

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



1. NAME OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC NAME: San Antonio City Cemeteries Historic District, Old
OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER: Eastside Cemetery Historic District

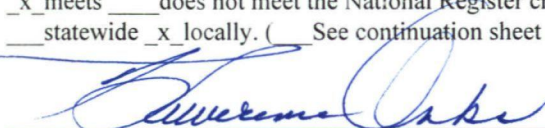
2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: Roughly bounded by Nevada, New Braunfels, Paso Hondo, Palmetto, Potomac, St. James, Pine, East Commerce, Dakota, Montana, Monumental and Crockett streets

CITY OR TOWN: San Antonio VICINITY: N/A NOT FOR PUBLICATION: N/A
STATE: Texas CODE: TX COUNTY: Bexar CODE: 029 ZIP CODE:

3. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide x locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)


Signature of certifying official

6-1-00
Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, Texas Historical Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

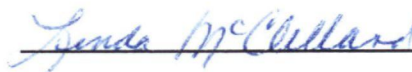
4. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

- X entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain): _____



10/11/00

5. CLASSIFICATION

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: Public - local; Private

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY: DISTRICT

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:	CONTRIBUTING	NONCONTRIBUTING
	10	2 BUILDINGS
	31	0 SITES
	71	21 STRUCTURES
	55	2 OBJECTS
	167	25 TOTAL

NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER: 6 (all in San Antonio National Cemetery, NR 1999)

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: N/A

6. FUNCTION OR USE

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS: FUNERARY: cemetery

CURRENT FUNCTIONS: FUNERARY: cemetery

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: NO STYLE

MATERIALS: FOUNDATION

WALLS

ROOF

OTHER

STONE: granite, STONE: limestone, STONE: marble, STONE: sandstone
METAL: zinc, METAL: iron
CONCRETE

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheets 7-5 through 7-33).

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7. DESCRIPTION

Summary

The Old San Antonio City Cemeteries Historic District is comprised of 31 contiguous burial grounds occupying 103 acres approximately 1.5 miles east of City Hall. The cemeteries are located on land deeded to the City of San Antonio by the King of Spain in 1733. Six cemeteries were begun by the City of San Antonio, nine by local churches and synagogues, 12 by religious and fraternal organizations, two by local families, one by the United States Government, and one by the United Confederate Veterans. Today, the City maintains eight cemeteries, and six burial grounds have no identified owners, receive no regular care, and are therefore thought to be abandoned. The remaining cemeteries are cared for by religious and fraternal organizations, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and the Confederate Cemetery Association.

The cemeteries, all established between 1853 and 1904, are diverse in size (from .06 to 10.6 acres), appearance and quality of maintenance. Only Temple Beth El and Agudas Achim cemeteries are formal in design and exceptionally well maintained. Though impressive monuments, mausoleums and statuary are found throughout the complex, the vast majority of monuments are of simple design executed in granite, marble or limestone. Today, though the 31 cemeteries are still considered active, there are only occasional burials. It is estimated that at least 50% of burials in each of the 31 cemeteries pre-date 1949, and that in the district as a whole, an average of 70% of all burials pre-date 1949.

Due to age and lack of security and funding, the majority of the 31 cemeteries have experienced decay and vandalism. Gravestones have been toppled, fencing removed, statues broken or stolen, gravesites have settled, and vegetation has died and has not been replaced. The degree of damage and neglect varies from cemetery to cemetery depending on the activity and availability of each cemetery owner. In spite of these conditions, each cemetery individually and the district as a whole retains sufficient integrity to qualify the area for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

The proposed district is approximately one mile east of the Alamo Plaza Historic District (NR 1977) and 0.5 mile east of the Southern Pacific Depot Historic District (NR 1979). The San Antonio National Cemetery is listed on the Register as part of a Multiple Property nomination for Civil War Era National Cemeteries.

The 103-acre Old San Antonio City Cemetery Historic District is an irregularly shaped area generally bounded by Crockett Street on the north, Nevada Street on the south, New Braunfels Avenue on the east and Pine Street on the west (see map 1 & 1a). The district is bisected by East Commerce Street, originally called "The Alameda," one of the city's major east/west thoroughfares. New Braunfels Avenue on the east is a heavily trafficked north/south thoroughfare. When established in 1853, the cemetery complex was in a rural setting, however within 50 years, the regular grid pattern of city streets was extended to the east and residential development surrounded the cemeteries.

The Cemeteries District is reached by traveling east from downtown on Commerce Street. The district is located on a slight rise approximately 1.5 miles east of City Hall. The cemetery complex is located on a high point of land between the Salado Creek and San Antonio River valleys. The soils throughout the district predominantly consist of a thin layer of soil over soft limestone or caliche. Early maps and descriptions suggest that the landscape was generally devoid of significant vegetation. In the 19th century, the southern part of the site was used as a soft rock quarry, one of the only uses that natural conditions would support (see Map 1a).

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Overall, the area is relatively flat. The only visible slopes occur on the west edge of the district in Alamo Masonic, Odd Fellows, St. Joseph's Church and Dignowity Cemeteries. Based on a 1939 aerial photograph of the area, the cemetery complex and its vegetation remains largely unchanged in 60 years (see photo 59). Tree massing is evident mostly in the northern area of the district where the soils have more clay content. Naturally occurring trees are predominantly live oak. Fewer trees grow in the southern part of the district where there is little natural soil. Some depressions have resulted where uncompacted fill was added after the rock quarry was closed.

Though each cemetery will be discussed in detail, the following general observations can be made. Graves in the 31 cemeteries are densely arranged, though there are a few less developed areas in individual burial grounds. The overall appearance of the district is of small scale markers interspersed with occasional mausoleums, statuary, walls, arches, and gateposts. By far, small scale markers outnumber tall or large-scale markers. There are few mausoleums, with a concentration found in Temple Beth El Cemetery.

The preponderance of grave markers date from the late 19th through middle 20th centuries and are of gray granite and marble. Other materials include red granite, limestone, sandstone, and zinc. Marker styles include obelisks, vertical monuments, vertical monuments on bases, scrolls, trees trunk, logs, and modern lawn markers.

Because of the district's size (103 acres) and number of individual cemeteries (31), there is no single entrance to the area that is interconnected by the public street system. In several locations, rights-of-way have been closed and reverted to grassy areas that provide pedestrian circulation (see map 1). Perimeter fencing varies greatly (from unfenced to a rubble limestone wall), and the cemeteries are accessed by vehicular driveways, pedestrian gates, and gaps in fences.

Interior circulation in the cemeteries varies from formal curbed and paved drives to informal grassy walkways. Curbing used to define individual family burial plots also creates a de facto circulation system of undeveloped pathways among the plots. Though curbed family plots are prevalent throughout each cemetery, curbing is frequently not evident as it was filled to grade-level to expedite mowing-- a practice that gained popularity in the early 20th century.

In each cemetery, the majority of graves are generally arranged in regular rows running north/south with monuments facing east/west. This pattern is based on historic southern folk tradition that holds to the belief that the Second Coming of Christ at the Final Judgement will be heralded from the rising sun in the east. To witness this event, and therefore to be saved, the dead must be buried facing the east. (Jordan 1982: 30; 70)

Based on a 1989 survey by preservation consultant Sally S. Victor, it is estimated that today some 70% of burials in the district as a whole and at least 50% of burials in each individual cemetery pre-date 1949. Throughout the complex, particularly in the City, National and Confederate cemeteries, there are grave markers that predate the year of the burial grounds' establishment. This is due to reinterments from other cemeteries as well as scattered burials within the original 40-acre tract prior to the entire area being platted. The deed for the Confederate cemetery, for example, requires that the organization accept any and all graves that already existed in that parcel of land.

For the purpose of this nomination, the district is most clearly described by its "north" and "south" sectors divided by East Commerce Street, the major east/west thoroughfare. Of the 31 cemeteries, 16 are located north of Commerce Street and 15 are located to the south. Generally, the cemeteries established before 1884 are located north of Commerce Street, and the post-1884 cemeteries are to the south (see Map 1).

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REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

To qualify as contributing sites for this nomination under Criterion A, each individual cemetery must have been established between 1853 and 1904, have been largely developed prior to 1949. It must also retain significant integrity of material and design dating to the period of significance which extends from 1853-1949. The date of 1949 was selected simply to meet the 50 year eligibility standard and bears no further significance. It does, however, define a period that includes the great majority of burials in the Cemetery District. Though large-scale reinterments would disassociate a cemetery from this period of significance, this has not occurred within the District. Under these conditions, all of the 31 cemeteries in the District qualify as individually contributing sites.

To qualify under Criterion C, the cemeteries must retain integrity of design as it relates to the period of significance and as it defines the cemeteries as the resting places of individuals who shaped San Antonio's early development. These elements include:

- internal circulation systems (driveways, walkways, and pathways)
- internal boundaries (curbings, fences, and plantings)
- external boundaries (entry columns and archways, fencing, and plantings)
- objects (monuments and sculpture)
- structures (mausoleums and crypts)

Good examples of common elements that recur throughout the District have been selected as representative contributing examples. Other contributing elements have been selected for their unique design or attribution to well-known artists.

For the purposes of this nomination, elements are generally considered non-contributing due to age. This includes fences, objects, and mausoleums that do not meet the 50-year age requirement, most notably, chain link fencing.

While loss of historic fabric due to vandalism, deterioration and removal (either by owners or by theft) has occurred in all of the cemeteries, each cemetery still retains an adequate degree of integrity to qualify for the National Register at the local level of significance under Criterion A and C.

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The Northern Sector

Alamo Masonic Cemetery (1853)

7.3 acres, 600 marked burials (est.)
(see Map 2; photo 1)

Traveling east from San Antonio's downtown on Commerce Street, the first cemetery on the left (north) is Alamo Masonic Cemetery. It is bounded on the north by Paso Hondo, on the south by Commerce, on the east by Monumental and on the west by Pine Street. Slightly higher in elevation than the streets on the south and west, the cemetery slopes on two sides. The edges are defined by native shrubs and trees and partially by a post and wire loop fence that is in poor condition. Entrances are on the north and south sides, and there are no gates. Trees occur fairly evenly throughout the cemetery and include cedars, ligustrum, palms, crape myrtle, huisache and ash trees.

There are approximately 750 marked burials and an estimated 85% of grave markers pre-date 1949. The graves are generally arranged in rows running north/south and the monuments face east. Though the cemetery is evenly developed, it does not convey a dense pattern. The majority of monuments are low-scale and of gray and pink granite. Other materials include marble, limestone, sandstone and metal. Monuments date from the mid-19th to middle-20th centuries, and styles are predominantly obelisk, vertical, vertical monument on base, and scroll. There is one mausoleum. With the exception of several crosses, there is no religious symbolism in the cemetery.

Contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. Internal circulation system (1853 and later) Within the cemetery, a road system runs north/south (asphalt), east/west (gravel), and around the cemetery's perimeter (gravel). Roads are in poor condition.
2. Internal boundaries—(1853 and later) Curbed plots are numerous and organize both the burial pattern and pedestrian circulation throughout the cemetery.
3. Clara Driscoll mausoleum (ca. 1945; photo 2) The mausoleum is built of gray granite Classical Revival designed by artist Frank Teich in the Classical Revival style (Texas Historical Commission grave marker, 1978).
4. Thomas Hall plot (ca. 1856) The plot is marked by a 14' fluted marble shaft topped by a draped urn.
5. James Nathaniel Fisk Centennial Marker (1936) The gray granite tablet marks the grave of Fisk (1815-1876), a member of the Texan Army.
6. Simona Smith Fisk Centennial Marker (1936) The gray granite tablet marks the grave of Mrs. Fisk (1829-1890) daughter of "Deaf" Smith and wife of James Nathaniel Fisk.

City Cemetery #1 (1853)

10.5 acres, 3,800 marked burials (est.)
(See Map 3 & 3a; Photo 3)

To the east past Monumental Street is City Cemetery #1, which together with Alamo Masonic, is the oldest of the cemeteries in the district. Because of its age and location, City Cemetery #1 is generally considered the focal point of the complex. The cemetery is bounded by Monumental on the west, Paso Hondo on the north, Commerce on the south, and Palmetto Street on the east.

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The cemetery's southern boundary is unfenced, while the remainder of the perimeter is partially with chain link. Dressed limestone block pylons mark the south entrance to the cemetery. There are no gates, and entrances on all four sides are closed with metal cable.

An estimated 85% of the marked burials in City Cemetery #1 predate 1949. Graves are arranged in straight rows facing east. All areas are densely developed except for the southwest corner that has more open space. The area immediately to the left of the entrance contains obelisks marking the family plots of the Groos, Steves, and Guenther families—all pioneer German immigrants to San Antonio.

The majority of markers date from the late 19th century to mid-20th century, though a few late 20th century markers may be found. Marker styles include obelisk, vertical, vertical monument on base, scroll, log, pulpit, and tree trunk. Monuments are generally small in scale and constructed almost exclusively of pink and gray granite, though there are some limestone, marble and metal monuments. There are only two mausoleums and one walled gravesite in the cemetery.

Contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. External boundaries/stone entry columns (ca. 1930) Dressed limestone entry columns with projecting wing walls mark the main (south) entrance.
2. Internal circulation system (1853 and later) The gravel road system runs north/south, east/ west, and around the cemetery's perimeter and is in poor condition. The driveway system separates the cemetery into a grid pattern.
3. Internal boundaries/curbed plots (1853 and later) Curbed plots are numerous and organize both the burial pattern and pedestrian circulation throughout the cemetery.
4. Internal boundaries/Friedrich and Gertrudes Groos walled plot (ca. 1873) The family plot is surrounded by a four-foot dressed limestone wall entered from the north side.
5. Mary Maverick Terrell plot (ca. 1890) The plot is decorated with Italian marble statuary;
6. Thomas G. Williams mausoleum (1874) The mausoleum is constructed of limestone in the Classical Revival style;
7. Albert Friedrich Family plot (ca. 1925; photo 4) The plot includes a fence and furniture reportedly designed and built by local artisan Sam Murray in the *faux bois* style;
8. Samuel Augustus Maverick plot (ca. 1860 and later) The plot is surrounded by limestone curbing and is marked with a tall red granite obelisk to honor this signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence.
9. Samuel S. Smith Centennial Marker (1936) The gray granite tablet marks the grave of Smith (1810-1882), a member of the Woll and Somervell;
10. Charles Frederick King Centennial Marker (1936; photo 5) The gray granite tablet marks the grave of King, member of the Texan army and Mayor of San Antonio from 1847-1849.

Non-contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. Vaughan Family mausoleum (1954) The mausoleum, of gray granite in the Classical Revival Style, will be eligible when it achieves 50 years in age.
2. External boundaries/chainlink fence

The block east of City Cemetery #1 is bounded by Paso Hondo Street on the north, Commerce Street on the south, North New Braunfels Avenue on the east and Palmetto Street on the west. It forms the northeastern corner of the district and contains City Cemeteries #4 and #6, as well as the Confederate Cemetery.

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City Cemetery #6 (1903)

5.47 acres, 700 marked burials (est.)

(See Map 4, 4a, 4b; Photo 6)

Immediately east of Palmetto Street is City Cemetery #6. The cemetery is bounded by Commerce Street on the south, City Cemetery #4 and the Confederate Cemetery on the east, and Palmetto Street on the west. The Commerce Street boundary is unfenced and dressed limestone pylons mark the cemetery's southern entrance. Chain link fencing surrounds the north, west and east perimeter. Numerous trees are scattered throughout the site and include ligustrum, pecan, ash, cedar and palms.

An estimated 70% of marked burials predate 1949 and are arranged in regular, north/south rows facing east. The monuments date primarily from the early to mid-20th century and with few exceptions, are low-scale of gray and pink granite and concrete. Other materials include limestone, marble and metal. Markers styles include obelisk, vertical, vertical on base, scroll, log and tree trunk. There are also several sculptural pieces. City Cemetery #6 includes several areas set aside for burial of union and fraternal organization members.

Contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. External boundaries/stone entry columns (ca. 1930) Dressed limestone entry columns with projecting wing walls mark the Commerce Street entrances at two points.
2. Internal circulation system (1903 and later) An east/west roadway of asphalt and gravel bisects this entire block from Palmetto to New Braunfels Street, and is intersected by a gravel north/south road. The roads converge at a central circle with a flagpole.
3. Internal boundaries/curbed and fenced plots (1903 and later) Curbed plots are numerous and organize both the burial pattern and pedestrian circulation throughout the cemetery. There are also several plots enclosed with wrought iron fencing.
4. Flagpole (ca. 1903)
5. Stone entry columns (ca. 1930)
6. City Cemetery office (ca. 1930; photo 7) Designed in Art Deco style, the building is now used as a maintenance facility;
7. Bindley Family plot (ca. 1903) The plot is marked with a granite base topped by a 5-foot marble statue of a woman;
8. Mattie M.B. Winn plot (ca. 1905; photo 8) The plot is marked with a marble monument of a mother and two children set on a 4-foot gray granite base designed and executed by sculptor Pompeo Coppini;
9. Benevolent Protective Order of Elks (BPOE) Chapter #217 plot (ca. 1900) Some 60 burials marked with uniform granite in this plot are defined by a raised concrete curb and decorative metal arch.
10. Woodmen of the World Memorial (ca. 1910; photo 9) The memorial includes a large granite tree trunk surrounded by four smaller trunks in the center of a 10' square .

Non-contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. External boundaries/chainlink fence

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Confederate Cemetery (1885)

2.5 acres, 700 marked burials (est.)

(See Map 5, 4b; Photo 10)

Privately owned by the Albert Sidney Johnson Chapter #144 of the United Confederate Veterans, the Confederate Cemetery is surrounded by City Cemeteries #4 and #6. It is delineated by sign posts, but is otherwise indistinguishable from the public cemeteries. The Confederate Cemetery is not fenced. There are scattered trees in the cemetery.

An estimated 80% of marked burials predate 1949. Graves are arranged in regular rows running north/south, with gravestones facing east. Curbed lots are prevalent in the cemetery. Densely arranged gravestones are dominated by typical marble military-style tablets. Seven rows of these tablets have been re-set in bands of concrete.

The cemetery contains numerous small scale markers in styles including obelisk, vertical, vertical monument on base, scroll, and tree trunk. Materials are predominantly gray and pink granite, marble, limestone, and metal. Modern bronze markers commemorate Confederate soldiers and a Texas Historical Commission site marker (1989) commemorates the cemetery as a whole.

Contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. Internal circulation system (1885 and later) The cemetery is bisected by the main east/west gravel roadway through the block as well as a north/south road. Roads and internal pathways are marked with the names of Confederate heroes.
2. Internal boundaries/curbed plots (1885 and later) Curbed plots are numerous and organize both the burial pattern and pedestrian circulation throughout the cemetery.
3. Robert B. Green Plot (1907; photo 11) Plot is marked by a 10' marble monument on a gray granite base.
4. Bettie Jefferson Guinn monument (ca. 1921; photo 12) The irregularly shaped gravestone depicts an angel in bas relief reaching toward heaven
5. Col. George Wythe Baylor Centennial Marker (1936) The gray granite tablet marks the grave of Baylor (1832-1916), Civil War soldier, Texas Ranger, and member of the Texas Legislature.

Non-contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. Hamilton P. Bee State Historical Marker (1963) The pink granite marker commemorates Bee (1822-1897), secretary of the first Texas Senate and a U.S./Mexican War and Civil War veteran.
2. John Salmon "Rip" Ford State Historical Marker (1963) The pink granite marker commemorates Ford (1815-1897) State Senator and U.S./Mexican War and Civil War veteran.

Both of these markers will achieve significance when they are 50 years old.

City Cemetery #4 (1892)

10.5 acres, 900 marked burials (est.)

(See Map 6; 4b; Photo 13)

This burial ground is bounded on the north by Paso Hondo, south by Commerce, east by North New Braunfels Avenue and west by City Cemetery #6 and the Confederate Cemetery. The north and east boundaries of the cemetery are fenced with chain

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link and the Commerce Street frontage is unfenced. There are dressed limestone block pylons at two entry points along Commerce Street. There are no gates and all entrances are closed by cable. There are scattered trees in the cemetery including anaqua, cedar, hackberry, mountain laurel, pecan, oak, and ligustrum.

An estimated 75% of the marked burials in City Cemetery #4 predate 1949. All areas of the cemetery are densely developed. The north/south rows are regular, and with few exceptions, all stones face east. Only the east/west gravel road interrupts the burial pattern. Generally, markers date to the late-19th century through middle 20th century and are small in scale. Marker styles are primarily obelisk, vertical, vertical on base, scroll, lawn and log. Simple vertical markers and obelisks dominate the landscape. Materials include gray and pink granite, marble, limestone, sandstone, and metal. There is one mausoleum, one fenced plot, and almost no statuary in the cemetery.

Contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. External boundaries/stone entry columns (ca. 1930; photo 14) Dressed limestone entry columns with projecting wing walls mark the Commerce Street entrance.
2. Internal circulation system (1892 and later) An east/west gravel road runs the full length of the block including City Cemeteries #4 and #6 and the Confederate Cemetery, and a north/south gravel road connects Commerce and Paso Hondo Streets.
3. Internal boundaries/curbed and fenced plots (1892 and later) Curbed plots are numerous and organize both the burial pattern and pedestrian circulation throughout the cemetery. There is one several plots enclosed with wrought iron fencing.
4. Olsen Family mausoleum (ca. 1910) The mausoleum is built of gray granite in the Classical Revival style.
5. "Fireman's Rest," (1908) A 30' X 30' lot donated in 1903 for the burial of firefighters who died in the line of duty. The plot was improved in 1908 and was reportedly surrounded by a low rock wall topped by an iron fence that was either removed many years ago or never constructed.
6. Rubble stone archway and burial plot (ca. 1910) There are no marked burials in this plot.

Non-contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. External boundaries/chainlink fence

Independent Order of Odd Fellows Cemetery (1855)

6.4 acres, 900 marked burials (est.)

(See Map 7; Photo 15)

North of Alamo Masonic Cemetery at the western edge of the district is the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Cemetery. It is bounded on the north by Fairchild Park, on the south by Paso Hondo, on the west by Pine, and on the east by Monumental Streets. The cemetery is entered at the northwest corner through iron gates mounted on cut limestone pylons, and on the south through chain link gates mounted on cut limestone pylons. Chain link fencing surrounds the cemetery.

The sloping terrain and diversity of monuments in the Odd Fellows cemetery makes it one of the most visually interesting burial grounds in the district. Trees in the cemetery are concentrated on the south and east sides.

An estimated 75% of marked burials in the Odd Fellows Cemetery predate 1949. Monuments date from the middle 19th

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through middle 20th centuries. Monument styles are predominantly obelisk, vertical, vertical on base and scroll. Materials include pink and gray granite, limestone, marble, and metal. Within the past ten years, several important pieces of statuary have been stolen or vandalized. A few large statues remain, but are the exception among generally small-scale granite and marble markers.

Because of its size and number of burials, the cemetery does not appear to be densely developed, and the north and east quadrants appear to have more open land. Curbed plots dominate, stepping down the hill from south to north. There is one mausoleum and no fenced plots. On the far east side of the cemetery is an area designated "Strangers' Row" (later called "Friends' Row") where indigent and out-of-town Odd Fellows or Rebekahs (the Lodge's women's affiliate) were buried.

Contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. External boundaries/stone entry columns (ca. 1930) Dressed limestone columns mark the south and northwest entrances, and a set of iron gates is mounted at the latter entrance.
2. Internal circulation system (1855 and later) Interior circulation consists of north/south and east/west, and perimeter asphalt-paved roads that are in poor condition.
3. Internal boundaries/curbed plots (1855 and later) Curbed plots are numerous and organize both the burial pattern and pedestrian circulation throughout the cemetery.
4. Robert Gillespie and Samuel Walker plot (ca. 1855) A limestone obelisk marks the plot of these Texas Rangers who died in the U.S.-Mexican War. The plot was originally surrounded by cannon-shaped limestone bollards and chain. Today, only one cannon remains.
5. Adolph H. Scholz mausoleum (ca. 1890; photo 16) The mausoleum is built of limestone and pink granite in the Classical Revival style. It was designed by architect Otto Kramer and built by monument builder Frank Teich.
6. Otto Zirkel family plot (ca. 1920) The plot is marked by a 3-foot tall marble statue of a praying woman that rests on a 6-foot gray granite base.
7. Scheiner family plot (ca. 1885; photo 17) The plot is marked with a 5-foot tall marble angel on a limestone base. monument of limestone
8. Stotts Family plot (ca. 1909) The plot is marked with a 4-foot tall marble angel on a gray granite base.

Non-contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. External boundaries/chain link fence

San Antonio National Cemetery (1867)

3.7 acres, 3,000 marked burials (est.)

(See Map 8; Photo 18)

East of Monumental Street is the National Cemetery which is bounded on the north by Center Street, on the south by Paso Hondo, and on the east by Palmetto Street. The cemetery is surrounded by a rubble stone wall and is entered from the south through iron gates mounted on stone pillars topped with urns. Similar gates and pillars are located on the north side but are not used.

The cemetery's flat terrain is planted with numerous pecan and oak trees. An estimated 98% of marked burials in the cemetery predate 1949. The cemetery is densely developed with the exception of areas directly east and west of the entrance.

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Monuments are dominated by white marble tablets typical of military cemeteries. Larger scale monuments including vertical, vertical on base, obelisks scrolls, and tree trunks are concentrated in the main circle in front of the entrance, though a few are scattered throughout the landscape. Materials include gray and pink granite, limestone, and marble. A Texas Historical Commission grave marker (1970) commemorates Texas Ranger, Captain Lee Hall (1849-1911).

Contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. External boundaries/stone fence and entry columns (ca. 1867 and later) A rubble limestone wall surrounds the site. Iron entry gates on both the north and south sides are mounted on stone columns.
2. Internal circulation system (1867 and later) The circulation system consists of two circular asphalt-paved roads curbed in concrete and a concrete sidewalk in the main circle.
3. Internal boundaries/curbed plots (1867 and later) Curbed plots are numerous and organize both the burial pattern and pedestrian circulation throughout the cemetery.
4. Flagpole (ca. 1870)
5. Bandstand (ca. 1900) The structure is built of concrete and iron on a rusticated limestone base
6. Senator Gustav Schleicher plot (ca. 1879; photo 19) The plot is marked by a 15' gray granite obelisk mounted on a rusticated limestone base.

A grassy easement runs north/south connecting Paso Hondo and Center Streets immediately east of the National Cemetery (photo 58). East of the easement, are four cemeteries—City Cemetery #5, Harmonia Lodge Cemetery, St. Michael's Polish Catholic Cemetery, and the Dullnig Family Plot.

City Cemetery #5 (1895)

0.48 acres, 92 marked burials (est.)

(See Map 9; Photo 20)

City Cemetery #5, the smallest of the City Cemeteries, is bounded on the north by St. Michael's Cemetery, on the south by Paso Hondo Street, on the east by Harmonia Lodge #1 Cemetery, and on the west by a grassy easement. The cemetery is fenced on the east and north with chain link. Individual plots along Paso Hondo Street are surrounded by wire loop fencing or limestone walls. Because of its small size, there is only pedestrian circulation and no formal pathways exist. Vegetation is dense and includes live oaks, crape myrtle, cedar and ligustrum trees.

An estimated 90% of the marked burials in City Cemetery #5 predate 1949. Markers date predominantly from the late 19th through early 20th centuries, and the cemetery is densely developed for its size. Marker styles include obelisk and monument on base, and materials are predominantly gray and pink granite, limestone, and concrete.

Contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. Internal circulation system (1895 and later) The circulation system is informal consisting of grassy walkways between family plots.
2. Internal boundaries/curbed plots (1895 and later) Curbed plots organize both the burial pattern and pedestrian circulation throughout the cemetery.
3. Norton/Lewis Family walled plot and mausoleum (ca. 1870 and later) The mausoleum is constructed of gray granite in the Classical Revival style by Zirkel Monument Works. It is surrounded by a limestone wall topped with

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a mitered stone cap.

4. Hutzler Family plot (ca. 1906; photo20) The plot is surrounded by a granite curbing and wrought iron fence.

Non-contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. External boundaries/chainlink fence

Harmonia Lodge #1 (1877)

.25 acres, 82 marked burials

(See Map 9; Photo 21)

Located at the northwest corner of Palmetto and Paso Hondo Streets, the Harmonia Lodge Cemetery is bounded by City Cemetery #5 on the west and St. Michael's Cemetery on the north. It is surrounded by chain link fencing and is accessible through a single entrance on Paso Hondo Street. The site is heavily shaded by large live oak trees.

An estimated 90% of marked burials in Harmonia Lodge #1 cemetery predate 1949. The cemetery includes small-scale monuments and two family plots with intact wrought iron fencing. Monuments date largely from the late 19th through early 20th centuries. Predominant marker styles include obelisk, vertical, and vertical monument on base of gray and pink granite, limestone and iron.

Contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. Internal circulation system (1877 and later) The circulation system is informal, consisting of a central grassy area and areas between curbed plots. Though it would be possible for an automobile to enter the cemetery, practically speaking, the circulation is strictly pedestrian.
2. Internal boundaries/curbed and fenced plots (1877 and later) Curbed plots organize both the burial pattern and pedestrian circulation throughout the cemetery. Two plots are fenced with wrought iron.

Non-contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. External boundaries/chainlink fence

St. Michael's Polish Catholic Cemetery (1866)

0.69 acres, 300 marked burials (est.)

(See Map 10; Photo 22)

Located immediately north of City Cemetery #5 and Harmonia Lodge #1 Cemetery, St. Michael's burial ground is bounded on the west by the grassy easement and Dullnig burial plot, on the east by Palmetto Street and on the north by Center Street. The cemetery is enclosed by chain link fencing entered through a gate on the east side. The land is flat and is shaded by pecan and live oak trees.

An estimated 70% of marked burials in the cemetery predate 1949. The cemetery is fairly densely developed for its small size and contains generally small scale monuments of pink and gray granite, limestone, marble, metal and concrete. Marker styles include obelisk, vertical, vertical monument on base, and scroll, with a few iron crosses.

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Contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. Internal circulation system (1866 and later) The circulation system is informal, consisting of a central grassy area running east/west and areas between curbed plots. Though it would be possible for an automobile to enter the cemetery, practically speaking, the circulation is strictly pedestrian.
2. Internal boundaries/curbed plots (1866 and later) Curbed plots organize both the burial pattern and pedestrian circulation throughout the cemetery.
3. Cross (ca. 1920) At the center of the cemetery stands a simple 12' cross mounted on base, both of gray granite.
4. St. Michael the Archangel and cross (ca. 1900) Near the center of the cemetery stands a large zinc archangel and iron cross depicting the crucifixion, both mounted on a granite base. The angel's wings and the crucifix are both deteriorating.
5. Dabrowski Family plot—(ca. 1912) The plot is marked by a marble monument of a woman standing on a pink granite base.

Non-contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. External boundaries/chainlink fence

Dullnig Family Plot (ca.1865)

0.06 acres, 32 marked burials
(See Map 9; Photo 23)

This private family plot is surrounded by a limestone wall. This is only one of three walled plots in the cemetery district. Others are the Friedrich Groos plot (City Cemetery #1), the Feinberg plot (Agudas Achim cemetery), and the Norton/Lewis plot (City Cemetery #5). Marker styles are vertical, vertical monument on base and scroll and materials include gray granite, marble, and concrete. Grave markers have been vandalized and the plot and surrounding wall are in poor condition. An estimated 85% of the marked burials in this plot predate 1949.

Contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. External boundaries/stone wall and archway (ca. 1865 or later; see photo 24) The 4-foot limestone wall is entered through an archway on the north side. The wall is plastered, has a mitered stone cap, sections of which are scattered on the site. The iron gate has been removed.
2. Internal circulation system (1865 and later) The circulation system is a grassy central area between rows of markers on the east and west sides of the plot. Circulation is restricted to pedestrians.
3. Internal boundaries/curbed plots (1865 and later) Curbed plots, though in poor condition, still serve to organize the burial pattern and pedestrian circulation in this small cemetery.

To the north in the block bounded by Potomac on the north, Center on the south, Monumental on the west and Palmetto on the east, are two religious cemeteries—St. Joseph's Catholic and the old St. John's Lutheran cemeteries. They are separated by a grassy easement.

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St. Joseph's Catholic Cemetery (1862)

2.3 acres, 1,000 marked burials (est.)

(See Map 11; Photo 25)

St. Joseph's Cemetery comprises the western half of the block bounded by Potomac, Center, Monumental and Palmetto Streets, and its eastern boundary is formed by a grassy easement. A chain link fence surrounds the cemetery which is entered through a gate on the south side. The flat site includes oak, cedar, and mesquite trees.

The cemetery is densely developed and graves are arranged primarily within curbed plots. Numerous iron fences remain. An estimated 85% of the marked burials in St. Joseph's Cemetery predate 1949. Markers date from the late 19th through mid-20th centuries. Marker types include vertical, vertical monument on base, scroll, and obelisk, the latter scattered throughout the site. Iron crosses are also found throughout the cemetery. Materials are primarily gray and pink granite, limestone, marble, sandstone and metal. The amount of iron fencing and crosses remaining in this cemetery is notable.

Contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. Internal circulation system (1862 and later) The circulation system consists of a north/south and east/west graveled driveway that is in poor condition.
2. Internal boundaries/curbed and fenced plots (1867 and later; see photo 26) Curbed plots are numerous and organize both the burial pattern and pedestrian circulation throughout the cemetery. In contrast with other cemeteries in the district, there remain numerous plots with iron fencing.
3. Crucifixion monument foundation (ca. 1900)—Much like the St. Mary's and St. Joseph's Catholic Society cemeteries, the driveway led to a centrally placed crucifixion monument. The monument was vandalized and removed many years ago and today, only the concrete and stone base remains (Dorothy Wiedenfeld to Maria Pfeiffer, May 7, 1999).
4. Wrought iron crosses (ca. 1890; see photo 27) St. Joseph's Cemetery exhibits a greater concentration of iron crosses than other cemeteries in the district.

Non-contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. External boundaries/chainlink fence

Old German Lutheran Cemetery (1866)

2.4 acres, 1,300 marked burials (est.)

(See Map 12; Photo 28)

Forming the eastern half of the block, and bounded by the grassy easement on the west, the Old German Lutheran Cemetery (established by St. John's Lutheran Church) is fenced with chain link. Entrances on the south and north sides do not have gates. An estimated 80% of marked burials in this cemetery predate 1949.

Marker styles include obelisk, vertical, vertical monument on base, and scroll. Among the generally small scale granite, marble, limestone, and concrete monuments is a single zinc marker, one of the few in the cemetery district. Though curbing is extensively used in the cemetery, much of it has been filled to grade and is not visible. Perhaps for this reason, the cemetery, though fairly densely developed, appears more open. Rows are regular and run north/south, with monuments facing east.

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There are numerous trees including cedar, elm, oak, and pecan.

Contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. Internal circulation system (1866 and later) The circulation system consists of a north/south and east/west grassy driveway.
2. Internal boundaries/curbed plots (1866 and later) Curbed plots are numerous and organize both the burial pattern and pedestrian circulation throughout the cemetery.
3. Christine Simmang plot—(ca. 1902; see photo 29) Zink monuments are not commonly found in the Cemetery District, and the Simmang monument is one of the few examples that has been located.

Non-contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. External boundaries/chainlink fence

North of Potomac Street are three cemeteries that define the northern edge of the district—Dignowity, Temple Beth El and Agudas Achim Cemeteries.

Dignowity Cemetery (ca. 1871)

2.1 acres, 400 marked burials (est.)

(See Map 13 & 13a; Photo 30)

The cemetery is bounded on the north by Crockett, on the south by Potomac, and on the west by Monumental Streets. Its eastern edge immediately abuts Temple Beth El Cemetery. It is surrounded by a chain link fence and is entered from the north and south sides. There is one unpaved north/south roadway that bisects the cemetery. The landscape is quite barren in the western two-thirds of the cemetery, while oak, cedar, ligustrum and crape myrtles are scattered in the eastern part of the cemetery.

For its size, the cemetery is sparsely developed. An estimated 80% of marked burials in Dignowity Cemetery predate 1949. Monument styles include obelisk, vertical, vertical monument on base, scroll and lawn. Markers are, with only a few exceptions, small scale and of gray and pink granite, marble and limestone. They date from the late 19th through mid-20th centuries and are primarily of gray granite and marble.

Contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. Internal circulation system (ca. 1871 and later) The circulation system consists of a north/south and east/west grassy driveway.
2. Internal boundaries/curbed and plots (ca. 1871 and later) Curbed plots are numerous and organize both the burial pattern and pedestrian circulation throughout the cemetery. A small amount of fencing remains in the cemetery.
3. Haberman family plot—(ca. 1900; see photo 30) This gray granite monument is decorated with a bronze bas relief of a female head mounted on a massive battered stone base.

Non-contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. External boundaries/chainlink fence

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Temple Beth El Cemetery (1855)

2.3 acres, 1,250 marked burials (est.)

(See Map 14; Photo 31)

East of Dignowity Cemetery and bounded on the north by Crockett, south by Potomac, and east by Palmetto Streets, Temple Beth El Cemetery is one of two formally designed burial grounds in the district. The cemetery is enclosed by a modern (1998) 6-foot tubular steel fence with original gates mounted on dressed limestone pillars.

The cemetery is notable for its Revival style mausoleums and enclosures and extensive use of granite curbing and boxwood hedges. An estimated 60% of the marked burials in Temple Beth El Cemetery predate 1949. Monuments are primarily early to mid-20th century and are larger in scale than those found in other cemeteries in the district. Older monuments are found on the west side of the cemetery, and more modern monuments on the east side. Rows are regular and monuments face east. Markers are predominantly of gray granite in styles including obelisk, vertical, vertical monument on base, scroll and lawn. The scale of monuments and amount of curbing and planting results in a densely developed landscape.

Contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. External boundaries/stone columns and gates (ca. 1920) Wrought iron gates are mounted on dressed limestone pillars on the east and south sides of the cemetery. Additional stone pillars support a modern fence that was installed in 1998.
2. Internal circulation system (1855 and later) The linear north/south and east/west roadways are paved with asphalt.
3. Internal boundaries/curbed and hedged plots (ca. 1920 and later) Well-maintained granite curbing and boxwood hedges distinguish this cemetery.
4. Feinberg Family plot (ca. 1880) The plot is surrounded by a stuccoed limestone wall with an entry arch, square columns, and curved cornice
5. Julia Arnold crypt—(1935) The simple crypt is unique to this cemetery and is constructed of stone and concrete in the Classical Revival style
6. Landa Family mausoleum (ca. 1925; photo 32) The mausoleum is constructed of stone in the Egyptian Revival style
7. Joske Family mausoleum-- (ca. 1925; photo 33) The mausoleum is constructed of gray granite in the Classical Revival style

Non-contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. External boundaries/modern tubular steel fencing.

Agudas Achim Cemetery (1885)

2.0 acres, 800 marked burials (est.)

(See Map 15; Photo 34)

Like Temple Beth El Cemetery to the west, Agudas Achim Cemetery is formal in design. It is bounded by Palmetto on the west, St. James on the east, Crockett on the north and Potomac Streets on the south. The cemetery is accessed through gates on the west side, and entries on the north and south sides are not used.

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As in Temple Beth El cemetery, granite and marble monuments are comparatively large, though there is only one crypt. Extensive granite curbing and boxwood hedges create a formal landscape that appears only slightly less dense than Temple Beth El cemetery. Rows are regular and markers face east. Monuments are generally more modern and horizontal in style and are of gray granite or limestone. An estimated 50% of marked burials in Agudas Achim Cemetery predate 1950.

Contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. External boundaries/stone columns and gates (ca. 1928) The cemetery is fenced with a wrought iron fence and gates mounted on dressed limestone pillars with decorative concrete caps. The main (west) entry pillars bear bronze plaques dated "1885/1928" with the names of temple leaders.
2. Internal circulation system (1885 and later) The east/west and north/south roadways are asphalt paved.
3. Internal boundaries/curbed and hedged plots (ca. 1928 and later; photo 25) Well-maintained granite curbing and boxwood hedges distinguish this cemetery.
4. Max and Ida Roseman crypt (1949; photo 36) The crypt is constructed of gray granite in the Classical Revival style

South of Commerce Street

South of Commerce, the terrain is flat with scattered trees. The cemeteries in this area are characterized by chain link fencing, arched gateways, and expanses of small-scale monuments interrupted occasionally by larger, more unique works.

City Cemetery #2 (1884)

3.2 acres, 400 marked burials (est.)
(See Map 16 & 16a; Photo 37)

City Cemetery #2 was the first public burial ground located south of Commerce Street. Bounded by Commerce on the north, Montana on the south, Palmetto on the east and the west half of NCB 1388 on the west, the cemetery and adjoining property (formerly the Lucas Monument Works) is thought to be the site of the 19th century Spanish powder house (see Significance Statement).

The Commerce Street perimeter (north) is unfenced and the east, west and south boundaries are defined by chain link fencing. There are no gates or stone pylons marking entrances. The site has cedar, pecan, mountain laurel and anaqua trees as well as oleander bushes. Overall, the cemetery has a well-vegetated appearance.

An estimated 75% of the marked burials in City Cemetery #2 predate 1949. Monuments are generally small-scale dating from the late 19th through early 20th centuries. Marker styles include obelisk, vertical, vertical monument on base, scroll and lawn and materials are generally gray and pink granite, marble, limestone and concrete. The majority of plots are curbed and rows are regular running north/south with monuments facing east.

Contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. Internal circulation system (1884 and later) Access to the cemetery is by a north/south and east/west grassy road.
2. Internal boundaries/curbed and fenced plots (1884 and later) Curbed plots are numerous and organize both the burial pattern and pedestrian circulation throughout the cemetery.

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3. Victor Hugo family plot—(ca. 1910) This large-scale monument, the only one in City Cemetery #2, includes a marble statue of a female figure holding flowers.

Non-contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. External boundaries/chainlink fence

East of City Cemetery #2 along Commerce Street between Palmetto Street and North New Braunfels Avenue are the Anchor Masonic, Knights of Pythias, and St. Joseph's Society cemeteries.

Anchor Masonic Cemetery (1882)

2.7 acres, 600 marked burials (est.)

(See Map 17; Photo 38)

The cemetery is bounded by Commerce on the north, by Montana on the South, Palmetto on the west and the Knights of Pythias Cemetery on the east. It is surrounded by chain link fencing, and entered from the west through iron gates mounted on stone pylons. The site also has tall Italian Cypress trees and several crape myrtle trees.

As compared with other cemeteries in the district, Anchor Masonic Cemetery retains more of its historical appearance owing to the fact that pathways have generally not been filled leaving most granite and concrete plot curbs above grade. An estimated 70% of marked burials in Anchor Masonic Cemetery predate 1949. Monuments are densely arranged and consist largely of gray granite markers in the obelisk, vertical, vertical on base, and scroll styles. Markers are generally low in scale, face east, and are arranged in regular rows running from north to south. A single mausoleum stands in the center of the cemetery.

Contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. External boundaries/stone columns, gates and archway (ca. 1920) A cast iron and wire mesh arch with the inscription "Anchor Masonic Lodge # 424" spans the entrance and rests on stone pylons. Iron gates are also mounted on the pylons.
2. Internal circulation system (1882 and later) A linear grassy road runs east/west through the cemetery.
3. Internal boundaries/curbed and fenced plots (1882 and later) Curbed plots are numerous and organize both the burial pattern and pedestrian circulation throughout the cemetery.
4. External/Internal boundaries/Italian Cypress trees (ca. 1900; photo 39) A concentration of Italian Cypress trees is unique to this cemetery. It appears that cypress trees once encompassed the north, south and west sides of the site, and lined both sides of the internal roadway. Though some remain, others have died and been removed.
5. Chittim Family plot—(ca. 1910; photo 39) The cemetery is dominated by a life-size, gray granite statue of J.M. Chittim atop a 14-foot base. This is the only piece of statuary in the cemetery.

Non-contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. External boundaries--Chainlink fence
2. Mausoleum (1955) A large rectangular limestone mausoleum that is oriented north/south dominates the center of the cemetery

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Knights of Pythias Cemetery (1889)

2.8 acres, 450 marked burials (est.)

(See Map 18 & 18a; Photo 40)

The Knights of Pythias cemetery is bounded by Commerce Street on the north, Montana Street on the south, Alamo Masonic Cemetery on the west and St. Joseph's Society Cemetery on the east. A gravel road runs north/south through the site which is fenced with chain link. There are few trees and existing vegetation includes mountain laurel, cedar and oak trees. Burials are not dense and the cemetery has an open feeling.

An estimated 60% of marked burials in the Knights of Pythias Cemetery predate 1949. Monuments consist primarily of gray granite. They are obelisk, vertical, vertical monument on base, scroll and lawn in style. There is no statuary in the cemetery and few curbed plots. Rows of graves are fairly regular running north/south and are only interrupted by quarter-circle curbed plots to the northeast, southeast and southwest of the cemetery's center.

Contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. Internal circulation system (1889 and later) A gravel road runs north/south through the center of the cemetery.
2. Internal boundaries/curbed plots (1889 and later) Compared to other cemeteries in the district, there are relatively few curbed plots. Those that are evident serve to organize both the burial pattern and pedestrian circulation throughout the cemetery. Unique to the cemetery are three curbed, raised plots that form quadrants at the northeast, southeast, and southwest of the roadway intersection. Each quadrant has approximately a 24' radius. It is assumed that a fourth plot was planned to form the northwest quadrant of the circle. Two of the plots have burials, and the other is unmarked. It is not known if the arrangement of these plots is merely decorative or symbolic.

Non-contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. External boundaries/chainlink fence

St. Joseph's Society Cemetery (1889)

3.0 acres, 1,000 marked burials (est.)

(See Map 19; Photo 41)

St. Joseph's Society Cemetery is bounded on the north by Commerce and on the south by Montana Streets, on the west by the Knights of Pythias Cemetery and on the east by North New Braunfels Avenue. It is fenced with chain link and an asphalt-paved road provides north/south vehicular access, with pedestrian access through an opening on the east side. Rusticated limestone pylons mark the north and south entrances. Vegetation includes cedar, mountain laurel, crape myrtle, ligustrum and ash trees.

An estimated 60% of marked burials in St. Joseph's Society Cemetery predate 1949. The large number of marked burials creates a dense appearance. Monuments are generally small-scale and materials are predominately gray and pink granite, marble, metal, and sandstone. Marker styles include obelisks, vertical, vertical monuments on base, and scrolls. There are also iron crosses and statuary scattered throughout the cemetery.

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Contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. External boundaries/stone columns (ca. 1920) Pairs of stone columns mark the entrances to the cemetery from both Commerce and Montana Streets.
2. Internal circulation system (1889 and later) An asphalt-paved road provides north/south vehicular access
3. Internal boundaries/curbed plots (1889 and later) Curbed plots are numerous and organize both the burial pattern and pedestrian circulation throughout the cemetery.
4. Crucifixion monument (ca. 1910) A central circle contains a 20' foot tall concrete tableau of the crucified Christ surrounded by three mourning figures.
5. James Wahrenberger plot (ca. 1900; photo 42) The marble monument marking the grave of this prominent architect is designed in the style of a Gothic cathedral.

Non-contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. External boundaries/chainlink fence

City Cemetery #3 (1889)

4.1 acres, 1,350 marked burials (est.)

(See Map 20 & 20a; Photo 43)

City Cemetery #3 was established on the northern edge of the City's soft rock quarry. It encompasses the majority of the block bounded by Montana on the north, Wyoming on the south, Palmetto on the west and New Braunfels Avenue on the east. Within this block and bordering City Cemetery #3 at various points are the six African American fraternal cemeteries and St. Peter Claver Cemetery. With only few exceptions, this entire block consists of low-scale monuments. Because the site was formerly a quarry, the soil is extremely poor and rocky and supports little vegetation including a few cedars and crape myrtle trees.

City Cemetery #3 is fenced with chain link, and square concrete pylons mark two entrances on the Wyoming Street (southern) side. Two pylons remain at the eastern-most entrance, and one at the western entrance. The cemetery's east/west gravel road jogs to form the boundary of St. Peter Claver and African American fraternal cemeteries. It is intersected by two north/south roads-- one accessed only from Wyoming Street, and the other indirectly connecting Wyoming and Montana Streets. All roads are graveled.

An estimated 75% of marked burials in City Cemetery #3 predate 1949. Markers are low scale, generally of gray and pink granite, limestone, marble, sandstone and wood, and date from the late 19th through mid-20th centuries. The cemetery contains no elaborate statuary, and is the plainest of the City-owned burial grounds. Marker styles are simple and include obelisks, vertical, and vertical monument on base. Poor soil conditions have contributed to settling of stones and the cemetery, which also lacks significant vegetation, appears rather desolate.

Contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. External boundaries/stone columns (ca. 1947; photo 43) At the southeast entrance to City Cemetery #3 are a pair of concrete entry pylons, and at the southwest entrance, a single pylon. A bronze plaque at each entrance carries the inscription "Dedicated to the memory of the deceased by the San Antonio Civic Cemetery Club, July 31, 1947." The names of club members, many recognizable as prominent African Americans, are listed on the plaques.

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2. Internal circulation system (1889 and later) All roads through the cemetery are gravel. An irregular east/west road is intersected by two north/south roads, providing vehicular access to various parts of the cemetery.
3. Internal boundaries/curbed plots (1889 and later) Though used throughout the cemetery, curbing plots is frequently not apparent or is in poor condition. Where it exists, it serves to provide some organizational pattern for burials and pedestrian circulation.

Non-contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. External boundaries/chainlink fence

St. Peter Claver Catholic Cemetery (1899)

1.0 acre, 130 marked burials (est.)

(See Map 21 & 21a; Photo 44)

This small burial ground is bounded on the north by Montana, on the south by the east/west thoroughfare, on the west by City Cemetery #3, and on the east by the St. Elmo Lodge #25 and Knights of Pythias Cemeteries. It is enclosed on three sides by chain link fencing and is open on the south to the road. A wooden cross stands in the center of the cemetery. A large huisache tree is one of the few trees of note in this entire block.

Some 60% of marked burials predate 1949. Markers date from the early to mid-20th century and include vertical, vertical monument on base, scroll and lawn styles, dominated by the modern styles. Materials are generally gray and pink granite, limestone and wood.

Contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. Internal circulation system (1899 and later) A center grassy area around a 10' wooden cross on a concrete base forms an informal pedestrian circulation system in the cemetery.
2. Internal boundaries/curbed plots (1899 and later) Curbing is not generally used in this cemetery, but where it exists, serves to provide some organizational pattern for burials and pedestrian circulation.

Non-contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. External boundaries/chainlink fence

Beacon Light Masonic Lodge #50 Cemetery (1902)

0.5 acres, 80 marked burials (est.)

(See Map 21 & 20a; Photo 45)

This small rectangular cemetery is bounded on both the north and east by the gravel road running through the block. It is unfenced and delineated only by painted wooden posts. On the west and south it borders City Cemetery #3. Though monuments in the cemetery are not unique, their formally designed layout is unusual. The cemetery is divided by a pathway and is defined by deteriorated curbing that was once raised above grade.

Some 60% of marked burials predate 1950. Marker styles are generally modern and materials include gray and pink granite,

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limestone, and marble.

Contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. Internal circulation system (1902 and later) Access is strictly pedestrian and the cemetery is bisected by an east/west concrete pathway.
2. Internal boundaries/curbed plots (1902 and later) The entire cemetery was once defined by a raised concrete curb that is now badly deteriorated, as is plot curbing. Where curbing exists, it organizes burials and pedestrian circulation.

Non-contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. External boundaries/chainlink fence

St. Elmo Lodge #25, Knights of Pythias Cemetery (1894)

1.0 acres, 120 marked burials (est.)

(See Map 21 & 20a; Photo 46)

The cemetery is bounded on the north by Montana, on the south by City Cemetery #3, on the west by St. Peter Claver Cemetery and on the east by the United Brothers of Friendship Cemetery. It is unfenced and delineated by painted wooden posts. There is only pedestrian access to the cemetery. Two plots fenced with wrought iron are the only features of note.

Approximately 60% of burials in the cemetery predate 1949. Monument styles are vertical, vertical monument on base, scroll, and lawn, and are generally more modern. Materials include gray and pink granite, marble and concrete.

Contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. Internal circulation system (1894 and later) The cemetery's circulation system is informal and limited to pedestrians.
2. Internal boundaries/fenced and curbed plots (1894 and later) Where curbed plots exist, they are often in poor condition. Still, together with the two fenced plots, they create an organizational pattern for burials and pedestrian circulation.

Non-contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. External boundaries/chainlink fence

United Brothers of Friendship Cemetery (1895)

1.5 acres, 400 marked burials (est.)

(See Map 21 & 20a; Photo 47)

The cemetery is bounded on the north by Montana, on the south by City Cemetery #3, on the west by St. Elmo Lodge Cemetery and City Cemetery #3, and on the east by the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows and San Antonio Lodge #1 Cemeteries. The northern (Montana Street) entrance is marked with an entry arch.

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Some 60% of marked burials predate 1949. Monuments in the cemetery are generally modern in style and materials include gray and pink granite, marble, brick and concrete.

Contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. External boundaries/entry arch (ca. 1920) At the north entrance is an iron pipe arch with the inscription "Old U.B.F. Cemetery- Household of Ruth Sisterhood."
2. Internal circulation system (1895 and later) The cemetery is accessed on foot and by gravel roads that run through the block..
3. Internal boundaries/curbed plots (1895 and later) Where curbed plots exist, they are often in poor condition. Still, they serve to provide some organizational pattern for burials and pedestrian circulation.
4. The Wrenn Family plot (ca. 1930; see photo 48) This plot is perhaps the most elaborate and unique burial in the entire Cemeteries District. The plot is surrounded by a concrete balustrade. Centered in the enclosure is a *faux bois* arch over a birdbath that was once plumbed for water. A *faux bois* planter and three wagon wheels mounted on an iron pipe further decorate the plot in its northwest corner. Polished granite slabs are mounted on the balustrade bearing inscriptions of the National Rifle Association, "LFATA," United Brothers of Friendship-Household of Ruth, Cross and Crown, Masonic Order of the Golden Circle of American Woodman, and "Age 18." (7:8). To date, the folk artist who created this plot has not been identified.

Non-contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. External boundaries/chainlink fence

Grand United Order of Odd Fellows Cemetery (1889)

0.92 acres, 650 marked burials (est.)

(See Map 21 & 20a; Photo 49)

The cemetery is bounded on the north by Montana, on the south by the San Antonio Lodge #1 Cemetery, on the west by the north/south road, and on the east by New Braunfels Avenue. It is accessed by the north/south road which intersects with an east/west road that bisect the cemetery and connects to New Braunfels Avenue. Like the other African American fraternal cemeteries, the boundaries are defined by painted wooden posts.

Some 60% of marked burials predate 1949. Marker styles are vertical, vertical monument on base, scroll and lawn, and materials include gray and pink granite, limestone, marble and metal. Modern monuments outnumber the older style markers.

Contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

- 1) Internal circulation system (1889 and later) North/south and east/west gravel roads provide vehicular access through the cemetery.
- 2) Internal boundaries/fenced and curbed plots (1889 and later) Where they exist, curbed plots are often in poor condition. There are also two fenced plots, and together, these features provide some organizational pattern for burials and pedestrian circulation.
- 3) Bishop Abraham Grant plot (ca. 1900) The gravesite of Abraham Grant (1850-1900), a bishop in the A.M.E. church, is surrounded by a wrought iron fence and contains an 8' tall gray granite monument with decorative carving.

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Non-contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. External boundaries/chainlink fence

San Antonio Lodge #1 Cemetery (1894)

0.35 acres, 50 marked burials (est.)

(See Map 21 & 20a; Photo 50)

San Antonio Lodge #1 cemetery is bounded on the north by the Odd Fellows Cemetery, on the south by City Cemetery #3, on the west by the Untied Brothers of Friendship Cemetery and City Cemetery #3 and on the east by New Braunfels Avenue. It is accessed from the east through a metal arch. There are no notable monuments in the cemetery that has scattered huisache, cedar, anaqua, pecan and crape myrtle trees.

Approximately 60% of marked burials in the cemetery predate 1949. Marker styles include vertical, vertical monument on base and scroll, and are predominantly modern. Materials include gray and pink granite, marble, limestone, and concrete.

1. External boundaries/entry arch (ca. 1920) At the east entrance is an iron pipe arch with the inscription "San Antonio Lodge No. 1, F & A.M."
2. Internal circulation system (1895 and later) The cemetery is accessed on foot and by gravel roads that run through the block..
3. Internal boundaries/curbed plots (1895 and later) Where curbed plots exist, they are often in poor condition. Still, they serve to provide some organizational pattern for burials and pedestrian circulation.

Non-contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. External boundaries/chainlink fence

To the south, the block bounded by Wyoming on the north, Dakota on the south, Palmetto on the west and New Braunfels Avenue on the east includes St. Mary's Catholic, St. John's Lutheran and Emmanuel Lutheran Cemeteries. The latter two cemeteries have been combined and fenced as one unit and are separated from St. Mary's Cemetery by the abandoned St. Anthony Street right-of-way.

St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery (1884)

7.2 acres, 1,250 marked burials (est.)

(See Map 22; Photo 51)

The cemetery is fenced with chain link and accessed through gates on the west side. An asphalt-paved road encircles a large crucifixion tableau. Some 60% of marked burials predate 1949. Monuments date from the late 19th through mid-20th centuries, and are generally small in scale of pink and gray granite, marble, limestone, sandstone, and metal. Marker styles include obelisks, vertical, vertical monument on base, scroll, and lawn. Typical of a Catholic cemetery, there are numerous crosses and several religious statues. There is a Texas Historical Commission gravemarker (1964) at the grave of Colonel Edward Miles (1816-1889), a participant in the Battle of San Jacinto. The site is landscaped with pecan, oak, cedar and crape myrtle trees, and numerous small trees have been planted recently.

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Contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. Internal circulation system (1884 and later) An asphalt paved road runs north/south and east/west through the cemetery.
2. Internal boundaries/curbed plots (1884 and later) The extensive curbing used to define family plots creates an organizational pattern both for burials and pedestrian circulation.
3. Crucifixion monument (1908; photo 52) At the convergence of the east/west and north/south driveways there is a crucifixion tableau consisting of a 25-foot tall statue of the crucified Christ surrounded by three mourning figures. The metal statues are set on a tall base of red and gray rusticated granite.
4. George Battaglia plot (1899) The child's plot is marked with a concrete and marble sculpture depicting a 1-foot high cherub reclining on a day bed.
5. Mary Watzlavzick plot- (1907) The grave has a 5-foot tall angel standing by a cross and holding a wreath of flowers mounted on a gray granite base
6. Porter Family mausoleum (ca. 1920) This mausoleum is unique among those in the district. It is shaped like a Quonset hut and constructed of concrete. It is topped with a simple cross, has a single entrance and no identifying signage, and is surrounded by a pipe and concrete post enclosure.

Non-contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. External boundaries/chainlink fence

St. Anthony Street once separated St. Mary's from St. John's/Emmanuel Lutheran cemeteries. At the request of the two churches, the street was closed by the City of San Antonio for security reasons in 1994. It must remain undeveloped due to utility easements, and is slowly being overgrown by Bermuda grass which will eventually give it the appearance of other grassy easements in the district.

St. John's Lutheran/Emmanuel Cemeteries (1884/1892)

8.3 acres, 2,400 marked burials (est.)

(See Map 23 & 23a; Photo 53 & 54)

When established, St. John's and Emmanuel Lutheran cemeteries were adjacent but separate. They were combined in the early 20th century when the two congregations merged, and today, the cemeteries are indistinguishable. The entire perimeter is fenced with chain link with entryways secured by cable. An entrance on the east side of the cemetery is no longer used.

Some 60% of marked burials predate 1949. Monuments date from the early to mid-20th century and are low scale. Styles include vertical, vertical monument on base, obelisk, tree trunk, scroll and lawn, and materials include gray and pink granite, limestone, marble, metal and concrete. The predominant material is gray granite. Graves are arranged in regular north/south rows and markers face east.

The site contains numerous trees including ash, oak, pecan, crape myrtle, mountain laurel and ligustrum. The ash trees planted 20-30 years ago are gradually dying and are being removed, creating a more open landscape.

Contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. External boundaries/entry arch (ca. 1920; photo 55) A wrought and cast iron entry gate and arch on the New

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- Braunfels Street (east) side carries the inscription "St. John's Lutheran Cemetery."
2. Internal circulation system (1889 and later) Two north/south roads connecting Wyoming and Dakota Streets intersect a central east/west road creating an asphalt paved grid within the cemetery.
 3. Internal boundaries/curbed plots (1889 and later) Though extensive curbing exists throughout the cemeteries, the easements between plots were filled to grade and curbs are not readily apparent. Curbing organizes both the pattern for burials and pedestrian circulation in the cemeteries.
 4. Theresa Simmang Schmidt plot (1907) The plot is marked by a 5-foot tall monument with a bronze bas relief of an angel set in battered gray granite. The sculpture was made by Fonderia Nelli of Rome, Italy.
 5. Charles Simmang plot (1948; photo 56) The grave is marked by a pink granite boulder inset with a cast bronze medallion decorated by Simmang's bust. The medallion is the work of artist Waldine Tauch, a protégé of noted sculptor, Pompeo Coppini.
 6. Schoenfeld family mausoleum (ca. 1920) The mausoleum, designed in the style of a Norman Castle, is finished in rough plaster with limestone and marble trim.

Hermann Sons Lodge Cemetery (1895)

4.2 acres, 1,250 marked burials (est.)

(See Map 24; Photo 57)

The Hermann Sons cemetery forms the southeast corner of the district. It is bounded on the north by Dakota, on the south by Nevada, on the west by St. Anthony, and on the east by North New Braunfels Avenue. Entrance to the cemetery is from the west, though there is also an entrance on the east side, both with entry gates and arches. The cemetery is fenced with chain link.

Markers are generally date from the early to mid-20th century, are low-scale tablet and modern monument in style, and are almost exclusively of gray granite, but also are of concrete, limestone, metal and wood. Styles include obelisk, vertical, vertical monument on base, scroll, and lawn. There is no statuary in the cemetery. Curbing is extensive and there is one iron-fenced plot. Cedar, pecan, ash, oak, mountain laurel, crape myrtle, huisache and anaqua trees are found on the site.

Contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. External boundaries/stone columns, gates and archway (ca. 1920) A cast iron and wire mesh arch with decorative brackets at both the east and west entrances carry the inscription "Hermann Sons Cemetery." Iron gates are also mounted on the pylons. The gate and archway system is almost identical to that in Anchor Masonic Lodge Cemetery.
2. Internal circulation system (1895 and later) The single road in the cemetery runs east/west and is graveled.
3. Internal boundaries/curbed and fenced plots (1895 and later) Curbed plots are numerous and, together with the single fenced plot, organize both the burial pattern and pedestrian circulation throughout the cemetery.

Non-contributing elements in the cemetery are as follows:

1. External boundaries/chainlink fence

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Each cemetery is contributing to the historic district as a **site**. The following list specifies which elements *within* each cemetery are contributing or non-contributing to the historic district.

OLD CITY CEMETERIES HISTORIC DISTRICT
CONTRIBUTING/NON-CONTRIBUTING ELEMENTS

CEMETERY	FEATURE	RESOURCE	C/NC
Alamo Masonic	Internal Circulation System/driveways	Structure	C
Alamo Masonic	Internal Boundaries/curbings	Structure	C
Alamo Masonic	Driscoll Mausoleum	Building	C
Alamo Masonic	Hall Plot	Object	C
Alamo Masonic	James Fisk Centennial Marker	Object	C
Alamo Masonic	Simona Fisk Centennial Marker	Object	C
City Cemetery #1	External Boundaries/entry columns	Object	C
City Cemetery #1	Internal Circulation System/driveways	Structure	C
City Cemetery #1	Internal Boundaries/curbings	Structure	C
City Cemetery #1	Terrell Plot	Object	C
City Cemetery #1	Williams Mausoleum	Building	C
City Cemetery #1	Friedrich Plot	Object	C
City Cemetery #1	Maverick Plot	Object	C
City Cemetery #1	Samuel Smith Centennial Marker	Object	C
City Cemetery #1	Charles Frederick King Centennial Marker	Object	C
City Cemetery #1	Vaughan Mausoleum	Building	NC
City Cemetery #1	External Boundaries/chain link fence	Structure	NC
City Cemetery #6	External Boundaries/entry columns	Structure	C
City Cemetery #6	Internal Circulation System/driveways	Structure	C
City Cemetery #6	Internal Boundaries/curbings & fences	Structure	C
City Cemetery #6	Flagpole	Object	C
City Cemetery #6	City Cemetery Office	Building	C
City Cemetery #6	Bindley Plot	Object	C
City Cemetery #6	Winn Plot	Object	C
City Cemetery #6	Elks Plot	Object	C
City Cemetery #6	Woodmen of the World Plot	Object	C
City Cemetery #6	External Boundaries/chain link fence	Structure	NC
Confederate	Internal Circulation System/driveways	Structure	C
Confederate	Internal Boundaries/curbings	Structure	C
Confederate	Robert B. Green Plot	Object	C
Confederate	Bettie Jefferson Guinn Plot	Object	C
Confederate	George W. Baylor Centennial Marker	Object	C
Confederate	Hamilton P. Bee State Historical Marker	Object	NC
Confederate	John S. "Rip" Ford State Historical Marker	Object	NC
City Cemetery #4	External Boundaries/stone entry columns	Object	C

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City Cemetery #4	Internal Circulation System/driveways	Structure	C
City Cemetery #4	Internal Boundaries/curbings & fences	Structure	C
City Cemetery #4	Olsen Family Mausoleum	Building	C
City Cemetery #4	Firemen's Rest	Object	C
City Cemetery #4	Rubble stone archway	Object	C
City Cemetery #4	External Boundaries/chain link fence	Structure	NC
Odd Fellows	External Boundaries/stone entry columns	Object	C
Odd Fellows	Internal Circulation System/driveways	Structure	C
Odd Fellows	Internal Boundaries/curbings	Structure	C
Odd Fellows	Gillespie/Walker Plot	Object	C
Odd Fellows	Adolph H. Scholz Mausoleum	Building	C
Odd Fellows	Zirkel Family Plot	Object	C
Odd Fellows	Scheiner Family Plot	Object	C
Odd Fellows	Stotts Family Plot	Object	C
Odd Fellows	External Boundaries/chain link fence	Structure	NC
National	External Boundaries/entry columns & fence	Object	C
National	Internal Circulation System/driveways	Structure	C
National	Internal Boundaries/curbings	Structure	C
National	Flagpole	Object	C
National	Bandstand	Structure	C
National	Gustav Schleicher Plot	Object	C
City Cemetery #5	Internal Circulation System/walkways	Structure	C
City Cemetery #5	Internal Boundaries/curbings	Structure	C
City Cemetery #5	Norton/Lewis Plot & Mausoleum	Building	C
City Cemetery #5	Hutzler Family Plot	Object	C
Harmonia Lodge #1	Internal Circulation System/walkways	Structure	C
Harmonia Lodge #1	Internal Boundaries/curbings & fences	Structure	C
Harmonia Lodge #1	External Boundaries/chain link fence	Structure	NC
St. Michael's Catholic	Internal Circulation System/walkways	Structure	C
St. Michael's Catholic	Internal Boundaries/curbings	Structure	C
St. Michael's Catholic	Cross	Object	C
St. Michael's Catholic	St. Michael Archangel & Cross	Object	C
St. Michael's Catholic	Dabrowski Family Plot	Object	C
St. Michael's Catholic	External Boundaries/chain link fence	Structure	NC
Dullnig Family	External Boundaries/stone wall	Structure	C
Dullnig Family	Internal Circulation System/walkways	Structure	C
Dullnig Family	Internal Boundaries/curbings	Structure	C
St. Joseph's Catholic	Internal Circulation System/driveways	Structure	C
St. Joseph's Catholic	Internal Boundaries/curbings & fences	Structure	C
St. Joseph's Catholic	Crucifixion Monument	Object	C
St. Joseph's Catholic	Wrought Iron Crosses	Object	C
St. Joseph's Catholic	External Boundaries/chain link fence	Structure	NC
Old German Lutheran	Internal Circulation System/driveways	Structure	C

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Old German Lutheran	Internal Boundaries/curbings	Structure	C
Old German Lutheran	Christine Simmang Plot	Object	C
Old German Lutheran	External Boundaries/chain link fence	Structure	NC
Dignowity Family	Internal Circulation System/driveways	Structure	C
Dignowity Family	Internal Boundaries/curbings	Structure	C
Dignowity Family	Haberman Family Plot	Object	C
Dignowity Family	External Boundaries/chain link fence	Structure	NC
Temple Beth El	External Boundaries/entry columns & gates	Object	C
Temple Beth El	Internal Circulation System/driveways	Structure	C
Temple Beth El	Internal Boundaries/curbings & hedges	Structure	C
Temple Beth El	Feinberg Family Plot	Structure	C
Temple Beth El	Julia Arnold Crypt	Structure	C
Temple Beth El	Landa Family Mausoleum	Building	C
Temple Beth El	Joske Family Mausoleum	Building	C
Temple Beth El	External Boundaries/tubular steel fencing	Structure	NC
Agudas Achim	External Boundaries/entry columns & fence	Object	C
Agudas Achim	Internal Circulation System/driveways	Structure	C
Agudas Achim	Internal Boundaries/curbings & hedges	Structure	C
Agudas Achim	Roseman Crypt	Structure	C
City Cemetery #2	Internal Circulation System/driveways	Structure	C
City Cemetery #2	Internal Boundaries/curbings & fences	Structure	C
City Cemetery #2	Hugo Family Plot	Object	C
City Cemetery #2	External Boundaries/chain link fence	Structure	NC
Anchor Masonic	External Boundaries/entry columns & arch	Object	C
Anchor Masonic	Internal Circulation System/driveways	Structure	C
Anchor Masonic	Internal Boundaries/curbings & fences	Structure	C
Anchor Masonic	External/Internal Boundaries/Trees	Structure	C
Anchor Masonic	Chittim Family Plot	Object	C
Anchor Masonic	External Boundaries/chain link fence	Structure	NC
Anchor Masonic	Mausoleum	Building	NC
Knights of Pythias	Internal Circulation System/driveways	Structure	C
Knights of Pythias	Internal Boundaries/curbings	Structure	C
Knights of Pythias	Exernal Boundaries/chain link fence	Structure	C
St. Joseph's Catholic Society	External Boundaries/stone columns	Object	C
St. Joseph's Catholic Society	Internal Circulation System/driveways	Structure	C
St. Joseph's Catholic Society	Internal Boundaries/curbings	Structure	C
St. Joseph's Catholic Society	Crucifixion Monument	Object	C
St. Joseph's Catholic Society	James Wahrenberger Plot	Object	C
St. Joseph's Catholic Society	External Boundaries/chain link fence	Structure	NC
City Cemetery #3	Exernal Boundaries/stone columns	Object	C
City Cemetery #3	Internal Circulation System/driveways	Structure	C
City Cemetery #3	Internal Boundaries/curbings	Structure	C
City Cemetery #3	External Boundaries/chain link fence	Structure	NC

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St. Peter Claver Catholic	Internal Circulation System/walkways	Structure	C
St. Peter Claver Catholic	Internal Boundaries/curbings	Structure	C
St. Peter Claver Catholic	External Boundaries/chain link fence	Structure	C
Beacon Light Masonic Lodge	Internal Circulation System/walkways	Structure	C
Beacon Light Masonic Lodge	Internal Boundaries/curbings	Structure	C
St. Elmo Lodge	Internal Circulation System/walkways	Structure	C
St. Elmo Lodge	Internal Boundaries/curbings & fences	Structure	C
St. Elmo Lodge	External Boundaries/chain link fence	Structure	NC
United Brothers of Friendship	External Boundaries/entry arch	Object	C
United Brothers of Friendship	Internal Circulation System/walkways	Structure	C
United Brothers of Friendship	Internal Boundaries/curbings	Structure	C
United Brothers of Friendship	Wrenn Family Plot	Structure	C
United Brothers of Friendship	External Boundaries/chain link fence	Structure	NC
Grand United Order Odd Fellows	Internal Circulation System/driveways	Structure	C
Grand United Order Odd Fellows	Internal Boundaries/curbings & fences	Structure	C
Grand United Order Odd Fellows	Bishop Abraham Grant Plot	Object	C
Grand United Order Odd Fellows	External Boundaries/chain link fence	Structure	NC
San Antonio Lodge #1	External Boundaries/entry arch	Object	C
San Antonio Lodge #1	Internal Circulation System/driveways	Structure	C
San Antonio Lodge #1	Internal Boundaries/curbings	Structure	C
San Antonio Lodge #1	External Boundaries/chain link fence	Structure	NC
St. Mary's Catholic	Internal Circulation System/driveways	Structure	C
St. Mary's Catholic	Internal Boundaries/curbings	Structure	C
St. Mary's Catholic	Crucifixion Monument	Object	C
St. Mary's Catholic	George Battaglia Plot	Object	C
St. Mary's Catholic	Mary Watzlavzick Plot	Object	C
St. Mary's Catholic	Porter Family Mausoleum	Building	C
St. Mary's Catholic	External Boundaries/chain link fence	Structure	NC
St. John's/Emmanuel Lutheran	External Boundaries/entry arch	Object	C
St. John's/Emmanuel Lutheran	Internal Circulation System/driveways	Structure	C
St. John's/Emmanuel Lutheran	Internal Boundaries/curbings	Structure	C
St. John's/Emmanuel Lutheran	Theresa Simmang Plot	Object	C
St. John's/Emmanuel Lutheran	Charles Simmang Plot	Object	C
St. John's/Emmanuel Lutheran	Schoenfeld Family Mausoleum	Building	C
St. John's/Emmanuel Lutheran	External Boundaries/chain link fence	Structure	NC
Hermann Sons Lodge	External Boundaries/entry columns & arch	Object	C
Hermann Sons Lodge	Internal Circulation System/driveways	Structure	C
Hermann Sons Lodge	Internal Boundaries/curbings & fences	Structure	C
Hermann Sons Lodge	External Boundaries/chain link fence	Structure	NC
Cemetery District	External Circulation System/streets & grassy easements	Structure	C

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

- ☒ **A** PROPERTY IS ASSOCIATED WITH EVENTS THAT HAVE MADE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE BROAD PATTERNS OF OUR HISTORY.
- ☐ **B** PROPERTY IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE LIVES OF PERSONS SIGNIFICANT IN OUR PAST.
- ☒ **C** PROPERTY EMBODIES THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION OR REPRESENTS THE WORK OF A MASTER, OR POSSESSES HIGH ARTISTIC VALUE, OR REPRESENTS A SIGNIFICANT AND DISTINGUISHABLE ENTITY WHOSE COMPONENTS LACK INDIVIDUAL DISTINCTION.
- ☐ **D** PROPERTY HAS YIELDED, OR IS LIKELY TO YIELD, INFORMATION IMPORTANT IN PREHISTORY OR HISTORY.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS: D

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Community Planning and Development; Art

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1853-1950

SIGNIFICANT DATES:

SIGNIFICANT PERSON: N/A

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: unknown

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (see continuation sheets 8-34 through 8-60).

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY (see continuation sheet 9-61 through 9-62).

PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS): N/A

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

PRIMARY LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL DATA:

- ☒ State historic preservation office (*Texas Historical Commission*)
- ☐ Other state agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other -- Specify Repository:

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Old San Antonio City Cemeteries District is defined by its location, layout, and interments as a mid-19th to early 20th century burial ground that reflects the evolving physical and social structure of what was once Texas' largest city. Initially comprised of 20 acres set aside by City Council in 1853, the cemetery complex replaced the old public and Catholic burial grounds on the city's near west side (today's Milam Park and Santa Rosa Hospital sites).

Consistent with the rural cemetery movement begun in the United States in the 1830s, the new cemetery site was situated away from the congested city in a remote location. With the first sale of lots to the public in May 1853, and land sales and donations by the city to various fraternal and religious organizations, the cemetery complex grew to encompass 103 acres and 31 cemeteries by 1904. Here, wagon drivers, clerks and stonemasons were buried alongside mayors, architects and judges – all citizens whose lives shaped the city. Today, the cemeteries are not only the final resting places of those individuals, but in most cases are the most tangible surviving reminders of early San Antonio ethnic, religious, and fraternal enclaves.

The cemeteries are notable for their layout and size, their diversity of design (from simple to formal), their funerary monuments (from works of accomplished sculptors to folk design), and for the array of community leaders interred there. While burials in 24 of the cemeteries are predominantly Anglo, seven cemeteries are solely or largely African American. There are scattered Hispanic burials, though the majority of Hispanics in the 19th century were interred in San Fernando Cemetery, established in ca. 1855 on San Antonio's west side.

The 19th century character of the Cemeteries District is visually defined by its remaining fences, mausoleums, plot curbing, grave markers, decorative accessories such as urns and crosses, and plantings. Though a 1939 aerial photograph reveals few overall changes in the past 60 years, few photographs and records exist to document the historic built environment which must be interpreted through remaining features. Though age, neglect and vandalism have damaged the majority of the cemeteries, the district as a whole and each cemetery individually retain adequate integrity to qualify them for the National Register.

The Old San Antonio City Cemeteries Historic District is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, in the area of Community Planning and Development, at the local level of significance, because it reflects critical planning decisions in the period during which San Antonio developed from a small frontier town to a large city. In addition, the 31 distinct cemeteries within the district also reflect the ethnic, religious, and cultural diversity of San Antonio. It is also nominated at the local level under Criterion C, in the area of Art, as a unique local collection of late 19th to early 20th century cemeteries that, in their grave markers and monuments, exhibit stylistic and design elements representing over 100 years in San Antonio's history. In addition, the District is eligible under Criteria Consideration A for the historical and artistic value of its nine religious cemeteries, and Criteria Consideration D as a collection of cemeteries of sufficient age and distinct design to represent a critical period in the early history of the developing city. Those buried in the Cemetery District include persons of individual and collective importance that shaped the city's urban development. The period of significance extends from 1853 until 1949.

San Antonio's Cemeteries-- the 1840s and 1850s

On October 2, 1850, City Alderman Onesimus Evans proposed that the City Council appoint a committee to "examine the ground owned by the city near the Powder House, with a view to lay out a Public Cemetery." (CCM B:111) At the time this action was taken, burials took place in the center of the city in the area today known as Milam Square. The Catholic cemetery, or old "Campo Santo," occupied the land where Santa Rosa Hospital now stands. On April 3, 1848, City Council set aside an

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eight-acre area adjoining the Campo Santo for public cemetery use. It was noted that a portion of this land was already in use as a "public burial ground." (CCM A:135-36; Tennis:3; City Survey Book 1)

This area was apparently used for burials for only a short time. It is assumed that the eight-acre tract was either inadequate, or that rapid development of the city made it inadvisable to continue burials there. No discussion of this issue has been found. San Antonio experienced sizable growth in the period between 1846 and the Civil War, and its population grew from an estimated 1,000 in 1846 to 3,488 in 1850, and 8,000 by 1860. (Federal Census for Bexar County, 1850 & 1860). In the context of this growth, the City Council found it necessary to locate additional land appropriate for burials.

As the City had meager funds to spend on improvements and services, the aldermen selected land that was already publicly owned for the site of its new cemetery. The property was part of the San Antonio's original town tract granted to the municipality in the 18th century by the King of Spain. It was located east of town on a rise, was remote yet accessible by carriage, and was unsuitable for farming due to its rocky soil.

On October 16, 1850, Alderman Evans reported:

"...that on examination of ground near the Powder House, by a majority of [the] committee, they [would] recommend that not less than twenty (20) acres be laid out on the left hand side of the road leading to the Powder House, to extend from the road to the brow of the hill...and they would further recommend that a square plot of from one to two acres be laid out in the center for a monumental square." (CCM A:135-136).

Over two years elapsed before City Council requested that the City Surveyor "survey 20 acres of land on a suitable part of the hill northwest of the Powder House...as a city cemetery." At that time, it was stipulated that one-half of the cemetery be sold at public auction, one-quarter be reserved for free burials, and one-quarter be held for sale at a future time. Proceeds from the sale of cemetery property were to be expended to build a wall, lay out avenues, and to cover incidental expenses. (CCM, B:203-04, 217) This original 20-acre tract is located north of today's East Commerce Street.

The Council also directed that the old Catholic cemetery be leveled and cleaned up within a reasonable time and that one-half of the new cemetery be set aside and offered to the Catholic Bishop (CCM B:217). It is not known why the City had jurisdiction over the Catholic Cemetery, unless the property constituted a nuisance. No documentation has been located to confirm the time and place of disposition of burials within the old city and Catholic cemeteries, but the 1873 Augustus Koch Bird's Eye View Map depicts the Milam Square area as vacant land. The first building of Santa Rosa Infirmary (today Santa Rosa Hospital) was constructed in 1874, and the city converted the unused public area to Milam Square Park in 1884 (Heusinger:35; CCM 1884 B:569).

Powder House Hill

The site selected for the new cemeteries was approximately 1.5 miles east of San Antonio's City Hall on what was called Powder House Hill—a slight rise east of town. The hill took its name from ruins of buildings apparently constructed by the Spanish for storage of powder and other munitions. The site overlooked the Salado Creek and San Antonio River valleys and also provided an excellent defensive position for military troops.

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The strategic importance of this site was not lost on the armies of Mexico and Texas. Jean Louis Berlandier, writing in 1828 of the activities of General Antonio Bustamante, recorded, "On a hill to the east of the Alamo de Bexar there is an abandoned powder magazine called La Garita" (Berlandier: 2:296). James M. Day documented revolutionary activities in 1835-36, writing "we had a pretty tight little fight with the Mexicans at the Old Powder House in sight of the city."

The United States and Confederate Governments both considered the role that Powder House Hill might play in the city's defense. A 1849 United States Topographical Survey discussed the possibility of converting the buildings "...into hospitals and barracks for a considerable force...as a frontier post it may be regarded as one of some importance" (Report of Col. J.J. Albert, January 20, 1849). The site had been used as a cemetery for at least ten years when the Confederate government discussed plans for "a fort for 1,000 men on the Hill where the old Powderhouse (sic) is together with earth works and flank defenses" (Magruder to Dickinson, December 20, 1864). No mention is made of the cemetery.

Others, including Seth Eastman who sketched the site in 1848, viewed Powder House Hill as a picturesque area (Burkhalter: 45-46). In 1901, the *San Antonio Light* published the following account:

"Twenty or thirty years ago, the hill now covered with graveyards on East Commerce Street, then considered a remote suburb of San Antonio, was thickly dotted with soft rock buildings of various sizes...at that time these buildings were hidden from view in the chaparral and mesquite and were only reached by a winding wagon road through the same kind of brush that same road having later taken the name of East Commerce street...These buildings were used by merchants for storing powder and were considered far enough from the residence portion of the city to be safe" (*San Antonio Light*, April 6, 1901).

Based on historical maps and descriptions, it is believed that the powder house was located adjacent to today's City Cemetery #2 on or near the site of the old Lucas Monument works at 1906 East Commerce Street. Today the site is used for an automotive repair business.

The Rural Cemetery Movement

Location of the new cemetery in this isolated location was indicative of a national trend-- the Rural Cemetery movement-- begun by Jacob Bigelow in the 1830s. The movement was so-named because one of its central concepts was the need to remove burials from congested graveyards in the centers of towns to more remote or "rural" locations. The earliest rural cemetery in the United States was Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge, Massachusetts, established under Jacob Bigelow's leadership in 1831, and the first international example was Pere Lachaise, opened in Paris in 1799-1800. Other rural cemeteries include Laurel Hill (Philadelphia, 1836), Mount Hope (Rochester, 1837), and Green Mount (Baltimore, 1839). By 1850, few burials were made in older urban churchyards, and all major cities in the East had at least one rural cemetery. After 1850, the Rural Cemetery concept continued to spread westward, but did not generally become popular west of the Mississippi until after the Civil War.

The San Antonio City Council's 1850 decision to select a rural site for its new cemetery is one of the earliest actions of its kind in Texas (Volkman, 1989). Consistent with the rural cemetery movement, the Powder House Hill site was accessible to the city and on high ground to assure good drainage, reducing the possibility of flooded graves. The hilltop also guaranteed good

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ventilation of noxious smells and unhealthy vapors. Like other rural cemeteries, San Antonio's site provided picturesque views of the surrounding countryside and was symbolically closer to heaven.

The location of rural burial grounds was also dictated by accessibility. The San Antonio cemeteries' were situated on the "Alameda" (later called East Commerce Street), the city's primary east/west thoroughfare that led to settlements east of town. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, traffic generated by the cemeteries and later residential development supported the East End streetcar line, unofficially called the "cemetery line" (Watson:92).

Because of their rural atmosphere, hilltop location, and accessibility, San Antonio's cemeteries, like other rural cemeteries, became places of passive recreation where people would stroll and picnic. Indeed, Sidney Lanier wrote of San Antonio's cemeteries in 1872:

"...the visitor may stroll off to the eastward, climb the hill, wander about among the graves of heroes in the large cemetery on the crest of the ridge, and please himself with the noble reaches of the country east and west and with the perfect view of the city" (Lanier:n.p.).

Often related to the Rural Cemetery Movement (but a distinct concept) was the Romantic design style. This style was characterized by curvilinear roads and paths, non-grid arrangement of grave plots, the use of naturalistic masses of vegetation, preservation of open spaces within the cemetery for ornamental plantings, and a preference for sites with picturesque natural characteristics. Important landscape architects of the pre-Civil War period participated in designing rural cemeteries in the Romantic style, and the planning and design concepts became closely tied (Volkman, 1989; Farrell, 1980; French, 1974).

In San Antonio however, site selection rather than design appears to have been the guiding principle in establishing the east side cemeteries. Their appearance is roughly geometric, exhibiting grid-like patterns and lacking landscape features and formal plantings. Though city fathers had adequate time to incorporate Romantic site design (three years elapsed from the time discussions began until the first sale of lots), there is no evidence of these elements. The selected site lacked the appropriate terrain and vegetation and extensive grading and planting would have been required. The City did not have the financial resources or required design professionals to achieve a Romantic landscape. City Surveyor Francois P. Giraud who laid out the cemeteries was technically accomplished, but he was not trained in landscape design. (The city did not hire its first parks' superintendent or make a concerted effort to landscape its public spaces until the middle 1880s.) (Volkman, 1989; Pfeiffer, 1996).

Many pressing issues faced San Antonio in the early days of statehood when raising capital to provide basic services (including burials) was foremost in the minds of city fathers. This was accomplished largely by selling land to private individuals that had been reserved for public use under Spanish land grants. In the context of a basic "survival" economy, it appears that decisions related to the cemeteries were practical and not aesthetic. The only "design" element dictated in public records at that time was that graves all face the same direction where practical, acknowledging a common southern burial practice (CCM B:219).

Sale of Cemetery Lots

The first auction of cemetery lots on Powder House Hill was held on May 30, 1853, with the restriction that "no person be allowed to purchase more than one lot for his own use" (CCM B:217). Within six months, the city began to sell and donate land to private organizations including churches and fraternal groups. As needs grew, the City developed more land for public

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burials, both north and south of Commerce Street, and deeded additional acreage to churches and fraternal organizations. This practice continued for 50 years when diminishing space in the cemeteries and growth of adjacent residential areas forced the city to once again consider acquisition of additional and more remote burial land.

The period between the establishment of the first cemetery on Powder House Hill (1853) and the last (1904) was one of rapid change in San Antonio. With the exception of the Civil War years and the recession of the 1890s, the town experienced political stability as well as growth in its population and economy. The city's ethnic composition diversified to include large numbers of European immigrants, especially Germans. Following the Civil War, the African American population grew as freed slaves made their home here. The establishment of Fort Sam Houston in 1876, the arrival of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad in 1877, and the cattle drives of the 1870s and 1880s, all brought new residents and businesses to San Antonio. The resulting economic wealth and business diversification changed San Antonio from a small frontier town to a booming regional center by 1900.

Between 1853 and 1904, seven City cemeteries were established (the seventh was subsequently abandoned and sold for redevelopment), eleven burial grounds were created by fraternal organizations, and ten by churches, synagogues and religious organizations. There were also two family cemeteries and two for military burials. The only large local church that did not bury its dead on the east side was San Fernando Cathedral, traditionally the church of Hispanic Catholics. When the Campo Santo was moved from its downtown site, land was purchased on the city's west side for San Fernando Cemetery #1. In effect, this created a segregated burial system in which Anglos and African Americans were buried on the east side and Hispanics on the west side, much the same as the city's residential settlement pattern.

The correspondence between growth in the City's population and opening of cemeteries on Powder House Hill can be seen in the following time line.

1850 City population 3,488

- 1853 City Cemetery #1
- 1853 Alamo Masonic Cemetery (Lodge founded 1847)
- 1855 Independent Order of Odd Fellows (Lodge founded 1849)
- 1855 Temple Beth El (Hebrew Benevolent Society organized 1855; synagogue organized 1874)

1860 City population 8,000

- 1862 St. Joseph's Catholic Church (Church established 1868, assumed the "Catholic German Congregation" burial ground)
- 1865c. Dullnig Family Cemetery
- 1866 Old German Lutheran Church (St. John's Lutheran Church established 1857)
- 1867 National Cemetery

1870 City population 12,200

- 1871c. Dignowity Cemetery (estimated date)
- 1877 Harmonia Lodge (Lodge established 1861)
- 1877 St. Michael's Polish Catholic Church (Church established 1866)

1880 City population 20,500

- 1882 Anchor Masonic Lodge (Lodge established 1875)
- 1884 City Cemetery #2
- 1884 St. Mary's Catholic Church (Church established 1852)
- 1884 St. John's Lutheran Church (2nd cemetery- church established 1857)

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- 1885 Agudas Achim Synagogue (Synagogue established 1889)
- 1885 Confederate Cemetery (with later additions)
- 1889 City Cemetery #3
- 1889 Grand United Order of Odd Fellows *
- 1889 Knights of Pythias
- 1889 St. Joseph's Society
- 1890 City population 37,673**
- 1892 Emmanuel Lutheran Church (Church established 1891)
- 1892 City Cemetery #4
- 1894 San Antonio Lodge #1*
- 1894 St. Elmo's Lodge*
- 1895 United Brothers of Friendship* (1)
- 1895 City Cemetery #5
- 1895 Hermann Sons Lodge (2)
- 1899 St. Peter Claver Catholic Church* (Church established 1888)
- 1900 City population 53,321**
- 1902 Beacon Light Lodge*
- 1903 City Cemetery #6
- 1904c. City Cemetery #7

**African American burial grounds*

- (1) Garrison Lodge #8; Sunset Lodge #27; Alpha Lodge #92; Charity Lodge #10; Golden Rule Lodge #31; Alamo Lodge #84
- (2) Werder Lodge #80; Siemering Lodge #32; Harmonia Lodge #1

The Cemeteries District and San Antonio's Urban Evolution

Though the history of the San Antonio community in the late 19th century is not entirely told through the institutions and individuals represented in these cemeteries, the District nonetheless relates a critical part of the city's evolutionary story.

The City Cemeteries

It was in the City Cemeteries that any resident could purchase burial plots for themselves and family members. The City reserved approximately half of the land in the District for public cemeteries, and burials came to represent an eclectic mix of San Antonio's 19th and 20th century population. The graves of mayors, shop owners, laborers and paupers, Whites, African Americans, Hispanics, and Asians, are found throughout the City Cemeteries. As outlined in the above chronology, the City surveyed, fenced, and prepared its cemeteries as needed to serve the growing population. This process continued until late 1904 when area residents protested the continued expansion of the complex. Though discontent over the cemeteries had been building, the final protest apparently came about in November 1904, when the City Council ordered the City Engineer to clear an additional two acres south of the Hermann Sons Cemetery for a new burial ground (CCM Q:327). The recommendation was referred to a committee, and it is unclear when final approval was made. City Cemetery #7 was established and became a paupers' cemetery - the last of the burial grounds created on San Antonio's east side.

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While the City Cemeteries became the final resting place of a cross-section of San Antonians with only residency in common, burials in the District's fraternal and religious cemeteries were limited to members of those institutions. The 21 fraternal and religious organizations and institutions which buried their members in the District formed a critical part of San Antonio's social infrastructure as it grew from a town to a city.

White Fraternal Cemeteries

The Masons and Odd Fellows

The lodge movement in San Antonio began shortly after statehood with the founding of Alamo Masonic Lodge No. 44 on December 1, 1947. Local citizens and members of the U.S. Army Quartermaster Corps stationed at the Alamo formed the group that was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Texas on January 15, 1848. Later that year, a cemetery committee was appointed to locate and purchase a suitable site to bury its members (files of Don Lively). Only five months after the city sold its first cemetery lots on Powder House Hill on November 28, 1853, Alamo Masonic Lodge purchased 16 acres of land from the city for its burial ground immediately west of City Cemetery #1 (BCDR N1:134).

Within two years of the establishment of Alamo Masonic Lodge, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, San Antonio Lodge #11, was organized in 1849 as a chapter of the American Odd Fellowship founded in Houston in 1838. Alamo Masonic Lodge sold the Odd Fellows the northernmost six acres of its cemetery land on the same day that it was purchased from the City (BCDR N1:134; Walker 1911 122-160).

Though other Masonic orders were established in 19th century San Antonio, Anchor Masonic Lodge #424 was the only other to purchase and develop a cemetery in the District. The Lodge was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Texas on June 5, 1875, and held its first meeting of twelve members in the Old Bexar County Courthouse (Anchor Lodge 1975:20-27, 36). In 1882, the Lodge petitioned City Council for two acres of land south of Commerce Street adjacent to the abandoned soft rock quarries on "Cemetery Ridge" (CCM E:317; BCDR 215:709). The cemetery was beautified ca.1887 when the grounds were sodded and an allee of Italian Cypress was planted in the center and around the perimeter of the cemetery (Victor 1989). The lodge leased this property from the City until 1900, when it was deeded to the organization (CCM N:366).

The lodge buildings once occupied by Alamo and Anchor Masonic Lodges and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows have all been demolished and these cemeteries remain the only tangible expression of the lodges' history.

The Sons of Hermann

The fraternal movement in San Antonio continued to grow with the establishment on July 6, 1861 of Harmonia Lodge #1, the first Texas lodge of the Order of the Sons of Hermann. Founded in New York City in 1840 by German immigrants, the Hermann Sons honored the memory of folk hero Hermann the Cherusker who defended the German race against the invading Romans in the Battle of Teuton Forest in 9 A.D. Harmonia Lodge No. 1 served as the Mother lodge for successive Texas lodges, and by 1920, four men's and four "sister" lodges were active in San Antonio.

Sixteen years after its founding, Harmonia Lodge #1 petitioned the City Council for land to bury its members, and received property east of City Cemetery #5 and south of the Polish Catholic (St. Michael's) cemetery (CCM D:320; BCDR 16:572). As membership in the Hermann Sons increased, more cemetery property was required. In 1895, three lodges-- Harmonia Lodge

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No. 1, Werder Lodge No. 80, and Siemering Lodge No. 32-- entered into a 50 year lease with the City of San Antonio for 4.2 acres at the southern end of the cemetery complex adjacent to the rock quarry (BCDR 145:323). The property was sold to the Hermann Sons Cemetery Association, Incorporated in 1950 (BCDR 2891:137). The Hermann Sons remains an active fraternal organization in San Antonio and maintains its headquarters building at 515 South St. Mary's Street.

The Knights of Pythias

The Knights of Pythias was founded in 1864 in Washington D.C. by Justis H. Rathbone, and chartered by special act of Congress (NR nomination, Ft. Worth Knights of Pythias Lodge). When the oldest of San Antonio's Pythian orders, Elk Lodge #25, was established in 1882, national membership had grown to 12,000 members (*San Antonio Light*, April 13, 1883). At the first anniversary celebration of Elk Lodge No. 35, Colonel C.H. Clifford stated, "If a member is sick we nurse him, if he dies, we bury him, if he leaves a widow we seek to help her; if his children are left, we try to educate them." The lodge required a cemetery to fulfill this promise.

By May 6, 1889, there were at least two local Pythian lodges-- Elk Lodge No. 35 and Lotus Lodge No. 89-- and they petitioned City Council for burial land. A tract on East Commerce Street between the St. Joseph Society and Anchor Masonic cemeteries was a gift to benefit the two lodges and "all other lodges of Knights of Pythias at any time hereafter organized in the City of San Antonio" (BCDR 63:54; CCM H:190,222). The African American Pythian lodge was apparently excluded from this gift, and petitioned for its own burial ground in 1894.

Correspondence from the Tyler, Texas office of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, as well as City Directories indicate that there were numerous Pythian lodges-- both Anglo and African American-- in San Antonio at various times. Lotus Lodge #89 and Unity Lodge No. 36 merged in 1929 to form San Antonio Lodge #36. It is not known when Elk Lodge No. 35, nor Blue Bonnet Lodge No. 485, or St. Elmo Lodge #25, an African American lodge were disbanded. (City of San Antonio, Department of Parks and Recreation files).

After approximately 50 years, the Knights of Pythias began to request that the City assume ownership of its burial ground and a formal request was made in 1957 (Parks and Recreation Department files, Jack L. Dial to Robert L. Frazer, n.d.). It was not until 1979 that the cemetery was declared abandoned and the City accepted a quitclaim to the property together with the Pythian Lot Owners trust fund of \$12,952 (CO 49196).

During the early days of this cemetery, the Knights of Pythias met on the top floor of the William Reuter Building (1891; Alamo Plaza NR District). That building stands as the only other tangible reminder of the lodge and its activity.

African American Fraternal Cemeteries

As African Americans were increasingly excluded from community politics following the Civil War, they turned to participation in social and fraternal orders (Rice:268). In addition to camaraderie, these organizations provided insurance and death benefits to their members. One African American newspaper stated "Masonry is the door to manhood for the colored man" (ibid).

The earliest African American Masonic lodge in Texas was founded before June 1875 in Galveston, and other orders followed

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including the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows (c.1879) and Knights of Pythias (1885). Because orders in the United States were segregated, African American orders were forced to seek their charters from Canadian or English organizations.

Throughout the state, there were also numerous African American benevolent and mutual aid societies. These groups provided social diversion as well as charitable and benevolent aid, most notably a "proper burial." Though state-chartered, these groups generally had small memberships and chronic financial problems. Still, the organizations provided their members assistance in times of crisis (Rice:270). The first San Antonio City Directory published in 1877 lists one African American "secret society"-- San Antonio Lodge F & AM No. 2 consisting of 45 members and organized in 1872.

Burials in San Antonio were racially segregated at least as early as 1876 when the City Council set aside land as the "Colored Peoples" burial ground (CCM D:254, 258). This property was immediately west of the military cemetery created in 1867. However, in 1884 after only eight years, additional land was required for military burials, and the "Colored Peoples" cemetery was given to the United States government (CCM E:588). No documentation of the disposition of existing graves on this property has been located.

In 1889, five years after the "Colored Peoples" burial ground was deeded to the U.S. Government, African American fraternal organizations began to request separate cemeteries for their members. That same year, City Cemetery #3 was established south of Commerce Street, and the African American fraternal cemeteries were subdivided out of that block of land (CCM H:64). Though today burials are "integrated" in City Cemetery #3, further research must be done to establish whether the cemetery was originally segregated, and if so, was it designated for Anglo or African American burials.

Two lodges of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows-- Alamo Lodge No. 2142 and San Antonio Lodge No. 2522-- petitioned City Council for a burial ground, and the land was set aside in 1889 at the southwest corner of Montana Street and New Braunfels Avenue (CCM H:60,99,121,140).

In 1894, two other African American organizations, San Antonio Lodge No. 1 AF & AM and St. Elmo's Lodge, Knights of Pythias, also requested and received cemetery property from the City adjoining the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows. The 1894 deed to the San Antonio Lodge No. 1 cemetery on New Braunfels Avenue referred to the "Colored Peoples' Cemetery" (CCM J:223,393,493; K:669, 683; BCDR 133:88).

The following year, the United Brothers of Friendship, an organization representing six lodges-- Garrison Lodge No. 8, Sunset Lodge No. 27, Alpha Lodge No. 92, Charity Temple No. 10, Golden Rule Lodge No. 31, and Alamo Lodge No. 84-- purchased cemetery property from the City (CCM P:760). Garrison Lodge had first petitioned the city for cemetery land in 1890 (CCM H:721). An additional strip measuring 22' X 100' was granted in 1904 (CCM P:739). The cemetery was located between St. Elmo Lodge and the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows cemeteries.

Beacon Light Lodge #50, which petitioned the city for burial land in 1890, did not receive property until 1902 when it purchased five lots out of City Cemetery #3 (CCM P:13; H:759). Beacon Light Lodge held its meetings in a building known as Beacon Light Hall at 220 Chestnut Street (standing; Southern Pacific Depot NR District) (Pfeiffer:1994). The building was owned by the Beacon Light Hall Association which received a State charter in 1909. The charter was renewed in 1969, running until 2009 (BCDR 6145:242). The Association's original directors included leading African American businessmen such as Dr. Green J. Starnes, Professor G.W. Williams, Professor S.J. Sutton and Clark Deman. Though the lodge building still stands, the organization is no longer active.

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By the early 20th century, citizens were petitioning City Council to limit burials on the East Side and to stop expansion of the cemetery complex. Apparently related to this movement, as well as to the growing segregation of the community, citizens asked City Council in November 1903 to pass an ordinance that would prohibit the sale or exchange of ground for burials of the dead to Negroes in City Cemetery #3 (CCM P:544). The petition was referred to the Parks and Plazas Committee, and no further action appears to have been taken.

Religious Cemeteries

Catholicism dominated San Antonio's religious life throughout the 18th and early 19th centuries, and San Fernando Cathedral was the center of worship. When Anglos began to settle the area, other religions were introduced, and new churches, and later synagogues, were erected. The city's population grew to include increasingly diverse ethnic groups that played an important role in the organization of San Antonio's new Catholic and Protestant churches, Jewish synagogues, and associated organizations.

Twenty years before the city's first temple was organized, early European Jewish residents formed the Hebrew Benevolent Society. Germans established Catholic and Lutheran churches, Poles established a Catholic church, and Irish dominated the membership of St. Mary's Church, the city's second oldest Catholic congregation. It is assumed that until churches and synagogues established their own cemeteries, their members were buried in San Fernando Cemetery, City Cemetery #1, or Alamo Masonic and the Odd Fellows cemeteries. The burial grounds established by these religious groups reflected the ethnicity of their memberships.

The Jewish Cemeteries

Though organized Catholic and Protestant congregations pre-dated the first local synagogue, the earliest religious burial ground in the Cemeteries District was established in 1855 by the Hebrew Benevolent Society, organized that year to "provide a decent burial for indigents, to care for the sick in poor circumstances, and to care for needy people without relatives" (Kallison 1977:28).

By the early 1860s, Galveston, Houston, San Antonio and Jefferson all had at least ten Jewish men, the number needed to constitute a *minyan* which could conduct services and establish a cemetery (Winegarten & Schechter 1990:16). The small size of these early Jewish populations necessitated that services be held in homes, stores or rented rooms, and that Orthodox and Reform Jews worship together-- a situation that created some tension. Prior to establishment of consecrated burial grounds, Jews were generally buried in city or Masonic cemeteries (ibid).

San Antonio's first Jewish cemetery, known today as Temple Beth-El Cemetery, is the third oldest Jewish burial ground in Texas, predated only by those in Galveston (1852) and Houston (1854). Eleanor Lorch, a Philadelphian visiting her daughter and son-in-law, Regina and Siegmund Feinberg, was distressed that there was no Jewish cemetery in San Antonio and she contributed \$100 in 1855 to purchase four acres for a cemetery (G2:352; O1:229-31). The following year, San Antonio's Hebrew Benevolent Society was founded, becoming the state's second formal Jewish organization (Houston's Hebrew Benevolent Association was founded in 1855).

The Feinbergs transferred a portion of the cemetery to the Hebrew Benevolent Society in 1873, and in 1874, Temple Beth-El was organized. The eastern half of the Benevolent Society's land was sold to the Temple in 1881 (19:250). In later years,

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additional property was purchased from Amanda J. Dignowity (whose private cemetery was to the west) and the City of San Antonio, in order to enlarge the burial ground (BCDR O:351; 169:410; 221:70, 72).

When Orthodox Jews began arriving in San Antonio from Eastern Europe in greater numbers in the 1880s, new synagogues and institutions were established (ibid, 54). In 1883, Gemilath Hasodim (the practice of kindness) was organized for the purpose of "caring for the sick, burying the dead, comforting the bereaved and assisting the needy" (ibid, 62). The group dedicated a cemetery east of Temple Beth-El's burial grounds in 1885, and established a Ladies' Auxiliary. In 1889, Gemilath Hasodim was reorganized as Agudas Achim, first an Orthodox, and later a Conservative temple.

In 1880, the City Council rejected Agudas Achim's petition for additional burial grounds citing decreasing land available for City Cemetery burials (CCM I:21). Agudas Achim was able to purchase one acre from the San Antonio Cremation Society which briefly had its facility at this site (BCDR 64:593; see map 25). Other purchases brought the cemetery to approximately four acres, and half of this area was sold in 1916 to Temple Beth-El to raise capital for a building fund. The cemetery was renovated and formally dedicated in 1928 as the Congregation Agudas Achim Cemetery (Bartman 1964:25).

Today, Temple Beth-El and Agudas Achim maintain new burial grounds on Austin Highway on the city's north side (Bartman 1964:12,25). The buildings associated with these synagogues at the time the cemeteries were established no longer stand. Temple Beth-El's first two synagogues, both at the northeast corner of Jefferson and Travis Streets were demolished, and the synagogue remains in the building it dedicated just south of the Monte Vista Historic District in 1927. Agudas Achim, first located in a building at Aubrey and Guilbeau Streets, is located today at its fourth site on the city's far north side on Huebner Road.

The Catholic Cemeteries

The City's largely Hispanic Catholic population worshipped at San Fernando Cathedral, established in the 1734 by Spanish colonists. With the influx of European immigrants to San Antonio in the 1840s, Rt. Rev. John Mary Odin, first Bishop of Galveston, realized the need for churches to serve English and German-speaking residents. In 1852, property was purchased on Rincon Street (today's St. Mary's Street) to build St. Mary's Church. Fundraising and construction took five years, and the first services were held in the new church in 1857 (Steinfeldt:135).

It is assumed that St. Mary's parishioners were buried in San Fernando Cemetery until 1884 when the pastor, Father T.P. Johnston, petitioned for and received cemetery property on the east side (CCM E:572, 588; BCDR 33:174). The St. Mary's cemetery was only the third to be located south of Commerce Street. The original St. Mary's Church building that stood at the time the cemetery was established was badly damaged in the devastating flood of 1921. A new building was built on that site in 1924 and that building and the cemetery remains today as a tangible reminders of this historic congregation.

Though St. Mary's Church was built to accommodate the English and German-speaking communities, the German population grew so quickly that it was soon necessary to construct another church. Land was purchased on the Alameda (East Commerce Street) for St. Joseph's Church in 1859, but construction was delayed until well after the Civil War in 1868.

During this nine year interim period while St. Mary's continued to serve both English and German-speaking Catholics, Father Amandus Kramer petitioned City Council in 1862 for a burial ground for San Antonio's "Catholic German Congregation." There are several possible explanations for this petition-- crowding in San Fernando Cemetery, the rapidly growing German

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population, or hostility directed against the Unionist Germans during the Civil War. Whatever the case, consistent with its 1853 mandate to make land available to the Catholics, City Council set aside one-fourth of the upper half of City Cemetery #1 for the German Catholic cemetery (CCM C:350; D:187 (correction deed); BCDR 4:272; B:217).

Before a church could be constructed for German-speaking Catholic, St. Michael's Catholic Church was built in 1866 south of Commerce Street in an area heavily populated by Polish immigrants. Many of these immigrants found employment at nearby Alamo Iron Works, and the close-knit group lived, worked and worshipped in a strongly ethnic neighborhood. In 1877, the church was given "half of the lot of ground east of the Military Cemetery less the amount of ground enclosed by Messrs. Dullnig..." (CCM D:320).

St. Michael's Church and its entire surrounding neighborhood were demolished for HemisFair '68, and a new church was constructed about one mile to the south. The congregation, today largely Hispanic, remains active and continues to care for the cemetery which is the only tangible remnant of the city's once large and active Polish community.

Perhaps because of political problems experienced by San Antonio's German citizens (many were Unionists and spent the war in Germany, Mexico or the eastern states), ground was not broken for the church to serve the German-speaking population until November 5, 1868. Construction was slow and the first services were not held until 1871 (Steinfeldt:135).

As the congregation grew, various organizations were formed to care for its needs, and in 1885, two of these groups merged to form St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Benevolent Association. In 1889, the Association petitioned for and received a burial ground for its members (CCM H:168. 22, 275; BCDR 63:16). This provided space for additional burials, supplementing the church cemetery which was undoubtedly filling quickly. Today, both St. Joseph's Church (standing; Alamo Plaza NR District) and the Benevolent Association remain active and continue to care for their cemeteries.

At the same time that African American fraternal organizations were petitioning for separate burial grounds in the late 1880s, action was taken in 1888 to establish a church for Black Catholics. Reverend Richard Maloney secured property for the city's first African American Catholic church at 211 Nolan Street just east of downtown and eight blocks from the Cemeteries District. Until that time, African Americans worshiped from pews in the rear of St. Mary's Catholic Church, a practice that was customary in the South at that time (Lucey 1949:137).

In August 1897, the church petitioned City Council for cemetery property, and in 1899, a small tract of City Cemetery #3 was conveyed to the Catholic Bishop to bury members of St. Peter Claver Church (CCM M:375; N:189). The cemetery was immediately adjacent to the African American fraternal cemeteries, and the establishment of both the church and its new burial ground demonstrated the trend of increased segregation in the community. St. Peter Claver Church became a mission of St. Joseph's Church in 1964 and is no longer an active parish. The church still stands as part of the Healy Murphy Learning Center, a school for teenage mothers. Today, the cemetery is cared for by members of Holy Redeemer parish located at 1819 Nevada Street.

The Protestant Cemeteries

By the early 1840s, occasional Protestant services were being held in San Antonio, the first conducted jointly in 1844 by clergymen John McCullough, a Presbyterian, and John Wesley DeVilbiss, a Methodist. A small Protestant church built in 1847 was shared by the two denominations (and later the Lutherans also) until the Methodists built their own facility in 1852

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(Steinfeldt:136). An Episcopal mission was established in 1850, but St. Mark's Church, begun before the Civil War, was not consecrated until 1881. Likewise, the Presbyterian church was begun in 1860, and not dedicated until 1879. A substantial Baptist church was not built until 1878, followed by a new Methodist church in 1883.

Among these Protestant denominations, the Lutherans were the only group to establish cemeteries in the District (or the city for that matter). While other local Protestant churches struggled to complete buildings and maintain fledgling congregations, the Lutherans prospered, bolstered by rapidly increasing numbers of German immigrants. Members of other Protestant denominations were buried in the cemeteries maintained by the City and various fraternal organizations.

The first congregation of German Protestants-- St. John's Lutheran Church-- was formally established in late 1857 and began to worship in its uncompleted building on East Nueva Street by 1860. The church was finished after the Civil War and in 1866, the congregation petitioned City Council for a burial ground. The request was approved and land was located immediately east of the German Catholic cemetery (CCM C:529, 533; BCDR U1:185). As St. John's continued to grow, new sanctuaries were constructed at its Nueva Street site in 1886 and 1932, the latter building still used by the congregation. Burial needs grew accordingly, and in 1894, St. John's was given two lots south of Commerce for a second cemetery.

San Antonio's German Lutheran population was large enough to support a second congregation, and in 1891, Emmanuel Lutheran Church was established located at Wyoming and Newton Streets (on today's HemisFair Park site) some eight blocks from the Cemeteries District. The next year, the church petitioned City Council for two lots of land for burials out of the Soft Rock Quarry Tract (CCM I:724, 762; BCDR 91:439). The "new" St. John's cemetery was immediately adjacent to Emmanuel Lutheran cemetery to the west. By 1922, Emmanuel and St. John's congregations had merged, and in 1926, the two cemeteries were consolidated. Today, St. John's owns and maintains the three German Lutheran cemeteries in the Cemeteries District (CCM G:296). The congregation worships in the third church building (1931; La Villita NR District) to stand on the original site, and members and their descendants continue to be buried in the cemeteries.

Military Cemeteries

On November 2, 1865, the City Council passed an ordinance "setting apart a portion of the City Cemetery for a burial ground for deceased United States soldiers" (Miscellaneous ordinances 1864-67; CCM 505). It was stipulated that one acre be used "for a burial ground for such United States soldiers as may die in this city or vicinity." The City surveyor was to set aside the acre with "the least disadvantage to the remainder of the cemetery."

A formal request was made by the United States Army Quartermaster, Colonel Lee, on November 15, 1867, for two acres of land-- possibly in addition to the above-mentioned one acre (CCM C:592; D:17; BCDR W1:155). The cemetery was expanded to the west in February 1884, taking in a tract measuring 222' X 145' (CCM E:588). The expansion included property originally designated by City Council in 1876 as the burial ground for "Colored People" (CCM D:254, 258). It is not known how many burials took place in this cemetery between 1876 and 1884, or how and where these bodies were relocated. The expanded cemetery accommodated soldiers originally interred at West Texas forts and other Army posts were re-interred at the San Antonio National Cemetery as the remote installations were abandoned. This included more than 300 Buffalo Soldiers.

By 1907, it was noted that the government would look for a new burial ground "likely north of Fort Sam Houston." The San Antonio National Cemetery was becoming crowded due to "the many bodies disinterred from abandoned cemeteries and re-interred here" (*San Antonio Light*, March 4, 1907). It was also noted in 1907 that the National Cemetery gates would be closed

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to prevent those visiting other burial grounds from cutting through the area. "People made a public highway of the National Cemetery and many persons plucked flowers while passing through."

Today, the San Antonio National Cemetery totals four acres. The Fort Sam Houston National Cemetery, originally called the Post Cemetery, was established adjacent to Fort Sam Houston in 1922 and today encompasses over 115 acres.

The Confederate Cemetery

Albert Sidney Johnston Camp No. 1 of the Confederate Veterans elected its first commander, Major Trevanion Theodore Teel, on August 9, 1884, five years before the General United Confederate Veterans was organized (Victor 1989). The following year, the chapter purchased its first cemetery property, and in subsequent years, added other parcels to expand its burial ground (CCO C:172; CCM O:337,351; CCM Q:12). The Confederate cemetery was eventually surrounded by City Cemetery #4 (1892) and City Cemetery #6 (1903), and deeds to the Confederate Veterans indicate that the organization was required to accept grave sites already on the property such as that of Charles Hutchins whose burial dates to 1855 (Victor 1989).

The Albert Sidney Johnston Chapter was joined by the Bernard Bee Chapter No. 86, United Daughters of the Confederacy (U.D.C.) which received cemetery property in 1899 (CCO C:191). The Bernard Bee Chapter was affiliated with the Texas Division of the U.D.C. organized in 1896 (New Handbook of Texas 6:628-29). The Confederate Cemetery fulfilled the purpose of these organizations to provide benefits to veterans and their dependants as well as honor the memory of those who died in service to the Confederacy. The cemetery remains under the care of the Albert Sidney Johnston Chapter #144 of the United Confederate Veterans.

Family Cemeteries

Though the majority of families and individuals purchased plots within the established City cemeteries or adjacent religious and fraternal burial grounds, the Dignowity and Dullnig families chose to develop their own cemeteries.

The Dignowity Cemetery

Anthony Michael Dignowity (1810-1875), a Czech physician who came to San Antonio in 1846, purchased a large amount of property during the land sales of the 1850s, much of it on the City's east side. He and his wife Amanda (1820-1907), built their house on a hill several blocks north of the cemeteries in 1854. The site is now a City park that bears the family name, as does the local historic district that includes nine of the 31 nominated cemeteries.

In 1855, Anthony Dignowity sold land to Seigmund Feinberg to establish the Hebrew Benevolent Society's burial ground, today Temple Beth El cemetery. About 1872, Mrs. Amanda Dignowity established the family's cemetery on a two acre tract immediately west of the Society's cemetery (BCDR N1:66; X1:142). Family members were buried at the southeast corner of the cemetery, while the remainder of the land was sold to non-family members. By 1876, following her husband's death, Amanda Dignowity was advertising land "laid off as a private cemetery with reasonable lots" (*San Antonio Express*, September 2, 1876). It is unclear how long the family continued to operate the cemetery, but in 1947, it was declared abandoned and ownership was assumed by the City of San Antonio (Resolution 4865).

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The Dullnig Cemetery

At the northern edge of City Cemetery #5, members of the Dullnig Family are buried within a walled enclosure. Though this has always been considered a family-owned cemetery, no recorded deed to the Dullnig Family has been located for this land. It seems that, just as other families, the Dullnigs purchased lots from the City, constructed a walled enclosure, and buried family members there. The other remaining examples within the City Cemeteries are the Friedrich Groos family plot (City Cemetery #1) and the Lewis/Norton family plot (City Cemetery #5). The dedication of land for City Cemetery #5 in 1895 refers to the property "less the ground enclosed by the Messrs. Dullnig (CCM D:320, 329).

The cemetery includes 32 marked burials, the latest dating to 1959. The most prominent burial is that of George Dullnig (1846-1908) who was born in Austria in 1846, came to the United States as a child, and with little education, established a small shoe store that grew into the city's largest early department store. Both the Dullnig business house (Alamo Plaza NR District) and the family home (124 Nolan Street) still stand.

The Care of the Cemeteries District

Private Cemetery Associations

Though families assumed much of the responsibility for care of burial plots in the 19th and early to mid 20th centuries, it was common for fraternal and religious organizations to hire individuals or form groups to assure maintenance. One such organization was the Ladies Cemetery Association which petitioned City Council in 1884 to hire a gardener for the City cemeteries. No further information has been located about this group.

Notably, Jewish women formed groups to assure maintenance of the Temple Beth El and Agudas Achim burial grounds which today remain the best-maintained of the District's 31 cemeteries. In 1901, the Ladies' Hebrew Cemetery Association was organized for the improvement and beautification of Temple Beth-El Cemetery and to care for graves of those who no longer had descendants living in San Antonio (Kallison 1977:95). Under the leadership of Mrs. Louis Goodman, walks and roads were laid out and shrubs and plants were added (Baer 1949:n.p.). Agudas Achim organized a Cemetery Society c. 1928, and a cemetery beautification project was undertaken that established the current landscape design (Bartman 1964:8-15; Kallison 1977:64-65; 1939 aerial photograph).

The San Antonio Civic Cemetery Club was apparently organized to care for the African American cemeteries. At the south entry gates to City Cemetery #3, bronze plaques read "Dedicated to the memory of the deceased by the San Antonio Civic Cemetery Club, July 31, 1947," followed by the list of club officers. No information has been located about this organization and its work.

Management and Maintenance of the City Cemeteries

Just as the City expended little to establish the cemeteries, it spent little for their upkeep. Families cared for their plots while the City struggled to provide bare maintenance. By the early 1880s, the local press and citizens were complaining about the condition of the public cemeteries. The *San Antonio Light* noted that the newspaper:

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“has frequently drawn attention to the chaotic state of the city cemetery, and it is gratifying to find that the City Council at last proposes to do something to alter that which has long been a local grievance... the graves should be laid out clearly and distinctly, the weeds kept under control and a lawn surface cultivated as far as possible, water should be accessible for the nurture of flowers and they should be laid out in a pleasant manner. This would encourage the citizens to take better care of the graves”
(*San Antonio Light*, June 25, 1883).

The paper also proposed that cemetery officials be paid a fixed salary and not compensated by fees.

Responding to these complaints, in 1884, the City Council hired a cemetery gardener to work with the Ladies Cemetery Association. The position was filled by A. Pelletton and shortly, a water line was installed to the cemeteries. In 1885, the council directed that a small dwelling be constructed for the cemetery keeper (likely the same position as gardener). Following a common practice of the day, the Council hired C.B. Mullaly, the city's leading undertaker to serve as City Sexton in 1884. (J.F. Burnett, another undertaker, was appointed in 1893.) This appointment was consistent with the Council's efforts to improve services, and corresponded with hiring of the City's first parks' superintendent. Mullaly requested that the cemeteries be placed in shape at once (F:97, 99, 265).

Maintenance of the cemeteries in the late 19th century was at least partially accomplished using day labor and later city prisoners (CCM H:240, K:134). In May 1889, the City Council authorized four men be hired at \$1.50 a day for one month “or as much time as is necessary to clean up and cut weeds and burrs” from the city cemeteries. The Street Commissioner was to provide carts to haul the rubbish (CCM H:240).

The City Sexton and Cemetery Keeper positions were in a constant state of flux due to finances and politics. In 1886, the cemetery keeper was suspended, but reinstated for the balance of the fiscal year when citizens complained that the curtailment was “working to the detriment of the welfare and improvement of the city” (CCM 190). Oscar Reichelt was apparently Cemetery Keeper in 1891 when he was asked to report on the tools in his possession (CCM I:608).

By early 1893, the keeper's position had been abolished due to “retrenchment” and Reichelt was requesting his back pay which was finally awarded for “performing his duties faithfully (CCM J:608). Citizens once again petitioned for appointment of a cemetery keeper but the position was not reinstated due to the City's financial condition (CCM J:726; L:171). In 1893, the Council assigned more duties to the City sexton, and then the following year, abolished the position (CCM K:49). The sexton's duties were assigned to the clerk of the Health Department until May 1895 when the position was re-established (CCM K:100, 344; L:203).

In 1895, the sexton was given the responsibility of overseeing the City's four cemeteries, including opening and closing of graves, sale of lots, burial of paupers, and record keeping. The sexton would be selected every two years according to low bids for performing required services. Fines ranging from \$5 to \$100 were instituted in 1898 for those digging graves without the sexton's permission.

Realizing the need for oversight of the growing complex, the City Council discussed extending the City Sexton's supervision over private cemeteries, a move that was found to be illegal. City Sexton (and local undertaker) Otto Riebe reported in July 1898 that “all private cemeteries have their own sextons and though privately I am sexton of more than one society cemetery, officially I have nothing to do with them (*San Antonio Light*, July 21, 1898). When questioned about whether he thought the

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cemeteries ought to be kept "in a neat, if not ornate condition" Riebe responded:

"Yes...and that will come in time, but with hard times and scarcity of money in the city treasury for actual needs it is not possible. The City, as I say, cannot spare the money and the people are not likely to tax themselves for any purpose beyond what they voluntarily do for their own graves."

Riebe went on to suggest use of city prisoners to clean the cemeteries and repair walkways, and control of all water for the cemeteries by the Waterworks Company (rather than fragmented private providers).

The city cemeteries were administered by the City Council's Hospital and Sanitation Committee at the turn-of-the-century, and in 1901, the City took several steps to improve the burial grounds. The practice of allowing professional undertakers to serve as City Sexton was discontinued, and oversight of the cemeteries was assigned to the Council's Parks and Plazas Committee headed by well-respected Parks Commissioner, Ludwig Mahncke (CCM N:776). Grave opening fees were dedicated to a "Cemetery Fund" to be used by the sexton to employ laborers to maintain and beautify the cemeteries. The City's 1901 Annual Report stated:

"The public cemeteries of the City which have long been in a sad state of neglect have been placed under the care of Mr. Mahncke. As fast as funds for their improvement become available, they too will be reclaimed" (Annual Message of Marshall Hicks, 1901).

The sexton was given city police powers and instructed to maintain an office at the cemeteries (it was previously close to City Hall). The presence of the sexton might "keep people from pasturing cattle in these cemeteries" as appeared to be the custom of the day (*San Antonio Light*, April 9, 1901).

The *San Antonio Light* called on Mahncke and the City to:

"at least cut out the brush, keep the weeds down, keep the mounds in condition and dump a few loads of gravel in the walks, or level off the place and sod it as in the National Cemetery nearby...What a contrast between the condition of the last resting place of the nation's and a city's dead" (*San Antonio Light*, April 4, 1901).

The newspaper noted that all of the city's cemeteries were in this condition and visitors found it difficult to reach their property due to the weeds and grass in the walkways.

Citizens not only petitioned for better maintenance, but also for installation of additional water lines in order to care for plantings at their family graves. In 1902, they requested extension of existing water lines in City Cemetery #1 as well as installation of water pipes in City Cemetery #4 (CCM O:326, 479). By 1923, a water line was installed and a man was hired to maintain a privet hedge that had been planted (CCM E:369). Installation of a hedge along Commerce Street followed the national trend exhibited in the Lawn and Memorial Park style cemeteries of the late 19th and early 20th centuries that emphasized plantings rather than structures (Volkman, 1989).

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The Search for a New Cemetery Site

Though the City continued to sell or donate property to religious and fraternal organizations throughout the 1880s and 1890s and to open additional public cemeteries, the search for new burial sites was already underway. As early as April 1890, the City Council rejected requests of four African American fraternal organizations and Agudas Achim congregation for cemetery land on the basis that "the city does not own sufficient land for its own use in the near future" (CCM I:21; H:759). It was suggested that the organizations seek to purchase land near the City Cemeteries or in "some locality acceptable to the City Council." When St. John's Lutheran congregation's request for two lots was rejected in September 1892, the city's Board of Health recommended that no more land be donated or granted for cemeteries on the east side (CCM J:221). Though all of these organizations eventually acquired land in the District, the discussion did not abate.

Various proposals for new cemeteries were considered. J.T. Burnett sought to purchase the privately owned Riverside Park on the south side for "burial of the dead and general cemetery purposes" (CCM J:63). Neighbors objected, and the City eventually acquired the land for a public park. Land was offered on the west side, but was rejected in spite of the City Sexton's report in September 1892 "complaining of the insufficiency of cemetery lots" (CCM J:226).

In Council discussion in 1896, it was stated that "the question of available land for cemetery purposes is getting more pressing from year to year...the habitations of our citizens are rapidly spreading around property owned by the city on the hills east of town" (CCM L:718). Dire warnings were issued, and local doctors and concerned citizens argued to curtail east side burials for "hygienic reasons." In 1903 it was observed that "the present cemeteries will be fully taken up in 12 months." Though the City Charter was amended to allow for purchase of land outside of the City Limits, a bond issue proposal to purchase land was defeated.

The situation became more urgent when, on December 4, 1904, a group of citizens presented a petition to City Council requesting a ban of further east side cemetery expansion, and threatening an injunction. This group was no doubt reacting to the Council's resolution the previous week to consider a new two-acre burial ground (City Cemetery #7) south of the Hermann Son's Cemetery. The citizens' petition was referred to the Council's Cemetery Committee, and on January 3, 1905, the committee supported the citizen's petition "against any further opening up of cemeteries in that section" and the report was adopted.

Though burials still continued in established cemeteries, no additional land was added beyond the limits of the complex following the Council's January 1905 action. It is unclear when City Cemetery #7 was actually surveyed and fenced, but it was apparently used as a paupers' cemetery when graves were moved from the old Bexar County Poor Farm just south of Brackenridge Park (*San Antonio Light*, February 12, 1911; July 27, 1913).

After its 1905 commitment to limit east side cemeteries, the Council began to seriously consider using the City's old south side sewer farm for its new cemetery. The abandoned farm was available at no cost, but arguments about its accessibility and appropriateness continued to delay the development of the new burial ground. Finally, after eighteen years, City Cemetery #8, today called San Jose Cemetery, opened at that site in 1922.

The final action that defined the District's boundary was taken in 1944 when it was ordered that all graves City Cemetery #7 be moved to San Jose Cemetery. The Council noted that "this burial ground is an 'old potters field' which has been abandoned for

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over 20 years with no burials in at least that length of time" (CCM U:189). Following removal of the graves, the land was sold to St. Gerard's High School for use as part of its playing field.

Design Elements in the Cemeteries District

The 19th and early 20th century character of the Cemeteries District is visually defined by its remaining fences, entry columns, circulation systems (driveways and pathways), plot curbings, grave markers, mausoleums, decorative accessories such as urns and crosses, and plantings. A 1939 aerial photograph reveals few overall changes in the past 60 years, however few photographs and records exist to document the historic built environment which must therefore be interpreted through existing features (see photo 59).

With few exceptions—notably Temple Beth El, Agudas Achim, National and Anchor Masonic cemeteries—it appears that organizations, churches, and particularly, the City of San Antonio, were limited in funds to improve their burial grounds. The installation of plantings, fences, and decorative features was accomplished by individuals and families seeking to enhance the burial places of their loved ones.

External Boundaries (Fencing, walls, entry columns and gates, and archways)

Fencing, walls, entry columns, gates and archways all are structures that contribute to the definition of individual cemeteries within the district. Generally, these elements are found to be contributing to the district based on age, material, and condition. Age is the primary reason that external boundary elements are non-contributing.

Available information indicates that fencing in the District was always simple. With the exception of National, Temple Beth El, Agudas Achim and Dullnig cemeteries, there is no evidence that elaborate perimeter fencing was ever installed in the cemetery district. At various cemeteries, including the City Cemeteries, Anchor Masonic Lodge, United Brothers of Friendship, St. John's Lutheran and Hermann Sons, entry gates, columns, and archways were installed. These were simple in design and today are either free-standing or attached to chain link fencing.

The earliest documented discussion of cemetery fencing is in 1875 when the City requested bids for either a stone wall, plank fence, or iron railing on a stone foundation to surround City Cemetery #1. The cost-conscious City Council selected B. Grossenbacher's proposal to build a plank fence for \$969, and this was constructed in 1876. After this, the Council often passed small appropriations to purchase lumber to repair fences (CCM L:256).

City Cemetery #3 was opened in 1889, and \$159.75 was allocated for a fence, undoubtedly a simple plank fence. When the Council considered fencing City Cemetery #4 in 1903, it was decided that there was no need to fence the area which was "covered with deep holes and gulleys and is unfit for cemetery use" (CCM P:452).

Perhaps in recognition of the ongoing maintenance problem presented by plank fencing, wire fencing was later introduced. When City Cemetery #6 was fenced in 1904, a "good fence" was recommended for the East Commerce Street side while the back fence was to be "plain wire" (CCM P:792). The wire fence would be "moved further back if needed." The following year, Council approved \$118.50 to fence City Cemetery #2 with wire and 4" X 4" sawed cedar post fencing along Commerce Street. Included were a double driveway gate, overhead arch, and single walkway gate (CCM Q:582). No gateways of this

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description exist today in the Cemetery
District.

There are few significant fences remaining today in the Cemetery District. Though remnants of a cedar post and wire loop fence partially enclose Alamo Masonic Cemetery, it is in poor condition. The only stone perimeter fencing known to have been constructed in the District remains today surrounding the Dullnig and National Cemeteries. These fences are contributing elements that appear to date to the 19th century when these cemeteries were established. Iron fencing surrounding Agudas Achim cemetery dates to ca. 1928 and is a contributing element, while recently installed tubular steel fencing at Temple Beth El cemetery, though compatible, is non-contributing. (The historic fence surrounding the cemetery was in poor condition and was replaced.) Remaining fencing in the cemeteries is chain link that constitutes a non-contributing element.

Stone entry columns, gates and arches remain today in various locations. These generally date from the early to mid-20th century and constitute contributing elements in the district. The more elaborate column, gate, and arch assemblies found at both Anchor Masonic and Hermann Sons' cemeteries are quite similar in design, however, no documentation of the builders has been found. Though simple in design, the tubular steel archways at the African American fraternal cemeteries and St. John's Lutheran Cemetery also contribute to the district.

Internal Boundaries (low walls, plot curbings, fences)

Just as external boundary elements define individual cemeteries, internal boundary elements including walls, fences and curbings delineate family and single plots and organize the cemeteries. These elements also function to establish internal pedestrian circulation patterns.

Historically, individual lots or family plots were enclosed, first with plank or picket fencing and later with pipe or decorative iron railings. In 1884, the city ordered unsightly rails around graves removed, and made future enclosures illegal. This decision, likely based on both safety and aesthetics, was consistent with the national trend in cemetery design that was beginning to emphasize the smooth, uninterrupted lawn (Volkman, 1989).

Plot curbs or copings, defined lots without being highly visible, and began to replace fences in the late 19th century. Plots were surrounded with granite (or granitoid, a cast stone made of granite powder and concrete), native stone, marble, concrete or metal edgings some 18" high, raising the burials above ground level.

Fences and railings were also used to enclose and define family plots. Remaining iron fences may well have been manufactured by Alamo Iron Works which operated from 1885 until 1990 some six blocks west of the Cemeteries District. Company catalogues ca. 1930 advertise designs similar to some remaining in the District, with themes including the arrowhead, lotus, and pineapple.

Low limestone walls were occasionally constructed as a more permanent means of enclosure. In 1899, the *San Antonio Light* described rock walls surrounding graves that were:

"very thick and evidently built for the purpose of keeping back intruders and vandals who might in future attempt to desecrate the last resting place of the dead. There are five or six of these places...all are either surrounded with solid

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rock walls or have iron gates at the entrance" (*San Antonio Light*, May 11, 1899).

Today, plot curbs are the most common visual element throughout the district. Because plots throughout the District were sold in regular grids, the plot curbs also serve to define a grid pattern of grassy areas between graves that functions as a pedestrian circulation system. In many places, the area between plot curbs has been filled to the top of coping to provide a more easily mowed surface, therefore changing the historical appearance of the landscape. Still, the curbs remain important contributing elements that organize both appearance and circulation in the cemeteries.

Some iron fences remain, but most have been stolen or removed by families, and several low limestone walls are still standing. Remaining fences and low walls also are contributing elements within the cemeteries.

External Circulation Systems (streets and grassy easements)

The Cemetery District is irregularly shaped, but within its boundaries, public rights-of-way form a regular grid pattern. At the time the first cemetery in the District was established in 1853, the only street in the area was the Alameda (today's Commerce Street). As the city developed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the established grid pattern of east/west and north/south streets was extended through the cemeteries, creating the pattern that today provides circulation among the cemeteries.

In addition, between National Cemetery and City Cemetery #5 and St. Joseph's and the Old German Lutheran cemeteries, a grassy easement provides pedestrian circulation through the District. It is not known if these rights-of-way were once used and later abandoned, or never used for vehicular circulation. The abandoned St. Anthony Street right-of-way between St. Mary's and St. John's cemeteries is now reverting from asphalt to bermuda grass and will eventually have the same appearance as the other grassy easements.

Because these easements have evolved into pedestrian circulation linkages, they are contributing to the District.

Internal Circulation Systems (driveways and pathways)

Each cemetery within the District has pedestrian and vehicular circulation systems that organize both movement and visual appearance. Vehicular access by paved, graveled, or grassy drives is possible in the majority of cemeteries in the District. Only the smallest cemeteries such as City Cemetery #5 and the Dullnig Family Cemetery lack any vehicular circulation. These driveways are contributing elements to the individual cemeteries by virtue of the organizational patterns they establish.

As noted above, grassy pathways defined by plot curbs provide the majority of pedestrian circulation within the cemeteries. There are only a few concrete paved pathways found in Temple Beth El, Agudas Achim, and the National Cemetery.

Monuments and Decorative Elements

Monuments, statues, and decorative elements in the Cemetery District were fabricated of stone (primarily of granite, marble, limestone, and sandstone), concrete, cast stone, cast iron, wrought iron, and zinc. Though many of these objects have been stolen, removed, and vandalized, or have simply deteriorated, significant examples remain as important contributing elements to the District. Though most of the works are anonymous, some are signed, and it is known that the District contains objects

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designed or fabricated by leading local artisans.

For some 100 years from the middle 19th to the middle 20th centuries, there were numerous stone yards, stone cutters and monument works in San Antonio. Just as florists and gardeners lived near the cemeteries, monument makers also had their businesses and homes nearby. Charles Lucas purchased the old Hazard powder Company property in 1902 and operated Lucas Monument works at 1402 East Commerce Street until 1957. The firm was previously known as Lucas and McGrath. Lucas lived a short distance away at 718 Montana Street, and his former partner J. McGrath lived at 110 South Monumental. M.B. McGrath Company was located at 205 S. Piedmont.

One of San Antonio's most noted monument makers, Otto Zirkel lived at 120 S. Monumental and his marble and granite works, one of the city's largest, was located at 702 Wyoming Street adjacent to the Southern Pacific tracks. E. Rossman (735 Montana) and Rudolph Rossman (1125 Montana) operate E. Rossman Marble and Granite works. Hamel Art Stone (1124 E. Commerce), Meier Brothers Monument Company, Zeven and Altmann, and Mierow and Riebe Company, were all within several blocks of the District. George McKay, an African American monument maker who was buried in City Cemetery #3, advertised in the San Antonio City Directory in 1887 (*San Antonio Light*, October 27, 1903).

Frank Teich, a German sculptor who lived and worked in San Antonio for many years and whose work is represented in the District, established the Teich Monument Works in Llano County in 1900. There, he had ready access to many varieties of Texas granite which he fashioned into monuments that were transported to San Antonio.

Iron elements were likely fabricated by Alamo Iron Works, which, like many of the monument companies, was located a short distance from the Cemetery District. Iron crosses, commonly associated with German, Ukrainian, Polish and Bohemian burial traditions, are found particularly in St. Joseph's and St. Michael's cemeteries.

Small-scale elements such as urns and benches are also found throughout the District. They reflect the 19th century attitude of making cemeteries less austere and more homelike to console the living for the loss of their loved ones. Visitors filled urns with plants and flowers or sat on benches in contemplation (Victor, 1989; Farrell, 1980).

Plantings

Today, there are few significant plantings that survive in the cemetery. Those that remain comprise internal or internal and external boundaries that define the cemeteries and their circulation patterns and therefore are contributing elements. These include the Neoclassicist Revival style as it is exhibited in only four privately owned cemeteries—Agudas Achim, Temple Beth El, National and Anchor Masonic. The regular, formal arrangement of plants in linear geometric patterns that simulates architectural spaces found in Agudas Achim, Temple Beth El, and National cemeteries has survived only with ongoing maintenance and watering. The Italian Cypress allee in Anchor Masonic cemetery is hardy in this climate and has survived with minimal care.

Generally, it is not possible to ascertain 19th century planting designs in the District except through scattered newspaper reports and City Council minutes that deal only with the City-owned cemeteries. It is clear that the cemeteries received little attention from the City. Though City Council minutes discuss purchase and planting of trees for public parks, there is no mention of landscaping in the cemeteries.

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The 1939 aerial photograph of the cemeteries illustrates a planting pattern much as it exists in 1999, with the cemeteries north of East Commerce Street more heavily vegetated than those south of Commerce Street. Generally, the character and arrangement of the District's plantings exhibits two distinct styles – "frontier" (bleak and unplanned) and Neoclassicist Revival (formal and planned) (Victor, 1989). The Frontier style seems to have always predominated out of necessity due to poor soil conditions, limited water supply, and lack of funds. Hardy, native shrubs and trees that survive today create a random landscape that at one time probably also contained a wider range of decorative or flowering ornamentals.

Plantings to supplement naturally occurring trees and shrubs were apparently installed by private gardeners. There were few ornamental plant nurseries in San Antonio prior to 1870. Ilka Nursery in today's Brackenridge Park advertised in 1881 that it was "prepared to plant all kinds of ornamental shrubbery for owners of lots in several cemeteries and guarantee their growing" (*San Antonio Light*, January 26, 1881). As early as 1892, Walter Horton, an African American who lived near the cemeteries, advertised in the City Directory under florist listings. In 1899, he appears as a "dealer in all kinds of shrubbery and trees, specializing in sodding and general cemetery work."

Several florists lived and operated their businesses near the cemeteries from the late 19th through mid-20th centuries, and it is possible that some provided ornamental plantings as well as fresh flowers. Mrs. C. Albrecht operated a greenhouse at 115-119 Piedmont Street and P.D. Hauser and Son Floral Company was located immediately south of Alamo Masonic Cemetery until 1987. Proprietors P.D., Frank and George Hauser all lived in adjacent houses. Mrs. G. Brandt (325 North New Braunfels) and Mrs. P. Jung (225 South Monumental) provided floral arrangements for gravesites.

Buildings

There were few buildings constructed within the Cemeteries District, and today, only one remains—the old City Cemetery office on Commerce Street in City Cemetery #6 that is now used as a maintenance facility. Caretakers' houses that once stood in City Cemetery #6, the National, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Temple Beth El cemeteries have been demolished. A historic photograph of the National Cemetery includes a building that possibly served as a residence as well as a second building that appears to be a chapel. Neither building is standing. One of the old powder house buildings was described as being used as a sexton's residence, but no longer stands (*San Antonio Light*, April 6 & 9, 1901). The wooden building constructed by the City in City Cemetery #6 as a sexton's headquarters c. 1885 was used until the 1930s when the present facility was constructed. The San Antonio Crematory Society had a facility in the area of today's Agudas Achim cemetery c. 1900, but the extent of construction is not known.

Conclusion

In 1999, the Old San Antonio City Cemeteries Historic District appears much as it did in 1904 when the last cemetery was established. Exceptions are the beautification campaigns of the 20th century, notably those in Temple Beth El and Agudas Achim cemeteries. Though age, neglect and vandalism have damaged the majority of the cemeteries to some degree, the district as a whole and each cemetery individually retain sufficient integrity to qualify them for the National Register.

The Old San Antonio City Cemeteries Historic District is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, in the area of Community Planning and Development, at the local level of significance, because it reflects critical planning decisions in the period during which San Antonio developed from a small frontier town to a large city. In addition, the 31 distinct cemeteries within the district also reflect the ethnic and cultural diversity of San Antonio. It is also nominated at the

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local level under Criterion C, in the area of Art, as a unique local collection of late 19th to early 20th century cemeteries that, in their grave markers and monuments, exhibit stylistic and design elements representing over 100 years in San Antonio's history. The Cemetery District is a unique local representation of this long burial tradition. Though other local cemeteries represent certain periods of history (i.e. San Fernando Cemetery #1, the mid to late 19th century, and San Jose and Mission Burial Parks, the early to late 20th century), only the Cemetery District spans the period between 1853 and 1999. In addition, the District is eligible under Criteria Consideration A for the historical and artistic value of its nine religious cemeteries, and Criteria Consideration D as a collection of cemeteries of sufficient age and distinct design to represent a critical period in the early history of the developing city. Those buried in the Cemetery District include persons of individual and collective importance that shaped the city's urban development.

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SIGNIFICANT INDIVIDUALS BURIED IN EAST SIDE CEMETERY DISTRICT (by cemetery)

Karotkin, Max	Agudas Achim	founder Karotkin Furniture Company
Solomon, Rabbi S.	Agudas Achim	rabbi of Rodfei Sholom Congregation
Altmann, Anton	CC #1	leading monument maker
Bell, Samuel C.	CC #1	Mayor, County treasurer
Elmendorf, Charles Sr.	CC #1	City alderman, early hardware merchant
Fretelliere, A.	CC #1	early French settler
Fretelliere, Henrietta	CC #1	early French settler, sister to Theodore Gentilz
Friedrich, Albert	CC #1	owner of Buckhorn Saloon
Friedrich, Wenzel	CC #1	famous maker of horn furniture
Fries, John M.	CC #1	early local architect, repaired Alamo
Frost, Thomas Clayborne	CC #1	founder of Frost National Bank
Gentilz, Theodore	CC #1	early Texas artist
Giles, Alfred	CC #1	noted 19th century Texas architect
Griesenbeck, Carl F.	CC #1	cotton broker
Groos, Friedrich	CC #1	founder Groos National bank
Guenther, Carl Hilmar	CC #1	founder Pioneer Flour Mills
Harris, Jack	CC #1	saloon, theater owner killed by Ben Thompson
Herff, Dr. Ferdinand	CC #1	leading SA physician, surgeon for 50 years
Hoyer, Julius	CC #1	Justice of the Peace, City collector
James, John Herndon	CC #1	Chief Justice, 4th Court of Civil Appeals
Kalteyer, Fredrick	CC #1	druggist, doctor, founder SA Drug Co.
Kalteyer, George H.	CC #1	founder Alamo Cement Company
Logwood, William S.	CC #1	African American leader, organized schools
Maverick, Samuel Augustus	CC #1	signer TX Dec. of Indpt., Bexar Co. Ch. Justice
Menger, William A.	CC #1	built first brewery, founded Menger Hotel
Nette, August Sr.	CC #1	city's first druggist
Paschal, Frank	CC #1	doctor, surgeon, City health officer
Paschal, Franklin L.	CC #1	1st Bexar County Sheriff
Paschal, George	CC #1	lawyer, District Attorney, Mayor
Siemering, August	CC #1	founded Freie Presse fuer Texas & SA Express
Spencer, Alexander Burke, Sr.	CC #1	director, NBC, Uvalde Rock Asphalt Co.
Steves, Albert	CC #1	Mayor, and owner, Steves Lumber Co.
Steves, Edward Sr.	CC #1	Founder, Steves Lumber Co.
Terrell, Edwin H.	CC #1	U.S. Minister to Belgium
Tobin, John W.	CC #1	Mayor, Bexar County Sheriff
Tobin, William G.	CC #1	estb. first chili canning factory
Williams, T.G.	CC #1	convinced Congress to estb. Ft. Sam Houston
Wurzbach, Charles L.	CC #1	City attorney, TX legislature, Bexar Co. Judge
Wurzbach, Jacob D.	CC #1	SA ditch superintendent
Hugo, Victor	CC #2	owner leading retail/wholesale establishment

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Lewis, Nathaniel	CC #5	prominent merchant, rancher, freighter
Ryan, Joseph	CC #5	City Attorney, Judge TX Supreme Court
Gunter, Jot	CC #6	pioneer rancher, downtown developer
Hugman, Robert H.H.	CC #6	architect for SA River beautification
Moeller, Hugo	CC #6	editor of German newspaper
Baylor, George Wythe	Confederate	Texas ranger, Texas legislator
Bee, Hamilton P.	Confederate	Confederate general, TX legislature speaker
Ford, Col. John S.	Confederate	Confederate commander, last C.W. battle
Green, Robert B.	Confederate	State & Bexar County judge, TX senator
Guinn, Bettie Jefferson	Confederate	active UDC and DRT
Kroeger, William C.	Confederate	Mayor of Floresville, Bexar Co. Commissioner
Pyron, Charles L.	Confederate	Confederate colonel in Sibley invasion of NM
Samuel, William G.M.	Confederate	Deputy Sheriff and artist
Young, William H.	Confederate	freighter, organized Nueces River Irrigation Co.
Blocker, Abner Pickens	Dignowity	trail driver, first herd to XIT ranch
Dignowity, Amanda	Dignowity	early local business woman
Dignowity, Anthony M.	Dignowity	prominent physician, real estate developer
Grice, Frank	Dignowity	San Antonio Express publisher
Dullnig, George	Dullnig	prominent local merchant
Grant, Bishop Abraham	Grand United Order	former slave, bishop of AME Church
Busch, H.C.	Hermann Sons	well-known policeman
Holmgreen, George	IOFF	founder Alamo Iron Works
Degen, Karl P.	IOOF	owner of famous local brewery
Elmendorf, Henry	IOOF	City alderman, mayor
Gillespie, Robert A.	IOOF	Captain, Texas rangers killed Mexican War
Santleben, August	IOOF	pioneer freighter
Teel Trevanion T.	IOOF	Mexican & Confederate wars, criminal lawyer
Walker, Samuel Hamilton	IOOF	Walker Colt revolver, died in Mexican War
Zirkel, Otto	IOOF	stone cutter, monument maker
Ayres, Olive Moss	Masonic	first Texas woman to serve on school board
Beckmann, Alfred F.	Masonic	prominent architect
Beckmann, John Conrad	Masonic	prominent early German immigrant
Brown, John B.	Masonic	Brownsville named for him
Cotton, Michael G.	Masonic	carpenter, justice of the peace
Driscoll, Clara	Masonic	purchased Alamo property
Eager, Robert	Masonic	operated commission & brokerage house
Fisk, James N.	Masonic	Bexar County sheriff, County recorder
Gould, Stephen	Masonic	writer, newspaper publisher, active Mason
Groesbeeck, John N. Sr.	Masonic	Confederate veteran, prominent Mason
Hummel, Charles	Masonic	SA's first gun & sporting goods dealer
Kampmann, J.H.	Masonic	prominent contractor, builder
Kampmann, Robert S.	Masonic	developed Luling oil field
Kearney, Clinton H.	Masonic	built Medina Valley irrigation system & dam

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McLane, Hiram H.	Masonic	early rancher, author
McNeel, James S.	Masonic	Confederate soldier, TX ranger
Menger, J. Simon N.	Masonic	estb. soap factory among City's early businesses
Meyer, Eda Kampmann	Masonic	prominent SA woman property owner
Newton, Samuel Galitzin Sr.	Masonic	judge, 45th District Court
Priest, Joe	Masonic	Secret Service agent
Roach, Susan Fisk	Masonic	1st president, Alamo Chapter, DRT
Schmeltzer, Gustav Heinrich	Masonic	Indian fighter, Confederate soldier, merchant
Shiner, Henry B.	Masonic	gave land for Shiner, Texas, rancher, trail driver
Sinclair, John Lang	Masonic	wrote The Eyes of Texas
Stumberg, George R. Sr.	Masonic	prominent merchant, director NBC
Van Ripper, James M.	Masonic	Chief SA police force
Bullis, John L.	National	General, prominent Indian fighter
Kelly, Lt. George E.M.	National	2nd soldier to die in plane crash, Kelly Field
Schleicher, Gustav	National	TX Representative & Senator, US Senator
Wurzbach, Harry M.	National	Republican U. S. Congressman
Amman, L. Friedrich	Old German	local hero killed stopping robbery
Hartmann, Rev. Ossian Wilhelm	St. John's	physician, pastor St. John's Lutheran Church
Wahrenberger, James	St. Joseph's	prominent TX architect
Braden, Edward, Sr.	St. Joseph's	builder of first Fort Sam Houston buildings
DeZavala, Adina	St. Mary's	saved Alamo, Governor's Palace
Graves, Dr. Amos	St. Mary's	early physician, founder Union Stock Yards
Lucchese, Michael	St. Mary's	established Lucchese Boot Company
Lucchese, Sam	St. Mary's	established Lucchese Boot Company
Miles, Edward	St. Mary's	Soldier in TX Revolution, Mexican, Civil Wars
Wilson, John E.	St. Mary's	TX ranger, Confederate soldier, rancher
Halff, Mayer	Temple Beth-El	among largest TX ranchers in 19th century
Halff, Solomon	Temple Beth-El	rancher, merchant, banker
Joske, Alexander	Temple Beth-El	founder of Joske's of Texas
Landa, Harry	Temple Beth-El	New Braunfels businessman, Landa Library
Lewis, Frank M.	Temple Beth-El	pioneer food distributor
Pancoast, William T.	Temple Beth-El	leading local tailor
Vance, James Milton	Temple Beth-El	pioneer in TX dairy industry

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY: 103 acres

UTM REFERENCES	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
1	14	551660	3254860	3	14	552280	3253840
2	14	552280	3254860	4	14	551620	3253840

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheet 10-63)**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION** (see continuation sheet 10-63)

11. FORM PREPARED BY (with assistance from Bruce Jensen and Gregory Smith, THC staff)

NAME/TITLE: Mariah Pfeiffer and Sally Victor**ORGANIZATION:** City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.**DATE:** June 22, 1999**STREET & NUMBER:** PO Box 839966**TELEPHONE:** (210) 207-2883**CITY OR TOWN:** San Antonio**STATE:** TX**ZIP CODE:** 78283

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

CONTINUATION SHEETS**MAPS** (see continuation sheet Map-64 through Map-99)**PHOTOGRAPHS** (see continuation sheet Photo-100 through Photo-109)**ADDITIONAL ITEMS**

PROPERTY OWNER

- ON FILE WITH THE TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION AND THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO

NAME:**STREET & NUMBER:****TELEPHONE:****CITY OR TOWN:****STATE:****ZIP CODE:**

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the northeast corner of the district at the intersection of E. Crockett and St. James; thence one block south to the intersection of Potomac and St. James; thence at a 90 degree angle west to the intersection of Palmetto and Potomac; thence at a 90 degree angle south for two blocks to the intersection of Paso Hondo and Palmetto; thence at a 90 degree angle east three blocks to the intersection of Paso Hondo and N. New Braunfels; thence at a 90 degree angle south five blocks to the intersection of S. New Braunfels and Nevada Streets; thence at a 90 degree angle west to the intersection of Nevada and St. Anthony; thence at a 90 degree angle north one block to the intersection of St. Anthony and Dakota; thence at a 90 degree angle west one block to the intersection of Dakota and Palmetto; thence at a 90 degree angle north two blocks to the intersection of Montana and Palmetto; thence at a 90 degree angle one-half block to the property line dividing City Cemetery No. 2 and the Reuben Electromotive business; thence at a 90 degree angle north one block along the property line to Commerce; thence at a 90 degree angle west two blocks to the intersection of Pine and Commerce; thence at a 90 degree angle north to the northwest entrance of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows cemetery; thence east one block along the property line dividing the IOOF Cemetery from Fairchild Park to Monumental; thence at a 90 degree angle north two blocks to the intersection of Monumental and Crockett; thence at a 90 degree angle three blocks to the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes all the properties utilized as cemeteries since 1904 and historically called the "City Cemeteries." Properties adjacent to the district, but with a different land use, are not included in the district.

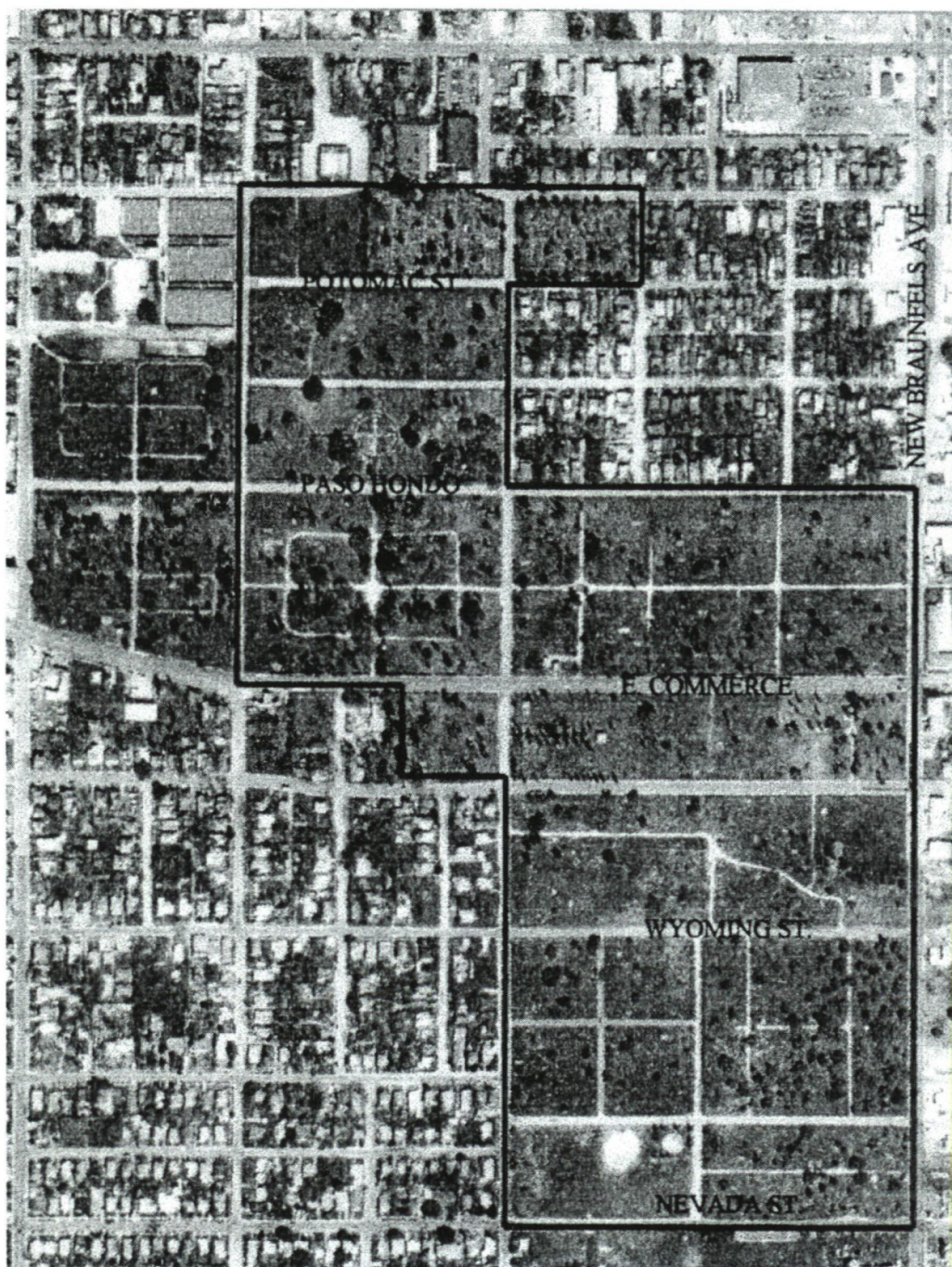
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Map 1

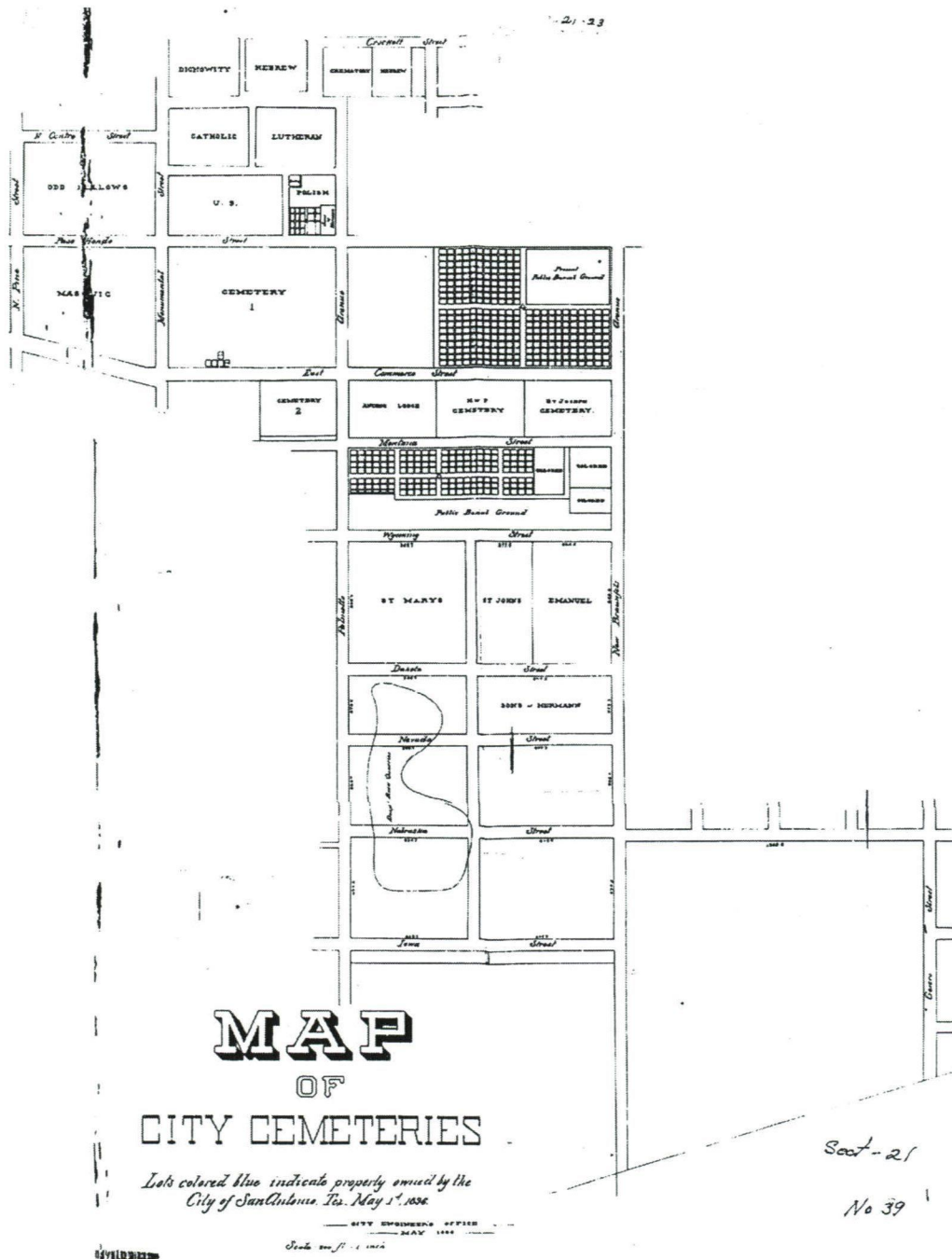


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Map 1a



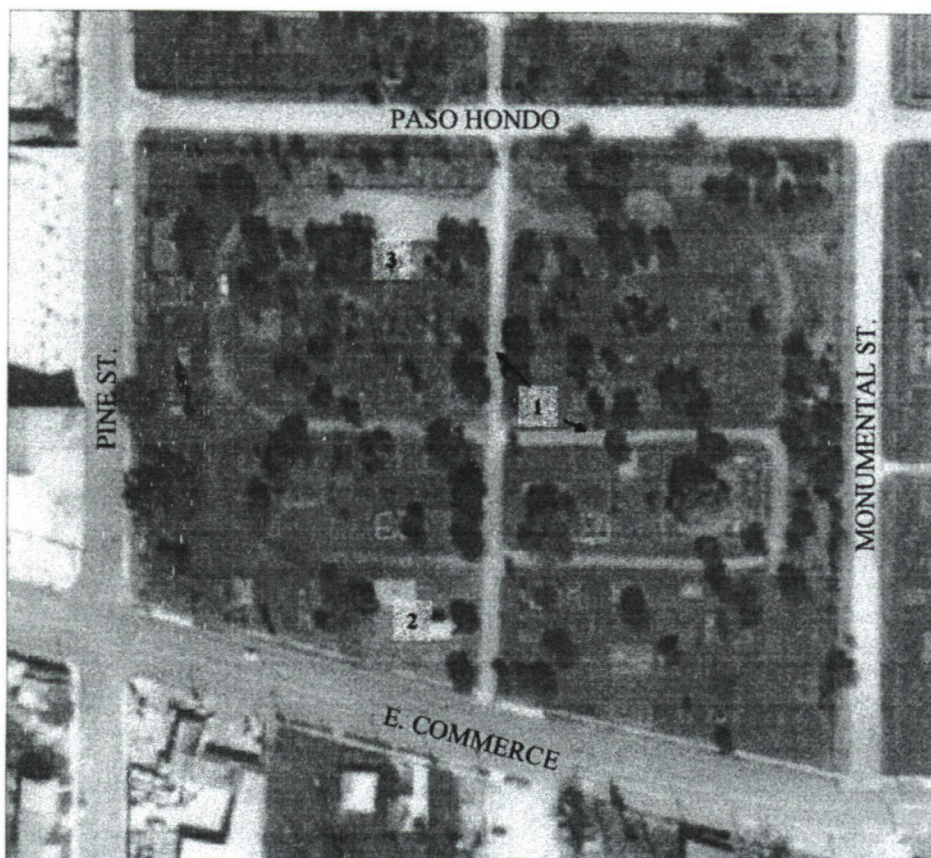
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Map 2

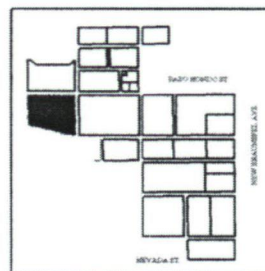


ALAMO MASONIC LODGE CEMETERY



NORTH

1. Driveway system
2. Clara Driscoll mausoleum
3. Thomas Hall plot
4. James Fisk plot
5. Simona Fisk plot



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Map 3

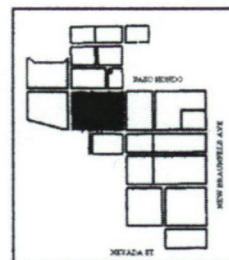


CITY CEMETERY NO. 1



NORTH

1. Driveway system
2. Stone entry columns
3. Samuel A. Maverick plot
4. Mary Maverick Terrell plot
5. Thomas G. Williams mausoleum
6. Friedrich Groos Family walled plot
7. Friedrich Family plot
8. Samuel Smith plot
9. Charles King plot



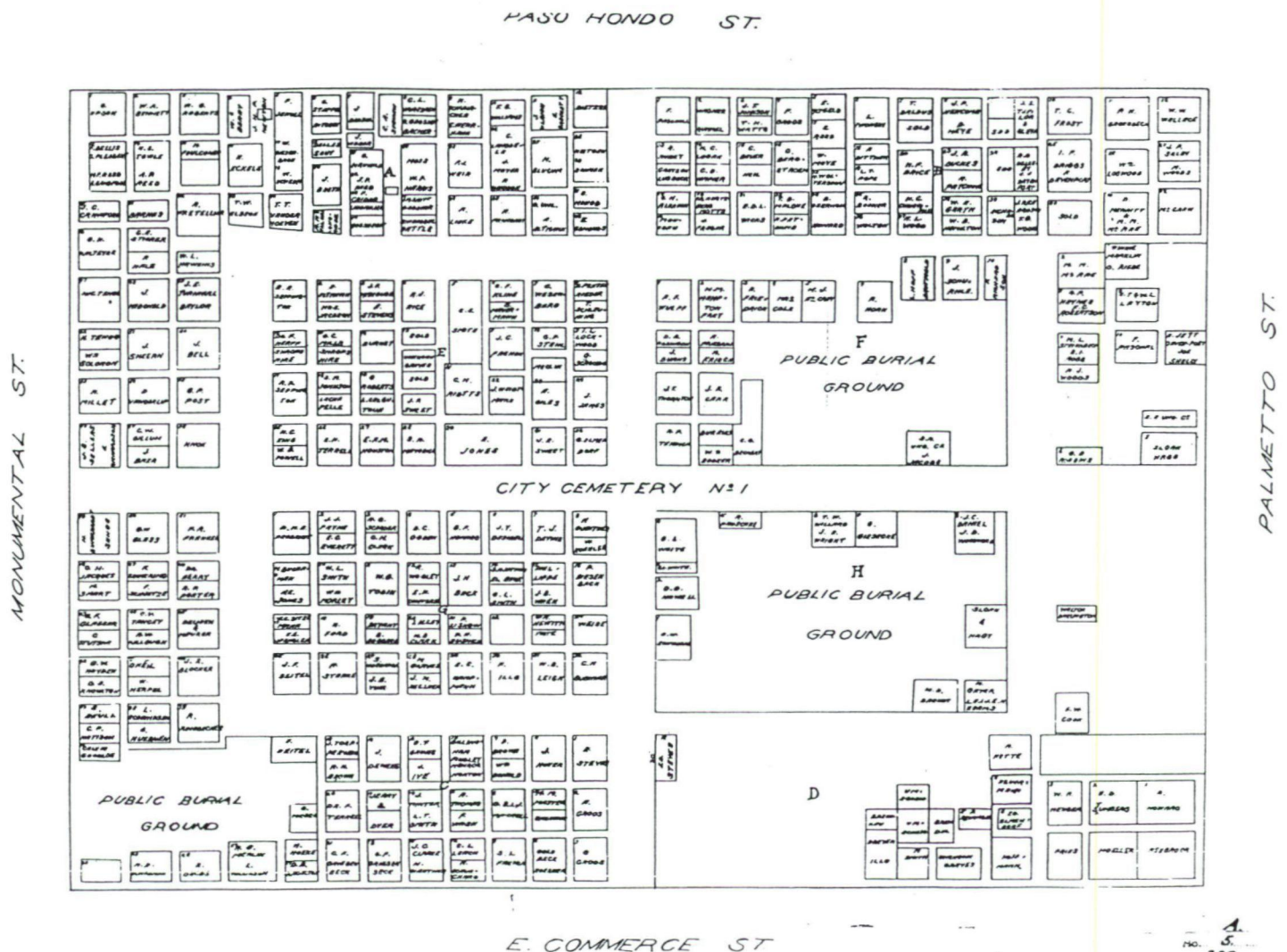
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Map 3a



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Map 4

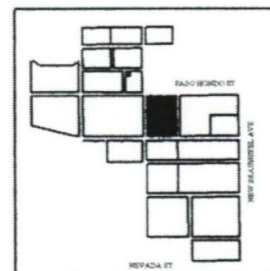


CITY CEMETERY NO. 6



NORTH

1. Driveway system
2. Flagpole
3. Stone entry columns
4. City Cemetery office building
5. Bindley Family plot
6. Winn Family plot
7. Benevolent Protective Order of Elks plot
8. Woodmen of the World plot



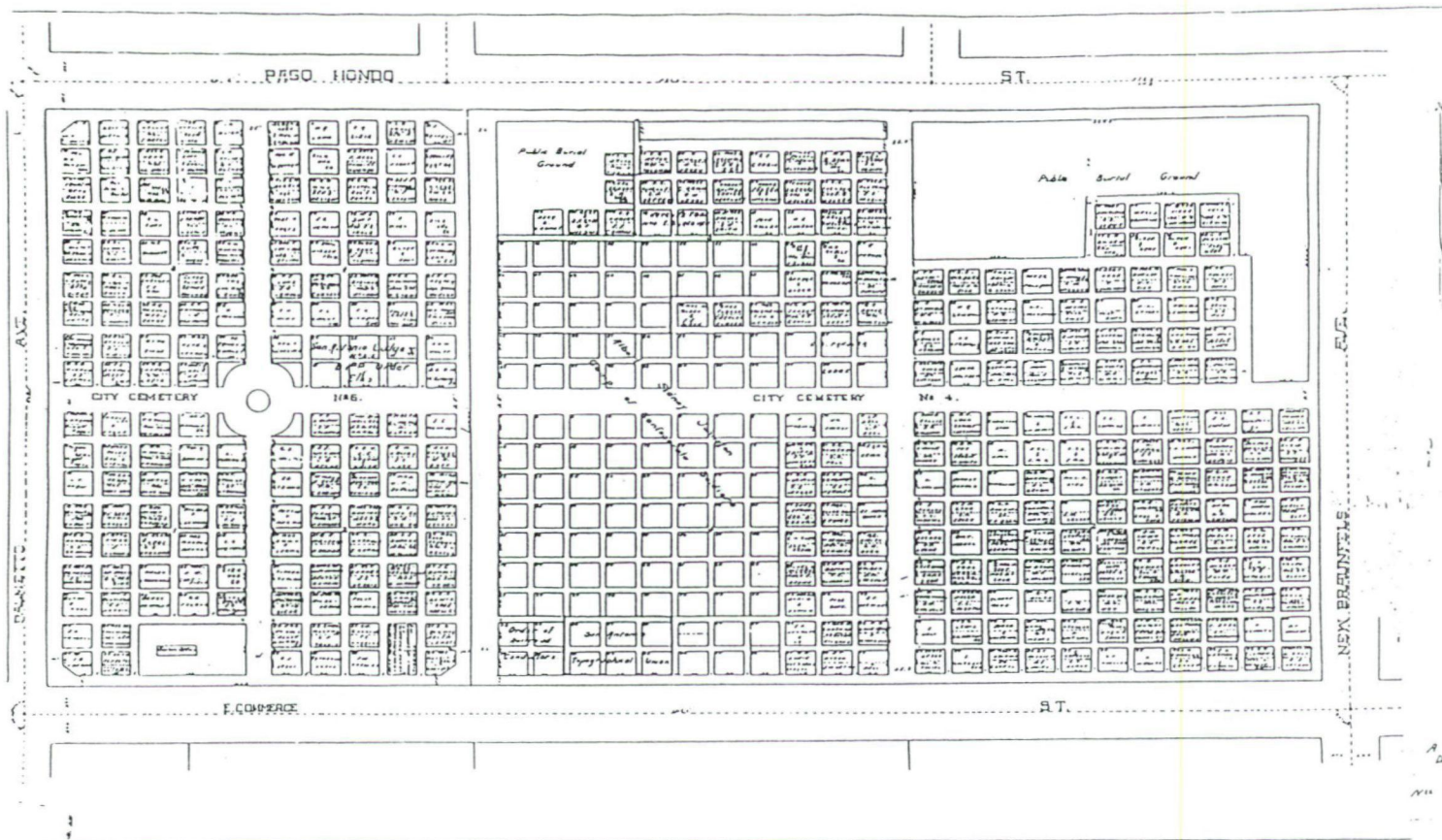
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Map 4a



Historic Plat Map City Cemeteries No. 4, No. 6, and Confederate Cemetery n.d.

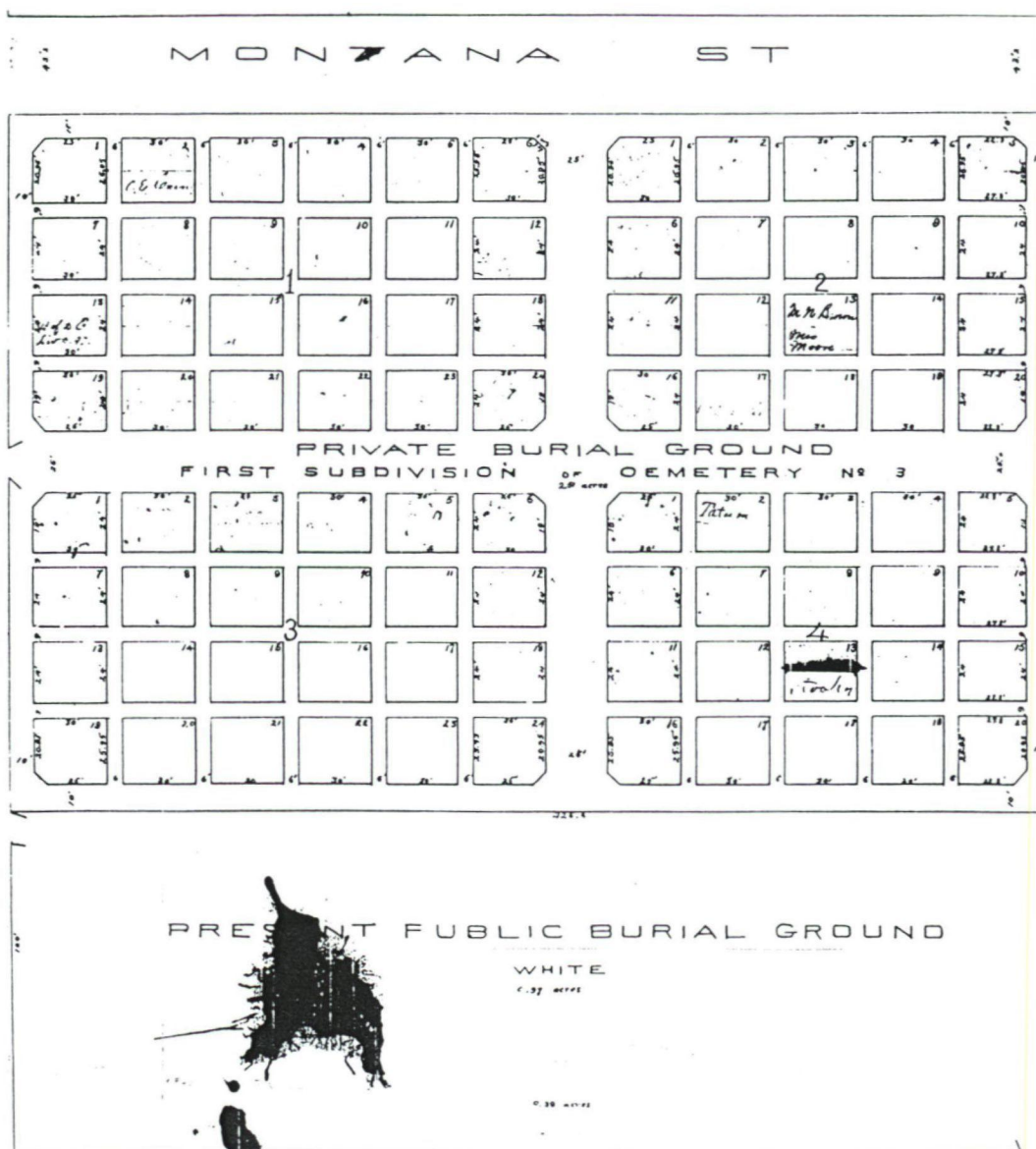
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Map 4b



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Map 5

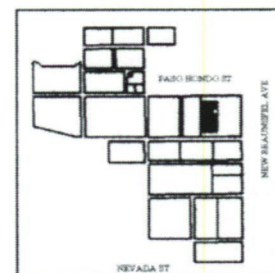


CAMP OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS CEMETERY



NORTH

1. Robert B. Green plot
2. Bettie Guinn plot



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Map 6

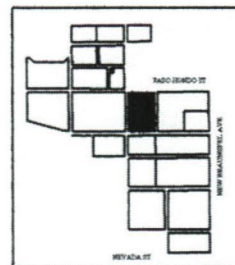


CITY CEMETERY NO. 6



NORTH

1. Driveway system
2. Flagpole
3. Stone entry columns
4. City Cemetery office building
5. Bindley Family plot
6. Winn Family plot
7. Benevolent Protective Order of Elks plot
8. Woodmen of the World plot



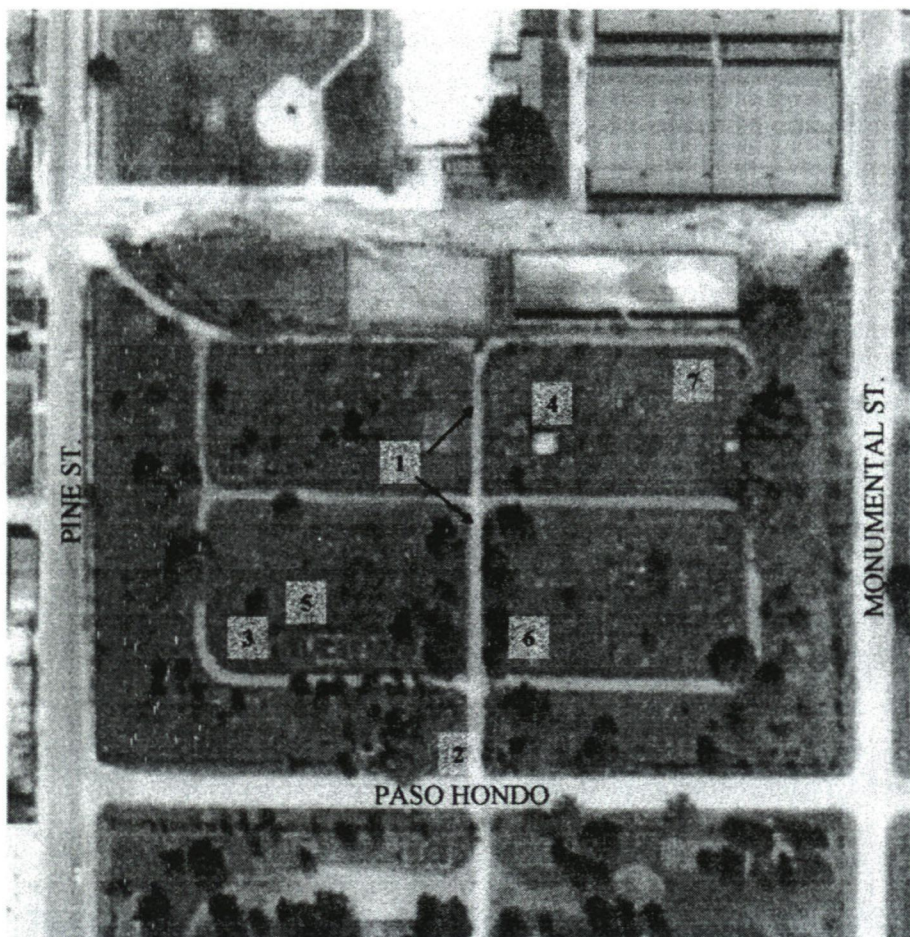
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Map 7

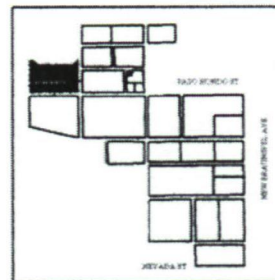


ODD FELLOWS CEMETERY



NORTH

1. Driveway system
2. Stone entry columns and gates
3. Walker / Gillespie plot
4. Scholz Family mausoleum
5. Otto Zirkel plot
6. Scheiner Family plot
7. Stotts Family plot



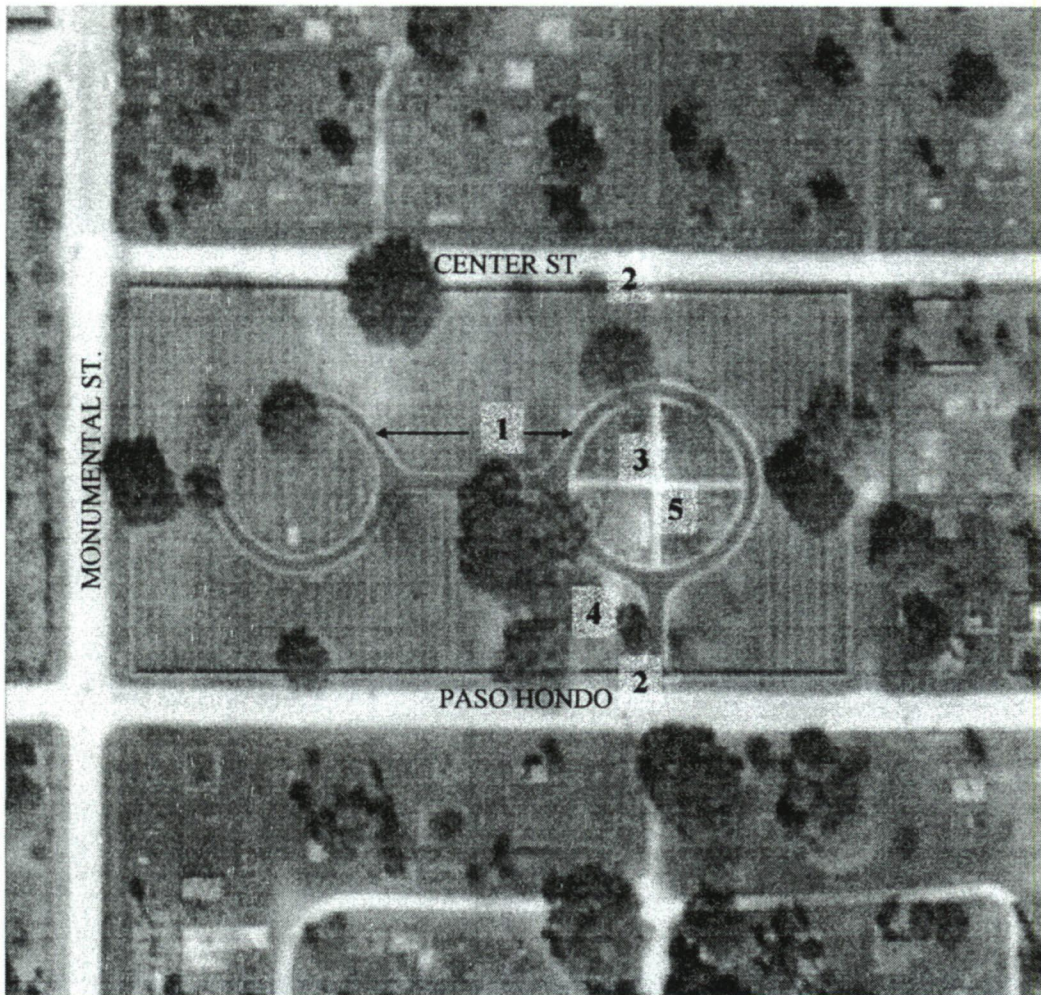
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Map 8

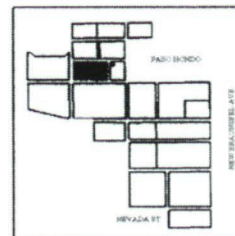


SAN ANTONIO NATIONAL CEMETERY



NORTH

1. Driveway system
2. Stone entry columns and gates
3. Flagpole
4. Bandstand
5. Senator Gustav Schleicher plot



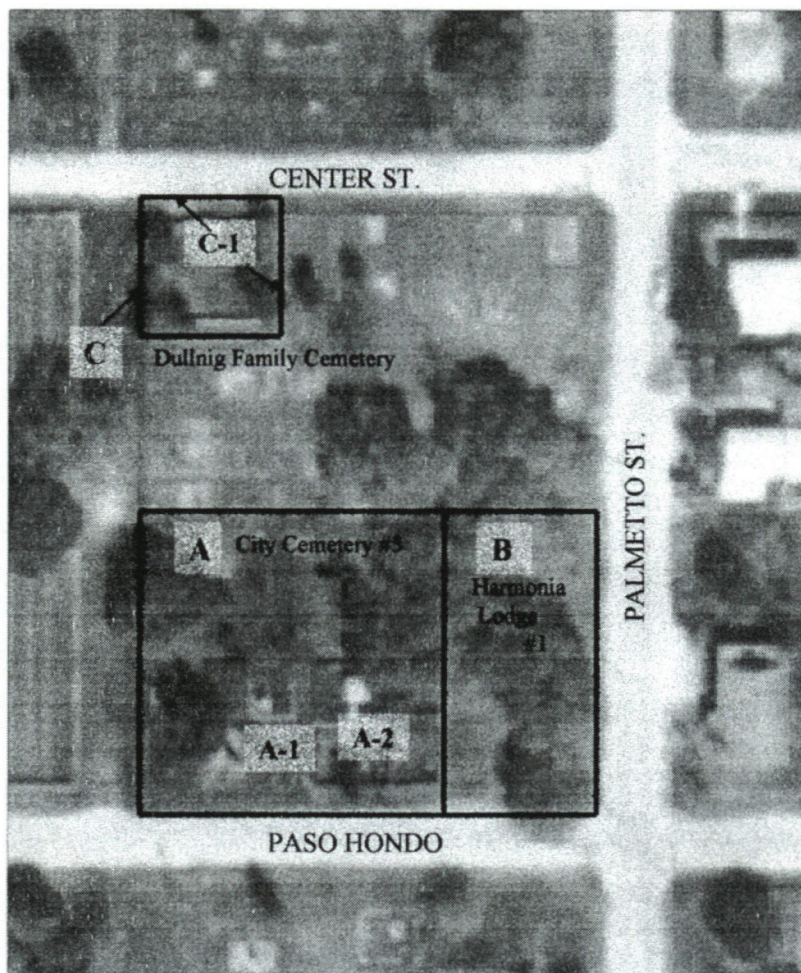
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Map 9



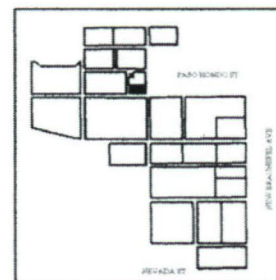
A. CITY CEMETERY NO. 5

- A-1. Norton / Lewis Family walled plot and mausoleum
- A-2. Hutzler Family plot

B. HARMONIA LODGE NO. 1

C. DULLNIG FAMILY

- C-1. Walled enclosure



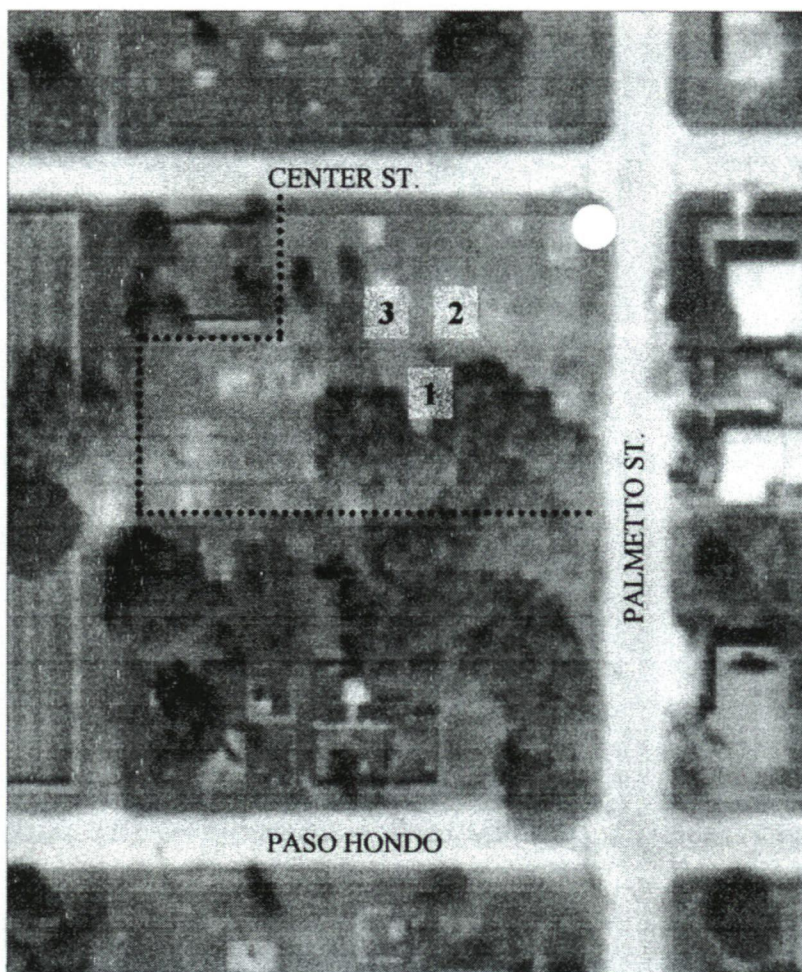
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Section MAP Page 77

Map 10

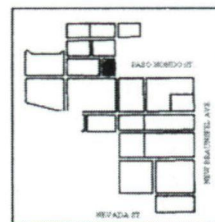


ST. MICHAEL'S CATHOLIC CEMETERY



NORTH

1. Cross
2. St. Michael the Archangel monument
3. Dabrowski Family plot



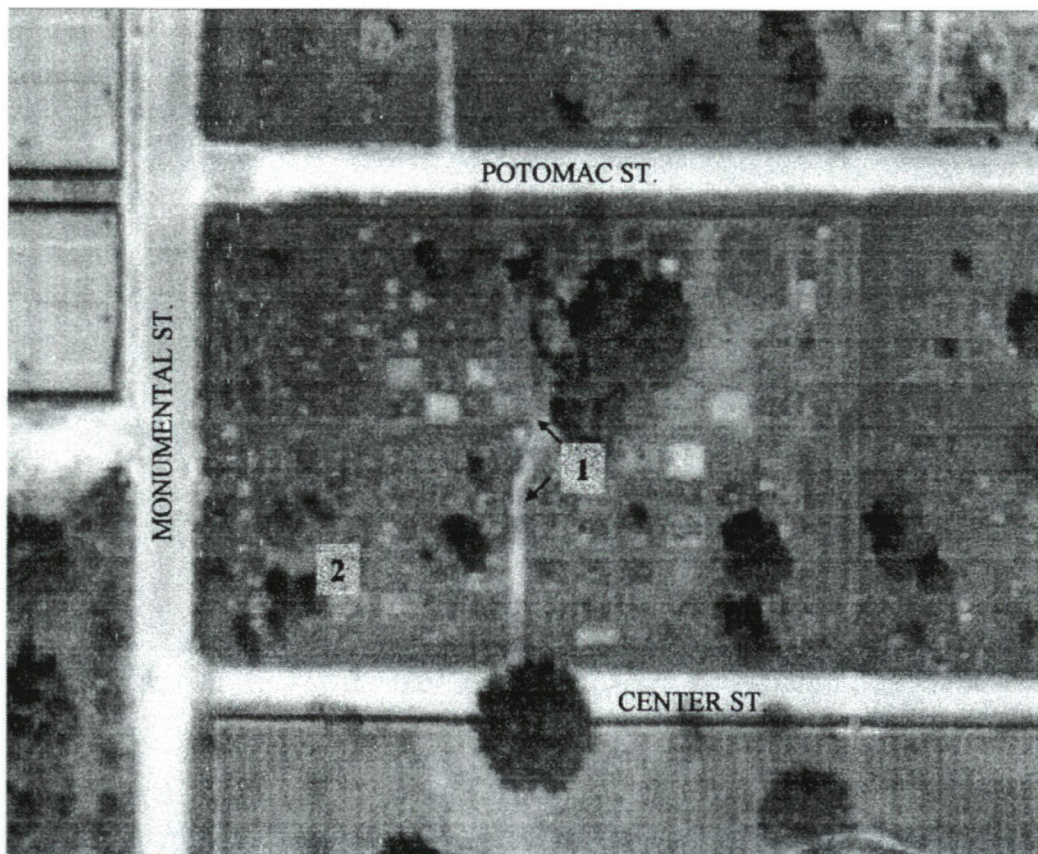
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Map 11

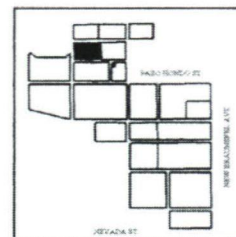


ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CEMETERY



NORTH

1. Driveway system/
Crucifixion monument foundation
2. Curbed plot with iron fencing



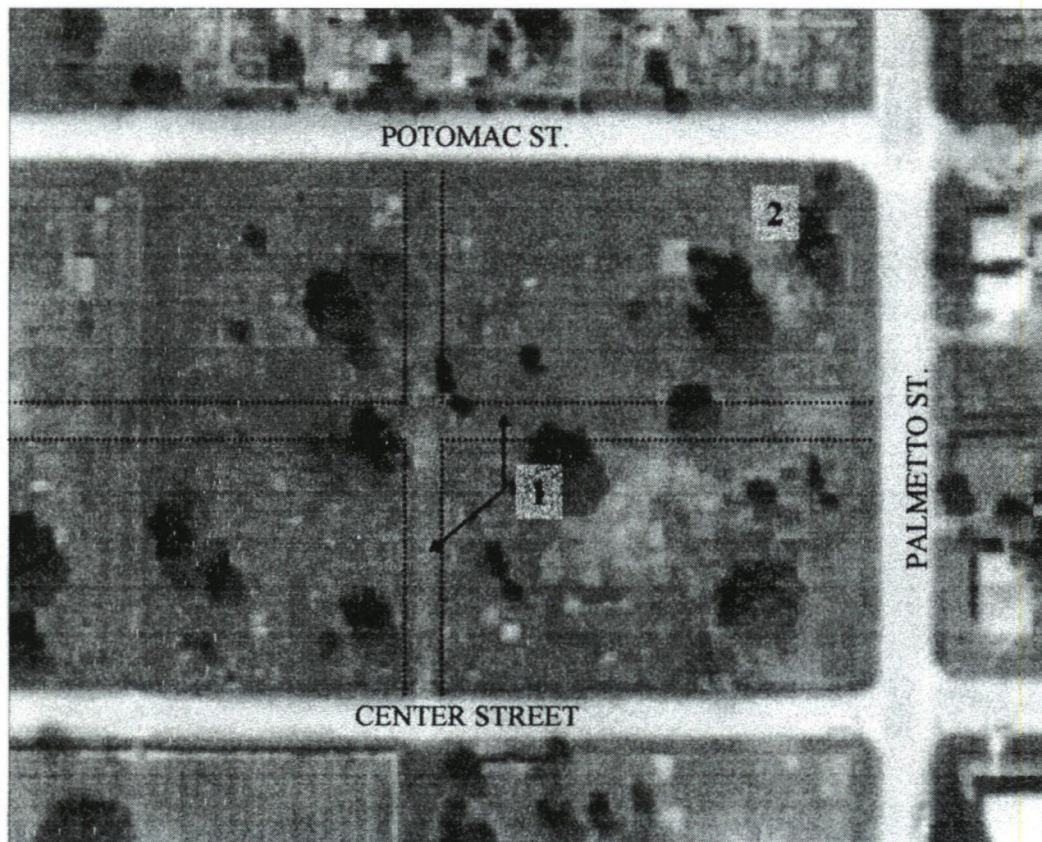
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Map 12

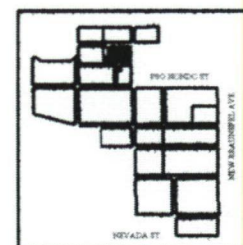


GERMAN LUTHERAN CEMETERY



NORTH

1. Driveway system
2. Christine Simmang plot



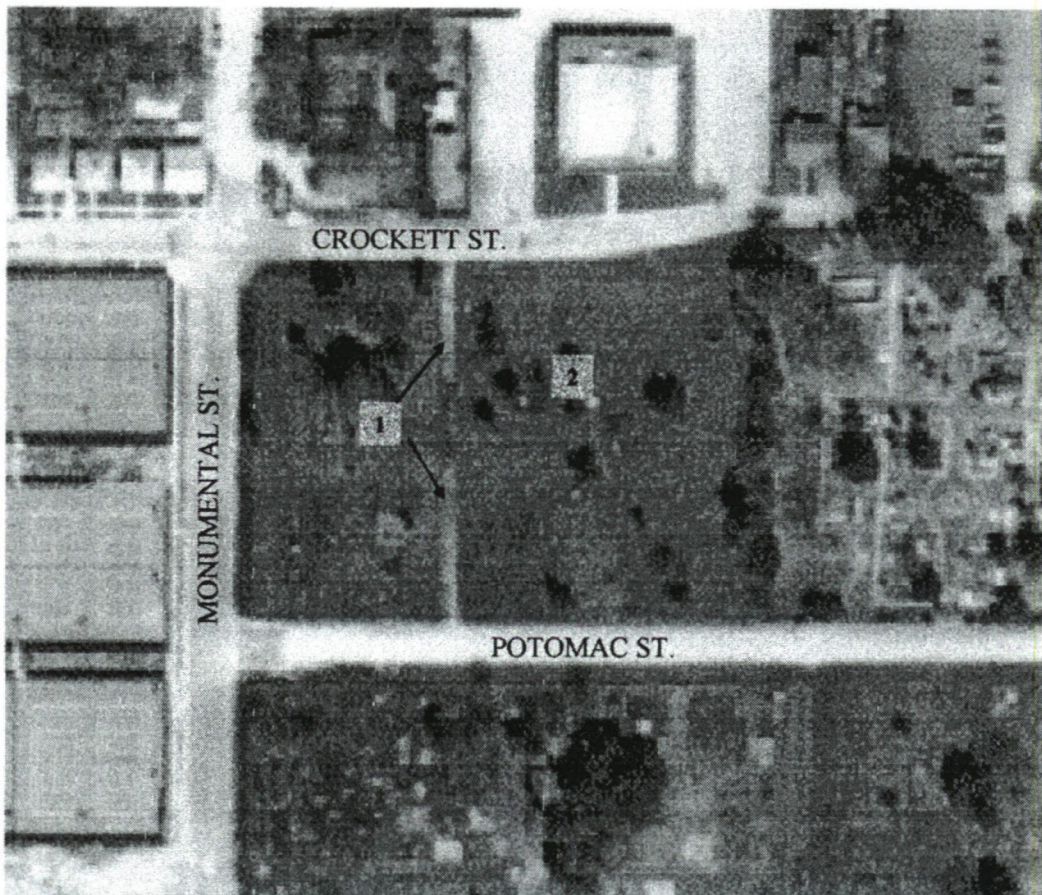
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Map 13

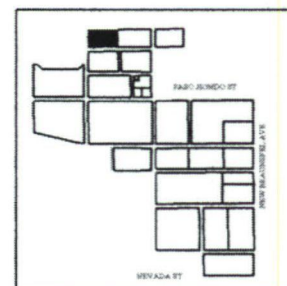


DIGNOWITY CEMETERY



NORTH

1. Driveway system
2. Haberman Family plot



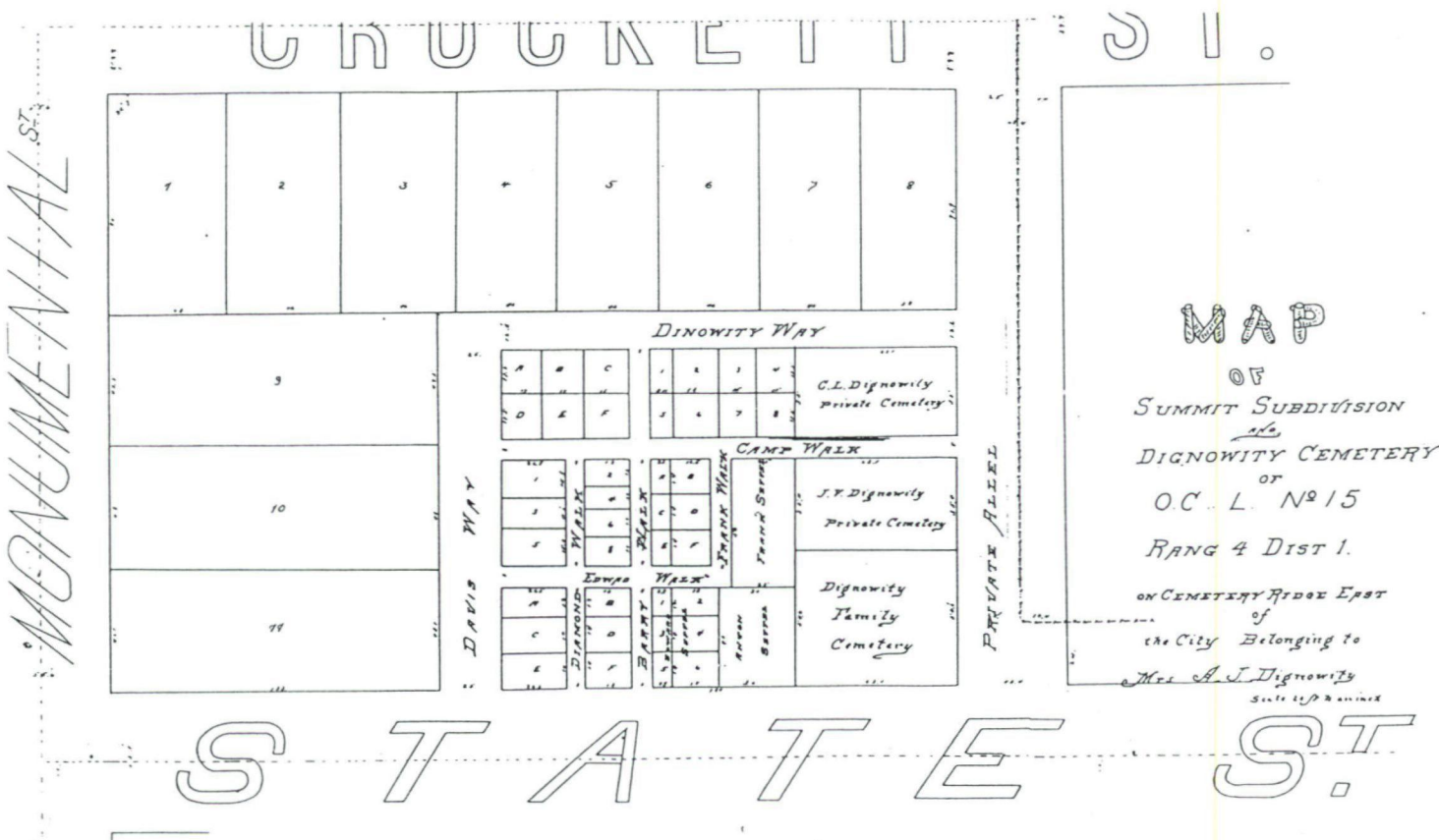
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Map 13a



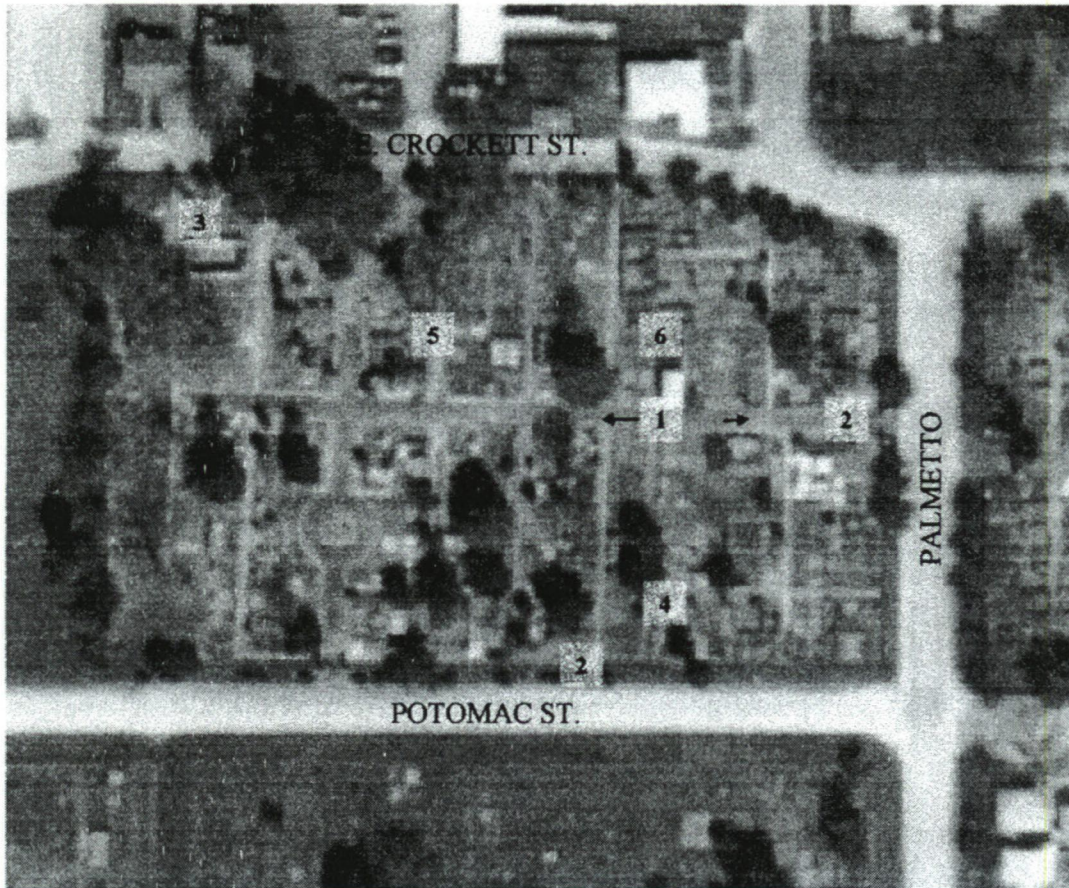
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Map 14

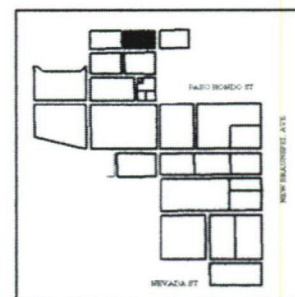


TEMPLE BETH-EL CEMETERY



NORTH

1. Driveway system
2. Stone entry columns
3. Feinberg Family mausoleum
4. Julia Arnold crypt
5. Landa Family mausoleum
6. Joske Family masusoleum



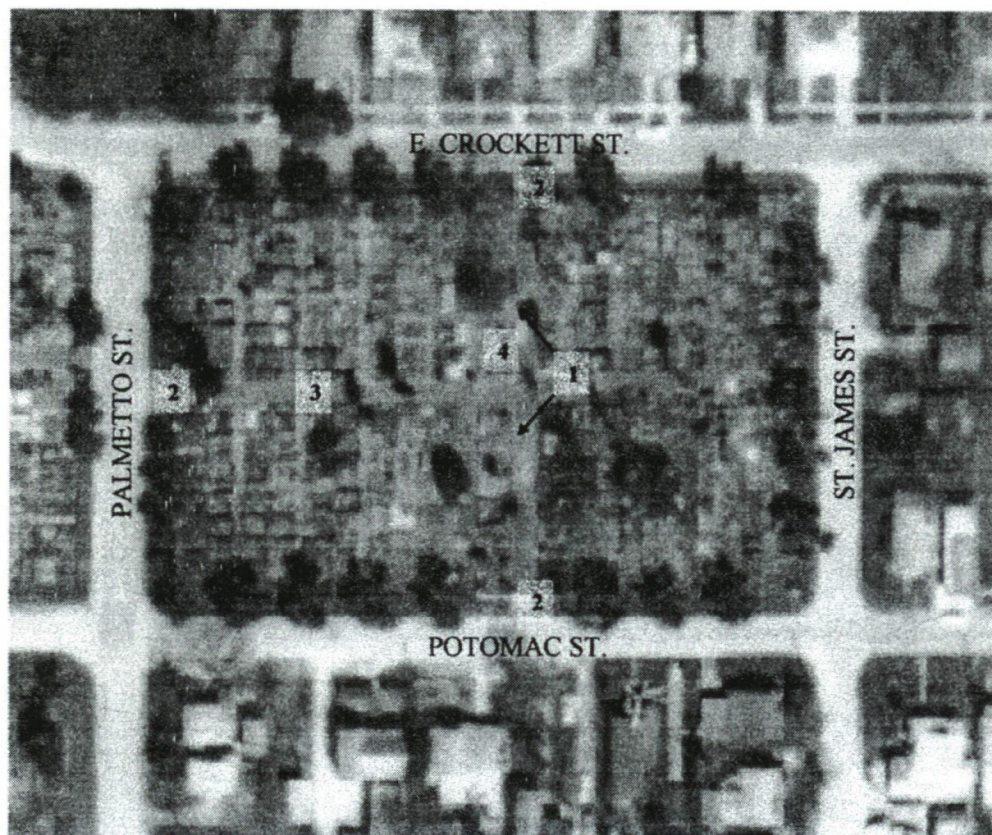
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Map 15

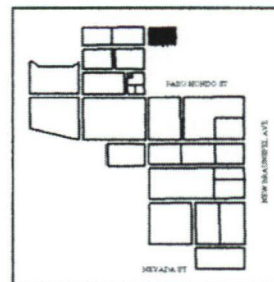


AGUDAS ACHIM CEMETERY



NORTH

1. Driveway system
2. Stone entry columns and iron fence
3. Granite curbing and boxwood hedges
4. Roseman Family crypt



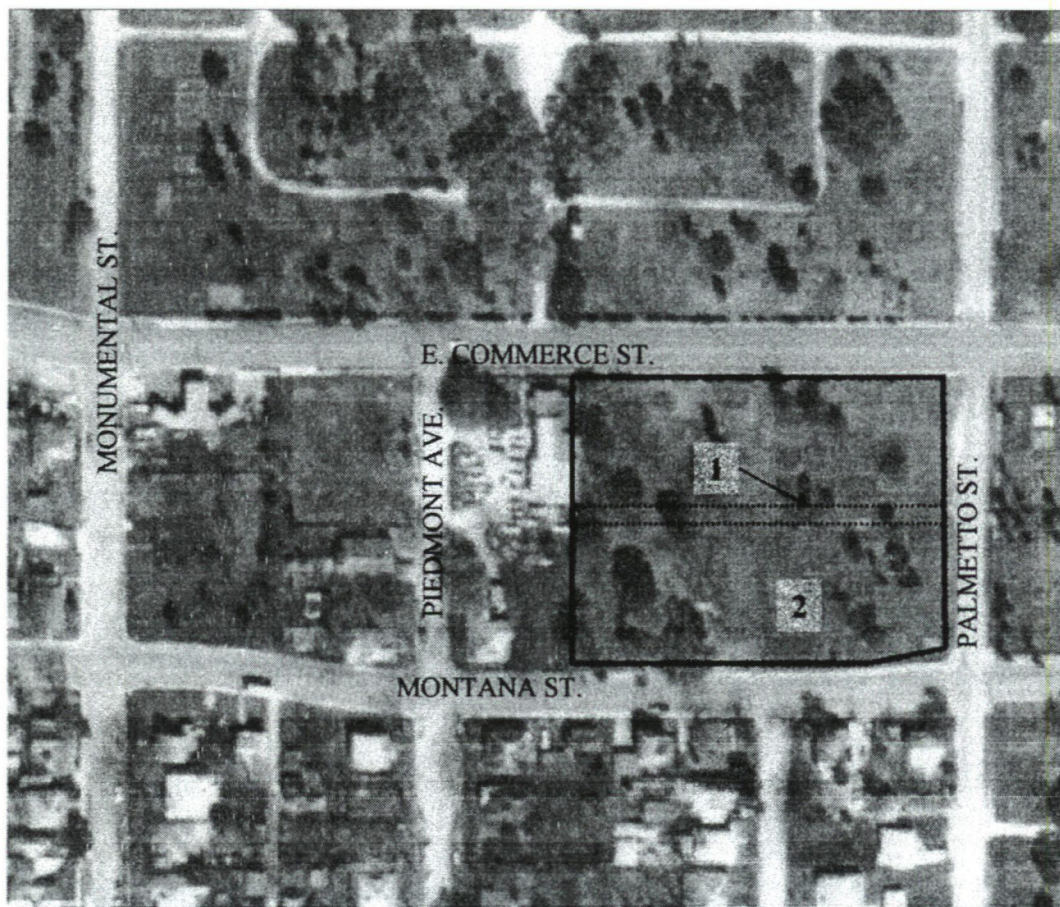
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Map 16

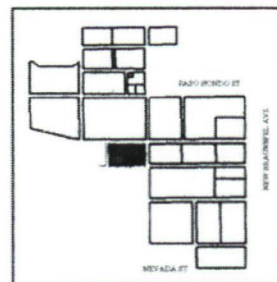


CITY CEMETERY NO.2



NORTH

1. Driveway system
2. Hugo Family plot



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Map 16a

[illegible]

Five

of the Anthony Texas

C. J. Miller 1865

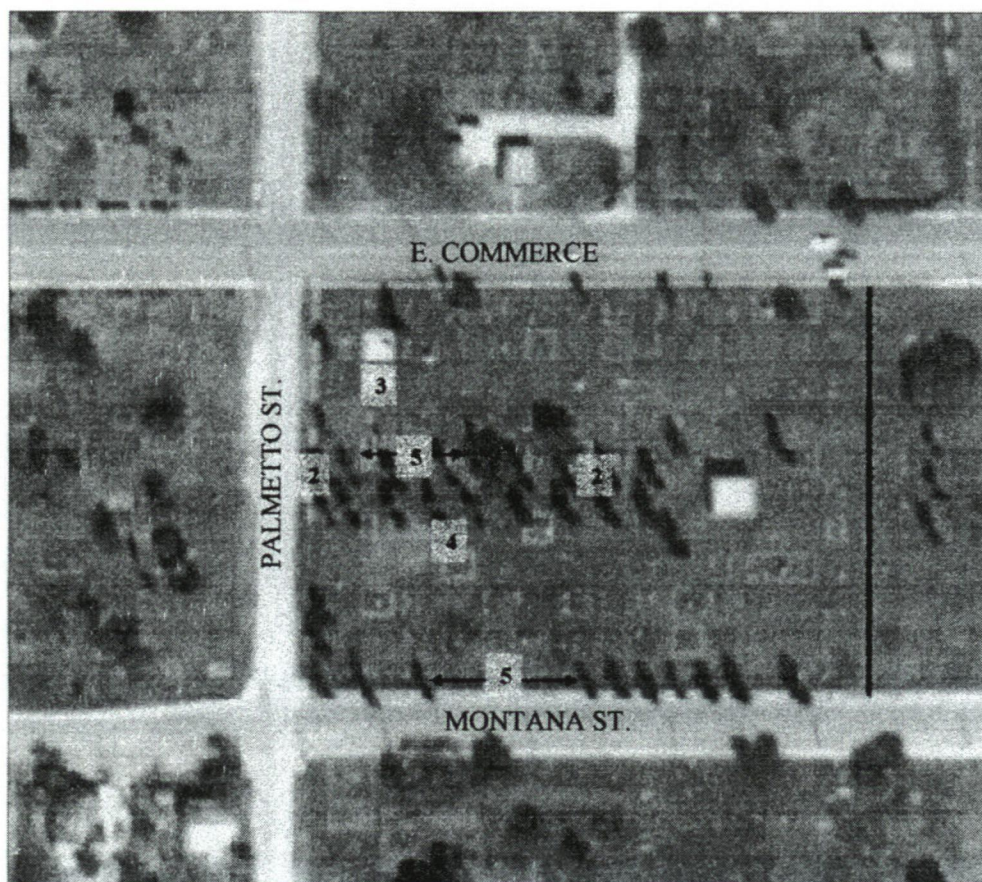
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Map 17

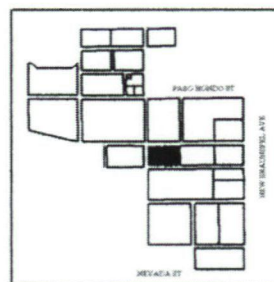


ANCHOR MASONIC CEMETERY



NORTH

1. Stone entry columns; iron gate & archway
2. Driveway system
3. Chittim Family plot
4. Curbing system
5. Tree pattern



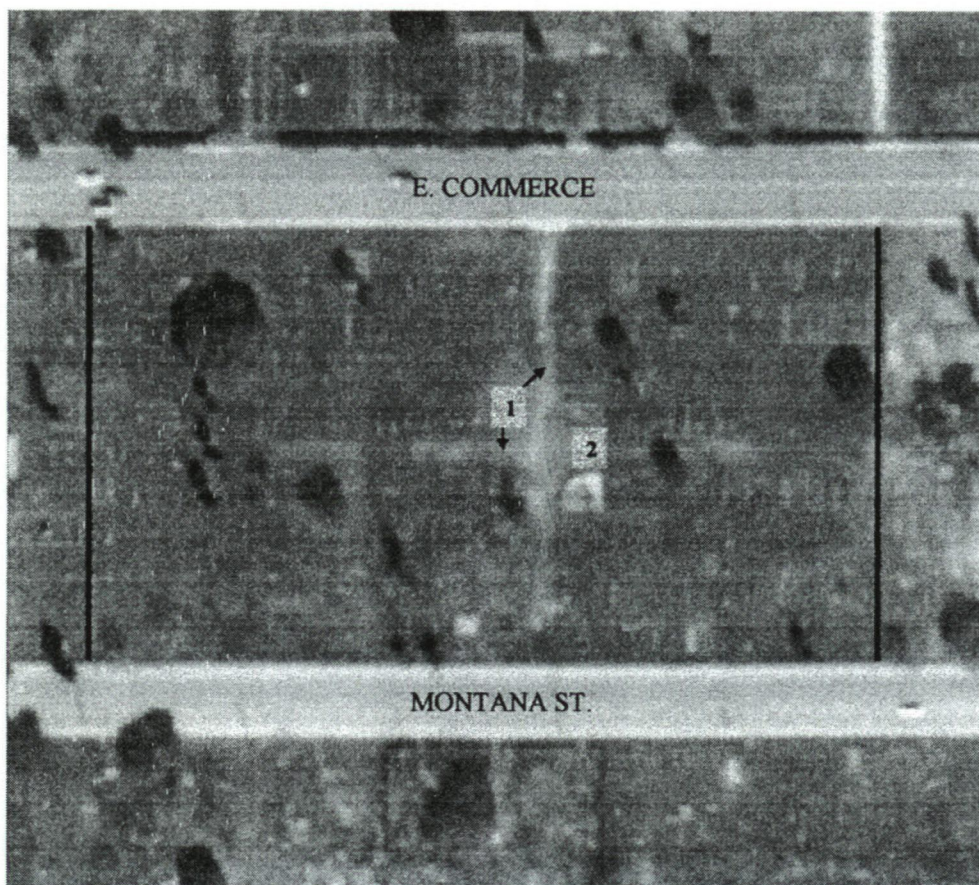
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Map 18

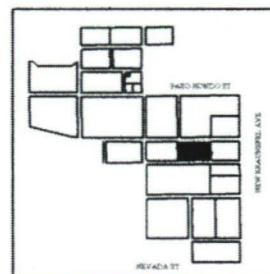


KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS CEMETERY



NORTH

1. Driveway system
2. Circular plot arrangement



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Map 18a

[illegible]

Montana St. - -

Paul Friesen
November 1901 - 1911

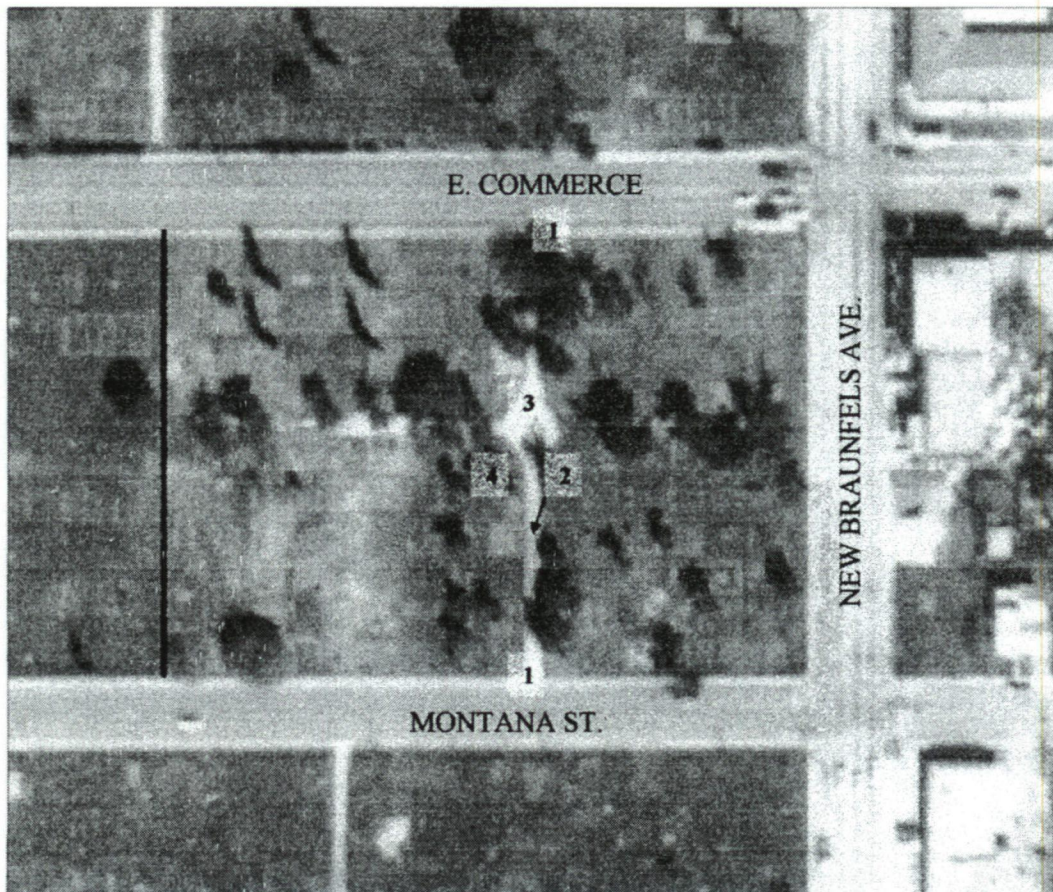
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Map 19

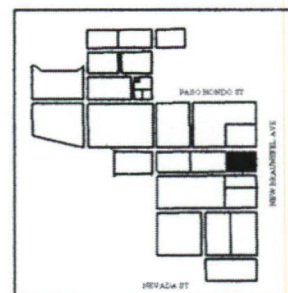


ST. JOSEPH'S SOCIETY CEMETERY



NORTH

1. Stone entry columns and gates
2. Driveway system
3. Crucifixion monument
4. Wahrenberger Family plot



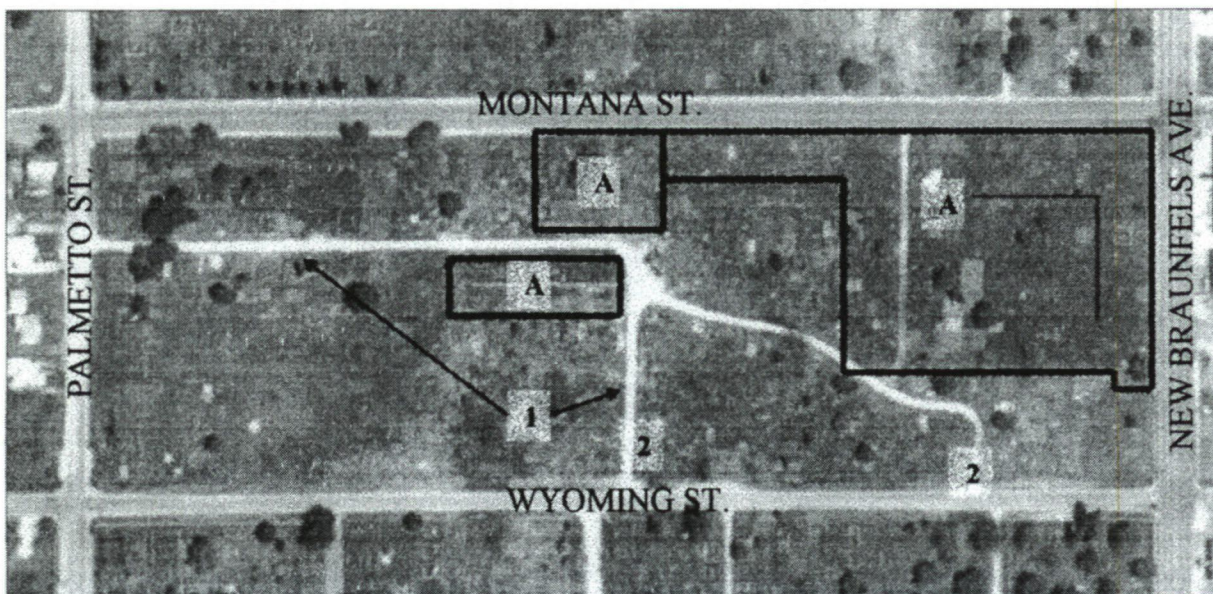
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Map 20



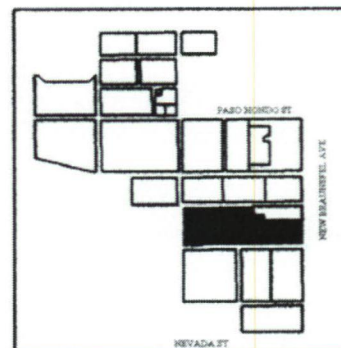
CITY CEMETERY #3

(A) Denotes African American Cemeteries



NORTH

1. Driveway system
2. Concrete entry columns



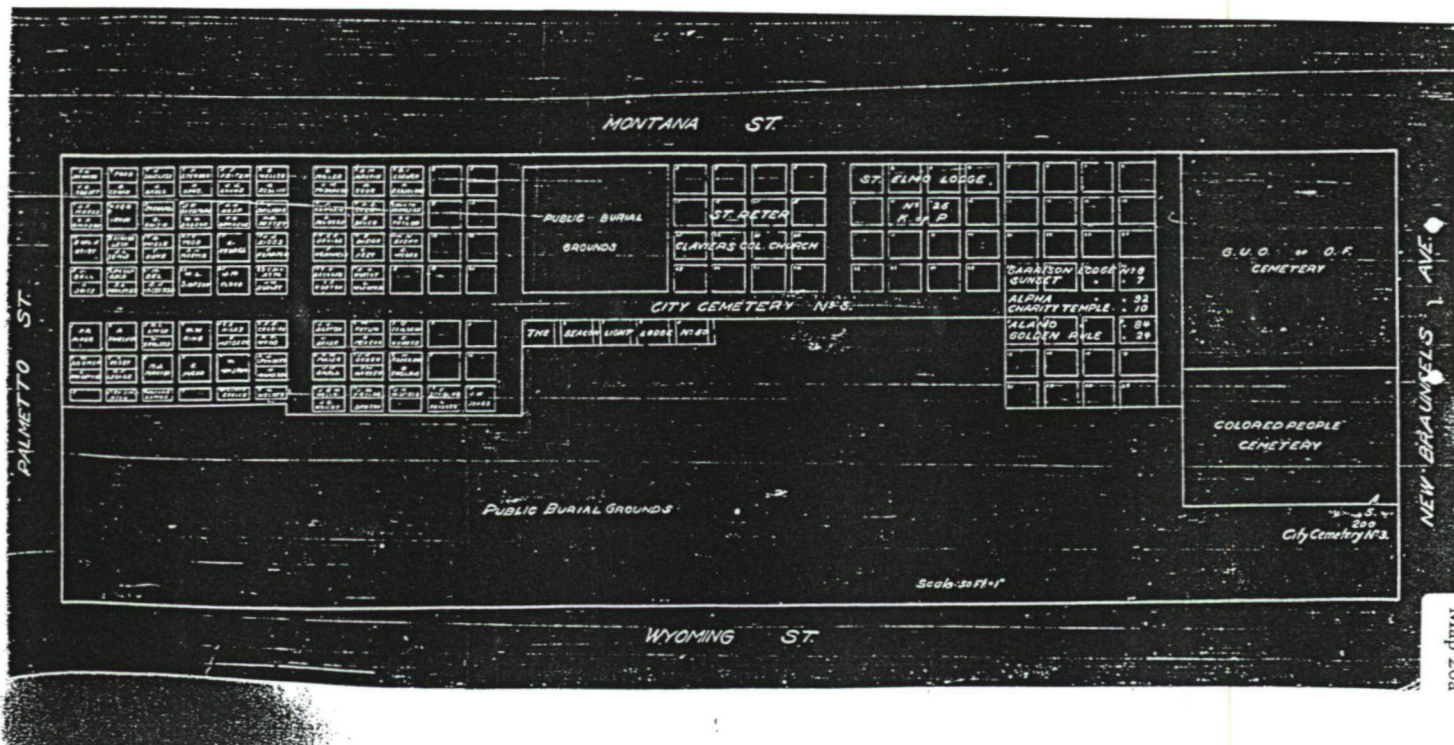
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Map 20a



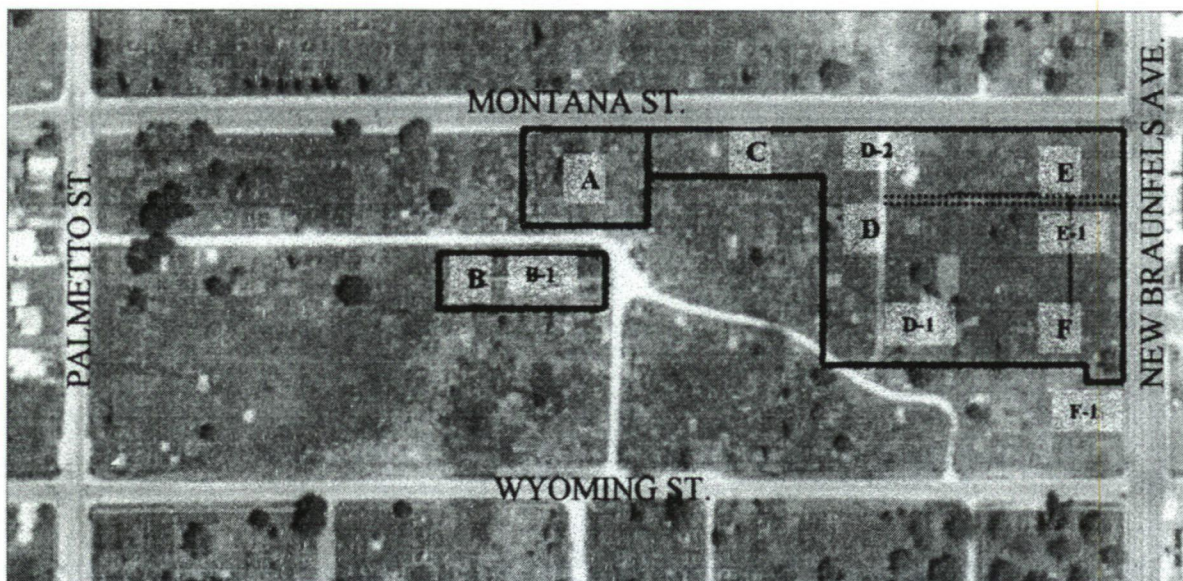
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Map 21

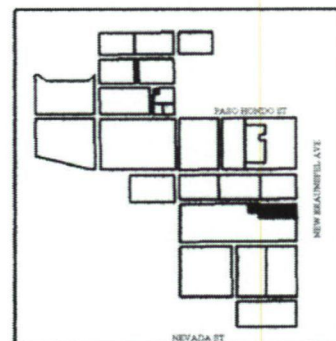


AFRICAN AMERICAN CEMETERIES



NORTH

- A. St. Peter Claver Catholic
- B. Beacon Light Masonic Lodge #50
 - 1. Pathway system
- C. St. Elmo Lodge #25, Knights of Pythias
- D. United Brothers of Friendship
 - 1. Entry arch
 - 2. Wrenn Family plot
- E. Grand United Order of Odd Fellows
 - 1. Bishop Abraham Grant plot
- F. San Antonio Lodge #1
 - 1. Entry arch



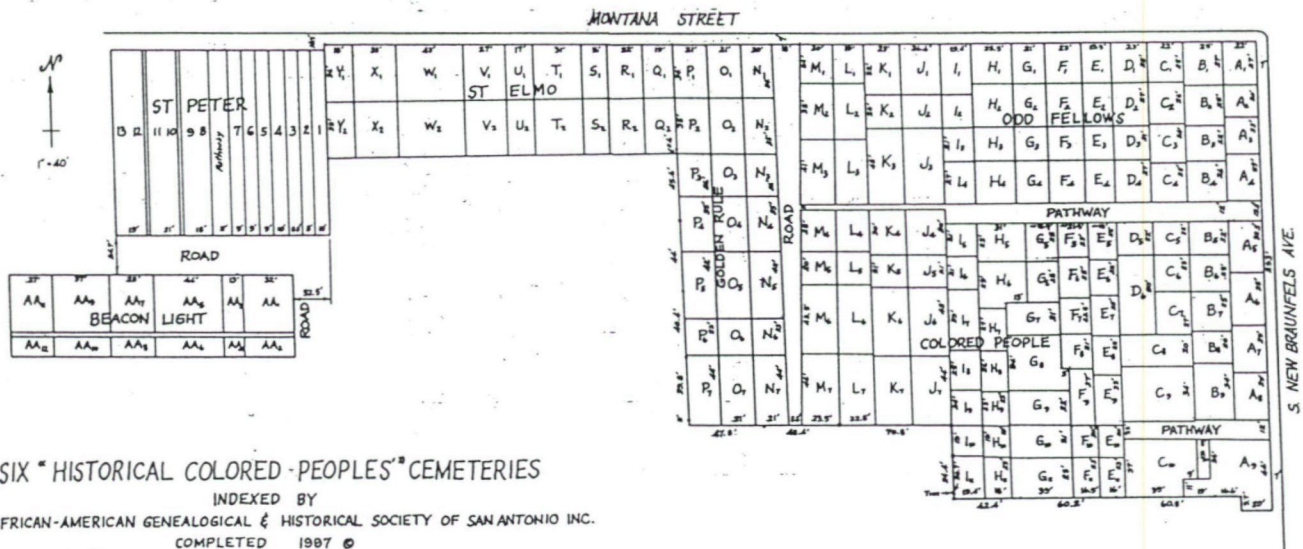
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Map 21a



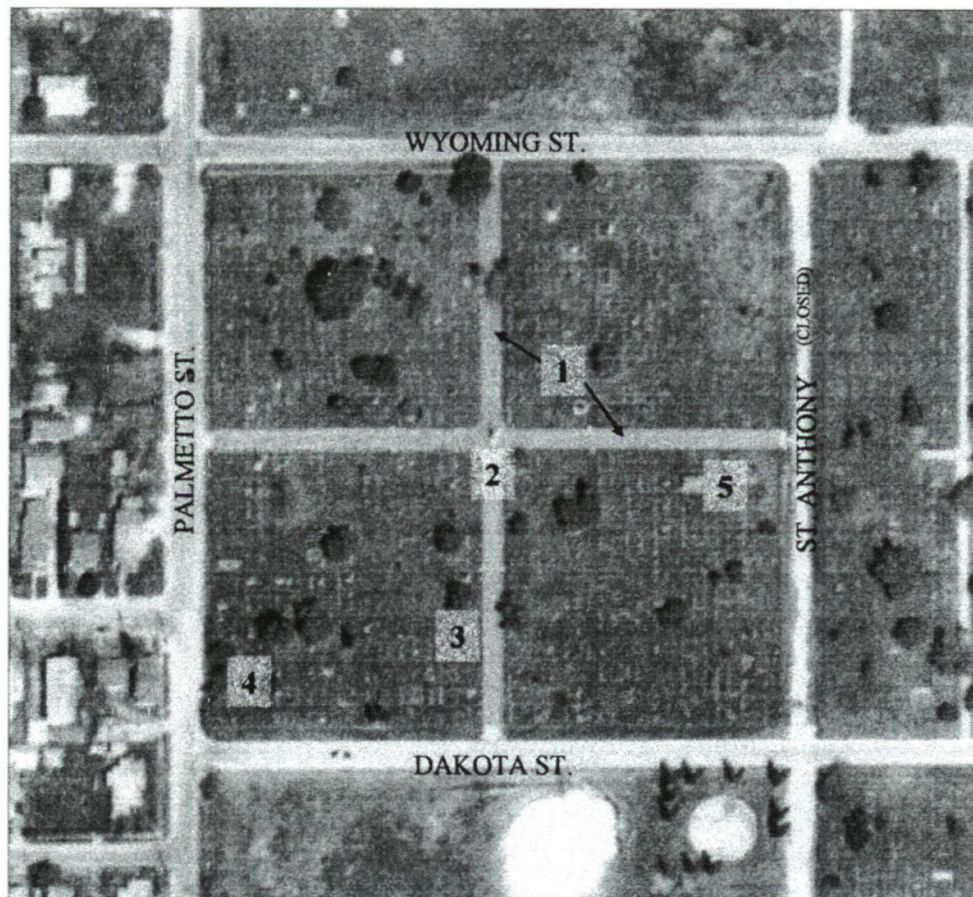
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Map 22

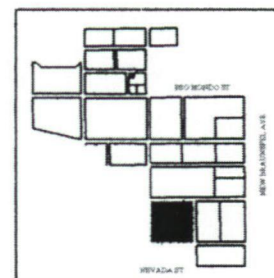


ST. MARY'S CEMETERY



NORTH

1. Driveway system
2. Crucifixion monument
3. George Battaglia plot
4. Mary Watzlavzick
5. Porter Family masoleum



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Map 22a

2 Block NORTH
10 COMMERCE ST

WYOMING ST.

Entrance

St. Mary's Cemetery

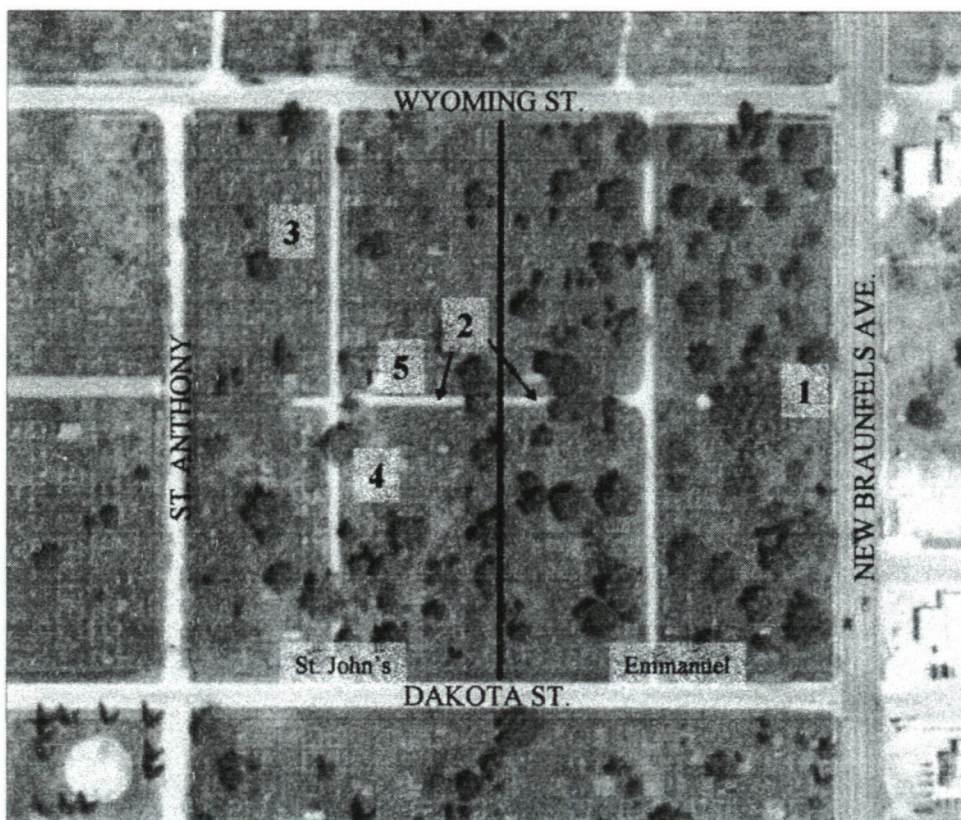
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Map 23

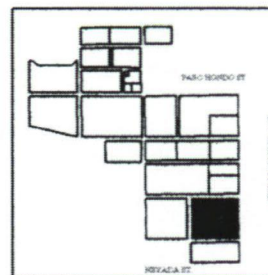


ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN / EMMANUEL LUTHERAN CEMETERIES



NORTH

1. Entry arch
2. Driveway system
3. Schmidt Family plot
4. Simmang Family plot
5. Schoenfeld Family mausoleum



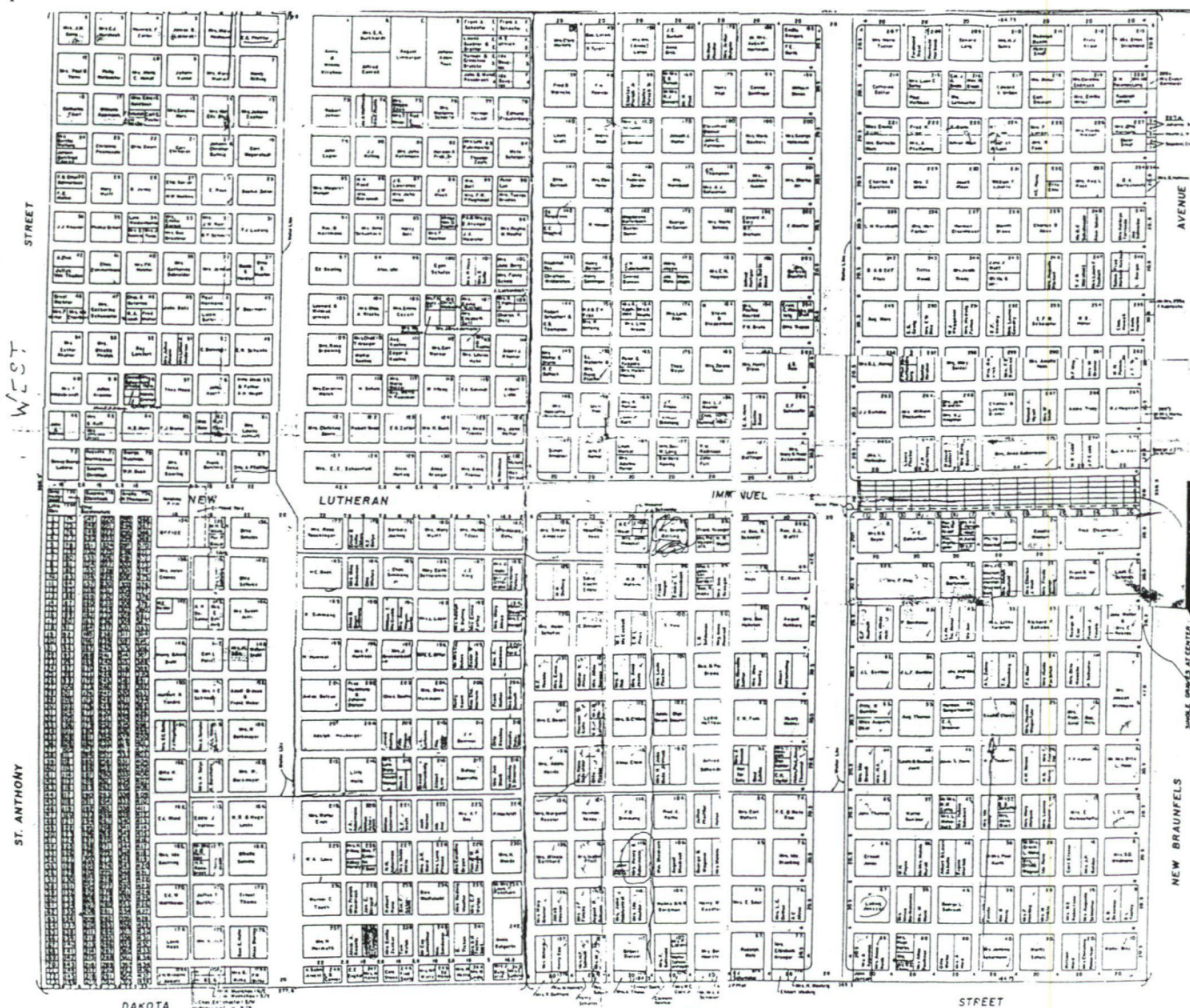
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Map 23a



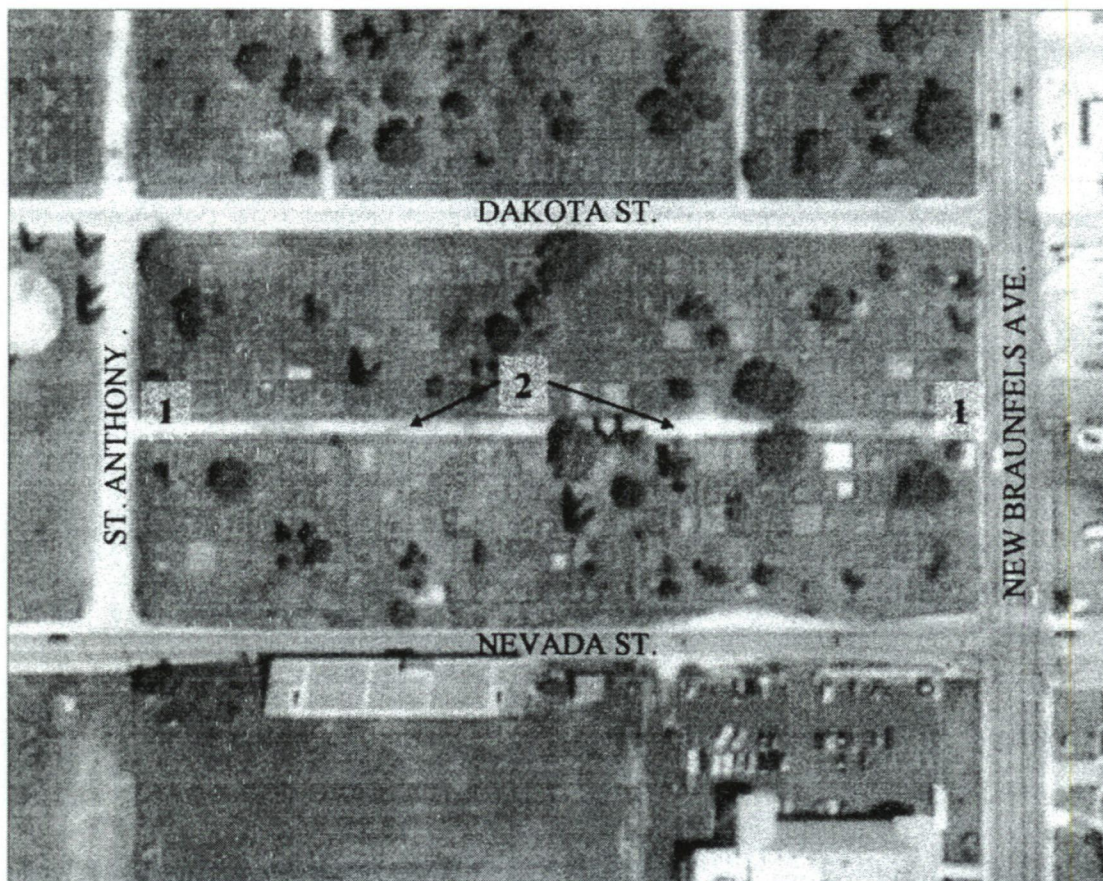
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Map 24

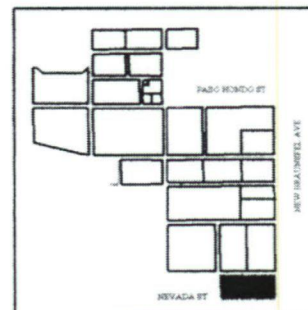


HERMANN SON'S CEMETERY



NORTH

1. Concrete entry columns; iron archway & gates
2. Driveway system



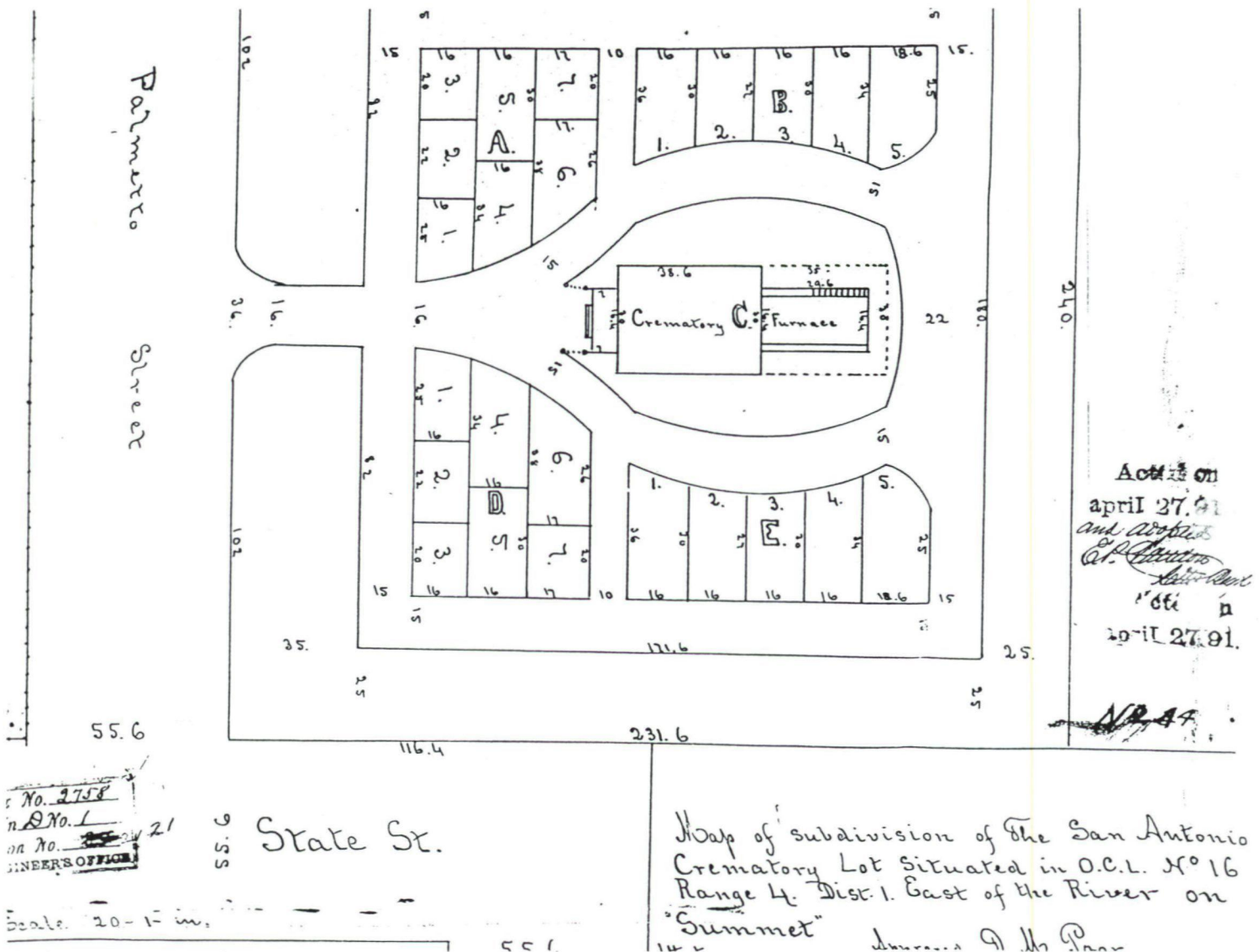
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Map 25



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Section PHOTO Page 100

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

1. Alamo Masonic Cemetery
Looking northwest
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas
Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989
Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.
2. Clara Driscoll Mausoleum
Alamo Masonic Cemetery
Looking west
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas
Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989
Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.
3. City Cemetery #1
Looking west
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas
Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989
Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.
4. Friedrich Family Plot
City Cemetery #1
Looking south
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas
Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989
Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.
5. Charles King Centennial Marker
City Cemetery #1
Looking west
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas
Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989
Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.
6. City Cemetery #6
Looking west
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas
Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989
Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

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7. City Cemetery Office

City Cemetery #6

Looking northwest

San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989

Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

8. Mattie Winn Plot

City Cemetery #6

Looking east

San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989

Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

9. Woodmen of the World Plot

City Cemetery #6

Looking southwest

San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Photograph by Maria Watson Pfeiffer, 1999

Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

10. Confederate Cemetery

Looking southwest

San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989

Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

11. Robert B. Green Plot

Confederate Cemetery

Looking northwest

San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989

Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

12. Bettie Jefferson Guinn Plot

Confederate Cemetery

Looking southwest

San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989

Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

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13. City Cemetery #4

Looking west

San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989

Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

14. Entry Columns

City Cemetery #4

Looking northwest

San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989

Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

15. Independent Order of Odd Fellows Cemetery

Looking west

San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989

Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

16. Scholz Family Mausoleum

Independent Order of Odd Fellows Cemetery

Looking southeast

San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989

Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

17. Scheiner Family Plot

Independent Order of Odd Fellows Cemetery

Looking northwest

San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989

Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

18. San Antonio National Cemetery

Looking northwest

San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989

Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

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19. Gustav Schleicher Plot, ca. 1880
San Antonio National Cemetery
Looking northwest
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas
Collection of the Witte Museum
Negative held by Maria Watson Pfeiffer

20. City Cemetery #5
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas
Looking northeast
Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989
Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

21. Harmonia Lodge Cemetery
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas
Looking northwest
Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989
Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

22. St. Michael's Catholic Cemetery
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas
Looking west
Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989
Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

23. Dullnig Family Cemetery
Looking northwest
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas
Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989
Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

24. Walled Enclosure
Dullnig Family Cemetery
Looking southwest
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas
Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989
Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

25. St. Joseph's Catholic Cemetery
Looking northwest
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas
Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989
Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Old San Antonio City Cemeteries Historic District
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Section PHOTO Page 104

26. Iron Fencing
St. Joseph's Catholic Cemetery
Looking northwest
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas
Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989
Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

27. Cross
St. Joseph's Catholic Cemetery
Looking west
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas
Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989
Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

28. Old German Lutheran Cemetery
Looking northwest
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas
Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989
Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

29. Christine Simmang Plot
Old German Lutheran Cemetery
Looking west
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas
Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989
Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

30. Haberman Family Plot
Dignowity Family Cemetery
Looking southeast
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas
Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989
Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

31. Temple Beth El Cemetery
Looking west
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas
Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989
Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Old San Antonio City Cemeteries Historic District
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Section PHOTO Page 105

32. Landa Family Mausoleum

Looking northwest

Temple Beth El Cemetery

San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989

Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

33. Joske Family Mausoleum, ca. 1925

Temple Beth El Cemetery

Looking northwest

San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989

Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

34. Agudas Achim Cemetery

Looking west

San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989

Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

35. Curbing and hedges

Agudas Achim Cemetery

Looking southwest

San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989

Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

36. Roseman Family Crypt

Agudas Achim Cemetery

Looking northwest

San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989

Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

37. City Cemetery #2

Looking west

San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989

Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section PHOTO Page 106

Old San Antonio City Cemeteries Historic District
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

38. Anchor Masonic Lodge Cemetery

Looking northeast

San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989

Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

39. Chittim Family Plot

Anchor Masonic Cemetery (1882)

Looking southwest

San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989

Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

40. Knights of Pythias Cemetery

Looking southwest

San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989

Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

41. St. Joseph's Society Cemetery

Looking southwest

San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989

Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

42. Wahrenberger Family Plot

St. Joseph's Society Cemetery

Looking west

San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989

Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

43. City Cemetery #3

Looking northwest

San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989

Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

44. St. Peter Claver Cemetery

Looking northwest

San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989

Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Old San Antonio City Cemeteries Historic District
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Section PHOTO Page 107

45. Beacon Light Lodge Cemetery

Looking west

San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989

Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

46. St. Elmo Lodge Cemetery

Looking northwest

San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989

Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

47. United Brothers of Friendship Cemetery

Looking north

San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989

Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

48. Wrenn Family Plot

United Brothers of Friendship Cemetery

Looking northwest

San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989

Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

49. Grand United Order of Odd Fellows Cemetery

Looking northwest

San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989

Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

50. San Antonio Lodge #1 Cemetery

Looking northwest

San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989

Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

51. St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery

Looking west

San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989

Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Old San Antonio City Cemeteries Historic District
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Section PHOTO Page 108

52. Crucifixion Monument
St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery
Looking east
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas
Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989
Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

53. St. John's Lutheran Cemetery
Looking northwest
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas
Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989
Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

54. Emmanuel Lutheran Cemetery
Looking east
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas
Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989
Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

55. Entry Gates
St. John's Lutheran Cemetery
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas
Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989
Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

56. Simmang Family Plot
St. John's Lutheran/Emmanuel Cemeteries
Looking west
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas
Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989
Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

57. Hermann Son's Cemetery
Looking southwest
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas
Photograph by Larry D. Hodge, 1989
Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section PHOTO Page 109

Old San Antonio City Cemeteries Historic District
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

58. Grassy Easement between Paso Hondo and Center Streets
Looking north
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas
Photograph by Maria Watson Pfeiffer, 1999
Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

59. Old San Antonio City Cemeteries District
1939 Aerial Photograph
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas
Negative held by City of San Antonio, Parks & Recreation Dept.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY San Antonio City Cemeteries Historic District, Old
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Bexar

DATE RECEIVED: 6/09/00 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/19/00
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/05/00 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/24/00
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 00000772

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ACCEPT ___RETURN ___REJECT ___DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Nomination is being returned because the Federal Preservation Officer of the Veteran's Administration (VA) has not been notified of SHPO's intent to nominate property under federal (VA's) jurisdiction in accordance with 36 CFR Part 60.

Please notify FPO in writing and allow 30-day period for official to comment. After 30 days, nomination may be resubmitted to the National Register with a copy of letter to FPO and FPO's response, if any.

RECOM./CRITERIA Return

REVIEWER L. McClelland DISCIPLINE History

TELEPHONE 202-343-9544 DATE 7/24/00

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

PROPERTY San Antonio City Cemeteries Historic District, Old
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Bexar

DATE RECEIVED: 9/19/00 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/03/00
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 00000772

DETAILED EVALUATION:

___ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT ___ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Resubmission for collection of Cemeteries in
San Antonio spanning a century, 1853-1950,
and representing significant aspects of
City's ^{heritage in} community development and art.
Meets conditions for criteria consideration
based on age, distinctive design features, and
association with historic events. Reflects city's
"evolving physical and social structure" and was
originally associated w/ rural cemetery
movement in mid-19th century. District
includes 31 different cemeteries representing city's
ethnic, religious, and cultural diversity.

RECOM./CRITERIA A+C (Crit Cn D)

REVIEWER LMcClelland DISCIPLINE history

TELEPHONE 202-343-9549 DATE 10/11/00

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N



Eastside Cemetery District

Commenced 1854

San Antonio, Bexar Co., TX

Photo by Harry D. Hodge, 1957

Record on file of S.A.C.D., San Antonio

Alamo Masonic Lodge Cemetery

Gravestone

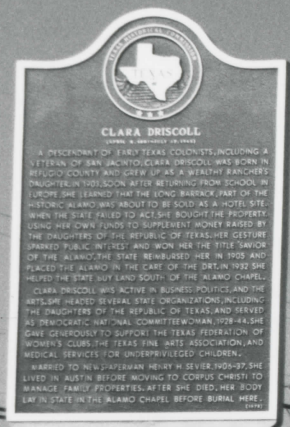
Cement facing row

1954

ALAMO MASONIC CEMETERY
OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.

SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 1 of 59



DRISCOLL

CLARA DRISCOLL MAUSOLEUM
OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 2 of 59



CITY CEMETERY #1
OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 3 of 59



Friedrich family plot

San Antonio, Bexar Co., TX

Photo by Henry D. Hodge, 1989

Requiem by Henry D. Hodge, 1989

Requiem by Henry D. Hodge, 1989

Requiem by Henry D. Hodge, 1989

City Cemetery, p. 1

North section

Camera facing south

32, 54

FRIEDRICH FAMILY PLOT
OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 4 of 59



CHARLES FREDERICK
KING

SERVED IN THE TEXAS ARMY
1836 • WAS MAYOR OF SAN
ANTONIO, 1847 — 1849 AND
1852 — 1853 • BORN IN NEW
HAMPSHIRE, JANUARY 17, 1811 •
DIED IN SAN ANTONIO, MAY
13, 1869

Erected by the State of Texas
1936

CHARLES KING CENTENNIAL MARKER
OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 5 of 59



San Antonio Cemetery District

San Antonio, Texas

San Antonio, Texas

Photo by Harry W. Bailey, 1959

Negative on file in 530000, San Antonio

City Cemetery, No. 6

Small minus negative

Camera lens, no

1954

CITY CEMETERY # 6

OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.

SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 6 of 59



City Cemetery Office

Common and New Cemeteries

San Antonio, Bexar Co., TX

Photo by Larry D. Hodge, 1984

Negative on file w/ EDA, EDC, San Antonio

City Cemetery Office

City Cemetery No. 6

Camera - 35mm

43754

CITY CEMETERY OFFICE
OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 7 of 59



MATTIE WINN PLOT
 OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D
 SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 8 of 59



WILLIAM
A. WOODNETT
OF
A. H. H. H. H.
TO
W. H. H. H.
A. H. H. H.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD PLOT
OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 9 of 59



Confederate Cemetery District

San Antonio and New Braunfels

San Antonio, Bexar Co., TX

Photograph by Harry V. Long, 189

Photograph on file at the U.S. National Archives

Confederate Cemetery

Overall view

Camera facing S.W.

10 of 59

CONFEDERATE CEMETERY
OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 10 of 59



MELIE GREEN SARTLET
BORN 1865
DIED 1907
JOHN TULLON GREEN
DIED 1907
WATSON GREEN
DIED 1907

BORN
1865
DIED
1907

YOUNG

ROBERT B. GREEN PLOT
CONFEDERATE CEMETERY
OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 11 of 59



12

Handwritten text (faint, mirrored bleed-through from the reverse side):
Bettie Jefferson Guinn
Confederate Cemetery
Old San Antonio Cemeteries H.D.
San Antonio, Bexar Co., Texas
Photograph 12 of 59

BETTIE JEFFERSON GUINN PLOT
CONFEDERATE CEMETERY
OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 12 of 59



City Cemetery District
San Antonio, Texas
The City of San Antonio
City Cemetery No. 4
Burial place, regular
Grave facing south

4854

CITY CEMETERY # 4
OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 13 of 59



Entrance to Cemetery #4
Cemetery and New Burial
San Antonio, Bexar Co., TX
Photo by L. J. V. [unclear]
Negative on film w/ ESACDC, San Antonio
Entry plates
City # 4
Cemetery #4
44-54

ENTRY COLUMNS
CITY CEMETERY # 4
OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 14 of 59



Independent Cemetery District

Commerce and Third Streets

San Antonio, Bexar Co., Texas

Photo by Henry C. Hodge, 1929

Negative on file of H. C. Hodge, San Antonio

Overall view, SE quad

10th Cemetery

Camera facing NW

22754

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS
CEMETERY

OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.

SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 15 of 59



16

Handwritten notes (faint):
Scholz Family Mausoleum
Independent Order of Odd Fellows
Cemetery
Old San Antonio Cemeteries H.D.
San Antonio, Bexar Co., Texas
Photograph 16 of 59

SCHOLZ FAMILY MAUSOLEUM
INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS
CEMETERY
OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 16 of 59



SCHEINER FAMILY PLOT

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS
CEMETERY

OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.

SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 17 of 59



Edith Louise [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
Photo by [illegible] 1954
Negative on file w/ [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
SA National Cemetery
Camera facing [illegible]
1954

SAN ANTONIO NATIONAL CEMETERY
OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 18 of 59



G. Schleicher's Monument -
U.S. Cemetery - S. Antonio -

GUSTAV SCHLEICHER PLOT, CA. 1880
SAN ANTONIO NATIONAL CEMETERY
OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 19 of 59



East of Cemetery District

City of San Antonio, Texas

San Antonio, Bexar Co., TX

Photographed by J. H. Hodge, 1907

Negative made at ESNEDE, San Antonio

City Cemetery No. 5

Small View South 1/2

Camera facing north

5054

CITY CEMETERY #5

OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.

SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 20 of 59



Exposure 1/100 sec. f/11
Composition 1/100 sec. f/11
San Antonio, Bexar Co., TX
Phot. by Harry H. Hodge, 1919
Negative file 101 654 570, San Antonio
Harmonia Lodge Cemetery
Roll of film, 5 1/2
Camera focusing on
21/54

HARMONIA LODGE CEMETERY
OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 21 of 59



ST. MICHAEL'S CATHOLIC CEMETERY
OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 22 of 59





WALLED ENCLOSURE
DULLNIG FAMILY CEMETERY
OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 24 of 59



Exterior View of St. Joseph's Cemetery

Corner of Alamo and San Antonio

San Antonio, Bexar Co., TX

Photographed by H. D. Hodge, 1959

Top view on file of 1959, San Antonio, TX

St. Joseph's Catholic Cemetery

Overall view

Corner of Alamo and San Antonio

15-1254

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CEMETERY
OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.

SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 25 of 59



Eastside Cemetery District

San Antonio River Bridge

San Antonio River Bridge

San Antonio River Bridge

San Antonio River Bridge

San Antonio River Bridge

San Antonio River Bridge

San Antonio River Bridge

37.0.54

IRON FENCING

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CEMETERY

OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.

SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 26 of 59



21

501254

Cross

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CEMETERY

OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.

SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 27 of 59



Exterior view of the
Cemetery, San Antonio
San Antonio, Bexar Co., Tex.
Taken by H. D. H. H. H.
Photographed by H. D. H. H. H.
Old German Lutheran Cemetery
Cemetery facing S.W.
21354

OLD GERMAN LUTHERAN CEMETERY
OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 28 of 59



CHRISTINE
SIMMANG
BORN
JUNE 28, 1819
HADEBURG,
SAXONY
DIED
OCT. 31, 1902
SAN ANTONIO,
TEXAS.



FATHER MO
FRANK SIMMANG EMMA
MAR 25 1856 APR
APR 16 1927 OCT
They are not lost but gone

CHRISTINE SIMMANG PLOT
OLD GERMAN LUTHERAN CEMETERY
OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 29 of 59



Eastside Cemetery

Commonwealth and San Antonio

San Antonio, Bexar Co., TX

Photo by Harry D. Hedge, 1987

Negative in file of ESNERC San Antonio

burial ground

Dignowity family

San Antonio, Bexar Co., TX

7754

HABERMAN FAMILY PLOT
DIGNOWITY FAMILY CEMETERY
OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.

SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 30 of 59



San Antonio, Texas

San Antonio, Texas

San Antonio, Texas

San Antonio, Texas

San Antonio, Texas

San Antonio, Texas

San Antonio, Texas

San Antonio, Texas

San Antonio, Texas

9/54

TEMPLE BETH EL CEMETERY
OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 31 of 59



East of the city, about
corner of the New Bazaar

San Antonio, Bexar Co., Texas

Photograph taken by L. Dodge, 1891

Negative in file of SSA 610, San Antonio

Landmark - Mausoleum

Temple Beth-El Cemetery

Camera facing NW

32 of 59

LANDA FAMILY MAUSOLEUM
TEMPLE BETH EL CEMETERY
OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.

SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 32 of 59



Loske Family Mausoleum

Temple Beth El Cemetery

Old San Antonio Cemeteries H.D.

Photo by J.D. Hodge, 1989

Location on site map of S.A.E.

Temple Beth El Cemetery

Historical photo of site map of S.A.E.

SE oblique

Camera facing SW

5/17/54

LOSKE FAMILY MAUSOLEUM, CA 1925
TEMPLE BETH EL CEMETERY
OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.

SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 33 of 59



Agudas Achim Cemetery

Commercial and West Broadway

San Antonio, Bexar Co., TX

Photoby Larry D. Hodge, 1987

Negative no. 34 of 59 SAEDC, San Antonio

Street view SW quad

Agudas Achim Cemetery

Camera facing NE

AGUDAS ACHIM CEMETERY
OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.

SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 34 of 59



PHOTOGRAPH 35 of 59



Exposure 1/100 sec. f/11

Camera with Tilt & Shift

San Antonio, Texas City, TX

Photography - Tilt & Shift

At 10:00 AM, July 1st 1994, San Antonio

Roseman Family Crypt

Agudas Achim Cemetery

35 oblique

Camera lens 35mm

ROSEMAN FAMILY CRYPT
AGUDAS ACHIM CEMETERY
OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.

SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 36 of 59



City Cemetery #2

San Antonio, Texas

San Antonio, Texas

Photo by Larry D. Hodge, 1989

Negative in the top left corner, 1989

San Antonio, Texas

San Antonio, Texas

Camera facing south

CITY CEMETERY # 2
OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 37 of 59



Anchor Masonic Lodge

Commenced 1847

San Antonio, Bexar Co., Tex.

Photo by L. S. S. 1907

Negative made by S. S. S., San Antonio

As given by L. S. S. 1907

Comma 1907

31954

ANCHOR MASONIC LODGE CEMETERY
OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H. D.

SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 38 of 59



CHITTIM FAMILY PLOT
 ANCHOR MASONIC CEMETERY (1882)
 OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.
 SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS



Castle Cemetery
San Antonio, Bexar Co., Texas
Photograph 40 of 59
Knights of Pythias Cemetery
Old San Antonio, Bexar Co., Texas
Photograph 40 of 59

8754

KNIGHTS of PYTHIAS CEMETERY
OLD SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 40 of 59



ST. JOSEPH'S SOCIETY CEMETERY
OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 41 of 59



WAHRENBERGER FAMILY PLOT
 ST. JOSEPH'S SOCIETY CEMETERY
 OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.
 SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS



San Antonio, Bexar Co., Texas

City Cemetery # 3

San Antonio, Bexar Co., Texas

Photograph taken by H. D. H. D.

Photograph taken by H. D. H. D.

Photograph taken by H. D. H. D.

Photograph taken by H. D. H. D.

Photograph taken by H. D. H. D.

Photograph taken by H. D. H. D.

CITY CEMETERY # 3

OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.

SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 43 of 59



Concepcion and San Antonio
San Antonio, Texas City, TX

August 20th with C. S. H. 1883, San Antonio, TX
August 21st with C. S. H. 1883, San Antonio, TX
August 22nd with C. S. H. 1883, San Antonio, TX

247-4

ST. PETER CLAVER CEMETERY
OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 44 of 59



East side of the street
Corner of the San Antonio
San Antonio, Bexar Co., TX
Phot. by L. J. H. H. H. H. H.
Heritage of the City of San Antonio
Beacon Light Lodge Cemetery
Almost 100 years old
Corner of the street

31254

BEACON LIGHT LODGE CEMETERY
OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 45 of 59



ST. ELMO LODGE CEMETERY
OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO, TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 46 of 59



San Antonio, Texas

San Antonio, Texas

San Antonio, Texas

San Antonio, Texas

San Antonio, Texas

San Antonio, Texas

San Antonio, Texas

San Antonio, Texas

San Antonio, Texas

UNITED BROTHERS of FRIENDSHIP CEMETERY

OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.

SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 47 of 59



Wrenn Family Plot
Gravestone of Wrenn Family
San Antonio, Bexar Co., TX.
This is a negative of a photograph
Negative on file in ESP 0-10-1 San Antonio
Wrenn Family Plot, Grange St. Park St.
Gravestone of Wrenn Family
Camera facing south

47754

WRENN FAMILY PLOT
UNITED BROTHERS OF FRIENDSHIP
CEMETERY
OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 48 of 59



Grande Cemetery, District
Commenced and built by

San Antonio, Texas, 1887

Photoby Harry B. Dodge, 1887

Rebuilt on site w/ 650000

Grand United Order of Odd Fellows

Small view

Cenozoic formation

2/1/54

GRAND UNITED ORDER of ODD
FELLOWS CEMETERY

OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 49 of 59



Eastside Cemetery, West

Commerce and East Broadway

San Antonio, Bexar Co., Tex.

Photo by Larry D. Hodge, 1989

Negative on file at 55 N. 5th, San Antonio

San Antonio Lodge #1

Full view

Camera facing NW

11/13/89

SAN ANTONIO LODGE #1 CEMETERY

OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.

SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 50 of 59



Eastside Cemetery District

Cemetery and Burial Grounds

San Antonio, Bexar Co., TX

Photo by Larry D. Hedges, 1987

Negative on file w/ archive, San Antonio

Overall view of quad

St. Mary's Cemetery

Camera facing SW

13454

CRUCIFIXION MONUMENT

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CEMETERY

OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.

SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 51 of 59



CRUCIFIXION MONUMENT
ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CEMETERY

OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.

SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 52 of 59



St. John's Lutheran Cemetery
Corner of 1st and 2nd Streets
San Antonio, Bexar Co., TX

Photographed by [illegible]

Kept on file with [illegible] San Antonio, TX

St. John's Lutheran Cemetery, [illegible]

Corner of 1st and 2nd Streets

San Antonio, Bexar Co., TX

1914

ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CEMETERY
OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 53 of 59





Eastside Cemetery

Commerce and New Braunfels

San Antonio, Bexar Co., TX

Photo by L. D. Hodge, 1987

Negative on file w/ 620572, San Antonio, TX

Entry gates

St. John's Lutheran / Evangelical Lutheran Cemetery

San Antonio, Bexar Co., TX

42254

ENTRY GATES

ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CEMETERY

OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.

SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 55 of 59



Eastside Cemetery District

Commerce and New Braunfels

San Antonio, Bexar Co., TX

Photo by Larry D. Hodge, 1289

Negative on file w/ SSALCO, San Antonio, TX

Charles Simmang, pink granite and cast metal monument

St. John's Lutheran Cemetery

Corner facing NW

40004

SIMMANG FAMILY PLOT
ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN/EMMANUEL
CEMETERIES

OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.

SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 56 of 59



Eastside Cemetery, San Antonio, Texas
Cemetery and San Antonio
San Antonio, Texas, Apr 72
Photo by Harry H. Hodge, 1901
Negative of file w/ C.S.A. & D.C., San Antonio
H. Hodge, Son's Cemetery
Overall view, no fence
Camera facing SW

12/54

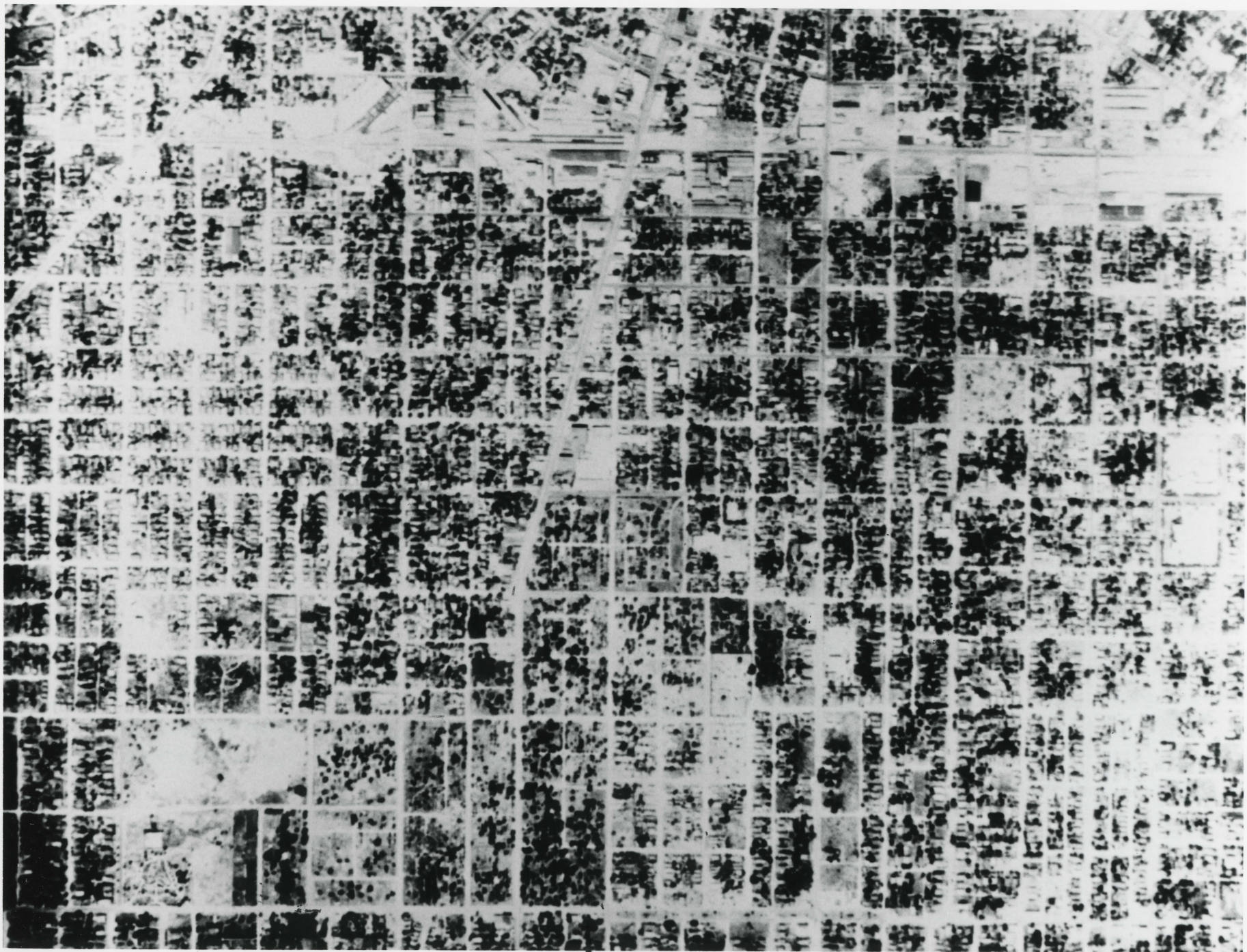
HERMANN SON'S CEMETERY
OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES #.D
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 57 of 59





OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 58 of 59



Eastside Cemetery, District
Commerce and San Antonio

San Antonio, Bexar Co., TX

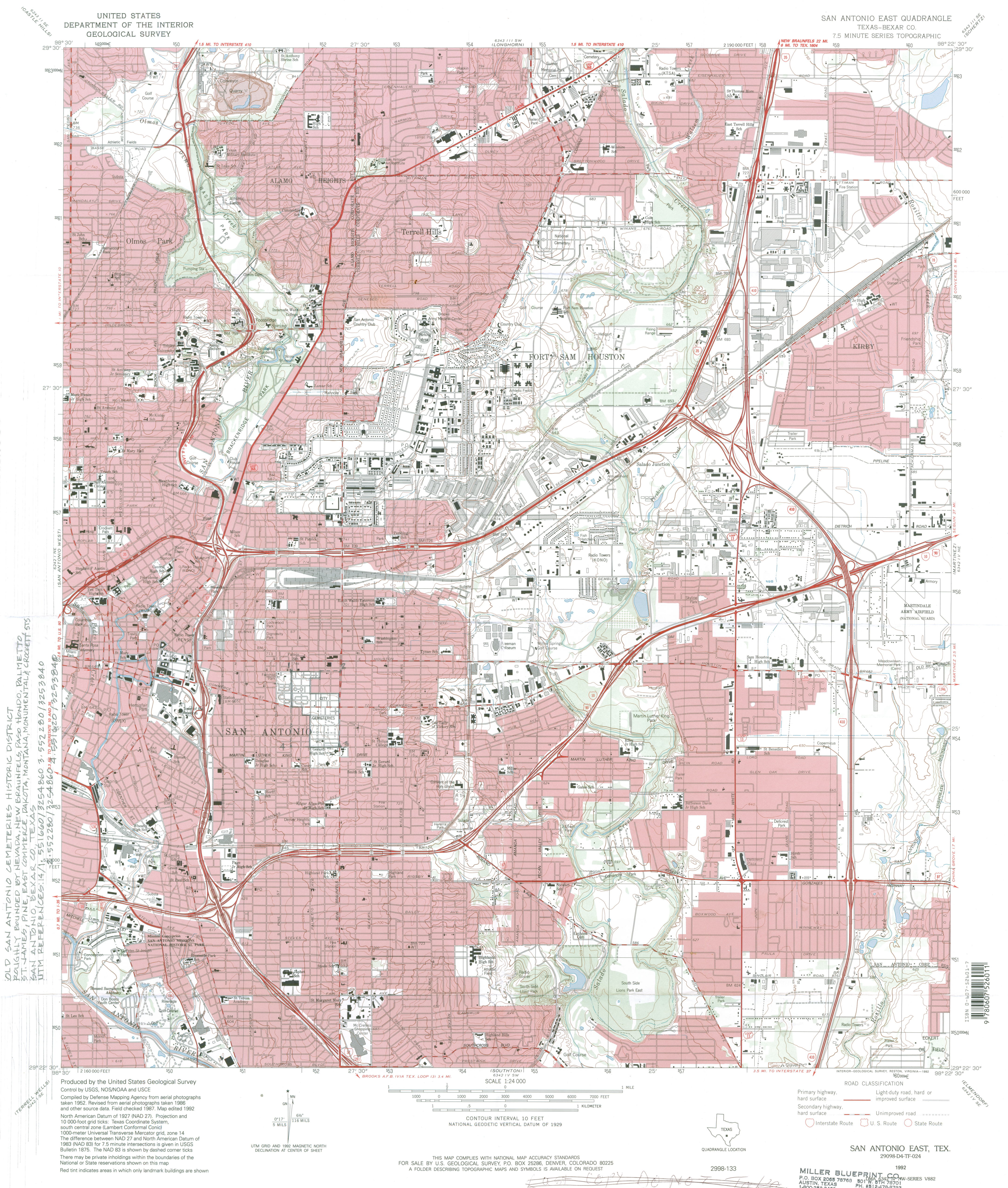
Negative on file w/ National Archives, Washington, DC
Ca 1939 Aerial

3545

1939 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES H.D.

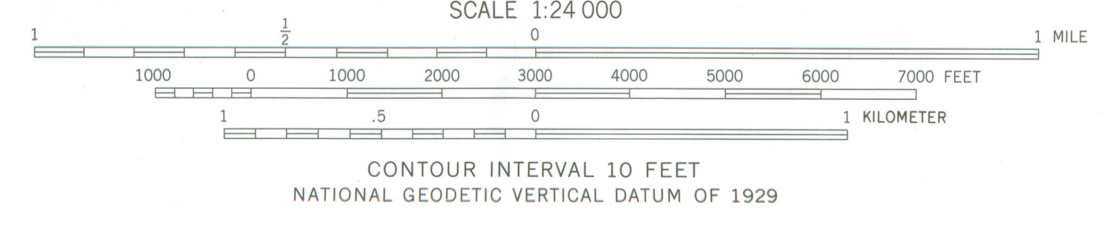
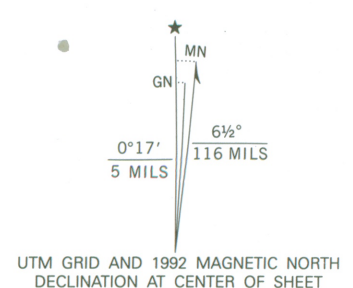
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 59 of 59



OLD SAN ANTONIO CEMETERIES HISTORIC DISTRICT
ROUGHLY BOUNDED BY NEVADA, NEW BRAUNFELS PASS, HOUSTON, PALMETTO
ST. JAMES, PINE, EAST COMMERCE, DAKOTA, MONTANA, MONUMENTAL, CROCKETT STS
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS
UTM REFERENCES: 14N 551600/3254860 3, 552280/3253840
4, 551600/3254860 4, 551600/3253840

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA and USCE
Compiled by Defense Mapping Agency from aerial photographs
taken 1952. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1986
and other source data. Field checked 1987. Map edited 1992
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and
10 000-foot grid ticks: Texas Coordinate System,
south central zone (Lambert Conformal Conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 14
The difference between NAD 27 and North American Datum of
1983 (NAD 83) for 7.5 minute intersections is given in USGS
Bulletin 1875. The NAD 83 is shown by dashed corner ticks
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the
National or State reservations shown on this map
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
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A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

SAN ANTONIO EAST, TEX.
29098-D4-TF-024

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TEXAS
HISTORICAL
COMMISSION

The State Agency for Historic Preservation

GEORGE W. BUSH, GOVERNOR

JOHN L. NAU, III, CHAIRMAN

F. LAWERENCE OAKS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

July 24, 2000

Linda McClelland
United States Dept of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register or Historic Places
Mail Stop 2280 Suite 400
1849 C Street NW
Washington DC 20240

RE: San Antonio City Cemeteries NR; Briggs State Bank NR

Dear Ms. McClelland:

Enclosed are two items we discussed this morning:

1. A copy of the letter sent to the US Department of Veterans Affairs, regarding the San Antonio City Cemeteries National Register nomination.
2. One copy of each photo submitted with the Briggs State Bank (Briggs, Burnet County, Texas) nomination, printed on resin-coated paper.

Thank you very much for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Greg Smith".

Gregory W. Smith
National Register Coordinator



**TEXAS
HISTORICAL
COMMISSION**

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F. LAWERENCE OAKS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

July 24, 2000

U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs
National Cemetery Administration
ATTN: Therese T. Sammartino
810 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20420

RE: San Antonio City Cemeteries Historic District National Register Nomination, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Dear Ms. Sammartino:

We are submitting the San Antonio City Cemeteries Historic District, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas, to the National Park Service and are soliciting your review and comment. The district is comprised of 31 contiguous burial grounds occupying 103 acres and is nominated under Criterion C, in the area of Art, as a unique local collection of late 19th to early 20th century cemeteries that, in their grave markers and monuments, exhibit stylistic and design elements representing over 100 years in San Antonio's history. In addition, the District is eligible under Criteria Consideration A for the historical and artistic value of its nine religious cemeteries, and Criteria Consideration D as a collection of cemeteries of sufficient age and distinct design to represent a critical period in the early history of the developing city.

Contributing to the district is the San Antonio National Cemetery (NR 1999). I have enclosed all references to this property within the nomination for your review.

If you wish to comment, please send correspondence within 30 days to the Texas Historical Commission at the above referenced address, as well as a copy to Linda McClelland of the National Register Division of the National Park Service at 1849 C Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20240, FAX 202-343-1836.

If you have any questions, please contact Gregory Smith at (512) 463-6013 or greg.smith@thc.state.tx.us. Thank you for your cooperation in this review process.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Greg Smith".

Gregory W. Smith
National Register Coordinator

for F. Lawrence Oaks, SHPO

enclosures



TEXAS
HISTORICAL
COMMISSION

The State Agency for Historic Preservation

GEORGE W. BUSH, GOVERNOR

JOHN L. NAU, III, CHAIRMAN

F. LAWRENCE OAKS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

August 28, 2000

00. 772

Linda McClelland
US Dept. of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 2280 Suite 400
1849 C St NW
Washington, DC 20240

RE: San Antonio City Cemeteries Historic District National Register Nomination, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

Dear Ms. McClelland:

On July 24, 2000, we submitted a letter to the Historic Preservation Officer at the Department of Veterans Affairs, informing her of the nomination of the San Antonio National Cemetery (NR 1999), as a contributing resource to the San Antonio City Cemeteries Historic District. We submitted a copy of the letter to your office. **As the 30-day comment period has passed, we request your review of the nomination.** If you have any questions, please contact me at (512) 463-6013 or greg.smith@thc.state.tx.us.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "G. Smith", written over the word "Sincerely,".

Gregory W. Smith
National Register Coordinator