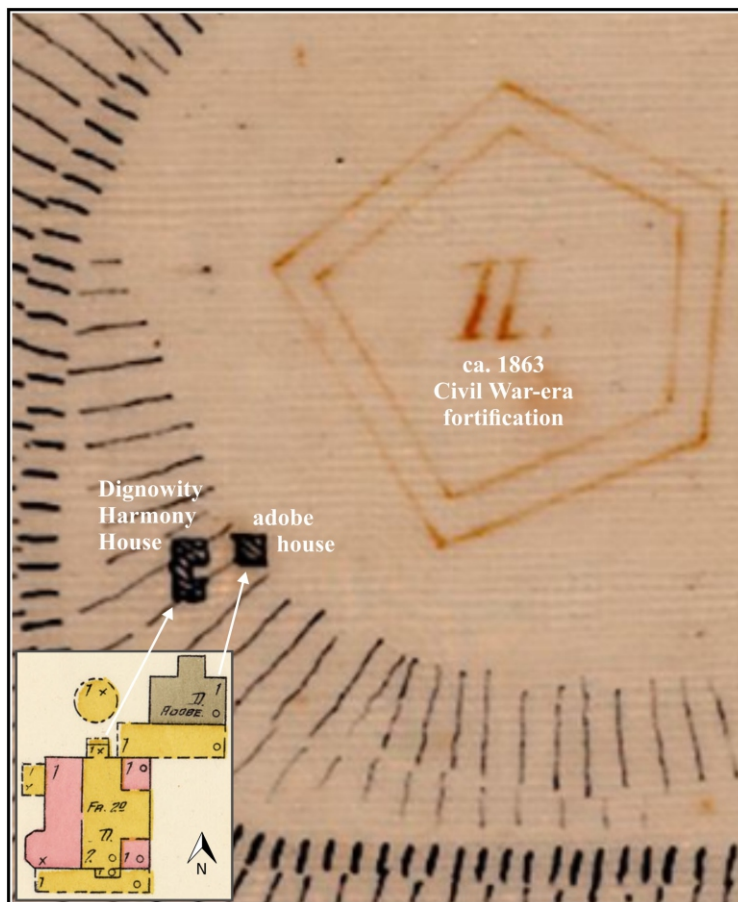


# Archaeological Investigations for the Lockwood and Dignowity Parks Improvements Project, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas



by  
José E. Zapata

Texas Antiquities Permit No. 8710

**REDACTED**

Principal Investigator  
Paul Shawn Marceaux

*Prepared for:*  
City of San Antonio  
Transportation and Capital Improvements  
114 West Commerce Street, 6th Floor  
San Antonio, Texas 78205



*Prepared by:*  
Center for Archaeological Research  
The University of Texas at San Antonio  
One UTSA Circle  
San Antonio, Texas 78249  
Archaeological Report, No. 476





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## **Abstract:**

The University of Texas at San Antonio (UTSA) Center for Archaeological Research (CAR), in response to a request from the City of San Antonio (COSA), conducted an archaeological survey for the Lockwood and Dignowity Parks Improvements Project in San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. The work was completed in January 2019, and it consisted of shovel testing and backhoe trenching within the 3.4 hectare (8.5 acre) Area of Potential Effect (APE).

The Lockwood and Dignowity parks are owned by the COSA and lie within the locally designated Dignowity Hill Historic District; therefore, the project falls under the COSA Unified Development Code. The project also falls under the Texas Antiquities Code, and the archaeological investigations were conducted under Texas Antiquities Permit No. 8710. Paul Shawn Marceaux, CAR Director, served as the Principal Investigator, with José Zapata serving as the Project Archaeologist.

The archaeological investigation resulted in the location and recording of three new sites. Site 41BX2296 is an elongated multi-component site that began at the southeast corner of Lockwood Park and extended into the northeast quadrant of Dignowity Park. Site 41BX2295 is a historic site located at the northwest corner of Lockwood Park. CAR proposes that neither site is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nor for listing as a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL). The two sites have been significantly impacted by previous construction that affected their integrity, and neither contained features (e.g., a midden) or artifact assemblages that would increase the knowledge of the prehistory or history of Texas.

Excavation of a backhoe trench located site 41BX2294, a Civil War-era feature at the southeast corner of Lockwood Park. Research suggests this is the only Civil War-era feature recorded in San Antonio, and CAR recommends 41BX2294 is eligible for inclusion to the NRHP under Criterion D (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 60.4), as the site may yield important historic information. The CAR also recommends 41BX2294 merits SAL status because the site can contribute to the knowledge of the Civil War Period in Texas.

The park development plans include the installation of a linear arrangement of porch swings along the southeast quadrant of Lockwood Park. Site preparation for these swings will likely impact the Civil War-era fortification; therefore, CAR recommends avoiding impacts to this site. Other impacts include the installation of a sewer line at the north end of Dignowity Park, and CAR recommends monitoring in this area. In addition, Burnett Street currently separates the Lockwood and Dignowity parks, but this street segment will be razed in order to landscape and merge the two parks.

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## **Chapter 1: Introduction**

The UTSA CAR, in response to a request from the COSA, conducted an archaeological survey for the Lockwood and Dignowity Parks Improvements Project in San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. Archeological testing was completed in January 2019 and consisted of shovel testing and backhoe trenching. The APE lies within Lockwood and Dignowity parks, which are within the locally designated Dignowity Hill Historic District. This 3.4 hectare (ha; 8.5 acre) APE is bounded on the north by Hays Street, on the south by Nolan Street, on the east by N. Olive Street, and on the west by N. Hackberry Street (Figure 1-1).

The improvements project falls under the COSA's Unified Development Code (Article 6 35-630 to 35-634). The project is subject to review by the Texas Historical Commission (THC) under the Texas Antiquities Code because the COSA is a political subdivision of the State of Texas and the parks are publicly owned. CAR was granted Texas Antiquities Permit No. 8710 prior to conducting the project. Paul Shawn Marceaux, CAR Director, served as the Principal Investigator, and José Zapata served as the Project Archaeologist.

The park design calls for the installation of an improved playground, restroom facilities, a splash pad, improved lighting, walking paths, and sidewalks. Burnet Street, which separates the parks, will be permanently closed in order to merge the two 1.7 ha (4.25 acre) parks. This street closure will require the removal of curbs and asphalt, but not the road base. Among the items of concern, as it relates to subsurface impacts, is the installation of a linear arrangement of porch swings along the southeast quadrant of Lockwood Park. Additionally, the Schematic Design calls for the removal of approximately 401 m<sup>3</sup> (525 yd.<sup>3</sup>) of asphalt and road base along Burnett Street. The plan also calls for the installation of a sewer manhole and 53.3 m (175 ft.) of sewer line along Burnett Street and a diagonal run into Lockwood Park. A 9 m (30 ft.) diameter splash pad, which will require an underground storage vault, will be installed at center and within the footprint of Burnett Street.

The principal goal of the archaeological investigation was to identify and document all prehistoric and/or historic resources that may be impacted by the proposed park improvements. Using the proposed improvement plans and historic period maps, CAR staff determined which areas should be tested with shovel testing and backhoe trenching. This archaeological investigation resulted in the location and recording of three new sites: 41BX2296, 41BX2295, and 41BX2294.

The first site, 41BX2296, is an elongated site that begins at the southeast corner of Lockwood Park and continues into the northeast quadrant of Dignowity Park. Site 41BX2296 is a multi-component site dominated by prehistoric lithic scatter. The second site, 41BX2295, is located at the northwest corner of Lockwood Park. It is a historic period site and is likely associated with the caretakers of the Lockwood property. The third site, 41BX2294, is the remnants of a Civil War-era fortification, uncovered by means of a backhoe trench. The fortification appears on a mid-nineteenth-century plat that CAR georeferenced on a current map prior to the investigation in order to locate the feature.

Site preparation for the porch swings will likely impact the Civil War-era fortification. CAR recommends that these plans be modified to avoid impact to this site. The installation of a sewer line at the north end of Dignowity Park will require monitoring due to the depth of the required trenching.

This report contains six chapters. Following this introduction, Chapter 2 presents a background of the project area that includes the environmental setting, cultural history, and previously recorded sites within 500 m (1,640 ft.) radius of the APE. Chapter 3 relates the history of the APE, including that of the Lockwood and Dignowity families. Chapter 4 covers the results of the preliminary research that suggested specific areas for testing and provides the field and laboratory methods. Chapter 5 details the results of the testing and provides a description of the three new sites. The summary and recommendations are presented in Chapter 6. Appendix A explains the attribution of the Civil War-era map used by CAR staff to determine the shovel test and backhoe trench locations.



Figure 1-1. ESRI aerial image of the APE (insert in top right corner is ESRI topographical map).



## Chapter 2: Project Setting

The Lockwood and Dignowity Parks Improvements Project is located east of downtown San Antonio, six blocks east of Interstate Highway (IH) 37 and two blocks north of E. Houston Street. Based on a sampling of property records available online, the neighboring homes were built between the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Bexar County Appraisal District 2019). The area is primarily composed of single-family homes with commercial development notable along E. Houston Street and along the frontage road of IH 37. The APE lies within the locally designated Dignowity Hill Historic District (COSA 2019a; Figure 2-1).

There are three NRHP listings within the Dignowity Hill Historic District. 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. (THC 2019). In addition, approximately one-third of the total 41.6 ha (103 acres) of San Antonio's historic cemeteries are within this same historic district (COSA 2019a).

### Environmental Setting

Lockwood Park occupies the north half of the APE, while Dignowity Park occupies the south half. Currently, a paved segment of Burnett Street separates the two parks. The Lockwood Park features a recreation hall (ca. 1931) currently occupied by the Martinez Street Women's Center, a covered basketball court, and a children's playground. The Dignowity Park's focal point is the Harmony House plaza with its numerous surrounding trees and walkways.

The nearest drainage is the San Antonio River, which is 2.4 km (1.5 miles) west of the APE. The Salado Creek is 3.5 km (2.2 miles) to the east. The elevation at Dignowity Hill is 227 m (745 ft.) above mean sea level, with nearby downtown San Antonio at 198 m (650 ft.) above mean sea level (United States Geological Survey 2013).

The predominant soil is Houston Black gravelly clay (HuC), 3 to 5 percent slopes, with the far northwest corner of the APE composed of Branyon clay (HtB), 1 to 3 percent slopes (Natural Resources Conservation Service [NRCS] 2019; Figure 2-2). Figure 2-2 shows the distribution of soil types within the APE.

San Antonio's climate is generally described as moderate, subtropical, and humid with cool winters and hot summers

(Taylor et al. 1991). Based on 1961 to 1990 data, the monthly average temperature in San Antonio is 68.7°F (20.4°C; United States Climate Data [USCD] 2019). The coolest months are December and January, and the warmest are July and August. The climate data, as presented, can often be deceiving due to the area's extreme weather conditions and year-to-year variability (McKenzie et al. 2016:5-7). To illustrate, recent data indicates that the average low temperature for January 2018 was 37.9°F (3.3°C), and the average high was 95.0°F (35.0°C) for July 2018 (USCD 2019). However, on a given day, the actual temperature can vary from the average by as much as 15 degrees. For example, on January 3, 2018, the low temperature was 21.2°F (- 6.0°C), and on July 23, 2018, the temperature soared to 105.1°F (40.6°C; USCD 2019).

San Antonio's average annual precipitation is 83.6 cm (32.9 in.). Most rainfall occurs between May and June, with smaller peaks in September and October. The driest period falls between the months of December and March, with each month averaging less than 5 cm (2.0 in.) of precipitation (USCD 2019).

### Cultural History

The San Antonio area has been occupied by various cultural groups for over 11,000 years. Sites dating to the Paleoindian period (11,550-8,800 years before the present [BP]) have been recorded along the San Antonio River (Bousman et al. 2004:62). As a direct result of recurring development within the downtown area, evidence of prehistoric occupation has been lacking. Locally and within the city's core, the best evidence for prehistoric occupations to date has been in the area of the headwaters of the San Antonio River and San Pedro Creek (Fox 1975:7-8).

#### Paleoindian (11,500-8800 BP)

The Paleoindian period (11,500-8800 BP) is characterized by open campsites that are attributable to nomadic bands of hunter-gatherers. Such sites are typically heavily eroded and feature concentrations of lithic flakes and burned rock middens (Hester 2004:133-136). The Clovis and Folsom projectile points are commonly associated with this period. These projectile points are typically long, thin, and fluted, and they were used to hunt large game, such as mammoth and later bison. The later Paleoindian period in southern Texas is represented by a large number of projectile points, such as the Plainview, Golondrina, and Angostura (Hester 2004:134).

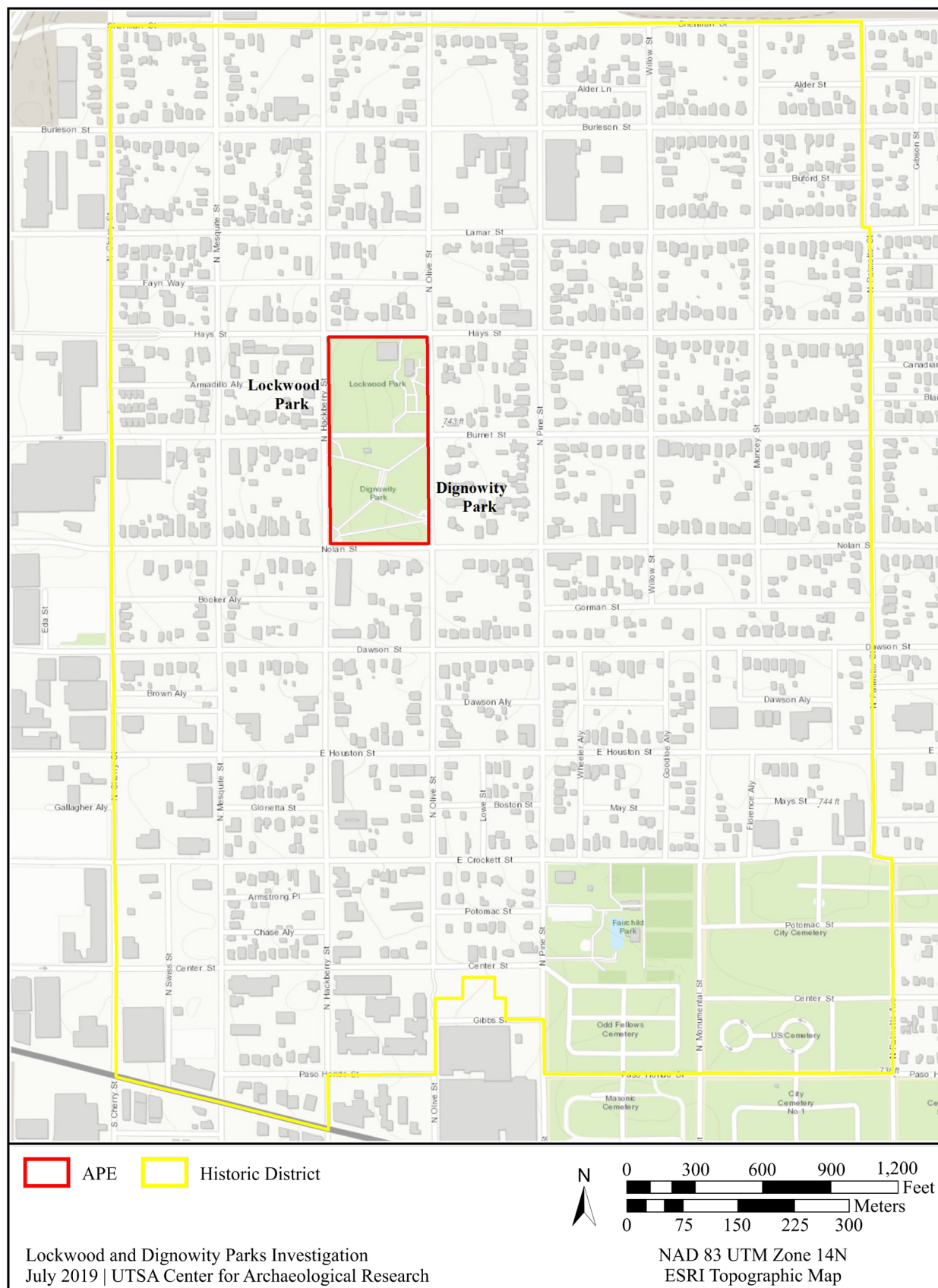


Figure 2-1. Location of the APE within the Dignowity Hill Historic District (ESRI map).





Figure 2-2. Soil map of the APE (NRCS 2019); note soil variation within a small area at the northwest corner.

### **Archaic (8800-1200 BP)**

Evidence for Archaic period (8800-1200 BP) occupation is common in the San Antonio area (see Cliff et al. 1990; Hester 1974; Pagoulatos 2008). The period is typically presented in three sub-periods: Early, Middle, and Late. It is marked by a growth in population, less mobility, and an increase in hunting and gathering of local resources. Burned rock middens are common during this period, as are cemeteries (Hester 2004:136-142).

### **Late Prehistoric (1200-350 BP)**

The Late Prehistoric is noted for the introduction of agriculture, pottery, and the bow and arrow, but these new developments did not occur simultaneously. The bow and arrow, which required the production of smaller and lighter projectiles, made its way into Central Texas first (Collins 2004:122). Whether locally produced or imported, pottery and agriculture were introduced into this area fairly late in the period (Collins 2004:122-123).

### **Historic (Late 1600s-ca. 1920s)**

Native habitation of the area was prolonged and extensive, with the historic period settlement in Texas beginning in the late 1600s. The historic record attests to the presence of Coahuiltecan groups, Apache, and Comanche (Collins 2004:123-124). However, little is known of their predecessors who left an enduring footprint on this landscape (Collins 2004:129).

European settlement in the San Antonio area began in the early 1700s (Fisher 1996:16-17). During this time, the town was bounded by the San Antonio River and San Pedro Creek. Civilian settlement in the hills to the east of the city did not occur until the mid-1800s. In 1853, the growth of the city spurred the sale of public lands east of the center of town (Fox et al. 1997:71).

Residential development of the Dignowity Hill area was slow. Most of the development east of town occurred after 1880, spurred on by the extension of city streets into the area in the 1890s (Pfeiffer 1997:72). By 1922, San Antonio's streetcar lines had been extended to the east side of town, with one of the lines running east along Nolan Street, north on N. Pine Street, then east on Burnett Street (Texas Transportation Museum 2019). The N. Pine Street and Burnett Street intersection is one block east of the APE.

### **Previously Recorded Sites**

A search of the THC Archeological Sites Atlas located two previously recorded sites within 500 m (1,640 ft.) of the APE (Figure 2-3; THC 2019). The closer of the two, site 41BX2108, is a historic site with late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century features. The site is located three blocks north of the APE, at the northeast corner of Burleson and N. Olive streets. SWCA Environmental Consultants excavated the site in October 2015 in advance of the construction of a multi-family housing complex on this 0.6 ha (1.5 acre) lot (THC 2019). Historic period material was observed during backhoe trenching, but none was collected. No further research was recommended for this site.

Site 41BX2130 is a historic site with late nineteenth- to mid-twentieth-century features. This site is located four blocks north of the APE, at the northeast corner of Sherman and N. Hackberry streets. The site is on a 0.2 ha (0.5 acre) lot that was investigated in advance of the construction of a multi-family housing complex by GTI Environmental, LLC, in January 2016. An assortment of historic artifacts was observed on the surface and in the excavated shovel tests. None of the cultural material was collected, and no further archaeology was recommended for this site.

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*Figure 2-3. ESRI aerial image of the APE showing previously recorded sites.*

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## Chapter 3: History of the Project Area

This chapter presents a brief history of the APE and of the Lockwood and Dignowity families. Each of the approximately 1.7 ha (4.25 acre) parks occupies an entire city block. The lots were individually owned and developed by the Lockwood and Dignowity families.

### Lockwood Family and Lockwood Park (New City Block 539)

New City Block (NCB) 539 was initially purchased in 1853 by Gustav Schleicher (1823-1879), a local politician and businessman (Bexar County Deed Records [BCDR] 1853:M1:77; Heinen 2019). Schleicher was quite familiar with the property having surveyed and drafted fortification maps for the Confederate Army while serving as a Captain (Scott 1889:440-441; see Appendix A). He sold NCB 539 to Joseph S. Lockwood in 1872 (BCDR 1872:X1:71). Lockwood (1844-1926) was a local banker, originally from New York, and a business associate of George T. Brackenridge and John T. Kampmann (Valentine 2014:158-159), who both figured prominently in the development of San Antonio in the late nineteenth century.

The Lockwood home at 823 N. Olive Street was likely constructed soon after the site was acquired by Lockwood in 1872. As indicated on the 1904 and 1912 Sanborn Fire

Insurance Maps, the house was multi-level, and the 1912 map shows the first floor of the main room constructed of stone (Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps [Sanborn] 1904, 1912). The house had a basement and the remaining structure was constructed of wood (Figure 3-1). Note that the Lockwood home and outbuildings were clustered within the northeast quadrant of the lot.

The Lockwoods' ownership of property within the APE was tracked through a series of documents. The 1880 U.S. Census lists Joe S. Lockwood, a 36-year-old banker and his 30-year-old wife, Sarah C., living "in Suburbs of City" (U.S. Census 1880). The 1920 U.S. Census lists Joseph S. Lockwood as a 68-year-old banker and his 45-year-old wife, Elizabeth C. Lockwood, along with four employees and their four children, all living at 817 N. Olive Street (U.S. Census 1920). The discrepancy in the addresses may be attributable to local adjustments to street addresses, as the APE was being developed. Lockwood passed away at his summer home in Pennsylvania on July 19, 1926 (Pennsylvania Death Certificates 1926). The 1930 U.S. Census lists "Mrs. J.S. Lockwood" as living in Terrell Hills, a suburb north of downtown San Antonio. Mrs. Lockwood's household included the chauffeur and housekeeper who had also been listed on the 1920 census (U.S. Census 1930). Elizabeth Lockwood sold the property to the City in early 1928 (BCDR 1928:1013:180), and no one other than the Lockwoods and their house staff ever resided on NCB 539.

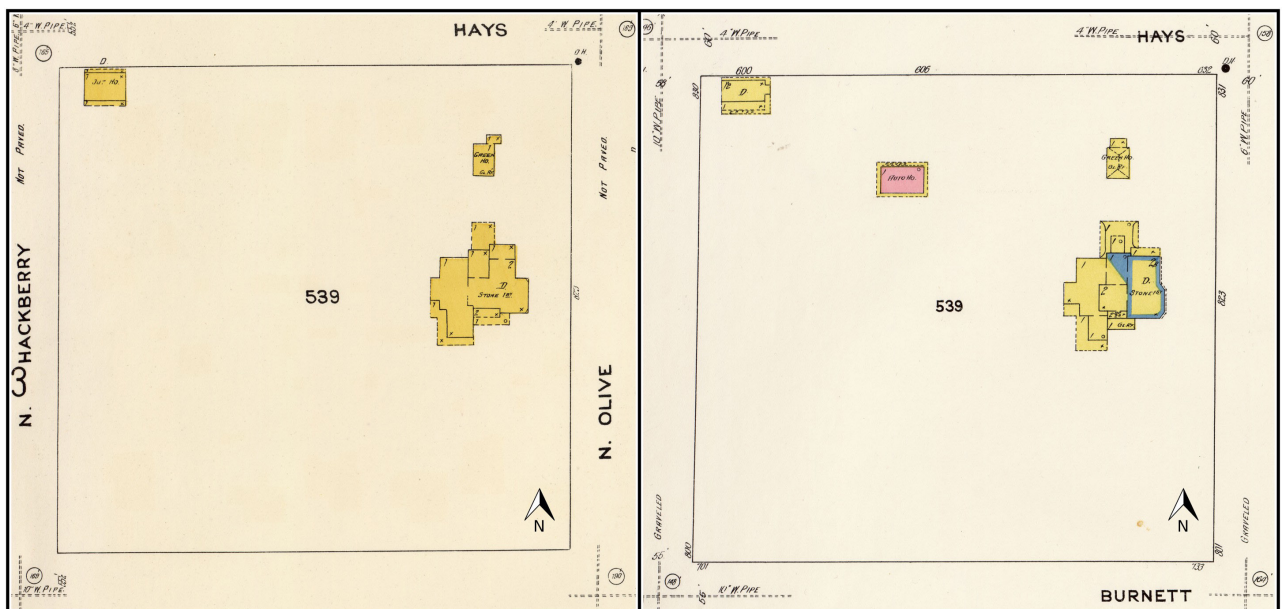


Figure 3-1. As indicated on the 1904 (left) and 1912 (right) Sanborn maps, with a focus on the Lockwood property, NCB 539 (Sanborn 1904, 1912). Yellow: wood frame construction; pink: brick construction; and blue: stone construction.

The Lockwood House was razed sometime after 1928, but this may have occurred closer to 1931, which is when the City resolved to accept a contract for the construction of the Lockwood Park community center (COSA 2019b). The 1934 Sanborn map still shows a dwelling at 600 Hays Street (corner of Hays and N. Hackberry streets), but the Lockwood House has been replaced by a stone-constructed recreation hall (Sanborn 1934). By 1951, the dwelling at the corner of Hays Street and N. Hackberry Street is gone (Sanborn 1951). Currently, the recreation hall (ca. 1931) is home to the Martinez Street Women's Center.

### Dignowity Family and Dignowity Park (New City Block 548)

Dr. Anthony M. Dignowity was among several local businessmen who purchased large tracts of land in this area of San Antonio. Among the tracts purchased by Dr. Dignowity was Lot 10, Range 5, District 1 (NCB 548), on which he constructed his family home in 1853 (BCDR 1853:S2:151; Fisher 1996:136). Originally from Kuttentberg, Bohemia, Dignowity (1810-1875) immigrated to the United States in 1832 and initially settled in Mississippi, only to relocate to Texas in 1846 (Brown 1903:241-243). Dignowity was a vocal abolitionist who was forced to leave San Antonio in 1861 (Brown 1903:242). Dr. Dignowity took refuge in Washington, D.C., and while he was there, he lost the majority of his property in Texas, which greatly affected his health. Upon his return to San Antonio in 1869, Dignowity's ill health prevented him from practicing medicine, and he focused on "gathering up the fragments of his fortune...

until his death, April 22, 1875" (Johnson 1916:2025; see also Lewis Publishing 1907:176-179).

The Dignowity family home, known as Harmony House, was likely built soon after Dr. Dignowity purchased the land in 1853 (BCDR 1853:S2:151). Some limited modifications to the property are evident when comparing the 1904 and 1912 Sanborn maps of NCB 548 (Figure 3-2; Sanborn 1904, 1912). The name Harmony House, or Mount Harmony, dates back to the Dignowity Family occupancy of the APE and their use of the name when referring to their home (Dignowity 1859:223).

Archival research located a compilation of official records of the Union and Confederate armies, within which a November 1863 communique states:

We have concluded that Dignowity's Hill (Mount Harmony) is the most important point upon which to erect our principle defenses, as it commands the city, the Salado Valley, and is the termination of a ridge of hills, and commands an extensive portion of the San Antonio Valley [Scott 1889:459].

Specific enumeration of the proposed defenses, and a map of those defenses ordered produced by Captain Gustave Schleicher, Confederate States Army, are attached in Appendix A (Scott 1889:440-441). An additional reference to the Civil War fortifications can be found in a publication by the Fort Sam Houston Museum (FSHM): "Fortifications, known as the San Antonio Defense were built by order of Major General John B. Magruder on Powder House Hill, Dignowity

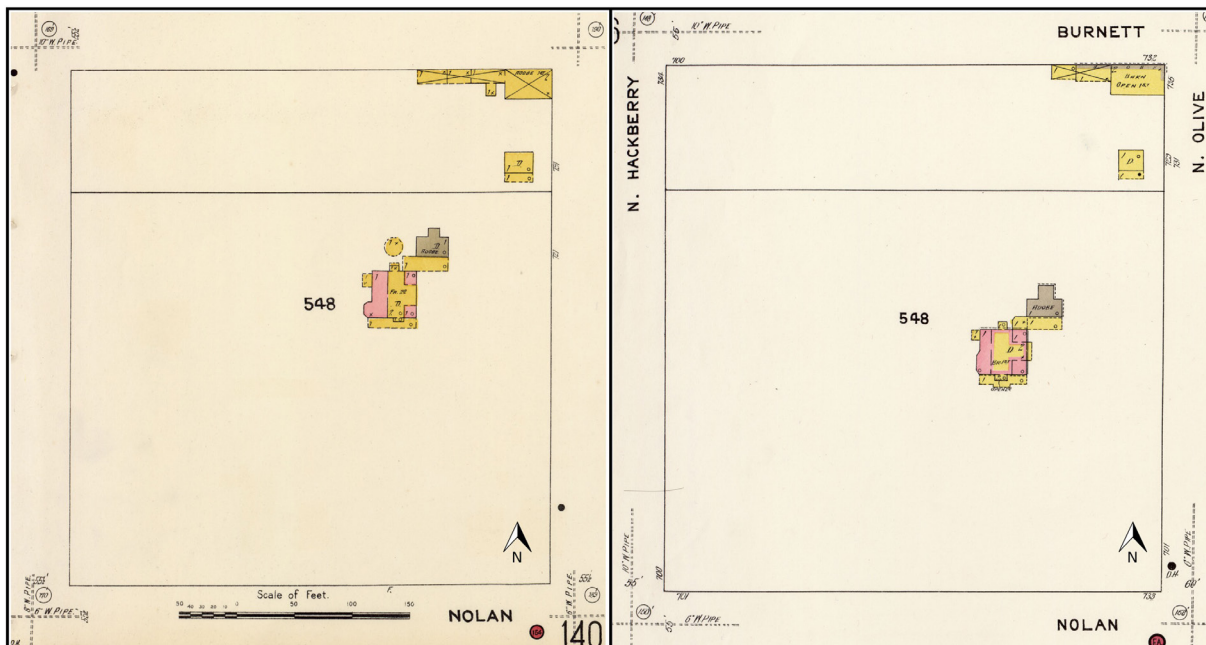


Figure 3-2. 1904 (left) and 1912 (right) Sanborn Maps, with a focus on the Dignowity property, NCB 548 (Sanborn 1904, 1912). Brown: adobe construction; yellow: wood frame construction; and pink: brick construction.

Hill...” (FSHM 2002:33). Major General John B. Magruder commanded the Confederate forces in the District of Texas between November 1862 and August 1864 (Curter 2013).

Figure 3-3 presents two images of the Dignowity home (Harmony House). The primary image is a close-up of the structures on a Civil War-era map (ca. 1863), while the inset is taken from a 1904 Sanborn map (Texas General Land Office [GLO] 2019; Sanborn 1904; see Appendix A for a discussion of the map and its attribution). Although not entirely accurate in terms of placement, the orientation and relationship of the structures on the two maps are very similar. The adobe structure shown in the inset in Figure 3-3 also appears on the circa 1863 map. The inset shows the adobe dwelling attached to the main structure by a wood-framed porch. The adobe structure is most likely the family’s first home, as these were an expedient and inexpensive way of keeping a roof over one’s head until a suitable home was built (Valentine 2014:15).

Figures 3-4 and 3-5 present photos of the Dignowity home, taken around 1890 and 1925, respectively. Dignowity’s son and daughter, Edward and Imogene, were among the last of the family to reside at Harmony House. The 1910 U.S. Census lists Edward (widowed) and his two children, and Imogene Hambleton (née Dignowity, also widowed) and her three children (U.S. Census 1910). Edward passed away on December 26, 1910 (COSA 2019c). In 1913, Imogene Hambleton sold the property to the Southwest Texas Baptist Hospital (BCDR 1913:414:422).

The Southwest Texas Baptist Hospital held the property until May 1927, when they sold to the City (BCDR 1927:959:109). In August 1927, City officials ordered that the house be intentionally set on fire, and the rubble was used to fill in two deep wells on the property (Fisher 1996:136). There is no explanation as to why the house was razed in such an extreme fashion.

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*Figure 3-3. The Dignowity family home shown on a ca. 1863 map. Inset of the house as shown on the 1904 Sanborn map (inset; Sanborn 1904); note east boundary line (red) of APE.*



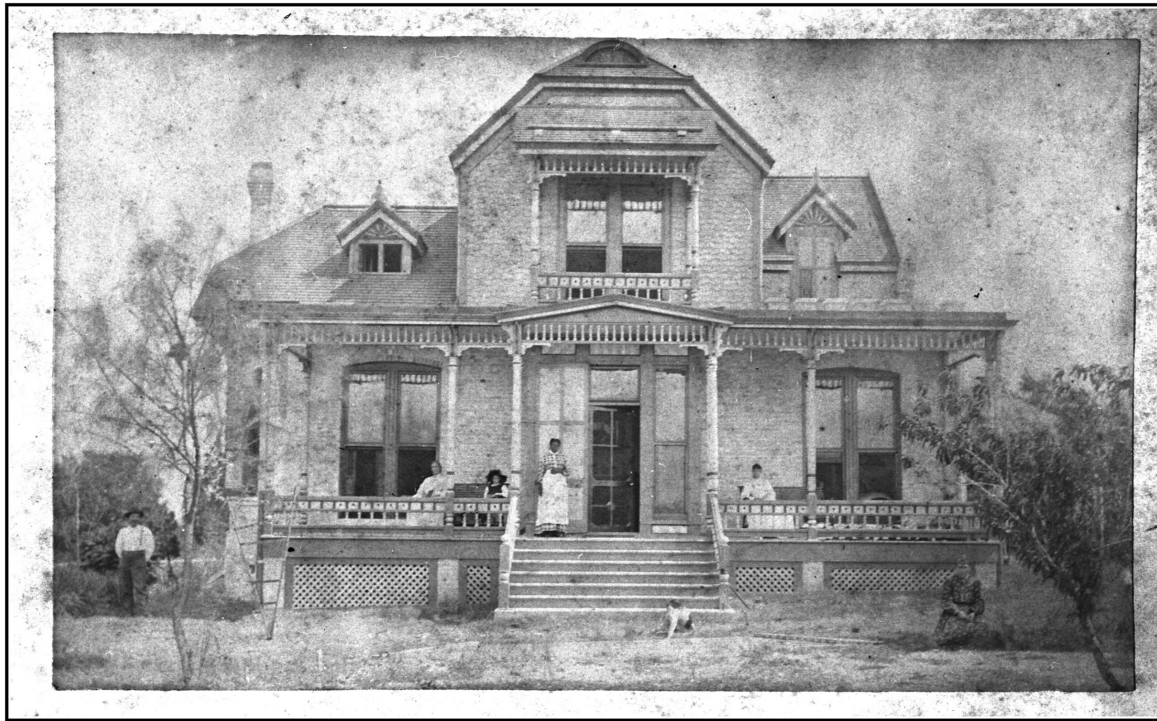


Figure 3-4. The Dignowity family home ca. 1890, unidentified family and staff, south elevation (Institute of Texan Cultures, UTSA, Z-0507-A-119413).



Figure 3-5. The Dignowity family home vacant in 1925, oblique view northwest (Institute of Texan Cultures, UTSA, 080-0119).



## Chapter 4: Field and Laboratory Methods

This chapter provides a brief review of the results of preliminary research that CAR staff used to determine the shovel test and backhoe trench locations. It also presents an overview of the field methods, site recording and collection policy, laboratory methods, and curation.

### Preliminary Study of the APE

As preparations for this project were being made, the COSA's Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) advised CAR that there was, what they believed to be, a Civil War-era map that showed a fortification on Dignowity Hill (Texas GLO 2019).

The CAR was able to georeference the early map in order to locate the Lockwood and Dignowity APE and its relationship to the fortification (Figure 4-1; see Appendix A for details on the Civil War-era map's attribution).

### Composite Map

An overlay of the georeferenced 1912 Sanborn map and the Civil War-era map yielded a composite of the APE, showing structural features of interest (Figure 4-2). Having identified the probable location of features of interest, CAR

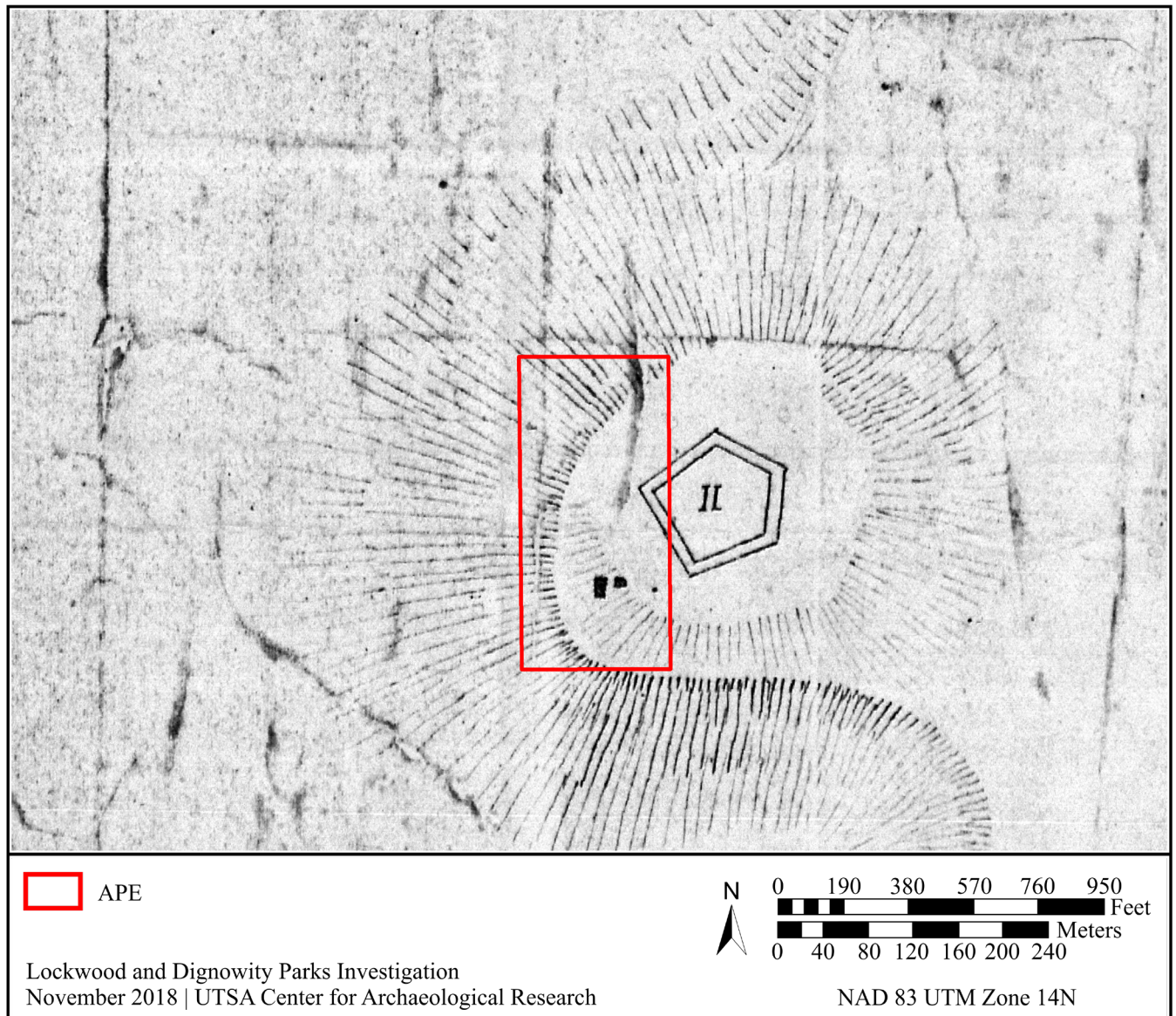


Figure 4-1. Partial Civil War-era map (Texas GLO 2019), in grayscale, showing APE overlay and pentagon-shaped fortification.

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*Figure 4-2. Composite map showing the georeferenced footprint of nineteenth-century features (ESRI Aerial Imagery 2018; Civil War-era Map, Texas GLO 2019; 1912 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map).*

staff were then able to determine where to test. It was hoped that testing within the northwest and northeast quadrants of the Lockwood property might yield evidence of some of the structures. Testing in the area of the Lockwood family home was not possible, since the historic footprint is occupied by the Martinez Women's Center and a playground. Testing at the southeast corner of Lockwood Park was meant to locate traces of a Civil War-era fortification. Testing within the northeast quadrant of Dignowity Park was meant to locate below the surface remnants of the Dignowity home and outbuildings, as well as traces of the Civil War-era fortification.

### **Shovel Testing and Backhoe Trenching**

Nine shovel tests were planned for Lockwood Park and another nine in Dignowity Park. The 18 shovel tests were plotted in areas that would be impacted by the park improvements and where the probability of locating buried features was the highest. Six additional shovel tests were excavated in order to determine the extent of the distribution of cultural material and to establish site boundaries.

The shovel tests were 30 cm (11.8 in.) in diameter and, where possible, terminated at 60 cm (23.6 in.) below the ground surface. A Trimble Geo XT was used to record the shovel test locations. All of the shovel tests were terminated before the desired 60 cm (23.6 in.) due to obstructions, such as dense cobbles and/or roots. All of the shovel tests were excavated in arbitrary levels of 10 cm (4 in.), and soils were screened through one-quarter inch hardware cloth. At the conclusion of each shovel test, CAR staff recorded the natural stratigraphic levels. The shovel tests were refilled with the screened soils, compacted, and given the time of season, seeded with annual ryegrass.

CAR staff conducted backhoe trenching as a proactive testing methodology. A minimum of four backhoe trenches were planned in order to locate and document cultural deposits. Only two of the four planned backhoe trenches were excavated due to the presence of active, unmarked water lines. CAR staff marked each backhoe location with white paint. A Trimble Geo XT was used to record the backhoe trench locations. Generally, BHT dimensions were 1 m (3.3 ft.) wide, 5-6 m (16.4-19.7 ft.) long, and no greater than 1.2 m (4.0 ft.) deep. If significant fill deposits covered the areas to be tested, then the trenches were to be excavated to greater depths. Once the final depth was reached and all pertinent data were collected, the trenches were refilled with the excavated soils, compacted, and seeded with annual ryegrass.

### **Site Recording and Collection Policy**

For the purposes of this investigation, an archaeological site must contain cultural materials or features that are at least 50 years old within a given area. The definition of a site used for

this project is as follows: (1) five or more surface artifacts within a 15 m (49.2 ft.) radius (ca. 706.9 m<sup>2</sup>); (2) a single cultural feature, such as a hearth, observed on the surface or exposed while shovel testing; (3) a positive shovel test containing at least three artifacts within a given 10 cm (3.9 in.) level; (4) a positive shovel test containing at least five total artifacts; or (5) two positive shovel tests located within 30 m (98.4 ft.) of each other.

If evidence of cultural materials meeting the minimum criteria for an archaeological site was encountered in a shovel test or on the surface, additional shovel tests were excavated at 15 m (49.2 ft.) intervals in order to define the extent of the distribution. Site boundaries were plotted on aerial photographs and a topographic quadrangle map, and location data was collected using a GPS unit.

The CAR staff members were to collect all artifacts recovered from shovel tests. At the discretion of the Project Archaeologist, non-diagnostic artifacts were to be documented in place, but not collected. Any artifact observed on the surface that was not associated with a site was recorded as an isolated find. Only those isolated finds that were temporally diagnostic were collected. The location of all isolated finds were plotted with a GPS unit and plotted on an aerial map.

The Project Archaeologist maintained a daily log, and a standard shovel test was completed for each shovel test. Activities and discoveries were documented and supported by digital data, including photographs. CAR staff also recorded the location of each shovel test and backhoe trench with a GPS unit.

### **Lab Analysis and Curation**

The analysis and organization of records, artifacts, and daily logs was ongoing 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. Any materials needing extra support were double-bagged, and acid-free labels were placed in the artifact bags. Labels were generated by a 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 and placed in archival-quality page protectors. Following completion of the project, all recovered artifacts and project-related materials, including the final report, will be permanently stored at the CAR's curation facility.

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## Chapter 5: Results of the Fieldwork

Planning for this project began with a desktop review of the proposed park development overlain on historic maps and current satellite imagery of the APE. The areas tested were selected based on the likelihood of impacts to cultural features below the surface. As a result of the shovel testing and backhoe trenching, CAR staff recorded three new sites: 41BX2296, 41BX2295, and 41BX2294.

### Shovel Testing Results

A total of 18 shovel tests (STs) were planned, with excavations progressing from north to south, and an additional six STs were excavated to determine site boundaries (Figure 5-1). Due to the density of cobbles throughout the APE, none of the 24 shovel tests were excavated to the proposed depth of 60 cm (23.6 in.). The deepest shovel test (ST 2) stopped at 54 cm (21.3 in.) below the surface, while two others (STs 1 and 3) stopped at a depth of 48 cm (18.9 in.). The remaining 21 shovel tests were shallower, stopping short of 40 cm (15.7 in.) below the surface.

A total of 12 shovel tests were excavated at Lockwood Park, and the results are presented in Table 5-1. Testing began at the northwest corner of Lockwood Park, in an area where the Lockwood's had a wood-framed house (Sanborn 1912). This house, located at the corner of Hays Street and N. Hackberry Street, was likely occupied by Lockwood staff. Three shovel tests were excavated in this area (STs 1-3), resulting in two positive shovel tests (STs 1 and 2). As shown in Figure 5-1, an additional shovel test (ST 4) was excavated 15 m (49.2 ft.) east of ST 2, and this test was also positive. Based on these results, this was determined to be a site later designated by the THC as 41BX2295.

Having completed testing at the northwest corner of Lockwood Park, additional testing shifted to the northeast quadrant of Lockwood Park where four shovel tests (STs 5-8) were excavated. This area was of interest because a historic-period greenhouse once stood in this location (Sanborn 1912). Of the four shovel tests excavated, only ST 6 was positive for cultural material with six items recovered (Figure 5-1). Two of the six items were discarded in the lab as non-artifacts. Of the remaining four artifacts, a possible wooden toothbrush handle and a secondary flake were recovered from Level 1 (0-10 cm; 0-3.9 in.). The two metal items recovered from Level 2 (10-20 cm; 3.9-7.9 in.) were cut nails. No additional shovel tests were excavated at the north end of Lockwood Park.

Shovel testing then moved to the southeast corner of Lockwood Park, where a section of a Civil War-era

fortification once existed. Two shovel tests (STs 9 and 10) were excavated at this corner, and both were positive for cultural material. A lithic flake was recovered from Level 1 (0-10 cm; 0-3.9 in.) of ST 9, and two additional flakes were recovered from Levels 1 (0-10 cm; 0-3.9 in.) and 2 (10-20 cm; 3.9-7.9 in.) in ST 10. All were temporally undiagnostic. Two additional shovel tests were excavated to determine the distribution of cultural material. ST 11 was located 15 m (49.2 ft.) southwest of ST 10, and ST 12 was located 15 m (49.2 ft.) north of ST 9. ST 11 was negative, while ST 12 was positive for cultural material. This was discounted as a site because it was determined that the 16 shards of glass recovered at Level 1 represented a single, fragmented glass container. Two additional glass shards were recovered from Level 2. STs 9 and 10 were initially considered as representing one site, but after additional testing in the northeast quadrant of Dignowity Park, it was determined that the two tests were part of site 41BX2296.

A total of 12 shovel tests were excavated at Dignowity Park. The results are shown in Table 5-2. Four shovel tests (STs 13-16) were planned for the northeast corner of Dignowity Park. Of interest at this corner was the possibility of locating remnants of historic-period structures. The 1904 and 1912 Sanborn maps show a two-story structure and a dwelling at this corner (Sanborn 1904, 1912). As indicated on the 1912 map, the north and east elevations of the two-story structure were adobe-constructed, and the remainder of the structure was wood-framed (Sanborn 1912). Testing at this corner was difficult due to a sidewalk that cut diagonally through the area and because of the presence of four mature pecan trees.

Four lithic fragments were encountered on the surface at the location of ST 13. ST 15 was placed 11 m (36.1 ft.) east of ST 14, and ST 16 was then located 10 m (32.8 ft.) west of ST 13. ST 14 was excavated 32 m (105.0 ft.) south of ST 13. All four shovel tests were positive for cultural material. Non-diagnostic lithic material was recovered from all four shovel tests and made up the majority of the recovered material. One fragment of unidentified faunal bone and four shards of brown container glass were also recovered. A fifth shovel test (ST 17) located 15 m (49.2 ft.) west of ST 16 was also positive. Thirty-seven artifacts were recovered from ST 17, with most (n=33) recovered from Level 2 (10-20 cm; 3.9-7.9 in.). A cut nail and amethyst-colored glass shard were recovered from Level 1 (0-10 cm; 0-3.9 in.). The material collected from Level 2 (10-20 cm; 3.9-7.9 in.) was a mix of historic and prehistoric material, and it included lithic debitage, amethyst-colored glass, European ceramics, and cut nails. A burned rock fragment and another amethyst-

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*Figure 5-1. Shovel test locations across the APE.*

Table 5-1. Shovel Test Results at Lockwood Park

Depth (cm)	ST 1	ST 2	ST 3	ST 4	ST 5	ST 6	ST 7	ST 8	ST 9	ST 10	ST 11	ST 12
0-10	-	M, C, B, G	-	G	-	B, F	-	-	F	F	G	G
10-20	-	C, B, G	-	F	-	M, F	-	-	-	F	-	G
20-30	-	F, G	-	F	-		-					-
30-40	-	G	-	-								-
40-50	-	-	-									
50-60		G *										

B = bone; C = construction; F = flake; G = glass; M = metal

Gray areas indicate that excavation stopped short of 60 cmbs; note that most were shallow.

\*Excavation stopped short of 60 cmbs; hit a dense layer of cobbles at 54 cmbs.

Table 5-2. Shovel Test Results at Dignowity Park

Depth (cm)	ST 13	ST 14	ST 15	ST 16	ST 17	ST 18	ST 19	ST 20	ST 21	ST 22	ST 23	ST 24
0-10	F	F	F	F	M, G, F, Ch	F, G	-	F	F	F	-	Fcr
10-20	C, F, G	F, G	-	-	M, G, Ce, F		M, F	-	-	-		Core
20-30	F	F		-	G, F		-					N, F
30-40												
40-50												
50-60												

C = construction; Ce = ceramic; Ch = charcoal; Fcr = fire-cracked rock; F = flake; G = glass; M = metal; N = nail

Gray areas indicate that excavation stopped short of 60 cmbs.

colored glass shard were recovered from Level 3 (20-30 cm; 7.9-11.8 in.). The cumulative results of these shovel tests initially suggested a small distinct site, but additional testing to the south determined that this was a much larger site.

Five shovel tests (STs 18-22) were excavated just south of the northeast corner of Dignowity Park in an effort to locate remnants of the Dignowity House. The five shovel tests were clustered within what would have been the footprint of the house. All five of these shovel test were positive for cultural material. Most of the recovered material was lithic debitage, which were temporally undiagnostic; however, a cut nail, an unidentifiable metal fragment, and a shard of clear glass were also recovered. Two additional shovel tests were excavated to the north. ST 23 was located 15 m (49.2 ft.) north of ST 20, and ST 24 was excavated 15 m (49.2 ft.) north of ST 18. While ST 23 was negative and ceased at 9 cm (3.5 in.) below the surface due to a dense layer of cobbles, ST 24 resulted in a positive test.

The cluster of five positive shovel tests and those positive tests found northeast of this area suggest a larger site boundary. As delineated, site 41BX2296 is an elongated, multi-component site that begins at the southeast corner of Lockwood Park and extends into the northeast quadrant of Dignowity Park.

Shovel testing ceased at this point, and two backhoe trenches were excavated for additional testing.

## Backhoe Trenching Results

Initially, four backhoe trenches (BHTs) were planned, but only BHT 1 and BHT 2 were excavated. BHTs 3 and 4 were not excavated due to the presence of water utility lines, which had not been marked by the utility location service (Lone Star 811). Both of the abandoned backhoe trenches were planned for Dignowity Park in areas where historic-period features were expected (Figure 5-2). The first backhoe trench (BHT 1) was located at the northwest corner of Lockwood Park. The second backhoe trench (BHT 2) was located at the southeast corner of Lockwood Park.

### BHT 1

In an effort to further define site 41BX2295, BHT 1 was excavated 5 m (16.4 ft.) east of ST 1 and oriented north-south. The trench was 1 m (3.3 ft.) wide and 5 m (16.4 ft.) long. It was excavated to a depth of 1.2 m (4.0 ft.). With the exception of a few brick fragments and glass shards noted in the upper 30-40 cm (11.8-15.7 in.), which were not collected, the strata was generally undisturbed. As discussed in Chapter

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*Figure 5-2. Backhoe trench locations across the APE with georeferenced footprint of a Civil War-era fortification.*



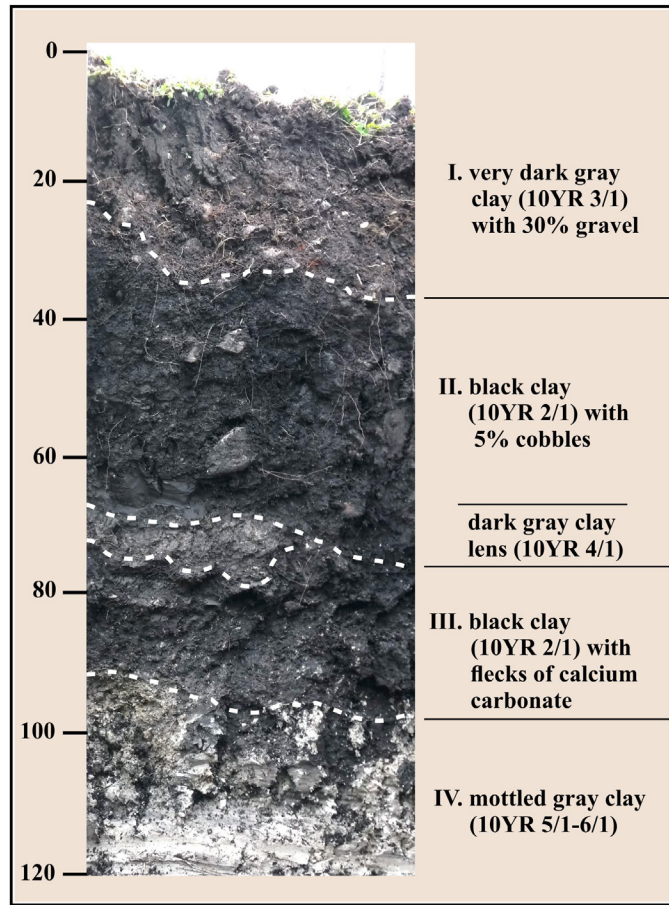


Figure 5-3. West wall profile of BHT 1.

2, the Branyon clay (HtB) and Houston Black gravelly clay (HuC) merge in this area. The exposed strata was composed of distinct layers of dark gray to black clays, with few gravels and cobbles, suggestive of Branyon clay soil (Figure 5-3).

## BHT 2

A second backhoe trench (BHT 2) was located at the southeast corner of Lockwood Park and was oriented east-west. Of interest at this corner was the Civil War-era fortification because no evidence of it had been found during shovel testing. Evidence of site 41BX2296 had already been determined, based on the results of STs 9 and 10. Although positive for cultural material, both of these shovel tests ceased at between 18 and 20 cm (7 and 7.9 in.) below the surface due to the density of cobbles.

The strata was representative of Houston Black gravelly clay (HuC). As seen in the north wall profile of BHT 2, the exposed strata was composed of two distinct layers of dark grayish brown clays with 50-80 percent gravels (Figure 5-4). The HuC soil series is present in most of the APE, and this indicates why the shovel tests were difficult to excavate and generally shallow.

BHT 2 was 1 m (3.3 ft.) wide and 5 m (16.4 ft.) long. It was excavated to a depth of 90 cm (35.4 in.) at the east end. The final depth of the trench at the west end varied between 48 and 60 cm (18.9 and 26.8 in.) below the surface. The irregularity in depths of this excavation was due to locating Feature 1, a limestone cobble and lime slurry feature. CAR staff, in consultation with the City Archeologist who visited the site, concluded that Feature 1 (41BX2294) was a remnant of wall footing associated with a Civil War-era fortification.

## Site 41BX2296

Site 41BX2296 is an elongated site that stretches from the southeast corner of Lockwood Park and into the northeast quadrant of Dignowity Park (Figure 5-5). This is a multi-component site that is roughly 30-x-100 m (98.4-x-328.1 ft.) in size. Although this site spatially overlaps site 41BX2294, the association is horizontal and not vertical. As noted earlier, shovel testing in the area of 41BX2294 (Feature 1) was shallow, whereas the discovery of the feature was a result of mechanical excavation. Site 41BX2296 may have extended into the Burnett Street area, but evidence would have been erased as the street was developed in the late 1890s (COSA 1894:5:219).

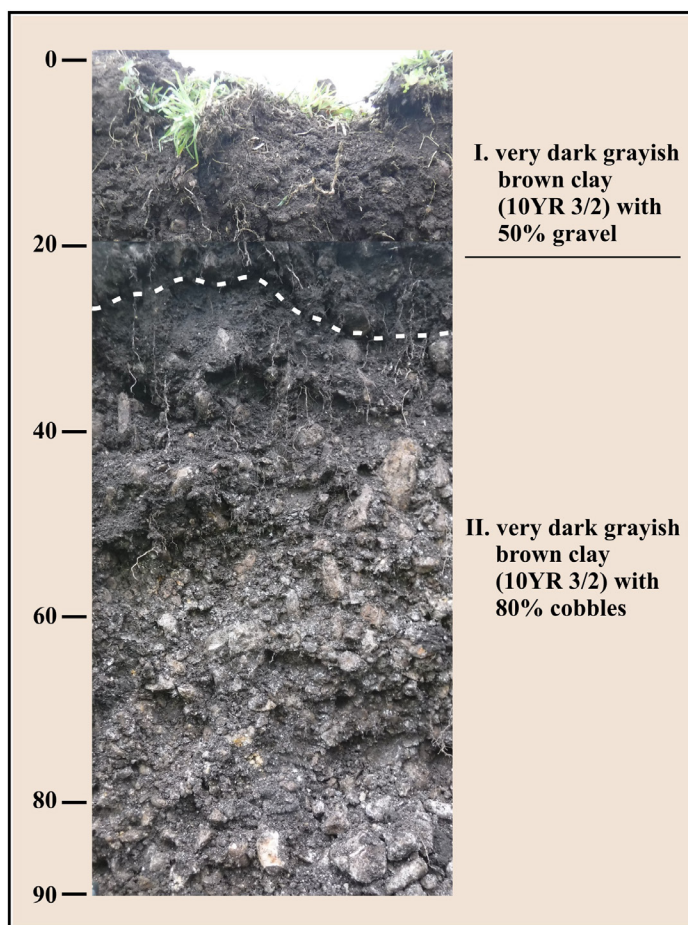


Figure 5-4. North wall profile of BHT 2 at site 41BX2294.

The range of cultural material recovered from site 41BX2296 varied greatly (Table 5-3). Most of the 85 recovered artifacts were from ST 13 (n=18) and ST 17 (n=37). The amount of lithic material was relatively high (36 percent), with the next highest classification being glass (31 percent). All 13 shovel tests that comprise site 41BX2296 had lithic material, but seven of the 13 were exclusively lithic. Ninety-one percent of the artifacts were recovered from the top 20 cm (7.9 in.) excavated. As noted in the discussion of the BHT 2 profile, the typical matrix, to at least 20 cm (7.9 in.) below the surface, is composed of a dark grayish brown clay with 50 percent gravel. The intermingling of artifacts was likely a result of recurrent site improvements that impacted the uppermost 20 cm (7.9 in.) of soil.

Given the urban setting and long history of the Lockwood and Dignowity parks, the recovery of lithic material was surprising. The lithic material was composed of debitage and fire-cracked rock, and it included two edge modified fragments (Figures 5-6, 5-7, and 5-8). None of the lithic material was temporally diagnostic.

## Site 41BX2295

Site 41BX2295 is a historic site located at the northwest corner of Lockwood Park, where a wood-framed dwelling once stood (BCDR 1872:X1:71; Sanborn 1904). The site is rectangular, oriented east-west, and is approximately 30 m<sup>2</sup> (323 ft.<sup>2</sup>). This site is likely related to the time when the Lockwood family's staff who lived on this portion of the property. STs 1-3 were placed at the northwest corner of Lockwood Park. ST 2 was the only one that was positive for cultural material, with 54 items recovered (Table 5-4). In order to determine the extent of the site at ST 2, ST 4 was then excavated 15 m (49.2 ft.) to the east. This shovel test was also positive but produced few artifacts (n=3).

The recovered cultural material from site 41BX2295, all in STs 2 and 4, amounted to 57 items, with most recovered from ST 2. A glass shard and two lithic flakes were recovered from ST 4. Three lithic flakes were recovered from ST 2. There were no diagnostic lithic items that would allow for the assignment of the five flakes to a temporal period. Most of

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*Figure 5-5. Topographic map of the APE showing sites 41BX2296, 41BX2295, and 41BX2294.*

Table 5-3. Artifacts Recovered from Site 41BX2296

Level and Type	ST 9	ST 10	ST 13	ST 14	ST 15	ST 16	ST 17	ST 18	ST 19	ST 20	ST 21	ST 22	ST 24	Total
<b>Surface</b>														
Lithics			6											6
Organic			1											1
<b>Level 1 (0-10 cm)</b>														
Glass			4				1	1						6
Lithics	1	2	3	1	2			2		1	1	1	1	15
Metal							1	1						2
<b>Level 2 (10-20 cm)</b>														
Ceramics							9							9
Glass				2			5							7
Lithics		1	4	1			6		3				1	16
Metal							9		1					10
Organic							4							4
<b>Level 3 (20-30 cm)</b>														
Glass							1							1
Lithics				2		1	1						2	6
Metal													2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>85</b>



Figure 5-6. Lithic material recovered from 41BX2296. Left: fire-cracked rock found on surface of ST 13. Right: edge modified flake from Level 1 of ST 21.





Figure 5-7. Lithic material from 41BX2296. Fire-cracked rock with one edge modified fragment recovered in Level 2 of ST 19.



Figure 5-8. Lithic material from 41BX2296. Fire-cracked rocks and one core (upper middle) recovered from Level 2 of ST 17.

Table 5-4. Artifacts Recovered from Site 41BX2295

Level and Type	ST 2	ST 4	Total
<b>Level 1 (0-10 cmbs)</b>			
Construction	18		18
Glass	10	1	11
Lithic	1		1
Metal	1		1
Organic	2		2
<b>Level 2 (10-20 cmbs)</b>			
Construction	4		4
Glass	8		8
Lithic		1	1
Organic	6		6
<b>Level 3 (20-30 cmbs)</b>			
Glass	2		2
Lithic	1	1	2
<b>Level 4 (30-40 cmbs)</b>			
Lithic	1		1
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>57</b>

the recovered material was construction related (n=22), and consisted primarily of brick fragments. Window glass (n=21) was also common. Based on the archival research, there was no post-1928 occupation of this site; therefore, these artifacts predate the City's 1928 purchase of the property (BCDR 1013:180). In addition, none of the recovered artifacts were of post-1950 origin.

### Site 41BX2294

Site 41BX2294 was identified based on the remnant (Feature 1) of a Civil War-era fortification. Feature 1 was a layer of fist-sized, limestone cobbles set in a lime slurry uncovered in

BHT 2 between 48 and 68 cm (18.9 and 26.8 in.) below the surface (Figure 5-9). The feature appears to course northeast-southwest and likely represents the left flank of the pentagon-shaped fortification. On profile, the feature is irregular and appears at between 48 and 68 cm (18.9 and 26.8 in.) below the surface.

Aside from locating Feature 1, no other features were noted in this excavation. Although the soils were not screened, a few artifacts were recovered from the pile of excavated soil. Of these artifacts, a hand-forged knife handle was the only one that may date to the mid-1800s (Figure 5-10).

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*Figure 5-9. Site 41BX2294 with Feature 1 (outlined in red) remnant of Civil War fortification in BHT 2 (outlined in white).*



*Figure 5-10. Hand-forged knife handle from Feature 1, 41BX2294.*

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## **Chapter 6: Summary and Recommendations**

In January 2019, the CAR completed an archaeological study of the Lockwood and Dignowity parks APE, a 3.4 ha (8.5 acre) area east of downtown San Antonio. The study consisted of 24 shovel tests and two backhoe trenches. The principal goal was to identify and document all prehistoric and/or historic archaeological sites that may be impacted by the proposed park development.

The development plans (COSA 2018) include razing a one block segment of Burnett Street, which currently separates the two parks, to prepare the area for landscaping, the installation of a sewer manhole and a sewer line along Burnett Street, and a diagonal run into Lockwood Park. A splash pad with an underground storage vault will be installed at center and within the footprint of Burnett Street. Additional walkways and a linear arrangement of porch swings are also part of the proposed developments.

Eighteen of the 24 shovel tests excavated were positive for cultural material, but two of the 18 lacked a sufficient number of artifacts necessary to be considered a site. Of the 16 remaining shovel tests, two were identified as being one site (41BX2295), one shovel test (ST 12) was deemed incidental, and the remaining 13 positive shovel tests were interpreted as being a large multi-component site (41BX2296). Excavation of BHT 2 resulted in the discovery of a portion of a Civil War-era fortification (Feature 1) that was designated site 41BX2294.

### **41BX2296**

Site 41BX2296 is an elongated, multi-component site that may include artifacts related to the Dignowity homestead, as well as an earlier prehistoric occupation. Due to a dense layer of clay and cobbles, excavation of all 13 shovel tests that comprise this site did not go deeper than 30 cm (11.8 in.) below the surface. CAR proposes that this site is not eligible for the NRHP nor for listing as a SAL. Site 41BX2296 has been significantly impacted by previous construction that affected the site's integrity, and the site lacks any features or artifacts that would increase the knowledge of the prehistory or history of Texas.

CAR staff recommends archeological monitoring of the street removal, excavation and installation of the sewer manhole and sewer lines, and the excavation and installation of the splash pad and underground storage vault in proximity to 41BX2296. These planned improvements will likely impact cultural deposits and features that were not discovered, due to the shallow depth of the shovel testing. In the event that additional construction reveals archaeological deposits, work

should cease and the City Archaeologist of the COSA-OHP and THC archaeologist should be notified.

### **41BX2295**

This site is located at the northwest corner of Lockwood Park, where a late nineteenth-century dwelling once stood. Artifacts were present to 30 cm (11.8 in.) below the surface at ST 4 and to 54 cm (21.2 in.) below the surface at ST 2. The design plan indicates a 3 m (10 ft.) wide sidewalk will be added in this location. Site preparation impacts will likely extend to 30.5 cm (12 in.) below the existing grade. The mixed deposits in this site strongly suggest that the integrity of the site was previously compromised and lacks research potential. No additional archeology is recommended in this area.

CAR proposes that the site is not eligible for the NRHP nor for listing as a SAL. Site 41BX2295 has been significantly impacted by previous construction that affected the site's integrity. Furthermore, the site lacks any features or artifacts that would increase the knowledge of the prehistory or history of Texas.

### **41BX2294**

Site 41BX2294 represents the remnant of a Civil War-era fortification. The feature appears to course northeast-southwest. On profile, the feature is irregular and appears at between 48 and 68 cm (18.9 and 26.8 in.) below the surface. According to the design plan, walkways are planned for this area, as is a linear arrangement of porch swings. Site preparation for the walkways will likely not impact any deeper than 12 in. (30.5 cm) below the existing grade, but the footings for the swings will likely be excavated to a greater depth. Also of concern is the razing of Burnett Street. The Civil War-era fortification was located in an area that extends into Burnett Street, and remnants of the fortification may be extant beneath the asphalt and road base.

CAR recommends site 41BX2294 is eligible for inclusion to the NRHP under Criterion D (36 CFR 60.4), as the site may yield important historic information. CAR also recommends that 41BX2294 merits SAL status because the site can contribute to the knowledge of the Civil War Period in Texas. Given the site's importance, CAR staff recommends that the design plan for the porch swings be reconsidered, as it extends into the area of site 41BX2294 and that site 41BX2294 be avoided. Archaeological monitoring should be required for any and all ground disturbance planned for this area. In the event that additional construction reveals archaeological deposits, work should cease and the City Archaeologist of the COSA-OHP and THC archaeologist should be notified.

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Year	Vol.	Page(s)	Instrument	Grantor	Grantee
1853	M1	77	Deed	City of San Antonio	G. Schleicher
1853	S2	151	Deed	City of San Antonio	A. Dignowity
1872	X1	71	Deed	G. Schleicher	J. Lockwood
1913	414	422	Deed	I. Hambleton (née Dignowity)	City of San Antonio
1927	959	109	Deed	Southwest Texas Baptist Hospital	City of San Antonio
1928	1013	180	Deed	E. Lockwood	City of San Antonio

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## **Appendix A: Civil War-Era Map Attribution**

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## **Civil War-Era Map Attribution**

by Clinton M. M. McKenzie

The Civil War-era map utilized in Figure 3-3 is held by the Texas GLO and identified as map number 88603. Figure 3-3 is as it appeared on the Texas GLO website, which identified the map as Plan of the City of San Antonio, Texas. Edm. Sandcliff Lieut. Engr. In charge Topogr. Bureau, with a creation date of 1846 and attributed to proposed fortifications of San Antonio during the period of the Mexican-American War (Texas GLO 2019).

In June of 2019, CAR staff suggested to the Texas GLO that the 1846 date was incorrect for the following reasons (Figure A-1).

1. The City/County office building shown on Military Plaza was completed in 1852 (Valentine 2014:76);
2. The Dignowity (Harmony) House, specifically shown in Figure 3-3, was constructed in 1853 (Fisher 1996:136);
3. The U.S. Arsenal complex is in its post-1859 location (Valentine 2014:88);
4. The Market House on Market Street I shown and was constructed in 1859 (Fisher 1996:26); and
5. The Concepción Dam and Ditch, as depicted in the map, is shown in operation. This was closed in 1869 (Cox 2005:52; McKenzie 2017:18-19).
6. The fortifications and entrenchments shown on the map are in a different color of ink and in the hand of a different draftsman, arguing for ex post facto emendation.

Based on the foregoing, the map's earliest possible date is 1859 (U.S. Arsenal), and the latest date would be 1868-1869 (prior to the closing of the Concepción system). These dates would coincide with a Civil War-era attribution. CAR staff further suggested to the Texas GLO that the original map appears in the style and hand of Gustave Freisleben, who served as City Engineer throughout the Confederate period; however, the additions of the fortifications are those of fellow San Antonian Gustav Schleicher. Schleicher served in the Confederate Army as an Engineer and was ordered to produce a map of proposed fortifications for San Antonio in November of 1863 (Figure A-2).

The correspondence with the Texas GLO resulted in an acknowledgement of error and planned revision of the map record attribution (e-mail between Clinton McKenzie, CAR, and Alex Chiba, Texas GLO, June 25, 2019, on-file at CAR).



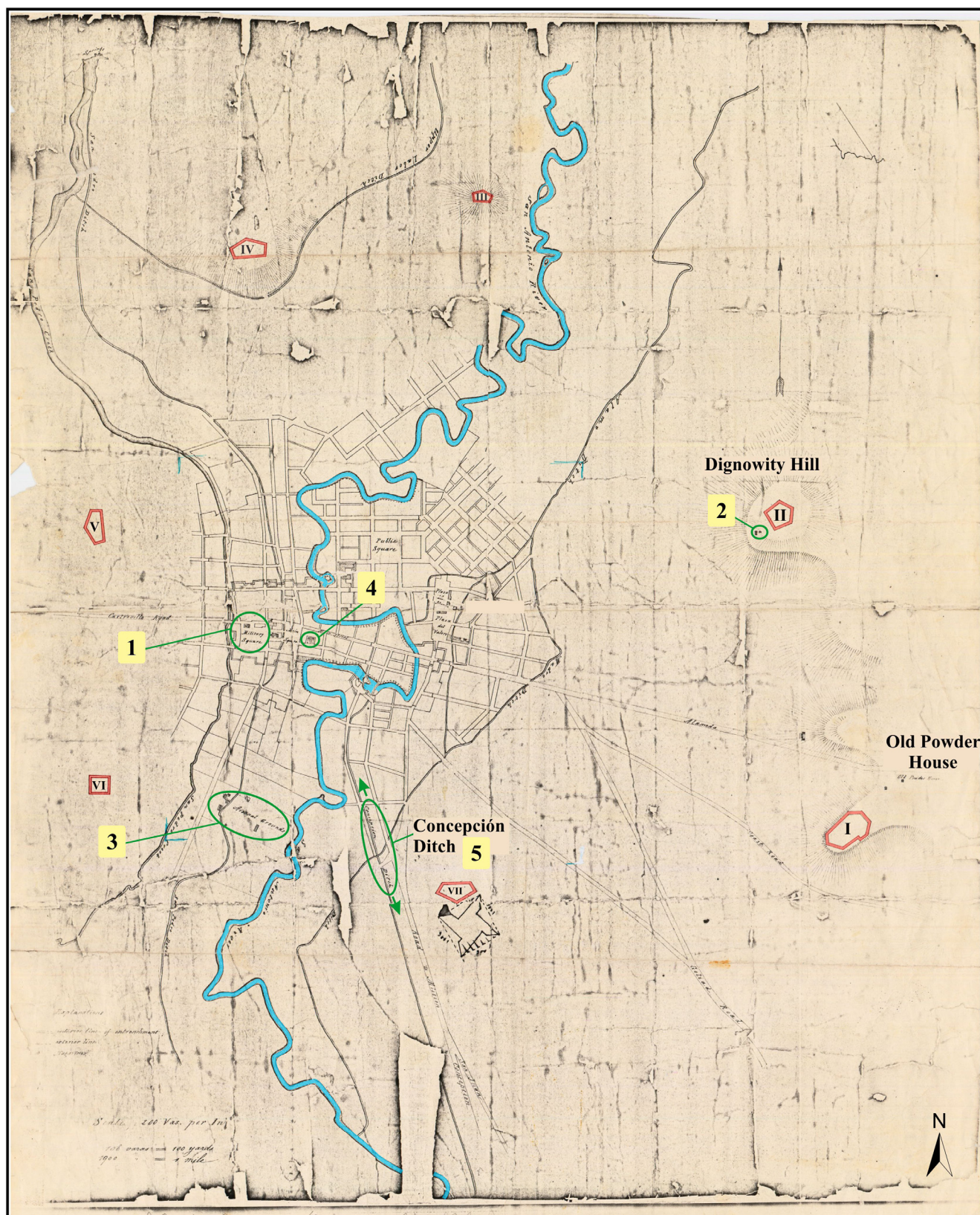


Figure A-1. Civil War-era map incorrectly attributed to 1846 (Texas GLO 2019). Note a total of seven fortifications and Dignowity Hill at right of center. Various features on the map have been enhanced and labeled for clarity: 1) City/County Building 1852; 2) Harmony House 1853; 3) U.S. Arsenal 1859; 4) Market House 1859; and 5) Concepción Ditch open.



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HOUSTON, TEX.,  
November 23, 1863.

Maj. A. G. DICKINSON,  
Commanding, &c., San Antonio :

MAJOR: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to direct you to call upon Captain Schleicher, of the Engineer Department, and order him to lay out forthwith the following works, which must be constructed without delay, viz:

1. A fort for 1,000 men, on the hill where the old powder-house is, to be built forthwith.
2. A strong earthwork around the arsenal, with flank defenses.
3. A strong earthwork around the armory.
4. A fort to protect the Confederate States tannery above San Antonio.

The first two forts above mentioned to be commenced at the same time and finished as soon as possible. In the meantime, the arms and important machinery could be moved, if necessary, into the work around the arsenal, and remain there until the armory shall be fortified. A battery of artillery will be sent to San Antonio in time to arm all the forts, when necessary. Platforms for field guns in the forts must be casemated at proper points, and they must be provisioned with subsistence stores and water for fifteen days in each fort.

Negroes have been ordered to be collected by the labor bureau, and will be at San Antonio within a fortnight, but this delay is dangerous; therefore, the work must be done now and in the following manner:

1. Captain Schleicher has engineer tools, which he will retain at San Antonio till further orders, and issues to be strictly taken care of and accounted for at the end of each day.
2. The fort on Powder Hill is to be built by the citizens of the place and vicinity, who must be turned out, divided into reliefs, and set to work, under men appointed by you or your successor, who will make them work. Each person who has a spade, shovel, hoe, pick, or ax, must bring it with him; these will be hid by some, if precaution is not taken. Captain Schleicher will arrange the working parties, and superintend the same, under your command. You and he will consult freely with Colonel [P.] Stockton, who is expected to lend you all the aid in his power and heartily co-operate with you.
3. The work around the arsenal is to be done by all the soldiers you have under your command, and all the operatives and detailed men in the ordnance and other staff departments, Major Washington's men included.
4. After this work and that around the armory are finished, the fort for the protection of the tannery is to be erected by the soldiers, operatives, and detailed men of all the staff departments uniting on it. At first the parapet need only be made thick enough to resist light artillery and cavalry, and may be strengthened afterward. As soon as the negroes arrive, they will relieve the citizens and soldiers in this work. If there be any negroes in San Antonio, impress them, and set them to work on the arsenal fort; also send out parties on horseback, if you think it advisable, and impress all the male negroes, except [one] on each place, between the ages of sixteen and fifty you can, and give receipts in every case, so that when the impressing officer of the labor bureau goes into the same part of the country, this receipt may be shown, and the remaining negro not be disturbed.

The major-general commanding directs that you will say to the citizens of San Antonio that he will defend their homes and city with all

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his power, but that it is necessary they should all turn out and work on the fortifications until he can send negroes, as a cavalry raid from the coast may be expected before he can send negroes there.

There is a piece of ground, a knoll on the west side of the river above the town near and west of Tunstall, that is said ought to be occupied by us.

The above is only a crude outline, and the commanding officer can make such changes as he may deem best, as we have not here a map of the place.

I am, major, &c.,

EDMUND P. TURNER,  
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Figure A-2. Orders requesting Schleicher produce a map of proposed fortifications for San Antonio in November 1863.

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