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ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY ON EAST HOUSTON STREET FROM AT&T PARKWAY TO INTERSTATE HIGHWAY 10, CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS (CSJ 0915-12-481)

by

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by

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ABSTRACT

In January, April, and June 2010, Prewitt and Associates, Inc., conducted an archeological and historic resources survey for proposed improvements along East Houston Street from AT&T Parkway to Interstate Highway 10 in the City of San Antonio, Texas. The planned improvements consist of the replacement of the existing East Houston Street bridge at Salado Creek and widening of East Houston Street west and east of the bridge. The work was performed for Adams Environmental, Inc., of San Antonio and the City of San Antonio. The project area for the archeological survey consisted of approximately 13.97 acres of existing and proposed new right of way and temporary construction easements. The archeological resources project area is disturbed by bridge and road fill sections, drainage ditches, buried utility lines, and commercial development, and it has no potential for buried prehistoric sites that would yield significant information. No archeological sites were observed in the project area during the survey. The study area for the historic resources survey extended 150 ft beyond the existing and proposed right of way and temporary easements and the entirety of each land parcel that intersects this area. Eight historic-age resources were identified and documented in the study area. Each of these resources is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, since they are not excellent examples of their types, bear no exemplary design or engineering complexity, and have no known local historical associations. Based on these findings, the proposed project will have no effect on significant archeological or historical resources, and no further work is recommended.

CURATION

No artifacts needing curation were collected during the archeological survey. Project records and photographs will be kept on file at Prewitt and Associates, Inc.

INTRODUCTION

In January, April, and June 2010, Prewitt and Associates, Inc., conducted an archeological and historic resources survey for proposed improvements along East Houston Street from AT&T Parkway to Interstate Highway 10 in the City of San Antonio, Texas (Figure 1). The project area is west of Interstate Highway 10 and east of downtown San Antonio. The planned improvements call for the replacement of the existing East Houston Street bridge at Salado Creek and widening of East Houston Street west and east of the bridge. The existing four-lane bridge (306 ft long and typically 43 ft wide) will be replaced with a 330-ft-long and 65.5-ft-wide bridge with four travel lanes and adjacent sidewalks. Concrete-mantled abutments at both ends and 42 vertical concrete pillars 30 inches in diameter will support the new bridge deck. For distances of 686 ft west of the bridge to AT&T Parkway and 2,829 ft east of the bridge to Interstate 10, East Houston Street will be widened from the typical 44-ft-wide four-lane road to a 52-ft-wide four-lane road with 6-ft sidewalks on both sides. New right of way totals 0.62 acres and will consist of a strip on the south side of the road about 2,026 ft long and 10–20 ft wide. Temporary construction easements total 1.62 acres and will be along most of the length of new right of way and in two small areas near the east end of the project area, just west and east of where East Houston Street intersects Commerce Street; temporary easements will range from 10 to 54 ft wide and will all be on the south side of East Houston Street. The existing right of way varies in width from about 66 to 240 ft, is 3,845 ft long, and encompasses 11.73 acres. In total, the Area of Potential Effects (APE) covers 13.97 acres. Based on preliminary plans for the improvements, the depth of the APE is expected to be generally a meter or less, although deeper impacts

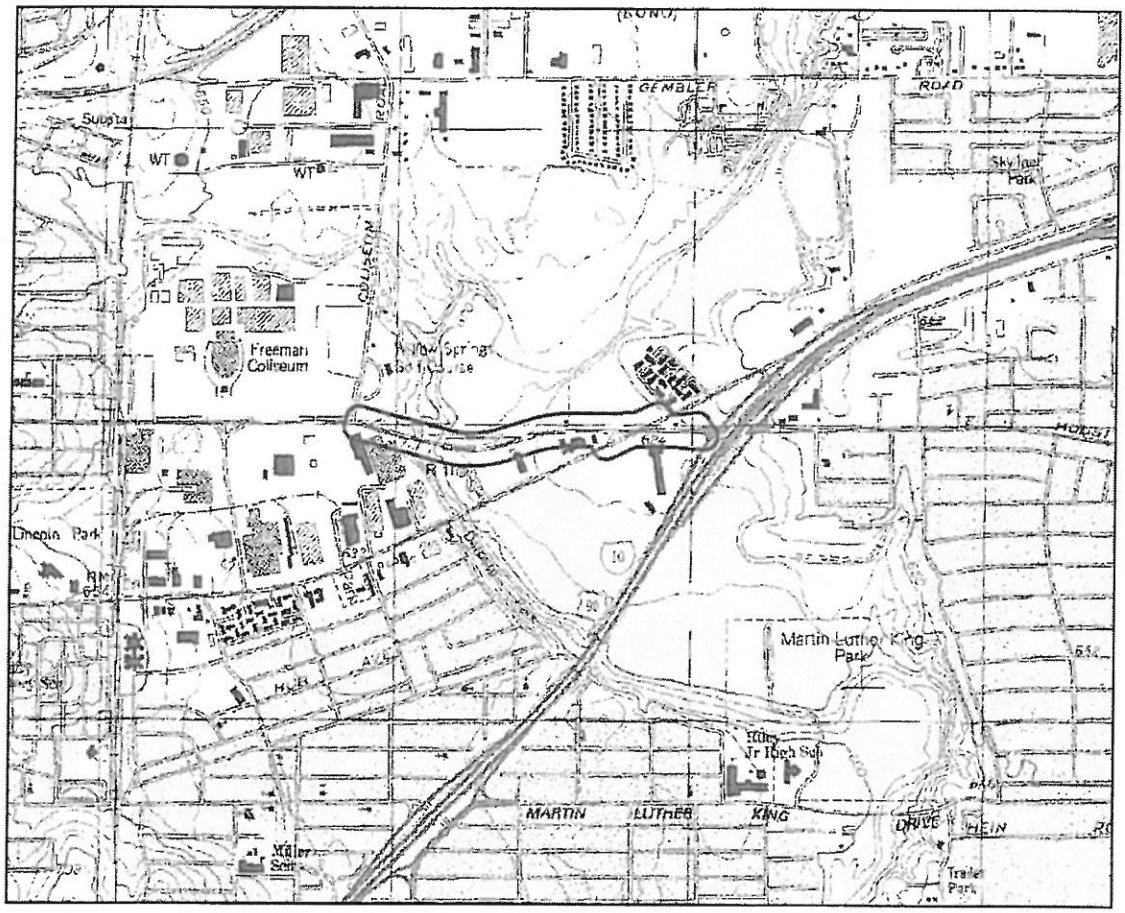
will occur adjacent to and beneath the new bridge.

Figure 1. Project area location map.

The study area for the archeological survey consisted of approximately 13.97 acres of existing and new right of way and temporary construction easements along East Houston Street. The archeological survey was authorized by the State of Texas Antiquities Code (Texas Natural Resource Code of 1977, Title 9, Chapter 191, VTCS 6145-9) and conducted under Texas Antiquities Permit No. 5485. The work was also conducted under the City of San Antonio Historic Preservation and Design Section of the Unified Development Code (Article 6 35-360–634), Office of Historic Preservation.

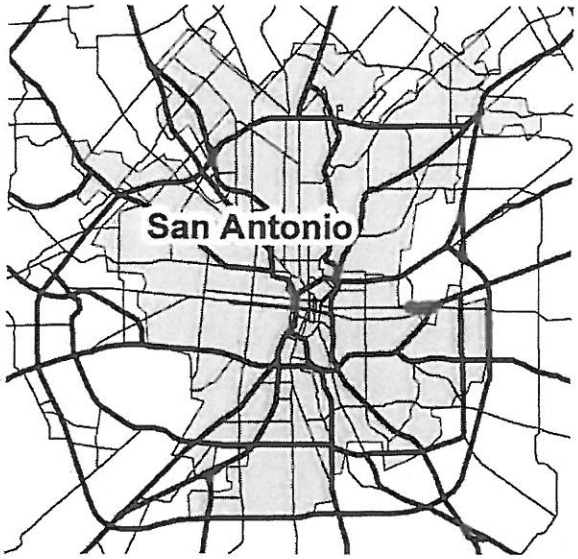
The historic resources survey examined an area 150 ft beyond the existing and proposed rights of way and construction easements the entirety of each land parcel that intersects this area. The survey was performed in accordance with the provisions of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (48 Federal Regulations 44716–42) and takes into consideration the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (Public Law 96-515); the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Public Law 90-190); the Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-291); and Executive Order No. 11593 ("Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"). Documentation standards are in accordance with 36 CFR Part 60 for informing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the Antiquities Code of Texas (Texas Natural Resources Code of 1977, Title 9, Heritage, Chapter 191), and the City of San Antonio Historic Preservation and Design Section of the Unified Development Code (Article 6 35-360–634).

Figure 1



0 250 500 1,000

Meters



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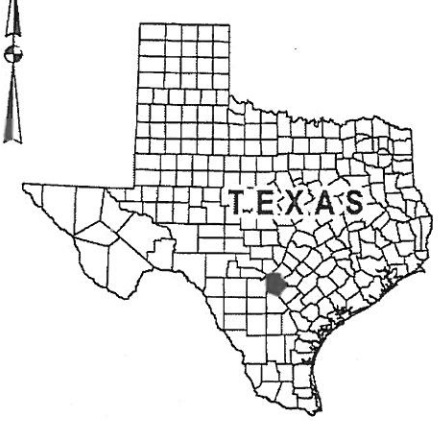

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ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Bexar County is in south-central Texas and straddles the Balcones Fault Zone, which separates the Edwards Plateau from the Blackland Prairie of the Gulf Coastal Plain to the southeast (Arbingast et al. 1973:6; Bureau of Economic Geology 1983). The Edwards Plateau margin has been heavily dissected by stream downcutting and headward erosion, resulting in a rugged landscape of limestone hills and canyons, whereas the Blackland Prairie is typically rolling tall grasslands underlain by soft limestones, marls, and chalks.

The climate of the Blackland Prairie region can be classified as modified humid subtropical with Gulf-influenced hot summers and continental-influenced mild winters; the Edwards Plateau region is subtropical steppe with low summer humidity (Natural Fibers Information Center 1987:10–12). Summer temperatures can exceed 100°F, and freezing temperatures can occur during the winter months, although such extremes are more frequent in the Edwards Plateau region. The average annual precipitation for Bexar County is 29.1 inches (739 mm). Rain falls throughout the year, with slight peaks in the late spring and early fall months (Natural Fibers Information Center 1987:49).

Like the landscape and climate, the biota of Bexar County differs east to west, although there is geographical overlap of some species. The flora and fauna of the Edwards Plateau are defined as Balconian, while those of the Blackland Prairie are characterized as Texan (Blair 1950).

The project area traverses the Salado Creek valley, which is incised in Late Quaternary fluviatile terrace deposits (Bureau of Economic Geology 1983). The valley itself probably contains some Holocene alluvium but not enough to be mapped as a

discrete unit on the 1:250,000-scale *Geologic Atlas of Texas–San Antonio Sheet*. It is also probable that channel maintenance and modifications have removed most Holocene alluvial deposits from the valley over the years. Soils of the Frio series are mapped on the floodplain of Salado Creek, and Lewisville and Venus soils are mapped on the terraces (Taylor et al. 1991). At the time of the survey, flood debris and trash were scattered along the banks of the creek.

METHODS AND RESULTS OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The Texas Historical Commission's Archeological Sites Atlas shows three recorded sites within 1 km of the project area; all three were recorded during surveys for a hike-and-bike trail along Salado Creek. Site 41BX1678 is a sparse prehistoric lithic scatter located 480 m north of the project area. The site was recommended as ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or designation as a State Archeological Landmark. Sites 41BX1832 and 41BX1833 are 720 m south of the project area. Site 41BX1832 is a historic homestead complex, and 41BX1833 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with a buried midden. Both sites were considered eligible or potentially eligible for National Register listing and designation as State Archeological Landmarks (Iruegas et al. 2010). None of these sites will be impacted by the proposed work on East Houston Street.

Field investigations consisted of a 100 percent pedestrian survey and surface examination across the 13.97-acre project area. Surface visibility was poor to fair because of vegetation, paved roads and sidewalks, and commercial development.

The floodplain surface of Salado Creek is ca. 3–5 m below the upland surface. On

the west side of Salado Creek, the floodplain is very narrow, and the upland slope begins ca. 3–4 m west of the creek. Although heavily disturbed, the floodplain is more extensive east of Salado Creek. Here the valley wall is between 60 and 100 m east of the creek. The floodplain surface and the deposits below it have been heavily impacted by buried utility lines, 1–5-m-deep drainage ditches (portions of which are lined with concrete), construction of the existing bridge, and commercial development on adjacent lands. Buried fiber-optic lines run along both sides of the bridge. Overhead utility lines run along the south side of the bridge. Fill sections up to 5 m thick are present along both the east and west approaches. A buried water or sewer line runs along the north side of the bridge within the right of way. Large industrial and commercial complexes are adjacent to the right of way on the south side of Houston Street both east and west of the creek. A drainage ditch 1–4 m deep runs along the edge of the right of way in the northwest quadrant.

Cutbanks along the Salado Creek channel expose thin gravel deposits. Much of the creek channel has been dredged, exposing laterally extensive areas of shallow limestone bedrock with no Holocene alluvium. No archeological materials were observed in these exposures. Because Holocene alluvium is absent and disturbances are extensive, no shovel tests or trenches were excavated.

Outside the bridge area, the remaining portions of the project area are equally disturbed. Between the west end of the existing bridge and AT&T Parkway, the existing right of way on both sides of East Houston Street is disturbed by several buried utility lines. A 2–3-m-deep concrete-lined drainage ditch is present on the north side of the right of way, and overhead utility lines and poles and concrete and asphalt pavement are on the south side. Proposed new right of way in this portion of the project area shows

similar disturbances. Because of the extensive disturbance, no shovel testing was done west of the Salado Creek bridge.

From the east end of the existing bridge to Commerce Street, the existing right of way on both sides of East Houston Street is disturbed by several buried utility lines, overhead utility lines, and concrete and asphalt sidewalks and driveways. A 1-m-deep drainage ditch that runs along parts of the north side of the right of way in this stretch is concrete lined. Proposed new right of way in this portion of the project area exhibits similar disturbances. From Commerce Street to Interstate Highway 10, the existing right of way along East Houston Street is extensively disturbed and impacted by buried utility lines, overhead utility lines, and concrete and asphalt pavement. Because of the extensive disturbance, no shovel testing was done east of the Salado Creek bridge.

Given these characteristics, the project area, including the existing right of way, new right of way, and temporary construction easements, has no potential for archeological sites with sufficient integrity to contain important information. Consequently, the work proposed by the City of San Antonio will not impact any archeological resources that are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or designation as State Archeological Landmarks. No further archeological work is recommended.

METHODS AND RESULTS OF THE HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY

Area of Potential Effects

The Area of Potential Effects for the historic resources survey extends 150 ft

beyond the existing and proposed rights of way and construction easements. The study area is defined as the Area of Potential Effects and the entirety of each land parcel that it intersects (Figure 2). Resources constructed by 1960 were identified and documented to the extent possible during the reconnaissance survey.

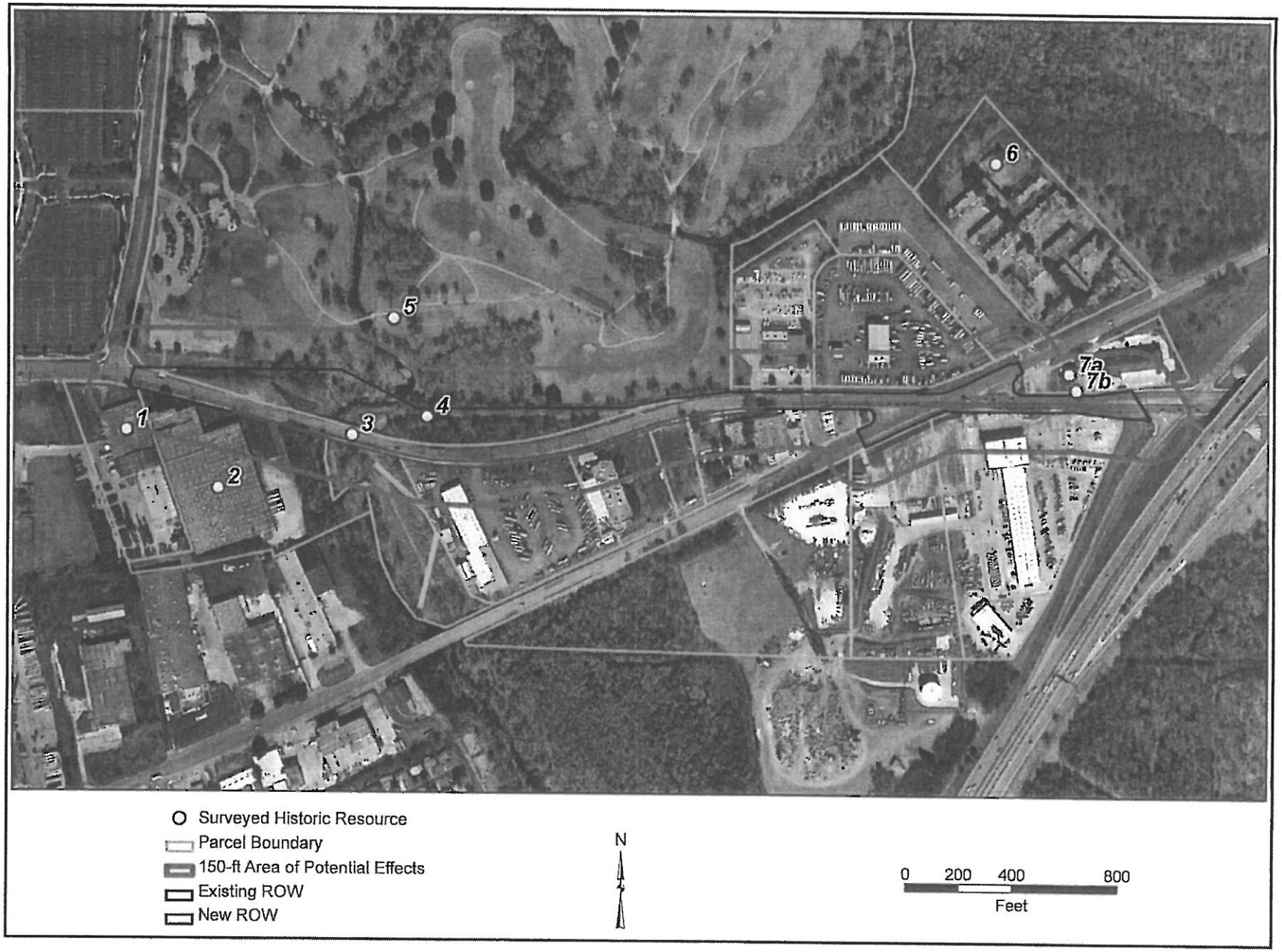
Figure 2. Modern aerial imagery showing Area of Potential Effects for historic resources survey, historic resources identified, and land parcels in the study area.

File Search and Previously Identified Resources

A file search was performed to determine if any previously designated historic resources are within 1,300 ft of the study area. Information was gathered from the Texas Historical Commission's Texas Historic Sites Atlas concerning National Register of Historic Places designations, National Historic Landmarks, Official Texas Historical Markers (Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks, subject markers, grave markers, and Texas Centennial markers), cemetery files, neighborhood surveys, archeological sites, and State Archeological Landmarks. The National Park Service's Historic American Buildings Survey and Historic American Engineering Record and the Texas Department of Agriculture's Family Land Heritage Program were also consulted. The Bexar County Historical Commission, City of San Antonio Historic Preservation Department, San Antonio Conservation Society, and Bexar County archeological steward were contacted regarding their knowledge of local landmark designations and historic-age resources in and near the study area. Requests for information have not elicited any response to date.

The file search revealed that no resources in the study area have National Register, National Historic Landmark, Official Texas Historic Landmark (of any kind),

Figure 2


6
5
7a
7b
4
3
1
2
Surveyed Historic Resource
Parcel Boundary
150-ft Area of Potential Effects
Existing ROW
New ROW
N
0
200
400
800
Feet

or State Archeological Landmark designation, and none have been identified or documented as cemeteries, in neighborhood surveys, or as part of the Historic American Buildings Survey, the Historic American Engineering Record, or the Family Land Heritage Program.

The Texas Historical Commission's Texas Historic Sites Atlas lists two Official Texas Historical Markers in the vicinity of the project area. The atlas indicates that the Engleman-Muench House, a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, is in the study area on the Willow Springs Golf Course; however, reconnaissance survey found that this location information is in error (Texas Historical Commission 1984a). The Engleman-Muench House is actually at 415 Sixth Street, approximately 3 miles east of the study area and just west of San Antonio's central business district. A subject marker for the Second Baptist Church of San Antonio is accurately plotted in the Texas Historic Sites Atlas and is outside but within 1,300 ft of the study area. This African American church was founded in 1879, and the congregation moved to its present location at 3310 East Commerce Street in 1968 (Texas Historical Commission 1984b). The proposed project will have no effect on either the marker or its associated resources.

Field Investigations

An architectural historian meeting the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualifications standards conducted the reconnaissance survey. Before performing fieldwork, the architectural historian compared historic maps and aerial images with similar current materials and consulted county appraisal district records for possible dates of construction, although fieldwork and subsequent analysis proved generally more

accurate sources (Texas Department of Transportation 1966, 1977; U.S. Department of Agriculture 1938, 2004; U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey 1903, 1953, 1959, 1967). The reconnaissance survey consisted of driving and walking the Area of Potential Effects and adjacent and intersecting side roads to become familiar with the larger study area. The survey effort was restricted to public rights of way, with the exception of the Willow Springs Golf Course, which was accessible since the City of San Antonio owns the property.

The reconnaissance survey included photographic and resource-specific documentation. At least two digital photographs (generally 2,560x1,920-pixel resolution minimum) were taken of each identified historic-age resource. The historian recorded information about each historic-age resource to develop an inventory by resource number that includes name, location (by known or approximate street address or UTM coordinates), property type and subtype, stylistic influence or form, known or estimated construction date, integrity issues, and National Register eligibility recommendation. Historic Resources Survey Forms with documentation information and photographs are provided in the appendix to this report.

Survey Findings

Reconnaissance survey identified and documented eight historic-age resources on seven land parcels in the study area (Table 1). Six property types represent these historic-age resources: two transportation resources, two industrial buildings, one commercial building, one sign, one domestic building, and one recreation and culture resource. All of these resources are recommended as not eligible for National Register listing.

Table 1. Identified historic-age resources in the study area.

Registration Requirements

After synthesizing the research and fieldwork, the architectural historian evaluated each historic-age resource to assess National Register eligibility. Eligible historic properties are buildings, structures, objects, sites, or districts that meet the National Register criteria for evaluation at the national, state, or local level of significance. The criteria call for properties considered eligible to be significant for historical associations with events or broad patterns in history (Criterion A), persons associated with events or broad patterns in history (Criterion B), architecture (Criterion C), or prehistoric or historic archeology (Criterion D) (Andrus et al. 2002; U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources 1997). In general, properties that are eligible should be 50 years of age or older. To the extent possible, given the limited secondary research allocated for reconnaissance-level contextual documentation, resources in this study area were evaluated under Criteria A and B when associative qualities were obvious. Historic-age resources in a reconnaissance survey study area are generally evaluated under Criterion C. Since no historic-age archeological resources were apparent within the study area, Criterion D has no application for historic resources study.

Registration requirements applied to this study area guided examination of each resource's integrity, which informed recommendations regarding eligibility for the National Register. For resources to be considered eligible, they should retain historical

Table 1. Identified historic-age resources in the study area

Resource Number	Resource Name	Location	Property Type/Subtype	Style or Form	Construction Date	Integrity Issues	National Register Recommendation
1	San Antonio Coca Cola Bottling	1 Coca Cola Place	Industrial/plant	flat roof	1955, ca. 1976	nonhistoric fenestration pattern, windows, doors, siding, addition; not exemplary	Not eligible
2	Willow Springs Annex	3200 East Houston Street	Industrial/ manufacturing facility	flat roof	1956, ca. 1977	nonhistoric fenestration pattern, windows, doors, siding, addition, enclosure; not exemplary	Not eligible
3	East Houston Street Bridge	East Houston Street at Salado Creek	Transportation/bridge	concrete	ca. 1938, 1980s	nonhistoric piers, guardrail, utility line; compromised setting; missing historic components	Not eligible
4	Old St. Hedwig Road	vicinity of East Houston Street and Salado Creek	Transportation/ vehicular road	landscape	1850s and later	compromised setting; missing historic components	Not eligible
5	Willow Springs Golf Course	202 Coliseum Road	Recreation and culture/golf course	landscape	1923, 1925, 1975	nonhistoric buildings, golf course design; compromised setting; missing historic components	Not eligible
6	The Palms Apartment Building	3735 E. Commerce Street	Domestic/apartment office	flat roof	ca. 1950	moved, compromised setting, nonhistoric materials	Not eligible
7A	Groove Nightclub	3310 E. Commerce Street	Commercial/bar	contenporary	ca. 1950, ca. 1976,	moved, compromised setting, nonhistoric materials	Not eligible
7B	Groove Nightclub Sign	3310 E. Commerce Street	Commercial/sign	landscape	ca. 1960	poor physical condition	Not eligible

and architectural authenticity, best articulated by the seven aspects of integrity: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (Andrus et al. 2002; U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources 1997). However, differing levels of these aspects of integrity will apply in this study area, depending on the criterion under consideration.

To be considered eligible under Criterion A or B, resources must be associated with events or broad patterns in history or persons affiliated with those activities. Although it is necessary to consider the architectural and physical integrity for resources evaluated under Criterion A or B, attributes of historical integrity will be more highly valued for these criteria. Thus, the most important aspects of integrity for evaluating resources under these criteria are location, feeling, and association. Resources evaluated under these criteria must also be assessed with respect to their integrity of setting, design, materials, and workmanship, but will not be held to as high a standard for these physical attributes. Although stronger candidates will likely offer good representation of each of the seven aspects of integrity, at a minimum, resources considered eligible under Criterion A or B must be in their original location and retain much of their historic fabric, including building footprint, fenestration pattern, and character-defining details. These resources may have undergone one or more nonhistoric changes that would be acceptable if intrinsic physical features remain intact. Those that have accumulated more than one change to intrinsic physical features, causing a higher percentage of loss to original historic fabric and architectural design, are less likely to be considered eligible. Also less likely to be considered eligible are resources that have experienced major alterations like changed fenestration patterns or unsympathetic additions, are missing important historic components, were moved from their original location and

setting, or are in poor physical condition. Historic-period changes are considered acceptable in most cases. Resources evaluated as eligible under Criterion A or B should retain notable integrity of feeling, which is best accomplished with an intact setting that conveys information about the applicable period of significance. Integrity of association must be present with archival evidence that relates specific information about how the resource, or its owner or occupant, was affiliated with specific events or patterns that have historic contexts applicable to this study area. No historic-age resources in this study area are recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion A or B.

To be considered eligible under Criterion C, resources must embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction, and may be representative or rare examples of such. Although it is necessary to consider the historical significance and integrity of resources evaluated under Criterion C, attributes of architectural significance and physical integrity will be more highly valued for this criterion. Thus the most important aspects of integrity for evaluating resources under this criterion are location, setting, design, materials, and workmanship. Resources evaluated under this criterion must also be assessed with respect to their integrity of feeling and association, but will not be held to as high a standard for these less tangible attributes. Architectural significance and integrity are evaluated by comparing these resources to others of like stylistic influence, type, period, or method of construction in and near this study area. Resources considered eligible under Criterion C should remain in their original location and retain their historic-period setting. They should have experienced no or few intrusive alterations that permanently modify their design, materials, or workmanship; consequently, they should retain character-defining features associated with these physical aspects of integrity. Historic-period changes are

considered acceptable in most cases. Integrity of feeling is best accomplished with an intact setting that conveys information about an applicable period of significance. Integrity of association relies heavily on an explanation of how a resource exudes representation or rarity of its style, type, period, or method of construction. No historic-age resources in this study area are recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

National Register Eligibility Recommendations

Eight historic-age resources were identified and documented in the study area (Table 1 and Appendix). A 1955 manufacturing plant (Resource 1) is now a Coca-Cola bottling facility (Bexar County 2010). The building underwent two rear additions between 1966 and 1977, increasing the building's size substantially. It also altered the roof line: the original portion of the building has a flat roof while the newer additions have corrugated metal gable roofs. The parking lot behind the building increased from its original size during this time (Texas Department of Transportation 1966, 1977). The front façade is unadorned. Its only defining feature is a single row of windows on the right side of the façade. Multiple rows of awning windows are on the east and west façades. A 1956 manufacturing plant at 3200 East Houston Street (Resource 2) is now owned by Willow Springs Annex (Bexar County 2010). The building had an addition sometime between 1966 and 1977 that fully enclosed the original open plan and doubled the building's size (Texas Department of Transportation 1966, 1977). Although its original appearance cannot be ascertained, today it is a two-story building with a flat roof. The stylized main façade is not of historic age. Metal drain pipes, equidistantly

placed, divide the remaining flat, masonry façades into bays. Most bays have a small vent in the upper story; select bays have a single metal door or a loading dock door. The building likely functions as a manufacturing plant, warehouse, and office, although the office area currently appears to be vacant.

To be considered for the National Register, an industrial building should characterize a type, period, or method of construction that the property represents. Although these industrial buildings (Resources 1 and 2) retain integrity of location, the large nonhistoric additions compromise their integrity of design, workmanship, materials, feeling, setting, and association. As such, Resources 1 and 2 are recommended as not eligible for the National Register.

The East Houston Street bridge (Resource 3) may have been built as early as the 1920s, but it was certainly in place by 1938 (Theresa Larson, personal communication, September 14, 2009; U.S. Department of Agriculture 1938, U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey 1959). The reinforced concrete span bridge crosses Salado Creek and its floodplain and intersects the old St. Hedwig Road (Resource 4). This bridge type was popular in the 1930s and 1940s. The bridge consists of four travel lanes, and traffic flow can vary from two eastbound lanes and two westbound lanes or all four lanes going either east or west to accommodate heavy use during events at the adjacent AT&T Center. The bridge's historic concrete guardrails are intact, but nonhistoric metal guardrails are along both sides of its approaches. A nonhistoric utility line has been added to the south side of the bridge. The bridge's concrete pier system appears to have been entirely replaced in the 1980s (Theresa Larson, personal communication, September 14, 2009). Two concrete culverts along St. Hedwig Road (Resource 4) were likely constructed as part of the 1980s improvements to the East Houston Street bridge

and are not associated with the older roadway.

To be considered eligible for the National Register, a concrete bridge should either be an excellent example of its type or should exhibit exemplary design or engineering complexity to be considered significant or distinctive. Although the East Houston Street bridge (Resource 3) retains integrity of location, its integrity of setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association are no longer intact. Modern concrete piers irrevocably alter the bridge, and the added utility line and metal guardrails further diminish its physical integrity. As an extremely common bridge type, this example exhibits neither design nor engineering complexity and has no known historical associations. For these reasons, the East Houston Street bridge is recommended as not eligible for the National Register.

A remnant of St. Hedwig Road (Resource 4) partially parallels and is just north of East Houston Street. This was an early route between San Antonio and, 16 miles to its east, the small community of St. Hedwig, which had been founded in the 1850s (Cameron 2009). St. Hedwig Road remained extant by 1938, but by that time East Houston Street and the bridge were alongside it (Resource 3) (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1938). St. Hedwig Road remained in use in 1953, but vehicular traffic on East Houston Street eclipsed that of the older road by 1967. The lesser road was abandoned, but still experienced some use (U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Service 1953, 1967). As a result of its abandonment, portions of St. Hedwig Road are sunken, and no pavement, curbing, or other features marking the road are readily evident. It now acts as a part of a dam and weir for Salado Creek (Adams Environmental, Inc. 2009:14). Two concrete culverts along St. Hedwig Road were likely constructed as part of the 1980s bridge improvements to the East Houston Street bridge

and are not associated with the older roadway.

To be considered eligible for the National Register, a transportation resource like an old road should either be an excellent example of its type or it should exhibit exemplary design or engineering complexity to be considered significant or distinctive. St. Hedwig Road retains integrity of location, but its abandonment has substantially diminished its integrity of design, workmanship, materials, feeling, setting, and association. As such, St. Hedwig Road (Resource 4) is recommended as not eligible for the National Register.

The Willow Springs Golf Course (Resource 5) was designed by famed golf course architect Emil Loeffler and partner John McGlynn. Loeffler and McGlynn formed a design-and-build golf course architecture firm in the early 1920s. They designed 19 courses together: 17 in Pennsylvania, 1 in West Virginia, and the Willow Springs Golf Course in San Antonio (Golf Club Atlas 2010a; World Golf 2010a, 2010b). They designed the original nine holes of the Willow Springs Golf Course in 1923 (Stone 2003:724; World Golf 2010a, 2010b). John Bredemus designed the second nine holes of the course in 1925. Bredemus designed at least 10 other courses in Texas. He co-founded the Texas Professional Golfers Association and the Texas Open (Golf Club Atlas 2010b; Stone 2003:724). The first Texas Open was played in 1922 at Brackenridge Park in San Antonio. With a $5,000 purse, the largest in professional golf at that time, the tournament attracted Texas's best golfers and set a standard for other golf competitions (King and Trimble 2009). It appears that no original buildings or structures survive from the 1920s. A clubhouse on the grounds by 1959 is no longer extant (U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey 1959). A circular parking lot and drive were constructed between 1959 and 1966 (Texas Department of Transportation 1966; U.S. Department of

the Interior, Geological Survey 1959). The design of the golf course changed over time, especially between 1966 and 1977. The course was redesigned in 1975, the likely construction date of the extant clubhouse and a back course (Golfersweb™ 2010; Texas Department of Transportation 1966, 1977).

To be considered eligible for the National Register, a golf course should be an excellent example of its type or be associated with significant individuals. The Willow Springs Golf Course (Resource 5) is not considered an excellent example of its type. Although it retains integrity of location and some aspects of its historic setting, it retains almost nothing of its original design, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. The golf course is associated with its designers, Loeffler, McGlynn, and Bredemus, who may be considered outstanding golf course architects, but their original design has been altered beyond recognition. Bredemus was prolific on the Texas golf scene, but he was associated with many golf course in the state, and Willow Springs, with its many alterations, would not be most representative of his contributions to golf course design or the sport (Golf Club Atlas 2010b). For these reasons, the Willow Springs Golf Course is recommended not eligible for the National Register.

The Palms Apartment office building (Resource 6) was built about 1950 as part of a previous complex at this location. In 1973, a 15-building apartment complex replaced the original buildings (Bexar County 2010). It is likely that Resource 6 was moved in 1973 from its original location on this site and retrofitted for use as an office building for the apartment complex. Aerial images show the original building's rectangular form and flat roof closely resemble the current office building (Texas Department of Transportation 1966, 1977; U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey 1959). The rectangular building has a flat roof. Its defining features are limited to exposed

rafter tails on its porch.

To be considered eligible for the National Register, a domestic building should either be an excellent example of its type or characterize a type, period, or method of construction that the property represents. Since it was moved, the building's integrity of feeling, setting, association, and location have been compromised. Nonhistoric windows, doors, and façade materials affect its integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. As such, Resource 6 is recommended as not eligible for the National Register.

The Groove Nightclub (Resource 7A) was built in about 1950. Its front façade originally faced north. Between 1966 and 1976, the building was turned 90 degrees to face west. It most likely underwent façade changes at this time, including stucco cladding and replacement door and windows. Decorative front façade applications that extend beyond the flat roofline are late-twentieth-century additions. Because of the many changes it has experienced, the building's original style cannot be ascertained. The nightclub's sign (Resource 7B) is in poor condition and missing its lighted display area.

To be considered eligible for the National Register, a commercial building should be an excellent example of its type or characterize a type, period, or method of construction that the property represents. Since it was moved, the building's integrity of feeling, setting, association, and location have been compromised. Nonhistoric windows, doors, and façade materials affect its integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. As such, Resources 7A and 7B are recommended as not eligible for the National Register.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In January, April, and June 2010, Prewitt and Associates, Inc., conducted an

archeological and historic resources survey for proposed improvements along East Houston Street between AT&T Parkway and Interstate Highway 10 in San Antonio, Texas. These planned improvements call for the widening of East Houston Street and replacement of the existing bridge at Salado Creek. The project area for the archeological survey consists of approximately 13.97 acres of existing right of way, new right of way, and temporary construction easements. Survey revealed that the project area is extensively disturbed and has no potential for archeological sites that would yield important information. No archeological sites were observed in the project area during the survey. The study area for the historic resources survey extends 150 ft beyond the existing and proposed rights of way and easements and the entirety of each land parcel that intersects this area. Eight historic-age resources were identified and documented. Each of these resources is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Based on these findings, the proposed project will have no effect on significant archeological or historical resources, and no further work is recommended.

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