



Photos courtesy of San Antonio Convention & Visitors Bureau

## ABOUT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

San Antonio is one of the oldest cities settled in 1731 by 16 Spanish families from the Canary Islands. The site of San Antonio was first visited in 1691 by a Franciscan friar on the feast day of St. Anthony and was named San Antonio de Padua in his honor. Native Americans, Colonial Spain, the Canary Islands, Old Mexico, Germans, the Wild West, and the Deep South cross paths in San Antonio, where tradition and cosmopolitan style sidle up for a one-of-a-kind ride.

Many people are familiar with San Antonio's famed River Walk, and of course the historic Alamo, but the city and its region offer so much more. San Antonio has been a city of innovation and steady growth for decades, while its cultural blend of people has created a truly unique and authentic city.

The strength of the city's economic structure is its diversity, which is as varied as San Antonio's cultural makeup. Its growing economy is steeped in biosciences, information security, military, and education. While traditionally known for its tourism/convention business and large military presence, San Antonio has shed its two-dimensional label and today has multiple industries driving its economy. This has resulted in the greater San Antonio area having one of

the most robust economies in the country.

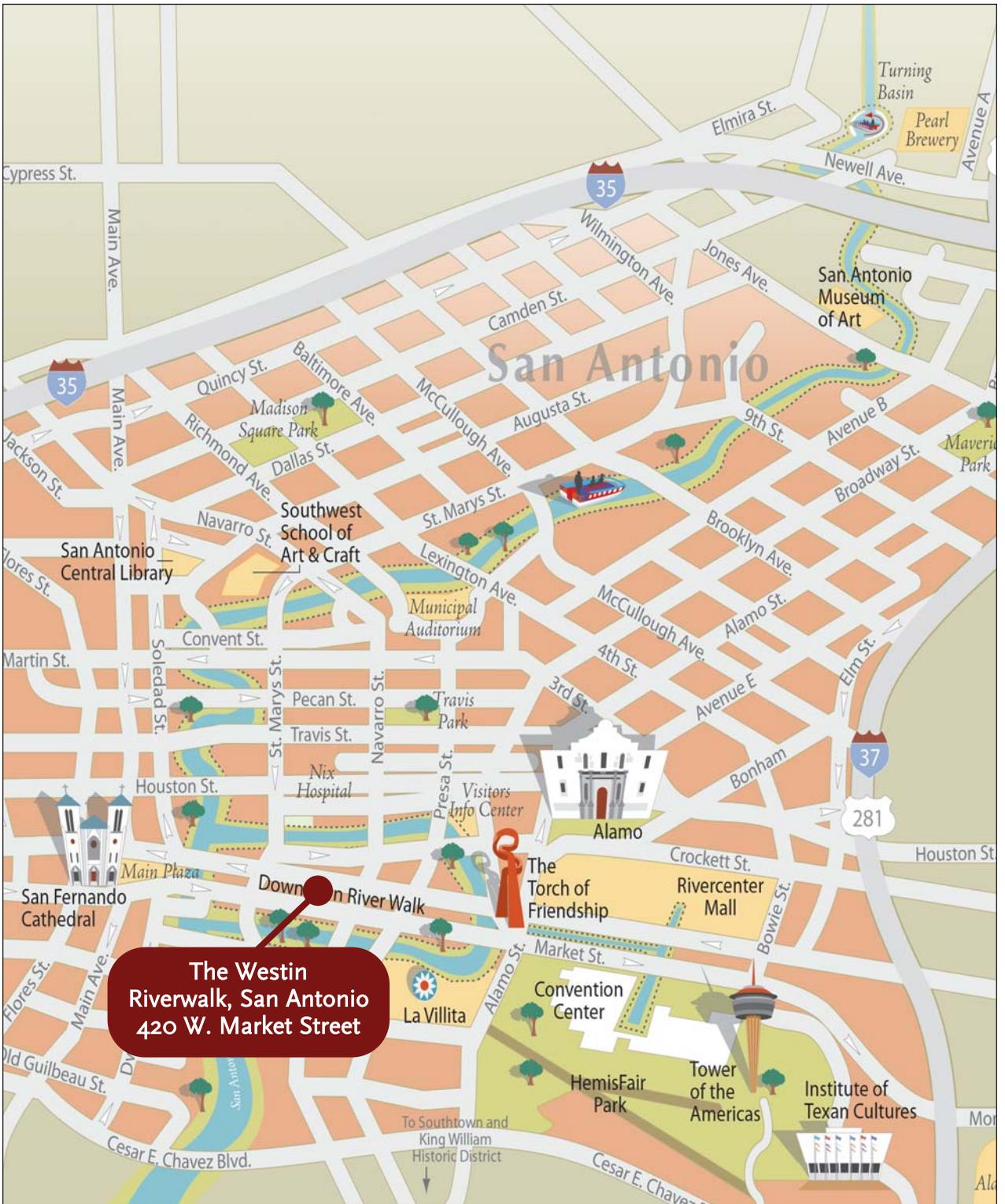
One of the fastest-growing cities, San Antonio has also been recognized as one of the best places to buy real estate, one of the best places to retire, one of the most recession-proof economies, and one of the best places for entry level jobs.

### DID YOU KNOW?

- > San Antonio is the third fastest-growing city in America and the 7th-largest U.S. city.
- > San Antonio has 68 miles of urban hiking/biking trails.
- > The 2nd-oldest park in the U.S. is located in San Antonio - San Pedro Park.
- > San Antonio has the 3rd-largest zoo in the U.S., with over 3,500 animals.
- > The oldest and largest Hispanic chamber of commerce in the U.S. is located in San Antonio.

*Find out more history of San Antonio by scanning the QR code with your smartphone.*





**The Westin  
Riverwalk, San Antonio  
420 W. Market Street**

# SAN ANTONIO FACTS & FIGURES

	SAN ANTONIO	LEXINGTON	UNITED STATES
Total Population	1,327,407	295,803	311,591,917
Median Age (years)	34.1	33.7	37.2
Land Area Sq. Miles	1,239.82 (Bexar)	283.65 (Fayette)	3,531,905.43
<b>EDUCATIONAL</b>			
Pop. 25 yrs. plus	61.8%	64.8%	65.5%
% HS Graduate plus	79.5%	85.1%	85.0%
% Bach. degree plus	23.7%	36.6%	27.9%
<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>			
MSA Civilian Labor Force	988,724	390,249	N/A
Major Employer	Lackland AF Base	University of Kentucky	N/A
Major Employer Workers	37,097	12,278	N/A
Unemployment Rate	6.6%	6.8%	8.1%
<b>INCOME/LIVING</b>			
Avg. Household Income	\$61,635	\$44,895	\$51,914
Cost of Living	92.7	91.7	100.0
Median House Price	\$153,400	\$161,900	\$179,900

*Scan QR code to view more economic data about San Antonio*



# SAN ANTONIO: OTHER THINGS TO DO

## SAN ANTONIO RIVER WALK

[www.thesanantonioriverwalk.com](http://www.thesanantonioriverwalk.com)

Text from <http://hugmantour.com>

Robert Harvey Harold Hugman was a native of San Antonio. Born in 1902, he graduated from Brackenridge High School and went on to the School of Architecture and Design at the University of Texas at Austin. In 1924, he and his bride moved to New Orleans, where he was struck with the city's exploitation of its French heritage. Three years later he returned to open an architecture practice in San Antonio, which he thought could better emphasize its Spanish heritage. His office was near the River Park, which he believed needed substantial enhancement.

Hugman came up with his basic River Walk plan in 1929 and lobbied for eight years until hotelier Jack White picked up the cause, got Hugman hired and started the process which led to the River Walk's completion in 1941. However, Hugman's refusal to compromise on some of his nontraditional stonework elements had led to his dismissal a year earlier. His work never again rose to that level of creativity. He ended his career as an architect at Randolph Air Force Base, and died in 1980.

Following Robert Hugman's dismissal as River Walk architect in 1940, the project was completed the following year substantially as Hugman had planned but without additional stonework he had intended. World War II shifted attention elsewhere. The postwar years brought none of the commercial development Hugman had envisioned. Undeveloped, often ramshackle backs of buildings adjoining the River Walk gave a derelict air to the surroundings. The River Walk was usually deserted and became so dangerous it was declared off limits to military personnel.

Awareness of the uniqueness of the River Walk increased in 1952, when the San Antonio Conservation Society opposed, unsuccessfully, a low bridge across the River Walk to a parking garage at St. Mary's School of Law. Businessman David Straus began advocating commercial development. The Chamber of Commerce hired developers of Disneyland to develop a plan that also riled citizens. Its defeat in 1962 led to River Walk design restrictions that influenced the successful development soon sparked by two new hotels opened along the River Walk for HemisFair



Photo courtesy of San Antonio Convention & Visitors Bureau

'68, San Antonio's World's Fair. The offending low bridge from 1952 was removed.

With pedestrian traffic assured by the new hotels, River Walk development increased after HemisFair to the point that too much success grew into an issue. An important element of debate became how to keep the presence of chain developments from overwhelming the less uniform appearance of local enterprises. The River Walk was lengthened by two extensions of the extension already built to the new convention center at the time of HemisFair. To the north, construction of a lock in 2009 enabled boats to continue along a newly landscaped 1.3 mile stretch of the San Antonio River to open to the north. Construction got under way to the south to erase the effects of a concrete flood control channel and return the river to a natural state. Hike-and-bike trails reaching to the most distant of the city's five Spanish missions will incorporate the River Walk into what is becoming an overall 13-mile linear park—unique in the nation—to be completed in 2013.

**Find out more about the San Antonio River Walk by scanning the QR code with your smartphone.**



# SAN ANTONIO: OTHER THINGS TO DO



Photos courtesy of San Antonio Convention & Visitors Bureau

**The Alamo**  
**300 Alamo Plaza**  
**Phone: (210) 225-1391**  
**[www.thealamo.org](http://www.thealamo.org)**

More than 2.5 million people a year visit the The Alamo. Most come to see the old mission where a small band of Texans held out for thirteen days against the Centralist army of General Antonio López de Santa Anna. Although the Alamo fell in the early morning hours of March 6, 1836, the death of the Alamo Defenders has come to symbolize courage and sacrifice for the cause of Liberty. The memories of James Bowie, David Crockett, and William B. Travis are as powerful today as when the Texan Army under Sam Houston shouted "Remember the Alamo!" as it routed Santa Anna at the battle of San Jacinto on April 21, 1836. The Alamo has been managed by the Daughters of the Republic of Texas since 1905. Located on Alamo Plaza in downtown San Antonio, Texas, the Alamo represents nearly 300 years of history. Three buildings - the Shrine, Long Barrack Museum and Gift Museum - house exhibits on the Texas Revolution and Texas History. Visitors are welcome to stroll through the beautiful Alamo Gardens. Just a short distance from the River Walk, the Alamo is a "must see" for all who come to San Antonio.

**La Villita Historic Arts Village,**  
**Downtown San Antonio**  
**Phone: (210) 207-8610**  
**[www.lavillita.com](http://www.lavillita.com)**

Located on the south bank of the San Antonio River, La Villita was San Antonio's first neighborhood. It was originally a settlement of primitive huts for the Spanish soldiers stationed at the Mission San Antonio Valero (the Alamo). After a flood in 1819, brick, stone and adobe houses replaced the earlier structures. In 1836, La Villita was the site of General Santa Ana's cannon line in the Battle of the Alamo and a map from early that year showed the village to be of considerable size. Late in the 19th century European immigrants from Germany and France moved into the area. These pioneers became San Antonio's business leaders, bankers, educators, and craftsmen. The cultural mix that occurred at this time is best illustrated by the variety of architectural styles reflected in La Villita's buildings. The architecture portrays the evolution of buildings from palisado to Victorian Houses. The first part of the 20th century saw La Villita decline into a slum area. In 1939, as ground broke on the San Antonio River Walk development, city fathers led by Mayor Maury Maverick acted to preserve this colorful part of San Antonio's history. Today La Villita is a thriving art community that stands as a monument to San Antonio's past. La Villita is on the National Registry of Historic Districts.

PRESENTED BY:

**CHASE**  **J.P.Morgan**

# SAN ANTONIO: OTHER THINGS TO DO



Photos courtesy of San Antonio Convention & Visitors Bureau

## Market Square

514 West Commerce Street

Phone: (210) 207-8600

[www.marketsquaresa.com](http://www.marketsquaresa.com)

San Antonians have been shopping at Market Square since the 1820's, before Texas joined the United States. The first businesses were a pharmacy and a dry goods store, and the area served as a marketplace for produce and other foods, including chili --- made and served by women known as "Chili Queens" --- beginning in the mid 1800s. Art has always had a place in this vibrant culture center, and in 2005, Museo Alameda opened as the first formal affiliate of the Smithsonian Institution focusing on Latino art.

## San Antonio Museum of Art:

200 West Jones Avenue

Phone: (210) 978-8100

[www.samuseum.org](http://www.samuseum.org)

The San Antonio Museum of Art reclaimed the historic Lone Star Brewery, built in 1884, and turned the immense building into one of the most impressive art museums in Texas. Its permanent collection spans the continents. Asian art, European and American paintings, and antiquities from Greek and Roman eras attract art aficionados of all ages. The Nelson A. Rockefeller Center for Latin American Art houses the museum's extensive collections of pre-Colombian art, Latin American folk art, Spanish Colonial art and contemporary Latin American Art.

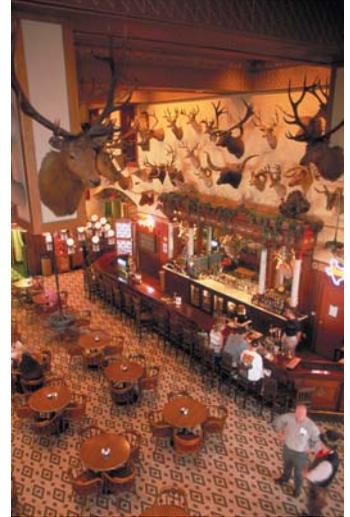
## The Buckhorn Museum & Saloon and Texas Ranger Museum

318 East Houston Street

Phone: (210) 247-4000

[www.buckhornmuseum.com](http://www.buckhornmuseum.com)

For over 129 years, The Buckhorn Saloon has always been known as a gathering place for good conversation, great food and spectacular wildlife exhibits. Today, the saloon houses a Café, Gift Shop, Shooting Gallery and our two museums, the Buckhorn Museum and the Texas Ranger Museum. Discover more than 128 years of



history...Texas style. Don't miss the world's only Wax Museum of Texas History. And, don't forget to swing by the Buckhorn Curio Store, where you'll find extraordinary Texas collectibles and authentic Buckhorn souvenirs. Located a short two blocks from the Alamo and 50 feet from the River Walk. The Texas Ranger Museum, houses hundreds of Texas Ranger artifacts including revolvers, automatic handguns, sawed off shotguns, badges, photographs and much more. Notable Texas Rangers exhibited in the collection include, Ray Martinez, Joaquin Jackson, John B. Armstrong and Frank Hamer. The highlight of the Texas Ranger Museum is 'Ranger Town', a recreation of San Antonio at the turn of the century. Explore this western town complete with a saloon, jail, blacksmith shop and telegraph office. The Bonnie and Clyde exhibit complete with a '34 Ford V8 Deluxe is a guest favorite.



# SAN ANTONIO: OTHER THINGS TO DO

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## NOTES

