Garden

San Antonio was once renowned for its major aquatic evaporations distinctly, day by day, through the separate centers of the city, that became its gardens and made it a haven for those who gathered with Mission San José.

Similarly, the stone walls that once enclosed the gardens were the result of a design that made them more than just a place of beauty. The walls were raised by the use of stone, as was the case with the walls of the garden, and were not removed. This was done to keep the garden enclosed and to prevent people from using the garden for their own purposes.

Tunnels

Underneath the first floor of the Menger Hotel is a network of tunnels. The hotel was built on the site of Menger's brewery, and part of the brewery was used to store beer. The tunnels were used as a way to transport beer from the brewery to the hotel.

William Menger 2nd reports on a tour of the tunnels, as described in his account in the San Antonio Express. While taking a brief look into the upper section of the tunnels, he makes note of the tunnels' excellent condition and the preservation of the original walls. The tunnels were used to transport beer from the brewery to the hotel.

Theodore Roosevelt

Roosevelt and his friends first visited the Menger Hotel in 1898, while on a trip to San Antonio. In 1898, he was the first person to visit the hotel, and he stayed in the hotel for two weeks. Roosevelt was fascinated by the hotel's history and its location in the heart of San Antonio.

Chisholm Trail

In the garden The Chisholm Trail Marathon was placed in 1962 to commemorate the history of the cattle drives and Texas cattle. In 1964, the Texas-Cincinnati Chisholm Trail took in Indian canoe on White River, Kansas. It's mud was used for the Texas cattle to be shipped to Alton, Kansas. It was 6 in diameter and a minute was driven on the route. The entire trail leads north of San Antonio up to Kansas.

A Self Guided Tour

Personnel

William A. Menger
The success of the Menger Hotel was due to the resourcefulness of German immigrant William A. Menger. In 1857, Menger married Mary Sherman (nee Cissell) in 1857 at the age of 28. William Menger purchased a hotel on the corner of San Antonio Avenue and Houston Street. The hotel was known as the Menger Hotel, and it was the first hotel in San Antonio.

Captain Richard King

Captain Richard King is a name that is synonymous with the history of the American frontier. King was a member of the San Antonio Frontier Defense Force, a group of volunteers who fought in the Texas Revolution. King was captured by the Mexicans in 1845 and later released.

Owner Wilde

The original owners of the hotel were the Menger family. The hotel was owned by the Menger family until 1911, when it was sold to J. H. Moore.

William Sidney Porter (O. Henry)

William Sidney Porter was the pen name of William De Witt Heywood, who wrote under the name O. Henry. Heywood was the author of the short story "The Gift of the Magi," which was published in The O. Henry Magazine in 1905.

The Historic Menger Hotel

The Historic Menger Hotel is a historic hotel located in the heart of downtown San Antonio, Texas. The hotel was built in 1857 and has been in operation ever since. It is located at 200 East Market Street, San Antonio, Texas 78205.
A Suggested Self-Guided Tour of The Menagerie

Main Lobby
Although much of the architecture, history, appearance, and early animals remain, one wonders if the third section quality as museum-quality, it remains more popular, but the lighting and public spaces need improvement. A few obstacles are still present, but many improvements have been made in the last few years.

King’s Court
The King’s Court was built during the 1900-12 improvements to the zoo, which also added hundreds of new animals. The Court is named after King George V, who attended the 1910 grand opening ceremonies. The Court has been the focal point of the zoo over the years, frequently used for public space during this period because of its size.

Many pieces of furniture in this lobby and throughout the High Victorian style: wood paneling, stairs, and doors were restored.

Empire-style Great Hall
The Empire-style Great Hall is one of the most impressive features of the Menagerie. The ornate ceiling and grand staircase are particularly striking.

Chippendale Desk
The Chippendale Desk is a fine example of Chippendale-style furniture, characterized by its simple lines and functional design.

Chubbell Cabinet
The Chubbell Cabinet is a fine example of Chippendale-style furniture, characterized by its simple lines and functional design.

Front Porch
The Front Porch is a fine example of the High Victorian style, with its ornate woodwork and detailed design.

Main Entrance
The Main Entrance is a fine example of the High Victorian style, with its ornate woodwork and detailed design.

The Menagerie Bar
The Menagerie Bar is located in the original Bar (the Central Rotunda was remodeled into a bar). The bar is a popular spot for tourists and locals alike. The design is inspired by the Central Park Zoo, with its intricate woodwork and detailed design.

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Building Chronology of the Menagerie Hotel
1559 - The hotel was first built.
1569 - The hotel was expanded.
1639 - The hotel was reconstructed.
1717 - William Manger, a doctor, moved into the hotel.
1747 - The hotel was rebuilt.
1756 - The hotel was extended.
1787 - The hotel was enlarged.
1819 - The hotel was remodeled.
1849 - The hotel was extended.
1860 - The hotel was destroyed by fire.
1869 - The hotel was reconstructed.
1938 - The hotel was restored.
1967 - The hotel was remodeled.
1982 - The hotel was restored.
1999 - The hotel was renovated.

Tour of the Menagerie

Main Lobby
The main lobby is a fine example of the High Victorian style, with its ornate woodwork and detailed design. The Gothic Revival architecture is particularly striking. The windows are particularly impressive.

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Reconstruction
Despite its name, this elegant exterior consists of several significant works. Ruined walls were reconstructed, and the façade was decorated with a new and more prominent entrance. New windows were added, and the interior was modernized. A new, larger dining room was added, and the old one was converted into a lounge. The restaurant was also expanded, and a new kitchen was added.

Central Park Restaurant
The Central Park Restaurant is an important feature of the Menagerie. It was designed by the famous architect Frank Lloyd Wright, who was known for his innovative and functional designs. The restaurant features a modern, sleek design with a combination of glass and steel. The cuisine is a mix of traditional and contemporary, with many dishes inspired by the local region.

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