

**Identification of the Pima Tribe
No. 10, Improved Order of Red Men
Plot Within the Court Street Cemetery,
AZ BB:13:156 (ASM), Tucson,
Pima County, Arizona**

J. Homer Thiel

Contributions by

Jenny L. Adams
Michael W. Diehl
James M. Heidke
Chris Haney Lange
R. Jane Sliva
Amanda K. Stroud



**Technical Report No. 2011-09
Desert Archaeology, Inc.**

**Identification of the Pima Tribe
No. 10, Improved Order of Red Men
Plot Within the Court Street Cemetery,
AZ BB:13:156 (ASM), Tucson,
Pima County, Arizona**

J. Homer Thiel

Contributions by

Jenny L. Adams
Michael W. Diehl
James M. Heidke
Chris Haney Lange
R. Jane Sliva
Amanda K. Stroud

Reviewed by

Patricia Castalia
Desert Archaeology, Inc.
3975 N. Tucson Boulevard
Tucson, Arizona 85716

Submitted to

Tucson Coordination Office
Salvation Army
1001 North Richey Boulevard
Tucson, Arizona 85716-4323



Technical Report No. 2011-09
Desert Archaeology, Inc.

3975 N. Tucson Boulevard, Tucson, Arizona 85716 • January 2012

COMPLIANCE SUMMARY

DATE: 15 December 2011

REPORT TITLE: Identification of the Pima Tribe No. 10, Improved Order of Red Men Plot Within the Court Street Cemetery, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM), Tucson, Pima County, Arizona

CLIENT: Salvation Army

COMPLIANCE AGENCIES: City of Tucson

COMPLIANCE LEVEL: Municipal

APPLICABLE LAWS/REGULATIONS: Arizona Statute §41-865, Disturbing Human Remains or Funerary Objects on Lands Other Than State Lands; City of Tucson Resolution No. 12443 and Administrative Directive *Protection of Archaeological and Historical Resources in City Projects*, issued by the City Manager, issued 1999 and updated in 2005. The project was conducted on private property and as a result, an Arizona State Museum permit was not required. An Arizona State Museum Burial Permit was also not required, because the intention was to locate but not disinter graves.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Archaeological testing was conducted on a property owned by the Salvation Army that lies within the boundary of the historic Court Street Cemetery. Strip trenches were placed throughout the property, resulting in the location of 20 graves from the Improved Order of Red Men plot, as well as eight prehistoric Hohokam features. Following documentation, the graves were covered with plastic and the area backfilled. Two prehistoric pit structures and three pits were sampled to recover artifacts and botanical remains.

FIELDWORK DATES AND PERSON-DAYS: Archaeological excavations took place between 18 August and 1 September 2011, with a total of 21 person-days expended.

FINAL DISPOSITION OF PROJECT ARTIFACTS, FIELD NOTES, DATA, AND RECORDS: All artifacts, field notes, data, and records, excluding mortuary-related material, are curated at the Arizona State Museum (ASM), Tucson, under Arizona State Museum Accession No. 2011-0422.

LOCATION:

Land ownership: Private

City, County, and State: Tucson, Pima County, Arizona

Legal Description: Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 12, Township 14 South, Range 13 East on the USGS 7.5-minute topographic quad Tucson, Ariz. (AZ BB:13 [NW]).

Area of Potential Effect (APE): The project area is located within Pima County Assessor's Parcels 117-023-490, 117-023-510, and 117-023-500 at the southeastern corner of North Main Avenue and West Speedway Boulevard. At the time of the project, the three parcels were used as parking, with the Salvation Army Hospitality House present south and east of the parcels, and two residential houses north of one of the parcels.

NUMBER OF SITES: 1

LIST OF REGISTER-ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES: AZ BB:13:156 (ASM)

LIST OF INELIGIBLE SITES: 0

Summary of Results: Archaeological testing was conducted at the Salvation Army property located near the southeastern corner of North Main Avenue and West Speedway Boulevard. Work identified 20 graves within the Improved Order of Red Men plot in the Court Street Cemetery, as well as eight prehistoric features. The portion of the property on the western side of North Alder Avenue contained a single prehistoric pit and no

human burials. The pit was sampled. The area tested on the eastern side of North Alder Avenue contained 20 graves from the Improved Order of Red Men plot, present in two separate clusters of 10 burials. Two pit houses and five prehistoric pits were present in the western group of burials. The houses and two pits were sampled. None of the graves was excavated.

Recommendations: It is recommended that the Salvation Army proceed with construction work on the property west of North Alder Avenue, where no burials were located. The discovery of human burials on the property on the eastern side of North Alder Avenue presents a unique set of issues. The Salvation Army has options for how to proceed that include: (1) no action is required if the burials located through testing are left in place without further disturbance; (2) current design plans could be modified to incorporate an appropriate, non-disturbing use, such as open space, courtyards, playgrounds, etc., in the area around the known graves; (3) if ground-disturbing uses cannot be avoided in the burial areas, the graves would need to be exhumed following the procedures outlined in the forthcoming Burial Disinterment Court Order being prepared by the City of Tucson's Attorney's Office; and, (4) a combination of these strategies could be implemented.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Compliance Summary	ii
List of Figures	v
List of Tables	vi
IDENTIFICATION OF THE PIMA TRIBE NO. 10, IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN PLOT WITHIN THE COURT STREET CEMETERY, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM), TUCSON, PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA	
Project Area Location and Description	1
Cultural Background of the Project Area	1
Archaic Period	3
Early Agricultural Period	4
Early Ceramic Period	4
Hohokam Sequence	4
Protohistoric Period	5
Spanish and Mexican Periods	5
American Period	6
The Court Street Cemetery	6
Pima Tribe No. 10, Improved Order of Red Men, Tucson, Arizona	9
Individuals Buried in the Improved Order of Red Men Plot	11
Baby Curtis	12
Horace O. Draper	12
Benjamin David Fairbanks	12
Frederick K. Flanders	14
John W. Griffin	14
Laurenzo C. Huerta	15
Gustave Klein	15
Samuel H. Lake	15
Albert Holcome Morgan	16
Albert Percival	16
Ada Reid	16
William Tadd	16
Curtis H. Tarbox	17
Sarah J. (Kirkpatrick) Tarbox	17
E. T. Vine	17
Thomas M. Woerner	18
Archaeological Testing	18
Eastern Cluster	20
Western Cluster	21
Prehistoric Archaeology	21
Recommendations	28
A. COPIES OF DEATH CERTIFICATES OF PEOPLE BURIED IN THE IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN PLOT	
REFERENCES CITED	53

LIST OF FIGURES

1.	Reproduction of USGS 7.5-minute topographic quad Tucson, Ariz. (AZ BB:13 [NW]), showing location of project area	2
2.	Map of the Court Street Cemetery site, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM), showing its internal divisions, based on a 1906 map, with the locations of identified burials	7
3.	Plan view map of the Court Street Cemetery site, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM), overlaid on an aerial photograph, showing the locations of trenches and archaeological features	19
4.	The eastern cluster of graves in the Improved Order of Red Men plot, Court Street Cemetery site, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM)	22
5.	Overview of eastern burial cluster, Court Street Cemetery site, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM)	23
6.	The western cluster of graves in the Improved Order of Red Men plot, Court Street Cemetery site, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM)	24
7.	Overview of western burial cluster, Court Street Cemetery site, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM)	25
8.	Features 1000, 1001, and 1002, prehistoric roasting pits, Court Street Cemetery site, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM)	26
9.	Prehistoric features located in the area east of North Alder Avenue, Court Street Cemetery site, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM)	27
10.	Feature 1003, a prehistoric pit structure, Court Street Cemetery site, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM)	28
11.	Feature 1004, a prehistoric pit structure, Court Street Cemetery site, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM)	29
12.	Large mortar probably used in food-processing tasks, the Court Street Cemetery site, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM)	31
13.	Large shaped stone, the Court Street Cemetery site, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM)	31
14.	Aerial photograph of the Court Street Cemetery site, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM), with an overlay of the 1906 map	33

LIST OF TABLES

1.	Periodization and chronology of the Santa Cruz Valley-Tucson Basin	3
2.	Catholic burials in the Court Street Cemetery, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM), 1875-1909	8
3.	Summary of individuals buried in plots within the Court Street Cemetery, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM), 1901-1908	9
4.	List of individuals buried in the Improved Order of Red Men plot, Court Street Cemetery, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM)	12
5.	List of trenches excavated during testing, Court Street Cemetery site, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM)	20
6.	Summary of grave features, Court Street Cemetery site, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM)	21
7.	Prehistoric Native American ceramic types recovered from the Court Street Cemetery site, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM)	30
8.	Minimum number of vessel counts for Hohokam Red-on-brown and Red-on-buff ceramic types, reported by feature, Court Street Cemetery site, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM)	30
9.	Ethnobotanical remains identified from the prehistoric features, Court Street Cemetery site, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM)	32

IDENTIFICATION OF THE PIMA TRIBE NO. 10, IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN PLOT WITHIN THE COURT STREET CEMETERY, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM), TUCSON, PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA

Results of archaeological testing and historic research on property owned by the Salvation Army within the boundaries of the historic Court Street Cemetery, in operation between 1875 and 1909, are presented in this report. The Salvation Army is planning to redevelop the property and needs to determine if burials associated with the Pima Tribe No. 10 of the Improved Order of Red Men were present. This fraternal group was organized in Tucson in 1897, and was assigned a cemetery plot within the Court Street Cemetery. Historic research identified 16 individuals buried in the plot. Archaeological testing in August and September 2011 identified 20 graves in the Red Men section. Eight prehistoric features were also located, two pit structures and six pits.

A history of the cemetery, of the Improved Order of Red Men in Tucson, and biographies of individuals in the plot are presented. Further, the methods used during the testing program, the results of testing, and recommendations are provided. The project was conducted on private property and an Arizona State Museum permit was not required. An Arizona State Museum Burial Permit was also not required, because the intention was to locate but not disinter graves. However, the project complied with Arizona Statute §41-865, Disturbing Human Remains or Funerary Objects on Lands Other Than State Lands; as well as the City of Tucson Resolution No. 12443 and Administrative Directive *Protection of Archaeological and Historical Resources in City Projects*, issued by the City Manager, issued 1999 and updated in 2005. Project records and artifacts are curated at the Arizona State Museum (ASM) as ASM Accession No. 2011-0422.

PROJECT AREA LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Salvation Army property is located at the southeast corner of North Main Avenue and West Speedway Boulevard. Portions of three Pima County parcels were tested, 117023490, 117023510, and 117023500. More specifically, the project area is located in Section 12, Township 14 South, Range 13 East, on the USGS 7.5-minute topographic quad Tucson, Ariz. (Figure 1). The area is at an elevation of 2,360 ft.

Historic ground-leveling activities have dramatically changed the environment around the project area. At the time of the project, the area east of North Alder Avenue was being used as a parking lot for the Salvation Army Hospitality House. It sloped slightly downward to the west and south, and was devoid of vegetation. The area on the west side of North Alder Avenue was fenced, and a house located along North Main Avenue had recently been demolished. The area had been used as a parking lot during the January 2011 gem show, and was covered with a light coating of gravel. The area sloped downward to the south and west.

CULTURAL BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT AREA

The history of the Southwest and of the Tucson Basin is marked by a close relationship between people and the natural environment. Environmental conditions have strongly influenced subsistence practices and social organization, and social and cultural changes have, in turn, made it possible to more efficiently exploit environmental resources. Through time, specialized adaptations to the arid region distinguished people living in the Southwest from those in other areas. Development of cultural and social conventions also became more regionally specific, and by A.D. 650, groups living in the Tucson Basin can be readily differentiated from those living in other areas of the Southwest. Today, the harsh desert climate no longer isolates Tucson and its inhabitants, but life remains closely tied to the unique resources of the Southwest. The chronology of the Tucson Basin is summarized in Table 1.

Archaeological investigations suggest the Tucson Basin was initially occupied some 13,000 years ago, a time much wetter and cooler than today. The Paleoindian period is characterized by small, mobile groups of hunter-gatherers who briefly occupied temporary campsites as they moved across the countryside in search of food and other resources (Cordell 1997:67). The hunting of large mammals, such as mammoth and bison, was a particular focus of the subsistence economy. A Clovis point characteristic

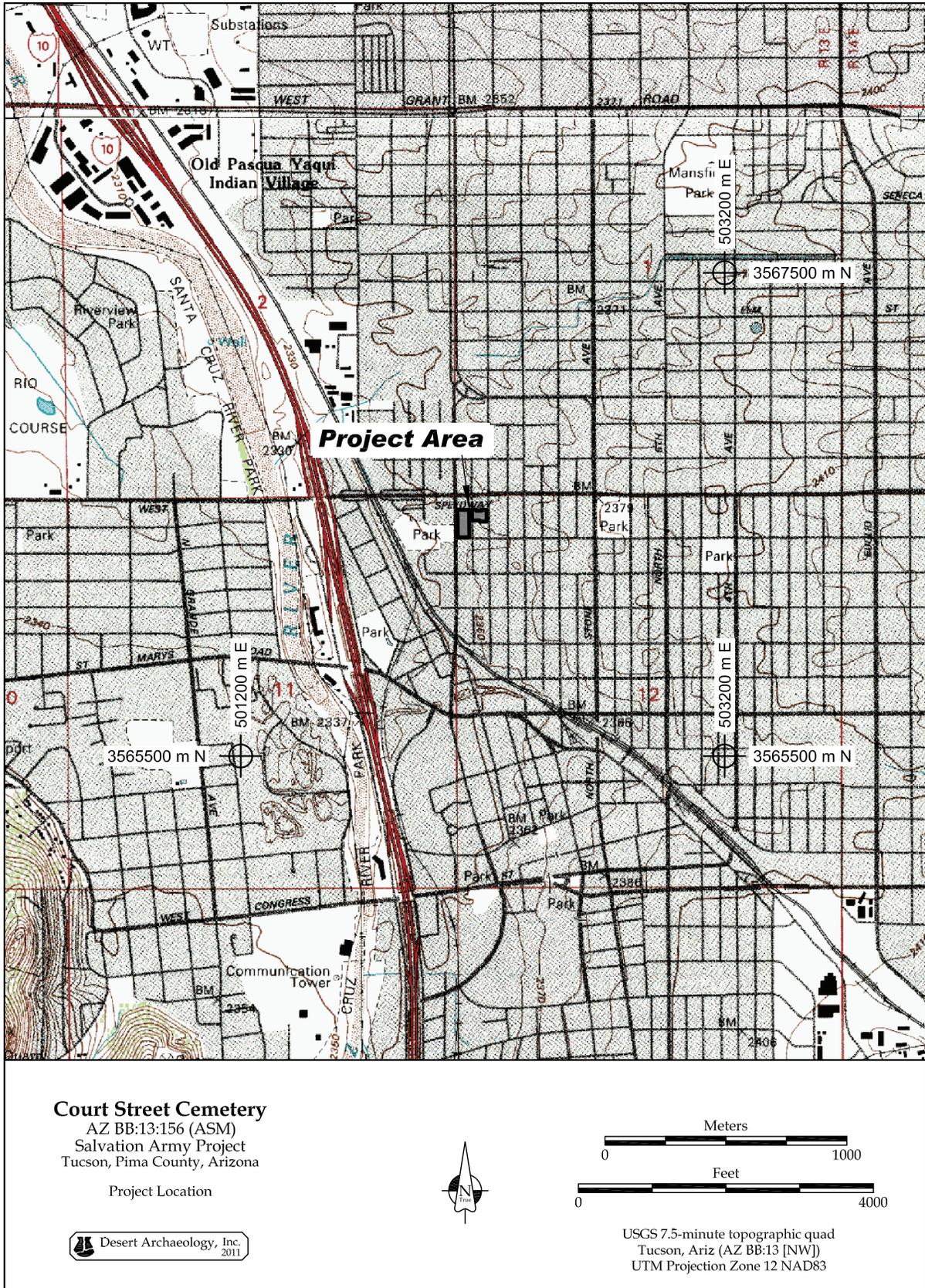


Figure 1. Reproduction of USGS 7.5-minute topographic quad Tucson, Ariz. (AZ BB:13 [NW]), showing location of project area.

Table 1. Periodization and chronology of the Santa Cruz Valley-Tucson Basin.

Era/Period	Phase	Date Range
Historic		
American Statehood	—	A.D. 1912-present
American Territorial	—	A.D. 1856-1912
Mexican	—	A.D. 1821-1856
Spanish	—	A.D. 1694-1821
Protohistoric	—	A.D. 1450-1694
Prehistoric		
Hohokam Classic	Tucson	A.D. 1300-1450
	Tanque Verde	A.D. 1150-1300
Hohokam Sedentary	Late Rincon	A.D. 1100-1150
	Middle Rincon	A.D. 1000-1100
	Early Rincon	A.D. 950-1000
Hohokam Colonial	Rillito	A.D. 850-950
	Cañada del Oro	A.D. 750-850
Hohokam Pioneer	Snaketown	A.D. 700-750
	Tortolita	A.D. 500-700
Early Ceramic	Late Agua Caliente	A.D. 350-500
	Early Agua Caliente	A.D. 50-350
Early Agricultural	Late Cienega	400 B.C.-A.D. 50
	Early Cienega	800-400 B.C.
	San Pedro	1200-800 B.C.
	(unnamed)	2100-1200 B.C.
Archaic	Chiricahua	3500-2100 B.C.
	(occupation gap?)	6500-3500 B.C.
	Sulphur Springs-Ventana	7500-6500 B.C.
Paleoindian		11,500?-7500 B.C.

of the Paleoindian period (circa 9500 B.C.) was collected from the Valencia site, located along the Santa Cruz River in the southern Tucson Basin (Doelle 1985:183-184). Another Paleoindian point was found in Rattlesnake Pass, in the northern Tucson Basin (Huckell 1982). These rare finds suggest prehistoric use of the Tucson area probably began at this time. Paleoindian use of the Tucson Basin is supported by archaeological investigations in the nearby San Pedro Valley and elsewhere in southern Arizona, where Clovis points have been discovered in association with extinct mammoth and bison remains (Huckell 1993, 1995). However, because Paleoindian sites have yet to be found in the Tucson Basin, the extent and intensity of this occupation are unknown.

Archaic Period (7500-2100 B.C.)

The transition from the Paleoindian period to the Archaic period was accompanied by marked climatic

changes. During this time, the environment came to look much like it does today. Archaic period groups pursued a mixed subsistence strategy, characterized by intensive wild plant gathering and the hunting of small animals. The only Early Archaic period (7500-6500 B.C.) site known from the Tucson Basin is found in Ruelas Canyon, south of the Tortolita Mountains (Swartz 1998:24). However, Middle Archaic period sites dating between 3500 and 2100 B.C. are known from the bajada zone surrounding Tucson, and, to a lesser extent, from floodplain and mountain areas. Investigations conducted at Middle Archaic period sites include excavations along the Santa Cruz River (Gregory, ed. 1999), in the northern Tucson Basin (Roth 1989), at the La Paloma development (Dart 1986), and along Ventana Canyon Wash and Sabino Creek (Dart 1984; Douglas and Craig 1986). Archaic period sites in the Santa Cruz floodplain were found to be deeply buried by alluvial sediments, suggesting more of these sites are present, but undiscovered, due to the lack of surface evidence.

Early Agricultural Period (2100 B.C.-A.D. 50)

The Early Agricultural period (previously identified as the Late Archaic period) was the period when domesticated plant species were first cultivated in the Greater Southwest. The precise timing of the introduction of cultigens from Mexico is not known, although direct radiocarbon dates on maize indicate it was being cultivated in the Tucson Basin and several other parts of the Southwest by 2100 B.C. (Mabry 2008). By at least 400 B.C., groups were living in substantial agricultural settlements in the floodplain of the Santa Cruz River. Recent archaeological investigations suggest canal irrigation also began sometime during this period.

Several Early Agricultural period sites are known from the Tucson Basin and its vicinity (Diehl 1997; Ezzo and Deaver 1998; Freeman 1998; Gregory, ed. 2001; Huckell and Huckell 1984; Huckell et al. 1995; Mabry 1998, 2008; Roth 1989). While there is variability among these sites – probably due to the 2,150 years included in the period – all excavated sites to date contain small, round, or oval semisubterranean pithouses, many with large internal storage pits. At some sites, a larger round structure is also present, which is thought to be for communal or ritual purposes.

Stylistically distinctive Cienega, Cortaro, and San Pedro type projectile points are common at Early Agricultural sites, as are a range of ground stone and flaked stone tools, ornaments, and shell jewelry (Diehl 1997; Mabry 1998). The fact that shell and some of the material used for stone tools and ornaments were not locally available in the Tucson area suggests trade networks were operating. Agriculture, particularly the cultivation of corn, was important in the diet and increased in importance through time. However, gathered wild plants – such as tansy mustard and amaranth seeds, mesquite seeds and pods, and agave hearts – were also frequently used resources. As in the preceding Archaic period, the hunting of animals such as deer, cottontail rabbits, and jackrabbits, continued to provide an important source of protein.

Early Ceramic Period (A.D. 50-500)

Although ceramic artifacts, including figurines and crude pottery, were first produced in the Tucson Basin during the Early Agricultural period (Heidke and Ferg 2001; Heidke et al. 1998), the widespread use of ceramic containers marks the transition to the Early Ceramic period (Huckell 1993). Undecorated plain ware pottery was widely used in the Tucson Basin by about A.D. 50, marking the start of the early Agua Caliente phase (A.D. 50-350).

Architectural features became more formalized and substantial during the Early Ceramic period, representing a greater investment of effort in construction, and perhaps more permanent settlement. A number of pithouse styles are present, including small, round, and basin-shaped houses, as well as slightly larger subrectangular structures. As during the Early Agricultural period, a class of significantly larger structures may have functioned in a communal or ritual manner.

Reliance on agricultural crops continued to increase, and a wide variety of cultigens – including maize, beans, squash, cotton, and agave – were an integral part of the subsistence economy. Populations grew as farmers expanded their crop production to floodplain land near permanently flowing streams, and it is assumed that canal irrigation systems also expanded. Evidence from archaeological excavations indicates trade in shell, turquoise, obsidian, and other materials intensified and that new trade networks developed.

Hohokam Sequence (A.D. 500-1450)

The Hohokam tradition developed in the deserts of central and southern Arizona sometime around A.D. 500 and is characterized by the introduction of red ware and decorated ceramics: red-on-buff wares in the Phoenix Basin and red-on-brown wares in the Tucson Basin (Doyel 1991; Wallace et al. 1995). Red ware pottery was introduced to the ceramic assemblage during the Tortolita phase (A.D. 500-650/700). The addition of a number of new vessel forms suggests that, by this time, ceramics were utilized for a multitude of purposes.

Through time, Hohokam artisans embellished this pottery with highly distinctive geometric figures and life forms such as birds, humans, and reptiles. The Hohokam diverged from the preceding periods in a number of other important ways: (1) pithouses were clustered into formalized courtyard groups, which, in turn, were organized into larger village segments, each with their own roasting area and cemetery; (2) new burial practices appeared (cremation instead of inhumation) in conjunction with special artifacts associated with death rituals; (3) canal irrigation systems were expanded and, particularly in the Phoenix Basin, represented huge investments of organized labor and time; and (4) large communal or ritual features, such as ballcourts and platform mounds, were constructed at many village sites.

The Hohokam sequence is divided into the pre-Classic (A.D. 500-1150) and Classic (A.D. 1150-1450) periods. At the start of the pre-Classic, small pithouse

hamlets and villages were clustered around the Santa Cruz River. However, beginning about A.D. 750, large, nucleated villages were established along the river or its major tributaries, with smaller settlements in outlying areas serving as seasonal camps for functionally specific tasks such as hunting, gathering, or limited agriculture (Doelle and Wallace 1991). At this time, large, basin-shaped features with earthen embankments, called ballcourts, were constructed at a number of the riverine villages. Although the exact function of these features is unknown, they probably served as arenas for playing a type of ball game, as well as places for holding religious ceremonies and for bringing different groups together for trade and other communal purposes (Wilcox 1991; Wilcox and Sternberg 1983).

Between A.D. 950 and 1150, Hohokam settlement in the Tucson area became even more dispersed, with people utilizing the extensive bajada zone as well as the valley floor (Doelle and Wallace 1986). An increase in population is apparent, and both functionally specific seasonal sites, as well as more permanent habitations, were now situated away from the river; however, the largest sites were still on the terraces just above the Santa Cruz. There is strong archaeological evidence for increasing specialization in ceramic manufacture at this time, with some village sites producing decorated red-on-brown ceramics for trade throughout the Tucson area (Harry 1995; Heidke 1988, 1996; Huntington 1986).

The Classic period is marked by dramatic changes in settlement patterns and possibly in social organization. Aboveground adobe compound architecture appeared for the first time, supplementing, but not replacing, the traditional semisubterranean pithouse architecture (Haury 1928; Wallace 1995). Although corn agriculture was still the primary subsistence focus, extremely large Classic period rock-pile field systems associated with the cultivation of agave have been found in both the northern and southern portions of the Tucson Basin (Doelle and Wallace 1991; Fish et al. 1992).

Platform mounds were also constructed at a number of Tucson Basin villages sometime around A.D. 1275-1300 (Gabel 1931). These features are found throughout southern and central Arizona and consist of a central structure that was deliberately filled to support an elevated room upon a platform. The function of the elevated room is unclear; some were undoubtedly used for habitation, whereas others may have been primarily ceremonial. Building a platform mound took organized and directed labor, and the mounds are believed to be symbols of a socially differentiated society (Doelle et al. 1995; Elson 1998; Fish et al. 1992; Gregory 1987). By the

time platform mounds were constructed, most smaller sites had been abandoned, and Tucson Basin settlement was largely concentrated at only a half-dozen large, aggregated communities. Recent research has suggested that aggregation and abandonment in the Tucson area may be related to an increase in conflict and possibly warfare (Wallace and Doelle 1998). By A.D. 1450, the Hohokam tradition, as presently known, disappeared from the archaeological record.

Protohistoric Period (A.D. 1450-1694)

Little is known of the period from A.D. 1450, when the Hohokam disappeared from view, to A.D. 1697, when Father Kino first traveled to the Tucson Basin (Doelle and Wallace 1990). By that time, the Tohono O'odham people were living in the arid desert regions west of the Santa Cruz River, and groups that lived in the San Pedro and Santa Cruz valleys were known as the Sobaipuri (Doelle and Wallace 1990; Masse 1981). Both groups spoke the O'odham language and, according to historic accounts and archaeological investigations, lived in oval jacal surface dwellings rather than pithouses. One of the larger Sobaipuri communities was located at Bac, where the Spanish Jesuits, and later the Franciscans, constructed the mission of San Xavier del Bac (Huckell 1993; Ravesloot 1987). However, due to the paucity of historic documents and archaeological research, little can be said regarding this inadequately understood period.

Spanish and Mexican Periods (A.D. 1694-1856)

Spanish exploration of southern Arizona began at the end of the seventeenth century A.D. Early Spanish explorers in the Southwest noted the presence of Native Americans living in what is now the Tucson area. These groups comprised the largest concentration of population in southern Arizona (Doelle and Wallace 1990). In 1757, Father Bernard Middendorf arrived in the Tucson area, establishing the first local Spanish presence. Fifteen years later, the construction of the San Agustín Mission near a Native American village at the base of A-Mountain was initiated, and by 1773, a church was completed (Dobyns 1976:33).

In 1775, the site for the Presidio of Tucson was selected on the eastern margin of the Santa Cruz River floodplain. In 1776, Spanish soldiers from the older presidio at Tubac moved north to Tucson, and construction of defensive and residential structures began. The Presidio of Tucson was one of several forts

built to counter the threat of Apache raiding groups who had entered the region at about the same time as the Spanish (Thiel et al. 1995; Wilcox 1981). Spanish colonists soon arrived to farm the relatively lush banks of the Santa Cruz River, to mine the surrounding hills, and to graze cattle. Many indigenous settlers were attracted to the area by the availability of Spanish products and the relative safety provided by the Presidio. The Spanish and Native American farmers grew corn, wheat, and vegetables, and cultivated fruit orchards, and the San Agustín Mission was known for its impressive gardens (Williams 1986).

In 1821, Mexico gained independence from Spain, and Mexican settlers continued farming, ranching, and mining activities in the Tucson Basin. By 1831, the San Agustín Mission had been abandoned (Elson and Doelle 1987; Hard and Doelle 1978), although settlers continued to seek the protection of the Presidio walls.

American Period (1856-Present)

Through the 1848 settlement of the Mexican-American War and the 1853 Gadsden Purchase, Mexico ceded much of the Greater Southwest to the United States, establishing the international boundary at its present location. The U.S. Army established its first outpost in Tucson in 1856 and, in 1873, founded Fort Lowell at the confluence of the Tanque Verde Creek and Pantano Wash, to guard against continued Apache raiding.

Railroads arrived in Tucson and the surrounding areas in the 1880s, opening the floodgates of Anglo-American settlement. With the surrender of Geronimo in 1886, Apache raiding ended, and the region's settlement boomed. Local industries associated with mining and manufacturing continued to fuel growth, and the railroad supplied the Santa Cruz River valley with the commodities it could not produce locally. Meanwhile, homesteaders established numerous cattle ranches in outlying areas, bringing additional residents and income to the area (Mabry et al. 1994).

By the turn of the twentieth century, municipal improvements to water and sewer service, and the eventual introduction of electricity, made life in southern Arizona more hospitable. New residences and businesses continued to appear within an ever-widening perimeter around Tucson, and city limits stretched to accommodate the growing population. Tourism, the health industry, and activities centered around the University of Arizona and Davis-Monthan Air Force Base contributed significantly to growth and development in the Tucson Basin in the twentieth century (Sonnichsen 1982).

THE COURT STREET CEMETERY

The Court Street Cemetery was established in 1875 on the northern outskirts of town (Figure 2). The cemetery was bounded on the west by North Main Avenue, on the east by North Stone Avenue, on the south by West Second Street, and on the north by West Speedway Boulevard. 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 Common Council made a resolution that established Blocks 7, 8, 9, 14, and 15 (east of 10th Avenue) as the Catholic Church cemetery and Blocks 9, 10, and 13 (west of 10th Avenue) for non-Catholics (Wallace n.d.).

At the time it was established and during its use, the cemetery did not have an official name. It was later that it became known as the Court Street Cemetery, in reference to the north-south street dividing the cemetery. Today, this street is North 10th Avenue. Burials within the cemetery began on 1 June 1875. The eastern half of the cemetery was the "Catholic Cemetery," and the east half of the western half was the "City," "Citizen's," or "Public" Cemetery. Within the western half of the cemetery were smaller plots maintained by local organizations, including Negley Post No. 1 of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR), the Tucson Volunteer Fire Department, the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith (IOBB), Pima Lodge No. 3 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF), Lodge 4 of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons (AF & AM), the Tucson Lodge No. 9 of the Knights of Pythias, and the Hall of Apache Lodge No. 8 of the Ancient Order of the United Workmen (AOUW). These plots appear to have been assigned in chronological order, beginning with the firemen, probably in 1875, and ending with the Red Men, circa 1898.

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 (*Arizona Weekly Citizen* 1876:3).

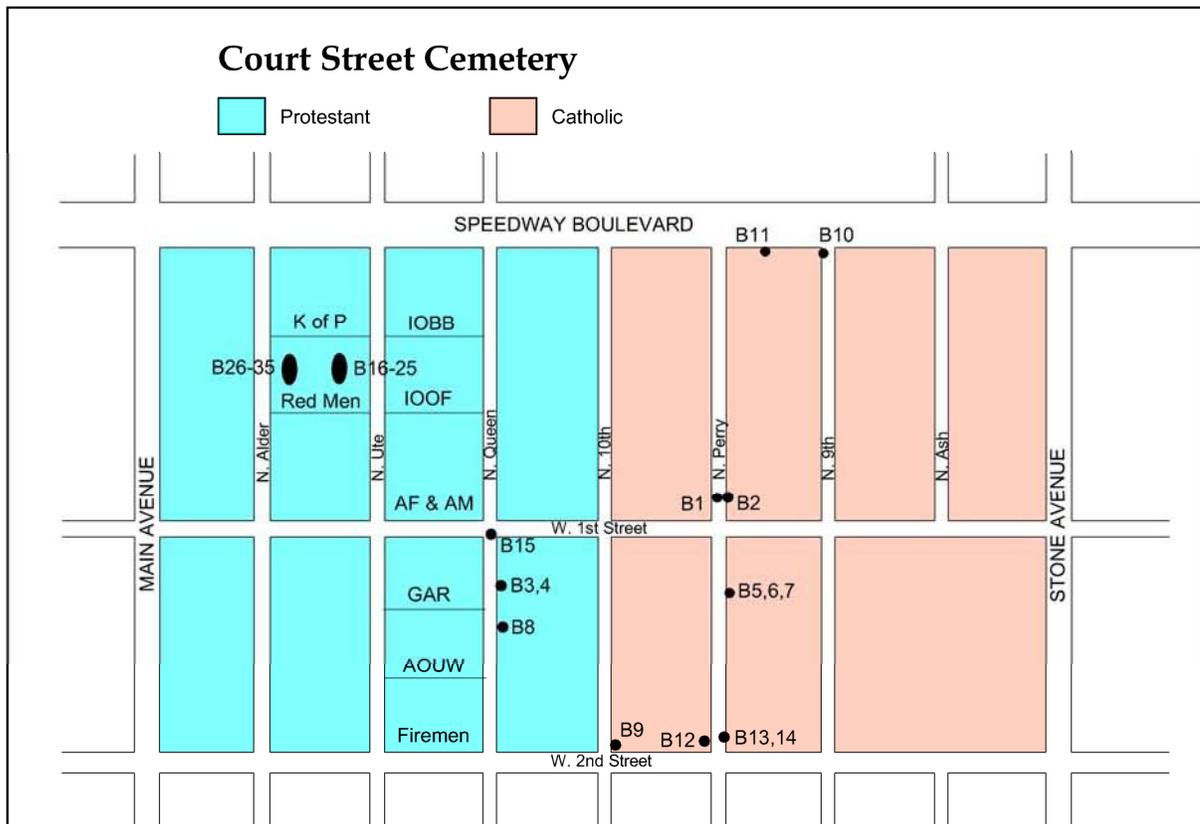


Figure 2. Map of the Court Street Cemetery site, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM), showing its internal divisions, based on a 1906 map, with the locations of identified burials.

The editorial continues with a recommendation to survey the cemetery to establish lots and the creation of avenues. Editorials suggested that leading residents thought that, by 1877, the Court Street Cemetery was an eyesore and a nuisance. The newspaper 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 (*Arizona Weekly Citizen* 1877:3).

The author suggested that a new cemetery be laid out northeast of the city, in an area where trees and shrubs were present. 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 (*Las Dos Republicas* 1878:3:2).

In August 1885, the City Council was asked to provide a sexton for the cemetery. The city declined, stat-

ing it did not have funds to build the sexton a house to live in or to pay wages (*Arizona Daily Star* 1885).

Tucson residents attended Memorial Day ceremonies at the cemetery in the 1880s. These ceremonies were sponsored by Negley Post No. 1 of the 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* 1889c). The GAR plot was marked by a large iron arch with the letters GAR in the center (MS 790, Arizona Historical Society).

Other groups enhanced the cemetery. Dolores Aguirre de Samaniego raised money to erect a wooden arch (*enverjado*) at the Catholic Cemetery (*El Fronterizo* 1887). The fire department attempted to raise money to place a fence around its lot in 1889 (*Arizona Daily Star* 1889a). The City of Tucson paid Mr. Babcock \$180 to build a fence around the cemetery (*Arizona Daily Star* 1889b). The last unfenced plot was the Masons, and the following year, the Masonic fraternity enclosed their burial area with a redwood post fence. The entrance to their lot, which measured some 179 ft by 22 ft, was marked by a 12-ft-wide gate that was 10 ft tall.

A square and compass was mounted on top of the gate (*Arizona Daily Star* 1890).

Problems occasionally arose over use of the cemetery.

Violent acts have been committed against the gravedigger at the Catholic Cemetery by people wishing to bury their dead without following rules. The most recent incident, trying to force the gravedigger to bury someone at an 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* 1892b:3:2).

The following week, the same paper reported that the police were investigating vandalism after the metal cross on Jesús Montañó'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" (*El Fronterizo* 1982a:3:3).

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* 1902a:5). The newspaper suggested 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* 1907c:5).

Tucson grew steadily northward, and some members of the Tucson Council began to discuss moving the cemetery away from the edge of town, claiming it depreciated city property and further, that the Court Street Cemetery was not large enough. In April 1906, councilman Mose Drachman organized a cemetery committee to look for a new cemetery location. A petition by the Fraternal Order of Eagles (a Masonic order) for two lots in the cemetery adjoining the Red Men'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* 1906b: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 of town was "not likely in fifty years, if ever, to grow to the cemetery" (*Tucson Citizen* 1906g:5).

By the following year, the councilmen had motored out and viewed the proposed location of the new cemetery. Local businessmen purchased 240 acres and formed the Tucson Cemetery Association. Their offer to the city included 30 acres to be donated as a pauper's cemetery and an offer to remove the dead from the pauper's area of the Court Street Cemetery. Other lots would be offered to poor people at no more than \$50.00 a lot. The city passed an ordinance forbidding burial within city limits after 1 January 1908 (*Tucson Citizen* 1907c). However, on 17 August 1907, the Tucson City Council passed an ordinance allowing burials to continue until 1 July 1909 (Ordinance 264 1/2). Catholic burial records indicate that burials began at Holy Hope Cemetery on 7 June 1909, and that the last burial in the old cemetery was on 30 June 1909.

The total number of burials in the Court Street Cemetery is not known. Catholic burial records for the period between 1 June 1875 and 30 June 1909, list 5,071 persons buried in the cemetery (Table 2). No similar list of burials exists for most of the Protestant portion of the cemetery, although Grand Army of the Republic records at the Arizona Historical Society suggest approximately 85 people were buried in that plot.

Research is currently underway to create a list of individuals buried in the Court Street Cemetery using a variety of records, including the 1880 U.S. census mortality schedule, Tucson newspapers, the Register of Funerals from the Parker Funeral Home, death certificates available online at <genealogy.az.gov>,

Table 2. Catholic burials in the Court Street Cemetery, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM), 1875-1909.

Year	Number	Year	Number	Year	Number	Year	Number
1875	112	1884	122	1893	179	1902	178
1876	133	1885	116	1894	118	1903	121
1877	182	1886	142	1895	131	1904	162
1878	100	1887	131	1896	137	1905	163
1879	119	1888	171	1897	115	1906	194
1880	153	1889	94	1898	164	1907	195
1881	261	1890	129	1899	108	1908	183
1882	142	1891	124	1900	141	1909	106
1883	151	1892	175	1901	119	Total	5,071

tombstones moved to Evergreen Cemetery, and other sources. Counts of burials in the cemetery are provided in Table 3, sorted by plot, as reported in death certificates created by the City of Tucson between 1901 and 1908. Of particular note is that the number of burials reported for the Catholic cemetery is consistently higher for death certificates than for the official burial register. Between 1900 and 1908, the register reported 1,315 burials, while death certificates reported 1,762 burials. Fully 25 percent of burials were not recorded in the register. In some cases, it is apparent that family members buried their relatives in the Catholic portion of the cemetery without a priest present. If this rate of underreporting was consistent through time, the total number of burials in the Catholic cemetery was more than 6,300.

In May 1915, the city published advertisements stating that people had only 30-40 days to remove bodies. On 6 March 1916, the Tucson City Council reviewed plans for the sale of the “old and abandoned cemetery,” and the 88 lots were sold on 21 March 1916 (Wallace n.d.).

Similar to another nearby abandoned historic cemetery, the National Cemetery (also called the Alameda-Stone Cemetery), which was used from circa 1860 to 1881, many burials were not moved between 1909 and 1916. Most of the undisturbed portion of the Alameda-Stone Cemetery was recently excavated by Pima County, and more than 90 percent of the burials had not been removed after the cemetery was closed (Heilen and Gray 2011).

Burials have been located in the Court Street Cemetery, mostly during utility work. Two coffins, stacked on top of each other, were discovered in July 1949, during excavation of a sewer line (*Arizona Daily Star* 1949). Two burials were recovered in 1967, and two more in 1970. Excavations for a water pipe in

1981 led to the discovery of two burials. As reported by the *Arizona Daily Star* (1981), the University of Arizona Human Identification Laboratory excavated the burials. Four other burials, previously removed by the laboratory within the cemetery, were housed at the laboratory. Another burial, that of a teenaged male, was discovered in July 1986, and it was also excavated by the Human Identification Laboratory (Carlock and McClain 1986; Revere 1986). The twelfth burial from the cemetery was found in May 2005, at 901 North Perry Avenue (Beck et al. 2005). Neighborhood residents who visited the current excavations reported finding bone or probable grave shafts on their property. It is very likely that a large number of burials are still present within the cemetery area.

Two burials were found in October 2007, within the Catholic section of Court Street Cemetery (Thiel and Margolis 2007), and yet another burial was located during replacement of a sewer line in December 2010 (Hopkins et al. 2011).

The entire cemetery has been designated by ASM as AZ BB:13:156 (ASM).

PIMA TRIBE NO. 10, IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN, TUCSON, ARIZONA

Pima Tribe No. 10, Improved Order of Red Men, was formed in October 1897, in Tucson. Sixty-two men had already signed the charter prior to a meeting on 6 October 1897. These men paid a \$5.00 initiation fee, and it was expected that as many as 125 men would join. B. M. Legg organized the group (*Arizona Daily Star* 1897b). On 11 October, the group met at the Odd Fellow’s Hall in Tucson, and each new member was presented with an emblem of the order,

Table 3. Summary of individuals buried in plots within the Court Street Cemetery, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM), 1901-1908.

Plot	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Ancient Order of Workmen	4	6	5	3	8	3	5	1
Catholic	145	232	153	206	227	287	276	236
City	40	58	42	57	52	66	91	47
Firemen	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Grand Army of the Republic	2	6	5	-	2	3	1	-
Odd Fellows	2	3	3	1	5	6	2	-
Jewish	1	-	-	2	1	2	1	2
Knights of Pythias	1	4	2	4	2	2	8	-
Masonic	3	11	9	9	7	7	7	-
Red Men	3	3	2	1	-	2	2	2
Unknown	52	37	37	21	14	25	30	54
Total	253	360	258	304	318	404	423	345

“which by the way is not only very neat, but of very fashionable design” (*Arizona Daily Star* 1897a:4). Deputy Great Incohonee Burns, the ranking officer of the order, gave a speech reviewing the history of the group. He recalled that Benedict Arnold was the first member to be dismissed from the group. In all, 106 people had joined prior to the formal institution ceremony of the Pima Tribe on 13 October 1897 (*Arizona Daily Star* 1897a). The first Sachem was J. D. Abrams. From 1897 to 1903, the following men (in chronological order) held the position of Sachem: Emanuel Drachman, Ed J. Carpenter, O. J. H. Johnson, Ollice C. Parker, Sylvester W. Purcell, George Howard, E. T. Vine, Edward Hale, Felix Levy, and Ben H. Pearce (*Tucson Citizen* 1903e).

By January 1899, there were 140 members, and the group had \$1,000.00 in the bank. The lodge had raised the money through three “Smoker” parties and a minstrel show. The minstrel show had provided \$265.90, and, of that,

\$240 was paid for a plat in the North End cemetery, there to place members who have gone to the happy hunting grounds never to come back (*Arizona Daily Star* 1899a:4).

The installation of officers in January 1899, led to another elaborate banquet with music, speeches, and dining.

The noble Red Men gave way to the Pale Faces, and it took three sittings at the five tables to provide for all... There was suckling pig, roast turkey, chicken and potato salad, tongue, ham, celery, olives, etc., etc. and the delicacies were washed down with brew and claret (*Arizona Daily Star* 1899a:4).

In July 1899, the Red Men elected O. C. Parker as Sachem, John E. Magee as Senior Sagamore, S. W. Purcell as Junior Sagamore, and O. J. H. Johnson as Prophet (*Tucson Citizen* 1919a). In January 1900, the Red Men held a ceremony to install officers (the group held elections twice yearly). O. C. Parker was the Sachem, S. W. Purcell was Senior Sagamore, Harry A. Drachman was Junior Sagamore, O. J. H. Johnson was Prophet, B. F. Fairbank was Keeper of Wampum, N. E. Hawke was Chief of Records, A. J. Preston was 1st Sannap, E. T. Vine was 2nd Sannap, Charles Stiffle was Guard of the Wigwam, Louis Muller was Guard of the Forest, J. D. Boyln was 1st Warrior, Nick Guerovich was 2nd Warrior, I. E. Crum was 3rd Warrior, Mr. Hopkins was 4th Warrior, Mr. Purcival was 1st Brave, P. B. Ziegler was 2nd Brave, Mr. Tarbox was 3rd Brave, and Mr. Brockhoff was 4th Brave. After the ceremony, the men went to a banquet hall for a party where refreshments were served, speeches were given, and songs were sung until a late hour (*Tucson Citizen* 1920a).

The Red Men frequently held “Smoker” get-togethers. In February 1900, at one such event, Judge Miller and Harry Drachman opened the festivities, and Judge Purcell, “Skinny” Johnson, Harry Drachman, L. B. Hayes, and attorney Kirkpatrick gave speeches (*Tucson Citizen* 1920b). The group met every Thursday night at 8:00 at the A.O.U.W. Hall (*Tucson Citizen* 1900b). In September, the Red Men raised \$25.00 for victims of the Galveston hurricane (*Tucson Citizen* 1900a). The Red Men frequently marched in parades, dressed in Indian attire, “The red warriors were out in full force with their tomahawks” (*Arizona Daily Star* 1899b:4).

In 1901, a committee of Red Men submitted a resolution condemning the assassination of President McKinley. The committee included N. E. Hawke, W. J. Kirkpatrick, and L. Muller (*Tucson Citizen* 1901k). The Tucson Red Men announced plans for a large pow-wow that would include a “street parade in full costume, a grand conclave, and a Smoker” (*Tucson Citizen* 1901i:4). The event was successful, with members of the Cochise and Bisbee tribes present. The event included Ben Bund singing two songs, Ernest Lange playing a violin solo accompanied by Professor Frank Fuller, two recitations, and T. F. Ryan singing three solos. Additional songs and speeches were given after refreshments were served (*Tucson Citizen* 1901j). Fourteen new members were added in March 1902 (*Tucson Citizen* 1902c). By 1902, there were 60 members in the tribe (*Tucson Citizen* 1902h).

In 1905, Felix Levy was the Chief of Records and J. E. Dufton was Sachem. The group was holding a “Smoker” event at the A.O.U.W. hall (*Tucson Citizen* 1905a). The Smoker was

largely attended and proved a most enjoyable affair. Cigars and other refreshments in abundance were furnished and a first class time was enjoyed by all (*Tucson Citizen* 1905d:4).

In June 1906, new officers were installed, with the Great Sachem of the entire group, Wiley E. Jones, present. The Pima Lodge Sachem was A. F. Richmond, the prophet was Fred Wilding, the Senior Sagamore was Walter Smith, Junior Sagamore was Bascom Reed, the First Sannap was James Jicks, and the Guard of Wampum was T. Burns (*Tucson Citizen* 1906e). A few days later, the Red Men hosted the Great Incohonee, J. W. Cherry, for a banquet (*Tucson Citizen* 1906a). In July 1907, members of the group headed to Bisbee for the Grand Council of Arizona. These included Jack Dufton, Felix Levy, Fred Walding, Nat Hawke, and John I. Reilly (*Tucson Citizen* 1907f).

A decision was made to close the Court Street Cemetery (also called the City Cemetery) in 1907. The Red Men were reportedly one of the fraternal organizations granted land in the new Evergreen Cemetery

(*Tucson Citizen* 1907e). However, burials in the old Red Men plot continued until at least August 1908, and no designated Red Men plot exists in Evergreen Cemetery today.

In October 1907, eight new members were initiated (*Tucson Citizen* 1907b). In December, new officers were chosen, as follows: F. Wilding, Sachem; F. K. Miller, Senior Sagamore; J. F. Heimbach, Junior Sagamore; R. A. Alton, Prophet; Felix Levy, Chief of Records; Harry A. Drachman, Keeper of Wampum; Luke J. Corda, Trustee; W. E. Smith and Harry A. Drachman, representatives of the Great Council; and alternate representatives, John I. Reilly and L. Curtis (*Tucson Citizen* 1907g).

In May 1908, the fifth annual state convention of Red Men was held in Tucson. It was celebrated with a visit to a show at Elysian Grove, a dance at the Grove pavilion, and a barbecue at the Grove the following day (*Tucson Citizen* 1908f). A special activity was a ride around town in automobiles furnished by local residents. A parade was also conducted, with the University of Arizona marching band attired in Native American-style clothing (*Bisbee Daily Review* 1908; *Tucson Citizen* 1908g). Elections were held again in July 1908, with N. E. Hawke elected Sachem; J. F. Heimbach, Senior Sagamore; L. J. Corda, Junior Sagamore; W. E. Smith, Prophet; Felix Levy, Chief of Records; Harry A. Drachman, Keeper of Wampum; J. E. Dufton, F. Wilding, and L. J. Corda, Trustees; and Dr. W. B. Purcell as Medicine Man (*Tucson Citizen* 1908e).

In 1909, a plan by the Improved Order of Red Men national organization to build a sanitarium in Tucson was considered by the Tucson City Council (*Tucson Citizen* 1909a). In July 1909, the election of officers took place, and H. V. Anaya was elected Sachem, W. E. Smith as Senior Sagamore, J. E. Dufton as Junior Sagamore, N. E. Hawk as Prophet, Felix Levy as Chief of Records, Harry A. Drachman as Keeper of Wampum, and Luke Corda as Trustee (*Tucson Citizen* 1909b). In 1910, the lodge entertained the Great Incohonee Farrar, who gave a speech at a gathering explaining the group's charitable work (*Tucson Citizen* 1910).

The January 1911 elections yielded William M. Campbell as Sachem, Fred Wilding as Senior Sagamore, Paul Bengsch as Junior Warden, O. E. Comstock as Prophet, Felix Levy as Chief of Records, Harry A. Drachman as Keeper of Wampum, and J. E. Dufton, Luke Corda, and Fred Wilding as Trustees. The Lodge had 94 members (*Tucson Citizen* 1911b). The July 1911 elections installed William Winter as Sachem, O. E. Comstock as Senior Sagamore, O. J. Mathias as Junior Sagamore, Paul Bengsch as Prophet, Felix Levy as Chief of Records, Harry A. Drachman as Keeper of Wampum, J. E. Ducton, Luke J. Corda, and Fred Wilding as Trustees. Dr. A. G.

Schnabel was the Medicine Man (*Tucson Citizen* 1911a). In May 1912, Nick Hawke and Felix Levy went to Phoenix for the state council of Red Men (*Tucson Citizen* 1912).

Newspaper articles about the group in Tucson newspapers largely disappear in the *Tucson Citizen* in 1912, and by 1930, the group was defunct (David Lintz, personal communication 2011). Where records created by the group are located is not known; none are housed at ASM, at the University of Arizona Library, or at the Improved Order of Red Men Archives in Waco, Texas.

In addition to serving as a social group, the Pima Tribe assisted people in times of need.

During the illness of a brother \$10 weekly is allowed and in case of death \$75 is provided towards funeral expenses. Upon the death of a wife of a member \$50 is provided. The tribe owns a plat in the cemetery and in this section the remains of the departed are consigned. There is an orphans fund from which an allowance is made weekly for the support of the children of deceased brothers (*Tucson Citizen* 1903e:5).

Newspaper articles indicate the Red Men were often requested to attend the funerals of their fellow members (*Tucson Citizen* 1902, 1907a, 1908a). William Taylor, the former City Marshall, died in March 1903, but was apparently buried in the Pythias plot (*Tucson Citizen* 1903d). Member A. W. Stiffel died in New York City in August 1905 (*Tucson Citizen* 1905b). Member Claud J. Anderson died in June 1906, but may have been buried in the Citizen's plot (*Tucson Citizen* 1906d). James Gaff died in April 1908, and was the first of the Red Men to be buried in Evergreen Cemetery (*Tucson Citizen* 1908d). Charles F. Weber, owner of the Union Meat Market, died in September 1916, and his funeral was under the auspices of the Red Men (*Tucson Citizen*, 16 September 1916).

INDIVIDUALS BURIED IN THE IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN PLOT

Research was conducted to identify the individuals buried in the Red Men plot. In all, 16 people were identified in newspaper accounts and death certificates as being interred in either the I.O.R.M. or the Red Men plot (Table 4)¹. A partially illegible entry in the Parker Funeral Home Register may refer to someone in the Red Men's Cemetery, or perhaps a cemetery at Red Rock (only the first portion with the word "Red" is legible). Death certificates for these 16 individuals are provided in Appendix A (this volume). Genealogical research provided additional details on the lives of many of these people.

¹Names are spelled as recorded.

Table 4. List of individuals buried in the Improved Order of Red Men plot, Court Street Cemetery, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM).

Name	Age	Date of Death	Cause of Death
Lake, Samuel H.	49	5 February 1901	Pulmonary tuberculosis
Woerner, Thomas M.	40	25 February 1901	Skull injuries, possible homicide
Fairbanks, Benjamin David	62	8 April 1901	Skull fracture
Unknown	-	7 November 1901	—
Vine, E. T.	36	21 January 1902	Abscess of the liver
Flanders, Frederick K.	43	11 March 1902	Pneumonia
Griffin, John W.	32	27 March 1902	Pneumonia
Curtis, Baby	0	2 August 1902	Stillborn
Draper, Horace O.	23	21 June 1903	Tuberculosis
Reid, Ada	34	28 June 1903	Meningitis
Percival, Albert	53	15 September 1904	Head concussion
Morgan, Albert Holcome	42	4 January 1906	Heart disease and alcoholic excess
Tarbox, Curtis H.	28	17 November 1906	Morphine suicide
Tadd, William	22	22 February 1907	Tuberculosis
Klein, Gustave	30	7 September 1907	Pulmonary edema and asthma
Huerta, Lorenzo	45	29 April 1908	Cirrhosis of the liver
Tarbox, Sarah J. (Kirkpatrick)	50	10 August 1908	Strangulated hernia

Baby Curtis

Baby Curtis was stillborn on 2 August 1902, at 332 East 6th Street in Tucson, daughter of John Curtis and Mary M. Spofford². She was buried in the Improved Order of Red Men plot³. Louis Curtis paid for the funeral, with burial taking place on 3 August 1902⁴.

Horace O. Draper

Horace O. Draper was born in 1879, in Ohio, although he has not been located on the 1880 census. On 6 June 1900, Horace lived in Quincy, Adams County, Ohio. He was working as a furniture finisher, but had been unemployed for two months the previous year⁵.

Horace moved to Tucson in the spring of 1903, and died from tuberculosis on 21 June 1903, at St. Mary's Hospital in Tucson, a few hours after being taken there. Horace was buried in the Improved Order of Red Men plot⁶.

H. O. Draper, a member of a San Francisco tribe of Red Men died at the hospital yesterday. He kept a boot black stand near Villaescusa's (*Tucson Citizen* 1903a:5).

The funeral was on 24 June, with the Pima Tribe managing the event; Draper's body was handled by the Reilly undertaking parlor (*Tucson Citizen* 1903b).

Benjamin David Fairbanks

Benjamin David Fairbanks was born on 25 January 1839, in Coldwater, Branch County, Michigan, son of Samuel Fairbanks and Helen Abiah Knapp. On 10 September 1850, Benjamin lived in Batavia, Branch County, Michigan, with his mother and siblings Caralin, Sarah, Samuel, John, and Francis. He had attended school in the previous year⁷.

²Arizona Territorial Marriages, Pima County 1871-1912, by Floyd R. Negley and Marcia S. Lindley, 19940, Arizona State Genealogical Society, Tucson, p. 19.

³Baby Curtis, Return of a Death City of Tucson, <genealogy.az.gov>, September 2011.

⁴Parker Funeral Home, Register of Funerals, pp. 61-62, #541.

⁵Zachariah Cissna household, 1900 U.S. census, Adams County, Illinois, population schedule, Quincy Ward 2, ED 124, SD 9, sheet 5B, dwelling 98, family 116; National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) microfilm T623, roll 235.

⁶Horace O. Draper, Return of a Death City of Tucson, <genealogy.az.gov>, September 2011.

⁷Elena Fairbanks household, 1850 U.S. census, Branch County, Michigan, population schedule, Batavia, p. 3, dwelling 20, family 22; NARA microfilm M432, roll 347.

Fairbanks operated a hay and feed yard in Tucson in the early 1870s (Plumee et al. 2010:311). On 2 June 1880, he was living in Tucson and working as a miner⁸. In 1882, he and his partner Frank Black ran the keno game at the Fashion Saloon (*Arizona Citizen* 1882).

Benjamin was married on 15 August 1889, in Tucson, to Grace Edna Tarbox. Grace was born on 20 February 1874, in Illinois. The following year, he purchased property at 48 East Alameda Street (Lot 7 of Block 254) (Plumee et al. 2010:312). In 1897, Benjamin was working as a speculator (Fairbanks 1897:432).

On 16 June 1900, Benjamin and Grace's mother Sarah J. Tarbox, and her sister Birtie E. Tarbox lived at 48 East Alameda Street in Tucson (they owned their home). Benjamin was working as a saloon keeper⁹.

Ben was elected "keeper of wampum" for the Red Men in January 1901 (*Tucson Citizen* 1901b:4).

In late January 1901, a 62nd birthday party was held at the Fairbanks home on Alameda Street.

It was an event which will long be remembered by those who participated in the pleasures of the evening. Toasts were spoken, there was speaking and singing, and the merry party was bent upon showering Mr. Fairbanks with evidences of their friendship for him. At midnight refreshments were served (*Tucson Citizen* 1901c:4).

In March 1901, Ben re-opened the Fashion Saloon and treated patrons to a free lunch (*Tucson Citizen* 1901f).

Benjamin died on 8 April 1901, at 48 East Alameda Street in Tucson, from a fracture at the base of the skull. He had been working as a liquor dealer. He had lived in Tucson for 32 years. Benjamin was buried in the Improved Order of Red Men plot¹⁰. His wife paid Parker Funeral Home for the funeral, with the funeral home selling her a "Rankin" coffin¹¹.

Fatal Accident Occurred Late Yesterday Afternoon

Benjamin D. Fairbanks, proprietor of The Fashion, met with an accident late yesterday afternoon which resulted in death a short time after it occurred.

Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks were driving about the city and turning onto Congress street their horse became frightened and started to run away. The animal was almost uncontrollable, but Mr. Fairbanks would no doubt have been able to stop the horse had it not been for the accident which overturned the buggy precipitating both occupants upon the ground.

At the corner of Stone avenue and Congress street the wheels of the buggy caught in the groove of the street car which tightened upon the fellow of the wheel like a vice and the sudden stop threw both Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks into the air and they fell heavily upon the ground. Mr. Fairbanks sustained fatal injuries, his skull being crushed and his body horribly bruised. He was taken to Dr. Fenner's office where a hasty examination was pronounced fatal. A few minutes later he was removed to his home on Alameda street and at 8 o'clock life left the body and the intense suffering of the injured man came to an end. Mrs. Fairbanks received several severe gashes which stunned her, but she was not seriously injured. The terrible shock of her husband's death made her condition more serious, but she will recover.

Benjamin D. Fairbanks was one of the oldest residents of Tucson. He came here in 1869 and engaged in freighting and contract work before the railroad came to Tucson. He was a hard working man, enterprising, progressive and eminently successful in every way. During the later years of his life he engaged in gambling, for years conducting the gaming tables at Congress Hall. Later he established the Fashion which he conducted up to the time of his death. During the past two years he had been unfortunate, having twice broken his leg, and was injured by shooting himself in the hand. He was in excellent health, a man of robust build, and possessing great vitality and vigor. He was born January 26, 1837 in Branch county Michigan.

Deceased was a man of kindly disposition, generous to a fault, helpful where his friends needed assistance, and always ready to advance Tucson (*Tucson Citizen* 1901h:1).

His tombstone (and probably his body) were moved to Evergreen Cemetery¹².

BENJAMIN D. FAIRBANKS
DIED
April 8, 1901
AGED
62 Yrs., 2 Mo
14 Days

⁸B. Fairbanks household, 1880 U.S. census, Pima County, Arizona, population schedule, Tucson, ED 39, SD 5, p. 71; NARA microfilm T9, roll 36.

⁹Benjamin D. Fairbanks household, 1900 U.S. census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Precinct 1, ED 49, SD 11, sheet 16B, dwelling 393, family 400; NARA microfilm T623, roll 47.

¹⁰Benjamin D. Fairbanks. Return of a Death City of Tucson, <genealogy.az.gov>, September 2011.

¹¹Parker Funeral Home, Register of Funerals, pp. 31-32, #288.

¹²Benjamin David Fairbanks, Memorial 64452328, <Findagrave.com>, September 2011.

The Fairbanks family home in downtown Tucson was excavated by Statistical Research, Inc., personnel as part of the Joint Courts Project (Plumee et al. 2010:311-312).

Frederick K. Flanders

Frederick K. Flanders was born in May 1858, in Massachusetts (father born in England, mother born in Scotland).

Fred was married circa 1890, to Sophia (-?-). Sophia was born in November 1863, in Iowa, to parents born in Germany.

The Flanders family lived in California in the 1890s. They moved to Tucson sometime in 1898 or 1899.

On 22 June 1900, Frederick and Sophia lived at a rental home at 314 Court Avenue in Tucson, along with four children, Grace P. (born June 1890), Margaret R. (born February 1893), Howard K. (born August 1894), and Kenneth (born December 1897). Frederick was working as a bartender¹³.

In July 1901, Fred attended a Red Men meeting during which he made witty remarks about the removal of "The Wedge" (an area in Tucson known for its houses of prostitution) (*Tucson Citizen* 1901g). Fred was a member of the A.O.U.W., and in January 1902, he was elected vice-president of the group, as well as a trustee (*Tucson Citizen* 1902j).

Fred died on 11 March 1902, on Meyer Street in Tucson, from pneumonia. He was working at the time as a bartender. He was buried in the Improved Order of Red Men plot¹⁴. His body was taken to the Parker Funeral Home, and his funeral was paid for by St. Mary's Hospital. Apparently he was not buried in a coffin¹⁵.

Fred C. Flanders Succumbs to Pneumonia

Fred C. Flanders died this morning at 4 o'clock at his home on North Meyer street after a short illness of pneumonia. Mr. Flanders has been very low for the past few days, and his death was not unexpected. Mr. Flanders was well known here, having been employed at the Arizona Club for some time. He was a native of Boston and came west to California, about six years ago. He kept a hotel at San Bernardino and later was located at Wilcox. Since coming to Tucson, he been employed at the Double Stamp, the Buffet, and the Arizona Club.

¹³Frederick K. Flanders household, 1900 U.S. census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Precinct 1, ED 49, sheet 23B, dwelling 572, family 583; NARA microfilm T623, roll 47.

¹⁴Fred K. Flanders, Return of a Death City of Tucson, <genealogy.az.gov>, September 2011.

¹⁵Parker Funeral Home, Register of Funerals, pp. 41-42, #381.

Mr. Flanders leaves a wife and four children, two little boys and two little girls. He was a member of the Eagles and Red Men. A short time ago Mr. Flanders took out a life insurance policy for \$2,500 and just received the policy three days before he was taken sick. The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon from the residence, 397 North Meyer street (*Tucson Citizen* 1902k:5).

The funeral of Fred Flanders, which was held from the residence on Meyer street this afternoon was largely attended. The Eagles assembled at their hall and marched in a body to the house (*Tucson Citizen* 1902d:5).

Afterward, the insurance company claimed that Flanders had not made all of the necessary payments; thus, Mrs. Flanders had to hire a lawyer to compel the company to pay on the policy (*Tucson Citizen* 1902e). She was successful, and the New York Life Insurance Company eventually paid her \$1,600 (*Tucson Citizen* 1902g).

John W. Griffin

John W. Griffin was born in August 1869, in Ohio, son of Patrick Griffin and Bridget (-?-) (his parents were born in Ireland). On 17 June 1870, John lived with his parents in Norwalk, Huron County, Ohio¹⁶. On 14 June 1880, John lived with his parents at Norwalk. He had attended school in the previous year¹⁷.

In June 1900, John lived at 139 West Congress Street, boarding with C. Bartlett. John was working as a saloon keeper¹⁸. He was not married.

John died on 27 March 1902, at the Park View Hotel, from pneumonia, which he had suffered from for eight days. He had been a resident of Tucson for four years, and had worked as a bartender. He was buried in the Improved Order of Red Men plot¹⁹. The Elks Lodge paid for his funeral, which included placement of his body in a "Ruskin" coffin²⁰.

¹⁶Patrick Griffin household, 1870 U.S. census, Huron County, population schedule, Norwalk, p. 92, dwelling 555, family 515; NARA microfilm M593, roll 1225.

¹⁷Patrick Griffin household, 1880 U.S. census, Huron County, Ohio, population schedule, Norwalk, ED 160, SD 6, p. 33, dwelling 352, family 365; NARA microfilm T9, roll 1035.

¹⁸C. Bartlett household, 1900 U.S. census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Precinct 1, ED 49, SD 11, sheet 8A, dwelling 163, family 168; NARA microfilm T623, roll 47.

¹⁹John W. Griffin, Return of a Death City of Tucson, <genealogy.az.gov>, September 2011.

²⁰Parker Funeral Home, Register of Funerals, pp. 53-54, #481.

John Griffin Dead Succumbed to Pneumonia

John W. Griffin died this morning at 11 o'clock at his room in the Park View Hotel, after a short illness with pneumonia. He grew worse within the past few days and his death was momentarily expected last night.

Mr. Griffin was very well known here having been for some time past an employe of the Legal Tender. He has been in Tucson for a long time, having been associated with the Keno saloon as manager and with the Fashion. He was also at one time employed at Congress Hall. He was a Red Man and an Elk. The latter organization has taken charge of the remains and notified his mother who lives in Toledo, it will depend on what is heard from her as to what disposition will be made of the remains.

Mr. Griffin was 32 years old at the time of his death. He left no immediate family and had lived at the Park View Hotel for the past two years. He was well liked and his friends did everything to assist him in his last hours, but medical aid was of no avail (*Tucson Citizen* 1902l:5).

John's relatives in Ohio did not respond in time, so the Elks and the Red Men took charge of the funeral (*Tucson Citizen* 1902f).

Laurenzo C. Huerta

Laurenzo C. Huerta was born in November 1864, in Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico. He moved to Tucson in 1872 or 1883 according to census records; he has not been located on the 1880 census.

Lorenzo was married on 6 December 1896, in Pima County, to Angela Castillo. Angela was born in August 1878, in Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico, and had immigrated to the United States in 1889.

On 4 June 1900, Lorenzo and Angelita rented a home at 125 South Meyer Street, in Tucson, living there with their two children, Laurenzo Jr., born 18 March 1898, and Francisco C., born 21 November 1899. Lorenzo Sr. was working as a wagon driver²¹. The couple would later have three more children, John C., born 12 March 1903; Maria C., born 11 April 1905; and Gilbert, born 1907²².

²¹Lorenzo Huerta household, 1900 U.S. census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson Precinct 1, ED 49, SD 11, sheet 3B, dwelling 71, family 75; NARA microfilm T623, roll 47. A family member has posted a family tree for the family on Ancestry.com.

²²Birth certificates for Laurenzo Jr., Francisco, Juan, and Maria are available at <genealogy.az.gov>, September 2011.

Huerta died on 29 April 1908, from cirrhosis of the liver, at his home at 518 North 5th Avenue. He was buried in the Improved Order of Red Men plot²³.

Passed Away Here. L. Huerta passed away at his home in this city this morning. Funeral services over the remains will be conducted tomorrow afternoon by the local lodge of the Redmen (Tucson Citizen 1908c:5).

Gustave Klein

Gustave Klein was born on 9 March 1873, in New York (parents born in Germany). He moved to Tucson around 1884, and later worked as a clerk. He was single.

Gus died on 7 September 1907, at 205 South Stone Avenue, in Tucson, from pulmonary edema and asthma. He was buried in the Improved Order of Red Men plot²⁴. The Red Men were requested to attend his funeral (*Tucson Citizen* 1907d).

Samuel H. Lake

Samuel H. Lake was born in April 1851, in England or Ireland. He came to the United States in 1879, and was a naturalized U.S. citizen. He has not been located on the 1880 census. He was married circa 1885-1886 to Kate (-?-), who was born in October 1866, in New York (parents born in Ireland).

On 18 June 1900, Samuel and Kate rented a house at 164 Council Street in Tucson. He was working as a quartz miner²⁵. The couple did not have any children.

Samuel died on 5 February 1901, at 360 Council Street, in Tucson, from pulmonary tuberculosis. He had contracted the disease in Burke, Idaho, two years previously. He was buried in the Improved Order of Red Men plot²⁶.

All members of Pima Lodge No. 10 are required to meet at their wigwam in the A.O.U.W. building at 2 p.m., Thursday, February 7th, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother Lake. All visiting brothers are cordially invited to take part. George Howard, Sachem, N. E. Hawke, C. of R. (*Tucson Citizen* 1901a:4).

²³Laurenzo Huerta, Return of a Death City of Tucson, <genealogy.az.gov>, September 2011.

²⁴Gustave Klein, Return of a Death City of Tucson, <genealogy.az.gov>, September 2011.

²⁵Samuel H. Lake household, 1900 U.S. census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Precinct 1, ED 49, SD 11, sheet 19A, dwelling 446, family 454; NARA microfilm T623, roll 47.

²⁶Samuel H. Lake, Return of a Death City of Tucson, <genealogy.az.gov>, September 2011.

Albert Holcome Morgan

Albert Holcome Morgan was born on 16 January 1864, in Centerville, Yavapai County, Arizona Territory.

Albert was married on 3 May 1902, in Pima County, Arizona, to Edna Grace (Tarbox) Fairbanks, as her second husband.

Albert worked as a bartender, and he moved to Tucson around 1901.

In December 1905, Al Morgan was one of six men arrested for a fight that took place at the Double Stamp saloon.

It is stated that bottles, cleavers, ice picks and a gun were used in the fight. Judging from the appearance of some of the men arrested and the blood-spots in the court house where the principals were taken after arrest, the affair must have been pretty bloody. All the parties arrested were released on bonds (*Tucson Citizen* 1905c:4).

Albert died on 4 January 1906, at St. Mary's Hospital in Tucson, from heart disease and alcoholic excess. He was buried in the Red Men plot²⁷.

While on a visit with his wife last evening to St. Mary's hospital to see his mother-in-law, Mrs. Tarbox, who has been seriously ill, Al. H. Morgan was seized with heart failure. He was given immediate attention at the hospital, but failed to rally and died this forenoon about 10 o'clock. He was about 35 years old and had been employed at the Double Stamp as bartender. No details of the funeral arrangements could be learned this afternoon (*Tucson Citizen* 1906c:4).

Albert's body may have been moved to Evergreen Cemetery, where a tombstone (shared with his wife Edna's first husband, Benjamin Fairbanks) is present²⁸.

A. H. MORGAN
Died
Jan. 4, 1906
Aged
41 Yrs, 11 Mos.
12 Days

Albert Percival

Albert Percival was born in 1851, in England. He worked as a carpenter and moved to Tucson around 1898. He was widowed.

²⁷Albert H. Morgan, Return of a Death City of Tucson, <genealogy.az.gov>, September 2011.

²⁸Albert H. Morgan memorial, #5547824, <Findagrave.com>, September 2011.

Albert died on 15 September 1904, at St. Mary's Hospital, after suffering a concussion of the brain from a fall that took place on 27 August 1904. He was buried in the Improved Order of Red Men plot²⁹.

ATTENTION RED MEN. All members of Pima Tribe No. 10 and visiting brothers are earnestly requested to meet at 2:30 p.m. sharp, Friday, 16th, at A.O.U.W. Hall to attend the funeral of our late Brother Albert Percival. J. I. Reilly, Sachem, Felix Levy, C. of R. (*Tucson Citizen* 1904:5).

Ada Reid

Ada (-?-) Reid was born in 1868, in Tustin, Missouri. She was married to William Reid.

Ada died on 28 June 1903, at St. Mary's Hospital, from meningitis, which she had had for four days. She was buried in the Improved Order of Red Men plot³⁰.

Death of Mrs. Wm. Reid at St. Mary's Hospital

At 7 o'clock last evening Mrs. William Reid died at the hospital of brain fever, after an illness of about three weeks.

The funeral took place today at 4 o'clock from Reilly's undertaking parlors. Delegations from the Old Fellows, Red Men, Eagles, Foresters, Knights of Pythias and Spanish-American Alliance attended, besides city officers.

Mrs. Reid was the wife of Councilman Reid. She was aged 34 years. Her birthplace was Tustin, Missouri. Deceased leaves a devoted husband and daughter Marcelita, aged about 18 years (*Tucson Citizen* 1903c:5).

William Tadd

William Tadd was born on 5 May 1884, in Canada (father born England). He had lived in San Francisco, California.

William came to Tucson on 22 February 1907. He was living in the Windsor Hotel when he died on 9 March 1907, from tuberculosis. He was buried in the Improved Order of Red Men plot³¹. An advertisement was published asking that Pima Tribe No. 10 members attend his funeral (*Tucson Citizen* 1907a).

²⁹Albert Percival, Return of a Death City of Tucson, <genealogy.az.gov>, September 2011.

³⁰Ada Reid, Return of a Death City of Tucson, <genealogy.az.gov>, September 2011.

³¹Wm. Tadd, Return of a Death City of Tucson, <genealogy.az.gov>, September 2011.

Curtis H. Tarbox

Curtis H. Tarbox was born on 18 June 1878, in Leadville, Lake County, Colorado or California, son of G. E. Tarbox and Sarah J. (Kirkpatrick) Tarbox. On 1 June 1880, Curtis lived in Leadville with his father, three sisters, and one brother³².

Curtis worked as a bartender, was single, and had moved to Tucson around 1881. He committed suicide on 17 November 1906, in Alliance, Box Butte County, Nebraska. His body was returned to Tucson for burial in the Improved Order of Red Men plot³³.

The remains of Curtis Tarbox, the former resident of Tucson, who committed suicide in Lyon, Neb., arrived here last evening and funeral services will be held from the residence of the mother of the deceased at 144 East Alameda street, on Tuesday at 2 p.m. The death certificate received from Nebraska states that Tarbox came to his death by an overdose of morphine. No explanation is given as to the possible motive for suicide (*Tucson Citizen* 1906f:4).

Curtis may have been exhumed and moved to Evergreen Cemetery³⁴. A tombstone is inscribed:

CURTIS H. TARBOX
DIED NOV. 17, 1906
AGED 29 YRS. 5 MOS.

Sarah J. (Kirkpatrick) Tarbox

Sarah J. (Kirkpatrick) Tarbox was born on 18 August 1848, in New York (parents born in Canada). Sarah was married to Gonzello E. Tarbox circa 1868-1869. He was born about 1848, in Illinois. He served in Company H of the 1st Minnesota Infantry during the Civil War, enlisting on 5 April 1865, and mustering out on 14 July 1865³⁵.

On 10 June 1870, the couple lived in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, with a servant girl, Mary Patrick. Gonzello worked as a teamster³⁶.

Sarah moved to Tucson about 1882.

On 16 June 1900, Sarah lived with her son-in-law Benjamin Fairbanks and daughters Grace (Tarbox)

Fairbanks and Birtie E. Tarbox at 48 East Alameda Street in Tucson³⁷. She was a widow.

Sarah died on 10 August 1908, at 405 Meyer Street in Tucson, from a strangulated hernia, which she had suffered from for a week. She was buried in the Improved Order of Red Men plot³⁸.

Passed Away Today. Mrs. Sarah J. Tarbox passed away today at her home at 45 North Meyer street. She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. White and Mrs. Hicks. Funeral services will be held on Wednesday (*Tucson Citizen* 1908b:5).

E. T. Vine

E. T. Vine was born in 1865 in England. In December 1899, E. T. Vine was elected senior beadle for the Tucson Foresters (*Tucson Citizen* 1919b).

An operation was performed yesterday on E. T. Vine at St. Mary's hospital. Mr. Vine is suffering with an abscess on the liver and his life was despaired of but the doctors now give hopes of recovery (*Tucson Citizen* 1902b:5).

E. T. died on 21 January 1902, at St. Mary's Hospital in Tucson, from an abscess of the liver, a condition he suffered from for one month. He had worked as a plasterer prior to his death. He was buried in the Improved Order of Red Men plot³⁹.

Death of E. T. Vine at St. Mary's Hospital

E. T. Vine, the plasterer, who has been ill for some time at St. Mary's Hospital, died there yesterday afternoon. He was operated upon sometime ago for an abscess on the liver and it was thought for a time that he would survive but he grew gradually worse and passed away yesterday. Mr. Vine was an Englishman by birth and was 35 years of age at the time of his death. He has lived in the city for the past five years making his home at 727 North Seventh avenue.

The deceased was a member of the Foresters and of the Red Men, being Sachem of the local lodge of the latter organization at one time. The funeral will be held under the auspices of these two lodges from Parker's Undertaking parlors, tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Interment will be made in the Red Men's Cemetery (*Tucson Citizen* 1902i:8).

³²G. E. Tarbox household, 1880 U.S. census, Lake County, Colorado, population schedule, Leadville, ED 83, SD, p. 2, dwelling 13, family 17; NARA microfilm T9, roll 91.

³³Curtis Tarbox, Return of a Death City of Tucson, <genealogy.az.gov>, September 2011.

³⁴Curtis H. Tarbox memorial, #64952994, Findagrave.com.

³⁵Gonzello E. Tarbox entry, U.S. Civil War Soldier Records and Profiles, online at <Ancestry.com>, September 2011.

³⁶Gonzello E. Tarbox household, 1880 U.S. census, Cook County, Illinois, population schedule, Chicago Ward 4, p. 72, dwelling 401, family 573; NARA microfilm M593, roll 200.

³⁷Benjamin D. Fairbanks household, 1900 U.S. census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Precinct 1, ED 49, SD 11, sheet 16B, dwelling 393, family 400; NARA microfilm T623, roll 47.

³⁸Sarah J. Tarbox, Return of a Death City of Tucson, <genealogy.az.gov>, September 2011.

³⁹E. T. Vine, Return of a Death City of Tucson, <genealogy.az.gov>, September 2011.

Thomas M. Woerner

Thomas M. Woerner was born in May 1857, in Kentucky or Indiana. He had arrived in Tucson in 1875, as a member of Company M of the 6th Cavalry. He was discharged from the army in 1879 (*Tucson Citizen* 1901).

In June 1880, Thomas was living at Fort Lowell, working as a laborer⁴⁰. In June 1900, Thomas boarded with the Brown family at 220 North Meyer Street. He was working as a faro dealer⁴¹.

Thomas died on 25 February 1901, in Tombstone, six days after he suffered from internal injuries. He was buried in the Improved Order of Red Men plot⁴². His funeral was paid for by Pima Lodge No. 10, with interment taking place on 1 March 1901⁴³.

It was initially reported that:

He was driving when his team ran away with him and he was thrown beneath the horses and injuries he received were thought to be fatal (*Tucson Citizen* 1901:4).

Later it was decided that he had been the victim of an assault.

On Sunday a man named Thomas Warner was brought to Tombstone from Naco and admitted to the hospital. The new patient was found to be in serious condition and suffering from violent injuries which placed him at death's door and from which he did not recover, the unfortunate man dying last night. The peculiar circumstances of his injuries and condition led to further investigation and a coroners jury was summoned who viewed the remains, heard testimony and rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death as a result of injuries received at the hands of a party or parties unknown, the inference being that deceased received the injuries while in an intoxicated condition. From the testimony it is gathered that the deceased had been drinking heavily for some time. He was seen on the 21st with his face bruised and acting strangely and believed to be suffering from the excessive use of liquor. When seen later he was brought here. An examination showed his nose was

broken and his head and body bruised, with indications that he had been hit with a club or a blunt instrument. Who administered these violent injuries is not known and further investigation is being instituted to bring the facts to light. The deceased, who is known as "Soldier Tom," is a well known sporting man in Bisbee and Tombstone . . . (*Weekly Republican* 1901:6).

Mrs. Thos. Warner, wife of the unfortunate man who died at the hospital the result of injuries received at Naco, arrived in Tombstone from Tucson, says the Prospector. Today Mrs. Warner had the remains of her deceased husband shipped to Tucson where he is to be interred. The investigation of the mysterious death of Warner is being prosecuted by Sheriff Lewis and some clues are expected to develop which will throw some light on the suspected foul play (*Tucson Citizen* 1901d:4).

Thomas' brother John Woerner of Carlsbad, New Mexico, later came to Arizona to investigate his brother's death. He thought that his brother may have suffered injuries in a fall and that he had not sought adequate medical care (*Tucson Citizen* 1901e).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING

The goal of archaeological testing within the Improved Order of Red Men Plot was to identify all burials within the project area. Archival research, reported above, suggested the plot was used from perhaps 1898 to about 1908. During testing, it was uncertain how many individuals were buried in the plot. During and after fieldwork, archival research revealed that at least 16 individuals were interred in the Red Men plot.

Previous burial discoveries within the cemetery indicated most burials were oriented with their heads to the west and feet to the east, with the grave shaft running west to east. A few north to south burial pits have been located in the Catholic portion of the cemetery, apparently representing efforts to place additional burials in areas that were being filled with graves.

Because adult burials were expected to be at least 6 ft long, the property was stripped in 7-ft-wide swaths, alternating with a 5-ft-wide backdirt pile. This method was expected to locate all west to east adult burials.

In all, 22 stripping trenches were excavated during the project (Figure 3, Table 5). Prehistoric features were assigned numbers beginning with 1000, and burial features were assigned feature numbers beginning with 16, the next unallocated burial number, and 999, for a fence line.

⁴⁰Thomas M. Woerner entry, 1880 U.S. census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Fort Lowell, ED 6, p. 4, line 3; NARA microfilm T9, roll 36.

⁴¹William Brown household, 1900 U.S. census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Precinct 1, ED 49, SD 4, sheet 29A; NARA microfilm T623, roll 47.

⁴²Tom Warner, Return of a Death City of Tucson, <genealogy.az.gov>, September 2011.

⁴³Parker Funeral Home, Register of Funerals, pp. 29-30, entry #264.

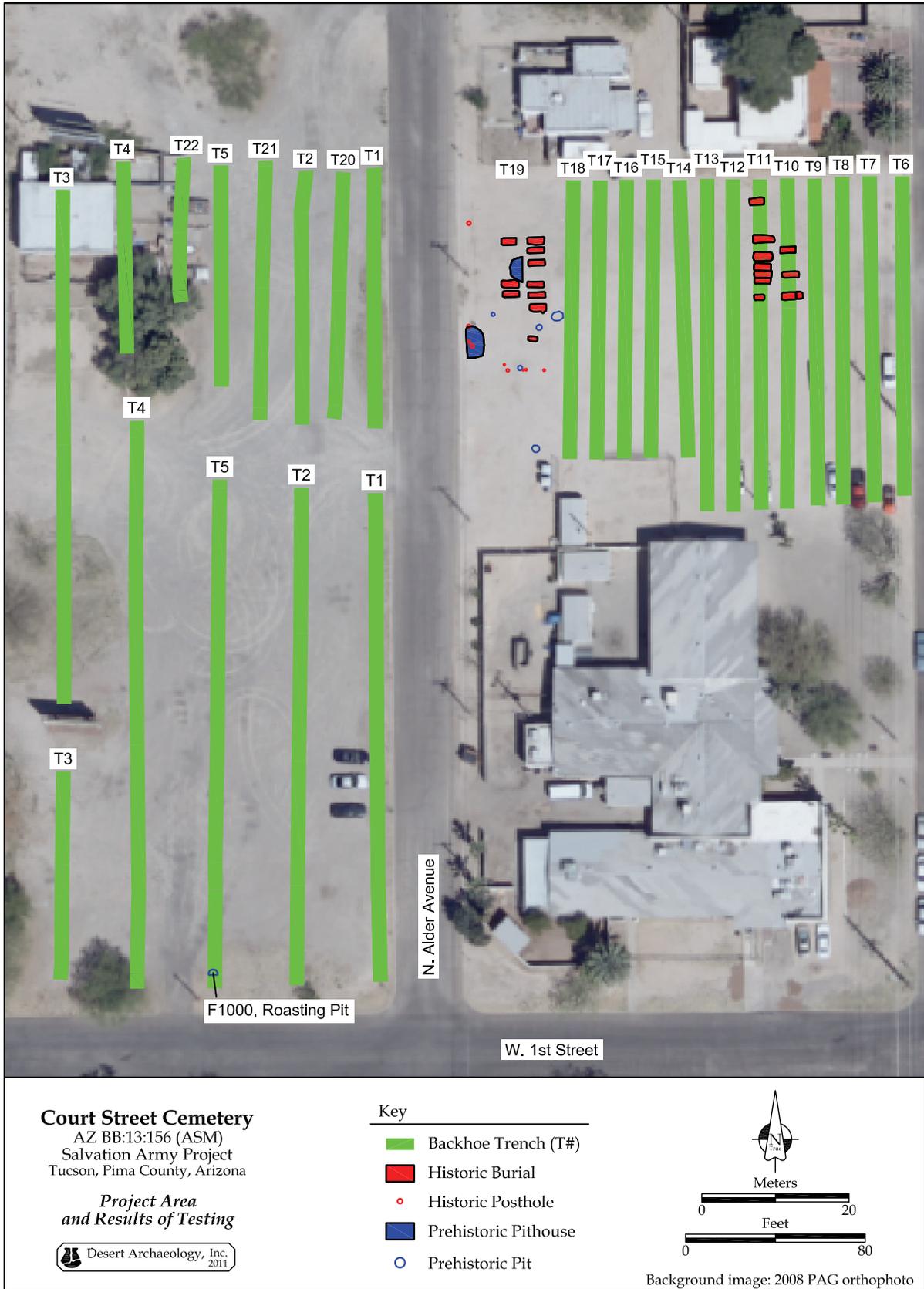


Figure 3. Plan view map of the Court Street Cemetery site, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM), overlaid on an aerial photograph, showing the locations of trenches and archaeological features.

Table 5. List of trenches excavated during testing, Court Street Cemetery site, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM).

Trench No.	Length (m)	Feature No.(s) Located	Comments
1	111.0	-	—
2	111.0	-	—
3	107.0	-	—
4	112.0	-	—
5	111.0	1000	—
6	44.0	-	—
7	44.0	-	—
8	44.0	-	—
9	44.0	-	—
10	44.0	16-18	—
11	44.0	19-25	—
12	44.0	-	—
13	44.0	-	—
14	38.0	-	—
15	38.0	-	—
16	38.0	-	—
17	38.0	-	—
18	38.0	-	—
19	38.0	26-35, 999, 1001-1007	Wider stripping area
20	32.0	-	—
21	32.0	-	—
22	18.5	-	—

The property west of Alder Avenue was tested first, where it was quickly discovered that the southern two-thirds of this area contained modern fill, often approaching 4 ft in depth. A deep wash was found that had run northeast to southwest through the project area prior to being filled in during the 1930s and 1940s. Areas north and south of the wash sloped down toward the wash. A small amount of domestic trash, including bottles, dish fragments, and a few automobile parts, was found in the wash. Sometime during the 1950s or 1960s, the area was covered with a thick layer of fill, most of which was redeposited caliche. This area was clearly unsuitable for burials due to the presence of an active wash and the sloping topography. Five stripping trenches were excavated in this area. A single prehistoric feature, discussed below, was located.

The northern one-third of the property west of Alder Avenue was more intensively tested, with eight stripping trenches cut. The foundation for a recently demolished house was present along the western side of the lot. Utility trenches associated

with the house were located, although no archaeological features were found.

The area east of Alder Avenue, within the Salvation Army parking lot, was also intensively tested, with 14 stripping trenches, including a wide stripping area along the western side of the parking lot. During testing, two burial areas were located, each with 10 individual graves (Table 6; see Figure 2). The graves were discovered when the backhoe uncovered either the distinct fill of a rectangular shaft or struck coffin wood or other artifacts. No artifacts were collected, although wood from one coffin was examined microscopically and was determined to be Douglas fir (the wood was returned to the site after the analysis).

Eastern Cluster

The eastern cluster of burials consists of two north to south rows (Figures 4-5). The eastern row has three graves, and the western row seven graves. Coffin wood was visible in five of the graves, with window glass from coffin lid viewing windows present in three of the graves with coffins. Two of these graves also had remnants of clothing: a shoe in Feature 20 and fabric in Feature 22 (this could also be from a coffin lining).

Two of the graves in the western row had rock markers or tombstone bases present at the western end of the grave. Feature 20 had four rocks cemented together, with the rocks perhaps not in their original location. These rocks were likely the base for a purchased tombstone. Feature 25 had a single upright gray basalt rock. This child's burial contained the smallest coffin found during the project, and it may be the grave of the stillborn Curtis girl.

Six of the graves in the western row appear to have been exhumed. This was suggested by the irregular nature of the fill in the grave shaft, the presence of coffin and viewing plate fragments lying randomly within the fill, and the presence of a shoe and cloth in the fill of two grave shafts. In particular, Feature 20 is the best candidate for having been exhumed. As noted, Sarah (Kirkpatrick) Tarbox, her son Curtis Tarbox, and her two sons-in-law, Benjamin Fairbanks and Albert Morgan, were apparently moved to Evergreen Cemetery in the late 1910s. Two gravestones, one for Curtis Tarbox and a joint stone for Edna Tarbox's two husbands, Benjamin D. Fairbanks and Albert Holcome Morgan, are present in Evergreen Cemetery and were almost certainly moved from the Red Men's plot. These individuals were probably buried in the western row of graves in this cluster, and it seems likely that Features 21-24, which are tightly laid out, may represent the Tarbox family area.

Table 6. Summary of grave features, Court Street Cemetery site, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM).

Feature No.	Length (inches)	Width (inches)	Marker	Coffin	Glass	Exhumed?	Comments
16	86	42	-	Yes	Yes	No	-
17	89	33	-	-	-	Unknown	-
18	114	40	-	Yes	-	Unknown	-
19	91	41	-	Yes	-	Probably	-
20	104	42	Yes	-	Yes	Probably	Shoe present
21	95	51	-	Yes	Yes	Probably	-
22	97	39	-	-	-	Probably	Cloth
23	102	38	-	-	-	Probably	-
24	87	30	-	-	-	Probably	-
25	52	26	Yes	Yes	-	No	Child's grave
26	88	40	-	-	-	No	-
27	90	76	-	-	-	No	-
28	89	31	-	Yes	Yes	No	-
29	89	30	-	-	-	No	-
30	91	31	-	-	-	No	-
31	89	49	-	-	-	No	-
32	95	36	-	-	-	No	Subsidence ring
33	93	41	-	-	-	No	Subsidence ring
34	88	34	-	-	-	No	Subsidence ring
35	52	25	Yes	-	-	No	Child's grave

Western Cluster

Ten graves were also located in the western cluster, seven in the eastern row and three in the western row (Figures 6-7). These graves were much easier to locate, because they were filled with a very distinctive combination of caliche chunks and brown silty sand. Only one coffin, with plate glass viewing window fragments, was located. One child's burial was present, at the extreme southern end of the area. A circular posthole was at the western side of this grave and probably marks the location of a post on which a wooden grave marker was attached.

The three grave shafts on the western row were found very close to the original ground surface and were unusual in that there was a central area of darker soil that had subsided into the grave shaft, probably as the coffin collapsed and the center of the shaft sunk downward.

During backhoe stripping, a series of 4-inch-square wooden posts, in addition to three cement posts with iron remnants, were located, designated as Feature 999. Four of these posts were west of the graves, and another four were south of the graves.

These were for the fence that once surrounded the cemetery. The posts were not located to the east, but that area was not completely stripped. This is an important find, because it clearly delineates the western and southern boundary of the Red Men plot.

Prehistoric Archaeology

A surprise find during the project was a previously unknown prehistoric component within the boundaries of the Court Street Cemetery. A single roasting pit, Feature 1000, was found at the southern end of Trench 5 on the western side of North Alder Avenue (Figure 8). The pit was identified at the base of the trench when several fire-cracked rocks were found. About two-thirds of the pit was then excavated to recover a sample of artifacts and plant remains.

Feature 1000 was circular with vertical walls and a flat base. It was 1.14 m long and at least 76 cm wide (the total width could not be determined), and 82 cm deep. The sides and the floor of the pit were oxidized red from heat. The base of the pit contained a layer

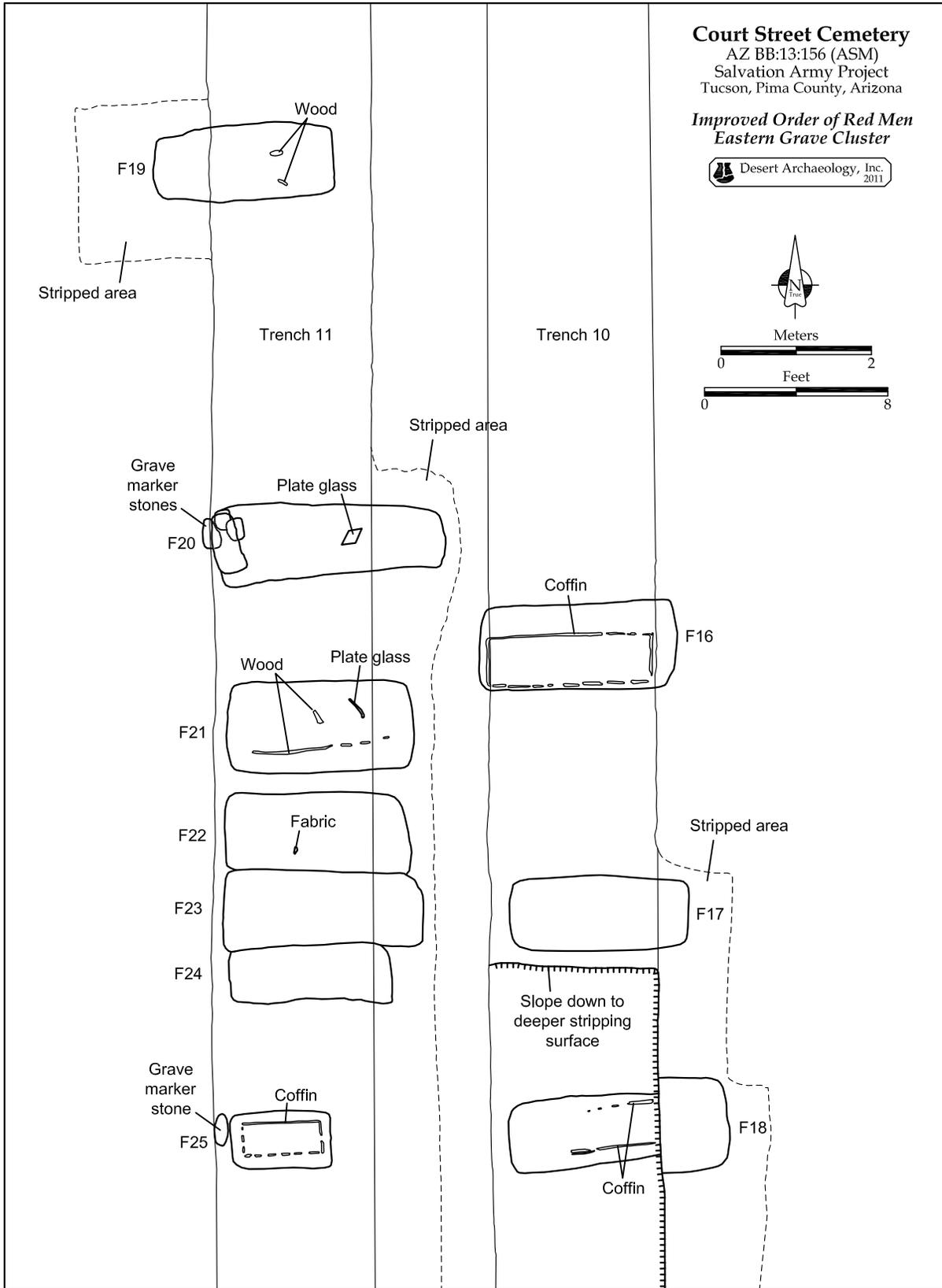


Figure 4. The eastern cluster of graves in the Improved Order of Red Men plot, Court Street Cemetery site, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM).



Figure 5. Overview of eastern burial cluster, Court Street Cemetery site, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM).

of charcoal, ranging from 6-30 cm deep, with the charcoal higher along the sides of the pit. On top of this was a layer of small fire-cracked rocks. Above this was a layer of much larger basalt rocks and brown silty sand. Above this was another layer of charcoal and small fire-cracked rocks. A burned ground stone mano, a pecking stone, and some plain ware pottery sherds were present in the fill of the pit.

Seven prehistoric features were located immediately east of North Alder Avenue in the vicinity of the western cluster of graves (Figure 9). Two pit-houses and five pits were identified.

Feature 1001 was an oval, basin-shaped roasting pit, 1.4 m long by 1.1 m wide. About half the pit was excavated to collect a sample of artifacts and plant remains. The pit was filled with gray-brown silty sand with a high gravel content, as well as many large pieces of charcoal and small pieces of fire-cracked rocks. Pottery sherds and pieces of flaked stone were present. Although no oxidation was seen, the feature appears to have been a roasting pit.

Feature 1002 was a circular pit with vertical walls and a flat base. It was 72 cm long, 65 cm wide, and 33 cm deep. The western half of the pit was excavated; the upper two-thirds of the pit was filled with a gray-brown silty sand that contained many pottery sherds. The bottom one-third of the pit was primarily charcoal and fire-cracked rocks. The eastern half of the pit was later excavated to recover additional sherds.

Feature 1003 was a Hohokam pit structure (Figure 10). The eastern half of the structure had been disturbed by burials from the historic Red Men plot. The remaining portion of the house was examined through placement of a 1-m by 2-m excavation unit over the suspected hearth area and by clearing additional floor area to search for artifacts and features. The house was at least 2.80 m long (north-south) and 1.96 m wide (east-west). The pit contained approximately 11 cm of fill. The suspected hearth area turned out to be a pile of white ash with a fire-reddened surface beneath. A small pit containing basalt rocks was present along the northern side of the structure, although it was not clear if this was intrusive into the feature. No postholes were located. A concentration of pottery sherds lay north of the hearth, and a few other sherds were scattered about the floor. The poor preservation of the house made it impossible to determine where the entrance was, although it was suspected to be pointing toward the east.

Feature 1004 was a Hohokam pit structure located along the western edge of the stripping area (Figure 11). The house was 4.12 m long (north-south) and at least 2.40 m wide (east-west). The western side of the house was disturbed by construction of Alder Avenue, and its adjacent curb and a gasoline ran north-south through the structure. Despite these problems, the house was relatively well preserved. The entrance was to the west. The structure was burned, and two upright and two fallen roof support posts were noted. Two of the posts were located along the interior wall of the house, and in one case, a thin line of upright reeds ran along the front of the post, apparently representing a woven mat lining the interior of the house. The other two posts were within the house and probably helped support the roof. A hearth or other features were not located. A cluster of pottery sherds was found in the center of the house.

Feature 1005 was a small pit roughly 50 cm in diameter. It contained brown silty sand with a chunk of charcoal and charcoal flecking. The pit was not explored.

Feature 1006 was a small pit 70 cm long (north-south) and 64 cm wide (east-west). The fill of the pit

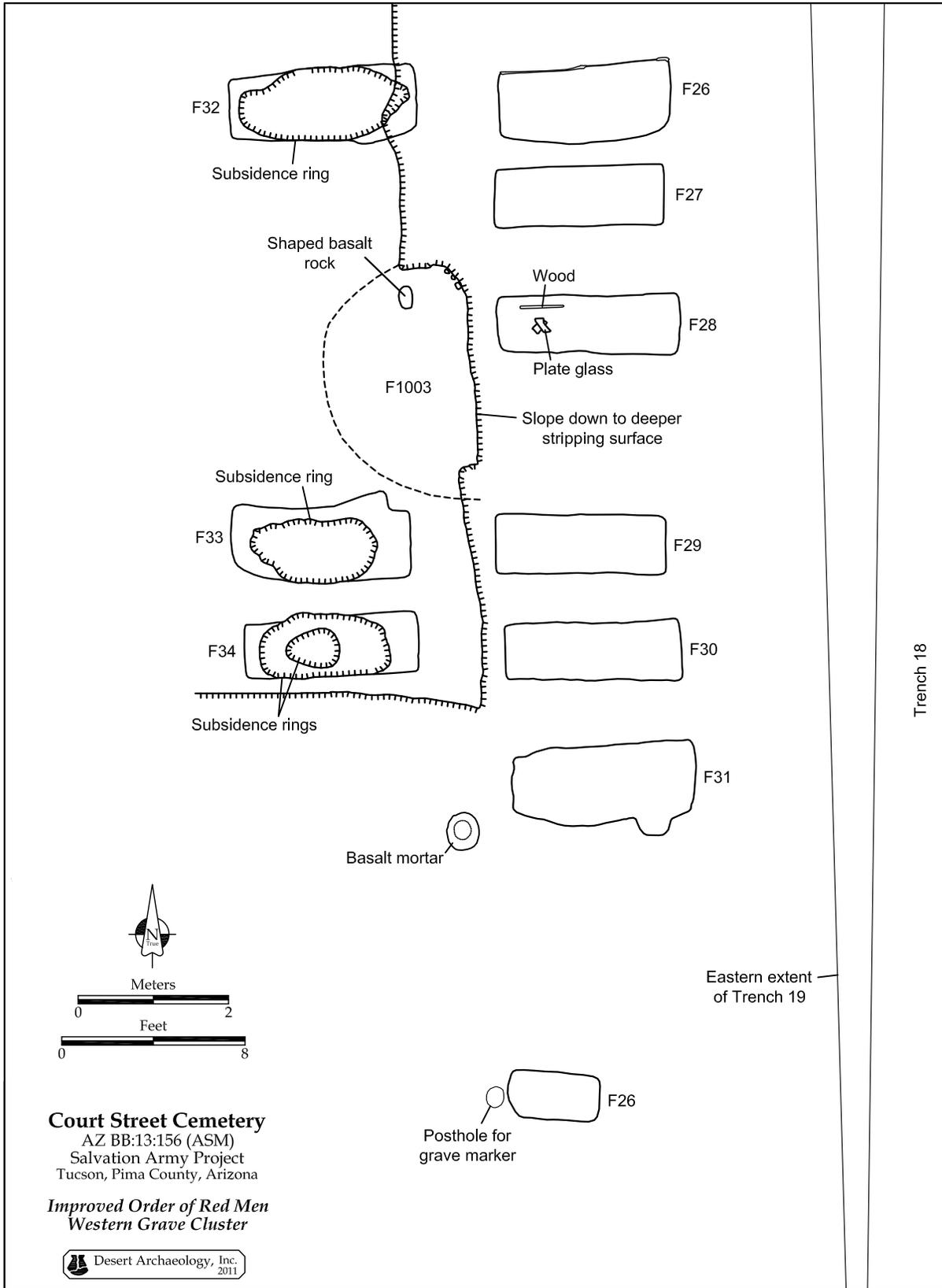


Figure 6. The western cluster of graves in the Improved Order of Red Men plot, Court Street Cemetery site, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM).



Figure 7. Overview of western burial cluster, Court Street Cemetery site, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM).

was brown silty sand with light charcoal flecking. It was not excavated further.

Feature 1007 was a small roasting pit located south of the other features. It was 1.03 m long and 94 cm wide. The pit was probed and was found to be 20 cm deep. The top 9 cm contained brown silty sand with charcoal flecking. The bottom 11 cm was primarily charcoal with one piece of fire-cracked rock. No artifacts were visible in the portion probed.

Analysts at Desert Archaeology examined the prehistoric artifacts that were collected. Ceramic artifacts were analyzed by James Heidke. He noted that the only ceramic type recovered was Late Rincon Red-on-brown (A.D. 1100-1150), although the potential occupation span, based on the ceramics, ranges from Early Rincon-Tanque Verde (A.D. 950-1450) (Tables 7-8).

Jane Sliva reported that the flaked stone collected consisted of 25 pieces of debitage from materials that were readily available in the bedload and lag gravels of the Santa Cruz River. The drill fragment is a standard Sedentary period Hohokam T-shaped design made from gray chert; the bit shows a transverse snap that likely removed half its original length.

Amanda Stroud studied the five ground stone artifacts. A mano and a pecking stone were found in Feature 1000, a large roasting pit. The other three were located near the features on the eastern side of

Alder Avenue. These are a large mortar (Figure 12), a pestle, and a shaped stone. The large mortar and the mano were used for food processing. The pestle may have been used for food processing, but does not fit with the mortar. One pestle end was used in a wooden mortar and the other in a stone mortar. It was also used for polishing and as a hammerstone. The shaped stone is a large vesicular rock that was pecked and ground into a cylindrical shape (Figure 13). It is slightly tapered in the middle, and although it was not used, it may have been intended to be an unusually large pestle. However, due to its size, it may have been intended for some other purpose, possibly as an architectural element. The pecking stone was used in stoneworking and would have been useful for making something like the large shaped stone.

A shell artifact found in Feature 1003 was examined by Chris Lange, who reported that it was discarded while in the process of being manufactured; it was a *Glycymeris* sp. valve. The item was intended to be a shell pendant, small bracelet, or ring. The back of the valve has been reduced by flat grinding, leaving a wide facet on the back. The umbonal region has been removed by chipping, leaving an irregular edge across the top of the dorsal margin. The dorsal margin also has had some flat grinding, leaving a facet that extends across the base of the hinge plate, creating a straight, smooth edge. Flat grinding along the ventral margin has removed the natural crenulations, creating a smooth surface. The outer marginal edge was chipped and has some grinding facets present. This would have been an attempt to steepen the edge, a treatment seen on some bracelets and rings. The inner edge was slightly chipped to enlarge the diameter, leaving angular edges that were not ground. The shell is unburned, but has extensive worm damage, especially near the ventral margin. In plan view, the shell is primarily oval, with one side that is flattened, giving the shell an almost D-shaped aspect. In profile, the shell has a double-faceted cross section. The piece measures 43.17 mm in length, 33.07 mm in width, and 11.94 mm in thickness. The maximum interior diameter of the perforation measures 13.94 mm, while the minimum measures 11.12 mm. *Glycymeris* shells are found in the warm water of the Gulf of California.

Michael Diehl identified plant remains recovered from flotation and charcoal samples (Table 9). Mesquite charcoal was found in four features, and was apparently the main source for fuel. Maize was found in roasting pit Feature 1001 and pit structure Feature 1003. Common reed was found in Feature 1004, which in the field, was noted as lining the pit structure wall. Also found were false purslane, honey mesquite, and a member of the saltbush family.

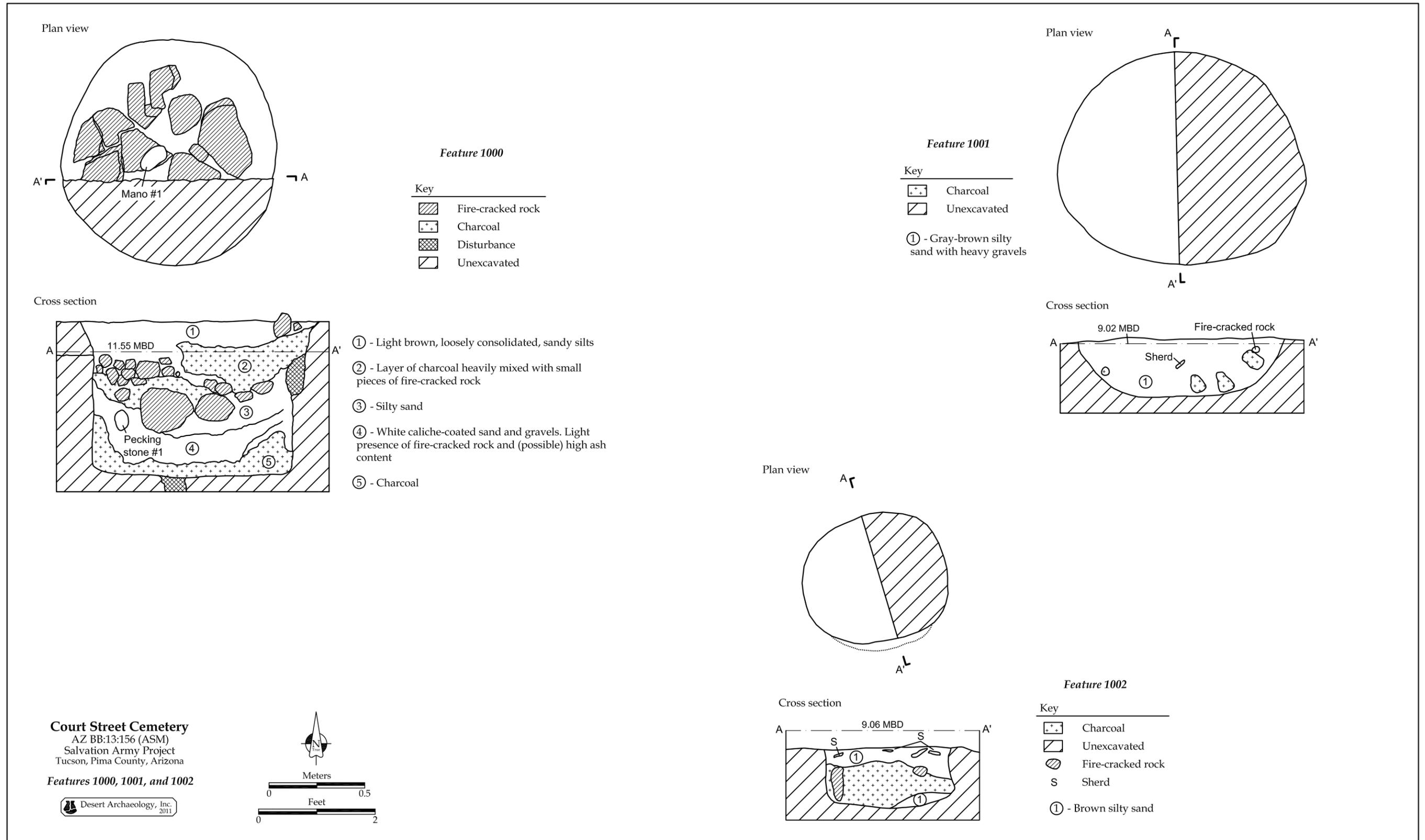


Figure 8. Features 1000, 1001, and 1002, prehistoric roasting pits, Court Street Cemetery site, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM).

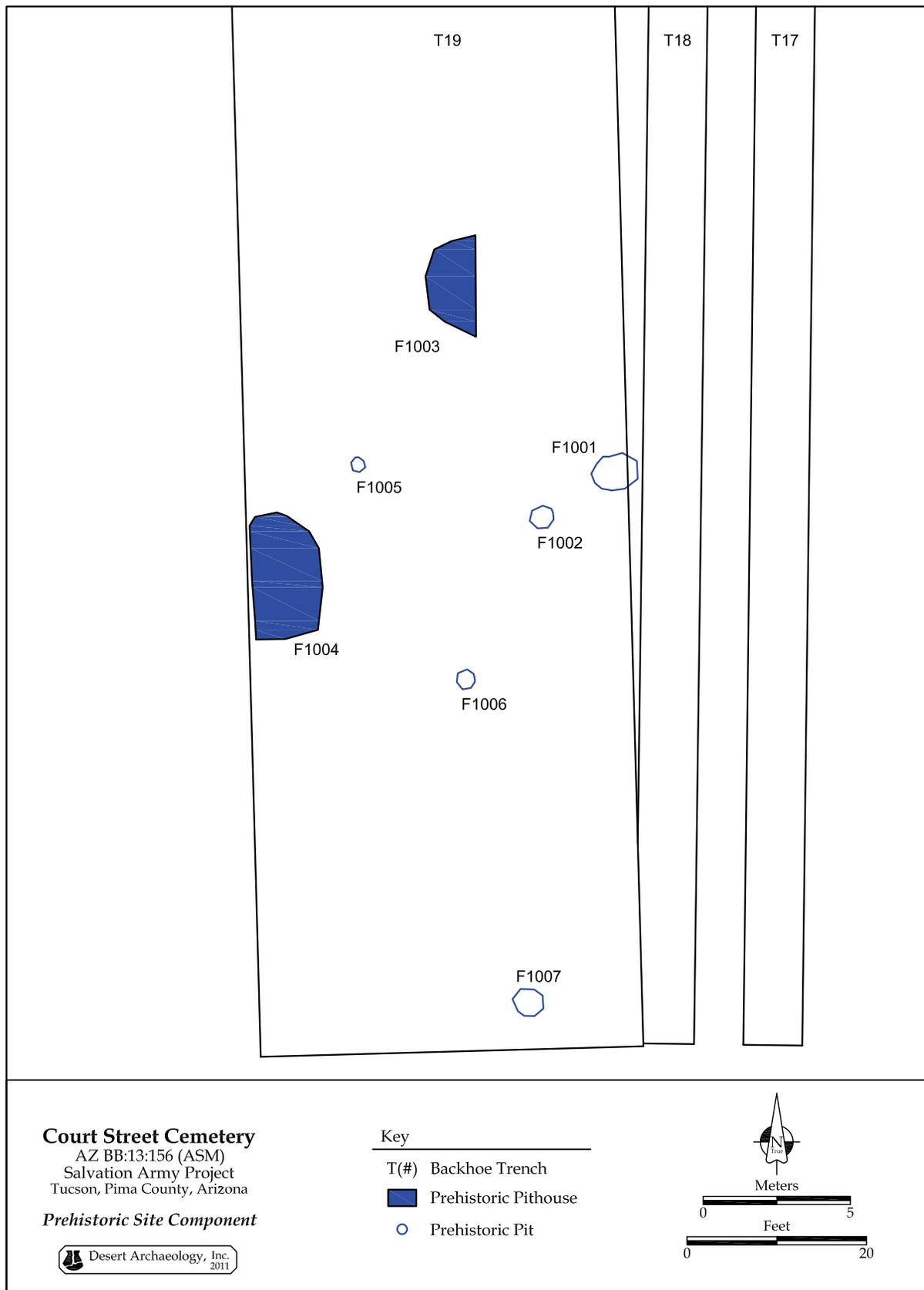


Figure 9. Prehistoric features located in the area east of North Alder Avenue, Court Street Cemetery site, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM).

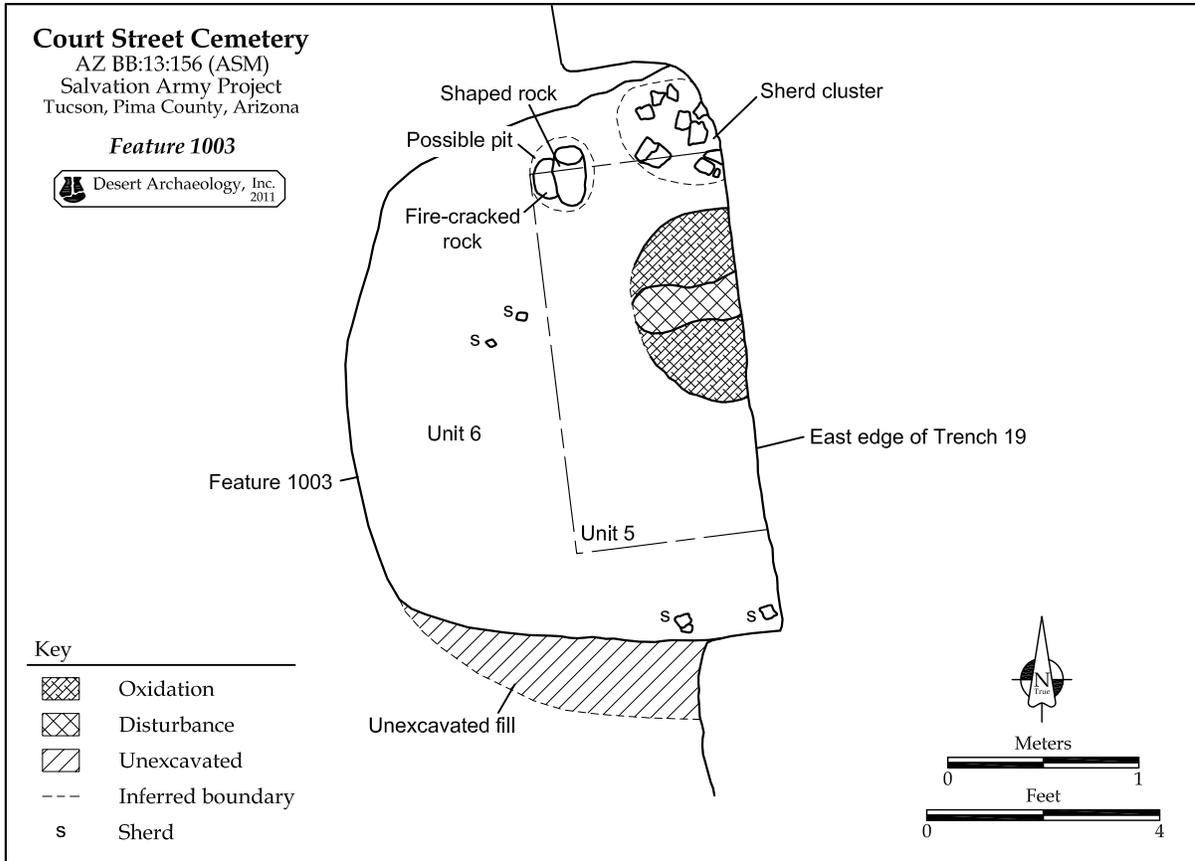


Figure 10. Feature 1003, a prehistoric pit structure, Court Street Cemetery site, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM).

RECOMMENDATIONS

Desert Archaeology, Inc., completed archaeological testing on two portions of the property owned by the Salvation Army.

The property on the western side of North Alder Avenue contained one prehistoric feature, which was sampled for artifacts and botanical remains. No burials were present. Because data from the single feature have now been recovered, Desert Archaeology recommends that the planned construction work proceed for the portion of the Salvation Army property west of North Alder Avenue.

The property on the eastern side of North Alder Avenue contained two clusters of burials associated with the Improved Order of Red Men plot within the Court Street Cemetery. The discovery of the southwestern corner of the fence for the Red Men plot has allowed the 1906 map of the cemetery to be placed on the modern topography (Figure 14).

Seven prehistoric features were also present, with artifacts and samples collected from two pithouses and two pits. These date to the Late Rincon phase (A.D. 1100-1150), and together, the features represent a small settlement. The prehistoric component

is located outside the boundaries of other known sites, although this may reflect the fact that few archaeological projects have been conducted in the general vicinity. The prehistoric features have been adequately sampled, and therefore, no further work on these features is necessary. Additional prehistoric features may be present in unexplored areas, including the portion of the Salvation Army property located to the south of the tested area. It is recommended that archaeological testing be conducted in the unexamined areas prior to ground-disturbing activities. Prehistoric Hohokam sites often contain human burials, cremations or inhumations.

It is recommended that construction work proceed on the tested portion of the property except the two areas containing graves. The Salvation Army has several options for these areas. One is to plan a non-invasive use of the area, perhaps adding fill dirt and creating a buffer zone around the graves and constructing a lawn area, courtyard, or playground over the grave locations.

If construction plans involve ground disturbances in either burial area, the Salvation Army will need to consult with ASM and plan for the disinterment of remains. ASM has been in contact with the Improved

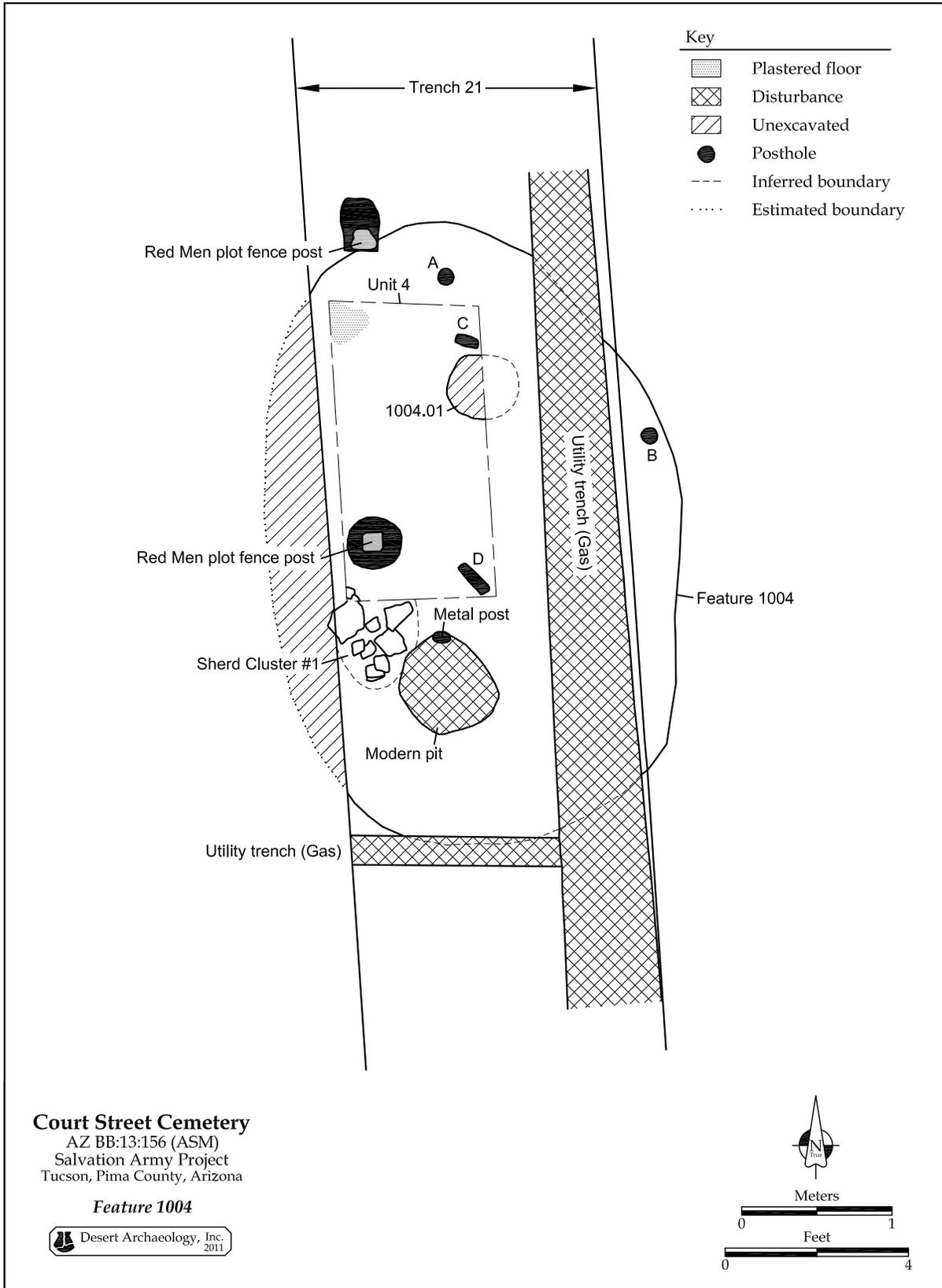


Figure 11. Feature 1004, a prehistoric pit structure, Court Street Cemetery site, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM).

Table 7. Prehistoric Native American ceramic types recovered from the Court Street Cemetery site, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM).

Ceramic Ware and Type	Production Date Range (A.D.)	Minimum Number of Vessels	Sherd Count
Tucson Basin Red-on-brown Ware			
Indeterminate pre-Classic red-on-brown	500-1150	5	7
Indeterminate red-on-brown	500-1450	5	5
Early, Middle, or Late Rincon red-on-brown	950-1150	3	3
Middle or Late Rincon red-on-brown	1000-1150	6	9
Middle or Late Rincon, or Tanque Verde red-on-brown	1000-1450	6	6
Late Rincon Red-on-brown	1100-1150	9	27
Middle Gila Red-on-buff Ware			
Early Sacaton, Middle Sacaton 1, Middle Sacaton 2, or Late Sacaton red-on-buff	900/950-1125/1150	1	1
Tucson Basin Plain Ware			
Unmodified body sherd		N/A	231
Rim sherd		9	14
Neck sherd		3	5
Sharp Gila shoulder		1	1
Indeterminate Tucson Basin Ware			
Indeterminate plain or red-on-brown ware		1	2
Column Total		49	311

Table 8. Minimum number of vessel counts for Hohokam Red-on-brown and Red-on-buff ceramic types, reported by feature, Court Street Cemetery site, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM).

Ceramic Ware and Type	Production Date Range (A.D.)	Non-feature	Feature 1001	Feature 1002	Feature 1003	Feature 1004	Row Total
Tucson Basin Red-on-brown Ware							
Indeterminate pre-Classic red-on-brown	500-1150	2	0	3	0	0	5
Indeterminate red-on-brown	500-1450	1	1	0	2	1	5
Early, Middle, or Late Rincon red-on-brown	950-1150	1	0	0	2	0	3
Middle or Late Rincon red-on-brown	1000-1150	1	0	0	3	2	6
Middle or Late Rincon, or Tanque Verde red-on-brown	1000-1450	4	2	0	0	0	6
Late Rincon Red-on-brown	1100-1150	4	1	2	2	0	9
Middle Gila Red-on-buff Ware							
Early Sacaton, Middle Sacaton 1, Middle Sacaton 2, or Late Sacaton red-on-buff	900/950-1125/1150	0	0	0	1	0	1
Column Total		13	4	5	10	3	35

Order of Red Men and the museum needs to determine if the group is the official claimant for any disinterred remains. The City of Tucson's Attorney's Office is developing a Court Order for Disinterment that provides protocols for work within the Court Street Cemetery.

Desert Archaeology will provide GIS information that pinpoints the location of the two burial areas.

Desert Archaeology is also available to visit the property and mark the location of the burial areas.

While every effort has been made to locate burials, it is possible that previously unidentified human remains or mortuary artifacts might be located during construction activities. If a discovery is made, a qualified archaeologist should be contacted to evaluate the find to determine if the remains uncovered



Figure 12. Large mortar (FN 25, Catalog No. 2011-422-1) probably used in food-processing tasks, the Court Street Cemetery site, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM).

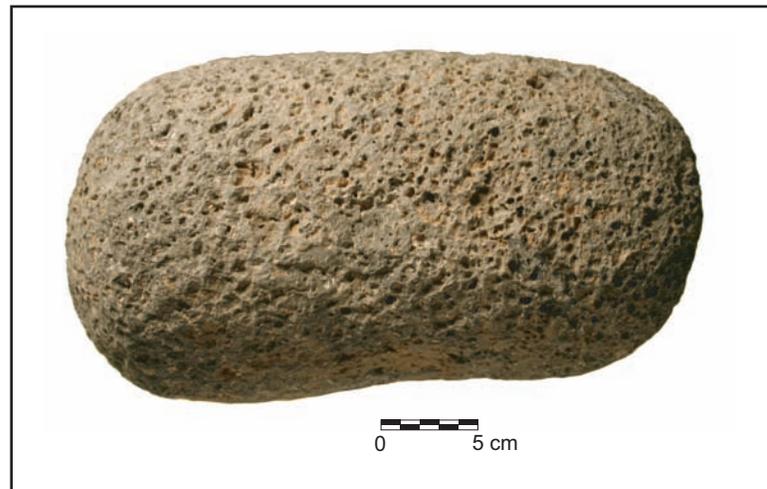


Figure 13. Large shaped stone (FN 26, Catalog No. 2011-422-2), the Court Street Cemetery site, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM).

are human. If any remains are determined to be human, ASM would be contacted and procedures for documenting and exhuming the remains followed.

The area surrounding the Salvation Army Hospitality House, outside the current project area, has not been examined for burials. The area was not allocated to a specific group, unlike the area to the north

where the Improved Order of Red Men and the Knights of Pythias had designated plots. However, it is unknown if graves associated with the Court Street Cemetery were placed in the area. Consequently, archaeological testing or monitoring ground-disturbing activities by a qualified archaeologist is recommended.

Table 9. Ethnobotanical remains identified from the prehistoric features, Court Street Cemetery site, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM).

Feature FN	Volume (l)	Weight (gm)	Contaminants			Seeds				Wood Charcoal				
			Uncharred Seeds	Insect Fragments	<i>Trianthema</i> sp. (False Purslane)	<i>Prosopis</i> cf. <i>glandulosa</i> (Honey Mesquite Type)	<i>Zea mays</i> (Maize)	<i>Acacia/Prosopis</i> sp. (Acacia/Mesquite)	<i>Atriplex</i> sp.	<i>Phragmites</i> sp. (Common Reed)	<i>Prosopis</i> sp. (Mesquite)			
1000	3	5.0	201.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20 (26.0 gm)
1001	20	5.0	292.9	0	0	1	3	0	0	6 (t)	0	0	0	14 (24.8 gm)
1002	30	5.0	488.1	1-50	0	0	0	0	0	4 (0.1 gm)	0	0	0	16 (51.0 gm)
1003	39	6.0	45.5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	20 (1.0 gm)	0	0	0
1004	35	6.5	12.2	0	51-100	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10 (t)	10 (0.1 gm)

Note: t = trace quantity, < 0.1 gm.



Figure 14. Aerial photograph of the Court Street Cemetery site, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM), with an overlay of the 1906 map.

**COPIES OF DEATH CERTIFICATES
OF PEOPLE BURIED IN
THE IMPROVED ORDER OF
RED MEN'S PLOT**

Archival research has identified 16 or 17 individuals buried in the Pima Lodge No. 10, Improved Order of Red Men plot. Sixteen of these have death certificates that were submitted to the City of Tucson. The

seventeenth individual was listed as "Unknown" in the records of the Parker Funeral Home and was buried in a location starting with "Red," which may refer to either the Red Men plot or Red Rock.



RETURN OF A DEATH.

County of Pima.
Territory of Arizona.

CITY OF
TUCSON.

No. of Record.
1737
No. of Burial Permit.

NO INCOMPLETE RETURN WILL BE ACCEPTED.

No. 1. Name in full *Baby Curtis*

2. Color ~~WHITE.~~
~~MEXICAN.~~
BLACK (Negro or mixed).
~~INDIAN.~~
~~CHINESE.~~
JAPANESE.

3. Sex ~~MALE.~~
FEMALE.

4. Conjugal Condition ~~SINGLE.~~
~~MARRIED.~~
~~WIDOWED.~~
DIVORCED.

NOTE: For questions 2, 3 and 4, strike out words not appropriate.

5. Date of Death Year *1902* Month *Aug* Day *4*

6. Date of Birth Year _____ Month _____ Day _____

7. Age Years _____ Months _____ Days _____

8. Occupation _____
Return occupation for all persons 10 years of age and over.

9. Place of Birth *Tucson*

10. Birthplace of Father _____ STATE OR COUNTRY

11. Birthplace of Mother _____

12. Disease or Cause of Death: *Still Born*

CHIEF CAUSE _____

CONTRIBUTING CAUSE _____

DURATION _____

13. Place of Death: No. *332 E 6th* Street *2* Ward _____

PLACE WHERE DISEASE WAS CONTRACTED, if other than place of death _____

If death occurred in an institution, give name of same _____

Length of time deceased was an inmate _____ and previous residence _____

14. Late Residence _____

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (in city) _____

UNDERTAKER *O. C. Parker*

PLACE OF INTERMENT *Red Men Cemetery*

SIGNATURE *M. R. Whitman*
Of physician or informant.

DATE OF CERTIFICATE *Aug 3rd* 1902

FILL OUT WITH INK AND WRITE PLAINLY



RETURN OF A DEATH.

County of Pima.
Territory of Arizona.

CITY OF
TUCSON.

No. of Record.
No. of Burial Permit.
2054

NO INCOMPLETE RETURN WILL BE ACCEPTED.

No. 1. Name in full Harrah O. Draper ✓

2. Color	3. Sex	4. Conjugal Condition
WHITE.	MALE.	SINGLE.
MEXICAN.	FEMALE.	MARRIED.
BLACK (Negro or mixed).		WIDOWED.
INDIAN.		DIVORCED.
CHINESE.		
JAPANESE.		

NOTE: For questions 2, 3 and 4, strike out words not appropriate.

5. Date of Death	6. Date of Birth	7. Age
Year <u>1903</u>	Year	Years <u>23</u>
Month <u>6</u>	Month	Months
Day <u>21</u>	Day	Days

8. Occupation _____
(Return occupation for all persons 10 years of age and over).

9. Place of Birth Ohio ✓

10. Birthplace of Father _____ STATE OR COUNTRY

11. Birthplace of Mother _____

12. Disease or Cause of Death:

CHIEF CAUSE	<u>Tuberculosis</u>	DURATION.
CONTRIBUTING CAUSE	_____	_____

PLACE WHERE DISEASE WAS CONTRACTED, if any other than place of death _____

13. Place of Death: No. _____ Street _____ Ward _____

If death occurred in an institution, give name of same St. Mary's Hospital

Length of time deceased was an inmate few hours and previous residence _____

14. Late Residence Tucson Ariz.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (in city) 6 weeks

UNDERTAKER The Reilly Undertaking Co

PLACE OF INTERMENT Old Man Cemetery

SIGNATURE W. O. Russell
(Of physician or informant).

DATE OF CERTIFICATE 6/27/1903

FILL OUT WITH INK AND WRITE PLAINLY.



Return of a Death.

County of Pima.
Territory of Arizona.

CITY OF
TUCSON.

No. of Record. *1245*
No. of Burial Permit.

NO INCOMPLETE RETURN WILL BE ACCEPTED.

No. 1. Name in full *Benjamin D. Fairbanks*
2 Color ~~BLACK~~ ~~INDIAN~~ ~~CHINESE~~ ~~JAPANESE~~ ~~OTHER~~
3 Sex ~~FEMALE~~
4 Conjugal Condition ~~UNMARRIED~~ ~~WIDOWED~~ ~~RE-MARRIED~~

NOTE: For questions 2, 3 and 4, strike out words not appropriate.

5 Date of Death { Year *1901* Month *Apr* Day *8th* } 6 Date of Birth { Year *1839* Month *Jan* Day *25* } 7 Age { Years *62* Months *7* Days *14* }

8 Occupation *Liquor Dealer*
(Return occupation for all persons 10 years of age and over.)

9 Place of Birth *Coldwater Mich*

10 Birthplace of Father
11 Birthplace of Mother

12. Disease or Cause of Death: *Fracture base of skull*

13 Place of Death, No. *48 E Alameda* Street *1* Ward.

If death occurred in an institution, give name of same.
Length of time deceased was an inmate... and previous residence.

14 Late Residence *48 E Alameda Tucson Ariz*

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (in years) *32 years*
UNDERTAKER *O. G. Patrick*

PLACE OF INTERMENT *J. O. R. M. Cemetery Tucson Ariz*

DATE OF CERTIFICATE *April 10th* 190*1*
SIGNATURE *[Signature]* (of physician or informant)

FILL OUT WITH INK AND WRITE PLAINLY.)



RETURN OF A DEATH.

County of Pima.
Territory of Arizona.

CITY OF
TUCSON.

No. of Record.
1562
No. of Burial Permit.

NO INCOMPLETE RETURN WILL BE ACCEPTED.

No. 1. Name in full Fred K. Flauders ✓

2. Color
 WHITE.
 MEXICAN.
 BLACK (Negro or mixed).
 INDIAN.
 CHINESE.
 JAPANESE.
3. Sex
 MALE. male
 FEMALE.
4. Conjugal Condition
 SINGLE.
 MARRIED.
 WIDOWED.
 DIVORCED.

NOTE: For questions 2, 3 and 4, strike out words not appropriate.

5. Date of Death Year 1902 Month May Day 11

6. Date of Birth Year 1859 Month 1 Day

7. Age Years 43 Months 1 Days

8. Occupation Bartender
(Return occupation for all persons 10 years of age and over.)

9. Place of Birth Mass

10. Birthplace of Father 1 STATE OR COUNTRY

11. Birthplace of Mother 1

12. Disease or Cause of Death:
 CHIEF CAUSE Pneumonia DURATION 2 days
 CONTRIBUTING CAUSE

PLACE WHERE DISEASE WAS CONTRACTED, if other than place of death

13. Place of Death: No. Myer Street Ward
 If death occurred in an institution, give name of same
 Length of time deceased was an inmate and previous residence

14. Late Residence Tucson
 LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (in city) 3 years

UNDERTAKER

PLACE OF INTERMENT Red Mesa Cemetery

SIGNATURE H. E. Crepeau M.D.
(Of physician or informant.)

DATE OF CERTIFICATE , 1

FILL OUT WITH INK AND WRITE PLAINLY



RETURN OF A DEATH.

County of Pima.
Territory of Arizona.

CITY OF
TUCSON.

No. of Record.
1376
No. of Burial Permit.

NO INCOMPLETE RETURN WILL BE ACCEPTED.

No. 1. Name in full John W. Griffie

2. Color	3. Sex	4. Conjugal Condition
WHITE.	MALE.	SINGLE.
MEXICAN.	FEMALE.	MARRIED.
BLACK (Negro or mixed).		WIDOWED.
INDIAN.		DIVORCED.
CHINESE.		
JAPANESE.		

NOTE: For questions 2, 3 and 4, strike out words not appropriate.

5. Date of Death	Year <u>1902</u>	6. Date of Birth	Year <u>1870</u>	7. Age	Years <u>32</u>
	Month <u>Mar</u>		Month	Months	
	Day <u>24</u>		Day	Days	

8. Occupation Particular

9. Place of Birth Ohio

10. Birthplace of Father

11. Birthplace of Mother

12. Disease or Cause of Death:

CHIEF CAUSE Peritonitis

CONTRIBUTING CAUSE

DURATION.
8 days

13. Place of Death: No. Park View Hotel Street Ward

Place where disease was contracted, if other than place of death

If death occurred in an institution, give name of same

Length of time deceased was an inmate and previous residence

14. Late Residence Tucson Arizona

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (in city) 4 years

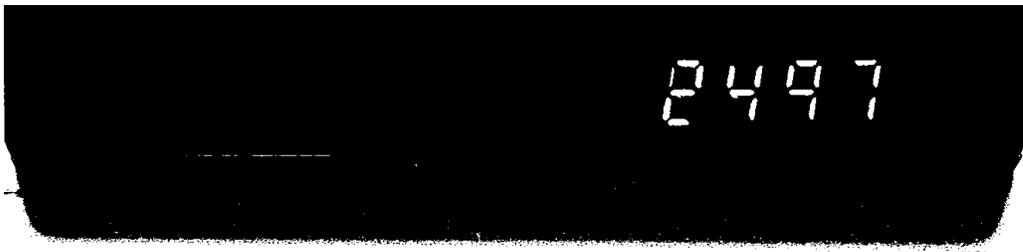
UNDERTAKER C. L. Jackson

PLACE OF INTERMENT Redman Cemetery

SIGNATURE W. D. [Signature]
Of physician or informant.

DATE OF CERTIFICATE March 29 1902

FILL OUT WITH INK AND WRITE PLAINLY



RETURN OF A DEATH

County of Pima
Territory of Arizona

City of Tucson

No of Record
35715

No of Burial Permit

NO INCOMPLETE RETURN WILL BE ACCEPTED

No. 1. Name in full Laurenzo Sturta ✓

2. Color WHITE

3. Sex MALE

4. Conjugal Condition SINGLE

MEXICAN
BLACK (Negro or mixed)
INDIAN
CHINESE
JAPANESE

MALE
FEMALE

SINGLE
MARRIED
WIDOWED
DIVORCED

5. Date of Death { Year 1908 Month Apr Day 29 }

6. Date of Birth { Year 1863 Month unknown Day unknown }

7. Age { Years 45 Months unknown Days unknown }

8. Occupation Bar Clerk
(Return occupation for all persons, 10 years of age and over)

9. Place of Birth Mexico

10. Birthplace of Father "

11. Birthplace of Mother "

STATE OR COUNTRY

12. Disease or Cause of Death:
CHIEF CAUSE Cirrhosis of the Liver

CONTRIBUTING CAUSE _____

PLACE WHERE DISEASE WAS CONTRACTED, if any other than place of death _____

13. Place of Death: No. 518 N. 5th Ave Street 1st Ward

If death occurred in an institution, give name of same _____ and previous residence _____

Length of time deceased was an inmate _____

14. Late Residence Tucson, Arizona
Europe

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (in city) _____

UNDERTAKER _____

PLACE OF INTERMENT For M. Cemetery

SIGNATURE A. Schroder M.D.
(Of physician or informant)

DATE OF CERTIFICATE 4/30/1908

FILL OUT WITH INK AND WRITE PLAINLY



RETURN OF A DEATH

County of Pima
Territory of Arizona

City of Tucson

No of Record

8326

No of Burial Permit

8326

NO INCOMPLETE RETURN WILL BE ACCEPTED

No. 1. Name in full Gustav Klein

2. Color

- WHITE
- ~~MEXICAN~~
- ~~BLACK (Negro or mixed)~~
- ~~INDIAN~~
- ~~CHINESE~~
- ~~JAPANESE~~

3. Sex

- MALE
- ~~FEMALE~~

4. Conjugal Condition

- SINGLE
- ~~MARRIED~~
- ~~WIDOWED~~
- ~~DIVORCED~~

Note: For questions 3, 4 and 5, strike out words not appropriate.

5. Date of Death { Year 1907 Month Sept Day 7 }
 6. Date of Birth { Year 1873 Month Mar Day 9 }
 7. Age { Years 33 Months 5 Days 24 }

8. Occupation Clerk
(Return occupation for all persons 10 years of age and over)

9. Place of Birth New York
 10. Birthplace of Father Germany } STATE OR COUNTRY
 11. Birthplace of Mother " }

12. Disease or Cause of Death:
 CHIEF CAUSE Pulmonary Edema } DURATION 1 day
 CONTRIBUTING CAUSE Asthma } 6 hrs

PLACE WHERE DISEASE WAS CONTRACTED, if any other than place of death

13. Place of Death: No. 205 A Stone Ave Street 2nd Ward
 If death occurred in an institution, give name of same
 Length of time deceased was an inmate and previous residence

14. Late Residence Tucson Arizona
 LENGTH OF RESIDENCE [in city] 23 years

UNDERTAKER

PLACE OF INTERMENT S.O.R.M. Cemetery

SIGNATURE [Signature]
(Of physician or informant)

DATE OF CERTIFICATE 9/2/07 1907

FILL OUT WITH INK AND WRITE PLAINLY



Return of a Death.

County of Pima.
Territory of Arizona.

CITY OF
TUCSON.

No. of Record. 1193
No. of Burial Permit.

NO INCOMPLETE RETURN WILL BE ACCEPTED.

No. 1. Name in full Samuel H. Lake
2 Color WHITE. 3 Sex MALE. 4 Conjugal Condition MARRIED.
~~MEXICAN.~~ ~~FEMALE.~~ ~~WIDOWED.~~
~~BLACK (Negro or colored)~~ ~~WIDOWED.~~
~~INDIAN.~~ ~~WIDOWED.~~
~~CHINESE.~~ ~~WIDOWED.~~
~~SPANISH.~~

NOTE: For questions 2, 3 and 4, strike out words not appropriate.
5 Date of Death { Year 1901 6 Date of Birth { Year 1851 7 Age { Years 50
Month 2 Month 5 Months 5
Day 5 Day 5 Days 5

8 Occupation Miner
(Return occupation for all persons 10 years of age and over.)

9 Place of Birth Ireland
10 Birthplace of Father _____ } STATE OR COUNTRY
11 Birthplace of Mother _____ }

12. Disease or Cause of Death: Pulmonary Tuberculosis DURATION. 2 years
CHIEF CAUSE

CONTRIBUTING CAUSE _____
PLACE WHERE DISEASE WAS CONTRACTED, if other than place of death. Bunker Idaho

13 Place of Death, No. 360 Council Street 1 Ward.
If death occurred in an institution, give name of same. _____
Length of time deceased was an inmate. _____ and previous residence.

14 Late Residence, Jesson Arizona
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (in city) 8 months

UNDERTAKER O. C. Parker
PLACE OF INTERMENT S. O. R. M. Cemetery

SIGNATURE [Signature] (of physician or informant.)
DATE OF CERTIFICATE July 6th 1901
(FILL OUT WITH INK AND WRITE PLAINLY.)



Health Department,

Pima County, Arizona.

(Outside Corporate Limits City of Tucson.)

RETURN OF A DEATH.

No. of Record.

316

No. of Burial Permit.

203

NO INCOMPLETE RETURN WILL BE ACCEPTED.

No. 1. Name in full Albert H. Morgan ✓

2. Color. WHITE.
~~MEXICAN.~~
~~BLACK (Negro or Mixed.)~~
~~INDIAN.~~
~~CHINESE.~~
~~JAPANESE.~~

3. Sex MALE.
~~FEMALE.~~

4. Conjugal Condition. SINGLE.
~~MARRIED.~~
~~WIDOWED.~~
~~DIVORCED.~~

NOTE: For questions 2, 3 and 4, strike out words not appropriate.

5. Date of Death { Year 1906.
 Month Jan.
 Day 14th

6. Date of Birth { Year 1864.
 Month Jan.
 Day 16.

7. Age { Years 41
 Months 11
 Days 17

8. Occupation Bar tender
[Return occupation for all persons 10 years and over.]

9. Place of Birth Centerville

10. Name and Birthplace of Father Unknown

11. Name and Birthplace of Mother Unknown

12. Disease or Cause of Death:

CHIEF CAUSE Heart Dis

CONTRIBUTING CAUSE Alcoholic Excess

DURATION 24 hours

13. Place of Death: District or Town _____ Street _____ No. _____

If death occurred in an institution, give name of same St Marys Hospital

Length of time deceased was an inmate 12 Hours and previous residence _____

Tucson Arizona

14. Late Residence _____

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (in County) 5 years

UNDERTAKER O. La Carter

PLACE OF ENTERNENT Red Maus Cemetery, Tucson Arizona

SIGNATURE W. J. Russell
[Of physician or informant.]

DATE OF CERTIFICATE Jan 14th 1906

FILL OUT WITH INK AND WRITE PLAINLY.



Health Department,

Pima County, Arizona.

(Outside Corporate Limits City of Tucson.)

RETURN OF A DEATH.

No. of Record.

139

No. of Burial Permit.

95

NO INCOMPLETE RETURN WILL BE ACCEPTED.

No. 1. Name in full Albert Percival ✓

2. Color.

- WHITE.
- ~~MEXICAN.~~
- ~~BLACK~~ (Negro or Mixed.)
- ~~INDIAN.~~
- ~~CHINESE.~~
- ~~JAPANESE.~~

3. Sex

- MALE.
- ~~FEMALE.~~

4. Conjugal Condition.

- ~~SINGLE.~~
- ~~MARRIED.~~
- ~~WIDOWED.~~
- ~~DIVORCED.~~

NOTE: For questions 2, 3 and 4, strike out words not appropriate.

5. Date of Death { Year 1904 } 6. Date of Birth { Year 1851 } Age { Years 53 }
 { Month Sept. } { Month unknown } { Months unknown }
 { Day 15 } { Day 11 } { Days '' }

8. Occupation carpenter
[Return occupation for all persons 10 years and over.]

9. Place of Birth England.

10. Name and Birthplace of Father Hickman

11. Name and Birthplace of Mother "

12. Disease or Cause of Death:

CHIEF CAUSE Concussion of Brain DURATION _____
 CONTRIBUTING CAUSE A fall. _____

PLACE WHERE DISEASE WAS CONTRACTED if any other than place of death _____

13. Place of Death: District or Town _____ Street _____ No. _____

If death occurred in an institution, give name of same H. Marup Hospital.

Length of time deceased was an inmate nine Aug. 13th 1904 and previous residence _____

14. Late Residence Tucson, Arizona.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (in County) 6 years.

UNDERTAKER _____

PLACE OF ENTERMENT _____

SIGNATURE W. O. Durrell,
(Of physician or informant.)

DATE OF CERTIFICATE 9/15/1904

FILL OUT WITH INK AND WRITE PLAINLY.

Rec. Ariz. Deaths No. 1-Pg. 15



RETURN OF A DEATH

County of Pima
Territory of Arizona

City of Tucson

No of Record
402
No of Burial Permit
313 P

NO INCOMPLETE RETURN WILL BE ACCEPTED

No. 1. Name in full Mr. Tadd ✓

2. Color	3. Sex	4. Conjugal Condition
WHITE	MALE	SINGLE
MEXICAN	FEMALE	MARRIED
BLACK [Negro or mixed]		WIDOWED
INDIAN		DIVORCED
CHINESE		
JAPANESE		

Note: For questions 3 and 4, strike out words not appropriate.

5. Date of Death { Year 1907 } Date of Birth { Year } Age { Years 22

{ Month Mar. 6. } { Month May 7. } { Months }

{ Day 9 } { Day 5 } { Days }

8. Occupation Piano Repairer
(Return occupation for all persons 10 years of age and over)

9. Place of Birth Canada

10. Birthplace of Father England

11. Birthplace of Mother "

} STATE OR COUNTRY

12. Disease or Cause of Death: Tuberculosis

CHIEF CAUSE.....

CONTRIBUTING CAUSE.....

PLACE WHERE DISEASE WAS CONTRACTED, if any other than place of death.....

13. Place of Death: No. Windsor Hotel Street 2nd Ward

If death occurred in an institution, give name of same.....

Length of time deceased was an inmate..... and previous residence San Francisco, Cal.

14. Late Residence Tucson, Arizona

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE [in city] since Feb. 22nd 1907

UNDERTAKER The Kelly Undertaking Co

PLACE OF INTERMENT I.O.M. Cemetery

SIGNATURE Robt. C. Citron M.D.
(Of physician or informant)

DATE OF CERTIFICATE 3/9/1907

FILL OUT WITH INK AND WRITE PLAINLY



Health Department,

Pima County, Arizona.

[Outside Corporate Limits City of Tucson.]

RETURN OF A DEATH.

No. of Record.

445

No. of Burial Permit.

289

NO INCOMPLETE RETURN WILL BE ACCEPTED.

No. 1. Name in full Quentin Tarbox

2. Color. WHITE.
~~MEXICAN.~~
~~BLACK (Negro or Mixed.)~~
~~INDIAN.~~
~~CHINESE.~~
~~JAPANESE.~~

3. Sex MALE.
~~FEMALE~~

4. Conjugal Condition. SINGLE.
~~MARRIED.~~
~~WIDOWED.~~
~~DIVORCED.~~

NOTE: For questions 2, 3 and 4, strike out words not appropriate.

5. Date of Death { Year 1906
Month Nov
Day 17

6. Date of Birth { Year 1878
Month June
Day 18th

7. Age { Years 28
Months 4
Days 29

8. Occupation Bar tender
[Return occupation for all persons 10 years and over.]

9. Place of Birth Colorado

10. Name and Birthplace of Father H. E. Tarbox Pa

11. Name and Birthplace of Mother Mrs. S. J. Tarbox N.Y.

12. Disease or Cause of Death:

CHIEF CAUSE Suicide

CONTRIBUTING CAUSE _____

DURATION

PLACE WHERE DISEASE WAS CONTRACTED if any other than place of death _____

13. Place of Death: District or Town Alliouse Neb Street _____ No. _____

If death occurred in an institution, give name of same _____

Length of time deceased was an inmate _____ and previous residence _____

14. Late Residence Tucson Arizona

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (in County) 25 years

UNDERTAKER O. C. Parry

PLACE OF ENTERMENT Redman's Cemetery Tucson Arizona

SIGNATURE J. Bellon
[Of physician or informant.]

DATE OF CERTIFICATE Nov 17-06

FILL OUT WITH INK AND WRITE PLAINLY.



18

RETURN OF A DEATH

City of Tucson

County of Pima
Territory of Arizona

No. of Record

3619

No. of Burial Permit

NO INCOMPLETE RETURN WILL BE ACCEPTED

No. 1. Name in full Sarah J. Tarbox ✓

2. Color WHITE
~~AMERICAN~~
~~SLAVE~~ [Negro or mixed]
~~INDIAN~~
~~CHINESE~~
~~JAPANESE~~

3. Sex ~~MALE~~
 FEMALE

4. Conjugal Condition
~~SINGLE~~
~~MARRIED~~
~~WIDOWED~~
~~DIVORCED~~

NOTE: For questions 2, 3 and 4, strike out words not appropriate.

5. Date of Death { YEAR 1908 MONTH Aug DAY 10 } 6. Date of Birth { YEAR 1848 MONTH Aug DAY 18 } 7. Age { YEARS 59 MONTHS 11 DAYS 8 }

8. Occupation Housewife
 [Return occupation for all persons 10 years of age or over]

9. Place of Birth New York

10. Birthplace of Father Canada

11. Birthplace of Mother Canada } STATE OR COUNTRY

12. Disease or Cause of Death:
 CHIEF CAUSE Strangulated Hernia DURATION 1 week
 CONTRIBUTING CAUSE —

PLACE WHERE DISEASE WAS CONTRACTED, if any other than place of death ✓

13. Place of Death: No. 405 Meyer Street — Ward —
 If death occurred in an institution, give name of same —
 Length of time diseased was an inmate — and previous residence —

14. Late Residence Tucson Arizona
 LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (in city) 26 years
 UNDERTAKER O. C. Parker
 PLACE OF INTERMENT Redmen's Cemetery Tucson Ariz
 SIGNATURE H. E. Crepin
 (Of physician or informant)

DATE OF CERTIFICATE Aug 10th, 1908

FILL OUT WITH INK AND WRITE PLAINLY



RETURN OF A DEATH.

County of Pima.
Territory of Arizona.

CITY OF
TUCSON.

No. of Record.
1490
No. of Burial Permit.

NO INCOMPLETE RETURN WILL BE ACCEPTED.

No. 1. Name in full E. D. Viner

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| 2. Color | 3. Sex | 4. Conjugal Condition |
| WHITE. | MALE. | SINGLE. |
| MEXICAN. | FEMALE. | MARRIED. |
| BLACK (Negro or mixed). | | WIDOWED. |
| INDIAN. | | DIVORCED. |
| CHINESE. | | |
| JAPANESE. | | |

NOTE: For questions 2, 3 and 4, strike out words not appropriate.

5. Date of Death	Year <u>1902</u>	6. Date of Birth	Year <u>1865</u>	7. Age	Years <u>37</u>
	Month <u>Jan</u>		Month <u>1</u>		Months <u>1</u>
	Day <u>21</u>		Day <u>1</u>		Days <u>1</u>

8. Occupation Plasterer
Return occupation for all persons 10 years of age and over.

9. Place of Birth England

10. Birthplace of Father " STATE OR COUNTRY

11. Birthplace of Mother "

12. Disease or Cause of Death:

CHIEF CAUSE Attack of Liver

CONTRIBUTING CAUSE

DURATION

PLACE WHERE DISEASE WAS CONTRACTED, if other than place of death

13. Place of Death: No. _____ Street _____ Ward _____

If death occurred in an institution, give name of same St Marys Hosp.

Length of time deceased was an inmate one month and previous residence

14. Late Residence 727 4th St.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (in city) 5 years

UNDERTAKER O. Clarke

PLACE OF INTERMENT Old Maus.

SIGNATURE [Signature]
Of physician or informant.

DATE OF CERTIFICATE Jan 23 1902

FILL OUT WITH INK AND WRITE PLAINLY



STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

1. PLACE OF DEATH:
 County Cochise State, ARIZONA Registered No. _____
 Township _____ or Village _____
 City _____ No. Cochise County Hosp. St. _____ Ward _____
 (If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give its NAME instead of street and number)
 Length of residence in city or town where death occurred _____ yrs. _____ mos. _____ days. How long in U. S., if of foreign birth? _____ yrs. _____ mos. _____ days.
 FULL NAME THOMAS WAERNER
 Residence: No. _____ St. _____ Ward _____
 (Usual place of abode) (If nonresident, give city or town and State)

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS

3. Sex _____ 4. Color or Race _____ 5. Single, Married, Widowed, or Divorced (write the word) _____

6. Date of Birth (month, day, and year) _____

7. Age Years _____ Months _____ Days _____ If Less than 1 day, _____ hrs. or _____ mins.

8. Trade, profession, or particular kind of work done as spinner, sawyer, bookkeeper, etc. _____

9. Industry or business in which work was done, as silk mill, sawmill, bank, etc. _____

10. Date deceased last worked at this occupation (month and year) _____ 11. Total time (years) spent in this occupation _____

12. Birthplace (city or town and State or country): _____

13. Name: _____

14. Birthplace (city or town and State or country): _____

15. Maiden Name: _____

16. Birthplace (city or town and State or country): _____

17. Informant (name and address): _____

18. Burial, Cremation, or removal: _____
 Place _____ Date _____ 193 _____

19. Undertaker (name and address): _____

20. Filed 4-2-1901, 193 _____
Frank Hare
 Registrar.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

21. Date of Death (month, day, and year) Feb. 27, 1901 193 _____

22. I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from _____, 193 _____, to _____, 193 _____

I last saw h. _____ alive on _____, 193 _____; death is said to have occurred on the date stated above, at _____ m.

The principal cause of death and related causes of importance were as follows:
Contusion of brain

Date of onset _____

Other contributory causes of importance: _____

Name of operation _____ Date of _____

What test confirmed diagnosis? _____ Was there an autopsy? _____

23. If death was due to external causes (violence), fill in also the following:
 Accident, suicide, or homicide? _____ Date of injury _____, 193 _____
 Where did injury occur? _____
 (Specify city or town, and State)
 Specify whether injury occurred in industry, in home, or in public place: _____

Manner of injury _____

Nature of injury _____

24. Was disease or injury in any way related to occupation of deceased? _____
 If so, specify _____
 (Signed) Dr. John E. Bacon
 (Address) _____

Recorder

REGISTER OF FUNERALS.

No.	REMAINS OF	ORDERED BY	Age	Cause of Death	Date of Death	Date of Burial	Costs of Casket and Site	REMARKS
356	Joseph B. Kelley	Mrs. C. Kelley	28	Thrombosis	Oct 14	Oct 15	100	Walter County
357	David Richard	John Richard	17	Cholera	Oct 16	Oct 16	20	H. of C. County
358	James F. W. Cull	Mrs. Emma W. Cull	18	Cholera	Oct 18	Oct 18	15	Washington Co. Ga.
359	William H. Jones	C. D. Jones	18	Cholera	Oct 17	Oct 20	15	Thomas Co. Ga.
360	Elizabeth A. Davis	D. B. Ferguson	15	Cholera	Oct 22	Oct 23	15	100 P. County
361	Frank Chorden	L. A. Nelson	-	-	Oct 24	Oct 24	100	County County
362	Unknown	Mrs. and Mr. M. H. Henders	-	-	Oct 24	Oct 24	100	County County
363	Charles H. Spence	Mrs. S. H. Spence	55	Cholera	Oct 24	Oct 26	100	County Co. Ga.
364	Richard J. Smith	Mrs. L. Smith	15	Cholera	Oct 25	Oct 26	100	County Co. Ga.
365	W. M. Manning	H. H. Manning	12	Cholera	Oct 26	Oct 27	100	County Co. Ga.
366	Chas. C. Weaver	D. W. A. Ferguson	50	Cholera	Oct 26	Oct 27	100	County Co. Ga.
367	Walter May Cline	M. H. Cline	50	Cholera	Oct 27	Oct 29	100	County Co. Ga.
368	John R. Smith	M. H. Cline	50	Cholera	Oct 27	Oct 29	100	County Co. Ga.
369	Thomas C. Hanger	Mrs. H. Hanger	60	Cholera	Oct 27	Oct 29	100	County Co. Ga.
370	John W. Valmire	W. R. Valmire	24	-	Nov 1	Nov 8	100	County Co. Ga.
371	Unknown	L. A. Nelson	-	-	Nov 7	Nov 7	100	County Co. Ga.

REFERENCES CITED

- Arizona Citizen*
 1882 Note about Black and Fairbanks. 21 September, p. 3. Tucson.
- Arizona Daily Star*
 1885 City council. 5 August, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1889a Article about fire department raising money for fence. 12 May, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1889b City council. 8 October, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1889c Memorial day programme. 29 May, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1890 Article about Masonic cemetery lot. 22 July, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1897a The Improved Order of Red Men. 13 October, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1897b Note about Red Men meeting. 8 October, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1899a Installation and smoker. 21 January, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1899b Note about Red Men. 2 May, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1949 Two coffins are uncovered by workmen digging sewer. 22 July, p. 7A. Tucson.
- 1981 Front-yard excavation unearths cemetery's nameless occupants. 17 January, p. B:2. Tucson.
- Arizona Weekly Citizen*
 1876 The cemetery. 22 January, p. 3. Tucson.
- 1877 Municipal affairs. 17 February, p. 3. 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.
- Bisbee Daily Review*
 1908 The Redmen will celebrate in style. 26 May, p. 5. Bisbee.
- Carlock, Judy, and Carla McClain
 1986 Old coffin, bones discovered by ditch diggers. *Tucson Citizen*, 19 July:6A.
- El Fronterizo*
 1887 Article about cemetery improvements. 9 April, p. 3:3. Tucson.
- 1892a Article about cemetery. 26 March, p. 3:2. Tucson.
- 1892b Article about cemetery vandalism. 2 April, p. 3:3. Tucson.
- Fairbanks, Lorenzo Sayles
 1897 *Genealogy of the Fairbanks Family in America, 1633-1897*. American Printing and Engraving Company, Boston.
- Heilen, Michael, and Marlesa A. Gray (editors)
 2011 *Deathways and Lifeways in the American Southwest: Tucson's Historic Alameda-Stone Cemetery and the Transformation of a Remote Outpost into an Urban City: Vol. 1. Context and Synthesis from the Joint Courts Complex Archaeological Project, Tucson, Arizona*. Technical Report No. 10-95. Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson.
- Hopkins, Maren, J. Homer Thiel, and James T. Watson
 2011 *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*. Technical Report No. 11-09. Northland Research, Inc., Tempe, Arizona.
- Las Dos Republicas*
 1878 Article on cemetery condition. 31 August, p. 3:2. Tucson.
- Plumee, R. Scott, Shari L. Tiedens, William A. White, III, Ashley M. Morton, Janet L. Griffiths, Justin E. Lev-Tov, Karen K. Swope, Carrie J. Gregory, Dorothy M. Ohman, Amanda C. Cannon, Kelly L. Jenks, and Tamara L. Leher
 2010 Block 254, Lots 6 and 7. 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: Vol. 3. History and Archaeology of the Joint Courts Complex Postcemetery Period, 1875-2006*, edited by M. A. Gray and K. W. Swope, pp. 309-388. Technical Report No. 10-97. Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson.

- Revere, C. T.
1986 Backhoe Turns Up Bones of Boy Buried in Century-old Grave. *Arizona Daily Star*, 19 July:B:1. Tucson.
- 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, Inc., Tucson.
- Tucson Citizen*
1900a Brief news items of the town. 14 September, p. 4. Tucson.
1900b Secret society advertisement. 20 September, p. 3. Tucson.
1901a Attention Red Men. 6 February, p. 4. Tucson.
1901b Brief news items of the town. 18 January, p. 4. Tucson.
1901c Brief news items of the town. 28 January, p. 4. Tucson.
1901d Brief news items of the town. 28 February, p. 4. Tucson.
1901e Brief news items of the town. 7 March, p. 4. Tucson.
1901f Brief news items of the town. 11 March, p. 4. Tucson.
1901g Calumet discarded Red Men smoke cigars. 12 July, p. 4. Tucson.
1901h Fatal accident occurred late yesterday afternoon. 9 April, p. 1. Tucson.
1901i A great time at the Red Mens' pow-wow. 4 October, p. 4. Tucson.
1901j Red Men's successful program. 25 October, p. 4. Tucson.
1901k Resolutions of regret. 21 September, p. 4. Tucson.
1901l Soldier Tom near death's door. 26 February, p. 4. Tucson.
1902a Article about grass-less cemetery. 22 August, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1902b Brief news items of the town. 7 January, p. 5. Tucson.
1902c The city news in paragraphs. 7 March, p. 5. Tucson.
1902d The city news in paragraphs. 12 March, p. 5. Tucson.
1902e The city news in paragraphs. 18 March, p. 5. Tucson.
1902f The city news in paragraphs. 28 March, p. 5. Tucson.
1902g The city news in paragraphs. 17 April, p. 5. Tucson.
1902h The city news in paragraphs. 8 May, p. 5. Tucson.
1902i Death of E. T. Vine at St. Mary's Hospital. 22 January, p. 8. Tucson.
1902j Foresters and Eagles install new officers. 23 January, p. 5. Tucson.
1902k Fred C. Flanders succumbs to pneumonia. 11 March, p. 5. Tucson.
1902l John Griffin Dead Succumbed to Pneumonia. 27 March, p. 5. Tucson.
1903a The city news in paragraphs. 22 June, p. 5. Tucson.
1903b The city news in paragraphs. 23 June, p. 5. Tucson.
1903c Death of Mrs. Wm. Reid at St. Mary's Hospital. 29 June, p. 5. Tucson.
1903d Funeral of Wm. Taylor, the late city marshal. 9 March, p. 5. Tucson.
1903e Pima Tribe No. 10 I.O.R.M. sixth anniversary. 22 October, p. 5. Tucson.
1904 Attention Red Men. 15 September, p. 5. Tucson.
1905a Attention Red Men! 25 May, p. 4. Tucson.
1905b The city news in paragraphs. 1 September, p. 8. Tucson.

Tucson Citizen

- 1905c The city news in paragraphs. 23 December, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1905d Coffee congestion. 26 May, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1906a Big official of the Red Men here. 16 July, p. 8. Tucson.
- 1906b Cemetery damages city property. 3 April, p. 8. Tucson.
- 1906c The city news in paragraphs. 4 January, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1906d The city news in paragraphs. 18 June, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1906e The city news in paragraphs. 13 July, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1906f The city news in paragraphs. 3 December, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1906g Protests against new cemetery site. 4 April, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1907a Attention Red Men. 9 March, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1907b The city news in paragraphs. 4 October, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1907c Council decides cemetery matter. 11 July, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1907d Funeral notice. 3 September, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1907e Lodges have accepted land. 30 August, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1907f Red Men to meet at Bisbee. 9 July, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1907g Red Men name new officers. 28 December, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1908a Attention, Red Men. 29 April, p. 8. Tucson.
- 1908b The city news in paragraphs. 10 August, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1908c Passed Away here. 29 April, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1908d Pioneer officer dead. 8 February, p. 5. Tucson.

- 1908e Red Men name new officers. 6 July, p. 8. Tucson.
- 1908f Red Men present at annual convention. 27 May, p. 8. Tucson.
- 1908g Red Men were royal hosts. 28 May, p. 8. Tucson.
- 1909a Directors in session. 13 January, p. 6. Tucson.
- 1909b Officers have been chosen. 10 July, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1910 Farrar is entertained. 22 February, p. 6. Tucson.
- 1911a Lodge installs officers for year. 10 July, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1911b Redmen Elect New Officers. 4 January, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1912 Arizona Red Men convene at Phoenix. 23 May, p. 1. Tucson.
- 1916 Tucsonan dies at home here, 16 September, p. 2. Tucson.
- 1919a Twenty years ago today in Tucson. 8 July, p. 1. Tucson.
- 1919b Twenty years ago today in Tucson. 8 December, p. 1. Tucson.
- 1920a Twenty years ago today in Tucson. 7 January, p. 1. Tucson.
- 1920b Twenty years ago today in Tucson. 26 February, p. 1. Tucson.

Tucson Daily Star

- 1907 New cemetery after first of next January. 11 July, p. 5. Tucson.

Wallace, George W. Jr.

n.d. Cemeteries and Burial Ground of Tucson and Surrounding Areas Before 1900. Ms. on file, Arizona Historical Society, Tucson.

Weekly Republican

- 1901 Touching Arizona. 7 March, p. 6. Phoenix.