

A RESOLUTION

DIRECTING THE DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT TO INITIATE A CHANGE IN THE ZONING DISTRICT BOUNDARIES OF FOURTEEN (14) NINETEENTH CENTURY FARM AND RANCH COMPLEXES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE SAN ANTONIO CITY LIMITS FOR HISTORIC DESIGNATION.

* * * * *

WHEREAS, Historic context for fourteen (14) nineteenth century farm and ranch properties, more specifically described and attached as Exhibit "A" and made a part hereof and incorporated herein for all purposes, was approved by the State Board of Review for the National Register of Historic Places; and

WHEREAS, the Historic Preservation Division of the Planning and Community Development Department is requesting concurrence from City Council to move forward with the Historic Designation for these properties; and

WHEREAS, City Council desires to initiate a change in the zoning district boundary of property to a zoning district compatible with current use and the surrounding area in accordance with Chapter 211 of the Texas Local Government Code and Article III of the San Antonio Unified Development Code; **NOW THEREFORE;**

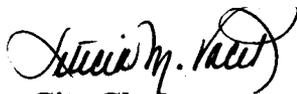
BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO:

Section 1. The City Council hereby directs City Staff to initiate a change in the zoning district boundaries of fourteen (14) nineteenth century farm and ranch properties more specifically described and attached as Exhibit "A" for Historic Designation.

Section 2. This resolution shall be effective on June 29, 2008.

PASSED AND APPROVED this 19th day of June, 2008.


M A Y O R
PHIL HARDBERGER

ATTEST: 
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM: 
City Attorney
For



Request for
COUNCIL
ACTION

City of San Antonio



Agenda Voting Results - 84

Name:	84
Date:	06/19/2008
Time:	05:46:59 PM
Vote Type:	Motion to Approve
Description:	A Resolution directing the Development Services Department to begin the process for landmark designations of Historic Texas Farm and Ranch Complexes for seventeen (17) nineteenth-century farm and ranch complexes identified within the San Antonio city limits. [T.C. Broadnax, Assistant City Manager/Interim Director, Planning and Community Development]
Result:	Passed

Voter	Group	Not Present	Yea	Nay	Abstain	Motion	Second
Phil Hardberger	Mayor		x				
Mary Alice P. Cisneros	District 1		x				
Sheila D. McNeil	District 2		x				
Jennifer V. Ramos	District 3		x			x	
Philip A. Cortez	District 4		x				
Lourdes Galvan	District 5		x				
Delicia Herrera	District 6		x				
Justin Rodriguez	District 7		x				
Diane G. Cibrian	District 8		x				x
Louis E. Rowe	District 9		x				
John G. Clamp	District 10	x					

City Landmark Designation

HDRC CASE NO.

KNOWN AS: Braun/Rousseau house

ADDRESS: 9861 Braun Way

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: NCB 15663
BLK LOT P-1 (REFER TO:15663-000-
0010) "OAK GROVE/BANDERA"

ANNXATN

ZONING: C 36

COUNCIL DISTRICT: 7

HISTORIC DISTRICT

LANDMARK: Finding of Historical
Significance

APPLICANT: City of San Antonio

OWNER: Salvation Army

1424 Northeast Expressway,NE
Atlanta, GA 30329-2108

TYPE OF WORK:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE NUMBER:

41BX1616

HISTORY:

This property is part of the original survey of J.G. Braden, #302, Abstract #71. Robert Braun, who inherited the property from Mary Braun, sold the property on Jan. 24, 1929 to S.E. Knowlton, et. al. On July 31, 1968, the Knowlton's (Lloyd M., Robert M. Edward H. and Wendolyn A. Knowlton) sold 22.362 acres out of the original 160 acre survey to Ruby Rousseau. In 2004 Ruby Rousseau sold the property to the Salvation Army.

The complex consists of multiple buildings including two stone houses, a smokehouse and a dairy barn. The larger residential structure and smaller house are excellent examples of early German vernacular architecture. The two story five bay front house has a tin roof over the original shingle roof, 6/6 windows, and a porch on the south side. The smaller structure seems to have been a one room living space in which the roof was raised to add a second story at some point. This has a tin roof and a



shed added to the north side and a frame garage added to the east side, as well as 6/6 windows. The smokehouse, with a subterranean and above ground component is to the north of these houses. These structures are stone and log and built about 1850.

REQUEST: Finding of Historical Significance

CASE COMMENTS: The Braun/Rosseau property meets the following criteria for Landmark status (35-607) (b) (1) serves as a visible reminder of the cultural heritage of the community; (3) Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the community; (5) its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials; (7) its unique location or singular physical characteristics that make it an established or familiar visual feature; (8) Its historical, architectural or cultural integrity of location , design, materials, and workmanship; and, additionally, 35-607 (c) (1) A. Properties that are part of a cluster which provide a specific representation of an architectural or historic era or event; 35-607 (c) (1) E. the property is associated with family persons important to the history of San Antonio; 35-607 (c) (2) A. Buildings or places which have come to represent a part of San Antonio's cultural heritage for at least twenty-five (25) years; 35-607 (c)(2) E. Archaeological sites of cultural importance to local people or social or ethnic groups, such as locations of important events in their history.

City Landmark Designation

HDRC CASE NO.

KNOWN AS: Francisco or Maximo Cadena House

ADDRESS: 11025 Pomona Park Drive;
Bexar County Appraisal District shows
address as Aspen Park Drive, San Antonio.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: NCB 18157 Lot
P-2 (refer to 18157-000-0021 Hausman/Prue
Road Annexation) Property ID 690345

ZONING: R6

COUNCIL DISTRICT: 8

HISTORIC DISTRICT

LANDMARK: Finding of Historical
Significance

APPLICANT: City of San Antonio

OWNER: Peace Community Church, P.O.
Box 691007, San Antonio, TX 778269-1007



TYPE OF WORK:

HISTORY: Francisco Cadena was an early Bexar County colonist and immigrated here on or prior to October 1, 1837. He received Headright Grant No. 385 for 1,280 acres of land on July 8, 1847 in Survey No. 267 3/4. As stated in the Headright, the land was "situated on the Waters of Leon Creek" being a part of Survey No. 267 3/4. J. Marnoch and A. Cadena were the chain carriers for the survey. Cadena was a trail driver and a trader, an occupation continued by his son, Maximo Cadena.

Descendants of Francisco Cadena revealed he was born in Zaragosa, Mexico in 1808 and died in 1858 along the Camino Real on his way back from Port Arthur, Texas. Francisco was a trader and had taken a herd of cattle down to Port Arthur. He died along the trail and was buried somewhere near that city. He is believed to have been residing in Presidio in 1830 according to family oral history.

The Cadena family built a two-story limestone block house that is still in use. Based on the construction style, form and materials, the house probably dates to the mid-19th century, possibly as early as the 1840s when Cadena was granted his headright grant on the Leon Creek. The house is a three bay facade with central hall, rectangular in shape with double wooden porches running on both sides along the length of the house.

REQUEST: Finding of Historical Significance

CASE COMMENTS: The Francisco/Maximo Cadena property meets the following criteria for Landmark status (35-607) (b) (1) serves as a visible reminder of the cultural heritage of the community; (5) its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an

architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials; (7) its unique location or singular physical characteristics that make it an established or familiar visual feature; and, additionally, 35-607 (c) (1) E. the property is associated with family persons important to the history of San Antonio; 35-607 (c)(2) A. Buildings or places which have come to represent a part of San Antonio's cultural heritage for at least twenty-five (25) years.

City Landmark Designation

HDRC CASE NO.

KNOWN AS: Heuermann Ranch

ADDRESS: 6940 Heuermann Road, San Antonio, TX

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: NCB34727, Lot P-2 27.57 NCB 34760, Lot P – 18 A 3.50
IH 10 W/Traylor Annexation;
Property ID 749272

ZONING: R20

COUNCIL DISTRICT: 8

HISTORIC DISTRICT

LANDMARK: Finding of Historical Significance

APPLICANT: City of San Antonio

OWNER: Hubert H. McDougal, et al
135 Luther
San Antonio, TX 78212-2018

TYPE OF WORK:

HISTORY: William Heuermann, born March 21, 1828 in Minden, Prussia was an early San Antonio merchant. He married Caroline Boerner and together they had eight children all of whom were born in Texas. In 1870, Heuermann was enumerated as living in Comfort, Texas but by 1873 he was a partner in the wholesale grocery business of Hugo and Schmeltzer on Alamo Plaza. In 1889, he was listed as President of the Board of Trade in San Antonio with an office in the Kampmann building.

In 1886, Heuermann along with Charles Hugo and Gustav Schmeltzer purchased the old original convent of the Mission San Antonio de Valero for the sum of \$28,000.00... After Heuermann' death in 1900, his estate sold land to Clara Driscoll for park around the Alamo for the DRT.

REQUEST: Finding of Historic Significance

CASE COMMENTS: The Heuermann property meets the following criteria for Landmark status (35-607) (b) (1) serves as a visible reminder of the cultural heritage of the community; (3) Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the community; (5) its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials; (7) its unique location or singular physical characteristics that make it an established or familiar visual feature; (8) Its historical, architectural or cultural integrity of location , design, materials, and workmanship; and, additionally, 35-607 (c) (1) A. Properties that are part of a cluster which provide a specific representation of an architectural or historic era or event 35-607 (c) (1) B. Properties which are determined to contribute to a San Antonio historic district; (c) (1) E. the property is associated with family persons important to the history of San Antonio; (c) (2) A. Buildings or places which have come to represent a part of San Antonio's cultural heritage for at least twenty-five (25) years.

City Landmark Designation

HDRC CASE NO.

KNOWN AS: William H. Jackson House

ADDRESS: 8910 Callaghan Rd,
San Antonio, TX 78230

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: NCB 11637 Blk
Lot P-107 Property ID: 488585; Geographic ID:
11637-000-1070

ZONING: R5

COUNCIL DISTRICT: 8

HISTORIC DISTRICT

LANDMARK: Finding of Historical
Significance

APPLICANT: City of San Antonio

OWNER: Patrice Villastrigo
8910 Callaghan Rd.
San Antonio, TX 78230

TYPE OF WORK:

HISTORY:

This property, originally part of a 160 acre grant to Manuel Leal was patented by Francois Giraud on May 6, 1853 (Patent No: 229, Vol 2, Certificate #255.

In 1853, W.H. Jackson and John M. Bennett purchased the 160 acres from Giraud for the sum of \$300.00, said land on the Olmos Creek, 7 ½ miles north of the City of San Antonio. (BCDR: Bk. M2:9-10, 1853). Bennett subsequently sold out his share to Jackson who stated in 1855 that he was the sole owner of the property. The house was probably built about this time.

Jackson, born in Kentucky, emigrated to Texas in 1853. It has been reported that William H. Jackson was a Brigadier General during the Civil War and saw much action. However, this has not been confirmed. William H. Jackson was a Justice of the Peace, an office which he resigned on Oct. 24, 1871



On Dec. 16, 1872, a reporter from *The Herald*, visited the Jackson ranch on the Olmos. He commented that the complex had 15 acres of farm land that were irrigated from a well 150 yards southwest of the residence. The following crops were being grown: hybrid corn, oats, sorghum and small grains and additionally included a peach orchard, a crop not normally grown in this area of Texas. This property was reported to have been a horse changing station for a stagecoach line. One stone structure on the property appears to be the remains of the stagecoach stop. Visible are the remains of a road that may have run in front of the stage stop.

W.H. Jackson died at his ranch of a heart disease. Jackson was initially buried on the property; however family members later had his remains reinterred elsewhere. Upon the death of W.H. Jackson, Sue M. Jackson acquired the land by court decree on June 4, 1890. On Sept 30, 180, she partitioned the land between herself and her three children, S.G. Jackson, Addie G. Jackson Rawlings and Alvin G. Jackson. (BCDR: 85: p.148+)

REQUEST: Finding of Historical Significance

CASE COMMENTS: The William H. Jackson house meets the following criteria for Landmark status (35-607) (b) (1) serves as a visible reminder of the cultural heritage of the community; (3) Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the community; (5) its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials; (7) its unique location or singular physical characteristics that make it an established or familiar visual feature; (8) Its historical, architectural or cultural integrity of location , design, materials, and workmanship; and, additionally, 35-607 (c) (1) A. Properties that are part of a cluster which provide a specific representation of an architectural or historic era or event 35-607 (c) (1) B. Properties which are determined to contribute to a San Antonio historic district; (c) (1) E. the property is associated with family persons important to the history of San Antonio; (c) (2) A. Buildings or places which have come to represent a part of San Antonio's cultural heritage for at least twenty-five (25) years; (c)(2) E. Archaeological sites of cultural importance to local people or social or ethnic groups, such as locations of important events in their history.

City Landmark Designation

HDRC CASE NO.

KNOWN AS: Asa Mitchell/Mauermann House & Cemetery

ADDRESS: 600 Mauermann Rd., San Antonio

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: NCB 16458, P-24 (2.6 AC), CB 4005 P-24C (152.72)

A-15 (Mitchell Lake Annex). MAPSCO 716B2

Property ID: 617025

Geographic ID: 16458-000-0240

ZONING: M1-1

COUNCIL DISTRICT: 3

HISTORIC DISTRICT

LANDMARK: Finding of Historical Significance

APPLICANT: City of San Antonio

OWNER: Triple L Management Company SA
1650, LLC

3157 N. Rainbow Blvd, #
Las Vegas, NV 89108

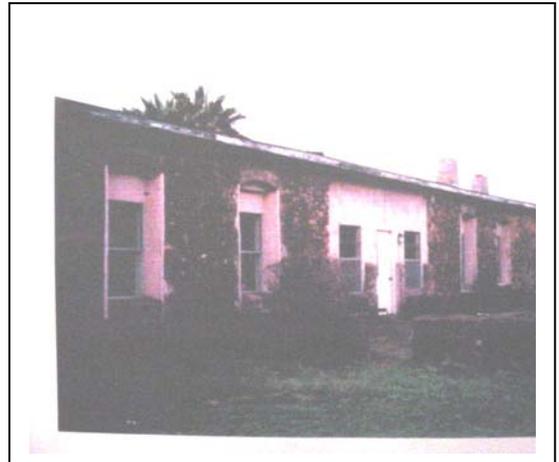
GV-Zarzamora RD, LLC
800 Brazos, Suite 1000
Austin TX. 78701

SA Land Partners
112 Garces
Las Vegas, NV 89191

TYPE OF WORK:

HISTORY:

Asa Mitchell (1795-1865), was an early Texas colonist with Stephen F. Austin's "Old 300". He arrived in Texas in 1822 and initially settled in Washington County. He was an early advocate of Texas independence, helped to draw up the Declaration of Independence and was one of the signers. Asa Mitchell was also the oldest man who fought at the Battle of San Jacinto. In 1839 he acquired 14,000 acres of land in southern Bexar County in what is now known as the Mitchell Lake area. He built a house and large slave quarters and gradually moved his slaves and his possessions from Washington and Brazoria Counties to Bexar County, establishing residency by 1840. Although he maintained his ranch headquarters, he also had two residences in San Antonio. One was



on Soledad Street opposite the Ursuline Convent and the other was on Soledad between Commerce and Houston Streets next to the Veramendi Palace.

Asa was involved in many enterprises, including politics, farming, salt mining, candle making, ranching, raising cattle; he had the first tannery in Austin's Colony. During the Civil War he was the Captain of the San Antonio Vigilance Committee, a committee who supplemented the activities of local enforcement. He helped to organize the First Presbyterian Church in San Antonio in 1846 and donated the land for the First Methodist Church in 1852, later joining the Methodist denomination. At times he was known to have filled the pulpit as a lay preacher. Mitchell County in Texas is named in honor of Asa Mitchell.

Asa Mitchell was married twice: (1) Charlotte Woodmancy (1816-1830) and (2) Emily Brisbane (1818-1863). He had 14 children. Asa Mitchell willed the old ranch homestead to Hiram Mitchell, who in turn deeded it to his three daughters, Julia, Ella and Lenora. Ella, who married Gus A. Mauermann, acquired full title and deeded the property to her children, including Gus B. Mauermann, who acquired the complete title. Gus B. Mauermann was Mayor of the City of San Antonio from 1943-1947. Asa Mitchell is buried along side his wife, Emily, in the family cemetery known as the Mitchell/Mauermann Cemetery which is located on the ranch property.

The ranch homestead and cemetery is located on the Fernando Rodriguez Survey # 6, Abstract #15, City block 4005.

REQUEST:Finding of Historical Significance

CASE COMMENTS: The Asa Mitchell/Mauermann house and cemetery meets the following criteria for Landmark status (35-607) (b) (1) serves as a visible reminder of the cultural heritage of the community; (3) Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the community; (5) its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials; (7) its unique location or singular physical characteristics that make it an established or familiar visual feature; (8) and, additionally, 35-607 (c) (1) E. the property is associated with family persons important to the history of San Antonio; (c) (2) A. Buildings or places which have come to represent a part of San Antonio's cultural heritage for at least twenty-five (25) years; (c)(2) E. Archaeological sites of cultural importance to local people or social or ethnic groups, such as locations of important events in their history.

City Landmark Designation

HDRC CASE NO.

KNOWN AS: Munk House,
41BX273

ADDRESS: 3012 West Jett Road,
San Antonio, TX

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: CB
4191, P-32C Abs 823, ID 182940
CAN # 041910000032, Lot 32,
Sub lot 32

Parcel # 498292

ZONING: RP

COUNCIL DISTRICT: 4

HISTORIC DISTRICT

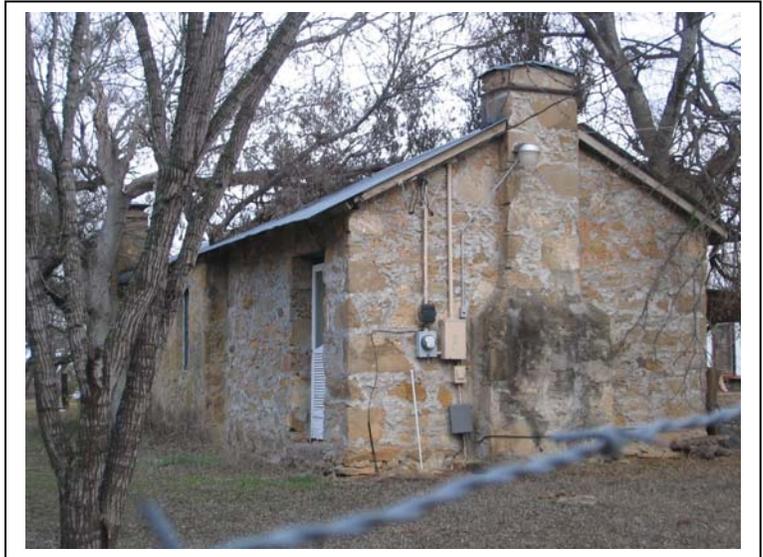
LANDMARK: Finding of
Historical Significance

APPLICANT: City of San Antonio

OWNER: Verde Supply Corp.

P.O. Box 90132

San Antonio, TX 78209-9079



TYPE OF WORK:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE NUMBER: 41BX273

HISTORY:

The following information is excerpted from:
McGraw and Hindes, 1987 and Adovosio and Green 2003.

Site 41BX273, identified as the original home of Fredrick Munk (also known as Fritz Monk) dates from the mid-late 19th century. Although it may have been the home of its landowner in 1882, occupancy of the house shifted to tenants sometime between 1919 and 1923. Fritz Munk was the son of Sophia and Christopher Monk (born about 1815, Hanover, Germany). Fritz was born on April 25, 1850 in Texas (probably Comal County and died on Feb. 21, 1922 in Bexar County. He is buried in the Oak Island Church Cemetery in south Bexar County. His third wife, Bertha was born on Nov. 25, 1867 and died on August 15, 1969. She is also buried in the Oak Island Cemetery

The house sites within the original headright grant of one-third league granted to Christopher Yoacum and was surveyed for him on July 4, 1838. The property was later owned by Thomas J. Devine (1850), Louisiana Thompson, and John and Jesse Applewhite before being acquired by Fredrick Munk a farmer who specialized in vegetable farming from the Applewhites' in 1882 for the sum of \$2000.00. The home may have been on the property at the time of the sale to Munk, but artifactual materials correlate with the ca. 1880s date when the property was acquired by Munk and suggest that he was the builder. Later owners included W.E. Whitaker and his wife Mary, Eugene

Fecci (1927), C.L. and Tenie M. Witherspoon (1928), F.E. Glauner (1939) Walter Keller (1945), O.L. and Elsie Ruth Knapp (1950).

The site and structures are representative of those established in the mid-to-late 19th century by small farmers. The historic occupation is evidenced by a modified stone home with fireplace, constructed during the mid-late 19th century. Outbuildings are a barn and an above ground cistern, appearing to date to the early to mid-1900's. The use of stone in the construction of the house indicates a construction date prior to the arrival of the railroad in ca.1883, when lumber became both readily available and economically feasible.

Frederick Munk died on Feb. 21, 1922 and the remaining 160 acres of the original tract were divided into 8 tracts with each heir receiving 20 acres. Bertha Munk received the tract with the dwelling house and the improvements on the property (BCDR Vol. 707: 490)

REQUEST: Finding of Historical Significance

CASE COMMENTS: The Munk house meets the following criteria for Landmark status (35-607) (b) (1) serves as a visible reminder of the cultural heritage of the community; (3) Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the community; (5) its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials; (7) its unique location or singular physical characteristics that make it an established or familiar visual feature; (8) Its historical, architectural or cultural integrity of location , design, materials, and workmanship; and, additionally, 35-607 (c) (1) A. Properties that are part of a cluster which provide a specific representation of an architectural or historic era or event 35-607 (c) (1) B. Properties which are determined to contribute to a San Antonio historic district; (c) (1) E. the property is associated with family persons important to the history of San Antonio; (c) (2) A. Buildings or places which have come to represent a part of San Antonio's cultural heritage for at least twenty-five (25) years; (c)(2) E. Archaeological sites of cultural importance to local people or social or ethnic groups, such as locations of important events in their history.

HDRC CASE NO.

KNOWN AS: Lt. Col. Ygnacio Perez Stone
Rancho, 41BX274

ADDRESS:

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: CB 4297 P-8, 10

ZONING: FR

COUNCIL DISTRICT:

HISTORIC DISTRICT

LANDMARK: Finding of Historic Significance

APPLICANT: City of San Antonio

OWNER: City of San Antonio

TYPE OF WORK:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE NUMBER:

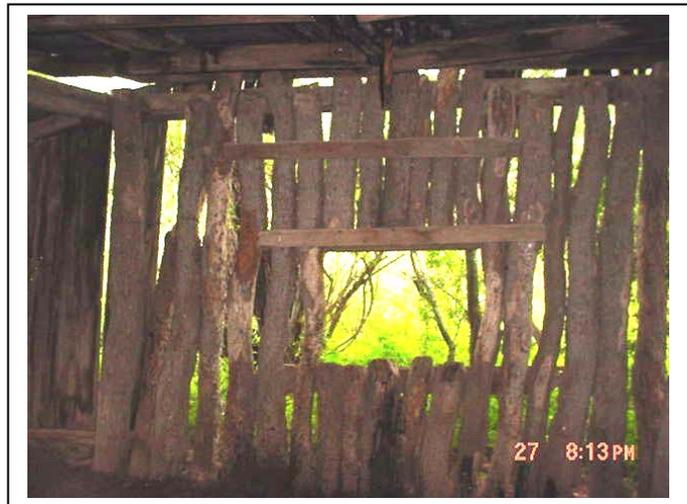
41BX274

State Archeological Landmark

HISTORY:

From *THE PEREZ FARM AND RANCHO: LATE SPANISH COLONIAL, MEXICAN, AND REPUBLIC PERIOD FARMING AND RANCHING ACTIVITIES ALONG THE LOWER MEDINA RIVER, BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS* by Kay Hinds **Source:** McGraw, A. Joachim and Kay Hinds. Chipped Stone and Adobe: A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Applewhite Reservoir, Bexar County, Texas. Archaeological Survey Report, No. 163, 1987, Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, pgs. 110-113.

Lieutenant Colonel Juan Ygnacio Perez was granted four **sitios** of land on the south bank of the Medina River by Colonel Antonio Cordero in 1808 for **ganado mayor** and one league of land on the north bank by Nemesio Salcedo the same year (McGraw and Hinds 1987:111). The occupation of the land by Col. Perez predated the official grant by at least 15 years to 1793 (Paul vs. Perez, 1853). The land was originally part of the extensive holdings of the Mission San Jose y San Miguel de Aguayo (Jackson, 1986:39). Perez may have controlled portions of the property while it still was under the auspices of mission ownership with the consent and knowledge of the **padres** (Jack Jackson, personal communication). In 1793, when partial secularization of the mission's lands occurred, Perez may have already been established in this area.



Perez Family

The Perez family was one of the most influential families of Spanish Texas, politically, socially, and economically. The patriarch of the family, Juan Ygnacio Perez, was an officer in the Spanish Army, father-in-law to Governor Antonio Cordero and an interim Governor from 1815 to 1817. The son of Domingo and Maria Concepcion (de Carvajal) Perez was born on Feb. 8, 1756 (Bexar County Archives San Fernando Church Records.) Grandparents of Juan Ygnacio Perez were Joseph Antonio Peres and Paula (Granado), daughter of Juan and Maria Robaina de Bethencourt, both Canary Islanders who arrived in San Antonio in 1731 (Chabot 1937:178).

Juan Ygnacio Perez married Clemencia Hernandez (granddaughter of Andres Hernandez) in 1781. From this union, seven children were born: (1) Maria Leocadia, born Dec. 8, 1784, died Dec. 18, 1784; (2) Jose Ygnacio, born Sept 25, 1786, married Maria Josefa Cortinas May 30, 1812; (3) Maria Gertrudis, born Jan. 2, 1790, first marriage to Antonio Cordero, governor and second marriage to Jose Cassiano; (4) Pedro Jose Antonio de la Concepcion, born March 23, 1794, died March 1794; (5) Concepcion, born Sept. 2, 1795; (6) Maria Antonio (born or adopted), married Jacinto Jimenez 1812; and (7) Maria Josefa (adopted?) died Dec. 2, 1815. An eighth child, Jose Antonio de la Concepcion was rescued from the Comanche's at the age of five and adopted by Perez.

In 1804, Juan Ygnacio Perez bought the Commandencia of the Presidio (Spanish Governor's Palace) from Joseph Menchaca for the sum of 800 pesos (Bexar County Land Grants and Sales No. 511:104). In 1813, as a Spanish Cavalry captain, he participated in the Battle of the Medina under the leadership of General Joaquin de Arredondo. He was one of the soldiers, who along with Elizondo, pursued the escaping Republicans to Nacogdoches. (Bacarisse 1955).

Juan Ygnacio Perez's will, made in 1820, recorded the following:

“I declare that I have a ranch of four leagues, for large stock on the other side of the Medina River and another league on this side... on this league there is a stone house and wooden corrals... On these pasture lands there is some large stock both branded and unbranded, which I consider part of my property... I declare that I have 23 mules with harness of knotted rope and 15 mules with trace chains and all the horses and mules marked with my brand after my son Jose Ygnacio has taken those he chooses as his since he acquired them by his own personal labor and industry, and not having a brand he used... I also have farming equipment, oxen and other movable goods.” (Walsh n.d.).

Lt. Col. Juan Ignacio Perez died in 1823 and was buried Oct. 7, in the Purisima Concepcion Chapel, the parish church of the city (Chabot 1937:179). Clemencia (Hernandez) Perez died in 1825 at the age of 60 years and was buried near Ygnacio (Bexar County Archives Perez files).

“that Ygnacio Perez was the owner of several houses... one hacienda with a farm near this villa, and a considerate number of head of stock.” (BAT Vol. 19:60).

A division and partition of the property in 1839 (?) resulted in Jose Ygnacio Perez acquiring three leagues on the south bank of the Medina River (two leagues to him and one league he bought from Concepcion Perez for \$30) and one league to Gertrudis Perez (whose first husband was Antonio Cordero, Spanish Governor, and second husband was Jose Cassiano (Bexar County Deed Records Book B2:32).

Jose Ygnacio Perez inherited, held possession and lived on the Perez Ranch, a “stone ranch,” from at least the year 1800 until 1836. The land was cultivated and he owned a large stock of cattle, horses, sheep, etc., that he pastured on the ranch (Texas. General Land Office Paul vs. Perez).

In 1834, Ygnacio Perez petitioned the governor of the State of Coahuila and Texas for a legalized copy of the title of the Perez Ranch, stating that, in the lapse of years, the testimonio of the corresponding title had been lost and that the original should exist in the archives of the former Province of Coahuila. The search was instituted and the copy, certified as true and legal was made (Texas General Land Office Paschal vs. Perez.)

Houses

The Perez Rancho (both on the south bank and the north bank) contained a number of structures and/or enclosures. The main ranch headquarters (41BX274) contained one main stone structure, at least four to five jacal structures (**one of which is the property being nominated**), a cultivated field enclosed by a wooden fence, and corrals (Antonio Menchaca, Felipe Garza, Paul vs. Perez 1853; Will of Perez). The jacals, some of which were constructed in 1808, predated the stone building which was apparently erected sometime between 1813-1820 (*ibid.*).

REQUEST:Finding of Historical Significance

CASE COMMENTS: : The Lt. Col. Ygnacio Perez Stone Rancho, 41BX274 meets the following criteria for Landmark status (35-607) (b) (1) serves as a visible reminder of the cultural heritage of the community; (3) Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the community; (5) its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials; (7) its unique location or singular physical characteristics that make it an established or familiar visual feature; (8) Its historical, architectural or cultural integrity of location , design, materials, and workmanship; and, additionally, 35-607 (c) (1) E. the property is associated with family persons important to the history of San Antonio; (c) (2) A. Buildings or places which have come to represent a part of San Antonio’s cultural heritage for at least twenty-five (25) years; (c)(2) E. Archaeological sites of cultural importance to local people or social or ethnic groups, such as locations of important events in their history.

City Landmark Designation

HDRC CASE NO.

KNOWN AS: Perez-Linn Ranch Home, 41BX549

ADDRESS: South Highway 16, Bexar County, TX. Property ID: 189337
MAPSCO: 715B3;

Geographic ID: 04297-000-0024

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: CB4297 P-2
ABS 13

ZONING: MI- 1

COUNCIL DISTRICT: 4

HISTORIC DISTRICT

LANDMARK: Finding of Historical Significance

APPLICANT: City of San Antonio

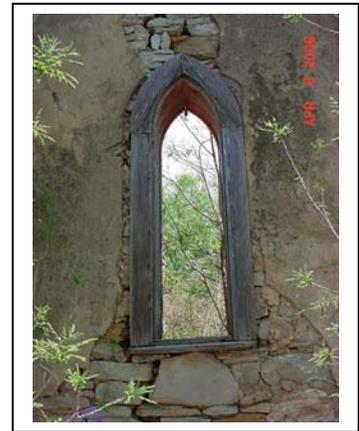
OWNER: Bret D. and Billy T. Mitchell
Route 5, Box 360,
San Antonio, TX 78264-9335

TYPE OF WORK:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE NO. 41BX549

HISTORY:

Much of the following information is excerpted from McGraw and Hindes 1987



Site 41BX549 consisting of a stone chapel and stucco house was built for Jacob Linn and Maria Josefa Perez Linn, a grand-daughter of Lt. Colonel Jose Ygnacio Perez, an ad-interim governor of Texas, ca. 1815-1817, and an early Spanish land grant holder. The complex represents one of a series of historic occupations by the Perez family in the Lower Medina River valley.

Jacob, the son of Daniel and Elizabeth Gohnok Linn was born on November 30, 1825 in Egsweiler, Bavaria. At the age of eight, Jacob, along with his mother, father, and sister, came from Bavaria to Texas. Elizabeth Linn died enroute; his father, Daniel, died as the voyagers reached Port Lavaca, and his sister died shortly after their arrival in San Antonio. Jacob, the only surviving member was adopted by Father Francisco Maynes of San Fernando Church and received an education in both English and Spanish. After the death of Father Maynes, Jacob, then a young man, apprenticed in the gun-making business, eventually establishing his own shop on Plaza de Armas.

On Feb. 12, 1855, Jacob Linn married Maria Josefa Perez (Bexar County Marriage Record Vol. C:259, License #1093) Maria Josefa, the daughter of Juan Ygnacio Perez and Josefa Cortinas Perez, was born on August 16, 1824 (Bexar County Archives – Perez Files.). She was the granddaughter of Lt. Colonel Jose Ygnacio Perez. As a young girl, Maria Josefa lived in the Spanish Governor’s Palace while attending school and on the

Perez Ranch during the other times. After Jacob and Josefa married, the Linns continued to reside in San Antonio for a time, but after the death of her parents (Jose Ygnacio in 1852/1855 and Josefa Cortinas in 1861) Maria Josefa inherited a third of the ranch, including the old Perez ranch house, and the family moved there. (Josefa's two sister's, Maria Trinidad and Maria Concepcion, inherited the other two portions.) Josefa's portion of the property was the western parcel of the Juan Ygnacio Perez lands.

Jacob and Josefa Linn built their ranch home near Leon Creek with a chapel nearby. (Site 41 BX549) Jacob entered into the stock and ranching business. He had a large herd of cattle branded with the JLC branch. He also raised herds of matched horses and sold them to circuses and the U.S. Cavalry. Jacob and Josefa had extensive vegetable gardens, operating the ranch as a resource for the entire family including a growing number of hired hands and family of former slaves. Corn, suet for feed and cash crop, cotton, cane used to make syrup, wheat, pumpkins, peppers, tomatoes, goats, cows, sheep and hogs were raised or grown on the ranch. The Linn's were devout Catholics and because the nearest church was four miles away, one of the rooms in the house was set out to house a chapel. Catholic services for family and ranch hands were held in the family chapel when a padre from the missions arrived. A room was set aside to house the priest. The Linn's established a ranch store, or commissary, made their own bricks in a kiln, built holding pens for their cattle and horses and had their own rodeo area. Jacob Linn's top hand was Burl Ross, a former slave, who was demonstrated continued loyalty to the family until his death. (Hipp, "Will the Oldest Ranch in Texas Survive the Millennium", Journal of South Texas, Vol. 13, #2, p.266+) Fall 200

The later years of Jacob Linn's life were devoted to wood carving e.g doll furniture, tables, etc. for family members. The cross for the graves of Ygnacio Perez and Concepcion Perez were cared for by Linn (J. Leal, former Bexar County archivist). The fireplace mantel in the old Linn home on Leon Creek is believed to also have been carved by Linn. Jacob Linn died on December 8, 1878 at the Leon Creek home and was buried in the chapel on the Walsh Ranch (41 BX 277). Maria Josefa died on December 23, 1889, and is buried in the chapel next to her husband. (Bexar County Archives – Perez files.)

After the death of Josefa Perez Linn, Casimira de la Concepcion the third child of Jacob and Josefa, married Frank T. Walsh on November 5, 1891. Frank's parents were Patrick and Johanna Sweeney Walsh who came to Texas from Ireland. Frank was associated with his father in the contracting and construction of railroads in Texas and Mexico. Concepcion and Frank had seven children: Mary, Anita, Lottie, Bessie, Frank T., Harry, J., and Edward (ibid).

Concepcion Linn Walsh inherited the estate of her aunt, Trinidad Perez, which included 1390 acres of land on the Leon Creek and the Medina River, one house, and one lot on the west side of Military Plaza (Spanish Governor's Palace), and one house and lot on the west side of San Pedro Creek (Bexar County Courthouse Wills and Probates 923), and also 2600 acres from the Linn estate (Bexar County Deed Records Vol. P2:157-160 and

Vol. 95, p.267). Concepcion and Frank Walsh continued to own the Spanish Governor's Palace until 1929, when they sold it to the City of San Antonio for \$55,000.

REQUEST:Finding of Historical Significance

CASE COMMENTS: : The Perez-Linn property meets the following criteria for Landmark status (35-607) (b) (1) serves as a visible reminder of the cultural heritage of the community; (3) Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the community; (5) its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials; (7) its unique location or singular physical characteristics that make it an established or familiar visual feature; (8) Its historical, architectural or cultural integrity of location , design, materials, and workmanship; and, additionally, 35-607 (c) (1) A. Properties that are part of a cluster which provide a specific representation of an architectural or historic era or event 35-607 (c) (1) B. Properties which are determined to contribute to a San Antonio historic district; (c) (1) E. the property is associated with family persons important to the history of San Antonio; (c) (2) A. Buildings or places which have come to represent a part of San Antonio's cultural heritage for at least twenty-five (25) years; (c)(2) E. Archaeological sites of cultural importance to local people or social or ethnic groups, such as locations of important events in their history.

City Landmark Designation

HDRC CASE NO.

KNOWN AS:

Presnall/Watson House,
previously known as
Applewhite/Watson Home,
41BX538

ADDRESS: 1349 Neal
Road

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:
CB 4181, P-2A, ABS 465

ZONING: FR

COUNCIL DISTRICT: 3

HISTORIC DISTRICT

LANDMARK:

APPLICANT: City of San
Antonio

OWNER: City of San
Antonio, SAWS

TYPE OF WORK: Finding of Historical Significance



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE NO.41BX538

HISTORY:

The following information is excerpted from:
McGraw and Hinds 1987; Adavosio and Green 2003

The Presnall-Watson house is an excellent example of a well-to-do Southern Anglo-American later antebellum farmstead with considerable postbellum development and growth. It is located on part of an extensive Spanish Colonial land grant dating from 1808. It is at an elevation of 525 to 527 ft. msl on a terrace approx. 80 m east of the Medina River along its south bank and about 2 km west of its confluence with Leon Creek.

The historic component consists of a farm complex of 9 structures and two collapsed structures. The earliest two structures are a detached one room stone building with a fireplace and the center stone core of the main dwelling. Both were constructed between 1853 and 1860 based on current data and interpretations. Frame additions to the main dwelling have greatly enlarged it resulting in its present form by the 1950's. Other structures date after 1883 and many represent twentieth century improvements and farm outbuildings.

The central stone and mud mortar house with full basement was constructed by Harrison Presnall probably in 1854 and possibly with some assistance from his brother-in-law, Stephen Applewhite. So far, there is little evidence that any additions beyond the stone core were constructed during Presnall's ownership. The frame additions are attributable to John Watson's ownership (post 1883) and subsequent heirs of his family. The Watson family expanded the stone house by adding the frame additions.

In 1852, Harrison Presnall, from Louisiana and Stephen Applewhite contracted to purchase this property (BCDR Vol. L2:85). Governor J.P. Bell patented the 1/3 league on February 4, 1854 (BCDR Vol. L2:231), and Presnall and Applewhite were deeded the property on the same day (BCDR Vol. L2:231).

The property was verbally partitioned between Presnall and Applewhite (BCDR Vol. 29:592). Stephen Applewhite took possession of the western 755 acres and Harrison Presnall received 665 acres on the east. To legalize and formally record the verbal division of the property, Susan Presnall, executrix of the estate of Harrison Presnall, sold the western 755 acres to Stephen Applewhite in September of 1883 for \$10.00 and other valuable considerations (BCDR Vol. 29:590). Susan was Stephen's sister indicating that Presnall and Applewhite were both friends and related through marriage.

Earlier in 1883, John Watson purchased the eastern 665 acres from Presnall's estate for the sum of \$6,000.00 (BCDR Vol. 28:166). John W. DeVilbiss surveyed the property in March of 1883 to establish the eastern boundary of Watson's property and the western boundary of William Kerr's property (on the Bernardino Ruiz grant).

John Watson died on February 2, 1903 and his wife, Margaret Jane, died on Feb. 20, 1930. The house and property remained in the Watson family until 1974 when it was sold to Earl S. Doderer, who owned it until it was purchased by the San Antonio City Water Board in 1990. The property is currently owned by the Land Heritage Institute.

REQUEST: Finding of Historical Significance

CASE COMMENTS: The Watson house and outbuilding meet the following criteria for Landmark status (35-607) (b) (1) serves as a visible reminder of the cultural heritage of the community; (3) Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the community; (5) its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials; (7) its unique location or singular physical characteristics that make it an established or familiar visual feature; (8) Its historical, architectural or cultural integrity of location , design, materials, and workmanship; and, additionally, 35-607 (c) (1) E. the property is associated with family persons important to the history of San Antonio; (c) (2) A. Buildings or places which have come to represent a part of San Antonio's cultural heritage for at least twenty-five (25) years; 35-607 (c)(2) E. Archaeological sites of cultural importance to local people or social or ethnic groups, such as locations of important events in their history.

City Landmark Designation

HDRC CASE NO.

KNOWN AS: Fernando Rodriguez House

ADDRESS: 1302 Mauerman, San Antonio, TX

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: CB4005 P-22B

ABS 15, Property ID 155928

Geographic ID 04005-000-02

ZONING: FR

COUNCIL DISTRICT: 3

HISTORIC DISTRICT

LANDMARK: Finding of Historical Significance

APPLICANT: City of San Antonio -

OWNER: SAWS

TYPE OF WORK:

HISTORY:

This small stone house (outbuilding?) sits on the north bank of Leon Creek, within the original Spanish/Mexican land grant to Fernando Rodriguez, an early Hispanic settler of San Antonio. Not much more of the history is known about the property, but based on the style, materials and artifactual materials found in close association to the house, it is believed that the house was built possibly as early as the 1830s-1840s. Further research will help to detail the history of the property.

REQUEST: Finding of Historic Significance

CASE COMMENTS: The Fernando Rodriguez house meets the following criteria for Landmark status (35-607) (b) (1) serves as a visible reminder of the cultural heritage of the community; (3) Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the community; (5) its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials; (7) its unique location or singular physical characteristics that make it an established or familiar visual feature; (8) Its historical, architectural or cultural integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship; and, additionally, 35-607 (c) (1) E. the property is associated with family



persons important to the history of San Antonio; (c) (2) A. Buildings or places which have come to represent a part of San Antonio's cultural heritage for at least twenty-five (25) years; 35-607 (c)(2) E. Archaeological sites of cultural importance to local people or social or ethnic groups, such as locations of important events in their history.

City Landmark Designation

HDRC CASE NO.

KNOWN AS: Rodriguez/Leal/Dwyer complex

ADDRESS: 4640 Southwest Military Drive

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: NCB 13975 TR F

Parcel Key: 256977

Property ID: 539989

ZONING: NP-10

COUNCIL DISTRICT: 4

HISTORIC DISTRICT

LANDMARK: Finding of Historical Significance

APPLICANT: City of San Antonio

OWNER: Myron L. Maples

4640 SW Military Drive

San Antonio, TX 78242

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE NO.

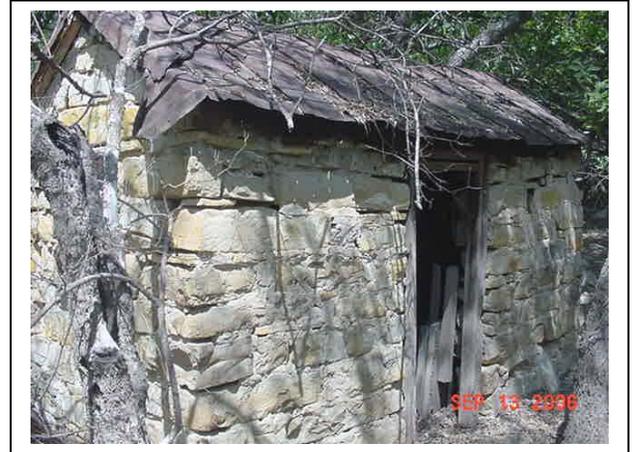
TYPE OF WORK:

HISTORY:

Early ownership of this property has been traced to two Canary Island families, Rodriguez and Leal. In later years, it was owned by Edward Dwyer, who was Mayor of San Antonio in 1845. There are two structures, one of which is stone and adobe and the other which was a much larger stone house, now in ruins. Additional outbuildings are located on the property.

The land on which this small building is located was granted to Maria Francisca Antonio Rodriguez and her husband Jose Remigio Leal (great grandson of Juan Goraz Leal, first Mayor of San Antonio) who settled and cultivated this land from the time of the Spanish Government. The property was referred to as "La Encantada" and was located on the west side of Leon Creek.

Leal was killed in the Battle of Alazan in 1813 when General Joaquin Arredondo entered and occupied the plaza of San Antonio. Maria Francisca Rodriguez, a widow, petitioned the State of Coahuila, Texas in order to secure the property in her own name. She stated she had "acquired by force of her own efforts" some stock after having suffered a general disaster to those which her husband had acquired when the property was recaptured by the troops of General Arredondo. She desired to have the cattle on land of



her own in order to increase the number of behalf of the large family she supported. Maria Francisca Rodriguez and Remigio Leal had had six children. Her petition was approved for one league and she was required to pay for one labor of land for a total of 4605.05 acres (BCDR: 927:610-616; General Land Office, Spanish Collection, Translation 3361).

On June 6, 1851, Maria Francisca Rodriguez sold the league and labor on Leon Creek to her daughter, Maria Leal de Ramon and son-in-law, Edward Dwyer. The selling price was \$1,000. (BCDR 12:542-543). Edward Dwyer, Mayor of San Antonio in 1845, had married Mariana Leal de Ramon (her 2nd marriage) in 1843. He was a partner of William Elliott in San Antonio about 1839. In 1840, along with George W. Blow and Jose Antonio Navarro, he was appointed to investigate fraudulent land claims in the Bexar District. Edward Dwyer and Mariana Leal had 4 children. Dwyer also owned a row of buildings facing the site of the present courthouse, one of which was likely his city residence. Edward Dwyer died in Bexar County in April 1854.

The property was inherited by Maria and Edward's son, Joseph who had married Annette Withers. Serious financial difficulties ensued and the property was mortgaged. In March 1900, the property was auctioned off at the courthouse steps to high bidder, Hermine Fletcher. (BCDR 187:36+,1900). In 1902 she sold the property to James H. Downie. Other owners in the 20th century included George F. Stuemke, J.A. Baker, Mary Schuh, Clyde H. and Katherine Schuh Maples, and the present owner Myron L. Maples.

REQUEST: Finding of Historical Significance

CASE COMMENTS: The Rodriguez/Leal/Dwyer outbuilding meets the following criteria for Landmark status (35-607) (b) (1) serves as a visible reminder of the cultural heritage of the community; (3) Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the community; (5) its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials; (7) its unique location or singular physical characteristics that make it an established or familiar visual feature; (8) Its historical, architectural or cultural integrity of location , design, materials, and workmanship; and, additionally, 35-607 (c) (1) A. Properties that are part of a cluster which provide a specific representation of an architectural or historic era or event 35-607 (c) (1) B. Properties which are determined to contribute to a San Antonio historic district; (c) (1) E. the property is associated with family persons important to the history of San Antonio; (c) (2) A. Buildings or places which have come to represent a part of San Antonio's cultural heritage for at least twenty-five (25) years; (c)(2) E. Archaeological sites of cultural importance to local people or social or ethnic groups, such as locations of important events in their history.

City Landmark Designation

HDRC CASE NO.

KNOWN AS: Phillip Ruempel House,
41BX1618

ADDRESS: 9760 Braun Road
San Antonio, TX

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: NCB 18163, Lot
17, Blk Lot P-17, Formerly P-15
Parcel Key: 497286; Property

ID: 691283

ZONING: C3

COUNCIL DISTRICT: 7

HISTORIC DISTRICT

LANDMARK: Finding of Historical
Significance

APPLICANT: City of San Antonio

OWNER: JASTCO, LTD
9100 IH10 West, Suite 230
San Antonio, TX78230

TYPE OF WORK:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE NO. 41BX

HISTORY:

Phillip Ruempel, (1837-1909) was born in Offenbeck, Germany to Johannes Ruempel (1801- 1887) and Christina Sinnborn Lex (1802-1864). At the age of 18, he immigrated with his parents to Texas in 1855, along with other families from Offenber and Bicken, Germany. They arrived in Galveston and initially established their home in New Braunfels, living in the household of Joseph and Katharine Mann. On April 23, 1869, Phillip Ruempel, who was then 32 years of age, married Carolina Braun, daughter of Phillip Braun (1810-1887) and Maria Susanna Braun (1812-1903), who had also immigrated to Texas from Germany.



Phillip and Carolina Ruempel established their home in the area of present day Braun Road and Loop 1604. The tract of land was purchased on Jan. 8, 1867 for \$440.00 by Phillip Ruempel from Gustav Wuest, acting as agent for Peter Odet. Odet had patented the land in January 1854 for Francois Giraud. (BCDR Vol. U1, p.195). Philipp Ruempel was both a mason and a farmer and most likely built the home with the help of his friends

and neighbors. The Ruempels and the Brauns were members of Zion Lutheran Church and are buried in Cemetery #1 of Zion Lutheran, just across Loop 1604 from the Ruempel home. Philipp Ruempel and his son, Karl Joseph Ruempel were Charter members of the church. On April 29, 1916, after the death of Phillip Ruempel, all of the surviving Ruempel children quitclaimed their interest in the property to their mother, Carolina Braun Ruempel. The Ruempels were among the first European American inhabitants in the area that now comprises Leon Valley, Helotes and other nearby communities

Currently two buildings on the site. The large barn, which was likely the structure in which the family first lived is made of roughly quarried limestone. The barn is located to the north of the second larger structure, the family home. The home is made of neatly cut limestone blocks about 18 inches thick. It has porches on the east and west sides. There is a chimney on the east, one in the center and a newer chimney on the west. The roof is tin and the windows are 6/6 and 4/4. A third building, probably a root cellar stood on the property. The two remaining buildings are excellent examples of ethnic vernacular German farmsteads using indigenous materials.

REQUEST: Finding of Historical Significance

CASE COMMENTS: : The Philip Ruempel property meets the following criteria for Landmark status (35-607) (b) (1) serves as a visible reminder of the cultural heritage of the community; (3) Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the community; (5) its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials; (7) its unique location or singular physical characteristics that make it an established or familiar visual feature; (8) Its historical, architectural or cultural integrity of location , design, materials, and workmanship; and, additionally, 35-607 (c) (1) A. Properties that are part of a cluster which provide a specific representation of an architectural or historic era or event 35-607 (c) (1) B. Properties which are determined to contribute to a San Antonio historic district; (c) (1) E. the property is associated with family persons important to the history of San Antonio; (c) (2) A. Buildings or places which have come to represent a part of San Antonio's cultural heritage for at least twenty-five (25) years; (c)(2) E. Archaeological sites of cultural importance to local people or social or ethnic groups, such as locations of important events in their history.

City Landmark Designation

HDRC CASE NO.

KNOWN AS: Tezel Farm and Ranch

ADDRESS: 6709 Forest Village, San Antonio, TX

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: NCB 15478 BLK LOT P-7 REFER TO: 15478-000-0073

"GUILBEAU/FM 1604" ANNXATN

ZONING: R5

COUNCIL DISTRICT: 6

HISTORIC DISTRICT

LANDMARK: Finding of Historical Significance

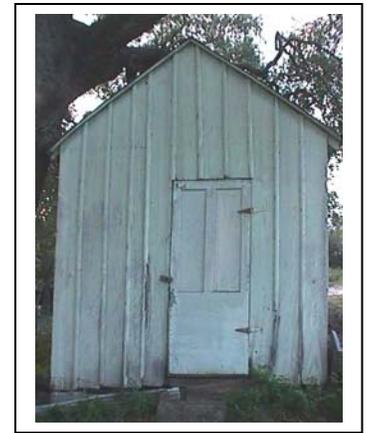
APPLICANT: City of San Antonio

OWNER: Paul J. and Barbara Tezel, Trustee
6709 Tezel Road
San Antonio, TX 78250-4105



TYPE OF WORK:

HISTORY: Ernestine Tezel, widow of George Heinrich Tezel who died in Germany, arrived in the 1850s with her three sons: August, Herman and William. On Oct. 17, 1873, Ernestine Tezel purchased 300 acres of land from Mary A. Maverick out of Survey #190. Purchase price was \$1750 gold dollars. Land was part of a 1602 acre land grant given to Domingo Perez, patented by Samuel Maverick on April 24, 1872, Patent #815, Vol. 18. (BCDR V4, p.9-10). The Tezels were farmers who raised cattle, hay and corn. The son, William Tezel farmed on the land for the majority of his life until his death in 1955. During WWII, he leased land to Kelly Field for an auxiliary air strip.



Portions of the original farm and ranch have subsequently been sold for private development; however, the Tezel family has preserved a large tract with the old farm house and out buildings conserved within this ca. 20 acre tract. Tezel family members live in homes in the new development but have openings from their back lots into the original family lands. The family donated land to Bexar County for the opening of Tezel Road. In 1885, Herman Tezel donated ½ acre of land out of the original Survey #190 for the benefit of a public free school (BCDR Vol. 33:484).



The property contains the original stone house with later additions, a board and batten barn, and other outbuildings.

REQUEST: Finding of Historical Significance

CASE COMMENTS: : The Tezel property meets the following criteria for Landmark status (35-607) (b) (1) serves as a visible reminder of the cultural heritage of the community; (3) Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the community; (5) its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials; (7) its unique location or singular physical characteristics that make it an established or familiar visual feature; (8) Its historical, architectural or cultural integrity of location , design, materials, and workmanship; and, additionally, 35-607 (c) (1) E. the property is associated with family persons important to the history of San Antonio; (c) (2) A. Buildings or places which have come to represent a part of San Antonio's cultural heritage for at least twenty-five (25) years.

City Landmark Designation

HDRC CASE NO.

KNOWN AS: Louis Voelcker Farm and Ranch

ADDRESS: 1020 Voelcker Lane, San Antonio, TX

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: NCB 17180 Blk 1 Lot P-26, Refer to 17180-001-0265

ZONING: R6

COUNCIL DISTRICT: 8

HISTORIC DISTRICT

LANDMARK: Finding of Historical Significance

APPLICANT: City of San Antonio

OWNER: City of San Antonio

TYPE OF WORK:

HISTORY:

The history of this property is not currently well known, but efforts are underway to conduct a more complete archival history of the property. The land was owned by Louis Voelcker who farmed here in the 19th century as well as ran a dairy by 1910. A number of buildings are currently standing on the property and include the stone house, a wood frame Arts and Crafts bungalow, a dairy barn, and other farm buildings.

REQUEST: Finding of Historical Significance

CASE COMMENTS: The Louis Voelcker property meets the following criteria for Landmark status (35-607) (b) (1) serves as a visible reminder of the cultural heritage of the community; (3) Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the community; (5) its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials; (7) its unique location or singular physical characteristics that make it an established or familiar visual feature; (8) Its historical, architectural or cultural integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship; and, additionally, 35-607 (c) (1) A. Properties that are part of a cluster which provide a specific representation



of an architectural or historic era or event 35-607 (c) (1) B. Properties which are determined to contribute to a San Antonio historic district; (c) (1) E. the property is associated with family persons important to the history of San Antonio; (c) (2) A. Buildings or places which have come to represent a part of San Antonio's cultural heritage for at least twenty-five (25) years; (c)(2) E. Archaeological sites of cultural importance to local people or social or ethnic groups, such as locations of important events in their history.

City Landmark Designation

HDRC CASE NO.

KNOWN AS: Fred and Rosina Ackerman/Jack White House, 41BX

ADDRESS: 3803 Old Seguin Road, San Antonio, TX

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: NCB10568, Lot W IRR, 589.35 ft. of TR-4 Parcel 991358 Property ID 991358

ZONING: Industrial

3 acres – R1 Family not Farm; 50.8870 acres - Industrial

COUNCIL DISTRICT: 2

HISTORIC DISTRICT

LANDMARK: Finding of Historical Significance

APPLICANT: City of San Antonio

OWNER: City of San Antonio

P.O. Box 839966

San Antonio, TX 78282-3974

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE NO.

TYPE OF WORK:

HISTORY:

The land on which the house sits was out of the south ½ of the Charles F. King Headright #15 that began at the intersection of Salado Creek and the north line of the Old Seguin Road. In 1845, 360 acres were auctioned off by Sheriff George Thomas Howard and sold to David G. Hill for \$110.00. Fred and Rosina Ackerman purchased the acreage on Salado Creek in May 1873 from Sarah Ann Hill, wife of David G. Hill, for \$5,500 in gold, (BCDR Vol. 1, p.112, 1873 and BCDR Vol. C2, p.118, 1845). The amount of the sale seems to imply that the house may have been on the property by this date; however, the date painted on the interior wooden lintel (if original) places the construction as 1874, thus suggesting that it was probably built by the Ackerman's.



In 1897, Fred and Rosina Ackerman both gifted and sold portions of this property as well as other property to their children. Stipulations of the gifted property were that a portion of the land was to include a cemetery, acreage for a school and a church. An additional stipulation required that all the children continue in the Lutheran religion or they would lose their rights and benefits to the property. (BCDR Vol. 164 p224+ 1897) Ben

Ackerman's siblings subsequently sold their shares in the land to him. In 1945, White purchased 90.97 acres of the land from Ben and Emma Ackerman (BCDR Vol. 2121, p.267).

As noted above, the complex was later the residence of former S.A. Mayor Arthur C. "Jack" White. Mayor White served as Mayor of the City of San Antonio from 1949-1952 and again in 1953-54. Jack White was born on a cotton farm near Weatherford, Texas and orphaned at age 6. He worked his way from a bellboy in a 35 room hotel in Mineral Wells to a manager at the age of 17. When the old Westbrook hotel opened in Ft. Worth, he moved there as a room clerk. He moved to San Antonio in 1913 and clerked at night at the Gunter Hotel and studied music during the days. Later he became assistant manager and after serving in World War I as a captain, he opened the Robert E. Lee hotel as manager. He eventually became the owner of a string of Texas hotels, including the White Plaza Hotel in San Antonio as well as other associated enterprises. With Conrad Hilton, he built and operated the Hilton Hotel in Dallas. Later he became associated with the Smith brothers in the building of the Tower Life Building. He was an early crusader for the beautification of the downtown section of the San Antonio River and became chairman of the river improvement district that finally accomplished the project. He organized the San Antonio Beautification Committee who hired Hugman and Arneson to prepare drawings for WPA funding.

During his years as mayor, White divided his time between his penthouse in the White Plaza Hotel and his 90-acre farm on Seguin Road. He retained his interest in music, even singing in his tenor voice during his political heyday. He cut a record of "Irish Heart" for the Cardinals in 1951.

Jack White died in August 1961 at the age of 70 years. In July 1961, shortly before his death, Jack White sold the property to his former wife, Ruth Barrett White. As of 2007, 59.60 acres of the 90.97 acre tract is owned by the City of San Antonio and managed by the City Park Service as a park police substation.

REQUEST: Finding of Historical Significance

CASE COMMENTS: The Mayor Jack White property meets the following criteria for Landmark status (35-607) (b) (1) serves as a visible reminder of the cultural heritage of the community; (3) Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the community; (5) its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials; (7) its unique location or singular physical characteristics that make it an established or familiar visual feature; (8) Its historical, architectural or cultural integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship; and, additionally, 35-607 (c) (1) A. Properties that are part of a cluster which provide a specific representation of an architectural or historic era or event 35-607 (c) (1) B. Properties which are determined to contribute to a San Antonio historic district; (c) (1) E. the property is associated with family persons important to the history of San Antonio; (c)

(2) A. Buildings or places which have come to represent a part of San Antonio's cultural heritage for at least twenty-five (25) years; (c)(2) E. Archaeological sites of cultural importance to local people or social or ethnic groups, such as locations of important events in their history.

City Landmark Designation

HDRC CASE NO.

KNOWN AS: Joseph Woller Ranch

ADDRESS: 12347 Woller Road

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: NCB 14615 BLK
Lot P-19B

ZONING: R6 ERZD

COUNCIL DISTRICT: District 8

HISTORIC DISTRICT

LANDMARK:

APPLICANT: City of San Antonio

OWNER: Woller Family Living Trust,
Kenneth R. Woller, Trustee, 8451 Prue Road,
#5, San Antonio, TX 78249

TYPE OF WORK:

HISTORY:

The Joseph Woller ranch and house in San Antonio, TX, was built in 1876 by Joseph Woller and his brother, Aloysius. Originally, it was a one-room house built of rock quarried from a nearby hilltop of Woller owned property. John Igo, Sr., a Woller descendant, reports that it may possibly have been built as the original ranch headquarters and intended to be a temporary building. Later the house was expanded and the original building was used as the living room in the family home. The house and land is currently owned by the Woller Family Living Trust, Kenneth R. Woller, Trustee.



On Sept. 13, 1876, Nikolaus Woller, father of Joseph and Aloysius, purchased the original 128 acres of land from Elise Thiele. The land was situated on the waters of the Leon Creek, about 12 ½ miles northwest from San Antonio. The purchase price was \$300.00 (Bexar County Deed Records, vol: 8:72). When Aloysius died in 1890, his share of the property reverted back to his parents, Nikolaus and Theresia. They transferred the property to Joseph.

Joseph continued with ranching and farming. In addition to raising cattle, he raised hay from his natural hay meadow. He had a contract to supply hay to the Peacock Military Academy with any remaining hay going to the U.S. Calvary at Fort Sam Houston.

Joseph, his father, Nikolaus, and his brothers, were stonemasons. They helped with the building of St. Joseph's Catholic Church in downtown San Antonio and also with St.

Henry's Catholic Church. Later Joseph helped with the building of Our Lady of Guadalupe Catholic Church in Helotes, TX.

Nikolaus Woller (1820-1905) was born in Schongau, Bavaria. His wife, Theresa was a Dutch orphan named either Millendorf, Diruemmer or Tierwirmer. She arrived in Indianola. Nikolaus and Theresa's marriage on Nov. 11, 1854, Galveston, TX and subsequently came to San Antonio as it reminded them of their homeland. On 2/10/1861, their son, Aloysius Woller was christened in St. Mary's Catholic Church in San Antonio. In 1876, they bought 139 acres on what is now Prue Road for their sons, Aloysius, Joseph and Stephen. The brothers built a one-room rock house and began farming the land. They raised corn, prairie hay, horses and cattle.

Nikolaus was a stonemason as were his sons. In 1903, Joseph married Nancy Lee, daughter of Shelly and Jesusa (de la Garza) Lee of Helotes. The couple had three children, Ada, Cora, and Joseph "Joe", born Jan. 14, 1917 – died April 4, 2002). The family soon added on more acreage, adding sugar cane, mules, hogs and goats to the production.

On Sept. 27, 1928 Joseph died leaving the running of the farm to Nancy and the children. They ran the farm until young Joe graduated from high school when he took over the day to day work of the farm.

In 1976, the farm/ranch was recognized by the State of Texas for having been owned and operated continuously by the same family for over 100 years. It is registered in the Texas Family Land Heritage program. A plaque commemorating this designation is proudly displayed in the family home.

REQUEST: Finding of Historical Significance

CASE COMMENTS: The Joseph Woller property meets the following criteria for Landmark status (35-607) (b) (1) serves as a visible reminder of the cultural heritage of the community; (3) Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the community; (5) its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials; (7) its unique location or singular physical characteristics that make it an established or familiar visual feature; (8) Its historical, architectural or cultural integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship; and, additionally, 35-607 (c) (1) A. Properties that are part of a cluster which provide a specific representation of an architectural or historic era or event 35-607 (c) (1) B. Properties which are determined to contribute to a San Antonio historic district; (c) (1) E. the property is associated with family persons important to the history of San Antonio; (c) (2) A. Buildings or places which have come to represent a part of San Antonio's cultural heritage for at least twenty-five (25) years; (c)(2) E. Archaeological sites of cultural importance to local people or social or ethnic groups, such as locations of important events in their history.

City Landmark Designation

HDRC CASE NO.

KNOWN AS: Zizelmann House (also spelled Zitzelmann), 41BX

ADDRESS: Government Canyon/Bexar County, TX

12861 Galm Road, San Antonio, Tx 78254

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: NCB 34450 P-1A, P-1B, P-1E, NCB 34451, P-2A

ZONING: DR ERZD

COUNCIL DISTRICT: 6

HISTORIC DISTRICT

LANDMARK: Finding of Historical Significance

APPLICANT: City of San Antonio

OWNER: State of Texas

Parks & Wildlife Department
4200 Smith Road
Austin, TX 78744



TYPE OF WORK:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE NO.

HISTORY:

The Zizelmann House, built in 1882 by Christian Zizelmann, is located in Government Canyon. It is accessible by an approximate two hour hike on an extremely rocky trail (Joe Johnston route) from the entry point of the state natural area.

The Zizelmann house is L-shaped with a full basement under the north end of the structure. The house is built with quarried limestone, possibly obtained from the Gugger quarry which opened in the same time period. The floor plan includes a bedroom, a living room with its fireplace and one other additional room usage unidentified. Stairs lead to a possible loft or storage attic that no longer exists. Interior walls are plastered.

Christian Zizelmann operated a successful bakery in San Antonio. He and his wife, Emilie Tausch Zizelman and their two daughters, Agnes and Emilie, lived in the building which housed the bakery located on the southeast corner of West Houston and North Flores, an area which is now encompassed by the downtown Frost Bank headquarters.

The property has also been referred to as the remains of Wildcat Canyon Historic Ranch. In the 1950s and the early 60's, the tract was known as the W.J. Lytle Ranch. A Hondo rancher, E.G. Pope leased 8,500 acres of the ranch in 1956 and grazed it with sheep and opened it for day hunting. E.G. Pope ran angora goats on the place and sometimes made

more on the goats than he did on the other game intended for the hunters. Hunters, who were tired of waiting for deer to appear, would sometimes shoot a goat intentionally. Pope, who usually got only \$5.00 for a goat, would charge a hunter anywhere from \$50 to \$75 per goat depending on how contrite the hunter acted when he explained how the goat got shot.

In the 1970's, the San Antonio Ranch New Town Corporation purchased the ranch to build a master planned community with a proposed population of more than 80,000 residents. The property continued to be leased as ranchland as the northeast corner along Highway 16 (Bandera Road) was being developed. However, in the late 1980's, the corporation was a victim of the failed savings and loans crises and the property was taken over by the Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC). RTC put the property up for auction for other development. Concerned citizens under the leadership of Kyle Cunningham and Danielle Milam formed the Government Canyon Coalition (GCC), a group of civic and environmental organizations advocating for the preservation of the land. The group gained support of the Trust for Public Lands (TPL) and were able to negotiate with the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD). The TPL and the GCC convinced the City of San Antonio and the Edwards Underground Water District to share costs of the purchase with the TPWD with the TPWD maintaining the title and management of the property.

REQUEST: Finding of Historical Significance

CASE COMMENTS: The Zizeleman house meets the following criteria for Landmark status (35-607) (b) (1) serves as a visible reminder of the cultural heritage of the community; (3) Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the community; (5) its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials; (7) its unique location or singular physical characteristics that make it an established or familiar visual feature; (8) Its historical, architectural or cultural integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship; and, additionally, 35-607 (c) (1) A. Properties that are part of a cluster which provide a specific representation of an architectural or historic era or event 35-607 (c) (1) B. Properties which are determined to contribute to a San Antonio historic district; (c) (1) E. the property is associated with family persons important to the history of San Antonio; (c) (2) A. Buildings or places which have come to represent a part of San Antonio's cultural heritage for at least twenty-five (25) years; (c)(2) E. Archaeological sites of cultural importance to local people or social or ethnic groups, such as locations of important events in their history.

REFERENCES CONSULTED FOR CITY SOUTH PROPERTIES

McGraw, A. Joachim and Kay Hinds,

- 1987 Chipped Stone and Adobe: A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Applewhite Reservoir, Bexar County, Texas. Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Archaeological Survey Report, No. 163.

Adovasio, J.M. and Green, Melissa M.,

- 2003 Historic Archeological Investigations in the Aplewhite Reservoir Project Area Bexar County, Texas. Center for Ecological Archaeology Texas A&M University Reports of Investigations No. 6.

Archival and Historical Research for Additional Properties

Conducted by Pat Ezell, San Antonio Conservation Society.

City Landmark Designation

HDRC CASE NO.

KNOWN AS: Francisco or Maximo Cadena House

ADDRESS: 11025 Pomona Park Drive;
Bexar County Appraisal District shows
address as Aspen Park Drive, San Antonio.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: NCB 18157 Lot
P-2 (refer to 18157-000-0021) Hausman/Prue
Road Annexation) Property ID 690345

ZONING: R6

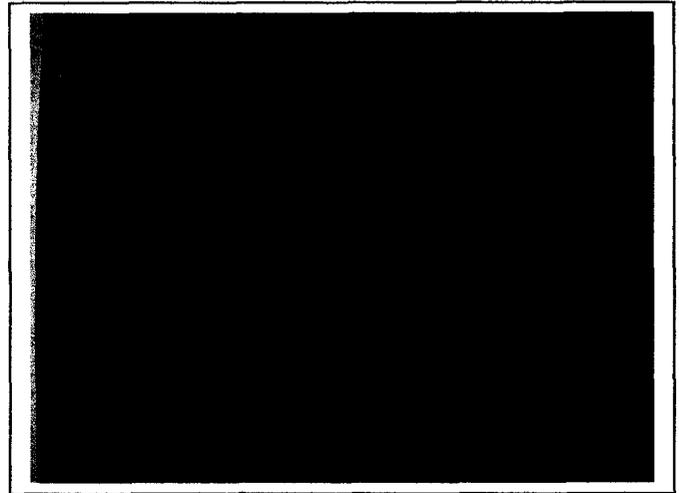
COUNCIL DISTRICT: 8

HISTORIC DISTRICT

LANDMARK: Finding of Historical
Significance

APPLICANT: City of San Antonio

OWNER: Peace Community Church, P.O.
Box 691007, San Antonio, TX 778269-1007



TYPE OF WORK:

HISTORY: Francisco Cadena was an early Bexar County colonist and immigrated here on or prior to October 1, 1837. He received Headright Grant No. 385 for 1,280 acres of land on July 8, 1847 in Survey No. 267 3/4. As stated in the Headright, the land was "situated on the Waters of Leon Creek" being a part of Survey No. 267 3/4. J. Marnoch and A. Cadena were the chain carriers for the survey. Cadena was a trail driver and a trader, an occupation continued by his son, Maximo Cadena.

Descendants of Francisco Cadena revealed he was born in Zaragosa, Mexico in 1808 and died in 1858 along the Camino Real on his way back from Port Arthur, Texas. Francisco was a trader and had taken a herd of cattle down to Port Arthur. He died along the trail and was buried somewhere near that city. He is believed to have been residing in Presidio in 1830 according to family oral history.

The Cadena family built a two-story limestone block house that is still in use. Based on the construction style, form and materials, the house probably dates to the mid-19th century, possibly as early as the 1840s when Cadena was granted his headright grant on the Leon Creek. The house is a three bay fascade with central hall, rectangular in shape with double wooden porches running on both sides along the length of the house.

REQUEST: Finding of Historical Significance

CASE COMMENTS: The Francisco/Maximo Cadena property meets the following criteria for Landmark status (35-607) (b) (1) serves as a visible reminder of the cultural heritage of the community; (5) its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an

architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials; (7) its unique location or singular physical characteristics that make it an established or familiar visual feature; and, additionally, 35-607 (c) (1) E. the property is associated with family persons important to the history of San Antonio; 35-607 (c)(2) A. Buildings or places which have come to represent a part of San Antonio's cultural heritage for at least twenty-five (25) years.

City Landmark Designation

HDRC CASE NO.

KNOWN AS: William H. Jackson House

ADDRESS: 8910 Callaghan Rd,
San Antonio, TX 78230

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: NCB 11637 Blk
Lot P-107 Property ID: 488585; Geographic ID:
11637-000-1070

ZONING: R5

COUNCIL DISTRICT: 8

HISTORIC DISTRICT

LANDMARK: Finding of Historical
Significance

APPLICANT: City of San Antonio

OWNER: Patrice Villastrigo
8910 Callaghan Rd.
San Antonio, TX 78230

TYPE OF WORK:

HISTORY:

This property, originally part of a 160 acre grant to Manuel Leal was patented by Francois Giraud on May 6, 1853 (Patent No: 229, Vol 2, Certificate #255.

In 1853, W.H. Jackson and John M. Bennett purchased the 160 acres from Giraud for the sum of \$300.00, said land on the Olmos Creek, 7 ½ miles north of the City of San Antonio. (BCDR: Bk. M2:9-10, 1853). Bennett subsequently sold out his share to Jackson who stated in 1855 that he was the sole owner of the property. The house was probably built about this time.

Jackson, born in Kentucky, emigrated to Texas in 1853. It has been reported that William H. Jackson was a Brigadier General during the Civil War and saw much action. However, this has not been confirmed. William H. Jackson was a Justice of the Peace, an office which he resigned on Oct. 24, 1871



On Dec. 16, 1872, a reporter from *The Herald*, visited the Jackson ranch on the Olmos. He commented that the complex had 15 acres of farm land that were irrigated from a well 150 yards southwest of the residence. The following crops were being grown: hybrid corn, oats, sorghum and small grains and additionally included a peach orchard, a crop not normally grown in this area of Texas. This property was reported to have been a horse changing station for a stagecoach line. One stone structure on the property appears to be the remains of the stagecoach stop. Visible are the remains of a road that may have run in front of the stage stop.

W.H. Jackson died at his ranch of a heart disease. Jackson was initially buried on the property; however family members later had his remains reinterred elsewhere. Upon the death of W.H. Jackson, Sue M. Jackson acquired the land by court decree on June 4, 1890. On Sept 30, 1890, she partitioned the land between herself and her three children, S.G. Jackson, Addie G. Jackson Rawlings and Alvin G. Jackson. (BCDR: 85: p.148+)

REQUEST: Finding of Historical Significance

CASE COMMENTS: The William H. Jackson house meets the following criteria for Landmark status (35-607) (b) (1) serves as a visible reminder of the cultural heritage of the community; (3) Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the community; (5) its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials; (7) its unique location or singular physical characteristics that make it an established or familiar visual feature; (8) Its historical, architectural or cultural integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship; and, additionally, 35-607 (c) (1) A. Properties that are part of a cluster which provide a specific representation of an architectural or historic era or event 35-607 (c) (1) B. Properties which are determined to contribute to a San Antonio historic district; (c) (1) E. the property is associated with family persons important to the history of San Antonio; (c) (2) A. Buildings or places which have come to represent a part of San Antonio's cultural heritage for at least twenty-five (25) years; (c)(2) E. Archaeological sites of cultural importance to local people or social or ethnic groups, such as locations of important events in their history.

City Landmark Designation

HDRC CASE NO.

KNOWN AS: Asa Mitchell/Mauermann House & Cemetery

ADDRESS: 600 Mauermann Rd., San Antonio

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: NCB 16458, P-24 (2.6 AC), CB 4005 P-24C (152.72)

A-15 (Mitchell Lake Annex). MAPSCO 716B2

Property ID: 617025

Geographic ID: 16458-000-0240

ZONING: M1-1

COUNCIL DISTRICT: 3

HISTORIC DISTRICT

LANDMARK: Finding of Historical Significance

APPLICANT: City of San Antonio

OWNER: Triple L Management Company SA
1650, LLC

3157 N. Rainbow Blvd, #
Las Vegas, NV 89108

GV-Zarzamora RD, LLC
800 Brazos, Suite 1000
Austin TX. 78701

SA Land Partners
112 Garces
Las Vegas, NV 89191

TYPE OF WORK:

HISTORY:

Asa Mitchell (1795-1865), was an early Texas colonist with Stephen F. Austin's "Old 300". He arrived in Texas in 1822 and initially settled in Washington County. He was an early advocate of Texas independence, helped to draw up the Declaration of Independence and was one of the signers. Asa Mitchell was also the oldest man who fought at the Battle of San Jacinto. In 1839 he acquired 14,000 acres of land in southern Bexar County in what is now known as the Mitchell Lake area. He built a house and large slave quarters and gradually moved his slaves and his possessions from Washington and Brazoria Counties to Bexar County, establishing residency by 1840. Although he maintained his ranch headquarters, he also had two residences in San Antonio. One was



on Soledad Street opposite the Ursuline Convent and the other was on Soledad between Commerce and Houston Streets next to the Veramendi Palace.

Asa was involved in many enterprises, including politics, farming, salt mining, candle making, ranching, raising cattle; he had the first tannery in Austin's Colony. During the Civil War he was the Captain of the San Antonio Vigilance Committee, a committee who supplemented the activities of local enforcement. He helped to organize the First Presbyterian Church in San Antonio in 1846 and donated the land for the First Methodist Church in 1852, later joining the Methodist denomination. At times he was known to have filled the pulpit as a lay preacher. Mitchell County in Texas is named in honor of Asa Mitchell.

Asa Mitchell was married twice: (1) Charlotte Woodmancy (1816-1830) and (2) Emily Brisbane (1818-1863). He had 14 children. Asa Mitchell willed the old ranch homestead to Hiram Mitchell, who in turn deeded it to his three daughters, Julia, Ella and Lenora. Ella, who married Gus A. Mauermann, acquired full title and deeded the property to her children, including Gus B. Mauermann, who acquired the complete title. Gus B. Mauermann was Mayor of the City of San Antonio from 1943-1947. Asa Mitchell is buried along side his wife, Emily, in the family cemetery known as the Mitchell/Mauermann Cemetery which is located on the ranch property.

The ranch homestead and cemetery is located on the Fernando Rodriguez Survey # 6, Abstract #15, City block 4005.

REQUEST: Finding of Historical Significance

CASE COMMENTS: The Asa Mitchell/Mauermann house and cemetery meets the following criteria for Landmark status (35-607) (b) (1) serves as a visible reminder of the cultural heritage of the community; (3) Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the community; (5) its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials; (7) its unique location or singular physical characteristics that make it an established or familiar visual feature; (8) and, additionally, 35-607 (c) (1) E. the property is associated with family persons important to the history of San Antonio; (c) (2) A. Buildings or places which have come to represent a part of San Antonio's cultural heritage for at least twenty-five (25) years; (c)(2) E. Archaeological sites of cultural importance to local people or social or ethnic groups, such as locations of important events in their history.

City Landmark Designation

HDRC CASE NO.

KNOWN AS: Munk House,
41BX273

ADDRESS: 3012 West Jett Road,
San Antonio, TX

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: CB
4191, P-32C Abs 823, ID 182940
CAN # 041910000032, Lot 32,
Sub lot 32

Parcel # 498292

ZONING: RP

COUNCIL DISTRICT: 4

HISTORIC DISTRICT

LANDMARK: Finding of
Historical Significance

APPLICANT: City of San
Antonio

OWNER: Verde Supply Corp.

P.O. Box 90132

San Antonio, TX 78209-9079



TYPE OF WORK:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE NUMBER: 41BX273

HISTORY:

The following information is excerpted from:
McGraw and Hindes, 1987 and Adovosio and Green 2003.

Site 41BX273, identified as the original home of Fredrick Munk (also known as Fritz Monk) dates from the mid-late 19th century. Although it may have been the home of its landowner in 1882, occupancy of the house shifted to tenants sometime between 1919 and 1923. Fritz Munk was the son of Sophia and Christopher Monk (born about 1815, Hanover, Germany). Fritz was born on April 25, 1850 in Texas (probably Comal County) and died on Feb. 21, 1922 in Bexar County. He is buried in the Oak Island Church Cemetery in south Bexar County. His third wife, Bertha was born on Nov. 25, 1867 and died on August 15, 1969. She is also buried in the Oak Island Cemetery

The house sites within the original headright grant of one-third league granted to Christopher Yoacum and was surveyed for him on July 4, 1838. The property was later owned by Thomas J. Devine (1850), Louisiana Thompson, and John and Jesse Applewhite before being acquired by Fredrick Munk a farmer who specialized in vegetable farming from the Applewhites' in 1882 for the sum of \$2000.00. The home may have been on the property at the time of the sale to Munk, but artifactual materials correlate with the ca. 1880s date when the property was acquired by Munk and suggest

that he was the builder. Later owners included W.E. Whitaker and his wife Mary, Eugene Fecci (1927), C.L. and Tenie M. Witherspoon (1928), F.E. Glauner (1939) Walter Keller (1945), O.L. and Elsie Ruth Knapp (1950).

The site and structures are representative of those established in the mid-to-late 19th century by small farmers. The historic occupation is evidenced by a modified stone home with fireplace, constructed during the mid-late 19th century. Outbuildings are a barn and an above ground cistern, appearing to date to the early to mid-1900's. The use of stone in the construction of the house indicates a construction date prior to the arrival of the railroad in ca. 1883, when lumber became both readily available and economically feasible.

Frederick Munk died on Feb. 21, 1922 and the remaining 160 acres of the original tract were divided into 8 tracts with each heir receiving 20 acres. Bertha Munk received the tract with the dwelling house and the improvements on the property (BCDR Vol. 707: 490)

REQUEST: Finding of Historical Significance

CASE COMMENTS: The Munk house meets the following criteria for Landmark status (35-607) (b) (1) serves as a visible reminder of the cultural heritage of the community; (3) Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the community; (5) its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials; (7) its unique location or singular physical characteristics that make it an established or familiar visual feature; (8) Its historical, architectural or cultural integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship; and, additionally, 35-607 (c) (1) A. Properties that are part of a cluster which provide a specific representation of an architectural or historic era or event 35-607 (c) (1) B. Properties which are determined to contribute to a San Antonio historic district; (c) (1) E. the property is associated with family persons important to the history of San Antonio; (c) (2) A. Buildings or places which have come to represent a part of San Antonio's cultural heritage for at least twenty-five (25) years; (c)(2) E. Archaeological sites of cultural importance to local people or social or ethnic groups, such as locations of important events in their history.

City Landmark Designation

HDRC CASE NO.

KNOWN AS: Lt. Col. Ygnacio Perez Stone
Rancho, 41BX274

ADDRESS:

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: CB 4297 P-8, 10

ZONING: FR

COUNCIL DISTRICT:

HISTORIC DISTRICT

LANDMARK: Finding of Historic Significance

APPLICANT: City of San Antonio

OWNER: City of San Antonio

TYPE OF WORK:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE NUMBER:

41BX274

State Archeological Landmark

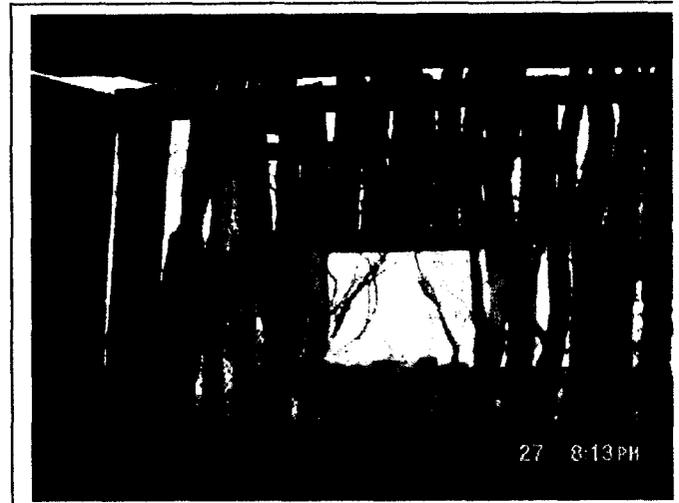
HISTORY:

From *THE PEREZ FARM AND RANCHO: LATE SPANISH COLONIAL, MEXICAN, AND REPUBLIC PERIOD FARMING AND RANCHING ACTIVITIES ALONG THE LOWER MEDINA RIVER, BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS* by Kay Hindes Source:

McGraw, A. Joachim and Kay Hindes. Chipped Stone and Adobe: A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Applewhite

Reservoir, Bexar County, Texas. Archaeological Survey Report, No. 163, 1987, Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, pgs. 110-113.

Lieutenant Colonel Juan Ygnacio Perez was granted four *sitios* of land on the south bank of the Medina River by Colonel Antonio Cordero in 1808 for *ganado mayor* and one league of land on the north bank by Nemesio Salcedo the same year (McGraw and Hindes 1987:111). The occupation of the land by Col. Perez predated the official grant by at least 15 years to 1793 (Paul vs. Perez, 1853). The land was originally part of the extensive holdings of the Mission San Jose y San Miguel de Aguayo (Jackson, 1986:39). Perez may have controlled portions of the property while it still was under the auspices of mission ownership with the consent and knowledge of the



padres (Jack Jackson, personal communication). In 1793, when partial secularization of the mission's lands occurred, Perez may have already been established in this area.

Perez Family

The Perez family was one of the most influential families of Spanish Texas, politically, socially, and economically. The patriarch of the family, Juan Ygnacio Perez, was an officer in the Spanish Army, father-in-law to Governor Antonio Cordero and an interim Governor from 1815 to 1817. The son of Domingo and Maria Concepcion (de Carvajal) Perez was born on Feb. 8, 1756 (Bexar County Archives San Fernando Church Records.) Grandparents of Juan Ygnacio Perez were Joseph Antonio Peres and Paula (Granado), daughter of Juan and Maria Robaina de Bethencourt, both Canary Islanders who arrived in San Antonio in 1731 (Chabot 1937:178).

Juan Ygnacio Perez married Clemencia Hernandez (granddaughter of Andres Hernandez) in 1781. From this union, seven children were born: (1) Maria Leocadia, born Dec. 8, 1784, died Dec. 18, 1784; (2) Jose Ygnacio, born Sept 25, 1786, married Maria Josefa Cortinas May 30, 1812; (3) Maria Gertrudis, born Jan. 2, 1790, first marriage to Antonio Cordero, governor and second marriage to Jose Cassiano; (4) Pedro Jose Antonio de la Concepcion, born March 23, 1794, died March 1794; (5) Concepcion, born Sept. 2, 1795; (6) Maria Antonio (born or adopted), married Jacinto Jimenez 1812; and (7) Maria Josefa (adopted?) died Dec. 2, 1815. An eighth child, Jose Antonio de la Concepcion was rescued from the Comanche's at the age of five and adopted by Perez.

In 1804, Juan Ygnacio Perez bought the Commandencia of the Presidio (Spanish Governor's Palace) from Joseph Menchaca for the sum of 800 pesos (Bexar County Land Grants and Sales No. 511:104). In 1813, as a Spanish Cavalry captain, he participated in the Battle of the Medina under the leadership of General Joaquin de Arredondo. He was one of the soldiers, who along with Elizondo, pursued the escaping Republicans to Nacogdoches. (Bacarisse 1955).

Juan Ygnacio Perez's will, made in 1820, recorded the following:

"I declare that I have a ranch of four leagues, for large stock on the other side of the Medina River and another league on this side... on this league there is a stone house and wooden corrals... On these pasture lands there is some large stock both branded and unbranded, which I consider part of my property... I declare that I have 23 mules with harness of knotted rope and 15 mules with trace chains and all the horses and mules marked with my brand after my son Jose Ygnacio has taken those he chooses as his since he acquired them by his own personal labor and industry, and not having a brand he used... I also have farming equipment, oxen and other movable goods." (Walsh n.d.).

Lt. Col. Juan Ignacio Perez died in 1823 and was buried Oct. 7, in the Purisima Concepcion Chapel, the parish church of the city (Chabot 1937:179). Clemencia (Hernandez) Perez died in 1825 at the age of 60 years and was buried near Ygnacio (Bexar County Archives Perez files).

“that Ygnacio Perez was the owner of several houses... one hacienda with a farm near this villa, and a considerate number of head of stock.” (BAT Vol. 19:60).

A division and partition of the property in 1839 (?) resulted in Jose Ygnacio Perez acquiring three leagues on the south bank of the Medina River (two leagues to him and one league he bought from Concepcion Perez for \$30) and one league to Gertrudis Perez (whose first husband was Antonio Cordero, Spanish Governor, and second husband was Jose Cassiano (Bexar County Deed Records Book B2:32).

Jose Ygnacio Perez inherited, held possession and lived on the Perez Ranch, a “stone ranch,” from at least the year 1800 until 1836. The land was cultivated and he owned a large stock of cattle, horses, sheep, etc., that he pastured on the ranch (Texas. General Land Office Paul vs. Perez).

In 1834, Ygnacio Perez petitioned the governor of the State of Coahuila and Texas for a legalized copy of the title of the Perez Ranch, stating that, in the lapse of years, the testimonio of the corresponding title had been lost and that the original should exist in the archives of the former Province of Coahuila. The search was instituted and the copy, certified as true and legal was made (Texas General Land Office Paschal vs. Perez.)

Houses

The Perez Rancho (both on the south bank and the north bank) contained a number of structures and/or enclosures. The main ranch headquarters (41BX274) contained one main stone structure, at least four to five jacal structures (**one of which is the property being nominated**), a cultivated field enclosed by a wooden fence, and corrals (Antonio Menchaca, Felipe Garza, Paul vs. Perez 1853; Will of Perez). The jacals, some of which were constructed in 1808, predated the stone building which was apparently erected sometime between 1813-1820 (*ibid.*).

REQUEST:Finding of Historical Significance

CASE COMMENTS: : The Lt. Col. Ygnacio Perez Stone Rancho, 41BX274 meets the following criteria for Landmark status (35-607) (b) (1) serves as a visible reminder of the cultural heritage of the community; (3) Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the community; (5) its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials; (7) its unique location or singular physical characteristics that make it an established or familiar visual feature; (8) Its historical, architectural or cultural integrity of location , design, materials, and workmanship; and, additionally, 35-607 (c) (1) E. the property is associated with family persons important to the history of San Antonio; (c) (2) A. Buildings or places which have come to represent a part of San Antonio’s cultural heritage for at least twenty-five (25) years; (c)(2) E. Archaeological sites of cultural importance to local people or social or ethnic groups, such as locations of important events in their history.

City Landmark Designation

HDRC CASE NO.

KNOWN AS: Perez-Linn Ranch Home,
41BX549

ADDRESS: South Highway 16, Bexar
County, TX. Property ID: 189337

MAPSCO: 715B3;

Geographic ID: 04297-000-0024

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: CB4297 P-2
ABS 13

ZONING: MI- 1

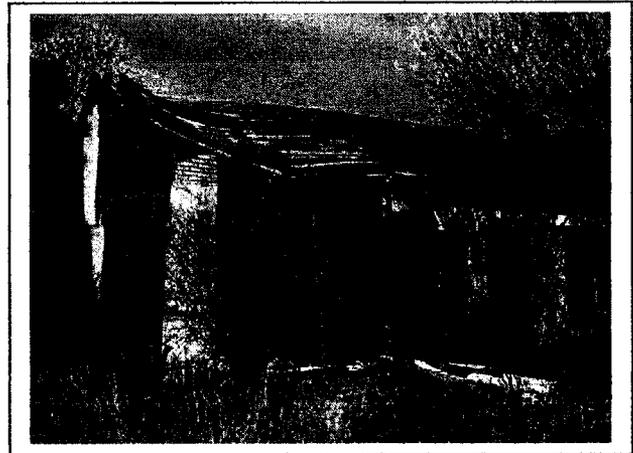
COUNCIL DISTRICT: 4

HISTORIC DISTRICT

LANDMARK: Finding of Historical Significance

APPLICANT: City of San Antonio

OWNER: Bret D. and Billy T. Mitchell
Route 5, Box 360,
San Antonio, TX 78264-9335

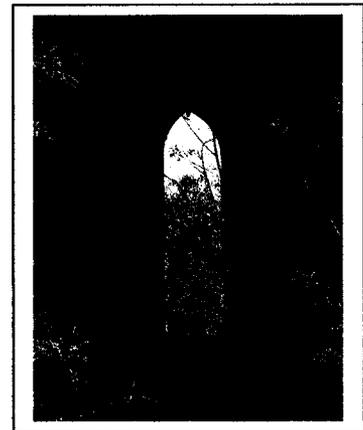


TYPE OF WORK:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE NO. 41BX549

HISTORY:

Much of the following information is excerpted from
McGraw and Hinds 1987



Site 41BX549 consisting of a stone chapel and stucco house was built for Jacob Linn and Maria Josefa Perez Linn, a grand-daughter of Lt. Colonel Jose Ygnacio Perez, an ad-interim governor of Texas, ca. 1815-1817, and an early Spanish land grant holder. The complex represents one of a series of historic occupations by the Perez family in the Lower Medina River valley.

Jacob, the son of Daniel and Elizabeth Gohnok Linn was born on November 30, 1825 in Egsweiler, Bavaria. At the age of eight, Jacob, along with his mother, father, and sister, came from Bavaria to Texas. Elizabeth Linn died enroute; his father, Daniel, died as the voyagers reached Port Lavaca, and his sister died shortly after their arrival in San Antonio. Jacob, the only surviving member was adopted by Father Francisco Maynes of San Fernando Church and received an education in both English and Spanish. After the death of Father Maynes, Jacob, then a young man, apprenticed in the gun-making business, eventually establishing his own shop on Plaza de Armas.

On Feb. 12, 1855, Jacob Linn married Maria Josefa Perez (Bexar County Marriage Record Vol. C:259, License #1093) Maria Josefa, the daughter of Juan Ygnacio Perez and Josefa Cortinas Perez, was born on August 16, 1824 (Bexar County Archives – Perez Files.). She was the granddaughter of Lt. Colonel Jose Ygnacio Perez. As a young girl,

Maria Josefa lived in the Spanish Governor's Palace while attending school and on the Perez Ranch during the other times. After Jacob and Josefa married, the Linns continued to reside in San Antonio for a time, but after the death of her parents (Jose Ygnacio in 1852/1855 and Josefa Cortinas in 1861) Maria Josefa inherited a third of the ranch, including the old Perez ranch house, and the family moved there. (Josefa's two sister's, Maria Trinidad and Maria Concepcion, inherited the other two portions.) Josefa's portion of the property was the western parcel of the Juan Ygnacio Perez lands.

Jacob and Josefa Linn built their ranch home near Leon Creek with a chapel nearby. (Site 41 BX549) Jacob entered into the stock and ranching business. He had a large herd of cattle branded with the JLC branch. He also raised herds of matched horses and sold them to circuses and the U.S. Cavalry. Jacob and Josefa had extensive vegetable gardens, operating the ranch as a resource for the entire family including a growing number of hired hands and family of former slaves. Corn, suet for feed and cash crop, cotton, cane used to make syrup, wheat, pumpkins, peppers, tomatoes, goats, cows, sheep and hogs were raised or grown on the ranch. The Linn's were devout Catholics and because the nearest church was four miles away, one of the rooms in the house was set out to house a chapel. Catholic services for family and ranch hands were held in the family chapel when a padre from the missions arrived. A room was set aside to house the priest. The Linn's established a ranch store, or commissary, made their own bricks in a kiln, built holding pens for their cattle and horses and had their own rodeo area. Jacob Linn's top hand was Burl Ross, a former slave, who was demonstrated continued loyalty to the family until his death. (Hipp, "Will the Oldest Ranch in Texas Survive the Millennium", Journal of South Texas, Vol. 13, #2, p.266+) Fall 200

The later years of Jacob Linn's life were devoted to wood carving e.g doll furniture, tables, etc. for family members. The cross for the graves of Ygnacio Perez and Concepcion Perez were cared for by Linn (J. Leal, former Bexar County archivist). The fireplace mantel in the old Linn home on Leon Creek is believed to also have been carved by Linn. Jacob Linn died on December 8, 1878 at the Leon Creek home and was buried in the chapel on the Walsh Ranch (41 BX 277). Maria Josefa died on December 23, 1889, and is buried in the chapel next to her husband. (Bexar County Archives – Perez files.)

After the death of Josefa Perez Linn, Casimira de la Concepcion the third child of Jacob and Josefa, married Frank T. Walsh on November 5, 1891. Frank's parents were Patrick and Johanna Sweeney Walsh who came to Texas from Ireland. Frank was associated with his father in the contracting and construction of railroads in Texas and Mexico. Concepcion and Frank had seven children: Mary, Anita, Lottie, Bessie, Frank T., Harry, J., and Edward (ibid).

Concepcion Linn Walsh inherited the estate of her aunt, Trinidad Perez, which included 1390 acres of land on the Leon Creek and the Medina River, one house, and one lot on the west side of Military Plaza (Spanish Governor's Palace), and one house and lot on the west side of San Pedro Creek (Bexar County Courthouse Wills and Probates 923), and also 2600 acres from the Linn estate (Bexar County Deed Records Vol. P2:157-160 and

Vol. 95, p.267). Concepcion and Frank Walsh continued to own the Spanish Governor's Palace until 1929, when they sold it to the City of San Antonio for \$55,000.

REQUEST:Finding of Historical Significance

CASE COMMENTS: : The Perez-Linn property meets the following criteria for Landmark status (35-607) (b) (1) serves as a visible reminder of the cultural heritage of the community; (3) Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the community; (5) its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials; (7) its unique location or singular physical characteristics that make it an established or familiar visual feature; (8) Its historical, architectural or cultural integrity of location , design, materials, and workmanship; and, additionally, 35-607 (c) (1) A. Properties that are part of a cluster which provide a specific representation of an architectural or historic era or event 35-607 (c) (1) B. Properties which are determined to contribute to a San Antonio historic district; (c) (1) E. the property is associated with family persons important to the history of San Antonio; (c) (2) A. Buildings or places which have come to represent a part of San Antonio's cultural heritage for at least twenty-five (25) years; (c)(2) E. Archaeological sites of cultural importance to local people or social or ethnic groups, such as locations of important events in their history.

City Landmark Designation

HDRC CASE NO.

KNOWN AS:

Presnall/Watson House,
previously known as
Applewhite/Watson Home,
41BX538

ADDRESS: 1349 Neal
Road

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

CB 4181, P-2A, ABS 465

ZONING: FR

COUNCIL DISTRICT: 3

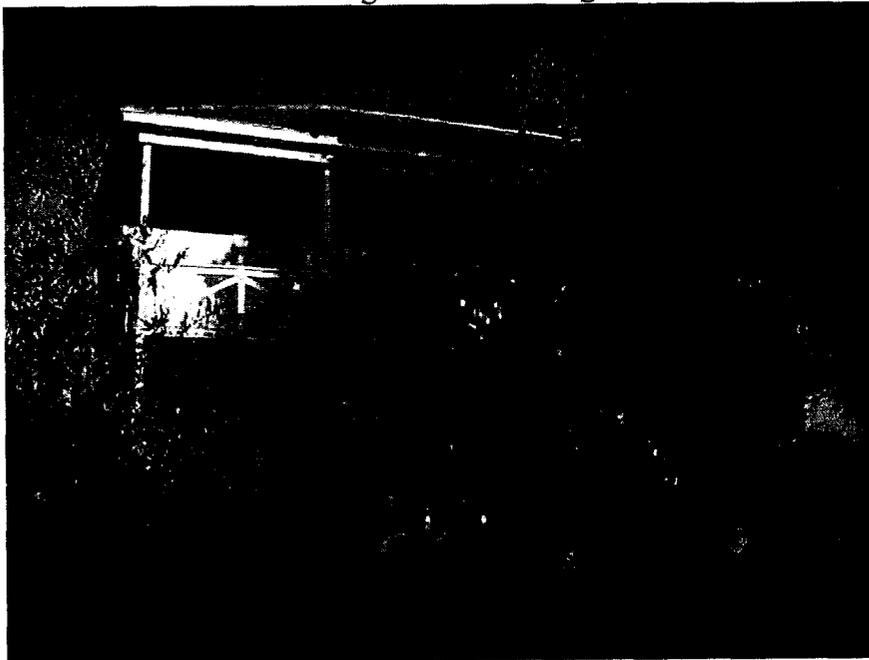
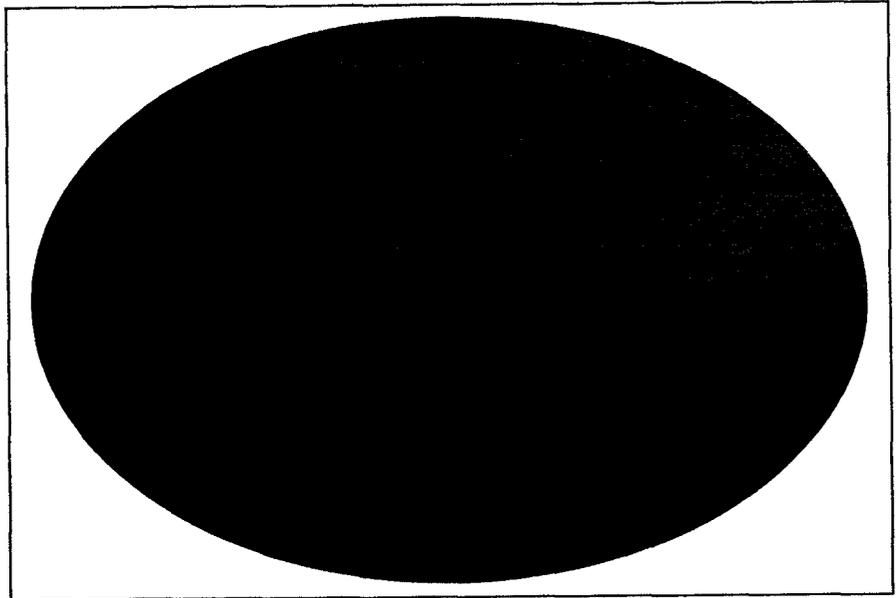
HISTORIC DISTRICT

LANDMARK:

APPLICANT: City of San
Antonio

OWNER: City of San
Antonio, SAWS

TYPE OF WORK: Finding of Historical Significance



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE NO. 41BX538

HISTORY:

The following information is excerpted from:
McGraw and Hindes 1987; Adavosio and Green 2003

The Presnall-Watson house is an excellent example of a well-to-do Southern Anglo-American later antebellum farmstead with considerable postbellum development and growth. It is located on part of an extensive Spanish Colonial land grant dating from 1808. It is at an elevation of 525 to 527 ft. msl on a terrace approx. 80 m east of the Medina River along its south bank and about 2 km west of its confluence with Leon Creek.

The historic component consists of a farm complex of 9 structures and two collapsed structures. The earliest two structures are a detached one room stone building with a fireplace and the center stone core of the main dwelling. Both were constructed between 1853 and 1860 based on current data and interpretations. Frame additions to the main dwelling have greatly enlarged it resulting in its present form by the 1950's. Other structures date after 1883 and many represent twentieth century improvements and farm outbuildings.

The central stone and mud mortar house with full basement was constructed by Harrison Presnall probably in 1854 and possibly with some assistance from his brother-in-law, Stephen Applewhite. So far, there is little evidence that any additions beyond the stone core were constructed during Presnall's ownership. The frame additions are attributable to John Watson's ownership (post 1883) and subsequent heirs of his family. The Watson family expanded the stone house by adding the frame additions.

In 1852, Harrison Presnall, from Louisiana and Stephen Applewhite contracted to purchase this property (BCDR Vol. L2:85). Governor J.P. Bell patented the 1/3 league on February 4, 1854 (BCDR Vol. L2:231), and Presnall and Applewhite were deeded the property on the same day (BCDR Vol. L2:231).

The property was verbally partitioned between Presnall and Applewhite (BCDR Vol. 29:592). Stephen Applewhite took possession of the western 755 acres and Harrison Presnall received 665 acres on the east. To legalize and formally record the verbal division of the property, Susan Presnall, executrix of the estate of Harrison Presnall, sold the western 755 acres to Stephen Applewhite in September of 1883 for \$10.00 and other valuable considerations (BCDR Vol. 29:590). Susan was Stephen's sister indicating that Presnall and Applewhite were both friends and related through marriage.

Earlier in 1883, John Watson purchased the eastern 665 acres from Presnall's estate for the sum of \$6,000.00 (BCDR Vol. 28:166). John W. DeVilbiss surveyed the property in March of 1883 to establish the eastern boundary of Watson's property and the western boundary of William Kerr's property (on the Bernardino Ruiz grant).

John Watson died on February 2, 1903 and his wife, Margaret Jane, died on Feb. 20, 1930. The house and property remained in the Watson family until 1974 when it was sold to Earl S. Doderer, who owned it until it was purchased by the San Antonio City Water Board in 1990. The property is currently owned by the Land Heritage Institute.

REQUEST: Finding of Historical Significance

CASE COMMENTS: The Watson house and outbuilding meet the following criteria for Landmark status (35-607) (b) (1) serves as a visible reminder of the cultural heritage of the community; (3) Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the community; (5) its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials; (7) its unique location or singular physical characteristics that make it an established or familiar visual feature; (8) Its historical, architectural or cultural integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship; and, additionally, 35-607 (c) (1) E. the property is associated with family persons important to the history of San Antonio; (c) (2) A. Buildings or places which have come to represent a part of San Antonio's cultural heritage for at least twenty-five (25) years; 35-607 (c)(2) E. Archaeological sites of cultural importance to local people or social or ethnic groups, such as locations of important events in their history.

City Landmark Designation

HDRC CASE NO.

KNOWN AS: Rodriguez/Leal/Dwyer complex

ADDRESS: 4640 Southwest Military Drive

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: NCB 13975 TR F

Parcel Key: 256977

Property ID: 539989

ZONING: NP-10

COUNCIL DISTRICT: 4

HISTORIC DISTRICT

LANDMARK: Finding of Historical Significance

APPLICANT: City of San Antonio

OWNER: Myron L. Maples

4640 SW Military Drive

San Antonio, TX 78242

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE NO.

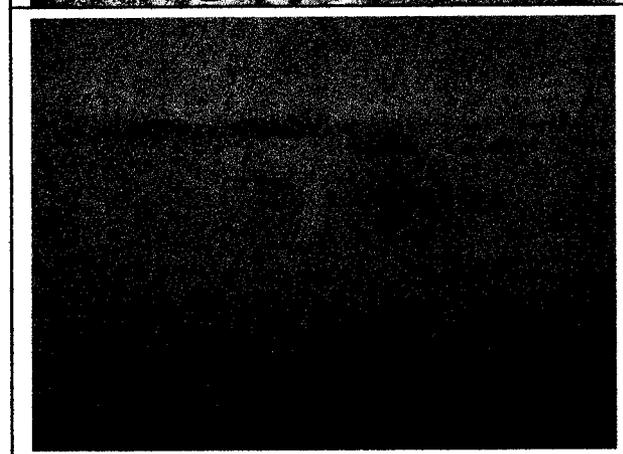
TYPE OF WORK:

HISTORY:

Early ownership of this property has been traced to two Canary Island families, Rodriguez and Leal. In later years, it was owned by Edward Dwyer, who was Mayor of San Antonio in 1845. There are two structures, one of which is stone and adobe and the other which was a much larger stone house, now in ruins. Additional outbuildings are located on the property.

The land on which this small building is located was granted to Maria Francisca Antonio Rodriguez and her husband Jose Remigio Leal (great grandson of Juan Goraz Leal, first Mayor of San Antonio) who settled and cultivated this land from the time of the Spanish Government. The property was referred to as "La Encantada" and was located on the west side of Leon Creek.

Leal was killed in the Battle of Alazan in 1813 when General Joaquin Arredondo entered and occupied the plaza of San Antonio. Maria Francisca Rodriguez, a widow, petitioned the State of Coahuila, Texas in order to secure the property in her own name. She stated she had "acquired by force of her own efforts" some stock after having suffered a general disaster to those which her husband had acquired when the property was recaptured by the troops of General Arredondo. She desired to have the cattle on land of



her own in order to increase the number of behalf of the large family she supported. Maria Francisca Rodriguez and Remigio Leal had had six children. Her petition was approved for one league and she was required to pay for one labor of land for a total of 4605.05 acres (BCDR: 927:610-616; General Land Office, Spanish Collection, Translation 3361).

On June 6, 1851, Maria Francisca Rodriguez sold the league and labor on Leon Creek to her daughter, Maria Leal de Ramon and son-in-law, Edward Dwyer. The selling price was \$1,000. (BCDR 12:542-543). Edward Dwyer, Mayor of San Antonio in 1845, had married Mariana Leal de Ramon (her 2nd marriage) in 1843. He was a partner of William Elliott in San Antonio about 1839. In 1840, along with George W. Blow and Jose Antonio Navarro, he was appointed to investigate fraudulent land claims in the Bexar District. Edward Dwyer and Mariana Leal had 4 children. Dwyer also owned a row of buildings facing the site of the present courthouse, one of which was likely his city residence. Edward Dwyer died in Bexar County in April 1854.

The property was inherited by Maria and Edward's son, Joseph who had married Annette Withers. Serious financial difficulties ensued and the property was mortgaged. In March 1900, the property was auctioned off at the courthouse steps to high bidder, Hermine Fletcher. (BCDR 187:36+,1900). In 1902 she sold the property to James H. Downie. Other owners in the 20th century included George F. Stuemke, J.A. Baker, Mary Schuh, Clyde H. and Katherine Schuh Maples, and the present owner Myron L. Maples.

REQUEST: Finding of Historical Significance

CASE COMMENTS: The Rodriguez/Leal/Dwyer outbuilding meets the following criteria for Landmark status (35-607) (b) (1) serves as a visible reminder of the cultural heritage of the community; (3) Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the community; (5) its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials; (7) its unique location or singular physical characteristics that make it an established or familiar visual feature; (8) Its historical, architectural or cultural integrity of location , design, materials, and workmanship; and, additionally, 35-607 (c) (1) A. Properties that are part of a cluster which provide a specific representation of an architectural or historic era or event 35-607 (c) (1) B. Properties which are determined to contribute to a San Antonio historic district; (c) (1) E. the property is associated with family persons important to the history of San Antonio; (c) (2) A. Buildings or places which have come to represent a part of San Antonio's cultural heritage for at least twenty-five (25) years; (c)(2) E. Archaeological sites of cultural importance to local people or social or ethnic groups, such as locations of important events in their history.

City Landmark Designation

HDRC CASE NO.

KNOWN AS: Phillip Ruempel House,
41BX1618

ADDRESS: 9760 Braun Road
San Antonio, TX

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: NCB 18163, Lot
17, Blk Lot P-17, Formerly P-15

Parcel Key: 497286; Property

ID: 691283

ZONING: C3

COUNCIL DISTRICT: 7

HISTORIC DISTRICT

LANDMARK: Finding of Historical
Significance

APPLICANT: City of San Antonio

OWNER: JASTCO, LTD

9100 IH10 West, Suite 230
San Antonio, TX78230

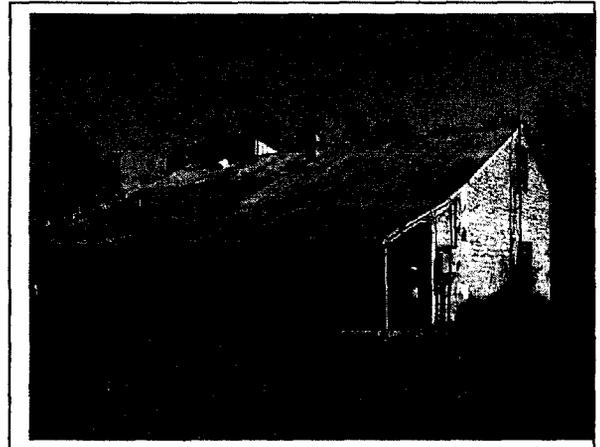
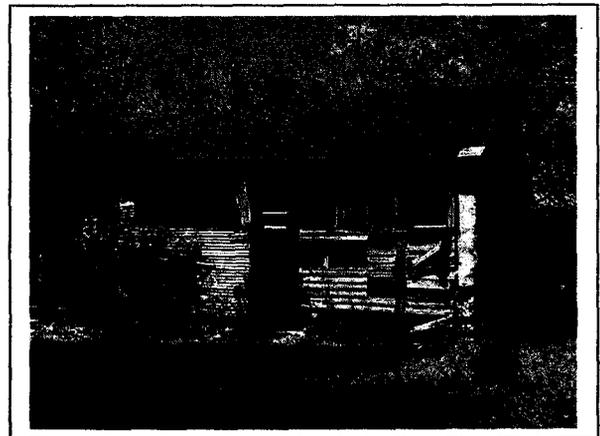
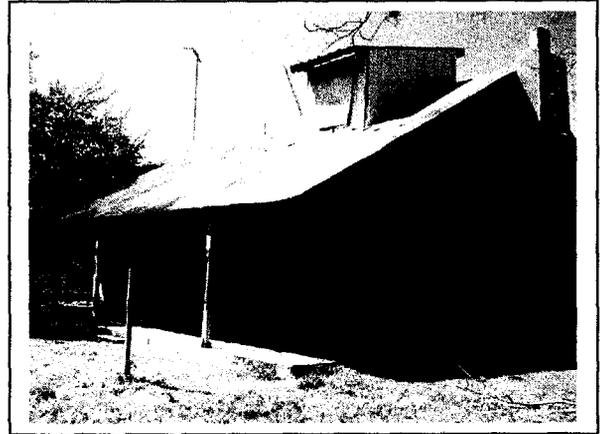
TYPE OF WORK:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE NO. 41BX

HISTORY:

Phillip Ruempel, (1837-1909) was born in Offenbeck, Germany to Johannes Ruempel (1801- 1887) and Christina Sinnborn Lex (1802-1864). At the age of 18, he immigrated with his parents to Texas in 1855, along with other families from Offenbergl and Bicken, Germany. They arrived in Galveston and initially established their home in New Braunfels, living in the household of Joseph and Katharine Mann. On April 23, 1869, Phillip Ruempel, who was then 32 years of age, married Carolina Braun, daughter of Phillip Braun (1810-1887) and Maria Susanna Braun (1812-1903), who had also immigrated to Texas from Germany.

Phillip and Carolina Ruempel established their home in the area of present day Braun Road and Loop 1604. The tract of land was purchased on Jan. 8, 1867 for \$440.00 by Phillip Ruempel from Gustav Wuest, acting as agent for Peter Odet. Odet had patented the land in January 1854 for Francois Giraud. (BCDR Vol. U1, p.195). Philipp Ruempel was both a mason and a farmer and most likely built the home with the help of his friends



and neighbors. The Ruempels and the Brauns were members of Zion Lutheran Church and are buried in Cemetery #1 of Zion Lutheran, just across Loop 1604 from the Ruempel home. Philipp Ruempel and his son, Karl Joseph Ruempel were Charter members of the church. On April 29, 1916, after the death of Phillip Ruempel, all of the surviving Ruempel children quitclaimed their interest in the property to their mother, Carolina Braun Ruempel. The Ruempels were among the first European American inhabitants in the area that now comprises Leon Valley, Helotes and other nearby communities

Currently two buildings on the site. The large barn, which was likely the structure in which the family first lived is made of roughly quarried limestone. The barn is located to the north of the second larger structure, the family home. The home is made of neatly cut limestone blocks about 18 inches thick. It has porches on the east and west sides. There is a chimney on the east, one in the center and a newer chimney on the west. The roof is tin and the windows are 6/6 and 4/4. A third building, probably a root cellar stood on the property. The two remaining buildings are excellent examples of ethnic vernacular German farmsteads using indigenous materials.

REQUEST: Finding of Historical Significance

CASE COMMENTS: : The Philip Ruempel property meets the following criteria for Landmark status (35-607) (b) (1) serves as a visible reminder of the cultural heritage of the community; (3) Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the community; (5) its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials; (7) its unique location or singular physical characteristics that make it an established or familiar visual feature; (8) Its historical, architectural or cultural integrity of location , design, materials, and workmanship; and, additionally, 35-607 (c) (1) A. Properties that are part of a cluster which provide a specific representation of an architectural or historic era or event 35-607 (c) (1) B. Properties which are determined to contribute to a San Antonio historic district; (c) (1) E. the property is associated with family persons important to the history of San Antonio; (c) (2) A. Buildings or places which have come to represent a part of San Antonio's cultural heritage for at least twenty-five (25) years; (c)(2) E. Archaeological sites of cultural importance to local people or social or ethnic groups, such as locations of important events in their history.

City Landmark Designation

HDRC CASE NO.

KNOWN AS: Tezel Farm and Ranch

ADDRESS: 6709 Forest Village, San Antonio, TX

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: NCB 15478 BLK

LOT P-7 REFER TO: 15478-000-0073

"GUILBEAU/FM 1604" ANNXATN

ZONING: R5

COUNCIL DISTRICT: 6

HISTORIC DISTRICT

LANDMARK: Finding of Historical Significance

APPLICANT: City of San Antonio

OWNER: Paul J. and Barbara Tezel, Trustee

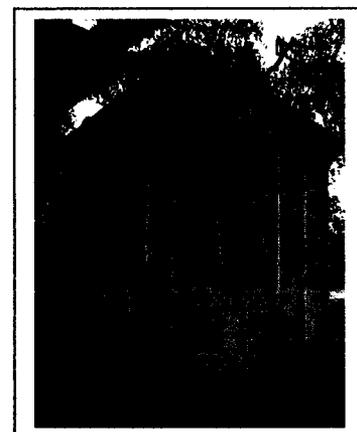
6709 Tezel Road

San Antonio, TX 78250-4105

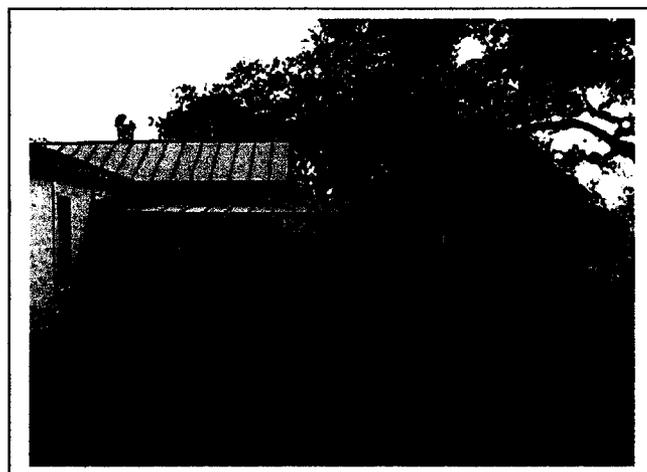


TYPE OF WORK:

HISTORY: Ernestine Tezel, widow of George Heinrich Tezel who died in Germany, arrived in the 1850s with her three sons: August, Herman and William. On Oct. 17, 1873, Ernestine Tezel purchased 300 acres of land from Mary A. Maverick out of Survey #190. Purchase price was \$1750 gold dollars. Land was part of a 1602 acre land grant given to Domingo Perez, patented by Samuel Maverick on April 24, 1872, Patent #815, Vol. 18. (BCDR V4, p.9-10). The Tezels were farmers who raised cattle, hay and corn. The son, William Tezel farmed on the land for the majority of his life until his death in 1955. During WWII, he leased land to Kelly Field for an auxiliary air strip.



Portions of the original farm and ranch have subsequently been sold for private development; however, the Tezel family has preserved a large tract with the old farm house and out buildings conserved within this ca. 20 acre tract. Tezel family members live in homes in the new development but have openings from their back lots into the original family lands. The family donated land to Bexar County for the opening of Tezel Road. In 1885, Herman Tezel donated 1/2 acre of land out of the original Survey #190 for the benefit of a public free school (BCDR Vol. 33:484).



The property contains the original stone house with later additions, a board and batten barn, and other outbuildings.

REQUEST: Finding of Historical Significance

CASE COMMENTS: : The Tezel property meets the following criteria for Landmark status (35-607) (b) (1) serves as a visible reminder of the cultural heritage of the community; (3) Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the community; (5) its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials; (7) its unique location or singular physical characteristics that make it an established or familiar visual feature; (8) Its historical, architectural or cultural integrity of location , design, materials, and workmanship; and, additionally, 35-607 (c) (1) E. the property is associated with family persons important to the history of San Antonio; (c) (2) A. Buildings or places which have come to represent a part of San Antonio's cultural heritage for at least twenty-five (25) years.

City Landmark Designation

HDRC CASE NO.

KNOWN AS: Louis Voelcker Farm and Ranch

ADDRESS: 1020 Voelcker Lane, San Antonio, TX

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: NCB 17180 Blk 1 Lot P-26, Refer to 17180-001-0265

ZONING: R6

COUNCIL DISTRICT: 8

HISTORIC DISTRICT

LANDMARK: Finding of Historical Significance

APPLICANT: City of San Antonio

OWNER: City of San Antonio

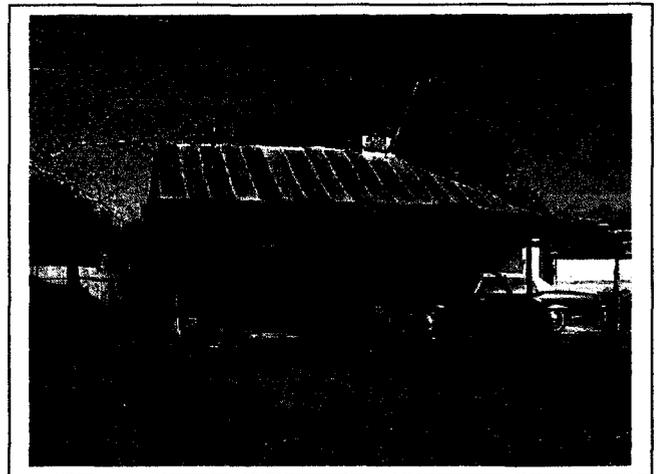
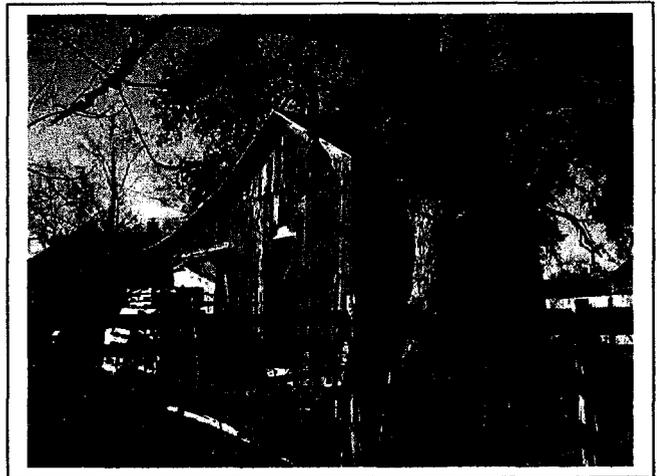
TYPE OF WORK:

HISTORY:

The history of this property is not currently well known, but efforts are underway to conduct a more complete archival history of the property. The land was owned by Louis Voelcker who farmed here in the 19th century as well as ran a dairy by 1910. A number of buildings are currently standing on the property and include the stone house, a wood frame Arts and Crafts bungalow, a dairy barn, and other farm buildings.

REQUEST: Finding of Historical Significance

CASE COMMENTS: The Louis Voelcker property meets the following criteria for Landmark status (35-607) (b) (1) serves as a visible reminder of the cultural heritage of the community; (3) Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the community; (5) its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials; (7) its unique location or singular physical characteristics that make it an established or familiar visual feature; (8) Its historical, architectural or cultural integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship; and, additionally, 35-607 (c) (1) A. Properties that are part of a cluster which provide a specific representation



of an architectural or historic era or event 35-607 (c) (1) B. Properties which are determined to contribute to a San Antonio historic district; (c) (1) E. the property is associated with family persons important to the history of San Antonio; (c) (2) A. Buildings or places which have come to represent a part of San Antonio's cultural heritage for at least twenty-five (25) years; (c)(2) E. Archaeological sites of cultural importance to local people or social or ethnic groups, such as locations of important events in their history.

City Landmark Designation

HDRC CASE NO.

KNOWN AS: Fred and Rosina Ackerman/Jack White House, 41BX

ADDRESS: 3803 Old Seguin Road, San Antonio, TX

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: NCB10568, Lot W IRR, 589.35 ft. of TR-4 Parcel 991358 Property ID 991358

ZONING: Industrial

3 acres – R1 Family not Farm; 50.8870 acres - Industrial

COUNCIL DISTRICT: 2

HISTORIC DISTRICT

LANDMARK: Finding of Historical Significance

APPLICANT: City of San Antonio

OWNER: City of San Antonio

P.O. Box 839966

San Antonio, TX 78282-3974

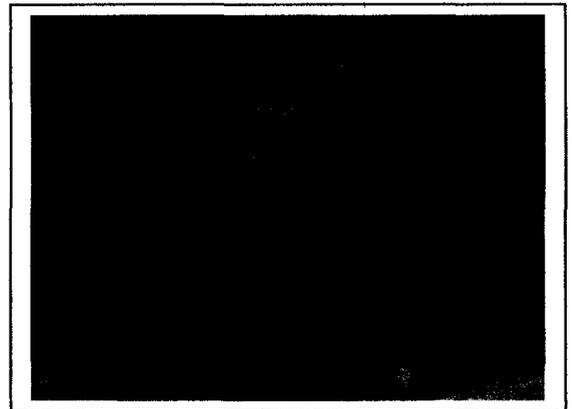
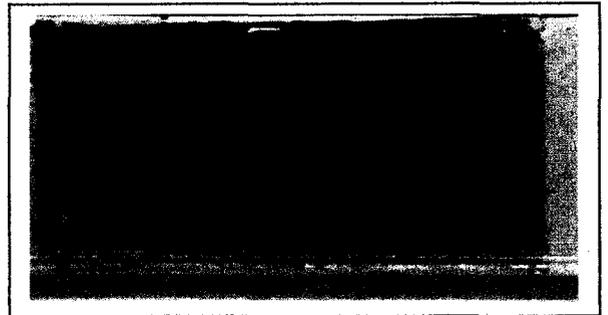
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE NO.

TYPE OF WORK:

HISTORY:

The land on which the house sits was out of the south ½ of the Charles F. King Headright #15 that began at the intersection of Salado Creek and the north line of the Old Seguin Road. In 1845, 360 acres were auctioned off by Sheriff George Thomas Howard and sold to David G. Hill for \$110.00. Fred and Rosina Ackerman purchased the acreage on Salado Creek in May 1873 from Sarah Ann Hill, wife of David G. Hill, for \$5,500 in gold, (BCDR Vol. 1, p.112, 1873 and BCDR Vol. C2, p.118, 1845). The amount of the sale seems to imply that the house may have been on the property by this date; however, the date painted on the interior wooden lintel (if original) places the construction as 1874, thus suggesting that it was probably built by the Ackerman's.

In 1897, Fred and Rosina Ackerman both gifted and sold portions of this property as well as other property to their children. Stipulations of the gifted property were that a portion of the land was to include a cemetery, acreage for a school and a church. An additional stipulation required that all the children continue in the Lutheran religion or they would lose their rights and benefits to the property. (BCDR Vol. 164 p224+ 1897) Ben



Ackerman's siblings subsequently sold their shares in the land to him. In 1945, White purchased 90.97 acres of the land from Ben and Emma Ackerman (BCDR Vol. 2121, p.267).

As noted above, the complex was later the residence of former S.A. Mayor Arthur C. "Jack" White. Mayor White served as Mayor of the City of San Antonio from 1949-1952 and again in 1953-54. Jack White was born on a cotton farm near Weatherford, Texas and orphaned at age 6. He worked his way from a bellboy in a 35 room hotel in Mineral Wells to a manager at the age of 17. When the old Westbrook hotel opened in Ft. Worth, he moved there as a room clerk. He moved to San Antonio in 1913 and clerked at night at the Gunter Hotel and studied music during the days. Later he became assistant manager and after serving in World War I as a captain, he opened the Robert E. Lee hotel as manager. He eventually became the owner of a string of Texas hotels, including the White Plaza Hotel in San Antonio as well as other associated enterprises. With Conrad Hilton, he built and operated the Hilton Hotel in Dallas. Later he became associated with the Smith brothers in the building of the Tower Life Building. He was an early crusader for the beautification of the downtown section of the San Antonio River and became chairman of the river improvement district that finally accomplished the project. He organized the San Antonio Beautification Committee who hired Hugman and Arneson to prepare drawings for WPA funding.

During his years as mayor, White divided his time between his penthouse in the White Plaza Hotel and his 90-acre farm on Seguin Road. He retained his interest in music, even singing in his tenor voice during his political heyday. He cut a record of "Irish Heart" for the Cardinals in 1951.

Jack White died in August 1961 at the age of 70 years. In July 1961, shortly before his death, Jack White sold the property to his former wife, Ruth Barrett White. As of 2007, 59.60 acres of the 90.97 acre tract is owned by the City of San Antonio and managed by the City Park Service as a park police substation.

REQUEST: Finding of Historical Significance

CASE COMMENTS: The Mayor Jack White property meets the following criteria for Landmark status (35-607) (b) (1) serves as a visible reminder of the cultural heritage of the community; (3) Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the community; (5) its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials; (7) its unique location or singular physical characteristics that make it an established or familiar visual feature; (8) Its historical, architectural or cultural integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship; and, additionally, 35-607 (c) (1) A. Properties that are part of a cluster which provide a specific representation of an architectural or historic era or event 35-607 (c) (1) B. Properties which are determined to contribute to a San Antonio historic district; (c) (1) E. the property is associated with family persons important to the history of San Antonio; (c)

(2) A. Buildings or places which have come to represent a part of San Antonio's cultural heritage for at least twenty-five (25) years; (c)(2) E. Archaeological sites of cultural importance to local people or social or ethnic groups, such as locations of important events in their history.

City Landmark Designation

HDRC CASE NO.

KNOWN AS: Joseph Woller Ranch

ADDRESS: 12347 Woller Road

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: NCB 14615 BLK

Lot P-19B

ZONING: R6 ERZD

COUNCIL DISTRICT: District 8

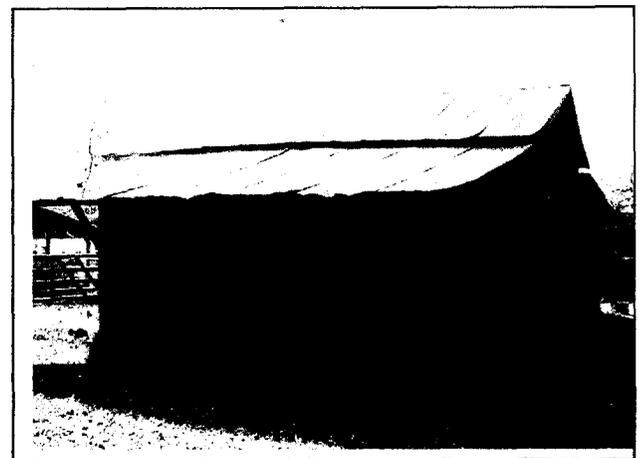
HISTORIC DISTRICT

LANDMARK:

APPLICANT: City of San Antonio

OWNER: Woller Family Living Trust,
Kenneth R. Woller, Trustee, 8451 Prue Road,
#5, San Antonio, TX 78249

TYPE OF WORK:



HISTORY:

The Joseph Woller ranch and house in San Antonio, TX, was built in 1876 by Joseph Woller and his brother, Aloysius. Originally, it was a one-room house built of rock quarried from a nearby hilltop of Woller owned property. John Igo, Sr., a Woller descendant, reports that it may possibly have been built as the original ranch headquarters and intended to be a temporary building. Later the house was expanded and the original building was used as the living room in the family home. The house and land is currently owned by the Woller Family Living Trust, Kenneth R. Woller, Trustee.

On Sept. 13, 1876, Nikolaus Woller, father of Joseph and Aloysius, purchased the original 128 acres of land from Elise Thiele. The land was situated on the waters of the Leon Creek, about 12 ½ miles northwest from San Antonio. The purchase price was \$300.00 (Bexar County Deed Records, vol: 8:72). When Aloysius died in 1890, his share of the property reverted back to his parents, Nikolaus and Theresia. They transferred the property to Joseph.

Joseph continued with ranching and farming. In addition to raising cattle, he raised hay from his natural hay meadow. He had a contract to supply hay to the Peacock Military Academy with any remaining hay going to the U.S. Calvary at Fort Sam Houston.

Joseph, his father, Nikolaus, and his brothers, were stonemasons. They helped with the building of St. Joseph's Catholic Church in downtown San Antonio and also with St.

Henry's Catholic Church. Later Joseph helped with the building of Our Lady of Guadalupe Catholic Church in Helotes, TX.

Nikolaus Woller (1820-1905) was born in Schongau, Bavaria. His wife, Theresa was a Dutch orphan named either Millendorf, Diruemmer or Tierwirmer. She arrived in Indianola. Nikolaus and Theresa's marriage on Nov. 11, 1854, Galveston, TX and subsequently came to San Antonio as it reminded them of their homeland. On 2/10/1861, their son, Aloysius Woller was christened in St. Mary's Catholic Church in San Antonio. In 1876, they bought 139 acres on what is now Prue Road for their sons, Aloysius, Joseph and Stephen. The brothers built a one-room rock house and began farming the land. They raised corn, prairie hay, horses and cattle.

Nikolaus was a stonemason as were his sons. In 1903, Joseph married Nancy Lee, daughter of Shelly and Jesusa (de la Garza) Lee of Helotes. The couple had three children, Ada, Cora, and Joseph "Joe", born Jan. 14, 1917 – died April 4, 2002). The family soon added on more acreage, adding sugar cane, mules, hogs and goats to the production.

On Sept. 27, 1928 Joseph died leaving the running of the farm to Nancy and the children. They ran the farm until young Joe graduated from high school when he took over the day to day work of the farm.

In 1976, the farm/ranch was recognized by the State of Texas for having been owned and operated continuously by the same family for over 100 years. It is registered in the Texas Family Land Heritage program. A plaque commemorating this designation is proudly displayed in the family home.

REQUEST: Finding of Historical Significance

CASE COMMENTS: The Joseph Woller property meets the following criteria for Landmark status (35-607) (b) (1) serves as a visible reminder of the cultural heritage of the community; (3) Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the community; (5) its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials; (7) its unique location or singular physical characteristics that make it an established or familiar visual feature; (8) Its historical, architectural or cultural integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship; and, additionally, 35-607 (c) (1) A. Properties that are part of a cluster which provide a specific representation of an architectural or historic era or event 35-607 (c) (1) B. Properties which are determined to contribute to a San Antonio historic district; (c) (1) E. the property is associated with family persons important to the history of San Antonio; (c) (2) A. Buildings or places which have come to represent a part of San Antonio's cultural heritage for at least twenty-five (25) years; (c)(2) E. Archaeological sites of cultural importance to local people or social or ethnic groups, such as locations of important events in their history.

City Landmark Designation

HDRC CASE NO.

KNOWN AS: Zizelmann House (also spelled Zitzelmann), 41BX

ADDRESS: Government Canyon/Bexar County, TX

12861 Galm Road, San Antonio, Tx 78254

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: NCB 34450 P-1A, P-1B, P-1E, NCB 34451, P-2A

ZONING: DR ERZD

COUNCIL DISTRICT: 6

HISTORIC DISTRICT

LANDMARK: Finding of Historical Significance

APPLICANT: City of San Antonio

OWNER: State of Texas

Parks & Wildlife Department
4200 Smith Road
Austin, TX 78744



TYPE OF WORK:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE NO.

HISTORY:

The Zizelmann House, built in 1882 by Christian Zizelmann, is located in Government Canyon. It is accessible by an approximate two hour hike on an extremely rocky trail (Joe Johnston route) from the entry point of the state natural area.

The Zizelmann house is L-shaped with a full basement under the north end of the structure. The house is built with quarried limestone, possibly obtained from the Gigger quarry which opened in the same time period. The floor plan includes a bedroom, a living room with its fireplace and one other additional room usage unidentified. Stairs lead to a possible loft or storage attic that no longer exists. Interior walls are plastered.

Christian Zizelmann operated a successful bakery in San Antonio. He and his wife, Emilie Tausch Zizelman and their two daughters, Agnes and Emilie, lived in the building which housed the bakery located on the southeast corner of West Houston and North Flores, an area which is now encompassed by the downtown Frost Bank headquarters.

The property has also been referred to as the remains of Wildcat Canyon Historic Ranch. In the 1950s and the early 60's, the tract was known as the W.J. Lytle Ranch. A Hondo rancher, E.G. Pope leased 8,500 acres of the ranch in 1956 and grazed it with sheep and opened it for day hunting. E.G. Pope ran angora goats on the place and sometimes made

more on the goats than he did on the other game intended for the hunters. Hunters, who were tired of waiting for deer to appear, would sometimes shoot a goat intentionally. Pope, who usually got only \$5.00 for a goat, would charge a hunter anywhere from \$50 to \$75 per goat depending on how contrite the hunter acted when he explained how the goat got shot.

In the 1970's, the San Antonio Ranch New Town Corporation purchased the ranch to build a master planned community with a proposed population of more than 80,000 residents. The property continued to be leased as ranchland as the northeast corner along Highway 16 (Bandera Road) was being developed. However, in the late 1980's, the corporation was a victim of the failed savings and loans crises and the property was taken over by the Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC). RTC put the property up for auction for other development. Concerned citizens under the leadership of Kyle Cunningham and Danielle Milam formed the Government Canyon Coalition (GCC), a group of civic and environmental organizations advocating for the preservation of the land. The group gained support of the Trust for Public Lands (TPL) and were able to negotiate with the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD). The TPL and the GCC convinced the City of San Antonio and the Edwards Underground Water District to share costs of the purchase with the TPWD with the TPWD maintaining the title and management of the property.

REQUEST: Finding of Historical Significance

CASE COMMENTS: The Zizeleman house meets the following criteria for Landmark status (35-607) (b) (1) serves as a visible reminder of the cultural heritage of the community; (3) Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the community; (5) its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials; (7) its unique location or singular physical characteristics that make it an established or familiar visual feature; (8) Its historical, architectural or cultural integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship; and, additionally, 35-607 (c) (1) A. Properties that are part of a cluster which provide a specific representation of an architectural or historic era or event 35-607 (c) (1) B. Properties which are determined to contribute to a San Antonio historic district; (c) (1) E. the property is associated with family persons important to the history of San Antonio; (c) (2) A. Buildings or places which have come to represent a part of San Antonio's cultural heritage for at least twenty-five (25) years; (c)(2) E. Archaeological sites of cultural importance to local people or social or ethnic groups, such as locations of important events in their history.

REFERENCES CONSULTED FOR CITY SOUTH PROPERTIES

McGraw, A. Joachim and Kay Hindes,

1987 Chipped Stone and Adobe: A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Applewhite Reservoir, Bexar County, Texas. Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Archaeological Survey Report, No. 163.

Adovasio, J.M. and Green, Melissa M.,

2003 Historic Archeological Investigations in the Aplewhite Reservoir Project Area Bexar County, Texas. Center for Ecological Archaeology Texas A&M University Reports of Investigations No. 6.

Archival and Historical Research for Additional Properties

Conducted by Pat Ezell, San Antonio Conservation Society.



CITY OF SAN ANTONIO
Request for Council Action

Agenda Item # 84
Council Meeting Date: 6/19/2008
RFCA Tracking No: R-3406

DEPARTMENT: Planning and Community
Development

DEPARTMENT HEAD: T.C. Broadnax

COUNCIL DISTRICT(S) IMPACTED:

Council District 2, Council District 3, Council District 4, Council District 6, Council District 7, Council District 8

SUBJECT:

Historic Texas Farm and Ranch Complexes

SUMMARY:

Seventeen (17) 19th century (1800-1899) farm and ranch complexes have been identified within the current limits of San Antonio. These extremely rare resources represent the last remaining visual vestiges of the earliest settlement of the city and county.

Those properties within the city limits are eligible to be designated as City of San Antonio landmarks. Landmark designation will help to preserve and protect these resources for future generations.

An additional 71 complexes have been identified outside the city limits (within the city's Extraterritorial Jurisdiction and Bexar County). These resources are all that remain out of an estimated 7500 complexes that once dotted the countryside prior to 1900.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Between 2003 and 2007, the San Antonio Conservation Society (SACS) and the Planning and Community Development Department surveyed and researched 19th century vernacular properties that qualify as Historic Texas Farm and Ranch Complexes. Vernacular properties are properties that use indigenous materials without a formal design plan. Of the eighty-six (86) total properties found, only seventeen (17) 19th century (1800-1899) vernacular farm and ranch complexes have been identified within the current city limits of San Antonio. These extremely rare resources represent the last remaining visual vestiges of the earliest settlement for the city and county. Each year more and more of these precious resources are lost to development, vandalism and deterioration.

Historic context for these properties, as well as three individual property applications, were

approved by the State Board of Review for the National Register of Historic Places.

ISSUE:

The seventeen properties located within the city limits meet the criteria for landmark designation at the highest levels. They are significant due to their age, their association with the founding families of the city and their architectural significance. Landmark designation to protect them is important. Staff is requesting a Resolution from City Council directing staff to initiate a change in zoning of these seventeen 19th century (1800-1899) vernacular farm and ranch complexes to be designated as City of San Antonio landmarks.

ALTERNATIVES:

If not designated as historic, many of these properties may be lost to future development or deterioration.

FISCAL IMPACT:

All notices required during the zoning process will be absorbed by the department.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends that the City Council adopt a resolution to proceed with landmark designations for those properties within the city limits.

ATTACHMENT(S):

File Description	File Name
Historic Texas Farm and Ranch Complexes	Master file short version of research for HDRC and for CC photos 4-14-2008.doc
Voting Results	
Resolution/Supplemental Documents	200806190033R.pdf

DEPARTMENT HEAD AUTHORIZATIONS:

Patrick Howard Assistant Director Planning and Community Development

APPROVED FOR COUNCIL CONSIDERATION:

T.C. Broadnax Assistant City Manager