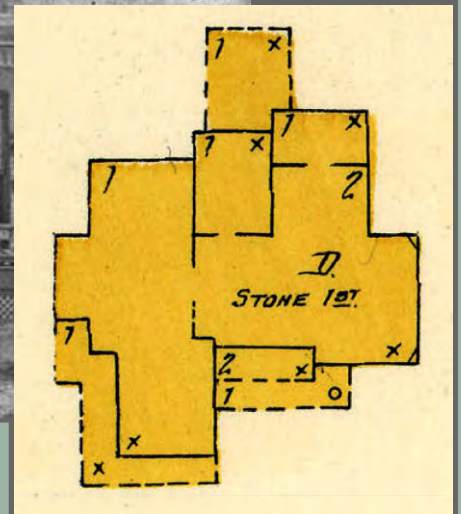


Archaeological Monitoring of the Dignowity and Lockwood Parks Improvements Project, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

by
Lynn Kim and José E. Zapata



Texas Antiquities Permit No. 9747

REDACTED

Principal Investigator
Cynthia Munoz

Prepared for:
City of San Antonio
Public Works Department
City Tower
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San Antonio, Texas 78249-1644
Archaeological Report, No. 506

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Abstract:

The Center for Archaeological Research (CAR) conducted archaeological monitoring for the City of San Antonio (COSA) Dignowity and Lockwood Parks Improvement Project, an area comprised of 3.4 hectares (ha; 8.5 acres). The work, completed intermittently between February 2021 and June 2023, involved extensive grading and utility trenching. Because the project area is on COSA-owned land, the project falls under the Unified Development Code (UDC; Article 6 35-630 through 35-634) and requires review from the COSA's Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). In addition, the work required review by the Texas Historical Commission (THC) under the Antiquities Code of Texas and was conducted under Permit No 9747. The Principal Investigator of this project was Cynthia Munoz, Interim Director of the CAR, with Lynn Kim serving as the Project Archaeologist.

Archaeological monitoring by the CAR found eleven features. One new site was recorded (41BX2414), and two previously recorded sites (41BX2295 and 41BX2296) were revisited. The CAR sent site revisits forms and updated shape files for 41BX2295 and 41BX2296 to the THC. The CAR proposes that newly recorded site 41BX2414, a masonry wall footing associated with the Lockwood home, is not eligible for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or as a State Antiques Landmark (SAL). The site has been extensively impacted by mid-nineteenth century construction episodes. Excluding artifacts that, lacking scientific value, were discarded with the consent of the COSA and the THC, all artifacts, field documents, photos, and record were curated at the CAR facility under accession No. 2810.

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Mikaela Razo, under the direction of Cynthia Munoz, oversaw the curation of the recovered artifacts. CAR's interim director, Cynthia Munoz, served as Principal Investigator. This project began with guidance from Dr. Raymond Mauldin and help from former CAR Director David Yelacic.

Straight Line Management oversaw the construction phase and coordination with the CAR in scheduling required monitoring. Eric Vincent Reyna, COSA Project Manager, was also key in coordinating the work related to the Dignowity and Lockwood Parks Improvements Project.

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Chapter 1: Introduction

The University of Texas at San Antonio's (UTSA) Center for Archaeological Research (CAR) provided archaeological services to the City of San Antonio (COSA) for the Dignowity and Lockwood Parks Improvements Project in San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas.

The project area encompasses Dignowity and Lockwood Parks, a 3.4-hectare (ha; 8.5 acres) area. It is bounded on the north by Hays Street, on the south by Nolan Street, on the east by North Olive Street, and on the west by North Hackberry Street (Figure 1-1).



Redacted Image

Figure 1-1. Project area on Esri satellite imagery showing previously recorded sites (Zapata 2023).

Burnet Street, prior to being razed as part of this project, served to divide Lockwood Park from Dignowity Park.

The project area is on COSA-owned land and consequently falls under the City's Unified Development Code (UDC; Article 6 35-630 to 35-634), which required review from the COSA's Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). This project also required review by the Texas Historical Commission (THC) under the Antiquities Code of Texas and was conducted under Permit No. 9747. The CAR Interim Assistant Director, Cynthia Munoz served as Principal Investigator and Lynn Kim served as Project Archaeologist.

The project area lies within the Dignowity Hill Historic District, which was developed in the mid-nineteenth century with Dignowity Hill being among San Antonio's first residential suburbs (Castaneda 1979). The historic homes in this area date to between the mid-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries (COSA 2012). Dr. Anthony M. Dignowity (1810-1875) was among several local businessmen who purchased large tracts of land in San Antonio's east end. Among the tracts bought by Dr. Dignowity was New City Block (NCB) 548, on which he constructed his family home in 1853 (BCDR S2:151; Fisher 1996:136). Overlooking the city from the east, the Dignowity home was known as Harmony House. Joseph S. Lockwood (1844-1926) was a local banker, originally from New York, and a business associate of local notables George W. Brackenridge and John Kampmann (Valentine 2014:158-159). NCB 539 was bought by Lockwood in 1872 (BCDR 1872, X1:71). The Lockwood home was likely constructed soon after that date.

This report details the results of archaeological monitoring related to the construction phase of the improvement project. CAR staff monitored, off and on, between February 2021 and June 2023. This construction phase required monitoring below-ground disturbances, namely grading and utility trenching. Monitoring of ground disturbances resulted in finding 11 features. Five of these were associated with a new site, 41BX2414. The other six features were related to site revisits at 41BX 2295 (n= 4) and 41BX2296.

Project Description

The park improvement plans called for the installation of playground equipment, restroom facilities, a splash pad, light fixtures, walking paths, and sidewalks. Burnet Street, which separated the Lockwood and Dignowity Parks, was razed to merge the two parks. Of concern was that the required ground disturbances might impact known and as yet undiscovered cultural resources (Zapata 2023).

Work began in the Dignowity Park with the removal of curbs and sidewalks. Site preparation then moved north to remove the Burnett Street asphalt pavement. This strip of land was to be incorporated into the overall park. Archaeological monitoring of this construction found four closely adjoining features designated features 1 through 4. CAR staff determined that these features were associated with the previously recorded site 41BX2295 (staff quarters of the Lockwood homestead). Grading at the northeast quadrant of Dignowity Park revealed features 5 and 6. These were related to the Harmony House (41BX2296), the home constructed by Dr. Dignowity in 1853. Finally, features 7 through 11 were associated with a newly recorded site, the Lockwood family home (41BX2414). This site has been extensively impacted by mid-nineteenth century construction episodes. CAR therefore recommends that site 41BX2414 is not eligible for designation as a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL) and that it is not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Report Organization

This report consists of six chapters, including this introduction. The second chapter places the project area in the larger Central and South Texas environment and historical context. Chapter 2 also summarizes all previous archaeology within 500 m of the project area. The third chapter details the project area histories, with an emphasis on the Lockwood and Dignowity families. The field and laboratory methods are presented in the fourth chapter, followed by the results in the fifth chapter. The summary and recommendations are presented in Chapter 6. The report includes an appendix with four figures. The figures presented in this appendix relate to the Lockwood family and serve to highlight the newly recorded site, 41BX2414.

Chapter 2: Project Background

This chapter provides the environmental and cultural historic background of Central and South Texas and the project area. Most of the environmental background focuses on modern climate conditions when urban occupation grew in the Dignowity Hill District in the nineteenth century. A brief discussion of the paleoenvironment is supplied as archaeological monitoring has documented a significant amount of fire-cracked rock in the project area and two bifaces were recovered. However, none of the precontact material recovered was temporally diagnostic. The cultural history review, then, is primarily focused on the historic period. The chapter closes with a summary of previous archaeological work in the area surrounding the parks.

Environment

The Lockwood and Dignowity Parks lie within the locally designated Dignowity Hill Historic District, east of downtown San Antonio. San Antonio is in the South Texas geographic region and lies within the Blackland Prairie, a previous tallgrass prairie with deep clayey soils (Gould et al. 1960). It is bounded by the Edwards Plateau to the north, the Rio Grande River Valley to the south, the Gulf of Mexico coastline to the east, and the Lower Pecos region to the west.

The predominate soil within the project area is Houston Black gravelly clay (HuC; Figure 2-1). The HuC soil in the project

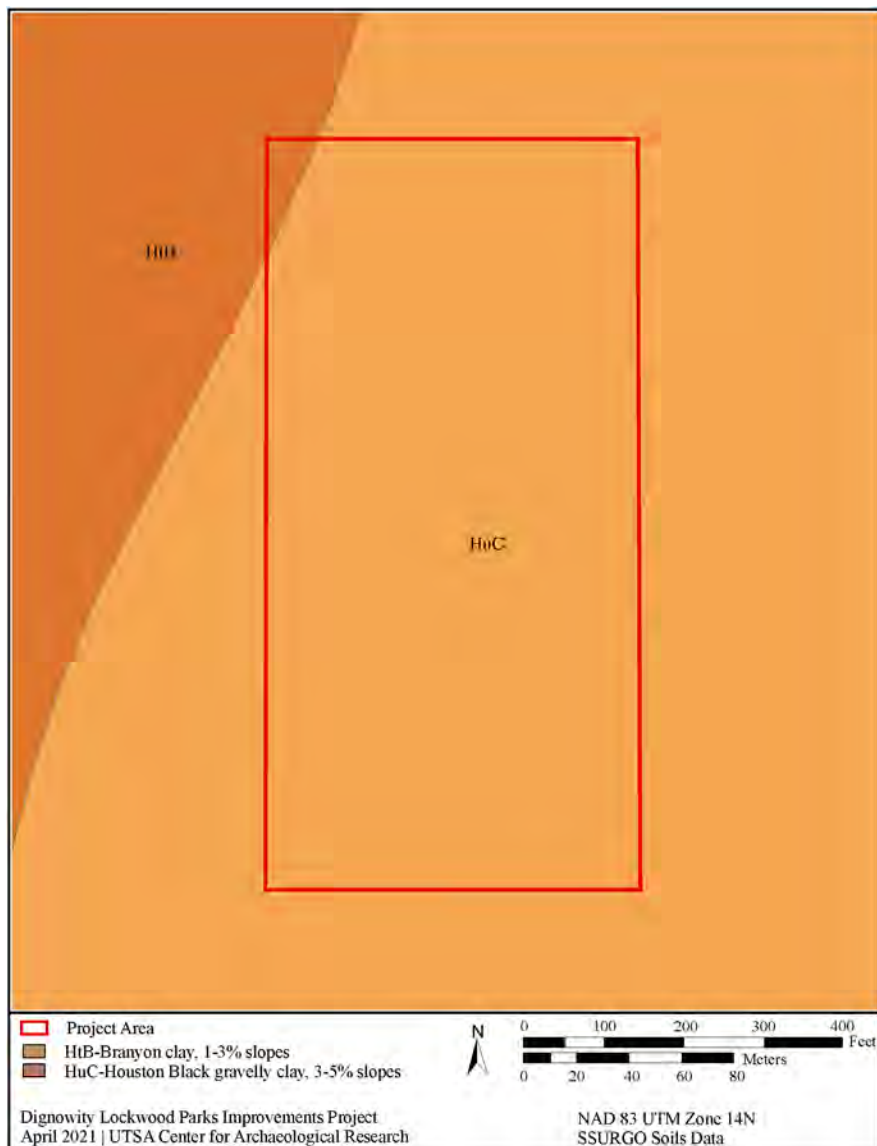


Figure 2-1. Soils within the project area.

area is a dark grayish brown clay with 50-80 percent gravels (Zapata 2023). Houston Black soils can extend past depths of 250 cm below surface (NRCS 2021). A small area at the far northwest corner of the project area is composed of Branyon clay (HtB). Both soil series are moderately well-drained.

The nearest drainage is the San Antonio River, which is 2.4 km west of the project area. Salado Creek is 3.5 km east of the project area. The elevation at Dignowity Hill is 227 m above mean sea level. This is roughly 29 m above nearby downtown San Antonio, with an elevation of roughly 198 m above mean sea level (United States Geological Survey 2013). The project area, then, provides a commanding view of the surrounding area.

Climate

The San Antonio climate is characterized as moderate, subtropical with hot, humid summers and cool, dry winters (San Antonio 2006; Taylor et al. 1991). Based on meteorological data from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) the average annual temperature in San Antonio from 1981 to 2010 was 69.6° F (20.9° C; NOAA 2021). December and January are the coolest months, while the warmest months are July and August. The climate data averages can be deceiving due to the extreme weather conditions and variability that San Antonio experiences (Mauldin 2016).

From the same 30-year period (1981-2010) the average annual rainfall amounted to 82.35 cm (NOAA 2021). May and June are the wettest months with smaller spikes in September and October. The driest months are from December through March with an average of less than 5.08 cm of precipitation. The San Antonio region's climate is highly variable with periodic droughts as suggested by meteorological and tree-ring data (Cook et al. 2008, Mauldin 2003; Mauldin et al. 2015). In addition, San Antonio's proximity to the Gulf of Mexico exposes the area to severe tropical storm events in the late summer and fall, in the form of extreme rainfall and flooding events.

Paleoenvironment

This section provides a short summary of the paleoenvironment of Central and South Texas because the project area shows occupation during prehistoric times. For an assessment of climate data see the reports by Mauldin and colleagues (Kemp and Mauldin 2023; Mahoney et al. 2003; Mauldin and Nickels 2003). For recent, more detailed overviews of the past climates in Texas, see Wong and colleagues (2015).

Texas saw wet and cool temperatures during the Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene with a general trend towards warmer temperatures (Mahoney et al. 2003; Mauldin and Nickels 2003). Temperature increases continued into the Early

and Middle Holocene with drier conditions (Bousman 1998). This was accompanied by an increase in summer precipitation, which led to a more seasonal climate (Acuña 2006; Kemp and Mauldin 2017). The climate became hotter and more arid in the Middle Holocene (Acuña 2006; Collins 2004; Bryant 2021). The climate appears to have shifted towards more mesic conditions in the Late Holocene (Acuña 2006; Collins 2004).

Throughout the Holocene, the vegetation in Central and South Texas was likely similar to that seen today. Central Texas had areas of juniper, oak, and pecan trees. South Texas was dominated by oak shrubs, grasslands, and scrublands (Bryant 2021).

Cultural History

The San Antonio area has been occupied by various cultural groups for over 11,000 years. However, on the current project, while there is some evidence for precontact use, no temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered documenting when that use occurred. The single recovered tool could not be assigned to any subperiod. Most of the evidence recovered here reflects occupation after the mid-1800s. Only a minimal review of the precontact period is, therefore, presented. Detailed discussions of the Paleoindian, Archaic, Late Prehistoric, and Protohistoric Periods of the Central and South Texas region can be found in several overviews (e.g., Bousman et. al 2004; Bousman and Oksanen 2012; Carpenter 2017; Collins 2004; Hester 2004; Johnson and Goode 1994; Kenmotsu and Boyd 2012; Mauldin and Munoz 2023; Wade 2003).

Paleoindian (11500-8800 BP)

The Paleoindian period (11500-8800 BP) is represented by open campsites attributed to highly mobile foraging groups. These sites are often heavily eroded and have features of lithic flakes and burned rock middens (Hester 2004:133-136). The long, thin, and fluted projectile points of Clovis and Folsom were used by people during this time to hunt large game, such as mammoth and later bison. The later Paleoindian period in southern Texas is characterized by projectile points including Plainview, Golondrina, and Angostura types (Hester 2004:134).

Archaic (8800-1200 BP)

The Archaic period (8800-1200 BP) is typically divided into three sub-periods: Early (8800-6000 BP), Middle (6000-4000 BP), and Late (4000-1200 BP), each characterized by different lithic technology and changes in food resources (Turner et al. 2011). Occupations from each sub-period are found in the San Antonio area (Cliff et al. 1990; Hester 1974; Pagoulatos 2008). Burned rock middens are common in Archaic occupations,

while cemeteries become common in the Late Archaic sub-period (Dockall et al. 2006; Hester 2004:136-142).

Late Prehistoric (1200-350 BP)

The Late Prehistoric period is delineated by the introduction of several new technologies: the bow and arrow, agriculture, and pottery. In Central Texas, the bow and arrow arrived first with the production of smaller and lighter points (Collins 2004:122). Whether locally produced or imported, pottery arrived later in this Period. Examples of cultigens have been recovered in this period, though agriculture as a subsistence strategy was never established in the region prior to Spanish contact (Collins 2004:122-124).

Protohistoric (ca. 1528-late 1600s)

The Protohistoric period begins with the arrival of Europeans to South and Central Texas in the 1500s and ends with the establishment of a permanent European settlement in AD 1700 (Chipman and Joseph 2010; Weddle 1968). This period encompasses the cultural dynamics among Native American groups in Central and South Texas and their encounters with Europeans (Wade 1998). The Native American groups in Central and South Texas are often depicted as small, kin-based groups of highly mobile, hunter-gatherer groups; however, historical records suggest the assembling of large multi-ethnic groups (Collins 2004; Wade 1998, 2003). One possibility is that groups merged to better defend against the arrival of Apache people into the area (Collins 2004; Wade 1998, 2003). Another possibility is that that multi-ethnic Native American groups may have emerged through the sociocultural processes of trade, alliances, and marriage, all of which were fostered by bison hunting (Wade 2003).

Historic Period (Late 1600s-1950s)

Native Americans inhabited Central Texas for an extended period and experienced broad social and economic changes that left an enduring footprint on the landscape. While historical records document the presence of the Coahuiltecan, Apache, and Comanche, knowledge of their predecessors is limited (Collins 2004:124).

Active Spanish interest and exploration of Texas began in the 1600s (Chipman 1992; Chipman and Joseph 2010). This led to the establishment of Spanish settlements and missions, including the Mission San Antonio de Valero and the Presidio de Béxar in San Antonio in 1718 (Chipman and Joseph 2010). Four more missions were founded south of Valero, along the banks of the San Antonio River. These were the missions of San José in 1720, San Juan in 1731, Espada in 1733, and Concepción in 1755 (Habig 1968).

With the collapse of New Spain in 1821, Central Texas and San Antonio experienced significant shifts in political authority starting with the Mexican Republic in 1821, when Texas was merged with Coahuila (de la Teja and Wheat 1985). Discontented with Mexico's legislative policies and taxation, Texas revolted in 1835. After several conflicts, including the Battle of the Alamo, Mexican forces withdrew from Texas and Samuel Houston was elected the first president of the Republic of Texas. Armed hostilities with Mexico continued for another decade. These conflicts intensified in 1845, when Texas was annexed by the United States, and war was declared, culminating in 1848 with Mexico ceding its northern territories, including Texas (Campbell 2012).

Texas experienced rapid growth following the war with Mexico, with migration from Europe and the southern United States. Beginning in 1853, there was a dramatic increase in the sale of public lands outside San Antonio's central core (Fox et al. 1997:71). The construction of railways in Texas connected San Antonio to the rest of the country in 1877 and 1881. This allowed for economic diversification and commercial growth. During this time San Antonio's infrastructure developed, including a streetcar system and a water-works department in 1878 and an electric grid and a telephone system by 1881 (Cox 2005; Hemphill 2009; Heusinger 1951).

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

The project area includes the footprint of the historic homes and ancillary buildings of the Lockwood and Dignowity families, as well as remnants of a Civil War-era fortification. As noted, CAR staff completed archaeological testing in this project area in January 2019. Several features were identified, and three new sites were recorded within the project area. These are sites 41BX2294, 41BX2295, and 41BX2296 (Zapata 2023).

Additional sites within 500 m of the project area include 41BX2018 and 41BX2430 to the north. There is also a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) property two blocks north of the project area and a NRHP property across the street from the project area. A summary of each of the previously recorded sites is presented below as they appear in Figure 2-2, from north to south.

41BX2130

This historic site is north of the project area on the northeast corner of Sherman and Hackberry streets. It is an urban homestead dating from the 1880s to the 1950s. In January 2016, GTI Environmental, LLC completed a surface survey and shovel testing of the 0.2-ha (0.5-acre) lot in advance of the construction of a multi-family housing complex (THC 2021). Historic artifacts were seen on the surface and in the excavated

Redacted Image

Figure 2-2. Previously recorded sites within 500 m of the project area.

shovel tests. None of the cultural material was collected, and no further archaeology was recommended for this site.

41BX2108

Located north of the project area, at the intersection of Olive and Burleson streets, this historic site consists of the remains of houses from the late nineteenth-to-early twentieth century. SWCA Environmental Consultants excavated the site in October 2015 prior to the construction of a multi-family housing complex on the 0.6-ha (1.5-acre) lot (THC 2021). Historic period material was seen during backhoe trenching, but none was collected. No further research was recommended for this site.

41BX2295

This historic site is situated at the northwest corner of Lockwood Park. The site is associated with the Lockwood's family staff that lived in this part of the property (BCDR 1872:X1:71; Zapata 2023). Archival research showed that there was no post-1928 occupation of the site; therefore, all materials found on the site predate the City's 1928 purchase of the property from Elizabeth C. Lockwood (BCDR 1928:1013:180; Zapata 2023). Along with historic materials, five lithic flakes were recovered. The site was recommended as not eligible for the NRHP or for SAL designation due to significant impacts by earlier construction (Zapata 2023).

41BX2294

Site 41BX2294 is a remnant of a Civil War-era fortification. Facing north, the left flank of this pentagon-shaped fortification is within the project area and a portion of it extends south onto Burnet Street and the northeast corner of Dignowity Park. A hand-forged knife dated to the mid-1800s was recovered (Zapata 2023). The site boundary of 41BX2296 overlaps site 41BX2294. The CAR recommended site 41BX2294 for inclusion to the NRHP under Criterion D (36 Code of Federal Regulations 60.4) and for SAL status under Criterion 1 (Texas Natural Resources Code Sec. 191.092 (b)) because it contributes to the knowledge of the Civil War era in Texas (Zapata 2023).

41BX2296

Site 41BX2296 is a multi-component site that lies within the southeast corner of Lockwood Park and extends onto the northeast corner of Dignowity Park. The site boundary includes the footprint of Dignowity's Harmony House and barn, as shown on the Sanborn Maps 1904 and 1912 (Sanborn 1904, 1912). Prehistoric (lithic material) and historic artifacts were intermingled in the site, likely due to periodic changes and improvements to the park. The mixed deposits suggest that the integrity of the site was compromised. The CAR recommended the site as not eligible for the NRHP or as a SAL (Zapata 2023).

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Chapter 3: History of Project Area

The Lockwood and Dignowity Parks lie within the locally designated Dignowity Hill Historic District east of downtown San Antonio. Three NRHP sites are within this district, including the Elmendorf House at 509 Burleson Street, the Morrison house at 710 N. Olive Street, and the Carver Community Cultural Center at 226 N. Hackberry Street (OHP 2021). Folk Victorian, Queen Anne, and Craftsman architectural styles are found throughout the neighborhood with most of the homes surrounding the park constructed between the late nineteenth and early twentieth century (COSA 2012).

Most of the development of Dignowity Hill occurred after 1880. The railroad (1877) brought industrial growth to the area, including the development of an ironworks factory, streetcar trolley, and sewer and water lines. Growth was spurred on by the development of city streets into the area in the 1890s (Pfeiffer 1997:72). Then in 1922, San Antonio's streetcar system (established in 1878) expanded into the eastern side of town with one of the lines running east along Nolan Street, north on N. Pine Street, and east on Burnet Street (Hemphill 2021b). By 1933, the streetcar line on Nolan Street was paved over (Hemphill 2009:43).

Lockwood Family and Lockwood Park (New City Block 539)

Local politician and businessman Gustav Schleicher (1823-1879) purchased NCB 539 in 1853 (Bexar County Deed

Records [BCDR] 1853:M1:77). In 1863, Schleicher, now a Captain of the Confederate Army, Confederate States of America, was ordered to survey and draft fortification maps (Heinen 2021; Zapata 2023). Fortification II was on the crest of Dignowity Hill, with the fortification partially extending onto the project area. In 1872, Schleicher sold NCB 539 to Joseph S. Lockwood (BCDR 1872:X1:71).

Lockwood (1844-1926) was from New York and became a notable local banker in San Antonio. He helped found the San Antonio National Bank with prominent San Antonio businessman George W. Brackenridge. In 1878, he founded the Lockwood Bank with several partners, including W. A. Bennet and Col. J. T. Thornton, and was joined in 1880 by local businessman John T. Kampmann (Allen 2014; Valentine 2014). Lockwood retired in 1907 and, in 1928, Lockwood Bank merged with Frost National Bank to become one of the largest banks in Texas at the time (Allen 2014).

Situated in the northeast section of the project area, the Lockwood home fronting N. Olive Street was probably built soon after NCB 539 was purchased in 1872. The home appears on the 1904 and 1912 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps as a multi-level, wood, and stone structure (Figure 3-1). The 1904 and 1912 Sanborn maps illustrate the main house and ancillary buildings, including an additional dwelling, a garage, and a greenhouse. Joseph S. Lockwood and his wife, Elizabeth C. Lockwood, were listed as living at 817 N. Olive Street, along with their four children and four employees (U. S. Census 1920; Figure A-3).

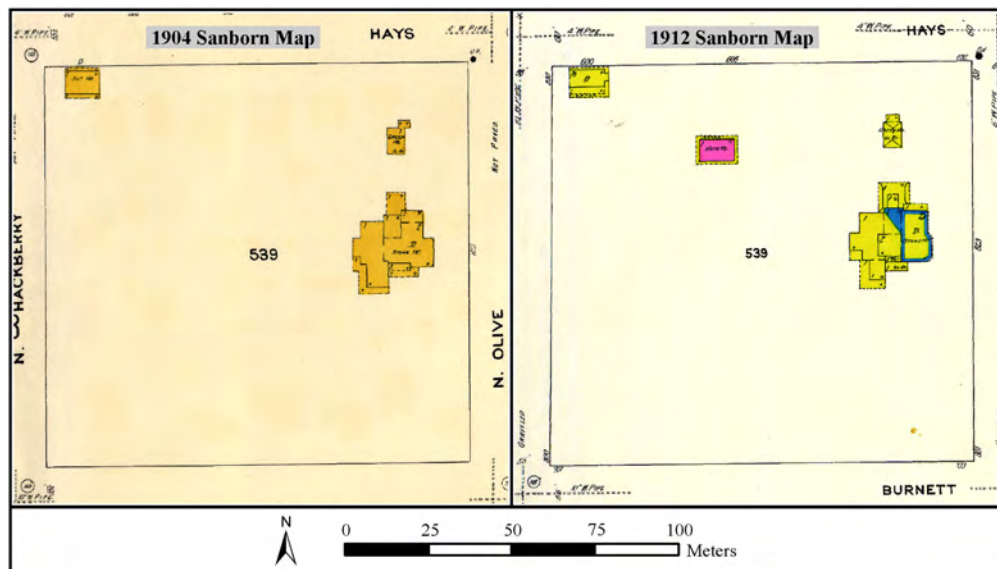


Figure 3-1. The Lockwood property, NCB 539 close-up from the 1904 and 1912 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Structures in yellow are of wood frame construction; pink represents brick construction; and blue represents stone construction (Zapata 2023:Figure 3-1).

The 1904 and 1912 Sanborn Maps show a wood constructed dwelling off the corner of Hays and N. Hackberry (Figure 3-1). This house was likely set aside for the family's staff and may have been occupied by either Oscar and Mary Milner, along with their daughter and grandchildren, or by Harvey, Ketura, and Sarah Grant. Both families, Milner and Grant, are listed as being part of the Lockwood household (U. S. Census 1920; Figure A-4). Cultural material was encountered here by the CAR in 2019 and the site was assigned trinomial 41BX2295 (Zapata 2023). Features 1 through 4, discussed in Chapter 5, are associated with this same site.

The 1912 Sanborn map shows an "Auto Home" (garage) and the 1920 census shows that the Lockwood family had a chauffeur, Harvey E. Grant. There was an increase in car related business in San Antonio in the early-1900s. The Lockwood family is listed as car owners twice in the Automobile Directory of San Antonio (Hemphill 2021a; Hemphill 2021b; Western 1910). One car was

located at Lockwood National Bank and the other was located at 823 N. Olive Street (see Appendix, Figures A-1 and A-2).

In 1928, Mrs. Elizabeth Lockwood donated the Lockwood estate to the COSA for \$1.00; no one else ever resided at NCB 539 (BCDR 1928:1013:180). That same year, the COSA decided to use NCB 539 as a public park in honor of Joseph Lockwood (COSA 1928). In 1930, the COSA raised funds to build the Lockwood Community Center for the Lockwood Park (COSA 1930). The Community Center would later become the Martinez Street Women's Center, now known as Empower House.

Dignowity Family and Dignowity Park (New City Block 548)

Dr. Anthony M. Dignowity (1810-1875, Figure 3-2) bought several tracts of land in San Antonio with his wife Amanda



Figure 3-2. Halftone of Anthony Michael Dignowity (UTSA Libraries Special Collections, 068-2346).

J. Dignowity (née McCann, 1820-1907). He built his family home, Harmony House, in 1853 on one of those tracts (Lot 10, Range 5, District 1, NCB 548, BCDR 1853:S2:151; Dignowity 1859:223; Fisher 1996:136; Lewis 1907). Harmony House, which lies within NCB 548, appears on the 1904 and 1912 Sanborn maps (Figure 3-3). As in the case of the Lockwood estate, the Dignowity estate included ancillary buildings, such as a barn and an additional dwelling.

Dignowity was originally from Kuttentberg, Bohemia, and eventually settled in Texas in 1846 (Brown 1903:241-243). However, in 1861, as a vocal abolitionist, he was forced to leave San Antonio and took refuge in Washington, D.C. (Brown 1903:242). His two oldest sons who had been conscripted into the Confederate Army, escaped and joined the Union forces and then joined their father in Washington, D.C. (Lewis 1907:176). During these turbulent times, Dignowity lost much of his property in Texas, which impacted his health (Zapata 2023). He was finally able to return to San Antonio in 1869 and died on April 22, 1875 (Johnson 1914; Zapata 2023).

Dr. Dignowity's wife, Amanda Dignowity, was born in Martinsburg, Virginia. She studied medicine from an early age and continued her studies under Dr. Powell, which is how she met her husband (Brown 1903: 243; Lewis 1907:176). Amanda Dignowity joined her husband in San Antonio, shortly after his

arrival in 1846. Her account of the arduous journey and her life in San Antonio appeared in *Indian Wars and Pioneer of Texas* (Brown 1903: 244-245) and in *A Twentieth Century History of Southwest Texas* (Lewis 1907:Vol. 1, 176-179). Amanda Dignowity became a prominent San Antonio figure. While living on Acequia Street, she entertained notable guests, such as President Sam Houston, Prince Solms, Archbishop Lamy, and Bishop Odin (Brown 1903:245, Lewis 1907:178-179). She learned to speak Spanish and German and won awards for her artistic skills and for providing medical care (Lewis 1907). During the Civil War, she stayed at Harmony House to raise her children and to care for wounded and sick friends (Lewis 1907:176). After her husband's death in 1875 (Figure A-6), Amanda Dignowity continued her dealings in real estate in San Antonio (SAPR 2021). A search of the Bexar County Deed Record between 1860 and 1869 shows 206 deeds where she is listed as grantor or grantee.

Dignowity's son and daughter, Edward and Imogene, were the last of the Dignowity family to live in the home. The 1910 U.S. Census lists the following as living in the home: Edward (widowed) and his two children; Imogene Hambleton (née Dignowity, also widowed) and her three children (U.S. Census 1910). Edward passed away on December 26, 1910 (COSA 2019). Imogene stayed on the property for several years, and finally sold the property to the Southwest Texas Baptist Hospital

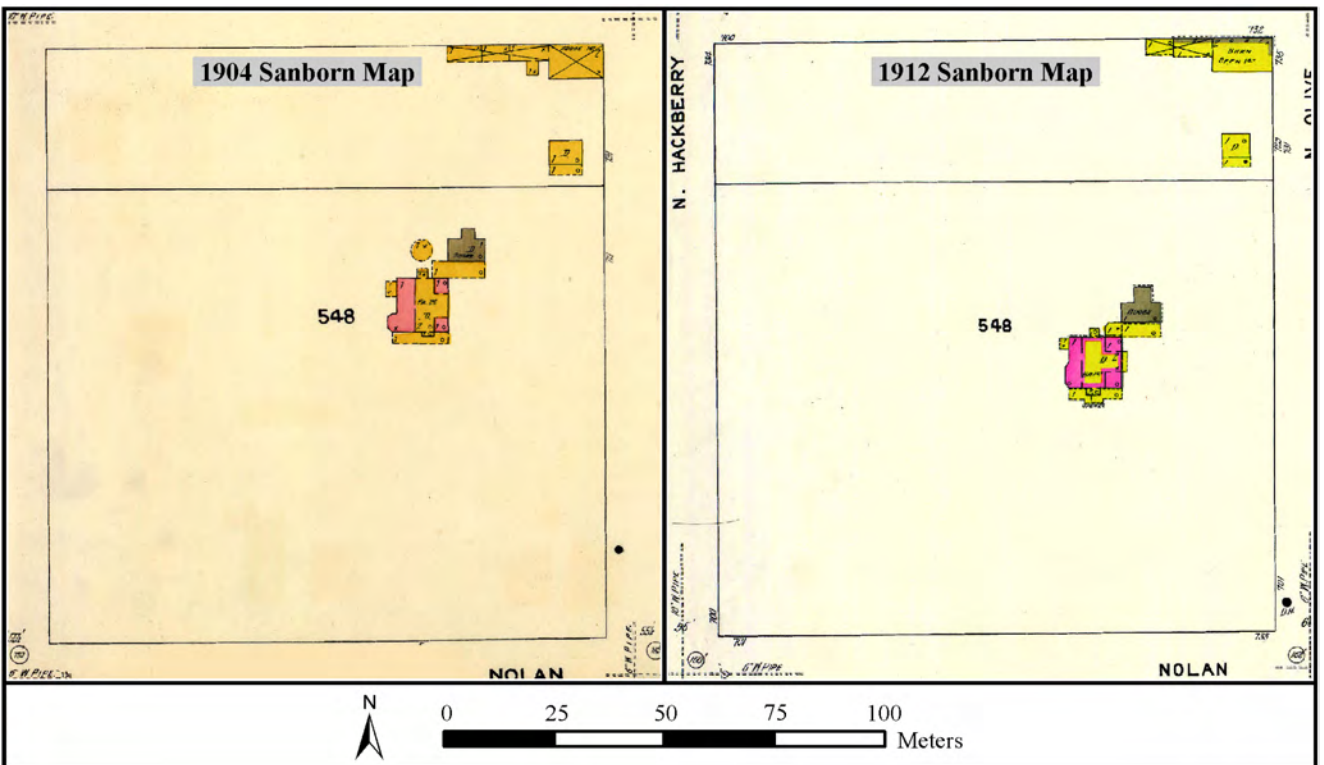


Figure 3-3. The Dignowity property, NCB 548, on the 1904 (left) and 1912 (right) Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (1904 Sheet 164, 1912 Sheet 147, original located at Dolph Briscoe Center for American History, University of Texas at Austin). Brown represents adobe construction; yellow represents wood frame construction; and pink represents brick construction (Zapata 2023:Figure 3-2).

in 1913 (BCDR 1913:414-422). The Southwest Texas Baptist Hospital sold the Dignowity property to J. B. Donovan in May 1927 (BCDR 1927:959:109). In June 1927, Donovan sold the property to the City of San Antonio (BCDR 1927:949:109).

City officials then ordered that the house be set on fire in August 1927 (Fisher 1996:136). There is no documentation as to why the house was razed in such an extreme manner. Figures 3-4 and 3-5 show Harmony House in ca. 1890 and 1924, respectively.



Figure 3-4. The Dignowity family home ca. 1890, unidentified family and staff (Institute of Texan Cultures, UTSA, Z-0507-A-119413; After Zapata 2023: Figure 3-4).



Figure 3-5. Dignowity family home in 1924 (Institute of Texan Cultures, UTSA, 080-0118).

Civil War-Era Fortification

Due to its historical significance, the fortification is briefly discussed. As previously noted, Gustav Schleicher, as a captain in the Confederate Army, was ordered to survey and construct seven defensive fortifications throughout the city (Zapata 2023:38-39). Fortification II was located on the crest of Dignowity Hill, with the left flank of the pentagon-shaped fortification partially extending onto NCB 539 and NCB 548.

Archival research revealed official records from November 1863, in which Union and Confederate armies stated the importance of Dignowity Hill as a key defensive location (Scott 1889:459). The Civil War fortifications, designated I through VII, appear on

a map archived at the Texas General Land Office (GLO 2021; Zapata 2023:38), and is also referenced in a publication by the Fort Sam Houston Museum (FSHM 2002:33).

There are two structures located southwest of Fortification II that are illustrated in the ca. 1863 Civil War-era map. Based on their configuration, these appear to be Harmony House and the adjoining adobe structure depicted on the 1904 Sanborn map (Figure 3-6). While not exact, the buildings on both maps are similar. The adobe structure was likely Dignowity's first home while Harmony House was being constructed (Valentine 2014:15). As depicted in the 1904 Sanborn map, Harmony House and the adobe structure were later attached by a wood frame porch. The barn and dwelling at the northeast corner of the estate must have been constructed after the Civil War and prior to 1904.

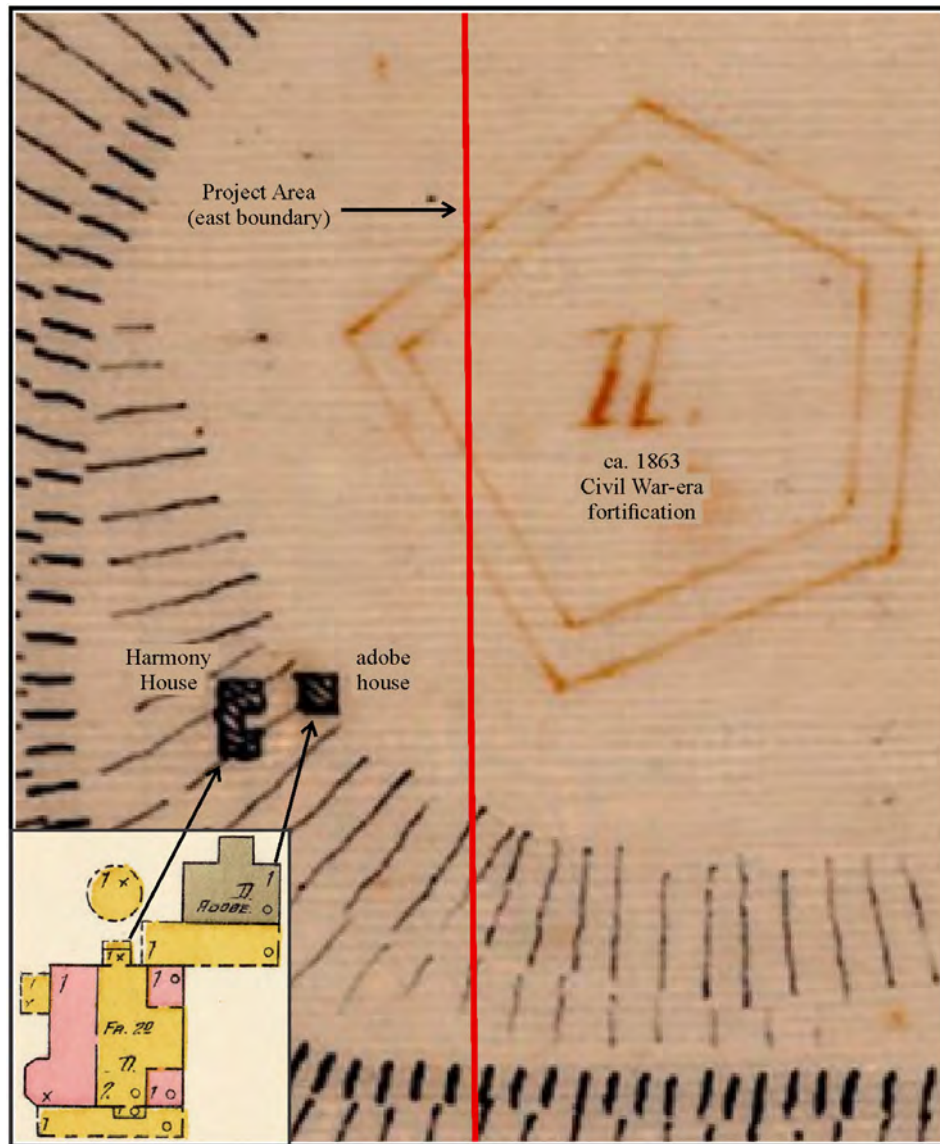


Figure 3-6. Comparison of the Dignowity family home shown on a ca. 1863 map, with an inset of the house from the 1904 Sanborn Map. Note project area's east boundary line (Zapata 2023: Figure 3-3).

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Chapter 4: Field and Laboratory Methods

This chapter begins with a summary of the site development plans and the required field work, followed by the field methods, site recording, laboratory and curation methods, and collection policy.

At the start of the Parks Improvement Project, Lockwood and Dignowity Parks were separated by Burnett Street, with Lockwood Park occupying the north half and Dignowity Park occupying the south half of the project area. Lockwood Park has a ca. 1931 recreation hall occupied by the Empower House (formerly Martinez Street Women's Center), a covered basketball court, and a children's playground. Dignowity Park features Harmony Plaza, with extensive landscaping that is surrounded by tree-lined walkways.

The Parks Improvement Project involved the razing of Burnett Street to incorporate this strip of land into the park development. In addition, the Lockwood Park children's playground was removed to make way for a new playscape and a swing set (COSA 2020). Dignowity Park kept Harmony Plaza, but the rest of the park will be landscaped for a dog park, play fields, and new walkways (COSA 2020). The Parks Improvement Project also involved the removal of curbs and sidewalks. Various trees were removed, while others were protected and preserved following the COSA, UDC Tree Preservation Ordinance.

Field Methods

Planning for this project began with a review of the proposed park development. Based on these reviews, and in consultation with the City's OHP and Public Works Department, the most sensitive areas needing monitoring were delineated on a plan map. Additional features were located by the general contractor, Straight Line Management, while working outside the target areas. The Project Archaeologist was notified and the monitoring area was extended.

The CAR monitored all mechanical grading and trenching that took place in previously designated areas, as shown in the figure below. Archaeologists monitored the demolition of the sidewalk and curbs, razing of Burnett Street, landscape grading, and trenching for various utilities (irrigation, plumbing, and electrical). Grading varied in depth, but typically impacted areas to depths of between 15 and 40 cm. The utility install trenches were typically no more than

60 cm deep. CAR staff also monitored CPS excavation for new poles and the removal of old poles along Burnett Street. The grading along the east side of Lockwood Park and the northeast section of Dignowity Park was also monitored. To limit the potential impact to the Civil War-era Fortification (41BX2294) the area of monitoring included the southeast corner of Lockwood Park and the northeast corner of Dignowity Park (Figure 4-1).

Additional archaeological monitoring was initiated as the need arose. For example, grading within the footprint of the Lockwood home exposed a series of wall footings, which were recorded as new site 41BX2414, wall footings were recorded at the northwest corner of Lockwood Park on site 41BX2295, and grading at the northeast quadrant of Dignowity Park further exposed site 41BX2296.

Field logs, using standard monitoring forms, were completed for each day of observations. Feature logs were used when needed throughout the project. In addition, a daily photographic log was maintained. Features were documented using Trimble GPS readings and photographs.

Lab Analysis and Curation

The analysis of artifacts and organization of records and daily logs occurred throughout the project. All records generated during the project were prepared in accordance with THC requirements for State Held-in-Trust collections and Federal Regulations, 36 CFR Part 79. Field forms were printed on acid-free paper and completed with pencil. Artifacts collected were brought to the CAR laboratory, washed, air-dried, and stored in 4-mil zip-lock, archival-quality bags along with acid-free labels. These labels were generated by laser printer, with each label containing provenience information and a corresponding lot number.

All field notes, forms, photographs, and drawings were placed in labeled archival folders. Digital photographs were printed on acid-free paper. After completion of the project, all recovered artifacts, excluding artifacts that, lacking scientific value, were discarded with the consent of the COSA and the THC, and project-related materials, including the final report, were permanently stored at the CAR curation facility (accession no. 2810).

Redacted Image

Figure 4-1. Map showing the original designated areas requiring monitoring, new site 41BX2414, and previously recorded sites 41BX2294, 41BX2295 and 41BX2296.

Chapter 5: Results

As a result of the CAR's monitoring activities, eleven features were recorded. Grading along the northwest corner of Lockwood Park exposed four features. CAR staff determined that these related to the previously recorded site 41BX2295. Grading at the northeast quadrant of the Dignowity Park located two additional features. CAR staff determined that these exposed features relate to the Dignowity homestead, site 41BX2296. The last four features were also exposed

due to grading activities and were determined to relate to the Lockwood family home. They were recorded as new site 41BX2414. Figure 5-1 shows these site boundaries, as well as the boundary for 41BX2294, the Civil War fortification. Note that the area slated for archaeological monitoring was extended to include the expected footprint of the Lockwood home (Figure 5-1). Features 1 through 11 are discussed below and presented in sequential order.



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Figure 5-1. Project area showing site boundaries for all four sites.

Features 1 through 4—Lockwood Staff Housing-Site Revisit 41BX2295

Excavation and grading at the northwest corner of Lockwood Park exposed a brick feature, in an area not slated for monitoring. Fortunately, the contractor alerted CAR staff before continuing with any additional ground disturbance. The four brick features were exposed between 15 and 20 cm below surface and designated Features 1 through 4 (Figure 5-2). An overlay of the GPS locations plotted on the 1904 Sanborn Map indicated that the features relate to an ancillary house on the Lockwood estate. Evidence of this probable caretaker's house was previously documented and recorded as site 41BX2295 (Zapata 2023). Aside from modern surface litter, no artifacts were seen in the vicinity of these four features.

An address for the house is not shown on the 1904 Sanborn, but the 1912 Sanborn shows it as 600 Hays Street, at the corner of N. Hackberry and Hays Street. The georeferenced points for Features 1 through 4 are shown on the 1904 Sanborn map in Figure 5-3. The property is also depicted on the 1891 Bird's Eye View Map of San Antonio (Johnson 1891) and shown as Figure 5-4. This property may have been the home created to house the Lockwood servants: Oscar and Mary Milner, their daughter Annie and her four children along with the Grants, Harvey and Ketura, and Sarah Magnussen (U.S. Census 1920). Archival research by Zapata (2023) indicated that there was no post-1928 occupation. Therefore, all historic materials encountered date prior to 1928. After Mrs. Lockwood sold the property to COSA, records indicated she moved to Terrell Hills with the Grants and an additional servant, Frances Harman (U.S. Census 1930).

Redacted Image

Figure 5-2. Features 1 through 4 at northwest corner of Lockwood Park with Hays Street in the background. Features 2 and 3 may form a corner of a room, view north.

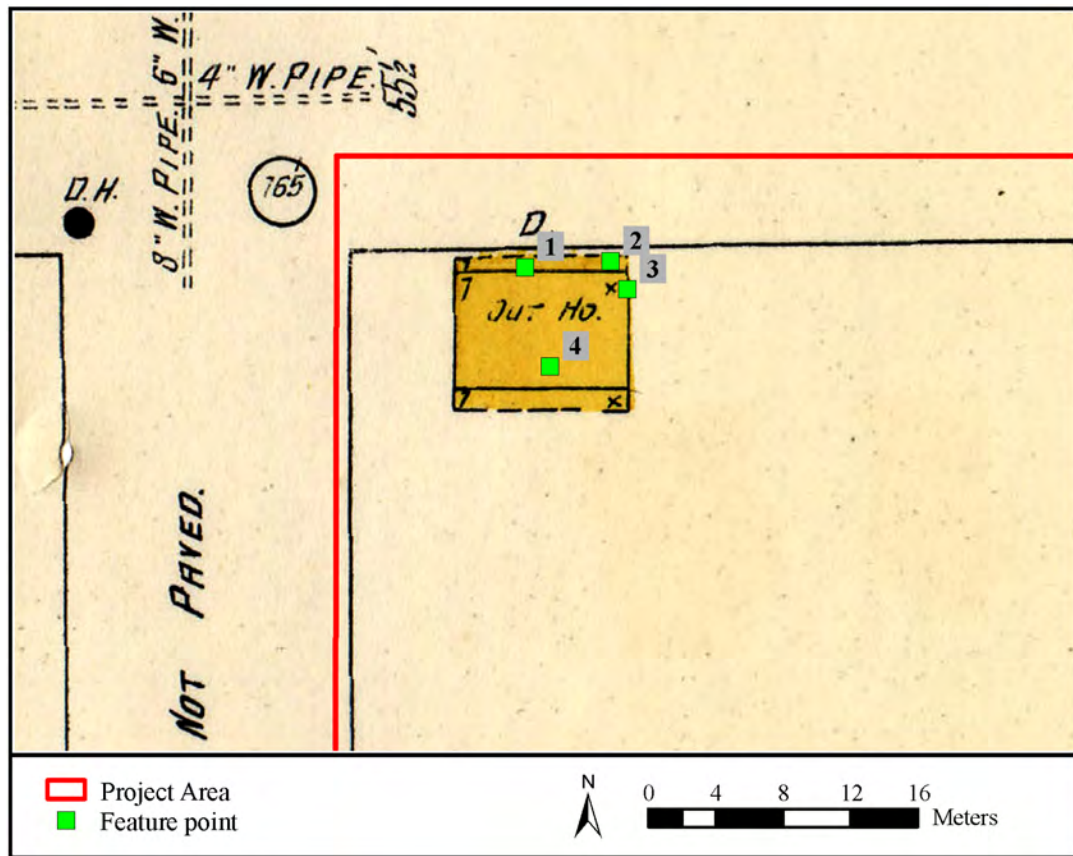


Figure 5-3. Features 1–4, close-up of a georeferenced 1904 Sanborn Map, Vol. 2, Sheet 4.



Figure 5-4. A close-up from the 1891 Birds Eye View of San Antonio shows site 41BX2295 (circled in green) on the northwest corner of the Lockwood homestead (Johnson 1891). The project area is marked in red. The Lockwood home is also pictured, as is the Dignowity home.

Feature 1 may have been a fireplace, as it appears to be a prepared brick floor surface. It is 130 cm north to south and 160 cm east to west (Figure 5-5). Features 2 and 3, east of Feature 1, appear to reflect a room corner. A two-inch diameter steel pipe, oriented east to west, was found 8 cm above Feature 2 (Figure 5-6). Feature 3 has two rows of three bricks each and Feature 4 is a set of loose four bricks. Two are Seco bricks

and one is a D'Hanis brick, which were popular in the early to mid-1900s (Figure 5-7). Unfortunately, no paperwork, field notes, or emails could be located that document if the features were preserved in place and, if so, how they were preserved. CAR staff who worked in the feature area at the time recall that the features were not removed, but do not remember how they were preserved.



Figure 5-5. Feature 1, a possible brick hearth from a fireplace, view north.



Figure 5-6. North wall profile of Feature 2 with intrusive two-inch steel pipe, view north.



Figure 5-7. Feature 4 – fractured bricks. Bricks marked “SECO” are to the right and the fractured D’Hanis bricks are to the left. Maker’s marks “NIS” and “D’H” are discernible on brick fragments.

Features 5 and 6–Dignowity Home and Barn-Site Revisit 41BX2296

Feature 5, a wall footing of limestone blocks, was documented along the west end of site 41BX2296 (Figure 5-8). The feature, exposed at 30 cm below surface, is most likely related to the Dignowity home on NCB 548, depicted on the 1904 and 1912 Sanborn maps (Figure 5-9). There were no artifacts associated with Feature 5.

There were three structures on the Dignowity estate: Harmony House, featuring adobe, brick, and wood frame constructions; a small dwelling to the northeast (possible staff housing); and a fairly large barn at the northeast corner. Features 5 and 6 were mapped and overlaid on the 1904 Sanborn Map so that CAR staff could determine the relationship of the features to the structures. The limestone remnants documented as Feature 5 relate to the north end construction of the Harmony House. Limestone remnants documented as Feature 6 are associated with the wood-constructed barn. Note that the 1912 Sanborn map (not shown), depicts this same barn as having an adobe-constructed north wall, a detail not noted in the earlier Sanborn map.

The adobe structure at the northeast end of the Harmony House was likely the family’s first home and was later attached to the main structure by a wood-framed porch (Zapata 2023). The estate remained in the Dignowity family until 1913, when Imogene Hambleton (née Dignowity) donated it to the Southwest Texas Baptist Hospital (BCDR 1913:414:422). The property was then sold to J. B. Donovan in 1926, who then sold it to the COSA in 1927 (BCDR 1926:927:322, 1927:959:109). In August 1927, not long after the purchase, City officials ordered the house to be set on fire and the rubble used to backfill the wells on the property (Fisher 1996:136).

Feature 6 was encountered twice, in early 2021 and then in mid-2022. On both occasions, grading of the area by the contractor exposed sections of limestone wall footings. Owing to a slight slope of the surface in this area, Feature 6 was exposed at between 1 and 20 cm below surface. Based on the GPS location and plotting of the feature onto the 1904 and 1912 Sanborn Maps, the wall footing is likely associated with the Dignowity barn which, when constructed, would have disturbed the Civil War-era fortification (41BX2294). Feature 6 is located just west of the fortification footprint and within the 41BX2296 site boundary (Figure 5-10).



Figure 5-8. Photograph of Feature 5 in the northeast quadrant of Dignowity Park, view southwest.

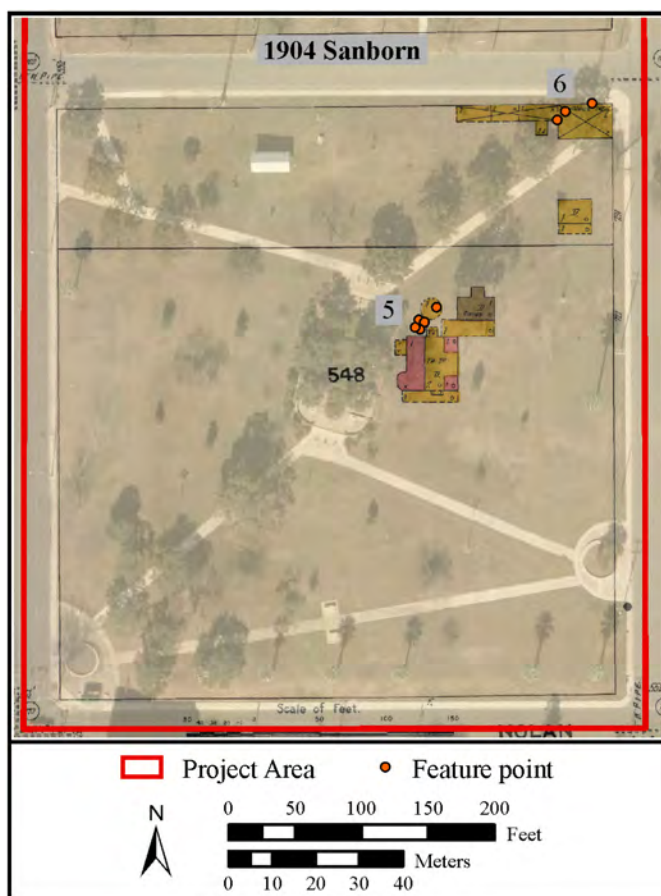


Figure 5-9. Dignowity home on the 1904 Sanborn map, overlain on park image with feature point locations for Feature 5 and Feature 6 shown in orange.

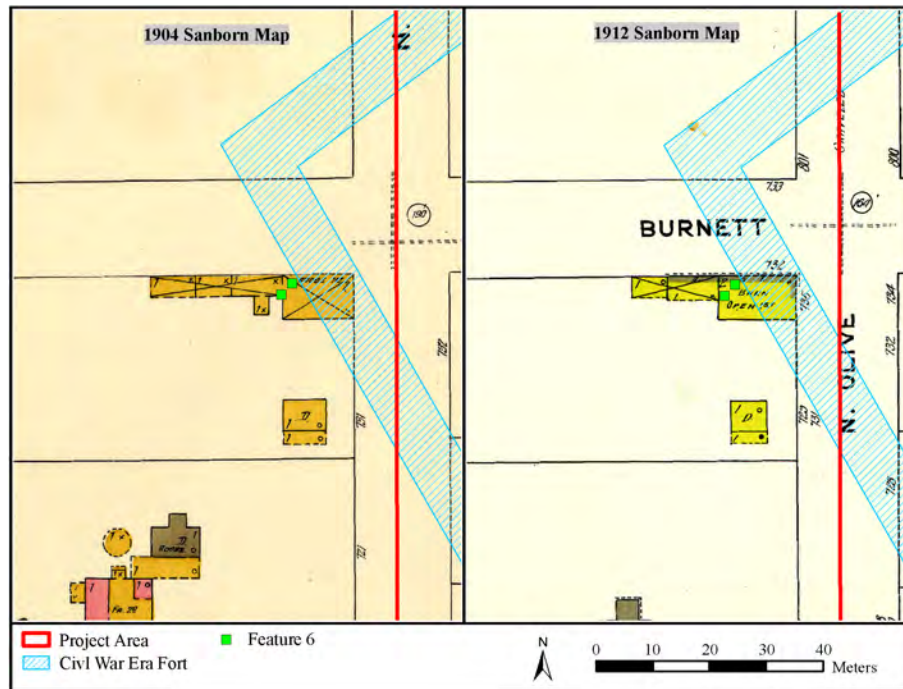


Figure 5-10. Feature 6 is located within the barn structure on the 1904 and 1912 Sanborn Maps. Note the trace of the ca. 1863 Civil War-era fortification, site 41BX2294.

Feature 6 is composed of irregularly shaped limestones, from fist-sized cobbles to larger stones, which were weakly mortared together (see figures 5-11, 5-12, and 5-13). In contrast, the Civil

War-era fortification consisted of a lime slurry with fist-sized cobbles (Zapata 2023). Features 5 and 6 were preserved in place with landscape material, covered by sand, then backdirt.



Figure 5-11. Feature 6 located in the northeast section of Dignowity Park. Three remnants of walls were encountered.



Figure 5-12. Another portion of Feature 6; notice the distinct line of limestones.



Figure 5-13. The southwest portion of Feature 6.

Feature 6 Artifacts

Artifacts collected from Feature 6 range from prehistoric to historic (Table 5-1). Some of the ceramics date to the mid-nineteenth century. Most of the artifacts date to the 1900s, including construction material (brick, flat glass, and nails), which were found scattered around and on top of Feature 6.

A horseshoe fragment and a glass stopper were also collected. The glass stopper is molded into a spade shape and the shank shows sign of grinding (Figure 5-14). Molds were in common use in the late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century (Lindsey 2021). The remains of a small semi-porcelain dish were also found. Semi-porcelain has been in production since the 1820s but was most popular between 1850 to 1900 (Shelton 2015).

Features 7 through 11-Lockwood Home-Site 41BX2414

Remnants of the Lockwood family home were uncovered beneath the Lockwood Park children's playground and immediately south of the Empower House. These remnants are represented by a series of five features depicted in Feature 5-15 overlain on the 1904 Sanborn. The Lockwood house is also illustrated in the 1886 Bird's Eye View of San Antonio (Koch 1986; Figure 5-16). The only artifacts collected from this site were associated with Features 7 and 8.

Feature 7 was a section of wall foundations exposed at 40 cm below surface and may represent a room at the south end of the

Table 5-1. Selected Artifacts from Feature 6

Description	Date Range
Debitage	Prehistoric
Biface	Prehistoric
Yellowware, cylindrical pot, slipped	1800s-1900s
Sandy Paste lead-glazed, wheel-thrown	1700-1800s (Fox and Ulrich 2008)
Ironstone	1840-1930s (THC 2006)
Transferware, aesthetic movement	Late 19th century, 1875-1890
Semi-porcelain dish, white	1850-1900s (Shelton 2015)
Spade glass stopper	1830s-1920s (Lindsey 2021)
Club finish sauce bottle (Lea & Perrins®)	1882-1890s (McKenzie, personal communication; Lindsey 2020)
Cut nail	Mid- to late- 1800s

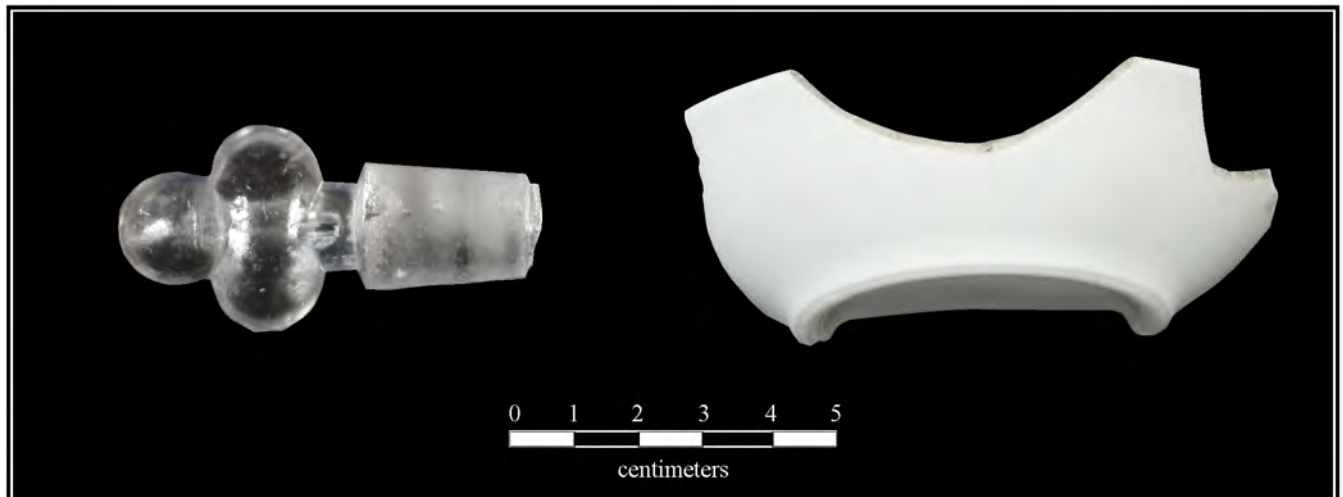


Figure 5-14. Molded glass stopper with possible burnished end (left) and semi-porcelain dish (right).

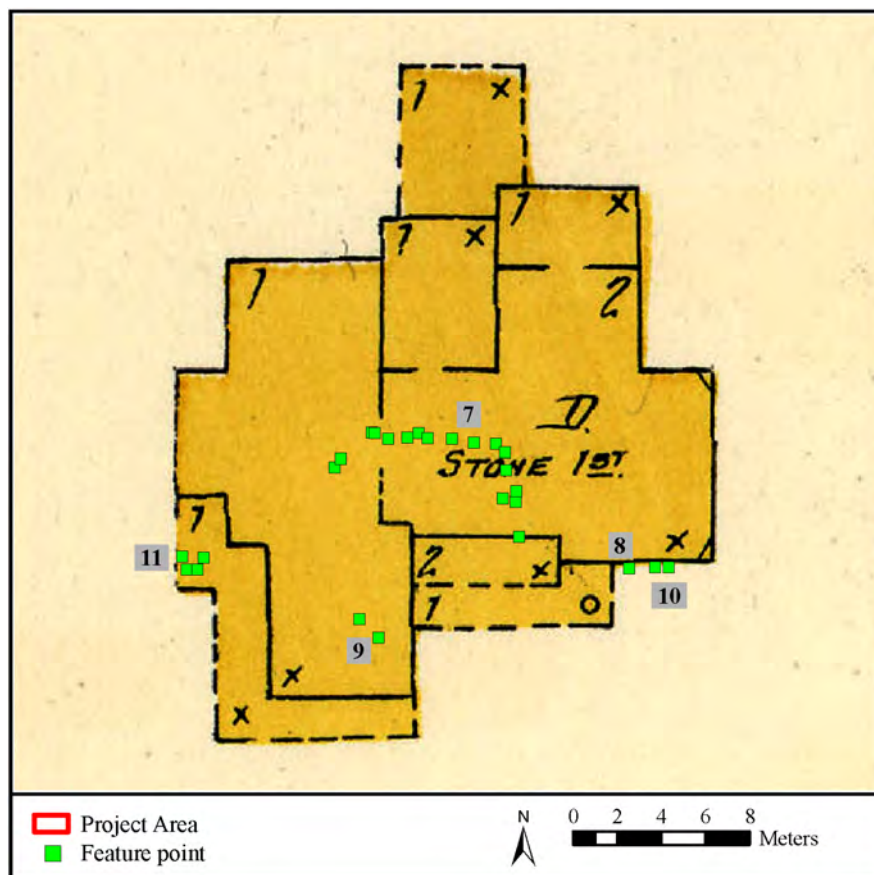


Figure 5-15. The location of Features 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 on the 1904 Sanborn map. The relationship of the georeferenced feature points to the historic image may be skewed to the northwest (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1904).

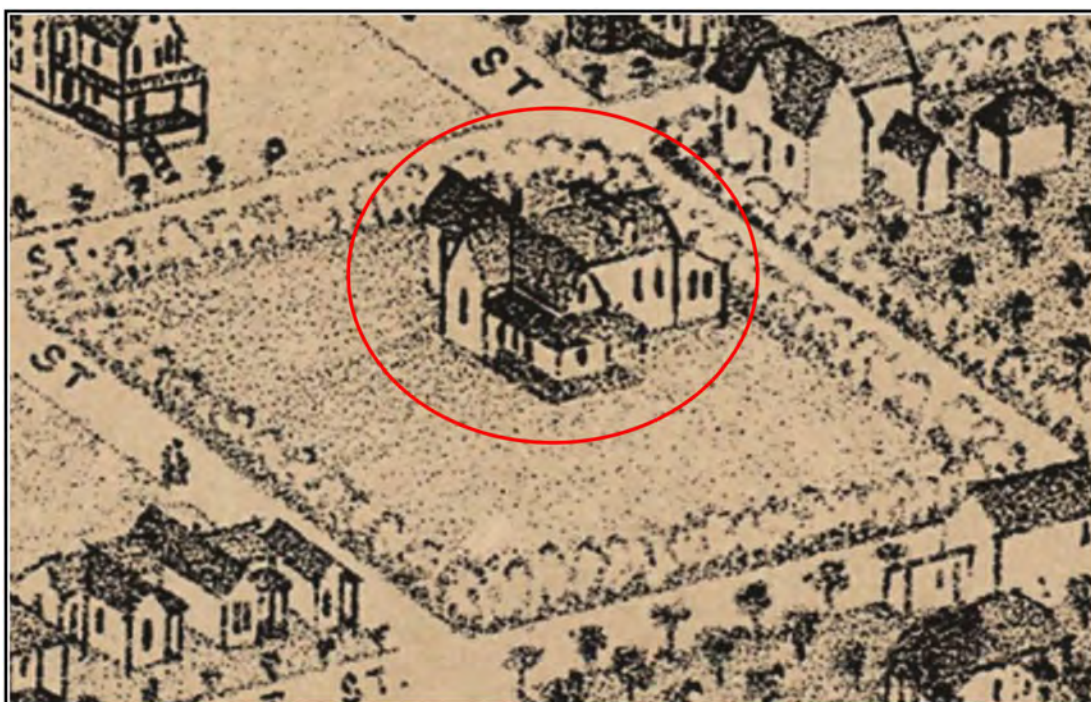


Figure 5-16. Close-up view from Birds Eye View of San Antonio, showing the two-story Lockwood home (Koch 1886).

Lockwood home (Figure 5-17). The north end wall footing was intact and measured 0.49 m wide by 4.6 m long (see Figures 5-15, 5-17 and 5-18).

The west end of Feature 7, a possible corner, appeared to have been impacted by the removal of mulch material and grading

(Figure 5-18, insert A). The northeast section was disturbed at some point by the inclusion of red brick (Figure 5-18, insert B). A section of the east side wall footing was in place and connected to a 1.40 m by 1.41 m limestone pad that may have been for a fireplace (Figure 5-18, insert C). A hunter green colored tile was found on top of the possible fireplace.

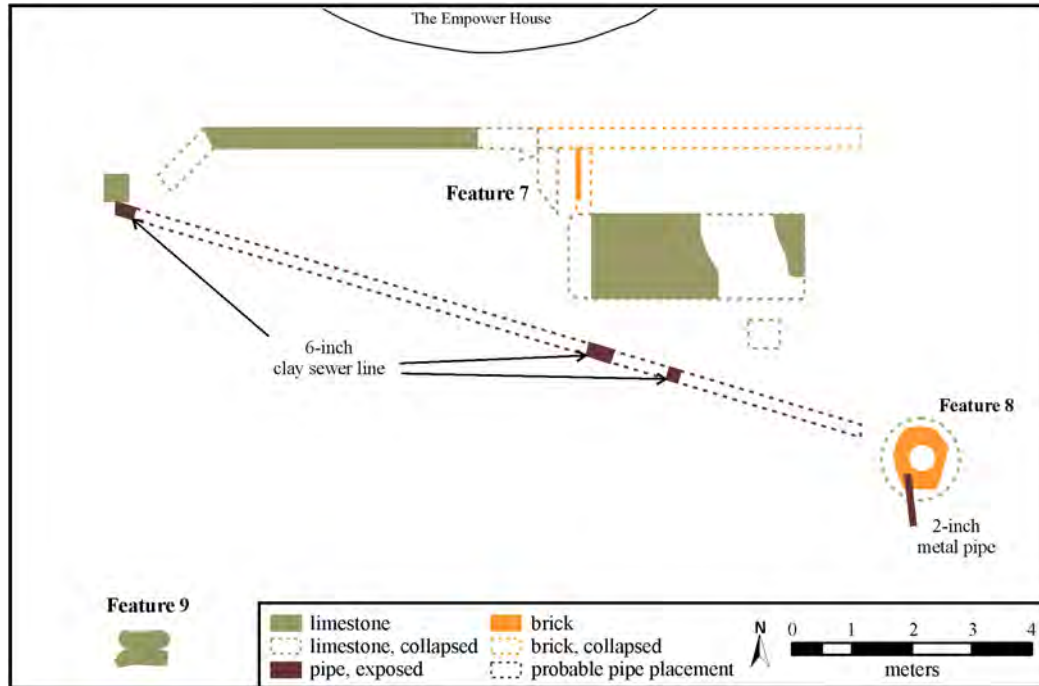


Figure 5-17. Sketch map of site 41BX2414 showing Features 7, 8, and 9 (Features 10 and 11 not shown).

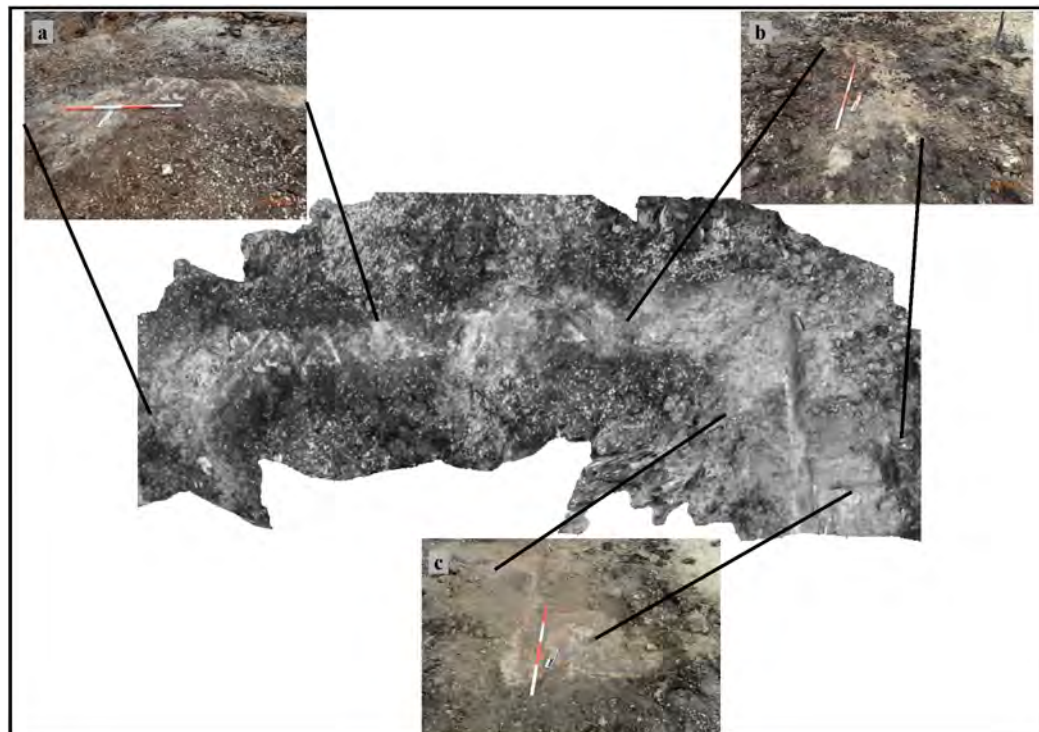


Figure 5-18. Composite photograph of Feature 7 with inserts highlighting different sections of the wall footing. Insert C is a possible fireplace.

A section of a six-inch clay sewer pipe was exposed at the west end of Feature 7. Additional clearing of debris from this area revealed that the pipe was oriented southeast toward an abandoned cistern. This cistern was exposed at between 40 and 60 cm below surface and designated Feature 8. The feature was circular and brick-constructed and, given the associated sewer line, may have been repurposed as a septic tank (Figure 5-19). A two-inch steel pipe was located at the south end of the

cistern, and may have served as an overflow outlet, when it was used to harvest rainwater.

Feature 9 was comprised of two large limestone blocks, with the uppermost stone exposed at 3 cm below surface and the second at 20 cm below surface. The blocks were reminiscent of steps (Figure 5-20). The 17 cm difference in elevation suggests a typical height difference between steps.



Figure 5-19. Feature 8 has the appearance of a capped cistern. Photo at left—notice the two-inch metal pipe extending south (arrow at top); photo at right—notice six-inch clay sewer pipe (arrow left of center) oriented southeast to cistern at top.



Figure 5-20. Photograph of Feature 9, probable steps, found at the southwest end of Feature 7.

The CAR returned to monitor excavations 1.6 m west of Feature 8 for the installation of an irrigation line. A portion of what may have been a cistern was exposed at 20 cm below surface and was designated Feature 10. In retrospect, this may be an extension of Feature 8, as the feature appeared to have been brick lined and domed shaped (Figure 5-21). This feature was severely damaged by previous trenching activities.

Feature 11 was exposed at 30 cm below surface and was located west of the Feature 7 and 9. It is composed of limestone cobbles that lie underneath a concrete intrusion (Figure 5-22). Feature 11 may represent a southwest corner of the Lockwood home (see Figure 5-15). Features 7 through 11 were preserved in place with landscape cloth, covered by sand, and backdirt.



Figure 5-21. Photograph of Feature 10.



Figure 5-22. Feature 11 is constructed of limestone topped by a concrete intrusion.

Feature 7 and Feature 8 Artifacts

Several twentieth century artifacts were collected from Feature 7, including brick, tile, and ceramic. Ferrous cut nails (mid- to late- nineteenth century) were also recovered. These were fairly typical of an historic site and therefore not shown.

Additional Artifacts

A broken projectile point was recovered from the surface, near an electrical conduit trench. The monitored area was off the southeast corner of Lockwood Park, and just west of the Civil War-era fortification (41BX2294). Based on previous work in this project area, the find was not surprising, as lithics are distributed throughout Lockwood and Dignowity Parks (Zapata 2023). The recovered point is made from a brown

(Munsell 7.5YR 5/2) waxy chert. The thickness of the fractured distal end measures 3.4 mm, the medial 8.5 mm, and the base 7.5 mm. The fractured point is 55.25 mm long and 37.0 mm wide (Figure 5-23). We are unable to assign this find to any precontact period, though the general characteristics may reflect Archaic use (8800-1200 BP, Turner and Hester 2011).

A historic plumb broad hatchet, typically used for installing roof shingles, was recovered from an electrical conduit trench at the northeast quadrant of Dignowity Park (Prentiss 1986:746; Weisgerber 1999). The hatchet dates to between the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. It was recovered near a CPS pole, off the corner of N. Olive and Burnett streets. The hatchet was damaged, resulting in a bend in the cheek and breakage between the cheek and poll. The poll was a hammer, and the notch in the blade is a nail puller (Figure 5-24).



Figure 5-23. Broken projectile point, surface collection.



Figure 5-24. The plumb broad hatchet. Notice the nail pull notch, upper left.

Summary

Eleven features were recorded within the project area. Features 1 through 4 relate to a previously recorded house site (41BX2295) at the corner of Hays and N. Hackberry streets (Zapata 2023). This house would have likely been used by the Lockwood family's staff. A site revisit form for 41BX2295 was completed to include the newly recorded data.

Features 5 and 6 were discovered within the northeast quadrant of Dignowity Park. Feature 5 consisted of a limestone wall

footing, which was determined to be associated with the Dignowity's Harmony House. An additional limestone wall footing, designated Feature 6, was discovered at the extreme northeast corner of the Dignowity Park. This footing was determined to relate to the Dignowity's barn, which would have impacted the ca. 1863 fortification (41BX2294).

Additional monitoring in the Lockwood Park revealed Features 7 through 11, which were determined to be associated with the Lockwood family home and related infrastructure. This new site was recorded as 41BX2414.

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Chapter 6: Summary and Recommendations

The University of Texas at San Antonio's, Center for Archaeological Research provided archaeological services to the City of San Antonio for the Dignowity and Lockwood Parks Improvements Project. The work was completed between February 2021 and June 2023. The project area encompassed the Dignowity and Lockwood Parks, a 3.4 ha (8.5 acres) area. CAR staff discovered and recorded 11 features. Four of the features were determined to be associated with site 41BX2295 (Zapata 2023). Two additional features were related to previously recorded site 41BX2296 (Zapata 2023). The last five features were determined to be associated with a new site, the Lockwood family home, recorded as site 41BX2414.

Lockwood Staff Housing-Site 41BX2295

Site 41BX2295 was initially recorded during archaeological testing in January 2019 (Zapata 2023). The site was recommended as not eligible for the NRHP or for listing as a SAL because it had been significantly impacted by previous construction that affected its integrity. The CAR documented additional data for the house at 600 Hays Street and completed a site revisit. This house was on the Lockwood estate and was likely used to house their staff. CAR recommends that 41BX2295 is not eligible for NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C or for listing as an SAL. The site has been heavily impacted by construction and any additional archaeology will not serve to increase knowledge of Texas history. CAR recommends no future work at the site.

Dignowity Home and Barn-Site 41BX2296

The site boundary for 41BX2296 includes the limestone feature (Feature 6) found in the vicinity of Harmony House (Feature 5). Both features were preserved in place. The site was recommended as not eligible for the NRHP or for listing as an SAL in 2019 when it was initially recorded, as it has been significantly impacted by previous construction that affected the site's integrity (Zapata 2023). A site revisit, with an updated shape file, was completed. As a result of the revisit, CAR staff recommends that the site is not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C or for listing as an SAL. It is unlikely that additional archaeological work will reveal additional features or artifacts that may add to knowledge of ancient or historic

Texas. Although CAR recommends the site as not eligible for the NRHP or listing as an SAL, archaeological monitoring is recommended for any future ground disturbance in the vicinity of the Dignowity home (41BX2296).

Lockwood Home-41BX2414

The Lockwood Home was the only new site recorded. Site 41BX2414 includes the home and a cistern. The limestone wall footings have been significantly impacted by the ca. 1931 recreation hall (present-day Empower House) and the construction of the recently razed children's playground. These, and other potential previous impacts, have significantly impacted site 41BX2414, and have affected the site's integrity. CAR recommends that site 41BX2414 is not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D nor for listing as an SAL, as it has been extensively impacted by construction episodes. Although CAR recommends the new site as not eligible for the NRHP or listing as an SAL, archaeological monitoring is recommended for any future ground disturbance in the vicinity of the Lockwood home.

Civil War Fortification—41BX2294

Site 41BX2294 was initially recorded during archaeological testing in January 2019 (Zapata 2023). The site represents the remnant of a Civil War-era fortification. Zapata recommended the site as eligible for inclusion to the NRHP under Criterion D and recommended listing as an SAL under Criterion 1. Feature 6, which was determined to relate to the Dignowity's barn, would likely have impacted the fortification, but no evidence of the fortification was uncovered during CAR's current monitoring efforts. As no additional information relating to the Civil War Fortification was recovered, CAR has no additional eligibility recommendations. CAR recommends that archaeological monitoring should be required for any and all future ground disturbance planned in the vicinity of 41BX2294.

All field documents, photos, and artifacts associated with this project are curated at the CAR facility, excluding artifacts that were discarded with consent from the COSA and the THC. These materials are associated with accession No. 2810.

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Appendix A

Research revealed few documents associated with Joseph S. Lockwood. Those that were found are presented here.

No.	Name	Make	Address
70	Pleasanton Auto Co.		221 W. Commerce St.
71	Lockwood, J. S.		Lockwood Nat. Bank
72	Webb, J. B.		522 Alamo Plaza
73	Robbins, G. D.		Cor. Crockett & Losoya St.
74	Hill, L.		724 Nolan St.
75	Shook, Phil H.	Maxwell	135 Augusta St.
76	Nave, R. L.		124 Crosby St.
77	Mills, G. C.		530 Carson St.
78	Frost, J. H.		650 Soledad St.
79	Cook, H. F.		411 Maverick St.
80			2305 Buena Vista St.
81	Schultze, H.		113 South St.
82	Herrf, Dr. Aldoph	Maxwell	314 Ave. "C"
83	Dean, C. H.		228 S. Flores St.
84	Ogg, H. E.		121 Devine St.
85	Moore, W. C.		301 W. Evergreen
86			503 Augusta St.
87	Michel, A.		228 Elm St.
88			Menger Hotel
89			1615 N. Zalzamora St.
90			117 Main Ave.
91	Johnson, H. E.		117 Main Ave.
92	Johnson, H. E.		117 Main Ave.
93	Rosenbaum, O. B.		Ft. Sam Houston
94			Dallas, Texas
	T. A. Coleman		
95	Moss, Dr. R. E.	Stoddard-Dayton	
			St. Marys St., at Mrs. Murphy
96	Conrad, Geo. A.		819 Muncey St.
97	Hiedemann, M.		607 Ave. "C"
99	Herman & Rucker		1104 S. Laredo St.
100	Bennett, Sam W.	Stevens	215 W. Nueva St.
101	Dury, John	Oldsmobile	431 Dwyer Ave.
102	Bindley, Dr. J. H.		Moore Bldg.
103	Moore, Dr. T. E.	Maxwell	502½ E. Houston St.
104	Strickland, J. H.		White Steamer, San Antonio
105	Book, Dwight D.		211 E. Elmira St.
106	Gray, T. H.		248 Blum St.
107	Cornish, Melven		328 Carson St.
108	Half, G. A. C.	DeLuxe	A. B. Frank & Co.
109	Jones, C. R.		Navarro & Crockett
110	Fairfield, Dr. Geo. M.		Hicks Bldg.
111	Vick, I. F.		117 Main Ave.
112	Cook, H. F.		117 Main Ave.
113	(Uses No. 13.)		108 Ave. "C"
114	Fator		San Antonio
115	Thompson, L. C.		615 W. Laurel St.
116	Frost, J. H.	Stoddard-Dayton	
			650 Soledad St.
117	West, W. E.	Stoddard-Dayton	
			833 W. Myrtle St.
118	Hooper, J. E.		S. A. Compress Co.
119	Woodward, D. J.	Rambler	1702 San Pedro Ave.
120	Richardson, E. R.	Packard	221 Pecan St.
121	Maverick, Lewis	Stoddard-Dayton	
			Alamo Nat. Bank
122	Jones, J. A.	Studebaker	625 Dawson St.

New Phone 11 Old Phone 869-1R.

AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES

J. C. KINNEY & CO.

301 and 303 Main Ave.

Plumbing and Electrical Contractors,
Automobile, Motor and Elevator Repairing.

STORAGE BATEERIES CHARGED

Figure A-1. J. S. Lockwood had a car registered at the Lockwood National Bank (Hemphill 2021a).

No.	Name	Make	Address
123	Herff, A. P.	Buick.....	627 Dallas St.
124	Warren, J. W.	Chalmers.....	222 E. Macon St.
125	Minter, G. W. ....	.....	201 N. Mesquite St.
126	Hensley, F. D. ....	.....	1436 N. Flores St.
127	R. A. Hancock .....	.....	2010 S. Flores St.
129	Carr, R. W.	Mitchell.....	129 Aubrey St.
131	Frost, T. C.	Stoddard-Dayton.....	650 Soledad St.
132	Grice, Frank	American Roadster.....	Express Bldg., Navarro & Crockett
133	Cresson, Chas. C.	Elmore.....	Grayson St.
134	Reos, Ed. ....	.....	Menger Hotel
135	Minor, W. E. ....	.....	Menger Hotel
136	Aniol, Louis .....	.....	419 Goliad St.
138	Nix, J. M.	Maxwell.....	218 E. Houston St.
140	Walthall, L. M. ....	.....	218 W. Mistletoe Ave.
141	Steves, Albert	Stoddard-Dayton & Buick.....	514 King William St.
142	.....	.....	.....
143	.....	.....	.....
144	Mackey, Duncan .....	.....	Mackey Bldg.
145	Lockwood, J. S.	Packard.....	823 N. Olive St.
146	Peck, Paul M.	Cadillac.....	Hicks Bldg.
147	Nicholson Furnish Co.	Reo.....	Moore Bldg.
148	Stokes, R. F. ....	.....	720 Nolan St.
149	Syers, W. D.	Chalmers.....	French Pl. & Main Ave.
150	Lowry, W. F.	Maxwell.....	333 W. Magnolia Av.
151	Furnish, D. K.	Reo.....	501 W. French Pl.
152	James, Howard .....	.....	Hot Wells
153	Robicheux, Dr. L. F. ....	.....	Hicks Bldg.
154	Dean, C. H. ....	.....	132 City St.
155	Weber, J. J. ....	.....	944 N. Flores St.
156	Felder, L. C.	Maxwell.....	217 W. Craig Pl.
157	Smith, F. C.	Maxwell.....	105 W. Woodlawn Av.
158	Joske, Alex.	De Luxe.....	241 King William St.
159	Cook, H. F.	Studebaker.....	117 Main Ave.
160	Goering, E. A. ....	.....	635 S. Presa St.
161	Brough, Mrs. E. T.	Stevens-Duryea.....	423 Taylor St.
162	Howard, H. L.	Stoddard-Dayton & Mitchell.....	415 Pecan St.
163	Hicks, Dr. F. M.	Buick.....	807 Main Ave.
164	Hough, J. F. ....	.....	1521 N. New Braunfels Ave
166	Fowler, C. S.	Stoddard-Dayton.....	Hot Wells, S. Presa St.
168	Ankerson, Geo. P.	Maxwell.....	201 Travis St.
170	Herring, T.	Maxwell.....	229 W. Craig Pl.
171	Reynolds, H. M. ....	.....	426 E. Commerce St.
172	Hamilton, J. M. ....	.....	126 Barerra St.
173	Byrd, C. O. ....	.....	503 Guenther St.
174	McCarthy, Dr. D. W.	Maxwell.....	315 Richmond Ave.
175	Whitsett, G. W. ....	.....	131 Claudia St.
177	Pepper, D. R.	Thompson Hotel.....	Soledad St.
178	Steinhardt, Julius	Chadwick.....	Menger Hotel
179	.....	.....	102 Third St.
180	Stout, Dr. B. F. ....	.....	323 W. Mistletoe Ave.
181	McElroy, D. W. ....	.....	127-129 Losoya St.
182	Nueces Valley Co. ....	.....	Moore Bldg.

Bicycles**Motorcycles****Auto Repairing****Emerson the Bicycle Doctor**

Key and Lock Work. Lawn Mowers Repaired

BASE BALL SUPPLIES.

224-26 Main Ave.

Both Phones

Figure A-2. J. S. Lockwood is shown owning an automobile at 823 N. Olive Street from Hemphill 2021a.

STATE Texas COUNTY Bexar TOWNSHIP 04 OTHER DIVISION OF COUNTY X

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE-BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1920-POPULATION

NAME OF INSTITUTION X NAME OF INCORPORATED PLACE San Antonio EXAMINED BY ME ON THE 4th DAY OF January 1921

SUPERVISOR'S DISTRICT NO. 2214 SHEET NO. 4 3543
ENUMERATION DISTRICT NO. 79 1561

PLACE OF BIRTH	AGE	SEX	MARRIAGE	EDUCATION	NATIVITY AND BIRTHPLACE		MIGRATION
					Place of birth	Birthplace	
11 0571	Martha S. Lockwood	Female	Married	High School	United States	United States	San Antonio, Bexar Co. T.
11 0572	John S. Lockwood	Male	Married	High School	United States	United States	San Antonio, Bexar Co. T.
11 0573	William S. Lockwood	Male	Married	High School	United States	United States	San Antonio, Bexar Co. T.
11 0574	Elizabeth S. Lockwood	Female	Married	High School	United States	United States	San Antonio, Bexar Co. T.
11 0575	Charles S. Lockwood	Male	Married	High School	United States	United States	San Antonio, Bexar Co. T.
11 0576	Martha S. Lockwood	Female	Married	High School	United States	United States	San Antonio, Bexar Co. T.
11 0577	John S. Lockwood	Male	Married	High School	United States	United States	San Antonio, Bexar Co. T.
11 0578	William S. Lockwood	Male	Married	High School	United States	United States	San Antonio, Bexar Co. T.
11 0579	Elizabeth S. Lockwood	Female	Married	High School	United States	United States	San Antonio, Bexar Co. T.
11 0580	Charles S. Lockwood	Male	Married	High School	United States	United States	San Antonio, Bexar Co. T.
11 0581	Martha S. Lockwood	Female	Married	High School	United States	United States	San Antonio, Bexar Co. T.
11 0582	John S. Lockwood	Male	Married	High School	United States	United States	San Antonio, Bexar Co. T.
11 0583	William S. Lockwood	Male	Married	High School	United States	United States	San Antonio, Bexar Co. T.
11 0584	Elizabeth S. Lockwood	Female	Married	High School	United States	United States	San Antonio, Bexar Co. T.
11 0585	Charles S. Lockwood	Male	Married	High School	United States	United States	San Antonio, Bexar Co. T.
11 0586	Martha S. Lockwood	Female	Married	High School	United States	United States	San Antonio, Bexar Co. T.
11 0587	John S. Lockwood	Male	Married	High School	United States	United States	San Antonio, Bexar Co. T.
11 0588	William S. Lockwood	Male	Married	High School	United States	United States	San Antonio, Bexar Co. T.
11 0589	Elizabeth S. Lockwood	Female	Married	High School	United States	United States	San Antonio, Bexar Co. T.
11 0590	Charles S. Lockwood	Male	Married	High School	United States	United States	San Antonio, Bexar Co. T.
11 0591	Martha S. Lockwood	Female	Married	High School	United States	United States	San Antonio, Bexar Co. T.
11 0592	John S. Lockwood	Male	Married	High School	United States	United States	San Antonio, Bexar Co. T.
11 0593	William S. Lockwood	Male	Married	High School	United States	United States	San Antonio, Bexar Co. T.
11 0594	Elizabeth S. Lockwood	Female	Married	High School	United States	United States	San Antonio, Bexar Co. T.
11 0595	Charles S. Lockwood	Male	Married	High School	United States	United States	San Antonio, Bexar Co. T.
11 0596	Martha S. Lockwood	Female	Married	High School	United States	United States	San Antonio, Bexar Co. T.
11 0597	John S. Lockwood	Male	Married	High School	United States	United States	San Antonio, Bexar Co. T.
11 0598	William S. Lockwood	Male	Married	High School	United States	United States	San Antonio, Bexar Co. T.
11 0599	Elizabeth S. Lockwood	Female	Married	High School	United States	United States	San Antonio, Bexar Co. T.
11 0600	Charles S. Lockwood	Male	Married	High School	United States	United States	San Antonio, Bexar Co. T.

Figure A-3. 1920 census record showing Joseph S. Lockwood.

Form V. S. No. 5-50M-7-2-24

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

1. PLACE OF DEATH
County of Bucks Registration District No. 261
Township of L. Bensalem
Borough of Andalusia Primary Registration District No. 2239
City of State Rd. (No. State Rd. St. State Rd. Ward State Rd.) File No. 75097
Registered No. 138-138

2. FULL NAME Joseph S. Lockwood

3. SEX M. 4. COLOR OR RACE White 5. SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED OR DIVORCED (write the word) Married

6a. If married, widowed, or divorced HUSBAND of Elizabeth Lockwood

6. DATE OF BIRTH (month, day, and year) Feb. 4 - 1843

7. AGE Years 83 Months 4 Days 1 IF LESS than 1 day, hrs. 1 or mins. 1

8. OCCUPATION OF DECEASED
(a) Trade, profession, or particular kind of work Banker (Retired)
(b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer) Lockwood Nat'l Bank
(c) Name of employer San Antonio, Texas

9. BIRTHPLACE (city or town) New York (State or country)

10. NAME OF FATHER

11. BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (city or town) New York (State or country)

12. MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER Mary E.

13. BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (city or town) (State or country)

14. Informant John Raftery (Address) Tomsdale

15. Filed July 20, 1926 Rhoda Lechner REGISTRAR

16. DATE OF DEATH July 19 1926
(Month) (Day) (Year)

17. I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from 7-12-26 to 7-19-26, that I last saw him alive on 7-18-26 and that death occurred, on the date stated above, at 12:30 P.M. The CAUSE OF DEATH* was as follows:
Carcinoma of Prostate gland
49
(duration) 2 yrs. 7 mos. 7 ds.
CONTRIBUTORY (SECONDARY) Metastasis into bone femur, prostate
(duration) 7 yrs. 7 mos. 7 ds.

18. Where was disease contracted if not at place of death?

Did an operation precede death? No. Date of 7-19-26

Was there an autopsy? No

What test confirmed diagnosis? Gen. Exam. H. & C.
(Signed) John Raftery M.D.
7-19-26 Tomsdale

*State the DISEASE CAUSING DEATH, or in deaths from VIOLENT CAUSES, state (1) MEANS AND NATURE OF INJURY, and (2) whether ACCIDENTAL, SUICIDAL, or HOMICIDAL. (See reverse side for additional space.)

19. PLACE OF BURIAL, CREMATION OR REMOVAL St. John's Cemetery DATE OF BURIAL 7-21-26

20. UNDERTAKER Quinn & Bain Co ADDRESS 180 Chestnut

Important: See instructions on back of certificate.

Figure A-4. Death certificate for Joseph S. Lockwood.