of Texas. In addition to constituting a museum with a large collection of original and other materials relating to the Alamo and its history, there is a salesroom in the structure.

As it is located in the heart of downtown San Antonio, there are coffee shops within a city block or two of it. One of the largest hotels in the City adjoins the Alamo. However, your thoughtfulness in writing to us about this matter is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

/S/ CHARLES W. PORTER III

Charles W. Porter, III
Acting Chief Historian

Copy to: Regional Director, Region Three
History

REAppleman ~~CP~~ Porter:smb 11/17/61

196 Vincent Drive
East Meadow, New York
January 24, 1962

United States Information Bureau
Washington, District of Columbia

Dear Sir:

I am very much interested in the Alamo Missionary in Texas where the 186 Texas fought the 3,000 Mexicans. I have read many sources and where ever I look there is a different version on how the last men at the Alamo were killed. In one source it says that the last men, David Crockett, W.B. Travis, and James Bowie, were killed heroically in the Alamo. Another source says that they surrendered to the Mexicans and were shot down in cold blood.

I would appreciate your help, by sending me an authoritative report of what actually happened to the last people at the Alamo. Thank you very much for your help.

Yours truly,

/s/ David Gross

C O P Y

NSHS + B file

February 15, 1962

L58-CHA

Mr. David Gross
196 Vincent Drive
East Meadow, New York

Dear Mr. Gross:

Your letter to the United States Information Bureau has been referred to us for reply. You ask for an authoritative statement on what happened to the last men alive in the historic battle at the Alamo, in Texas, in 1836. You make mention of the fact that there are many different versions.

The National Park Service has never made any extensive research into the details of the battle of the Alamo, and we would not attempt any definitive statement on the subject.

We suggest that you write to the Director, Texas State Historical Association, Box 8011, University State, Austin 12, Texas. We assume that he will be able to cite you the most reliable sources relating to the Alamo.

Sincerely yours,

/S/ CHARLES W. PORTER III

Charles W. Porter, III
Acting Chief Historian

Copy to: Regional Director, Region Three w/c of inc.
History " "

REAppleman:bj:2/15/62

Southwest Region
Santa Fe, New Mexico

SEP 27 1963

L58

Mrs. Bell B. Fenton, Director
The Alamo
Alamo Plaza
San Antonio, Texas

Dear Mrs. Fenton:

Mr. Brown has told me of his very interesting visit with you and the charming chairman of the Alamo Board on September 20, during which the Registered National Historic Landmark program was discussed. As he told you then, the Secretary of the Interior declared the Alamo eligible for Registered Landmark status some time ago. The official invitation to have the Alamo participate in the Landmark program was evidently misdirected. By this letter we renew that invitation. We hope that you and the Daughters of the Republic of Texas will see fit to accept and act upon this invitation. The Alamo is truly a major Landmark in American history. We are anxious that it join such other selected Landmarks as Mount Vernon, Old North Church, and San Jacinto Battlefield on the Registry of National Historic Landmarks.

I believe that Mr. Brown emphasized the rigid application of criteria that goes into the selection of a Registered National Historic Landmark. Only the most superlative historic sites and buildings are honored by this distinction. The enclosed brochures explain the purpose of the Landmark program and the selection procedure in detail. Also enclosed are the application forms, one each for your file, ours, and the Registry Book in Washington, D.C. Please return the original and one copy to this Office, if and when they are completed.

In conclusion let me say as Regional Director of the National Park Service that we are highly gratified to learn of the fine program of preservation and interpretation at the Alamo. The Daughters of the Republic of Texas are to be commended for saving this significant site, and for going on to develop it as one of the foremost historical shrines in the Nation. It is this type of dedication, across the country, that has made the conservation of our historical heritage possible. It will be a distinct pleasure for us to be associated with your efforts through the Registered National Historic Landmark program.


If there is any further information that this Office can provide before your Board meeting on October 17, please write directly to me.

Sincerely yours,

(SIGNED):

Daniel B. Beard
Regional Director

Enclosures

cc:
Director (2) 



*Daughters of the Republic
of Texas*

*Custodians of the Alamo
"Come, One and Indivisible"*



THE ALAMO
SAN ANTONIO S. TEXAS

March 14, 1964

Mr. Thomas J. Allen
United States Dept. of the Interior
National Park Service
Southwest Region
P. O. Box 728
Santa Fe, New Mexico

Dear Mr. Allen,

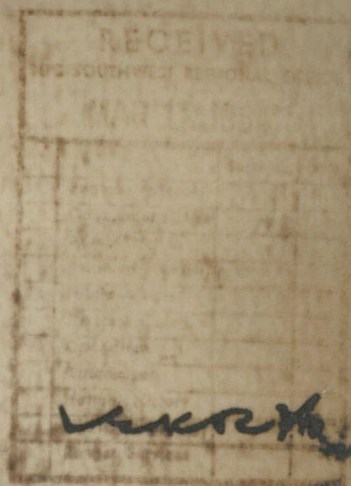
A few months ago, our Alamo Committee voted to designate The Alamo as a Registered National Historic Landmark, however, we never have received the proper form of the Landmark Agreement.

If you will be good enough to send us the Landmark Agreement Forms, we will execute them without further delay.

Very truly yours,

DAUGHTERS OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS

Bell B. Fenton
Bell B. Fenton
Director, The Alamo



Wiley
Wiley



RECEIVED
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON OFFICE

APR 20 11 33 AM '64

IN REPLY REFER TO:

L58

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Southwest Region
Santa Fe, New Mexico

MAR 19 1964

Miss Bell B. Fenton, Director
The Alamo
San Antonio 5, Texas

Dear Miss Fenton:

We are very happy that the Alamo Committee has voted to have the Alamo designated a Registered National Historic Landmark. No site in Texas more surely deserves this distinction.

Enclosed are three copies of the Landmark Agreement, one for your files and two that should be returned to this Office when completed. One of these will be kept in the Regional Registry in this Office; the other will be sent to Washington, D.C., where it will reside in the National Registry.

You will receive a letter of acknowledgement from our Washington Office as soon as the Landmark Agreement is received there. Then the Landmark certificate and plaque (if you request it) will be prepared. The latter normally takes about three months to be manufactured.

We will be happy to assist you and participate in any dedication ceremony you might deem appropriate once the certificate and plaque are received.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie P. Arnberger
Leslie P. Arnberger
Acting Regional Director

Enclosures *E*

L58

Littleton

*comp
4/20*

RHA

APR 20 1964

Littleton
Committee
accepted this
offer in the
Jan meeting

*State Board
voted against
having it on
Mar 26, 1964 -
See Raper
attached*

By-Laws, state
That no plaques or
other commemorative
markers may be
erected by Administrative
Committee without
consent of the Board
of Management -

State Board voted
on this ~~Mar~~ Mar-
26-1964 - and voted
not to have a Natl
Marker -

Mrs. Harvat

Mr. Wm. Brown
called from
Santa Fe asking
if we ever received
the application to
Register The Alamo
as a National Historic
Landmark.

Dr. Erik Reed will
be in town Thursday,
April 23, if we have
any further questions
he will give us the
answers.

May
~~April~~ 6, 1964

L58-RHAN

Miss Bell B. Fenton
Director
The Alamo
San Antonio 5, Texas

Dear Miss Fenton:

We have received the original letter which Acting Regional Director Arnberger sent you March 19 in regard to the designation of the Alamo as a Registered National Historic Landmark. From the note which you appended and from the marginal notation you made on Mr. Arnberger's letter, we gather, that although the Alamo Committee would like to have the certificate and plaque, this desire, at least for the plaque, was not upheld by your State Board. However, we are not quite sure that your Board gave its approval for a Landmark Certificate. In instances where the Landmark owners do not wish to have the bronze plaque, they have elected to have the certificate only. The certificate may be framed and displayed in the Office of the Landmark, or at any other appropriate place about the Landmark site.

If you should care to have the certificate, we will be happy to have one prepared for you. Please let us know your wishes.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)

John M. Corbett
Acting Chief, Division of
History and Archeology

cc:
Regional Director, Southwest. W/cy inc.
Mr. Littleton

JOLittleton:mg

THE ALAMO
SAN ANTONIO 5, TEXAS

May 13, 1964

John M. Corbett, Acting Chief
Division of History and Archeology
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Corbett,

Reference is made to your letter of April 6, re: the designation
of The Alamo as a Registered National Historical Landmark.

We are sorry to inform you that our State Board rejected the
offer completely. The Daughters of the Republic of Texas
do not wish to have The Alamo designated as a Registered
National Historical Landmark.

Sincerely yours,

DAUGHTERS OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS

/s/ Bell B. Fenton
Director, The Alamo

C O P Y

Southwest Region
Santa Fe, New Mexico

L58

MAY 15 1964

Memorandum

To: Director

From: Acting Regional Director

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings:
The Alamo

As suggested by Mr. Littleton last week, Historian Brown this morning, May 14, called Miss Bell B. Fenton concerning designation of the Alamo as a Registered National Historic Landmark. Miss Fenton stated that the State Board of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas had voted against any participation whatever in the Landmark program. She also stated that she had written a letter to Mr. Corbett clarifying the State Board's action. Certainly for the time being there seems to be no reason to pursue this matter further and we shall so note in the Regional Registry.

(SIGNED)
George W. Miller

In duplicate ✓

K14
H H

DEC 1 1967

Department of Parks and Mon.
Washington, D.C.
November 15, 1967

Dear Sir:

I would appreciate very much any informational material available concerning the Alamo. Any source of further information that I can contact on this subject would be deeply appreciated also.

Thanks for your help in advance.

Thank you,
Bill Sinks

Bill Sinks
10873 Ave. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chowchilla, California
93610

Sarles 12/14
12/17
Alb. J. J. J.

December 14, 1967

K14-HH

Landmark

Mr. Bill Sinks
10873 Avenue 18 1/2
Chowchilla, California 93610

Dear Mr. Sinks:

We are happy to send you an informational sheet on The Alamo, as you requested in your recent letter. For further information, you may wish to write to the San Antonio Historical Association, Alamo Hall, Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Texas 78205.

We hope this information will be useful to you.

Sincerely yours,

/S/ ROBERT M. UTLEY

Robert M. Utley
Chief Historian

Enclosure

cc:
Regional Director, Western w/c inc.

HHP - Mr. Sarles w/c inc.

FBSarles:mg

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HISTORY

Mr. George B. Hartzog Jr., Director
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hartzog:

(Custodians)
As the (~~owner, owners~~) of THE ALAMO located in
(Name of site)
San Antonio Bexar Texas
(City) (County) (State)

(☒, we) hereby make formal application for a certificate (☒) and bronze marker, 17" x 18", (☒) designating this historic property as a Registered National Historic Landmark. (Check one or both as desired).

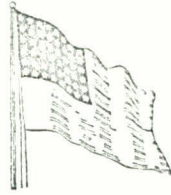
1. Fully conscious of the high responsibility to the Nation that goes with the ownership and care of a property classified as having exceptional value and worthy of Registered National Historic Landmark status (☒, we) agree to preserve, so far as practicable and to the best of (my, our) ability, the historical integrity of this important part of the national cultural heritage.

2. Toward this end, (I, we) agree to continue to use the property only for purposes consistent with its historical character.

3. (I, we) also agree to permit biennial visits to the property by a representative of the National Park Service, as a basis for continuing landmark status.

4. If for any reason, the three conditions mentioned above cannot continue to be met, it is agreed that the Registered National Historic Landmark status shall cease and that until such status is restored by the Secretary of the Interior, neither the Registered National Historic Landmark Certificate nor the Marker will be displayed.

Sincerely yours,



HH

ART-AMERICANA

Patriotic Art

4100 Woodland Avenue

Drexel Hill, Pa. 19026

28 Sept. 1968.

The Director,
National Historical Parks,
Washington D.C. 20013

Dear Sir:

Art Americana is dedicated to reawakening patriotism in fellow Americans. The White Hand has indicated approval of this aim. The method is to use art to commemorate America's finest hours. One such occasion was the siege of the Alamo.

Is this site a National Historical Park? If so where may I obtain details of art portraying its defence?
If not can you help me with the same question?

appreciatively and respectfully yours,
Victor C. Sanner.

H34-HH

October 11, 1968

Mr. Victor C. Sanner
Art-Americana
4100 Woodland Avenue
Drexel Hill, Pennsylvania 19026

Dear Mr. Sanner:

We have your letter of September 28 about sources of art portraying the defense of the Alamo.

Although the site has been declared eligible for National Historic Landmark status by the Secretary of the Interior, it is not owned and administered by the Federal government as a unit of the National Park System.

The Daughters of the Republic of Texas administer the Alamo, and we suggest you contact the Director, The Alamo, San Antonio, Texas 78205, for information.

Sincerely yours,

/S/ ROBERT M. UTLEY

Robert M. Utley
Chief Historian

Enclosures

cc:

Regional Director, Southwest, w/c/inc

HHS-Mr. Sheely

GSCattanach-gbg-10/11/68

HP-Texas-Alamo



Texas Historical Commission
Box 12276, Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 787
Truett Latimer
Executive Director

July 10, 1975

Mr. John E. Hansel
Special Assistant for the Environment
United States Department of Commerce
Economic Development Administration
Washington, D.C. 20230

Re: City of San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas
Planning and Community Development
EDA:U.S.D.C.:TX

Dear Mr. Hansel:

In response to your request of 3 July 1975 concerning four community development efforts in San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas, we have examined our files and offer separate comments:

1) Improvements to certain parks (city-wide):

Supporting documentation submitted with your letter indicates that two park areas may have the potential of containing cultural resources which may prove eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. These parks are Blossom and Southside Lions East. Archeological surveys should be conducted here and the resultant reports submitted to the State Historic Preservation Officer for comment.

2) Renovation of Beethoven Hall:

The State Historic Preservation Officer requests that the plans for this renovation be submitted for review.

3) Historic Walkways:

Because of the nature of these proposed improvements and the usage of certain materials, the State Historic Preservation requests that the plans for this undertaking be submitted for review.

4) Beautification of the Alamo Plaza, a National Landmark:

The archeological investigation presently underway at the Alamo Plaza is oriented toward determining the presence of *in situ* materials and structure of Mission San Antonio de Valero (Alamo). At the time of this writing, the investigations have proved successful in discovering portions of wall foundations thought to be a part of the

Mr. John E. Hansel
July 10, 1975
Page 2

original mission. It is our understanding that these walls will not be altered or disturbed. The benefit of the archeological investigation which has removed overburden from the walls, indicating that there remains significant and unknown portions of the Alamo below the present surface of Alamo Plaza is highly significant. For this reason, the State Historic Preservation Officer believes that if all foundations, floors, etc. of the original San Antonio de Valero (Alamo) are preserved intact, then a careful archeological investigation will have no adverse effect upon Alamo Plaza. In addition, the SHPO believes that each planting, conduit or other alteration of the area discussed should be subjected to archeological investigation prior to implementation. As we do not possess architectural renderings and other necessary supportive documentation required to make a determination of effect upon the function or aesthetics of the Alamo, we request detailed plans for staff review. Until this documentation is received, the State Historic Preservation Officer will hold his determination of effect in abeyance.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment upon these proposed undertakings. If we may be of further service, please advise.

Sincerely,

Truett Latimer
State Historic Preservation Officer

By



Alton K. Briggs
Archeologist

AKB:pc

cc: Henry Troell
Walter Brady
Thomas Hester
Mike Bureman
Alexander Frazer
Joe Williams



Texas Historical Commission
Box 12276, Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711
Truett Latimer
Executive Director

July 18, 1975

Mr. John E. Hansel
Special Assistant for the Environment
United States Department of Commerce
Economic Development Administration
Washington, D.C. 20230

Re: City of San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas
Planning and Community Development
E.D.A.:U.S.D.C.:TX

Dear Mr. Hansel:

This letter is a follow-up of our letter to you of 10 July. After staff review, we offer the following comments:

1) Improvements to certain parks (city-wide)

Your concurrence that the archeological surveys are needed in the two parks areas is appreciated. We await the results of these surveys.

2) Renovation of Beethoven Hall:

The State Historic Preservation Officer offers no constraints on the renovation of this structure which is not eligible for inclusion within the National Register of Historic Places because the historic facade, or front, of the structure was destroyed in a street-widening effort during the Hemisfair project. While the building has been shortened somewhat and a front added, this alteration was substantial and renders the structure ineligible for nomination to the Register.

3) Historic Walkways:

Our major concern for this project, which is adjacent to the area of Alamo Plaza, is the usage of lucite, a material which is inappropriate in a "historic" walkway. An alternative which uses natural materials, such as wood and/or stone might be more suitable.

4) Beautification of the Alamo Plaza, a National Landmark

We have a copy of an architectural plan map of the Del Alamo Plaza project as prepared by Tuggle and Graves, et al. The plan includes a line of prepared rectangular stone running due west from the northwest corner of the Alamo Chapel. This line terminates on the corner of a rectangle of similarly prepared material, oriented, along its long axis, east-west. The line appears to correspond with the palisade which was erected during the fortification of the deserted mission,

in preparation for the now famous battle. Records indicate that this palisade was defended by several cannons, thought to be four-pounders. Archeological investigation here should yield evidence of structure required to support such guns. The rectangle which joins the line of the palisade seems to correspond to a portion of the southern barracks. It is important to note that excavations conducted within the Alamo grounds in the past have revealed structures that were hitherto unknown, that is; not marked upon any historic maps or charts of the area.

For this reason, we feel that special attention in the form of archeological investigation be given in the area of the palisade and barracks, and all other areas to be potentially altered be the subject of inspection by an archeologist on site or on call. Further, any structure or material of the Alamo should remain in situ and unaltered and the plans, if necessary, must be changed to reflect this requirement. After receipt of the information gathered as a result of the archeological recovery, the State Historic Preservation Officer requests that he be provided with the opportunity to examine the plans to determine potential effect upon the uncovered remains.

If the above constraints can be met, then the State Historic Preservation Officer believes that the historic integrity of the structure and the site can be retained and, therefore, the proposed project will not adversely effect this National Landmark. After careful consideration, the State Historic Preservation Officer does not feel that it is his prerogative to comment or provide a determination upon the functional aspects of the proposed plan.

Your attention to this matter is appreciated. If we may be of further service, please advise.

Sincerely,

Truett Latimer
State Historic Preservation Officer



Alton K. Briggs
Archeologist

AKB:pc

cc: Floyd Schneider
Henry Troell
Walter Brady
Thomas Hester
Mike Bureman
Alexander Frazer
Joe Williams

AUG 25 1975



Washington, D.C. 20230

21 AUG 1975

Mr. John D. McDermott
Director
Office of Review and Compliance
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
1522 K Street, N.W. (Suite 430)
Washington, D. C. 20005

Dear Mr. McDermott:

On July 3, 1975 the Economic Development Administration (EDA) informed the Advisory Council of a proposal undertaking which would provide financial assistance to the City of San Antonio, Bexar County Texas. Since that date, additional comments dated July 10, 1975 and July 18, 1975 have been received from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). They are attached for your use. Also, the portion of the project concerning the beautification of the Alamo Plaza has been slightly redesigned. Both the SHPO and the Council's office in Denver, Colorado are being provided a current description of the beautification project by our regional office in Austin, Texas. Attached for your use is a less thorough but accurate description.

After reviewing the comments of the SHPO, the Agency has decided to include the following special conditions in the grant agreement to the City of San Antonio. We have discussed these conditions with the SHPO and it is his office's opinion that with their implementation there will be no adverse effect to any listed or eligible National Register Property (see attached letter). The Agency also believes that the project will result in no adverse effect. Following are the special conditions to be utilized. You should be aware that they supersede the condition referenced in our letter of July 3, 1975.

1. "The Grantee agrees that prior to initiating any improvements to Blossom and Southside Lions East Parks, it will conduct under the consultation of the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)

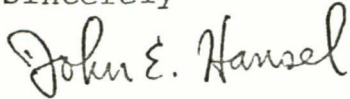


an historical/archeological survey of the areas within these two parks to be affected by this project. A copy of the completed survey shall be provided to the SHPO and the Government. If the survey discloses that a property which is either listed on the National Register of Historic Places or eligible for the Register is located within an affected area, the Government will implement the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's 'Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties.' The Grantee further agrees to comply with the results of said 'Procedures' and understands that such results may include a requirement for salvage operations, relocation or redesign of the project, or even deobligation of project funds. The requirements of this special condition shall be concluded prior to the Government's approval of the initiation of construction activities. However, based upon the results of the survey and the approval of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, construction activities may be allowed to begin for those project facilities to be located in the two parks which will not affect any eligible or listed property."

2. Prior to the Government approving the initiation of the construction activities required for the beautification of Alamo Plaza, the Grantee agrees to conduct an archeological investigation of all the areas of the Plaza to be potentially altered by the project. A report of this investigation shall be provided to the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Government. Additionally, a copy of the final plans and specifications for the beautification of the Plaza shall be provided to the SHPO and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for their review and approval. Such final plans and specifications shall require that any structure or material of the Alamo shall remain "in situ" and unaltered by the project. The SHPO shall also be allowed to visit the project site during construction.

We would appreciate the Council's expedited review of this determination since this is a Title X project. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John E. Hansel". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely".

John E. Hansel
Special Assistant
for the Environment

Attachments

Advisory Council
On Historic Preservation
1522 K Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

File NHL

SEP

1975

75

Mr. John Hansel
Special Assistant for the Environment
Economic Development Administration
U.S. Department of Commerce
Room 7126
Washington, D. C. 20230

Dear Mr. Hansel:

On August 25, 1975 the Advisory Council received Economic Development Administration's (EDA) adequately documented determination that the financial assistance it proposes to provide the City of San Antonio, Texas, for improvements to Blossom and Southside Lions East Parks and the beautification of the Alamo Plaza would have no adverse effect on the Mission San Antonio de Valero (Alamo) National Historic Landmark, or any other property included in/or determined by the Secretary of the Interior to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The Council staff has reviewed EDA's determination of no adverse effect and notes no objection to the determination.

In accordance with Section 800.4(d) this completes the process for compliance with the Advisory Council's "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 C.F.R. Part 800).

Your continued cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

[Handwritten signature]

John D. McDermott
Director, Office of Review
and Compliance

The Council is an independent unit of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government charged by the Act of October 15, 1966 to advise the President and Congress in the field of Historic Preservation.

File: NHL

Advisory Council on
Historic Preservation
1522 K Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

COPY

February 10, 1977

Ms. Judith T. Connor
Assistant Secretary for Environment,
Safety and Consumer Affairs
U.S. Department of Transportation
400 7th Street, S.W., Room 10101
Washington, D. C. 20590

Dear Ms. Connor:

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation has been informed that Phase II of the Alamo Plaza Controlflow Project, San Antonio, Texas, an undertaking assisted by the Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA), may have an effect upon the Alamo, a registered National Historic Landmark and a property included in the National Register of Historic Places.

On the basis of this information, the Council requests that you investigate this matter to determine whether the nature of the effect requires UMTA to obtain the comments of the Council in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470f, as amended, 90 Stat. 1320). Steps to determine this responsibility are set forth in Section 800.4 of the Council's "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 C.F.R. Part 800).

The Council requests that you report the results of your investigation to this office at the earliest opportunity. If you have further questions or require assistance regarding this matter, please contact Michael H. Bureman of the Council staff at (303) 234-4946. The Council appreciates your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Michael H. Bureman
for Louis S. Wall
Assistant Director, Office
of Review and Compliance

Advisory Council on
Historic Preservation
1522 K Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

MAY 11 1977

Mr. Peter Benjamin
Director
Office of Program Analysis
Urban Mass Transportation Administration
Washington, D. C. 20590

Dear Mr. Benjamin:

On May 2, 1977, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation received Urban Mass Transportation Administration's determination that providing capital grant assistance to the San Antonio, Texas, Transit System for construction of a six-foot median separating an existing contraflow bus lane from three lanes of traffic would have no adverse effect on the Alamo, a registered National Historic Landmark and a property included in the National Register of Historic Places. The Council staff has reviewed UMTA's determination of no adverse effect and notes no objection to the determination providing the Council will be afforded an opportunity to comment on final project plans and specifications pursuant to the "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 C.F.R. Part 800) prior to the initiation of any construction activity.

Upon receipt of your concurrence in the above stipulation, Section 800.4(d) of the "Procedures" will be considered to have been completed.

Sincerely yours,

Signed

Robert M. Utley
Deputy Executive Director

m
148

Advisory Council on
Historic Preservation
1522 K Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Reply to: P. O. Box 25085
Denver, Colorado 80225

May 17, 1978

Mr. Richard L. Morgan
Regional Administrator, Region VI
Department of Housing and Urban Development
Earle Cabell Federal Building, Room 14C2
U.S. Courthouse, 1100 Commerce Street
Dallas, Texas 75242

Dear Mr. Morgan:

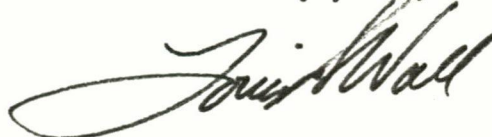
We have been informed that the Alamo Plaza-Paseo del Rio Linkage Project and the Riverwalk Hotel Project, San Antonio, Texas, undertakings assisted by the Department of Housing and Urban Development through its Action Grant program, may have an effect on the Alamo, a registered National Historic Landmark and a property included in the National Register of Historic Places as well as other properties that may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

Please investigate this matter to determine whether the nature of the effect requires that HUD obtain the comments of the Council in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 USC 470f, as amended, 90 Stat. 1320). Steps to determine this responsibility are set forth in Section 800.4 of the Council's "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR Part 800).

The Council requests that you report the results of your investigation to this office at the earliest opportunity. If you have further questions or require assistance, please call Michael H. Bureman at (303) 234-4946, an FTS number.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,



Louis S. Wall
Assistant Director, Office of
Review and Compliance, Denver

cc:

Mr. Richard H. Broun-HUD, Federal Liaison Officer
Mr. Robert Embry-HUD, WASO

Advisory Council on
Historic Preservation
1522 K Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

File

May 23, 1978

Mr. Peter Benjamin
Director, Office of Program Analysis
Urban Mass Transportation Administration
Washington, D. C. 20590

Dear Mr. Benjamin:

The Council has received and reviewed the final plans and specifications for the Alamo Plaza Bus Contraflow Lane Project, San Antonio, Texas. We note from our review of those documents, as well as the subsequent correspondence between the Texas State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the City of San Antonio, that measures will be implemented during construction in an attempt to ensure the undertaking will result in no adverse effect to the Alamo, a registered National Historic Landmark and a property included in the National Register of Historic Places.

Reference is made to the proposed monitoring of construction by archeologists from the University of Texas at San Antonio and the stipulation that should subsurface ancillary remains of the Alamo be encountered, project redesign will be initiated to avoid those remains. However, the Council is concerned that apparently no stipulations have been proposed to effectively deal with a potential situation which could be encountered wherein avoidance of the remains would be impossible. Therefore, the Council requests that the Urban Mass Transportation Administration include the following stipulation in the grant condition:

Should it be impossible to avoid any subsurface ancillary remains of the Alamo all work will cease in that area until the Council and the Texas SHPO have been afforded a further opportunity to comment in accordance with the "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR Part 800).

Page 2

Mr. Peter Benjamin

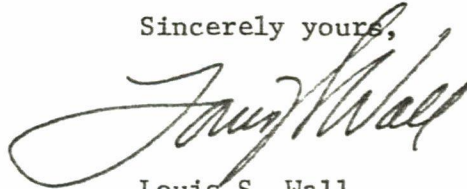
Alamo

May 23, 1978

If you agree to this condition, please sign on the concurrence line below and return this letter to us. Upon receipt of your concurrence the Executive Director will provide his concurrence with that of the Texas SHPO's that the proposed undertaking should result in no adverse effect to the Alamo or its subsurface ancillary remains pending any further consultation required by the above stipulation. This will satisfy your responsibility pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 USC 470f, as amended, 90 Stat. 1320).

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Louis S. Wall", written in a cursive style.

Louis S. Wall

Assistant Director, Office of
Review and Compliance, Denver

I concur:

Bexar Co. Texas

June 19, 1978

Honorable Lila Cockrell
Mayor
City of San Antonio
P. O. Box 9066
San Antonio, Texas 78285

Dear Mayor Cockrell:

By letter of May 17, 1978, the Council requested the Department of Housing and Urban Development investigate the applicability of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470f, as amended, 90 Stat. 1320), to the effects the City of San Antonio's Urban Development Action Grant Project (UDAG) would have on the Alamo, and other properties included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

HUD responded to our inquiry on May 25, 1978, (copy enclosed), and explained that as in the Community Development Block Grant Program, the responsibility for compliance with the Federal environmental laws, including those which pertain to historic preservation, as applicable to the UDAG rests with the applicant community. HUD further advised that the City had consulted the Texas State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) on this matter and had made a joint determination of no effect pursuant to the Council's "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR Part 800). Accordingly, the Council requests the City provide it a copy of the SHPO's concurrence in the "no effect" determination.

Should you have questions, please contact Michael H. Bureman of the Council's staff at P. O. Box 25085, Denver, Colorado 80225, or at telephone number (303) 234-4946. Your cooperation in this matter is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Signed

Louis S. Wall
Assistant Director, Office of
Review and Compliance, Denver

Enclosure

cc: Chairman
AC Member-Kennedy
SHPO:TX
FLO:HUD-Broun, Attn: Karas
HUD-Embry
HCRS:NR
ORC:Bureman
FILE:TX/ALAMO/106/HUD/Action Grant
MHB:DRS 06-19-78

Advisory Council on
Historic Preservation
1522 K Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

June 21, 1978

Mr. Peter Benjamin
Director, Office of Program Analysis
Urban Mass Transportation Administration
U.S. Department of Transportation
Washington, D. C. 20590

COPY

Dear Mr. Benjamin:

This is in response to your letter of June 12, 1978, concerning the Alamo Plaza Contraflow Bus Lane Project, San Antonio, Texas.

We have reviewed the file on this matter and agree that the documents soliciting bids for this project contain adequate safeguards to ensure the Alamo or its ancillary remains will be adequately protected from potential effects of construction. However, we are concerned that the Urban Mass Transportation Administration proceeded with signing of the grant contract for this project prior to receipt of the Council's comments on the final plans and specifications. Such action appears to be a violation of the assurance you provided the Council by letter of May 19, 1977. As you will recall, it was that assurance which prompted the Executive Director to concur in UMTA's determination that the proposed project would result in no adverse effect to properties included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

We trust UMTA will take the appropriate steps to ensure such violations of the Federal preservation authorities do not occur in the future.

Sincerely yours,



Louis S. Wall
Assistant Director, Office of
Review and Compliance, Denver

Advisory Council on
Historic Preservation
1522 K Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

September 21, 1978

Ms. Patricia E. Osborne
Historic Preservation Officer
City of San Antonio
P. O. Box 9066
San Antonio, Texas 78285

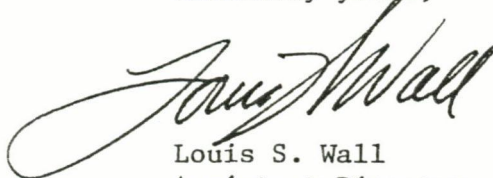
COPY

Dear Ms. Osborne:

Thank you for your letter of September 5, 1978, to Robert R. Garvey, Jr., providing background information on the San Antonio Alamo Plaza-Paseo del Rio UDAG Project. The Council will retain this information in its files. Further, we look forward to receiving the City's request for comments on this undertaking pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470f, as amended, 90 Stat. 1320) as agreed to at the September 8, 1978, meeting between representatives of the Council, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Texas State Historic Preservation Officer and the City.

Your continued cooperation in this matter is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,



Louis S. Wall
Assistant Director, Office of
Review and Compliance, Denver

HP Texas - Alamo

BEXAR CO. TX

December 4, 1978

Mr. David L. Warner
Director, Office of Real Estate
Real Estate and Buildings Department
U. S. Postal Service
Washington, D.C. 20260

Dear Mr. Warner:

We have received your letter of November 7, 1978, in which you determined that the disposal of the Turnverein Building, 411 Bonham Street, San Antonio, Texas, a property included in the National Register of Historic Places, will have no adverse effect on that property. The U.S. Postal Service has reached this determination on the basis of preservation covenants to be placed on the deed to the building at the time of transfer. The Council finds this means of avoiding adverse effect acceptable, but requests that more explicit language be used in the deed restriction.

Therefore, the Executive Director will not object to your determination of no adverse effect if the following conditions are met:

Upon disposition of the building located at 411 Bonham Street, San Antonio, Texas, the U.S. Postal Service will include the following covenants which shall run with the property in the deed of transfer:

- a. The grantor and grantee agree that the existing architectural and structural integrity of the building located at 411 Bonham Street, San Antonio, Texas, should be preserved.
- b. It is further agreed that actions affecting the exterior of the building will not be made or permitted by the grantee, his heirs, successors and assigns without the prior written approval of the Texas State Historic Preservation Officer, which approval shall be evidenced in writing.

Page 2
Mr. David L. Warner
Turnverein Building
December 4, 1978

- c. For good cause the Texas State Historic Preservation Officer may modify or cancel any or all of the foregoing restrictions upon application of the grantee, his heirs or assigns. The Texas State Historic Preservation Officer may also change same with the consent of the grantee, his heirs or assigns.

If you agree to these conditions, please sign on the concurrence line below and return this letter to us. Upon receipt we will acknowledge that the Executive Director does not object to your determination of no adverse effect. This will satisfy your responsibility pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470f, as amended, 90 Stat. 1320).

By copy of this letter we are informing the Texas State Historic Preservation Officer of the Council's request and seeking his concurrence in the finding of no adverse effect.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Signed

Louis S. Wall
Assistant Director
Office of Review and Compliance, Denver

I concur:

cc: Chairman
AC Member-Kennedy
SHPO:TX
HCRS:NR
ORC:MQINN
FILE:TX/TURNVEREIN BUILDING/11593/USPS/Sale
MCQ:DRS 12-04-78

Advisory Council On Historic Preservation

B-4A

1522 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005

Reply to:

Lake Plaza South, Suite 616
44 Union Boulevard
Lakewood, CO 80228

June 13, 1980

Mr. Rolland B. Handley
Regional Director
Heritage Conservation & Recreation Service
South Central Region
5000 Marble Avenue, N.E. - Room 211
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87110

CC-Y

Dear Mr. Handley:

This is in response to your letter of May 7, 1980, inquiring about our knowledge of potential threats to National Historic Landmarks in the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas. The following is a list of federal undertakings which our files show will affect National Historic Landmarks in those states.

LOUISIANA

Fort de la Boulaye
Fort Jackson
Fort St. Philip

The Army Corps of Engineers proposal to deepen the Mississippi River which may affect these properties.

Port Hudson

HCRS assisted State Park Development

Garden District

HUD assisted project proposed for vacant lot

Vieux Carre

Army Corps of Engineers proposes to build a floodwall

NEW MEXICO

Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory

On-going research/development which affects cultural resources

Taos Pueblo

BIA/HUD assisted rehabilitation of structures

Page 2
Mr. Rolland B. Handley
National Historic Landmarks
June 13, 1980

Zuni Pueblo

Proposed construction of Yellow House
Reservoir/Dam by BIA/Water Power
Resources Service

OKLAHOMA

Creek National Capitol

HUD assisted rehabilitation program

Deer Creek Site

Army Corps of Engineers' interpretive
facility

Fort Sill

Army sewer line project; on-going
missions

TEXAS

Alamo

HUD assisted UDAG plaza project

East End Historic District

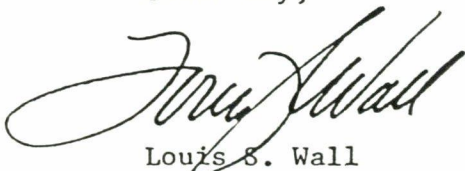
HUD assisted CDBG grant to fund rehab
study for Opera House; (we are
uncertain if Opera House is in district)

Fort Sam Houston

Army on-going mission

If we may be of further assistance, please let us hear from you.

Sincerely,



Louis S. Wall
Chief, Western Division of
Project Review

JUL 7 1980



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
SOUTHWESTERN REGIONAL OFFICE
600 AMERICAN BANK TOWER
221 WEST 6TH STREET
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78701

July 3, 1980

CONCUR

JUL 22 1980

Mr. Robert Fink, Compliance Officer
Advisory Council on Historic
Preservation
Lake Plaza South, Suite 616
44 Union Blvd.
Lakewood, Colorado 80228

BY *Joseph Wall*

Re: City of San Antonio
Commercial Space/Alamo Plaza-Paseo
del Rio Linkage Project
San Antonio, Bexar, Texas

Bexar

COPY

Dear Mr. Fink:

This office is presently reviewing the above referenced project for the construction of a commercial space along the pedestrian lineage connecting Alamo Plaza and the Paseo del Rio. The project site is within the boundaries of the Alamo Plaza Historic District, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Materials describing this project are enclosed.

From the enclosures it is obvious that much work has been done in documenting the historical and cultural elements of this project. In recent conversations with the Texas Historic Preservation Officer, he has stated that he is satisfied with the concept and design of the project and the mitigation efforts already accomplished. Consequently, he has updated his original comments of March 27, 1980, in the form of a "no adverse affect" determination on June 27, 1980. These opinions are enclosed.

It is the Agency's determination that the undertaking as presently proposed with the following Special Condition will have no adverse affect upon the Alamo Plaza Historic District.

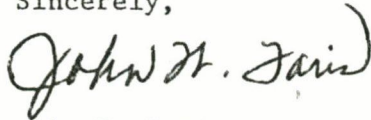
Prior to advertisement for bids, the Grantee shall provide evidence to the government that the final plans and specifications have been reviewed and approved by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO).

City of San Antonio
Commercial Space/Alamo Plaza-Paseo
del Rio Linkage Project
Page 2

After you have had an opportunity to review these materials,
I hope you will concur with this determination and allow
the project to proceed as presently planned.

If there are materials that you need, please do not hesitate
to contact Mr. Jonathon Markley, telephone number AC 512/
397-5849.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "John W. Faris". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

John W. Faris
Acting Regional Environmentalist
Southwestern Region, EDA

Enclosures

H34(418)

JUN 23 1986

Honorable Bill Goodling
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Attention: Ms. Shirley Burruss

Dear Mr. Goodling:

Thank you for your letter of May 28, inquiring on behalf of Mr. Joel M. MacAvoy about the existence of memorials to Pennsylvanians who fought at the battle of the Alamo. As you may know, there is a monument to the defenders of the Alamo at the north end of Alamo Plaza.

The Alamo is owned by the State of Texas, and administered by the Daughters of the Republic of Texas. Should you or your constituent wish to contact officials of the State or the Daughters of the Republic directly, concerning Mr. MacAvoy's request, please write to:

Mr. Curtis Tunnell, Executive Director
Texas State Historical Commission
P. O. Box 12276, Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711; or to

Director, The Alamo
Alamo Plaza
San Antonio, Texas 78205.

I trust that the above information will prove helpful to you in responding to your constituent.

Sincerely,

S/Edwin C. Bearss

Edwin C. Bearss
Chief Historian

cc: 001 RF; 190 Pearson with CL memo attached; 400 RF; 418 NHL-Alamo
Feller:wa:6/20/86
LFdisk 18, item 10

CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON
Controlled Correspondence

JUN 17 REC'D

Date: 11 JUN 1986

To: 400

Control No.: 86-0582

Last Name: Goodling, Rep

First Name: Bill

Constituent: Mac Avoy, Joe

Final Due Date: 6/25/86

Subject: _____

Description: Any plaques, statue etc commemorating the PA. who died
men from
am. of defending the ALAMO.

Signature Level: Dir or
Asst. Chief.

Caseworker: Margaret Pearson
Phone no.: 343-1330

Please process the attached as indicated below:

1. Draft for _____ signature by: _____

2. Final for DIR's signature by: _____

****Please add the above Control Number to FNP Line.

3. Direct reply (in Region) by: _____
(with copy of final response and this memo to WASO-190)

****Please add the above Control Number to 190's copy.

→ 4. Review for Action as Appropriate: by 6/25.

Attachment

Please advise Rep. Goodling concerning jurisdiction in management of the Alamo. Provide 190 copy with this memorandum attached.

BILL GOODLING
19TH DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA

TOLL FREE DISTRICT NUMBER:
800-632-1811

COMMITTEE ON
EDUCATION AND LABOR
RANKING MINORITY:

ELEMENTARY, SECONDARY, AND
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

COMMITTEE ON
BUDGET



Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

ROOM 2263
RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
TELEPHONE: (202) 225-5836

DISTRICT OFFICES:
FEDERAL BUILDING
200 SOUTH GEORGE STREET
YORK, PA 17405

CHAMBER BUILDING
212 NORTH HANOVER STREET
CARLISLE, PA 17013

POST OFFICE BUILDING
ROOM 209
GETTYSBURG, PA 17325

2020 YALE AVENUE
CAMP HILL, PA 17011

44 FREDERICK STREET
HANOVER, PA 17331

May 28, 1986

Mr. Ira Whitlock
National Park Service
Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

Dear Mr. Whitlock:

Attached please find a copy of a letter I received yesterday from my constituent, Joel M. MacAvoy in regard to the Pennsylvanians who fought at the Alamo.

I am writing this letter to ascertain if there is any kind of plaque, statue, etc. commemorating the actions of the 10 Pennsylvanians who died defending the Alamo.

I would appreciate if you would contact Shirley Burruss in my Washington office with your response.

Sincerely,

Bill
BILL GOODLING
Member of Congress

Attachment
BG/sb

11 JUN 1986

MAY 21 1986
MAY 7 1986

Dear Congressman Gooding,
my name is Ted MacCormy
and I am writing to you
about a important issue,
to bring to your attention.

I recently read an
article in the paper
about the Clams, and
the men who fought and
died there. For if there
were Pennsylvania, and
were not even honored.

The rest of the one
hundred and seventy eight
were forgotten.

I would like to
ask you and your
colleagues a favor, Memorial
Day is coming up and
what better way to
honor them, one hundred
and eighty eight men
who gave their lives for

Texas Independence.
Have Texas blown
at the Clams.
Could we also have
a Texas flag incased
in the case in back
of the Da Capitol steps
to honor the men
who died from Pennsylvania?
Maybe the two
Thomas Cain took
flags, one flag to
put down in the Clams
and the other Texas flag
incase up her???

From a Concerned
Constitution
Mr. Ted MacCormy

Granbury

**Few Texans
found among
Alamo heroes**

Associated Press

GRANBURY, Texas — Remember the Alamo? Remember all the brave Texans who died fighting for freedom?

Bob Stanley would beg to differ.

He points out that of the Alamo's 188 heroic defenders, only eight were native Texans. Thirty-three, including Davy Crockett, were from Tennessee, 12 from Virginia, 12 from Kentucky, and 10 from Pennsylvania, with representatives from 17 other states as well.

In addition, there were 17 Britons, 12 Irishmen, two Germans and a Dane and a number of other foreigners.

Stanley, 56, says he thought it was a shame that so many people had forgotten or didn't know that all those outsiders defended the shrine of Texas liberty.

He is hoping to help people remember it with a T-shirt he designed.

MR. JOEL M. MACAVOY
CAMP HILL PA 17011

H. File
[T. Adams]

The Alamo

San Antonio, Texas

Historical Significance

Here, at the old Spanish mission of San Antonio de Valero, which, early in the nineteenth century became Fort Alamo, occurred the tragic, yet inspiring, siege which will forever ring through the pages of American history. Here, during the War for Texan Independence, about 185 Americans withstood for 12 days a siege by 2,000 Mexicans under Santa Anna. Outnumbered, ill-equipped, and poorly supplied, the youthful Texas commander, William Barrett Travis, defiantly refused to surrender and proclaimed his purpose to be "Victory or Death." Finally, on the twelfth day, as the Americans' ammunition began to fail, Santa Anna stormed the fort. His order to the Mexican troops was "No quarter," and when the smoke of battle had cleared away, every Texan soldier lay dead. The only survivors were a few women and children. The picturesque Indian fighter, Davy Crockett, and Colonel James Bowie, credited with designing the Bowie knife, were among those who fell that Texas might be free.

The effect of the disaster was to spur the little Texan band to greater efforts. Sam Houston created an army and marched to meet Santa Anna. With the cry, "Remember the Alamo!", the impassioned Texans charged to victory at San Jacinto, where Santa Anna himself was captured. To secure his release, the Mexican signed a treaty recognizing the independence of Texas.

Present Status

The Alamo stands today in the busy down-town section of the city of San Antonio. The present building is only a part of the original Fort Alamo. The low gray chapel and the crumbling ivy-covered walls of the courtyard are all that is left. The chapel was purchased by the State in 1883 and the property about the courtyard, in 1905. In 1936 the entire block in which the Alamo stands and all of which stands on part of the original fort area was bought by the State for conversion into a park. The Alamo Museum erected in 1937 contains relics of the Alamo and of the republican period. Alamo Plaza on which the chapel faces was part of the fortress area and in its center has been erected the Heroes of the Alamo Cenotaph.

The Advisory Board has voted that the Alamo is an eligible site under the Act of August 21, 1935.

Site Already Classified and Related to This Theme

The Alamo, Texas*

Location: East side of the Alamo Plaza, San Antonio,
Bexar County.

Ownership: State of Texas; administered by the
Daughters of the Republic of Texas.

Statement of Significance

The Alamo, or chapel of the San Antonio de Valero Mission, is a Registered National Historic Landmark primarily important as the site of one of the most spectacular and heroic episodes in American history: here, in 1836, 188 Americans laid down their lives in the Battle of the Alamo in the cause of Texan Independence. The Alamo also possesses secondary significance as a much altered example of Spanish Colonial architecture.

History

San Antonio de Valero Mission was established on its present site by the Franciscan friars in 1718. The existing mission church was begun in 1744 and finished in 1757, together with an extensive mission enclosure that included shops, dwellings, and storehouses for the Indians.

The chapel is 100 feet long, 62 feet wide, 22 1/2 feet high, and its stone walls are four feet thick. The elaborately carved baroque stone portal of the facade, with arched doorway flanked by niches and two pairs of spirally fluted columns, is still to be seen. Originally the facade was also flanked by twin towers, and the nave was covered by a tunnel vault that was topped by a fine dome. In 1762, however, only 5 years after completion, the towers, nave vaulting, and dome collapsed and the church was never repaired. The mission was secularized in 1793 and ceased to function. Though irregularly used as a fort thereafter, the church fell progressively into decay, and at the time of the siege in 1836, it was a roofless ruin almost filled with debris. But the old chapel together with a high rock wall about 3 feet thick, and the ruined buildings that had once been cloisters still form an enclosed parallelogram slightly enlarged at the north. Within this enclosure, which covered much of what is now Alamo Plaza, the Battle of the Alamo was fought, with the last stand of the Texans being made in the ruined chapel.

*Site classified under Theme XV, Subtheme
The Texas Revolution and the War with Mexico

Condition

In 1849 Major E. B. Babbitt, U.S. Army, repaired the chapel for use as a quartermaster depot. The chapel walls were rebuilt to support a new roof and the arched top of the present facade was added at this time, although the carved stone entrance was left as it was originally. The church was purchased by the State of Texas in 1883, and other property about the courtyard in 1905. In 1920 a permanent metal roof was placed over the chapel and the woodwork of the side and rear doors and windows was replaced. In 1936, as a Texas centennial project, \$250,000 was appropriated by the State to complete the purchase of the block, and work was begun to convert the area into a park.

The chapel in its present form appears as it did in 1849. The building is cruciform in plan, with buttressed side walls, shallow transepts and a square sanctuary. On the right, immediately inside the entrance, is the baptistry; opposite it on the left is the confessional. The second door to the left leads to a chamber called the monks' burial room, which opens into the sacristy. The structure now houses paintings depicting scenes during the battle of the Alamo and portraits of its defenders, as well as artifacts illustrating the Texas Revolution.

Today only the chapel, the restored ruins of two living quarters and the wall along the sidewalk from Houston Street toward the chapel remain of the original mission compound. The other original structures have been obliterated by the erection of modern buildings.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings

The Alamo - San Antonio, Texas

The Alamo, established originally in 1718 by Franciscans as the chapel of San Antonio de Valero Mission, became the site of one of the most spectacular and heroic episodes in American history. Here on March 6, 1836, Lt. Col. William B. Travis's force of 188 men, which included the famed frontiersmen James Bowie and David Crockett, were killed to the last man attempting to defend the Alamo and San Antonio from Santa Anna's Mexican army of about 3,000 men.

The annihilation of the Alamo's defenders helped create a great wave of revulsion in Texas, and did much to shock Texans into action, and gave the cause of Texas independence a rallying point, and strengthened the will to throw off Mexican domination. It also won sympathy for the Texans cause in the United States. Texans went on to victory with the cry, "Remember the Alamo."

The Alamo in 1836 included not only the surviving stone chapel, but much of the original mission compound and walls enclosing a large courtyard. Today only the chapel and some ruins of living quarters are standing. The remainder has been obliterated by modern buildings. The chapel and part of the site are maintained by the Daughters of the Republic of Texas as a shrine of Texas independence.

*W. V. M.
H. E.*

* * * * *

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

1. STATE Texas	2. THEME(S). IF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE, WRITE "ARCH" BEFORE THEME NO. Theme IV, Westward Expansion, subtheme: The Texas Revolution and the War with Mexico, 1820-1853
3. NAME(S) OF SITE The Alamo	4. APPROX. ACREAGE 2
5. EXACT LOCATION (County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet) Bexar County, Alamo Plaza, San Antonio	
6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (Also administrator if different from owner) State of Texas; administered by the Daughters of the Republic of Texas	
7. IMPORTANCE AND DESCRIPTION (Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are extant)	

During the storming of San Antonio by the Texan revolutionaries under Ben Milam in December 1835, the Mexican forces led by Gen. Martin Perfecto de Cos took refuge in the fortified mission chapel of San Antonio de Valero. They found this a poor defensive position, as it was commanded by Texan rifle fire. On December 10 Cos surrendered and was permitted to leave for Mexico with his troops. Col. William B. Travis and 150 of the original Texan force then moved into the mission, better known as The Alamo. In February 1836, another Mexican army, commanded by Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, arrived and the surrender of The Alamo was demanded. Travis, who now had 188 men, chose to defend the mission against odds of twelve to one, and suffered the loss of his entire garrison. The Texans' stand here gave the cause of independence a rallying point, and delayed the larger Mexican force for two weeks.

Today The Alamo is still standing, as modified by the U. S. Army during a brief period of occupancy after the Mexican War. It has been renovated and is maintained by the Daughters of the Republic of Texas as a shrine to Texan independence. Exhibits and relics of the revolution are on display in the Alamo and in a building that has been erected adjacent to it.

8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Give best sources; give location of manuscripts and rare works)

Eugene C. Barker, ed., Texas History (Dallas, c. 1929). William C. Binkley, The Texas Revolution (Baton Rouge, c. 1952). R. N. Richardson, Texas, the Lone Star State (New York, 1943). N. W. Stephenson, Texas and the Mexican War (New Haven, 1921). George L. Rives, The United States and Mexico, 1821-1848, 2 v. (New York, 1913), Vol. I.

9. REPORTS AND STUDIES (Mention best reports and studies, as, NPS study, HABS, etc.)

None

10. PHOTOGRAPHS* ATTACHED: YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	11. CONDITION Good	12. PRESENT USE (Museum, farm, etc.) Museum	13. DATE OF VISIT March 20, 1958
14. NAME OF RECORDER (Signature) <i>Philip H. Tuttle</i>	15. TITLE Historian	16. DATE October 10, 1958	

* DRY MOUNT ON AN 8 X 10 1/2 SHEET OF FAIRLY HEAVY PAPER. IDENTIFY BY VIEW AND NAME OF THE SITE, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH, AND NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER. GIVE LOCATION OF NEGATIVE. IF ATTACHED, ENCLOSE IN PROPER NEGATIVE ENVELOPES.

(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317a, AND REFER TO ITEM NUMBER)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

1. STATE Texas	2. THEME(S). IF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE, WRITE "ARCH" BEFORE THEME NO. Theme XX Architecture (Colonial), IV, XV
3. NAME(S) OF SITE The Alamo (San Antonio de Valero Mission)	4. APPROX. ACREAGE 2 acres
5. EXACT LOCATION (County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet) East side of the Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Bexar County.	
6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (Also administrator if different from owner) State of Texas; administered by the Daughters of the Republic of Texas.	
7. IMPORTANCE AND DESCRIPTION (Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are extant)	

The Alamo, or chapel of the San Antonio de Valero Mission, is a Registered National Historic Landmark primarily important as the site of one of the most spectacular and heroic episodes in American history: here, in 1836, 188 Americans laid down their lives in the Battle of the Alamo in the cause of Texas Independence. The Alamo also possesses secondary significance as a much altered example of Spanish Colonial architecture.

History

San Antonio de Valero Mission was established on its present site by the Franciscan friars in 1718. The existing mission church was begun in 1744 and finished in 1757, together with an extensive mission enclosure that included shops, dwellings, and storehouses for the Indians.

The chapel is 100 feet long, 62 feet wide, 22 1/2 feet high, and its stone walls are four feet thick. The elaborately carved baroque stone portal of the facade, with arched doorway flanked by niches and two pairs of spirally fluted columns, is still to be seen. Originally the facade was also flanked by twin towers, and the nave was covered by a tunnel vault that was topped by a fine dome. In 1762, however, only 5 years after completion, the towers, nave vaulting, and dome collapsed and the church was never repaired. The mission was secularized in 1793 and ceased to function. Though irregularly used as a fort thereafter, the church fell progressively into decay, and at the time of the siege in 1836, it was a roofless ruin almost filled with debris. But the old chapel together with a high rock wall about 3 feet thick, and the ruined buildings that had once been cloisters still form an enclosed parallelogram slightly enlarged at the north. Within the enclosure, which covered

8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Give best sources; give location of manuscripts and rare works)

(Continued)

See page 3.

9. REPORTS AND STUDIES (Mention best reports and studies, as, NPS study, IIAB, etc.)

See page 3.

/4758-59, 4764, 4773

10. PHOTOGRAPHS* ATTACHED: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	11. CONDITION Good	12. PRESENT USE (Museum, farm, etc.) Museum	13. DATE OF VISIT March 23, 1968
14. NAME OF RECORDER (Signature) Charles W. Snell	15. TITLE Historian	16. DATE April 9, 1968	

* DRY MOUNT ON AN 8 X 10 1/2 SHEET OF FAIRLY HEAVY PAPER. IDENTIFY BY VIEW AND NAME OF THE SITE, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH, AND NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER. GIVE LOCATION OF NEGATIVE. IF ATTACHED, ENCLOSE IN PROPER NEGATIVE ENVELOPES.

(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317a, AND REFER TO ITEM NUMBER)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET

This sheet is to be used for giving additional information or comments, for more space for any item on the regular form, and for recording pertinent data from future studies, visitations, etc. Be brief, but use as many Supplement Sheets as necessary. When items are continued they should be listed, if possible, in numerical order of the items. All information given should be headed by the item number, its name, and the word (cont'd), as, 6. Description and Importance (cont'd) . . .

Page 2.

STATE	NAME(S) OF SITE
Texas	The Alamo (San Antonio de Valero Mission)

7. Continued:

much of what is now Alamo Plaza, the Battle of the Alamo was fought, with the last stand of the Texans being made in the ruined chapel.

Present Appearance

In 1849 Major E. B. Babbitt, U.S. Army, repaired the chapel for use as a quartermaster depot. The chapel walls were rebuilt to support a new roof and the arched top of the present facade was added at this time, although the carved stone entrance was left as it was originally. The church was purchased by the State of Texas in 1883, and other property about the courtyard in 1905. In 1920 a permanent metal roof was placed over the chapel and the woodwork of the side and rear doors and windows was replaced. In 1936, as a Texas centennial project, \$250,000 was appropriated by the State to complete the purchase of the block, and work was begun to convert the area into a park.

The chapel in its present form appears as it did in 1849. The building is cruciform in plan, with buttressed side walls, shallow transepts and a square sanctuary. On the right, immediately inside the entrance, is the baptistry; opposite it on the left is the confessional. The second door to the left leads to a chamber called the monks' burial room, which opens into the sacristy. The structure now houses paintings depicting scenes during the battle of the Alamo and portraits of its defenders, as well as artifacts illustrating the Texas Revolution.

Today only the chapel, the restored ruins of two living quarters and the wall along the sidewalk from Houston Street toward the chapel remain of the original mission compound. The other original structures have been obliterated by the erection of modern buildings.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET

This sheet is to be used for giving additional information or comments, for more space for any item on the regular form, and for recording pertinent data from future studies, visitations, etc. Be brief, but use as many Supplement Sheets as necessary. When items are continued they should be listed, if possible, in numerical order of the items. All information given should be headed by the item number, its name, and the word (cont'd), as, 6. Description and Importance (cont'd) . . .

Page 3.

STATE Texas	NAME(S) OF SITE The Alamo (San Antonio de Valero Mission)
----------------	---

8. Bibliographical References.

Texas, A Guide to the Lone Star State (American Guide Series) (New York, 1959), 330-332; Cleve Hallenbeck, Spanish Missions of the Old Southwest (New York, 1926), 48-60; Trent E. Sanford, The Architecture of the Old Southwest (New York, 1950), 286-287; Hugh Morrison, Early American Architecture (New York, 1952), 199-200; Rexford Newcomb, Spanish Colonial Architecture in the United States (New York, 1937); James G. VanderPool, "Historical Development of Architecture in the U.S.A., 1632-1912," (N.P.S. Typescript, 1966), 100.
Charles Ramsdell, San Antonio, A Historical and Pictorial Guide (Austin, Texas, 1959), 16-19, 76-77; C. E. Castaneda, Our Catholic Heritage in Texas (Austin, 1936-42, 5 vols.); Herbert H. Bolton, Texas in the Middle Eighteenth Century (Berkeley, 1915); Walter F. McCaleb, Spanish Missions of Texas (San Antonio, 1954).

9. Reports and Studies:

Historic American Building Survey: (15 photos, 1936).

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

ANNUAL VISIT REPORT

SITE The Alamo

LOCATION Center of downtown San Antonio, Texas

DAY(S) VISITED August 30 1977
Month Day(s) Year

VISITED BY Charles K. Boatner
(Name)
Field Assistant to the
Regional Director
(Title)
819 Taylor Street
Fort Worth, Texas 76102
(Address)
On FTS: 334-3143
(Phone Number)

PERSON(S) CONTACTED, WITH TITLE(S) _____

Mrs. Kellis Dibrell, Chairman of the Alamo
Committee of the Daughters of the Republic of
Texas; Charles Long, curator of the Alamo for
the DRT

REPORT SUBMITTED BY:

Name Charles K. Boatner
Field Assistant to the
Title Regional Director

Signature Charles K. Boatner

Date Sept 13, 1977

REPORT

- I. Did you have any difficulty making contact with the owner or administrator in advance of your visit? Yes _____ No X If yes, please describe:
- II. Did you feel that your visit was welcome? X not welcome? _____
If not, please describe circumstances:
- III. Was the material provided by SWRO ample and helpful? Yes X No _____
If not, please explain:
- IV. Approximately how long did you spend at the site? Four or five hours
- V. Please describe the condition of the site (structure(s), grounds, furnishings, etc.).

Everything was in fine condition.
- VI. Based on the reasons for the original designation, is it your opinion that the integrity of the site is being adequately maintained? Yes X No _____
If no, please explain:
- VII. Please describe in detail the management of the site (owner-managed, employee-managed, government-managed, etc.):

Owner is the State of Texas; management was turned over to the Daughters of the Republic of Texas in 1905.
- VIII. In your opinion, is the site management adequate? Yes X No _____ If you have any reservations, please describe:

IX. Is the site used for commercial purposes? Yes ☒ No ☐ If yes, does this present a problems related to maintaining the integrity of the site? Yes ☐ No ☒ If yes, please describe:

X. Please describe any financial problems related to the site:

No answer

XI. What other problems did you encounter, if any?

Continued opposition to signing NPS agreement form or putting up Historical Landmark plaque. Incidentally no Texas plaque has been mounted. DRT says Alamo doesn't need such.

XII. What specific suggestions, if any, did you make to the owner or administrator?

See attached handwritten notes previously supplied SWRegion headquarters.

XIII. What follow-up action do you suggest for the SWRO and/or others?

Contained in handwritten attachment.

XIV. Is there any urgency regarding the suggested action? Yes ☐ No ☒ If yes, please clarify:

XV. If this site is being managed under the terms of a signed agreement, has the plaque been mounted? Yes ☐ No ☒ If yes, describe exact location. If no, please explain why it has not been accepted or not been mounted. Also, describe location of the Certificate.

Questions?

(PLEASE ENCLOSE PHOTOS, CLIPPINGS, COPIES OF CORRESPONDENCE, OR ANY OTHER MATERIALS WHICH WILL SUPPLEMENT THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN THE REPORT)

Please refer to handwritten notes previously supplied to SWRegion.

The Alamo
Addendum

The Daughters of the Republic of Texas are maintaining and operating the Alamo in a fashion that the National Park Service cannot question in regard to maintaining the integrity of the shrine. (A pamphlet entitled a Suggested Tour of the Alamo, which they put out is attached).

Mrs. Kellis Dibrell is the new chairman of the Alamo Committee of the DRT, and I left with her a copy of our Historic Landmark agreement, concerning Mission Espada, and signed by Archbishop Furey.

She will present the four part agreement to the Alamo committee of the DRT at their regular meeting in September, but they will wait to present their recommendation to the membership and board of the DRT until we have supplied them with a number of documents that have been referred to in correspondence from the NPS over the years. Included are: General Authorities Act of 1976, Antiquities Acts of 1906, Historic Sites Act of 1935, Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960, National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings and the National Historic Landmark Program which began in 1960.

She, Mrs. Dibrell, wants to read these and present them to the Alamo committee to see what kind of a noose they are putting their neck in before signing the agreement. She explained that, although the State of Texas gave custodianship of the Alamo to the DRT in 1905, the Alamo committee "has enough trouble" with the Truett Latimer group (the Texas Historical Commission) without having to get NPS acquiescence on actions they take.

Incidentally the DRT has never put up a State of Texas Historical Marker on the Alamo. The feeling in the DRT is that such action would be guiding the lily. (I can see their point).

I spent approximately 5 hours at the Alamo with Mrs. Dibrell and the Curator, Charles Long.

Incidentally the DRT is highly insensed by the idea of the Alamo district feeling that they should have been consulted, or at least informed by the Texas Historical Commission before the District idea was submitted to Dr. Murtaugh by the commission.

At first Mrs. Dibrell, acting for the Alamo committee, thought the district was an NPS idea, but after an explanation as to how the nominations are made, her ire was transferred to Latimer's commission.

I have requested by telephone call to Dr. Murtaugh that he supply me with copies of the material Mrs. Dibrell's committee wants to examine and I have attached her handwritten list. You will note that some letters also are needed from the Southwest Region files:

H34-(SWR)PSC 1975

H34-880 (Alamo District) February 1977, March 1977

H34-(SWR) CR, June 1977

These letters were addressed to chairman of the Alamo committee preceding Mrs. Dibrell and were not in the files turned over to her by her predecessor.

C.B.



The Interior of the Alamo

SA.19-DIST. BY FESTIVE ENTERPRISES - SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE ALAMO MUSEUM

THE INTERIOR OF THE ALAMO
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

CURTEICHCOLOR® 3-D NATURAL COLOR REPRODUCTION (REG. U. S. A. PAT. OFF.)

POST CARD

PLACE
STAMP
HERE

ADK-314

TICKET INFORMATION

For reserved seats write today to:

San Antonio Conservation Society
511 Villita Street
San Antonio, Texas

Phone CAPITOL 3-5122 or WALNUT 4-3031

Gold Section\$2.00
(Children or Adults)

Reserved Section\$1.50
(Children Under 12 Half Price)

Evening Performances Only—Show Starts at
8:15

Presented Nightly (except Mondays)
during July 1960, weather permitting

Entrance 6539 San Jose Drive

Gates Open 6:30 for Mexican Food and Fiesta

TICKET ORDER FORM

Please mail to _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

No. _____ Adult Tickets at \$ _____

No. _____ Children's Tickets at \$ _____

for _____ date of performance.

I enclose my check or money order for \$ _____

Please allow ample time for us to mail tickets. If too late to mail tickets, we will hold tickets at box office. We cannot make refunds unless tickets are returned to us and reservations cancelled prior to 4 p.m. on performance date.

(Seating Diagram)

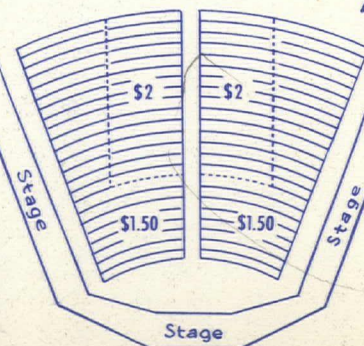
Roosevelt Ave. (U.S. 281)

Granary

ENTRANCE

San Jose Drive

FIESTA AREA



MISSION SAN JOSE

"Queen of the Missions"

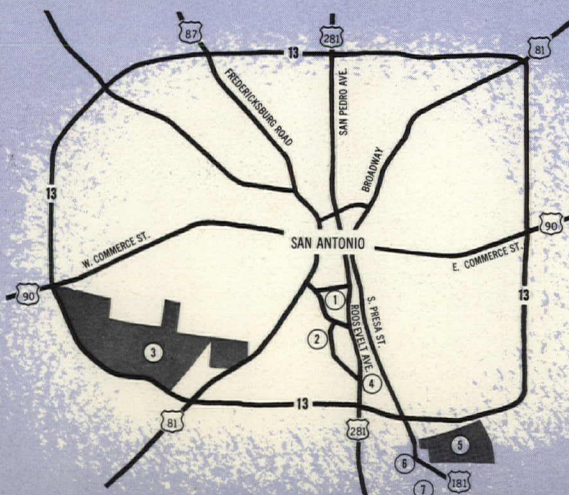
A National Historic Site and Texas State Park

San Jose is recognized as one of the most complete and best preserved old Spanish Missions in the United States. Now a National Historic Site and Texas State Park it embraces 11 acres.

How to Get There, and other sights that you can see near Mission San Jose

From center of city travel south on U.S. 281 to the theatre entrance of Mission San Jose. Or, Military Drive (Loop 13) to U.S. 281, then north for 1/8 mile to Mission entrance.

- 1 Buckhorn Hall, world-famed horn collection and restored O'Henry house.
- 2 Mission Concepcion, established 1731.
- 3 Kelly Air Force Base, headquarters San Antonio Air Materiel Area.
- 4 Texas Historical Theatre and Mission San Jose.
- 5 Aviation School of Medicine, Aero Research Center Brooks A.F. Base.
- 6 Mission San Juan Capistrano, established 1731.
- 7 Mission San Francisco de la Espada, established 1731.



See the Stirring

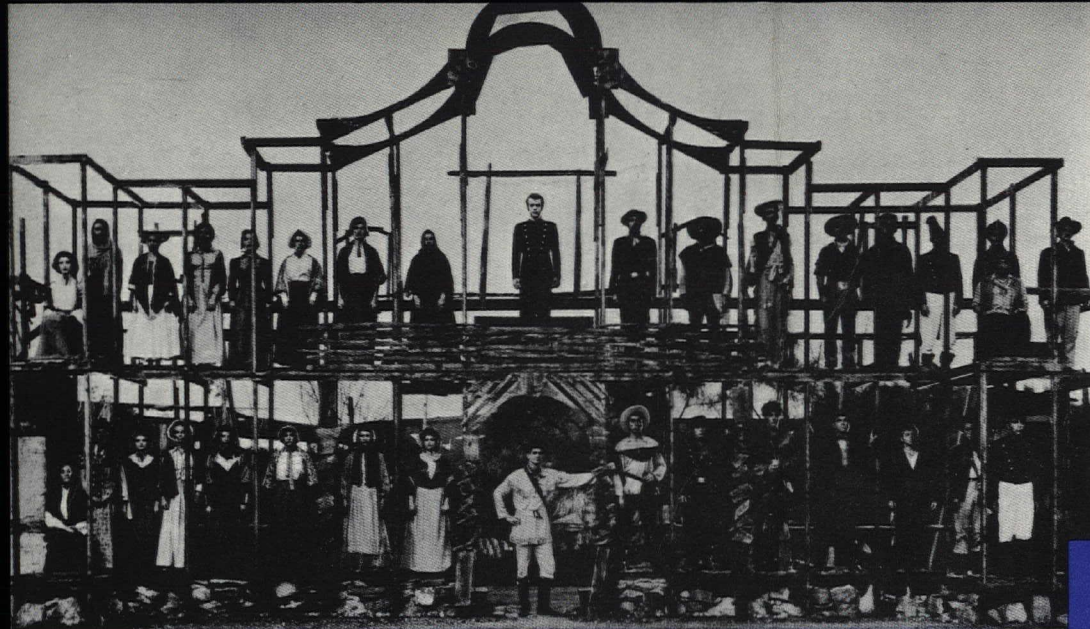
Drama of the Alamo

"A CLOUD OF WITNESSES"

Mission San Jose
Outdoor Theatre
San Antonio
Texas



with a cast of 60
nightly
during July 1960
(Except Mondays)



Texas Historical Theatre at Mission San Jose

Photo by: Eliot Elisofan, Life.

The Drama of the Alamo is the play "A Cloud of Witnesses" written by Ramsey Yelvington and published by the University of Texas Press. The production has been acclaimed by leading newspapers and magazines.

The Drama of the Alamo is now in its fourth summer of presentation, with extra performances being staged for 1960. The founding director was Paul Baker, noted producer and director of the Baylor Theatre. The drama is presented in an intimate outdoor theatre which seats only 1000. Throughout the performance you have the feeling of sitting right in the center of the battle.

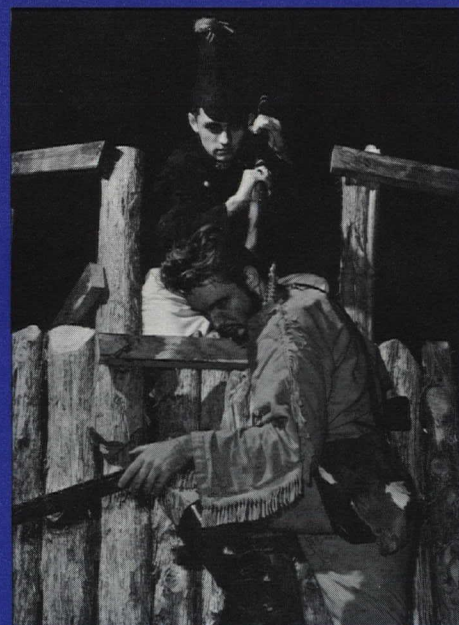
In the drama all the details of the fighting are brilliantly told, brilliantly shown. And then an application is made for us who live today.

We are brought back to the simplicity of the great ideal of freedom, in this story of how a band of imperfect men were caught up in a cause greater than themselves, and perfectly responded. They died that others might better live.



Attend a Gay Fiesta Staged Each Night in Advance of the Show on the Beautiful Mission Grounds

Show time is 8:15 p.m. sharp but you can come as early as 6:30 p.m. when gates are open for a gay fiesta on the Mission grounds. Booths serve Mexican and early Texas food and the costumed members of the cast intermingle with those in attendance to create the atmosphere of gay fiesta.



The San Antonio Conservation Society
(A non-profit Historical Conservation Association)

PRESENTS

The Drama of the Alamo

By Ramsey Yelvington

Directed by James Barton—Founding Director, Paul Baker

CRITICS COMMENTS ON THE DRAMA OF THE ALAMO

(Cloud of Witnesses)

"... brilliant ... great achievement ... highly inventive staging ... " Lon Tinkle, Dallas News

"... powerful and original ... best play by a Texan ever staged anywhere ... " Bill Reddell, San Antonio News

"... stirring, dramatic interpretation ... " Dave Cheavens, Ft. Worth Star-Telegram



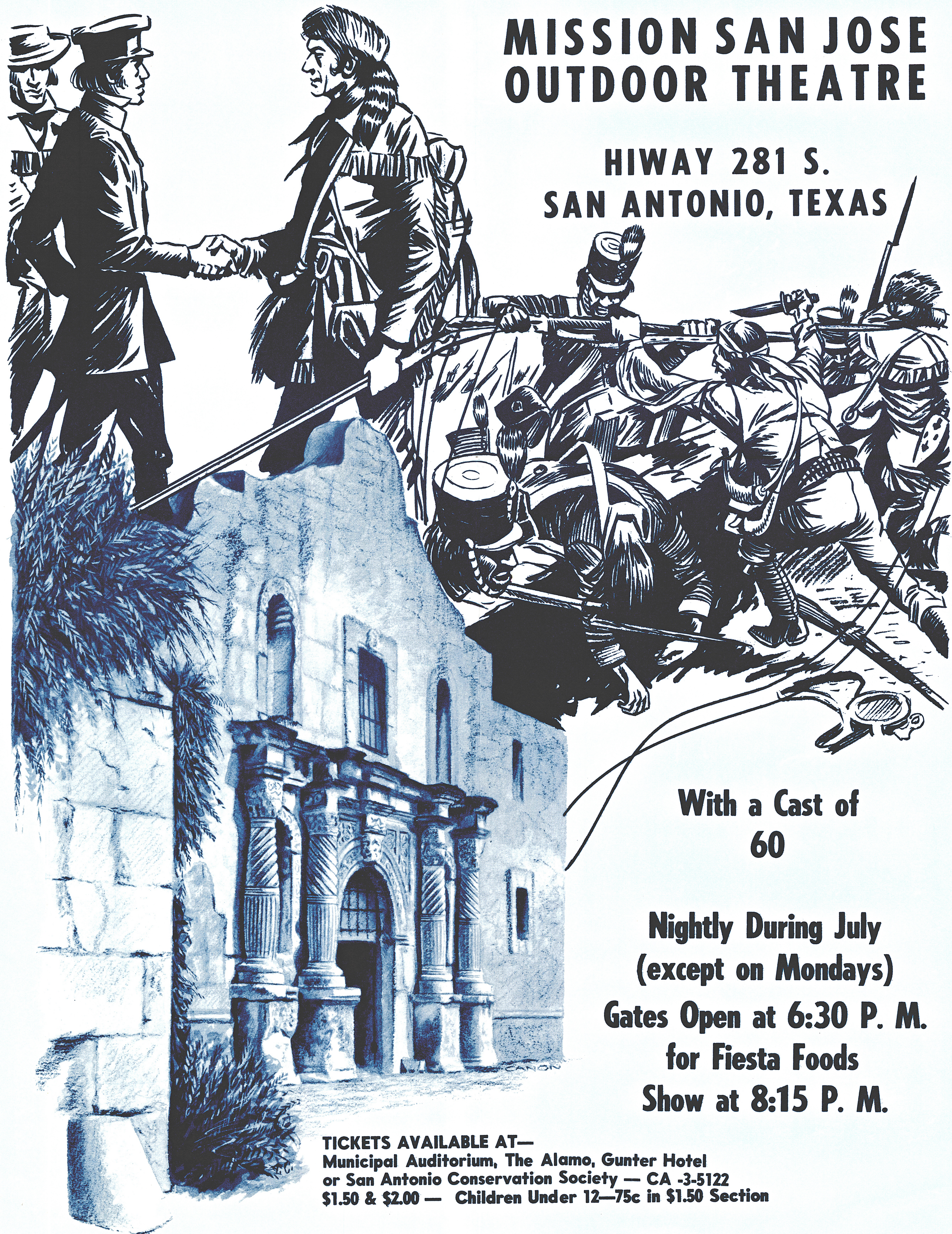
See the Stirring . . .

DRAMA OF THE ALAMO

"A CLOUD OF WITNESSES"

**MISSION SAN JOSE
OUTDOOR THEATRE**

**HIWAY 281 S.
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS**



**With a Cast of
60**

**Nightly During July
(except on Mondays)
Gates Open at 6:30 P. M.
for Fiesta Foods
Show at 8:15 P. M.**

**TICKETS AVAILABLE AT—
Municipal Auditorium, The Alamo, Gunter Hotel
or San Antonio Conservation Society — CA -3-5122
\$1.50 & \$2.00 — Children Under 12—75c in \$1.50 Section**

N7H5 +13 file

Alamo

Rca

"THE ALAMO" A CLASSIC

MISSION SAN JOSE
OUTDOOR THEATRE

2181 S. HWY 281
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

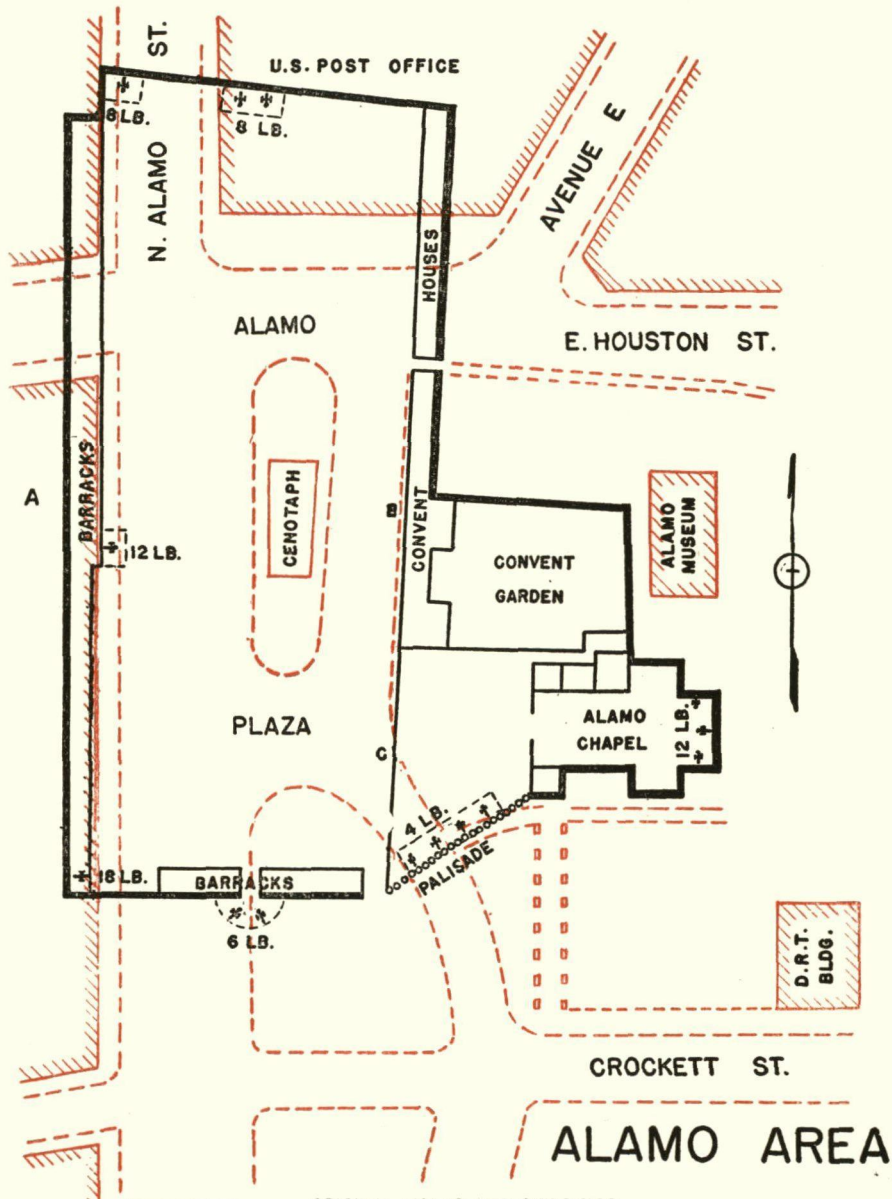


With a Cast of
60

Highly Rated July
(except on Mondays)

Shows Open at 8:30 P. M.
for First Show
Show at 8:15 P. M.

—ALAMO THEATRE—
Mission San Jose, The Alamo Theatre, Mission
San Antonio, Texas — 512-591-1111 —
Box Office — 512-591-1111 — 512-591-1111



As chairman of the Committee on Education, Milner was responsible for correcting some of the inadequacies in the public school laws of Texas. Three of his bills were passed under a suspension of the rules, without a dissenting vote.¹¹⁴ The present school law of Texas is accredited to his influence in the legislature during this period,¹¹⁵ and its fundamental excellences stand a monument to his good judgment.

During the special session, the editor championed the libel law asked for in Governor Ross's message. His sponsorship of the bill—Senate Bill No. 280—was opposed heatedly by certain members of the House, one of whom "as a bit of satire, said if the bill were passed he wanted the law prohibiting carrying six-shooters repealed, so men could defend themselves from the press."¹¹⁶ Proponents of the bill contended that it was in the interest of honest newspapers; opponents, that it was in the interest of the corporate powers. The bill was again discussed April 4, but failed of passage, although "it was remarked while the bill was pending that if the bill passed it would be owing to the popularity of Milner and Hamby."¹¹⁷

The railroad commission bill was passed as a joint resolution on April 8, 1889, and was to be submitted to the people for approval in 1890. Other minor matters were attended to speedily. When the legislature adjourned that month, R. T. Milner was a well known figure at the Capitol.

Soon after his return home, Milner received a letter from Richard B. Hubbard which indicated the respect in which his influence with Rusk County voters was regarded. The concluding paragraph read:

As you have been advised already I am a candidate for Congress—you know all on my public life and I need say nothing on that score. I only desire to say here—that in the event Rusk County presents no candidate I shall be very grateful and proud of your aid and influence—and that of Rusk County—over whose people I *know* you have a deservedly wide influence. My own county will give me a solid support. . . .¹¹⁸

(To be continued)

¹¹⁴L. E. Daniell, *Personnel of the Texas State Government*, 372.

¹¹⁵Clarence R. Wharton, *Texas Under Many Flags*, V, 46.

¹¹⁶Comment in the *Austin Statesman*, March 28, 1889, p. 4.

¹¹⁷L. E. Daniell, *Personnel of the Texas State Government*, (1889), 372.

¹¹⁸Richard B. Hubbard to R. T. Milner, April 16, 1890, (Tyler) R. T. Milner Portfolio, University of Texas Archives.

“THE ALAMO”

SOME MISCONCEPTIONS

MAURY MAVERICK

Even some well informed people refer to the *chapel* of the Alamo as “*The Alamo*.” Since being mayor of San Antonio I hear guides tell people in front of the chapel that here is the Alamo—that here died our immortal heroes, and so on.

To correct this misunderstanding, I have had prepared the map on the opposite page. The black lines show “The Alamo,” containing about two acres and having walls, barracks, houses, convent and convent garden, *and* the Alamo chapel. The red lines show the present or new structures.

In the battle, all the walls had to be manned by the 180-odd Texan soldiers. Military experts agree that there were hardly fifteen per cent of the necessary men and munitions to defend the place.

That must be remembered, for the Texans never had a chance.

In the middle of the Alamo Plaza is the Alamo Cenotaph, built by Federal funds for the celebration of the Texas Centennial. And it will be seen that the walls extended far into the present post office, west to a point eight feet behind, and parallel to the present building line on the east side. Also the arcades extending south from the facade of the Alamo are recent, put there for artistic effect.

In back of the Alamo, never a part of it, is the park, which contains the Alamo Museum, and the Daughters of the Texas Revolution Building.

When I was a boy I can remember seeing pictures of the battle, indicating Mexicans scaling the walls of the chapel, as though the battle was all fought there. I think it only proper that this popular misconception be corrected before it is too late.

RAMPANT INDIVIDUALISM IN THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS

WILLIAM RANSOM HOGAN

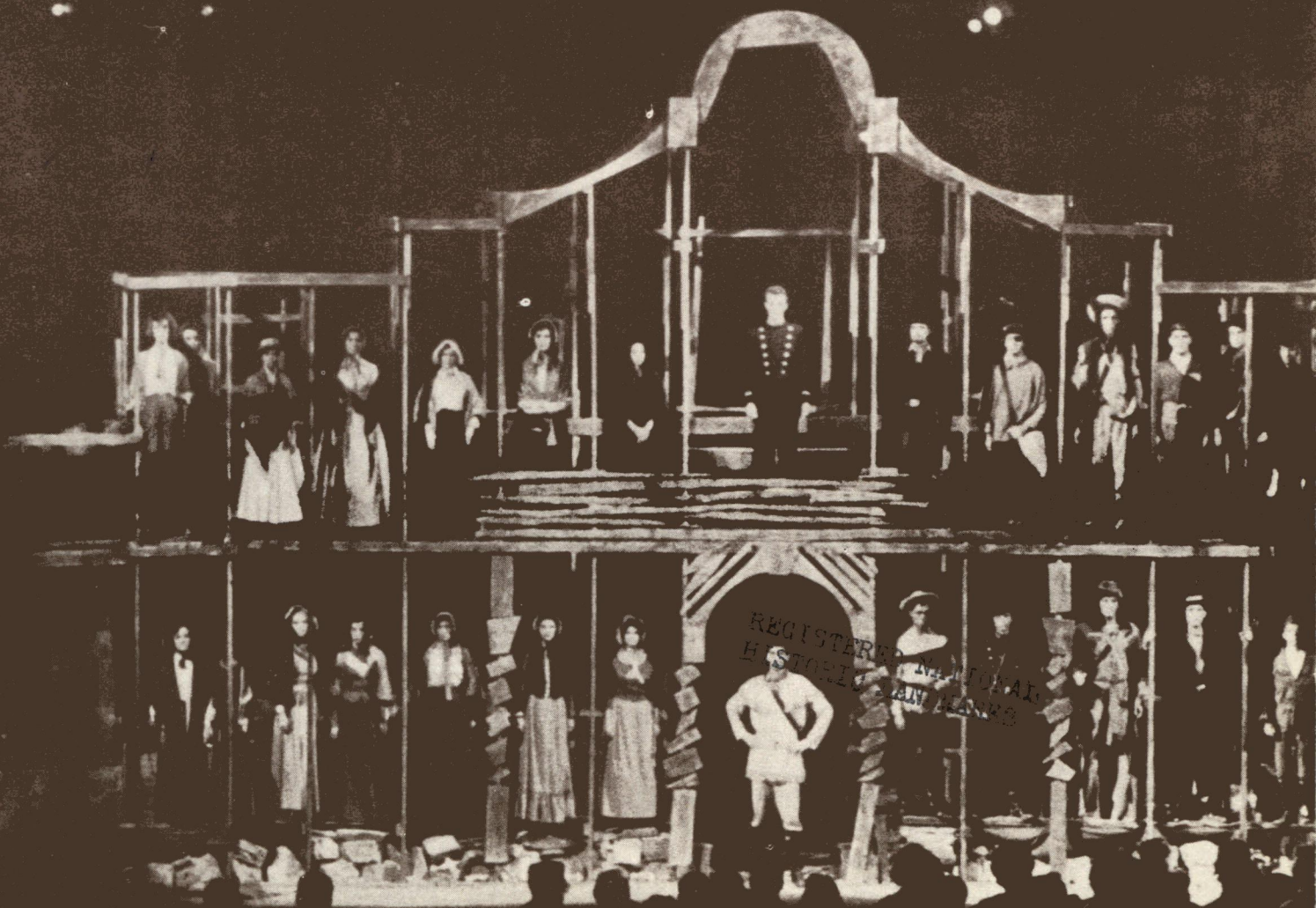
The Republic of Texas gave exuberant expression to the spirit described by Walt Whitman as "the American contempt for statutes and ceremonies, the boundless impatience of restraint." This temper characterized many American frontiers, yet for more than a century pronounced individualism has marked Texas as a region apart, even in the West. Phrases such as "those traditional and genuine individualists, the Texans" constantly recur in the writings of respected moderns.

The exact beginnings of a trait attributive to a region must remain among the insolvable problems of history. Perhaps it germinated in connection with the uniqueness of the establishment of the Republic of Texas and the maintenance of its independence. Certainly the frontier commonwealth attracted a group of unconformable leaders, headed by coruscating Sam Houston, and the whole country reflected—and still reflects—their characteristics. If a key to the nature of William Barret Travis, who led his men to patriotic suicide at the Alamo, is to be found anywhere, it appears in his diary in the entry for March 9, 1834: "Started to Mill Creek waters all swimming & prairie so boggy—could not go— *The first time I ever turned back in my life.*"¹ It is also true that the Texas reputation for toughness in the 1830's and 1840's, whether deserved or not, repelled timid prospective immigrants. And many were rejected in the usual process of frontier selectivity. As one recently arrived man wrote in 1839: "This country is full of enterprising and persevering people the timid and the lazy generally return to the States."² In 1846 a visitor found an economic basis for Texas independence, and concluded that "the

¹William B. Travis, Diary, 1833-1834 (typed copy), 67, Starr Papers. Unless otherwise indicated, all MSS. cited in this study are in the University of Texas Library Archives.

²James Nicholson to Mrs. James Nicholson, June 6, 1839, Nicholson Papers.

The Drama of The ALAMO



**THE HISTORIC THEATRE OF TEXAS
SAN JOSE MISSION**

Photo by Eliot Elisofon, Life Magazine

Old Texas Days Fiesta

A colorful Old Texas Days Fiesta is held before each evening's performance of "The Drama of the Alamo".

Members of the San Antonio Conservation Society stage the gay event nightly near the north wall of historic Mission San Jose to recapture the atmosphere and spirit of San Antonio in the days before the actual battle of the Alamo.

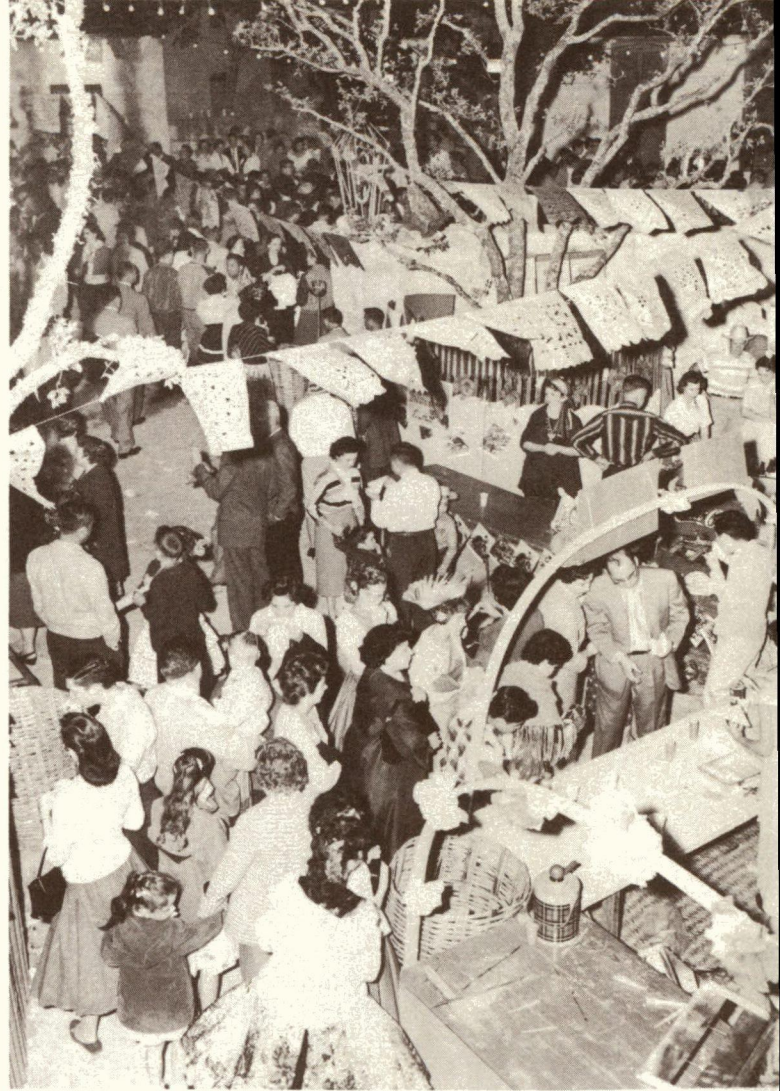
According to award-winning Paul Baker, the Fiesta provides a new concept in outdoor theatre as the audience actually becomes part of the play by taking part in the activities of the Fiesta.

Authentic native customs and activities of San Antonio during the pre-Alamo era are captured in the Fiesta. Offered for sale are native foods and drinks. Picturesque atmosphere is provided by costumed women, Mexican candy sellers, tortillia makers and players from the cast including Bonham, Bowie, Travis and Crockett.

Entrance to the area is along candle-lit paths through the Mission Compound.

THE COVER

Moonlit setting of "The Drama of the Alamo" at the Historic Theatre of Texas, San Jose Mission, was captured by Eliot Elisofon for Life Magazine. The picture reflects the ghost-like figures of the heroes of the Alamo as they come to life, asking the eternal question — What is it like to die?



San Antonio Conservation Society

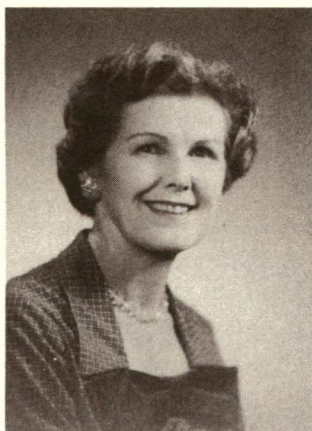
Presents

The Drama of The ALAMO

WELCOME

The San Antonio Conservation Society is proud to present "The Drama of the Alamo."

Life Magazine's coverage of the 1958 production said "Based on the heroic stand of Texans against Mexicans and written in ringing blank verse by Texas Playwright Ramsey Yelvington, the pageant was so warmly welcomed that it will become an annual summer event."



MRS. JAMES V. GRAVES
President
S. A. Conservation Society



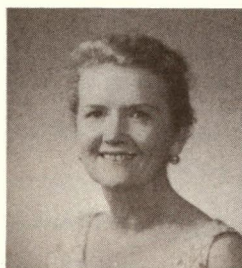
MRS. ETHEL WILSON HARRIS
Co-ordinator



MRS. C. B. NASH
General Chairman



MRS. OLLIE R. REED
Texas Days Fiesta



MRS. KENT HUNT
Public Relations



MRS. W. S. HAMLIN
Vice-Chairman



MRS. W. GRANT BECHTEL
Immediate Past President



MRS. VERA TIMPSON
Treasurer

Mrs. Reynolds Andricks
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Mrs. Ernest Lee

Mrs. Lyle H. Plant
Mrs. V. G. LeLaurin
Mrs. Ed M. Notzon
Mrs. Thos. M. Bertch
Mrs. Ramsey Yelvington
Mrs. T. H. Haltom
Mrs. C. B. Mendel

Mrs. Gerard T. Rote
Mrs. Joseph D. Kidwell
Mrs. Hugo F. Elmendorf
Mrs. Nicholas N. Basila
Mrs. Russell Fichtner
Mrs. Felix Tapp

Southwest Texas State College

A college set upon the top of a hill . . . Old Main and a cluster of buildings . . . the campus with the concrete quad . . . a long rolling slope ending in the Fine Arts Building.

This is Southwest Texas State, the friendly college on the hill. A four million dollar plant which some 1,600 people attend each semester.

Students go to class in many old, many new buildings. Some structures are designed in Spanish architecture; others, like Old Main, remind one of a medieval castle.

Of the fifty-two semester hours required for a Baccalaureate Degree in General Education, about two-fifths are included in the humanities program. These courses include Literature, Philosophy, Religion, The Dance, The Visual Arts, Theater and Music.

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Espada Dam

More than two centuries ago, by the authority of the King of Spain, the marvelous water system of the Missions was engineered. The Espada Dam is a part of this system, which furnished fresh, running water from the San Antonio River to the Espada Mission.

These water systems were the life blood of the early settlements around the missions and have been in continuous use for more than two hundred years.

Adjacent to the Espada dam and acequia, the Conservation Society purchased 25 acres of pecan bottomland. "Acequia Park" will aid in preserving this most important historic area in San Antonio.



Southwest Texas State Theatre

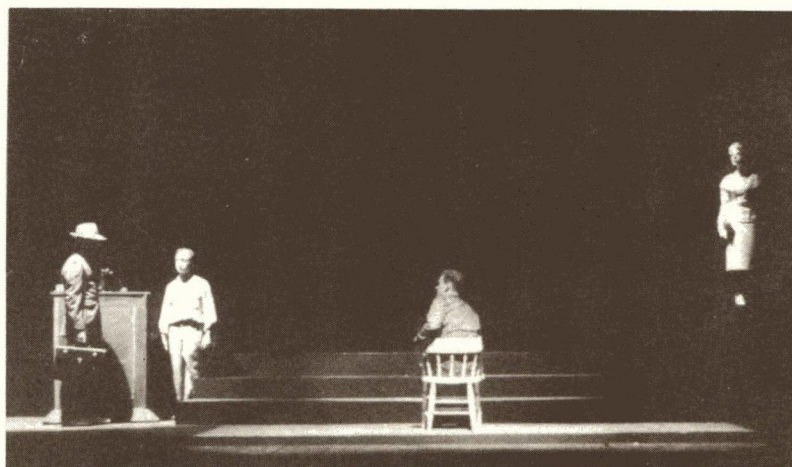
Southwest Texas State Theatre is located at Southwest Texas State College in San Marcos on the beautiful San Marcos river. It is one of the fine educational theatres in what Life Magazine called "Stage Struck Texas."

The Theatre takes pride in its graduates who are now on the staffs of such schools as the University of Idaho, Allegeny College, Texas A & I, Texas Tech, Uvalde and San Antonio College, as well as many public schools in Texas.

Providing a theatre that is a vital part of the community life is considered one of the important purposes of this theatre. Coming by school bus from the surrounding towns, five thousand children attend the Children's Theatre each year. Productions ranging from the classics to the best in contemporary drama are presented in the theatre which combines a proscenium and a central stage. A speech and drama workshop is held for high school teachers and students each summer.

The desire to develop and encourage an indigenous theatre prompted Southwest Texas State Theatre to produce Ramsey Yelvington's earlier play "Cocklebur" this spring. It has long had a great respect for Paul Baker and the Baylor Theatre and several of its students participated in the 1958 production of "The

Drama of the Alamo." Now, combining its efforts with the Baylor Theatre, it is presenting the 1959 production. The theatre is soon to be rewarded with the construction of a new theatre building.

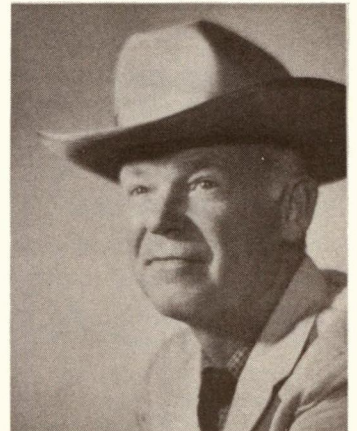


The Drama of The ALAMO

Author

RAMSEY YELVINGTON, a third generation Texan — has lived in the Hill Country eleven years, presently residing in Wimberley.

Five of his plays have been produced by Baylor Theatre; and Southwest Texas State Theatre recently completed a highly successful run of "Cocklebur!" Other plays and pageants have been presented in Abilene, Houston and Chicago. He gained national prominence with the off-Broadway production of his play "The Long Gallery". He is currently editor of the Church Play Service of Baylor Theatre.



Director



JAMES BARTON came to Texas some twelve years ago via the University of Kansas and Oklahoma State. In the capacity of Director of Drama at Southwest Texas State College, he has made available to the people of San Marcos and the surrounding community a vigorous program of theatre activities, ranging in scope from the ancient Greek to the modern, and including several original productions.

He derives his greatest satisfaction from the number of former students who are now acting as instructors in many elementary, high schools and universities throughout the United States.

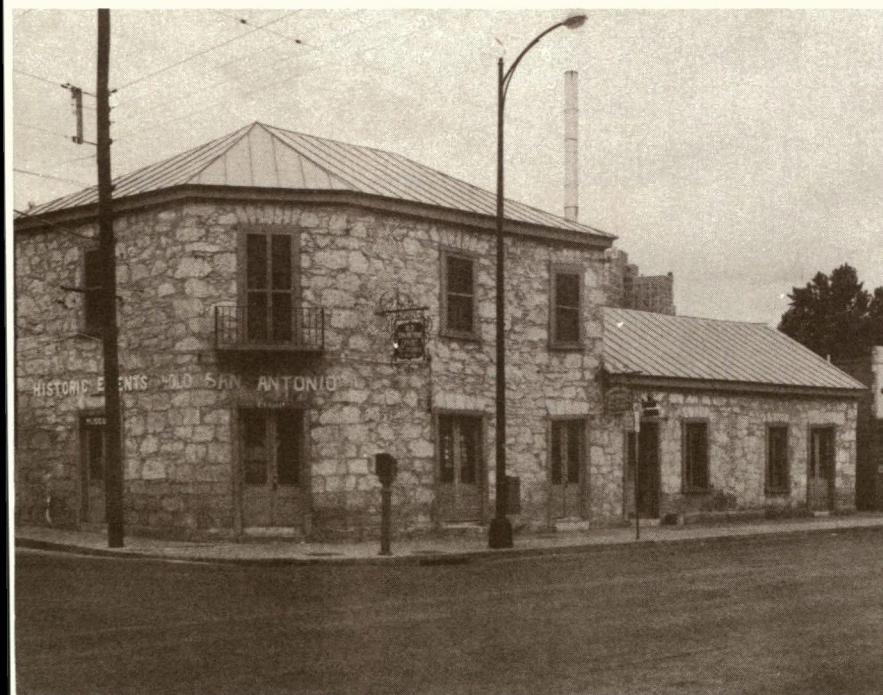
It is of interest to note that Mr. Barton's first assignment upon completion of his master's degree was as summer replacement for Paul Baker. They met some ten years later and helped form the Texas Educational Theatre Association of which Mr. Barton is a past president.

Conservation Corner

Conservation Corner is located at the north-west corner of Villita and South Alamo. It houses the "Old San Antonio Museum" and the San Antonio Press Club.

Early Spanish records dated 1830 show the property was granted to Mrs. Rafaela Martinez, daughter of Don Antonio Martinez, governor of this province.

The property was bought by Captain Beck from widow Martinez and passed through a succession of owners. Its most popular use was that of a saloon. In 1877, it was purchased by H. W. Bitter; and the Conservation Society purchased the property from the Bitter estate in 1950. The house is probably the only one of the colonial architecture of its period still standing.



Something You Should Know About the Play

The theme of the play needs no explanation. It concerns the cost of freedom. But the method, or technique, of the presentation probably needs some introduction. Because it isn't what you're accustomed to seeing.

You see, the author didn't wish to merely demonstrate what you already know: How a band of brave men died in the cause of freedom at an old church turned into a fortress called the Alamo. He wished also to point you an application, a meaning; to show the event, then go beyond it and say what it means—or can mean—to us today. For this reason, he chose an older way of saying it.

In technique, the play derives from the morality play of the middle ages, from the Greek theatre, and the Japanese. And it borrows something also from the ballad-singer.

There is in the play a chorus of women. The ancient Greeks used choruses in their plays centuries ago, and also the Japanese. Here the chorus of women are the widows of Gonzales—they represent the thirty-three women in the area of that town whose husbands died in the fall. They, as did the Greek choruses, sometimes act as narrators, telling the story; sometimes they are themselves, telling how it was to remain at home; again, they enter into the play as individual or collective participants—as you'll see.

The style of the play is frequently in the manner and rhyme of the ballad. This, of course, you'll hear.

And finally, the title of this drama of the fall of the Alamo is "A Cloud of Witnesses,"—taken from St. Paul's statement in the Bible, which says: "Wherefore, seeing we also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, let us lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus the author and finisher of our faith; who for the joy that was set before him endured the cross, despising the shame, and is set down at the right hand of the throne of God."

"A Cloud of Witnesses" has been called "a contemporary morality play."

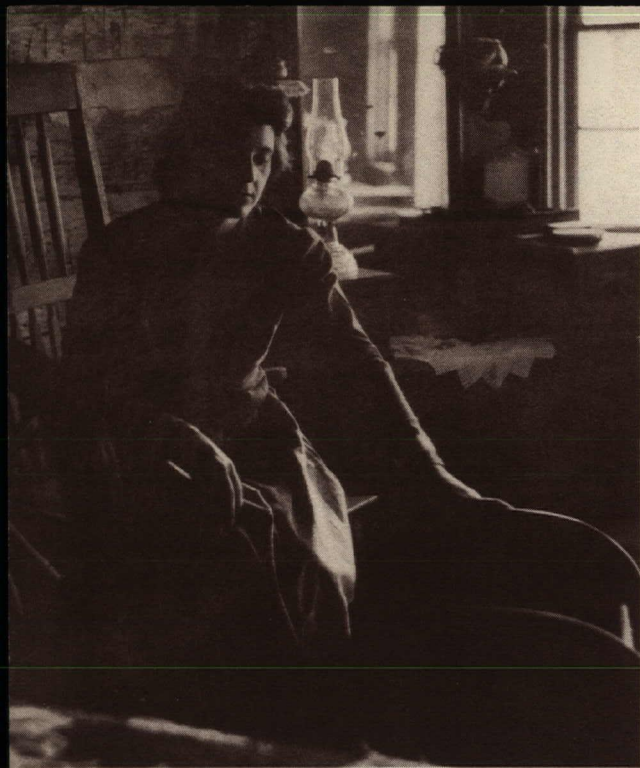
And so it is.



Texas Under Six Flags

Spain's scarlet lions rampant, the *fleurs-de-lis* of France, the eagle-&-serpent of Old Mexico, the Lone Star of Texas, the battle flag of the Confederacy and the Stars & Stripes ripple with colorful, ballet-like precision as dramatic evidence of the six nations and governments which have claimed or governed Texas during its long and turbulent history. Flanking the flags on the National Bank of Commerce's pink terra cotta facade are beautiful, silver-metal replicas of the official seals of the six nations and governments.

**NATIONAL
BANK OF COMMERCE**
OF SAN ANTONIO



San Antonio Conservation Society

Presents

The Drama of The ALAMO

By RAMSEY YELVINGTON

Directed by JAMES BARTON
Associate Director, PAUL BAKER

Assistant Director.....Ivan Rider
Technical Director.....Pete DeVries
Costumer.....Ramona DeVries
Stage Manager.....Darrell Reagan
Chorus Director.....Claudette Gardner

THE CAST

Satan.....John T. Davis
Barrett Travis.....Charles McCally
James Bowie.....Ivan Rider
Lt. Bonham.....Randy Moore
Col. David Crockett.....Darrel Baergen
Purdy Reynolds.....Gene Lindsey
Benito Jameson.....Pete DeVries
Johnny Kellogg.....Paul Black
Two Texas Soldiers.....John Alexander and James Bogle
Fandango Dancers.....Clara Gamble, Fernando Ramos
Hiram Williamson.....Willard Booth
Dr. Pollard.....John Kirn
One-Eye Guerrero.....Victor Valadez
Batres, aide-de-camp to Santa Anna.....Al Randez
John Smith.....Charles Rogers
Dr. Sutherland.....Darrell Reagan
John McGregor.....Rob Roy McGregor
Major Robert Evans.....John Alexander
Mrs. Dickerson.....Ramona DeVries
Capt. Almaron Dickerson.....Claude Crowe
Santa Anna.....Al Randez
Francisco Ruiz.....Victor Valadez

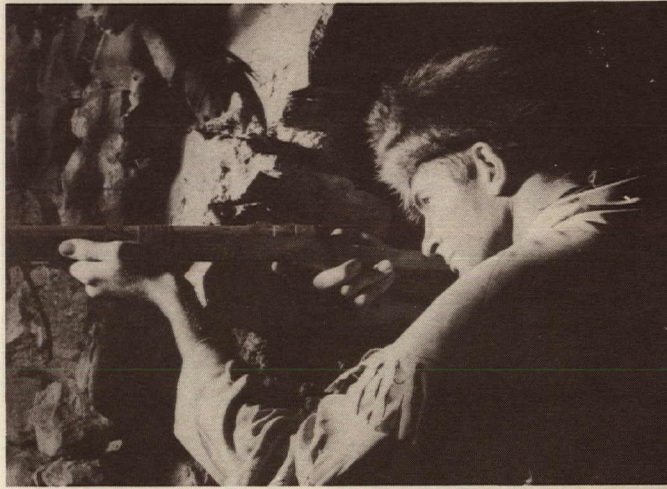
Vincente Filisola.....Jerry Derderian
Isaac Millsaps.....Edward Sammons
Taylor Brothers.....John Alexander
Charles Rogers, James Bogle
Moses Rose.....John T. Davis
Texas Soldiers.....John Alexander, Willard Booth,
Claude Crowe, John Kirn,
Gene Lindsey, Rob Roy McGregor,
Darrell Reagan, Edward Sammons,
Ivan Sztolarsik, Randy Moore
Mexican Soldiers.....Roy Henderson, Frank Hoyle,
Robert Cruz, Clifford Packham, Arnold
Martinez, Ernest Valadez, Phillip Jackson,
Hugh Robinson, Charles Rogers, Hector
Villarreal, Jose Escamilla
Women of Gonzalez.....Carleen Aiken, Niki Jo Barton,
Betty Bennett, Helen Burkhart, Yvonne
Booth, Fran Burke, Tric Buzzard,
Sally Courtney, Clara Gamble, Claudette
Gardner, Marian Hiernoymus, Louise Mosley,
Beverly Peterson, Mary Russell Ragsdale, Mike
Pfannstiel, Dolores Schmeltikoff,
Harriet Yelvington

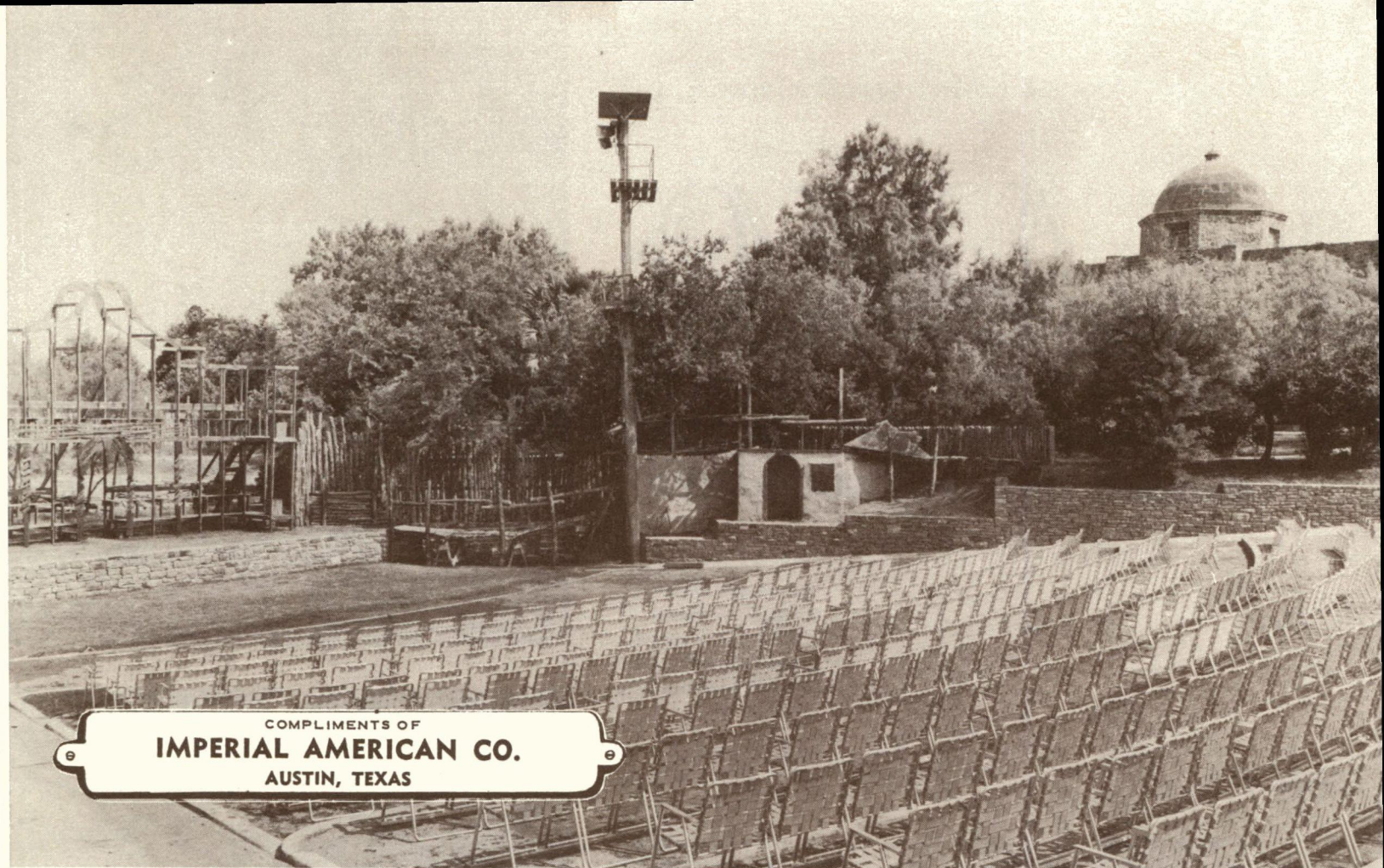
PRODUCTION STAFF

Assistant to Director.....Willard Booth
Lighting Technician.....Tommy Hamilton
Properties.....Jerry Derderian
Assistant Stage Manager.....John Kirn
Assistant Costumer.....Tric Buzzard
Assistant Light and Sound Technician.....Carvel Brooks
Dance Director.....Clara Gamble

Lighting Crew.....John Alexander, Randy Moore,
Lynn Hope, Mary Beth Crettet,
Phillip Pena, Marsha Metcalfe
Set Construction.....Pete DeVries, Tommy Hamilton,
Carvel Brooks, Clarence Golden
Make-Up.....Darrel Baergen, Crew Head
Yvonne Booth, Beverly Peterson
Public Relations.....Gene Lindsey, Crew Head
Louise Mosley, John Kirn,
Fran Burke, John Davis
House Manager and Bursar.....Darrell Reagan
Box Office and Programs.....Louise Yelvington, Justine Hodges

Set adapted from original design by Virgil Beavers





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AUSTIN, TEXAS

The Theatre

The Historic Theatre of Texas, Mission San Jose is so new the permanent dressing rooms and other buildings are still under construction, yet its founding dates back to 1925. In that year, individual members of the San Antonio Conservation Society purchased land surrounding the Mission compound to protect it from undesirable encroachment.

A small theatre was built in the early 1930's in what was an abandoned gravel pit and many historical pageants were presented, including a harvest pageant written by Mrs. Elizabeth Graham.

The San Jose Mission was designated a National Historic Site in 1941, the only site in Texas so designated. This was made possible by a gift of buildings and land to the Texas State Parks Board by the Conservation Society and in 1950 the theatre area was added.

Many years of planning were completed in 1958

when Mr. Thurman Barrett and Mrs. Graham donated land to the north in order that the stage could be enlarged. Through the efforts of the U. S. Corps of Engineers, the Texas Highway Department, City of San Antonio and Voyd Callan, Inc., the pit was filled in and terraced.

It was through the intense interest and planning of Mrs. Ethel Wilson Harris, Manager of San Jose Mission that the San Jose Outdoor Theatre became the magnificent amphitheatre we see today.

Co-operating in the planning, building and construction were the National Parks Service, Texas State Parks Board, the Archbishop of San Antonio, the Conservation Society and Chamber of Commerce and many, many individuals.

Governor Price Daniel proclaimed the theatre "The Historic Theatre of Texas" in 1958. It is under the administration of the State Parks Board.



Baylor Theatre

With a distinguished list of firsts to its credit, Baylor Theatre founded in 1925, offers a full course for a B.A. and M.A. in Drama.

The Theatre presented the first live TV drama in the Southwest (WFAA-TV) and has since appeared on many national shows, including *Wide, Wide World*.

Baylor Theatre, under the direction of Paul Baker, combines elements of the classroom, labora-



tory and professional theatre. The staff and students carry on a search for new forms and styles of production in an attempt to present the material of the past and present in an exciting and forceful way.

Paul Baker's accomplishments are numerous and varied, including an award from the International Fair at Brussels. He has been featured in national publications such as *Life*, *Mademoiselle*, *Seventeen*, *Theater Arts*, *Variety*, *Time*, *Coronet*, and many, many others.

The Steves Homestead

Centrally located at 509 King William Street, in the elite old German residential section on the banks of the San Antonio River is the Steves Homestead.

Built by Mr. Edward Steves as his home, it was donated to the San Antonio Conservation Society by his descendant, Edna Steves Vaughan and her husband, Curtis.

It is beautifully furnished in authentic antiques of the period, including the 100 year old rosewood piano, a gift from Yale University, an elaborate Belter table and a canopy bed in which Robert E. Lee slept.

Situated in a grove of towering pecan trees with old-fashioned formal gardens and original box-wood hedges, the grounds are surrounded by a picket fence constructed without nails.



The Drama of The ALAMO

This space is dedicated to the long suffering husbands and members of our families who so many times eat cold suppers, pay extra gas bills, and endure many long telephone conversations.

Mr. James V. Graves
Mr. Clifton B. Nash
Mr. Lyle H. Plant
Mr. Franklin C. Hodges
Mr. Thomas L. Powell
Mr. Reynolds Andricks
Mr. Mark Upson
Mr. Ellis Wilson
Mr. Donald Wilson Harris
Col Winfield S. Hamlin
Mr. W. B. Brendel, Sr.
Mr. C. Stanley Banks
Mr. John M. Bennett, Jr.
Col. Archie R. Reeves

Mr. Walter F. Hefner
Mr. Meredith B. Cain
Mr. Nicholas N. Basila
Mr. George M. Green
Mrs. Rena M. Green
Mr. Victor Gerard Le Laurin
Mr. Frank Gillespie
Mr. Roy Peale
Mr. Hugo F. Elmendorf
Mr. Edward R. Neill
Mr. Claude B. Aniol
Mr. Gilard Kargl
Mr. Milton Varga
Mr. Jack N. Pitluk, Sr.

Mr. Morris Strum
(deceased)
Mrs. Ollie R. Reed
Col Benjamin Mills Crenshaw
Mr. Ray F. Schoolfield
Dr. Adah Robinson
Mr. C. Stanley Price
Mr. Seth W. Wemple
Mr. Leon D. Glasscock
Mr. Ed M. Notzon
Mr. Theo H. Spindle
Mr. O. P. Schnabel
Mr. Wallace W. Heard
Mr. Kenneth E. Lee

Mr. Felix C. Tapp
Mr. S. B. Zisman
Mr. Jack Bradbury
Mr. W. Grant Bechtel
Mr. Humphrey R. Price
Mrs. Celeta L. Carr
Mr. John M. Bennett
Bishop Everett H. Jones
Mr. Neils J. Neidermann
Mr. Gerard T. Rote
Mrs. Sterling Freeborn's
Grandchildren
David Allen Hunt (Son)
Miss Peggy Lee Becker
(Granddaughter)

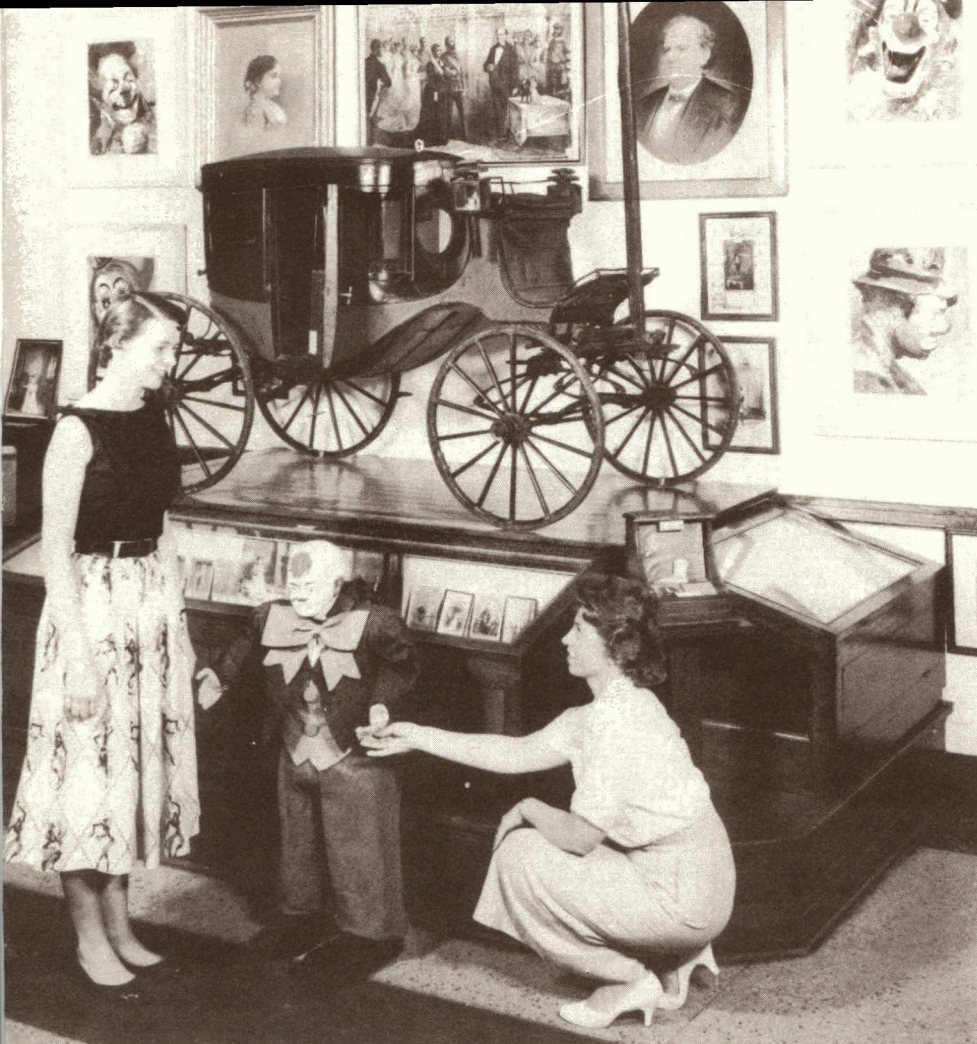
La Villita

In the shadow of San Antonio's Skyscrapers, in the backyard of the Hilton Hotel, is La Villita, "The Little Spanish Village". Originally a crude Indian settlement in 1722, it was settled as a home for the Mexican soldiers attached to the Mission San Antonio de Valero (Alamo). La Villita is now the setting for many gay parties, banquets and conventions.

Hilton Hotel

TOM L. POWELL GEN'L. MANAGER





While in San Antonio

See the Famous Hertzberg Circus Collection'

See the big Hertzberg Circus Collection in the San Antonio Public Library, corner Market and S. Presa Streets. It's free. It's unique. It's of interest to adults as well as children.

Visit Hertzberg's, San Antonio's leading jeweler for 81 years — at the sign of the clock, Houston at St. Mary's. See beautiful and treasured gifts from all over the world — diamonds, jewelry, watches, silver, china, crystal and ceramics. You are always welcome to browse around.

Hertzberg's

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San Antonio's Leading Jeweler Since 1878

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Summer Festival & River development Committee, S. A. Chamber of Commerce

The Drama of The **ALAMO**

The San Antonio Conservation Society is deeply indebted to the many business firms and individuals who have given generously in order that The Drama of the Alamo might be presented.

Fourth Army, Ft. Sam Houston
Brooks Air Force Base
Lackland Air Force Base
St. Mary's Hall
San Marcos Junior Chamber of Commerce
San Marcos Women's Clubs
Texas State Parks Board
Archbishop Robert E. Lucey
National Parks Service
Texas Sound Studio

*Thank You
and
Good Luck*

Long a haven for winter visitors, San Antonio now boasts a dramatic, impressive and colorful summer attraction: **The Drama of the Alamo and Texas Days Fiesta** — a giant step forward in making this city a year-around tourist mecca.

To the San Antonio Conservation Society and other public-spirited groups and individuals for boosting San Antonio by making this an annual event, Thank You and Good Luck.

**PITLUK
ADVERTISING
COMPANY**

123 AUDITORIUM CIRCLE SAN ANTONIO 5, TEXAS



The Spanish Governors' Palace

Bearing a Hapsburg coat of arms and the date 1748, the Spanish Governors' Palace was the home of frontier rulers in its thick adobe rooms and traditional, formal patio.

Throughout the palace there is simple beauty and an air of gracious living which brings home the courtly atmosphere which once held sway within its walls.

Rose Window

The south window of the Baptistry of San Jose Mission, the Rose Window, is considered by connoisseurs to be the finest single original piece of Spanish-colonial ornamentation existing in America.

King Philip V of Spain commissioned Pedro Huizar, favorite sculptor of the Spanish court, to execute the carvings on San Jose.

Legend tells us Pedro's beautiful Spanish sweetheart Rosa was lost at sea on her journey to America. The heartbroken Pedro spent five years carving into limestone his love and sorrow and dedicated "The Rose Window" to his lost love.

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3412 South Flores Street

ECCELL PLUMBING COMPANY

4316 S. Flores Street

TEXAS LAWN SPRINKLER CO.

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GOLDEN STEER

2727 Roosevelt



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Bass Drug Company
San Marcos

Carson's
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Dollahites Shoe Store
San Marcos

Wm. Cameron & Company
San Marcos

Duke & Ayres
San Marcos

Eccell Plumbing Company
4316 S. Flores

First National Bank & Trust Co.
San Marcos

Golden Steer
2727 Roosevelt

Harrison's Womans Show
San Marcos

Hertzberg Jewelry Company
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Hilton Hotel
309 S. St. Mary's

Hughson's Meat Company
San Marcos

Imperial American Company
Austin

Manske's Grill
San Marcos

Miller Drug Store
San Marcos

National Bank of Commerce
430 Soledad

Paul's Restaurant
San Marcos

Pearl Brewing Company
312 James Street

San Marcos Drug Company
San Marcos

San Marcos Telephone Company
San Marcos

Warfield Smith Hardware & Supply Co.
3412 S. Flores

State Bank & Trust Co.
San Marcos

Steves Industries, Inc.
4455 Director Drive

Ed Steves & Sons
704 E. Commerce

Steves Sash & Door Co., Inc.
203 Humble

J. J. Stokes General Contractor
San Marcos

Texas Lawn Sprinkler Company
814 W. Hildebrand

Wood Brothers
San Marcos

Wright Brothers Construction Co.
405 N. Main Avenue

Younger Travel Agency
San Marcos



Established in 1886, and now the largest brewery in the entire Southwest, the Pearl Brewery has long been a favorite attraction for San Antonians and tourists alike.

The beautiful Pearl Corral is a popular gathering place for civic, cultural and social groups. It features a 285-foot long mural depicting life on the Texas range.

A favorite attraction is the Pearl Safari

Room, the walls of which are lined with dozens of superbly mounted heads of African game animals. The collection consists of trophies of all types from the graceful Sable antelope to the gigantic elephant with tusks weighing 75 pounds each.

Be sure to visit this famous brewery. Guided tours are available Mondays through Fridays, except holidays, from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.





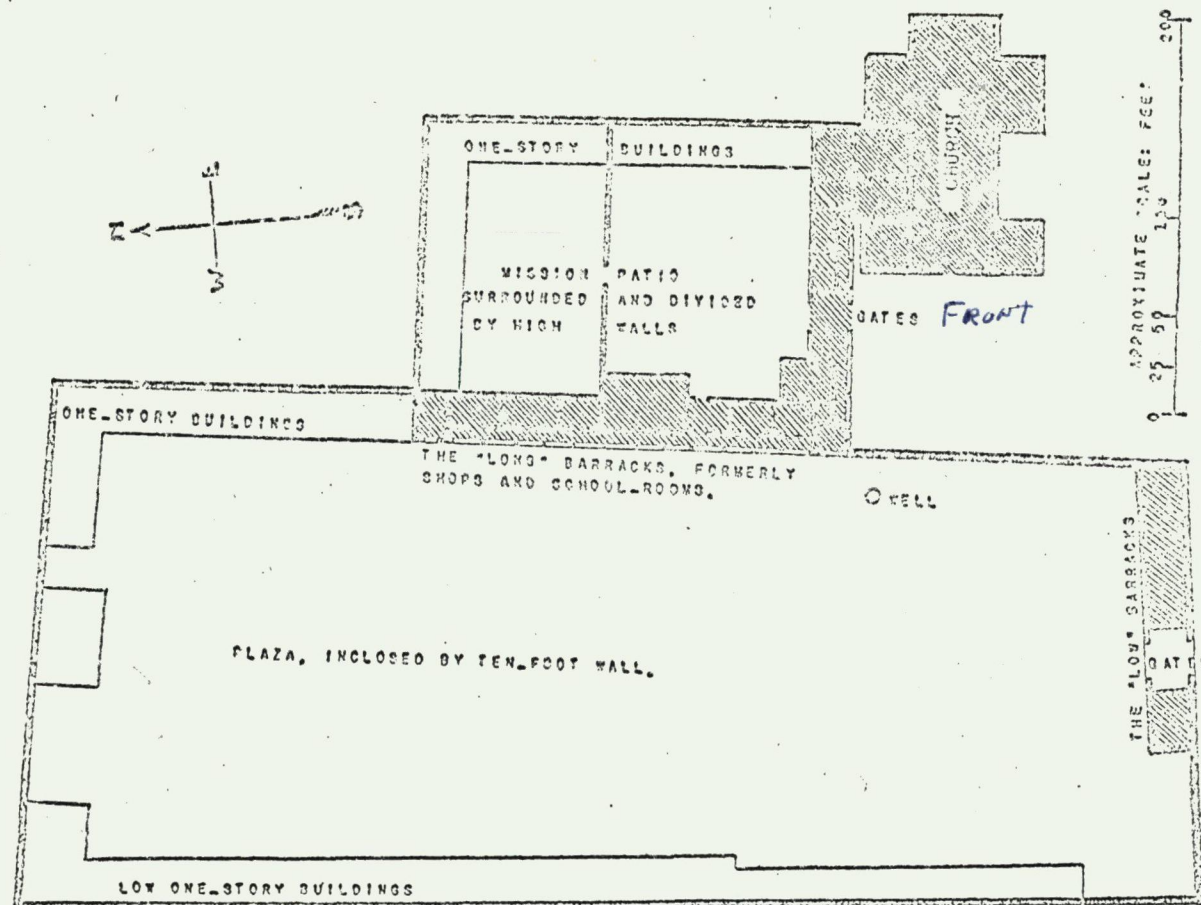


FIG. 8. PLAN OF THE MISSION OF SAN ANTONIO DE VALERO (THE ALAMO)
Buildings still standing at the time of the Massacre of the Alamo are shaded.

From Cleve Hallenbeck, Spanish Missions of the Old Southwest.
(New York, 1926).

Unscanned Materials

The following documents from this file were not scanned:

Published Materials:

- Ables, L. Robert. "The Second Battle for the Alamo." *The Southwestern Historical Quarterly* Vol. LXX, January, 1967, No. 3: 372-413.
- Linenthal, Edward Tabor. "A Reservoir of Spiritual Power: Patriotic Faith at the Alamo in the Twentieth Century." *The Southwestern Historical Quarterly* Vol. XCI, April 1988, No. 4: 509-531.
- Williams, Amelia. "A Critical Study of the Siege of the Alamo and of the Personnel of Its Defenders." *The Southwestern Historical Quarterly* Vol. XXXVII, January, 1934, No. 3: 157-184.