

**EXCAVATION, ANALYSIS, AND CULTURAL AFFINITY STATEMENT OF
BURIAL 15 FROM THE COURT STREET CEMETERY, AZ BB:13:156(ASM),
LOCATED AT THE INTERSECTION OF QUEEN AVENUE AND FIRST STREET,
TUCSON, PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA**

Written By:

**Maren Hopkins
Homer J. Thiel, MA
James T. Watson, Ph.D.**

Prepared For:

Pima County

Submitted By:

Douglas B. Craig, Ph.D., RPA

**Technical Report No. 11-09
Northland Research, Inc.
Tempe, Arizona**

February 2011

ABSTRACT

Client: Pima County

Land Ownership: City of Tucson

Project Title: Excavation, Analysis, and Cultural Affinity Statement of Burial 15 from the Court Street Cemetery, AZ BB:13:156(ASM), Located at the Intersection of Queen Avenue and First Street, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona.

Project Description: The project consisted of the removal of one historic burial (Burial 15) from the Court Street Cemetery (AZ BB:13:156[ASM]). The burial was encountered by KE&G Construction during the repair of a subsurface sewer line.

Project Location: The project area is located in the intersection of Queen Avenue and First Street just north of downtown Tucson in portions of Section 12, T14S, R13E (Gila & Salt Rivers Baseline and Meridian), Pima County, Arizona (map reference: USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangle: Tucson).

Total Area: 1.68 square meters (.0004 acres).

Number and List of Sites: 1, Court Street Cemetery (AZ BB:13:156[ASM])

Number and List of Eligible Sites: 1, Court Street Cemetery (AZ BB:13:156[ASM])

Number and List of Ineligible Sites: None

Comments: Between December 2–6, 2010, archaeologists from Northland Research, Inc., along with subcontractors from the Arizona State Museum and Desert Archaeology, Inc., excavated and documented one burial (Burial 15) from the historic Court Street Cemetery (AZ BB:13:156[ASM]). The burial was identified by workers of KE&G Construction during the repair of a broken subsurface sewer line. The project area is located on City of Tucson property; however the sewer line is under the jurisdiction of Pima County Regional Wastewater Reclamation Department (RWRD). The archaeological work was therefore conducted under the authority of the Pima County Cultural Resources Office in compliance with the *Agreement on Treatment and Disposition of Burial Discoveries Dating After 1775* (ARS §41-844), AZ State Case 2010-043.

The Court Street Cemetery was in use between 1875 and 1909. By 1916, the cemetery had been sold to the City of Tucson and development of a residential neighborhood on the parcel had begun. Many of the graves in the Court Street Cemetery were exhumed and relocated to the Evergreen and Holy Hope Cemeteries prior to residential development; however, many graves were left in place. Burial 15 represents the fifteenth grave from the Court Street Cemetery located and recovered since 1949 (Thiel and Margolis 2007).

The individual recovered from Burial 15 was estimated to be a male aged between 40 and 45 years at death, and approximately 5'7" tall. Observations of morphological features on the cranium often associated with estimating biological ancestry, resulted in an assessment of the individual as likely of Euro-American descent. In addition, the individual was interred in the Protestant portion of the cemetery, further increasing the likelihood that he was of Euro-American descent, whereas many of the individuals interred in the Catholic portion of the cemetery were of Hispanic descent. The human remains and funerary objects recovered from Burial 15 are now temporarily housed in the Arizona State Museum pending future repatriation and reburial.

As many historic burials are likely to still exist in the Court Street Cemetery, it is recommended that an archaeological monitor be present during all future subsurface work that takes place within the vicinity of the cemetery. In the event that additional human remains are encountered in the future, the Arizona State Museum must be notified per A.R.S. §41-844.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	i
INTRODUCTION	1
PROJECT SETTING.....	1
THE COURT STREET CEMETERY <i>by Homer J. Thiel</i>	4
Archaeological Context of Burial 15.....	11
Documentation and Recovery.....	11
Feature Description.....	13
ANALYSIS OF OSTEOLOGICAL REMAINS <i>by James T. Watson</i>	16
Discovery and Reporting.....	16
Osteological Analysis.....	16
Summary.....	19
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS <i>by Homer J. Thiel</i>	20
Burial 15 Artifacts.....	20
CULTURAL AFFINITY STATEMENT.....	25
SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	26
REFERENCES CITED.....	27

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Location of project area.....	2
Figure 2. Close up view of excavation area.....	3
Figure 3. Pre-Excavation profile of Burial 15.....	12
Figure 4. Final cross-section of Burial 15 excavation.....	13
Figure 5. Planview of Burial 15.....	14
Figure 6. Plan map of Court Street Cemetery.....	17
Figure 7. Soil with yellow pigment from the casket exterior and red pigment from the fabric lining (Specimen 6).....	21
Figure 8. Casket nails and tacks (Specimens 7, 26, and 28).....	21
Figure 9. Casket lid handle and hinge side view (Specimen 4).....	22
Figure 10. Casket lid handle and hinge (Specimen 4).....	22
Figure 11. Collar buttons (Specimens 15 and 30).....	23
Figure 12. Shell shirt buttons and pressed metal pants buttons (Specimens 14, 27, 17, and 19).....	24
Figure 13. Suspender clip and pants or vest cinch buckle (Specimens 9 and 24)......	25

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Catholic burials in the Court Street Cemetery, 1875–1909.....	10
--	----

INTRODUCTION

Between December 2–6, 2010, Maren Hopkins (project director) and Barry Steinbrecher (field technician) of Northland Research, Inc., James Watson (human osteologist) of the Arizona State Museum, and Homer Thiel (historical archaeologist) of Desert Archaeology, Inc. excavated and documented one burial (Burial 15) from the historic Court Street Cemetery (AZ BB:13:156[ASM]) located in the intersection of First Street and Queen Avenue (Figure 1). The burial was identified by workers of KE&G Construction during the repair of a broken subsurface sewer line. The work was conducted in compliance with ARS §41-844, AZ State Case 2010-043 under Arizona Antiquities Act Project Specific Permit number 2010-120ps. Stipulations outlined in the *General Operating Agreement for Pima County* (1995) were followed for the treatment and disposition of human remains; however, the burial agreement prepared for the Pima County Joint Courts Complex (2006) for excavations conducted at the Alameda-Stone Cemetery (Case No. 06-14) was also referenced for guidelines on the specific treatment of historic remains.

The Court Street Cemetery was in use between 1875 and 1909. By 1916, the cemetery had been sold to the City of Tucson and development of a residential neighborhood on the parcel had begun. Many of the graves in the Court Street Cemetery were exhumed and relocated to the Evergreen and Holy Hope Cemeteries prior to residential development, however many graves were left in place. Burial 15 represents the fifteenth grave from the Court Street Cemetery located and recovered since 1949 (Thiel and Margolis 2007).

The individual recovered from Burial 15 was estimated to be a male aged between 40 and 45 years at death, and approximately 5'7" tall. Observations of morphological features on the cranium often associated with estimating biological ancestry, resulted in an assessment of the individual as likely of Euro-American descent. In addition, the individual was interred in the Protestant portion of the cemetery further increasing the likelihood that he was of Euro-American descent, whereas many of the individuals interred in the Catholic portion of the cemetery were of Hispanic descent. The human remains and funerary objects recovered from Burial 15 are now temporarily housed in the Arizona State Museum pending future repatriation and reburial.

As many historic burials are likely to still exist in the Court Street Cemetery, it is recommended that an archaeological monitor be present during all future subsurface work that takes place within the vicinity of the cemetery. In the event that additional human remains are encountered in the future, the Arizona State Museum must be notified per A.R.S. §41-844.

PROJECT SETTING

The project area is located in the intersection of Queen Avenue and First Street (Figure 2) just north of downtown Tucson in portions of Section 12, T14S, R13E (Gila & Salt Rivers Baseline and Meridian), Pima County, Arizona (map reference: USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangle: Tucson). Burial 15 was identified by workers of KE&G Construction during the repair of a broken subsurface sewer line.

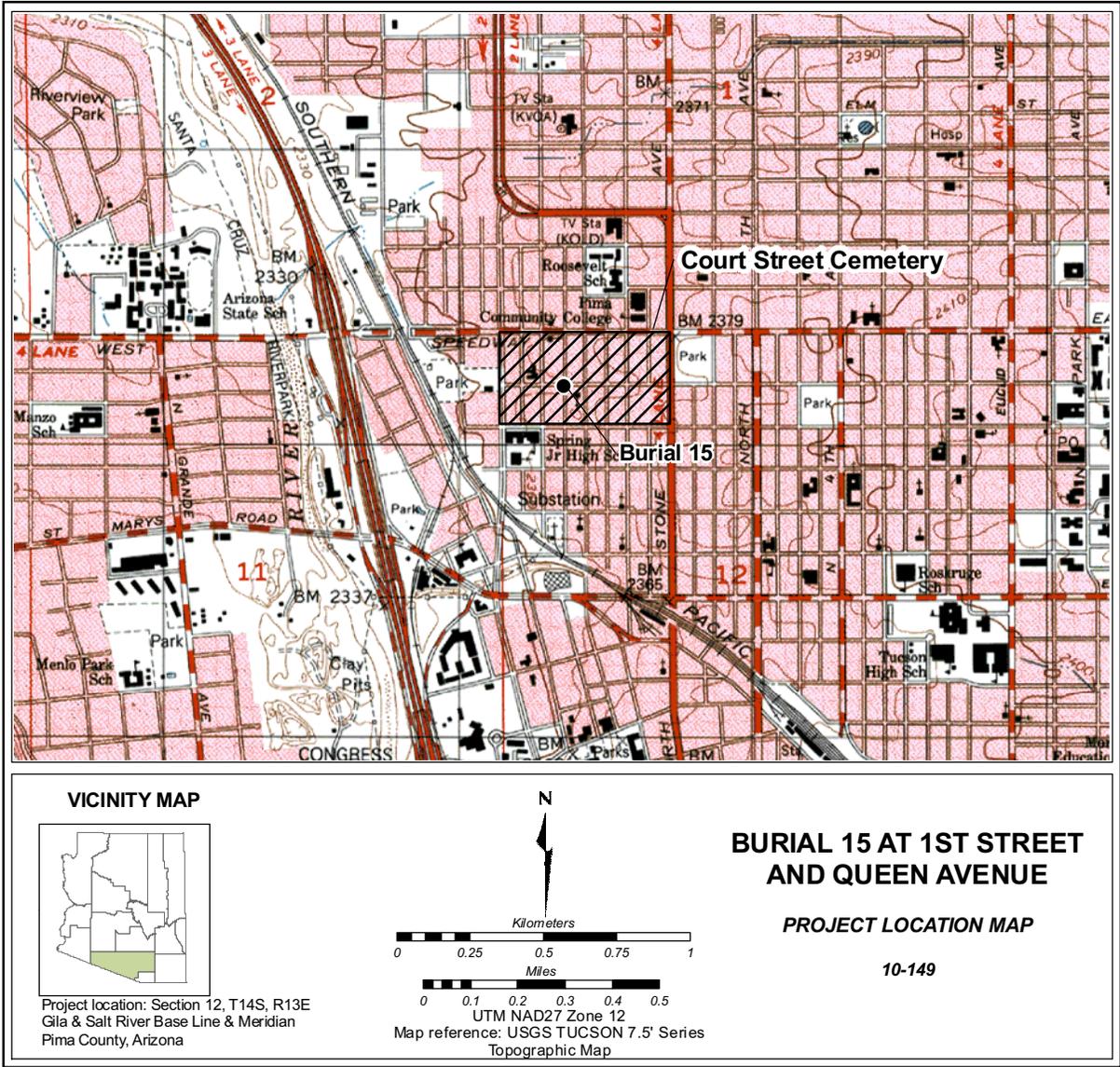


Figure 1. Location of project area.

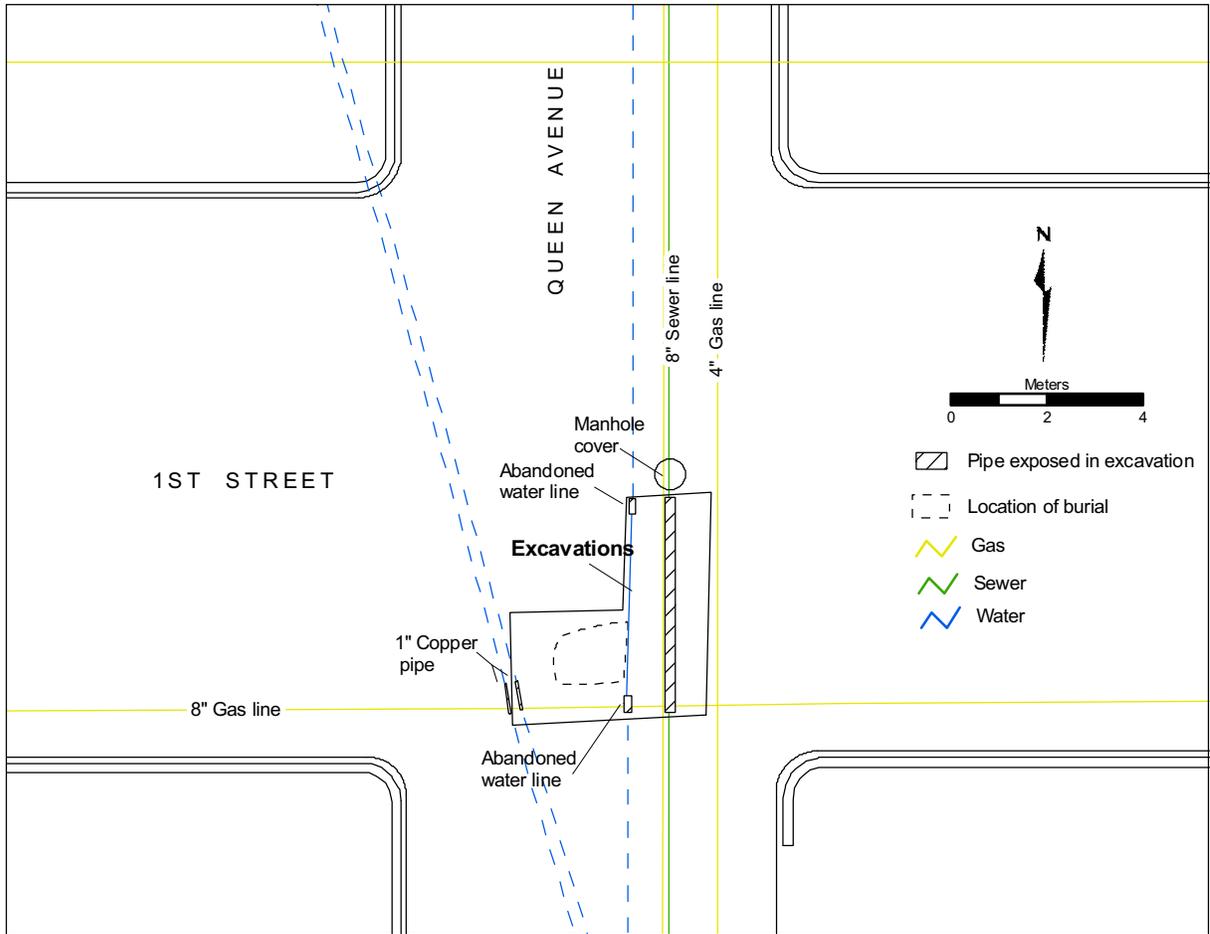


Figure 2. Close up view of excavation area.

The Court Street Cemetery has been heavily disturbed due to the development of a residential neighborhood built over the top of it starting in 1916. Additionally, the placement and constant maintenance of several subsurface utility lines have further disturbed the natural setting of many of the individual graves, including Burial 15. Trenching from the current sewer line repair, and probably also from trenching associated with the original placement of the sewer line, have removed portions of the lower extremities of the individual associated with Burial 15 (see Figure 2).

The history of the Court Street Cemetery is described in detail in the following section. A complete culture history of the Tucson Basin has been withheld from this report as it is largely irrelevant to the current undertaking.

THE COURT STREET CEMETERY

By Homer J. Thiel
Desert Archaeology, Inc.

The Court Street Cemetery opened for use on 1 June 1875 on the northern outskirts of town (*Arizona Citizen*, 29 May 1875). The cemetery is bounded on the west by North Main Avenue, on the east by North Stone Avenue, on the south by East Second Street, and on the north by Speedway Boulevard. It was named after Court Avenue, which ran through the center of the cemetery (now called North 10th Avenue).

The Common Council of the Village of Tucson met on 18 May 1875 to plan the cemetery, whose location had been selected by the Committee on Cemeteries. The Council made a resolution that set Blocks 7, 8, 9, 14, and 15 (east of 9th Avenue) for the Catholic Church cemetery and Blocks 9, 10, and 13 (west of 9th Avenue) for non-Catholics. The Catholic portion of the cemetery was later enlarged to encompass the area east of Court Avenue (10th Avenue).

Within the west half of the cemetery were smaller plots maintained by local organizations including the Grand Army of the Republic, the Tucson Volunteer Fire Department, Lodge 4 of the A F & A- Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias, and the AOOW- Ancient Order of United Workmen. The community's Jewish population was granted a portion of the cemetery in January 1881 (*Arizona Weekly Star* 13 January 1881). Their section was maintained by the IOBB- Independent Order of the B'nai B'rith.

The initial appearance of the cemetery concerned some Tucson residents: *There is more or less complaint about the appearance and management or utter lack of management of the new burying ground north of town. It is represented that our departed friends are, to use homely and pointed language, "planted promiscuously." We have been to the ground a number of times and our impression is that such is the case. There is a portion of the ground occupied by the Catholic church and there they lay away their dear friends, perhaps with some order in arrangement of the respective believers graves. Outside of this, it seems to us, the dead are buried as chance or momentary choice may dictate the location. This is wrong. Everything in death as in life should be done decently and in order. Economy is a good thing but don't let it commence with the dead, for whom there is nothing left but a decent burial.* The editorial goes on to recommend a survey of the cemetery to establish lots and the creation of avenues (*Arizona Weekly Citizen*, 22 January 1876). Editorials suggested that leading residents thought the Court Street Cemetery was an eyesore and a nuisance by 1877. The *Arizona Weekly Citizen* reported... *The present cemetery is a drear bleak, desolate place and I deem it cruelty in the highest degree to compel parents, kindred and friends to entomb and take final leave of their dear departed ones in so drear and desolate place.* The author suggested that a new cemetery be laid out to the northeast of the city in an area where trees and shrubs were present (17 February 1877). A Spanish language newspaper reported: *The cemetery is a disgrace. Coyotes dig up bodies and animals destroy tombs and the dirt is*

incredibly hard. It is terrible that our loved ones should have to rest in peace in this manner. We ask our bankrupt City Council to build a wall around our cemetery (translated from *Los Dos Republicanos*, 31 August 1878). Councilman Levin, who was the chairman of the cemetery committee, reported that several bodies had been buried outside the cemetery limits by February 1880 and he recommended that a sexton be appointed (*Arizona Weekly Star*, 5 February 1880).

Tucson residents attended Memorial Day ceremonies at the cemetery in the 1880s. These ceremonies were sponsored by the Negly Post No. 1 of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR), the local Civil War Union Soldiers group. Graves were decorated and a procession marched to the cemetery. Included in the procession were troops from Fort Lowell, the fire department, Confederate soldiers, Union soldiers, a floral wagon, citizens in carriages, and a "floral Committee of Ladies" (*Arizona Daily Star*, 29 May 1889). The GAR plot was marked by a large iron arch with the letters GAR in the center (Tompkins n.d.).

Other groups enhanced the cemetery. Dolores Aguirre de Samaniego raised money to put up a wooden arch (*enverjado*) at the Catholic Cemetery (*El Fronterizo*, 9 April 1887). The fire department attempted to raise money to erect a fence around their lot in 1889 (*Arizona Daily Star*, 12 May 1889). The city paid to have a fence built in late 1889 (*Arizona Daily Citizen*, 1 October 1889). The Masonic fraternity enclosed their burial area with a redwood post fence. The entrance to their lot (which measured about 179 feet by 22 feet) was marked by a 12-foot-wide gate that was 10 feet tall. A square and compass was mounted on the top of the gate (*Arizona Daily Star*, 22 July 1890). A plan to build a tank for water to irrigate the cemetery apparently never came to fruition (*Tombstone Epitaph Prospector*, 2 December 1890).

Problems occasionally arose over use of the cemetery. In February 1882, undertaker E. J. Smith petitioned the Tucson city council to have a set of rules established for the interment of burials in the Court Street cemetery. He asked that the cemetery be fenced, laid out into streets and alleys, and that lots be formally sold to families. He also asked that a Potter's field be established for the burial of indigent persons (O'Mack 2006:95).

These new rules caused conflicts: "Violent acts have been committed against the grave digger at the Catholic Cemetery by people wishing to bury their dead without following rules. The most recent incident, trying to force the grave digger to bury someone at inopportune time of the night. Acts that provoke order, morals and good education should not be committed over the graves of the dead" (*El Fronterizo* 26 March 1892, 3:2). The same paper reported the following week that the police were investigating vandalism after the metal cross on Jesús Montaña's headstone was broken off and a vase smashed. "Those who don't respect the sacred place where the dead lay, show their most perverted sentiments" (2 April 1892, 3:3).

In 1891, headstones were placed on the graves of fifteen soldiers at the cemetery, probably within the GAR plot (*Prescott Morning Courier*, 14 May 1891). Memorial Day services were held annually at the cemetery, with speeches, parades, music, floats, carriages of Civil War soldiers, the University of Arizona cadets, a 21-gun salute, buglers playing

“taps,” flags, and flowers decorating the graves of soldiers (*Tucson Citizen*, 30 May 1905, 30 May 1907).

In 1902, city residents complained about the desert landscaping of the cemetery. "Cemeteries are weird enough at any stage of the game, but especially so without foliage of some sort" (*Tucson Citizen*, 22 August 1902). In 1905, it was proposed that a water line be run to the cemetery and that Texas Umbrella trees be planted there, with the cost of maintenance being paid for by fraternal organizations (*Tucson Citizen*, 17 January 1905). This didn't happen and two years later it was again recommended that a water main be extended to the cemetery so that the area could be watered and a lawn planted. It was noted that "The ground was not good for growing grass and trees and the appearance of the place has been unsightly" (*Tucson Daily Star*, 11 July 1907).

Tucson grew steadily northward and some members of the Tucson Council began to discuss moving the cemetery away from the edge of town, claiming that it depreciated city property and that the Court Street Cemetery wasn't large enough. In April 1906, Councilman Mose Drachman organized a cemetery committee to look for a new location for the cemetery. A petition by the Fraternal Order of Eagles for two lots in the cemetery adjoining the Redmen's burial ground appears to have renewed discussion of the topic, which had been debated several months before. At that time, "it brought forth a storm of protests from secret societies and from persons who have a superstition about removing the dead" (*Tucson Citizen*, 3 April 1906, page 8). A letter to the editor of the paper appeared the next day from one such person, who stated that he had friends and relatives buried there, had spent money beautifying lots, and that the northern edge was "not likely in fifty years, if ever, to grow to the cemetery" (*Tucson Citizen*, 4 April 1906).

In early 1907 efforts were made to beautify the cemetery. Charles Hoff had been appointed to the cemetery committee and he went out by automobile with the Superintendent of the water department, Tom Conlon, to look over the grounds and determine how they could be improved. "Any visitor to the cemetery will remark upon the apparent careless manner in which it has been kept. The fences are unpainted and weeds and rank undergrowth have been allowed to spring up until it is a very unsightly place." Hoff proposed planting trees along the outside of the east fence and filling an arroyo that ran through the cemetery (*Tucson Citizen*, 27 February 1907). Holes were dug along the cemetery fence for the new trees (*Tucson Citizen*, 7 March 1907).

A group of prominent businessmen formed the Tucson Cemetery Association and purchased 240 acres of the Haskins Ranch, north of the city limits. On 10 July 1907, the men made a presentation to a special meeting of the City Council. They wanted the council to close the Court Street Cemetery, and F. L. Culin pointed out the "unfortunate condition of the present city cemetery. It is in immediate proximity to the best residence section and undesirable by reason of that and the possibility of ever beautifying the grounds is remote because of the prevalence of caliche soil." He asked the council to close the present cemetery after the first of January 1908. The council planned to motor out to the new location to inspect it (*Tucson Citizen*, 10 July 1907). Shortly afterward an ordinance was passed ordering the closure of the cemetery (*Tucson Citizen*, 11 July 1907).

The response from some residents was negative. Owen T. Rouse wrote a column that appeared in the *Tucson Citizen* denouncing the city: "Do not be intimidated by real estate speculators either in or out of the City Council." Rouse was particularly angry that people would have to purchase new lots and pay a second time to bury their dead relatives and friends (29 July 1907).

The council meeting in August 1907 proved contentious. All of the city aldermen attended, including Ben Heney, who had been out of town when the council passed the closure ordinance. He demanded that a vote to repeal that ordinance be held and on a three-to-three vote, that failed. Members of fraternal organizations protested the closure, stating they had plenty of room within their plots for future burials. Councilman Hoff then stated that other sections, including the Catholic portion, were very overcrowded. He provided an anecdote, "citing one recent instance in which the sexton had uncovered evidences of four previous burials while digging a single grave." At various times the audience "interrupted from the lobby." The councilmen were told that they could not forbid burial in land the city did not own and that the fraternities and labor organizations represented many votes. The councilmen claimed that they did not care about votes (*Tucson Citizen*, 6 August 1907).

The following day, C. F. Davant, a member of the San Xavier Division of The Order of Railway Conductors of America, sent a letter to the newspaper pointing out that there was room in Tucson for a new cemetery and that members of his group who wanted to be buried in their fraternal plot should be allowed to do so. He insinuated that greed was a factor in the creation of the new cemetery (*Tucson Citizen*, 7 August 1907). In response to the protests by fifteen fraternal organizations, on 17 August 1907 the city council passed an ordinance allowing burials to continue until 1 July 1909 (Ordinance 264 ½; *Tucson Citizen*, 19 August 1907).

Members of the G.A.R. and Confederate veterans were invited to visit the cemetery on Memorial Day in 1908. Graves were decorated, carriages carried the veterans in a procession that included the University cadets, Sidney DeLong read a cemetery service, and taps were played (*Tucson Citizen*, 28 May 1908, 30 May 1908).

Burials continued in the fraternal plots. John S. Stockham was interred in the Firemen's plot, operated by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in June 1908 (*Tucson Citizen*, 2 June 1908). A monument for R. S. Ramirez was erected in the Woodmen of the World, San Xavier camp, plot in July (*Tucson Citizen*, 25 July 1908). Catholic burial records indicate that burials began at Holy Hope Cemetery on 7 June 1909.

People began to remove burials from the cemetery in order to move them to the new Evergreen or Holy Hope Cemeteries. Reports began to circulate that the graves were left open afterwards and a *Citizen* reporter and Councilmen Martin and Jacobus made an inspection tour in October 1909. They found one open grave in the Jewish portion, seven in the city portion, and four in the Catholic section. Mr. Martin "today denied the report current on the streets a few days ago to the effect that in one of the open graves could be seen, protruding from the coffin, the bones of one of the bodies. "We went all over the cemetery,"

said Mr. Martin, “and found no grave. It is true that a number of the bones in which the coffins were buried have been left in the graves but no skeletons were found.” Martin was probably misquoted by the newspaper in that he was referring to coffins being left behind after the removal of skeletal remains. Undertaker O. C. Parker noted that the coffins were left because they were falling to pieces when attempts were made to remove them. New boxes were being provided for remains (*Tucson Citizen*, 26 October 1909).

The G.A.R. returned to the cemetery on Memorial Day 1910, although preparations were underway to use the new plot in Evergreen Cemetery (*Tucson Citizen*, 28 May 1910).

J. Stockham, whose parents were buried in the cemetery, his father in 1908, visited their graves in 1912 and was shocked to see “tombstone have been thrown down, graves trampled and small lamps and other such stone emblems on the tombstones have been defaced or broken.” He noted that many people were still trying to save money to exhume the dead and move them within the five year period for removal, and that in the meantime the cemetery should be protected (*Tucson Citizen*, 28 August 1912). Shortly afterwards the Volunteer Firemen of Tucson held a meeting to discuss whether the dead in their plot should be removed (*Tucson Citizen*, 3 September 1912).

In January 1913, Chief of Police John Roling reported that two young boys were being paid 20 cents to fill in each grave from which a body had been removed. The little boys could only fill one grave per day, and were stealing headboards, posts, and curbs from graves to burn as firewood in their home, where they were caring for a blind grandmother. Other people in the neighborhood were doing similar things (*Tucson Citizen*, 11 January 1913). The following month the City Council considered appointing a supervisor for the cemetery to prevent “the careless removal of bodies.” It appears that this did not happen (*Tucson Citizen*, 5 February 1913).

In May 1913, the ninety or so burials in the G.A.R. plot were decorated for Memorial Day (*Tucson Citizen*, 28 May 1913). In 1914, the Boy Scouts and the ladies of the W.C.T.U. decorated the graves. Thirteen Civil War soldiers participated in the ceremonies at the old cemetery (*Tucson Citizen*, 30 May 1914).

The City of Tucson decided to obtain title of the cemetery in early 1915. A meeting was planned with “the Jews, Odd Fellows, Masons, Knights of Pythias, G.A.R., Redmen, A.O.U.W. and Volunteer Firemen... The city is willing to meet the lodges more than half way in order to avoid a legal fight” (*Tucson Citizen*, 10 February 1915). The Boy Scouts visited the cemetery a few days later to collect the names of soldiers buried there (*Tucson Citizen*, 13 February 1915). The City then decided that the cemetery would be divided into ten blocks. “Within a few days the council will call for bids for the removal of all bodies outside the lodge plots to the new cemetery” (*Tucson Citizen*, 15 February 1915). It was expected that the land would be valued at \$50,000 once it was opened for development (*Tucson Citizen*, 17 February 1915a). The meeting with fraternal lodges led to three propositions for removing bodies. “The two most favored are that the city remove the bodies and the lodges pay for the work, or that the lodges do the work and receive in turn deeds to the ground” (*Tucson Citizen*, 17 February 1915b).

Councilman Bernard asked the city to force the fraternal orders to remove bodies by July 1915, and that if they did they could retain ownership of the land; if not the city would get title to the properties (*Tucson Citizen*, 2 March 1915). Later in the month the city adopted a resolution accepting bids to remove the bodies from the cemetery (*Tucson Citizen*, 23 March 1915).

By April an advertisement appeared in the newspaper: “The Tucson Undertaking Co. has competent men for the removal of bodies from the old cemetery to the new one. Mr. Arturo Carrillo, manager of the firm, will superintend this work in person” (*Tucson Citizen*, 17 April 1915). May and June saw advertisements by the Masons, A.O.U.W., Knights of Pythias, and Redmen, requesting that members removed the bodies of relatives and friends from fraternal plots (*Tucson Citizen*, 24 May 1915, 29 May 1915, 7 June 1915).

The remains of Father Bartolome Suastagui were removed and reburied in Holy Hope on 20 April 1915 (*Tucson Citizen*, 21 April 1915). In May, Councilman Bernard urged people to remove the bodies of their relatives because a contract in June would be let “for removal of the bodies in bulk. Many of the old graves are unmarked and it is impossible to tell who was buried in them” (*Tucson Citizen*, 5 May 1915). People struggled to meet the deadline, including the Order of Railroad Conductors (*Tucson Citizen*, 25 June 1915).

A plan for the subdivision of the cemetery was submitted to the city manager in July 1915. A total of 128 lots were formed, most 66 ft by 184.8 ft (*Tucson Citizen*, 29 July 1915). By August the Odd Fellows had apparently reported to the city that they had emptied their portion of the cemetery, with the city giving them the deed for the land (*Tucson Citizen*, 2 August 1915, 3 August 1915). The city considered giving the rest of the fraternal orders deeds to their plots in September (*Tucson Citizen*, 21 September 1915). Later that month it was announced that the city would sell 110 lots, as is, after laying out streets and alleys (*Tucson Citizen*, 29 September 1915). The Tucson fire department sold their two lots at an auction in March 1916 (*Tucson Citizen*, 3 March 1916). By July 1916, the city council’s cemetery committee reported that it had disposed of the cemetery lots at a profit of \$5,000 (*Tucson Citizen*, 18 July 1916). The following month saw the preparation of N. 2nd Avenue and W. 8th Street within the former cemetery (*Tucson Citizen*, 8 August 1916). Construction of homes within the area quickly commenced.

The total number of burials in the Court Street Cemetery is not known. The G.A.R. plot was reported to have about 90 burials (*Tucson Citizen*, 28 May 1913). Councilman Bernard claimed the cemetery had 2,194 bodies including 1,649 in the Catholic portion and 394 in the Protestant portion (*Tucson Citizen*, 2 March 1915). How he determined these number is unknown.

Catholic burial records for the period between 1 June 1875 and 6 June 1909 list 4,638 persons buried in the cemetery (Table 1). These records are incomplete for 1881 and 1882, and it is likely that several hundred more people died during those years and were buried in the Catholic portion of the cemetery. No similar complete list of burials exists for the Protestant portion of the cemetery. It would be possible to identify many burials by careful examination of a variety of record sources (newspapers, Territorial death certificates, Parker Funeral Home records, and tombstones moved to Evergreen Cemetery).

Table 1. Catholic burials in the Court Street Cemetery, 1875–1909.

Year	Number	Year	Number	Year	Number	Year	Number
1875	112	1884	123	1893	179	1902	178
1876	134	1885	116	1894	119	1903	121
1877	180	1886	141	1895	131	1904	163
1878	102	1887	130	1896	138	1905	161
1879	120	1888	171	1897	115	1906	196
1880	154	1889	94	1898	163	1907	193
1881*	1	1890	129	1899	109	1908	184
1882*	0	1891	121	1900	142	1909	73
1883	152	1892	175	1901	118		

*records are incomplete for 1881 and 1882

Similar to the Alameda-Stone Cemetery, many burials were not moved between 1909 and 1916. Two coffins, stacked on top of each other, were discovered in July 1949 during the excavation of a sewer line (*Arizona Daily Star*, 22 July 1949). A former resident of the neighborhood reported that utility workers in the late 1950s or early 1960s had located burials but that they were left in place (Stell 1967). This likely refers to the discovery of 14 graves beneath N. Queen Avenue near Speedway Blvd. in October 1961. Utilities workers excavating a six-ft-deep trench for new water lines located the outlines of coffins, but reportedly did not find any human remains (*Arizona Daily Star*, 26 October 1961).

Archaeologists have been involved with the excavation and removal of at least fifteen burials from the cemetery since 1967. Unfortunately, little data other than some brief notes and newspaper articles was collected on the first 11 burials.

Two burials were recovered in November 1967 at 1012 N. Perry Avenue (*Tucson Citizen*, 7 November 1967). Three more burials were located in September 1970.

Excavations to search for a sewer pipe in 1981 led to the discovery of two burials. As reported by the *Arizona Daily Star*, the University of Arizona Human Identification Laboratory excavated the two, which were stacked on top of each other (17 January 1981).

The burial of an adult male was found on the 900 block of N. Queen Avenue in 1984 (*Arizona Daily Star*, 4 May 1984). Another burial, that of a teenaged male, was discovered in July 1986 and was also excavated by the Human Identification Laboratory (Revere 1986; Carlock and McClain 1986).

The twelfth burial from the cemetery was found in May 2005 at 901 N. Perry Avenue (Beck et al. 2005).

In October 2007, a sinkhole opened in the front sidewalk area of 904 N. Perry Avenue. Probing by the property owner resulted in the discovery of coffin decorations and human bone. Desert Archaeology, Inc. subsequently excavated a pair of stacked burials, a 3- to 4-year-old child and a 25- to 35-year-old male. The two were buried in matching coffins and the presence of excessive clothing in the child's coffin and pocket contents in the male's

burial may indicate a hasty burial due to contagious disease (Thiel and Margolis 2007). Another burial (Burial 15) was located in December 2010 during a sewer line repair beneath the intersection of N. Queen Avenue and W. 1st Street.

It is very likely that other burials are present within the cemetery area. The cemetery has been designated site AZ BB:13:156(ASM).

Archaeological Context of Burial 15

Burial 15 was documented and recovered between December 2 and 6, 2010, by Maren Hopkins and Barry Steinbrecher of Northland, and James Watson of ASM. Homer Thiel of Desert was available for consultation on the historic material remains associated with Burial 15.

Documentation and Recovery

Discovery

The remains associated with Burial 15 were inadvertently discovered by KE&G Construction during the repair of a broken subsurface sewer line. Inspection by Northland archaeologists confirmed the remains to be human, and the grave pit was then identified in the profile of the excavation area (see profile). There was an apparent gap in the soil stratigraphy at the peak of the feature profile, suggesting that the remains were initially surrounded by empty space that was subsequently filled—as is common with burials in coffins or caskets. The back dirt was then inspected and screened using $\frac{1}{16}$ " mesh, and all human remains were collected.

Excavation Methods

Excavation was initiated by cutting the pavement above the burial and stripping away the overburden using a backhoe. Mechanical excavation stopped at 40 cm below the ground surface when a thin layer of brick fragments thought to be the possible remnants of a grave marker was identified (Figure 3). The bricks were documented and collected, and then mechanical excavation continued until the grave shaft appeared in plan view at approximately 90 cm below the ground surface (Figure 4). After this point, excavation was conducted entirely by hand.

All fill removed from the grave shaft and the coffin fill was screened using $\frac{1}{16}$ " mesh. All artifacts and remains were mapped and photographed in-situ prior to removal. Excavation of the remains involved standard non-destructive techniques largely using hand tools to expose the material for documentation and removal (Ubelaker 1989). Excavation was conducted with wooden tools, and all remains were wrapped in natural materials. Stipulations outlined in the *General Operating Agreement for Pima County* (1995) were followed for the treatment and disposition of human remains, however the burial agreement prepared for the Pima County Joint Courts Complex (2006) for excavations conducted at the Alameda-Stone Cemetery (Case No. 06-14) was also referenced for guidelines on the specific treatment of historic remains.

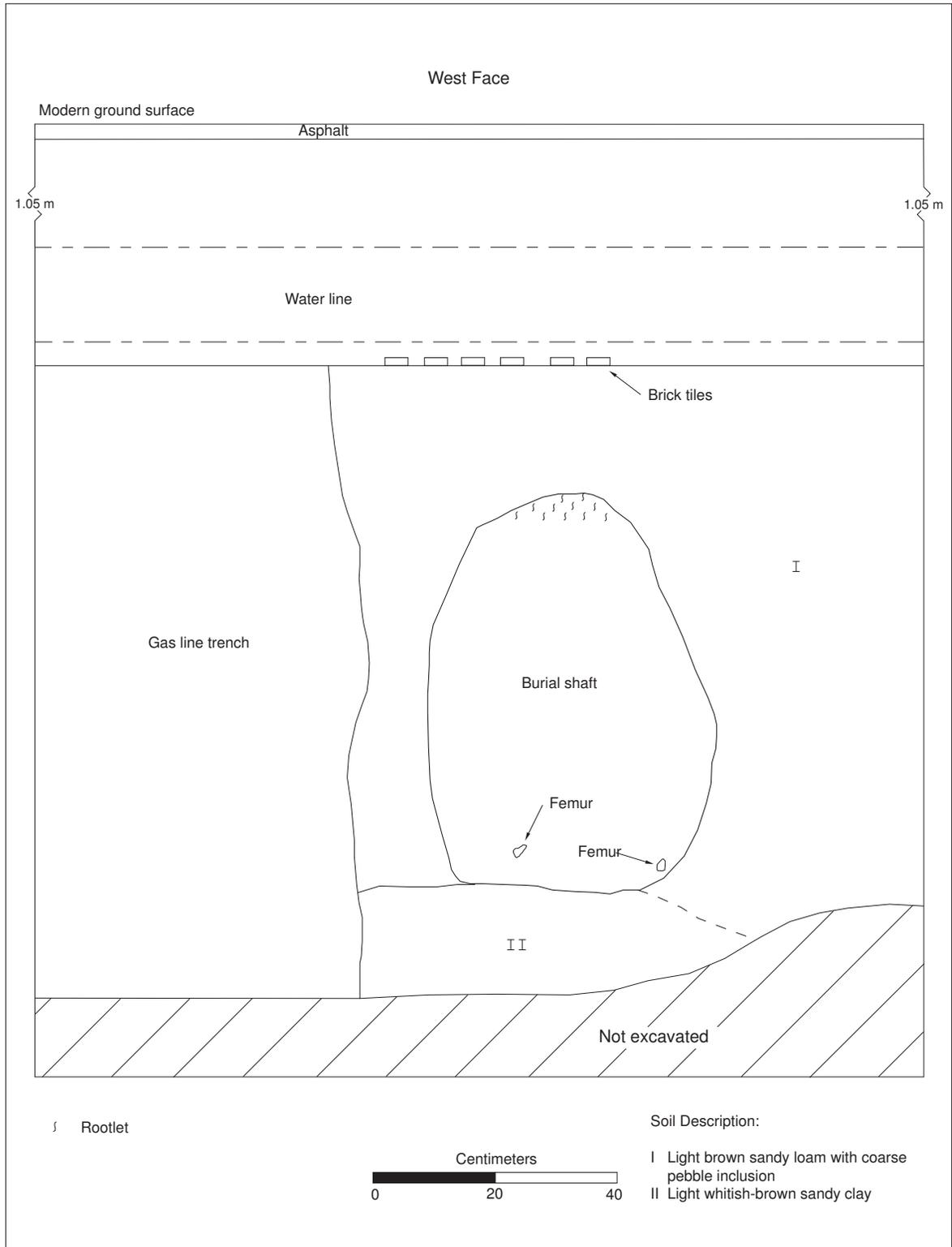


Figure 3. Pre-Excavation profile of Burial 15.

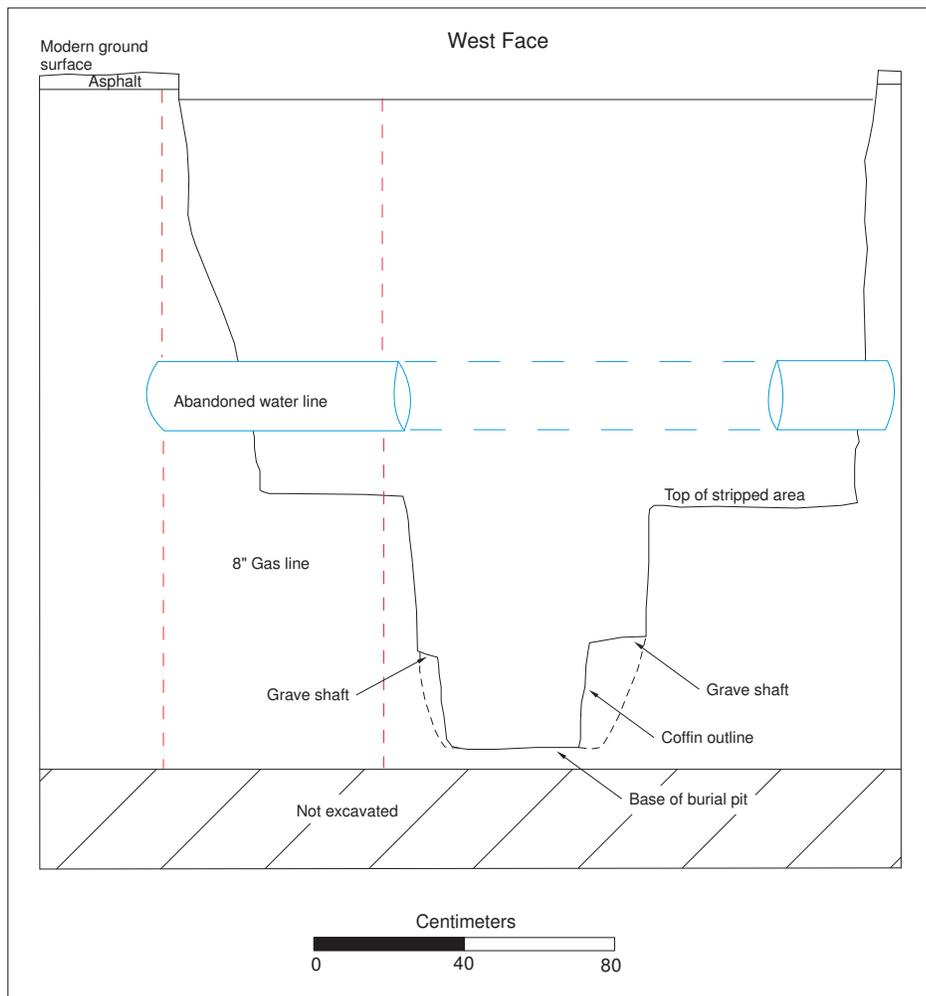


Figure 4. Final cross-section of Burial 15 excavation.

Feature Description

Grave Shaft

The loose soil and empty space identified in the profile likely represents a portion of the original grave shaft but not the entire depth. It appears that after the coffin wood rotted, approximately 40 cm of fill above the coffin (within the grave shaft) collapsed over the body and created a gap between the collapsed fill and the consolidated upper fill of the shaft. The fill in the grave shaft was a loose, brown sandy-silt with numerous rock inclusions. The width of the grave shaft measured 72 cm at the top and 50 cm at the base. The length was incomplete due to the disturbance caused by the backhoe during the excavation of the sewer line, however.

Coffin

The coffin associated with Burial 15 was poorly preserved. It survived largely as a linear concentration of wood fragments and residue filled by brown organic-rich soil. The coffin was hexagonal in shape, approximately 30 cm (11.8 inches) wide at the head and 60

cm (23.6 inches) wide at its widest point. The lower third of the coffin was removed by the backhoe during discovery; therefore a total length could not be determined (Figure 5). The height of the coffin was estimated to be approximately 27 cm (10.6 inches) tall (see Figures 4 and 5). There was very little left of the coffin lid, and the bottom of the coffin survived mainly as an organic stain.

The first pieces of coffin hardware were encountered at a depth of 1.04 mbd. These included two coffin lid corner brackets near the head (west), and two opposing pairs of lid handles—two near the head and two near the hips (midsection). Coffin hardware was mapped, a depth from datum taken, and then collected (see Figure 5). Wood from the coffin began to appear just below the hardware. The coffin outline was defined by following the 3 cm (1.2 inches) thick, vertical remnants of wood. Excavation to expose the skeletal remains continued within the coffin space.

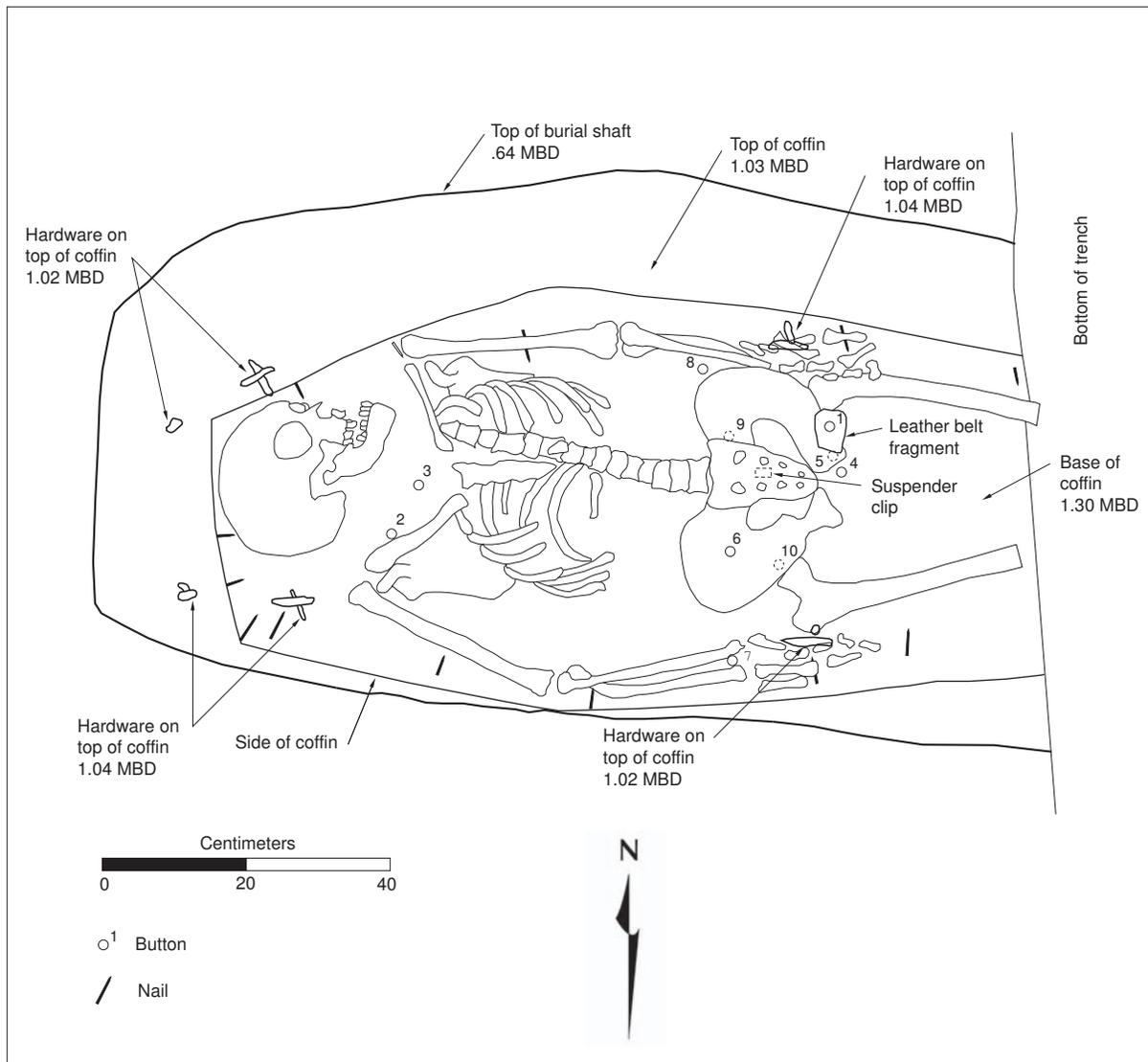


Figure 5. Planview of Burial 15.

Human Remains

Complete exposure of the remains identified a single individual, several pieces of coffin hardware, and clothing artifacts, including numerous nails, coffin lid brackets, an outline and fragments of coffin wood, and buttons. The individual was lying on the back in an extended position. The cranium was tilted on the left side, resting on the side of the face, and was damaged by collapsing material after the coffin wood rotted. The left arm was tight against the side of the body with the left hand adjacent to the left os coxa. The metacarpals and carpal phalanges were displaced and disarticulated suggesting post-decay shifting. The right arm was extended away from the body at a 30-degree angle, with the elbow flexed at a 140-degree angle back toward the body to place the hand at the side of the right os coxa. The left ulna and several phalanges were disarticulated and had shifted out of anatomical position. It is probable that the hand was originally oriented vertically in the coffin and the upper elements collapsed after decomposition. The right clavicle and sternum were also out of anatomical position due to post-decomposition displacement. Both fell over the vertebral column and slid to the right side of the vertebral bodies. The legs were extended parallel away from the body and both os coxae had fallen open after decomposition of the connective tissues (see Figure 5).

The majority of the skeletal elements were stained red or yellow. It appears that the wood was painted yellow and lined with a red-dyed fabric. A number of metal tacks were recovered from throughout the coffin fill and were likely holding the fabric to the coffin interior. A small shell button was recovered over the mid-shaft of the right clavicle and a large green collar button was recovered from just under the right gonial angle of the mandible. A large piece of partially decomposing leather was recovered from the pelvis just over the left pubic symphysis. Numerous pants or suspender buttons (n=8) were also recovered from around the pelvis. A small two-pronged buckle was also recovered from under the lumbar vertebrae.

The burial was mapped (sketch in horizontal and profile), photographed, recorded using standard Northland Inhumation Summary forms, and carefully removed. Individual elements were wrapped in tissue paper or natural paper bags, labeled, and placed in natural cardboard boxes. The final step in the process involved digging below and around the location of the remains to be sure that none of the elements from these remains were left behind or that no other remains were present below those recovered. The base of the coffin was 1.30 mbd (1.8 meters below the ground surface) (see Figures 4 and 5). All human remains and funerary objects recovered during excavations are now temporarily housed in the Arizona State Museum pending future repatriation and reburial.

ANALYSIS OF OSTEOLOGICAL REMAINS

By James T. Watson
Arizona State Museum

Discovery and Reporting

This report presents the results of documentation of human skeletal remains recovered from an inadvertent discovery at the corner of Queen Avenue and First Street, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. The remains were exposed during excavation by a backhoe to repair a broken sewer line approximately two meters below the surface of the intersection. The area has been documented as the original location of the Court Street Cemetery, in operation for the City of Tucson from approximately 1875 to 1909 (Beck and McClelland 2005; Thiel and Margolis 2007). The feature containing the remains was identified to be the 15th from the Court Street Cemetery located and recovered since 1949 (Thiel and Margolis 2007) and subsequently designated as Burial 15 for the site. The feature was also identified to be located within the Protestant section of the cemetery (Figure 6) based on historic maps of the area (Thiel and Margolis 2007). Skeletal material from a single individual was exposed and removed by the backhoe and several skeletal elements were recovered from the back dirt. In addition, a grave shaft outline and two femoral diaphyses were identified in the west wall profile of the backhoe trench (see Figure 3). Northland Research, Inc. was notified of the discovery, who subsequently called the Arizona State Museum (ASM). Archaeologists from Northland and ASM promptly excavated, documented, and recovered the remains. Upon removal, the remains were brought to the ASM and placed in a secure space for cleaning, laboratory analysis, and preservation.

Osteological Analysis

The remains were transported to the Bioarchaeology Laboratory at the Arizona State Museum for care, standard skeletal analysis, and preservation. Observations made during skeletal analysis were limited to non-destructive methods outlined in *Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains* (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994) and included: 1) an element inventory and condition assessment, 2) estimation of age and sex, and 3) documentation of bone morphology including observations of pathology and activity markers, metric variables, and epigenetic markers.

Description

The remains of this individual are largely complete. All missing elements were the result of removal by the backhoe and include both patellae, both distal portions of the femora, the left tibia, proximal portion of the right tibia, both proximal portions of the fibulae, and all foot elements.

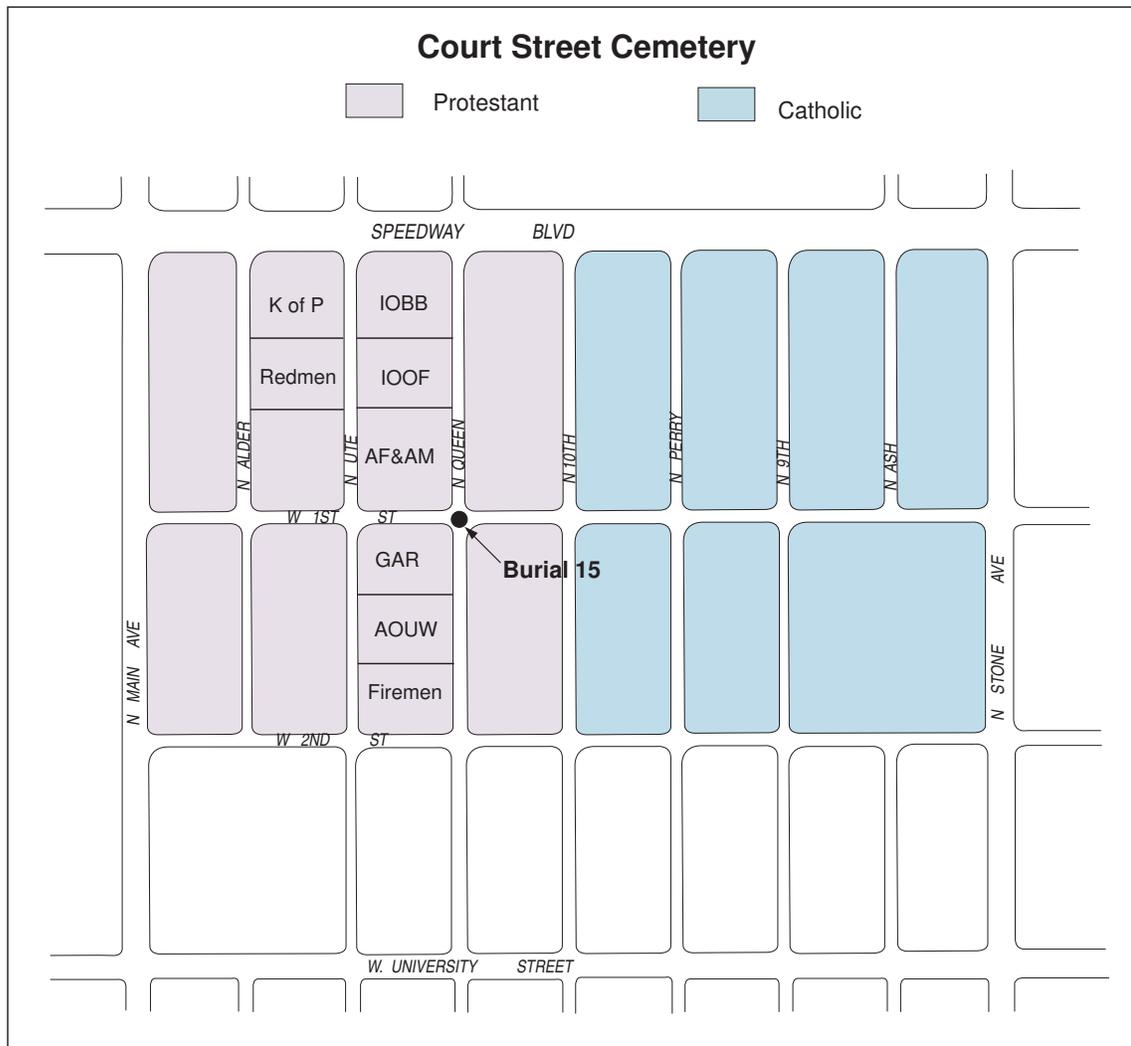


Figure 6. Plan map of Court Street Cemetery.

Condition

Most elements presented excellent preservation but were fragile. The remains contained a great deal of moisture, which resulted in flaking of the cortical surface on the cranium. This poor condition resulted in some degradation during excavation, particularly in the processes of the vertebrae. The right side of the face and mandible and both pubic bones were damaged due to the collapsing of the coffin lid and grave fill. Numerous elements were also stained red, likely resulting from the cloth lining of the coffin.

Assessment of Age, Sex, and Stature

Age of the individual is estimated between approximately 40 and 45 years of age at death. The majority of the cranial sutures were closed and exhibited fusion at numerous locations. All long bone epiphyses were completely fused. Assessments of the pubic symphysis and auricular surface identified similar age ranges between 40 and 45 years.

The individual was estimated to be male. Overall, the individual exhibited large long bones with very robust musculature. All of the cranial morphological indicators were very robust. Primary sex morphological characteristics on the os coxa were largely masculine including a very narrow sciatic notch and lacking a preauricular sulcus. Diameter of the humeral head measured 52 mm and falls well within the range expected for males (>47 mm) as reported by Stewart (1979).

Stature for the individual was estimated at approximately 173.8 cm \pm 4.57 (between 5'5" and 5'8") using a formula developed by Trotter and Gleser (1952) based on maximum humeral length for American whites.

Osteological Observations

Wear on the teeth was generally mild. Anterior teeth exhibited blunting and small wear facets but did not have dentin exposed. Both left first molars were worn flat and exhibited limited dentin exposure. Three teeth were identified as lost antemortem: left upper and lower third molars and lower right first molar. Remodeling of the alveolar segments associated with the lost teeth was limited and suggests that they may have been removed as a dental procedure. One large occlusal surface cavity was present on the upper left first molar and was additionally accompanied by a periapical abscess on the buccal surface of the maxilla. Significant calculus deposits were observed along both buccal and labial surfaces at the base of the lower incisors, along the lingual base of the lower canines, lingual mid-crown of lower right second premolar, lingual mid-crown and neck of the lower right second molar, along the buccal neck of the upper right premolars, and covering much of the buccal and occlusal fissure surfaces of the upper first and second molars. Limited resorption of the alveolar crest was also observed along most of the lower dentition, excluding the left molars, and along the left side of the maxillary dentition.

Skeletal pathology was largely limited to the vertebral column. Minor osteoarthritic lipping was identified on the inferior articular facet of the 7th cervical vertebra. The spinous process of the first thoracic vertebra is shifted—angled to the left. The spinous processes and vertebral arches of the third and fourth thoracic vertebrae are ankylosed. Numerous Schmorl's nodes were recorded on the thoracic vertebrae; including the superior and inferior body surfaces of T6 through T9 and on the inferior bodies of T10 and T12, and on the superior body of T11. Anterior compression of the bodies is also exhibited from the eighth through tenth thoracic vertebrae. The seventh through ninth thoracic vertebrae also exhibit large osteophytes on the right anterior margins and spicules around the articular facets adjoining T7 and T8. Minor osteophytes were also observed on the right anterior-superior border of the body of the fourth lumbar vertebra. The majority of these lesions indicate that this individual experienced significant stress and damage to the mid-spine which resulted in extensive bone formation and remodeling. The concentration and extensive nature of these vertebral lesions suggest that the individual was likely in considerable pain.

Two other bone lesions were observed. A small osteophyte was observed on the superior articular surface of the head of the right fifth rib, and an enthesopathic lesion (12 cm long) was observed at the insertion of the costoclavicular ligament on the right clavicle and is suggestive of some functional stress to the area.

Assessment of Ancestry

Several morphological features on the cranium are consistent with an individual of European ancestry. The zygomatic bones are receding with no inferior projection. There was a significant nasal sill present with a well developed nasal spine. Winging and shoveling of the incisors were absent. Saggital keeling and wormian bones were absent. The location of this individual in the Protestant section of the cemetery also strongly indicates an individual of European ancestry.

Summary

Emergency repair work on a broken sewer line at the corner of Queen Avenue and First Street resulted in the inadvertent discovery of a burial in coffin. The individual was estimated to be a male aged between 40 and 45 years at death, and approximately 5'7" tall. This individual had several observable skeletal pathologies reflecting poor oral health and severe stress and pain in the mid-spine. A great deal of calculus had built up on many of his teeth, indicating poor oral hygiene. In addition, he had a large cavity and draining abscess and several missing teeth, which had likely been removed due to similar cavities and infection. The lower seven thoracic vertebrae demonstrated evidence of stress, degeneration, fusion, rupture of intervertebral disks, and collapse of several vertebral bodies. Functional stress, perhaps from heavy manual labor or stressful habitual activities, resulted in damage and degeneration of the mid-spine, and would have significantly negatively impacted the quality of life of this individual during the final years of life.

Observations of morphological features on the cranium often associated with estimating biological ancestry, resulted in an assessment of the individual as likely of European descent. Although the possibility exists that individuals of African, Asian, and even possibly Native American ancestry were buried in the Court Street Cemetery, the vast majority of Tucson residents buried in the cemetery were of either European (white) or Hispanic descent (largely Mexican-American) (Thiel and Margolis 2007). In addition, the individual was interred in the Protestant portion of the cemetery further increasing the likelihood that he was of Euro-American descent, whereas many of the individuals interred in the Catholic portion of the cemetery were of Hispanic descent. Artifacts found in association with the individual included buttons, snaps and a buckle, but none of these (nor the coffin hardware) were specifically indicative of an ethnicity or group of particular biological ancestry.

The burial recovered from the corner of Queen Avenue and First Street is the 15th from the Court Street Cemetery located and recovered since 1949 (Thiel and Margolis 2007). Although many individuals were exhumed and reburied in the then newly established Holy Hope Cemetery, it is likely that many burials from the cemetery were also left in place after the cemetery was abandoned. Missing or non-existent grave markers or a lack of interest by or presence of relatives would have resulted in numerous human remains that were never exhumed. There is a high likelihood that human remains could be discovered when subsurface work is done within the boundaries of the old Court Street Cemetery and all future work should have an archaeological monitor present.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

By Homer J. Thiel
Desert Archaeology, Inc.

Burial 15 Artifacts

Artifacts recovered from Burial 15 included items above or in the fill of the burial shaft, coffin parts, and clothing items.

Shaft and Trench Artifacts

Eight fragments of red, fired brick were recovered from the shaft (Specimen 2). It is possible that these were originally used to help anchor a tombstone in the ground. Five fragments of bottle glass were found while screening trench back dirt (Specimen 3). One was a light blue bottle fragment, one olive green bottle glass fragment, two brown bottle glass fragments, and one brown liquor cork finish. It is likely that none of these pieces were directly associated with the burial and were introduced into the trench at the time utilities were installed. Two nail fragments, five pieces of rust from a pipe exterior, and six unidentified iron blobs were also found in the trench back dirt (Specimen 5).

Casket Parts

The wood casket was hexagonal shaped, wider at the shoulders and narrower at the head and waist. The casket measured approximately 30 cm (11.8 inches) wide at the head, 60 cm (23.6 inches) wide at the shoulders, and about 27 cm (10.5 inches) tall. The wood was almost completely decomposed, with a few small fragments collected, mostly as paint stains (Specimen 6, Figure 7). These fragments revealed that the casket was painted yellow on its exterior. The interior was lined with red cloth that was attached to the underside of the lid and interior sides of the casket by eight small tacks and 28 small nails, each about $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch long (Specimens 7 and 11; Figure 8). Three of the tacks had brass heads (Specimens 11 and 28). Five nails measuring $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch long were apparently used on the upper portion of the casket. Larger nails were recovered around the base of the casket (Specimen 26). At least 18 nails are present among the 35 fragments recovered. Only 5 are complete and these are two inches long. All of the nails appear to be machine cut.

Four identical casket lid handles were present on the lid (Specimen 4, Figures 9 and 10). Each was made from iron that had been covered with a silver plating. Each had a $2\frac{7}{8}$ -inch long plate that was attached to the lid by two $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch long screws. The plates were decorated with an abstract geometric design. A tab handle was attached to each plate and was one inch long and one inch wide. The handles had identical raised decorative elements, resembling abstract birds and pine cones. Two small, $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch long hinges for the lid were also recovered. These were made from iron. Handles for the sides of the coffin were not recovered. A small piece of zinc found inside the casket near the left ilium may represent a handle fragment (Specimen 20).



Figure 7. Soil with yellow pigment from the casket exterior and red pigment from the fabric lining (Specimen 6).



Figure 8. Casket nails and tacks (Specimens 7, 26, and 28).



Figure 9. Casket lid handle and hinge side view (Specimen 4).



Figure 10. Casket lid handle and hinge (Specimen 4).

Clothing

The individual was buried wearing a shirt with a detachable collar, pants, and either suspenders or a vest.

The shirt is represented by a pair of mismatched collar buttons (Figure 11). The right collar button was found at the top of the sternum, is made from brass, and is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long (Button 3, Specimen 15). Fragments of cotton fabric adhere to the button, with the metal helping to preserve the material. The left collar button was found in the laboratory when the left side of the skull was examined (Button 13, Specimen 30). It is a carved bone collar button, and is $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch in diameter. These two buttons would have been used to attach a collar onto the shirt body. The 1897 Sears, Roebuck & Company catalogue illustrates linen and celluloid collars that were sold for between 12 and 25 cents each (Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1897:219).

The shirt was closed by two small shell buttons (Figure 12). One was found next to the middle of the right clavicle (Button 2, Specimen 14). It was a four-hole button with a concave center, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter. The second was found in the screen (Button 11, Specimen 27). It was also a four-hole button that was about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter; however, it had an inset center and did not match the other button exactly. Shell buttons found at the Alameda-Stone Cemetery were typically found in the upper torso and pelvic region and were used to close shirts, underwear, or dresses (Sewell et al. 2010:302–303).



Figure 11. Collar buttons (Specimens 15 and 30).



Figure 12. Shell shirt buttons and pressed metal pants buttons (Specimens 14, 27, 17, and 19).

A pair of pants was represented by a poorly preserved fabric waistband (Specimen 13a). The cotton or wool fabric was machine woven and was found inside the pelvis, where it had fallen as the individual decomposed (the item was identified as a leather belt in the field, but this was not the case). Nine metal sew-through buttons from the pants were found (see Figure 12). Most had fragments of poorly preserved machine-woven cloth preserved on their backs, decomposition hindered by the rust that developed on the buttons.

Buttons 6 and 7, 8, 9, 10 (Specimens 18, 19, 21, 22, and 23) are $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter, made from pressed metal with a molded, dimpled design around the edge. Buttons 1, 4, 5 and 14 (Specimens 12, 13b, 16, and 17) are smaller, only $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, but have a similar dimpled design. Eight of the nine buttons were found in the pelvis area, with the ninth found on the distal right forearm.

Similar pants buttons were commonly found at the Alameda-Stone Cemetery (Sewell et al. 2010:303). Most were also found in the waist or pelvic region, and were most commonly found with adult males.

A suspender clip (Specimen 9) and a cinch buckle (Specimen 24) were also present (Figure 13). The brass suspender clip was triangular and had cotton cloth attached to it. The cinch buckle was made from iron and was 1.5 inches long by 1 inch wide. It was found beneath the sacrum and may have originally been used to close the back of a vest or perhaps the back of a pair of pants. A similar buckle was depicted in the 1897 Sears, Roebuck & Company catalog and was called a “pants and vest buckle” (1897:231). Cinch buckles were found mostly with male burials at the Alameda-Stone Cemetery and were typically at the lower back area and were probably used on pants or vests (Sewell et al. 2010:306).



Figure 13. Suspender clip and pants or vest cinch buckle (Specimens 9 and 24).

Samples

A charcoal fragment (Specimen 8), and two flotation samples (Specimens 10 and 29) were not examined.

CULTURAL AFFINITY STATEMENT

The assessment of cultural affinity for the individual associated with Burial 15 was modeled after that of the Joint Courts Complex project prepared by Statistical Research, Inc. (Hefner et al. 2008). An assignment of cultural affinity for the individual relied on three lines of evidence: context (i.e., where the set of remains was discovered and the items found in association with the individual), osteological indicators (i.e., the physical characteristics of the skeleton), and historical evidence (i.e., research into how the cemetery was used, the identities of the people buried there, and the cultural traditions of the communities). It is important to emphasize that the three kinds of evidence—contextual, osteological, and historical—were of equal importance in assessing cultural affinity, and that an accurate assessment was not possible until all three kinds of evidence were fully evaluated. After these lines of evidence were evaluated, a likelihood statement of cultural affinity based on the strength of the assessment (highly likely, multiple affinities, or culturally indeterminate) was prepared.

Material remains collected from Burial 15 consisted of personal clothing items, including buttons and suspender clips, and did not contribute largely to the assessment of cultural affinity.

The individual recovered from Burial 15 was estimated to be a male aged between 40 and 45 years at death, and approximately 5'7" tall. Observations of morphological features on the cranium often associated with estimating biological ancestry, resulted in an assessment of the individual as likely of European descent. In addition, the individual was interred in the Protestant portion of the cemetery further increasing the likelihood that he was of Euro-American descent, whereas many of the individuals interred in the Catholic portion of the cemetery were of Hispanic descent.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Archaeologists from Northland Research, Inc., the Arizona State Museum, and Desert Archaeology, Inc. have excavated and documented one burial (Burial 15) from the historic Court Street Cemetery (AZ BB:13:156[ASM]). The burial was identified by workers of KE&G Construction during the repair of a broken subsurface sewer line. The project area is located on City of Tucson property; however the sewer line is under the jurisdiction of Pima County Regional Wastewater Reclamation Department (RWRD). The archaeological work was therefore conducted under the authority of the Pima County Cultural Resources Office in compliance with the *Agreement on Treatment and Disposition of Burial Discoveries Dating After 1775* (ARS §41-844).

The Court Street Cemetery was in use between 1875 and 1909. By 1916, the cemetery had been sold to the City of Tucson and development of a residential neighborhood on the parcel had begun. Many of the graves in the Court Street Cemetery were exhumed and relocated to the Evergreen and Holy Hope Cemeteries prior to residential development, however many graves were left in place. Burial 15 represents the fifteenth grave from the Court Street Cemetery located and recovered since 1949 (Thiel and Margolis 2007).

The individual recovered from Burial 15 was estimated to be a male aged between 40 and 45 years at death, and approximately 5'7" tall. Observations of morphological features on the cranium often associated with estimating biological ancestry, resulted in an assessment of the individual as likely of Euro-American descent. In addition, the individual was interred in the Protestant portion of the cemetery further increasing the likelihood that he was of Euro-American descent, whereas many of the individuals interred in the Catholic portion of the cemetery were of Hispanic descent. The human remains and funerary objects recovered from Burial 15 are now temporarily housed in the Arizona State Museum pending future repatriation and reburial.

As many historic burials are likely to still exist in the Court Street Cemetery, it is recommended that an archaeological monitor be present during all future subsurface work that takes place within the vicinity of the cemetery. In the event that additional human remains are encountered in the future, the Arizona State Museum must be notified per A.R.S. §41-844.

REFERENCES CITED

Arizona Citizen

1875 Notice. May 29, page 4:5.

Arizona Daily Citizen

1889 Proposals to Build Fence. 1 October, page 1, column 4.

Arizona Daily Star

1889 Article about Fire Department Raising Money for Fence. 12 May, page 4.

1889 Memorial Day Programme. 29 May, page 4.

1890 Article about Masonic Cemetery Lot. 22 July, page 4.

1949 Two Coffins Are Uncovered by Workmen Digging Sewer. 22 July, page 7A.

1961 Old Graves Unearthed on N. Queen Avenue. 26 October, B1, columns 1–3.

1981 Front-yard Excavations Unearths Cemetery's Nameless Occupants. 17 January, page B2, columns 1-6.

1984 100-year-old bones dug up at downtown site. 4 May, page B6, column 6.

Arizona Weekly Citizen

1876 The Cemetery. 22 January, page 3.

1877 Municipal Affairs. 17 February, page 3.

Arizona Weekly Star

1880 City Council. 5 February, 3:5.

1881 Jewish Cemetery. 13 January, 3:6.

Beck, L. A., and J. McClelland

2005 Archaeological Context and Osteological Analysis of Burial 12, 901 N. Perry Ave. (Court Street Cemetery), AZ BB:13:156 (ASM). Report on file at the Arizona State Museum: Tucson.

Beck, Lane, John McClelland, and J. Homer Thiel

2005 Excavation and Analysis of Burial 12 from the Court Street Cemetery, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM), Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 05–172. Desert Archaeology, Inc., Tucson.

Buikstra, J. E., and D. H. Ubelaker, editors.

1994 *Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains*. Arkansas Archeological Survey Research Series No. 44.

Carlock, Judy, and Carla McClain

1986 Old Coffin, bones discovered by ditch diggers. *Tucson Citizen*, 19 July:6A.

Los Dos Republicas

1878 Article on cemetery condition. 31 August, page 3:2.

El Fronterizo

1887 Article about Cemetery improvements. 9 April, page 3:3.

1892 Article about vandalism. 26 March, page 3:3.

1892 Article about cross theft. 2 April, page 3:3.

Hefner, Joseph T., Michael P. Heilen, and Kristin J. Sewell

2008 *Cultural Affinity Assessment of Human Remains Dating after 1775, Joint Courts Complex Archaeological Data Recovery Project, Tucson, Arizona*. Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson.

O'Mack, Scott

2006 *Tucson's National Cemetery: Additional Archival Research for the Joint Courts Complex Project, Tucson, Arizona*. Technical Report No. 06-56. Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson.

Prescott Morning Courier

1891 Note about headstones. 14 May, page 2, column 1.

Revere, C. T.

1986 Backhoe turns up bones of boy buried in century-old grave. *Arizona Daily Star*, 19 July, page B1, columns 1-3.

Sears, Roebuck, and Company

1897 *Sears, Roebuck, and Co. Consumers Guide*. Sears, Roebuck and Company, Chicago.

Sewell, Kristin J., Kandus C. Linde, and Michael Heilen

2010 Adornment, Religious Objects, and Grave Inclusions. Chapter 6 in *Deathways and Lifeways in the American Southwest: Tucson's Historic Alameda-Stone Cemetery and the Transformation of a Remote Outpost into an Urban City. Volume 2: The History, Archaeology, and Skeletal Biology of the Alameda-Stone Cemetery*, pp. 297–363. Technical Report 10-96. Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona.

Stell, Mrs. Walter B.

1967 "In the Middle of a Cemetery," *Tucson Citizen*, 15 November, page 30, column 7.

Stewart, T.D.

1979 *Essentials of Forensic Anthropology*. Thomas: Springfield.

Thiel, J. Homer, and Michael M. Margolis

2007 *Excavation and Analysis of Burials 13 and 14 from the Court Street Cemetery, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM), Tucson, Pima County, Arizona*. Project Report No. 07-136. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.

Tombstone Epitaph Prospector

1890 Note about water tank. 2 December, page 1, column 4.

Tompkins, Edith

n.d. Tompkins papers, 1958-1961. MS 0790. Arizona Historical Society, Tucson.

Tucson Citizen

- 1902 Article about Grass-less Cemetery. 22 August, page 5.
- 1905 City News in Paragraphs. 17 January, page 5, columns 3-4.
- 1905 In memory of the Dead. 30 May, page 5, columns 2-3.
- 1906 Cemetery Damages City Property. 3 April, page 8, column 3.
- 1906 Protests Against New Cemetery Site. 4 April, page 5, columns 3-4.
- 1907 Memorial Day is Fittingly Observed. 30 May, page 5, columns 4-5.
- 1907 City News in Paragraphs. 7 March, page 4, column 2.
- 1907 Council Decides Cemetery Matter. 11 July, page 5, columns 3-4.
- 1907 Owen T. Rouse Writes on Cemetery Matter. 29 July, page 5, columns 3-4.
- 1907 Special Council Meeting Considers Cemetery Plan. 10 July, page 5, columns 3-4.
- 1907 Trees Along Cemetery Fence. 27 February, page 5, columns 2-3.
- 1907 City dads disagree on cemetery proposition. 6 August, page 5, columns 3-4.
- 1907 A Communication. 7 August, page 4, columns 1-2.
- 1907 Will close after two years. 19 August, page 4, column 2.
- 1908 Will honor dead soldiers. 29 May, page 5, column 4.
- 1908 Impressive services. 30 May, page 5, column 2.
- 1908 Services for J. S. Stockham. 2 June, page 8, column 7.
- 1908 Will unveil monument. 25 July, page 5, column 2.
- 1909 Found graves left open. 26 October, page 8, column 2.
- 1910 Veterans will strew flowers on graves. 28 May, page 1, column 6.
- 1912 Claims vandals are injuring graves. 28 August, page 5, column 2.
- 1912 Volunteer firemen will hold meeting. 3 September, page 3, column 3.
- 1913 Boys earning 20 cents a day filling graves, turn vandals to get wood for blind grandmother who shivers from cold. 11 January, page 6, columns 3-4.
- 1913 City plans to bring about closer personal-tax collection. 5 February, page 6, columns 2-3.
- 1913 All veterans will unite in memorial observance. 28 May, page 8, columns 3-4.
- 1914 Young soldiers do honor to soldiers of yesterday. 30 May, page 1, column 5.
- 1915 Bernard to confer with lodge committee on cemetery tract. 10 February, page 4, column 6.
- 1915 Scout get names of dead soldiers in good cause. 13 February, section 2, page 1, column 3.
- 1915 Ten blocks of lots in old cemetery may be opened. 15 February, page 1, column 2.
- 1915 City of Tucson has nearly million dollars valuation of property. 17 February, page 1, columns 1-2.
- 1915 Indian school to ask damages from city. 17 February, page 2, columns 1-2.
- 1915 Declares city is marauded by university roughs. 2 March, page 3, columns 1-3.
- 1915 City will buy property of old adobe church. 23 March, page 6, column 4.
- 1915 Remains of Father Suastagui removed. 21 April, page 5, column 3.
- 1915 Bernard urges moving of bodies. 5 May, page 4, column 5.
- 1915 Cullen asks council to place police under his direction. 25 June, page 6, columns 2-4.

- 1915 City manager's report is filed. 29 July, page 3, columns 4-5.
- 1915 Council will act on delinquent water accounts. 2 August, page 4, column 5.
- 1915 Further delay in disposing of the city bond issues. 3 August, page 5, column 5.
- 1915 Fraternal order will get deeds from council. 21 September, page 5, column 4.
- 1915 City will sell old cemetery as it is. 29 September, page 8, column 2.
- 1915 Advertisement by Tucson Undertaking Co. 17 April, page 6, column 7.
- 1915 Notice to Masons. 24 May, page 8, column 2.
- 1915 Notice to A.O.U.W. 7 June, page 4, column 1.
- 1915 Notice to Knights of Pythias. 29 May, page 8, column 6.
- 1915 Notice to Redmen. 29 May, page 8, column 1.
- 1916 Volunteer firemen to sell all property. 3 March, page 4, column 1.
- 1916 Weather man will locate in Tucson. 18 July, page 8, columns 4-5.
- 1916 Council will remove police from politics. 8 August, page 3, column 3.
- 1967 Skeletons Found Under City Street. 7 November, page 2, columns 2-3.

Tucson Daily Star

- 1907 New Cemetery After First of Next January. 11 July, page 5.

Trotter, M., and G.C. Gleser

- 1952 Estimation of Stature from Long Bones of American Whites and Negroes. *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* 10:463–514.

Ubelaker, D. H.

- 1989 *Human Skeletal remains: Excavation, Analysis, Interpretation* (2nd edition). Washington D.C.: Taraxacum.