Japanese Tea Garden Master Plan

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San Antonio, Texas

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Prepared for

Friends of the Park

San Antonio Parks Foundation

City of San Antonio

By

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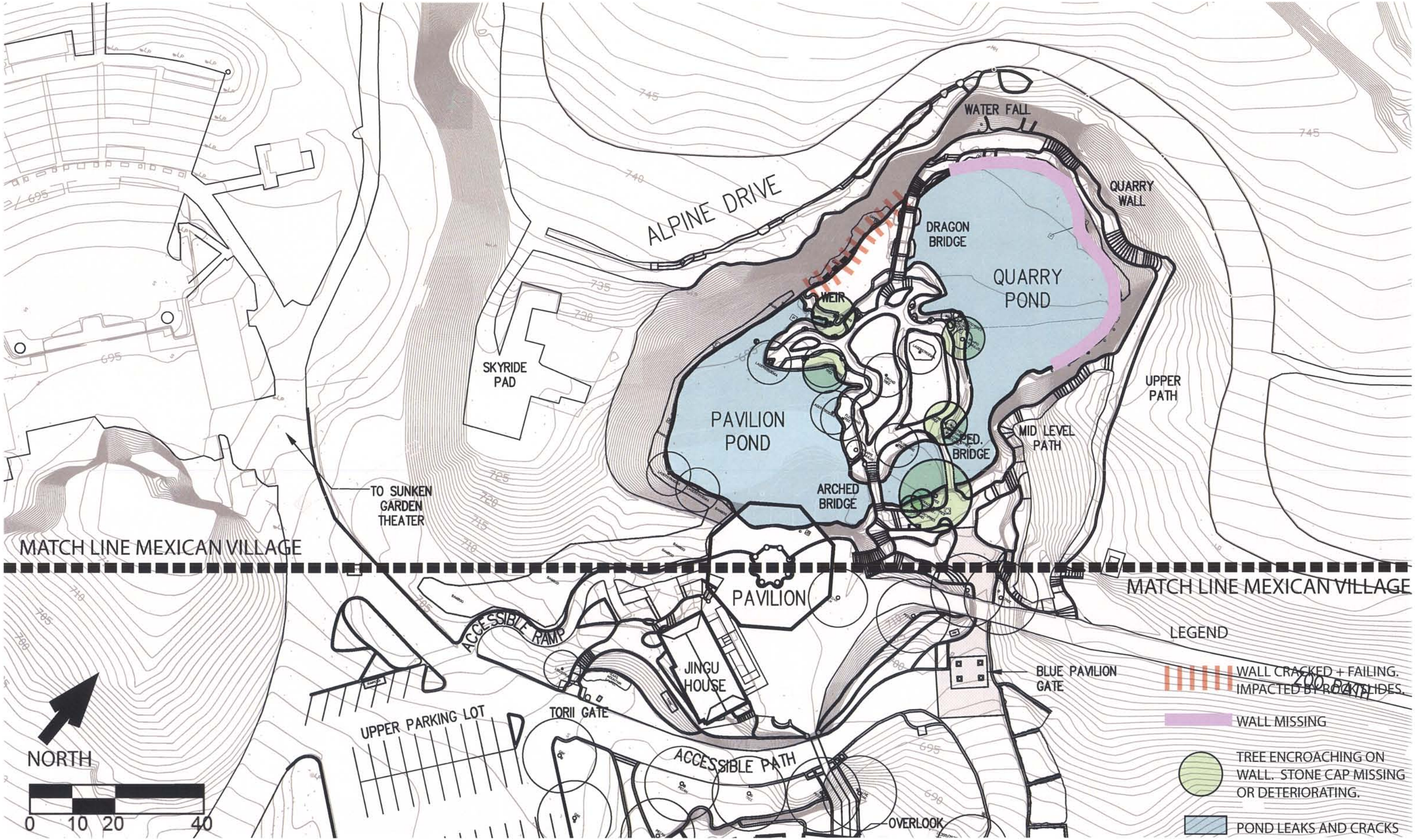
FRIENDS OF THE PARKS
San Antonio Parks Foundation

SAN ANTONIO PARKS FOUNDATION
CELEBRATING 25 YEARS: 1981-2006

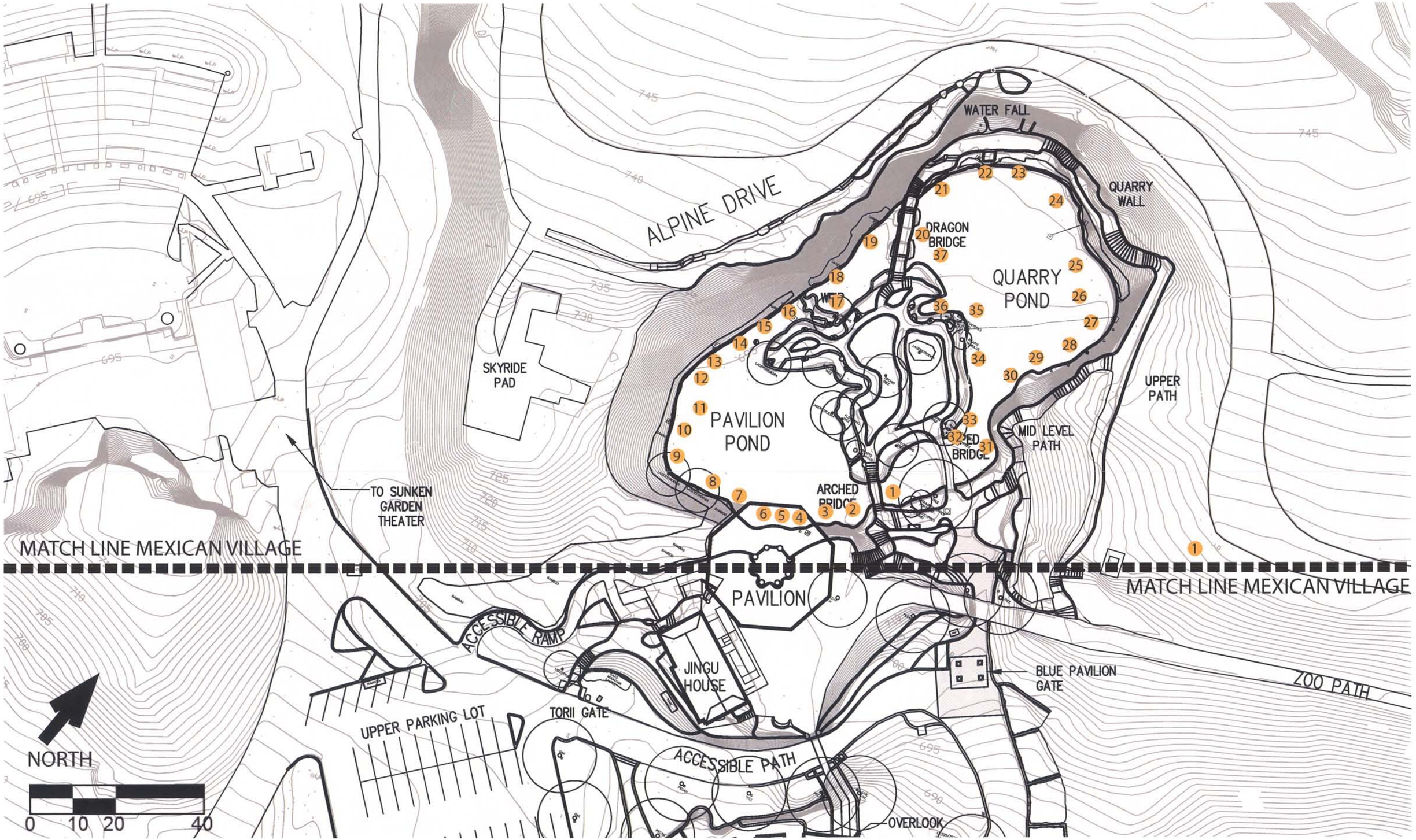
TABLE OF CONTENTS

existing conditions : : limit of work

existing conditions : : ponds



existing conditions : : ponds



existing conditions : : ponds

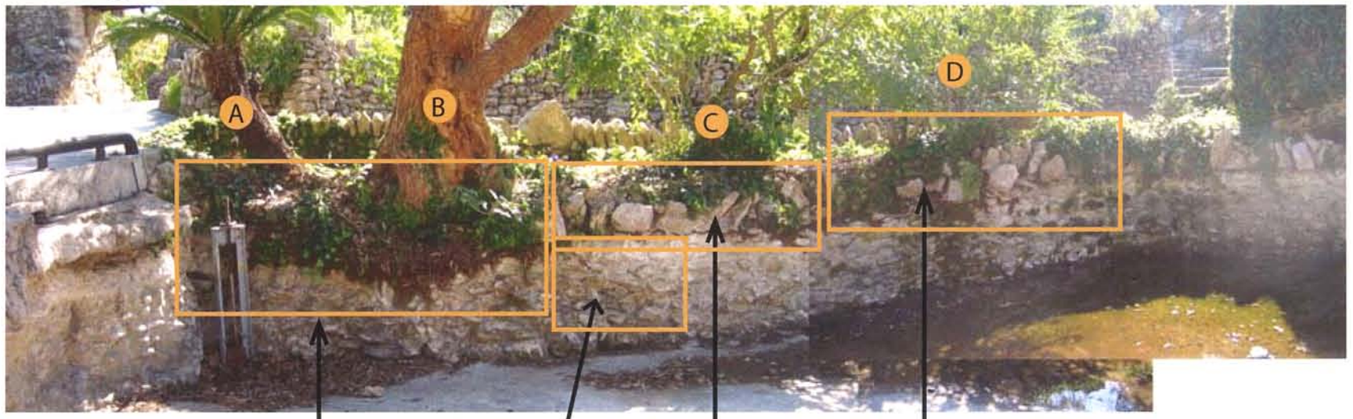
Ponds

The ponds consist of the empty ponds, round planters, and the pond walls. Currently, there are plans to restore the empty ponds in a separate contract being proposed by Pape Dawson Engineers. This contract includes repairing walls, installing a filtration system, and adding a new polyurethane liner. These recommendations are acceptable with the following guidelines:

1. The new water filtration system adequately provides for koi (or comets as historically accurate) and plant life to return to the ponds.
2. All pond leaks are fixed.
3. The polyurethane liner should be black, at least on the pond bottom.

With these three assumptions, this section provides recommendations for the pond wall. The wall is native limestone construction with a stone cap. Because the walls use various sizes of limestone, the walls are rough and natural looking. Portions of the stone cap have deteriorated or are missing due to invasive vegetation and falling rocks. All portions of the wall will need to be repaired in order to restore the ponds. It is important this happen with utmost care and reflect the historic aesthetic of the Japanese Tea Garden. The image below shows the pond walls in the quarry pond. This area represents the most extensive damage. Most of the wall in this portion is missing and a majority of the reconstruction will take place in this

existing conditions : : ponds



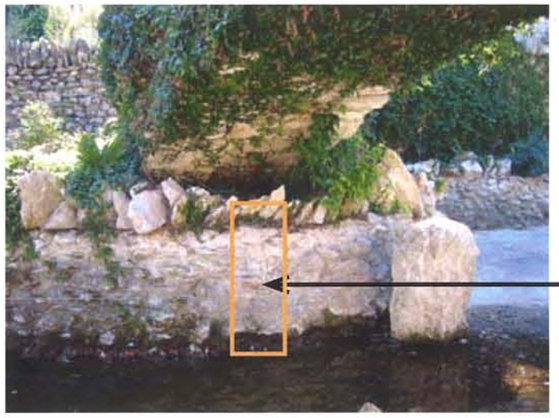
1

TREE ENCROACHING ON WALL. CAP MISSING ENTIRELY.

WALL CRACKED

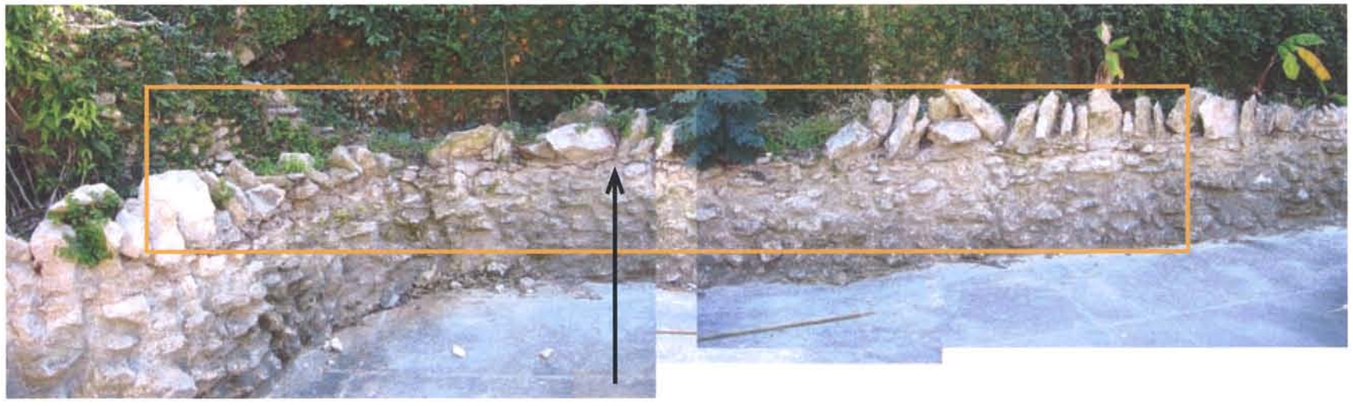
TREE ENCROACHING ON WALL AND CAP.

TREE ENCROACHING ON WALL AND CAP.



WALL CRACKED

2



CAP CRACKED , DETERIORATING OR MISSING.

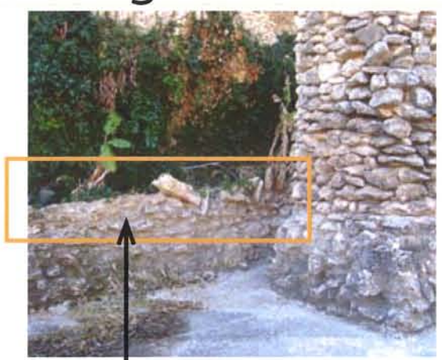
3

1. Trees have damaged the wall between the pedestrian bridge and arched bridge. The cap is disintegrating or missing in much of this portion. The pressure from the surrounding vegetation has also caused the wall to crack below the stone cap in portions. The City of San Antonio does not generally support the removal of trees on the property. Trees A, B, C and D. should be evaluated for aethetics, safety, health, etc. by various City staff, the consultants, and contractors involved in Master Plan implementation to determine the best for the facility. Replace wall as necessary.

2 The wall below the dragon bridge closest to the pavilion is in good condition. There is a crack in one area. The bridge is covered in ivy, which needs to be removed. All roots should be removed from the rock face. Repair wall as necessary.

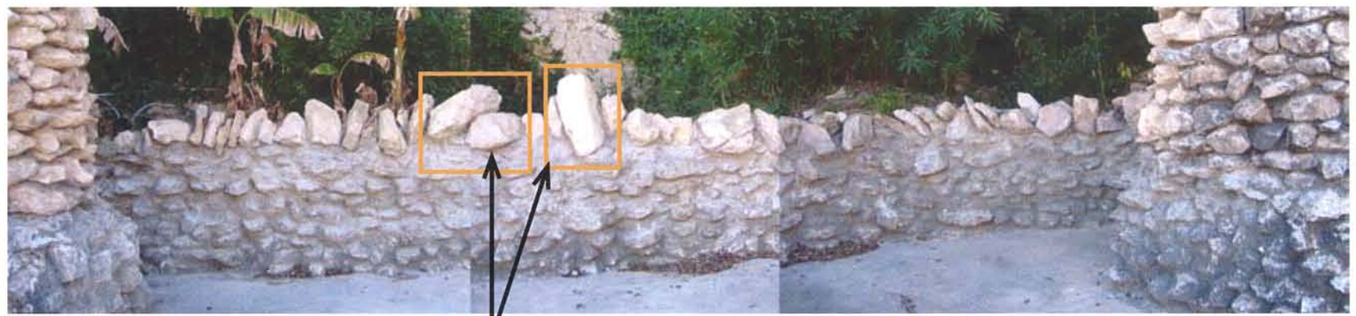
3. There are a couple areas where the wall cap is cracked, deteriorating or missing. When replacing the stone cap, the size of the rock used should be similar to the historic wall cap. Larger rock has been used in some areas where the stone cap has been replaced and does not match the predominate vertical arrangement. Stone cap should be replaced with historic vertical stone cap treatment.

existing conditions : : ponds



4 CAP MISSING.

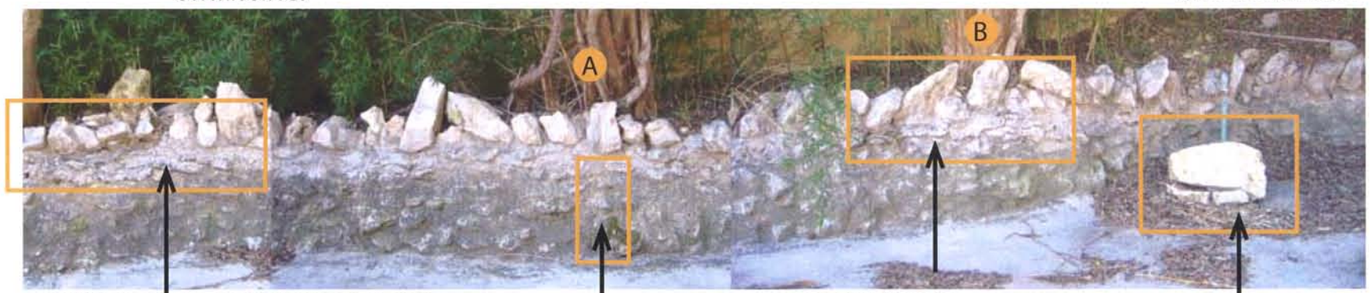
5



6 STONE OUT OF CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC STONE CAP STONE SIZE.

7 CAP CRACKED AND DETERIORATING OR MISSING.

CAP CRACKED AND DETERIORATING .



8 CAP CRACKED AND DETERIORATING OR MISSING.

WALL CRACKED

CAP CRACKED AND DETERIORATING .

ROCK SLIDES.

4. The cap is missing entirely in this section. Replace stone cap.

5 Wall and cap in good condition beginning behind Pavilion column.

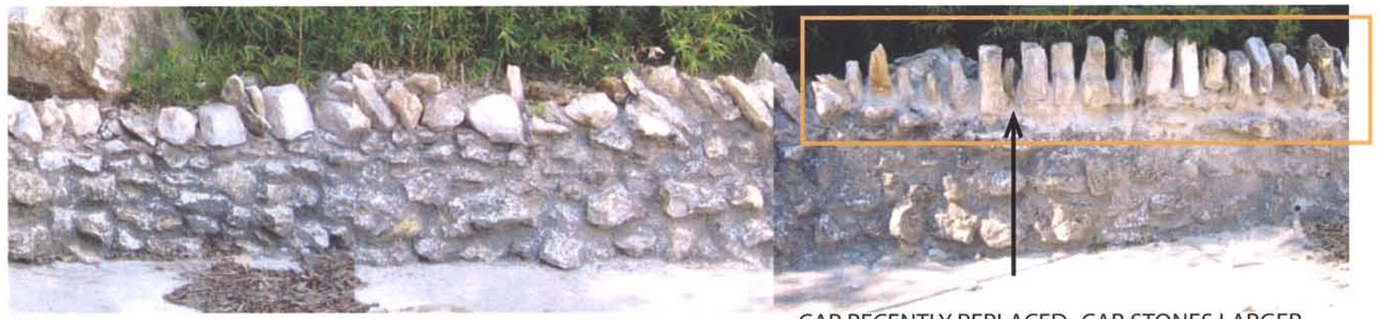
6. Wall and cap in good condition beginning behind Pavilion column. Cap appears to have been fixed recently. Stones in the cap appear larger than some of the more historic caps. Replace large stones with historic vertical stone cap treatment.

7. The wall is in good condition in this area. There are a couple areas where the stone cap is missing or deteriorating. Replace stone cap.

8. There are a couple areas where the cap is cracked or deteriorating. The wall is cracked in one area, close to a tree. There is also a rock that has fallen from above. Replace stone cap. Remove fallen rocks and use for restoration projects. Trees were not historically planted in the pond beds, except for banana trees. Consider removing trees A and B. The City of San Antonio, however, does not generally support the removal of trees on the property. Trees A and B should be evaluated for aethetics, safety, health, etc. by various City staff, the consultants, and contractors involved in Master Plan implementation to determine the best for the facility.

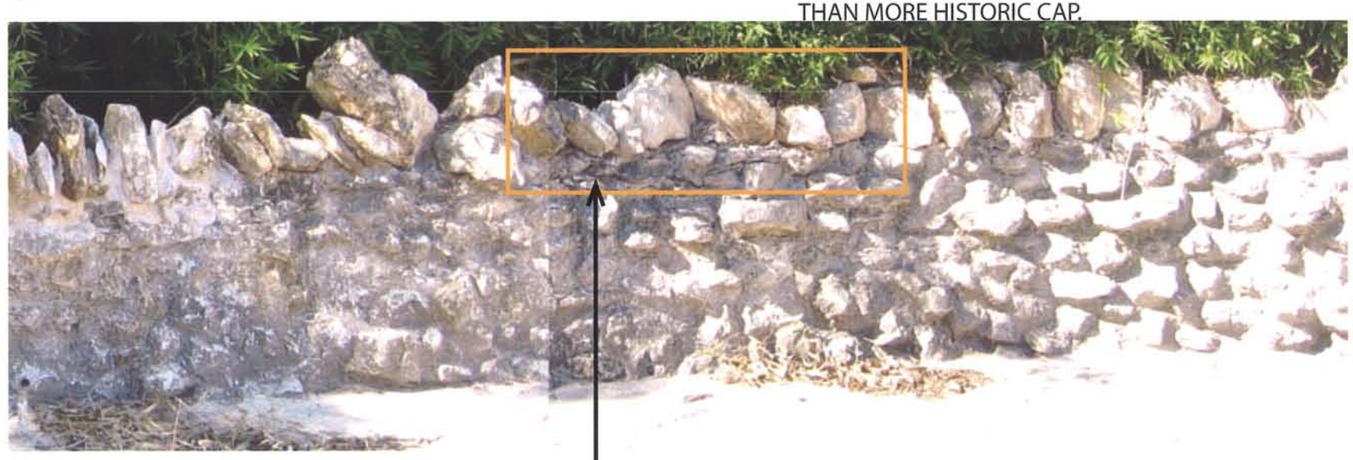
existing conditions : : ponds

9



10

CAP RECENTLY REPLACED. CAP STONES LARGER THAN MORE HISTORIC CAP.



11

CAP CRACKED AND DETERIORATING OR MISSING.

9. Wall in good condition

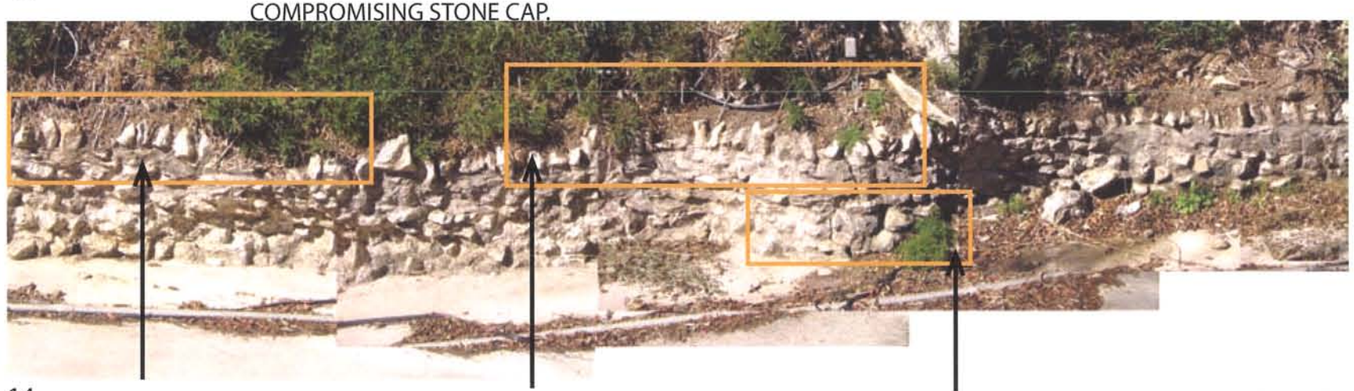
10. Generally, the wall is in good condition. In one portion, it appears the stone cap has been recenctly replaced. The cap stones used appear larger than some of the more historic caps.

11. Generally, the wall is in good condition. There is one portion where the stone cap is cracked and deteriorating. Replace stone cap.

existing conditions : : ponds

12

13 INVASIVE AND OVERGROWN BAMBOO COMPROMISING STONE CAP.



14 INVASIVE AND OVERGROWN BAMBOO COMPROMISING STONE CAP.

INVASIVE AND OVERGROWN BAMBOO COMPROMISING STONE CAP.

WALL CRACKED AND DETERIORATING.

12. Wall and cap in good condition.

13. The back wall of the quarry wall at the Pavilion pond is compromised by the invasive and overgrown bamboo planting in the beds behind the wall. The bamboo roots have formed a thick mat and are pushing out stones in the cap. The bamboo should be eradicated (see vegetation analysis) Remove unused piping.

14. This portion of wall continues to be compromised by the invasive and overgrown bamboo planting in the beds behind the wall. The bamboo roots have formed a thick mat and are pushing out stones in the cap. The bamboo should be eradicated (see vegetation analysis).

    The wall is also cracked in one area.

    Replace wall as necessary. This should be completed prior to pond liner installation.

existing conditions : : ponds

15

16

17 TREE PUSHING OUT AND COMPROMISING WALL. STONE CAP MISSING.

WALL CRACKED AND DETERIORATING.

18 INVASIVE AND OVERGROWN CANE COMPROMISING STONE CAP. WALL IMPACTED BY ROCK SLIDES.

19 STONE CAP COMPROMISED WALL IMPACTED BY ROCK SLIDES.

20 WALL CRACKED AND DETERIORATING.

15. This portion of the wall is part of the weir. It is not as decorative as other portions of the stone walls. There are no noticeable problems.

16. This portion of the wall is part of the weir. It is not as decorative as other portions of the stone walls. There are no noticeable problems.

17. One of the larger trees is pushing out the wall at the beginning of the weir. The wall is compromised. There is also a portion of the weir where the stone cap is missing.

    Consider removing tree. The City of San Antonio does not generally support the removal of trees on the property. The imposing trees should be evaluated for aethetics, safety, health, etc. by various City staff, the design consultants, and contractors involved in Master Plan implementation to determine the best for the facility. Replace stone cap.

18. Between the weir and the dragon bridge, much of the stone wall and cap in this area is compromised by invasive and overgrown cane. The cane should be eradicated and the wall reconstructed. There are also several areas where rock slides have caused damage to the walls and cap. Measures should be taken to secure the walls above and prevent visitors from compromising the wall. (see safety and security analysis) In this portion, there is also noticeable cracking.

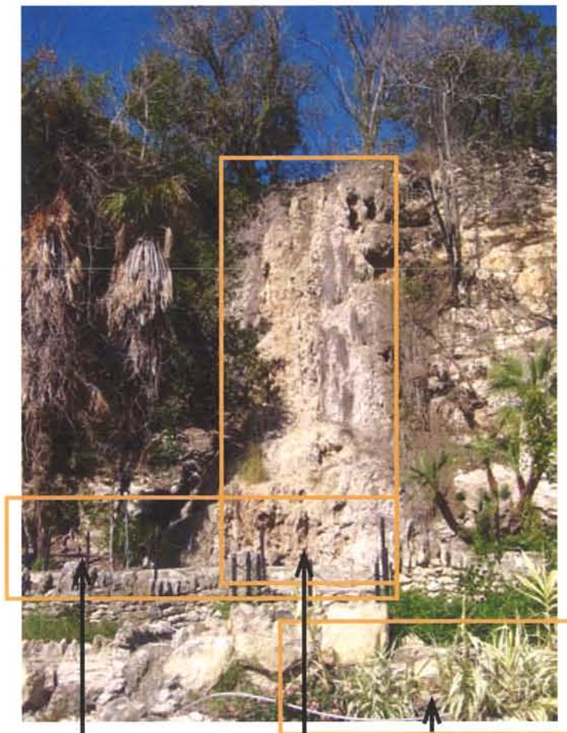
19. This portion of the wall and cap is compromised by overgrown and invasive cane. The wall is cracked and deteriorating. The cane should be eradicated and the wall reconstructed. The wall is also impacted by rock slides from above. Measures should be taken to secure the walls above and prevent visitors from compromising the wall (see safety and security analysis).

20. In the center of the dragon bridge, the pond wall is cracked and deteriorating. Replace wall as necessary. This should be completed prior to pond liner installation.

existing conditions : : ponds

21

HISTORIC PYLON IN GOOD CONDITION



NON-HISTORIC SAFETY RAIL

HISTORIC WATER FALL WITH DRIED MOSS .

INVASIVE AND OVERGROWN CANE COMPROMISING WALL AND CAP. TO BE REMOVED.

22

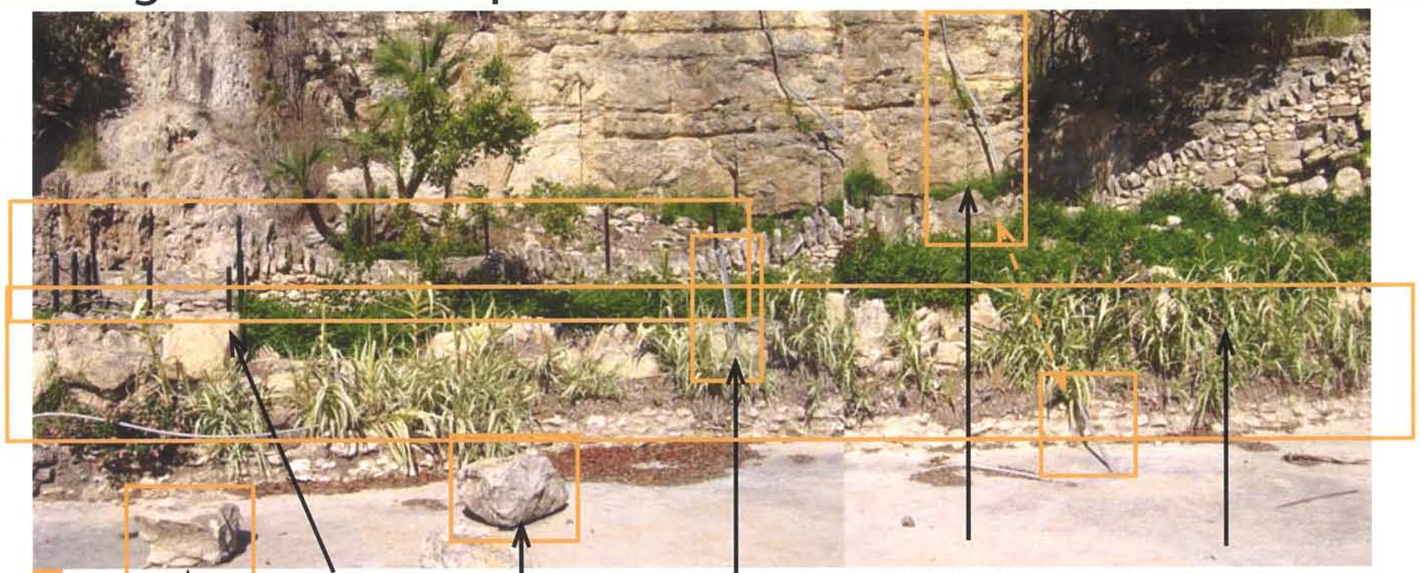
21. The pond wall in this portion has been compromised by overgrown and invasive cane. The cane should be removed. The pond wall is cracked, deteriorating, or even missing in much of the portion. The area is also impacted by rock slides from above, which is especially dangerous because there is a pedestrian path through this area. There is also a non-historic railing. Historically, this was a lower pathway that allowed visitors to view the ponds at water level. This is an important user experience and should be restored. The ponds should be reconstructed so the railing is not a necessary safety precaution.

22. The abandoned waterfall is the central figure in this image. The waterfall was not a historic feature to the gardens and the circulation was modified to accommodate the waterfall. Historically, there were two paths in this area, one in the current waterfall location and one at pond level (see Historic Appendix, Image 1). However, the waterfall is a memorable feature and the City of San Antonio supports the reinstatement of this feature.

Currently, the wall is covered with dried moss and lichen. However, it is believed that once the water is restored to the park, the wall will come to life with lush, moisture loving lichens and moss . There is an overlook in front of the waterfall, which is a great picture spot. It also allows visitors to get closer to the ponds and therefore should be maintained. The black non-historic railing is not necessary if the ponds are re-graded so the railing is not a required safety measure.

The pond wall in this portion has been compromised by overgrown and invasive cane. The pond wall is cracked, deteriorating, or even missing in much of the portion. The area is also impacted by rock slides from above, which is especially dangerous because there is a pedestrian path through this area. Measures should be taken to prevent future rock slides. Securing Alpine Drive from above will be a great step towards this measure (see safety and security analysis).

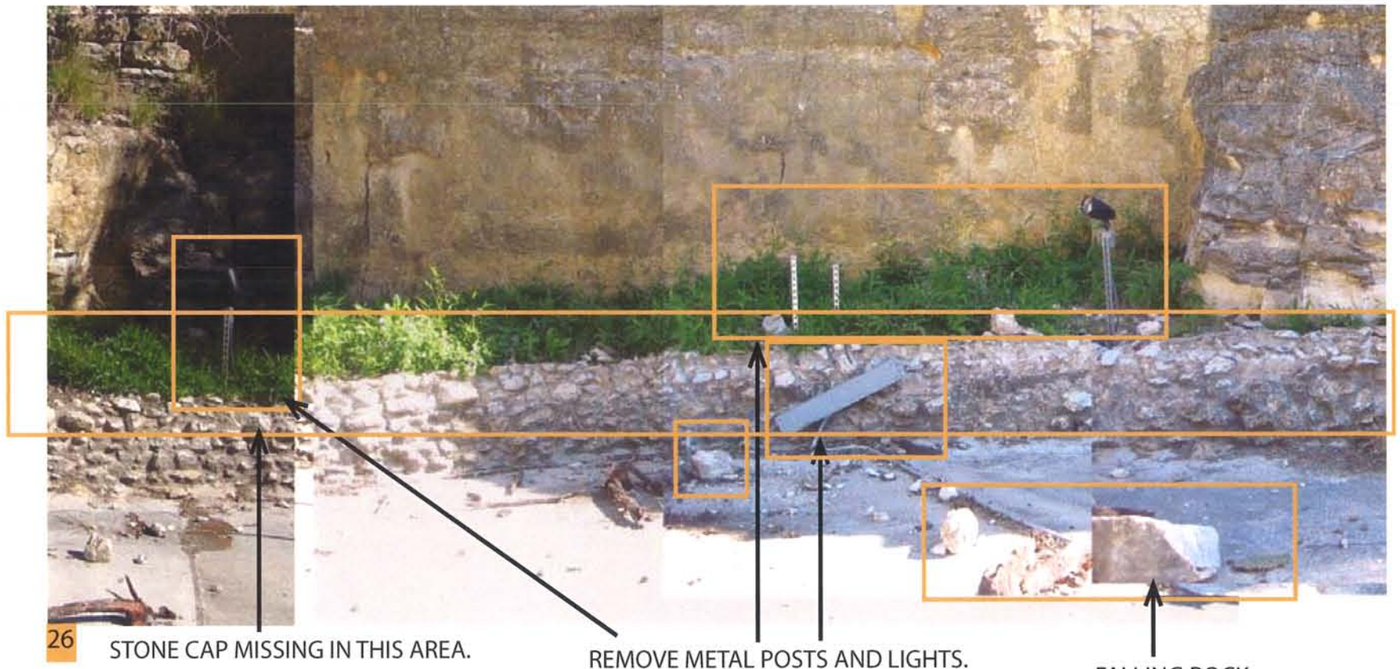
existing conditions : : ponds



23. The pond wall in this portion has been compromised by overgrown and invasive cane. The cane should be removed. The pond wall is cracked, deteriorating, or even missing in much of this portion. The area is also impacted by rock slides from above. Measures should be taken to prevent future rock slides. Securing Alpine Drive from above will be a great step towards this measure (see safety and security analysis).

24. The pond wall in this portion has been compromised by overgown and invasive cane. The pond wall is cracked, deteriorating, or even missing in much of this portion. The area is also impacted by rock slides from above. Measures should be taken to prevent future rock slides. Securing Alpine Drive from above will be a great step towards this measure (see safety and security analysis). The cane should be removed. Repair wall as necessary.

existing conditions : : ponds

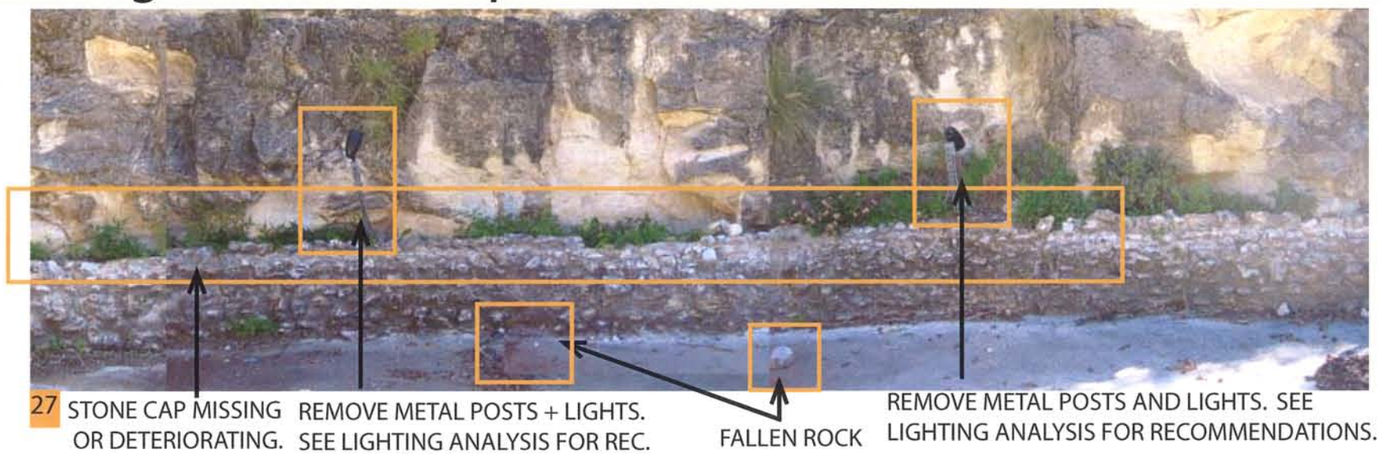


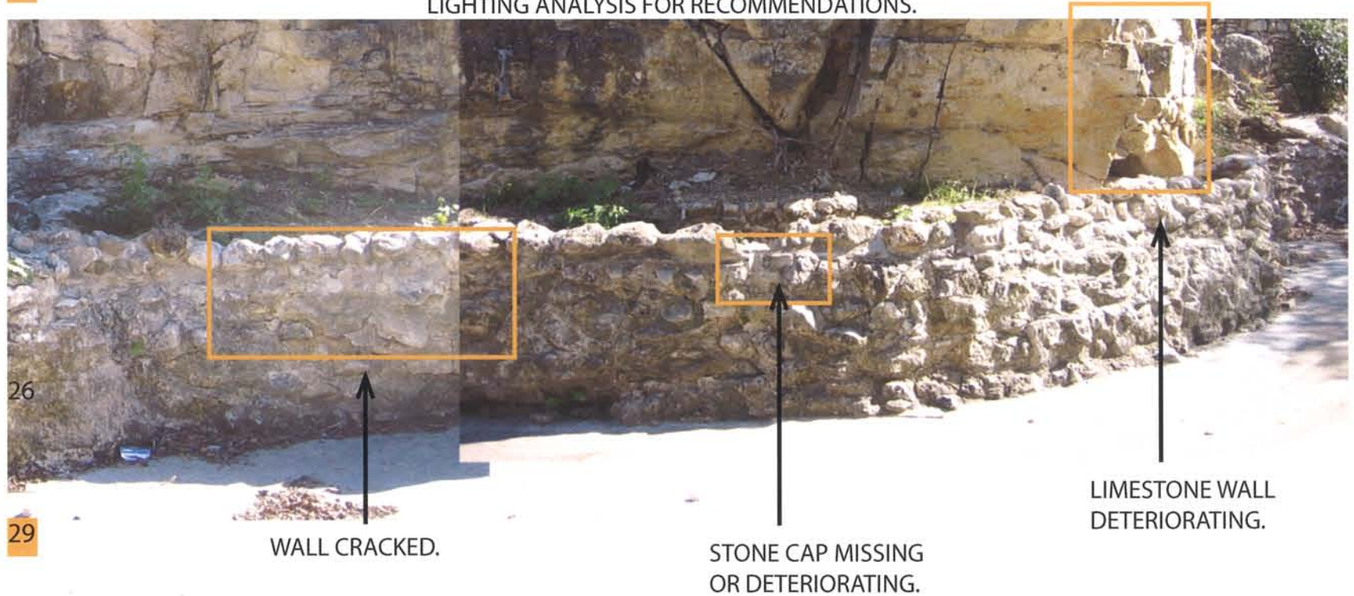
25. The pond wall in this portion has been compromised by overgrown and invasive cane. Remove cane. The pond wall is cracked, deteriorating, or even missing in much of this portion. The area is also impacted by rock slides from above. Measures should be taken to prevent future rock slides. Securing Alpine Drive from above will be a great step towards this measure (see safety and security analysis). All exposed piping, conduit and electrical panels should be hidden with either planting or placed in a non-conspicuous location. All unused piping should be removed.

26. The stone cap is missing in much of this portion. Repair wall as necessary. The area is also impacted by rock slides from above. Securing Alpine Drive from above will be a great step towards this measure (see safety and security analysis). All lights and posts should be removed. See lighting analysis for recommendations. All exposed piping, conduit and electrical panels should be hidden with either planting or placed in a non-conspicuous location. All unused piping should be removed.

There is a remnant lighting system attached to the quarry wall in this portion. This should remain and could be interpreted through signage along the quarry wall paths.

existing conditions : : ponds





27. The stone cap is missing in much of this portion. Repair stone cap. The area is also impacted by rock slides from above. Securing Alpine Drive from above will be a great step towards this measure (see safety and security analysis). All exposed piping, conduit and electrical panels should be hidden with either planting or placed in a non-conspicuous location. All unused piping should be removed.

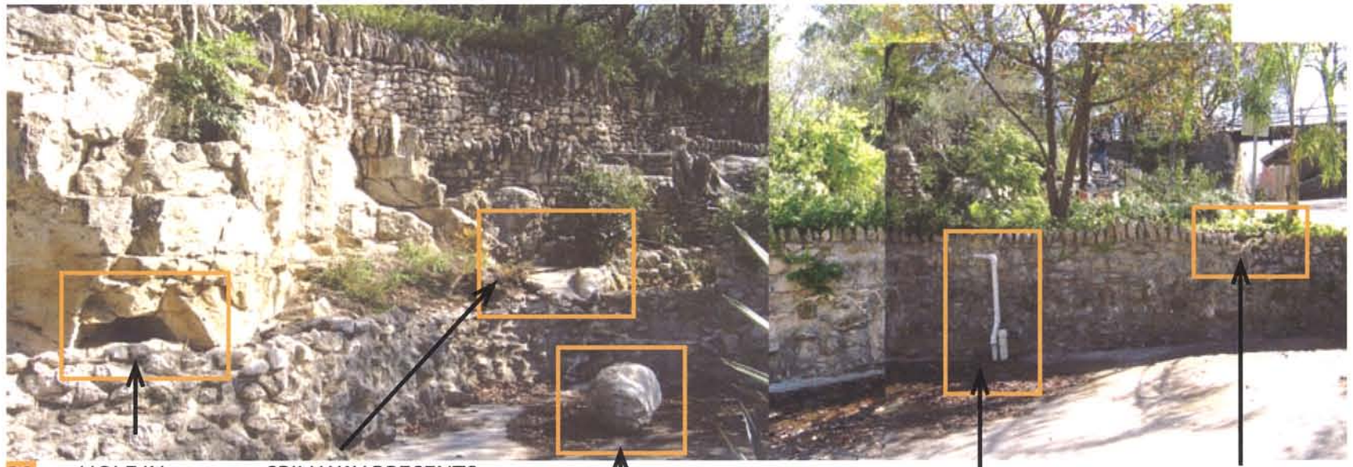
There is a remnant lighting system attached to the quarry wall in this portion. This should remain and could be interpreted through signage along the quarry wall paths.

28. The area is impacted by rock slides from above. Securing Alpine Drive from above will be a great step towards this measure (see safety and security analysis). All lights and posts should be removed. See lighting analysis for recommendations.

There is a remnant lighting system attached to the quarry wall in this portion. These metal brackets with porcelain insulates may be retained as evidence of earlier lighting systems used and could be interpreted through signage along the quarry wall paths.

29. The area is impacted by rock slides from above. Securing Alpine Drive from above will be a great step towards this measure (see safety and security analysis). All lights and posts should be removed. See lighting analysis for recommendations.

existing conditions : : ponds



30. Generally, this portion of the wall is in good condition. There is one small section where the stone cap is missing and should be replaced. Fallen rock is coming from the pathways above. All rock should be secured. Also, the addition of perimeter security fencing will prevent trespassers from pushing rock down to the lower portions of the core garden (see safety and security analysis).

    Also, all piping should be removed if not in use. Future piping should blend in with the pond liner and be inconspicuous.

31. The railing on the pedestrian bridge in non-historic and should be replaced with a more appropriate railing (see safety and security analysis). Also, all piping should be removed if not in use. Future piping should blend in with the pond liner and be inconspicuous.

32. All piping should be removed if not in use. Future piping should blend in with the pond liner and be inconspicuous. The two trees in this area should be removed because they are encroaching on the wall. The City of San Antonio does not generally support the removal of trees on the property. The encroaching trees should be evaluated for aethetics, safety, health, etc. by various City staff, the consultants, and contractors involved in Master Plan implementation to determine the best for the facility.

existing conditions : : ponds

33

33. A portion of this wall is compromised by an overgrown tree. The tree should be removed. The City of San Antonio does not generally support the removal of trees on the property. All trees to be removed should be evaluated for aethetics, safety, health, etc. by various City staff, the consultants, and contractors involved in Master Plan implementation to determine the best for the facility.

The wall is cracked and deteriorating. The fallen rock is likely from the other side of the pond, as there are no pathways or walls directly above the enter island. A portion of the stone cap looks like it as been replaced. Smaller stone was used and was placed in a very upright position. All future stone cap restoration should try to match the historic cap as much as possible.

34. A portion of the stone cap is missing because of existing piping and conduit. All piping should be removed or replaced with systems that are inconspicuous and do not take away from the natural setting. Replace stone cap.

34

CAP MISSING BECAUSE OF EXTENSIVE PIPING IN AREA. REMOVE/PROTECT METAL CONDUIT/PIPE. HIDE WITH PROPOSED PLANTING. PAINT CONDUIT BLACK TO BLEND WITH LINER.

existing conditions : : walls

35

TOP TWO FEET OF WALL CRACKING AND DETERIORATING. EVIDENCE OF PREVIOUS REPAIRS.

PRIOR CRACK REPAIRED. MORTAR DOES NOT MATCH THE WALL AND IS EVIDENT.

36

EVIDENCE OF PREVIOUS STONE CAP REPAIR.

WALL CRACKED AND DETERIORATING.

37

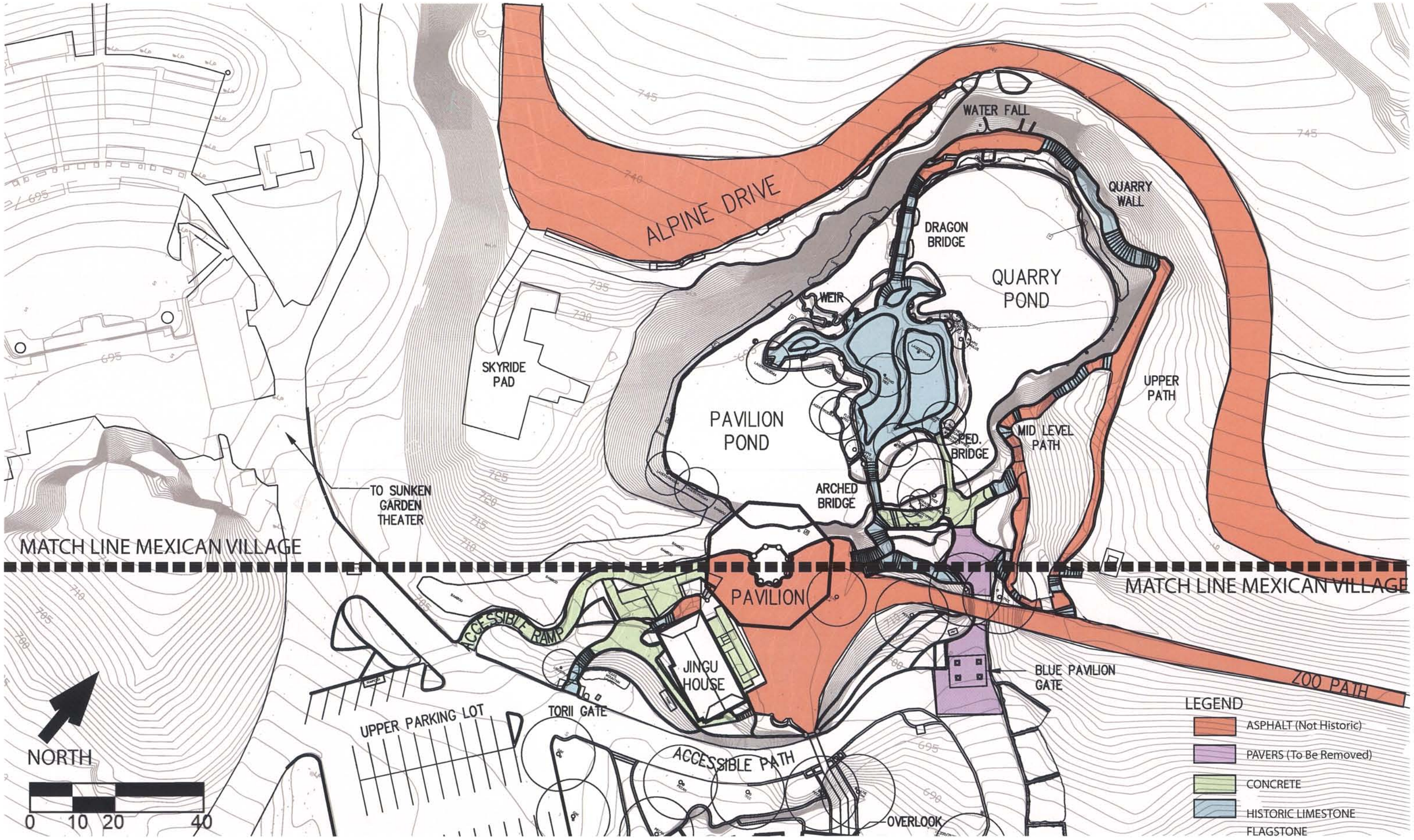
EVIDENCE OF PREVIOUS STONE CAP REPAIR.

35. The top 1'-1/2" - 2' of the wall have received repairs in the past. There are still several cracks and, therefore, it might be necessary to repair the stone cap in this area. There is also a large crack that appears to have been fixed with white mortar or a material that stands out from the limestone walls. Repair wall as necessary.

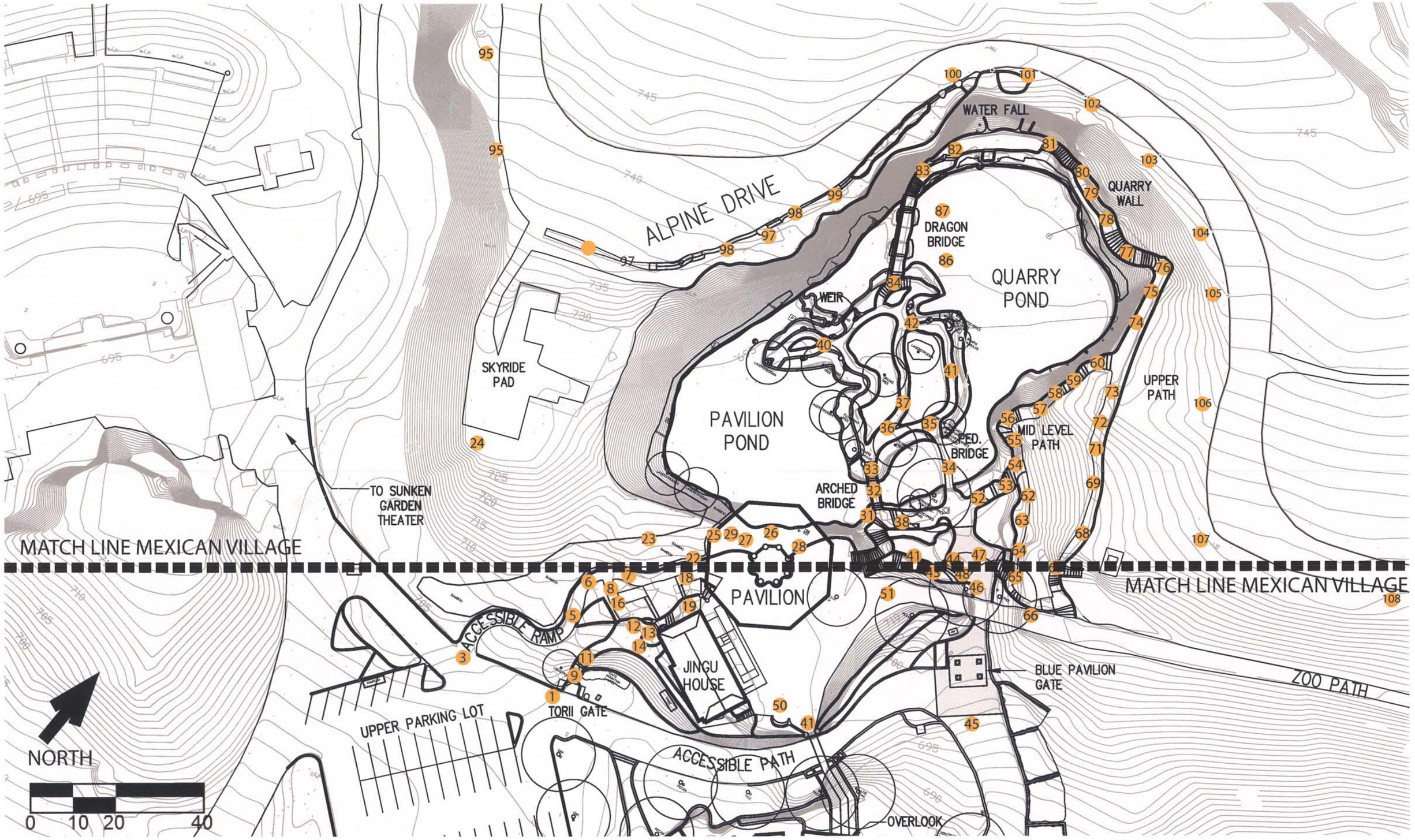
36. Generally, the wall in this location is in good shape. One spot has some cracking, which might be from the tree located in the planting bed behind the wall. There have been repairs to the cap, but it looks to be in good condition. Consider removing trees. The City of San Antonio does not generally support the removal of trees on the property. All trees to be removed should be evaluated for aethetics, safety, health, etc. by various City staff, the consultants, and contractors involved in Master Plan implementation to determine the best for the facility.

37. There have been repairs to the cap, but it looks to be in good condition. All piping should be removed or replaced with systems that are inconspicuous, preferably placed underground or are completely hidden.

existing conditions : : hardscape



existing conditions : : hardscape photos



existing conditions : : hardscape

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6

1 & 2. Torii gate by D. Rodriguez. Chinese Tea Garden. The faux bois gate was constructed of concrete, but resembles wood. The gate was constructed in 1942. The gate was constructed after the period of significance, but provides an important opportunity to explain the cultural history of the gardens, the Jingu family and Japanese-American experiences during WWII.

3. Accessible ramp entry located to the northwest of the torii gate complet -ed in 1998 The ramp was approved by the Historic and Design Review Commission and the State of Texas Department of Licensing and Regula -tion. The slope of the ramp is ??. The handrails were a requirement of the State, most likely because of a slope above 5%

4. Railing and curb along northern edge of the ramp. The curb and rail take away from the entry and are not necessary if the slope is less than 5%.

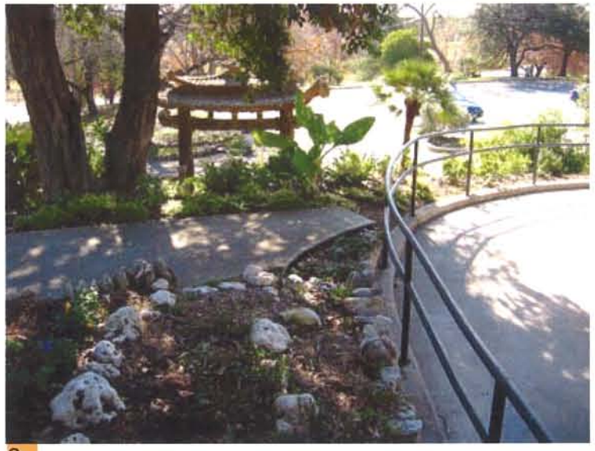
5. Railing on south side of accessible ramp. Again, this railing takes away from the impact of the entry and is not necessary on the wall side.

6. Accessible ramp at main entry.

Historic image of Chinese Tea Garden Gate. The stairs appear to be constructed of stacked limestone with a layer of concrete. It is difficult to tell for certain because of the image resolution.

existing conditions : : hardscape

7



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7. Accessible ramp.

8. Part of the existing and historical path system was interrupted to accommodate the accessible ramp. If the ramp is to remain, this remnant path should be removed.

9. Entry steps at Torii gate. The steps are not direct and help to pull visitors up and into the park.

10. Concrete at entry steps cracking and deteriorating. These steps should be fixed , but resemble historic steps throughout the Pavilion area.

11. Main entry steps to Pavilion.

12. Landing off Main Entry stair asphalt should be removed. Stairs might not be historic.

existing conditions : : hardscape

13

14

15

16

17

18

13. Landing before Pavilion level.

14. Pathway to the lower level of the Jingu house. Remove all asphalt.

15. Pylon detail, typical. The pylons typically were lighting structures. It is not clear if the pylons near the Pavilion were restored to accommodate planters or if they were never designed with lighting infrastructure.

16. Planter wall with wooden bench. Benches need to be replaced.

17. Landing near Pavilion. Asphalt is not historic and has been patched over the year. It should be replaced.

18. View from landing near Jingu house lower level to Pavilion. The pylons typically were lighting structures. It is not clear if the pylons near the Pavilion were restored to accommodate planters or if they were never designed with lighting infrastructure.

existing conditions : : hardscape

19

20

21

22

23

24

19. Detail of wooden bench structure. A second bench is in the background.

20. Final steps to Pavilion. Another wooden bench is to the left and should be replaced.

21. Landing at Pavilion. Concrete cracked.

22. Pathway to Skyride site. Railing to the left is not historic.

23. Steps up to Skyride. Limestone bands with asphalt. Asphalt is not historic.

24. Fence around Skyride site.

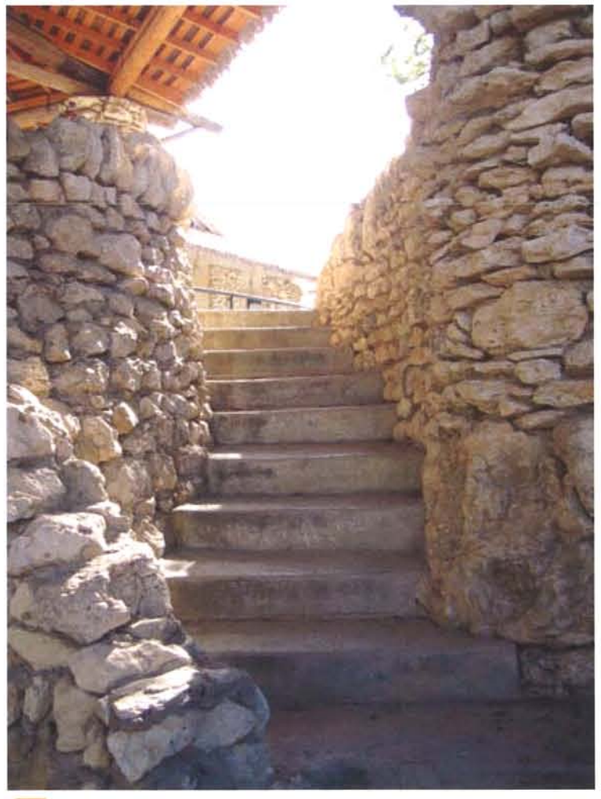
existing conditions : : hardscape

25

26

27

28



29

25. Steps from Pavilion level to lower level of Pavilion. Landing steps made of concrete, which was not a historic material.

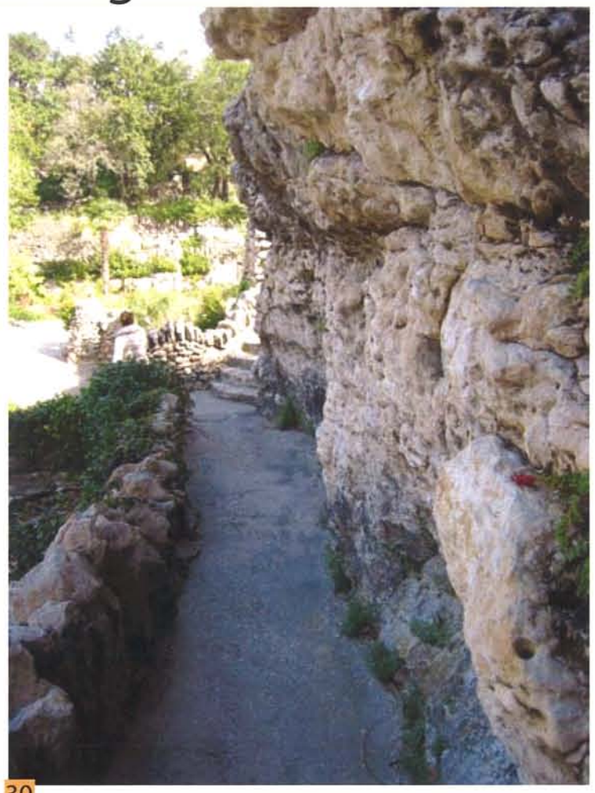
26. Lower level at Pavilion.

27. Stairs down to landing. The stairs are in good condition, however, they are not sympathetic to historic construction.

28. Limestone bench built into the wall at the lower level of the Pavilion. The bench is in good condition. Protect historic bench in place.

29. View up the stair at lower level landing to Jingu house.

existing conditions : : hardscape



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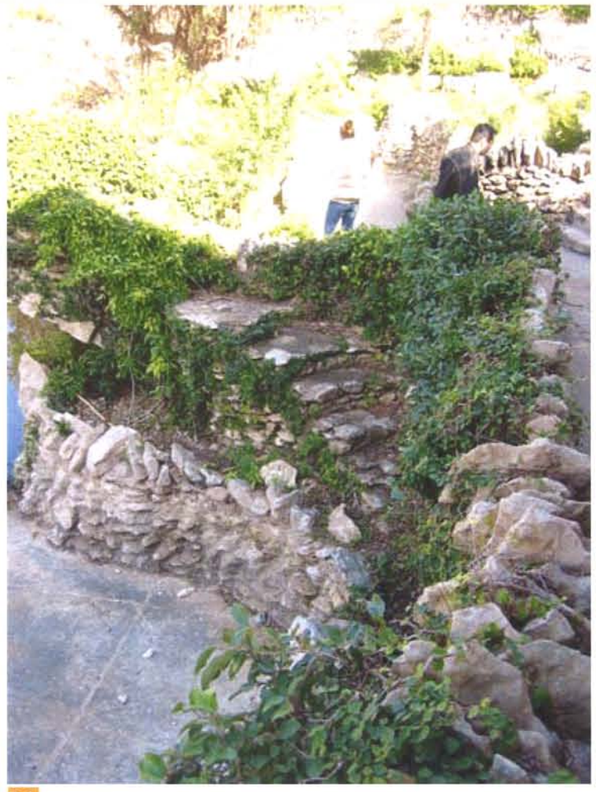


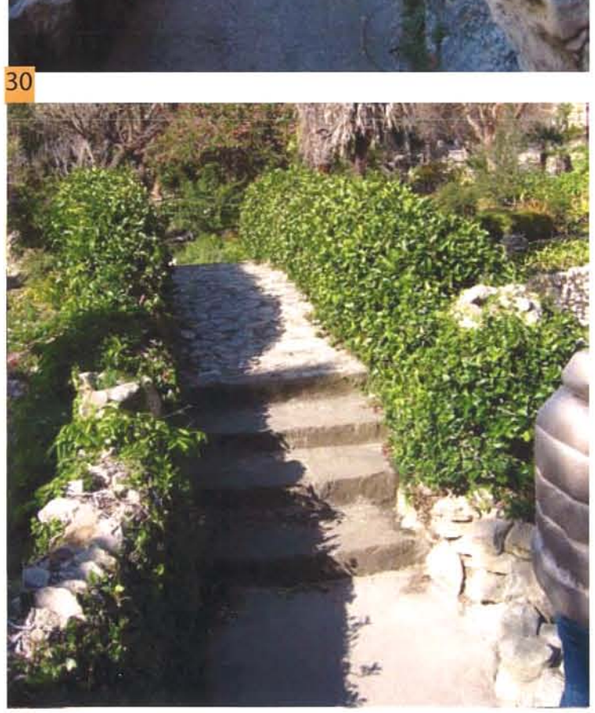
31

30. Walkway below Pavilion. Asphalt is not historic and should be removed.

31. Hidden steps in Pavilion pond.

32. Steps to arched bridge near Pavilion. Historic steps were likely limestone. Arched bridge covered with fig ivy, The ivy should be removed to expose the stone masonry.

33. Flagstone limestone paving on arched bridge near Pavilion.



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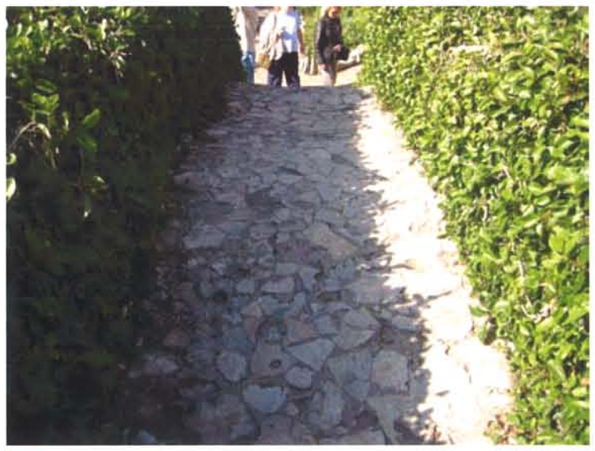

33

Historic image of Arched Bridge. Steps were historically large slabs of limestone, rather than concrete as they are today. It is not clear if the limestone flagstone at the curved portion of the bridge is historic. It does however, resemble the flagstone used on the Core Island.

existing conditions : : hardscape

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34. Pedestrian bridge from Pavilion to Core Garden Island. Railing is not historic and could fit in better with the site aesthetics. Rail should be removed.

35. Limestone flagstone at Core Garden Island.

36. Core Island pathways with limestone header stone edging. (See historic images).

37. Header stone edging with pylon.

38. Garden wall with stone bench. Protect historic bench in place.

39. Detail of stone bench. Protect historic bench in place.

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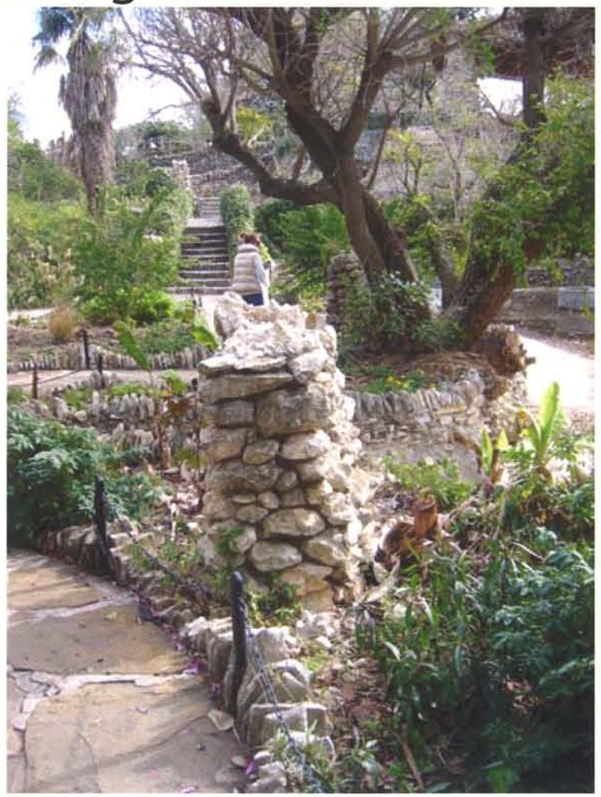
Historic image of Japanese Tea Gardens. The foreground of this historic image shows the location of the historic weir. The accessible bridge was constructed on top of the weir. The accessible bridge is the only accessible entry to the Core Garden Island and should remain, even though it was not historically present during the period of significance.

The limestone flagstone is visible on the Core Island. The entry landing is dirt, likely crushed limestone.

existing conditions : : hardscape



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40. Pylon with missing cap. Black rail not historic and not necessary.

41. Core island pathway. Black post and rail not historic and should be removed.

42. Pylon detail with interesting stamped concrete leaf.

existing conditions : : hardscape

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43. Steps up from Core Island to Pavilion. Steps are made of rock and concrete/ asphalt. The steps were also large slabs of limestone rather than the stacked limestone with concrete veneer. See historic appendix images 2, 5, and 6.

44. Steps near Core Island. A concrete band and pavers are located at the bottom of the steps. The pavers are not historic and should be removed. The steps were also large slabs of limestone rather than the stacked limestone with concrete veneer. See historic appendix images 2, 5, and 6.

45. Pavers and Blue Pavilion installed after the period of significance and should be removed.

46. Pavers to be removed.

47. Pavers to be removed.

48. Pavers to be removed.

existing conditions : : hardscape

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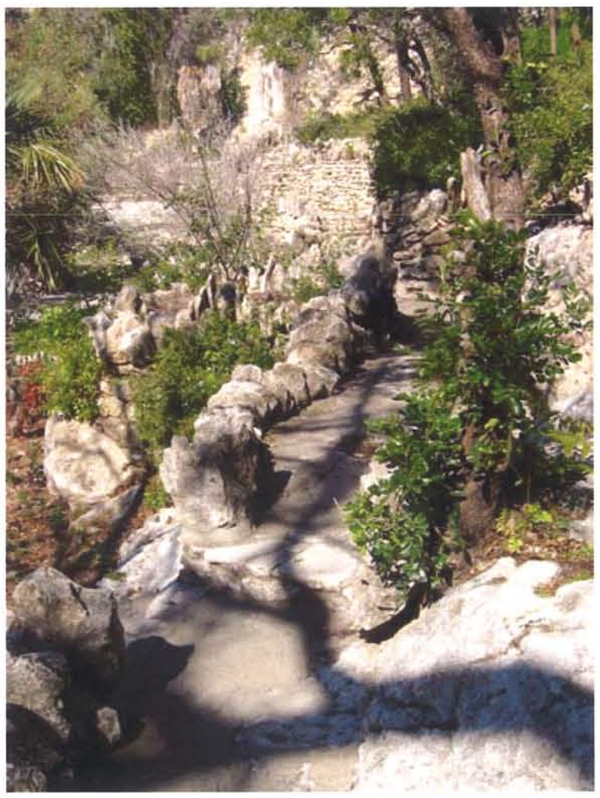

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49. Historic pylons at Pavilion level marking Scenic Overlook Bridge.

50. Historic limestone bench built into wall. Protect historic bench in place.

51. Pedestrian path to zoo entry. Asphalt is not historic and should be removed.

52. Limestone bench built into wall. Protect historic bench in place.

53. Limestone path with limestone header wall around planting bed. This area has been reconfigured to accommodate the accessible bridge. See historic appendix, image 1 and 6.

existing conditions : : hardscape

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54. Historic detail on bench seat. Protect historic bench in place.

55. Lower level pathway. This area has been reconfigured to accommodate the accessible bridge. See historic appendix, image 1 and 6. Asphalt not historic.

56. Lower level pathway.

57. Lower level pathway. Cracked pathway.

58. Lower level pathway.

59. Lower level pathway.

existing conditions : : hardscape

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60. Steps at lower level path. Asphalt is not historic and should be removed.

61. Asphalt path at upper level. Asphalt is not historic and should be removed.

62. Asphalt pathway at upper level. Asphalt is not historic and should be removed.

63. Pathway and walls and upper level. Walls are in good condition. Asphalt pathway is not historic and should be removed.

64. Concrete pathway and planting beds. The pathway is cracked and not likely a historic material.

65. Limestone stairs. Stairs are in good condition.

existing conditions : : hardscape

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66. Landing, stairs and pathway at upper level. Asphalt is not historic material and should be replaced.

67. Pathway at upper level. Limestone header walls edge planting beds. Asphalt is not historic and should be replaced.

68. Pathway, walls and planter header at upper level. Asphalt is not historic and should be replaced.

69. Historic bench built into wall. Protect historic bench in place.

70. Stair & wall at upper level.

71. Stair at upper level. Asphalt is not historic and should be replaced.

existing conditions : : hardscape

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72. Pathway at upper level. Asphalt is not historic and should be replaced. Wall in good condition.

73. Pathway & wall at upper level pathway. Asphalt is not historic and should be replaced.

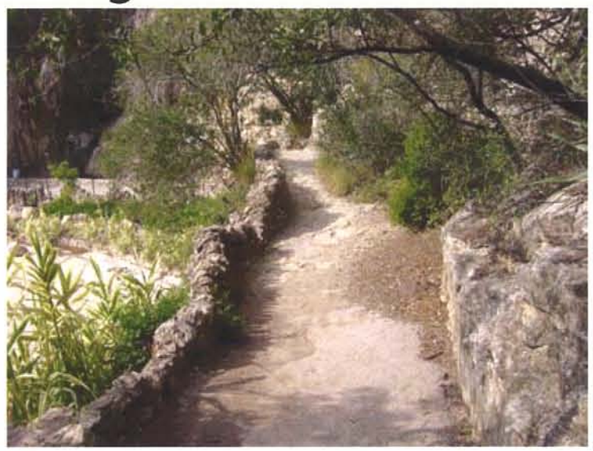
74. Pathway & wall at upper level. Asphalt is not historic and should be replaced.

75. Pathway & wall at upper level. Asphalt is not historic and should be replaced.

76. Stair at upper level.

77. Stair down to lower level.

existing conditions : : hardscape



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78. Lower level path. Asphalt is not historic and should be replaced.

79. Lower level walls & pathway. Pathway is decomposed granite, which was a common material used throughout much of the park. The path has not been maintained. It should be reconstructed.

80. Pathway to waterfall. The lower wall in front of the waterfall is not histoic. Historically, there were two levels of paths in front of the quarry wall, which is to the right of the image. Pathway is flagstone pavers. See historic appendix, image 1 and 6.

81. Pathway and walls in front of waterfall. The lower wall in front of the waterfall is not historic. Historically, there were two levels of paths in front of the quarry wall, which is to the right of the image. Black rail and chain is not historic and should be removed. The area in front of the black rail and chain was actually a path at the pond level and should be restored. See historic appendix, image 1 and 6.

82. Pathway at waterfall. Asphalt is not historic and should be removed. Historic pylon should be protected. See historic appendix, image 1 and 6.

83. Steps up to dragon bridge from waterfall. Historically, these steps were carved limestone slabs.

Historic image 6. Note two paths in lower right hand corner. The path was dirt, likely crushed limestone. Steps to Dragon Bridge are carved limestone. They were likely filled in with concrete over the years.

existing conditions : : hardscape

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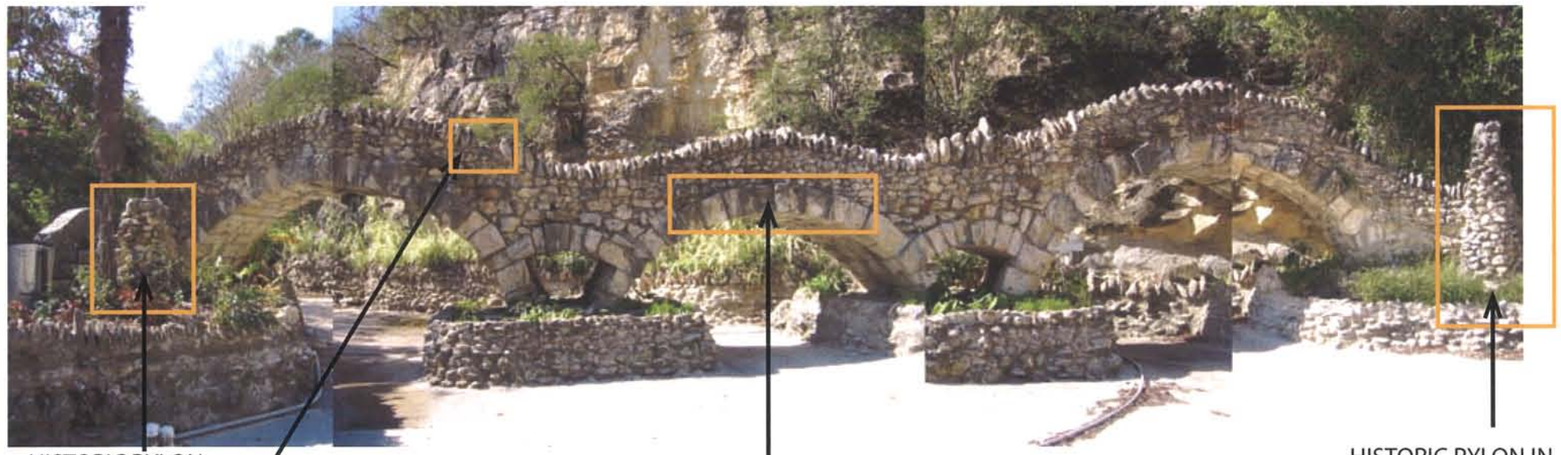
86

COMPROMISING STONE CAP. WALL IMPACTED BY ROCK SLIDES.

REMOVE ROOTS FROM FACE OF BRIDGE, TYP.

BRIDGE ACCENT STONE MISSING.



87

HISTORIC PYLON

STONE CAP MISSING

BRIDGE ACCENT STONE MISSING.

HISTORIC PYLON IN GREAT CONDITION

84. Asphalt and limestone flagstone near island side of dragon bridge. Asphalt is not historic and should be removed.

85. Typical detail of how asphalt has been used to patch limestone over the years. Asphalt is not historic and should be removed. Limestone flagstone should be used to denote spatial hierarchy.

86. Bridge accent stone missing in several areas. Replace with like stone. Remove residual fig ivy vine roots from bridge face. Fig ivy was not an historic planting treatment and should not be allowed to grow back. The bridge is a helpful barrier in stopping the invasive and overgrown cane.

87. Bridge accent stone missing in several areas. Replace with like stone. Remove residual vine roots from bridge face. A piece of the stone cap is missing in the first bridge arch. It should be replaced with an appropriate sized stone. The Dragon Bridge appears in several historic pictures and postcards (see appendix a).

existing conditions : : hardscape

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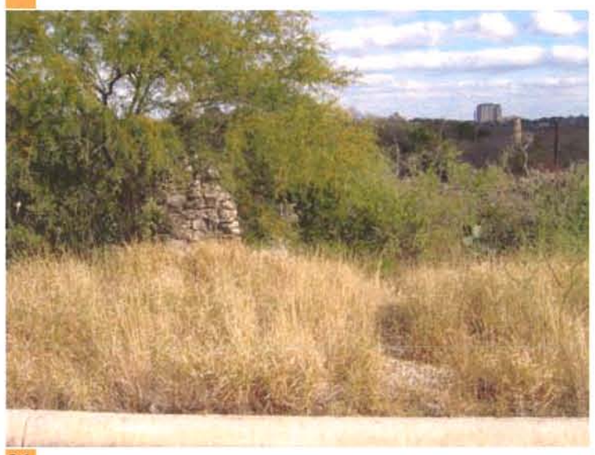

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88. Historic pylon on Alpine Drive. Pylons were light structures. Clear vegetation and restore lighting to pylon.

89. Pylons were light structures. Pylon deteriorated and should be restored. Clear vegetation and restore lighting to pylon.

90. Historic pylon on Alpine Drive. Clear vegetation and restore lighting to pylon.

91. Historic pylon on Alpine Drive. Pylons were light structures. Clear vegetation and restore lighting to pylon.

92. Historic pylon on Alpine Drive. Clear vegetation and restore lighting to pylon.

93. Historic pylon on Alpine Drive. Pylons were light structures. Clear vegetation and restore lighting to pylon.

existing conditions : : hardscape

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94. Historic pylon along Alpine Drive. Pylons were lighting structures. Clear vegetation and restore lighting to pylon.

95. Wall along Alpine Drive.

96. Base of wall and clearing in #93.

97. Steps down to scenic overlook on Alpine Drive.

98. Pathway at Alpine Drive scenic overlook. Asphalt not historic and should be removed.

99. Limestone steps at scenic overlook along Alpine Drive.

Historic Image 1 - This image shows the pylons along Alpine Drive. It is not clear if the pylons included lights or if they were merely decorative. The vegetation is also low to allow views between the gardens and the scenic drive.

existing conditions : : hardscape

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100. Historic pylon on Alpine Drive at scenic overlook. Pylons were traditionally lighting structures. Vegetation should be cleared to allow pylon to read.

101. Historic pylon along Alpine Drive. Pylons were traditionally lighting structures. Vegetation should be cleared to allow pylon to read.

102. Historic pylon along Alpine Drive. Pylons were traditionally lighting structures. Vegetation should be cleared to allow pylon to read.

103. Historic pylon along Alpine Drive. Pylons were traditionally lighting structures. Vegetation should be cleared to allow pylon to read.

104. Historic pylon along Alpine Drive. Pylons were traditionally lighting structures. Vegetation should be cleared to allow pylon to read.

105. Historic pylon along Alpine Drive. Pylons were traditionally lighting structures. Vegetation should be cleared to allow pylon to read.

existing conditions : : hardscape

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106. Historic pylon along Alpine Drive. Pylons were traditionally lighting structures. Vegetation should be cleared to allow pylon to read.

107. Historic pylon along Alpine Drive. Pylons were traditionally lighting structures. Vegetation should be cleared to allow pylon to read.

108. Foundation for Skyride. The Skyride dates later than period of significance and should be removed.

109. Historic pylon along Alpine Drive. Pylons were traditionally lighting structures. Vegetation should be cleared to allow pylon to read.

110. Historic pylon along Alpine Drive. Pylons were traditionally lighting structures. Vegetation should be cleared to allow pylon to read.

111. Historic pylon along Alpine Drive. Pylons were traditionally lighting structures. Vegetation should be cleared to allow pylon to read.

existing conditions : : hardscape

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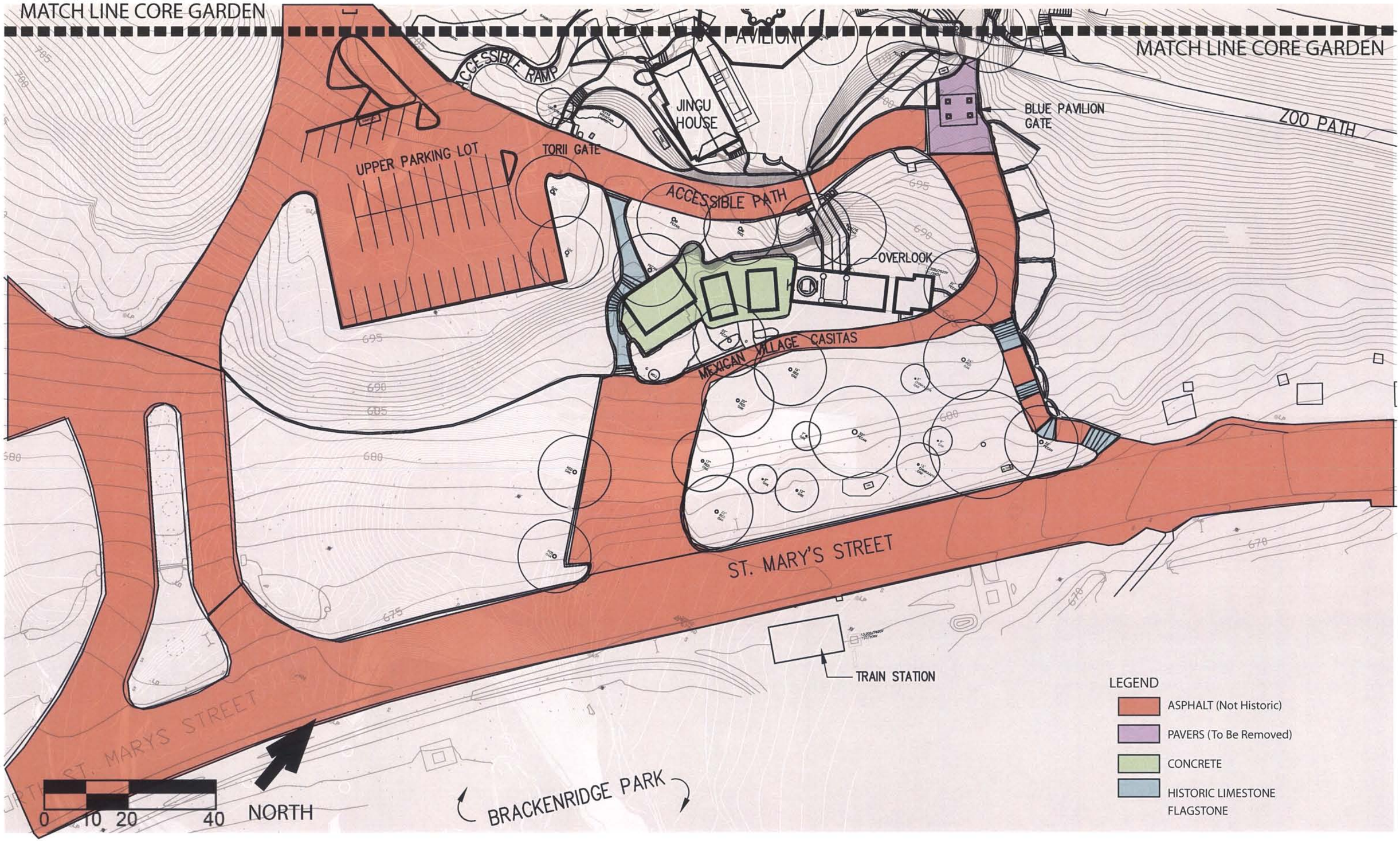
112. Foundation for Skyride. The Skyride dates later than period of significance and should be removed.

113. Historic pylon along Alpine Drive. Pylons were traditionally lighting structures. Vegetation should be cleared to allow pylon to read.

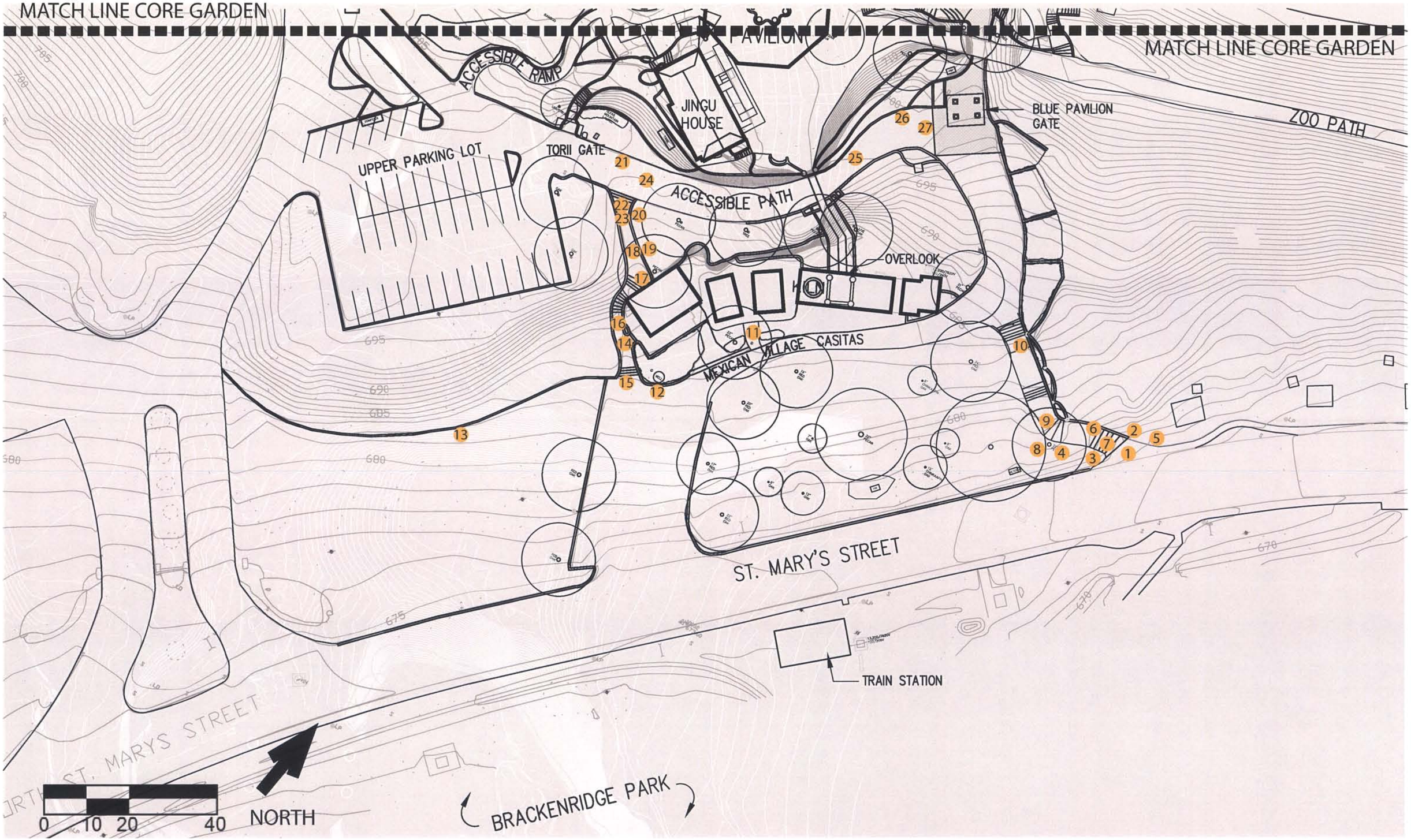
114. Steps up from zoo entry.

115. Historic pylon along Alpine Drive. Pylons were traditionally lighting structures. Vegetation should be cleared to allow pylon to read. Non historic wall at the edge of Animal Control property.

existing conditions : : hardscape



existing conditions : : hardscape



existing conditions : : hardscape

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1. Entry along St. Mary's. The pylon height varies on either side of the stair. The two first pylons have an interesting cap detail that is relevant for new pylon construction or reconstruction. A short wall with stone cap runs along the park side, but is absent along the Mexican Village side. The paving is flagstone limestone with wide joints.

There is currently a forged path from this landing along St. Mary's because the sidewalk ends in this portion. Consider placing an official pathway.

2. Stone cap missing. Replace and match surrounding cap stone size.

3. Historic pylon cap missing. See image 2 for correct cap detail.

4. Pylon with light figure. Fixture not historically accurate. Protective covering will probably be necessary in to protect the proposed light fixtures.

5. Stone cap missing. Replace and match surrounding cap stone size.

6. Wall cracked. Replace wall as necessary.

existing conditions : : hardscape

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7. Typical limestone flagstone paving at Mexican Village entry along St. Mary's Street. Stair is in good condition.

8. Limestone edging along St. Mary's entry.

9. Limestone stair at Mexican Village Entry along St. Mary's Street. Concrete is cracked.

   Replace concrete as necessary.

10. Limestone wall at Mexican Village entry. The wall is cracked.

    Replace wall as necessary.

11. Brick path at Mexican Village casitas. The path connects the landing around the casitas to the drive. Brick was not used elsewhere in the gar dens and should be replaced with limestone flagstone.

12. Covered well at Mexican Village, date unknown. The well is currently covered, but contains trash and should be cleaned out.

Historic image 12 shows the Mexican Village Casitas. Most of the paving was decompose granite gravel or limestone.

existing conditions : : hardscape

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13. Stone wall running through landscape near Mexican Village.

14. Limestone flagstone at Mexican Village pathway to Main Entrance level. The paving is cracked and stones are loose or missing in areas. Secure loose limestone pavers and fix path as necessary. This pattern should be used to delineate areas of high foot traffic or major pathways.

15. Stair from Mexican Village Parking lot to Mexican Village casitas.

16. Stair from Mexican Village casitas to Main Entry level.

17. Tree impacting stone cap & header wall above Mexican Village casitas. Remove tree. The City of San Antonio does not generally support the removal of trees on the property. All trees to be removed should be evaluated for aethetics, safety, health, etc. by various City staff, the consultants, and contractors involved in Master Plan implementation to determine the best for the facility.

existing conditions : : hardscape

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19. Concrete edging along path above Mexican Village. The concrete edging is not historic and should be removed.

20. Limestone cap missing and should be replaced.

21. Limestone cap missing and should be replaced.

22. Concrete path above Mexican Village. Path is cracked. Repair path as necessary.

23. Detail of cracked path.

24. Asphalt accessible path above Mexican Village. Asphalt is not historic material and should be removed. This route will need to remain accessible.

existing conditions : : hardscape

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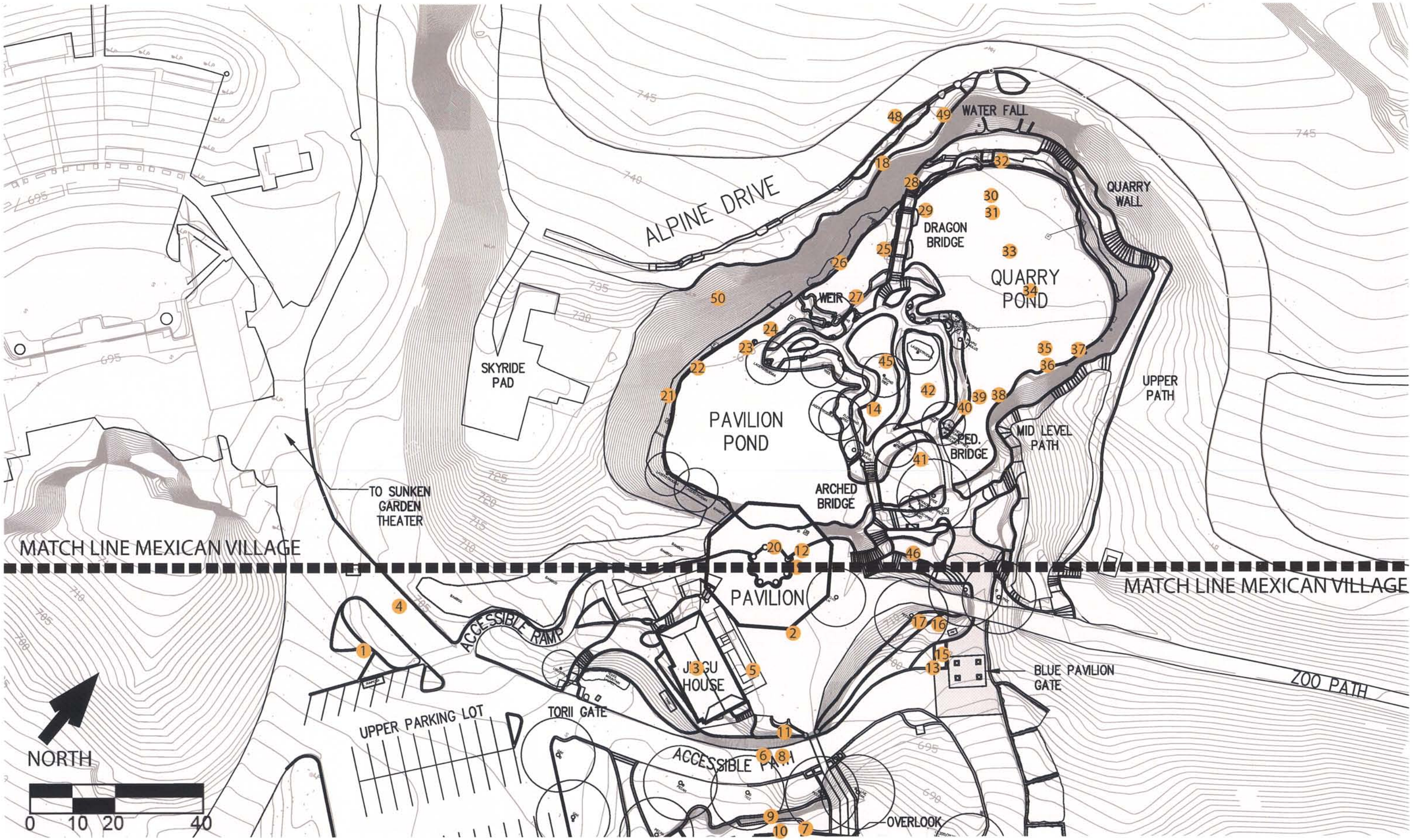
25. Accessible path above Mexican Village. Limestone walls separate planting beds and are in good shape. Asphalt is not historic and should be removed.

26. Accessible path above Mexican Village. This view is from the current Blue Pavilion Gate.

27. Planting beds framed by limestone walls near Blue Pavilion entry. Walls were recently reconstructed and are in good condition. The cap detail is not historic and should reference existing historic site walls.

existing conditions : :m.e.p. systems

existing conditions : : m.e.p. systems



existing conditions : : m.e.p. systems

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1. Outdated light pole near Main entry. Replace light pole with updated light standard.
2. New electrical power outlet at the base of the Pavilion pylons.
3. New electrical power outlet at the base of the Pavilion pylons.
4. Electric transformer near accessible ramp. Hide electrical panel with landscaping.
5. New electrical power outlet at the base of the Pavilion pylons.

existing conditions : : m.e.p. systems

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6. Historic pylons

7. Historic light fixture by Isaac Maxwell in the Kiln Overlook. It is the only historic light remaining at the gardens. Because it is made out of copper, it should be removed for safe keeping until there is a stronger security presence at the gardens.

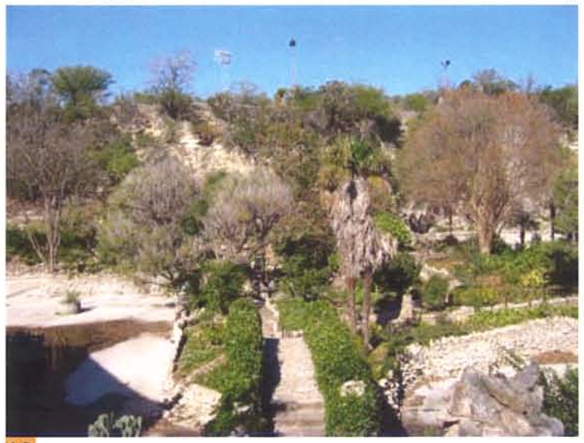
8. Close up at historic pylon with electrical socket visible. No images exist of what the light fixture looked like.

9. Tree light. Replace tree lights as necessary.

10. Conduit on Old Kiln. Conduit should be painted to match kiln.

11. Old electrical outlet.

existing conditions : : m.e.p. systems



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12. Views of Alpine Drive from the Core Garden. Lights are visible and not attractive. The lights should be removed and replaced with less obtrusive lighting.

13. Another view of Alpine drive from the Core Garden with the lights visible. The lights should be removed and replaced with less obtrusive lighting.

14. Lights under the Zoo Path Bridge. Replace any unused lighting.

15. Lights under the Zoo Path Bridge. Replace any unused lighting.

16. Uplight in planting bed. Not in use. The light fixture is obtrusive and should be replaced with a more discreet light, preferably one that is flush or easily hidden by planting.

17. Existing uplight not in use. Replace any unused lighting as necessary.

existing conditions : : m.e.p. systems

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18. Overhead lights on Alpine Line are visible from the Core Garden. These lights are unattractive and should be replaced with a more suitable light.

19. Conduit begins in the pond planting beds near the Arched Bridge. Unsed conduit should be removed. New conduit should be placed so it not noticeable.

20. Uplights at Pavilion pond wall. Lights do not work and are missing significant parts. Lights should be replaced and future lights should be hidden in planting or buried underground.

21. Junction box at Pavilion pond wall. Box is not functioning and missing significant pieces. Junction box should be replaced and future junction boxes should be hidden in the planting.

22. Uplights at Pavilion pond wall. Lights do not work and are missing significant parts. Lights should be replaced and future lights should be hidden in planting or buried underground.

23. Conduit from Pavilion pond goes through the slot in the weir to the Old Quarry pond. All unused or damaged conduit should be removed.

existing conditions : : m.e.p. systems

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24. Conduit running through weir to Quarry Pond. All unused or damaged conduit should be removed.

25. Uplights in planting bed near Dragon Bridge. Lights do not work and are missing significant parts. Lights should be replaced and future lights should be hidden in planting or buried underground.

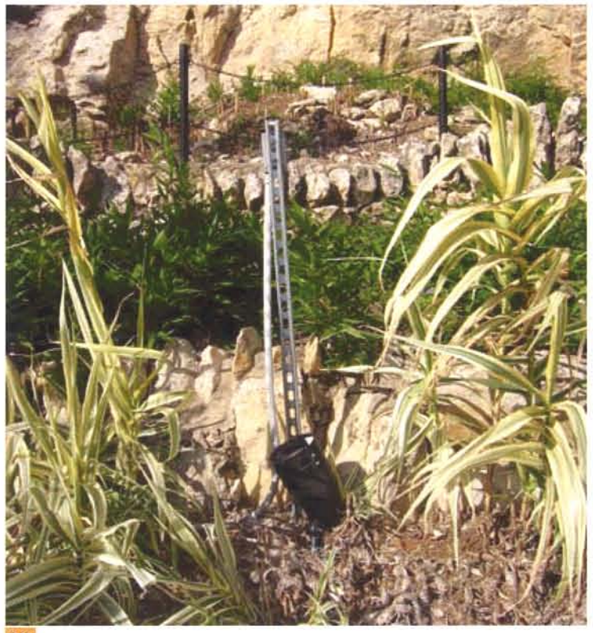
26. Conduit to junction box behind Dragon Bridge. Box is not functioning and missing significant pieces. Junction box should be replaced and future junction boxes should be hidden in the planting. Conduit from this junction box runs across the pond floor to the junction box at the Core Island.

27. Missing lighting underneath Dragon Bridge. Historic images do not show lighting underneath the bridge. (see historic appendix, image 13, 39, and 42).

28. Uplights at Old Quarry wall. Lights do not work and are missing significant parts. Lights should be replaced and future lights should be hidden in planting or buried underground.

29. Uplights at Old Quarry wall. Lights do not work and are missing significant parts. Lights should be replaced and future lights should be hidden in planting or buried underground.

existing conditions : : m.e.p. systems



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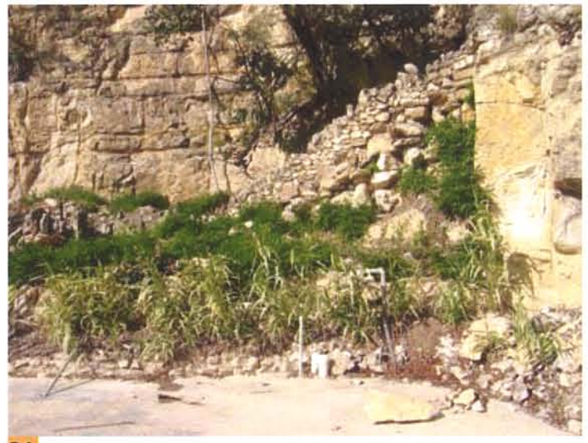

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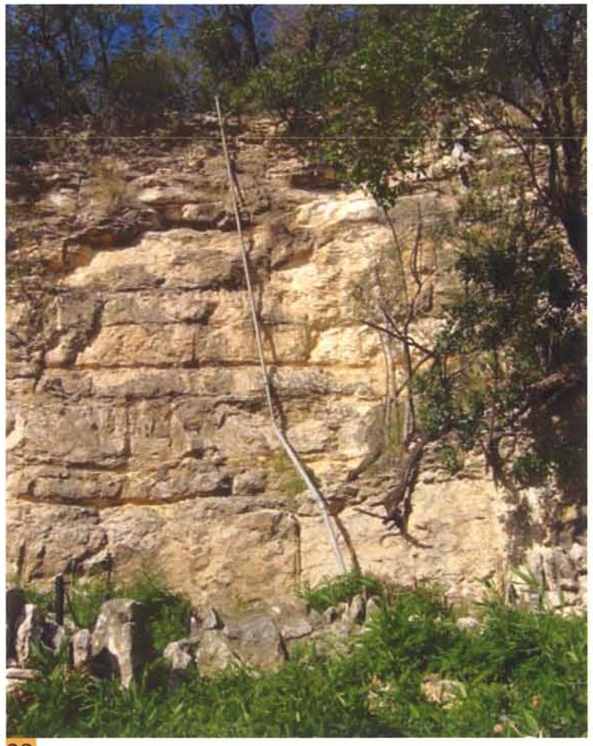

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30. Uplight at Old Quarry wall. Light does not work and is missing significant parts. Light should be replaced and future lights should be hidden in planting or buried underground.

31. Water line and pumps at quarry pond. Abandoned systems should be removed. If systems are necessary, they should be hidden from visitor views and accessibility.

32. Water line from Alpine Drive to quarry pond. Line is obtrusive. If the water line is necessary, it should be hidden in planting. If it is not necessary, it should be removed. Existing pipe will likely need to be replaced.

33. Electrical panel and pump in quarry pond. All electrical and mechanical systems should be hidden and not accessible by visitors. These panels are probably not in use and should be removed.

existing conditions : : m.e.p. systems

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34. Junction box at Old Quarry wall. Box is not functioning and missing significant pieces. Junction box should be replaced and future junction boxes should be hidden in the planting. Conduit from this junction box runs across the pond floor to the junction box at the Core Island.

35. Uplights at Old Quarry wall. Lights do not work and are missing significant parts. Lights should be replaced and future lights should be hidden in planting or buried underground.

36. Historic lighting system remnant. Historic lighting should remain and could be explained if necessary.

37. Historic lighting system remnant. Historic lighting should remain and could be explained if necessary.

38. Historic lighting system remnant. Historic lighting should remain and could be explained if necessary.

39. Historic lighting system remnant. Historic lighting should remain and could be explained if necessary.

existing conditions : : m.e.p. systems

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40. Historic lighting system remnant. Historic lighting should remain and could be explained if necessary.

41. Conduit at Core Island wall in quarry pond. All conduit should be replaced and removed from visitor view and accessibility.

42. Electrical panel and conduit at Core Island wall in quarry pond. All electrical systems and conduit should be replaced and removed from visitor view and accessibility.

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43. Top of historic pylon with abandoned light. There are no images of the historic pylon lighting, but it is described by Mabel Jingu in a documentary. Future lighting should recall the historic aesthetic of the gardens.

44. Detail of top of historic pylon with abandoned light. There are no images of the historic pylon lighting, but it is described by Mabel Jingu in a documentary. Future lighting should recall the historic aesthetic of the gardens.

45. Detail of top of historic pylon with planting instead of lighting. There are no images of the historic pylon lighting, but it is described by Mabel Jingu in a documentary. Future lighting should recall the historic aesthetic of the gardens.

46. Abandoned uplight in Core Island planting bed. All abandoned lighting should be removed and replaced with lighting that is hidden in ground or in the planting bed as necessary.

47. Non-historic lighting at Jingu house. These lights should be removed and replaced with historically appropriate lighting.

existing conditions : : m.e.p. systems

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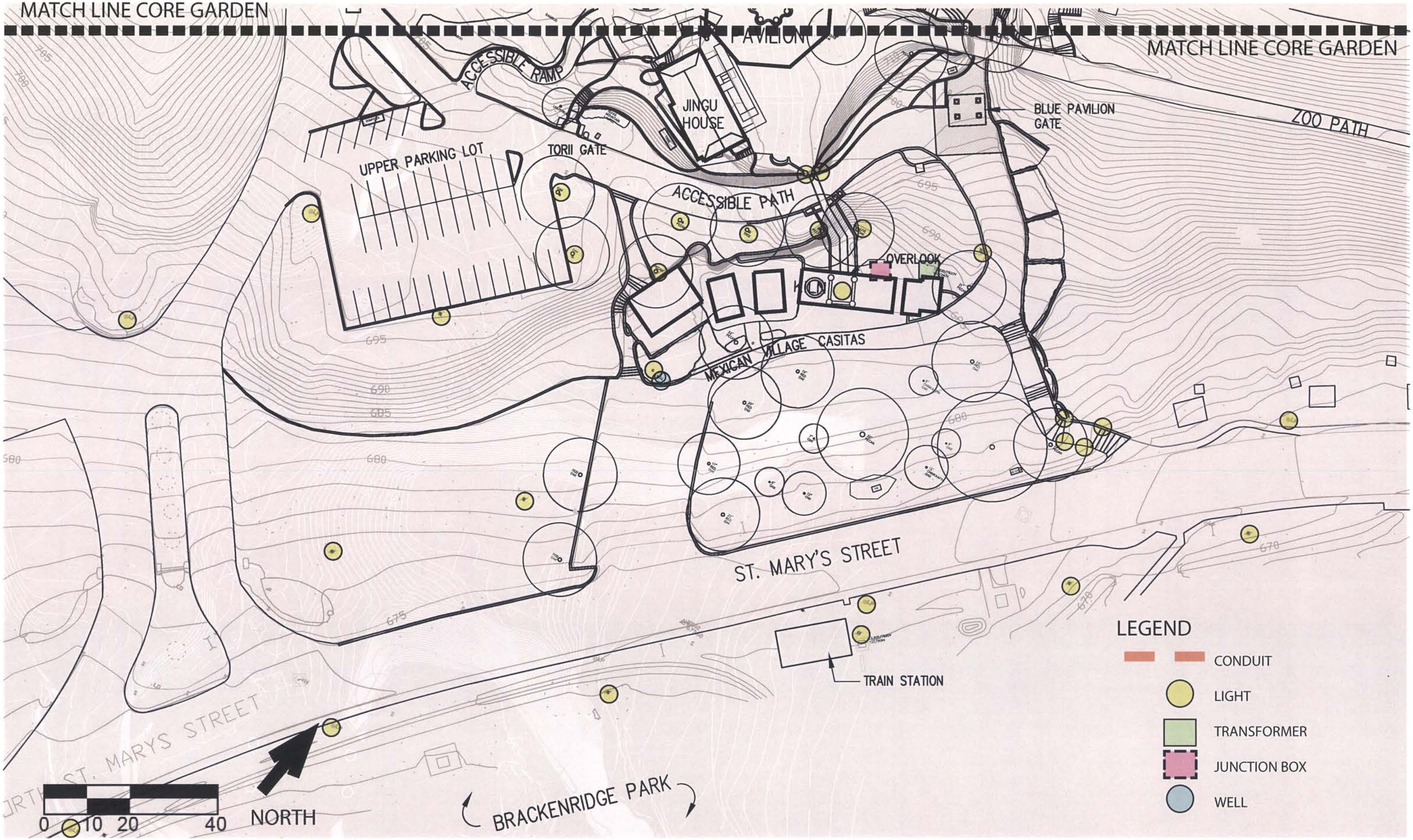
48. Historic pylon on Alpine Drive. The light at top is visible, but does not function. It is not clear if this lighting was present at the period of significance, but it was described by Mabel Jingu in a documentary on the gardens. All abandoned lighting should be removed and replaced with lighting that is hidden in ground or in the planting bed as necessary.

49. View from Alpine Drive to quarry pond. A lightpole and above ground lines are visible. The light pole and line detract from the view and should be hidden or removed.

50. Uplight along Alpine Drive is visible from the ponds below and outdated. Uplight should be replaced with appropriate light standard and consider views from above and below.

existing conditions : : m.e.p. systems



existing conditions : :m.e.p. systems

MATCH LINE CORE GARDEN

MATCH LINE CORE GARDEN

PAVILION

ACCESSIBLE RAMP

JINGU HOUSE

BLUE PAVILION GATE

ZOO PATH

UPPER PARKING LOT

TORII GATE

ACCESSIBLE PATH

OVERLOOK

MEXICAN VILLAGE CASITAS

ST. MARY'S STREET

TRAIN STATION

ST. MARYS STREET

BRACKENRIDGE PARK

0 10 20 40 NORTH

existing conditions : :m.e.p. systems

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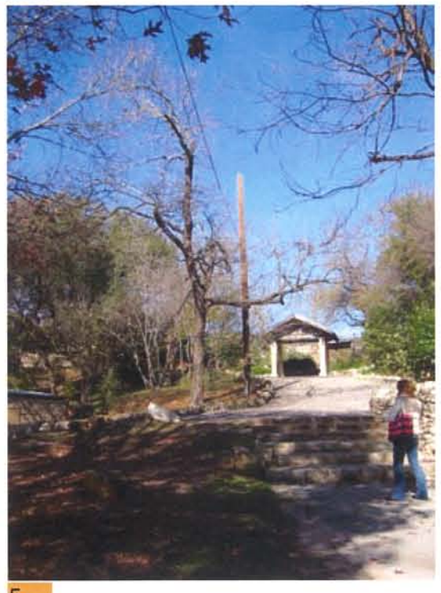

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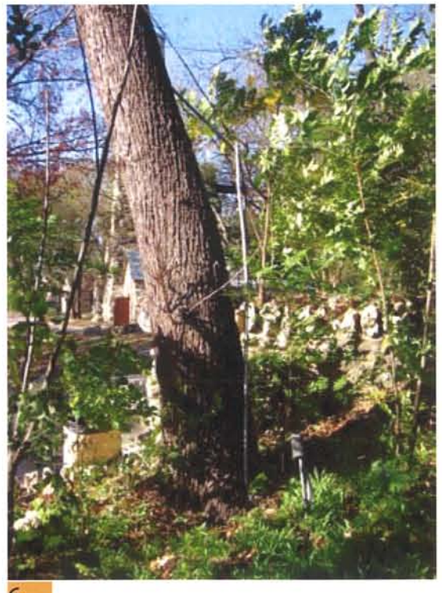


6

1. Typical pylon with missing light fixture. There is no historic images of the light fixture, however, it lighting was described by Mabel Jingu in a documentary on the garden. Lighting should be restored, but it should be sensitive to the historic aesthetics of the gardens.

2. Pylon with light figure. Fixture not historically accurate. Protective covering will probably be necessary in to protect the proposed light fixtures.

3. Typical pylon with missing light fixture. There is no historic images of the light fixture, however, it lighting was described by Mabel Jingu in a documentary on the garden. Lighting should be restored, but it should be sensitive to the historic aesthetics of the gardens.

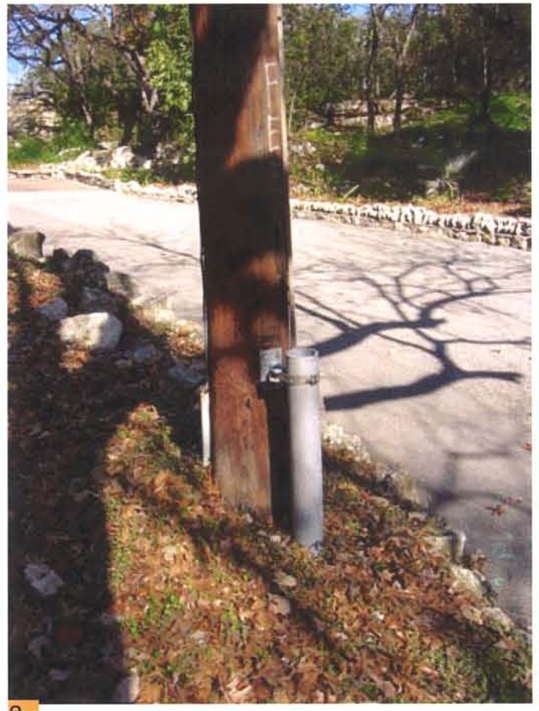
4. Electrical conduit and above ground box. Measures should be taken to hide or put all boxes below ground.

5. Above ground light pole.

6. Above ground electrical lines near Mexican Village. Measures should be taken to hide or put all boxes below ground.

existing conditions : :m.e.p. systems

7



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7. Electrical transformer behind Mexican Village Casistas. Landscape improvements should help to hide the transformer.

8. Electrical pole with ? on pole?

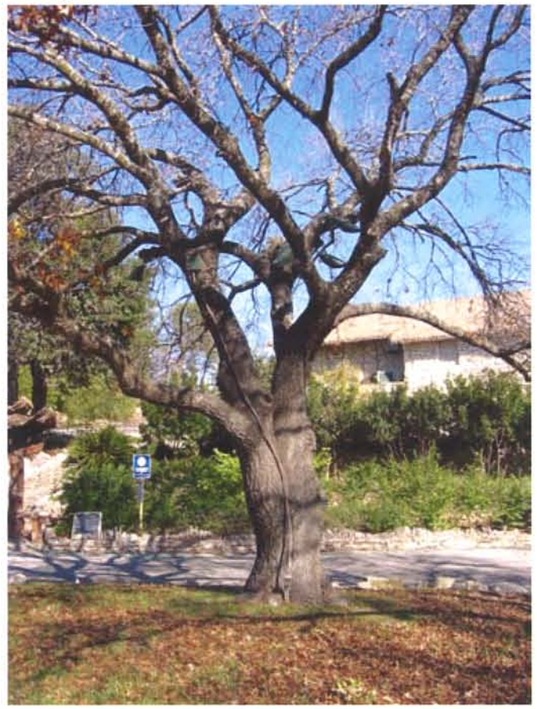
9. Electrical panel attached to back of the Old Kiln at Mexican Village. This panel should be relocated and removed from public access.

10. Electrical power at Mexican Village. This panel should be relocated and removed from public access.

11. Green pole near Blue Pavilion entry. New and in good condition.

existing conditions : :m.e.p. systems

12



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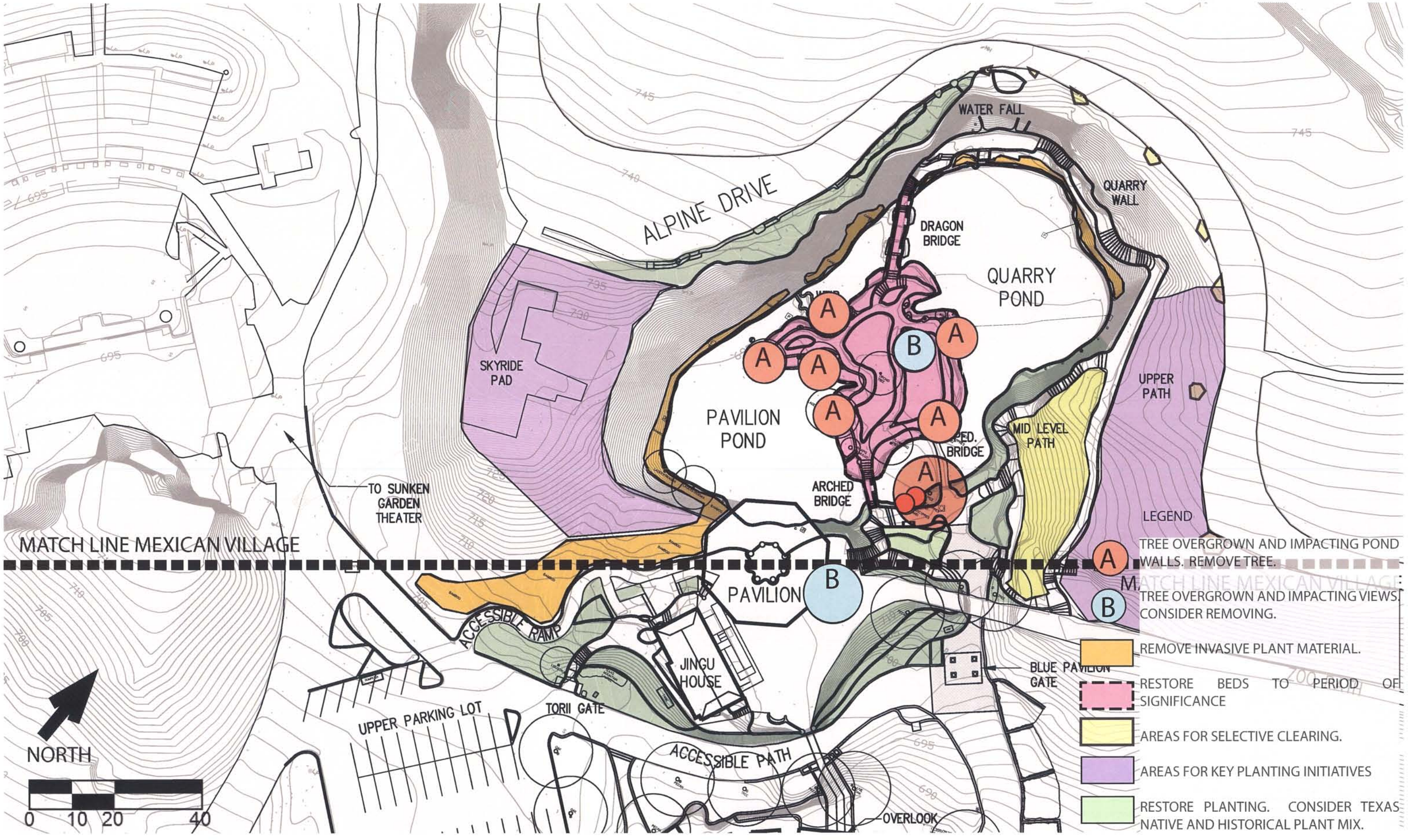
12. Light pole at Mexican Village Parking lot. Light pole should be replaced with standard site lighting as necessary.

13. Conduit and tree light. Tree lights should be placed in the crotch of the tree and all conduit should be painted black.

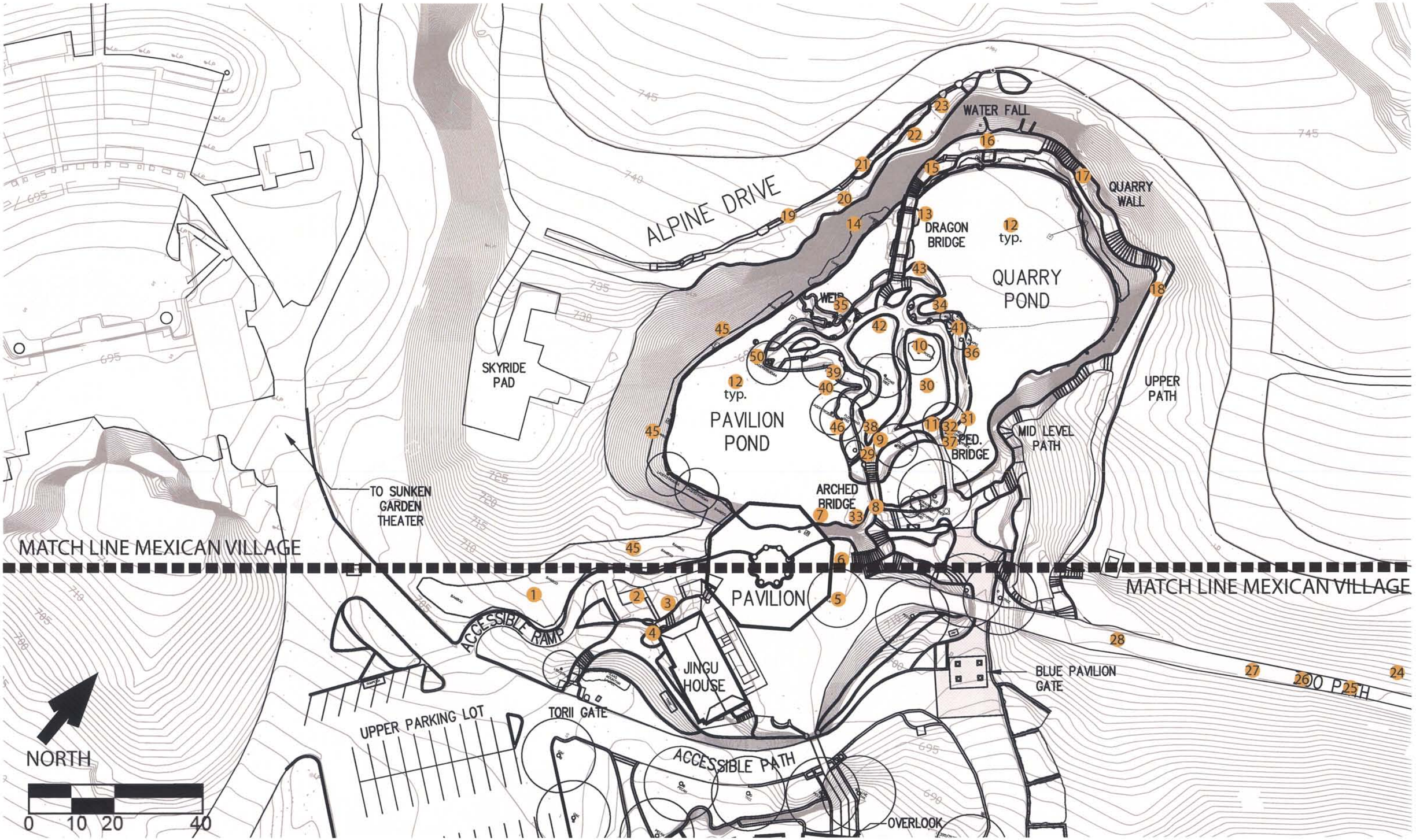
14. Conduit and tree light. Tree lights should be placed in the crotch of the tree and all conduit should be painted black.

15. Power box at base of tree in Number 14. All power boxes should either be placed in-grade or elevated above ground level at the crotch of the tree. All conduit should be painted black.

existing conditions : : vegetation



existing conditions : : vegetation



existing conditions : : vegetation

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1. Concrete edging is not historic and should be removed.

2. Tree has been poorly pruned over the years and should be removed.

3. Planting beds are empty and should be filled with appropriate material.

4. Pylon cap detail. If planting is acceptable historic treatment, all pylons should be planted with appropriate material.

5. Tree not historic (see historic images) and should be removed.
The City of San Antonio does not generally support the removal of trees on the property. All trees to be removed should be evaluated for aethetics, safety, health, etc. by various City staff, the consultants, and contractors involved in Master Plan implementation to determine the best for the facility.

6. Cane should be removed and appropriate material planted in beds at Pavilion.

existing conditions : : vegetation

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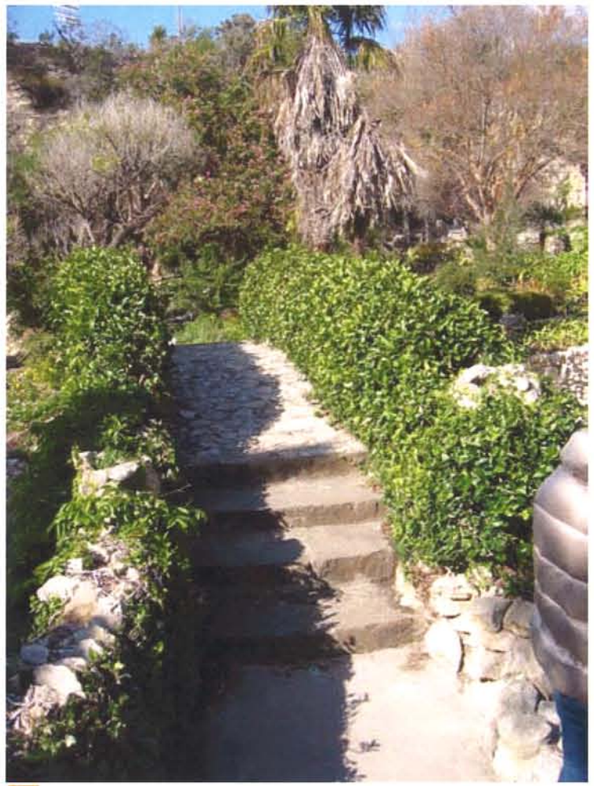

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7. Planting bed above Pavilion pond. The vine growing on the Pavilion walls is overgrown & should be thinned out. Appropriate planting should be restored. While the banana trees are historic planting material, they are not in good shape.

8. Arched bridge near Pavilion with fig ivy. Fig ivy is overgrown and not historic.

9. Planting beds on core island. Beds to the left are too tall and should contain appropriate historic plant material. Bed to the right of image is empty or missing material. Concrete edging around lagerstroemia indica (crape myrtle) is not historic and should be removed.

10. Carving into trunk at lagerstroemia indica (crape myrtle). While unsightly, the tree will recover and eventually grow over the carvings. The tree is large and old, which means it is likely near the end of its life span.

11. Typical planting beds on core island. All beds should be lined with upright limestone header. All beds should contain appropriate plant materials and it should remain below hip height in this area.

existing conditions : : vegetation

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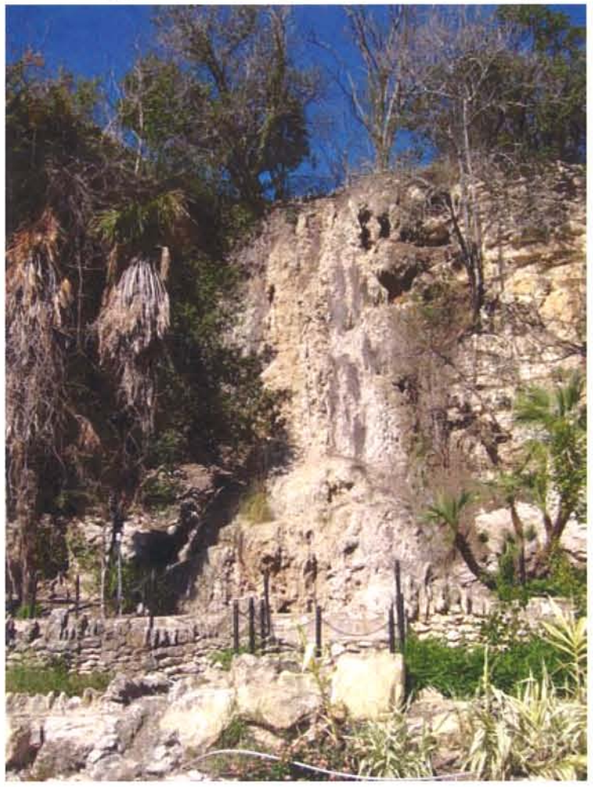
12. Typical planter in ponds. These planters are not from the period of significance and should be removed.

13. Empty planter beds below dragon bridge should be filled with appropriate plant material. No planting should be added to the bridge.

14. View to quarry walls & Alpine Drive. The planting should be thinned out to allow views.

15. View to garden after exiting dragon bridge. Consideration should be given to thin out the upper pathways and quarry walls.

existing conditions : : vegetation



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16. Historic waterfall covered in dried lichens and moss. It is believed this plant material will return to life once the water is restored. If necessary, file in with similar species to create the appropriate landscape effect.

17. Mid-level pathway through planter beds.

18. Planting at the upper level pathway includes more overhead canopy trees. The trees help create a distinct planting zone and should be protected.

existing conditions : : vegetation

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19. Pathway and overgrown planting along Alpine Drive. The weeds should be removed.

20. Scenic overlook along Alpine Drive. The planting has taken over the pathway and should be removed as necessary.

21. Planting next to stair at scenic overlook along Alpine Drive. While the planting next to steps are mostly weeds, the effect is desirable. It should be thinned out and contain appropriate plant material.

22. View to garden/Pavilion from scenic overlook. Overgrown trees and vegetation should be thinned to restore views from above. (See historical images, appendix).

23. View to ponds from Alpine Drive. Large crape myrtle (lagerstroemia indica) blocks views to Pavilion. Historically, lower planter material was used on the island.

24. Steps up from zoo entry. Understory should be thinned out.

existing conditions : : vegetation

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25. Pathway along Alpine Drive. Pathway provides walks through various plant communities. It is a great opportunity for plant and environmental education. This portion is characterized by lower grasses without much canopy.

26. Pathway along Alpine Drive. Pathway provides walks through various plant communities. It is a great opportunity for plant and environmental education. This portion includes more of an understory and also begins to develop a canopy layer.

27. Pathway along Alpine Drive. Pathway provides walks through various plant communities. It is a great opportunity for plant and environmental education. More canopy developed.

28. Pathway along Alpine Drive. Pathway provides walks through various plant communities. It is a great opportunity for plant and environmental education. The canopy is fully developed and the understory is very lush. It might be desirable to thin out the understory to take advantage of vistas and increase security.

existing conditions : : vegetation

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Trees on the core island have not been maintained or pruned over the years. They are overgrown and some towards the end of their lifespan. Some of the trees are damaging the pond walls and should be removed prior to pond restoration. However, the City of San Antonio does not generally support the removal of trees on the property. All trees to be removed should be evaluated for aethetics, safety, health, etc. by various City staff, the consultants, and contractors involved in Master Plan implementation to determine the best for the facility.

29. View of overall core island canopy.

30. Crape myrtle (Lagerstroemia indica)

31. Coral tree (Erythrina caffra) causing damage to pond wall.

32. Coral tree (Erythrina caffra) causing damage to pond wall.

33. Trees causing damage to pond wall.

34. Coral tree (Erythrina caffra) causing damage to pond wall.

existing conditions : : vegetation

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35. Overgrown tree near weir. The tree is causing damage to pond walls and stone cap. Tree should be removed and pond walls reconstructed with ponds restoration work. The City of San Antonio does not generally sup port the removal of trees on the property. All trees to be removed should be evaluated for aethetics, safety, health, etc. by various City staff, the consultants, and contractors involved in Master Plan implementation to determine the best for the facility.

36. Coral tree (Erythrina caffra) overgrown and causing damage to pond walls and stone cap. Tree should be removed and ponds walls reconstructed with ponds restoration work. The City of San Antonio does not generally support the removal of trees on the property. All trees to be removed should be evaluated for aethetics, safety, health, etc. by various City staff, the consultants, and contractors involved in Master Plan implementation to determine the best for the facility.

37. Orchid tree on central island. Tree is large and overgrown. While it doesn't cause a threat to pond walls, it should be considered for removal. The City of San Antonio does not generally support the removal of trees on the property. All trees to be removed should be evaluated for aethetics, safety, health, etc. by various City staff, the consultants, and contractors involved in Master Plan implementation to determine the best for the facility.

38. Rhapis humilus palm. Remove dead fronds.

39. Coral tree (Erythrina caffra) overgrown and causing damage to pond walls and stone cap. Tree should be removed and ponds walls reconstructed with ponds restoration work. The City of San Antonio does not generally support the removal of trees on the property. All trees to be removed should be evaluated for aethetics, safety, health, etc. by various City staff, the consultants, and contractors involved in Master Plan implementation to determine the best for the facility.

40. Coral tree (Erythrina caffra) overgrown and causing damage to pond walls and stone cap. Tree should be removed and ponds walls reconstructed with ponds restoration work. The City of San Antonio does not generally support the removal of trees on the property. All trees to be removed should be evaluated for aethetics, safety, health, etc. by various City staff, the consultants, and contractors involved in Master Plan implementation to determine the best for the facility.

existing conditions : : vegetation

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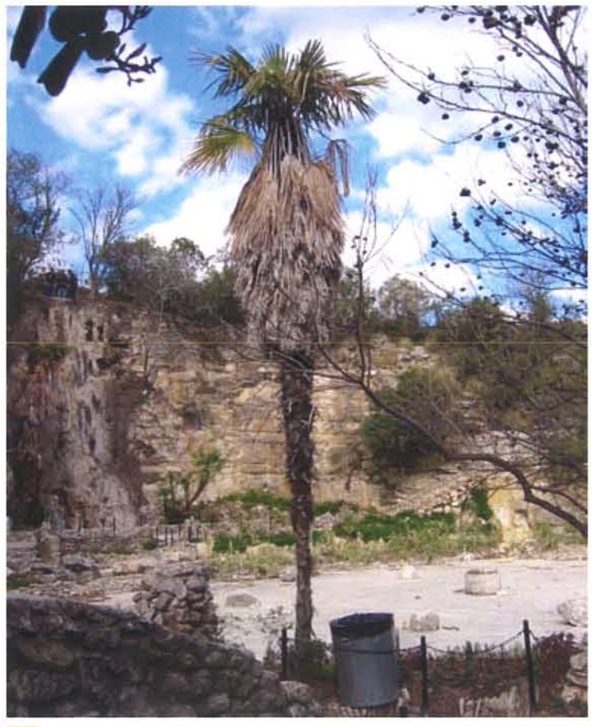
42



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41. Tracheocypres fortuniei group near electrical junction box.

42. Orchid tree overgrown on central island.

43. Rhapis humilus. Remove dead palm fronds.

44. Coral tree (Erythrina caffra) compromising walls at Core Garden island. In order to successfully restore the ponds, the tree should be removed. The City of San Antonio does not generally support the removal of trees on the property. All trees to be removed should be evaluated for aethetics, safety, health, etc. by various City staff, the consultants, and contractors involved in Master Plan implementation to determine the best for the facility.

existing conditions : : vegetation

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45. Invasive bamboo typical at Pavilion pond. It should be removed.

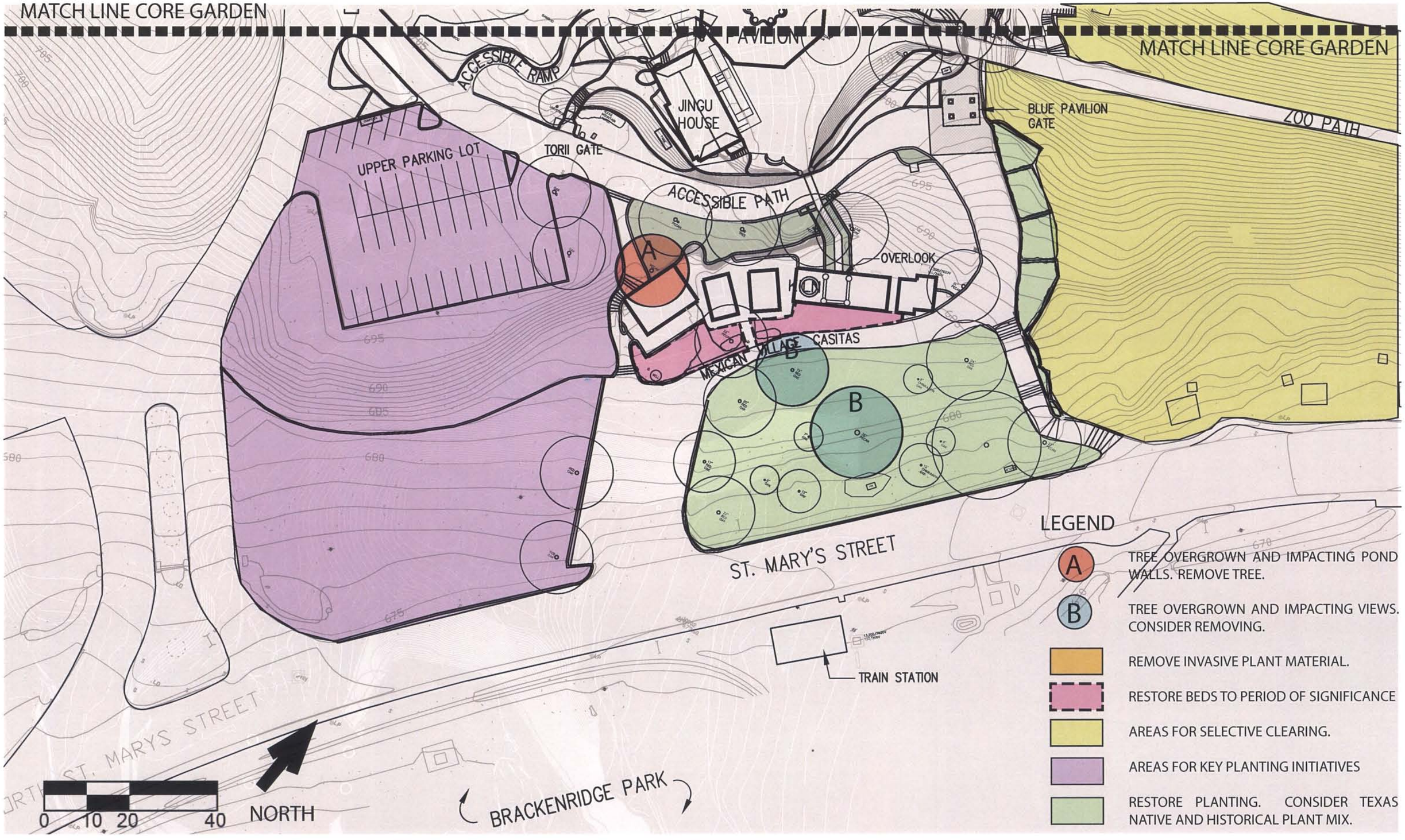
46 Overgrown Coral tree (Erythrina caffra) tree is compromising walls at Core Garden island. In order to restore the ponds, the tree should be removed. The City of San Antonio does not generally support the removal of trees on the property. All trees to be removed should be evaluated for aethetics, safety, health, etc. by various City staff, the consultants, and contractors involved in Master Plan implementation to determine the best for the facility.

47. Typical invasive and overgrown cane. It is located between weir and dragon bridge and after dragon bridge in much of the quarry pond. It should be removed.

48. Typical invasive and overgrown cane. It is located between weir and dragon bridge and after dragon bridge in much of the quarry pond. It should be removed.

50. Overgrown Coral tree (Erythrina caffra) tree is compromising walls at Core Garden island. In order to restore the ponds, the tree should be removed. The City of San Antonio does not generally support the removal of trees on the property. All trees to be removed should be evaluated for aethetics, safety, health, etc. by various City staff, the consultants, and contractors involved in Master Plan implementation to determine the best for the facility.

existing conditions : : vegetation



existing conditions : : vegetation

MATCH LINE CORE GARDEN

MATCH LINE CORE GARDEN

PAVILION

ACCESSIBLE RAMP

JINGU HOUSE

BLUE PAVILION GATE

ZOO PATH

UPPER PARKING LOT

TORII GATE

ACCESSIBLE PATH

OVERLOOK

MEXICAN VILLAGE

SITAS

ST. MARY'S STREET

TRAIN STATION

ST. MARYS STREET

BRACKENRIDGE PARK

0 10 20 40

NORTH

existing conditions : : vegetation

1. Canopy trees at Mexican Village.

1

existing conditions :: vegetation

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2. Yucca planting by quarry monument

3. The pedestrian path along St. Mary's St. ends at the stair. Path users have forged an unofficial path in front of Mexican Village. A permanent path should be considered for this location.

4. Planting beds along North side of pathway

5. Stones used as edging.

6. Planting bed next to swale. Swale is present in historic photos, but was not always concrete.

7. Planting bed at Mexican Village casitas. Planting bed is not historical.

existing conditions : : vegetation

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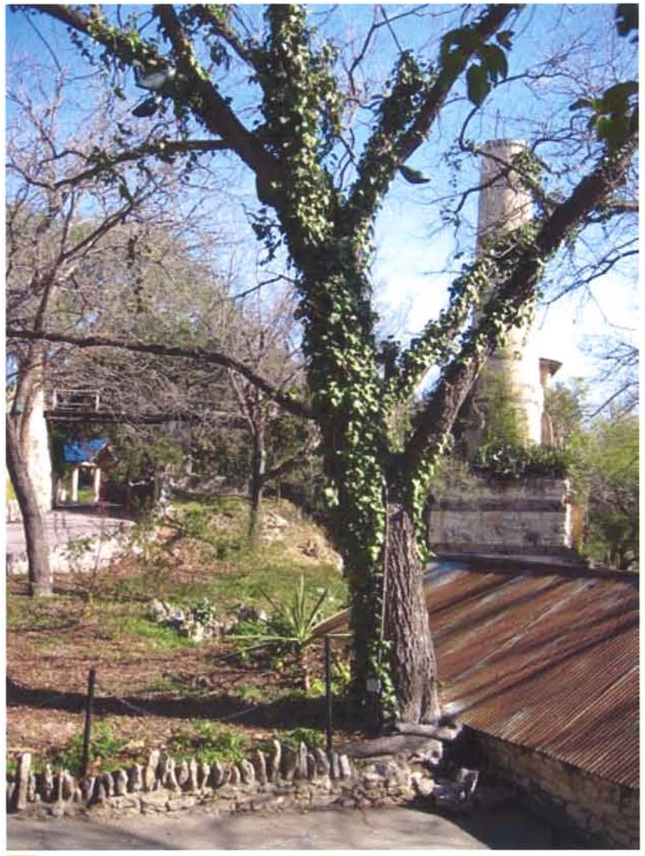

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8. Overgrown tree at Mexican Village casitas. Remove tree.

9. Planting bed. Fill in with groundcover.

10. Vine overtaking tree. Tree to be removed. Tree should be removed and ponds walls reconstructed with ponds restoration work. The City of San Antonio does not generally support the removal of trees on the property. All trees to be removed should be evaluated for aethetics, safety, health, etc. by various City staff, the consultants, and contractors involved in Master Plan implementation to determine the best for the facility.

11. Remove concrete edging.

12. Remove weeds from bed to North of accessible path and replace with appropriate planting material.

existing conditions : : vegetation

13

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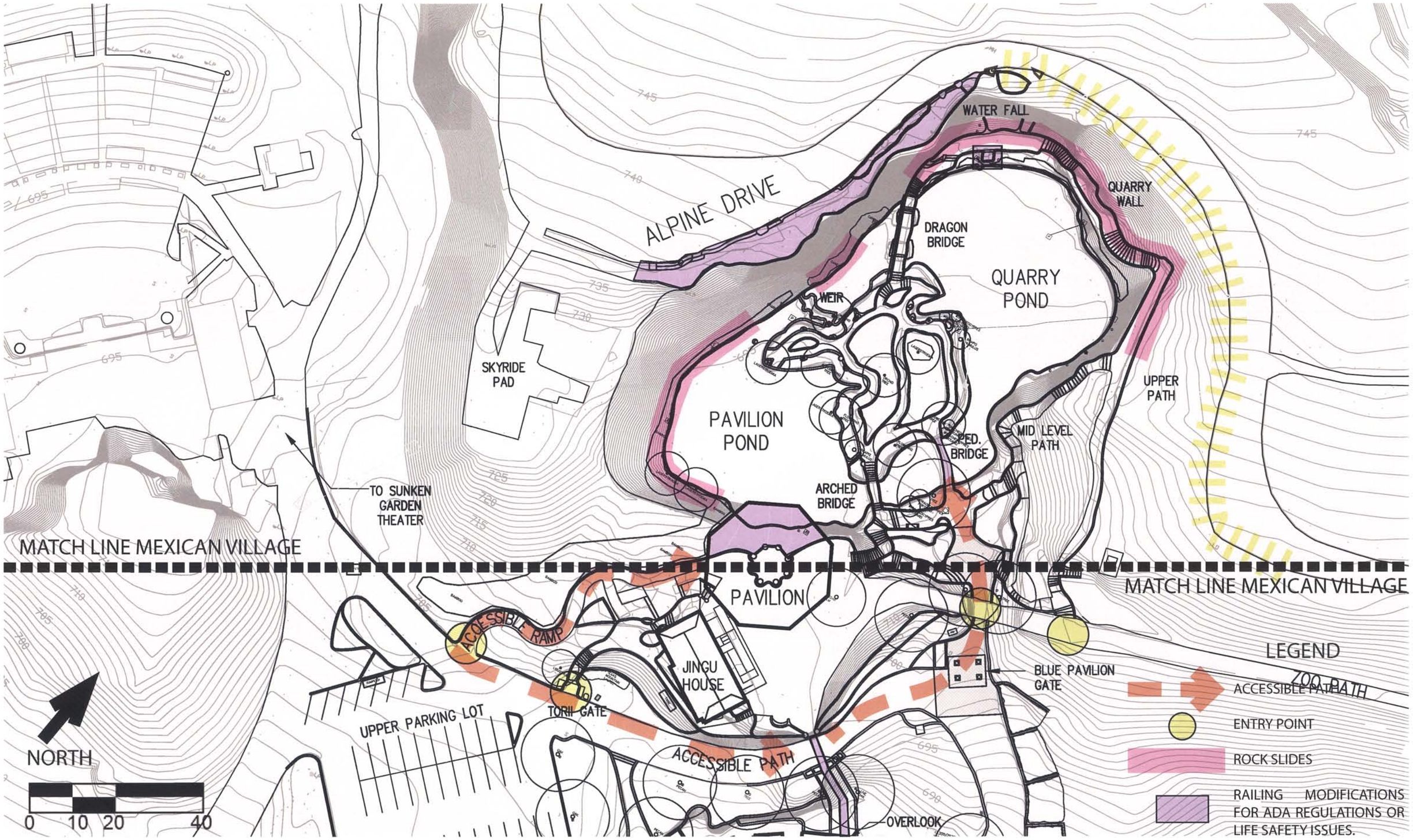
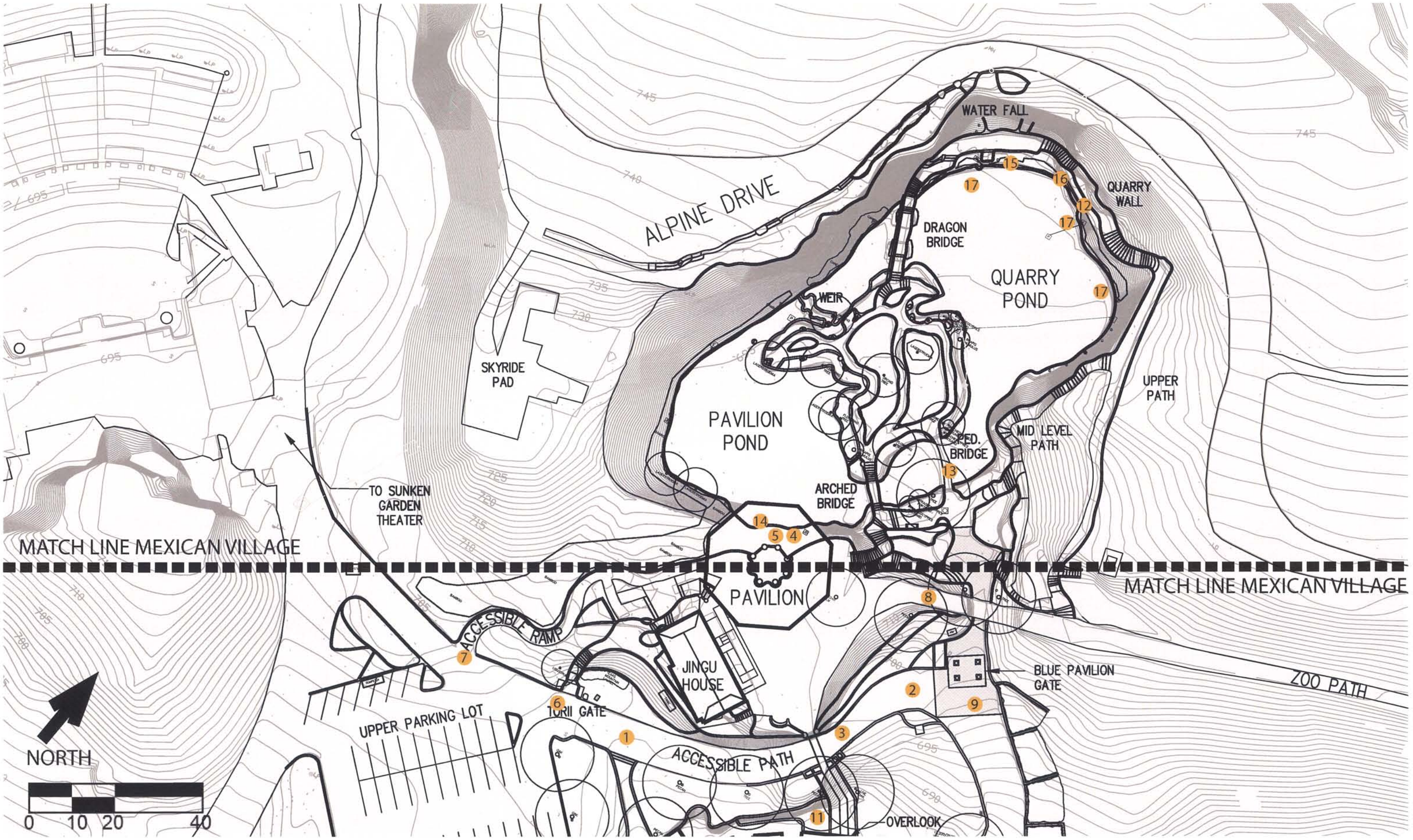
13. Shaded planting bed near Blue Pavilion entry.

14. Planting beds stepping up to Kiln Overlook bridge.

15. If city views are desirable, the pecan and red oak in front of the casitas needs to be removed. The City of San Antonio does not generally support the removal of trees on the property. All trees to be removed should be evaluated for aethetics, safety, health, etc. by various City staff, the consultants, and contractors involved in Master Plan implementation to determine the best for the facility.

existing conditions :: life safety and security




WATER FALL
QUARRY WALL
ALPINE DRIVE
DRAGON BRIDGE
QUARRY POND
WEIR
SKYRIDE PAD
PAVILION POND
UPPER PATH
MID LEVEL PATH
PED. BRIDGE
ARCHED BRIDGE
TO SUNKEN GARDEN THEATER
MATCH LINE MEXICAN VILLAGE
PAVILION
ACCESSIBLE RAMP
JINGU HOUSE
BLUE PAVILION GATE
ZOO PATH
TORII GATE
UPPER PARKING LOT
ACCESSIBLE PATH
OVERLOOK
NORTH
0 10 20 40

existing conditions : : life safety and security

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1. Accessible entry path between Mexican Village and Core Gardens. The accessible path is to one side of the large asphalt drive. Because the asphalt path is not entirely accessible, it is recommended that this path be modfied in both material and design to creat a central accessible path.

2. Accessible entry path between Mexican Village and Core Gardens. The accessible path is to one side of the large asphalt drive. Because the asphalt is not accessible, it is recommended that this path be modfied in both material and design to creat a central accessible path.

3. Accessible entry path between Mexican Village and Core Gardens. The accessible path is to one side of the large asphalt drive. Because the asphalt is not accessible, it is recommended that this path be modfied in both material and design to creat a central accessible path.

4 + 4a. Path at Pavilion is only 1'-9".

5 + 5a. Stone wall at Pavilion is only 1'-3" tall. The path drops off to the Pavilion pond below.

4a

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5a

existing conditions :: life safety and security

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6. Chinese Tea Garden Gate

7. Accessible entry at Core Gardens.

8. Zoo entry path at Pavilion level. Security gate needed to keep people from entering the gardens from this path.

9. Blue Pavilion Entry. Blue Pavilion to be removed.

10 Vandalism on limestone.

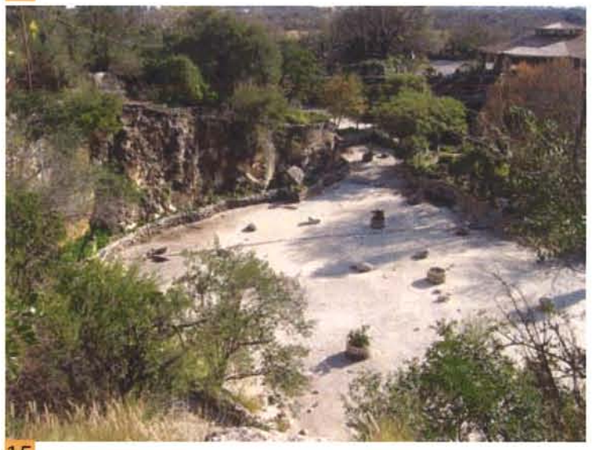
11. Vandalism on kiln overlook.

12. Visitors entering the park through unofficial paths along the quarry walls.

existing conditions :: life safety and security

13

14



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13. Accessible ramp at Core Garden Island level. The ramp is on top of the historic weir. While the weir is historic, this is the only accessible entry to the island and should be maintained.

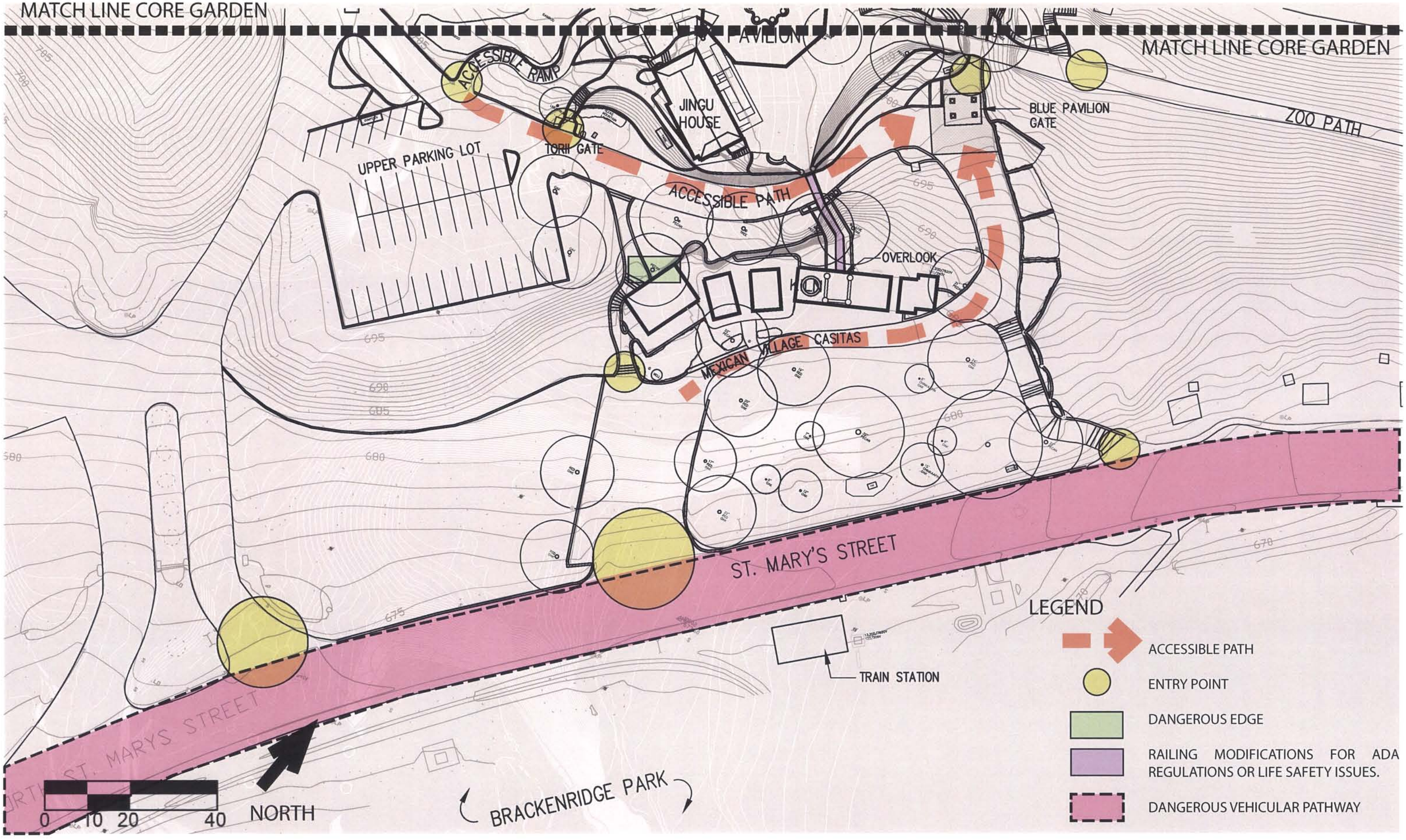
14. Visitors climbing over Pavilion walls.

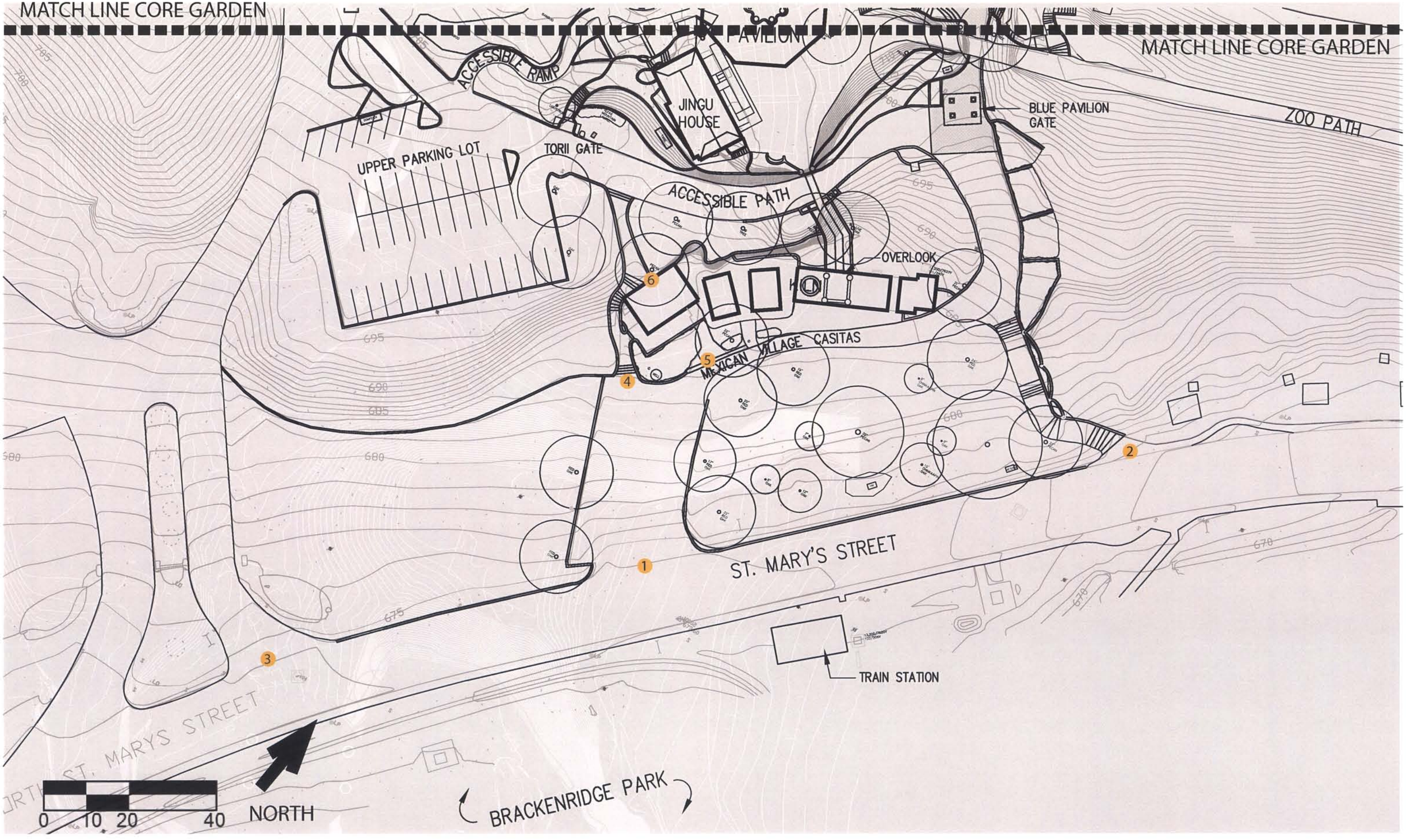
15. Unsafe drop along Alpine Drive.

16. Unsafe drop along Alpine Drive.

17. Rock slides from Alpine Drive present a problem to the pathways around the quarry pond.

existing conditions : : life safety and security




MATCH LINE CORE GARDEN
MATCH LINE CORE GARDEN
ACCESSIBLE RAMP
PAVILION
JINGU HOUSE
BLUE PAVILION GATE
ZOO PATH
UPPER PARKING LOT
TORII GATE
ACCESSIBLE PATH
OVERLOOK
6
5
4
MEXICAN VILLAGE CASITAS
1
2
3
ST. MARY'S STREET
TRAIN STATION
ST. MARYS STREET
0 10 20 40
NORTH
BRACKENRIDGE PARK

existing conditions : : life safety and security

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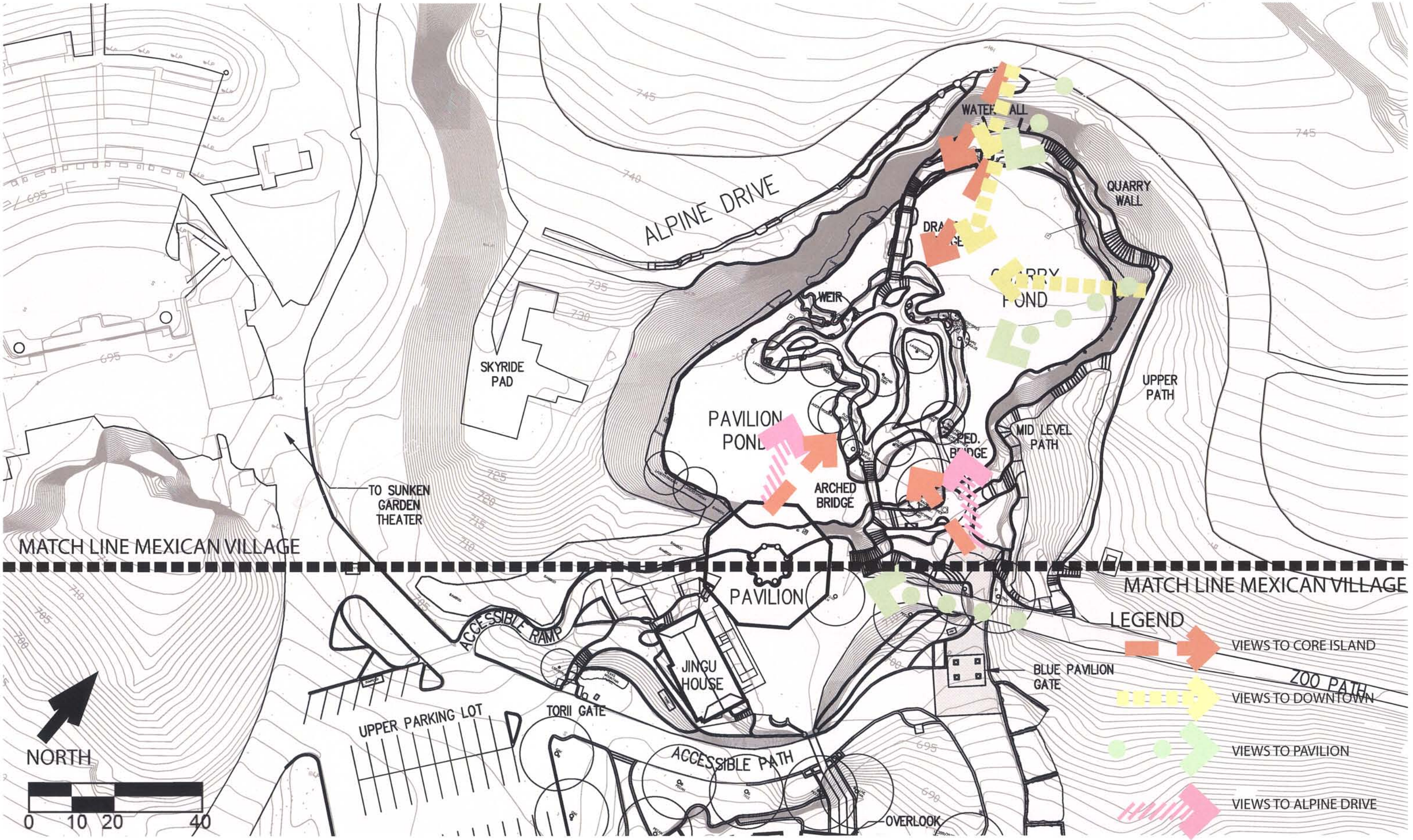
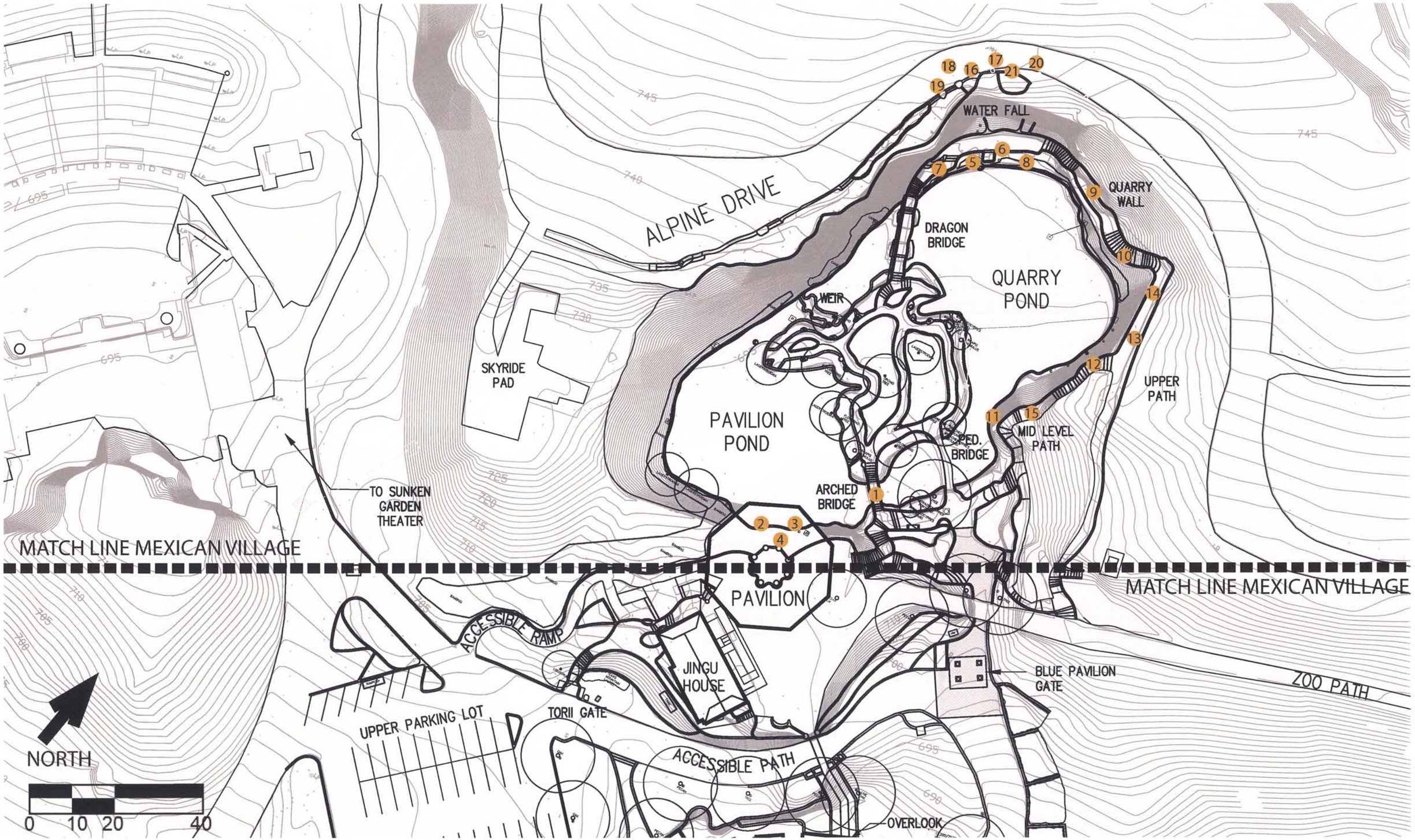
1. Entry at Mexican Village Casitas and parking lot.
2. Pedestrian entry at St. Mary's entry.
3. Vehicular entry at Sunken Garden Theater. This is also the entry to Alpine Drive and upper level parking lot.
4. Pedestrian entry at Mexican Village casitas to Core Gardens.
5. Security gate at Mexican Village casitas.
6. Sharp edge at Mexican Village casita and pathway.

existing conditions : : viewsheds



existing conditions : : viewsheds



existing conditions : : viewsheds

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There are not many historic photos taken from the Pavilion, but other images show the planting as mostly shrubs or lower growing plants. See historic appendix, images 1, 2,16, 21,22,23,24,25,26,28, 33, 35, and 36).

1. View from Arched Bridge to Core Island and Alpine Drive is blocked by canopy trees. Consider removing trees that block views, including the crape myrtle (*lagerstroemia indica*), orchid tree (*Bauhinia galpinii*), and coral trees (*Erythrina indica*). Clearing should also occur along Alpine Drive in order to make this historic route visible. The City of San Antonio does not generally support the removal of trees on the property. All trees to be removed should be evaluated for aethetics, safety, health, etc. by various City staff, the consultants, and contractors involved in Master Plan implementation to determine the best for the facility.

2. View from Pavilion to Core Island is blocked by trees. Consider removing trees that block views, such as the coral tree (*Erythrina indica*). If the crape myrtle (*lagerstroemia indica*) were removed, views to Alpine Drive would be re-established.

3. View from Pavilion to Core Island is blocked by trees. Consider removing trees that block views, such as the coral trees (*Erythrina indica*).

4. View from Pavilion to Core Island and Alpine Drive is blocked by canopy trees. Consider removing trees that block views, including the crape myrtle (*lagerstroemia indica*) and coral trees (*Erythrina indica*). The palms in the planting beds also block views at the pedestrian level. Clearing should also occur along Alpine Drive in order to make this historic route visible.

This historic image shows the views from the entry landing to the Core Island and Alpine Drive. There are no canopy trees on the Core Island and the quarry wall is cleared of overgrown planting.

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Historic photos from the waterfall include 3, 23, 24, 28, 36, and 39. In these images, the Pavilion is clearly viewed from the landing at the waterfall. This viewshed could be restored by removing trees.

The City of San Antonio does not generally support the removal of trees on the property. All trees to be removed should be evaluated for aethetics, safety, health, etc. by various City staff, the consultants, and contractors involved in Master Plan implementation to determine the best for the facility.

5. View from waterfall to Core Island. Consider removing trees that block views, including the crape myrtle (*lagerstroemia indica*) and coral trees (*Erythrina indica*). The shrubs and palms in the planting beds also block views at the pedestrian level. The City of San Antonio does not generally support the removal of trees on the property. All trees to be removed should be evaluated for aethetics, safety, health, etc. by various City staff, the consultants, and contractors involved in Master Plan implementation to determine the best for the facility.

6. View from waterfall to Core Island. Consider removing trees that block views, including the crape myrtle (*lagerstroemia indica*) and coral trees (*Erythrina indica*). The shrubs and palms in the planting beds also block views at the pedestrian level. The City of San Antonio does not generally support the removal of trees on the property. All trees to be removed should be evaluated for aethetics, safety, health, etc. by various City staff, the consultants, and contractors involved in Master Plan implementation to determine the best for the facility.

7. View from waterfall to Core Island. Consider removing trees that block views, including the crape myrtle (*lagerstroemia indica*) and coral trees (*Erythrina indica*). The shrubs and palms in the planting beds also block views at the pedestrian level. The City of San Antonio does not generally support the removal of trees on the property. All trees to be removed should be evaluated for aethetics, safety, health, etc. by various City staff, the consultants, and contractors involved in Master Plan implementation to determine the best for the facility.

8. View from waterfall to Core Island. Consider removing trees that block views, including the crape myrtle (*lagerstroemia indica*) and coral trees (*Erythrina indica*). The shrubs and palms in the planting beds also block views at the pedestrian level. The City of San Antonio does not generally support the removal of trees on the property. All trees to be removed should be evaluated for aethetics, safety, health, etc. by various City staff, the consultants, and contractors involved in Master Plan implementation to determine the best for the facility.

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There are several historic photos taken with views from the upper and mid-pathways to the Pavilion. See historic appendix, images 5, 7, 8, 9, 25, 27, 29, 30, 32, and 35).

9. View from Upper Path to waterfall and Alpine Drive.

10. View from mid-path to Pavilion.

11. View from weir entry to Pavilion.

12 View from mid-path to Pavilion. Consider removing trees that block views, including the crape myrtle (*lagerstroemia indica*) and coral trees (*Erythrina indica*). The shrubs and palms in the planting beds also block views at the pedestrian level. The City of San Antonio does not generally support the removal of trees on the property. All trees to be removed should be evaluated for aethetics, safety, health, etc. by various City staff, the consultants, and contractors involved in Master Plan implementation to determine the best for the facility.

13. View from mid-path to Pavilion. Consider removing trees that block views, including the crape myrtle (*lagerstroemia indica*) and coral trees (*Erythrina indica*). The shrubs and palms in the planting beds also block views at the pedestrian level. The City of San Antonio does not generally support the removal of trees on the property. All trees to be removed should be evaluated for aethetics, safety, health, etc. by various City staff, the consultants, and contractors involved in Master Plan implementation to determine the best for the facility.

14. View from mid-path to waterfall and Alpine Drive.

existing conditions : : viewsheds

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There are several historic photos taken from Alpine Drive with views to the Pavilion, Core Island Gardens, and Downtown. See historic appendix, images 1, 6, 7, 14, 16, 27, 30, and 40).

15. View from Alpine Drive to Pavilion and Downtown beyond. Consider removing trees that block views, including the crape myrtle (*lagerstroemia indica*) and coral trees (*Erythrina indica*). The shrubs and palms in the planting beds also block views at the pedestrian level. The City of San Antonio does not generally support the removal of trees on the property. All trees to be removed should be evaluated for aethetics, safety, health, etc. by various City staff, the consultants, and contractors involved in Master Plan implementation to determine the best for the facility.

16. View from Alpine Drive to quarry pond and upper level paths.

17. View from Alpine Drive to Pavilion.

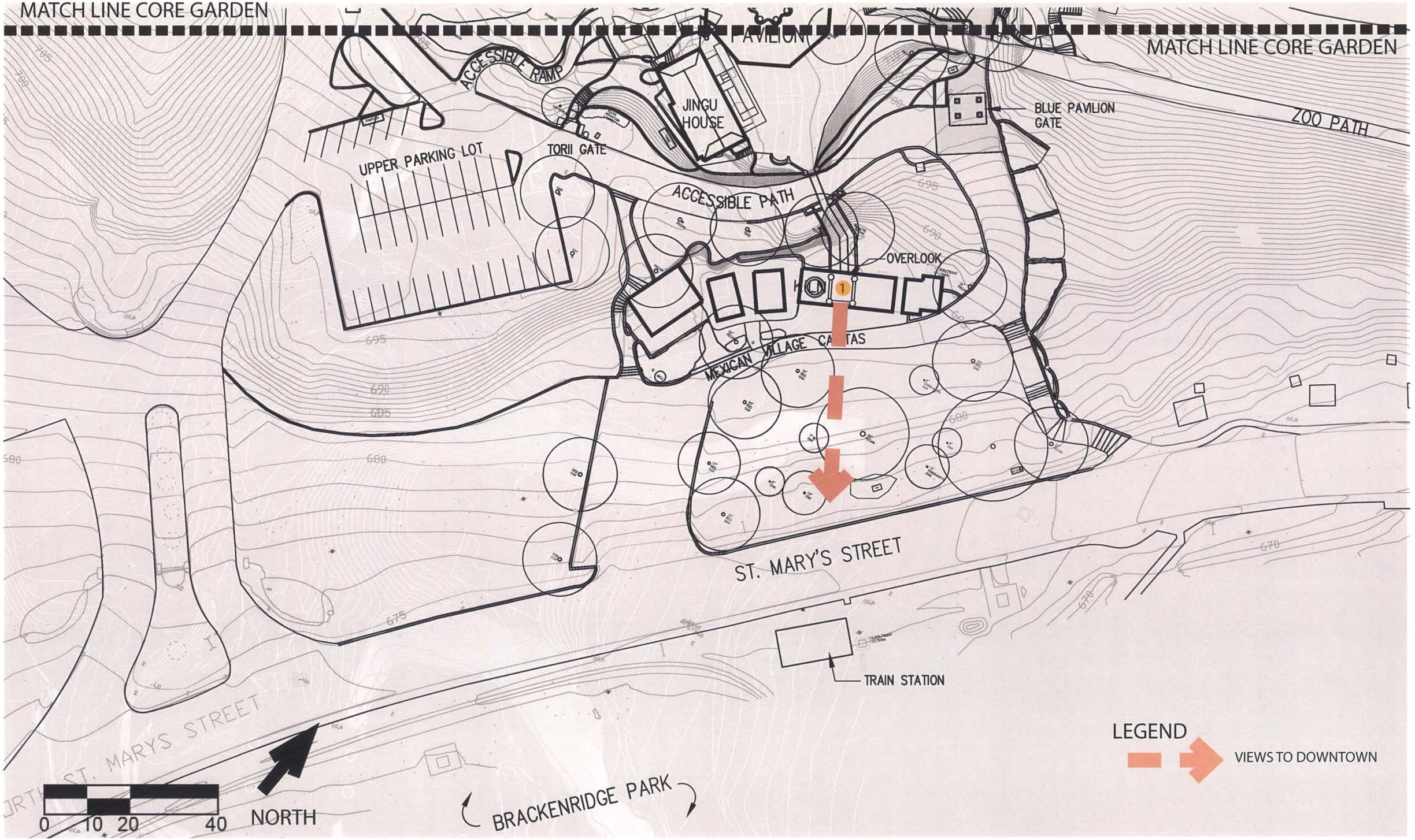
18. View from Alpine Drive to Pavilion and kiln.

19. View from Alpine Drive to Pavilion and kiln.

20. View from mid-path to waterfall and Alpine Drive. Consider removing trees that block views, including the crape myrtle (*lagerstroemia indica*) and coral trees (*Erythrina indica*). The shrubs and palms in the planting beds also block views at the pedestrian level.

21. View from Alpine Drive to Pavilion.

existing conditions : : viewsheds

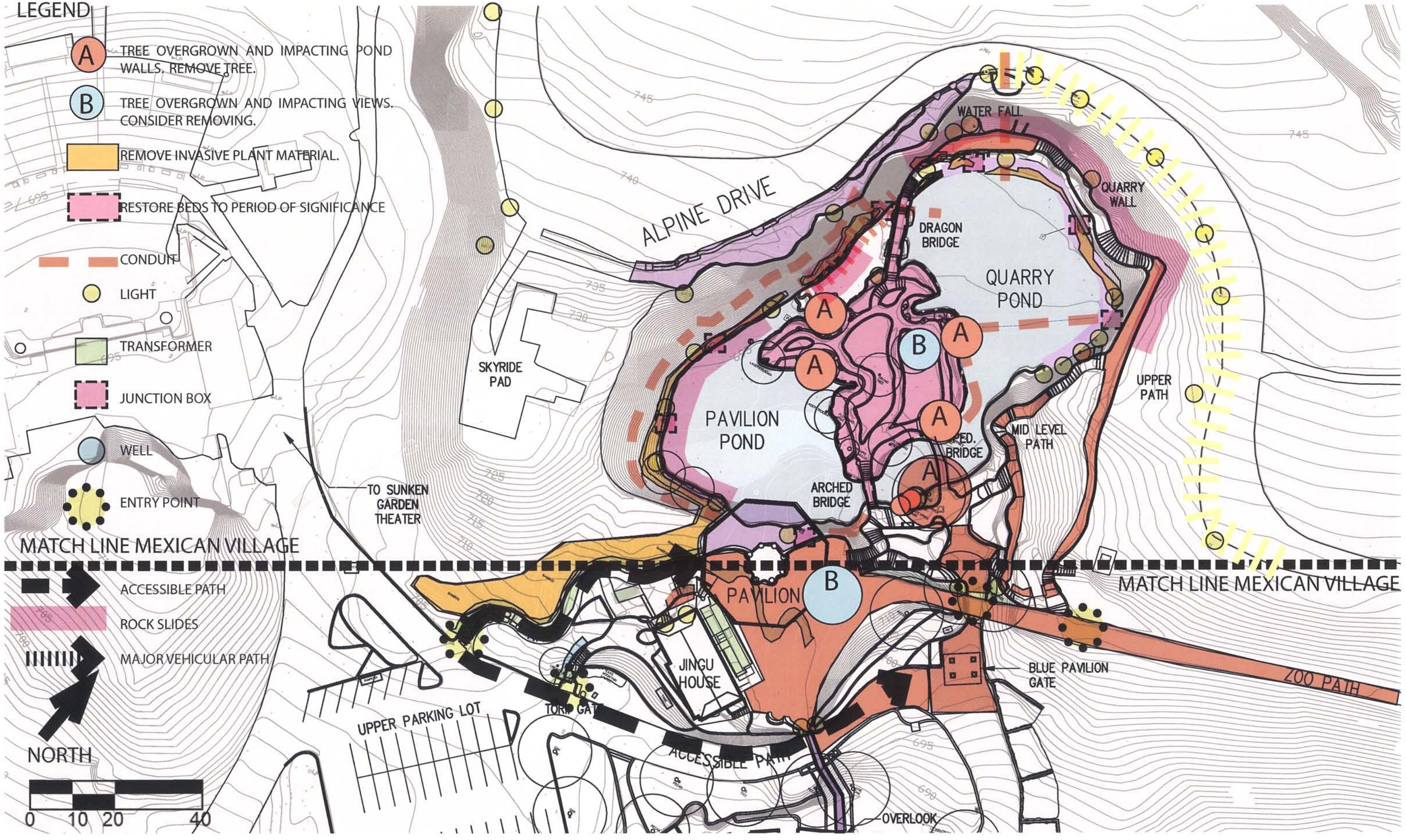


existing conditions : : viewsheds

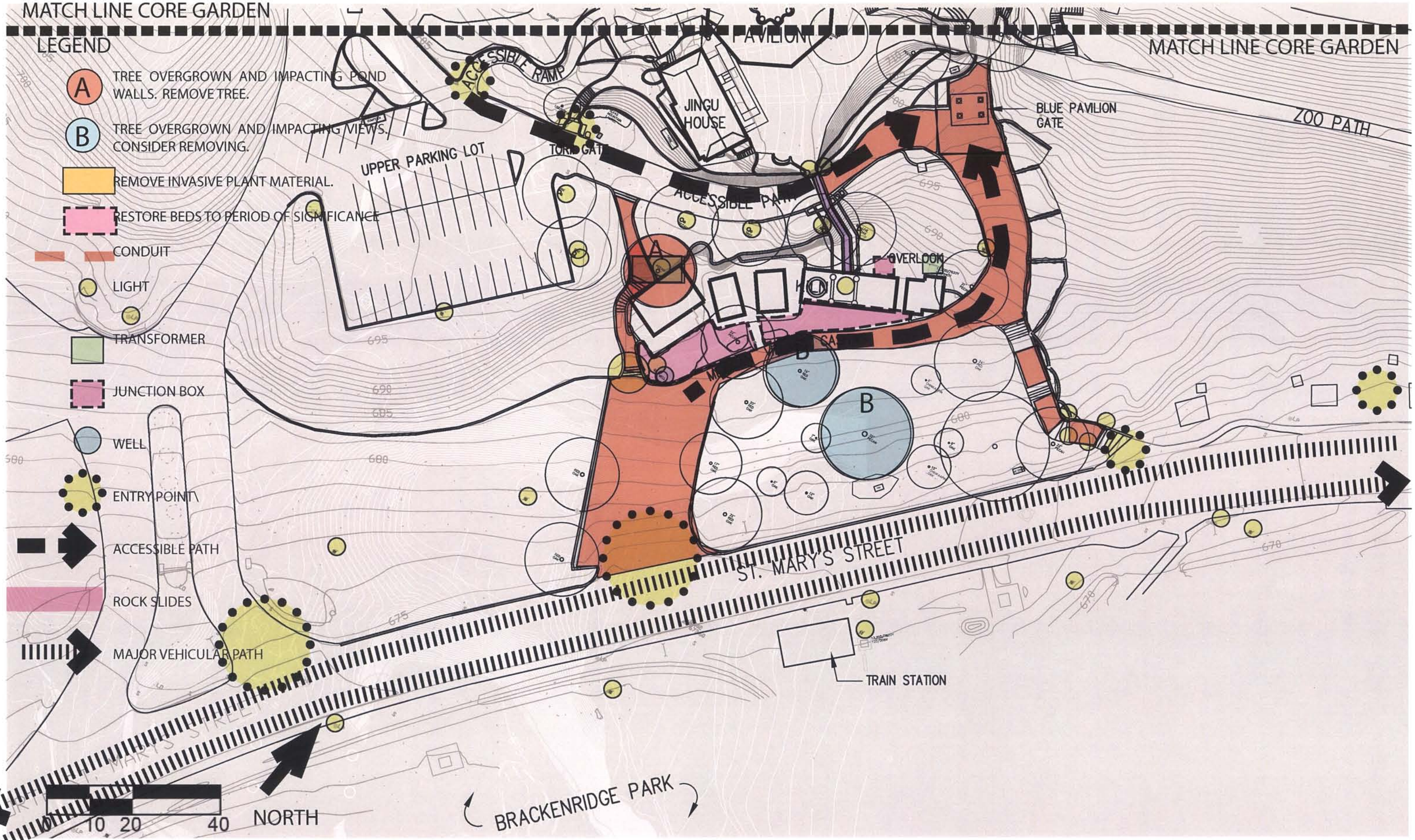
View from kiln overlook is blocked by canopy trees. If city views are desirable, the pecan and red oak in front of the casitas should be removed. The City of San Antonio does not generally support the removal of trees on the property. All trees to be removed should be evaluated for aethetics, safety, health, etc.by various City staff, the consultants, and contractors involved in Master Plan implementation to determine the best for the facility.the consultants, and contractors involved in Master Plan implementation to determine the best for the facility.

1

existing conditions : : composite site analysis

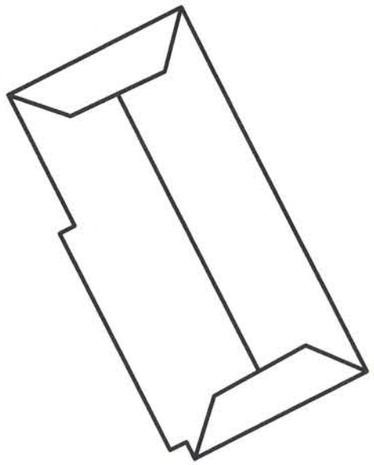


existing conditions : : composite site analysis

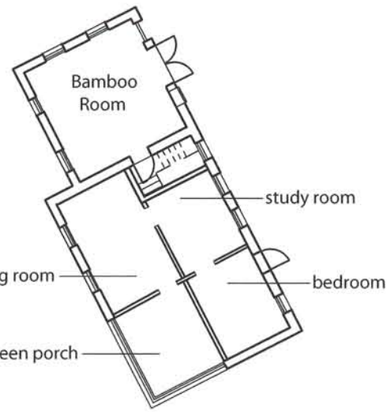



A
B
C
D
E
F
G

historic conditions : : Jingu House (estimated 1930+/-)



Roof Level



Pavillion Level

1st Level

Historic Image 15: Lillian & Mabel Jingu, 1931

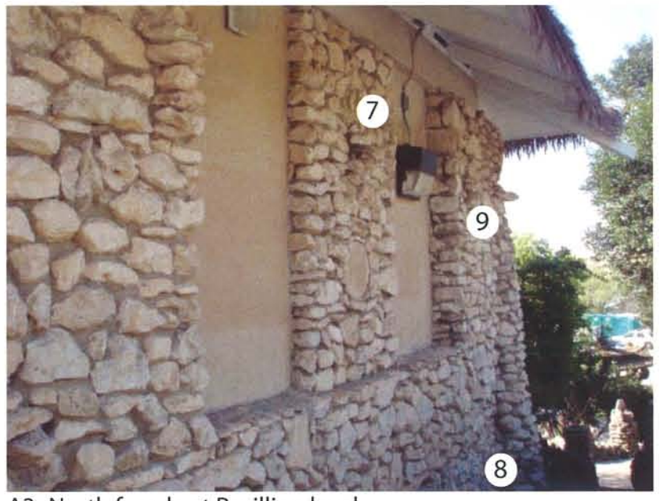
Jingu House, present


A
B
C
D
E
F
G

existing conditions : : Jingu House, Building A

A1- East facade

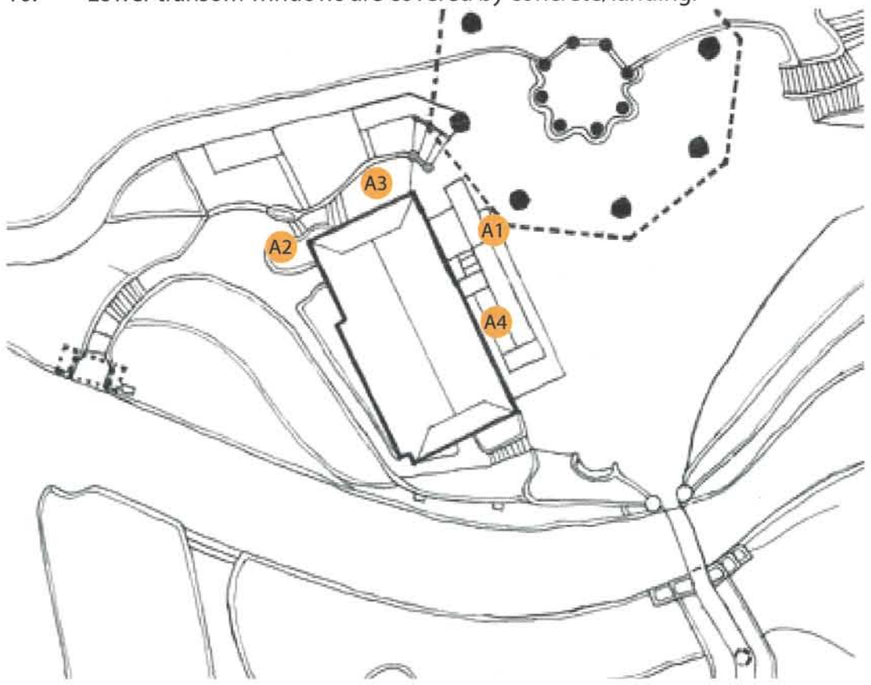
A2- Northwest corner



A3- North facade at Pavillion level

A4- East facade at accessible ramp to restrooms

1. Accessible ramp detracts from original facade; does not meet current ADA standards. Remove and relocate ADA acccess.
2. Wood deck is deteriorating; nails are exposed, creeping up, typ. Remove deck and/or rebuild for necessary ADA access.
3. Open area beneath deck
4. Dropoff at landing = 10"-12"
5. New HVAC condensing unit; relocate or screen as appropriate.
6. Exposed HVAC lines; relocate or screen as appropriate.
7. Unsympathetic lighting, typ. Replace all fixtures with period appropriate placement and selections.
8. Stone masonry spalling off at corner; remove and replace deteriorating stone.
9. Infill/patched area
10. Lower transom windows are covered by concrete/landing.



existing conditions : : Jingu House, Building A

A5- Walkway at Southern edge

A6- South facade at rear entrance

A7- Retaining wall at Southwest edge

A8- Rear entry at Soth facade

1. Railing at Southern walkway is in disrepair, presents unsafe condition. Replace railing or restrict public access to the area.

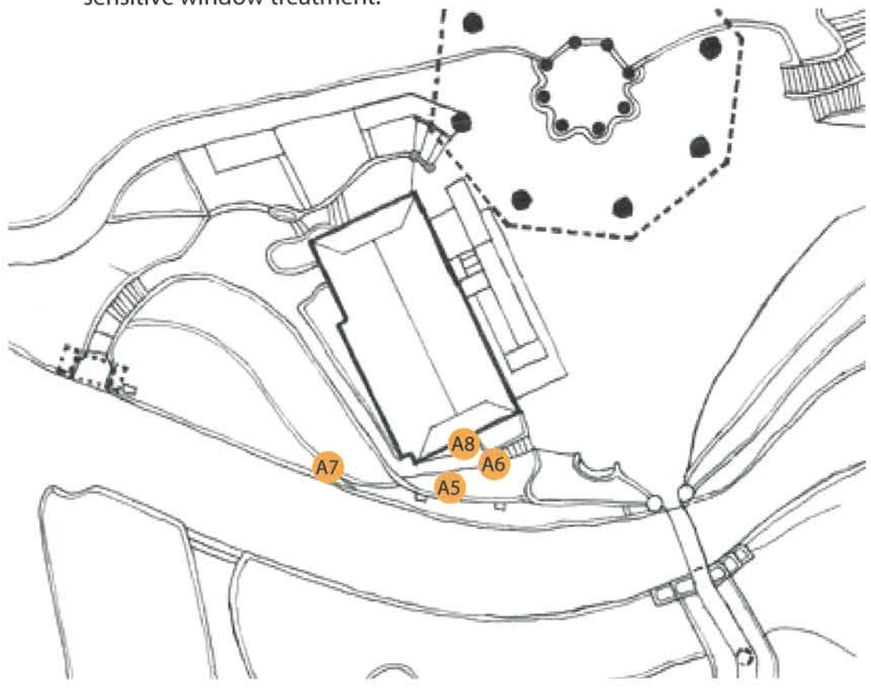
2. Exposed cleanout at rear door, walkway

3. Hose bibs/plumbing have damaged retaining walls. Repair landscape walls as necessary for stabilization and screen hose bibs.

4. Exposed wood at stucco sill; remove exposed wood at all locations and replace with stone cap or other period sensitive treatment.

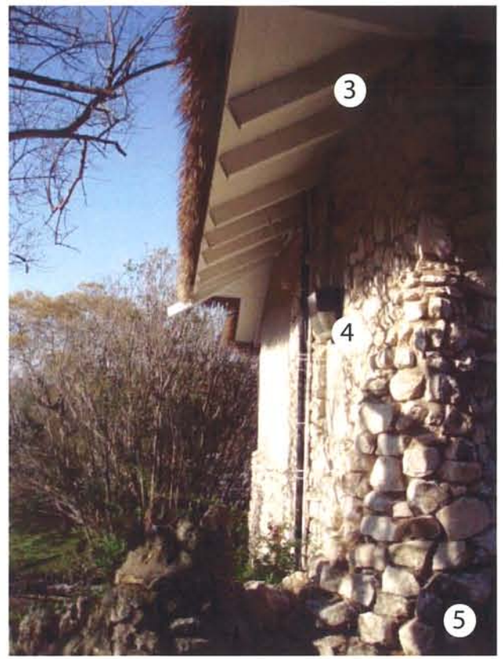
5. CMU infill vents; remove (typical at all locations) and replace with period sensitive window treatment.

6. Stone infill below CMU vents, typ. Remove and replace with period sensitive window treatment.



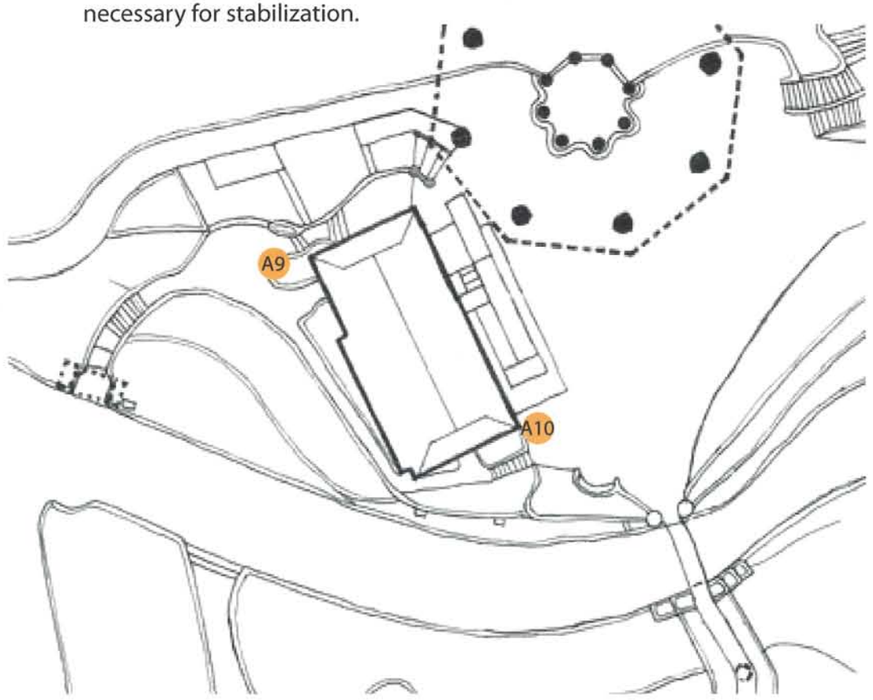
existing conditions : : Jingu House, Building A

A9- Northwest corner



A10- Southeast corner

1. New (synthetic) thatched roof
2. Kitchen exhaust fans; remove or screen as appropriate for future use.
3. Roof structure and decking repaired/repainted
4. Unsympathetic lighting, typ. Replace all fixtures with period appropriate placement and selections.
5. Continuous 1/4" crack from infill wall to grade. Repoint mortar as necessary for stabilization.

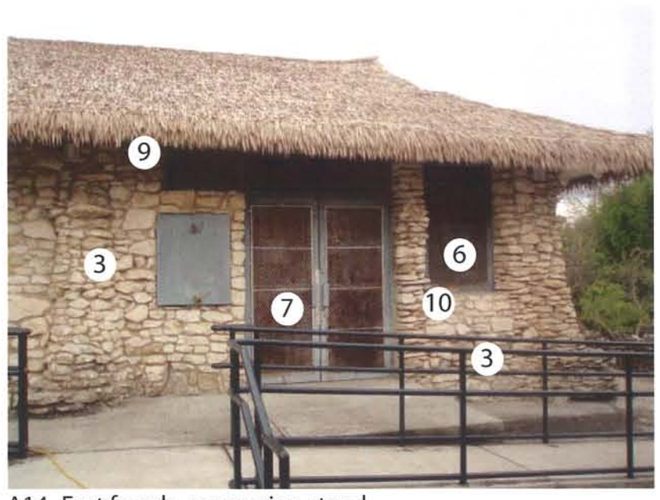


existing conditions : : Jingu House, Building A

A11- Northeast corner from Pavillion

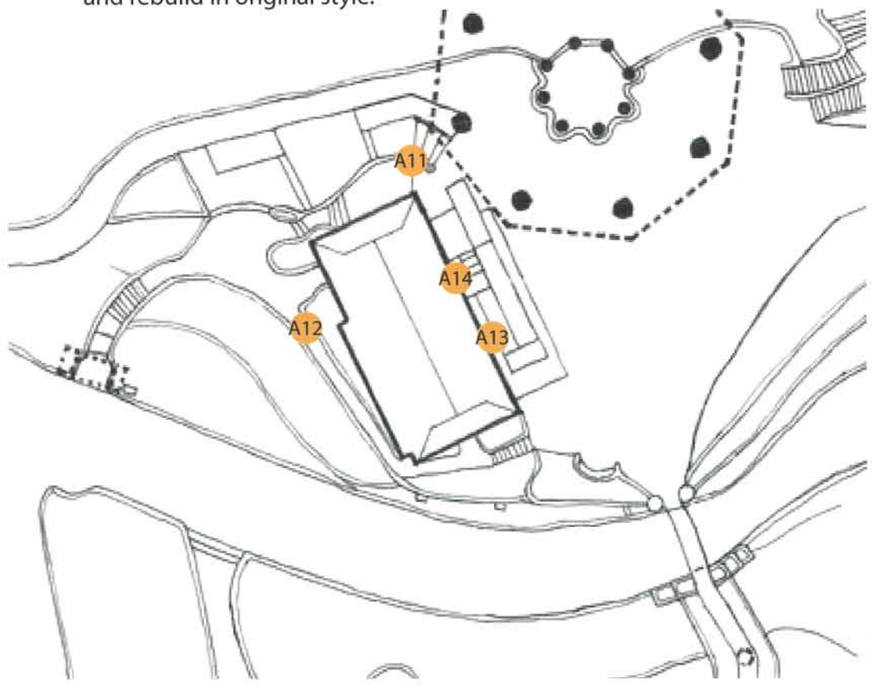
A12- West facade at lower wall

A13- East facade at restroom renovation



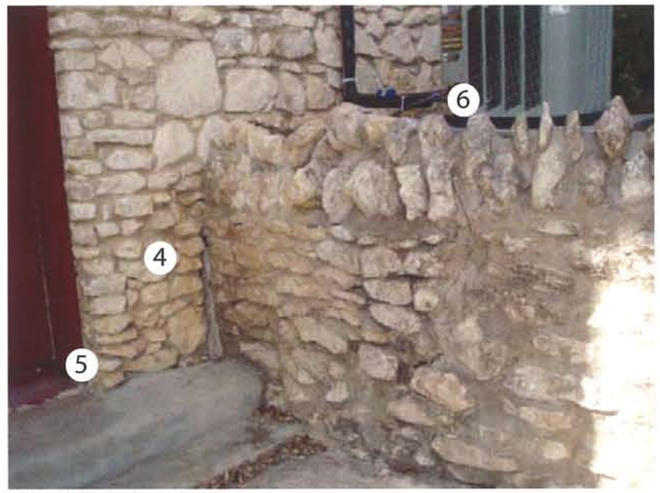
A14- East facade concession stand

1. Stucco infill at windows; remove and replace with period sensitive window treatment.
2. Stone masonry repair area
3. Continuous vertical crack; repoint mortar as necessary.
4. Continuous horizontal crack at 2nd floor line; 3" gap at steps; assess for structural stability and repair as necessary.
5. CMU infill, typ. Remove and replace with period sensitive window treatment.
6. Security screens at windows, & transoms unsympathetic, typ. Remove and replace with period sensitive window treatment.
7. Doors and screens unsympathetic, typ. Remove and replace.
8. Stone infill does not match style of original masonry. Remove unsympathetic stone and rebuild in original style.
9. Top of stone wall deteriorated along eave line. Remove unsympathetic stone and rebuild in original style.
10. Unsympathetic stone infill below window; Remove unsympathetic stone and rebuild in original style.



existing conditions : : Jingu House, Building A

A15- West facade from road

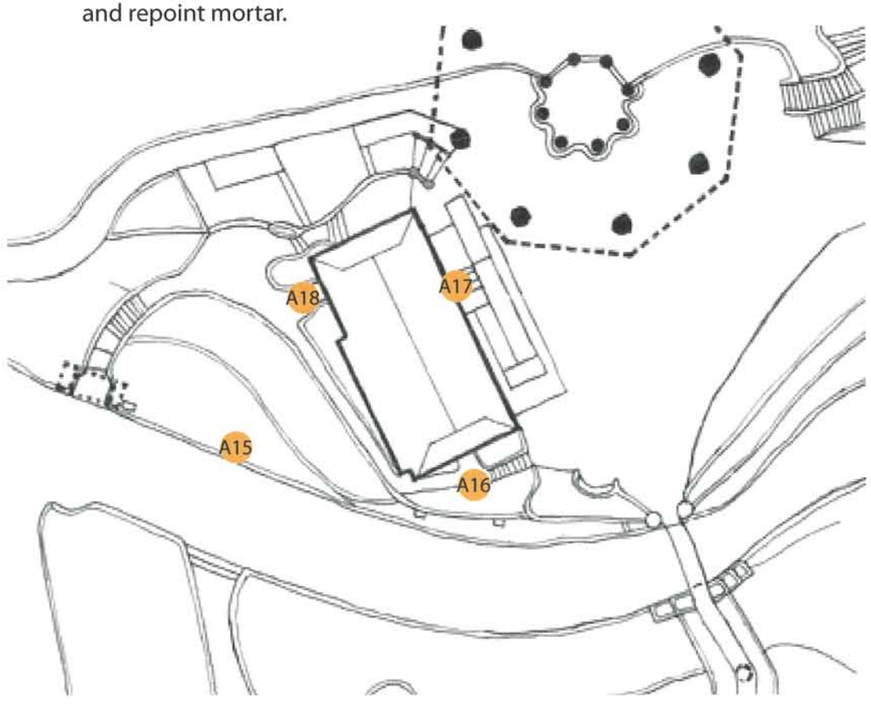


A16- South facade at rear entrance

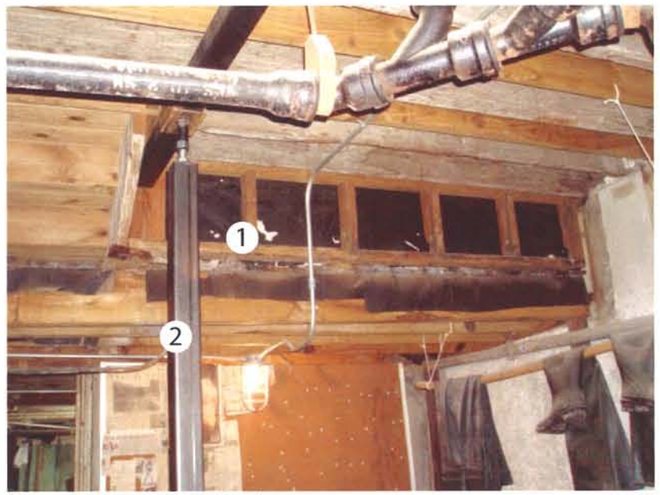
A17- East facade at concession stand

A18- West facade at main entrance

1. Stucco panel infill at screen porch and window locations; remove and replace with period sensitive window treatment.
2. Remove, relocate, or screen exposed HVAC equipment.
3. Relocate overhead telephone lines (to underground.)
4. Stone masonry in disrepair; repair/repoint as necessary, typ. Exposed wood several locations, typ.
5. Wood door deteriorated, screen door missing. Remove and replace with period door.
6. Restroom HVAC equipment; relocate or screen as necessary.
7. Mortar cracked at screen door frames, typ. repoint mortar as necessary for stabilization.
8. Water damage, vertical crack at low stone masonry wall. Clean stone wall and repoint mortar.



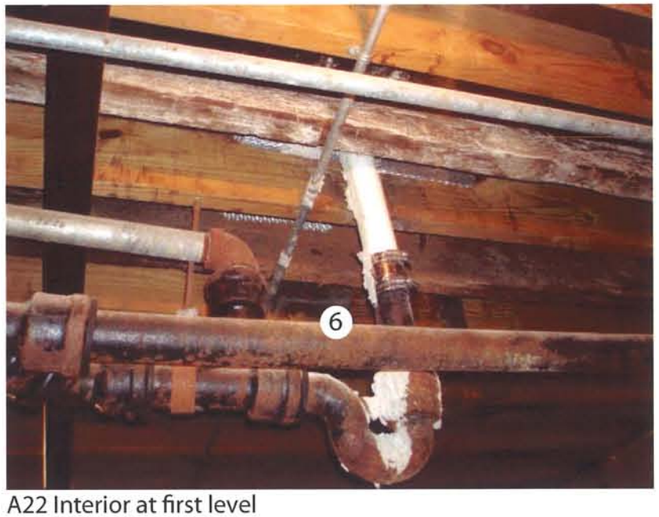
existing conditions : : Jingu House, Building A: : interior, 1st floor



A19- Interior at first level

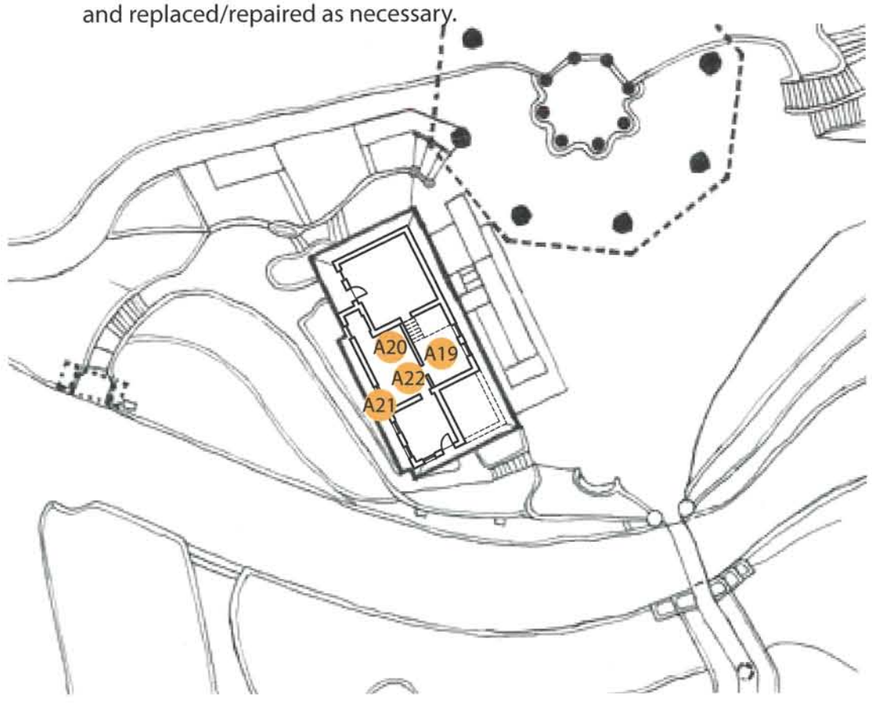
A20- Interior at first level

A21- Interior at first level

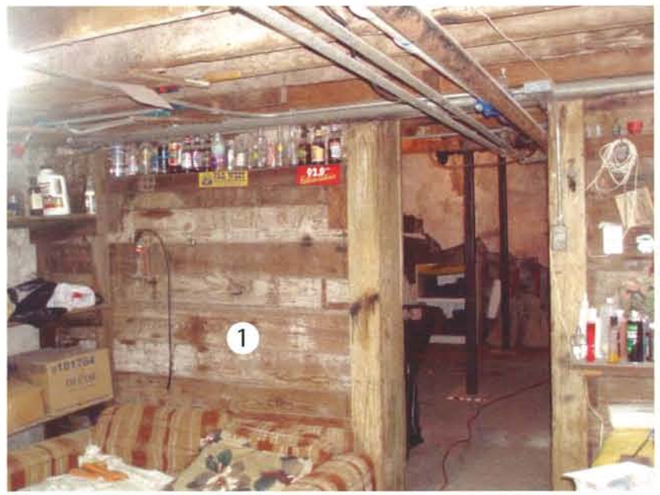


A22 Interior at first level

1. High-low ceiling condition at grade transition above (stairs from upper level are visible.)
2. New steel shoring supporting 2nd floor, typ. (Installed during restroom renovation; supported on concrete floor with wood blocking.) Future use to determine more appropriate structural reinforcement
3. Major water damage to 2nd floor structure throughout; remove and replace damaged structure
4. Window infill panels do not appear to be damproofed/waterproofed; remove infill and replace with period sensitive treatment
5. Concrete floor uneven and not level; appears to be infill without water barrier (sweating.) Relevel/rebuild floor as appropriate for future use
6. Exposed piping in poor condition, typ; clearance under pipes less than 7'-0" clear in some areas. Piping needs to be determined for future use and replaced/repaired as necessary.

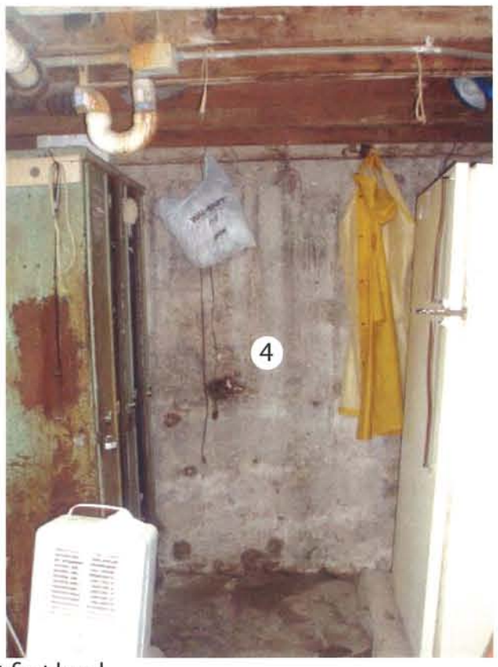


existing conditions : : Jingu House, Building A: : interior, 1st floor



A23- Interior at first level

A24- Interior at first level



A25- Interior at first level

A26- Interior at first level

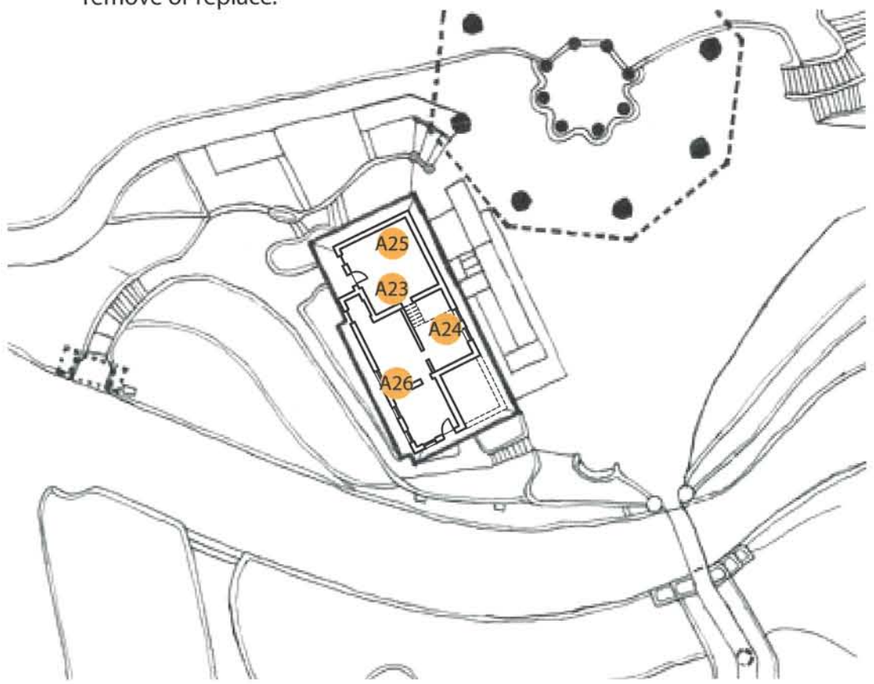
1. Wood batten walls deteriorated due to water damage. Future use of this level to determine level of preservation or non-historical repair (typ.)

2. Plaster walls are cracked, deteriorated, typ. Mold and water stains are present; does not appear to be waterproofed. Repair plaster, rebuild walls with adequate moisture barrier.

3. All electrical devices are exposed; some appear abandoned. Determine functional electrical service and remove nonfunctional equipment.

4. Mold/ mildew growth present at multiple locations; clean and remove mold and repair/rebuild walls as necessary.

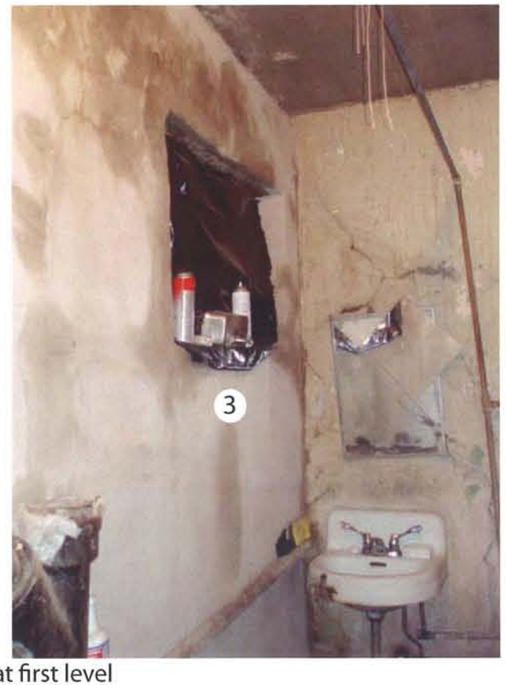
5. Piping penetrations damaging walls. Determine needs for piping and remove or replace.



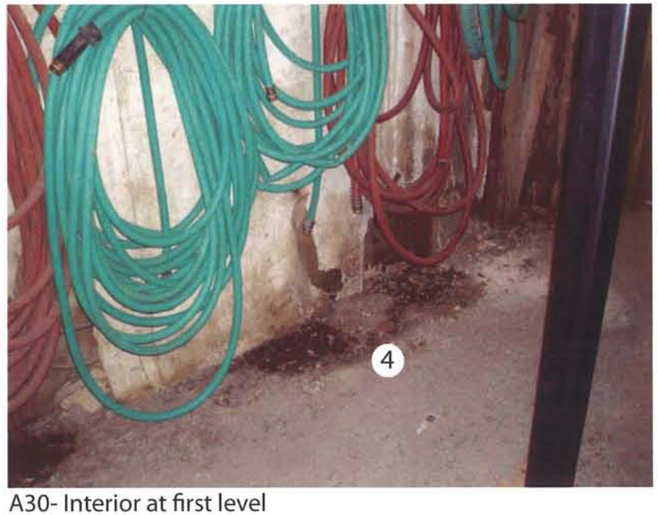
existing conditions : : Jingu House, Building A: : interior, 1st floor

A27- Interior at first level

A28- Interior at first level



A29- Interior at first level



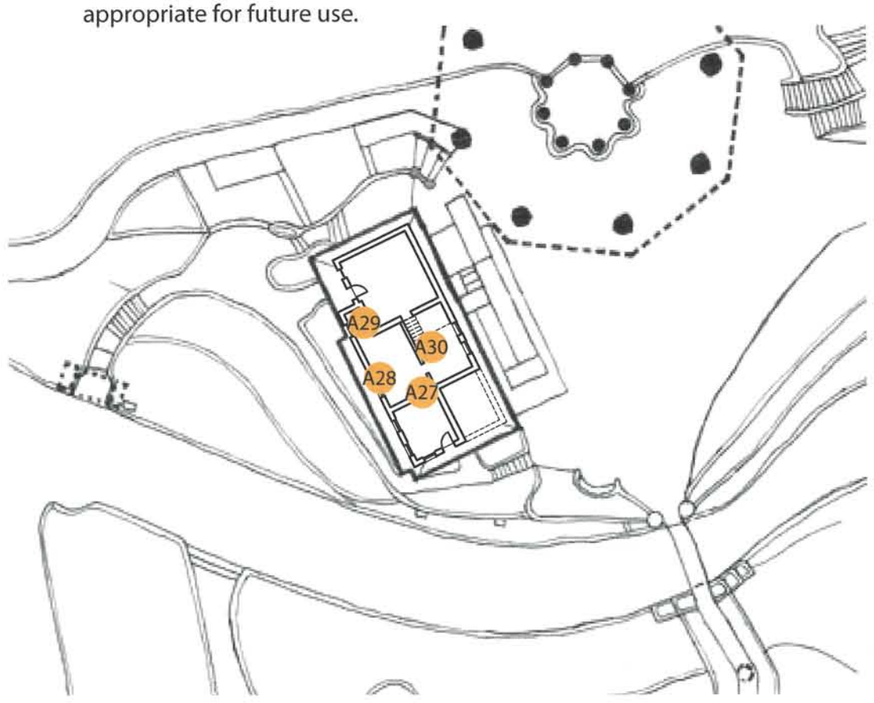
A30- Interior at first level

1. Door frames are deteriorated, wood rotted, typ. Remove and replace with period door.

2. Infill at window locations, typ; do not appear to be damproofed/ waterproofed; remove and replace with period sensitive window treatment.

3. New patch work at West exterior wall; future use to determine level of interior wall restoration necessary.

4. Water damage at floor, typ; floor uneven. Relevel/rebuild floor as appropriate for future use.



A31- Interior at second level

A32- Interior at second level

A33- Interior at second level

1. Current restroom renovations prohibit preservation of structure to original house plan. Future use will determine needs of this area.

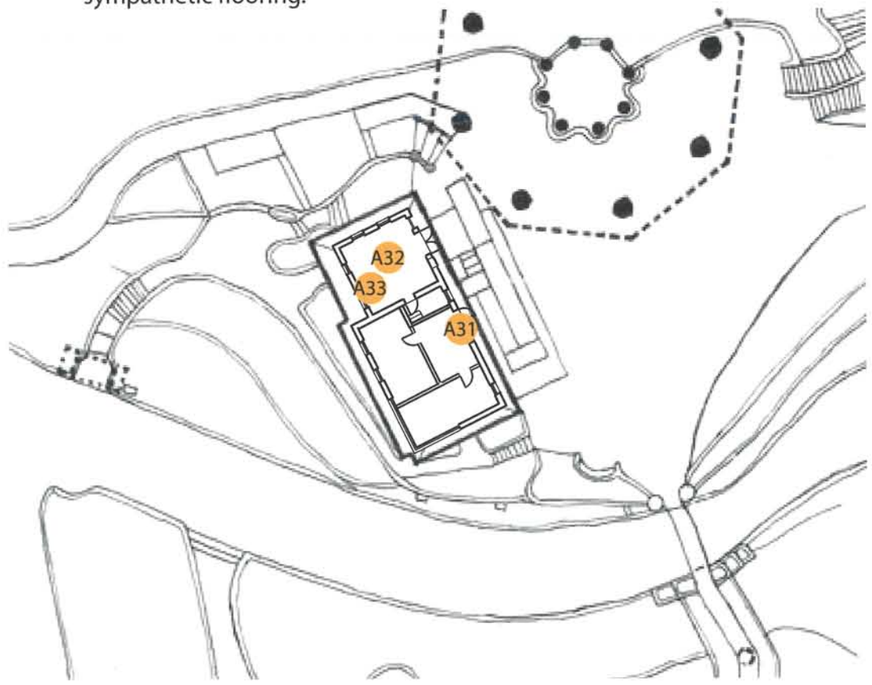
2. Water damage evident at concession stand ceiling, typ. Remove and replace ceiling deck; further damage assesment will be necessary.

3. Light fixtures require bulb guards; electrical work not installed to workman-like standard. Remove and replace with fixtures suited to future use.

4. Vine growth spread to interior, damaging walls. Remove source of vine growth and repair walls as necessary.

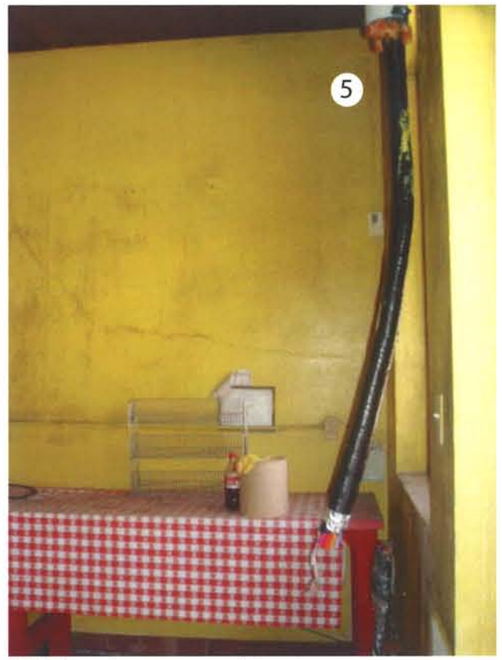
5. Plumbing and electrical services exposed; some appear abandoned. Unable to determine if functional; determine future needs and repair or replace as necessary.

6. Water damage at quarry tile floor. Remove and replace with sympathetic flooring.



existing conditions : : Jingu House, Building A: : interior, 2nd floor

A34- Interior at second level



A35- Interior at second level

A36- Interior at second level

1. Exposed pipe, conduit at interior, typ; insulation in poor or nonexistent condition. Determine needs for future use and repair or replace as necessary.

2. Vine growth on walls; remove source of vine growth and repair walls as necessary.

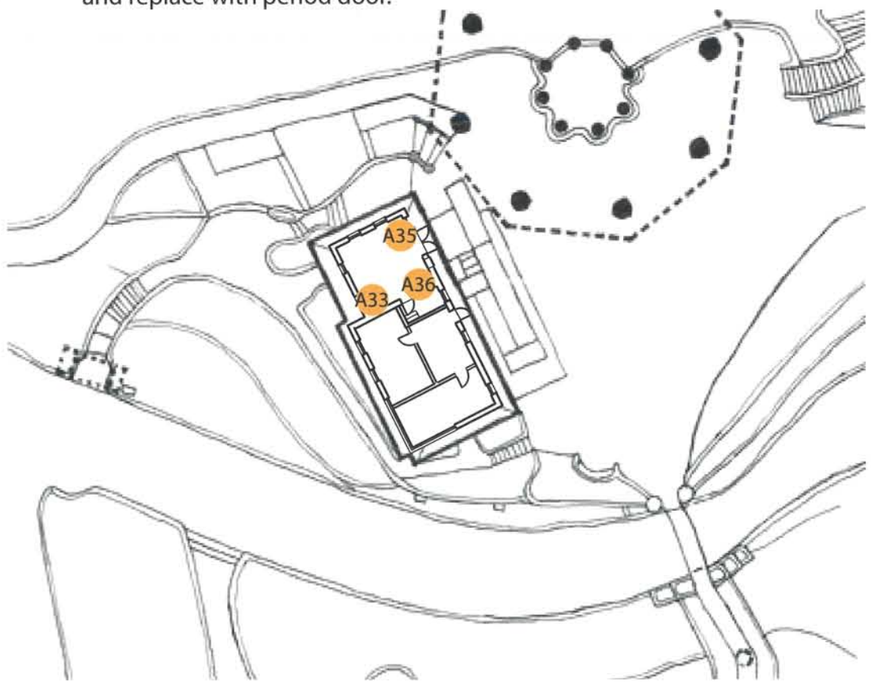
3. Miscellaneous abandoned kitchen equipment; remove

4. Concession stand in disrepair. Determine needs for future use; remove and discard materials and clean area.

5. Exposed electrical & HVAC lines appear to be disconnected; HVAC condensing unit located on West side of building. Determine needs for future use and remove or replace equipment, conduit, etc.

6. Original walls are in need of repair and restoration.

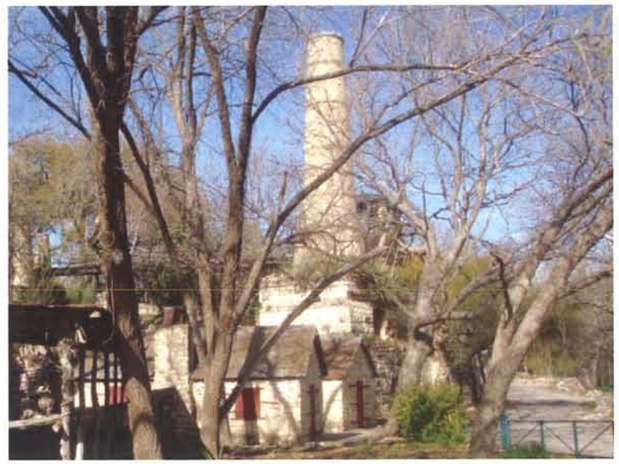
7. Door does not appear to be original, although location likely is. Remove and replace with period door.



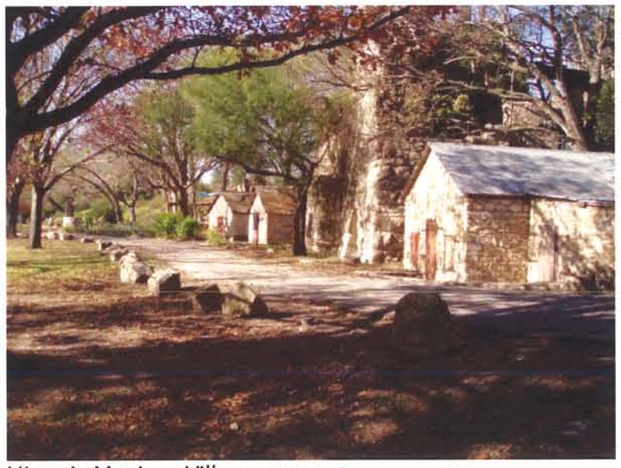
historic conditions : : Historic Mexican Village (estimated 1930 +/-)

Historic Image 12: Historic Mexican Village, 1937

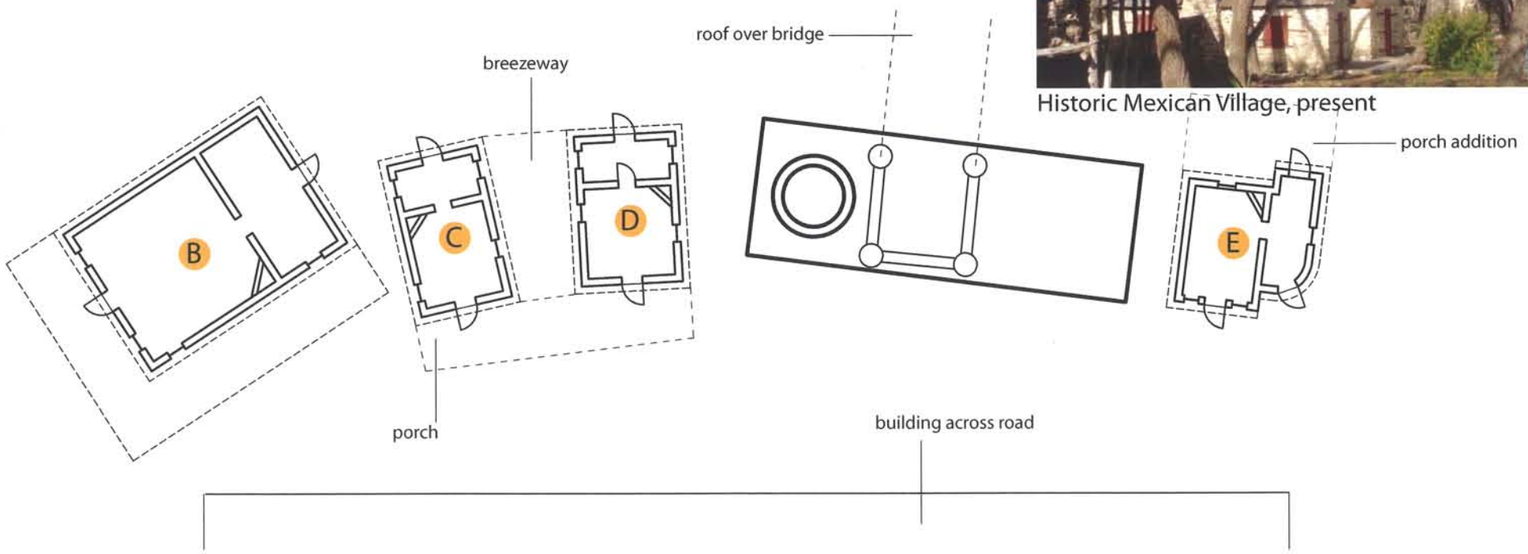
Historic Image 11: Historic Mexican Village, undated



Historic Mexican Village, present

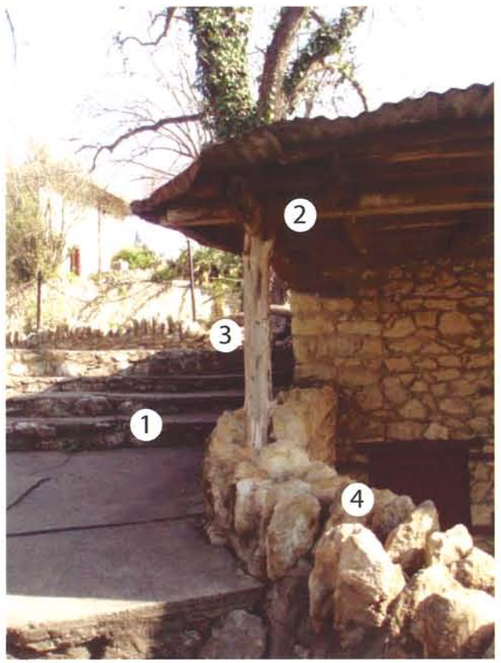


Historic Mexican Village, present



existing conditions : : Historic Mexican Village, Building B

existing conditions : : Historic Mexican Village, Building B



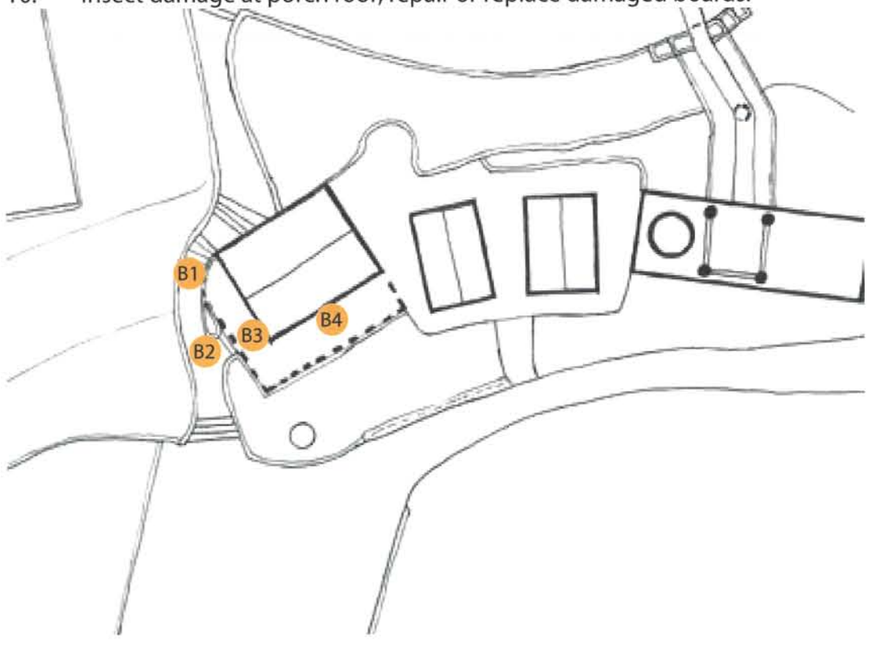
B1- Stairs at Northwest corner

B2- Stairs onto porch at West side

B3- Porch floor at Southwest corner

B4- South facade

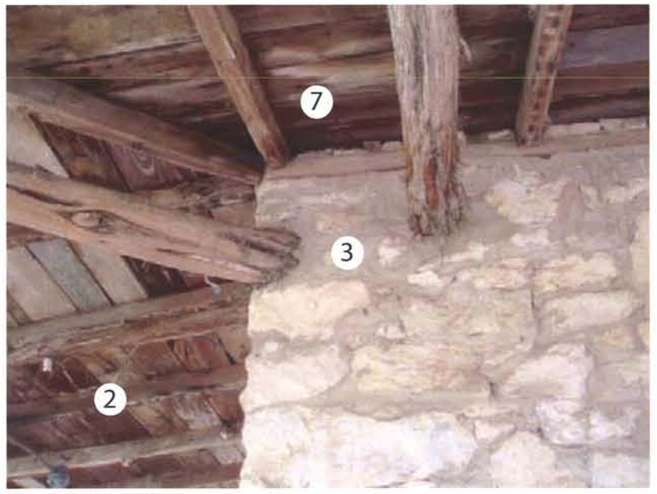
1. Edge of steps from Jingu House in disrepair, present unsafe condition
2. Porch roof plane overhangs stairs; does not meet ADA clearance requirements.
3. No handrail at stairs; Install/repair period sensitive railing where needed.
4. Retaining wall showing cracks, instability. Repair and repoint mortar as necessary.
5. Entry from main path is inaccessible. Incorporate overall accessible path to Historic Mexican Village.
6. Wood railing showing water rot; replace damaged railing and repair.
7. Concrete porch floor sheared, presents unsafe condition. Relevel floor for safety and watershed.
8. Vertical crack at retaining wall; repair and repoint mortar as necessary.
9. Exposed conduit, light fixture; remove and replace with sympathetc fixture or install concealed security lighting only.
10. Insect damage at porch roof; repair or replace damaged boards.



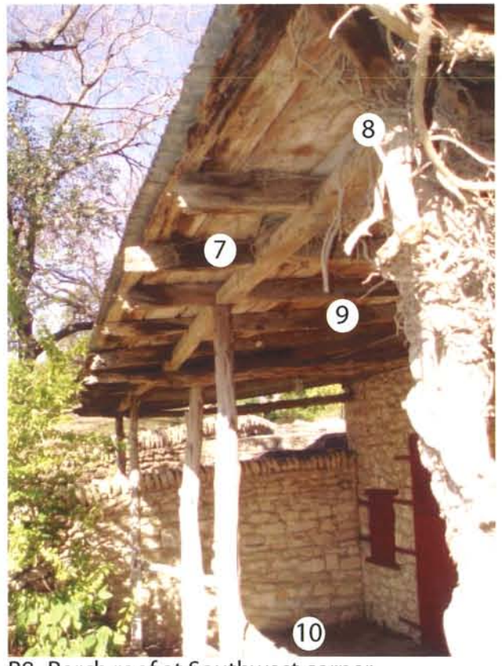
existing conditions : : Historic Mexican Village, Building B

B5- Roof at West facade

B6- Roof at West facade

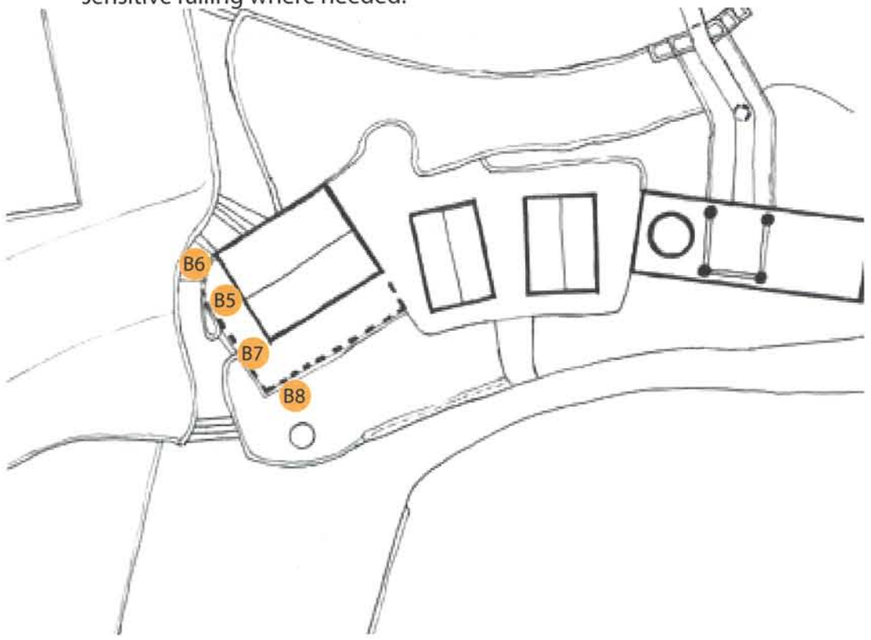


B7- Porch roof at Southwest corner



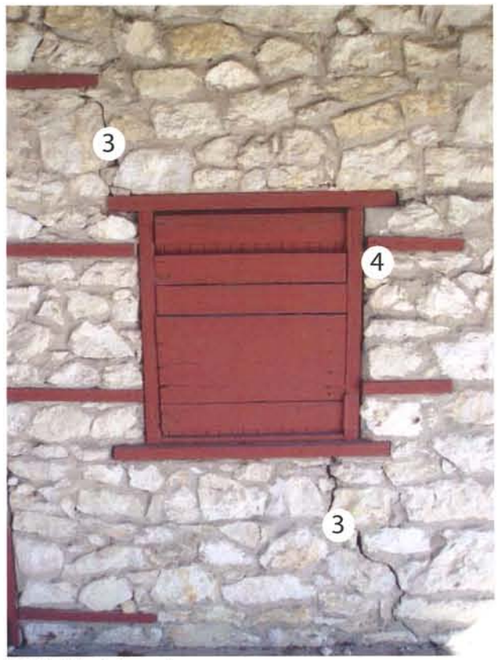
B8- Porch roof at Southwest corner

1. Corrugated roof deteriorated, typ. Remove, repair structure, and replace with period sensitive roof.
2. Exposed wiring; remove all nonfunctional wiring and devices.
3. Area of apparant mortar repair/patching. Remove and replace with period sensitive mortar repair.
4. Wood trellis structure deteriorated & showing water damage, typ. Remove and repair structure, and decking.
5. Nails exposed where rot has occured; repair or replace structure.
6. Corrugated roof buckling; remove, repair structure, and replace with period sensitive roof.
7. Wood decking deteriorated & showing water damage, typ. Repair or replace damaged boards.
8. Trellis structure overrun with dead plant growth, typ. Remove source of growth and repair or replace damaged structure.
9. Insect damage at porch roof; repair or replace damaged boards.
10. Wood railing in disrepair, missing some locations. Install/repair period sensitive railing where needed.

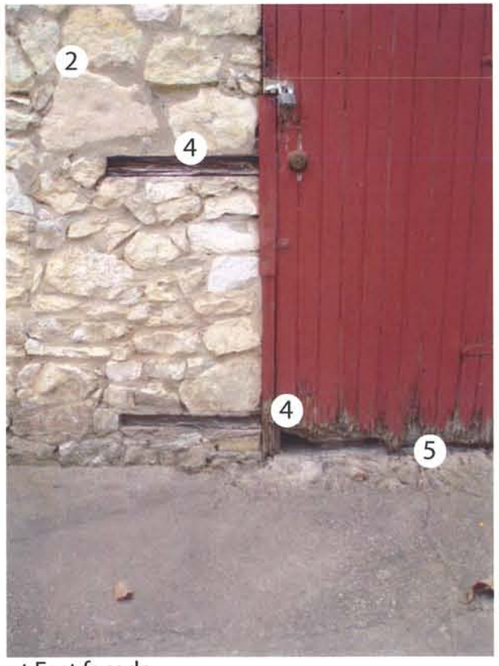


existing conditions : : Historic Mexican Village, Building B

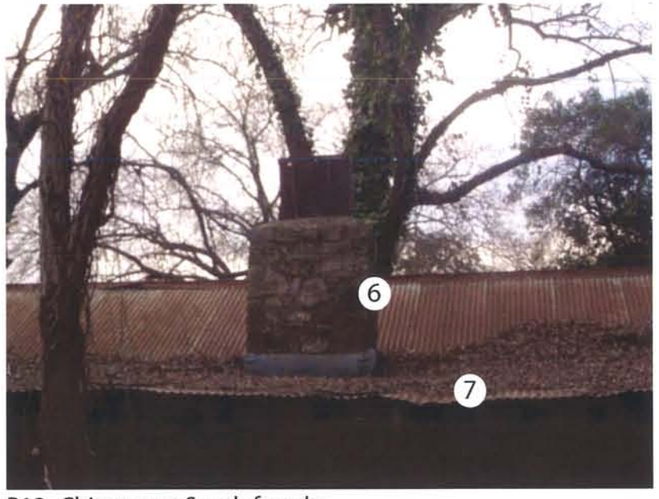
B9- Porch roof at Sout facade



B10- West facade



B11- Rear door at East facade



B12- Chimney at South facade

1. Stone masonry spalling off at building base; remove and replace deteriorating stone.

2. Area of apparant mortar repair/patching; remove and replace with period sensitive mortar repair.

3. Continuous vertical crack around opening; assess structural stability and repair/repoint mortar as necessary.

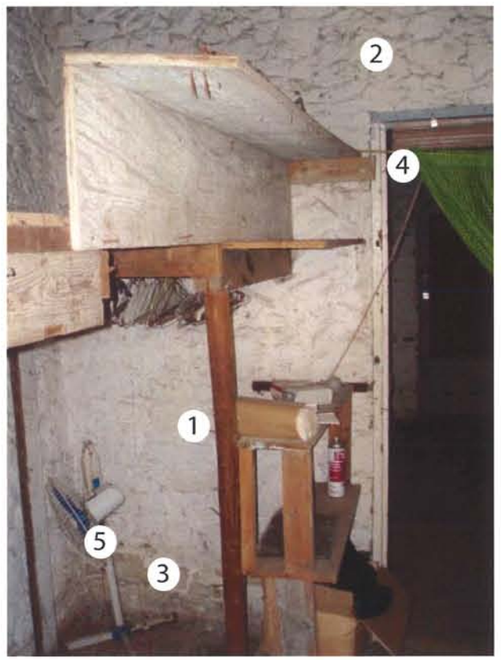
4. Exposed wood deteriorating; replace where necessary; determine suitability for future use.

5. Major water damage at door threshold; remove deteriorated wood and replace with period door.

6. Water damage to chimney where exposed. Chimeny cap deteriorated; repair and clean stone; repair and repoint mortar where necessary. Determine suitability for fireplace use for future needs.

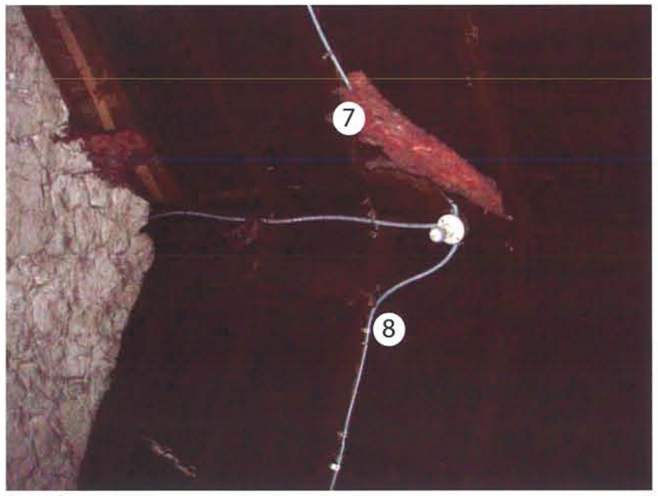
7. Corrugated roof deteriorated, buckling. Remove, repair structure, and replace with period sensitive roof.

existing conditions : : Historic Mexican Village, Building B: : interior



B13- Interior

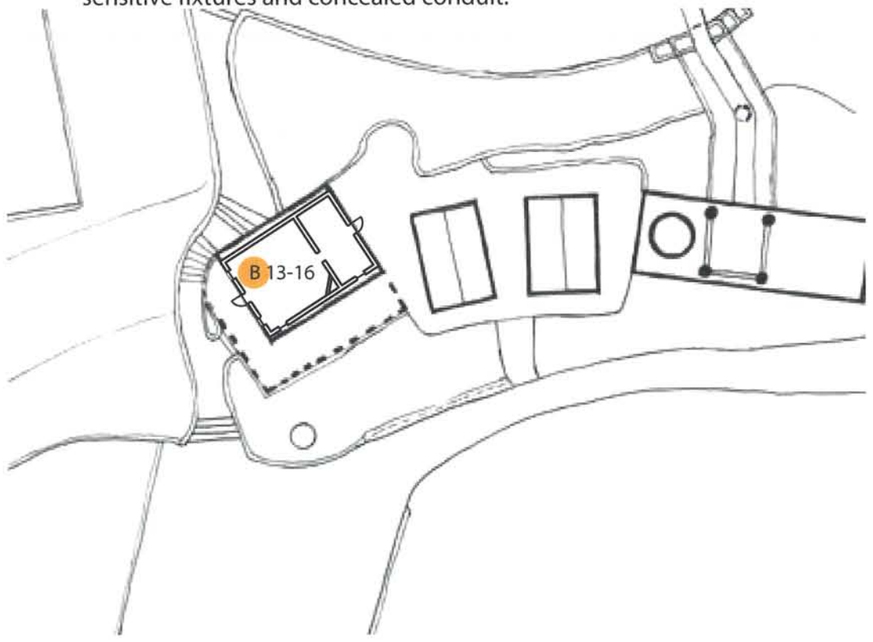
B14- Interior



B15- Interior

B16- Interior

1. Remove all built-ins
2. Stone masonry painted, typ.
3. Water damge to walls; deteriorating stone, typ. Determine future use and repair damage as necessary.
4. Wood door frames deteriorated; remove and replace with period door
5. Remove abandoned personal effects
6. Window infill unsympathetic; remove and replace with period sensitive window treatment.
7. Exposed fiberglass batt insulation; remove and install insulation as appropriate for future use.
8. Exposed electrical conduit, fixtures; remove and replace with period sensitive fixtures and concealed conduit.

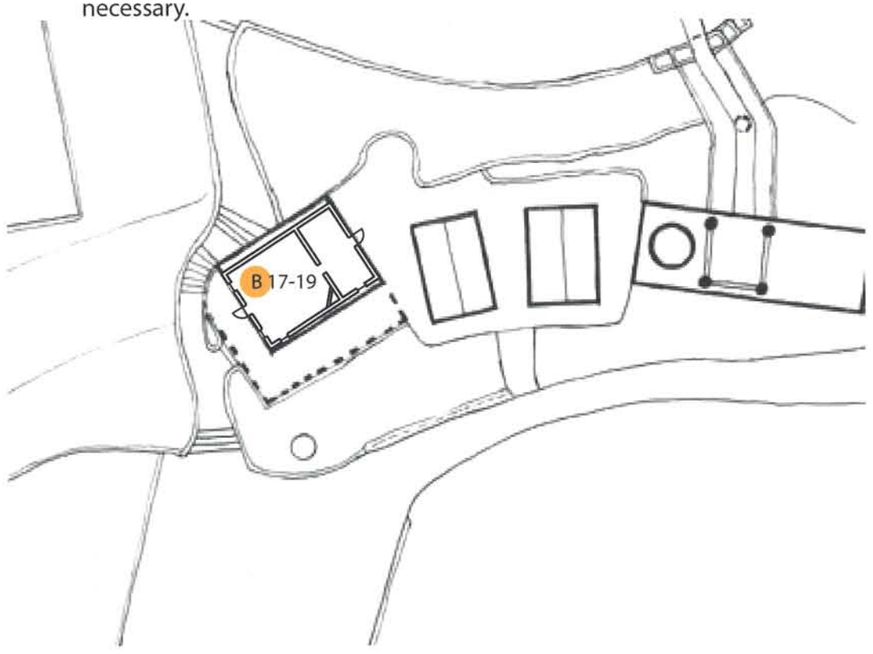


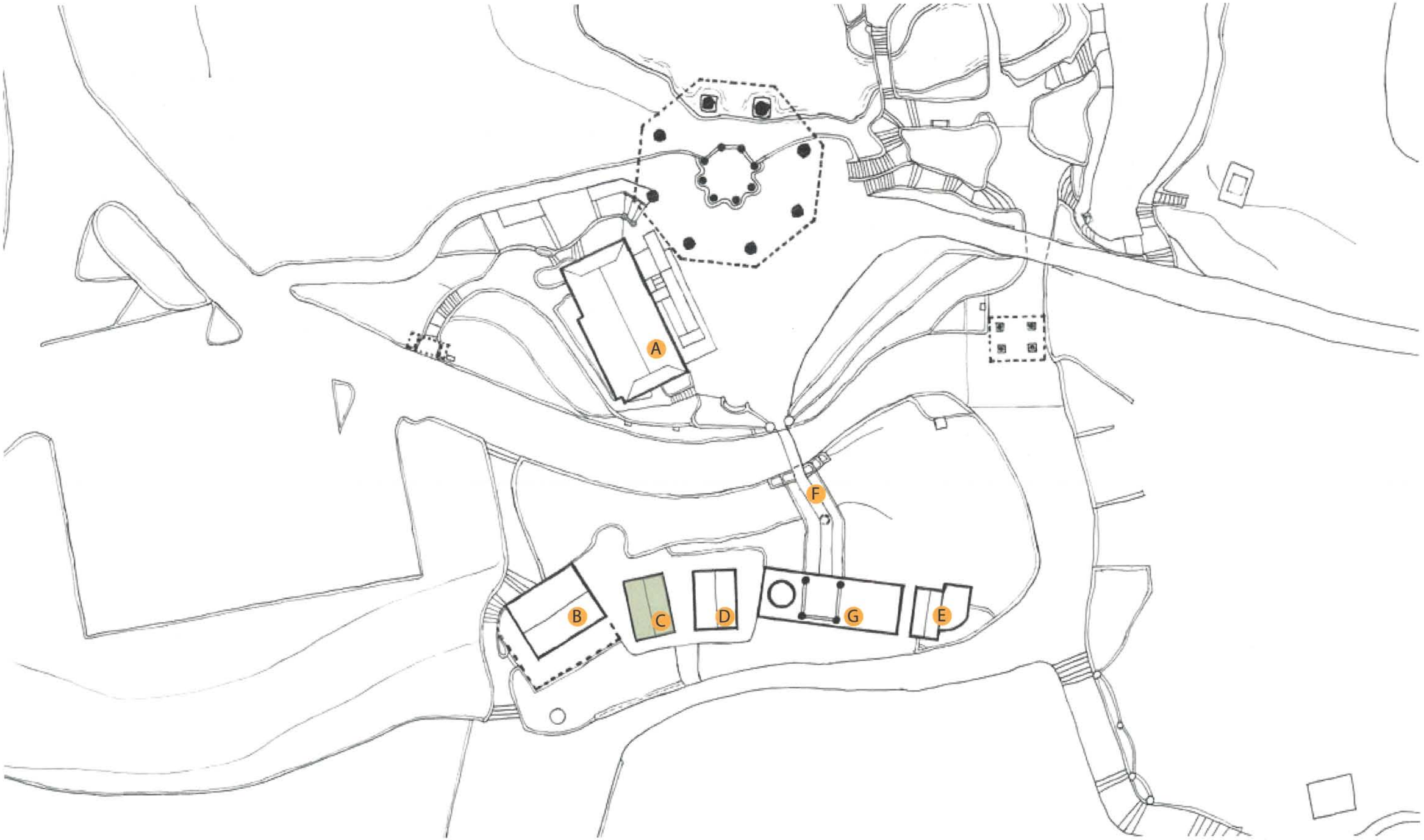
B17- Interior

B18- Interior

B19- Interior

1. Concrete floor in disrepair, typ. Repair, re-level, and clean as necessary for future use.
2. Stone masonry painted, typ.
3. Exposed wood deteriorating; remove and replace as necessary.
4. Water damage to walls, deteriorating stone, typ. Determine future use and repair damage as necessary.
5. Remove abandoned personal effects
6. Exposed electrical fixture; remove and replace with period sensitive fixtures and concealed conduit.
7. Mold growth on walls; Determine future use and repair damage as necessary.
8. Vertical crack from base of wall to corner; repair and repoint mortar as necessary.

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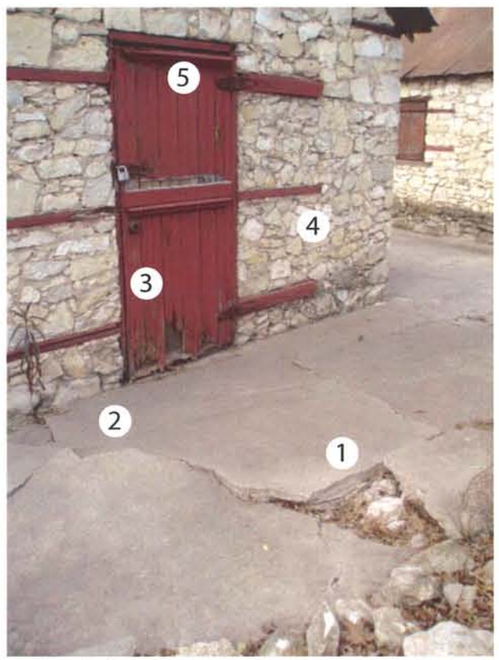
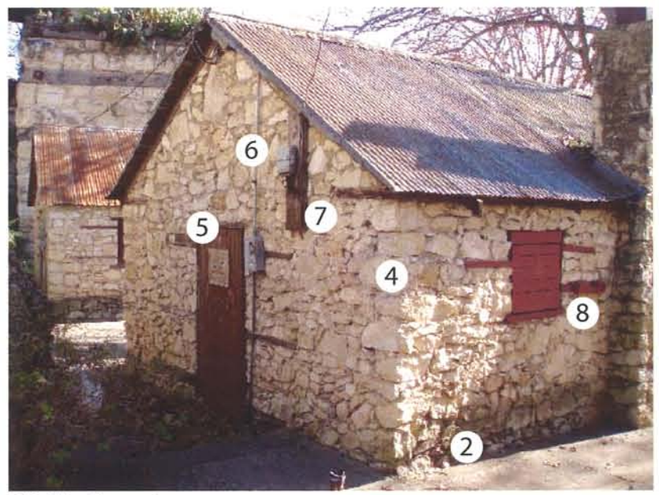
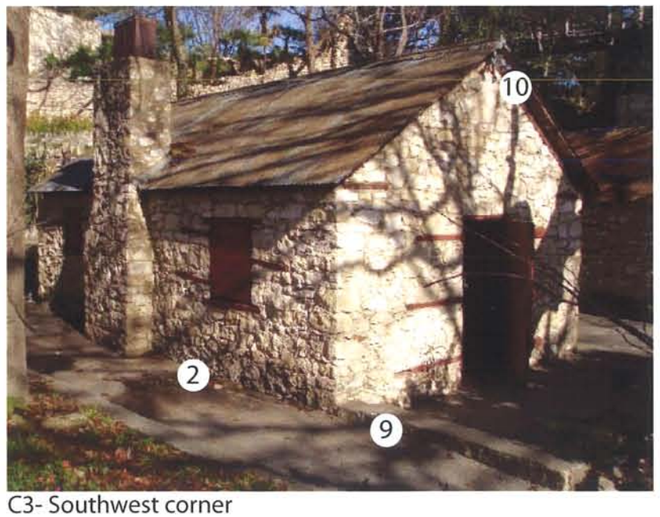
existing conditions : : Historic Mexican Village, Building C



C1- Front entry at South facade



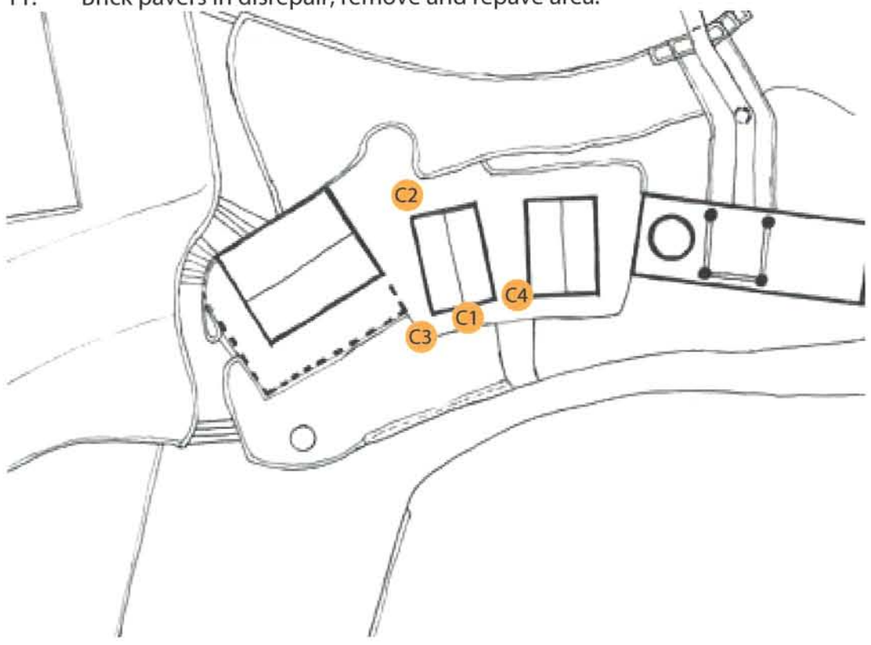
C2- Northwest corner



C3- Southwest corner

C4- Southeast corner

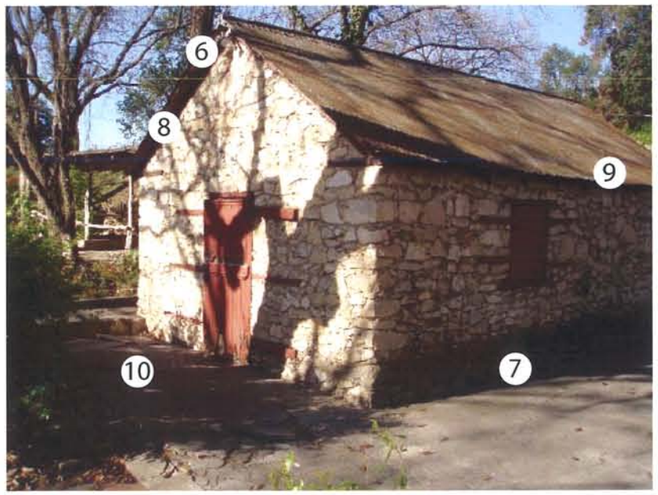
1. Concrete slab sheared, broken; path is inaccessible. Relevel floor and incorporate overall accessible path to Mexican Village.
2. Grade slopes in towards building, apparant water damage. Regrade or repave concrete slab for watershed; clean and repair damaged stone.
3. Exposed wood deteriorating, typ. Replace where necessary.
4. Area of apparant mortar repair/ patching; remove and replace with period sensitive mortar repair.
5. Door does not meet ADA clearance requirements.
6. Exposed /overhead electrical and telephone service; remove all nonfunctional wiring and devices.
7. Remove and replace deteriorated wood blocking.
8. Unsympathetic repair at window shutters; replace.
9. Curb presents unsafe or inaccessible condition.
10. Remove light fixture; replace with sympathetc fixture or install concealed security lighting only.
11. Brick pavers in disrepair; remove and repave area.



existing conditions : : Historic Mexican Village, Building C

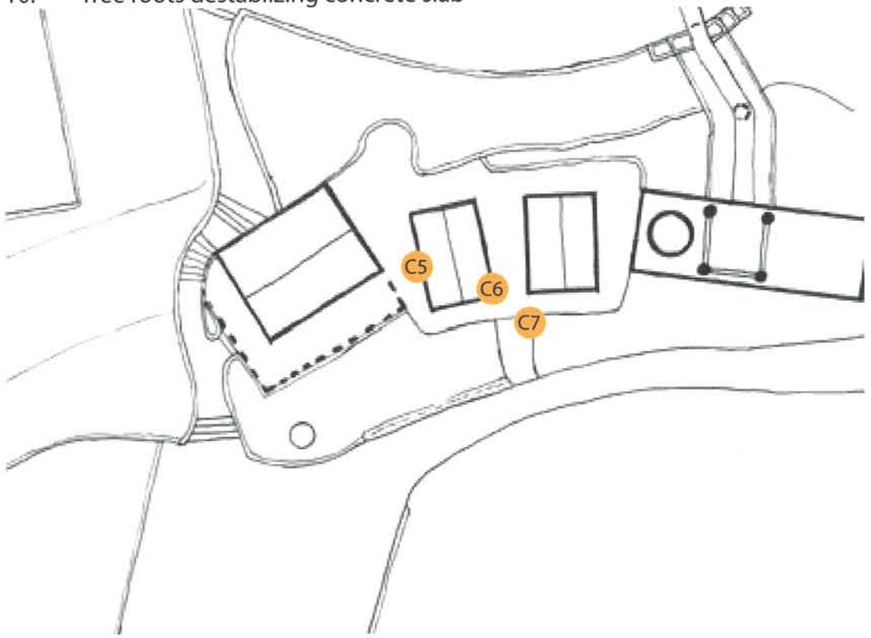
C5- West facade at chimney

C6- Southeast corner at roof

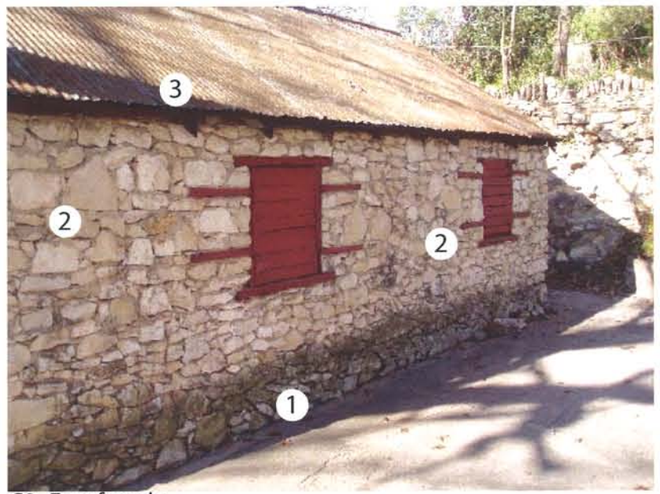


C7- Southeast corner

1. Corrugated roof deteriorated, buckling, typ. Remove, repair structure, and replace with period sensitive roof.
2. Area of apparant mortar repair/patching; remove, repair structure, and replace with period sensitive roof.
3. Vertical crack; repair and repoint mortar as necessary.
4. Wood decking & roof structure deteriorated. Repair or replace structure.
5. Insulation penetrating building envelope; remove and seal building envelope.
6. Remove light fixture; replace with sympathetc fixture or install concealed security lighting only.
7. Grade slopes in towards building; apparant water damage. Regrade or repave concrete slab for watershed; clean and repair damaged stone.
8. Original porch and roof structure has been removed; determine feasability of restoration.
9. Original breezeway structure removed; determine feasability of restoration.
10. Tree roots destablizing concrete slab



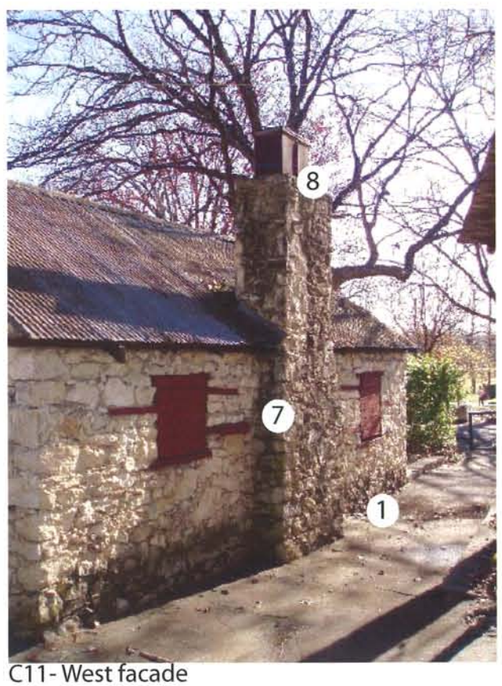
existing conditions : : Historic Mexican Village, Building C



C8- East facade

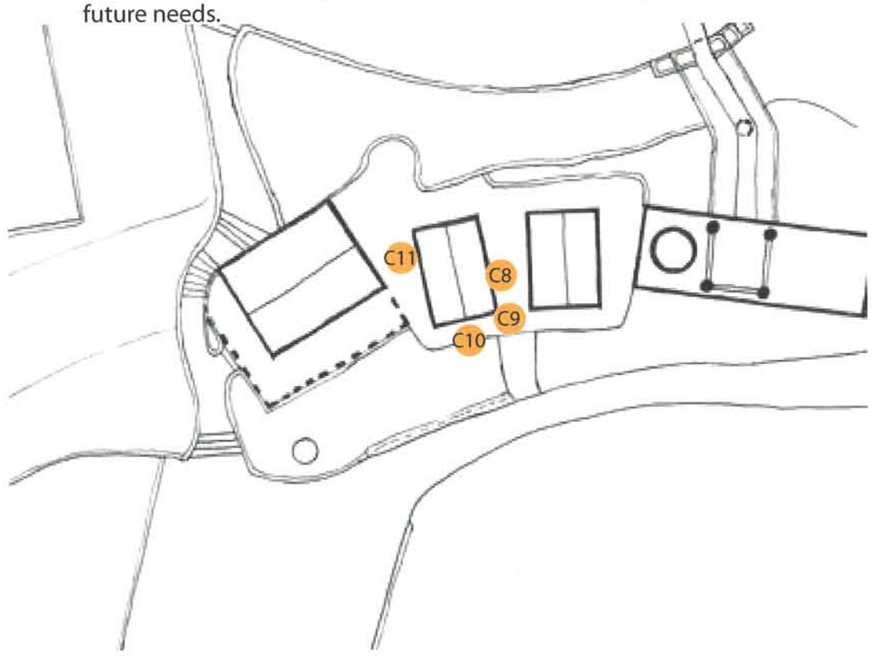
C9- Southeast corner

C10- Entry at South facade

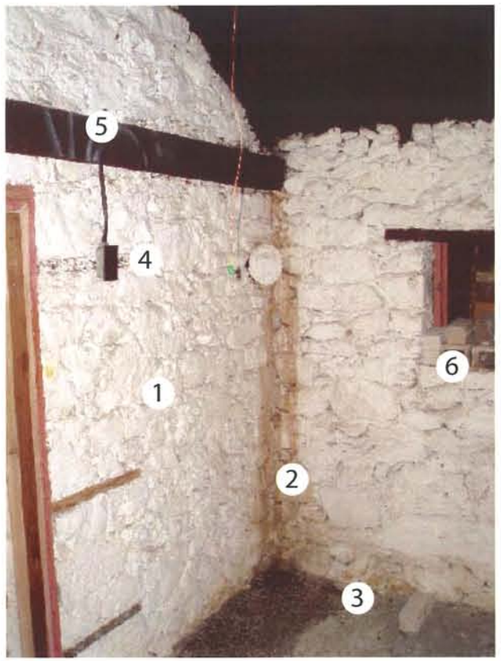


C11- West facade

1. Grade slopes in towards building; apparant water damage. Regrade or repave concrete slab for watershed; clean and repair damaged stone.
2. Area of apparant mortar repair/patching; remove and replace with period sensitive mortar repair.
3. Corrugated roof deteriorating; remove, repair structure, and replace with period sensitive roof.
4. Nails exposed where rot has occured; repair or replace structure.
5. Exposed wood deteriorated; repair or replace as necessary.
6. Door does not meet ADA clearance requirements
7. Water damage to stone masonry at chimney; repair at damaged areas.
8. Chimney cap deteriorated; repair and clean stone, repair and repoint mortar where necessary. Determine suitability for fireplace use for future needs.



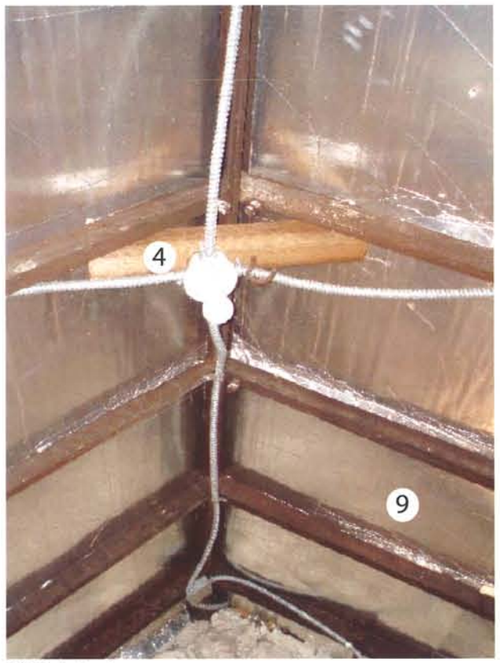
existing conditions : : Historic Mexican Village, Building C: : interior



C12- Interior

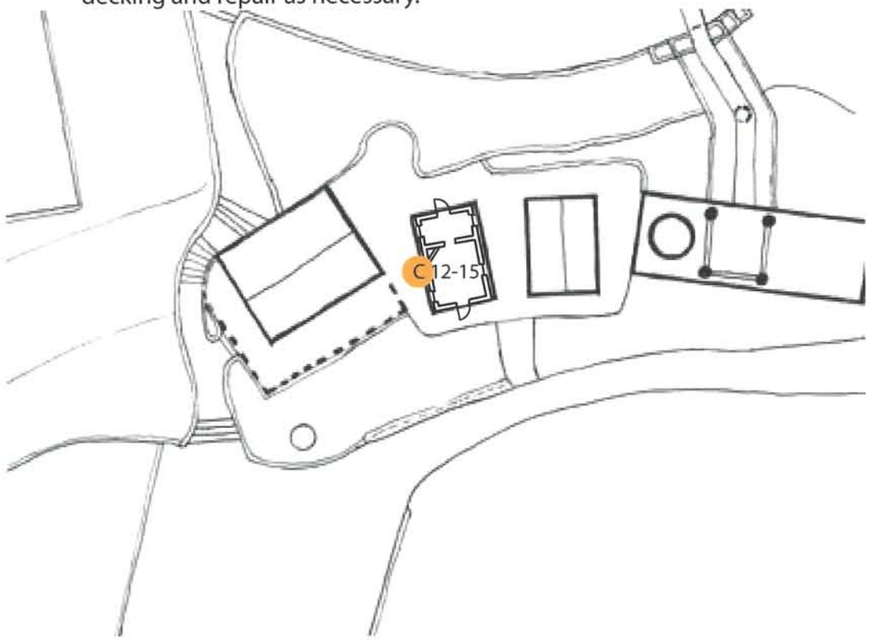
C13- Interior

C14- Interior

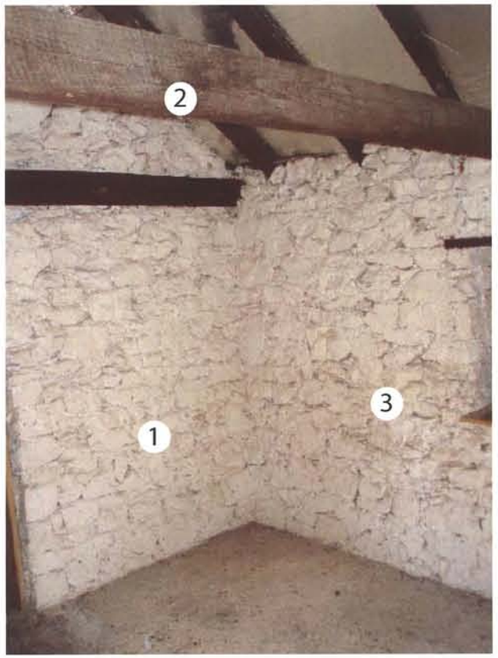


C15- Interior

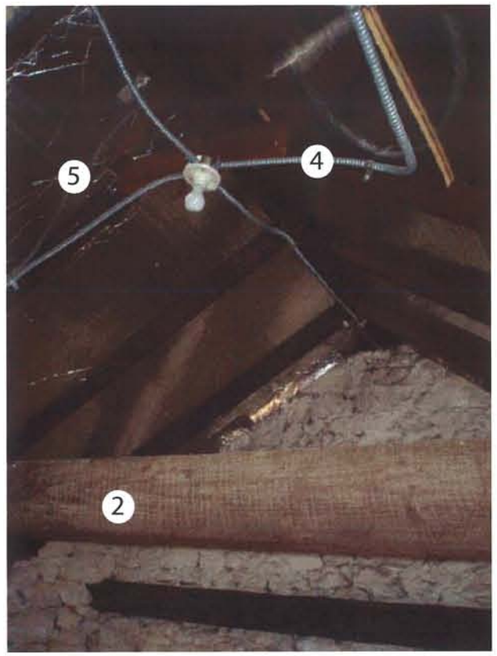
1. Stone masonry painted, typ.
2. Water damage to walls, deteriorating stone, typ. Determine future use and repair damage as necessary.
3. Concrete floor in disrepair. Repair, re-level, and clean as necessary for future use.
4. Exposed electrical switch/fixture, conduit; remove and replace with period sensitive fixtures and concealed conduit.
5. Wood structure requires restoration
6. Loose infill at window locations; remove and replace with period sensitive window treatment.
7. Continuous verical crack above window; repair and repoint mortar as necessary for stability.
8. Windows/shutters in disrepair; remove and replace with period sensitive window treatment.
9. Remove insulation at ceiling; check for additional water damage at decking and repair as necessary.



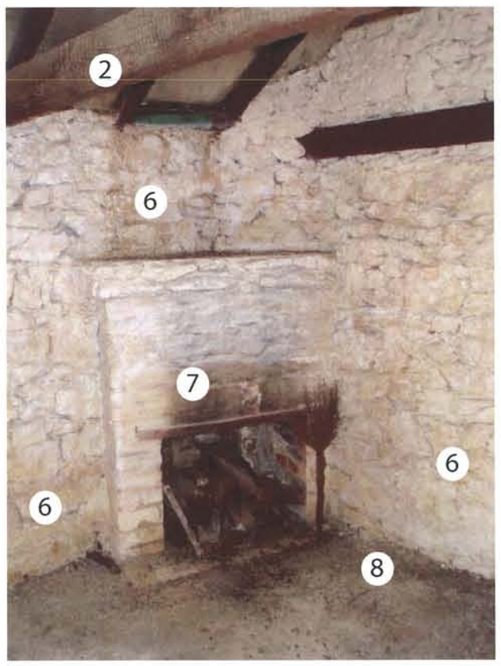
existing conditions : : Historic Mexican Village, Building C: : interior



C16- Interior



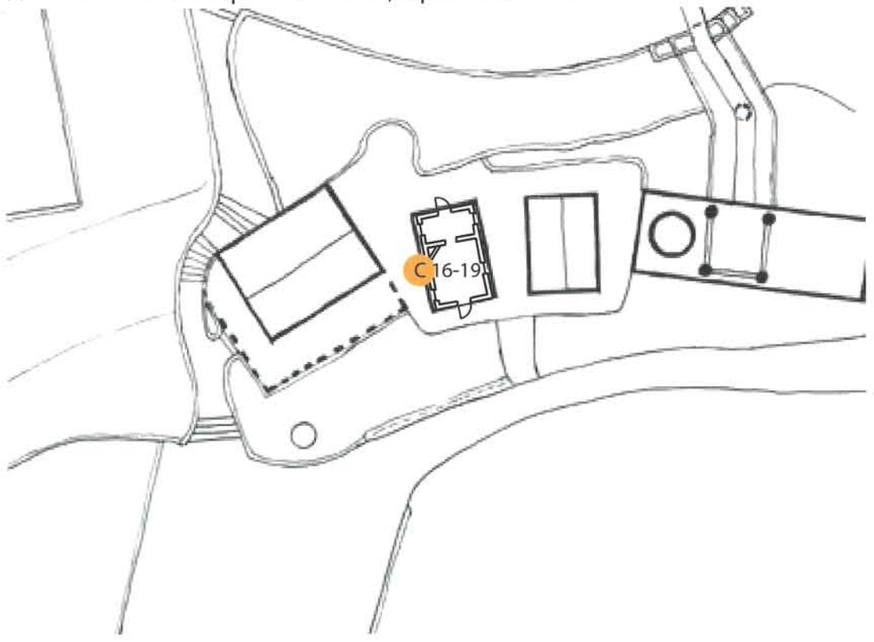
C17- Interior

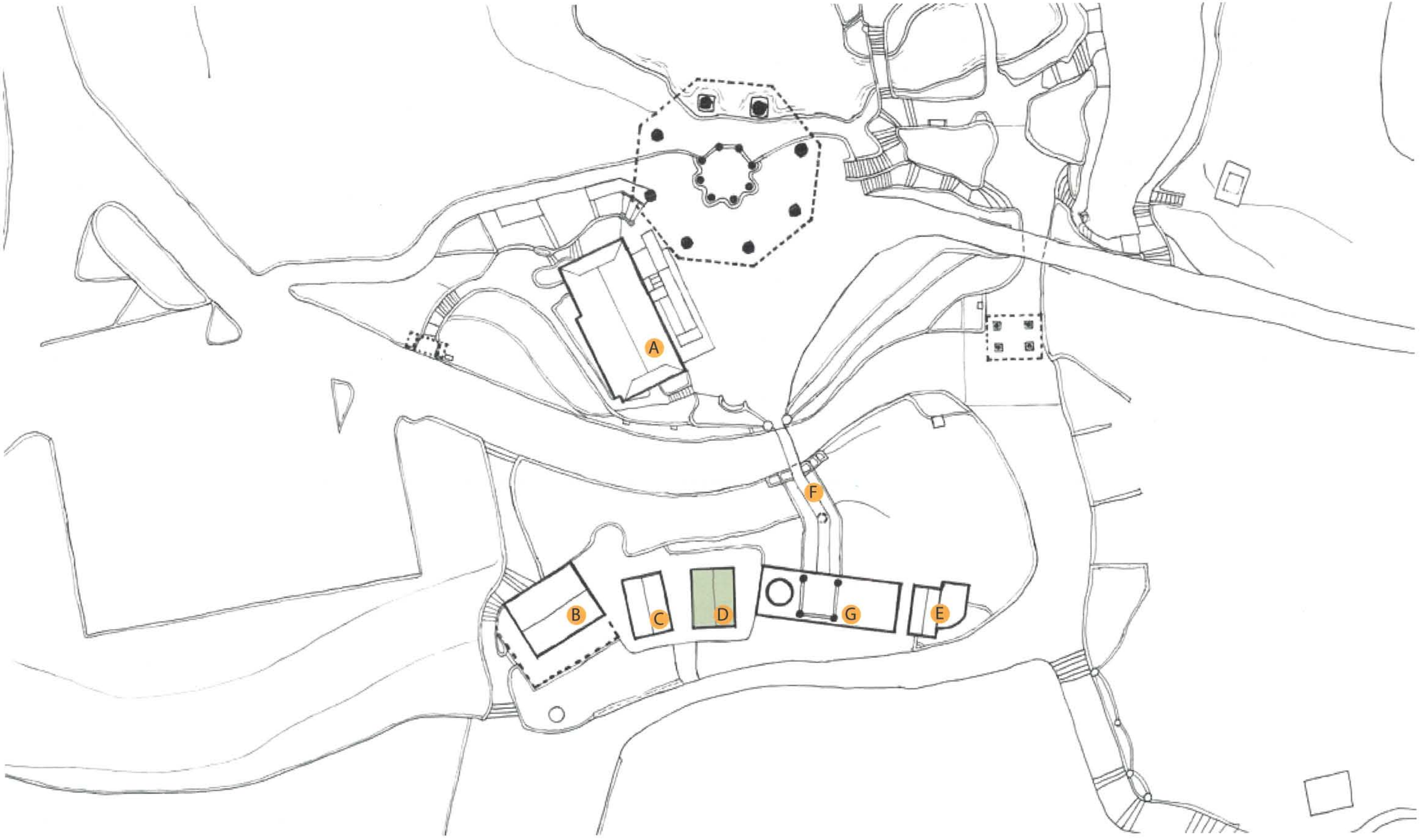


C18- Interior

C19- Interior

1. Stone masonry painted, typ.
2. Wood structure requires restoration
3. Stone masonry requires repair/repointing, typ.
4. Exposed electrical switch/fixture, conduit. Remove and replace with period sensitive fixtures and concealed conduit.
5. Remove insulation at ceiling; check for additional water damage at decking and repair as necessary.
6. Water damage to walls, deteriorating stone, typ. Determine future use and repair damage as necessary.
7. Fireplace in disrepair; restore and repair as needed.
8. Concrete floor in disrepair. Repair, re-level, and clean as necessary for future use.
9. Wood door in poor condition; repair as needed.

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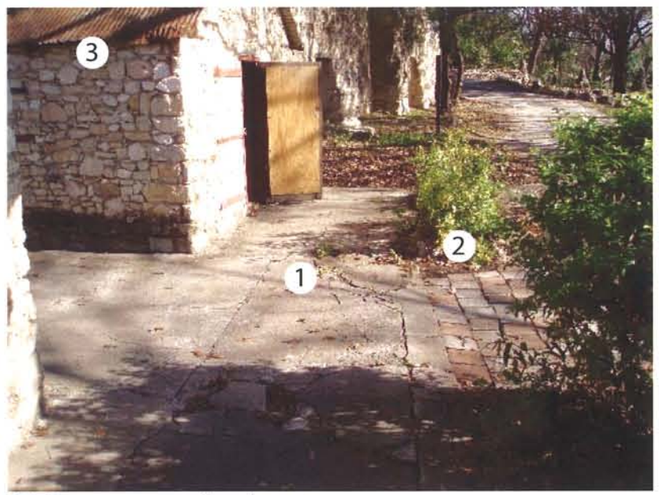
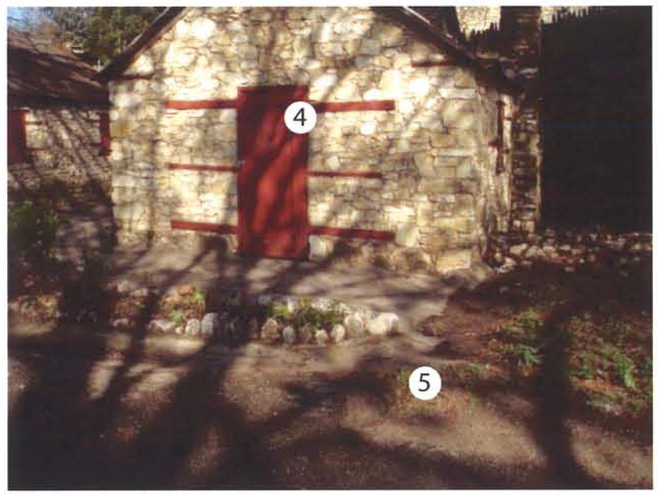
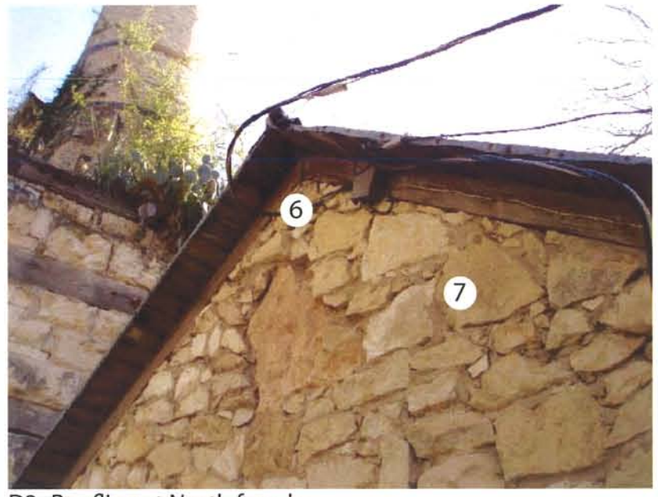
existing conditions : : Historic Mexican Village, Building D



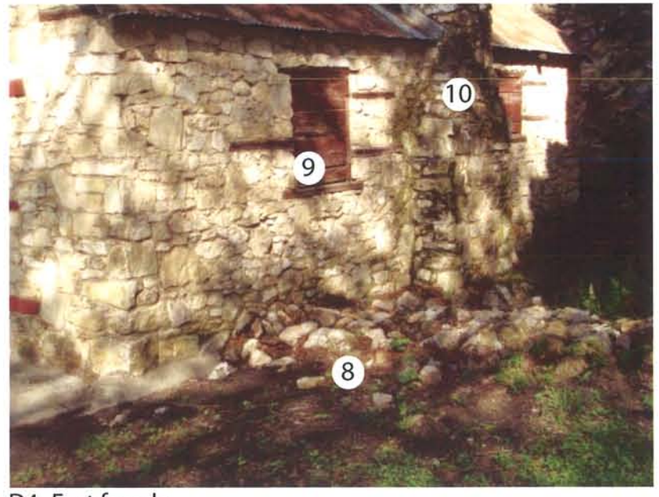
D1- Front entry at Southwest corner



D2- Front entry at South facade

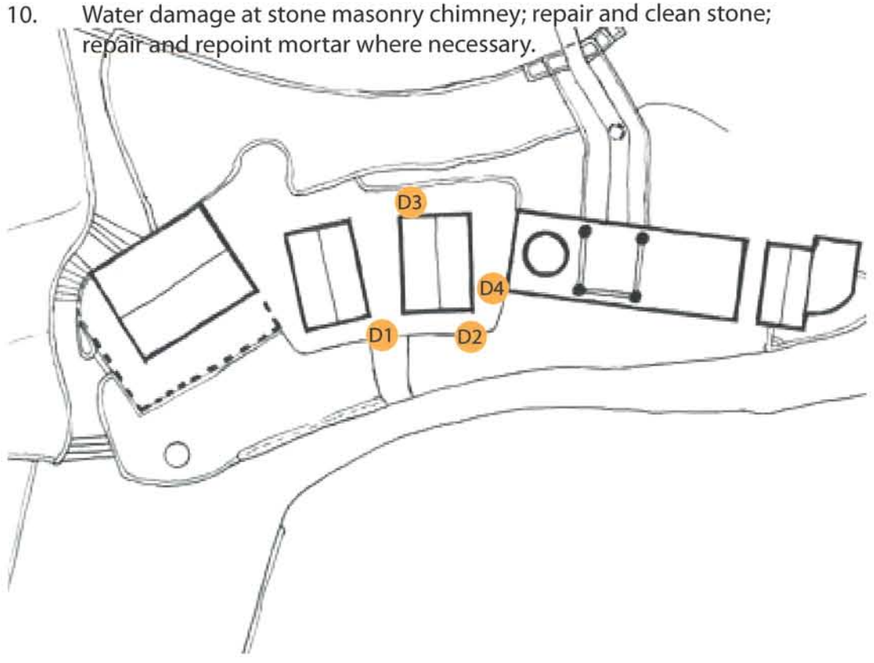


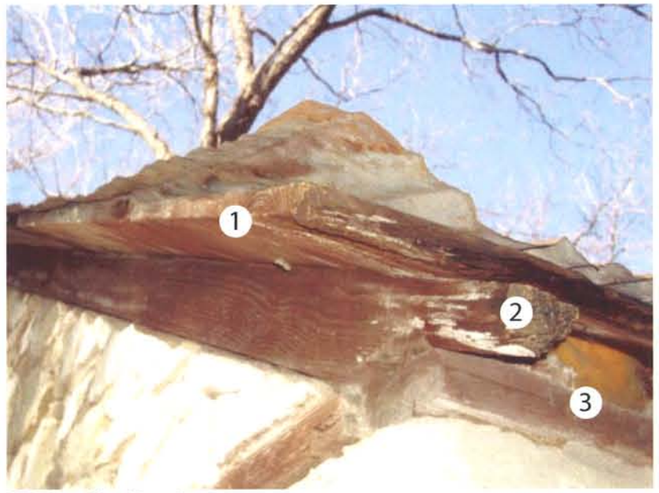
D3- Roofline at North facade



D4- East facade

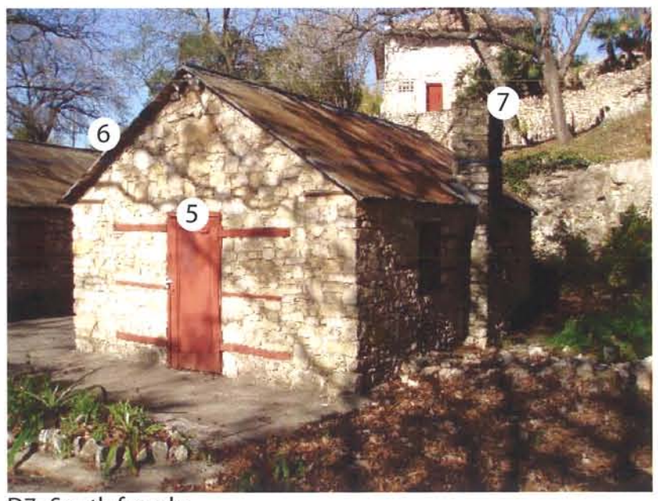
1. Concrete slab cracked/broken, presents unsafe condition; relevel and repair slab for safety and watershed.
2. Plant growth expanding into path; remove source of growth and restore path as needed.
3. Breezeway no longer present; determine feasability of restoration.
4. Door does not meet ADA clearance requirements
5. Path is inaccessible; incorporate overall accessible path at Historic Mexican Village.
6. Overhead electrical / telephone service; remove all nonfunctional wiring and devices.
7. Area of apparant mortar repair/ patching; remove and replace with period sensitive mortar repair.
8. Grade above building base; regrade for adequate watershed.
9. Exposed wood deteriorated, typ. Determine needs for future use and replace as necessary.
10. Water damage at stone masonry chimney; repair and clean stone; repair and repoint mortar where necessary.





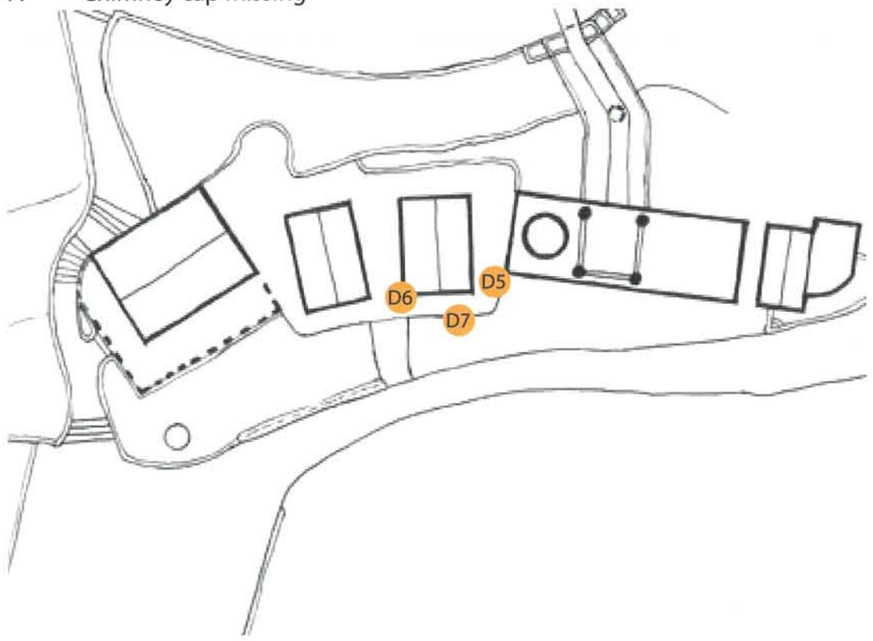
D5- Roof at Southeast corner

D6- Roof at Southeast corner



D7- South facade

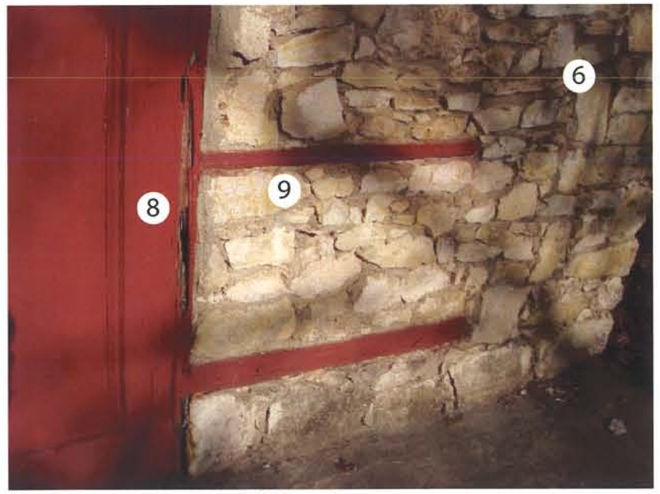
1. Corrugated roof deteriorated, buckling typ. Remove, repair structure, and replace with period sensitive roof.
2. Exposed wood deteriorating, typ. Remove and replace as necessary.
3. Insulation penetrating building envelope; remove and seal building envelope.
4. Area of apparant mortar repair/ patching; remove and replace with period sensitive mortar repair.
5. Door does not meet ADA clearance requirements
6. Original porch and roof structure has been removed; determine feasability of restoration.
7. Chimney cap missing



existing conditions : : Historic Mexican Village, Building D

D8- Rear entry at North facade

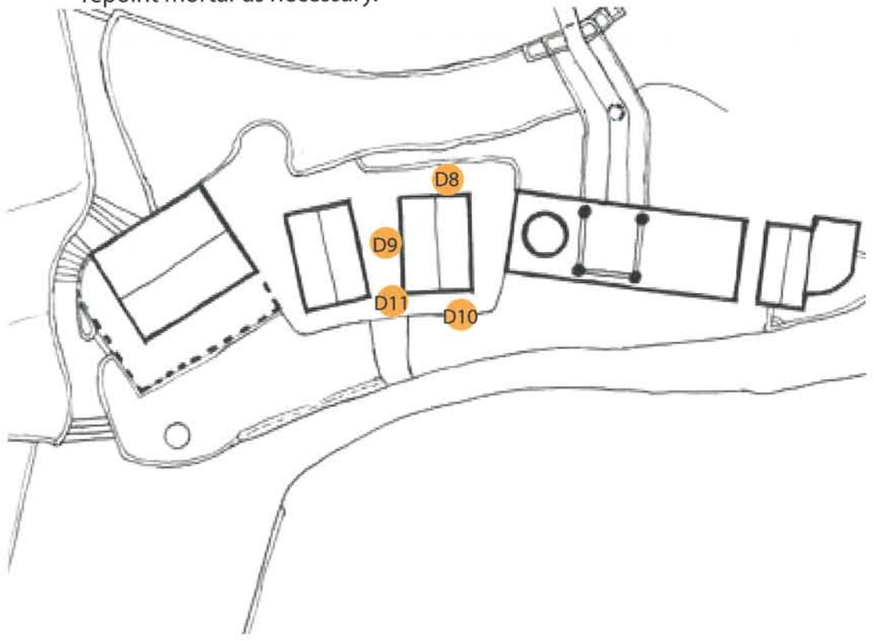
D9- West facade



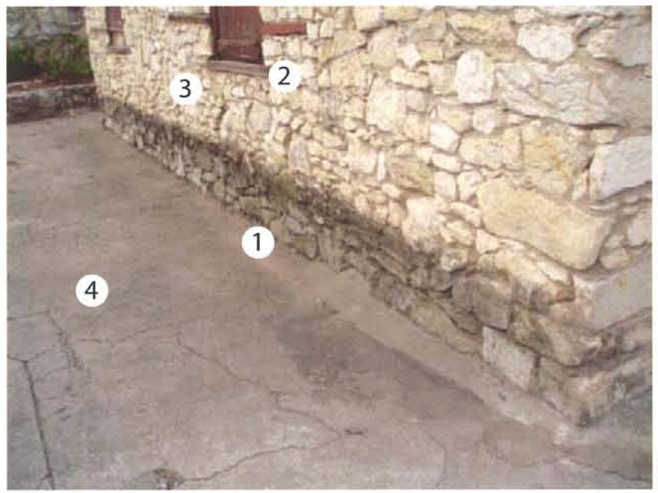
D10- Front entry at South facade

D11- Southwest corner

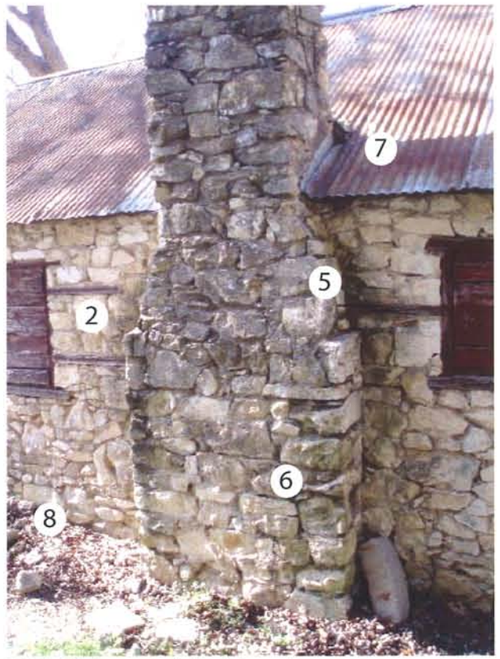
1. Unsympathetic repair to door; remove and replace with period door.
2. Door does not meet ADA clearance requirements
3. Exposed wood deteriorating; remove and replace as necessary.
4. Stone masonry spalling at building base; remove and replace deteriorating stone.
5. Concrete infill at windows; remove and replace with period sensitive window treatment.
6. Area of apparant masonry repair/patching; remove and replace with period sensitive mortar repair.
7. Corrugated roof deteriorated, buckling. Remove, repair structure, and replace with period sensitive roof.
8. Wood doors deteriorated due to water/insect damage. Remove and replace with period sensitive doors.
9. Continuous crack next to door; assess structural stability and repair/ repoint mortar as necessary.



existing conditions : : Historic Mexican Village, Building D

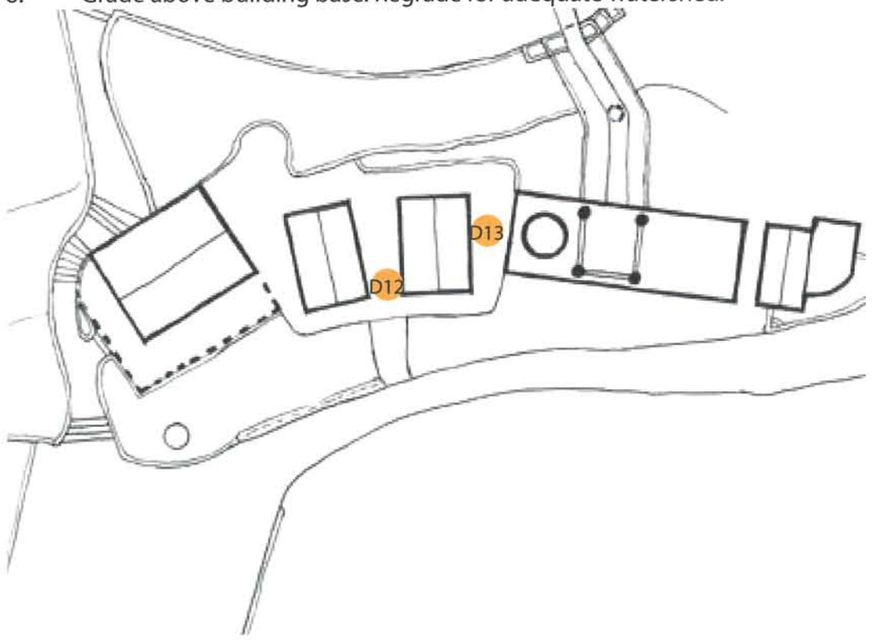


D12- West facade



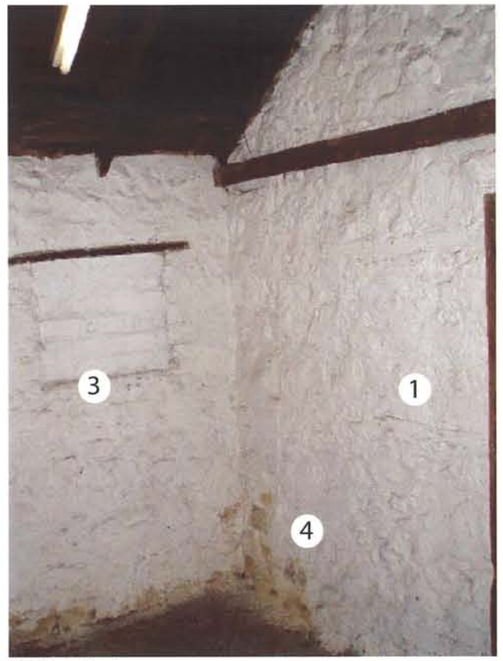
D13- Chimney at East facade

1. Grade slopes toward building; apparant water damage at splash zone; regrade at buildinbg base for adequate watershed.
2. Exposed wood deteriorated; remove and replace as necessary
3. Cracks around openings; repair and repoint mortar as necessary
4. Breezeway no longer present; determine feasability of restoration.
5. Water damage to stone masonry at chimney; repair and clean stone; repair and repoint mortar where necessary.
6. Vertical crack; assess structural stability and repair/repoint mortar as necessary.
7. Corrugated roof deteriorated. Remove, repair structure, and replace with period sensitive roof.
8. Grade above building base. Regrade for adequate watershed.



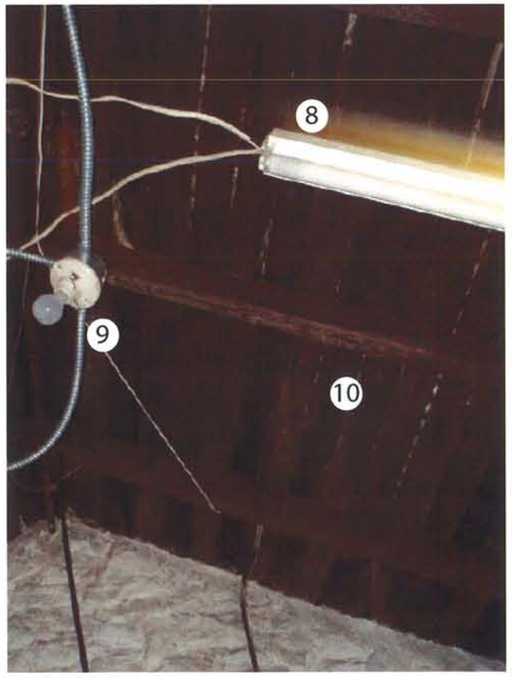
existing conditions : : Historic Mexican Village, Building D: : interior

D14- Interior



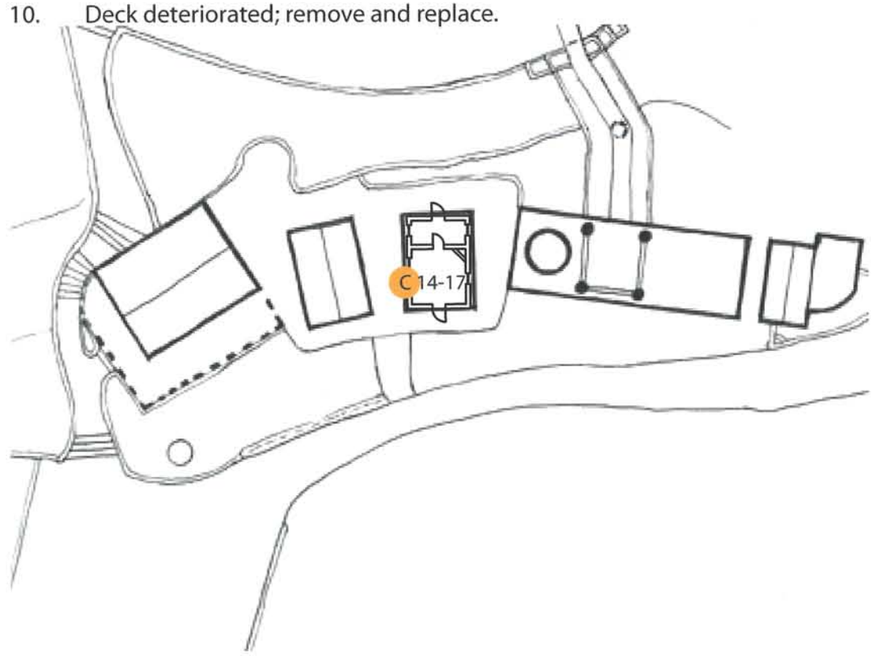
D15- Interior

D16- Interior



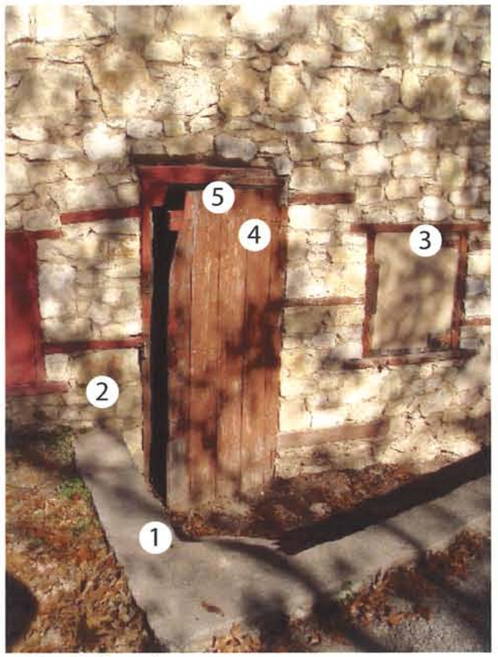
D17- Interior

1. Stone masonry painted, typ.
2. Exposed wood deteriorated, typ. Remove and replace as necessary.
3. Stone / brick infill at window. Remove and replace with period sensitive window treatment.
4. Water damage to stone masonry at wall base, typ. Determine future use and repair damage as necessary.
5. Fireplace in disrepair; restore and repair as needed.
6. Wood structure requires restoration
7. Concrete floor in disrepair; repair, re-level, and clean as necessary for future use.
8. Exposed bulbs; unsympathetic light fixtures. Remove and replace with period sensitive fixtures and concealed conduit.
9. Exposed conduit/ wiring. Remove all nonfunctional wiring and devices.
10. Deck deteriorated; remove and replace.

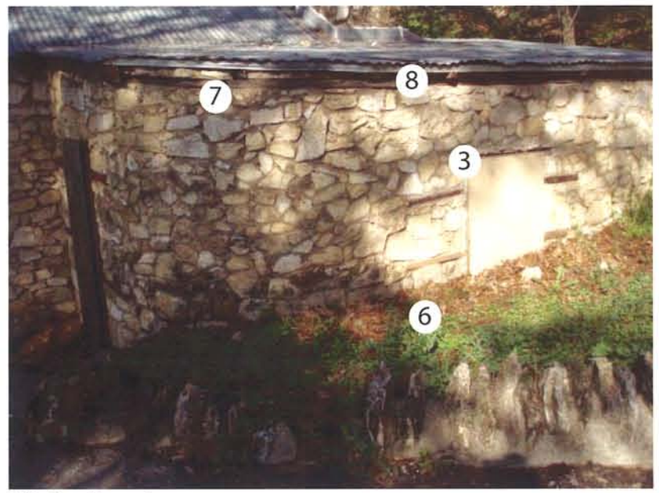


existing conditions : : Historic Mexican Village, Building E

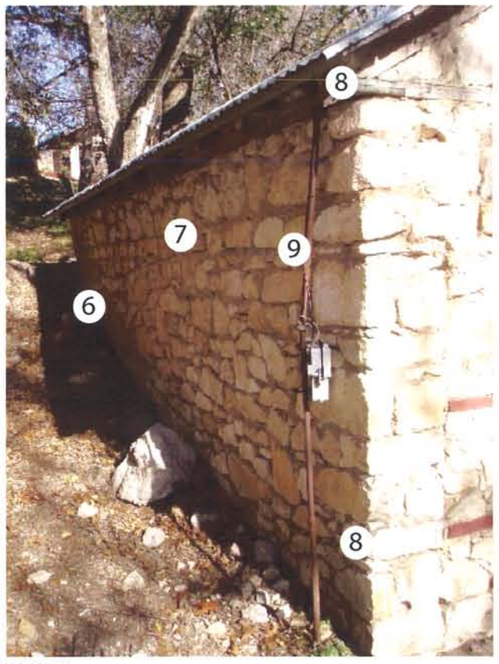
existing conditions : : Historic Mexican Village, Building E



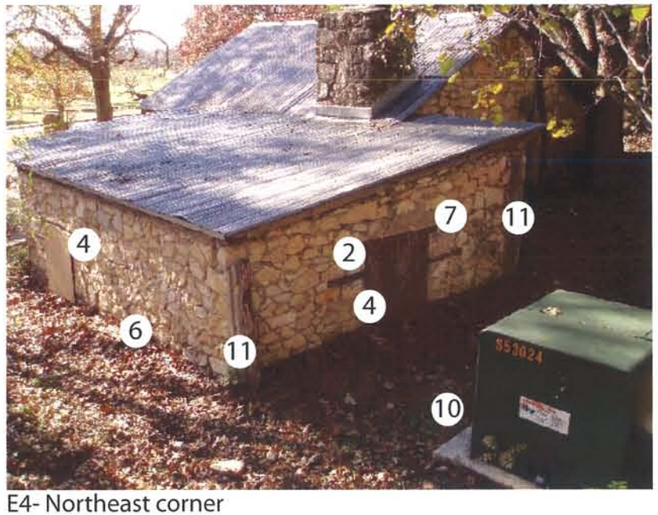
E1- Front entry at South facade



E2- Southeast corner

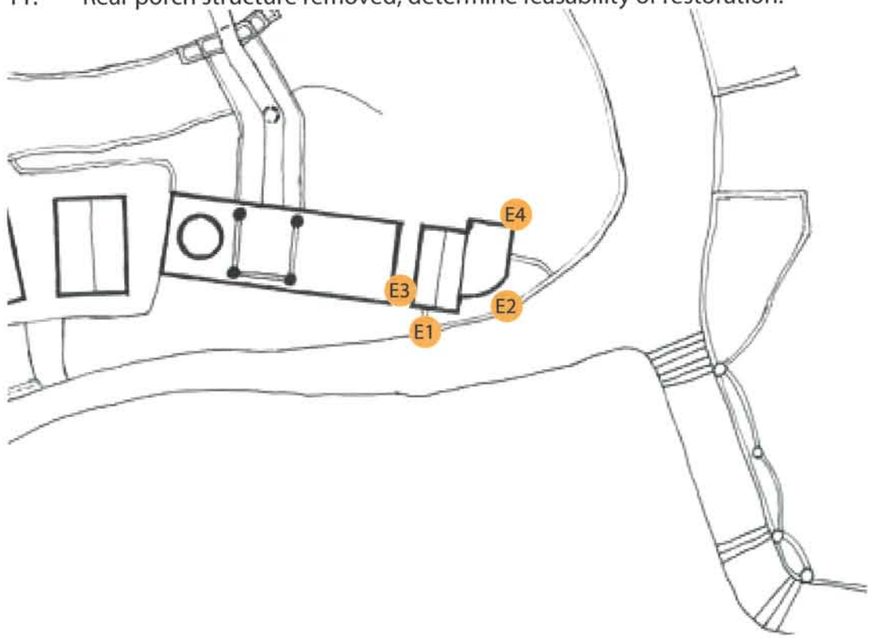


E3- Southwest corner

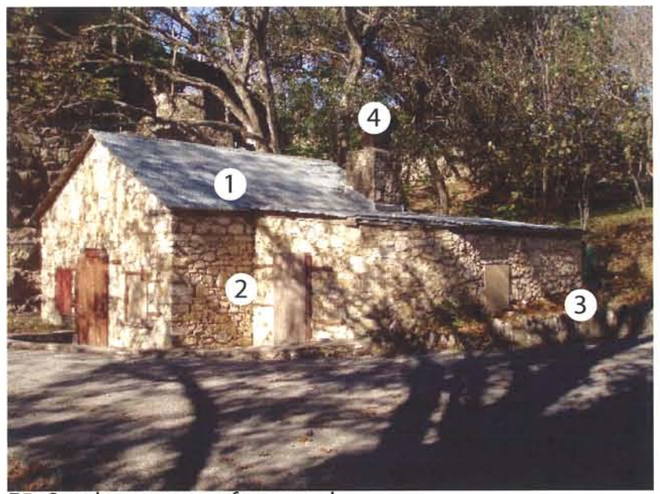


E4- Northeast corner

1. Inaccessible entry into building. Incorporate overall accessible path to Historic Mexican Village.
2. Vertical crack near window opening; repair and repoint mortar as necessary.
3. Unsympathetic repair at window; remove and replace with period sensitive window treatment.
4. Exposed wood door/window frame deteriorated; remove and replace.
5. Door does not meet ADA clearance requirements
6. Grade is above building base; regrade for adequate watershed.
7. Area of apparant mortar repair/ patching; remove and replace with period sensitive mortar repair.
8. Exposed roof structure deteriorated; remove and replace.
9. Exposed telephone service; remove all nonfunctional wiring and devices.
10. Transformer & pad should be relocated or concealed
11. Rear porch structure removed; determine feasability of restoration.

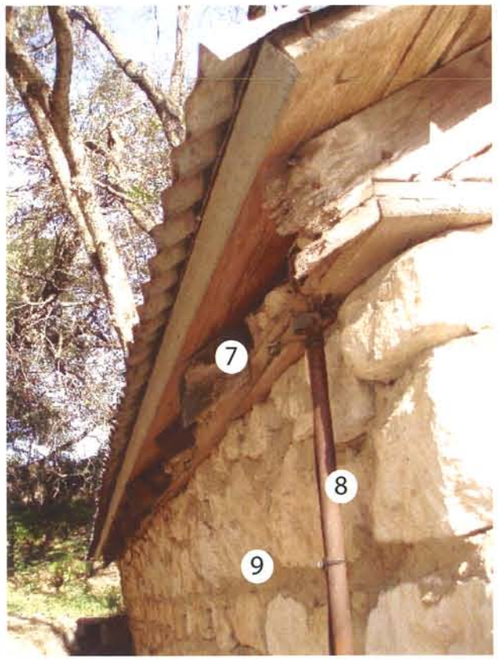


existing conditions : : Historic Mexican Village, Building E



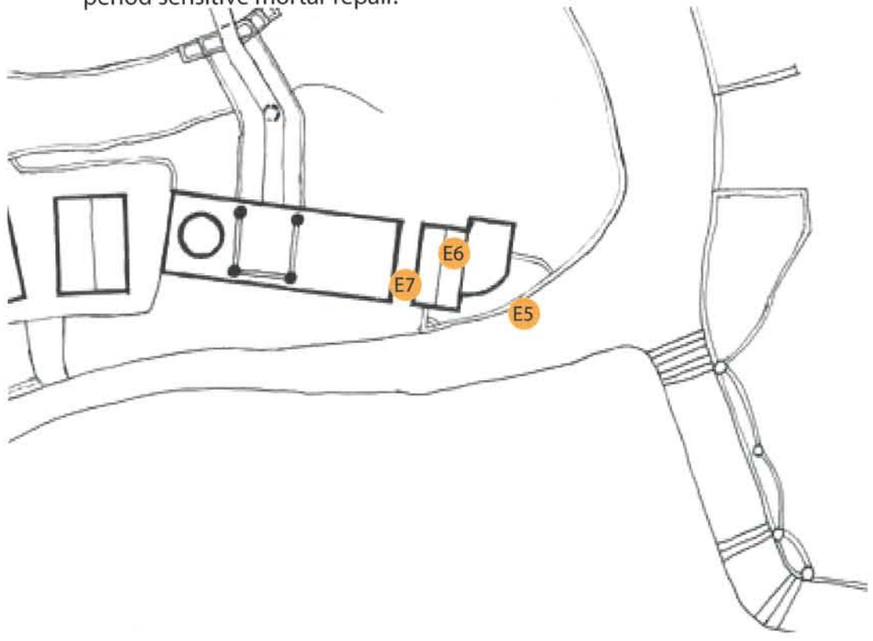
E5- Southeast corner from road

E6- Interior view of roof



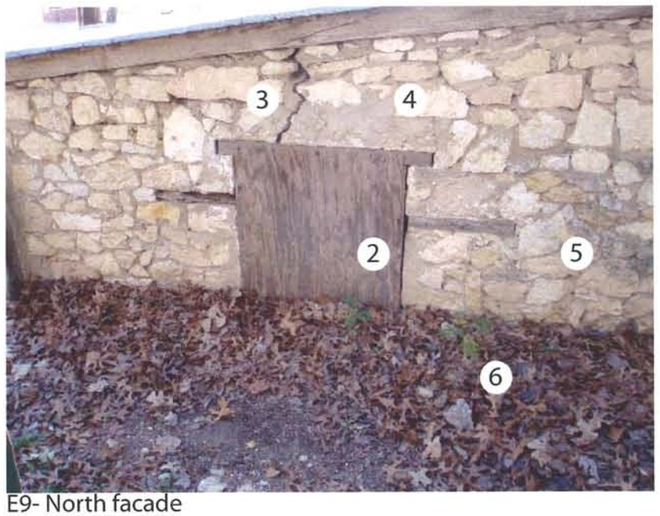
E7- Southwest corner

1. Corrugated roof and decking recently installed
2. Continuous vertical crack at inside corner at South side; assess structural stability and repair/repoint mortar as necessary.
3. Grade is above building base; regrade for adequate watershed.
4. Chimney top is deteriorated; determine suitability of fireplace use and restore or repair as needed.
5. New decking in good shape
6. Electrical conduit entry; remove all nonfunctional wiring and devices.
7. Exposed roof structure deteriorated. Remove and replace.
8. Exposed telephone service line; remove nonfunctional wiring and devices.
9. Area of apparant mortar repair/patching; remove and replace with period sensitive mortar repair.

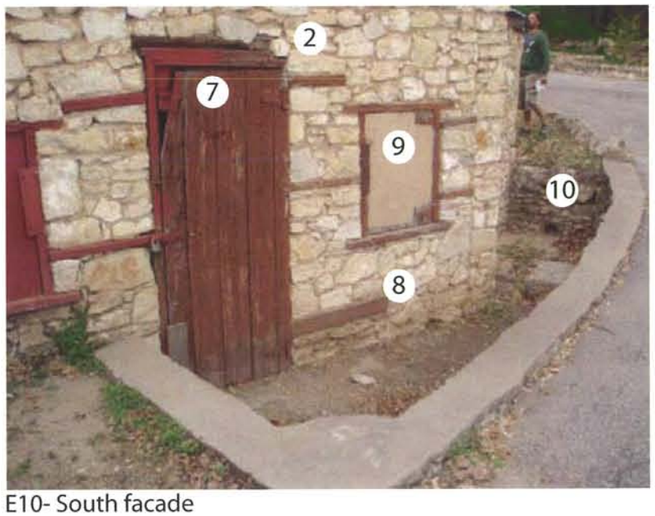


existing conditions : : Historic Mexican Village, Building E

E8- Chimney at North facade

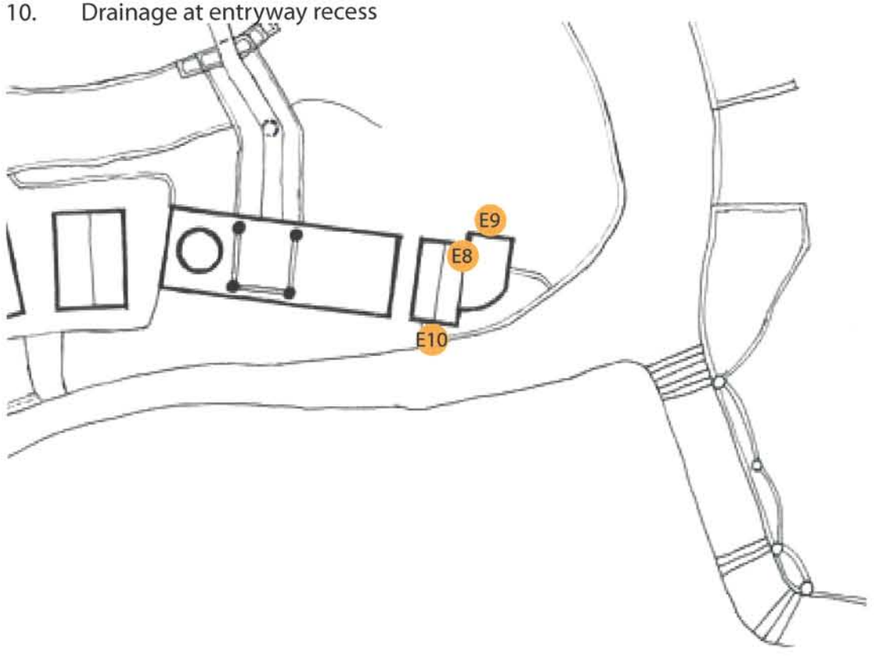


E9- North facade



E10- South facade

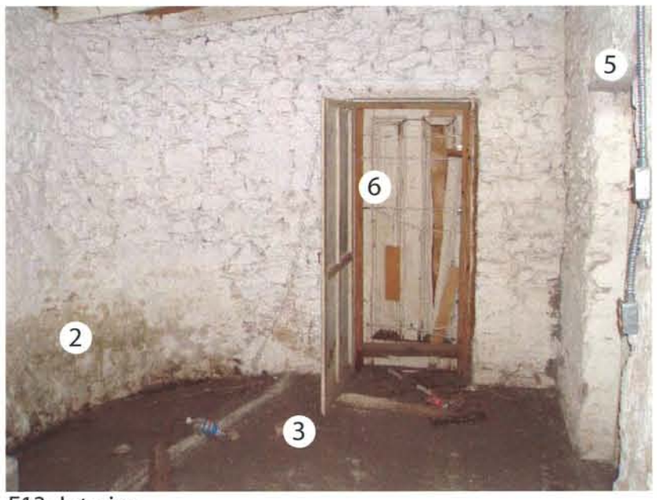
1. Chimney cap deteriorated; restore or repair as needed.
2. Exposed wood deteriorating. Remove and replace with period sensitive window treatment.
3. Continuous vertical crack from window opening to roofline; assess structural stability and repair/repoint mortar as necessary.
4. Area of apparant mortar repair/patching; remove and replace with period sensitive mortar repair.
5. Water damage at stone masonry; clean and repair as necessary.
6. Grade is above building base; regrade for adequate watershed.
7. Door does not meet ADA clearnace requirement
8. Stone masonry spalling near building base; remove and replace deteriorating stone.
9. Unsympathetic window repair; remove and replace with period sensitive window treatment.
10. Drainage at entryway recess



existing conditions : : Historic Mexican Village, Building E: : interior

E11- Interior

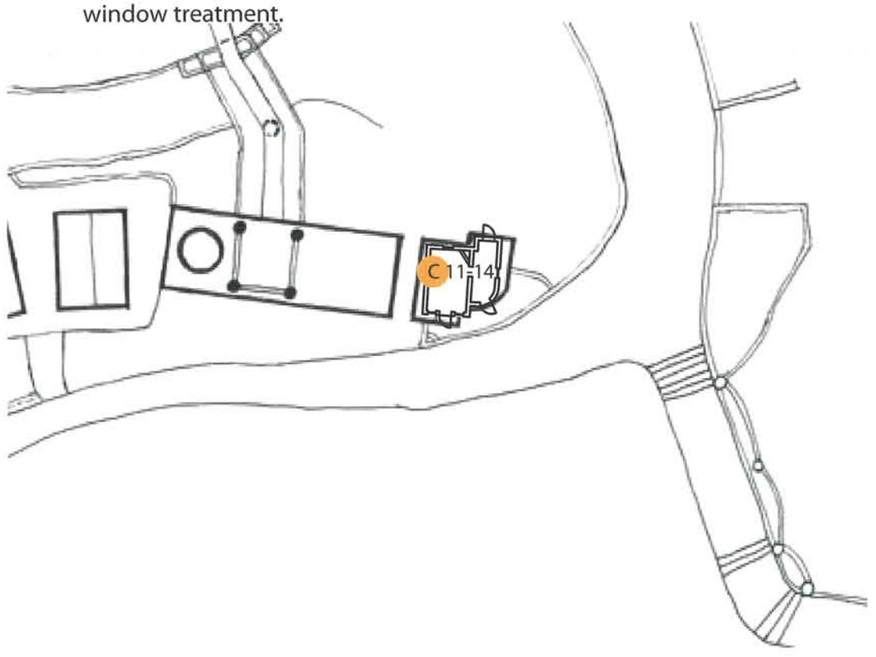
E12- Interior



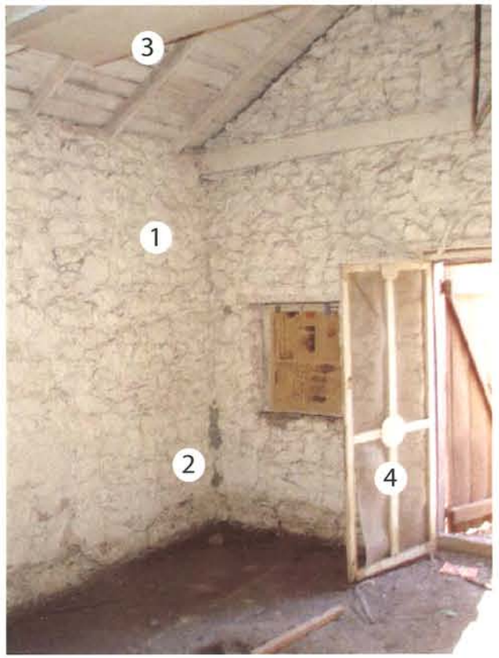
E13- Interior

E14- Interior

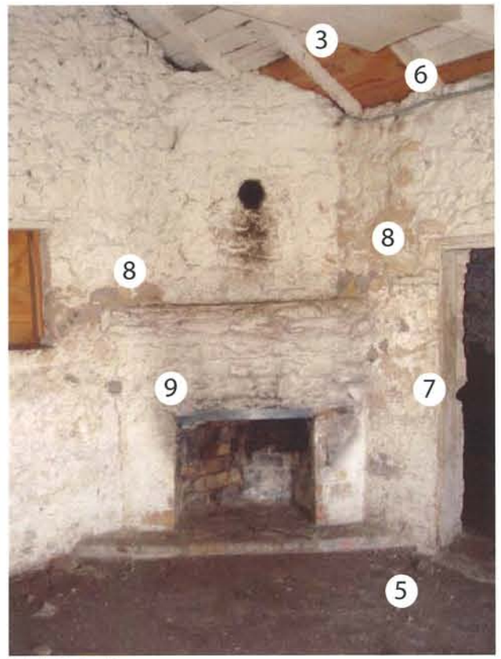
1. Stone masonry painted, typ.
2. Water damage to stone masonry walls, typ. Determine future use and repair damage as necessary.
3. Concrete floor in disrepair; repair, re-level, and clean as necessary for future use.
4. New roof decking visible
5. Exposed electrical conduit; remove all nonfunctional wiring and devices.
6. Windows and doors in disrepair; remove and replace with period sensitive window treatment.



existing conditions : : Historic Mexican Village, Building E: : interior

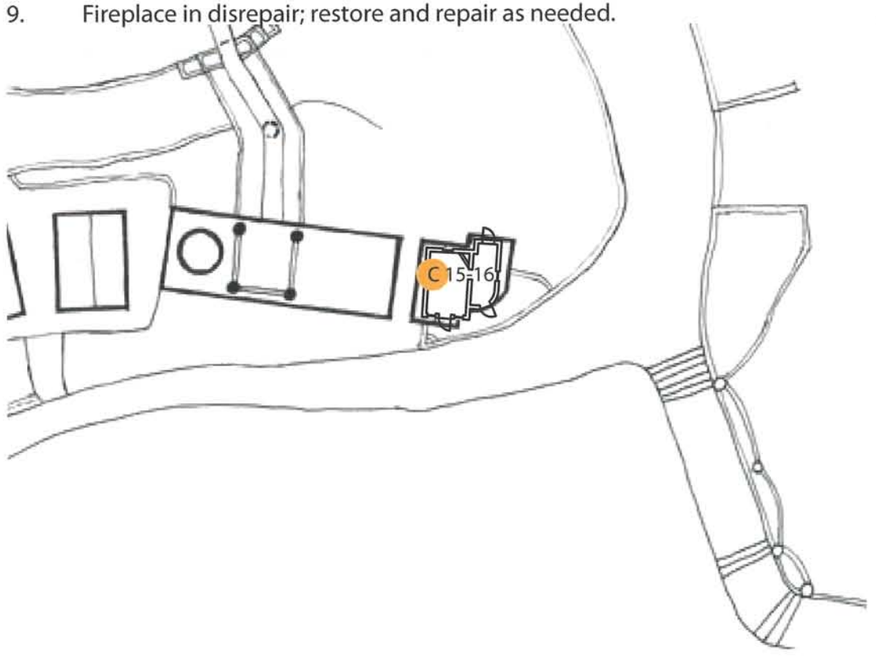


E15- Interior

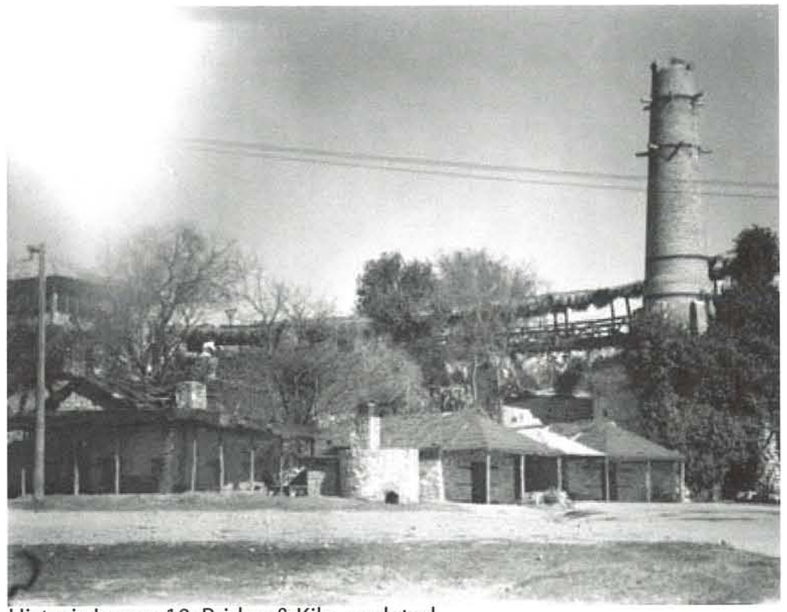


E16- Interior

1. Stone masonry painted, typ.
2. Water damage to stone masonry walls, typ. Determine future use and repair damage as necessary.
3. Unsympathetic light fixture; remove and replace with period sensitive fixtures and concealed conduit.
4. Door in disrepair; repair as necessary.
5. Concrete floor in disrepair; repair, re-level, and clean as necessary for future use.
6. New roof decking visible
7. Door frame rotted; remove and replace.
8. Area of apparant mortar repair/ patching
9. Fireplace in disrepair; restore and repair as needed.



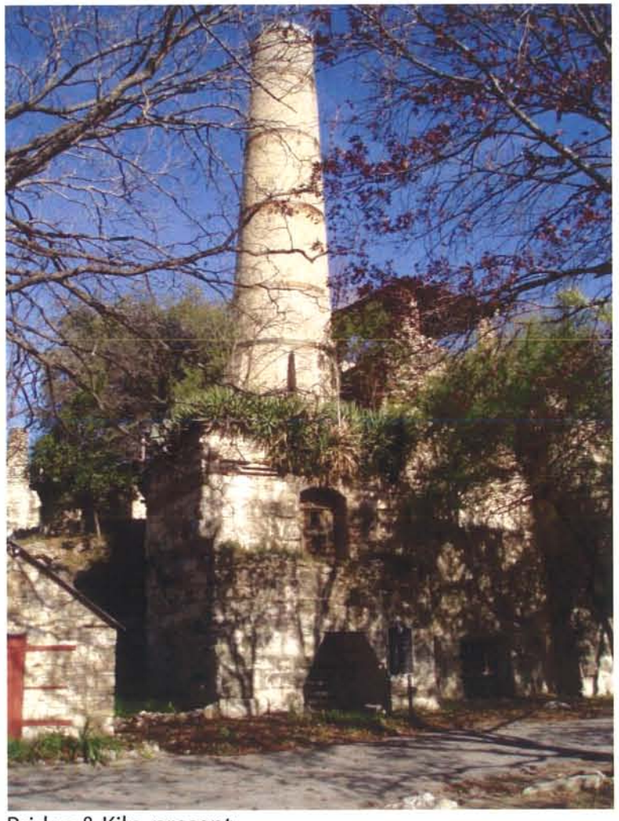
historic conditions : : Bridge & Overlook and Kiln



Historic Image 10: Bridge & Kiln, undated

Historic Image: Bridge & Kiln, undated

Bridge & Kiln, present

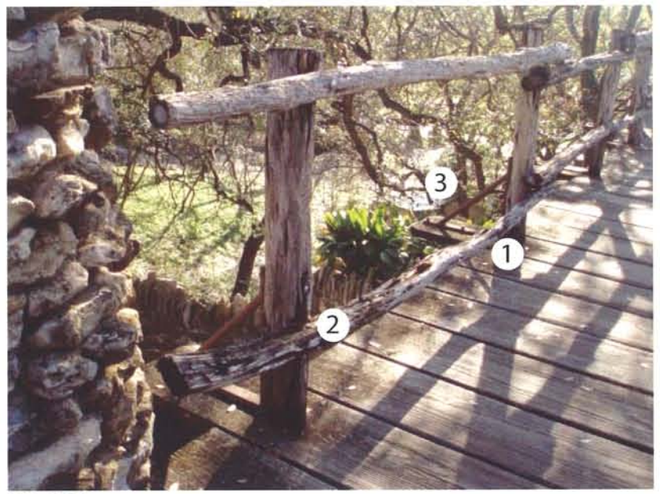


Bridge & Kiln, present

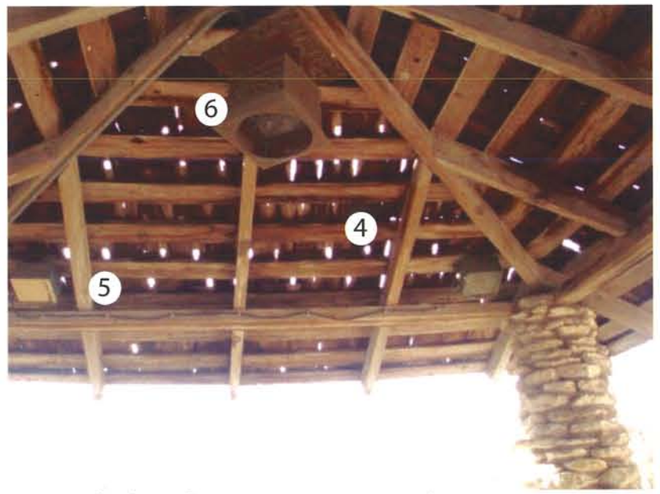

A
B
C
D
E
F
G

existing conditions : : Bridge & Overlook, Building F

F1- Bridge

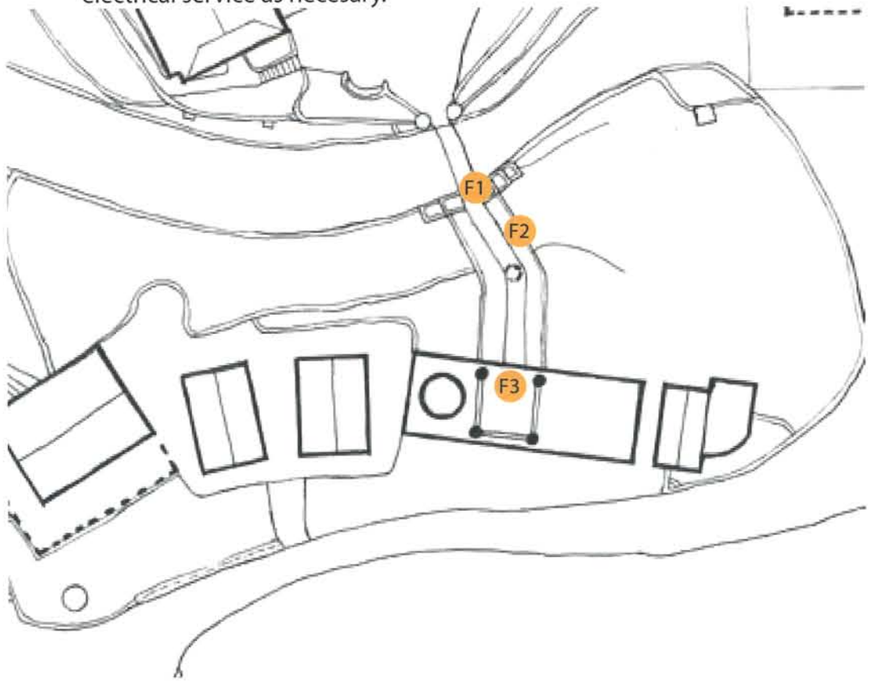


F2- Bridge



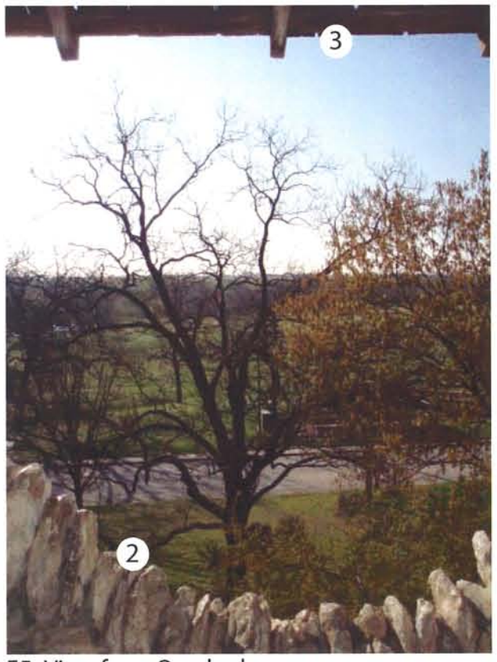
F3- Overlook roof

1. Wood bridge decking deteriorated; water damage apparant. Restore and repair as necessary to prevent further deterioration.
2. Hand rail deteriorated, nails exposed, guardrail not code compliant. Remove and install or repair period sensitive railing where needed.
3. Handrail bracing replaced with steel supports; remove and replace with period sensitive cedar post bracing as necessary.
4. Roof at overlook deteriorated, typ. Remove and replace with palapa-style roof.
5. Exposed wiring; remove all nonfunctional wiring and devices.
6. Unable to determine functionality of lighting; restore fixture and install electrical service as necesary.

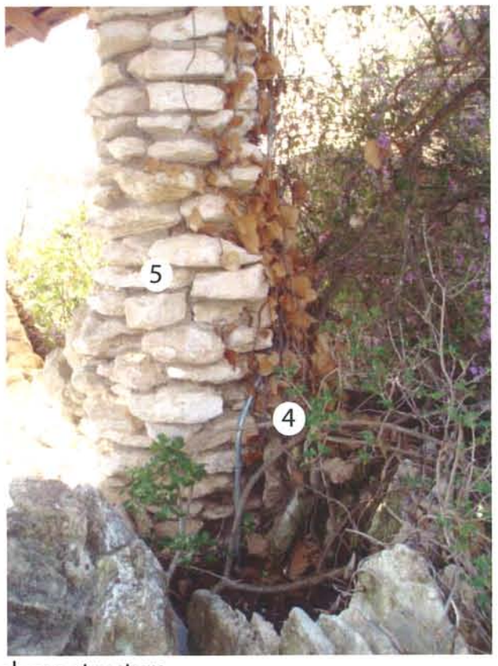


existing conditions : : Bridge & Overlook, Building F

F4- Bridge from road



F5- View from Overlook



F6- Overlook column structure

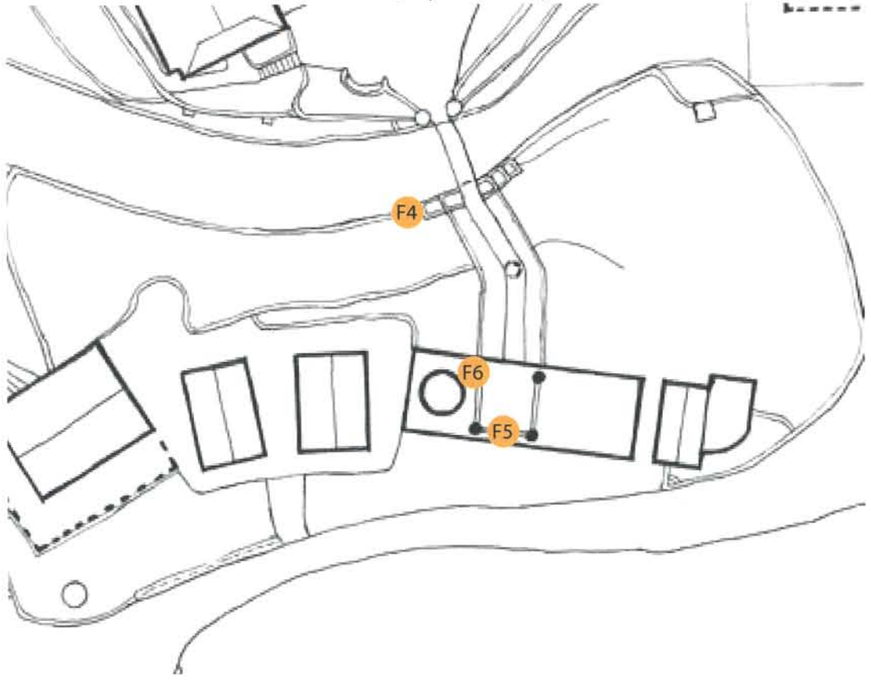
1. Thatched Palapa roof from pavillion no longer present

2. Insufficient guardrail at overlook, presents unsafe condition; determine need and install period sensitive railing where necessary.

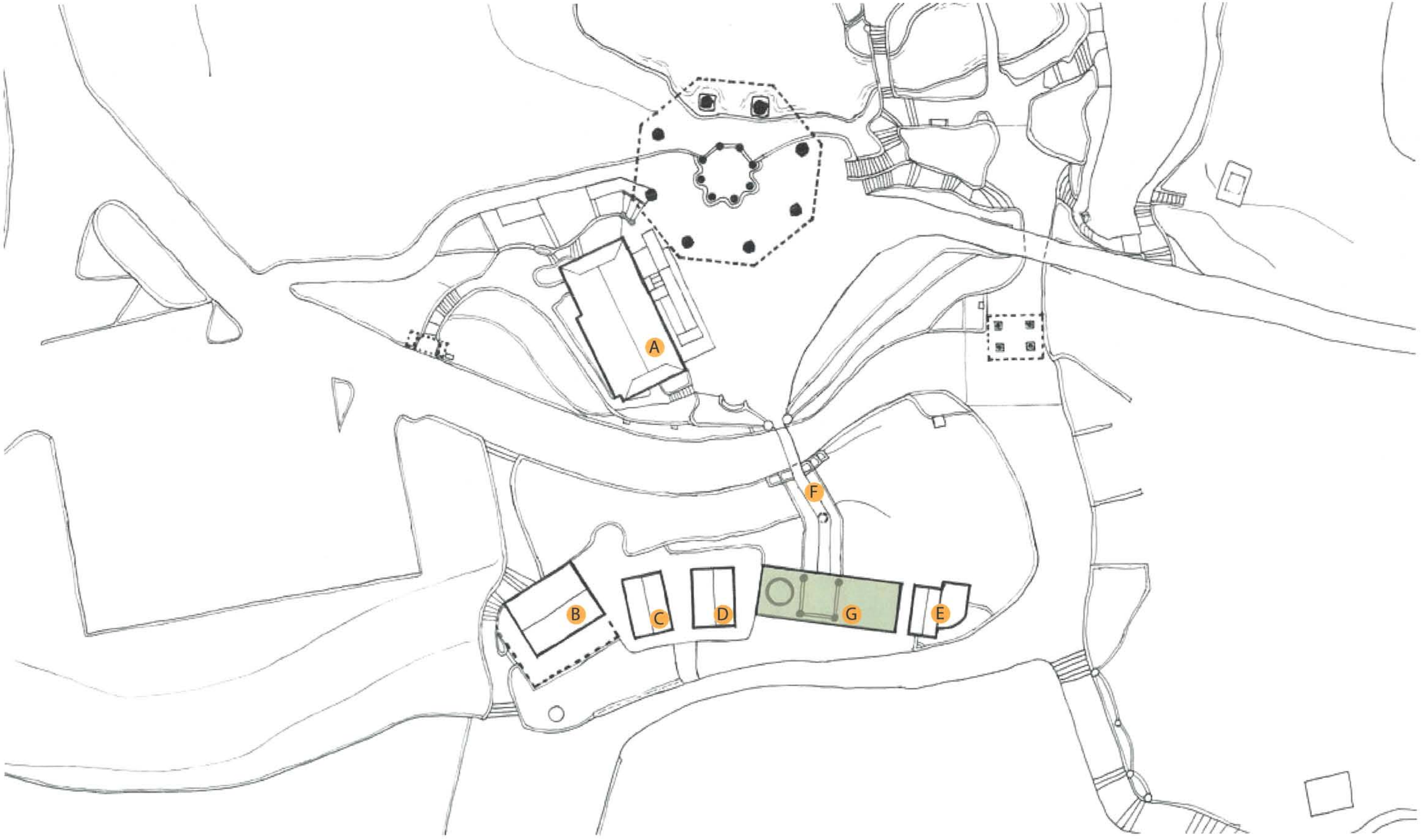
3. Roof and structure deteriorated; remove and restore

4. Overgrowth of plants damaging stone masonry; remove source of growth and restore masonry where necessary.

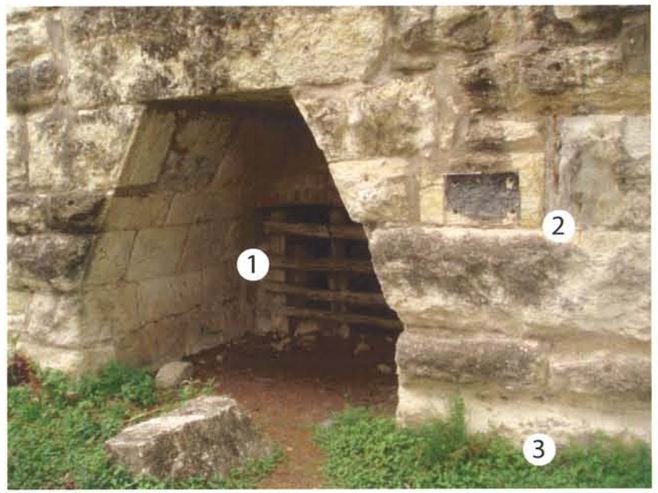
5. Vertical crack at stone column; repair and repoint mortar as necessary.



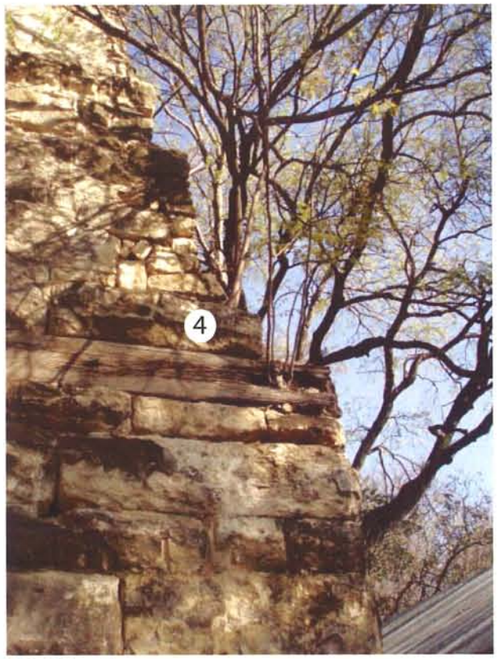
existing conditions : : Concrete Kiln



existing conditions : : Concrete Kiln, Building G



G1- Kiln opening



G2- Kiln above

G3- Rear of Kiln

G4- Smokestack from overlook

1. Kiln openings require cleaning, restoration

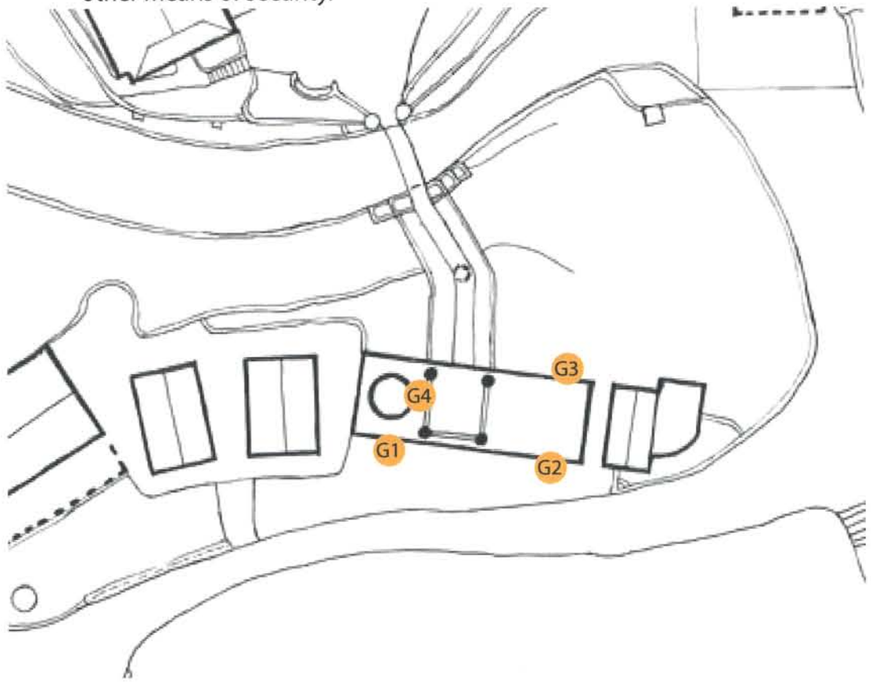
2. Plaque missing/removed from wall; stone masonry damaged; clean and restore.

3. Undefined landscape/ boundary at base. Determine needs for accessible path and dilineate if needed.

4. Plant growth damaging historic features; remove source of growth or prohibit future growth and restore masonry where needed.

5. Existing electrical service; recommend removing or relocating

6. Smokestack vandalized near overlook; install preventative guardrail or other means of security.



PURPOSE

The garden is currently maintained by the City of San Antonio's Parks and Recreation Department. In the summer and fall of 2006, structural repairs financed by City of San Antonio bond funding were completed on the Pavilion. A contract has been led by the San Antonio Parks Foundation for the repair and restoration of the lily ponds and waterfall. The cost of this project ($1,550,000) will be paid from grants and contributions raised by the San Antonio Parks Foundation and matching funds from the City of San Antonio, including the remainder of funds from the 2003 bond designated for the Japanese Tea Garden restoration.

The Friends of the Parks, a membership group of the San Antonio Parks Foundation, has developed this Master Plan for the renewal of the Japanese Tea Garden's unique landscape and structures. The purpose of the proposed plan for the renewal of the Japanese Tea Garden is to reach consensus on a vision for its future and to establish a framework by which that vision may be realized. The Japanese Tea Garden must maximize its value to the community of San Antonio and the region as a place of education - both formal and informal, concerning cultural and natural history, plants, aquatic life, and conservation of these resources - and a tranquil recreational experience for all visitors to Brackenridge Park. While not a true traditional Japanese garden, the garden is a beautiful hybrid of Texas, industrial remnants, and Ray Lambert and Kimi Jingu's visions. The gardens have become a landmark, welcoming visitors from around the world to stroll, observe flora and fauna, and enjoy the unique ambience created in the abandoned quarry.

With its exceptional setting, planting, industrial remnants, and historic structures, the Japanese Tea Garden is one of the most interesting and memorable landmarks in the region. As such, the Japanese Tea Garden is unique among San Antonio's urban green spaces: its upland areas embody the ecological values of any well-forested urban park - such as absorption of pollutants, moderation of urban heat island effects and habitat for wildlife - while the Core Garden most effectively displays the beauty, diversity, and landscape utility of the region's native and adapted ornamental plants, while preserving the history of the garden's formation. The lily ponds and fish provide the primary garden framework. Everything else supports this core.

The proposed plan for the Japanese Tea Garden is the result of a cooperative effort by the City of San Antonio, the San Antonio Parks Foundation, and the Friends of the Parks.

HISTORY

The Japanese Tea Garden has a rich history of over ninety years from the time it was an operating rock quarry to today, as one of the most loved education and cultural resources in San Antonio.

After Brackenridge Park officially opened to the public in 1901, an operating rock quarry remained west of the park on City-owned land. The site had been leased to stone cutters since the mid-1800's. In 1880, Alamo Portland and Roman Cement Company (later Alamo Cement Company) had begun to use the quarry. In 1908, when the company required rail lines to expand production, it purchased a new site and closed the old operation. Between the quarry and the San Antonio River to the east was an eleven acre tract of lands owned by Emma Koehler, widow of Pearl Brewery owner Otto Koehler, who donated the property to the City in 1915 for a public park. Its location immediately adjacent to the abandoned quarry posed a challenge for City Parks Commissioner Ray Lambert.

Lambert ultimately came up with the idea to create lily ponds on the site, which is know today as the Japanese Tea Garden. With plans from Park Engineer W.S.. Delery, but no money, Lambert was able to construct the garden. Between July 1917 and May 1918, Lambert used prison labor to shape the quarry into a complex that included walkways, stone arch bridges, an island and a Japanese pagoda. The garden was termed the lily pond and local residents were asked to donate bulbs to beautify the area. The City nursery provided exotic plants, which thrived in the unique microclimate of the quarry walls. The City Public Service Company donated the lighting system. The Pavilion was thatched with palm fronds from trees in city parks. When finished, Lambert had spent only $7,000. In 1919, *The American City* magazine reported "the City of San Antonio has recently completed a municipal lily pond and a Japanese Garden which we believe are unique".

Lambert continued to improve the garden. In 1920, at the base of the old cement kilns, a small village of houses was constructed. The village, was termed by the San Antonio Express "as another dream of the artists of the Lily Pool, Ray Lambert, Commissioner of the Parks". The village was designed to be a tourist attraction for the manufacturing and sale of Mexican arts and crafts and an outdoor restaurant. The village did not survive the Depression, but was revived in the 1940s when the City rented the houses to local artists for their studios. The group, which called itself the Lime Kiln Art Colony, occupied the village until the 1950s.

Kimi Eizo Jingu, a Japanese watercolor artist arrived in Texas in the early 1900s and was invited by Ray Lambert, to design a Japanese garden at the quarry site. The third Jingu daughter Rae, was named after Lambert. A stone house, known today as the Jingu house, was built for the family to live in at the site. The Jingu's served tea under the Pavilion and a Bamboo Room was part of the house where tea, light lunches were served to the public.

master plan : : history

After Jingu's death in the late 1930s, his family continued to operate the Bamboo Room and oversee the gardens until 1942, when they were evicted because of anti-Japanese sentiment during World War II.

After the war, at the entrance to the gardens, artist Dionicio Rodriguez erected a torii gate in his unique faux bois style. On the gate are the words "Chinese Tea Garden". A Chinese-American family operated the facility until the early 1960s. In 1984, the site was rededicated as the Japanese Tea Garden in a ceremony attended by the Jingu children and representatives of the Japanese government.

In the 1970s, the construction of the McAllister Freeway altered the edge of Brackenridge Park and Alpine Drive.

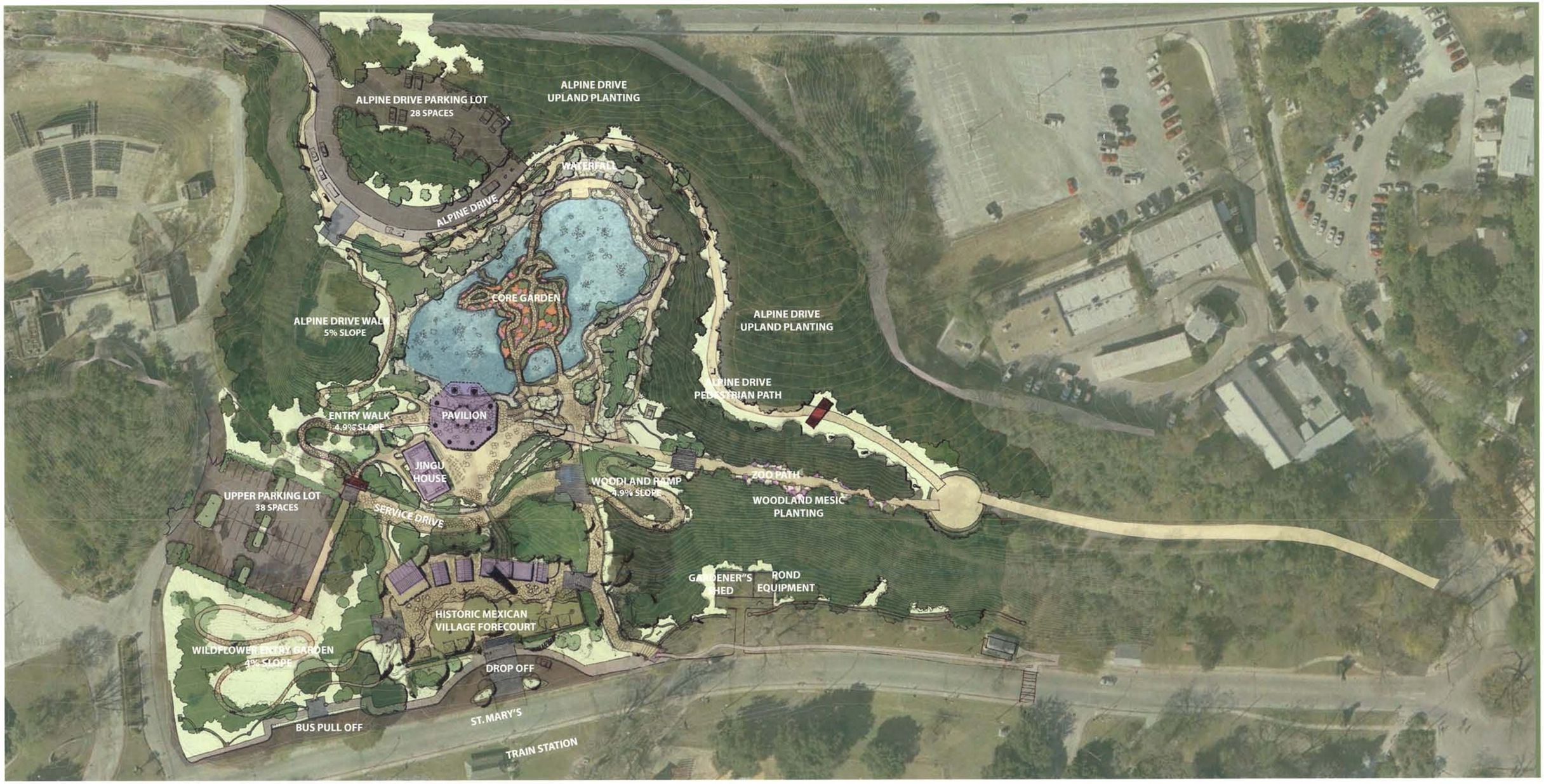
In recognition of the Tea Garden's origin as a rock quarry that played a prominent role in the development of the cement business, as well as its later redevelopment as a garden, the site is designated as a Texas Civil Engineering Landmark, Registered Texas Historic Landmark, and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Any site modifications would need to comply with these

Detailed historic analysis of photographs, postcards, and oral and written histories is included in the site analysis section of the Master Plan. This information provided the foundation for the Master Plan recommendations. The

Furthermore, because of the numerous historic layers, the Master Plan recommends thoughtful and thorough archeology as part of any demolition work.

master plan : : project boundaries

master plan : : site plan



[site plan]

master plan : : site plan

[site plan_core garden]

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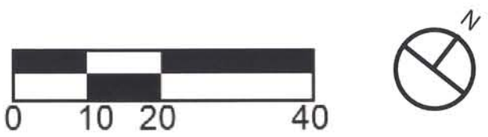
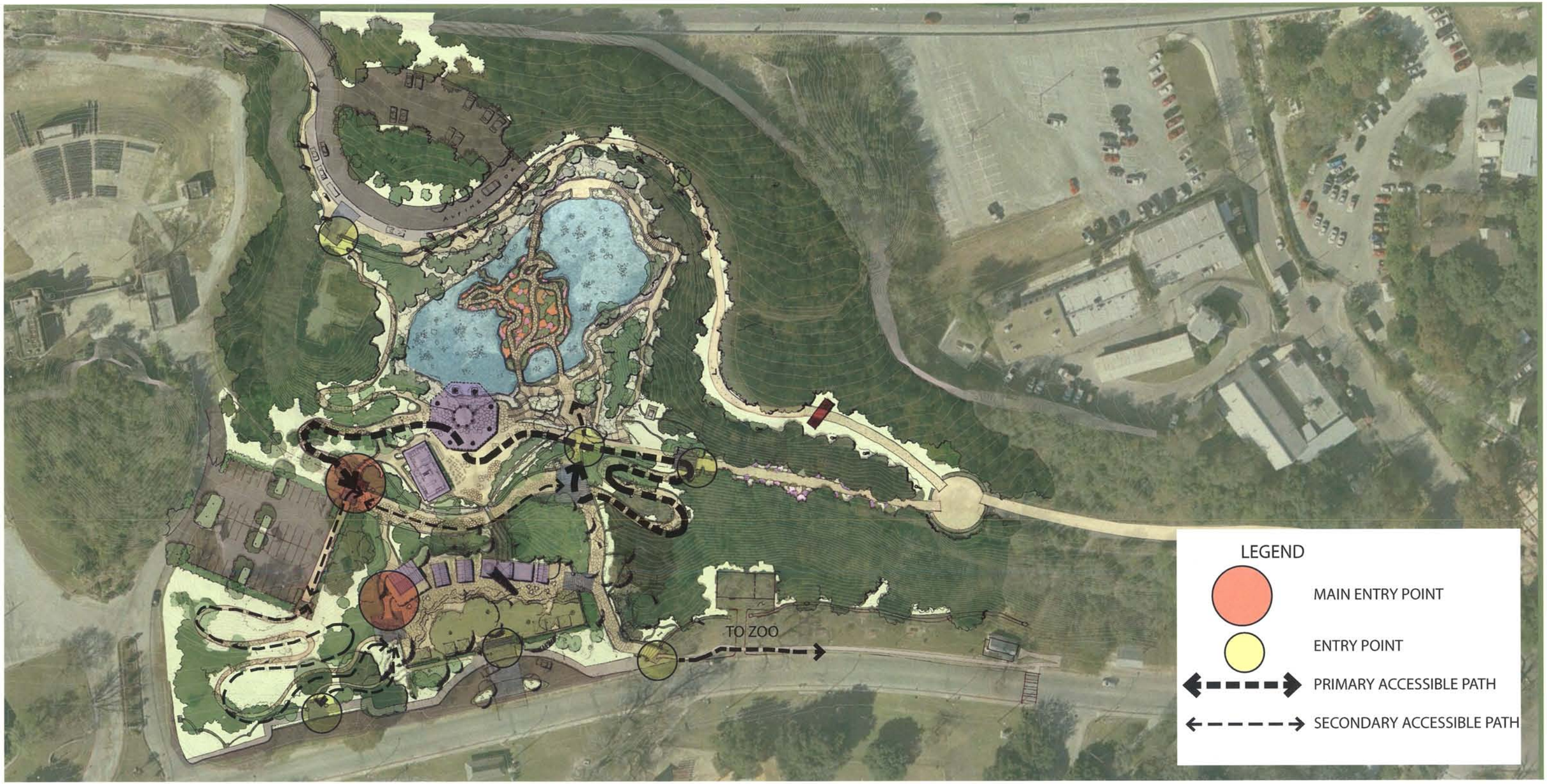
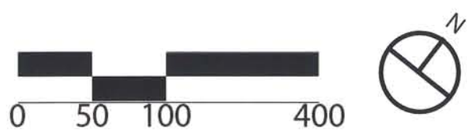
master plan : : site plan

[site plan_mexican village]





[circulation plan]



HARDSCAPE

A matrix of paving surfaces is proposed to signify areas of importance.

Limestone flagstone - Using the historic limestone flagstone paving found on the Core Island Garden, limestone flagstone is used to denote the most important gathering areas and pathways. The landing at the Pavilion should be paved using limestone flagstone paving.

Decomposed Limestone Chat - This material is also historic and was used on the majority of pathways. This surface material is proposed for secondary pathways and landings.

Limestone Treads - Historically, the treads of stairs were thick slabs of limestone rather than stacked flagstone. While not a priority, any new stairs or repairs should reference the historic limestone slab tread.

Concrete should not be used. It is not porous, cracks, and is not historic.

The Lighting Plan is based on the following Lighting Matrix:

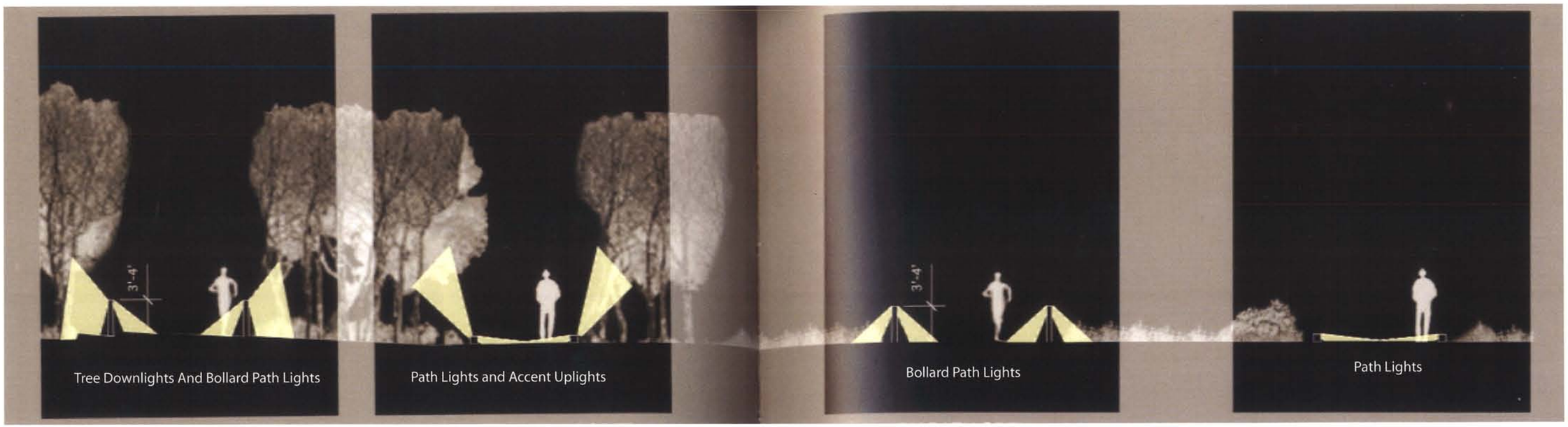
Path lights – There are lots of intricate paths throughout the gardens that require lighting for safety and special events. All lights would be hidden within the planting beds and range from 10" to 30" in height. Certain pathways should be given priority over others, such as the Core Island Garden Paths.

Landscape Lighting – Down lights in trees will provide a secondary layer of lighting to pathways and garden spaces. Uplighting trees is another option, but is more expensive and easier to vandalize. It is not recommended in remote areas of the garden.

Object Lighting – There are several interesting structures that provide interesting lighting opportunities, such as the Pavilion columns + structure, waterfall, bridges, Mexican Village casitas, kiln, and Torri gate,

Place/Space Lighting – There are a few gathering areas throughout the gardens that would be helpful to light such as the entry landings, overlooks, and gathering spaces.

Security – Additional lighting should be provided at the entry points throughout the garden. Additional lights should be considered along Alpine Drive if it is to be open.



Typical path lighting options.

master plan : : lighting

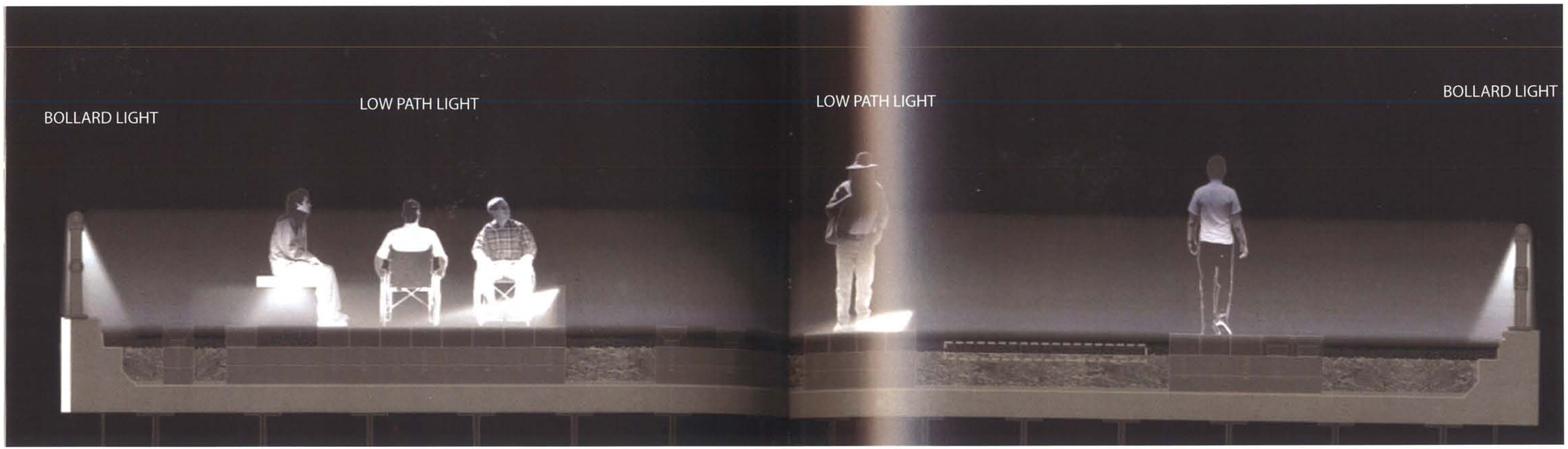
PATH LIGHTING

Lighting the historic garden paths must respect the historic character of the garden while providing adequate illumination for evening events. Consideration should be given to how the garden will be used for evening events. It is important to provide adequate lighting for safety. All paths that are open to visitors for evening events should have adequate lighting. Path lighting should be low voltage and easy to maintain. Fixtures that are simple rather than historic would easily blend into the planting.

Image 3 shows how different fixture height provides various lighting ranges. Lower lights are proposed on the Core Island Garden and taller lights are proposed for the Upper and Lower Paths. The taller light fixtures will be easy to hide in the planting beds at the upper and lower levels. The Core Island Garden path light is intended to be a better quality fixture.

Cost Matrix - Better quality fixtures could be used for high-traffic areas, such as the Core Island Garden. More utilitarian lights could be used for the upper and lower paths.

Phasing - The most important area to light is the Core Island Garden. Secondary path systems, such as the Upper and Lower Paths, could come at a later date. Future projects could include the Wildflower Entry Garden Path and Woodland Garden Ramp.



PATH LIGHTS

Suggested fixture options for Core Island Garden Path Lights

Photos: above: PA1B with AGE finish, mounted on an MO1 Junction Mount.
inset: PA2S with NAT finish, mounted on an MO1 Surface Mount.

Photos: above: PA1 with C1 faceplate and AGE finish.
inset: PA1 with C2 faceplate and AGE finish.

Model **PA1**

Low Voltage
T4 Halogen (35W)

- Ø6" shade, Ø1" stem.
- Aluminum, brass, and stainless steel.
- Remote transformer required.

Model **PA2**

Low Voltage
T4 Halogen (35W)

- Ø1" head, Ø1" stem.
- Aluminum, brass, and stainless steel.
- Remote transformer required.

Model **PA7**

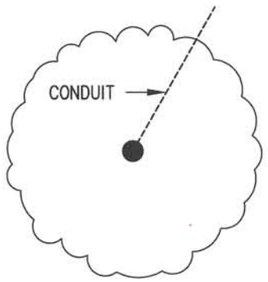
Low Voltage
MR16 Halogen (50W)
LED (2W)

- Ø5" faceplate, 8 1/2" overall height.
- 6" height to center of lamp.
- Remote transformer required.

PATH LIGHTS

A lighting system that includes an inhouse 150 VA electronic transformer is recommended for the Upper and Lower Paths. The system should house housed everything within the system which means less imapact to the existing landscape.

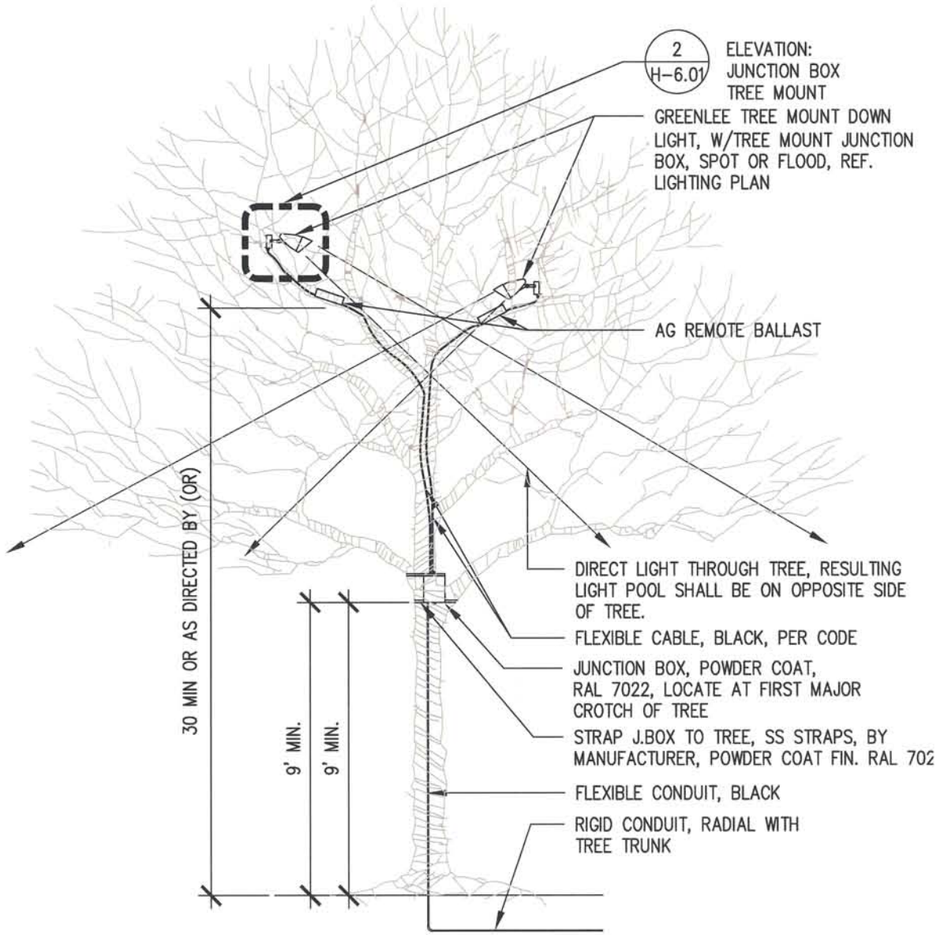
The design is tamper proof and could be used on all pathways.



PLAN VIEW, NTS

NOTES:

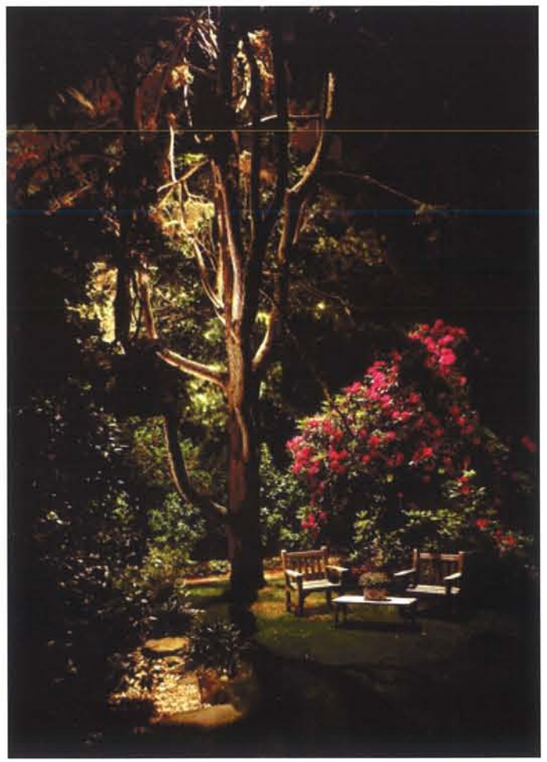
1. ALL CONDUIT SHALL BE RADIAL TO TREE TRUNK
2. CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY TREE DOWN AND UP LIGHT LOCATIONS WITH THE (OR) PRIOR TO INSTALLATION.
3. AFTER INSTALLATION: CONTRACTOR TO MEET WITH (OR) ON SITE, AT NIGHT, TO ADJUST AND/OR MOVE TREE DOWN AND UP LIGHTS. THERE SHALL BE TWO NIGHT ADJUSTMENTS WITH (OR).

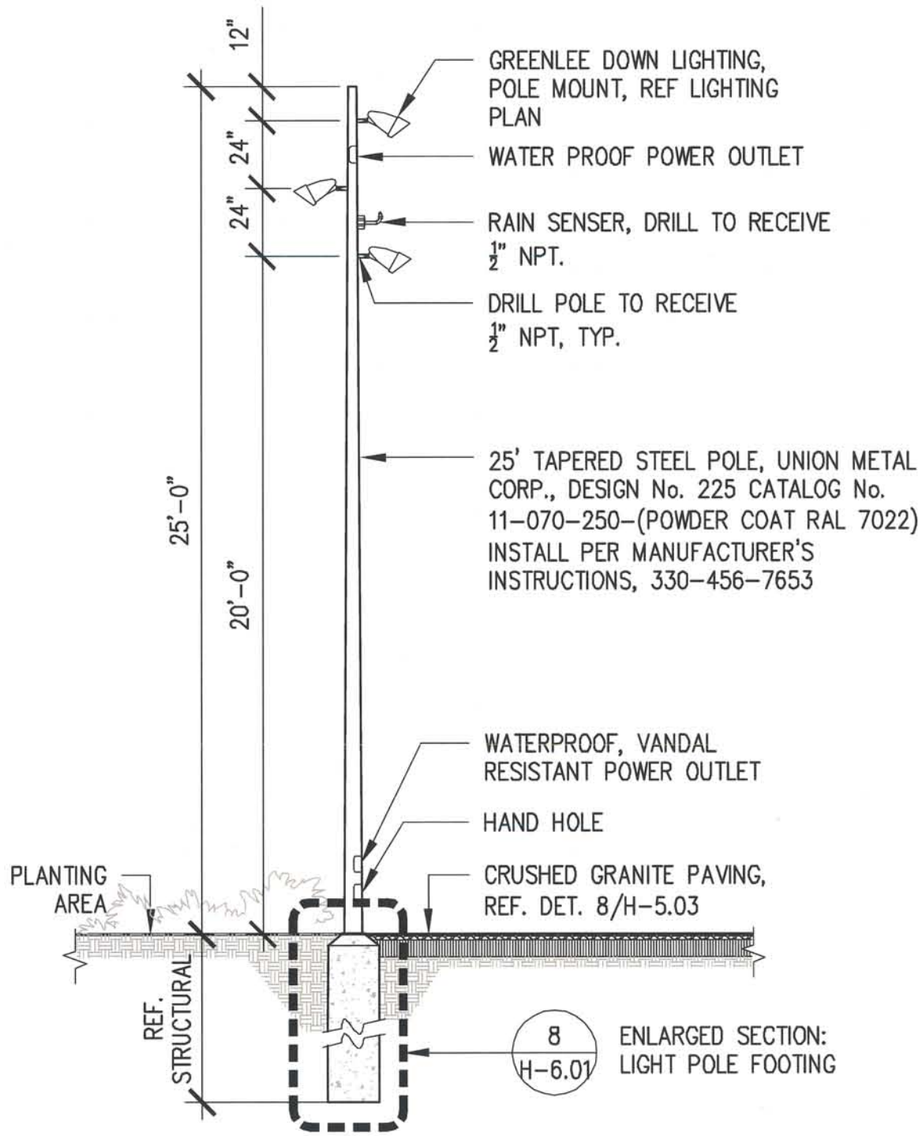


1 H-6.01 ELEVATION: TREE MOUNT DOWN LIGHTS
1/4" = 1'-0"

LANDSCAPE LIGHTING

Down lights will provide additional path and spatial lighting, as well as highlight significant trees. By placing the light in the tree, interesting shadows are cast on the ground below and the infrastructure is more difficult for vandals to reach.



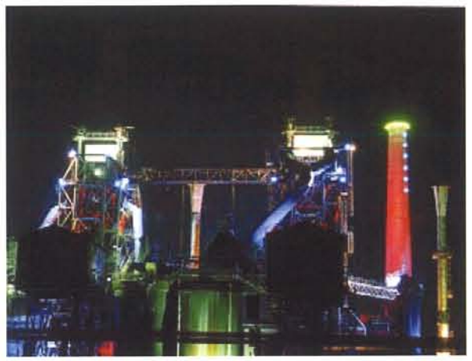


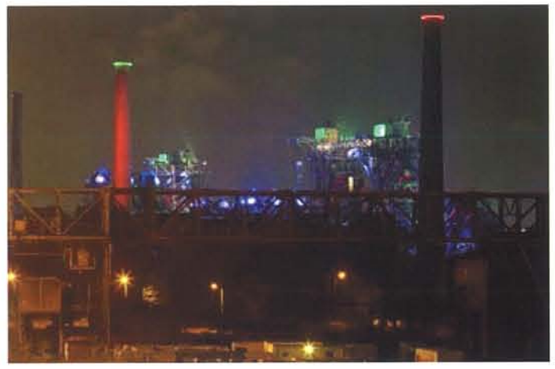
L ELEVATION: POLE MOUNTED DOWN LIGHTS
1/4" = 1'-0"

LANDSCAPE LIGHTING

Pole mounted downlights will provide another layer of landscape lighting. The poles should be black and located to blend in with canopy trees. Because the character of the garden is so unique, the lighting should be simple and blend in to the landscape, rather than call attention to itself.

Custom made lights that recall the Isaac Maxwell lights should also be considered if funding is available. While copper is probably cost prohibitive and attractive to vandalism, there are numerous materials that mimic the aesthetics of copper.

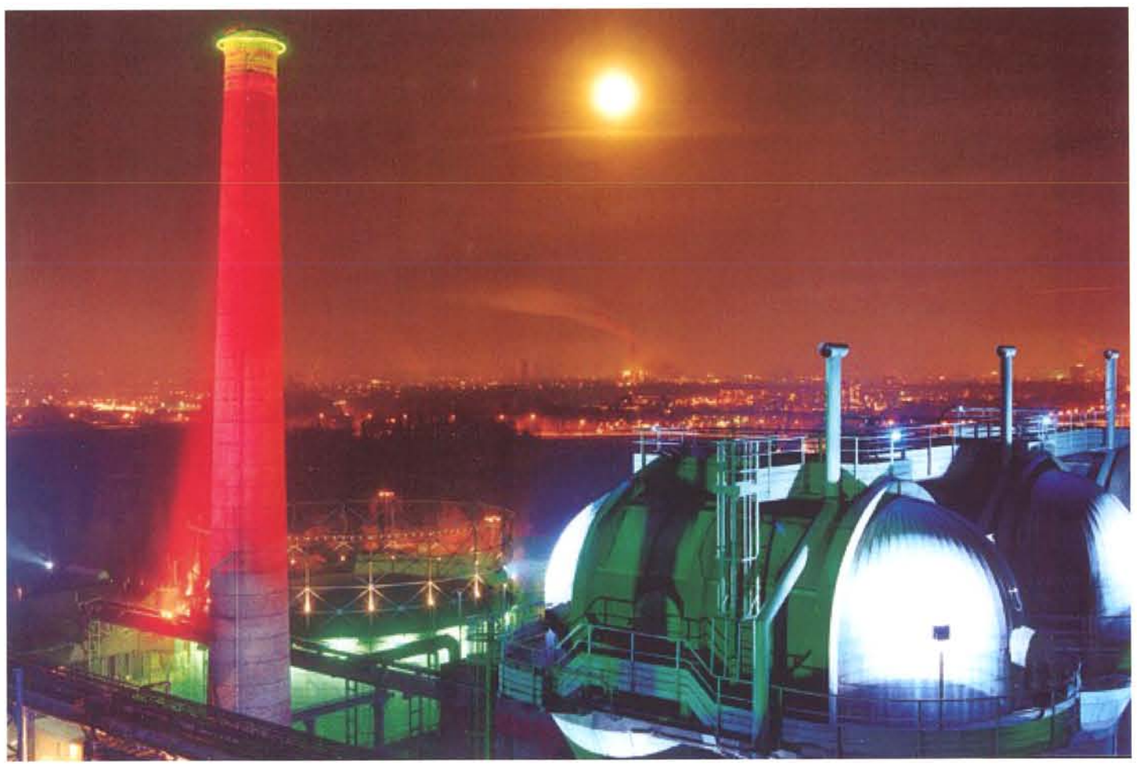


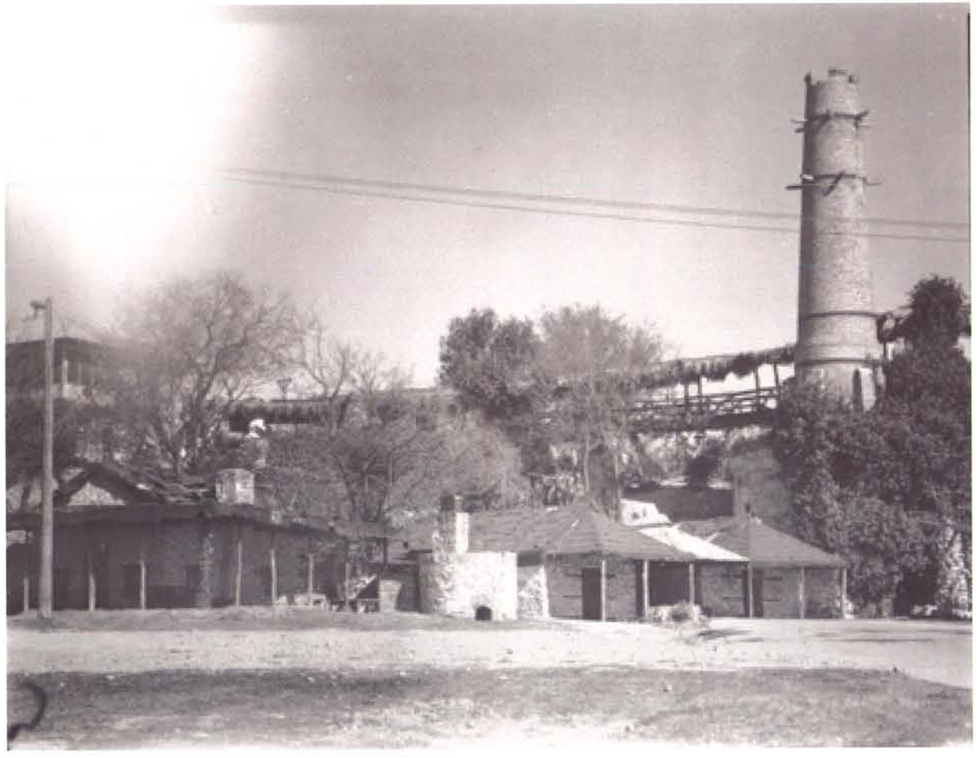


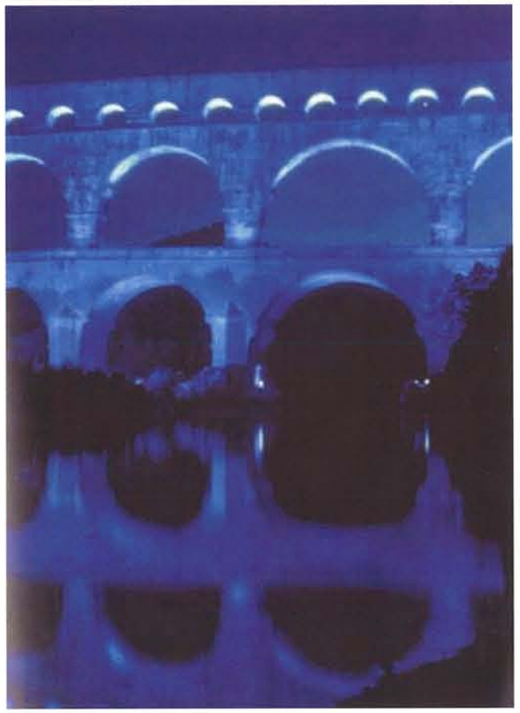
OBJECT LIGHTING

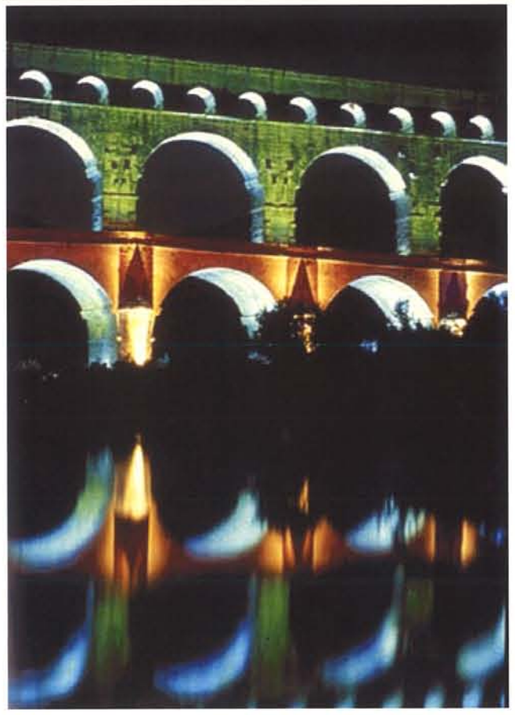
Several of the existing structures provide an opportunity to highlight the unique architecture and history of the Japanese Tea Garden:

Kiln - Landschaftspark Duisburg Nord in Duisburg Germany is a landscape reclaimation project at an old industrial sight. Landscape architect Peter Latz used lighting to highlight the abandoned structures. A similar concept is proposed for the abandoned kiln. The lighting could be a simple color wash or more elaborate. If a more elaborate display is desired, the lights could change colors for special events, different seasons, or even at certain times of the night. The kiln lighting will also be an orienting point for the Japanese Tea Garden. A lighting consultant is recommended.









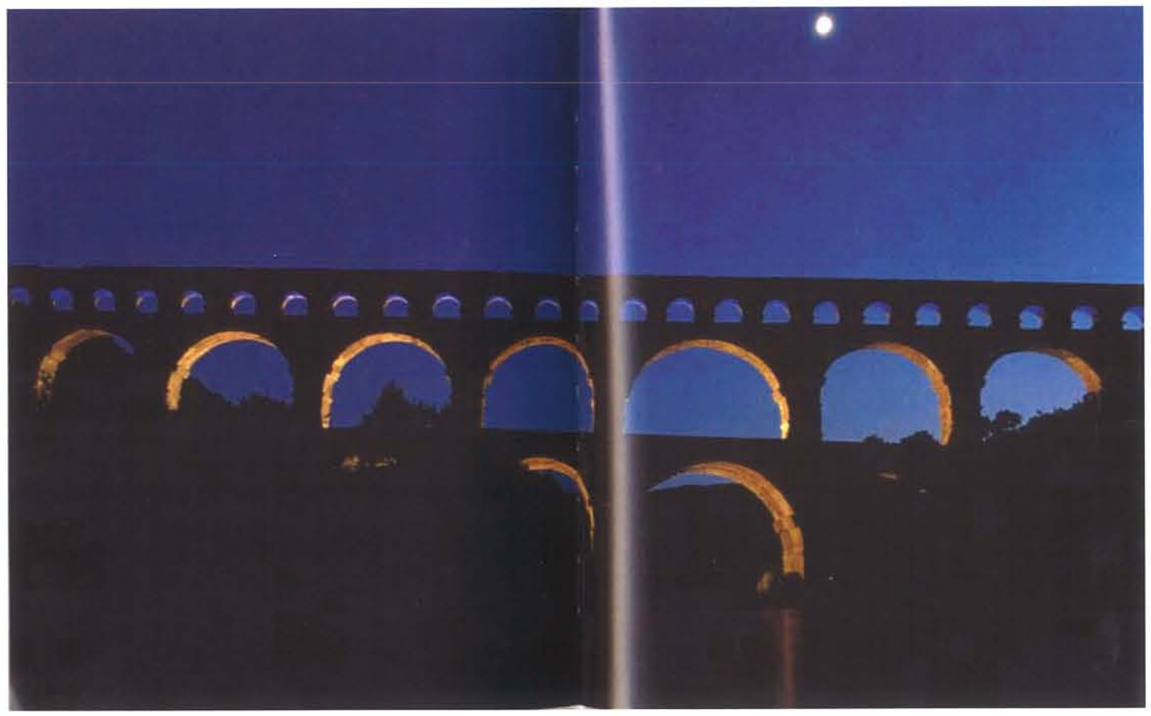
OBJECT LIGHTS

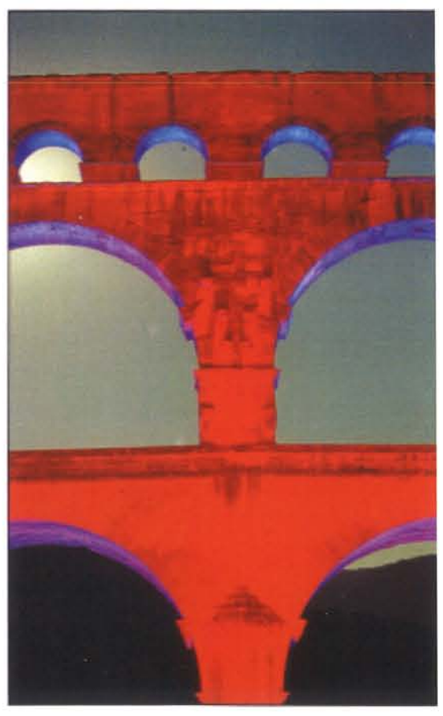
Similar to the lights proposed by L'Observatoire International for the Pont du Gard in Vers Pond du Gard, France. In conjunction with artist James Turell, the lights showcase or mask the volume of the arches at 45 minute intervals.

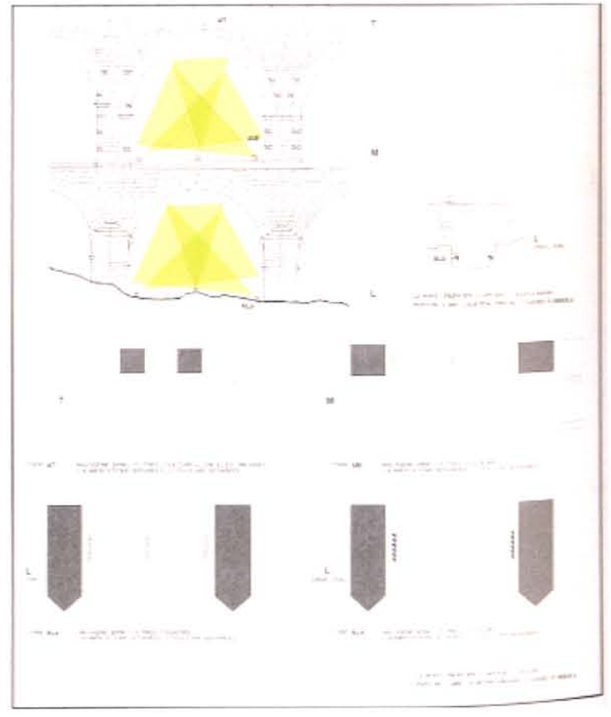
Pavilion columns and arched structure - The columns of the Pavilion could be lit. Two lights could be placed near the columns in the water. Additional lighting could hang from the ceiling structure to shine down on the columns underneath the roof pavilion roof. These lights could be painted to match the limestone so they do not distract from the historic structure. If mounting lights to the structure is not desirable, lights could be placed in grade, but would be more expensive and require additional maintenance.

Again, the lights could change colors to reflect daily or seasonal change, and special events or they could be a simple wash, (see image 2). The wash would is a subtle option for highlighting the structure. There are two types of color options: color gels that are Dicroac filters (changed manually) and kinetic color that changes automatically.

Dragon Bridge and Arched Bridge - While there is existing lighting in the underside of the arches, both of these structures should be lit from the planting beds below. Lighting from below will highligh the architecture and bridge form rather than merely shining light on the water. This will avoid impact to the historic structures and provide the best lighting options.

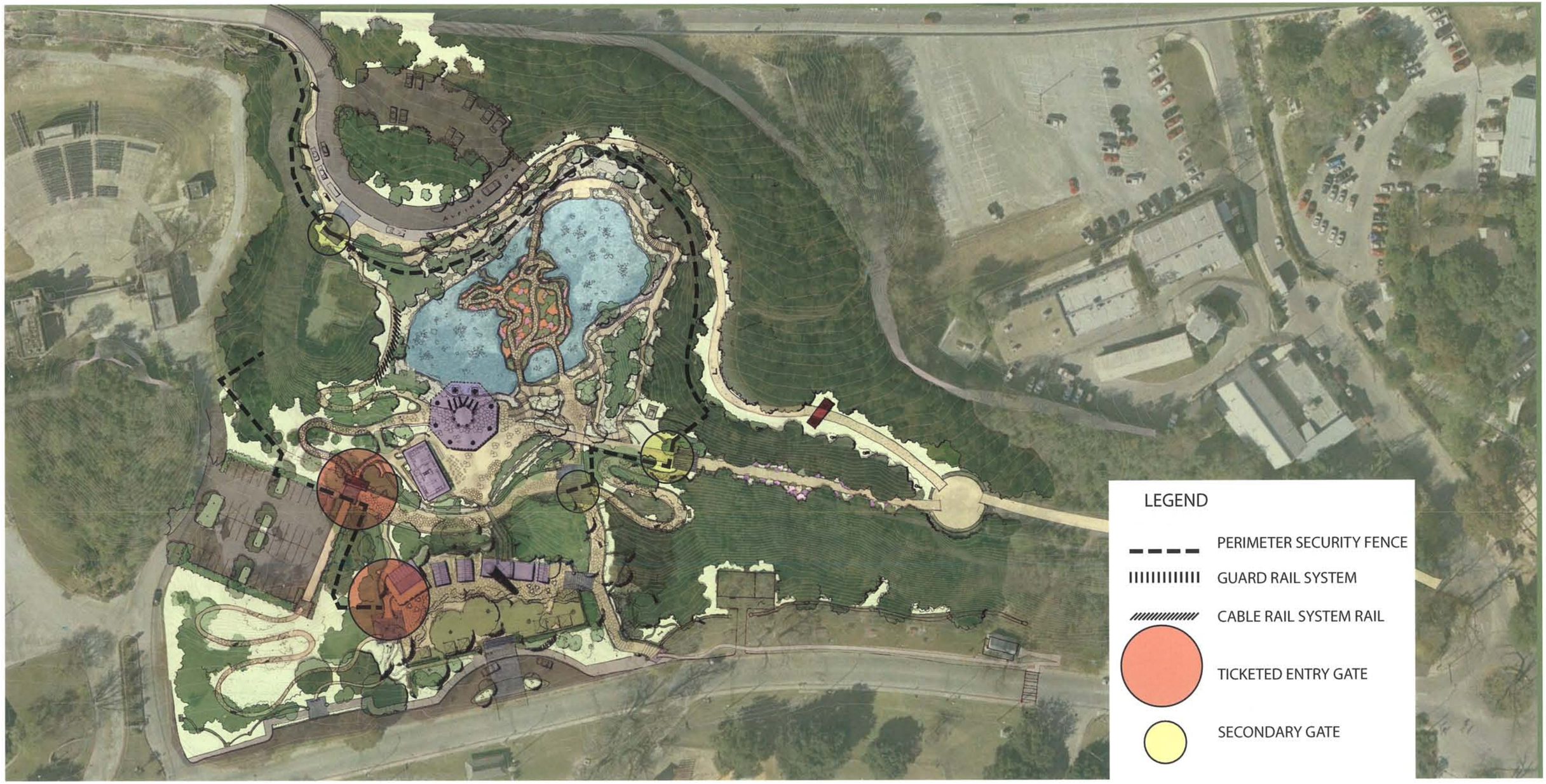






SECURITY LIGHTING

Again, it is hoped down lights will provide adequate lighting at the entry points. Additional lights could be placed on new structures or underneath non-historic structures, such as the Zoo Bridge. Planting beds and tree down lights should be used to place lights for the historic torri gate entry.



[diagram] life safety and security fencing

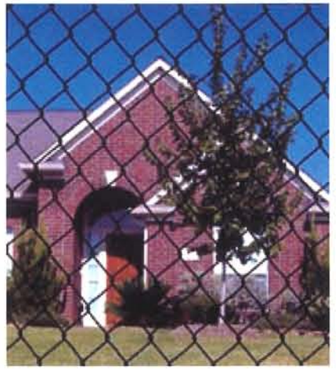
PERIMETER SECURITY FENCE AND SECURE GATE ENTRY POINTS

Total Linear Feet Needed - 1300 linear feet

Option A - Aluminum 6' Height 3/4" Gauge Fence
Cost Per Linear Foot - $65.00

Option B - Non-Climable Chain Link Fence
Cost Per Linear Foot - $25.00

Razor Wire - Additional $20.00 per linear Foot



GUARD RAIL SYSTEM
There are several options for the guard rail system in regards to materials: glass, faux bois or cedar.

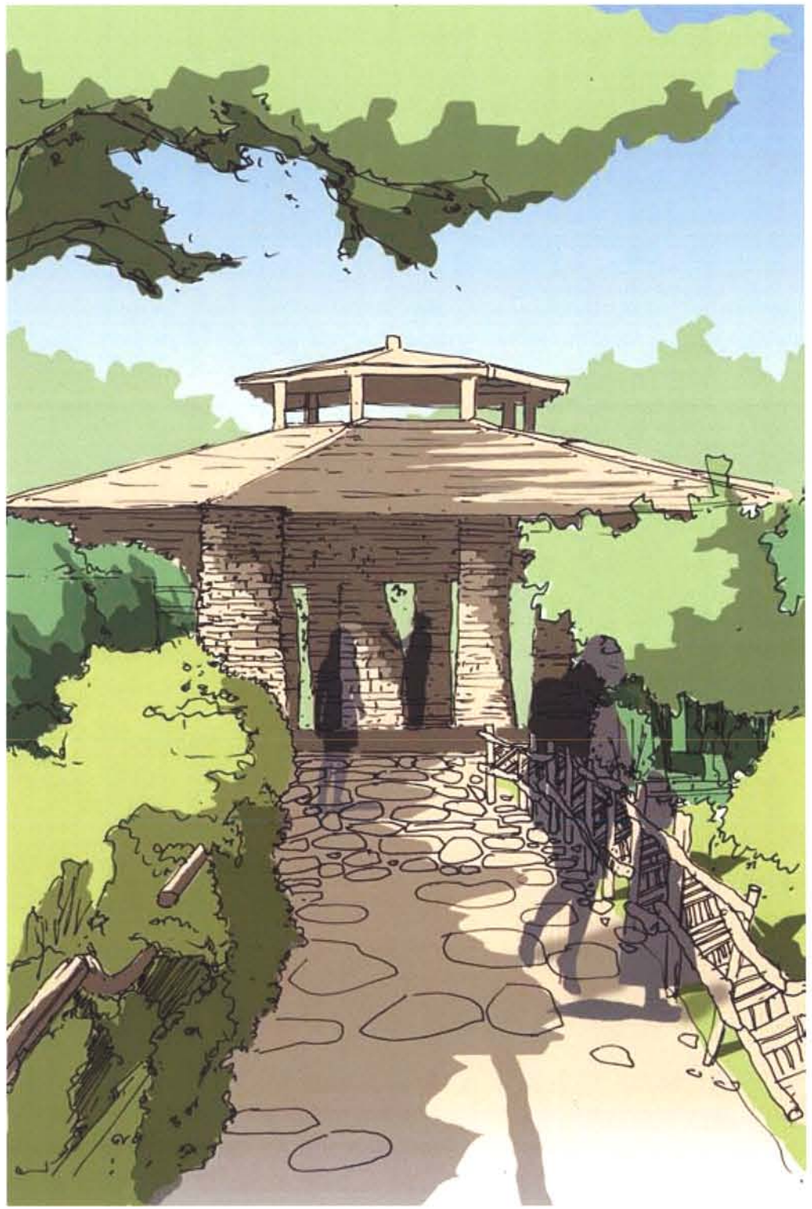
GLASS RAIL SYSTEM - OPTION A
The only location where the glass rail system is proposed is for the guard rail at the Pavilion. The glass is proposed here to allow views into and out of the pavilion. The material is not proposed for other locations.

FAUX BOIS RAIL SYSTEM - OPTION B
A second option would be to create a custom made Faux bois rail with or without glass inserts. If glass is not a desirable material, the slats would need to meet guardrail code, which requires no opening larger than 4". The glass, while a more contemporary material, opens views rather than creating a wall.

CEDAR RAIL SYSTEM - OPTION C
A third and more affordable option would be to use cedar wood and create the same effect as the faux bois. Cedar was used extensively throughout the gardens to make benches, chairs, tables, and guard rails.

FAUX BOIS OR CEDAR RAIL SYSTEMS

The zoo path rail should be modified to meet the guardrail code. This would require no opening larger than 4". A cedar Chippendale rail is proposed.

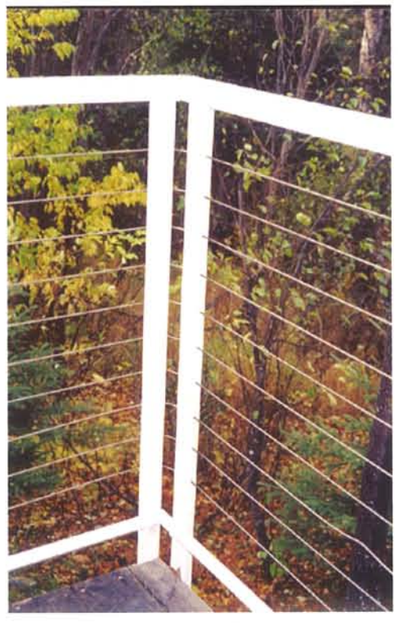


FAUX BOIS OR CEDAR RAIL SYSTEMS

The rail on the bridge to the overlook should be modified to meet the guardrail code. This would require no opening larger than 4". A cedar Chippendale rail is proposed.

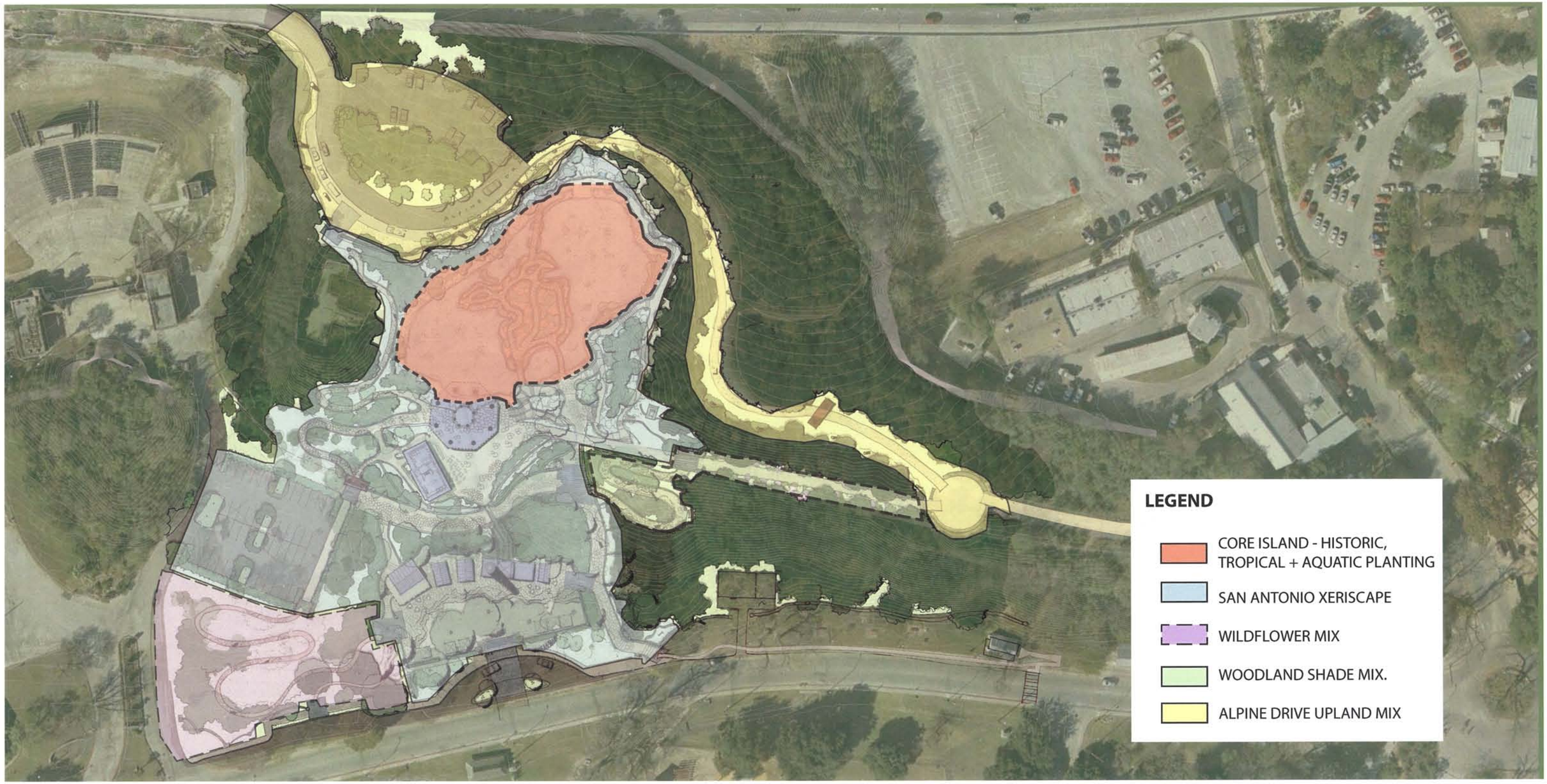
STONE EDGING

The metail guard rail on the accessible bridge should be removed and replaced with upright stone edging,. The stone should reference the stacked stone used throughout the gardens, such as on top of the

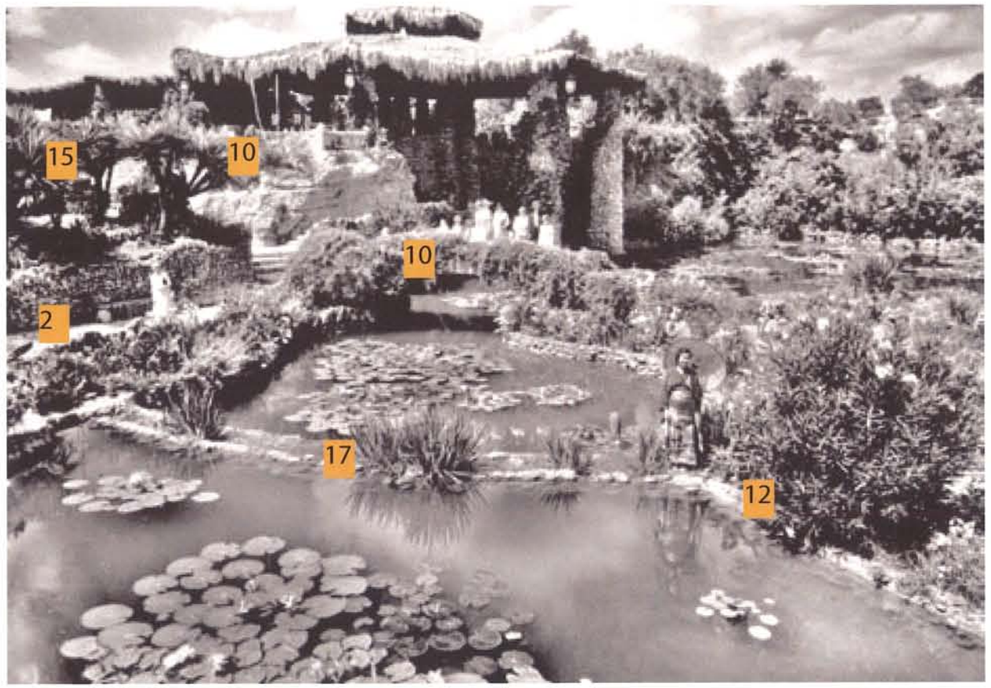


CABLE RAIL SYSTEM
The cable rail system should occurs along the Alpine Drive path.

42" Height
140 Feet Needed
Cost per Linear Foot -



[diagram] planting matrix boundary



[HISTORIC CORE GARDEN PLANT PALETTE]

The Historic Core Garden Plant Palette is based on histroic photographs, written histories, and postcards. The Core Garden Island had lower plantings and lots of lush color. Trees were a later addition. Please see the Historic Appendix for additional information on the historic plant palette.

An arborist should be consulted before any major vegetation is removed.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[HISTORIC CORE GARDEN PLANTS]

1. *Alocasia sp. Tropical/Tender perennials. Sun to shade.*
2. *Musa sp.* Banana tree.
3. *Bauhinia butitis.* Purple orchid tree. Purple, pink, to white fragrant blossoms in fall. Tree to 35' height.
4. *Buttercup.* Wildflower.
5. *Canna sp.* Perennial. Orange, yellow, red flower. High heat and humidity tolerance.
6. *Colocasia esculenta.* Elephant ears. Wetland herbaceous perennial. Invasive.
7. *Dasylirion texanum.* Texan sotol. Evergreen. White bloom spring to summer. Sun-partial sun.
8. *Dietes vegeta.* African iris. Evergreen perennial. Full sun to light shade. Spring and summer.
9. *Erythrina crista-gallii.* Coral tree. Deciduous flowering tree. Full sun. Red - orange flower; spring bloom. There are several coral trees on the island today, however, most of them are damaging the pond walls and it is recommened to remove these.
10. *Hedera canariensis.* Algerian ivy. Evergreen, climbing vine.
11. *Lagerstroemia indica.* Crape myrtle. Deciduous flowering tree. The crape myrtle is still on site today and is not harming any of the pond walls.
12. *Nerium oleander.* Evergreen shrub. Pink, red, orange, to yellow flowering in summer. Sun to light shade.

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[HISTORIC CORE GARDEN PLANTS]

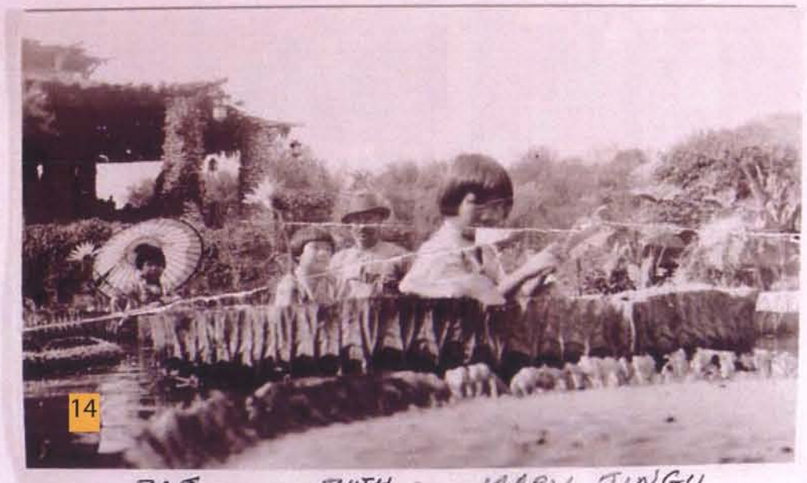
13. *Nymphaea sp.* Waterlily. Various colors. Both hardy and tropical waterlily should be used. Floating ,semi-sun to sun.

14. *Victoria amazonica.* Queen Victoria Water lily. Floating, saucer like lily pad with white fading to purple flowers.

15. *Yucca treculeana.* West Texas tree yucca. Evergreen small tree. Bloom spring - summer.

16. *Yucca gloriosa.* Spanish dagger. Summer, spike flower. Sun.

17. *Yucca recurvifolia.* Soft leave yucca. Evergreen shrub. Blooms late summer to fall. High height and drought tolerance. Attracts wildlife.



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RAE RUTH - MARY JINGU

MR HUGO GERHART (GARDNER FOR 28 yrs.)

master plan : : planting

[TROPICAL PLANTS]

The Core Island Garden should be planted with a mix of historic planting and tropical material. Because of the microclimate created by the quarry walls and aquatic ponds, tropical plants should survive and thrive This area could also pull from the San Antonio Xeriscape Plant Palette for texture and evergreen material, but should limit the amount in order to keep the planting areas distinct.

The planting mix should remain lower to allow views into and out of the island. This is historically accurate and also increases safety. A landscape master plan should be developed as a seperate element to formalize the bed layouts and arrangements.

Most of the trees will be removed because they are impacting the pond walls. Trees should be considered before they are planted because of future impacts to the pond walls and views. Again, tropical trees should be utilized, similar to the existing orchid and coral trees.

The City of San Antonio does not generally support the removal of trees on the property. All trees to be removed should be evaluated for aethetics, safety, health, etc. by various City staff, the consultants, and contractors involved in Master Plan implementation to determine the best for the facility.

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TROPICAL

1. Alpinia zerumbet 'Variegata'. Variegated Shell Ginger. Flowering Perennial Part Sun to Shade.

3. *Bougainvillea*

4. *Canna generalis*

5. *Chamaerops humilis.* Mediterranean fan palm . Evergreen shrub. Tolerant of poor soils and of drought conditions.

6. Cordyline indivisa

7. Coleus x hybridus 'Burgundy Sun' Coleus. Annual. Improved tolerance to high light intensities and a higher heat tolerance than most Coleus. Sun to Part Sun. Generally, annuals are not recommended because of maintenance requirements, but coleus offers great foliage and color burst.

8. *Cyrtomium falcatum.* Holly fern. Evergreen fern. For use as a ground cover or for borders in shady locations. along the upper pathways. Partial to full shade. Growing to 2 to 3 feet high, low spreading habit to 3 feet wide.

9. *Cycas revoluta.* Sago palm. Evergreen plant displaying a stout trunk and long leaves with many narrow stiff leaflets. Use for tropical accent and specimen. Full sun. Extremely slow growing to 8 feet tall, 3 to 6 foot spread having 3 to 6 foot long fronds with age.

10. *Fatsia japonica.* Japanese arelia. Evergreen shrub with large fan-shaped leaves add a bold tropical look to the landscape. White flower clusters are followed by black berries. Partial sun. Moderate grower to 5 to 8 feet tall, equal width.

11. *Feijoa sellowiana.* Pineapple guava. Small evergreen tree 10 to 15 feet tall and wide. Multiple upright branches form dense structure. Gray-green leaves are felty white underneath. In summer waxy flower, its petals dark red inside, white outside with showy red stamens; tasty guava-like fruit follow. Full sun. This tree is suggested for a suitable flowering tree for the Core Island.

12. *Hemerocallis sp. Daylily. Perennial. Only evergreen varieties should be used. Mid-summer with some repeat blooming.*

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TROPICAL

13. *Hesperaloe parviflora.* Red yucca. Tall spikes hold deep rose-pink flowers almost year-round; effective plant for landscape accent. Evergreen perennial, best used with grasses or billowing, flowering perennials (such as blue plumbago). Full sun. 3 to 4 feet tall + wide; flower stalks 4 to 6 feet.

14. *Hibiscus rsp.* Hibiscus. Deciduous shrub. Numerous flower colors.

15.

16. *Iris sibirica.* Siberian iris. Clump-forming herbaceous perennial. Refined, slender sword-like, slightly bluish-green leaves just over 2 feet high; massed plantings give the best effect. Beardless Dutch Iris-like blooms from late spring into summer on stalks taller than the foliage. Prefers moist, slightly acid soil. Good items for the South.

17. *Jasminum sambac.* Arabian jasmine. Evergreen shrub. Fragrant white flowers in spring. Full to partial sun.

18. *Justicia brandegeana.* Shrimp plant. Evergreen flowering low shrub. Pendant terminal spikes of showy, unusual coppery-bronze bracts that enclose tubular white flowers. Full to partial sun. 3 to 4 feet tall and wide.

19. *Lantana sp.* Lantana. Deciduous low shrub or groundcover. Numerous flower color options. Attracts wildlife.

20. *Loropetalum chinense.* Chinese loropetalum. Evergreen medium shrub with showy burgandy to purple tinged new growth. Clusters of rich pink fringed flowers dazzle the landscape winter into spring Use as a colorful accent in borders. Full to partial sun. 4 to 6 feet tall, 4 to 5 feet wide.

21. Mandavilla x. ambilis 'Alice duPont'. Twining, evergreen vine. Pink flowers

22.

23. *Miletia reticulata.* Evergreen wisteria. Woody, twining, evergreen vine. Large clusters of rose-purple pea-shaped flowers. Late summer blooming. Full sun.

24. *Millettia taiwanensis.* Chinese evergreen wisteria. Woody, twinining vine. Large clusters of purple pea-shaped flowers. Late summer blooming. Full sun.

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TROPICAL

25. *Moraea iridoiides.* Evergreen. Full to partial sun. White with purple and yellow flowers bloom continuously summer to fall.

26. *Musa velutina.* Pink flowering banana. Produces small (to 31/2 inches) velvety pink ornamental bananas at a young age. The small size makes this plant more suitable for the Core Garden island. Protect from frost. Full to partial sun. Grows to 3 to 5 feet tall, 3 feet wide with 3-foot long leaves.

27. *Nandina domestica. Nandina. Semi-evergreen shrub. Green to red foliage in winter. Red berries. Good back drop for lower perennials and tropicals. Full to partial sun.*

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29. *Passiflora pfordtiss. Evergreen vine. Full sun. Exotic flowers bloom in summer. Attracts wildlife. Fast growing.*

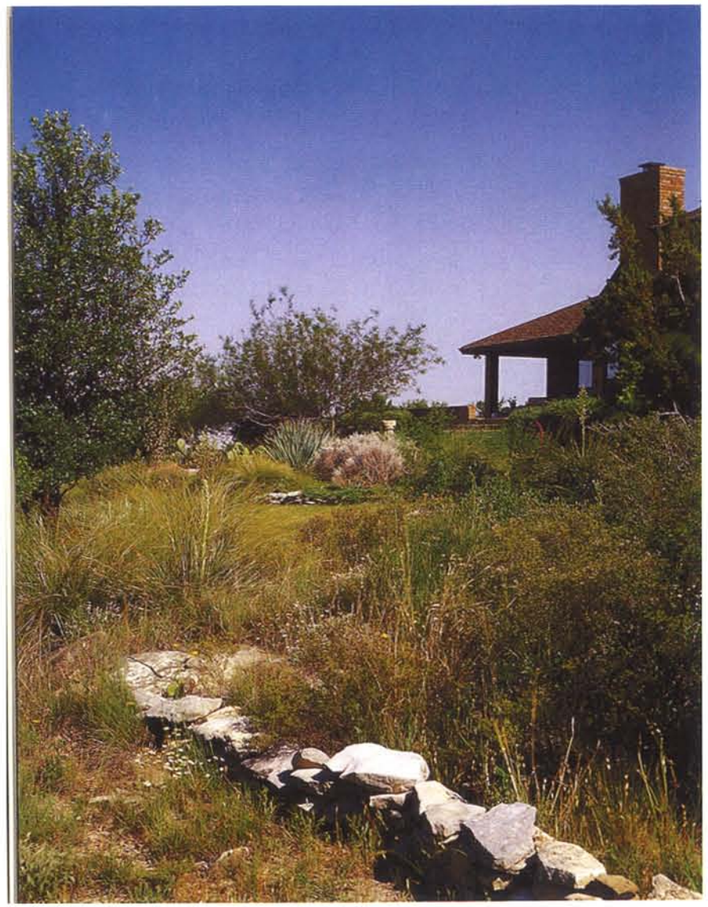
30. *Philodendron sp. Evergren tropical shrub. Full sun.*

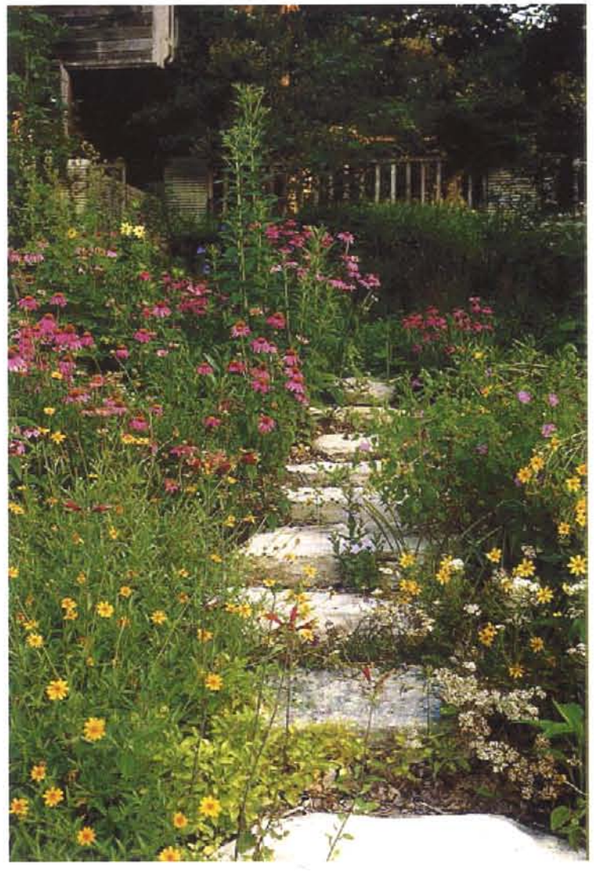
31. *Strelitzia reginae.* Bird of paradise. Evergreen perennial. Flowers bird-like form, large, bright, including blue and white hues year round, espeically in cooler months. San Antonio is a marginal hardiness zone for this plant and therefore it's use should be limited.

32. *Yucca filamentosa.* 'Variegated Adam's Needle. Full Sun. Evergreen leaves that are edged with a creamy white to yellow color. This is a smaller Yucca, the height will max out at 2-5 feet with a 20" spread. Spike of white bell-shaped flowers late Spring to Early summer, reaching up to 6 foot. Attracts wildlife. Texas xeriscape.

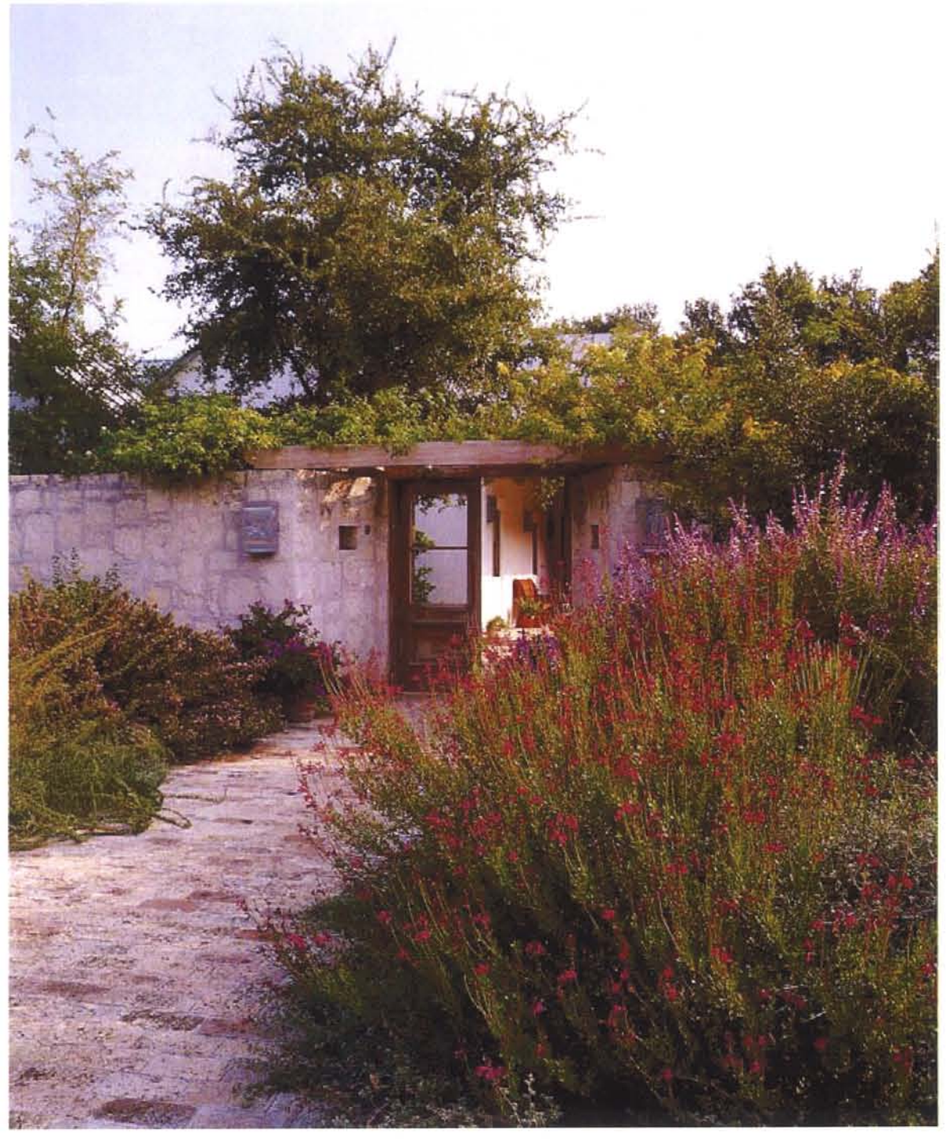
33. *Yucca recurvifolia.* Soft Leaf Yucca. Full Sun. 4-6' tall evergreen shrub Blooms late summer to fall, creamy white and bell shaped and are borne on 3-5' spikes. Excellent heat and drought tolerance.

34. *Yucca torreyi.* Torrey's Yucca, Great Yucca. Shrub to Tree-Like . Full Sun. Excellent heat and drought tolerance. Texas Native. 4' spike of white fragrant bell shaped flowers, late spring and may not be every year.





[SAN ANTONIO XERISCAPE]

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[SAN ANTONIO XERISCAPE_ VINES]

1. *Antigonon leptopus.* Coral Vine. Pink flowers in late sumer and fall, sun.

2. *Clematis paniculata.* Autumn clematis. Evergreem fragrant white flowers, sun/part shade.

3. *Clematis texensis.* Scarlet clematis. Shade to part shade, spring and summer blooms, red, rust, maroon or rose-pink flowers.

4. *Ficus pumila.* Fig ivy. Evergreen, clings to walls, sun or part shade.

5. *Gelsemium sempervirens.* Carolina Jessamine. Evergreen, yellow, spring, sun or part shade. San Antonio is a marginal hardiness zone for this plant and therefore it's use should be limited.

6. *Lonicera sempervirens.* Coral honeysuckle. Almost evergreen, red blooms, part shade to full sun.

7. *Rosa banksiae.* Yellow rose. Full sun. Yellow or white flower - spring.

8. *Trachelospermum jasminoides.* Confederate jasmine. Evergreen, fragrant white spring flowers, sun-part shade.

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[SAN ANTONIO XERISCAPE_PERENNIALS]

1. *Achillea millefolium.* Yarrow. Full sun.
2. *Agapanthus africanus.* Lily of the Nile. Evergreen, full - part sun, blue or white flowers in late spring.
3. *Agave angustifolia marginata.* Variegated Caribbean agave. Evergreen.
4. *Aquilegia chrysantha var. hinckleyana.* Hinckley's Columbine. Yellow flower-spring-shade.
5. *Asclepias tuberosa.* Butterfly weed. Semi-hardy-orange flowers.
6. *Aster spp.* Fall aster. Semi-evergreen, sun-part sun, blue or white flowers. Attracts wildlife.
7. *Bulbine frutescens.* Orange African bulbine. Tender perennial. Part sun to sun, orange to yellow flowers in summer. Lower water requirements.
8. *Cuphea micropetala.* Cigar plant. Red,yellow flowers, summer to fall, sun.
9. *Echinacea purpurea* Purple Coneflower. Rosette with pink or white flowers.
10. *Eupatorium spp.* Mist Flower. Hardy perennial, white to blue flowers.
11. *Fatsia japonica* Japanese Aralia. White flower clusters, evergreen, part sun.
12. *Guara lindheimeri.* Whirling Butterflies. Full sun. Flowering perennial. Pink to white flowers, spring to autumn. Attracts wildlife.

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[SAN ANTONIO XERISCAPE_PERENNIALS]

13. *Hamelia patens* Firebush. Reddish orange flowers, summer to fall, sun.

14. *Hemerocallis sp.* Daylily.

15. *Justicia brandegeana.* Shrimp plant. Sun-part sun, orange/red flowers.

16. *Lantana sp.* Lantana. Deciduous perennial. Many colors, spring to fall flowers, sun.

17. *Leucophyllum frutescens.* Texas Sage. Evergreen silver grey foliage. Blue flowers May to October.

18. *Malvaviscus drummondii.* Turk's Cap. Shade, red-flowers.

19. *Pavonia lasiopetala.* Texas Rock Rose. Sub-shrub, pink or purple flowers

20. Plumbago auriculata. Blue plumbago. Semi-evergreen, blue flowers March - October.

21 *Poliomentha longiflora.* Mexican Oregano. Evergreen, summer flowers, sun.

22. *Rosmarinus officinalis.* Rosemary. Sun, Part shade, blue flowers.

23. *Rudbeckia fulgida.* Black-Eyed Susan.

24. Russelia equisetiformis. Firecracker Plant. Red flowers spring to fall, full sun to partial shade. Attracts wildlife.

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[SAN ANTONIO XERISCAPE_PERENNIALS]

25. *Salvia coccinea.* Tropical Sage. Evergreen, red/pink blooms, part shade to full sun.

26. *Salvia Farinacea* Mealy Cup Sage. Sun, part shade, blue/white/purple flowers.

27. *Salvia leucantha* Mexican Sage. Semi-evergreen, blue spring to fall flowers, sun.

28. *Scutellaria frutescens* Scullcap. Evergreen sub-shrub, pink/purple flowers.

29. *Scutellaria suffrutescens* Pink Texas Skullcap. Sun to par t sun.

30. *Stachys coccinea* Texas Betony. Evergreen, grey-green, red tubular flowers.

31. *Tecoma stans.* Yellow star. Tropical/tender perennial. Full sun to partial shade. Yellow flowers early summer to late fall. Attracts wildlife and low water needs.

32. *Tulbaghia violacea.* Society Garlic. Purple flowers, full sun. Smells like garlic and helps ward off moles.

33. *Verbena canadensis.* Verbena. Full sun, purple, pink or white flowers from spring until frost. Great border or groundcover plant. Attracts wildlife and low water needs.

34. *Wedelia trilobata.* Creeping Daisy. Fast spreading groundcover. Yellow flowers. Sun to part sun.

35. *Yucca filamentosa.* Adam's needle.

36. *Zephyranthes candida.* White rain lily. Ephermal, sun, part shade, white to pink flowers in spring.


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[SAN ANTONIO XERISCAPE_GROUNDCOVER]

1. *Aquilegia chyrsantha var. hinkleyana*. Hinkley's columbine. Evergreen, gray/green foliage yellow flowers.

2. *Lantana sp.* Lantana. Deciduous, sun, purple, white or yellow flowers.

3. *Rosmarinus officinalis prostratus.* Rosemary prostrate. Evergreen, sub-shrub, sun to part sun, blue flowers.

4. *Santolina* Santolina. Species with green or silver foliage, sun.

5. *Trachelospermum asiaticum* Asiatic Jasmine. Evergreen, green or variegated foliage, sun, part shade.

6. *Trachelospermum jasminoides* Confederate Jasmine. Evergreen, fragrant, white spring flowers, sun, part shade.

7. *Verbena sp.* Verbena. Evergreen, full sun, pink, purple, white, or red flowers from spring until frost. Attracts wildlife and low water needs.


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[SAN ANTONIO XERISCAPE_GRASSES]

1. *Andropogon gerardii* Big Bluestem. Sun, clump grass.
2. Miscanthus sinensis. Maiden grass. Delicate silvery-white plumes August - September with, full sun.
3. *Muhlenbergia lindheimeri.* Muhly Grass. Evergreen, part shade, full sun.
4. *Muehlenbergia capillaris.* Gulf Muhly. Fall color.
5. *Nassela tennuissima.* Needle grass. Evergreen.
6. *Panicum virgatum* Switchgrass. Part shade, full sun.
7. *Pennisetum setaceum 'Rubrum'.* Purple fountain grass. Delicate color accent, full sun.
8. *Schizachrium scoparium.* Little Bluestem. Evergreen, part shade, full sun.
9. *Tripsacum dactyloides.* Eastern Gamagrass. Dense, part shade, full sun.

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[SAN ANTONIO XERISCAPE_AQUATIC]

1. *Carex Microdonta* Edwards Plateau Sedge. Rhizomatous perennial, calcareous soils.

2. *Iris brevicaulis* Purple Iris. Hardy perennial, purple flowers.

3. *Nolina Texana* Bear Grass. Large clump, grass-like, shade-sun, good for bank stabilization.

4. *Nymphaea sp.* Waterlily. Various colors. Both hardy and tropical waterlily should be used. Floating ,semi-sun to sun.

5. *Victoria amazonica.* Queen Victoria Water lily. Floating, saucer like lily pad with white fading to purple flowers. These plants are not reliable for San Antonio, but because they are historic plants, should be considered and used for historic value.


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[SAN ANTONIO XERISCAPE_SHRUBS]

1. *Abelia grandiflora* . Glossy Abelia. Bronze evergreen foliage, thite or pink, sun/ or part shade.

2. *Agave americana.* Century plant (agave). Sun, rosette, spine-tipped leaves.

3. *Ascelepias curassavica.* Mexican butterfly weed. Broad clusters of orange flowers.

4. *Berberis thunbergii atropurpurea.* Red leaf Japanese barberry. Evergreen, sun-part shade, color foliage.

5. *Callicarpa americana.* American beautyberry. Deciduous, fruit in fall and winter, purple, part shade.

6. *Cotoneaster glaucophylla.* Grayleaf cotoneaster. Sprawling evergreen shrub, dusty gray foliage, sun, part shade.

7. *Forestiera pubescens.* Elbow bush. Deciduous, sun-shade, small white flowers, black fruit.

8. *Hesperaloe parviflora.* Yucca. Sun, rosette, narrow leaves, white flowers.

9. *Hesperaloe parviflora.* Red Yucca. Sun, rosette, narrow leaves.

10. *Jasminum mesnyi.* Primrose Jasmine. Evergreen, sun-shade, sprawling yellow flowers.

11. *Juniperus sp.* Juniper. Evergreen shrubs, many varieties available, sun.

12. *Laurus noblis.* Sweet Bay. Evergreen, sun-part sun, fragrant leaves.


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[SAN ANTONIO XERISCAPE_SHRUBS]

13. *Leucophyllum frutescens.* Cenizo, Texas Sage. Dusty gray evergreen foliage, sun, purple/pink flowers.

14. *Mahonia trifoliat*a. Agarita. Holly-like evergreen foliage, yellow spring flowers, red edible berries, sun-shade.

15. *Malpighia glabra.* Barbados cherry. Evergreen, pink flowers, red fruit, sun-shade.

16. *Myrica cerifera.* Southern wax myrtle. Evergreen, sun-shade, compact variety available.

17. *Pavonia lasiopetala.* Texas rock rose. Deciduous, sub-shrub, pink or purple flowers.

18. *Pistacia texana.* Texas pistache. Semi-evergreen, sun.

19. *Poliomentha longiflora.* Mexican oregano. Evergreen, Shun, pink flowers.

20. *Punica granatum.* Fruiting pomegranate. Sun, upright shrub, orange blooms, edible fruit.

21. *Rhus aromatica.* Fragrant sumac. Deciduous, part shade, fall color.

22. *Rhus lancelota.* Flameleaf sumac. Sun-partial shade, deciduous, red berries in fall, fall color.

23. *Rhus virens.* Evergreen sumac. Evergreen, sun-shade, red fruit.

24. *Rivina humilis.* Pigeonberry. Semi-evergreen shrub.

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[SAN ANTONIO XERISCAPE_SHRUBS]

25. *Rosa chinensis x mutablis.* Mutablis rose, butterfly rose. Sun, large single petal flowers change color as ages.

26. *Rosmarinus officinalis.* Rosemary. Evergreen, sun-part shade, blue flowers.

27. *Sophora secundiflora.* Texas mountain laurel. Tree-like evergreen shrub, purple spring flowers, sun, part shade.


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[SAN ANTONIO XERISCAPE_PALMS]

1. *Brahea armata.* Mexican blue palm. Fan palm with blue-green leaves, sun.
2. *Butia capitata.* Butia or jelly palm. Feather palm with blue-green leaves, sun.
3. *Chamaerops humilis.* European fan palm. Tough, clumping fan palm with spiny petioles.
4. Nannorrhops ritchiana. Mazari palm. Slow growing fan palm with blue-green leaves.
5. *Phoenix canariensis.* Canary island date palm. Beautiful feather palm, may be damaged in very cold winters.
6. *Rhapidophyllum hystrix.* Needle palm. Clumping shrublike palm foliage for sun to part shade.
7. *Sabal minor.* Dwarf palmetto. Trunkless, bushy palm, sun, part shade.
8. *Sabal texana.* Texas palmetto. Tall, native Texas palm, sun.
9. *Trachycarpus fortunei.* Windmill palm. Tree-like, sun, good foundation plant.
10. *Washingtonia filifera.* California fan palm. Tree-like palm, sun, Hybrids with W. Robusta and can be taller.


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[SAN ANTONIO XERISCAPE_TREES]

1. *Acacia farnesiana.* Huisache. Texas Native. Deciduous. delicate foliage, fragrant yellow flowers. 25′ - 40′ height.

2. *Carya illinoensis.* Pecan. Texas Native. Deciduous tree. Needs lots of space and is sensitive to root impact. 40′ - 60′ + height.

3. *Cercis canadensis var. texensis.* Redbud. Deciduous. sun-shade, red-pink or white flowers. 15′ - 25′ height.

4. *Chilopsis linearis.* Desert willow. Deciduous. Pink, tubular flowers; willow like foliage, very drought tolerant. Texas Native. 15′ - 25′ height.

5. *Condalia hookeri.* Brazil tree. Evergreen. delicate foliage; very drought tolerant, sun-shade; good shade tree. Texas Native. 15′ - 35′ height.

6. *Crategus mollis and Crategus tracyii.* Hawthorne. Texas Native.

7. *Diospyros texana.* Texas persimmon. Deciduous, sun-shade, smooth bark, females have black pulpy fruit. Texas Native. 15′ - 35′ height.

8. *Garrya elliptica.* Silk tassle. Evergreen, sun-shade. Texas Native. 15′ - 25′ height.

9. *Ilex decidua.* Possum holly. Deciduous, sun-shade. Female has red fruit. Texas Native. 15′ - 25′ height.

10. *Ilex vomitora.* Yaupon holly. Evergreen, sun-shade. Female has red fruit. Texas Native. 15′ - 25′ height.

11. *Leucaena retusa.* Goldenball lead tree. Deciduous,delicate foliage; fragrant yelllow flowers. un-shade. Texas Native. 15′ - 35′ height.

12. *Platanus glabrata* Mexican sycamore. Deciduous, large leaves, good shade tree. Texas Native. 40′ - 60′ + height.


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[SAN ANTONIO XERISCAPE_TREES]

13. *Prosopis glandulosa.* Mesquite tree. Deciduous, lacy spreading form. Texas Native. 15′ - 35′ height.

14. *Prunus mexicana.* Mexican plum. Deciduous, sun to shade; white flowers, fruit. Great understory tree. Texas Native. 15′ - 35′ height.

15. *Prunus serotina var eximia.* Escarpment black cherry. Deciduous, lsun-shade, fall foliage. Texas Native. 25′ - 55′ height.

16. *Quercus laceyi.* Lacy oak. Deciduous, sun-partial shade, good shade tree. Texas Native. 25′ - 40′ height.

17. *Quercus macrocarpa.* Bur oak. Deciduous, large acorns and leaves; good shade tree. Texas Native. 40′ - 60′ + height.

18. *Quercus muhlenbergii.* Chinquapin oak. Deciduous, round topped tree; bold foliage. Texas Native. 35′ - 55′ height.

19. *Quercus buckleyi.* Texas red oak. Deciduous, fall color; good shade tree. Texas Native. 40′ - 60′ + height.

20. *Sophora affinis.* Eve's necklace. Deciduous, sun-shade; white to pink flowers. Texas Native. 15′ - 20′ height.

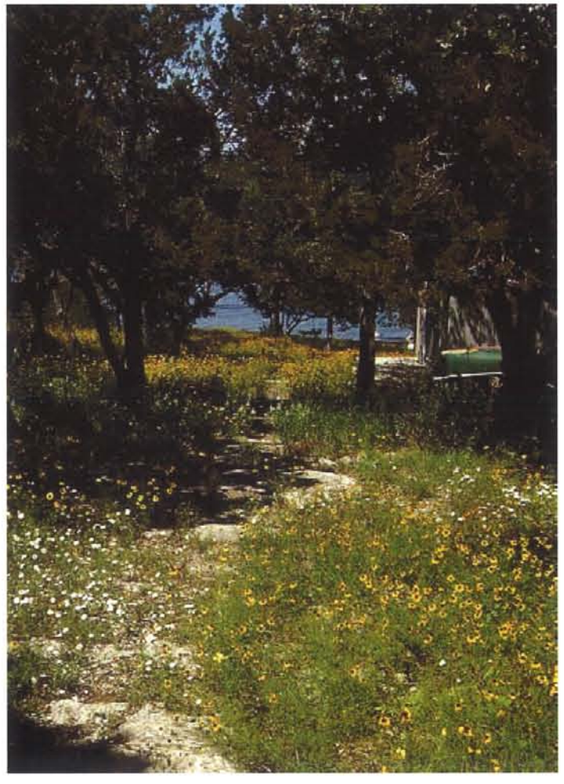
21. *Sophora secundiflora.* Texas mountain laurel. Evergreen, part shade to full sun; fragrant purple flowers. Texas Native. 15′ - 20′ height.

22. *Taxodium mucronatum.* Montezuma cypress. Deciduous conifer; fine textured foliage, fall color. Texas Native. 40′ - 60′ + height.

23. *Ulmus crassifolia.* Cedar elm. Deciduous narrow canopy, good shade tree for narrow spaces. 35′ - 55′ height.

24. *Vitex agnus castus.* Chaste tree. Deciduous; purple, pink or white flower spikes. 15′ - 35′ height.

WILDFLOWER PLANT PALETTE



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[WILDFLOWERS]

1. *Agoseris cuspidata.* Prairie Dandelion.
2. *Allium cernuum.* Nodding onion.
3. *Allium stellatum.* Pink wild onion.
4. *Amblyolepis setigera.* Huisache Daisy.
5. *Amsonia ciliata.* Fringed Blue Star Flower.
6. *Antennaria sp.* Pussytoes.
7. *Aphanostephus skirrhobasis.* Arkansas dozedaisy.
8. *Apocynum androsaemifolium.* Spreading Dogbane.
9. *Aquilegia canadensis.* Red columbine.
10. *Aquilegia hinckleyana.* Texas Gold Columbine
11. *Argemone albiflora.* Bluestem Pricklypoppy.
12. *Arisaema triphyllum.* Jack in the Pulpit


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[WILDFLOWERS]

13. *Artemisia ludoviciana* . White Sage
14. *Asclepias asperula.* Milkweed
15. *Asclepias incarnata.* Swamp Milkweed
16. *Asclepias speciosa.* Showy Milkweed
17. *Asclepias tuberosa.* Butterfly Milkweed
18. *Aster ericoides.* Snow flurry
19. *Aster oolentangiensis.* Sky Blue Aster
20. *Astragalus canadensis.* Canadian Milkvetch
21. *Bahia absinthfolia.* Hairyseed Bahia
22. *Baileya multiradiata.* Desert Marigold
23. *Baptisia alba.* Wild white indigo
24. *Baptisia leucophaea.* Longbract wild indigo


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[WILDFLOWERS]

25. *Berlandiera lyrata.* Chocolate Daisy

26. *Callirhoe digitata.* Standing Winecup

27. *Callirhoe involucrata.* Purple Poppy Mallow Showy, cup-shaped red-violet flowers bloom from June through frost

28. *Calylophus berlandieri.* Berlandier's sundrops.

29. *Carex texensis.* Texas sedge. Evergreen perennial. Size: 6-12"H x 6-18"W. Exposure: Sun/Partial Sun. Flower Color: Brown. Bloom Time: Spring/ Summer

30. *Castilleja indivisa.* Texas Paintbrush

31. *Castilleja integra.* Indian Paintbrush Brilliant perennial to 1 1/2 ft. with spikes of vermilion flowers spring to fall. Attracts hummingbirds.

32. *Castilleja sessiliflora.* Downy paintbrush.

33. *Centaurea americana.* American star-thistle/American basket flower. Texas Native and is also native throughout most of North America. Reseeding annual. American Basketflower gets it's name from the underneath side of the inflorescence because it has a basket weave pattern to it. The pink petals look somewhat like a thistle with a cream colored center and it is very appealing to butterflies as well as winter food for dove and quail. Blooms are 4" in diameter and are held from May until June. This native can reach 5-6' tall and has rough 4" long lance-shaped leaves. Great in floral arrangements, both fresh and dried.

34. *Chamaecrista fasciculata.* Partridge pea. Annual. .5 to 3 feet. 1Flowers summer - fall with yellow and purple anthers. Small leaflets which fold together when touched. Average soil; sun; open thickets, meadows.

35. *Chrysopsis villosa.* False Golden Aster. 4-8" fuzzy-leaved plant that blooms with little, yellow, daisy-flowers all summer

36. *Claytonia virginica.* Spring Beauty. Height: less than 1' Frequency: Plentiful in the high, dry woods. Blooms: March and April.


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[WILDFLOWERS]

37. *Cleome serrulata.* Rocky Mountain beeplant. Annual 8 - 60 inches tall Flowering Period: June - September

38. *Cooperia pedunculata.* Rain lily. Rain lilies pop up and bloom two or three days after good rains in the spring and early summer. They begin to open slowly about dusk and are fully opened the next morning. Flowers are trumpet-shaped for a few hours after opening, but the 3 petals and 3 sepals, all white, spread widely to 2 inches across as they mature; they last only a day or wo. The fragrant blossom is at the top of the single, unbranched stem, which is 5–9 inches high. The leaves are at the bottom, 6– 12 inches long and 1/4 inch wide.

39. *Coreopsis grandiflora.* Tickseed. This popular perennial forms a clump 1½′ to 4′ in height. The daisy-like flowers, 2″-3″ in diameter, are yellow to deep gold and may be single or double. They are carried singly on stiff wiry stems with dark green leaves and blooms from June to September. Growth is vigorous.

40. *Coreopsis lanceolata.* Lanceleaf tickseed. Full sun to partial shade. 12-24 inches. Flower - gold, yellow late spring

41. *Coreopsis tinctoria.* Golden tickseed. Annual Flower Color: Yellow, bronze, red, maroon, bicolors Flower - Summer to frost. Height: 2 to 3 feet Prefers light, sandy soil; tolerant of poor soil, drought and heat; must have good drainage; water lightly - dislikes wet feet; remove faded flowers; good cut flower; blooms best when crowded. Spacing: 8 to 12 inches

42. *Delphinium carolinianum.* Carolina larkspur. Partial - Full Shade

43. *Delphinium virescens.* Prairie Larkspur Sun: Full,Partial Height: 2-4′ Color: Pale Blue-Lav Bloom: Jun-Jul

44. *Desmodium illinoense.* Illinois ticktrefoil. perennial plant is 2½–4′ tall. full or partial sun.

45. *Dithyra wislizenii*

46. *Dyssodia tagetoides.* False dogfennel.

47. *Echinacea purpurea* . Eastern Purple Coneflower

48. *Erigeron modestus.* Plains Fleabane


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[WILDFLOWERS]

49. *Eriogonum wrightii.* Wright Buckwheat

50. *Eryngium leavenworthii.* Leavenworth Eryngo

51. *Eryngium capitatum.*

52. *Eschscholzia mexicana.* Mexican Gold Poppy. Annual . to 8" Color ranges from orange to yellow to white. Blooms spring through fall; remove faded flowers for extra bloom.

53. *Eupatorium coelestinum.* Mistflower. Season late summer to frost. Height 12-36 inches. Flower Color blue, violet, white. Exposure full sun to partial shade .

54 *Eupatorium fistulosum.* Joe Pye weed. Robust upright perennial, 3-10 ft tall, with a purple stem. The flowerheads are pink or purplish mauve and densely packed in several large rounded clusters at the top of the stem. The showy flower clusters are up to 18 in across and invariably covered with butterflies, wasps, beetles and other nectar sipping insects from summer until late autumn.

55. *Gaillardia pinnatifida* Red Dome Blanketflower. Flower Color: Yellow rays and reddish disks. Perennial to 16 inches tall or more

56. *Helianthus annus.* Sunflower. Annual. Full Sun.

57. *Heliopsis helianthoides.* Smooth oxeye. Large coarse perennial growing up to 5 ft tall from a heavy fibrous rootstock. From midsummer into fall, the plants bear 2 in flowers scattered singly atop loosely branched tall bare stems. The ragged daisylike blossoms are composed of 10-16 pointed yellow ray flowers and numerous orange disc flowers which mature into smooth 4-angled seeds.

58 *Heuchera versicolor.* Pink alumroot.

59. *Liatris elegans.* Pinkscale blazing star

60. *Lobelia cardinalis.* cardinal flower. short-lived herbaceous perennial 1-3' tall and a foot or less in diameter. The stems and leaves have a purplish tint and no wildflower is brighter red.


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[WILDFLOWERS]

61. *Lupinus havardii.* Chisos Bluebonnet

62. *Lupinus subcarnosus.* Bluebonnet.

63. *Lupinus texensis.* Texas bluebonnet.

64. *Monarda citriodora.* Lemon Beebalm

65. *Monarda fistulosa.* Wild bergamot. Perennial 1 - 3 feet tall Flowers: June - August

66. *Oenothera speciosa.* Pink evening primrose. white flowers that turn rosy pink from the outer edge of the petals inwards as they age. The plants grow 8-24 in high and spread up to 15 in, sending runners out beyond that. The tough, slender, reclining stems support narrow spoon shaped leaves. The leaves tend to have deeply cut margins, especially near the base of the plant, where they are larger. The bowl-shaped flowers face skyward. They appear in mid-late spring and are nearly 2 in across. The blooms unfurl in the evening and remain open through the morning - all day when it is overcast.

67. *Phlox drummondii. A*nnual garden phlox. Weedy, patch-forming herb low-growing to 15 in tall. In spring it displays showy, five-lobed tubular flowers that can be white, red, magenta, lavender, or pink and usually have a lighter-colored "eye" in the center. The flowers are about 1 in in diameter and, like the leaves and stems, covered with glandular "hairs," a condition botanists call pubescence.

68. *Ranunculus fascicularis.* Early buttercup. Perennial 2 - 12 inches tall Flowers: April - May

69. *Ratibida columnifera.* Mexican hat. Mexican Hat' is a heavy bloomer, with a mature plant producing hundreds of flowers with the distinctive mahogany-red petals edged in yellow.

70. *Ruellia humilis.* Fringeleaf wild petunia. Flowering Perennial, Groundcover The foliage is a deep olive green color and the leaves are hairy. The growth habit is very compact only getting 1-2' tall with a equal spread. bloom from late Spring until Fall, the flowers are petunia-like and a lavender to lilac blue color. Sun to Part Shade

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[WILDFLOWERS]

73. *Salvia farnacea.* Mealycup sage. Herbaceous perennial that is commonly grown as an annual in most cold winter areas. Ranging in height from 12 in to about 4 ft . Bears multiple spikes of blue flowers over a long season starting in spring. Leaves are long and toothed, soft and light green tending to silver, especially the undersides.

74. *Sedum nuttallianum* Stonecrop sedum. annual

75. *Senecio glabellus.* Butterweed Asteraceae. Height: 1′ - 3′. Blooms: April-May

76. *Solidago canadensis* . Goldenrod. An erect, rhizomatous perennial herb to 6′ tall, forming large. Flowers yellow, borne on numerous small flower heads.

77. *Stachys coccinea.* Texas betony. sun or part shade. This red-flowering perennial reaches 18 inches tall and 20-25 inches wide. Small, salvialike flowers are produced in profusion from spring to frost.

78. *Talinum aurantiacum.* Orange Flameflower. Perennial. Flower Color: Orange, yellow. Height: To 16 inches

79 *Tephrosia virginiana.* Goat's rue. Perennial. 1 to 2 feet. Spring, summer sun to partial shade; .75 inch flower; yellow standard petal often flushed with pink and a rose-pink keel.

80. Teucrium lanciatum.

81. *Tradescantia occidentalis.* Prairie spiderwort Perennial 8 - 20 inches tall Flowering Period: May - August . Bright blue to rose or magenta petals.

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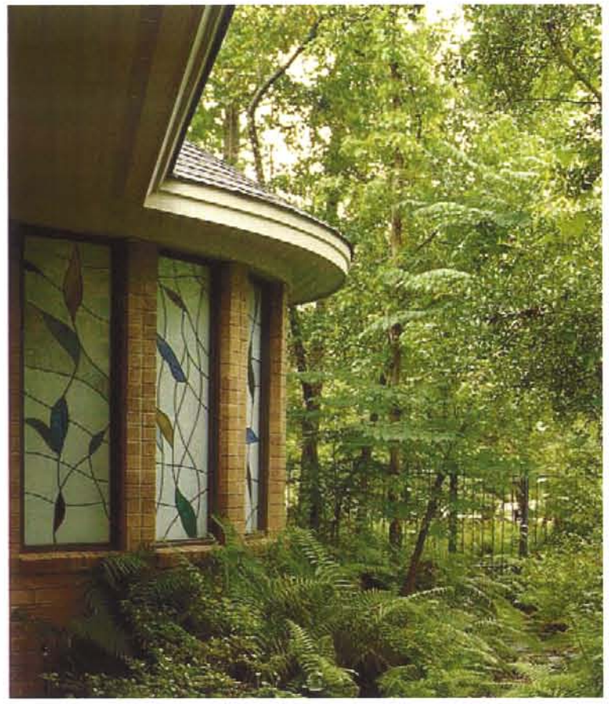
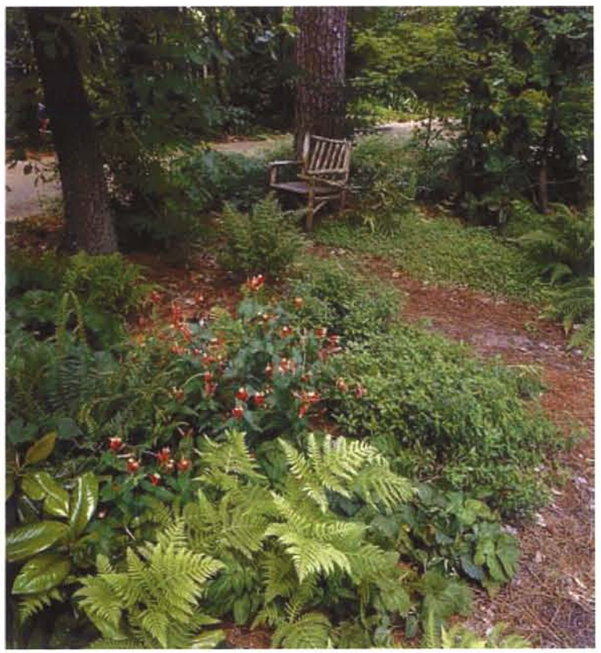
[WILDFLOWERS]

82. *Verbena bipinnatifida.* Prairie Verbena. perennial. Flower Color: purple Blooming Period: spring summer Height: 1'

83. *Zephyranthes candida.* Rain lily. perennial. The rush-like leaves will reach 12 inches (30 cm) in containers or as landscape plants. Blooming Time: From mid-September through early October. The 2.5 inch (6.5 cm) white crocus-like flowers are very showy. partial shade to full sun with a moist well-drained soil mix.



WOODLAND SHADE PLANT PALETTE



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[WOODLAND SHADE PLANT PALETTE]

1. *Ajuga reptans.* Bugleweed.

2. *Aspidistra elatior.* Cast iron plant. *Groundcover. originating from the woodlands of the Himalayas, China, and Japan. Cast Iron Plant has long lasting lance-shaped leaves that are pointed at the tip and narrow at the base. Inconspicuous flowers. Partial shade. Aspidistra elatior is valued for it's ability to tolerate full shade, fluctuating climates and neglect, at maturity reaching 1.5-2' tall.*

3. *Japanese Aucuba is native from the Himalayas to Japan. Many forms exist due to the variances in the seedlings. Gold Dust Aucuba is one of the most popular variegated forms available today. Leaves are large, leathery, and dark green in color. A striking plant for the landscape. Aucubas have both male and female plants, the males have yellow anthers while the females have red/ purple flowers followed by red berries! Aucuba japonica 'Variegata' is a great choice for even the shadiest of landscapes because it is extremely shade tolerant.*

4. *Cyrtomium falcatum.* Holly fern. This group of plants are most definitely shade loving plants that require adequate, if not more than adequate, amounts of water for best performance in the landscape. Most prefer damp, moist heavily shady areas but will do well with adequate water in almost any landscape. Some varieties are evergreen, some are semi-evergreen and some are deciduous. Cyrtomium falcatum is considered semi-evergreen meaning that it can be deciduous in colder climates. Holly Fern has spreading, glossy, dark green fronds that can reach a height of 18 to 30 inches.

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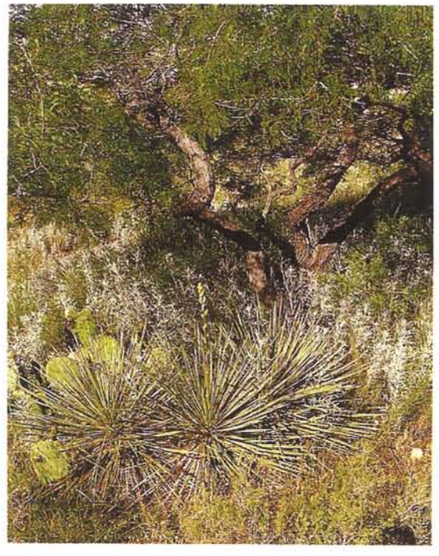
6. *Justicia x 'Thelma's Pink'*. Thelma's Pink Brazilian Plume . Subtropical evergreen plant with outstanding 2" long pink tubular blooms. Flowers are held in a dense pine-cone like cluster, stems are 4-5" tall holding blooms above the dark green foliage midsummer through fall.
The growth habit is erect and sparsely branched, the leaves can grow up to 10" long. Justicia x 'Thelma's Pink' can reach 4' tall with a 3' spread.

7. *Ligularia tussilaginea 'Aureo-Maculata'.* Leopard Plant. has large, glossy, heart-shaped leaves that are splattered with yellow spots. Leopard Plant is related to the daisy and will produce yellow daisy-like blooms that are born on large stems in the fall. This plant can grow up to 2' tall with a 2' spread, with the flower spikes adding an additional 2'. Partial Sun to Shade

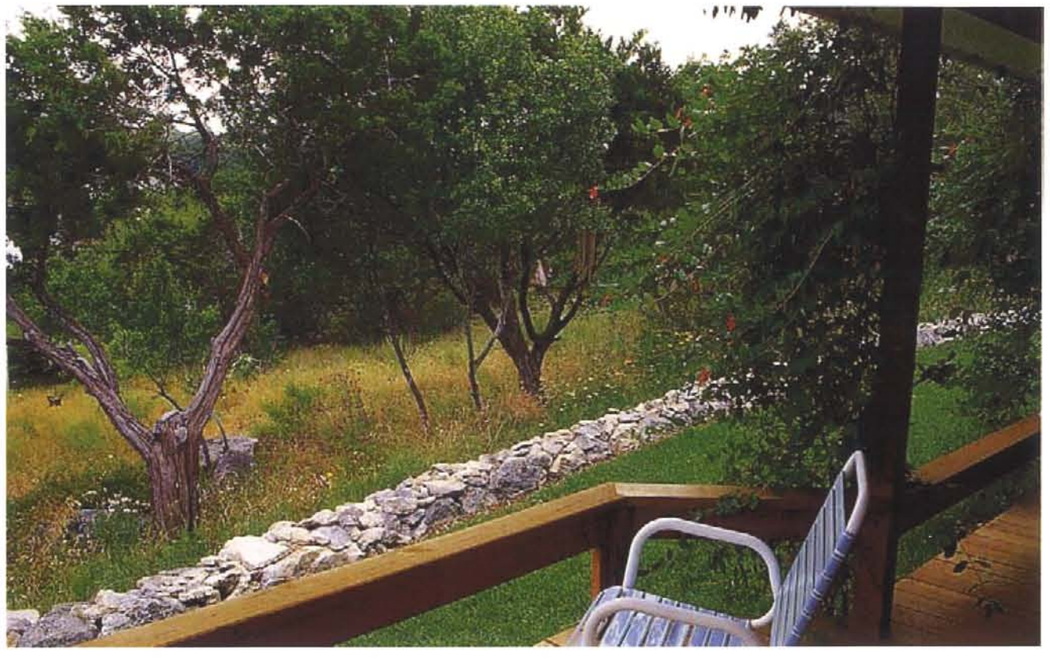
master plan : : planting



ALPINE DRIVE UPLAND PLANT PALETTE

Minimal disturbance to the Alpine Drive corridor is proposed. This area presents a unique planting opportunity. All plant material is native and suited for the dry and windy ecosystem found along the ridgeline. The plant palette was reviewed by Paul Cox, Assistant Superintendent, CPC Program Supervisor.

Additionally, any invasive species in this area should be removed.

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[ALPINE DRIVE UPLAND PLANT PALETTE]

1. *Acacia roemeriana*. Cat claw. Small drought tolerant trees with fern like foliage.

2. *Acacia greggii var. wrightii*. Cat claw. Small drought tolerant trees with fern like foliage.

3. *Agave lechuguilla*. Agave. Rosette forming succulent, spine tipped foliage.

4. *Agave lopantha*. Agave. Rosette forming succulent, spine tipped foliage.

5. *Agave scarbra*. Agave. Rosette forming succulent, spine tipped foliage.

6. *Bumelia celastrina*. Como. Evergreen small tree with glossy foliage and extremely fragrant flowers.

7. *Cercis canadensis var texansis*. Texas redbud. Small deciduous tree with early spring pink flowers and glossy summer foliage.

8. *Chilopsis linearis*. Desert willow. Small fast growing tree with attractive orchid-like flowers in a variety of colors. Hummingbird plant.

9. *Condolia obovata*. Small drought tolerant hardy tree, semi-evergreen, Butterfly plan.t

10. *Cupressus arizonica*. Arizona cypress. Medium sized evergreen conifer with silver or blue green foliage. Variety glabra has attractive bark.

11. *Diospyros texana*. Texas persimmon. Small evergreen tree with attractive smooth grey bark, females have large edible fruit.

12. *Eupatorium havanense*. Bush bonnet. Deciduous shrub to three feet tall with showy white fall flowers. Buttefly plant.


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[ALPINE DRIVE UPLAND PLANT PALETTE]

13. *Lantana camera.* Lantana. Colorful woody perennials. Butterfly plant.

14. *Mahonia trifoliolata.* Agarita. Evergreen shrub with fragrant yellow spring flowers followed by edible pea-sized red fruit.

15. *Parkinsonia aculeata.* Retana. Small tree, wispy, fast growing, long blooming period, very drought tolerant.

16. *Pistacia texaensis.* Texas pistache. Large evergreen shrub, femail plants bear red-black fruits.

17. *Prunus mexicana.* Mexican plum. Deciduous, small tree with showy white ealy spring white flowers and 1/2" edible fruit in the fall.

18. *Quercus texana.* Texas red oak. Medium sized deciduous tree with reliable red fall color.

19. *Rhus lanceolata.* Flame leaf sumac. Small deciduous tree with reliable red fall color.

20. *Rhus microphylla.* Little leaf sumac. Medium sized shrub with good fall color and attractive red fruit.

21. *Sophora secundiflora.* Texas mountain laurel. Evergreen, part shade to full sun; fragrant purple flowers. Texas Native. 15' - 20' height.

22. *Sophora affinis.* Eve's necklace. Deciduous, sun-shade; white to pink flowers. Texas Native. 15' - 20' height.

23. *Sophora secundiflora.* Texas mountain laurel. Evergreen, part shade to full sun; fragrant purple flowers. Texas Native. 15' - 20' height.

24. *Tecoma stans.* Esperanza. Ruggedly wooly perennial to 5' tall with showy tubular yellow to orange flowers.

25

26

27

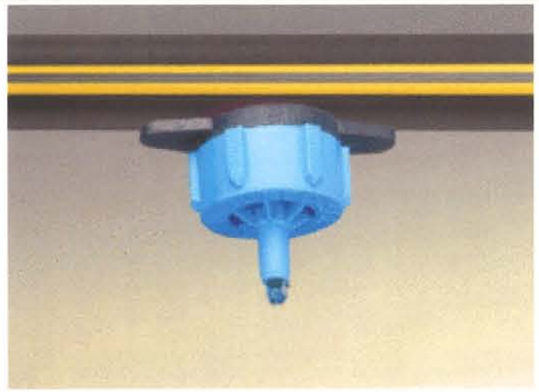
[ALPINE DRIVE UPLAND PLANT PALETTE]

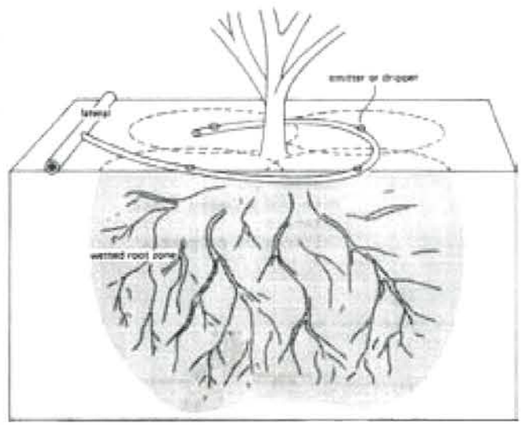
25. *Ungnadia speciosa.* Mexican buckeye. Attractive pink spring flowers, yellow fall color. Large shrub.

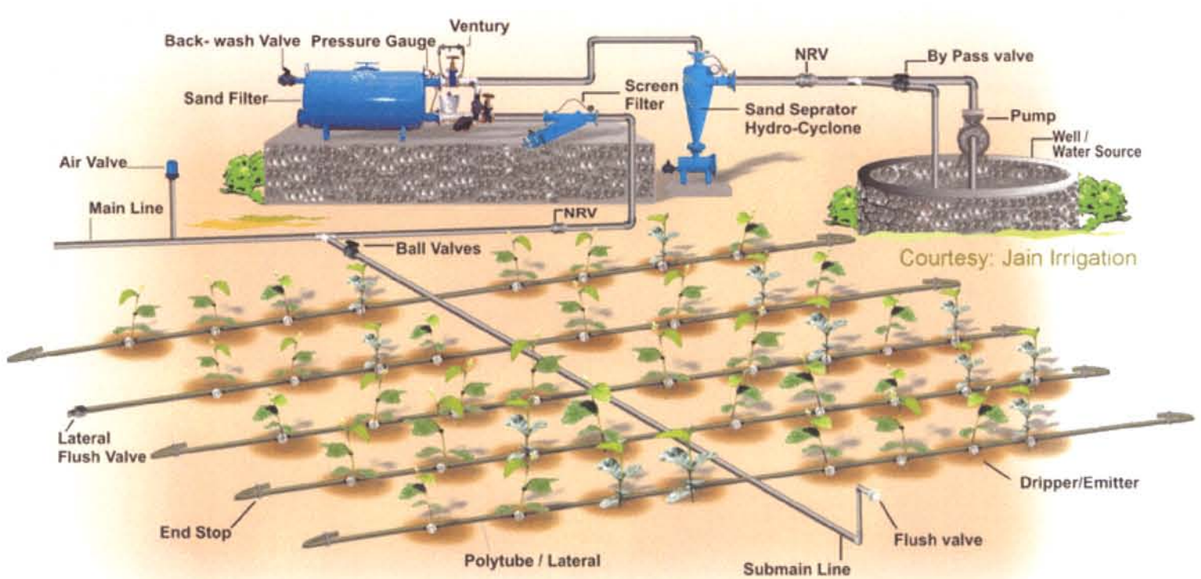
26. *Yucca rostrata.* Beaked yucca. Dramatic accent plants with large stiff dark green spine tipped leaves and terminal clusters of white flowers. Leaves are not as stiff as yucca treculeana.

27. *Yucca treculeana.* Spanish dagger. Dramatic accent plants with large stiff dark green spine tipped leaves and terminal clusters of white flowers.

master plan : : irrigation







IRRIGATION

Drip irrigation is recommended throughout the site. for the following reasons:

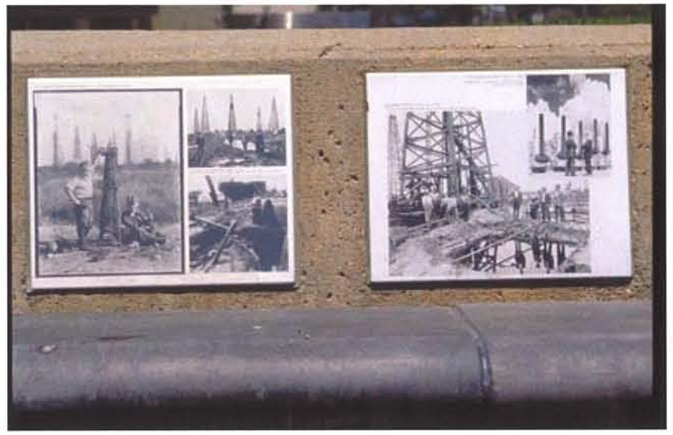
1. Water savings, since only those areas directly around the plant's root zone are irrigated.
2. Plants undergo less stress from variations in soil moisture. Plant appearance is enhanced.
3. Constant moisture improves plant growth.
4. Slow application rate prevents excess surface water build-up and reduces evaporation.
5. The low application rate and the use of automatic timers results in precise water control.
6. Weed growth is reduced because areas between plants are not irrigated.
7. System can be designed for use in all types of terrain and soil conditions.
8. System's low flow rate allows irrigation of larger areas and more plants can be watered at once.
9. Drip irrigation systems are usually installed at costs considerably less than those of an underground sprinkler, bubbler, or shrub spray system.
10. Through the use of fertilizer dispensers, chemicals and nutrients can be fed directly to the plant in controlled quantities.
11. The water application rate can be tailored to fit each individual plant. This is accomplished by the use of different quantities of emitters and emitters with different discharge rates.
12. Conversion to drip irrigation is easily accomplished since the hydraulic design of a sprinkler system is more than adequate.
13. The drip system is economical to use with native landscapes in dry weather conditions.

master plan : : site furnishings

FAUX BOIS

Using the original torri gate by Dionisio Rodriguez , faux bois site furnishings would be appropriate for the Japanese Tea Gardens. There are many Texas artisians that specialize in this type of work.

master plan : : historic interpretation

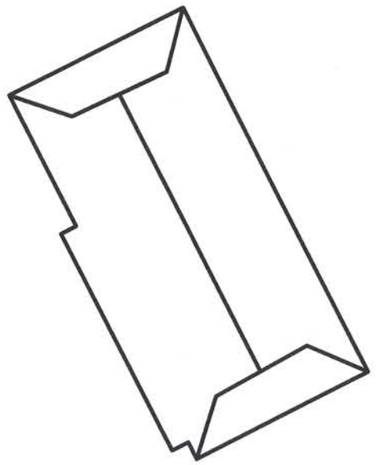


HISTORIC INTERPRETATION

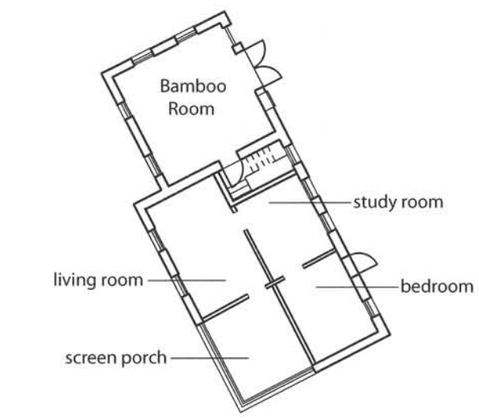
There is a wonderful cultural, ecological, and social history to tell at the Japanese Tea Gardens. Historic interpretation should be balanced with aesthetics and natural beauty of the garden. One potential location for historic interpretation of the overall gardens would be along the existing service walk. This area should address the kiln and the gardens. The Jingu family will be addressed in an interpetation room within the Jingu house.

building renovations : : Vicinity Plan

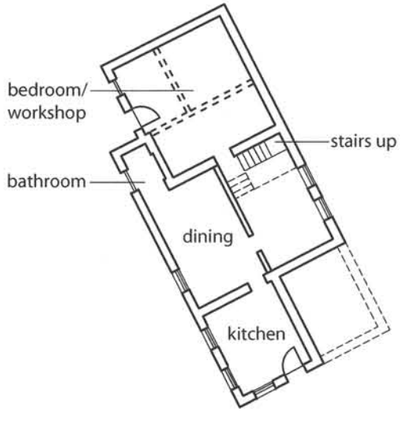
historic conditions : : Jingu House



Roof Level



Pavilion Level

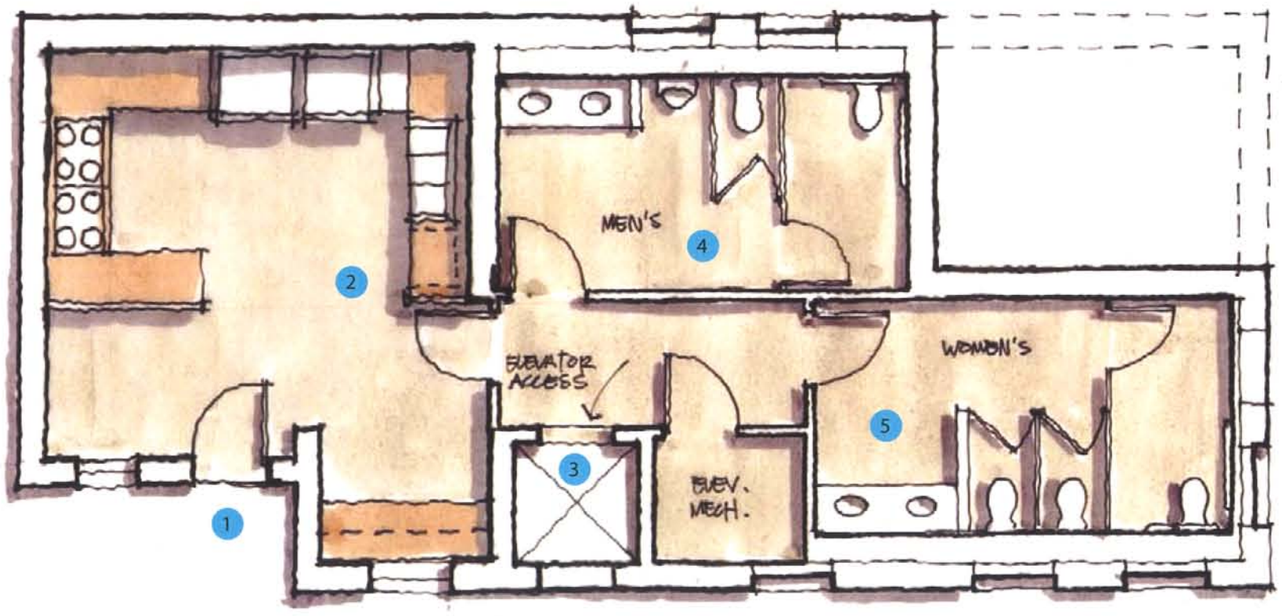


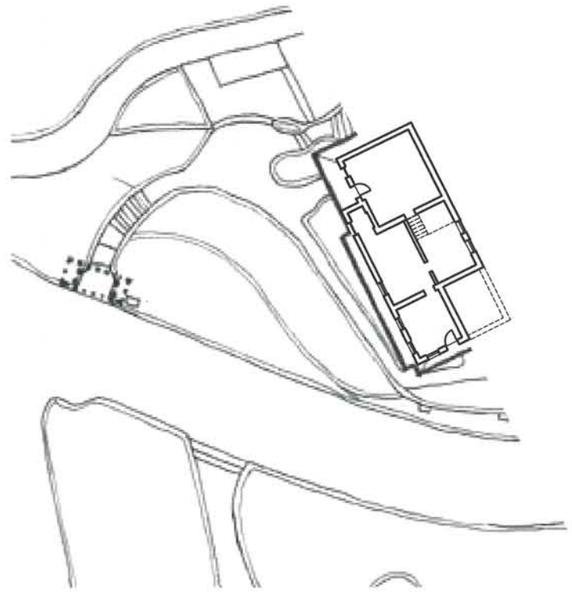
Garden Level

Historic Image 15: Lillian & Mabel Jingu, 1931

Jingu House, present

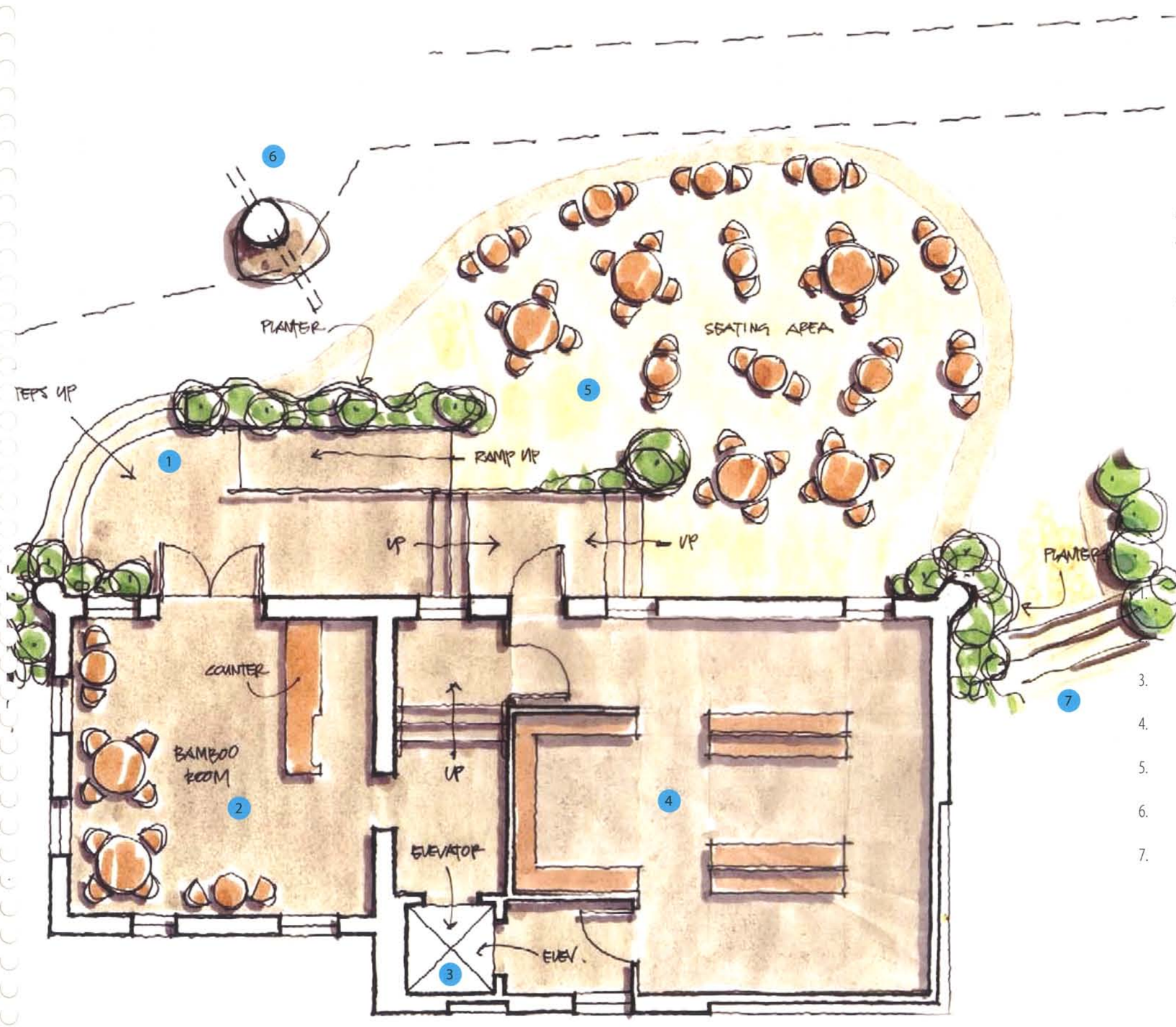
proposed plans: : Jingu House, Garden Level

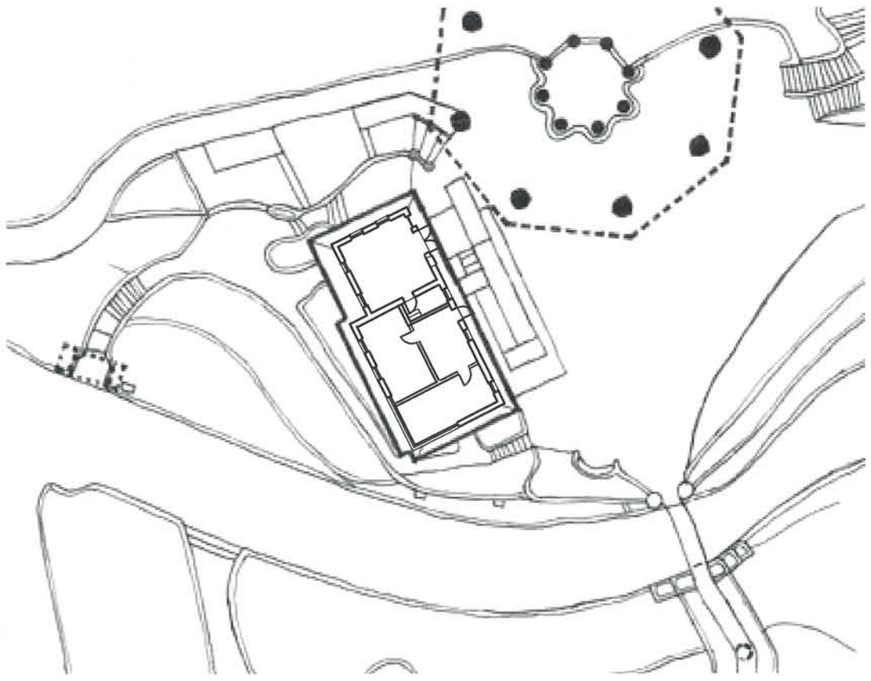




1. Entry
2. Kitchen
3. Elevator to Bamboo Room and Kitchen Level
4. Mens Restroom
5. Womens Restroom

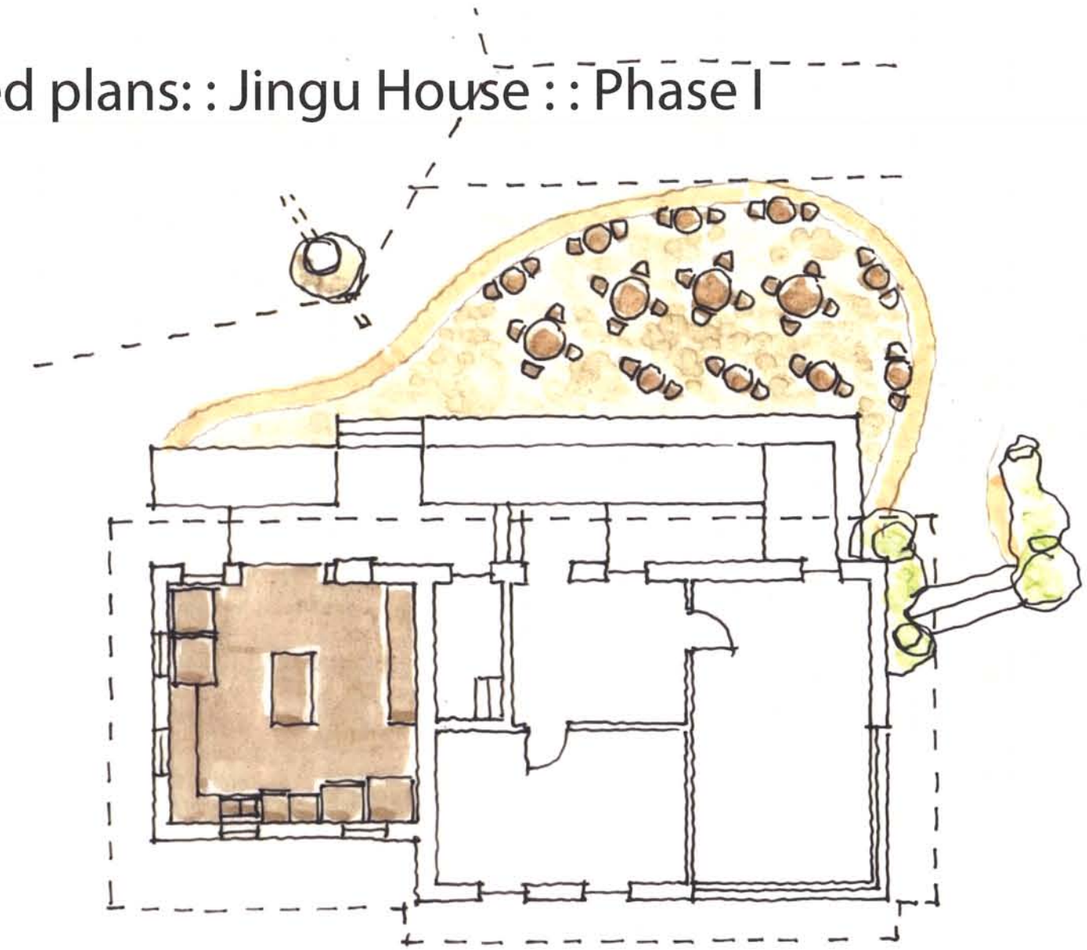
proposed plans: : Jingu House, Pavilion Level

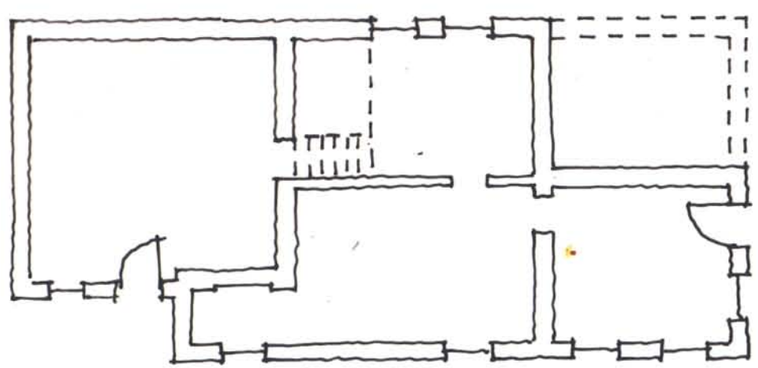




1. Access from Pavilion Level
2. Restored Bamboo Room
3. Elevator down to Garden Level Restrooms and up to Kitchen Level
4. Visitor's Center / Flex Space
5. Outdoor Dining & Seating Area
6. Pavilion
7. Steps Down to Garden Level

proposed plans: : Jingu House : : Phase I





PHASE I

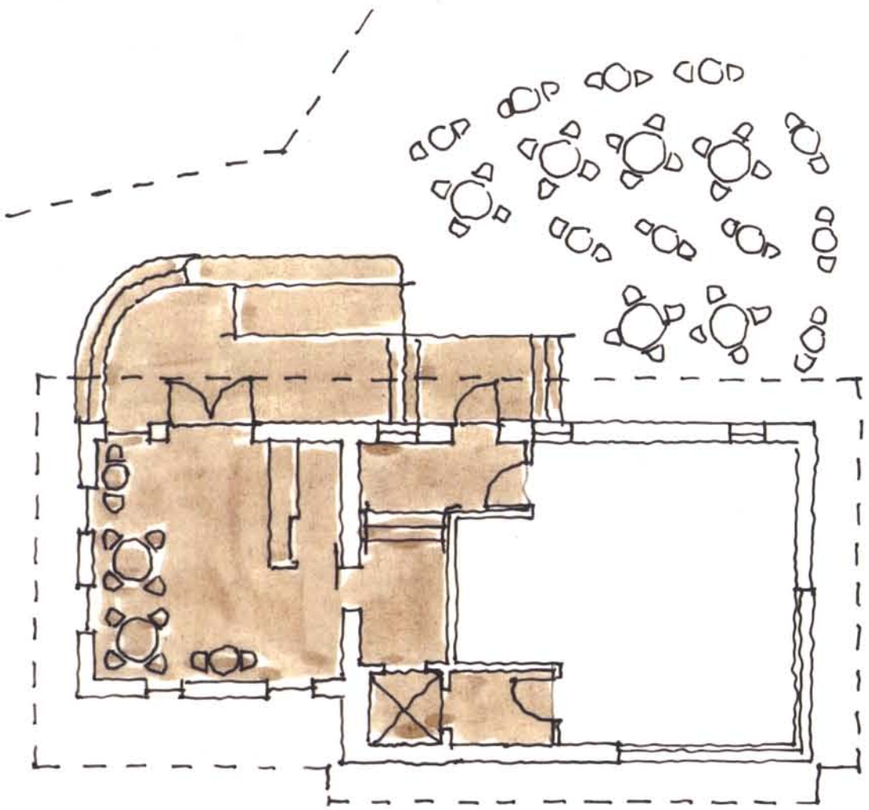
Exterior renovation:

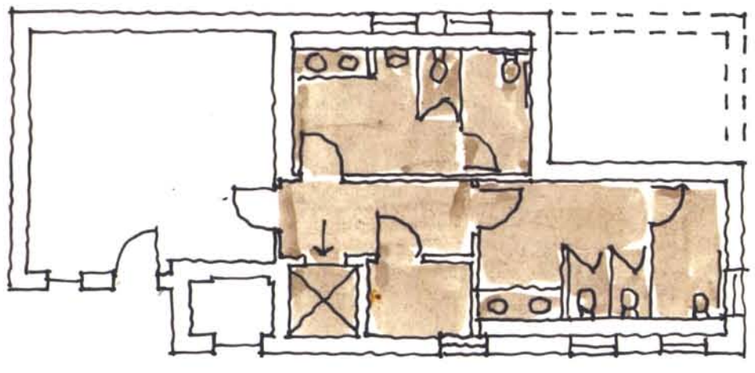
1. Stabilize and repair stone masonry at exterior
2. Restore or Replace doors and windows
3. Replace building lighting with period sensitive fixtures

Interior renovation:

4. Repair interior walls and floors of Concession Stand
5. Install Service/Order window for walkup service at Concession Stand
6. Electrical, Plumbing, & HVAC upgrades for Concession Stand

proposed plans: : Jingu House : : Phase II





PHASE II

Exterior renovation:

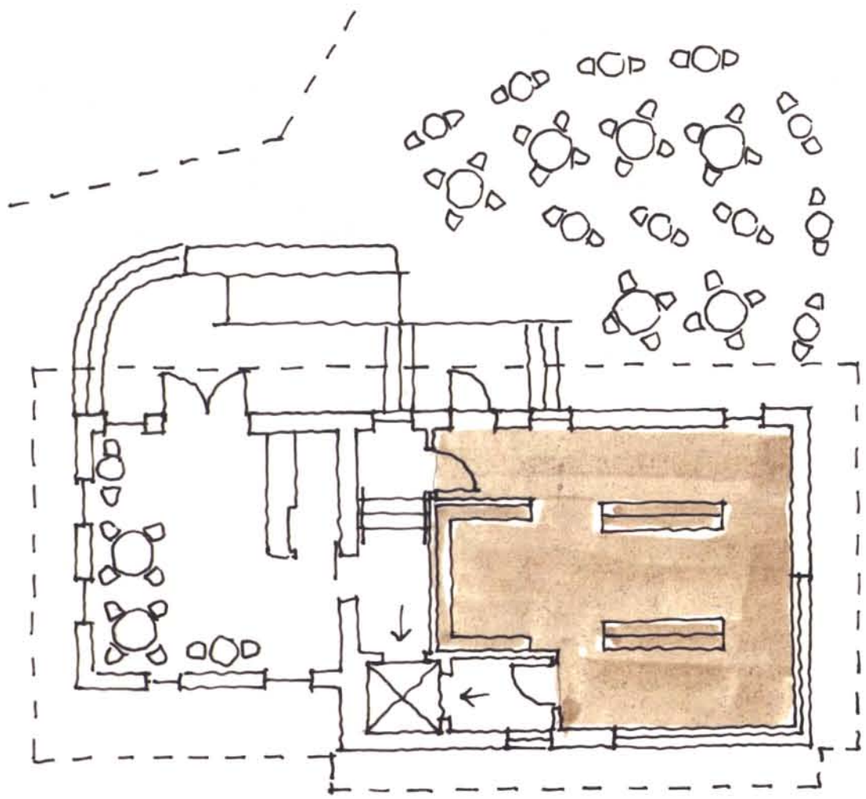
1. Replace ramp and stair circulation adjacent to Pavilion

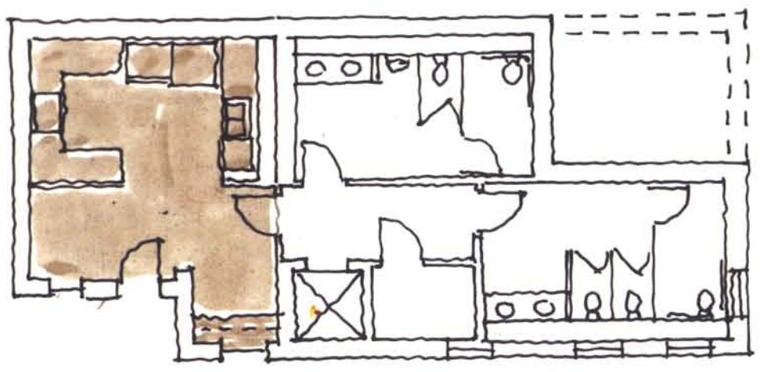
Interior renovation:

2. Relocate restrooms to first level of Jingu House (or to other alternate support facility - not shown)

3. Install (3-stop) elevator/ shaft and circulation vestible on 2nd floor

proposed plans: : Jingu House : : Phase III





PHASE III

Exterior renovation:

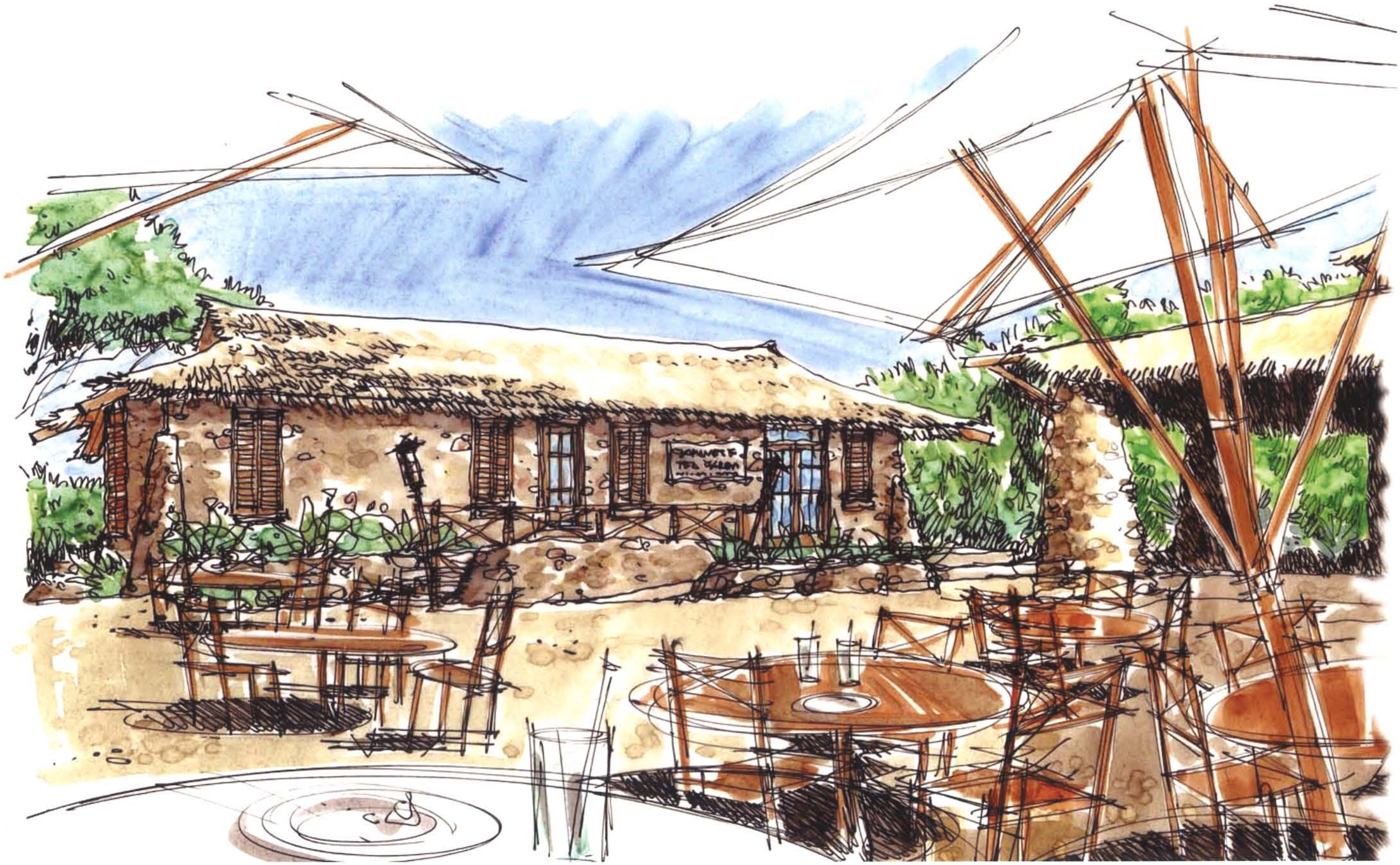
none

Interior renovation*:

1. Finish out of Kitchen on 1st floor (no equipment)

2. Finish out of Visitors' Center / Flex Space on 2nd floor

* The Visitors' Center and Kitchen locations may be reversed should the Bamboo Room become a full service restaurant. This would allow for a larger, more flexible kitchen / catering service area.



proposed plans - Jingu House

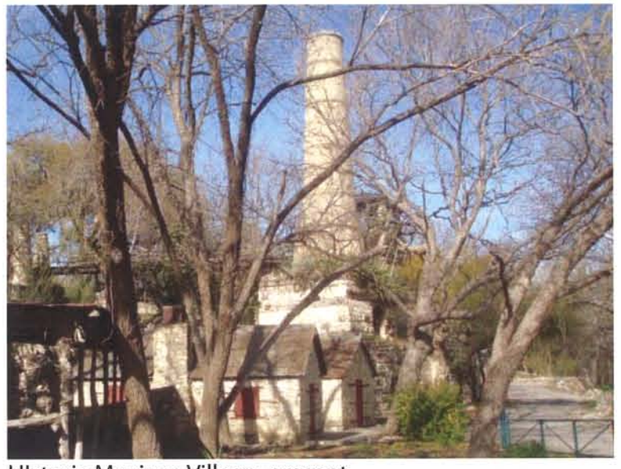
proposed plans - Jingu House

building renovations : : Vicinity Plan

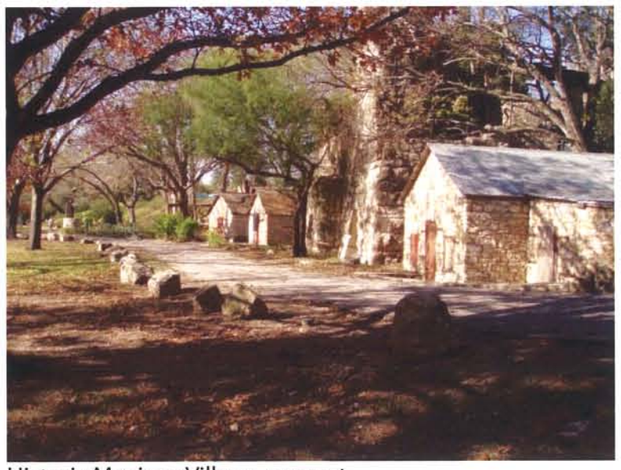
historic conditions: : Historic Mexican Village

Historic Image 12: Historic Mexican Village, 1937

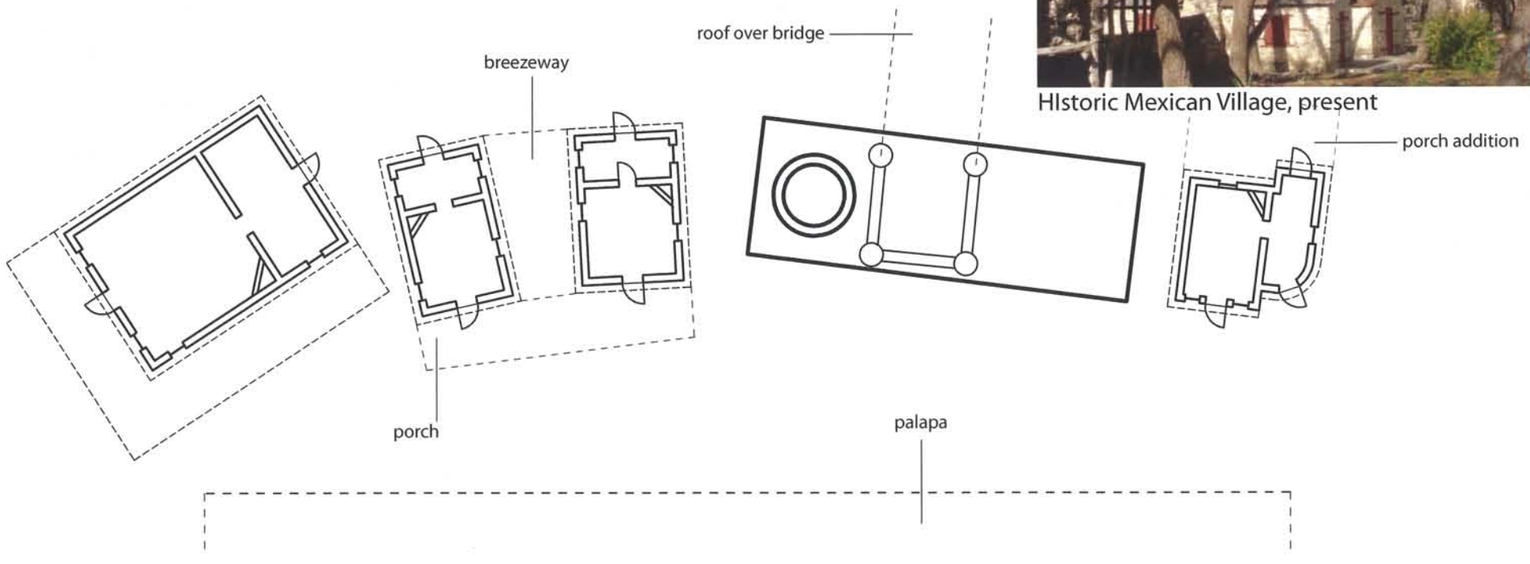
Historic Image 11: Historic Mexican Village, undated



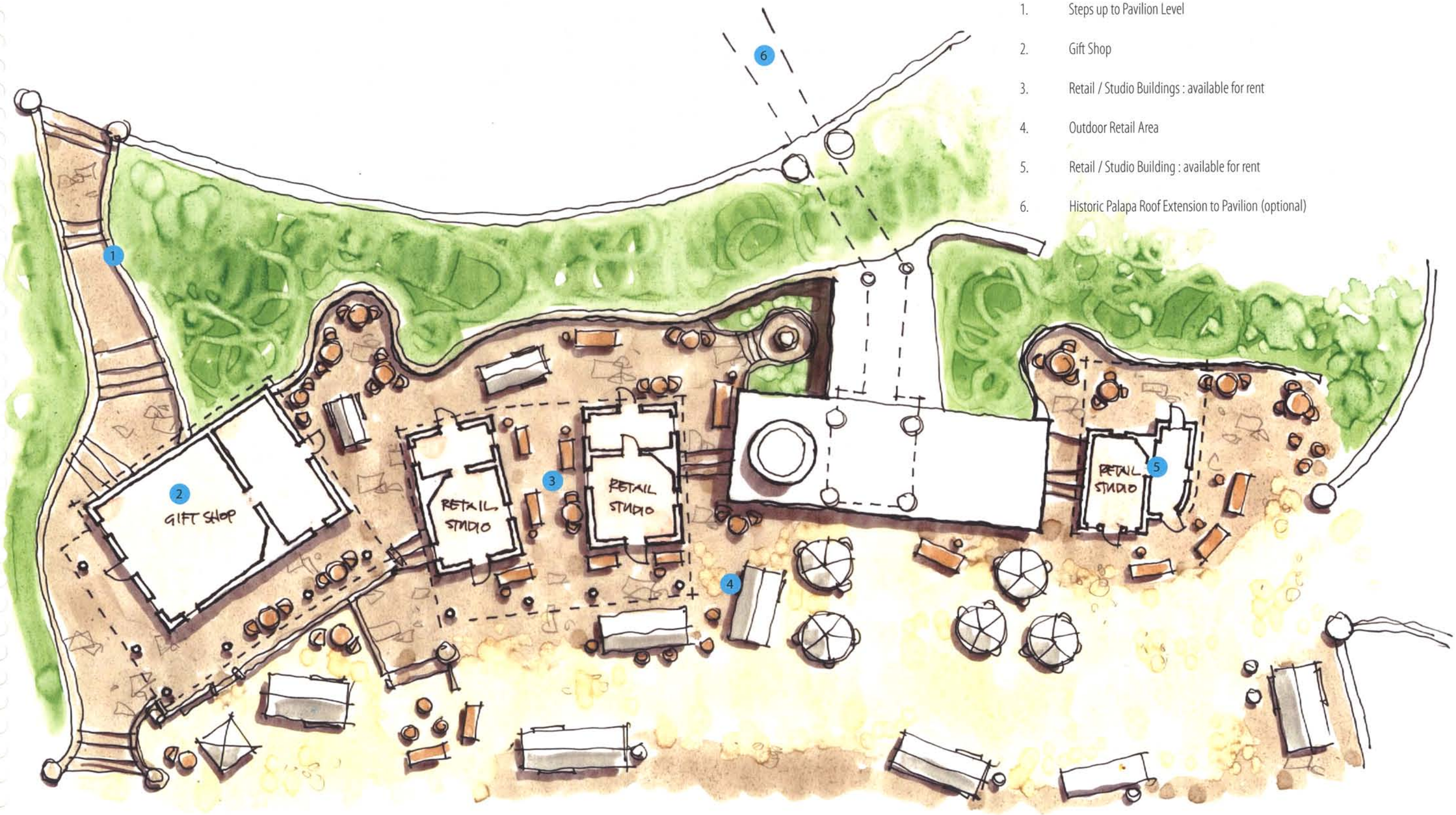
HIstoric Mexican Village, present



Historic Mexican Village, present

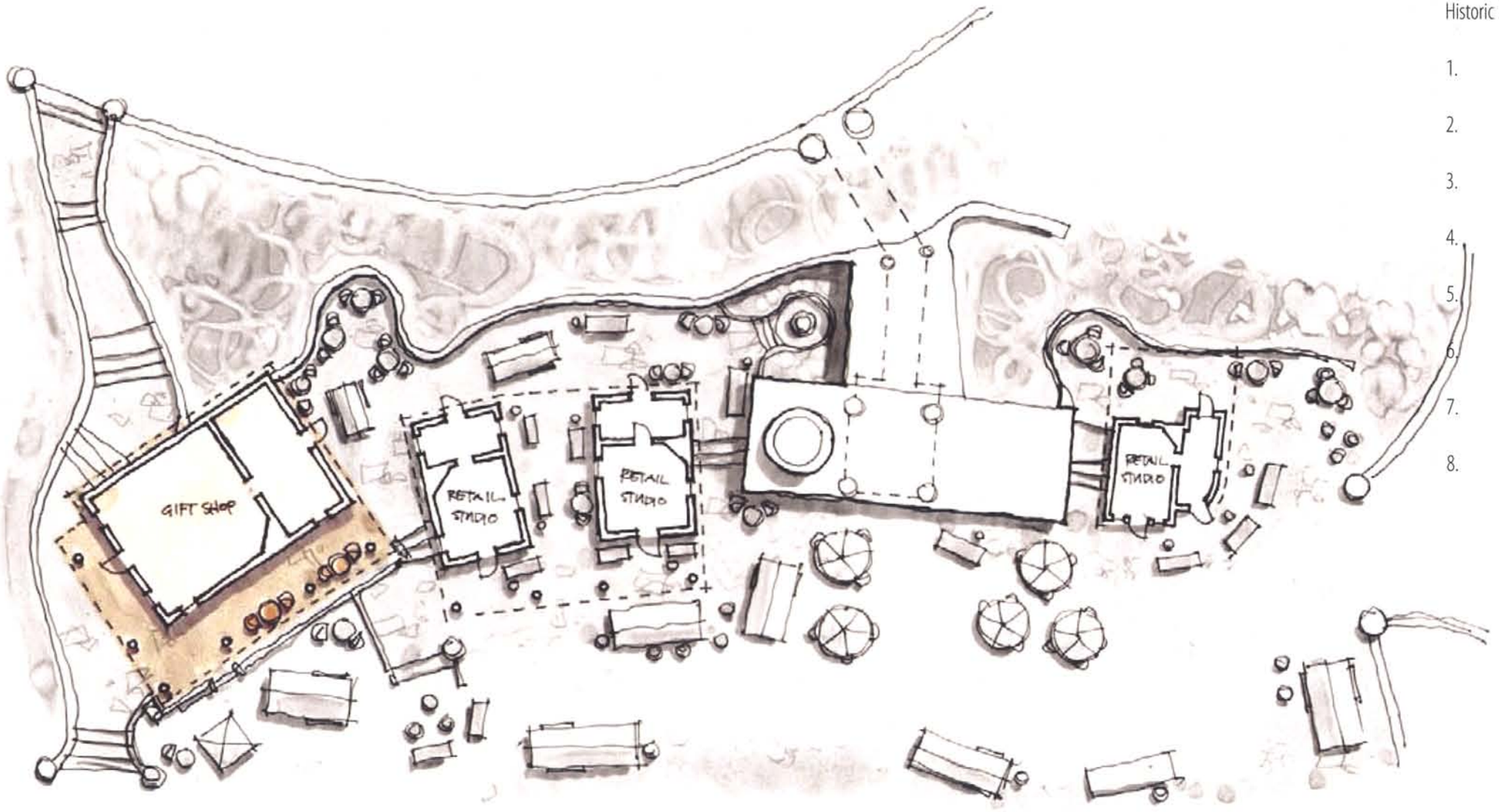


proposed plans: : Historic Mexican Village



1. Steps up to Pavilion Level
2. Gift Shop
3. Retail / Studio Buildings : available for rent
4. Outdoor Retail Area
5. Retail / Studio Building : available for rent
6. Historic Palapa Roof Extension to Pavilion (optional)

proposed plans: : Historic Mexican Village : : (Phase I)

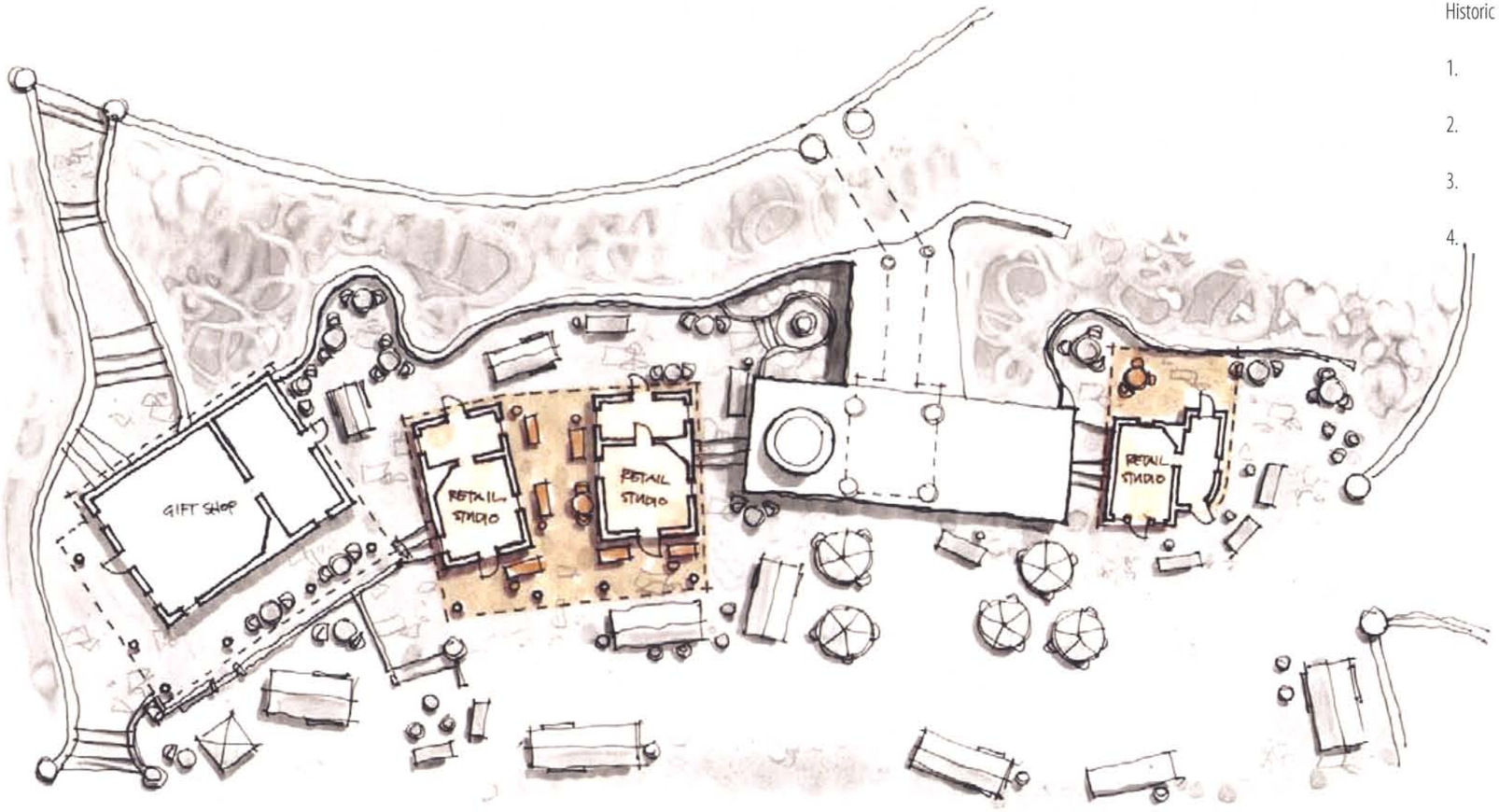


PHASE I

Historic Mexican Village:

1. Replace roofs, structure, and roof insulation (all Casitas)
2. Stabilize and repair stone masonry (all Casitas)
3. Restore or replace doors and windows (all Casitas)
4. Replace exterior lighting with period sensitive fixtures (all areas)
5. Replace paving around all Casitas
6. Repair interior walls and floor of Casita #1 for new Gift Shop
7. Install display shelves, counter, and storage at new Gift Shop
8. Install new electrical and HVAC systems at new Gift Shop

proposed plans: : Historic Mexican Village : : (Phase II)

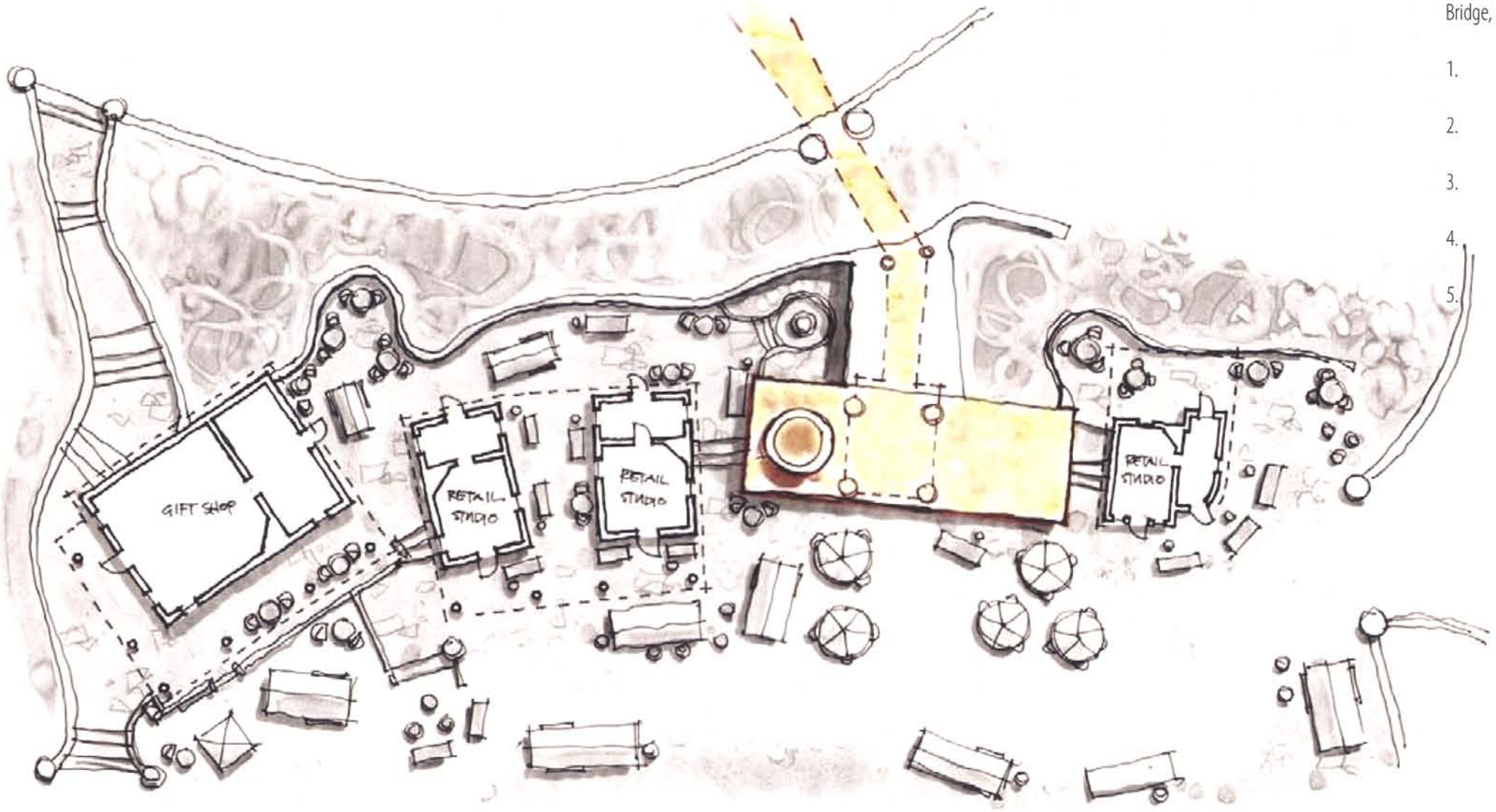


PHASE II

Historic Mexican Village:

1. Reconstruct porches at Casitas 2, 3, & 4
2. Repair interior walls and floors of Casitas 2, 3, & 4
3. Install new lighting in Casitas 2, 3, & 4
4. Install new HVAC systems in Casitas 2, 3, & 4

proposed plans: : Historic Mexican Village : : (Phase III)



PHASE III

Bridge, Look-Out, and Kiln:

1. Restore Masonry Chimney & Columns
2. Construct new Bridge Structure & Railings
3. Construct new Palapa Roof over Bridge
4. Install new decorative lighting at Kiln & Bridge
5. Reconstruct palapa roof extension from Bridge to Pavilion (optional)

proposed plans - Historic Mexican Village