

United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

27 AUG 1979

NOV 1 1979

## 1. Name

historic San Pedro Springs Park

and/or common San Pedro Park

## 2. Location

street &amp; number San Pedro Avenue

\_\_\_ not for publication

city, town San Antonio

\_\_\_ vicinity of

congressional district 20th

state Texas

code 048

county Bexar

code 029

## 3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

## 4. Owner of Property

name City of San Antonio

street &amp; number

city, town

\_\_\_ vicinity of

state Texas

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Bexar County Courthouse

street &amp; number Main Plaza

city, town San Antonio

state Texas

## 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Texas Historical Survey and San Antonio Historical Survey  
has this property been determined eligible? \_\_\_ yes  no

date

\_\_\_ federal  state \_\_\_ county  local

depository for survey records Texas Historical Commission; San Antonio Preservation Office

city, town Austin; San Antonio

state Texas

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved      date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

San Pedro Park is a 40 acre municipal park surrounding the source of San Pedro Springs, a natural effluence issuing from a fissure in the limestone strata and flowing southward some 5 miles to join the San Antonio River. The area around the springs was inhabited since pre-historic times; it was the original site of the present city of San Antonio founded in 1718 and in 1729 was dedicated as a public space by the Spanish government. The site has functioned as a park continuously unto the present and currently contains facilities for athletics, a branch of the San Antonio Public Library, a theater and open parkland with paths and playgrounds.

When Spanish explorers visited the banks of San Pedro Springs in the late 17th century they found a peaceful tribe of Indians who called themselves Payayas and their village Yanaguana. The springs had provided an ample existence for many generations of these native American inhabitants as fish, game, and edible plants were abundant and the climate relatively mild. Many artifacts of aboriginal cultures have been found in the park; there may be burial sites in caves near the springs. However, adequate knowledge of the prehistoric population of San Pedro Park and their material culture awaits the necessary archeological investigation.

On April 13, 1709, an expedition of Spanish soldiers and clergy camped along the springs which they named Agua de San Pedro. The springs were surrounded by a dense grove of pecan, elm, cottonwood, hackberry, oak and mulberry trees with a thick cover of brambleberry and grape vines. In 1718 a mission and fort were established at San Pedro Springs, the mission called San Antonio de Valero and the fort Presidio de Bexar. The soldiers constructed huts and corrals while the mission was a jacal or palisaded structure chinked with mud and roofed with thatched tule rushes which grew abundantly along the banks of the spring.

In 1729 San Pedro Springs was dedicated by royal charter as an ejido or public land.

In 1731 the first civilian settlers were brought to Texas from the Canary Islands and permitted to settle for a time at San Pedro Springs. Later when their permanent homesteads were secured they constructed stone lined acequias or irrigation canals to conduct water to their gardens. These were the first of many such canals constructed, most of which have been filled. However, the remains of some are still evident in the park.

San Pedro Springs saw little further development during the remainder of the 18th century and San Antonio was all but deserted for much of the early 19th century during Mexican rule in Texas. The site was still frequented by Indians and a trading post was located at the springs during this period.

Through the short life of Texas as an independent republic the San Pedro Springs was frequently used as a bivouac by Texas Rangers and they may have constructed the stone bunker which still stands to the east of the present public library building. Neither the builder nor the date have been documented. The structure may, in fact, date from an earlier period.

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

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27 AUG 1979

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1979

DATE ENTERED

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Statehood in 1845 brought prosperity and an influx of immigrants to San Antonio and by 1850 San Pedro Springs had become a popular pleasure ground for the town's citizens. Attracted by the lush beauty of the flora and cool water of the springs, families made frequent excursions by carriage from the town which was some two miles distant at that time. A restaurant and German style beer garden were built in the 1850's and served as further attractions.

In 1851 the City of San Antonio officially clarified the boundaries of San Pedro Park based on the original Spanish grant and declared a square around the springs 518 varas (479½ yards) from east to west and 550 varas (509 yards) from north to south encompassing 40 acres as a public reserve.

In 1864 J. J. Duerler, a landscape artist, leased the park and over the next decade developed it into a rustic stone terraced landscape of paths, ponds, bridges and exotic plants and fish. As the park's popularity grew a dance pavillion, bath house, and exhibition hall were built. The gardens included a large arched grape arbor and a picturesque grotto. Swans and rented row boats floated on the lake formed by a dam below the springs; the swans lived in small wooden shelters along the shore decorated like miniature houses trimmed in the ornate Victorian modes. Horses raced on a track south of the springs where the softball fields are now located and exhibitions, fairs, speeches and rallies were all held in the park among the groves of pecan and other shade trees.

In 1891 the city of San Antonio took over operation of the park and issued permits to concessionaires who wished to operate in the park. They installed shooting galleries, ice cream and candy parlors, shops and amusements. Electric lights replaced the gas lamps that same year and no doubt added to the excitement of the carnival like atmosphere that for a time prevailed.

In 1910 a zoo was added to the park and in 1922 the large lake fed by the springs was made into a concrete swimming pool and bath houses built.

The first modern buildings in the park came in 1929 with the construction of a theater and public library. In 1954 tennis courts were built north of the springs and the swimming pool was rebuilt and modernized at that time. The racetrack was converted into a baseball field in 1901; in 1966 the old ball park was converted into a modern softball facility.

Today San Pedro Springs Park is bounded on north by Ashby Street, on the south by Myrtle Street, on the west by Flores Street and on the east by San Pedro Avenue and contains 40.006 acres. At the center of the park is the source of the springs which form three pools at

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

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the base of a terraced outcropping of limestone, and flow southward into the swimming pool. The present volume of the springs is but a fraction of its rate of flow in the 19th century; artesian wells dug into the aquifer above the park since 1900 have drastically reduced the amount of water flowing at the springs. A stairway connects the springs with a pathway which passes above them; at the head of the stairs is the remains of a 19th century Victorian columnar lamp base. A large granite shaft with ornately carved limestone base and capital now support a modern aluminum fixture; the original was a gas lantern.

Eighty yards east of the lamp column along a foot path is an octagonal balustraded gazebo covered with a red shingled bell shaped roof. The gazebo is used principally as a band stand and was brought in modern times from its original location in the park at Alamo Plaza. The gazebo rests on a circular stone foundation which in the 19th century housed bears and other wild animals for exhibition purposes.

Seventy yards southeast of the gazebo following the same foot path is an overgrown 19th century garden grotto, a popular feature of Victorian romantic landscape design. The pile of stones is covered with ferns and other greenery and may be entered by a cave-like opening.

Directly across the path to the east of the grotto is a rectangular limestone building and probably the oldest structure in the park, built either by the Spanish or Texans to defend the springs. The building is presently used as a tool shed.

Southwest of the grotto is a formal garden surrounding a memorial of George Washington installed after World War I.

The 50' x 200' swimming pool just south of the springs is surrounded by a chain link fence and is flanked on the west by the bathhouse.

In the northwest quadrant of the park is the San Pedro Theater, a Greek Revival limestone building constructed in 1927 with an addition in 1962. The east facade is a reconstruction of the old San Antonio Market built in 1848; the fluted Doric columns on the theater portico were salvaged from the original market building. The portico is a quatrastyle pedimented structure with square pilasters flanking the re-used Doric columns supporting a plain frieze and cornice. A three bay wing with casement windows in each bay flank either side of the portico.

In the northeast quadrant of the park is the McFarlin Tennis Center consisting of twenty-two fenced courts with simple gabled service building in the center.

FHR-8-300A  
(11/78)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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

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South of the tennis courts and east of the springs is the San Pedro Branch of the San Antonio Public Library. Built in 1928 the Renaissance Revival limestone building consists of a central hip roofed block flanked by wings to the north and south. The front (east) facade is scaled similarly to the theater building -- a three bay portico with centered entrance is flanked to the north-south by three bay wings with sash or "French" doors in each bay. A small fountain defines the library entrance.

The southeast quadrant of the park contains two softball fields with grand stands and attendant buildings.

Driveways and footpaths with bridges over the old acequias crisscross the park; each facility now has a parking lot, new foot paths and lights were added in 1974.

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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 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 (in one paragraph)

San Pedro Springs Park has been inhabited since prehistoric times and has functioned continuously as a public space since 1729 when King Philip V of Spain decreed the area as ejido or common land. It is probably the second oldest major municipal park in the United States; only the Boston Common is older. The history of the park and the manipulation of its landscape presents a vivid picture of 2½ centuries of a city's social, political and cultural life. During its long history San Pedro Springs has been the site of an Indian village, Spanish fort and mission, military camps, racetrack, amusement park, zoo and fairgrounds and likely contains artifacts from all periods of its occupation.

San Antonio was founded just below San Pedro Springs in 1718. The town's first mission, San Antonio de Valero and later known as the Alamo, was first located near the springs. Water from the springs irrigated San Antonio's first civilian settler's gardens through stone lined acequias built in the 18th century which still can be seen in the park today. Located on the Camino Real, the road which linked the Spanish missions in east Texas with Mexico, the springs were a familiar campground first for Indians and later for soldiers, missionaries, scientific and military expeditions, and droves of teamsters. Visitors and chroniclers of the springs have included numerous Spanish colonial expeditions, Santa Anna's Mexican troops invading Texas in the 1830's, Zachary Taylor's American troops invading Mexico in 1846, Texas Rangers under the legendary Jack Hays, and an experimental expedition of 34 camels imported by then Secretary of War Jefferson Davis for service in the arid Southwest in 1856. Noteworthy among civilian visitors to the park included Fredrick Law Olmstead, the noted 19th century landscape architect and designer of Central Park, and the romantic Southern poet Sidney Lanier.

As San Antonio's most popular public pleasure grounds in the second half of the 19th century, the park was a center of the city's social activity. The city's first street cars ran from town to the springs in 1878 and under the care of landscape artist and designer J. J. Duerler San Pedro Park was developed into a significant example of Victorian picturesque landscape design in Texas with grottos, gazebos, arbors, ponds, bridges, and paths stocked with exotic fish and flora. The 20th century has seen the increasing use of the park as a center of urban athletic recreation with the addition of facilities for swimming, tennis, and softball. A public library and civic theater built in 1927 serve the present community's cultural needs.

San Pedro Springs represents a potentially valuable archeological site for both the prehistoric and post 17th century material, as well as a site rich in major historical importance to the city, state and nation. The site functions today as it has for centuries as a gathering place for a variety of people and an expression of their common culture, and as such is an active and vital historical document.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Crook, Cornelia E. San Pedro Springs Park, San Antonio, 1967.  
 Ramsdell, Charles. San Antonio, A Historical and Pictorial Guide.  
 Austin: University of Texas Press, 1968.

# 10. Geographical Data

UTM NOT VERIFIED

Acreege of nominated property 40  
 Quadrangle name San Antonio East and San Antonio West Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A	<u>14</u>	<u>548161</u>	<u>3257623</u>	B	<u>14</u>	<u>548161</u>	<u>3257182</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>14</u>	<u>548570</u>	<u>3257187</u>	D	<u>14</u>	<u>548568</u>	<u>3257632</u>
E	<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>	F	<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>
G	<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>	H	<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>

Verbal boundary description and justification

Bounded on the east by San Pedro Avenue, on the north by West Ashby Place, on the South by West Myrtle Street and on the west by North Flores Street.

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 Wm K. Turner  
 organization Texas Historical Commission date August 7, 1979  
 street & number P. O. Box 12276 telephone 475-3094  
 city or town Austin state Texas

# 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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature [Signature]  
 title State Historic Preservation Officer date August 21, 1979

For HCRS use only  
 I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register  
[Signature] date 11-1-79  
 Keeper of the National Register  
 Attest: [Signature] date 10/31/79  
 Chief of Registration

Property

*San Pedro Springs Park*

State

*Texas, Bexar*

Working Number

*8.27.79.2050*

*Ref # 79002916*

**TECHNICAL**

**CONTROL**

Photos *4*

Maps *2*

*inhabited since prehistoric times - public space since 1729 - 2d oldest municiple park in U.S. - site of Indian village, Sp. fort and mission, military camps, racetrack, park, zoo & fairgrounds. Possible archeological value. description & statement of signif. are good. The 40 acre designation is based*

**HISTORIAN**

*accept*

*Patrick Andrews*

*10.23.79*

*on the original Spanish grant. Various structures show the continuous use of the land to the present*

**ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN**

**ARCHEOLOGIST**

**OTHER**

**HAER**

Inventory \_\_\_\_\_

Review \_\_\_\_\_

*an important public space in the city since 1729, first center of various social activities. as a camping area and later as a social center activities. No ~~solid~~ solid archeological evidence, but otherwise OK*

**REVIEW UNIT CHIEF**

*accept*

*B. Grosvenor*

*10/31/79*

**BRANCH CHIEF**

**KEEPER**

National Register Write-up \_\_\_\_\_

Send-back \_\_\_\_\_

Entered *NOV 1 1979*

Federal Register Entry \_\_\_\_\_

*12-4-79*

Re-submit \_\_\_\_\_



San Pedro Springs Park, *DOE*  
San Pedro Avenue *NOV 1* 1979  
San Antonio, Bexar County, TX  
Photo by Danny Hardy, Texas  
Historical Commission, 1979  
Southwest corner of W. Myrtle  
and N. Flores, showing  
general view of park.

Photo #144

*27 AUG 1979*



San Pedro Springs Park  
San Pedro Avenue  
San Antonio, Bexar County, TX  
Photo by Danny Hardy, Texas  
Historical Commission, 1979  
East elevation of San Pedro  
Playhouse

Photo #214

NOV 1 1979

27 AUG 1979



SAN PEDRO PARK BRANCH LIBRARY

1315

San Pedro Springs Park  
San Pedro Avenue  
San Antonio, Bexar County, TX  
Photo by Danny Hardy, Texas  
Historical Commission, 1979  
Southeast oblique of San Pedro  
Park Branch Library <sup>DOE</sup>  
Photo #314 NOV 1 1979

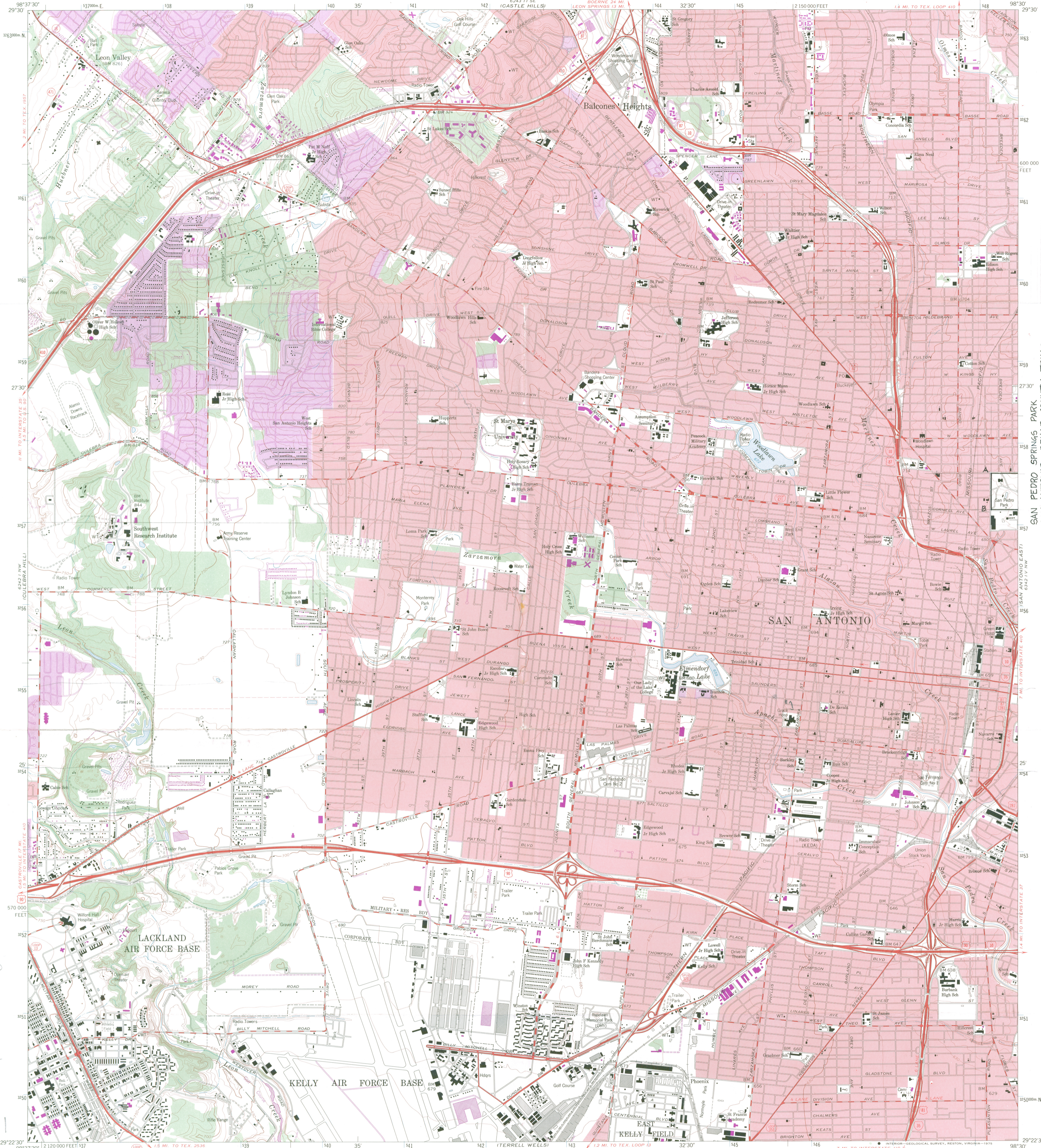
27 AUG 1979



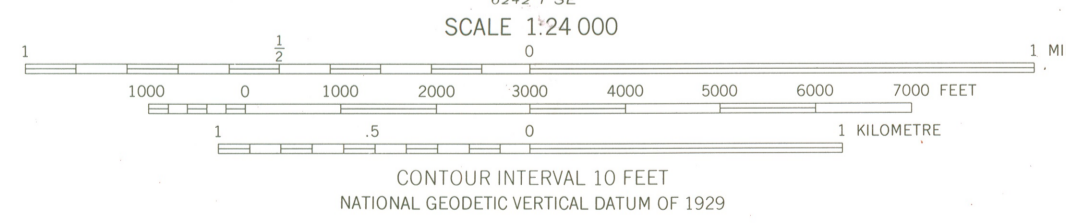
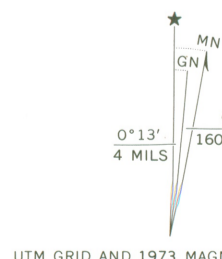
San Pedro Springs Park  
San Pedro Avenue  
San Antonio, Bexar County, TX  
Photo by Danny Hardy, Texas  
Historical Commission, 1979  
View of park from the *south*,  
showing gazebo.  
Photo #4<sup>4</sup>

NOV 1<sup>00E</sup> 1979

27 AUG 1979



Mapped by the Army Map Service  
Edited and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, 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-metre 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  
Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from  
aerial photographs taken 1973. This information not field checked  
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas



ROAD CLASSIFICATION  
Primary highway, hard surface  
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface  
Secondary highway, hard surface  
Unimproved road  
Interstate Route  
U. S. Route  
State Route



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

2998-244  
PHOTO REPRODUCED 1978  
AMS 6242 1 NE-SERIES V882  
SAN ANTONIO WEST, TEX.  
N2922.5-W9830.77.5

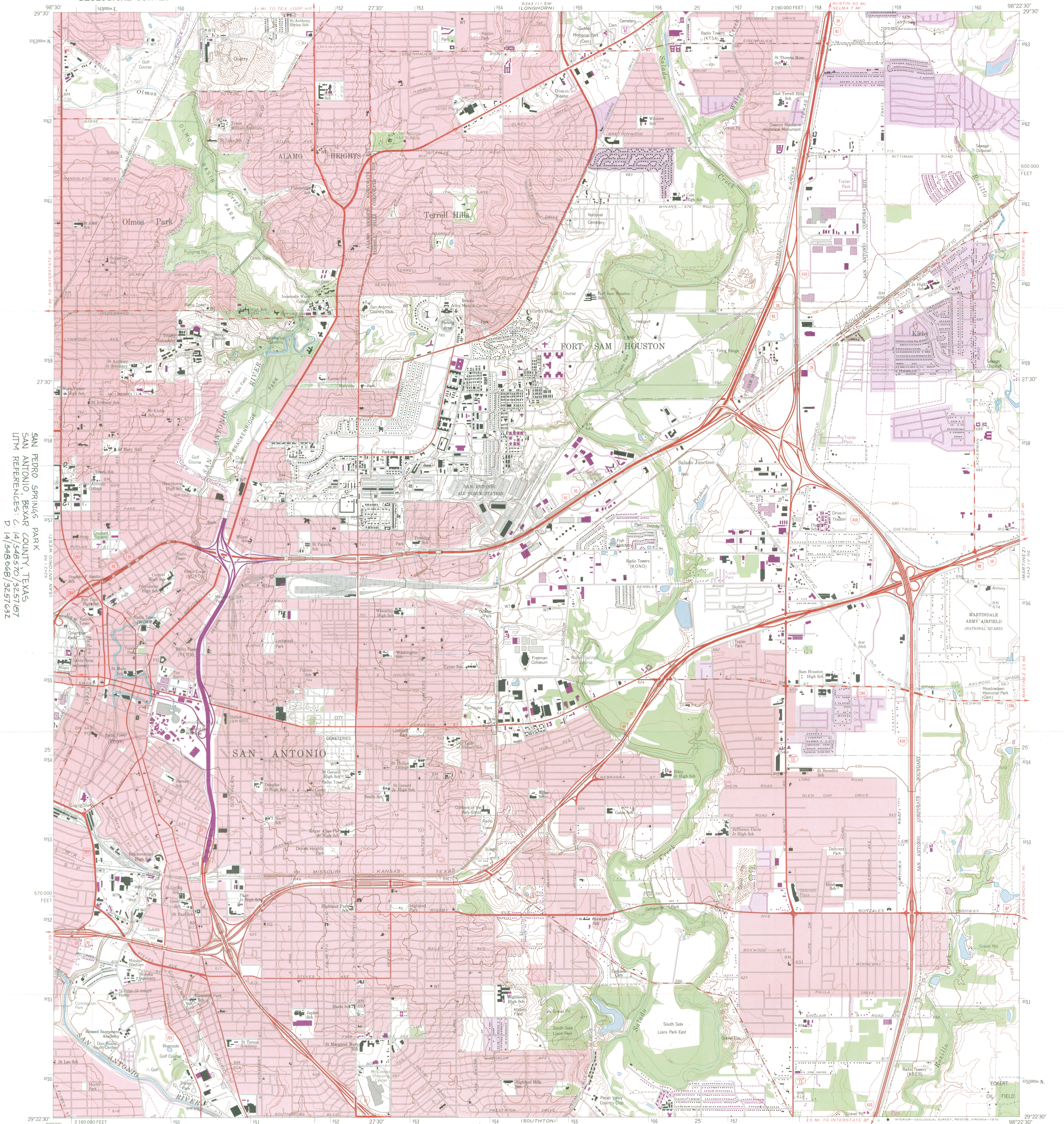
SAN PEDRO SPRINGS PARK  
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS  
UTM REFERENCES: A. 14/548161/3257623  
B. 14/548161/3257182

6241 SE  
CASTLE HILLS

6241 SE  
SCHERTZ

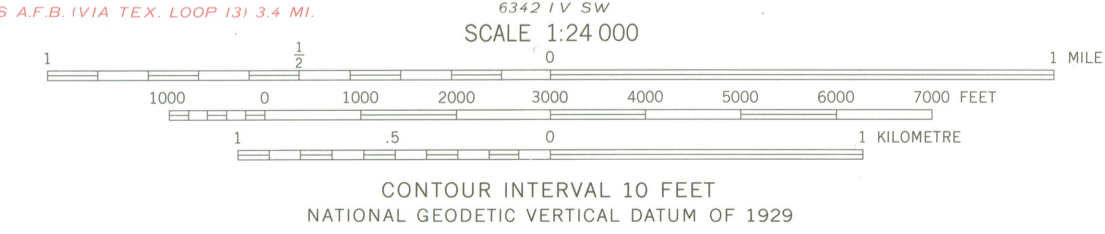
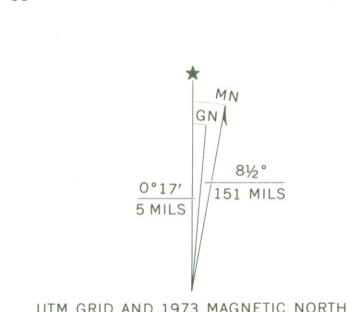
UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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



SAN PEDRO SPRINGS PARK  
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS  
UTM REFERENCES: C 14 548570/3257632  
D 14 548568/3257632

Mapped by the Army Map Service  
Edited and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, 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-metre 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  
Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from  
aerial photographs taken 1973. This information not field checked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

2998-133

87 AUG 1975  
SAN ANTONIO EAST, TEX.  
N2922.5-W9822.5/7.5  
1967  
PHOTOREVISED 1973  
AMS 6342 IV NW - SERIES V882

NOV 1 1979

San Pedro Springs Park  
9-11-79

107 KING WILLIAM STREET

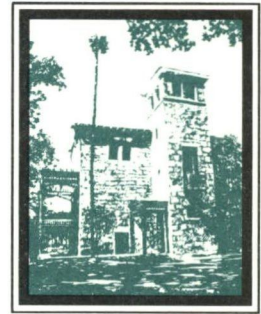
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78204

512/224-6163

(NP)

Bexar Co.  
NR 11-1-79

(Tx)



SAN ANTONIO  
CONSERVATION  
SOCIETY

FOUNDED IN 1924

October 12, 1979

Keeper of the National Register  
Heritage Conservation Service  
U.S. Department of Interior  
Washington, D. C. 20243

Dear Sir:

The San Antonio Conservation Society has become aware of the nomination of San Pedro Springs Park to the National Register.

The Society wholeheartedly endorses this nomination. San Pedro Springs Park was the site of Don Martin de Alacon and Father Olivares' first settlement when they arrived in this area early in May, 1718. Here they established a fort and a mission. Later the fort was moved to Military Plaza and the mission became the Alamo; but San Pedro Springs Park has the distinction of having cradled San Antonio's earliest beginnings.

We cannot think of a nomination more worthy of National Register designation than San Pedro Springs Park.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mrs. William E. Parrish  
President

JP/cnc

Faint header text at the top of the page, possibly containing a title or reference number.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES	
OCT 16 1979	
DATE REC'D	
INDIVIDUAL RESPONSE (ATTACHED)	
INFORMATIVE MATERIAL SENT	
TELEPHONE CALL (ATTACHED)	
DATE ACTION TAKEN	
INITIALS	<i>ee/01/01</i>

15/CBC

*[Faint, mostly illegible text, possibly a letter or report]*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR  
 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
 RE: [illegible]

October 15, 1979

RECEIVED  
 SOCIETY  
 CONSERVATION  
 SOCIETY



(15)

(14)

*AP-11-11-79*

*AP-11-11-79*

*[Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom of the page]*

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

TEXAS

STATE

Date Entered NOV 1 1979

Name

Location

San Pedro Springs Park

San Antonio  
Bexar County

Johnson, Rod, Site (41 HZ 101)

Hudspeth County

Also Notified

Honorable Lloyd M. Bentsen

Honorable John G. Tower  
Honorable Henry B. Gonzalez  
Honorable Richard C. White

State Historic Preservation Officer  
Mr. Truett Latimer  
Executive Director  
Texas State Historical Commission  
P.O. Box 12276, Capitol Station  
Austin, Texas 78711

NR Byers/bjr 11/2/79

For further information, please call the National Register at (202)343-6401.