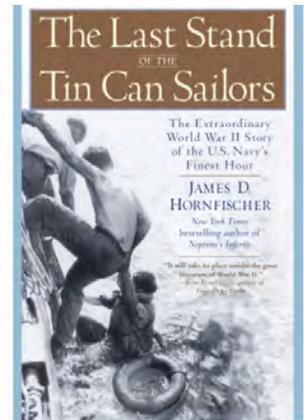
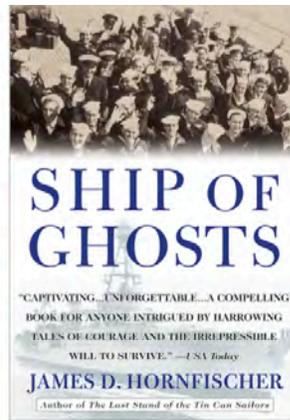
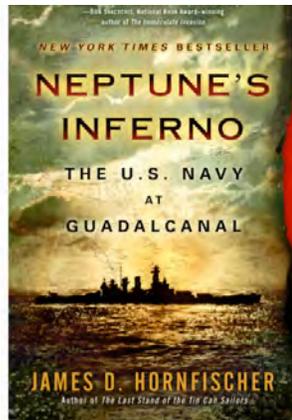
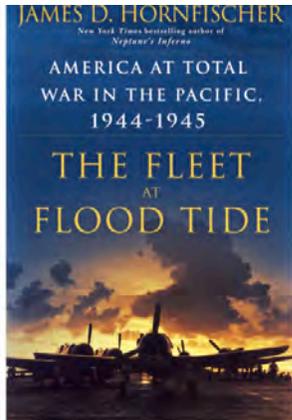


2018 Congress Schedule with Dress Code

| Date | Event | Location |
|------------------|--|---|
| Tuesday | 23 October 2018 | <i>Dress Code: Business Casual</i> |
| 0730 - 1800 | National Museum of the Pacific War/Nimitz Museum | Fredericksburg, TX - Meet at 0700 in Bar Area of Hotel Lobby |
| | | |
| Wednesday | 24 October 2016 | <i>Dress Code: Business Casual</i> |
| 0800 - 1800 | Registration Desk / Welcome | Pre-Convene Area outside San Antonio Ballroom (3rd Floor) |
| 1030 - 1230 | Briscoe Western Art Museum | San Antonio, TX - Meet at 1000 in Bar Area of Hotel Lobby |
| | Lunch (individually arranged) | |
| 1300 - 1400 | Communications Committee | Executive Salon 5 |
| 1400 - 1500 | Membership and Retention Committee | Executive Salon 5 |
| 1500 - 1600 | Commandery Support Committee | Executive Salon 5 |
| 1600 - 1700 | Investment Committee | Executive Salon 5 |
| | Foundation Board | Hospitality Suite - Room 401 |
| 1700 - 1800 | Finance and Audit Committee | Executive Salon 5 |
| | Dinner (individually arranged) | |
| 2100 - 2300 | Hospitality Suite Open - Room 401 | Hospitality Suite - Room 401 |
| | | |
| Thursday | 25 October 2018 | <i>Dress Code: Business Casual</i> |
| | Breakfast (individually arranged) | |
| 0800 - 1700 | Registration Desk / Welcome | Pre-Convene Area outside San Antonio Ballroom (3rd Floor) |
| 0800 - 0900 | Historian General's Committee | Executive Salon 5 |
| | Awards Committee | San Antonio Ballroom |
| 0900 - 1000 | By-Law / Constitution Committee | Executive Salon 5 |
| | Site Committee | San Antonio Ballroom |
| 1000 - 1200 | General Council | Executive Salon 5 |
| | Lunch (individually arranged) | |
| 1330 - 1600 | The Alamo | San Antonio, TX - Meet at 1300 in Bar Area of Hotel Lobby |
| 1800 - 2000 | Commander General's Reception | <i>Dress Code: Men: Coat & Tie. Women: Skirt or Slacks & Flat Shoes</i> |
| | | San Antonio Ballroom |
| | Dinner (individually arranged) | |
| 2100 - 2300 | Hospitality Suite Open - Room 401 | Hospitality Suite - Room 401 |
| | | |

| | | |
|-----------------|--|---|
| Friday | 26 October 2016 | |
| 0700 - 0830 | Continental Breakfast | Executive Salon 4 |
| 0800 - 1200 | Registration Desk / Welcome | Pre-Convene Area outside San Antonio Ballroom (3rd Floor) |
| | General Session | <i>Dress Code: Business Casual</i> |
| 0830 - 0900 | Opening Ceremonies | San Antonio Ballroom |
| 0900 - 0905 | Credentials Committee Report | San Antonio Ballroom |
| 0905 - 0920 | Commander General's Report | San Antonio Ballroom |
| 0920 - 0935 | Recorder General's Report | San Antonio Ballroom |
| 0935 - 0950 | Registrar General's Report | San Antonio Ballroom |
| 0950 - 1000 | Break | |
| 1000 - 1015 | Membership Report | San Antonio Ballroom |
| 1015 - 1030 | Commandery Support Report | San Antonio Ballroom |
| 1030 - 1045 | Communications Report | San Antonio Ballroom |
| 1045 - 1100 | Break | |
| 1100 - 1200 | CAPT Robert "Pete" Peterson, USN (Ret) - U.S. Navy SEAL | San Antonio Ballroom |
| | <i>"A SEAL Plank Owner's Vietnam Experience, 1964-1975"</i> | |
| 1200 - 1230 | Break | |
| 1230 - 1400 | DSSA-SE Award Luncheon | <i>Dress Code: Men: Coat & Tie. Women: Skirt or Slacks & Flat Shoes</i> |
| | | San Antonio Ballroom |
| 1415 - 1530 | General Session Reconvenes | <i>Dress Code: Business Casual</i> |
| 1420 - 1520 | Don Kehn, Jr., Author & Texas Commandery Historian | San Antonio Ballroom |
| | <i>"Be of Good Courage: Asiatic Fleet four-pipers at Balikpapan, 1942"</i> | |
| 1520 - 1550 | CWO3 Anthony Atwood, USN (Ret) | San Antonio Ballroom |
| | <i>"This Old HQ... returning NAS Richmond to Service"</i> | |
| 1550 - 1600 | Administrative Remarks | San Antonio Ballroom |
| | Dinner (individually arranged) | |
| 2100 - 2300 | Hospitality Suite Open - Room 401 | Hospitality Suite Open - Room 401 |
| | | |
| Saturday | 27 October 2016 | |
| 0700 - 0830 | Continental Breakfast | Executive Salon 4 |
| 0830 - 1215 | General Session Reconvenes | <i>Dress Code: Business Casual</i> |
| 0840 - 0900 | Historian General Report | San Antonio Ballroom |
| 0900 - 0915 | Auditor General Report | San Antonio Ballroom |
| 0915 - 0930 | National Investment Committee Report | San Antonio Ballroom |
| 0930 - 0945 | National Finance Committee Report | San Antonio Ballroom |

| | | |
|-------------|---|--|
| 0945 - 1000 | Break | |
| 1000 - 1015 | Awards Committee Report | San Antonio Ballroom |
| 1015 - 1030 | Project Manager Report | San Antonio Ballroom |
| 1030 - 1045 | Site Committee Report | San Antonio Ballroom |
| 1045 - 1100 | Break | |
| 1115 - 1215 | CAPT Marc Liebman, USN, (Ret) - Author / Businessman <i>"Navy Combat SAR in Vietnam - An Untold Story"</i> | San Antonio Ballroom |
| 1215 - 1300 | Break | |
| 1300 - 1430 | Admiral of the Navy George Dewey Award Luncheon | <i>Dress Code: Men: Coat & Tie. Women: Skirt or Slacks & Flat Shoes</i> |
| | | San Antonio Ballroom |
| 1445 - 1530 | General Session Reconvenes | <i>Dress Code: Business Casual</i> |
| 1450 - 1550 | James Hornfischer - Author <i>"Endgame in the Pacific: 1944-1945"</i> | San Antonio Ballroom |
| 1550 - 1600 | General Session Ends / Final Remarks | San Antonio Ballroom |
| | Distinguished Sea Service Award Reception & Banquet | <i>Dress Code: Navy Dinner Dress Blue, Marine Corps Evening Dress, Civilian Equivalent</i> |
| 1800 - 1900 | Reception | Pre-Convene Area outside San Antonio Ballroom (3rd Floor) |
| 1900 - 2200 | Banquet | San Antonio Ballroom |
| 2200 | Congress officially concludes | |
| 2200 - 2400 | Hospitality Suite Open - Room 401 | Hospitality Suite Open - Room 401 |



About our Author Presenters - James Hornfischer

April 02, 2018

[James D. Hornfischer](#)'s books have led reviewers to rate him as one of the most commanding naval historians writing today. His most recent book is "[The Fleet at Flood Tide: America at Total War in the Pacific, 1944-1945](#)" (Bantam, 2016).

"The Fleet at Flood Tide," recipient of the 2017 [Commodore John Barry Book Award](#), is a major narrative of the U.S. Navy's Central Pacific drive in World War II, covering the air, land and sea operations that seized the islands of Saipan, Tinian and Guam, as well as the strategic air operations conducted from the Marianas that ended the war.

Hornfischer's "[Neptune's Inferno: The U.S. Navy at Guadalcanal](#)" (2011), a *New York Times* bestseller, was chosen as a best book of the year by numerous book reviews. "[Ship of Ghosts](#)" (2006) told the story of the cruiser USS *Houston* (CA-30) and the odyssey of its crew in Japanese captivity. "[The Last Stand of the Tin Can Sailors](#)" (2004), a combat narrative about the Battle off Samar, won the Samuel Eliot Morison Award and was chosen by the *Wall Street Journal* as one of the five best books on "[war as soldiers know it](#)" and by *Naval History* magazine as one of "[a dozen Navy classics](#)." Hornfischer has also collaborated with Marcus Luttrell, the bestselling author of "Lone Survivor," on Luttrell's second autobiography, "[Service: A Navy SEAL at War](#)" (2012).

All of Hornfischer's books have been selections of the [Chief of Naval Operations Professional Reading Program](#), managed by the office of the [Chief of Naval Operations](#) and the [U.S. Naval War College](#). He is a regular contributor for the *Wall Street Journal* and has written for *Smithsonian*, *Naval History*, *Naval Institute Proceedings*, and other periodicals. He has lectured at the U.S. Naval Academy, Marine Corps University at Quantico, the National WWII

Museum, the National Museum of the Pacific War, and other venues. He serves on the board of the [Naval Historical Foundation](#).

Hornfischer's motivation to write about the U.S. military reaches back to his childhood, from his explorations of his elementary school library's 940.54 Dewey Decimal section, building Monogram and Revell model ships and aircraft, watching "Baa Baa Black Sheep" on NBC (horrible as history, but redeemed by Robert Conrad's winning portrayal of Major Gregory "Pappy" Boyington of VMF-214), and absorbing the epic intonations of Sir Laurence Olivier in "The World at War" on PBS.

A native of Massachusetts, Hornfischer is a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of [Colgate University](#) (international relations and German) and holds a degree from the University of Texas School of Law. He lives in Austin, Texas, with his wife and their children.

About our Author Presenters - Marc Liebman

April 07, 2018

Marc Liebman, Citizen Sailor, Businessman and Author



Marc retired as a Captain after twenty-four years in the Navy and is a combat veteran of Vietnam, the Tanker Wars of the 1980s and Desert Shield/Storm. He is a Naval Aviator with just under 6,000 hours of flight time in helicopters and fixed wing aircraft. Captain Liebman has worked with the armed forces of Australia, Canada, Japan, Thailand, Republic of Korea, the Philippines and the U.K.

He has been a partner in two different consulting firms advising clients on business and operational strategy; the CEO of an aerospace and defense manufacturing company; an associate editor of a national magazine and a copywriter for an advertising agency.

Marc's latest career is as a novelist and five of his books – *Cherubs 2*, *Big Mother 40*, *Render Harmless*, *Forgotten* and *Inner Look* have been published. A sixth book, *Moscow Airlift* will be released in April 2018 and a seventh, *The Simushir Island Incident* will be released in November

2018. *Big Mother 40* was ranked by the readers who by books on Amazon as one of the top 100 war novels. *Forgotten* was a 2017 Finalist in Historical Fiction in the Next Generation Indie Book Awards, a Finalist in Fiction in the 2017 Literary Excellence Awards and rated as Five Star by Book Favorites. *Inner Look* was also rated Five Star.

The Liebmans live near Aubrey, Texas. Marc is married to Betty, his lovely wife of 48+ years. They spend a lot of time in their RV and visiting their four grandchildren.

About our Author Presenters - Don Kehn Jr.

April 13, 2018



Donald M. Kehn, Jr. is an independent scholar and historian, specializing in USN operations in the Pacific during WWII, with particular focus on the U.S. Asiatic Fleet and the Imperial Japanese Navy. A native of Houston, TX, he attended Bellaire High School, South Texas Jr. College (now UH-Downtown), and the University of Texas at Austin. Aware of the cruiser **USS *Houston* (CA-30)** and the Asiatic Fleet at a very early age, he began researching them both on his own over 40 years ago in Austin. He has been involved in the **USS *Houston* Survivors Association** (as their historian since 1994) and the TCNOUS for some 25 years.

He published his first book, **A Blue Sea of Blood** (Zenith Press) at the end of 2008. It explicated for the first time many longstanding mysteries surrounding the enigmatic disappearance of the old Asiatic Fleet destroyer **USS *Edsall* (DD-219)** during the Java Campaign in early 1942, and was a 2009 nomination for the Samuel Eliot Morison Award for naval literature. For a number of USN families it was the first real knowledge they had *ever* received regarding ***Edsall*'s** fate and that of loved ones who perished with the ship. His second book was published in the summer of 2017. **In the Highest Degree Tragic** (Potomac Books) tells in some detail the history of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet's harrowing

campaign in the East Indies at the beginning of WWII. He has also published history articles on the Asiatic Fleet in the magazine *America in World War II*.

He is currently finishing up another book project (on a non-history subject) and is working on a third Pacific War book; one which does not feature the U.S. Asiatic Fleet.

About our Presenters - Robert "Pete" Peterson

September 20, 2018



Captain Robert "Pete" Peterson, USN (ret.) was one of the first Navy SEALs to go to Vietnam with Special Operations Group and was one of the first Officers responsible for establishing SEAL combat tactics and understanding the importance of the SEALs having a combat interpreter as part of the unit. He led the 7th Platoon on approximately 100 combat missions and received the Silver Star, Purple Heart, Bronze Star with Combat V, and the Presidential Unit Citation.

Captain Peterson is a plank owner in SEAL Team Two and was involved in a documentary film, "A Bond Unbroken," about a Vietnamese man, Nguyen Hoang Minh, who served as a combat interpreter for the SEALs.

GEORGE H.W. BUSH GALLERY

The George H.W. Bush Gallery focuses on the entire story of WWII in the Pacific—from the seeds of conflict that led to the attack on Pearl Harbor to the joy and relief after the end of the war. The story is told through the use of multimedia and interactive exhibits as well as artifacts.



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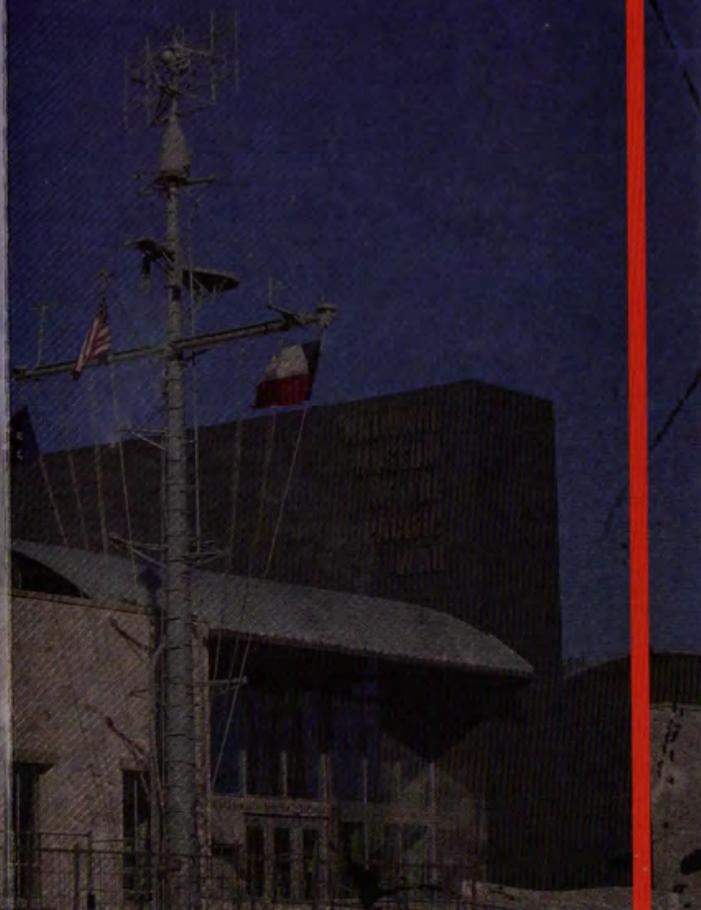
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PacificWarMuseum.org

The National Museum of the Pacific War is a property of the Texas Historical Commission, managed and supported by the Admiral Nimitz Foundation.

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WALL STREET JOURNAL



ADMIRAL NIMITZ MUSEUM

The Admiral Nimitz Museum is the cornerstone of the National Museum of the Pacific War complex. Housed in what was once the Nimitz Hotel, this part of the complex is dedicated to telling the life story of Fredericksburg native, Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz. Nimitz commanded more than 2 million men and women during the height of the Pacific War.



PACIFIC COMBAT ZONE

The Pacific Combat Zone is available by guided tour only and houses a TBM Avenger torpedo bomber and a restored WWII combat veteran PT Boat-- PT 309. The Combat Zone is also the site for the museum's Living History programs--live reenactments featuring WWII weaponry including tanks, guns, and a flamethrower.



JAPANESE GARDEN OF PEACE

A gift to the Museum from the people of Japan, this is a traditional garden with the three basic elements represented: stone, plants, and water.



MEMORIAL COURTYARD

The Memorial Courtyard features thousand of commemorative pavers and plaques honoring individuals, ships, and units that served in WWII in the Pacific.

PLAZA OF THE PRESIDENTS

The Plaza of the Presidents is an outdoor tribute to the ten American presidents who served in the armed forces during WWII.



ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT // ENTERTAINMENT

Briscoe's 'Destino San Antonio' is a virtual journey back in time

Deborah Martin

Sep. 19, 2018



Stereoscope postcards are on display at The Briscoe Western Art Museum as part of the “Destino San Antonio” interactive exhibit.

Photo: Billy Calzada /Staff Photographer

Long before the term “virtual reality” was coined, there were stereographs.

The images consist of two photographs of the same subject shot from slightly different perspectives. Seen through a specially designed viewer, the images come together in such a way that they seem to be three-dimensional. They were wildly popular in the 19th century, when many flocked to penny arcades see them. Those who could afford to purchase their

own viewers – which looked like a combination of opera glasses and a View-Master – could travel the world without ever leaving their parlors.

“They were like TV in the 19th century,” said artist Anne Wallace, who curated “Destino San Antonio,” a new Tricentennial exhibit featuring more than 80 stereographs for the Briscoe Museum of Western Art. “Even now, people that collect them, you just fall into this world.”

“Destino San Antonio” opens up that world, giving 21st century folks a glimpse of what life was like here after the Civil War. In addition to the stereographs, the exhibit includes maps fleshed out with photographs depicting a few buildings from that time that are still around; videos including interviews with scholars who add additional dimension to the show; a video projection featuring enlarged stereographs playing on a loop; and lots of hands-on elements, including both arcade machines and hand-held viewers so visitors can see the images as intended.

On ExpressNews.com: [Fall arts guide](#)

The photographs on display capture children playing, including one image of a group taking part in a Thanksgiving pageant; Apache Chief Geronimo and other members of his tribe during their detention at Fort Sam Houston; a rare image of the 8th Cavalry Band, a serious-looking and seriously mustachioed group of musicians; Theodore Roosevelt riding into town; people tending their homes on mission grounds; and vendors selling their wares in front of Main Plaza.

The images vividly capture the diversity of the community. That’s one of the first things that struck Wallace when she started working on the show.

“San Antonio was a very, very mestizo city with racial mixing of all kinds,” she said. “That is so apparent in these photos.”

It was also the largest city in the state back then, and a popular subject for photographers, many of whom came to Texas after the Civil War. Photographers were drawn to exotic locales, which were good sources for top-selling images. And San Antonio fit the bill.

“In the period after the Civil War through the late 19th century, this was still kind of the Wild West,” said Michael Duchemin, president and CEO of the Briscoe. “Most people would never get here.”

On ExpressNews.com: [Alamo exhibit offers another perspective](#)

The Briscoe owns most of the stereographs in the show, and this is the first exhibit drawn from the collection. The museum acquired them about three years ago from Houston-based collector Robin Stanford, who had been gathering the images over about 40 years.

José “Che” Guerra, chairman of the Briscoe’s board, was approached about whether he was interested in the entire collection for himself. He wasn’t, but he immediately thought that it was something the Briscoe needed.

“I’ve collected photographs for a while,” Guerra said. “To find a grouping like this is very difficult.”

The value of the images, he said, is that they “give you the opportunity to step back and see the way it used to be, in 3-D. It’s pretty awesome.”

Because it is such a big collection, it took Wallace a long time to make her selections for the exhibit. She wanted to make sure she was choosing photos that aren’t well-known, noting that many famous images from that time were first presented as stereographs.

“I didn’t want to use the same ones,” she said. “I really wanted to use ones that told you something about people or how they lived, what they were doing, what they made, how diverse they were.”

She seems to have pulled that off.

“I’ve had a lot of people tell me that they’ve seen tons of historic photos of San Antonio, and that there’s a lot of these that they’ve never seen before,” said Sharon Garcia, head of communications and marketing for the museum. “These are not the ones you see in books.”

“Destino San Antonio” will have a gala public opening at 6:30 p.m. Tuesday including performances by Eva Ybarra, Andrea “Vocab” Sanderson, David Zamora Casas and the Beethoven Maennerchor. Admission is free. The exhibit will be up through Jan. 21 at the Briscoe Western Art Museum, 210 W. Market St. Admission ranges from \$8 to \$10; it is free for ages 12 and under, Briscoe members and active-duty military and family members. Call 210-299-4499 or visit briscoemuseum.org for more information.

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Deborah Martin is an arts writer in the San Antonio and Bexar County area. Read her on our [free site, mySA.com](#), and on our [subscriber site, ExpressNews.com](#). | dlmartin@express-news.net |
Twitter: [@DeborahMartinEN](#)

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San Antonio Missions

San Antonio Missions
National Historical Park
Texas

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



The chain of missions established along the San Antonio River in the 1700s is a reminder of one of Spain's most successful attempts to extend its dominion northward from New Spain (present-day Mexico). Collectively they form the largest concentration of Catholic missions in North America.

Tales of riches spurred the early Spanish explorers northward across the Rio Grande. By the 1600s Spaniards penetrated areas to the east, encountering the Tejas Indians for whom Texas is named. As dreams of wealth faded, the Spanish concentrated more fully on



spreading the Catholic faith—the basis of Spanish colonial society—among the frontier Indians. Financed by the Crown, Franciscan missions served both Church and State. As an arm of the church, the mission was the vanguard for converting the Indians spiritually. As an agent of the state, the mission helped push the empire northward. Missions also offered Indians sanctuary from their enemies.

Threatened by French encroachments from Louisiana, Spain stepped up its colonization in 1690, establishing six missions in East Texas. Needing a way station between these and

other Franciscan missions in New Spain, the friars transferred a failed mission on the Rio Grande to the San Antonio River in 1718. It was renamed mission San Antonio de Valero, later called the Alamo.

Water, timber, and wildlife in this rich valley had long attracted Spanish explorers. Noting the many Coahuiltecan (kwa-weel-teen) Indians nearby, Fray Antonio Margil de Jesús established a second mission, San José, in 1720. As the East Texas missions failed due to disease, drought, and shifting relations with France, three were moved to the San Antonio

River valley in 1731. These five missions, a *presidio* (fort), and settlement were the seeds for one of the most successful Spanish communities in Texas. These missions flourished between 1747 and 1775, despite periodic raids by Apache and Comanche Indians. Military support was never adequate, so the Spanish trained the Christianized mission Indians to defend their communities.

After 70 years there was less need for the missions because of the effects of European diseases, acculturation, and intermarriage. By 1824 the San Antonio missions were

secularized—the lands were redistributed among the inhabitants, and the churches were transferred to the secular clergy.

The Spanish missions helped form the foundation for the city of San Antonio. Modern San Antonio early recognized the missions' significance, and since the 1920s the city has worked to preserve them. Today these missions represent a nearly unbroken connection with the past. Carrying the legacy of generations of American Indians and Hispanics, they live as active parishes.

Coahuiltecan

American Indians living in the San Antonio missions came from several hunting and gathering bands known collectively as Coahuiltecan (kwa-weel-teen). Ranging across today's south Texas and north-eastern Mexico, they moved with the seasons in search of food. The bands had distinct dialects and religious practices but shared broad characteristics.

Extended families would come together in larger bands when food was abundant.

Men hunted the occasional bison, deer, or rabbit or trapped fish and snakes. But fruits, nuts, beans, roots, and seeds gathered by the women and children were the bulk of their diet.

Wearing skins and woven sandals, they used bows and arrows, fishing nets, digging sticks, and grinding stones to get and prepare food. When time permitted they made brush huts and wove sleeping mats. They produced simple pottery and were fine basket

makers, using baskets to store and carry food. They practiced rites of passage and observed seasonal ceremonies that were common to many hunter-gatherer cultures.

Even before mission life changed their ancient living habits, the Coahuiltecan were being pressed by nomadic tribes encroaching from the north. But a greater threat was the European diseases introduced

by the Spanish, which eventually decimated their numbers. Struggling under such hardships, Coahuiltecan proved to be relatively willing recruits for the missionaries. In exchange for labor and conversion to Catholicism, Indians received food and refuge in the missions.

The Franciscan Missions



Fray Antonio Margil de Jesús (1657-1726), founder of Mission San José. SAN JACINTO MUSEUM, HOUSTON

Cross and Crown Spanish colonialism, like that of other nations then, was exploitative. Yet the Franciscans directed these missions with a gentle hand. An order of friars whose members took vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, the Franciscans pledged to serve as protectors of the Indians. They also helped the Crown as explorers,

cartographers, diplomats, scientific observers, and chroniclers. But their primary New World task was to expand Spanish culture to whatever lands the Crown claimed.

The mission system sought to bring Indians into Spanish society by concentrating the scattered tribes as church-centered communities. With the direction of the Franciscans, the Indians built these communities, eventually erecting stone structures and developing stable economies.

Missions functioned primarily as religious centers and training grounds for Spanish

citizenship. Indians were taught obedience to the Crown along with the vocational skills needed for economic self-sufficiency.

Massive stone walls around the compounds gave residents security from enemies. Helped by soldiers from the nearby *presidio* (fort), the San Antonio missions also defended the King's dominions. Soldiers taught the Indians to use European arms. Nearly all armed patrols in Spanish Texas that pursued Apache and Comanche Indians included mission Indian auxiliaries.

Life in the Mission

The Indian neophytes' days were highly structured. At sunrise, bells called them to morning Mass, singing, prayers, and religious instruction. They then returned to their quarters for the morning meal, usually a corn dish.

Most men and boys headed for the fields, orchards, gardens, or quarries. Others stayed behind to forge iron, weave cloth, or build structures. A few tended livestock at the distant ranches. Women and girls learned to cook, sew, and spin;



Mission San José, mid-1700s

tend gardens; and make soap, pottery, and candles. Older residents fished and made arrows. The neophytes practiced their catechism, usually in Spanish. Prayers and a little free time ended the day. Church feast days were welcome breaks in the routine.

Discipline—religious, social, and moral—was the essence of the mission system. Although some Coahuiltecan fled the missions to return to their old life, most accepted Catholicism and actively took part in Spanish society.



ILLUSTRATION OF MISSION LIFE
NPS/RICHARD WILLIAMS

OVER NEW EXPERIENCES



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| Child <small>(Ages 1-5)</small> | \$6 |
| Military <small>(Ages 18-59, valid military ID required)</small> | \$9* |
| Senior <small>(Ages 60+)</small> | \$9* |

Plus sales tax.

SHUTTLES

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Downtown | |
| 1-Way | \$10 |
| 1-Day Pass | \$12 |
| 3-Day Pass | \$25 |
| Museum Reach | |
| 1-Day Pass | \$12 |
| Combination Pass | |
| 1-Day Pass | \$16 |
| 3-Day Pass | \$25 |
| Local Resident | |
| Monthly Pass | \$25* |

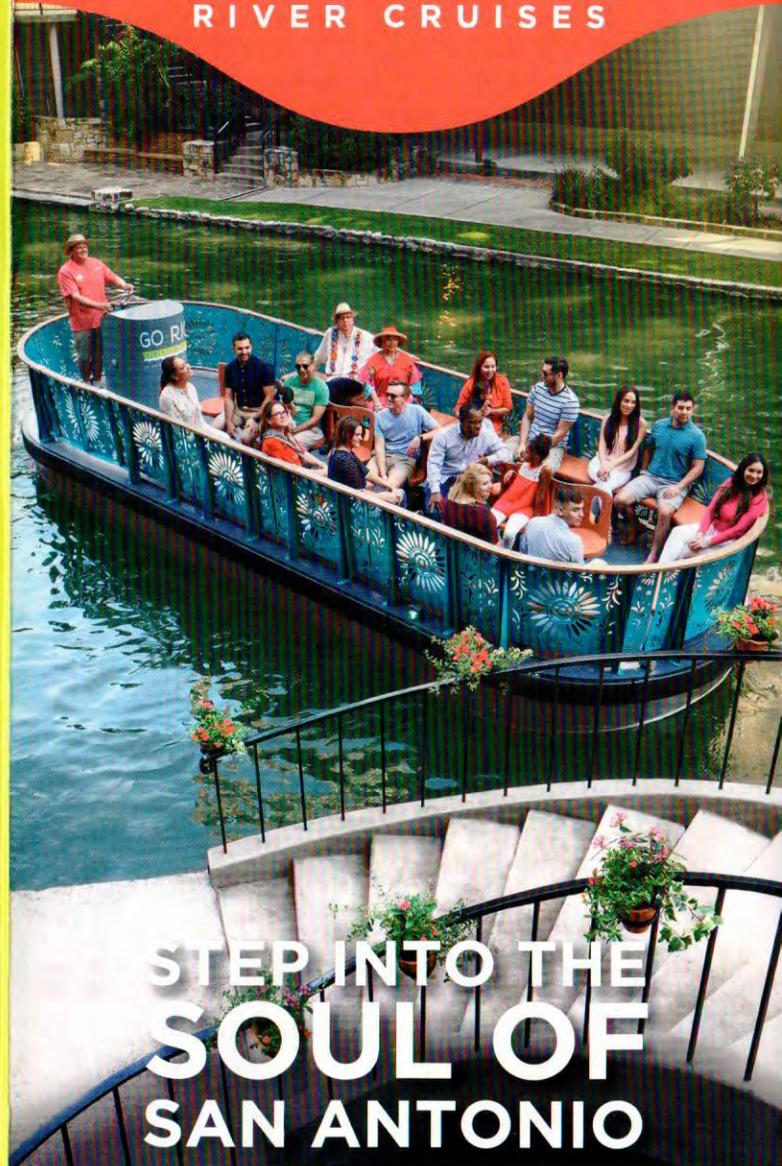
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WHAT TO SEE



DOWNTOWN

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Spanish Governor's Palace | 9. La Villita |
| 2. San Fernando Cathedral | 10. Friendship Torch |
| 3. Aztec Theatre | 11. The Alamo |
| 4. The Hugman Bridge | 12. Shops at Rivercenter |
| 5. Marriage Island | 13. Lila Cockrell Theatre |
| 6. Rosita's Bridge | 14. Convention Center |
| 7. Arneson River Theatre | 15. World Heritage Missions Site* |
| 8. Briscoe Western Art Museum | |

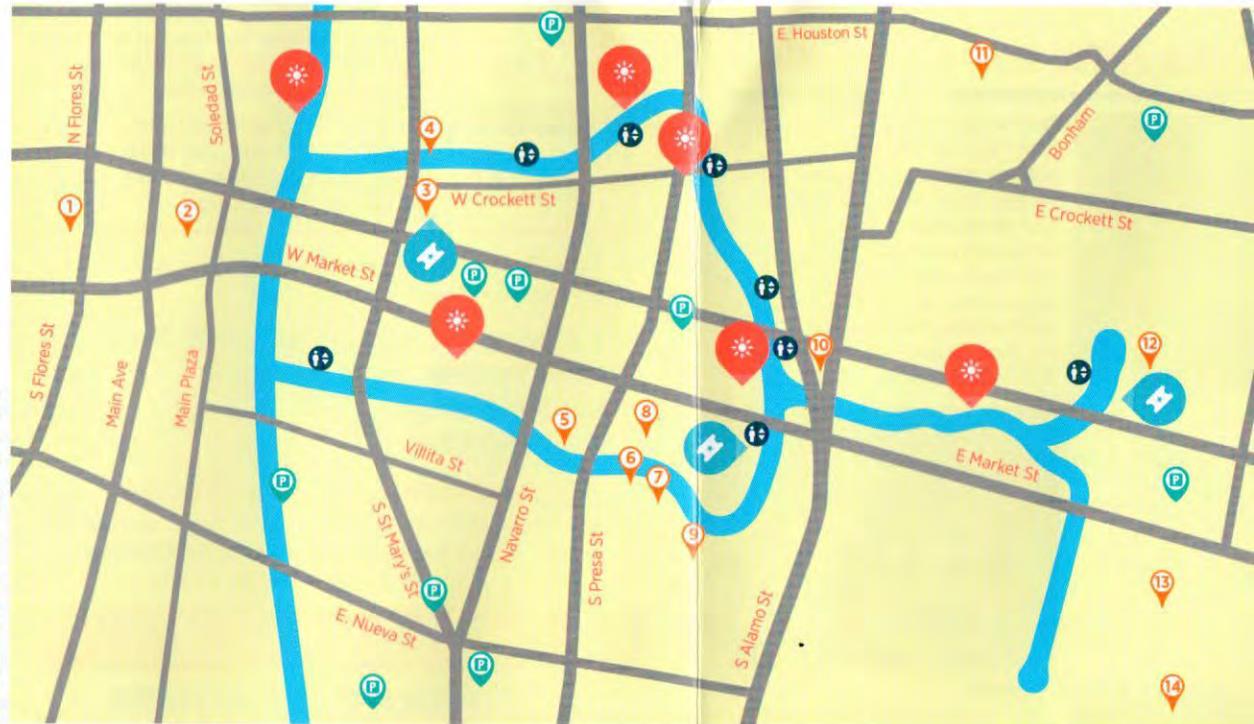
MUSEUM REACH

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 16. River Walk Mosaic Murals | 21. San Antonio Museum of Art |
| 17. The Tobin Center | 22. F.I.S.H. Art Installation |
| 18. Southwest School of Art | 23. The Grotto |
| 19. Central Library | 24. The Pearl |
| 20. VFW Post 76 | |

*Location not shown on map.

If you enjoyed your experience, please follow us on our social media channels and share your favorite pics.

DOWNTOWN



MAP LEGEND

-  Ticket Booth
 -  Shuttle Stop
 -  What to See
 -  Public Parking
 -  Elevators
-  All of our boats and boarding locations are ADA accessible. Ticket booth addresses and shuttle stop location details can be found online.

THE SAN ANTONIO RIVER WALK

The San Antonio River, originally named Yanaguana (Place of Restful Waters), by the Payaya, a nomadic group of Coahuiltecan Indians who lived nearby, and renamed by Spanish explorers and missionaries who arrived here in 1691, has been a lifeline for many generations and cultures over the centuries.

In 1921, after a tragic flood, the city sought out greatly debated plans to redirect the river around downtown, but eventually settled on what we now know as the River Walk, designed by visionary architect Robert H. H. Hugman. Today, it spans over 13 miles, extending from Brackenridge Park to the farthest of the city's five 18th century Spanish Missions, and connecting visitors to beautiful public art, revitalized natural ecosystems, museums, festivals, restaurants, and other public spaces.

Originally designed with high arched bridges that allowed gondoliers and floats to pass, in 2017 the City of San Antonio and **GO RIO** introduced the new eco-friendly boats you see today. Step into a **GO RIO** Cruise and discover what makes the river the soul of our city.

MUSEUM REACH





Monique Romero-Green • Director, Business Development & Industry Relations
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The SAN ANTONIO River Walk



Photo courtesy: San Antonio CVB

The Historic San Antonio River Walk

Robert Harvey Harold Hugman came up with his basic River Walk plan in 1929. Hotelier Jack White picked up the cause, got Hugman hired and started the process which led to the River Walk's completion in 1941. With pedestrian traffic assured by two new hotels which opened along the River Walk for HemisFair '68, San Antonio's World's Fair, River Walk development increased to the point where the River Walk is now a top tourist destination in the State of Texas. For more information about the origins of the San Antonio River Walk, scan the QR Code below or visit www.hugmantour.com.

A concerted community effort to revitalize the river began in 1998 with the creation of the San Antonio River Oversight Committee and the San Antonio River Improvements Project. The comprehensive, multi-year project is an investment by Bexar County, the City of San Antonio, the San Antonio River Authority, the U.S.

Army Corps of Engineers and the San Antonio River Foundation to restore and enhance 13 miles of the San Antonio River both north and south of downtown.

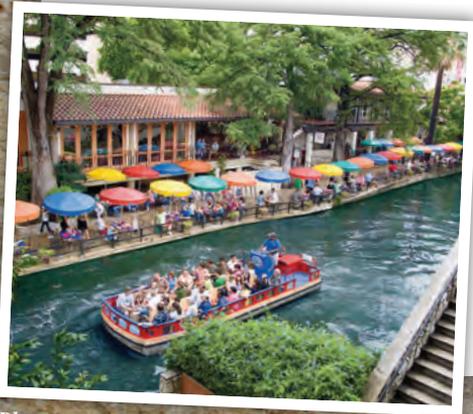


Photo courtesy San Antonio CVB



A TIMELESS CULTURAL RESOURCE

Since prehistoric times, the San Antonio River has been a vital resource to the inhabitants of the San Antonio River Watershed and has greatly contributed to the rich history of our area. Archaeological excavations have produced evidence that the first human habitation along the San Antonio River occurred as long as 10,000 years ago. Throughout the 1700s, development of what is now the City of San Antonio occurred alongside five Spanish Colonial missions established near the river.



Image courtesy of National Parks Service

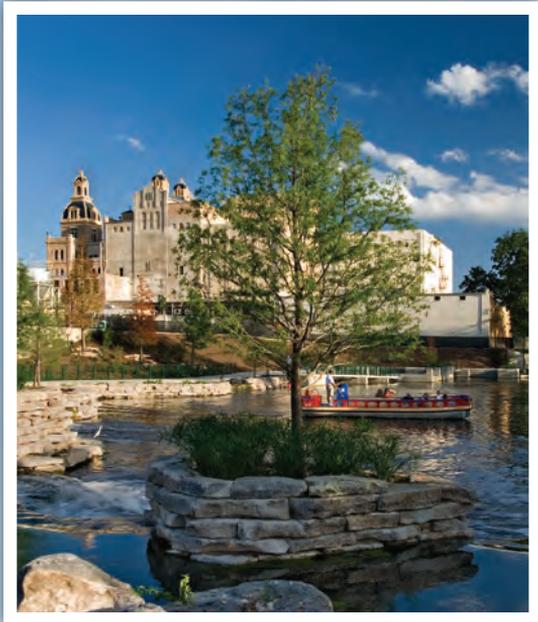


Today, four of the historic missions constructed by the Spanish along the San Antonio River are part of the San Antonio Missions National Historic Park, and, along with the Alamo and some of the remaining acequias are being nominated as a World Heritage Site. For more information about the San Antonio Missions National Historic Park, scan the QR Code or visit www.nps.gov.





The Museum Reach includes roughly 3 miles of pedestrian pathways, multiple water features and over 70,000 plants, and passes by landmarks that include the oldest VFW post in Texas, the San Antonio Museum of Art and Pearl, a private redevelopment of the former Pearl brewery.



San Antonio's famous river barges are able to gain access to the Museum Reach through the Lock and Dam complex at

Brooklyn Ave. This raises and lowers barges approximately 9 feet to allow them to travel north to Pearl.

Throughout the year, there are many attractions that you will find on the Museum Reach, including a colony of roughly 10,000 Mexican Free-tailed bats that live under the I-35 bridge from April to October, and the River of Lights that runs from the first Saturday in December through the First Saturday in January.

The City of San Antonio and Bexar County funded construction of the Museum Reach, which was managed by the San Antonio River Authority. Public artwork was funded through private donations raised by the San Antonio River Foundation.



MISSION REACH

Ecosystem Restoration and Recreation Project

The Mission Reach is transforming an eight mile stretch of the San Antonio River into a quality riparian woodland ecosystem and reconnecting the river to cultural and historical features. The Mission Reach begins just south of the Eagleland segment of the River Walk, which is the transition zone between the more manicured, urban park section of the River Walk and the more natural and native section of the River Walk.

The ecosystem restoration process will be accomplished over many years and includes the reestablishment of hundreds of acres of native grasses and wildflowers and the planting of over 23,000 native trees



and shrubs. The Mission Reach will look much different than the historic San Antonio River .

Walk and the new Museum Reach area of the river north of downtown. The native



landscape will look wild rather than manicured. Grasses and wildflowers will be allowed to grow to their natural heights rather than mowed. The result will be a serene, natural landscape where visitors can enjoy the inherent beauty of the river.

Whether on foot, bicycle or boat, there is plenty to see and do as you recreate along the San Antonio River Walk. The River Walk follows the San Antonio River as it meanders through the heart of the 7th-largest city in the United States. From its northern to southern limits, the River Walk is over 15 miles in length and connects to over 2,000 acres of public park land, making it one of the nation's finest linear, urban parks.



Photo courtesy San Antonio CVB

The entire 15 miles of the River Walk is pedestrian friendly and compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). The historic downtown River Walk is lined with restaurants, shops, hotels and more. It connects the major tourist draws in the downtown area including the Alamo, Rivercenter Mall, Arneson River Theatre and La Villita. North of downtown, the Museum Reach links several downtown historic, commercial and cultural institutions, including VFW Post 76, which is the oldest VFW Post in Texas, the San Antonio Museum of Art, Pearl (a restored former brewery and stables) Witte Museum, Brackenridge Park and the San Antonio Zoo.



South of downtown, improvements to aquatic and riparian habitat along Eagleland and the Mission Reach will bring an anticipated increase in the numbers of native wildlife species.

That means fisherman, birdwatchers and other nature enthusiasts will have increased opportunity to enjoy wildlife in the area. The Mission Reach also has Mission Portals that connect four of San Antonio's historic missions – Mission Concepción, Mission San José, Mission San Juan and Mission Espada – to the San Antonio River. These connections feature historic and artistic interpretations of the story of the missions and highlight their social and cultural importance to the area.



Photo courtesy of City of San Antonio Office of Sustainability by Fred Gonzales

Bicycling is discouraged in the Downtown Reach due to the narrower sidewalks of the original River Walk and heavy pedestrian traffic in this area; however, bicycling is a wonderful way to experience the rest of the River Walk. For those visitors to the River Walk who do not have their own bicycle, there are numerous San Antonio B-cycle Stations along the River Walk for quick and easy bicycle

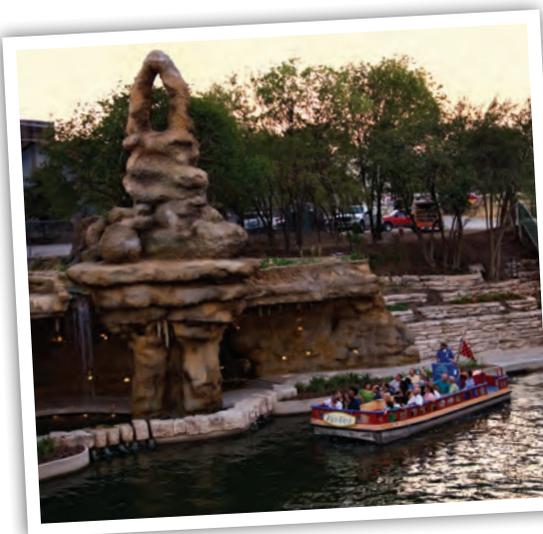


rental. For more information about San Antonio B-cycle, scan the QR Code or visit www.sanantonio.bcycle.com.

Visitors can also experience the River Walk by boat, either by barge in the Downtown area and Museum Reach or by paddling a canoe or kayak south of downtown. Rio San Antonio Cruises offers guided river barge tours daily from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. in the downtown area. The Rio San Antonio Cruises Rio Taxi service travels continuously from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. throughout the Downtown Reach and into the Museum Reach. For more information about Rio



San Antonio Cruises, scan the QR Code or visit online www.RioSanAntonio.com.

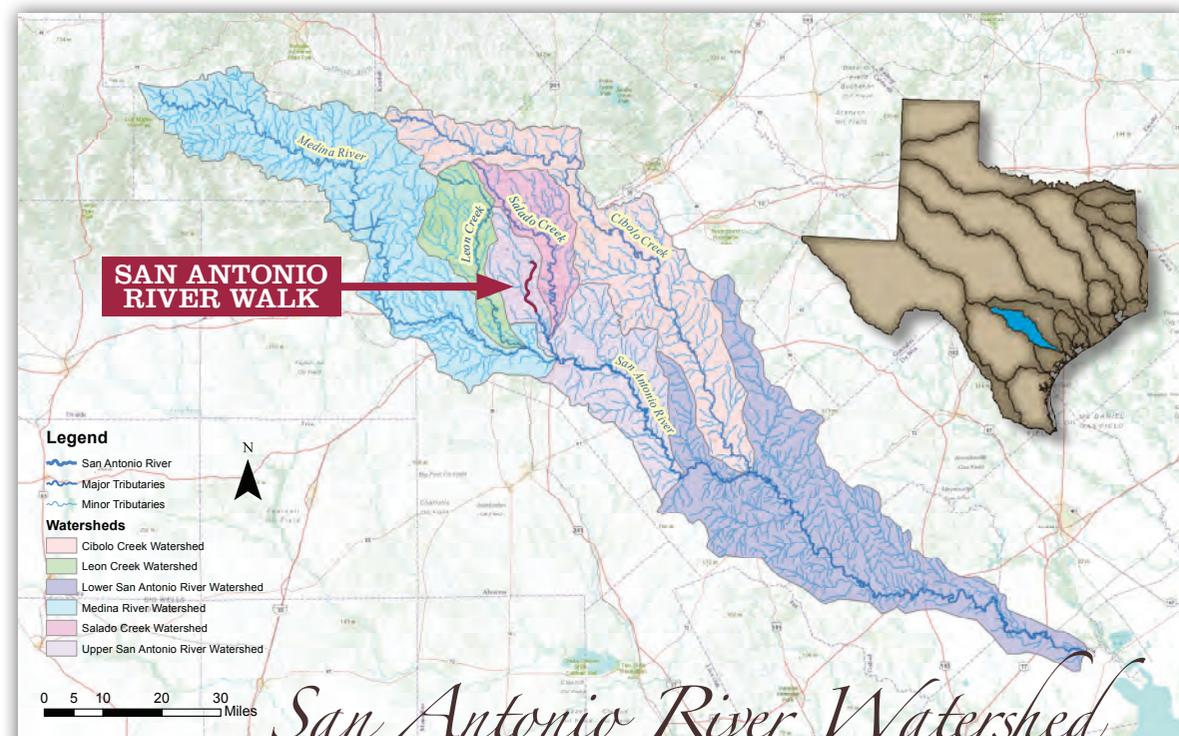


The River Walk is home to numerous works of public art funded by the San Antonio River Foundation, a non-profit organization created by the San Antonio River Authority. The Museum Reach contains 11 works of public art created by local, national and internationally-known artists. Integrating artistic expression with the natural beauty of the river itself, the Museum Reach

is a vibrant daytime stroll that becomes more magical at night as the spark of artistic genius reflects off the rivers rippling surface. The Mission Reach has been enhanced by adding educational and recreational opportunities and artistic strokes to the environmental restoration including beautiful and inspiring public art to add attractive new appeal to the area. To learn more about the San Antonio River Foundation and how you can contribute to public art and education along the River Walk, scan the QR Code or visit online at www.sariverfoundation.org.



Photo courtesy San Antonio CVB



The 15 miles of the San Antonio River Walk are part of the larger San Antonio River Watershed. The San Antonio River flows 240 miles through Bexar, Wilson, Karnes, Goliad and Refugio counties, converging with the Guadalupe River before finally flowing into the San Antonio Bay on the Gulf

of Mexico. The San Antonio River Watershed contains over 8,800 miles of streams, including major tributaries: Medina River, Leon Creek, Salado Creek and Cibolo Creek. For more information about the San Antonio River, scan the QR Code or visit www.sara-tx.org.



THE San Antonio RIVER WALK



It is important to remember that the River Walk is part of the San Antonio River Watershed. Please help keep the San Antonio River enjoyable for everyone by properly disposing of your litter or even picking up litter you may see on the trails. Be a responsible pet owner and pick up after your pet. Being so close to the river means that everything left behind goes straight into the river. This is not only unsightly, but can also be a health hazard to those using the river for contact recreation. And please, do not feed the wildlife.



The San Antonio Convention & Visitors Bureau (scan the QR Code below or visit www.visitsanantonio.com)

has more information about the world-renowned restaurants, shops and hotels found along the historic downtown section of the River Walk. For more information about special events taking place along the historic



downtown section of the River Walk, please visit the Paseo del Rio Association by scanning the QR Code to the

left or visiting online at www.thesanantoniowalk.com.

After you have enjoyed all the great restaurants and shopped until your heart's content, you can relax along the River Walk and experience the beauty of the flora and fauna of the San Antonio River. Over 70,000 plants were established along the Museum Reach.

To learn more about the plants along the Museum Reach, scan the QR Code or visit online at www.sanantoniowalk.org/museum_reach/museum_reach_plants.php.

The Mission Reach includes the restoration of approximately 334 acres of riparian woodland habitat. The restoration along eight miles of

the river will be done by using over 10,000 pounds of seeds containing over 60 native grass and wildflower species and by planting over 23,000 young trees and shrubs (over 30 native tree and shrub species). To learn more about the plants along the Mission



Reach, scan the QR Code or visit www.sanantoniowalk.org/mission_reach/native_plants.php.

The San Antonio River, including the River Walk, serves as an important habitat corridor that supports numerous native plants, migratory birds and other wildlife. The San Antonio River Basin Field Guide was



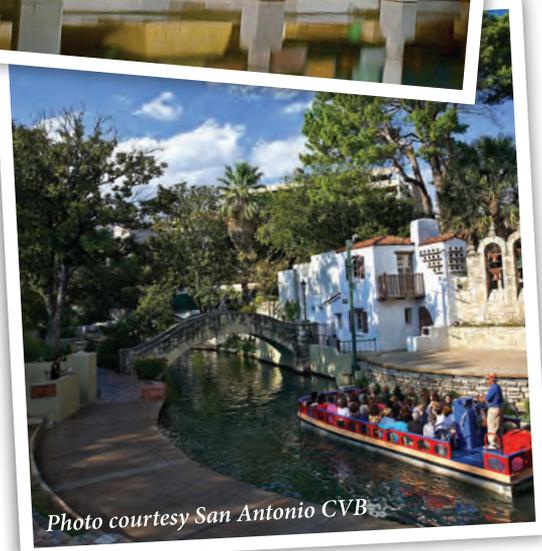
created to serve as a resource to better understand the plant and animal life within the San Antonio River Basin. The Guide includes descriptions and photos of many native and non-native plant and animal species that can be found in the Basin, with a focus on the more common species that might be encountered. To view the San Antonio



River Basin Field Guide, scan the QR Code or visit: www.sara-tx.org/public_resources/field_guide.

River Walk Tips:

- Use your smart phone to scan QR codes along the way for information about that particular location
 - *Open a “barcode scanner” application on your smartphone (these applications are generally free and available for all smartphone platforms)*
 - *Point your phone’s camera at the code and click to scan*
- Historical markers and plaques help you uncover the city’s past
- Informational signage points you in the right direction
- Ambassador Amigos, knowledgeable folks sporting brightly colored shirts and straw hats, can provide assistance as you explore



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SCHEDULE

The San Antonio Zoo is open
365 days a year at 9:00 a.m.

HOURS

Open Daily at 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Guests may stay until 6:00 p.m.

ADMISSION

\$12 Adults (age 12+)
\$9.50 Children (age 3-11) and
\$9.50 Seniors (age 62 and over)
\$7.50 Handicap adults
\$6.00 Handicap child (age 3-11)
Children 2 and under are free

OTHER ATTRACTIONS

San Antonio Zoo Eagle (Train)
\$3.25 Adults and Children (age 3+)
Children under 3 are FREE

Butterflies! Caterpillar
Flight School: \$1.50

Lory Landing
Nectar: \$1.50

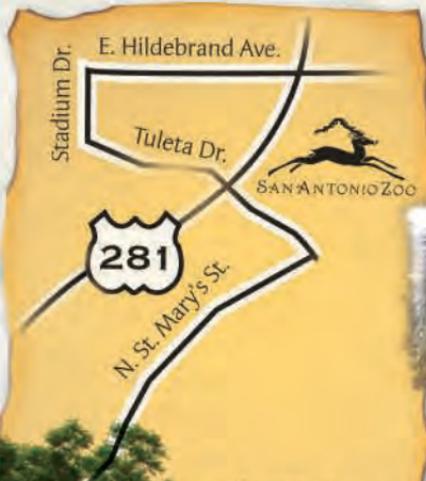
For information about an annual membership,
contact the Membership Office at (210) 734-7184, ext. 1042



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To inspire people to connect with the plant world and understand the importance of plants in our lives.

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| Adults | \$10 |
| Children (age 3-13) | \$7 |
| Children (under age 3)..... | Free |
| Seniors (65 & up) | \$8 |
| Active Military / Students (current ID) | \$8 |

Admission prices subject to change.

Group rates available. No pets allowed.

The San Antonio Botanical Garden is highly suitable for use by people of all ages and abilities and is wheelchair accessible.



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