

Tucson's National Cemetery: Additional Archival Research for the Joint Courts Complex Project, Tucson, Arizona

by Scott O'Mack

with contributions by
Lourdes DeLeon, María Molina, Kristin Sewell, and Patrick Stanton

Prepared for the
Pima County Administrator's Office
Archaeology and Historic Preservation
201 North Stone Avenue
Tucson, AZ 85701-1207

Pima County Contract No. 25-73-S-137689-0206
Work Order HYX153



Technical Report 06-56
Statistical Research, Inc.
Tucson, Arizona

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2006

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A variety of people contributed in a variety of ways to the research for this report. Lourdes DeLeon, the author's principal assistant at Statistical Research, Inc. (SRI), helped with almost every aspect of the research and was especially helpful with the early Tucson death records. Other research assistance was provided by SRI staff members María Molina, Kristin Sewell, Melissa Rees, Patrick Stanton, Bill White, Marcy Gray, and Greg Johnson, and by volunteer Steve Chino. Lourdes, María, Kristin, and Patrick also performed selected writing tasks for the report. Independent historian and archaeologist Jim Ayres, working as a subcontractor for the project, provided a long list of references to newspaper articles about Tucson's early cemeteries that proved invaluable for understanding the history of the National Cemetery.

Staff members at several institutions in Tucson deserve thanks for answering questions, giving advice, and providing access to key sources of information: archivist Chrystal Carpenter-Burke and curator Laraine Daly Jones at the Arizona Historical Society; Jennie Faries and Charlotte Kenan at the library and archives of the *Tucson Citizen*; Norma Baldenegro and Joyce Roddewig at the Records Department, Office of the City Clerk, City of Tucson; Lane Beck, Su Benaron, Alan Ferg, Mike Jacobs, and John McClelland at the Arizona State Museum; Walter Birkby at the Pima County Medical Examiner's Office; Eileen Grade at Evergreen Cemetery; and archivist Dan Brosnan at the Diocese of Tucson.

Several members of the Tucson community also contributed helpful information and advice. Arnold Franks provided many useful insights into the history of the military portion of the National Cemetery. Josh Protas, Eileen Warshaw, and Al Lipsey provided useful information about the Jewish community in nineteenth-century Tucson. Fred Conelly of WFC Builders recounted his experience with the accidental discovery of human remains in the project area in 1965. Fred McAninch of Los Descendientes del Presidio de Tucson provided a photocopy of the 1863–1887 Tucson Diocese burial register and gave much helpful advice about its interpretation.

And thanks once again to the mapping, graphics, and production staff at SRI for their diverse contributions.

Introduction

In 2005, Statistical Research, Inc. (SRI), under contract to the Pima County (Arizona) Administrator's Office, prepared a cultural resources assessment for Pima County's Justice Courts project, a proposal to build a multistory courts building in downtown Tucson (O'Mack 2005). The assessment indicated that the project would potentially impact a nineteenth-century cemetery, long known as the National Cemetery, as well as later historical-period features and earlier, prehistoric features. Because the National Cemetery represented the most difficult challenge for archaeological data recovery in the project area, Pima County asked SRI to carry out additional, more intensive archival research into the history of the cemetery in order to better understand the extent to which the proposed project, now called the Joint Courts Complex project, would actually impact human burials. In particular, the county asked SRI to determine to the extent possible: the location and size of the military and nonmilitary portions of the cemetery, and how and when each portion was used; the number and layout of graves in each portion of the cemetery; the number of burials deliberately removed from each portion and the number that may still be in place; the demographic characteristics of the burial population; and the relative sensitivity for burial discovery in different portions of the Joint Courts Complex project area. This report presents the results of the additional archival research, which was carried out from February to May 2006.

The Joint Courts Complex project area is bounded by North Stone Avenue on the west, Toole Avenue on the north, East Alameda Street on the south, and the vicinity of Grossetta Avenue on the east (Figure 1). The project area boundary was recently modified and now differs slightly from the boundary shown in the earlier SRI report (O'Mack 2005:Figure 1). The building and parking lot at 200 North Stone Avenue, at the northeast corner of the intersection of Stone and Alameda, is no longer included in the project area, and the southernmost portion of Grossetta Avenue, previously excluded from the project area, is now included. The actual footprint of the proposed Joint Courts Complex has yet to be determined, but the construction project will potentially impact the entire project area.

After an intensive search for information about the National Cemetery, the most surprising discovery is how little documentation of the cemetery exists. The information gathered in the current project has provided a better understanding of when, how, and by whom the National Cemetery was used, and about some of its physical characteristics, but the general lack of descriptive information about the cemetery and the graves it held is remarkable. We have found no map of either the military or nonmilitary portions of the cemetery, no comprehensive record of the burials made in the cemetery, no reliable information about the cemetery's internal organization, and no record of the burials deliberately removed from the cemetery after it closed. Instead, we have had to rely heavily on scattered, often incidental references to the National Cemetery in a variety of sources, and we can provide only partial or tentative answers to most of the questions we set out to answer.

The lack of documentation can be attributed in large part to the National Cemetery's period of use. We are still not certain when the area that became the cemetery was first used for burials, but it was at least as early as 1862, when the first recorded military burials took place; the general vicinity of the cemetery may have been used for civilian burials for years before 1862. On the other hand, we are now confident that when the city officially closed the cemetery in 1875 and simultaneously opened the Court Street cemetery, the nonmilitary portion of the National Cemetery ceased to be used for burials; the much smaller military portion of the cemetery remained in use until 1881. During the years the larger National

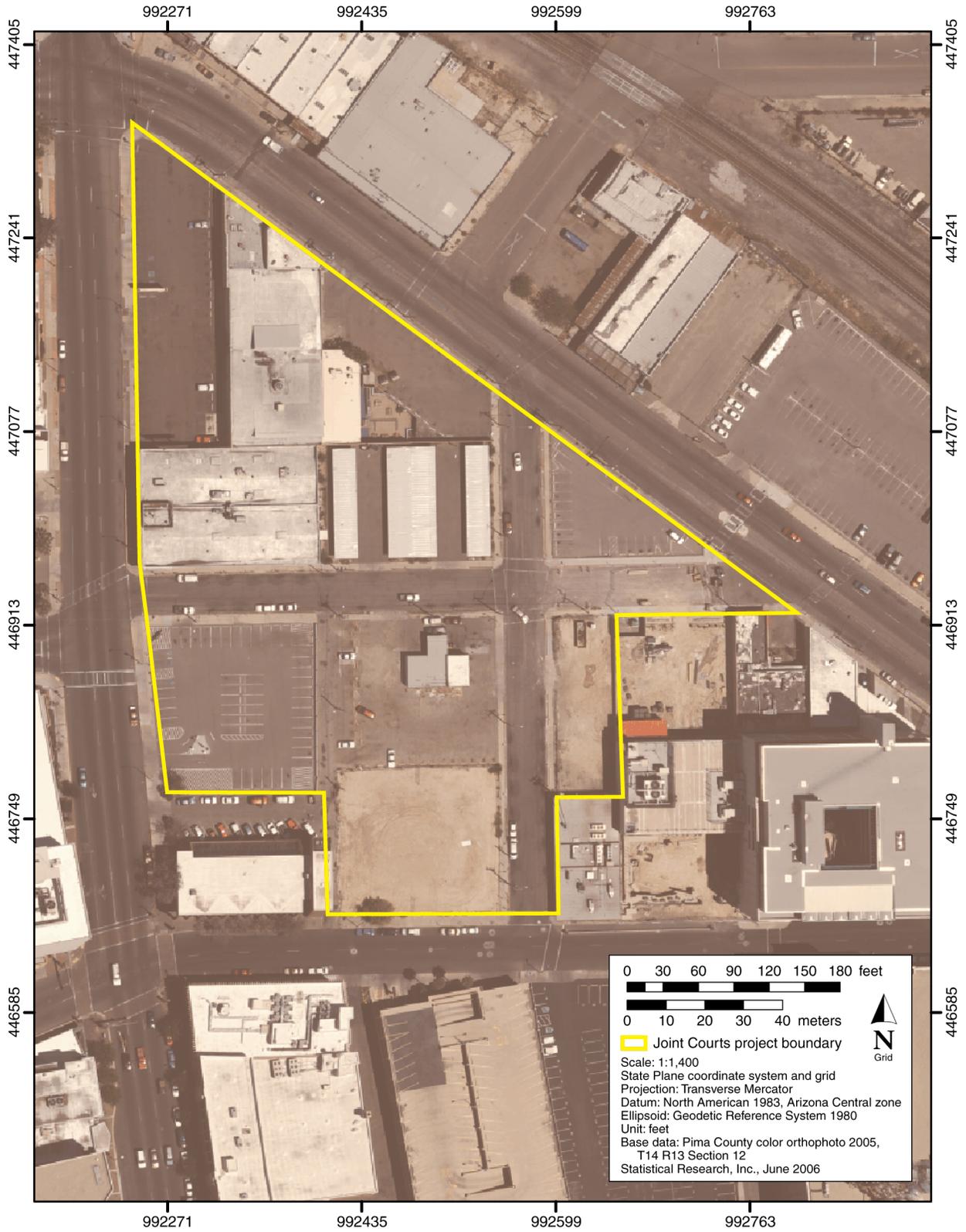


Figure 1. Modern aerial photograph of the Joint Courts Complex project area (2005).

Cemetery was in use, or 1862–1875, Tucson was a small, remote, territorial outpost, with a predominantly Mexican population practicing a way of life established long before southern Arizona became a part of the United States. In the Mexican period, 1821–1854, the use of lands outside the old Spanish presidio was never closely regulated, and this did not change substantially until 1872, when the recently incorporated Village of Tucson was granted its town site by the General Land Office (GLO). The town site survey of 1872 defined the official limits of a cemetery parcel, encompassing the area already being used as a cemetery, but the first time the new municipal government attempted to regulate the cemetery was in 1875, when it decided to close it.

Sources Consulted

The research for this report was carried out at several locations in Tucson: University of Arizona Library; Arizona State Museum (ASM) Library and Archives; Arizona Historical Society (AHS) Library and Archives; Records Office of the City Clerk, City of Tucson; Pima County Recorder’s Office; Tucson Citizen Library and Archives; and Arizona Daily Star Library and Archives. We contacted several other repositories outside of Tucson in search of information: Arizona State University Library, Tempe; Arizona State Library, Archive, and Public Records, Phoenix; Beinecke Library of Rare Books and Manuscripts, Yale University; and Old Military and Civil Records, National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), Washington, D.C. We also spoke with many individuals in Tucson familiar with one or another aspect of the history of the project area; we discuss their particular contributions at various places in the report.

In the course of the report, we cite and evaluate a wide variety of sources, but three important sources merit a separate discussion up front: early Tucson City Council records, Tucson’s English-language newspapers from 1870–1900, and Tucson’s Spanish-language newspapers from the same period.

Tucson City Council Records

Tucson was officially known as the Village of Tucson after its original incorporation in 1871 and as the City of Tucson after 1877, when it incorporated under territorial law. The governing body of both the Village of Tucson and the City of Tucson was originally known as the “common council,” a name that was replaced by “city council” only late in the nineteenth century and apparently without any formal declaration. For simplicity’s sake, we have used city council exclusively in this report.

One of the most useful sources we consulted in the current project is the collected minutes of the regular and special meetings held by the Tucson City Council in its earliest years. The minutes begin on May 17, 1871, the day that the Village of Tucson was first incorporated, and continue into the twentieth century; we consulted the minutes through the end of 1890, by which year the National Cemetery had been subdivided and sold off to private owners and was no longer of direct concern to the city. All of the city council minutes are available on microfilm at the Records Office of the Tucson City Clerk. Unfortunately, the quality of the microfilm, which was made in the 1960s, ranges from poor to unreadable, and only about two-thirds of the minutes from 1871–1890 could be read with any confidence. The Records Office also has typed transcriptions, made at an unknown date, of the minutes from some of the very earliest council meetings, but most of the minutes have not been transcribed. According to the Records Office staff, the fate of the original minutes manuscripts is uncertain.

The style of the council meeting minutes is terse and formal, and the content is generally limited to resolutions made, ordinances passed, and reports delivered by council members. The votes by individual council members are often recorded, but, for the most part, the debate and deliberations that may have

surrounded an issue are not described. As a consequence, the minutes often do not add a great deal to the brief reports of council meetings that can be found in the Tucson newspapers of the same day or the following day (see below). In some cases, the newspaper reports of council proceedings are simply verbatim transcriptions of items from the minutes, usually without any indication that this was the case. At the same time, the newspapers sometimes seem to have neglected to report a council meeting, which means the minutes are the only source for certain information. And occasionally, the minutes of a meeting seem to be missing from the microfilm copy. For example, we know from newspaper accounts that the city council considered selling off lots in the old cemetery at least as early as 1884, yet we could not find any minutes for the council meeting where this subject was first discussed.

Other records of city business useful to this project are the city ordinances passed during the same period, or 1871–1890. A copy of the orders and ordinances passed by the Village of Tucson in 1871–1876 is available at the Records Office, and ordinances passed after the Village of Tucson became the City of Tucson in 1877 are available in published form (e.g., *City of Tucson 1883*; Connell 1897). Curiously, none of the orders or ordinances passed before 1877 refer to the closing of the National Cemetery or the opening of the Court Street cemetery, even though the council minutes from the period show that it was a subject of importance to the council at that time.

English-Language Newspapers

In our original report, we relied heavily on brief articles from Tucson's early newspapers for a variety of information on the National Cemetery, despite the fact that most of the articles we cited had been gathered unsystematically, either from miscellaneous clippings kept on file at the AHS Library or from earlier citations of articles in other sources. In the current project, early newspaper articles have been even more important as a source of information, thanks to the tireless efforts of historical archaeologist Jim Ayres, who for many years has been systematically indexing the contents of Tucson's early English-language newspapers. Mr. Ayres contributed a long list of newspaper references to cemeteries and cemetery-related events that has been invaluable to our improved understanding of the National Cemetery and its relationship to its successor, the Court Street cemetery. Using Mr. Ayres's list, we relocated and photocopied (from microfilm) every article on the list, creating a compendium of information that will be as valuable for subsequent projects involving Tucson's early cemeteries as it has been for this one.

Mr. Ayres's indexing project covers Tucson's two major newspapers, the *Citizen* and the *Star*, in both their daily and weekly editions, including various name changes (e.g., *Arizona Citizen*, *Arizona Daily Star*, *Arizona Star*, *Arizona Weekly Citizen*, *Weekly Arizona Citizen*), from the earliest editions in the 1870s through about 1915. Mr. Ayres's indexing project is ongoing, which means the latter date is gradually shifting. Unfortunately, no comparable index exists for the years after 1915 (until 1991, the first year of coverage by an online search engine for the Tucson newspapers). As we discuss in the report, the lack of such an index greatly impedes the search for references to twentieth-century disturbances in the National Cemetery.

Spanish-Language Newspapers

One of the shortcomings of our original report was its unavoidable emphasis on the Anglo-American view of events affecting the National Cemetery. Most of the sources we consulted about the cemetery, from newspaper accounts to official documents, had Anglo-American authors, an understandable circumstance given that Anglo-Americans, although never a majority of Tucson's population in the nineteenth century, nonetheless held a majority of the positions of influence from the beginning of the U.S. period. The bias that this implies is potentially significant: the fate of the National Cemetery was always in

Anglo-American hands, yet most of the people buried there, apart from those buried in the military cemetery, were Mexican or Mexican-American.

As a partial remedy of this bias, we tried in the current project to gather information about the cemetery from Tucson's early Spanish-language newspapers. The AHS library in Tucson has the largest holdings in the country of nineteenth-century Spanish-language newspapers from Tucson, but its holdings, which are a combination of original (often fragile) paper issues and microfilm, are nonetheless limited. The three newspapers available at AHS, and the relevant spans of years it holds, are *Las Dos Repúblicas* (1877–1879), *El Trueno* (1895–1896), and *El Fronterizo* (1878–1884, 1887–1897). None of the holdings in any of these spans of years is complete, and there are sizable gaps in some spans, especially in *El Fronterizo*. Our method with all three newspapers was simply to scan them for any item relating to the National Cemetery, including descriptions of its features, references to its official closing or continued use, and obituaries of people possibly buried there. We also looked for any item relating to burial practices in the period, such as undertaker advertisements.

We reviewed all available issues of *El Trueno* and *Las Dos Repúblicas*. The former paper focused primarily on social events, local entertainment, and community gossip and did not include any item of interest to our research. By contrast, *Las Dos Repúblicas* focused primarily on international news and carried only limited regional news. We did find a few items of interest to the project, including several obituaries and an article about the impending arrival of the Southern Pacific Railroad. We also reviewed a portion of the *El Fronterizo* holdings—September 29, 1878 through December 19, 1880; January 6, 1882, through the first week of 1883; and January 1887 through December 7, 1887—and found several items of interest to the project, including notices in 1882 about the need for families to remove their loved ones from the cemetery. Many later issues of *El Fronterizo* went unexamined; most of the holdings of this newspaper at the AHS library are on original paper, and some are in poor condition.

Organization of This Report

This report has seven chapters. This introductory chapter is followed by Chapter 2, an overview of events in nineteenth-century Tucson relating to the National Cemetery. Chapter 3 continues with a consideration of the location and characteristics of the original Camp Lowell cemetery, or what we refer to as the military portion of the National Cemetery. In Chapter 4, we attempt to establish the physical limits of the larger National Cemetery, then discuss how it was used and the nature of the graves within it. Chapter 5 is a discussion of death and burial records in Tucson from the period the National Cemetery was in use. Chapter 6 discusses prior disturbances in the National Cemetery and burial sensitivity in the Joint Courts project area. And Chapter 7 summarizes the overall results of the archival research.

Tucson's National Cemetery, 1862–1890

Our research for the current project has improved our understanding of the history and physical characteristics of the National Cemetery and allowed us to revise the discussion presented in our earlier report (O'Mack 2005:31–48). In this chapter, we look closely at additional evidence of the relationship between the military and nonmilitary portions of the National Cemetery, the timing of the closing of both portions of the cemetery, and the relationship of the cemetery to its successor, the Court Street cemetery. The discussion repeats some of the information discussed in our earlier report, but it also presents much additional information and some significant new conclusions. Most notably, it is now clear that the military and nonmilitary portions of the National Cemetery were spatially distinct and did not overlap and that they stopped being used at different times. Also, we are now confident that the nonmilitary portion of the cemetery, which was much larger than the military portion, was effectively—not just officially—closed to burials in 1875.

A time line of events related to the National Cemetery, including references to sources, is provided as Appendix A. Much of the information in the appendix also appears below, but the time line is useful for determining the chronological context of an event at a glance.

The National Cemetery in Use, 1862–1875

The earliest documented use of the area that became the National Cemetery was for the burial of two members of the California Column in July 1862. The names of the two men appear in a list of burials in the Camp Lowell cemetery prepared in 1881 in anticipation of moving the military burials in the downtown cemetery to a new military cemetery at Fort Lowell, 7 miles northeast of town (see Chapter 3 for a full discussion of this document). The burials took place just a few months after the California Column, a volunteer Union force mustered in California, took control of Tucson after a brief Confederate occupation. It is possible that the U.S. Army, which had an intermittent presence in Tucson beginning in 1856, had already used the same area for burying soldiers, but there is no known record of it.

The earliest nonmilitary use of the same area for burials is uncertain. As we discussed in our earlier report (O'Mack 2005:35–36), the oral-historical testimony of a few early Tucson residents suggests that the area near what is now the intersection of Stone Avenue and Alameda Street was first used for civilian burials no later than the early 1860s. Prior to that time, the principal (probably the only) burying place in Tucson was a cemetery adjoining one or more sides of the small chapel dedicated to San Agustín, located just inside the east wall of the old presidio, near modern Church Street. A good indication that the chapel cemetery was no longer in use by 1862 is its absence on the 1862 map of Tucson prepared by order of Maj. David Fergusson shortly after the California Column's arrival (Byars 1966). The Fergusson map, probably prepared just after the two deceased members of the Column were buried, also does not show their final resting place, which was just beyond the settled part of town.

The U.S. Army, which maintained a permanent presence in Tucson after the arrival of the California Column, continued to use the area near Stone and Alameda as a cemetery for the next 19 years, but the

boundaries of the military cemetery may not have been formally established until 1868, or 2 years after the provisional army post at Tucson became Camp Lowell. In 1868, an adobe wall was erected around the cemetery, probably in response to new federal legislation and army regulations requiring a better accounting and protection of military burials. The walled Camp Lowell cemetery was described in a number of official army reports of the day, and it is the subject of a photograph taken by an army medical officer in 1870. When we prepared our original report, however, we were unable to determine its precise location relative to modern Stone Avenue and Alameda Street. We have since used additional sources of information to estimate its size and location, which we discuss in Chapter 3.

We have found no specific references to the burial of civilians in the area near Stone and Alameda prior to the formal establishment of the Camp Lowell cemetery in 1868. Unfortunately, the earliest known record of civilian burials in Tucson, the Tucson Diocese burial register for 1863–1887, indicates a specific place of burial only for a small number of entries, and only when the deceased was buried somewhere other than Tucson (see Chapter 5 for a full discussion of this document). Nevertheless, because the chapel cemetery at the presidio was evidently out of use by 1862 and we have found no evidence that any other burial ground was in use for many years later, it is almost certain that most or all of the civilian burials in Tucson between 1862 and 1875 took place in the cemetery at Stone and Alameda.

The Camp Lowell cemetery, because it was built by the U.S. Army, was known locally as the “government cemetery” or the “National Cemetery,” a name that, for unclear reasons, soon came to refer to the entire area used for military and civilian burials. Our use of “National Cemetery” reflects that common usage, which has continued until today, but even the military portion of Tucson’s “National Cemetery” never was officially a National Cemetery, a status reserved primarily for the major military cemeteries in the East, where the remains of the Civil War dead were interred (or reinterred) in the 1860s and 1870s. National Cemeteries were eventually designated in some Western cities, such as Santa Fe and San Francisco, but never at minor posts like Camp (or Fort) Lowell (O’Mack 2005:38). Because of the liberal use of the label in Tucson, the few early references to burials in the National Cemetery that we have found are hard to interpret. For example, in our original report (O’Mack 2005:38), we noted the 1869 burial of Ella Stoutenborough Miles, the wife of a captain stationed at Camp Lowell, in the military cemetery, but we now wonder if, despite her status as the wife of an army captain, the note in her obituary about the “National Cemetery” as the place of burial may have simply meant the larger civilian cemetery. But the walled Camp Lowell cemetery did hold some civilian burials, as we discuss in Chapter 3.

The earliest evidence for the boundaries of the nonmilitary portion of the National Cemetery is the map prepared of the Tucson town site in 1872, which shows a large rectangular parcel labeled “Cemetery” at the northeast corner of Stone Avenue and Cemetery (later Alameda) Street (Figure 2). Obviously, the prior use of portions of this parcel for both the Camp Lowell cemetery and civilian burials prompted this official designation as a cemetery, but it is not clear why the parcel was given the particular dimensions it has on the town site map. The surveyor of the town site, S. W. Foreman, did not include in his field notes (Foreman 1872) any mention of why the cemetery parcel was delimited in this way. And in the field notes from his 1871 survey of Township 14 South, Range 13 East, in which the town site fell, Foreman did not even mention the cemetery. (Nor is it mentioned in the land-entry file for the town site [GLO 1872].) As we suggested in our original report (O’Mack 2005:33), the southern and western boundaries of the 1872 cemetery parcel conformed to the existing alignments of Cemetery Street and Stone Avenue and probably represented the practical limits of the area used for burials prior to the town site survey. The northern and eastern boundaries were probably chosen arbitrarily as Seventh Street and Sixth Avenue simply to fit the newly surveyed regular street grid of the town site; any close correspondence to the area previously used for burials was probably not a factor. In 1879, when it was proposed that a portion of the cemetery parcel be granted to the Southern Pacific Railroad, the city council referred to the parcel as the “Cemetery Reservation,” which suggests that the parcel was recognized from the beginning as an area reserved for use as a cemetery and was not already fully used as one (Tucson City Council [TCC] minutes, 14 May 1879).



The foregoing map of the survey of the Village of Tucson by S.W. Foreman is hereby approved & adopted
 In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the corporate seal of the Village
 of Tucson this 20th day of June A.D. 1872
 Attest: William J. Osborn
 Recorder
 Sidney R. DeLong
 Mayor



We hereby certify that this is a true and correct copy of the official
 map of the City of Tucson according to the S.W. Foreman survey of March
 1872
 January 15 1918. C. F. von Petrosdorff
 City Engineer
 I. O. Cowan
 City Recorder



OFFICIAL MAP
 OF THE
CITY OF TUCSON
 SITUATE IN PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA TERRITORY
 OCCUPYING SECS 12+13 TOWNSHIP 14.S. RANGE 13.E. GILA & SALT RIVER MERIDIAN
 FROM SURVEY MADE BY ORDER of the BOARD-COMMON COUNCIL
 S.W. FOREMAN-SURVEYOR THEO.F. WHITE-DRAFTERMAN
 SCALE 1" = 2 CHAINS

Figure 2. Official map of the 1872 survey of the town site of Tucson by S. W. Foreman (certified copy of 1918). Maps and Records Section, Engineering Division, Department of Transportation, City of Tucson.

Ironically, most of the information we have about the National Cemetery does not appear until the end of its period of use, when the Tucson City Council decided to close it. In April 1875, a committee consisting of council members R. N. Leatherwood, C. T. Etchell, and S. Hughes was formed to consider the “practicability” of closing the old cemetery (as it was already known) and moving it to an area in the northwest part of town (TCC minutes, 10 April 1875). This was followed a few weeks later by a council resolution that 10 blocks of the town site (Blocks 7–16) be set aside for a new cemetery and that the land be surveyed for that purpose (TCC minutes, 27 April 1875). In May, Court Street (also known as Tenth Avenue) was extended north from downtown to the new cemetery, which it bisected (TCC minutes, 10 May 1875). This was the origin of the name used informally for the new cemetery for many years (and throughout this report), the Court Street cemetery. Later in May, the council resolved that, in the land reserved for the new cemetery, Blocks 8, 9, 14, and 15 be set apart for Catholic burials, that Blocks 10 and 13 be set apart for burials of all other denominations, and that Blocks 7, 11, 12, and 16 be “reserved from use for burials,” which apparently meant that these blocks could eventually be used for cemeteries, because they eventually were. The council also decided that the 6 blocks to be used immediately for the Court Street cemetery be donated by the city for such use, subject to regulation by the council (TCC minutes, 18 May 1875).

At the same meeting where the Court Street cemetery was created, the National Cemetery was ordered closed: “Resolved that on and after the last day of May 1875 no more dead be interred in the old burial ground and clear publication be made that on and after the 1st day of June 1875 all dead be interred in the new cemetery, and that notice be given by publication in conformity with law” (TCC minutes, 18 May 1875). We found a notice to this effect in the *Citizen (Arizona Citizen [AC], 29 May 1875)* but have not yet located one in a Spanish-language newspaper.

Before we examined the Tucson City Council minutes for the present report, we considered the closing of the National Cemetery in 1875 to have been an official act, but not necessarily an effective closing, as there was clear evidence of at least one burial in the “military cemetery” in 1881 (that of Cpl. John Lyon; see O’Mack 2005:36–37). As we discuss below, it is now clear that the city council allowed the military cemetery to remain open until 1881, even after the civilian portion closed. This fact, combined with the unambiguous language of the closure resolution and the council’s considerable efforts to open the Court Street cemetery on the day after the old cemetery closed, strongly suggests that the city council was determined to stop burials in the civilian portion of the National Cemetery after May 31, 1875. The references we have to the old and new cemeteries in the first few years after that date are limited to complaints about the remote, untended nature of the Court Street cemetery (*AC*, 22 January 1876; *AC*, 17 February 1877), reports of efforts to survey and fence the new cemetery (*DAC*, 8 April 1879a; *DAC*, 8 April 1879b; *AC*, 9 May 1879), and calls for the burials in the National Cemetery to be transferred to the Court Street cemetery (*Arizona Star [AS]*, 3 October 1878; *AS*, 3 April 1879). Nothing suggests that people were still using the National Cemetery for burials, and everything suggests that the Court Street cemetery had effectively taken its place, despite the perceived difficulties with using it.

The Abandoned National Cemetery, 1875–1890

The earliest hint that Tucson or some of its citizens had plans to use the National Cemetery as something other than a burial ground is a brief item in the *Weekly Arizonan (WA)* in 1871, which stated that rumors of the proposed route of a railroad through Tucson had prompted a local entrepreneur to “take up lots” in the old cemetery (*Weekly Arizonan [WA]*, 4 March 1871). As we discussed in our original report (O’Mack 2005:40–41), this item is hard to interpret because it predated the official town site survey that would have made claims on town lots a possibility, but it does indicate that the City Council’s official

closing of the National Cemetery in 1875 may have been influenced as much by the anticipated gains of selling land for a railroad as by any concern about sanitary problems in the old cemetery, which was the usual justification for removing the bodies from the cemetery given in newspaper articles into the 1880s (see Appendix A).

The Coming of the Railroad

The railroad first became a presence in Tucson in January 1877, when the city donated about 200 acres to the Southern Pacific Company in anticipation of construction but before a right of way (ROW) had been settled on by the company. The donated land, which did not include the cemetery parcel, was meant simply to demonstrate the city's good intentions and would later be exchanged for the land Southern Pacific really wanted (Devine 2004:163–164). On May 14, 1879, the city council held a special meeting to hear the request of Col. C. E. Grey, chief engineer for Southern Pacific, for a 100-foot-wide ROW directly through the town site. The council minutes described the main features of the request, which included room for a depot and other facilities (TCC minutes, 14 May 1879). No mention was made of the cemetery at this time, but Ordinance No. 21, passed by the city on August 21, 1879, to allow the grant (City of Tucson 1883:77–81), does include among the many parcels donated by the city a portion of the “cemetery reservation,” without other comment (see also the deed granting the ROW to the Southern Pacific Company [Village of Tucson 1879]). We tried to locate the field notes of the survey for the railroad ROW and other records relating to the construction of the railroad through Tucson but were unsuccessful.

The coming of the Southern Pacific Railroad was greeted with enthusiasm by almost everyone in Tucson, and apparently without any concern for the small portion of the 1872 cemetery parcel that it crossed. We wondered if the Mexican-American community in Tucson might have been worried about the railroad's alignment, given that the majority of the burials in the National Cemetery were of Mexican Americans, but an article published in *El Fronterizo* a few days after the fateful council meeting with Col. Grey simply listed the details of the railroad's request and noted, without comment, “El camino cruzará junto al cementerio católico” (“The road will pass next to the Catholic cemetery”) (*El Fronterizo [EF]*, 18 May 1879). Later that year, *Las Dos Repúblicas* published a notice that the Southern Pacific Railroad, which had reached Yuma, would begin construction from Yuma to Tucson. The notice was full of enthusiasm for the railroad and made no mention of the possible impact on the cemetery (*Las Dos Repúblicas [LDR]*, 19 October 1878a). And Sheridan (1986:55–56) has noted the excitement generated by the railroad, including in the Mexican community, when it finally reached Tucson in March 1880.

The railroad would directly impact only a small portion of the cemetery parcel, just clipping its northeast corner, but the plans for its construction prompted the city to subdivide the affected and adjacent property into lots and to lay out new streets on either side of the ROW. On May 22, 1879, the city council ordered “that G. J. Roskruge be employed as surveyor to survey part of old cemetery and contiguous land into lots” (TCC minutes, 22 May 1879). “Old cemetery” presumably referred to the cemetery parcel as defined in the 1872 town site survey, and “contiguous land” referred to a small area of land north of the cemetery parcel that became part of Block 251 as a result of Roskruge's survey. Later, in March 1880, just before the railroad reached Tucson, the council passed Ordinance No. 24, establishing Toole and Steven Avenues, which would run along opposite sides of the railroad (City of Tucson 1883:83–86). Toole Avenue would pass through the cemetery reservation, but no mention of this fact was made in the ordinance, and we have not found any reference to the impact of the new street on the old cemetery. The railroad ROW, the lots surveyed by Roskruge, and Toole Avenue together took up exactly one half of the 1872 cemetery parcel, leaving the triangular parcel labeled “National Cemetery” on the 1880 Pattiani map of Tucson (Figure 3).

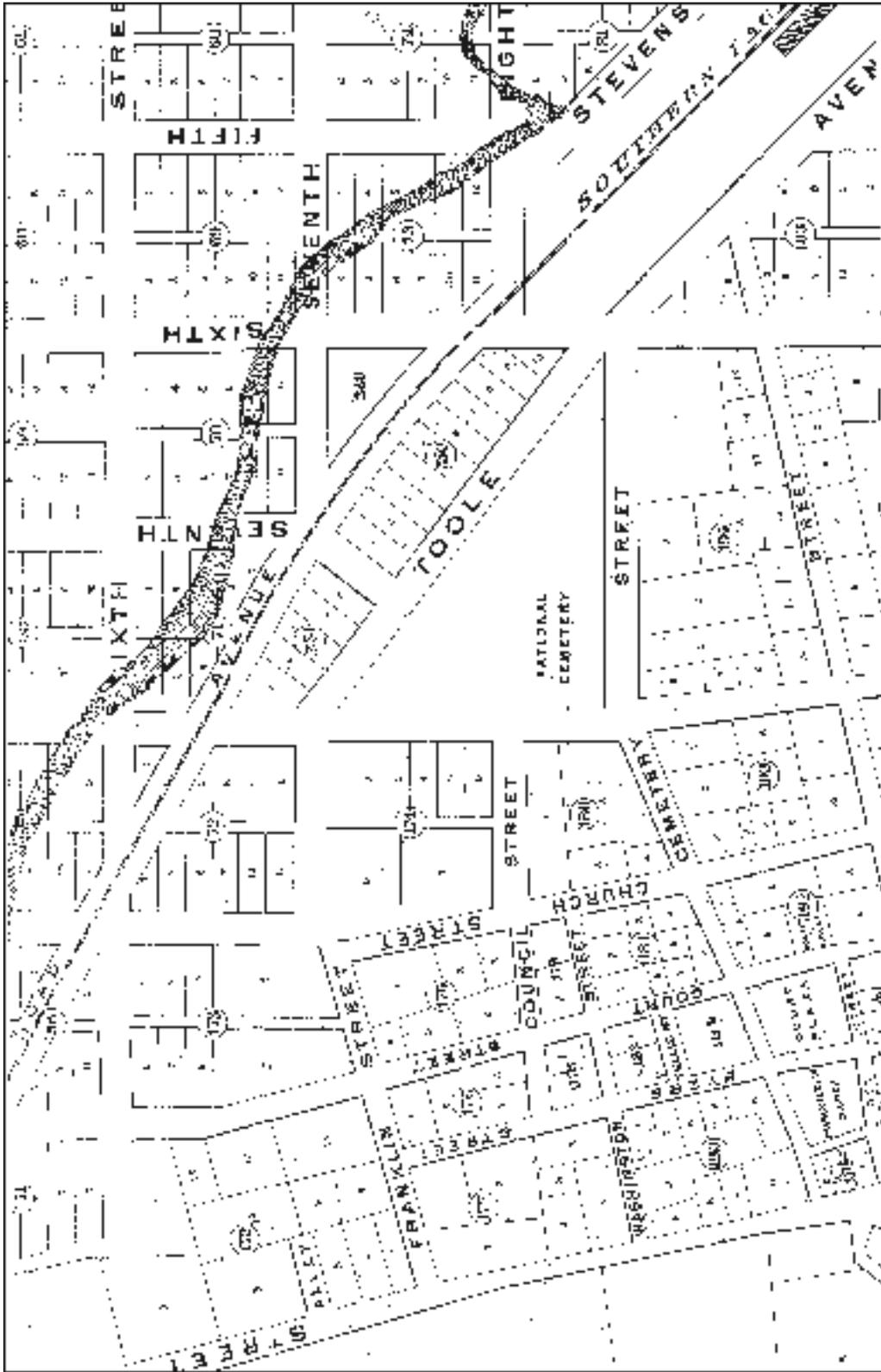


Figure 3. Portion of a map of Tucson prepared in 1880 by Pattiani showing the “National Cemetery”; the recently built Southern Pacific Railroad; newly surveyed Blocks 249, 250, and 251; and Toole Avenue. (map courtesy of the Arizona Historical Society/Tucson, Tucson (Ariz.) Maps, 1880.) <http://arizonahistoricalsociety.org>

Removing Burials in the National Cemetery

About a year after the railroad's arrival, complaints about the sanitary conditions in the abandoned National Cemetery included comments about shallow and disturbed graves: "Many of [the graves] are open; the coffins containing bodies in various stages of decomposition, and numerous skeletons are exposed to view, and the stench arising therefrom is frightful" (*Arizona Weekly Star [AWS]*, 3 February 1881; see also *Arizona Weekly Citizen [AWC]*, 6 February 1881). Apparently in response to such complaints, the city council began working to have the burials removed, or at least to limit its own responsibility for such removal. On February 14, 1881, the council reached a resolution:

Upon motion of Councilman Levin seconded by Councilman Etchells it was resolved that in lieu of the land formerly promised to the School Trustees of School District No. 1 Pima County a deed issue to them for Block No. 115 one hundred and fifteen and for the southwest corner of the old cemetery of the following dimensions on Stone Avenue 250 feet and on Cemetery Street 300 feet: this to be in full of all demand for the Block heretofore referred to being No. 238 and *upon the condition that the City be at no expenses for the removal of the bodies interred in said ground* [TCC minutes, 14 February 1881; emphasis added].

The *Citizen* soon reported the gist of the resolution and noted that Block 238, for which the "southwest corner of the old cemetery" would be granted in lieu, was originally granted to School District No. 1 in November 1872 (*AWC*, 20 February 1881). The *Citizen* misleadingly stated that "the School Trustees shall remove all bodies from the land given them." The resolution only stated that the city should not be responsible for such removal. There is no indication that the school trustees ever made an effort remove burials (see below), but the city was off the hook. The property so granted to the school was later designated Block 254 and corresponded closely to the area now bounded by Stone Avenue, Alameda (formerly Cemetery) Street, Grossetta Avenue, and Council (formerly Miltenberg) Street.

At the same meeting on February 14, the council reached another resolution:

Upon motion of Councilman Levin seconded by Councilman Steinfeld the Recorder was ordered to notify the Commanding Officer at Camp [*sic*] Lowell that hereafter no more burials can be permitted within the National Cemetery, said cemetery being situated in the centre of the city [TCC minutes, 14 February 1881].

The "National Cemetery," which here referred specifically to the walled military cemetery, was located entirely within the property granted to School District No. 1 (see the discussion of the location of the military cemetery in Chapter 3). This resolution prompted the army to have Assistant Quartermaster G. C. Smith prepare a report about the condition of the military cemetery in Tucson (cited in War Department 1884) and later to have an inventory made of its burials. The list of burials in the military cemetery was prepared a few months later, probably by Smith (see Chapter 3).

Later in 1881, the city council seemed to relieve itself once again from the duty of removing burials when it granted a petition to open a new street:

Petition of citizens for the opening of Council street from Stone Avenue to where it would intersect Toole Avenue if opened was granted upon the condition that the school

trustees give the land needed for that purpose from the school lot on the corner of Stone Avenue and Alameda Street and receive in lieu of said land given, the like quantity of land on the east side of the school lot and fronting on Alameda street, *and that no expense incur to the city by the opening of said street* [TCC minutes, 7 November 1881; emphasis added].

As the *Citizen* noted a week later, the new street would pass through the old cemetery (*Weekly Arizona Citizen* [WAC], 13 November 1881), which probably explains the unwillingness of the city to cover the expenses of opening it. Three months later, apparently prompted by continued interest in opening the new street but still unwilling to take on the responsibility of removing burials, the city council decided to place the burden of removal on the friends and families of the deceased:

C. M. [i.e., Councilman] Levin Street Commissioner rendered his report regarding the opening of Eighth Street [i.e., Council Street] from Stone to Toole Avenue, through the old cemetery, recommending the opening and the removal of the bodies to the new cemetery within sixty days from date, and that the Recorder give notice in an English and Spanish paper published in the city, to the effect that all bodies not removed by relatives or friends of those interred within the designated time, be removed and reinterred under supervision of the municipal authorities. The report was adopted and the Recorder instructed to act accordingly [TCC minutes, 4 January 1882].

As it happens, Council Street was not extended east at this time, and it was not until 1889 that Miltenberg Street was surveyed and opened along a similar alignment through the old cemetery (see below). But notices to remove the burials did appear. The *Arizona Daily Star* published a brief notice: “Persons having relatives and friends buried at the old cemetery between Stone and Toole avenues, must remove them within sixty days” (*Arizona Daily Star* [ADS], 7 January 1882). This notice actually lacked a clear indication that it was an official declaration of the city council, but a similar notice, unmistakably official, appeared in Spanish in *El Fronterizo*, signed by Recorder Charles Meyer (*EF*, 13 January 1882; see the full notice in Appendix B). At the same time, undertaker E. J. Smith posted a notice in Spanish in the same paper that in light of the city council’s order that all bodies be removed from the old cemetery and reburied in the new, he saw fit to offer his experience in the same task, as well as his 30 years of experience as an undertaker, at a reasonable rate (*EF*, 20 January 1882). We found no such ad in the English-language papers, but the *Star* soon published a notice that “Undertaker E. J. Smith will to-day commence the removal of bodies from the old to the new cemeteries” (*ADS*, 4 February 1882). In light of Smith’s advertisements in *El Fronterizo* and the obvious unwillingness of the city council to pay for removals, this notice meant that Smith would begin the removal of those bodies for which he was specifically contracted by individual families and not that he was fulfilling a contract with the city for the general removal of bodies.

Apparently, not everyone was happy with the way the removals went, not even undertaker Smith. The *Citizen* soon complained about the “indiscriminate and irresponsible digging done in the old Cemetery.” When particular burials were searched for, others were disturbed and scattered, then reinterred “in a common hole.” No disinfectants were used, and the stench was unbearable (*AWC*, 12 February 1882). A day after the *Citizen*’s complaint, on February 13, 1882, Smith petitioned the city council to pass an ordinance that no interments be allowed in the new (Court Street) cemetery except with a permit from the Board of Health and only under the supervision of a cemetery sexton, a position he offered to fill himself if the ordinance was passed. He also asked that the ordinance require that the new cemetery be enclosed and provided with streets and alleys, that the land be divided into lots for sale to families, and that there be “a Potters field for the interment of all who are unable to purchase lots” (TCC minutes, 13 February 1882). Smith was busy removing burials from the old cemetery and reburying them in the new one when he

made this petition, so it may have been prompted by his frustration at finding burials in the old cemetery. His request for a potter's field is especially suggestive: perhaps haphazardly placed indigent burials were complicating his removal effort.

Unfortunately, we have found nothing to indicate how many (or which) burials Smith removed from the National Cemetery, and the issue disappeared for a time from the newspapers and the city council minutes. Nevertheless, it is clear that many burials remained in the old cemetery. In December 1882, the city council instructed the city attorney "to draw [an] ordinance in regard to removing the bodies from the old military cemetery, also regulating all cemeteries belonging to the city" (TCC minutes, 9 December 1882; also see *ADS*, 13 December 1882). And a month later, the council instructed the street committee "to examine into the feasibility of finally and effectually removing the bodies from the Old Cemeteries [i.e., from both the military and nonmilitary portions of the National Cemetery]" (TCC minutes, 11 January 1883; also see *ADS*, 14 January 1883).

The need to remove the burials in the National Cemetery seems to have been linked in some people's minds with the need to remove the cemetery wall; in other words, to effectively eliminate any trace of the cemetery. Just before the council renewed its efforts to have the bodies removed, calls for the cemetery wall to be torn down began appearing. The *Citizen* called the wall a "harbor of filth," noting that it had long been used as "a screen for the committing of nuisances which poison the whole atmosphere for many blocks around it" (*DAC*, 23 November 1882; *AWC*, 26 November 1882). In other words, the area screened by the wall was being used as a privy, as was also reported by Assistant Quartermaster Smith in 1881 (War Department 1884). Similar complaints appeared several times over the next few weeks, including comments about the neglectfulness of the city council for letting the wall remain (*DAC*, 4 December 1882; *AWC*, 17 December 1882a). The *Citizen* soon reported that Mayor Tully had authorized that the wall be torn down when arrangements could be made (*AWC*, 17 December 1882b). As we now believe that the military and nonmilitary portions of the National Cemetery were surrounded by separate walls (see Chapter 4), it is unclear which wall was the butt of complaints (so to speak), but on December 23, 1882, the city council passed a motion instructing the street committee "to have the old fence [*sic*] removed from the *military* cemetery" (TCC minutes, 23 December 1882; emphasis added). On January 28, 1883, when the *Citizen* reported that the cemetery wall was "torn down and carted away," for which it praised the mayor and city council, it did not specify which wall was so removed (*AWC*, 28 January 1883).

Despite all the concern surrounding their removal, most of the burials in the cemetery seem never to have been moved. In February 1883, the *Citizen* published a long editorial deploring the ongoing abuses of the "old cemeteries" (i.e., the military cemetery and the adjoining civilian cemetery), which included the destruction of monuments and headboards, the leveling off of graves, the opening of vaults, and the use of cemetery soil and grave contents for street fill. The editorial included a grandiloquent condemnation of the city for not taking charge of the problem:

That the city needs the land for other purposes is no palliation for a great wrong. That the friends of the dead had been advised to have the bodies removed and that many of them have not complied with the mandate of the law excuses no one. Other cities have so grown that their early cemeteries have from homes of [the] dead, become the very heart of life, but preparatory to the transition the dead have been reverentially removed, and if needs be reinterred at the public expense. It then remains with Tucson to commit an act of shame that has no like in the present century [*AWC*, 18 February 1883; see Appendix B for the full article].

The editorial emphasized the sorry state of the military cemetery, where the neglect of dead soldiers was especially reprehensible: "That they too should be treated as dead dogs, and every mark of their resting place obliterated and trodden under foot, should reach further than the corporation limits of Tucson,

and touch a nation's pride, for they of all men, are deserving of a better remembrance." The editorial recommended that the federal authorities be notified of the condition of the military cemetery, presumably in hopes of prompting a federal removal of the military dead, "and until such thing can be done the city should not be allowed to level off their graves as purposed" (AWC, 18 February 1883).

We did not find any mention of a proposal to "level off" the graves in the old cemetery in the city council minutes, but in April 1884 a notice appeared in the *Arizona Daily Citizen* that the council would consider the question of selling lots in the old cemetery (*Arizona Daily Citizen [ADC]*, 13 April 1884). Apparently, the question of removing bodies from those lots before selling them (or leveling them off) was never again considered by the council. The U.S. Army at Fort Lowell, however, got busy with the removal of the military burials.

In June 1884, Dr. W. J. White, apparently under contract to the army, removed the remains of soldiers buried in the old military cemetery and reburied them in a new military cemetery at Fort Lowell. The *Citizen* reported that about 130 soldiers were buried in the old cemetery (AWC, 23 June 1884), but White reported having found the remains of just 74 men, many of them consisting of only "a few decaying bones"; the new cemetery at Fort Lowell already held eight burials (ADS, 24 June 1884). The unearthing by White prompted a warning by the *Citizen* (AWC, 23 June 1884) that dangerous vapors had been released, an accusation that White, in a letter to the *Star* (ADS, 25 June 1884) attributed to the envy of parties who did not get the contract for removal. A visit to the old cemetery 10 days later by the mayor and three other city officials confirmed that there was no health hazard or even an odor associated with the removal (AWC, 5 July 1884a). The *Citizen* nevertheless insisted that the upturned ground, "decayed animal matter," and coffin fragments posed a hazard and called for the city to disinfect the ground (probably with quicklime, judging by their original warning) (AWC, 5 July 1884b). The lack of any mention of Dr. White in the city council meeting minutes of the period must reflect White's status as a federal contractor rather than as someone hired by the city. The *Citizen* later referred to the removal of soldier burials as "when the government contracted with Dr. White" (AWC, 12 July 1884).

The National Cemetery Subdivided, Sold, and Graded

Following the removal of military burials in 1884, the abandoned National Cemetery seems to have been absent from the minds of the city council and the local newspapers for several years. Then, in February 1889, the *Star* published a brief item describing the cemetery as "the general dump ground and receptacle for the offals of the city," adding that in addition to holding a great variety of trash, "the ground has a number of holes which were formerly graves," presenting a hazard to pedestrians (ADS, 27 February 1889). A few months later, the city council ordered that the city surveyor plat and number lots in the old cemetery and that on April 15 the lots be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, "no lot to be sold for less than \$100" (TCC minutes, 1 April 1889; also see ADS, 2 April 1889). This was 5 years after the council first reportedly considered selling off the cemetery as lots.

On April 13, 1889, John Gardiner, City Surveyor, surveyed and created a map of the subdivision of the old National Cemetery, or newly designated Blocks 252, 253, 254, and 255 (Figure 4). The survey included laying out Miltenberg Street and Grossetta Avenue, which are shown for the first time on a map. The street names were evidently in honor of Frank Miltenberg and A. V. Grossetta, both city council members at the time. As noted earlier, the council had already agreed back in November 1881 to allow Council Street to be opened through the old cemetery to Toole Avenue (see above), but apparently that never happened. In an apparent effort to preserve the dimensions of the parcel granted to School District No. 1 back in February 1881 ("on Stone Avenue 250 feet and on Cemetery Street 300 feet"; see above), the alignment of Miltenberg Street was somewhat north of Council's alignment, and this is still the case today. Block 254 remained the undivided property of School District No. 1. By April 13 (and

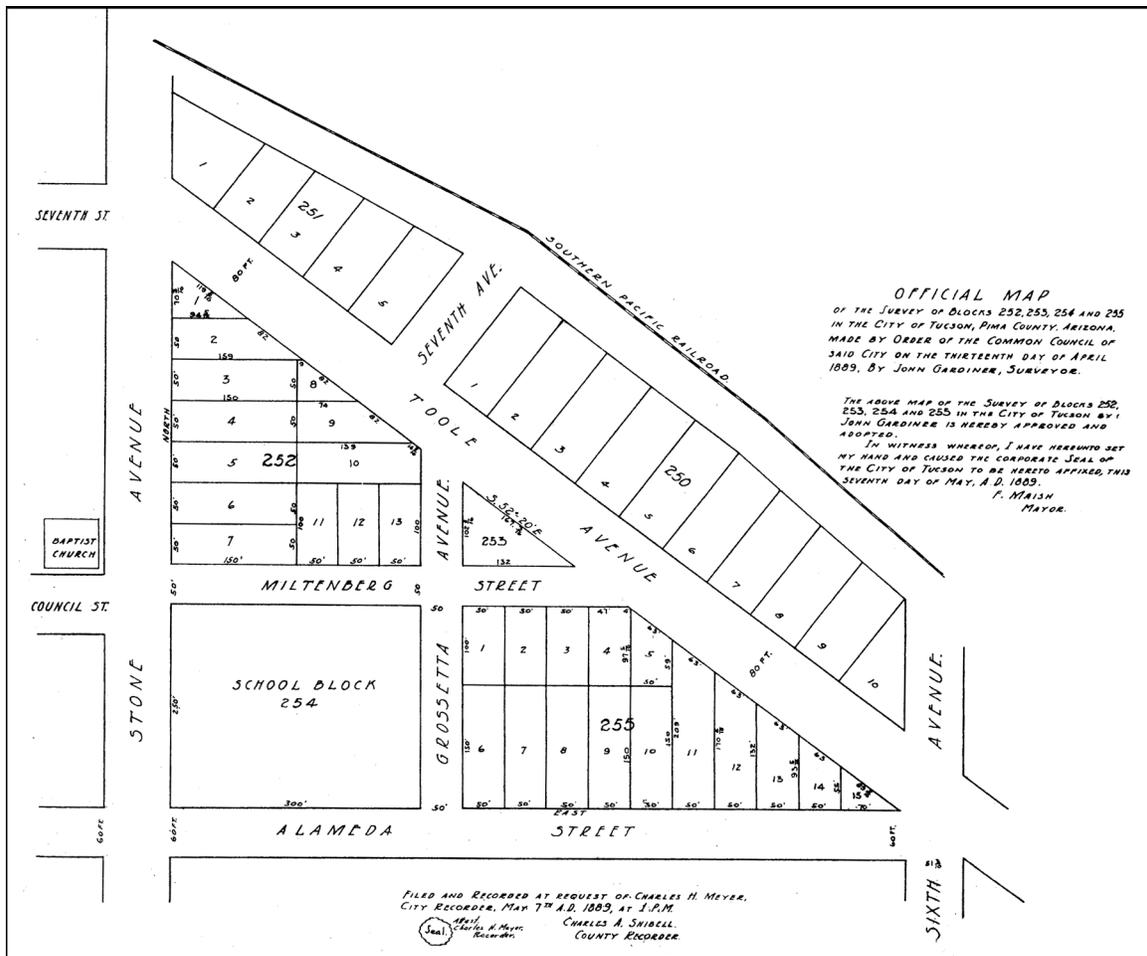


Figure 4. Official map of the 1889 survey of Blocks 252, 253, 254, and 255 by John Gardiner (Maps and Records Section, Engineering Division, Department of Transportation, City of Tucson).

presumably somewhat earlier), a notice of the proposed April 15 sale of lots appeared in the *Citizen* (ADC, 13 April 1889; AWC, 13 April 1889).

On the same day that John Gardiner made his survey of the old cemetery, a special meeting of the city council was called to consider a petition, submitted by unnamed petitioners:

The City Clerk presented the petition of various residents and taxpayers, requesting the Council not to sell the lots as heretofore published for sale; it was read and after discussing the subject upon motion of C. M. [i.e., Councilman] Hoff seconded by C. M. Miltenberg it was deemed best to proceed with the sale of the lots on the day advertised and the petition was laid on the table [i.e., it was denied] (TCC minutes, 13 April 1889).

Another petition asking that Alameda Street between Stone and Toole Avenues be made 80 feet wide (it is 60 feet wide on Gardiner’s approved plat) was also denied.

When the *Citizen* reported the pending sale of lots in the old cemetery, it noted that “a proposition to convert that spot into a park will probably not be adopted” (AWC, 13 April 1889). This is presumably a reference to the nature of the first petition denied by the council. It is interesting that the nature of the

petition and the names of the petitioners are not provided in the council minutes, nor is any discussion of the reasons for denying the petition. One wonders if the petition was prompted by a concern for the burials that remained in the old cemetery and if the petitioners represented a part of the community whose interests were not well represented on the council, which in that year had six members, all of them Anglo-Americans (as were the mayor and the recorder, the two other city officials in regular attendance at council meetings). Whatever the circumstances, the city council carried out the sale of lots as planned. The sale was conducted by Mayor Fred Maish and Recorder Charles Meyer, with about 30 bidders in attendance. The bidding “in some instances was spirited, and a few of the choice lots sold for \$175” (*ADC*, 15 April 1889). For the time being, undivided Block 254 remained school property.

Soon the people who bought lots in the old cemetery were filing their deeds with the city recorder and preparing to erect buildings (*ADC*, 25 April 1889; *ADC*, 30 August 1889; *ADS*, 27 April 1889; *AWC*, 27 April 1889). In February 1890, the *Citizen* reported that several owners of lots in the old cemetery were “now grading them preparatory to erecting houses thereon” (*ADC*, 6 February 1890), and later, that contractor Alexander J. Davidson was making arrangements “to grade all the lots in the old city cemetery” (*ADC*, 8 February 1890a). Two weeks later, the *Citizen* reported that the owners of the lots in the old cemetery “have pooled together and graded their lots, and added much to their value, as well as appearance”; some of the owners were also preparing to plant shade trees (*ADC*, 25 February 1890). This last report probably means that contractor Davidson was hired by the owners acting as a group. It is not clear whether the reference to grading “all the lots in the old city cemetery” included undivided Block 254, but a systematic grading of at least the other portions of the old cemetery has significant implications for archaeological data recovery in the project area (see Chapter 6). Davidson, who was the contractor for many notable projects in Tucson in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, made no mention of grading the old cemetery in his reminiscences (Davidson 1930–1936:22)

Also in February 1890, the trustees of School District No. 1 published a notice that there would be a vote by “the electors of School District No. 1” to decide whether the land in the old cemetery granted by the city to the district should be sold at auction. An entrepreneur named W. S. Read (possibly the same as the W. S. Reid mentioned by Sonnichsen [1987:137]) was eager to purchase the land in order to build a large hotel. School board members H. Buehman and J. S. Mansfeld commented that such a sale was possible if the right price were obtained (*ADC*, 8 February 1890b). Nonetheless, when the school district sold Block 254 in 1890, it was only after Mansfeld had hired surveyor George Roskruge to subdivide the block into six lots and an alley (Figure 5). The six lots of Block 254 were sold by Mansfeld (acting on behalf of the school district, presumably) to six different private parties later that year (see O’Mack 2005:153–154).

There is no indication that the trustees of School District No. 1 ever gave much thought to the burials that remained in the old cemetery property donated to them by the city council. Nine years passed, during which the district did not make any use of the donated property, which made us wonder if the district’s failure to use the property, or the eventual decision to sell it, was based on a reluctance to build on an old cemetery or on some additional information about the burials that the district acquired during its ownership. We researched the early history of School District No. 1 and found no mention of the old cemetery property (City of Tucson 1882; Cooper 1967; Long 1900; Sherman 1883; and various parts of AHS, Pima County Records, Ms. 183, 1864–1985, Tucson).

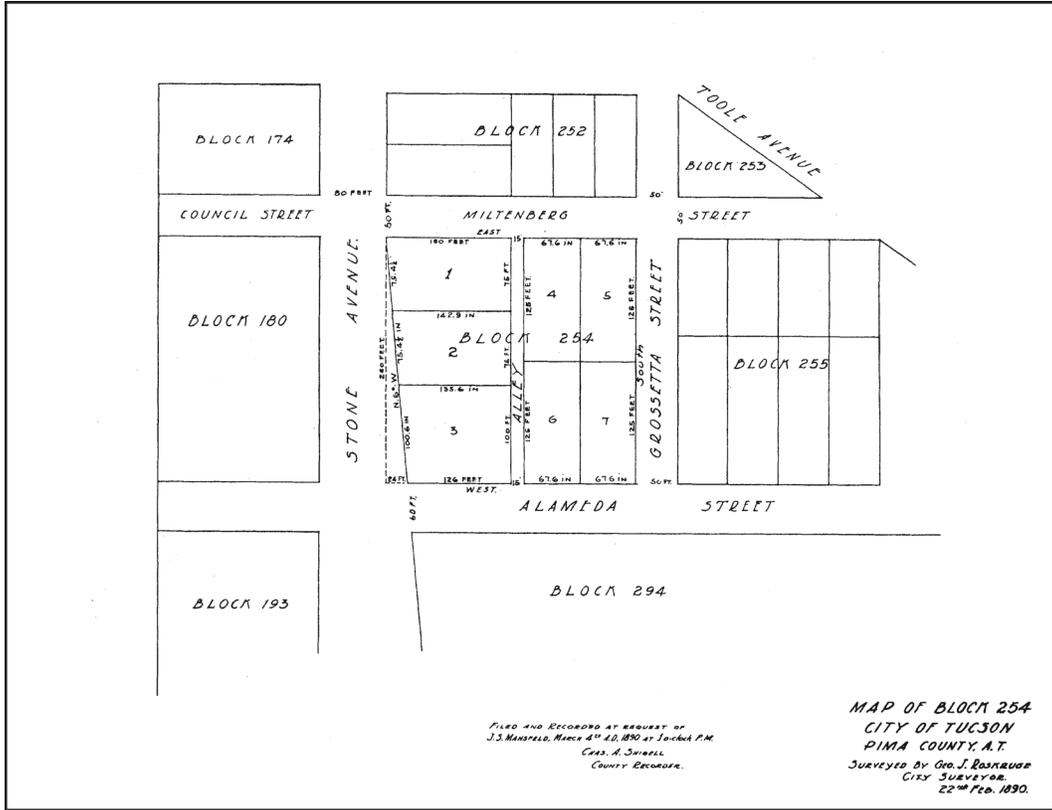


Figure 5. Official map of the 1890 survey of Block 254 by George Roskruger. (Maps and Records Section, Engineering Division, Department of Transportation, City of Tucson.) Note that Roskruger's survey shaved a narrow wedge off the west side of the old cemetery parcel, part of a realignment of Stone Avenue that survives today.

The Camp Lowell Cemetery

In our original study of the National Cemetery, we compared early references to the Camp Lowell cemetery, established by the U.S. Army in the 1860s, with early references to the parcel reserved as a city cemetery in the 1872 Tucson town site survey. We concluded that although the 1872 parcel was clearly larger than the military cemetery and probably contained most or all of it, the size of the military cemetery and its precise location within the larger parcel were impossible to specify (O'Mack 2005:31–48). We have since consulted other sources that provide additional details about the military cemetery, including the burials it held, and allow for informed estimates of its size and location.

The Legal and Military Context

As discussed later in this chapter, the earliest documented burials made in the area that became the National Cemetery took place in July 1862. The California Column, a volunteer Union force that ended a brief Confederate occupation of Tucson in May 1862, soon after buried two of its men within the area that the U.S. Army later enclosed with an adobe wall as the Camp Lowell cemetery. The wall was not built until 1868, but the burials in 1862 indicate that the army had chosen the area as a burial ground at least 6 years earlier. An 1881 description of the Camp Lowell cemetery (Prechtel-Kluskens 1996) placed the two 1862 burials in the middle of a regular row of burials, which suggests that the army (or perhaps the Tucson community) had used the area for burials even prior to 1862.

We have not found any specific information about who owned the military cemetery in its earliest years. Pima County was not officially formed as a part of the Territory of Arizona until 1864 and did not install a government until 1865 (Works Progress Administration 1938:3–5). Even after the county government was in place, it is unclear to what extent it acted as a landholding entity. The army post at Tucson did not become Camp Lowell and officially acquire a military reservation until 1866 (Faust and Randall 2003; Weaver 1947:17). Presumably, the army's earlier use of the area just east of town for a cemetery, like any early use of the same area by the general population, was based simply on a lack of any prior formal claim to the land.

The army apparently became the official owner of its cemetery shortly after Camp Lowell was established in 1866, although maps of the Camp Lowell reservation do not include any indication of the cemetery (O'Mack 2005:31). An army memorandum from 1884 notes that the cemetery was “built in 1868 and ‘69,” apparently under the direction of the Assistant Quartermaster, Capt. Gilbert Cole Smith. The memorandum cites Smith's report that “when he located the original cemetery the land belonged to the U.S.” and that it was not until 1871 that the City of Tucson was granted a patent to the same land (War Department 1884). In other words, the cemetery was originally located by Smith on unclaimed federal land, and when the town site of Tucson was formally established in 1871, the land became the property of the city. Unfortunately, no mention of the building of the cemetery can be found in the letter book kept by

Smith during the same period (Special Collections, Tucson Depot Letter Book, Gilbert Cole Smith Papers, AZ 016, Series III, July 1868–February 1870, University of Arizona Library, Tucson).

As noted in our original study (O’Mack 2005:38), the formal establishment of the Camp Lowell cemetery in 1868 came during a period when the U.S. Congress was working to establish government cemeteries to hold the remains of the Civil War dead. A series of federal laws passed in 1862–1867 called for a system of federally owned and maintained military cemeteries, which led eventually to the establishment of the modern National Cemetery system (Steere 1953), but a close look at these laws suggests that they originally referred only to the establishment of cemeteries in the East, near the major battlefields of the Civil War (Adjutant General 1867a, 1867b; Quartermaster General 1878). Officially designated National Cemeteries were eventually established in the West, including the National Cemeteries at San Francisco and Santa Fe, but the small post cemetery at Tucson was never granted this honor. The 1884 memorandum already cited included a note that the Quartermaster General had earlier decided that a National Cemetery at Tucson “would cost too much: that the law did not contemplate establishing and maintaining such at every military post” (War Department 1884). Nevertheless, the heightened general interest in protecting the remains of the military dead during the late 1860s may have influenced Camp Lowell’s decision to formalize the status of its cemetery by building a wall around it. Erecting a “good and substantial stone or iron fence” was one of the requirements of an act passed by Congress in 1867 (Adjutant General 1867a). At the same time, other requirements of the act were apparently never fulfilled at Tucson, such as the requirement to build lodging for a cemetery superintendent.

Estimating Size and Location

We have been unable to locate a map of the Camp Lowell cemetery, or to find any reference to such a map. The AHS library in Tucson holds copies of a large number of official documents relating to Camp Lowell and Fort Lowell, gathered over the years from NARA in Washington, D.C., by various people studying the history of the two posts (Altshuler 1985; Faust and Randall 2002, 2003; Peterson 1963; Weaver 1947). These documents include several maps of the Camp Lowell reservation (Anonymous 1870, 1871a, 1871b; Silva 1870), but none of the maps depicts the cemetery or provides any hint of its location relative to the reservation. For the current project, we asked NARA, Old Military and Civil Records, to provide a list of known (cataloged) documents and maps relating to the Camp Lowell and Fort Lowell cemeteries, but this yielded only a single relevant document, an 1887 list of unmarked burials at Fort Lowell (Quartermaster General 1887). This document is of interest because it amounts to a list of the burials removed from the Camp Lowell cemetery in 1884 (also see Tompkins 1958), but it does not provide any information about the size or location of that cemetery.

According to the NARA, additional information about Camp Lowell and its cemetery may be included in the extensive central correspondence files of the Office of the Quartermaster General, part of NARA Records Group 92. These files have not been systematically cataloged or reproduced in microfilm and can only be consulted in person at the NARA facility in Washington, D.C. (2006 Michael F. Knight, NARA, Old Military and Civil Records, personal communication). We have not yet traveled to Washington to do so. Given the penchant of the Quartermaster Department to document the facilities it built and maintained, a map of the Camp Lowell cemetery was probably made at some point. Either it has not survived or it is preserved in an unknown place, perhaps in another part of the vast Records Group 92. (For its holdings, see <http://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/092.html>.)

In the absence of a map, we have used two kinds of information to estimate the dimensions of the Camp Lowell cemetery: details about the arrangement of burials in the cemetery included in an 1881 list

of burials and the appearance of the cemetery in two photographs taken when the cemetery was still in use. The two photographs are also useful for approximating the location of the walled Camp Lowell cemetery relative to modern features in the project area.

The 1881 Burial List

A list of burials in the old Camp Lowell cemetery in downtown Tucson was prepared in 1881 and is included in a NARA compilation of burial lists from nineteenth-century post cemeteries (Prechtel-Klusgens 1996). The authorship of the Camp Lowell list is unattributed, but it was probably created under the direction of Capt. Gilbert Cole Smith, who was Assistant Quartermaster at Fort Lowell at the time. Based on comments in the 1884 War Department memorandum, we know that Smith submitted a report on the Camp Lowell cemetery to the Quartermaster General in February 1881 discussing the problem of neglected military burials in the cemetery. In preparing his report, Smith was apparently acting on an order to determine the number of burials in the cemetery and to estimate the cost of removing and reintering them at Fort Lowell on the Rillito, 7 miles northeast of Tucson:

In February 1881 Captain G. C. Smith, A. Q. M. reported that the military cemetery at Tucson built in 1868 and '69 by the Q. M. department, was in a dilapidated condition. The walls in some places being used by the inhabitants in the vicinity for privy purposes and as a place of deposit for all sort of filth: that the cemetery contained some 65 or 70 officers and soldiers and some 30 civilians: that the remains of the Officers and soldiers could be boxed, transported and re-interred at Fort Lowell for about \$6.00 each or \$420[.] If headboards were added [\$]100[.] or \$520 [War Department 1884].

The order to Smith must have been issued shortly after the Tucson City Council decided to notify the commanding officer at Fort Lowell that no more burials would be allowed in the military cemetery (AWC, 20 February 1881; TCC minutes, 4 February 1881).

The numbers of military and civilian burials mentioned in the 1884 memorandum correspond only roughly with the numbers of burials in the actual list (see Appendix C), which probably means that the list was prepared only after Smith submitted his report, perhaps following a subsequent order to provide a more precise account of the burials in the cemetery. The list is of interest both as a record of who was buried in the cemetery and for its notes about the arrangement of a portion of the burials in rows. Assuming a degree of standardization in the placement of burials, this information can be used to infer the length of the rows and, thus, the length of at least one axis of the cemetery.

At the time the list was prepared, there were three full rows of graves running north-south in the eastern portion of the cemetery (Figure 6). The burials in each row are numbered consecutively in the list, beginning with the southernmost burial in each row. As the numbering sequence corresponds only roughly with the sequence of burial—for example, the two 1862 burials are Nos. 12 and 13 in the first row—the numbers were probably assigned only for the purpose of preparing the list.

The easternmost row in the cemetery held 16 burials (Nos. 1–16), the first and last of which are described as being in the cemetery's southeast and northeast corners, respectively. The next two rows each held 18 burials (Nos. 17–34 and 35–52, respectively), with the first and last burials in each row described as being directly west of the corresponding burials in the row immediately to the east. This means that all three rows occupied the full length of the north-south axis of the cemetery, although the easternmost row did so with 2 fewer burials than in the 2 succeeding rows. A fourth row was begun just west of the third row, but only one burial (No. 53), located immediately west of the first burial in the third row (No. 35), is explicitly described as in the fourth row. As discussed below, we think another 9 burials (Nos. 54–62) were also in the fourth row, but the rest of the row was apparently unoccupied.

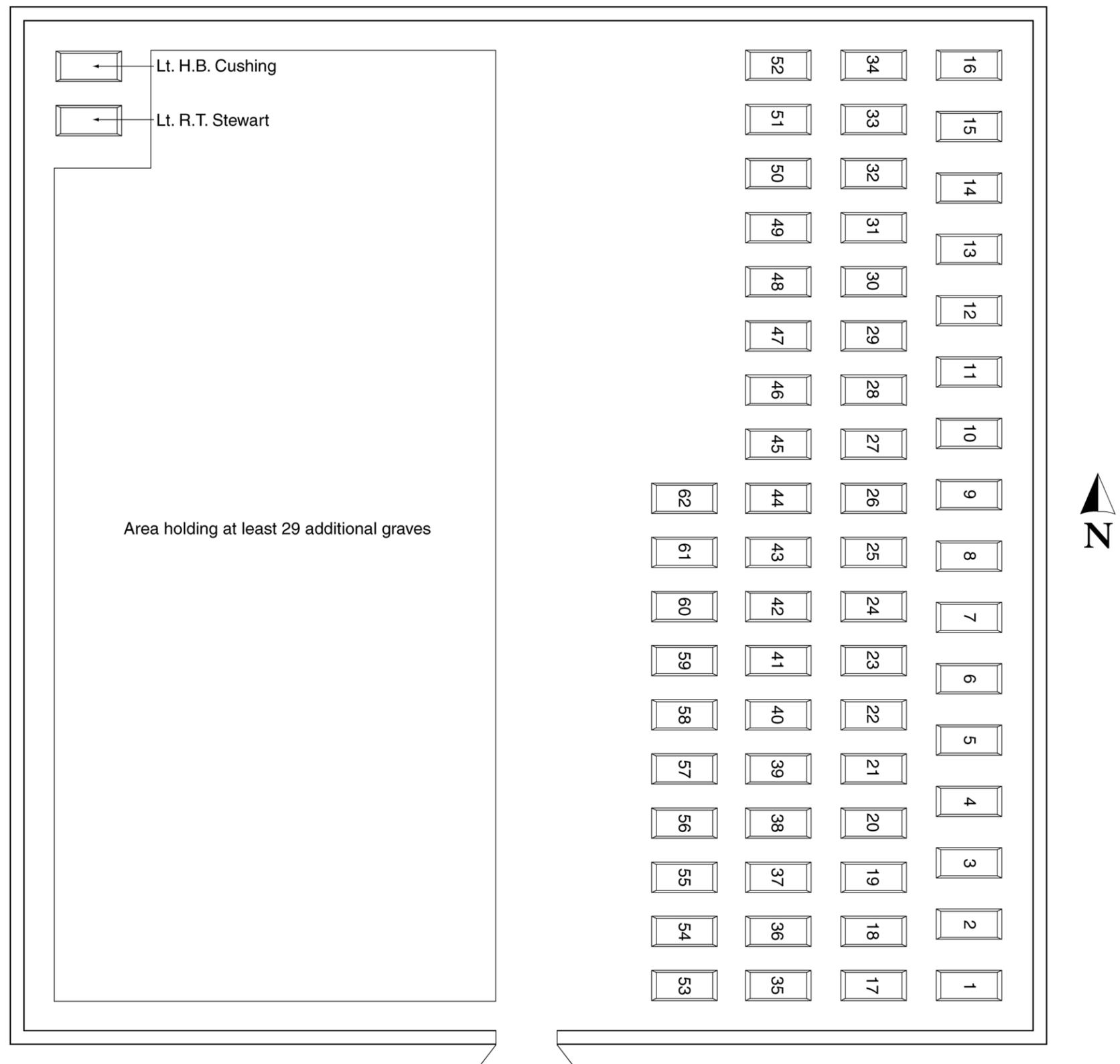


Figure 6. The arrangement of burials in the original Camp Lowell military cemetery, based on an 1881 description (see text for discussion).

Of the 53 deceased described explicitly as in the four established rows, 27 were soldiers or noncommissioned officers (19 privates, 2 corporals, 4 sergeants, 2 farriers), 3 were adult civilians (“citizens”), and 1 (No. 35) was a child. The identities of the other 22 burials, including what were presumably some of the earliest burials in the cemetery (Nos. 1–8), were unknown. The earliest date of death among the 53 is November 5, 1866 (Row 2, Burial No. 32); the most recent date of death is February 21, 1873 (Burial No. 53). However, based on the unpublished research of Arnold Franks, we know that two of the named soldiers in the 1881 list (Leonard and Johnson) actually died in battle at Picacho Pass on April 15, 1862, and were brought to Tucson for reburial in 1867. Two other named soldiers, McQuade and Richards, are the California volunteers who died on July 12, 1862, and were first buried in the Camp Lowell cemetery, making them the earliest known interments in the cemetery. According to Mr. Franks, at least 12 other soldiers are known to have died in Tucson (or nearby) during the period the cemetery was in use, but their names do not appear on the 1881 list. Some of these soldiers may be among the unknown soldiers in the 1881 list, or it is possible that some of their graves were simply overlooked during preparation of the list.

The burial list has 50 other entries, but we cannot say precisely where in the cemetery these burials were placed, with a few exceptions. The 53 entries described above are followed by 2 entries preceded by the heading “Buried in North West corner of Cemetery.” The numbering of these two entries is 1 and 2, respectively, which breaks the sequential numbering of the preceding entries, although, in the next entry, the previous sequence continues with 54. These two entries are also set off from the other entries by horizontal lines, apparently indicating that only these two entries were buried in the northwest corner of the cemetery. The fact that these two entries represent the only two officers in the entire list (except for a former officer who died as a civilian, appearing later in the list) suggests that there was an attempt to segregate officers and soldiers in the cemetery. Unaccountably, the same two officers reappear later in the list in a group of 30 entries that otherwise includes only deceased civilians (see below).

After the two officer entries, the list continues with eight more soldiers (five privates, one corporal, one commissary sergeant, one musician) and one unknown burial. The numbering is continuous with the first 53 entries in the list, but the location columns lack the notes of the earlier entries about the relative location of the burials (e.g., “North of 51”). We suspect that these nine burials were later additions to the fourth row of burials begun by No. 53 (hence the depiction in Figure 6), but it is unclear why the preparer of the list inserted the two officer burials, which were clearly made in the northwest corner of the cemetery, just before these nine.

The next 30 entries on the list have a new sequence of numbers, beginning again with No. 1 but preceded by a lowercase a. The two officers mentioned above, Lts. Stewart and Cushing, appear as Nos. a12 and a13, respectively, followed by a former officer, Capt. R. M. Crandal (No. a14). The rest of the entries in the group of 30 are either civilians (16) or unknown (11); 2 entries (Nos. a7 and a28) are apparently double burials, each holding an adult and a child. Except for the burials of the two lieutenants, the locations of these burials within the cemetery are not specified.

The next seven entries in the list are also numbered from 1 (without a letter) and preceded by a heading that reads, “The following names appear as having been buried in the Cemetery, who are among the unknown.” In other words, these were not an additional seven burials, but burials known to have been made in the cemetery but that had not been associated with identified graves; all presumably corresponded with unknown burials already listed. The seven entries consist of four army privates and three Indian scouts.

Two unnumbered burials complete the list. The first is that of Cpl. John Lyons, apparently the last person buried in the cemetery. Lyons died January 21, 1881; his funeral is described in newspaper accounts of the day (*AWS*, 27 January 1881a; *AWS*, 27 January 1881b; Poston 1881). The second burial, and the very last on the list, is that of Sgt. George Mitchmore, who died May 11, 1881, and was buried not in the old camp cemetery but at Fort Lowell. Mitchmore’s death came after the city’s request that no more military burials be allowed in the military cemetery and probably just before the list of burials was prepared.

The total number of burials in the Camp Lowell cemetery as recorded in the list, taking into account the double burials, the repeat appearance of the two lieutenants, and the presumed equivalence of 7 of the unknown burials with seven names provided later in the list, is 95. Assuming that each of the 2 double burials consisted of a single grave holding two bodies, the total number of graves in the cemetery was 93. Of these 93 graves, at least 46 held military burials (including the three Indian scout burials) and at least 20 held civilian burials. Of the civilian graves, at least 11 held children (including the two graves with double burials). The other 28 graves may have held either military or civilian graves, but it is probably safe to assume, given the proportions of soldiers and civilians among the known burials, that the majority of the unknown burials were of soldiers or officers.

When Dr. White removed burials from the camp cemetery in 1884 (see Chapter 2), the number of individuals he was reported to have removed was 74. Most of these individuals were represented by just a few bones, but White also removed at least two complete skeletons, including the unnamed wife of a lieutenant (*ADS*, 24 June 1884). The 1887 list of unmarked burials at Fort Lowell (Quartermaster General 1887) includes 65 burials moved from the cemetery at Tucson. Of the 65 burials, 37 are named soldiers and officers, 27 are indicated as unknown, and 1 is a civilian, the child Leandro Spofford (Leander Spofford in the 1881 list). The order of names on the list is very similar to the 1881 list, except that the other civilian burials do not appear, the burials with known names but unknown locations do not appear, and the number of unknown burials is lower. (The two lists also have minor differences in the spelling of names and in rank and regiment information.) Thus, it appears that White used the 1881 list as a guide to his removal of burials, and that a revision of the list, based on the results of White's attempt to relocate and remove burials became part of the official record of unmarked burials at Fort Lowell.

The discrepancy between the total number of burials unearthed by White as reported in 1884 (74) and the number of unmarked burials from the Camp Lowell cemetery reported at Fort Lowell in 1887 (65) might be partly explained by the immediate claiming of exhumed burials by family members and friends for reburial elsewhere, although we have not seen any evidence that this happened. The substantial difference between the number of relocated burials at Fort Lowell in 1887 and the number of graves reported in the camp cemetery in 1881 (93) probably has in part a similar explanation. At least one grave in the 1881 list was already empty when the list was made. According to a note in the list, one of the officers buried in the cemetery, Lt. Reid T. Stewart, was disinterred in 1873 and carried to Pennsylvania for reburial. More to the point, shortly after White's work was complete, the *Citizen* reported that when the government first hired White to remove the remains of soldiers from the old cemetery, Tucson fixture George Hand had the remains of his old friend, Thomas Wallace (No. 24 on the 1881 list), disinterred and reburied at the new city cemetery at his own expense. Hand and Wallace enlisted and served together in the California Column during the Civil War, Hand as a sergeant and Wallace as a corporal (Carmony 1994:3, 1996:181). When Wallace died in 1868, he was buried in Tucson in the military cemetery, with Hand as "the chief mourner" (*AWC*, 12 July 1884; Hayden n.d.b). According to the *Citizen*, Hand had regularly visited and decorated Wallace's grave; perhaps it was the prospect of having to make the 7-mile trip to the new Fort Lowell cemetery to continue his visits that prompted Hand to have Wallace reburied in the nearby Court Street cemetery.

Assuming that the 1887 list accurately reflects the number of burials removed by White, and taking into account the known prior removals of Lt. Stewart and Cpl. Wallace, the number of graves left undiscovered in the military cemetery in 1884 was potentially as high as 27. Assuming that the 1884 report of 74 burials having been removed by White is accurate, as many as 18 graves were left undiscovered in 1884. It is also possible, of course, that the 1881 list did not include some early, unmarked graves in the camp cemetery, which would increase the number of graves left undiscovered in 1884.

The description of rows of burials in the 1881 list offers the possibility of partially reconstructing the layout of graves in the Camp Lowell cemetery and of estimating its size along at least one axis. Because we lack any information on individual graves, we have to assume a certain amount of consistency in the dimensions and layout of graves in the cemetery. A comprehensive 1878 compilation of regulations governing national military cemeteries (Quartermaster General 1878) does not include or mention any

standards for the dimensions or layout of military graves, but we do have some information from two post cemeteries contemporary with the Camp Lowell cemetery: the cemetery at Fort Bowie in southeastern Arizona (1862–1894) and the cemetery at Fort McRae in the southern Rio Grande Valley (1865–1876). The Fort Bowie cemetery, still maintained as a historic site, was recently studied using magnetometry (Kemrer and Webb 2002). The study confirmed both the dimensions of the cemetery recorded in an early official document and the general layout of burials suggested in an early photograph. The layout of the long-obliterated Fort McRae cemetery is known from a contemporary official description (Quartermaster General 1868). Table 1 summarizes the information on size and burial layout at the Fort Bowie and Fort McRae cemeteries.

Judging by the Fort Bowie and Fort McRae information, a reasonable estimate of the width of the space occupied by an individual grave in the Camp Lowell cemetery is 6 feet. Taking the maximum number of graves in a single row indicated in the 1881 Camp Lowell burial list, the length of the north-south axis of the camp cemetery was 108 feet, roughly equivalent to either axis of the Fort Bowie cemetery.

The length of the east-west axis of the cemetery is impossible to infer based solely on the 1881 burial list. Based on the information from Forts Bowie and McRae, the width of the space occupied by a row of graves (including a share of the space between rows) was around 9.5 feet. This means the four established rows in the Camp Lowell cemetery took up the eastern 38 feet or so of the cemetery, with some open space left in the north half of the incomplete fourth row (see Figure 6). We know that the two officers' graves were located in the northwest corner of the cemetery, but we do not know anything about the arrangement of the other 29 graves in the cemetery. Nor do we know how full the military cemetery was when the city asked the army to stop using it, but the fact that the city considered it necessary to make such a request suggests that there was at least some space still available within the walls after the burial of Cpl. Lyons.

Photographs of the Military Cemetery

A photograph of the Camp Lowell cemetery taken by John Vance Lauderdale in 1870 is the only one we have found that was deliberately taken of the cemetery itself (Figure 7). Other early photographs of Tucson exist that incidentally include the area of the cemetery as a part of wider shots, but we have found only one that unambiguously shows the walled military cemetery. The photograph was taken by Carleton Watkins in 1880, from near the top of Sentinel Peak just west of Tucson. Watkins was a well-known professional photographer in the late nineteenth century, whose panoramic views of Western landscapes and towns are now highly valued as works of art (Nickel 1999; Palmquist 1983). A large, early print of his Sentinel Peak shot of Tucson is kept in the AHS archives, but the fate of its original negative is uncertain. Watkins's large personal archive of negatives and prints, which may well have included the Sentinel Peak negative, was destroyed in the fire that followed the 1906 San Francisco earthquake (Nickel 1999).

The walled Camp Lowell cemetery is virtually invisible in a page-sized reproduction of the Watkins photograph (Figure 8), although it is reasonably clear on the print itself. In the absence of a negative to print an enlarged detail, we had a high-resolution digital scan made of a portion of the AHS print. Figure 9 reproduces a detail from the digital scan. The walled cemetery is at the center of the figure, just below the recently completed Southern Pacific Railroad, which crosses the center of the photograph (note the train cars at the right margin of the figure).

Table 1. Cemetery Dimensions and Grave Spacing at Forts Bowie and McRae

Cemetery	Dimensions (Feet)	Graves Per Row (Max.)(Inches)	Average Width of Grave Space^a (Feet)
Fort Bowie	100 north-south × 113 east-west	18 in east-west row	6.3 feet
Fort McRae	60 north-south × 44 east-west	10 in north-south row	5.5 feet

^aThis figure includes each grave's share of the space between adjacent graves, or the space between a grave and the limit of the cemetery. The Fort McRae cemetery had a 5-foot walk bisecting each row, leaving 55 feet for 10 graves.



Figure 7. The “government” cemetery at Tucson, 1870. (Photograph by John Vance Lauderdale. John Vance Lauderdale Papers, Yale Collection of Western Americana, Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut. Courtesy of the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library.)



Figure 8. Tucson, 1880, as viewed from Sentinel Peak (photograph by Carleton Watkins courtesy of the Arizona Historical Society/Tucson, Accession No. 18233). <http://arizonahistoricalsociety.org>



Figure 9. Detail from the 1880 Carleton Watkins photograph of Tucson (courtesy of the Arizona Historical Society/Tucson, Accession No. 18233). <http://arizonahistoricalsociety.org>

Using the Lauderdale and Watkins photographs and comparing the relative size and location of the walled cemetery and other features in the Watkins photograph with some of the same features on the earliest Sanborn maps of Tucson (Sanborn Map Company 1883, 1886), we tried to estimate the dimensions of the walled cemetery and to establish its precise location relative to modern features in the Joint Courts project area. This effort was seriously hindered by the lack of major features other than the cemetery in the Lauderdale photograph and by the oblique angle at which the cemetery appears in the Watkins photograph. Despite several distinct attempts to extrapolate the known dimensions of nearby buildings shown both in the Watkins photograph and on the scaled Sanborn maps, the only confident conclusion we reached about the dimensions of the cemetery was that the length of its north-south axis was close to the 108 feet suggested by the layout of graves in the 1881 burial list. The length of the east-west axis of the cemetery, which is greatly compressed in the perspective offered by the Watkins photograph, is much harder to estimate. The best estimate we can offer is that it was the same as the length of the north-south axis, an estimate based simply on the square appearance of the cemetery in the Lauderdale photograph.

The location of the camp cemetery in relation to the Joint Courts project area can be inferred with reasonable confidence using the Watkins photograph. The area of the cemetery was not included on a Sanborn map until 1901, but several of the buildings shown in the Watkins photograph immediately south and west of the walled cemetery are matched fairly easily with buildings lining either side of Stone Avenue and Cemetery (Alameda) Street on the 1883 and 1886 Sanborn maps. A comparison of the photograph with the maps suggests that the camp cemetery was located immediately adjacent on the north to Cemetery Street but slightly set back from (east of) Stone Avenue. The distance between Stone Avenue and the west wall of the cemetery can be estimated by comparing that distance with the presumed length of one side of the cemetery, which gives a setback of 56.5 feet from the east edge of Stone as it was aligned in 1880. The 1880 alignment, which is depicted on the 1880 Pattiani map of Tucson (Pattiani 1880; see the detail reproduced in O'Mack [2005:Figure 6]), was altered somewhat in 1890, when Block 254, which seems to have wholly contained the military cemetery, was surveyed and subdivided by the city (see O'Mack 2005:Figure 9). Taking into account the 1890 realignment, we have plotted our best estimate of the size and location of the camp cemetery on a 2005 aerial photograph of the Joint Courts project area (Figure 10).

Features of the Military Cemetery

Contrary to our earlier interpretation (O'Mack 2005:31–33), we now believe that the 1870 Lauderdale photograph of the military cemetery (see Figure 7) was taken not from a point to the northeast of the cemetery, but from a point to the southeast. This interpretation is based in part on the shadows visible in the photograph, and in part on the white spires visible just beyond the back wall of the cemetery. Rather than the tops of buildings, we now think these spires are the tops of aboveground burial vaults located just northwest of the military cemetery, some of which are also visible in an enlarged detail from the 1880 Watkins photograph (Figure 11).

The Gate

In the Lauderdale photograph, the cemetery's south wall, illuminated by sunlight, has a large white gate at its midpoint. This gate, presumably of wood, is not visible in the detail from the 1880 Watkins photograph. Perhaps the prominent white gate was replaced after 1870 by something that did not stand out so

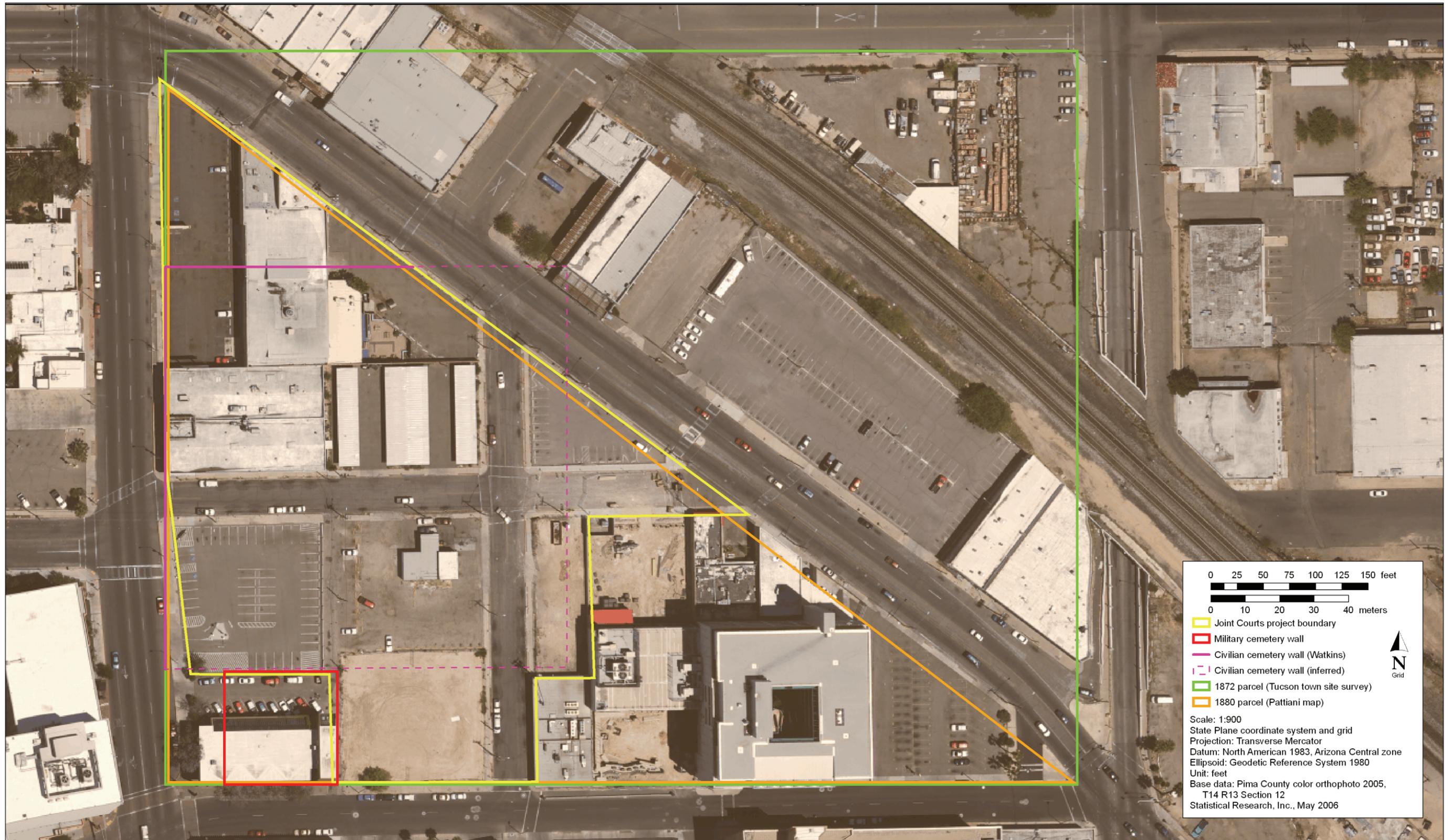


Figure 10. Location of the original Camp Lowell cemetery in relation to the Joint Courts project area and other cemetery boundaries.



Figure 11. Portion of detail from the 1880 Carleton Watkins photograph of Tucson (courtesy of the Arizona Historical Society/Tucson, Accession No. 18233). <http://arizonahistoricalsociety.org>

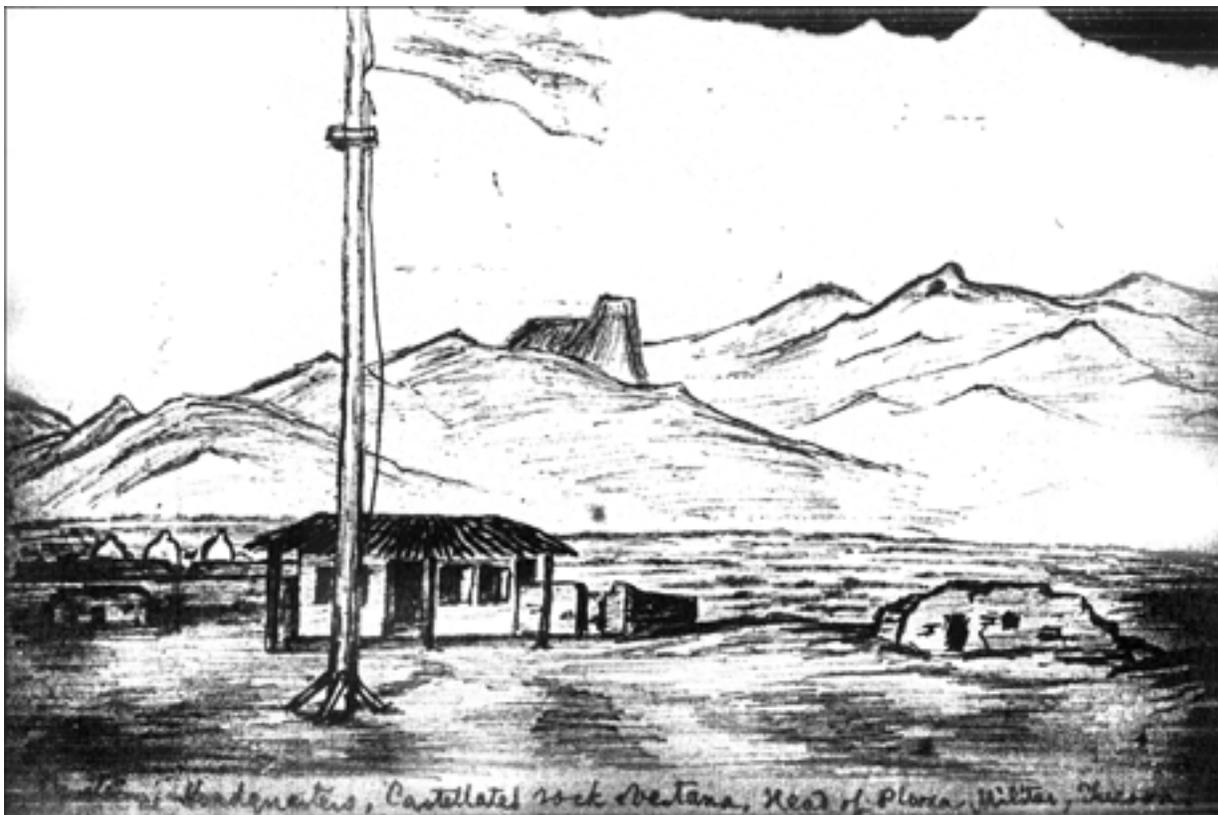


Figure 12. Sketch of the view north from Camp Lowell in Tucson, made by Charles Poston in the late 1860s. The caption reads, “Cemetery, Headquarters, Castellated Rock & Ventana, Head of Plaza Militar, Tucson” (photograph of original sketch courtesy of the Arizona Historical Society/Tucson, Accession No. 60802). <http://arizonahistoricalsociety.org>

readily in a photograph. The presence of a gate in the south wall of the cemetery not long after it was built is confirmed in a simple sketch of Camp Lowell made by Charles Poston in the late 1860s (Figure 12). The choice of the south wall for the entrance to the military cemetery is probably explained by the location of Camp Lowell almost directly south of the cemetery.

Also visible in the Lauderdale photograph is what may be a second entrance to the cemetery, at the midpoint of its east wall (see Figure 7). If this is another entrance, it is of a different kind than the gate in the south wall, as the coping (or cap) visible along the top of all four walls seems to be continuous across the east wall. This possible entrance is not visible in the 1880 Watkins photograph. An alternative interpretation is that the white rectangle visible at the midpoint of the east wall in the Lauderdale photograph is some freestanding feature located immediately exterior to the wall, such as another aboveground burial vault.

The Walls

The walls of the Camp Lowell cemetery are described in several sources as having been made of adobe (see O’Mack 2005:31–35), and individual adobe bricks are easily discerned in the 1870 Lauderdale photograph. Using an enlargement of the photograph, we were able to count 15 courses of adobe bricks, with a coping (or cap layer) of unknown material extending slightly outward from the wall face. Assuming an

average height of 4 inches for each course of adobe brick and a similar height for the coping, the height of the cemetery wall was approximately 5 feet 4 inches. Based on this measurement, the arch of the gate in the cemetery's south wall was approximately 8 feet high, and the width of the gate was about 8 feet. In our reconstruction of the layout of burials in the cemetery (see Figure 6), we have assumed that the cemetery had a central north-south walk about as wide as the gate, similar to the cemetery at Fort McRae.

The Grave Markers

An editorial published in the *Citizen* in February 1883, 2 years after the city requested that the military cemetery be closed but 1 year before Dr. White removed any of the burials, bemoaned the neglected state of the military cemetery and provided the only substantial description we have seen of the markers on its graves (also confirmed here are the rows of graves described in the 1881 burial list).

At the head of one [grave] stood a marble slab (the only one in the cemetery) erected by his company to perpetuate the name of a comrade, a young Englishman, aged twenty-three, but it is now broken in pieces and the grave is to be leveled off. In rows on either side, sleep scores of others, who perhaps were not less meritorious or brave but whose mounds, marked only by the regulation board, which time has seamed and worn till not a line remains to tell who they were, how they fought and where they fell. . . [AWC, 18 February 1883]

The identity of the “young Englishman” and the location of his remains within the military cemetery are unknown, but it is interesting that a single stone monument is visible within the walls of the cemetery in the 1870 Lauderdale photograph, in the gap formed by the gate in the south wall (see Figure 7). (In fact, the position of the monument within the gap suggests that Lauderdale chose this angle for his photograph because the monument was easily visible.) No other grave markers are visible in the photograph, even though other markers even of lesser height would have been partially visible.

The “regulation board” that the editorial described as marking the other graves in the cemetery was the standard marker provided by the army beginning at least as early as 1865 (Mollan 2003). The Quartermaster General considered headboards to be temporary markers and tried through the 1870s to have all of them replaced with more durable markers of stone or metal, but this apparently never happened in Tucson. Three years after the remains of soldiers in the Camp Lowell cemetery were moved to Fort Lowell, the new graves were still unmarked (Quartermaster General 1887). No wooden markers are visible in the Lauderdale photograph, but the detail from the 1880 Watkins photograph shows what must be rows of headboards (and perhaps other markers) filling much of the military cemetery (see Figure 11).

The City Cemetery

Our understanding of the larger National Cemetery, or the portion of the cemetery that was used by the general population of Tucson during the same period that the military cemetery was in use, has improved significantly in the current project. Nonetheless, the information we have collected still leaves many questions about the city cemetery (as it was also known by Tucsonans of the day) unanswered, and we are able to present only a rough sketch of the nature of the cemetery and how it was used. This chapter summarizes the information we now have about the limits of the city cemetery, its possible subdivisions, and the nature of the graves and grave markers in it.

Limits of the Larger Cemetery

It is unlikely that the large rectangular parcel reserved as a cemetery in the 1872 town site survey was ever considered by most people to correspond to the limits of the National Cemetery as it was actually used. As discussed in Chapter 2, the construction of both the Southern Pacific Railroad and Toole Avenue through the cemetery parcel in 1880, which removed exactly half of it from use as a cemetery, seems to have taken place without any concern for the cemetery on the part of either the city council or the general public, and without any impact to graves. Because the areas to the east and north of the 1872 parcel were undeveloped and essentially unused before the arrival of the railroad, most people in Tucson probably did not know or care where the eastern and northern boundaries of the parcel fell. References to the location of the cemetery from the years before 1880 never amounted to more than a note that it was east of Stone Avenue and north of Alameda (or Cemetery) Street. The eastern and northern limits of the full parcel were unmarked by streets and probably of little concern to Tucsonans, who apparently never used the portions of the cemetery parcel most removed from the settled part of town.

The triangular parcel that survived the construction of the railroad and Toole Avenue, labeled “National Cemetery” on the 1880 Pattiani map (see Figure 3), seems to have been recognized both officially and popularly as the maximum extent of the abandoned National Cemetery for the next decade or so. In November 1881, the Tucson City Council agreed in principle to a “Petition of citizens for the opening of Council street from Stone Avenue to where it would intersect Toole Avenue” (TCC minutes, 7 November 1881). The *Citizen*, in its report of the council’s decision, pointed out that the new street would pass through “the old cemetery” (WAC, 13 November 1881). No such street was opened until 9 years later, when the city subdivided the old cemetery property into lots, but the *Citizen*’s comment suggests that Toole Avenue was understood to be the eastern boundary of the cemetery, just as Stone Avenue, at the eastern end of Council Street, was its western boundary. Similarly, when the council published a notice in 1882 requesting that people remove their relatives and friends from the old cemetery, it described the cemetery as “between Stone and Toole avenues” (ADS, 7 January 1882; EF, 13 January 1882). And an 1890 notice about the pending sale of Block 254 described the old city cemetery as “the triangular tract bounded by Alameda Street, Toole and Stone Avenues” (ADC, 8 February 1890b). Unfortunately, there is

nothing in these references indicating which portion of the triangular parcel was actually used for burials, and it is unlikely that the placement of burials in the years before 1880 conformed to the triangular parcel defined only that year.

A close look at the 1880 Watkins photograph suggests that another, more meaningful cemetery boundary existed prior to 1880. In the detail enlargements of the photograph (see Figures 9 and 11), just to the left of the walled military cemetery, a wall is visible running north-south along the east side of narrow, unpaved Stone Avenue. The wall begins on the south at a point approximately even with the line of the north wall of the military cemetery (although it is well west of the end of that wall) and extends north to a point somewhat beyond a small building standing on the other side of Stone Avenue. From this point, another wall extends east to a point near the slightly raised bed of the recently completed railroad (it is not clear whether Toole Avenue had been built yet when the photograph was taken). Together the two walls form a right angle, which suggests that they were once part of a complete rectangle, but no other part of such a rectangle is visible in the photograph. A gap in the north-south wall near its midpoint, probably representing an entrance, is the only other discernible wall feature.

The two walls, which we have been able to plot with reasonable confidence on the modern aerial photograph of the project area (see Figure 10), must have marked the western and northern limits of the larger National Cemetery as it was defined for some period before the arrival of the railroad. Based solely on the Watkins photograph, it is impossible to say what the full dimensions of this larger, walled parcel were, or even if the parcel was fully walled, but at least this portion of the parcel was clearly used for burials. As noted in Chapter 3, the aboveground burial vaults visible just beyond (northwest) of the military cemetery in the 1870 Lauderdale photograph (see Figure 7) are also visible in the enlarged details of the Watkins photograph; these vaults were just within the area marked by the north-south wall of the larger cemetery. And other features, probably vaults or grave markers, can be seen at scattered points throughout the area bounded by the two walls, although the resolution of the enlarged details does not allow a precise count of them or a sense of their arrangement.

The most surprising thing about this larger walled area is how absent it seems to be from surviving descriptions of the National Cemetery. In fact, before we saw it in the high-resolution scan of the Watkins photograph, we had no clue that there was a second walled area, despite having gathered numerous (albeit passing and unelaborated) references to both the walled military cemetery and the larger National Cemetery. Early in the current project, we dismissed as unreliable one contemporary reference to a second walled cemetery because it seemed ambiguous, but now it is clearly worth a second look. An editorial in the *Citizen* in 1883 (*AWC*, 18 February 1883:4) referring to the “old cemetery” noted that, in previous years, “A high adobe wall had encircled the entire square.” This might be read as a reference to the military cemetery, except that the same editorial goes on to describe the military cemetery as “[a]djoining the old cemetery,” implying that there were two walled cemeteries in the larger cemetery parcel (*AWC*, 18 February 1883:4; see Appendix B for the full article).

Two aspects of this reference are worth emphasizing with regard to what can be seen in the Watkins detail. First, the statement that the adobe wall of the nonmilitary cemetery “encircled the entire square” suggests that the larger walled area in the Watkins photograph once had walls on all four sides and that the area enclosed by those walls was square. Second, the description of the military cemetery as “adjoining” (rather than contained by) the other walled cemetery suggests that the north-south wall visible along the east side of Stone Avenue in the Watkins photograph never extended farther south, which would have been the case if the larger cemetery once encompassed the military cemetery. Assuming that the larger walled cemetery was square and that it was immediately adjacent to the walled military cemetery, we have plotted the probable extent of the larger walled cemetery on the aerial photograph of the project area (see Figure 10). It is impossible to say whether a portion of the south wall of the larger cemetery was the same as the north wall of the military cemetery, but the alignment of the latter wall with the south end of the west wall of the larger cemetery suggests that it was.

The 1883 editorial also notes that “As the old [nonmilitary] cemetery had been in use for many years it is well filled,” (*AWC*) which suggests that most or all of the area enclosed by the wall had been used for

burials. This also suggests that some burials may, in fact, have been disturbed, or at least graded over and forgotten, when Toole Avenue was constructed in 1880, if the extent of the larger walled cemetery was close to what we have inferred it to be.

A few other references to an old cemetery wall remain hard to interpret and may refer to either the military cemetery or its larger nonmilitary counterpart. In 1879, the *Citizen* reported:

About six o'clock last evening the north wall of the old cemetery was made a screen for a combat of some kind, which served to attract a large part of the population in that neighborhood. Some blood was spilled, and dry goods torn to pieces, but what it was all about we could not learn. No arrests [DAC, 1 April 1879].

Obviously, the north wall of either cemetery could have served the cited purpose. Ten years later, the *Star* reported:

While some Mexicans were tracing the line of the wall of the old cemetery yesterday they struck a small box a few inches under the surface, and upon opening it found the decomposed remains of what had evidently been an infant child [ADS, 6 April 1889].

Infant burials, especially shallow ones at the very margin of the cemetery, were undoubtedly more common in the larger cemetery than in the military cemetery, which means this reference to a wall is perhaps to the larger cemetery (see Chapter 6 for more on this accidental discovery and others).

Subdivisions

We have found no direct evidence of subdivisions in the larger cemetery or of areas reserved for the dead of particular religions, statuses, or associations. Because the majority of the population in Tucson was Mexican during the period the cemetery was in use, the majority of the graves in the cemetery were undoubtedly of Catholics, but enough non-Catholics lived and died in Tucson in the same period to have required, at a minimum, Catholic and non-Catholic sections in the cemetery. When the Court Street cemetery opened in 1875, the city council reserved a portion of it (Blocks 8, 9, 14, and 15 of the town site) for Catholic burials and a smaller portion (Blocks 10 and 13) for burials of all other denominations (TCC minutes, 18 May 1875; AC, 29 May 1875). This was probably a formal continuation of an arrangement, formal or otherwise, that existed in the National Cemetery.

The National Cemetery probably also had, in addition to consecrated ground for routine Catholic burials, an area of unconsecrated ground for the burial of unbaptized members of Catholic families and for other burials prohibited from consecrated ground, such as suicides. An interesting case from the early years of the Court Street cemetery illustrates the importance of the distinction between consecrated and unconsecrated ground in that cemetery, a distinction that was undoubtedly also important in the National Cemetery. In August 1879, the *Citizen* reported:

The infant son of Manuel Vasquez died this morning. Just previous to its death a priest was sent for to baptize it, but he arrived a few minutes too late. The child was dead, and the baptism had been administered by its grandmother. The parents desire that the body shall be buried next to that of its grandfather, in that part of the cemetery which has received the benediction of the Catholic church, but the church authorities assume to deny the privilege on the ground that the baptism was irregular. The friends of the family are

very indignant at the rule which would thus divide their dead, and will not be satisfied without an appeal to the city authorities [*DAC*, 4 August 1879c].

The accusatory tone of the article (and its evident anti-Catholic bent) prompted a long reply a week later by Bishop J. B. Salpointe, who defended the actions of the local church authorities:

What they had to do, as they are forbidden by the church to bury any unbaptized child in blessed ground, was to investigate in the case. All they can do for the infant that dies before being baptized is to permit its parents to bury it in a certain place of the cemetery, which is always set apart for the purpose and which has never received the benediction of the church [*DAC*, 11 August 1879].

Salpointe noted that the church authorities had not summarily denied the validity of the baptism by the grandmother. In fact, the investigating priest had concluded that the baptism was proper and that burial could therefore take place in blessed ground, with the customary ceremonies and prayers taking place at the church beforehand. “We intended to perform the ceremonies of the church for the burial, had the corpse been brought to the church, but we were spared the work as the retinue went directly to the burial grounds, without requesting our ministry.” Salpointe also pointed out that, even if the church had denied burial in consecrated ground, the article’s call for “an appeal to the city authorities” was misconceived: “The civil authorities must know better what they have to do in regard to religious matters” (*DAC*, 11 August 1879).

Whatever the actual course of events in this case, it is notable both for the obvious adherence of the Catholic Church, even in remote Tucson, to the principle of maintaining consecrated and unconsecrated ground in its cemetery and for the tension that clearly existed between this principle and the burial preferences of at least one Mexican family. It is not clear whether the Vásquez family decided to bury their infant son in unconsecrated ground, away from his grandfather, or if they defied the church and buried him in the family plot (Salpointe’s letter might be read as a post hoc accommodation of either result). Not surprisingly, the burial of the infant Vásquez does not appear in the Tucson Diocese burial register (see Chapter 5).

The Vásquez incident indicates that family membership, not surprisingly, was an important organizing principle in the Court Street cemetery, and it is only reasonable to assume the same was true in the National Cemetery. The Court Street cemetery also had, at least in later years, sections maintained by fraternal organizations. Again, we have no direct evidence for such sections in the National Cemetery, but at least one such section (for Masonic burials) was present in the Court Street cemetery by 1880. Because the Masons and perhaps other fraternal organizations were present in Tucson during the period the National Cemetery was in use, it is possible that one or more of them maintained a section there. (We discuss fraternal organizations and their burial records in Chapter 5.)

By 1889, most of the subdivisions of the Court Street cemetery, including the Catholic section and the sections maintained by various fraternal organizations, were reported to be “nicely fenced” (*ADC*, 16 August 1889), but that was 14 years after the cemetery had opened. The earlier years of the Court Street cemetery saw repeated complaints about unregulated burials and a lack of maintenance, conditions that probably also prevailed in the National Cemetery. Even the division between the Catholic and non-Catholic sections of the Court Street cemetery was only loosely drawn in the early years. At a city council meeting in February 1880, the cemetery committee reported that “there are in the avenue dividing the two burial plots [i.e., the Catholic and non-Catholic sections] buried from fifteen to eighteen bodies, that the committee recommends . . . be disinterred and reburied within the limits of the cemetery” (TCC minutes, 2 February 1880; also see *ADS*, 2 February 1880). Two years later, undertaker E. J. Smith petitioned the city council to pass an ordinance that no interments be allowed in the Court Street cemetery except with a permit from the Board of Health, and only under the supervision of a cemetery sexton, a position he offered to fill himself if the ordinance was passed. He also recommended that the ordinance require that

“the cemetery be enclosed and properly laid off into streets and alleys etc. and then laid off into lots to be sold to families. And a Potters field for the interment of all who are unable to purchase lots” (TCC minutes, 13 February 1882). This petition came while Smith was busy removing burials from the National Cemetery and reburying them in the Court Street cemetery (see Chapter 2), which suggests that his request derived either from his frustration at finding graves in the National Cemetery because of a lack of such organization and rules, or from problems determining where burials could be reinterred in the new cemetery without disturbing existing burials, or from both circumstances.

Graves and Grave Markers

The detail enlargements of the 1880 Watkins photograph show that grave markers and aboveground burial structures were present in much of the nonmilitary portion of the National Cemetery by the time it closed. Unfortunately, we have found only scattered references to the nature of these surface features and their arrangement in the cemetery and even less about the subsurface features that accompanied them. Nevertheless, a sense of the kinds of graves and grave markers that existed in the National Cemetery and might still be preserved there can be had from archaeological and historical studies of other nineteenth-century cemeteries, both in the Southwest and elsewhere. In this section, we discuss the limited information we do have about graves and grave markers in the National Cemetery and supplement it with information on historical-period cemeteries provided by Bell (1987, 1990), Brandes (1998:199), Brock and Schwartz (1991), Costello et al. (1987), Farrell (1980), Flores Morales (1999), Garciagodoy (1998), Griffith (1992), Habenstein et al. (1955), Harris (1977), Hillerman (1980), Jordan (1990), Kogon and Mayer (1995), Matternes (1998), Sloane (1991), Swauger (1959), and Wigginton (1973:314–323).

Grave Orientation and Positioning

Like every other aspect of burial in the National Cemetery, the orientation and positioning of bodies probably varied according to the cultural traditions of the deceased. The nonmilitary portion of the National Cemetery was, in large part, a Mexican-American Catholic cemetery, and the majority of the burials in it probably conformed, to some degree, to Mexican-American traditions. At the same time, Tucson was, by the 1860s, a multicultural frontier town, where Mexican, Anglo-American, Native American, and other traditions mingled and influenced one another. The burial traditions represented in the National Cemetery undoubtedly reflected this multicultural environment, just as burial traditions in other parts of the multicultural Southwest have long reflected several strands of cultural influence (e.g., Cunningham 1993).

In contrast to Anglo-American cemeteries of the nineteenth century, which typically had regular rows of burials more or less evenly spaced, Mexican cemeteries often had a more haphazard arrangement. Within one family plot, multiple burials might be found to be oriented along just as many axes; an east-west orientation, common in Anglo-American burials, held no special meaning in traditional Mexican cemeteries. Some of the factors influencing irregular, nonlinear organization were orientation to a nearby church, orientation to a cemetery gate, or simply placement to make the most efficient use of limited cemetery space (Brock and Schwartz 1991:88; Jordan 1990:70).

At the same time, Griffith (1992:117–119) has noted that in the Rincon Cemetery just east of Tucson, where the earliest grave dates to 1882 and nearly all the graves are of Mexican Americans, most graves are oriented east-west, with the head to the west, a Mexican-American practice he considers common, though not universal, in southern Arizona. Similarly, although we have found little documentation of the 1953 discovery of skeletons during an addition to the Tucson Newspapers building, a newspaper account

of the discovery noted that “all burials interred in coffins were oriented in an east-west axis” (*TC*, 9 July 1953). We do not know the cultural affiliation of these burials, but there is a good chance they were Mexican-American. Perhaps by the late nineteenth century, Mexican Americans in the Tucson area had adopted certain Anglo-American burial traditions, including east-west orientation. A similar adoption of selected Anglo-American burial traditions has been noted by Barber (1993) at a nineteenth-century Mexican-American cemetery in southern California. And in recently completed excavations by SRI at Dove Cemetery, a late-nineteenth-century, predominantly Mexican-American cemetery in southern California, all of the excavated burials were positioned face up, with feet extended and head to the west, a typically Anglo-American burial posture. It is worth noting that two Mexican (or Mexican-American) burials, found side by side in the Historic Block 180 project just west of the Joint Courts project area and dating to the mid-nineteenth century, were laid face up, heads to the east, and fully extended (Ciolek-Torrello and Swanson 1995:143–147).

For many Anglo-Americans in the second half of the nineteenth century, cemeteries were the perfect medium for the expression of a Victorian sensibility about the “beautification of death.” In the industrialized portions of the East and Midwest, expertly landscaped “memorial parks” became the norm, with a carefully controlled use of cemetery space dominated by linear regularity. Most services associated with death, including cemetery design, funeral services, preparation of the body, and interment, were turned over to mortuary professionals (Bell 1987; Harris 1977; Sloane 1991). Of course, the extent to which an Anglo-American community complied with this model depended on the accessibility of the goods and services that made it possible. Bell (1987:62) has shown that marginal groups, such as the indigent, “could and did embrace certain rituals” promoted in the larger society, including certain material correlates, but much less emphasis was placed on the “beautification of death.” Similarly, in frontier towns like Tucson, not yet served by a railroad, “harsh circumstances often dictated less formal funeral ritual than that practiced in urban areas” (Hillerman 1980:92). Anglo-American burials in many rural areas kept with a long Christian tradition in which the body is placed with feet to the east so that the resurrected may sit and greet Christ, but there was often less emphasis on the alignment of graves in neat rows (Bybee 2003).

As the discussion in Chapter 3 suggests, the Victorian ideal of an orderly, well-maintained cemetery was approximated to some degree in the regular rows of the military portion of the National Cemetery. Whether the head-to-the-west orientation was practiced in the military cemetery is unclear: our hypothetical plan of the cemetery (see Figure 6) shows that the burials in the eastern half laid heads to the east, but only because the 1881 list that describes the burials begins with the easternmost row. The degree to which an adherence to Victorian or other Anglo-American principles structured the layout of burials in the larger cemetery is unknown.

Grave Markers and Other Surface Features

It is unlikely that any of the grave markers and other surface grave features visible in the 1880 Watkins photograph have escaped the many disturbances that the National Cemetery has experienced since it closed. This is unfortunate, as grave markers can communicate a wealth of information about family, community, ethnic identity, socioeconomic status, religion, and attitudes about mortality (Bell 1987:48–50; Brock and Schwartz 1991; Dethlefsen 1981; Gorman and DiBlasi 1981; Griffith 1992; Jordan 1990; Keister 2004). Excavation in the Joint Courts project area may not recover intact grave markers, but fragments of markers may be preserved.

As noted in Chapter 3, most of the graves in the military portion of the National Cemetery were marked with a simple wooden headboard with painted letters; a single stone monument, perhaps the one visible within the military cemetery in the 1870 Lauderdale photograph, was reported in a newspaper article in 1883. The same article (see Appendix B) describes the aboveground burial vaults still present in that year, probably including the ones visible in both the Lauderdale and Watkins photographs just northwest of the military cemetery: “[M]any of the tombs, constructed of brick and mortar, apparently as

enduring as time, were evidently prepared, considering the resources then at hand, with much labor and expense” (AWC, 18 February 1883). The article also decries the fate of these aboveground features, which was perhaps related to the order by the city, a year earlier, that the dead be removed by family and friends:

At intervals during the past year people with more curiosity than decency have broken open vaults (all of which are above ground) either in the hope of a little gain or to satisfy a morbid desire that does credit to no one. In one vault, open for months, the mouldering skeleton is, or was a week since, plainly visible, as was the decaying coffin and black lace with which the coffin had been adorned, and as if to add insult to injury, some vile wretch had thrown in a dead dog that yet remains unless the vault has been torn down during the past week and all shoveled into a common hole [AWC, 18 February 1883].

Based on an examination of the Watkins photograph, it is safe to say that only a small percentage of the total number of burials in the National Cemetery were made in aboveground vaults. Most families of the deceased probably could not afford such features and must have settled for less expensive, more perishable markers, but we have little evidence of what these were. In later years, after the Court Street cemetery opened, headboards were still being used by some people, including the relatively affluent Samuel Drachman. A headboard placed on the grave of his deceased child in the Court Street cemetery was one of several damaged by target-shooting vandals in 1883 (ADS, 10 February 1883; AWC, 11 February 1883). The coming of the railroad undoubtedly had an impact on the kinds of markers used in the Court Street cemetery, even before the railroad actually reached Tucson in 1880. In 1879, the *Citizen* reported:

Mr. S. W. Carpenter yesterday received by Samaniego’s train an iron picket fence to inclose [*sic*] the grave of his wife. It is, we believe, the first of the kind ever brought to Tucson. Nice marble slabs properly inscribed, were also received to mark the head and foot of the grave [AC, 11 July 1879a].

This notice appeared about 8 months before the railroad reached Tucson, but the grave markers it mentions must have been brought by railroad to the nearest point where Samaniego’s wagon train could pick them up (somewhere between Tucson and Yuma). The same page of the *Citizen* is filled with small news items about goods recently brought to Tucson courtesy of the railroad. As the editors note, “Verily the railroad is ruining Arizona, but somehow the people rather like the kind of ruin it brings” (AC, 11 July 1879b). The grave of Carpenter’s wife must have had some lesser marker for its first several months: the Tucson Diocese burial register lists Tomasa Meyers, 22, wife of Sidney Carpenter, buried November 3, 1878 (see Chapter 5).

The use of a small fence, or *cerquita*, to enclose an individual grave was actually more of a Mexican custom than an Anglo-American one in the nineteenth century. Perhaps Carpenter adopted it in honor of his deceased Mexican-American wife. According to this account, the railroad brought the first iron example of a *cerquita* to Tucson, but simple wooden versions were probably used by Mexican families (and perhaps by other Anglo-Americans) in the National Cemetery, as they were in other nineteenth-century Mexican cemeteries in the Southwest, especially on children’s graves (Barber 1993:163; Brock and Schwartz 1991:87; Jordan 1990:71).

The use of any kind of grave marker was a fairly recent addition to Mexican burial practice. In the early nineteenth century, grave markers were rare in the Southwest. Often, a local priest would simply keep a record of placement in his *libro de entierros* (book of burials), with a description of the location of the burial in relationship to the church (Brock and Schwartz 1991:86; Jordan 1990:76). It is probably significant that the Tucson Diocese burial register for 1863–1887 generally lacks any information on burial locations other than the occasional note that a burial was made “in the cemetery of this church” (see Chapter 5). As Anglo-American influence in the Southwest increased, grave markers became more

common, and by the mid-1800s most Mexican cemeteries included some grave markers, most of them simple and constructed out of wood. At the same time, many Mexicans continued to prefer the traditional unmarked burial.

By the late nineteenth century, Mexican-American cemeteries included a wide variety of grave markers, including wooden and iron crosses, *cerquitas*, *relicaritos* (grave markers with deep recesses to hold items associated with the deceased), *nichos* (smaller versions of the *relicarito*), grave curbs (low enclosures, nearly flush with the ground), and, infrequently, engraved stone markers. The materials used for these markers before the railroad changed everything included field stones, bricks, plaster, and wood, but, by the turn of the twentieth century, features made of concrete (including crosses, curbs, and *relicaritos*) were common (Barber 1993; Brock and Schwartz 1991; Jordan 1990). Griffith (1992:119) notes that the practice of piling field stones on top of individual graves, sometimes in decorative ways, was common in traditional Mexican cemeteries of southern Arizona.

Nichos and *relicaritos* sometimes held crosses, crucifixes, effigies of the Virgin of Guadalupe, or other religious icons and might be painted in vivid colors or decorated with shells or other materials. The same symbols might be carved into stone or wooden grave markers (Barber 1993; Brock and Schwartz 1991:86; Griffith 1992:120; Jordan 1990:83). These colorful displays are in stark contrast to the Anglo-American preference for an air of solemnity and melancholy, another outgrowth of nineteenth-century Victorian sensibilities (Bell 1987:48–50). During the period the National Cemetery was in use, it must have been difficult or impossible for Anglo-Americans to obtain the tablet-and-base monuments of granite and marble typical of cemeteries in the East. In other nineteenth-century cemeteries in the Southwest, the markers on Anglo-American graves consisted of wooden headboards and footboards, or roughly tabular field stones that could be stood on end and, if soft enough, incised with names, dates, and epitaphs (Bell 1987:48–50; Brock and Schwartz 1991:87; Jordan 1990:44–47).

Body Preparations, Burial Receptacles, and Grave Goods

We have found virtually no specific information about how the dead were treated by Tucsonans before and at burial during the period the National Cemetery was in use. In all likelihood, body and grave preparations were performed by family members or friends of the deceased, without the services of a professional undertaker. The earliest evidence we have for the presence of a professional undertaker in Tucson is from 1879, when the *Citizen* reported that the county board of supervisors had accepted the proposal of E. J. Smith to bury the indigent dead at \$15 per burial, or \$13 per burial if county prisoners did the digging (*AC*, 11 April 1879). Smith's advertisements for undertaking services appeared regularly in Tucson's newspapers in later years, and it was Smith who offered his services to the Tucson community in 1882 when the city ordered that all burials be removed from the nonmilitary portion of the National Cemetery (*ADS*, 4 February 1882; *EF*, 20 January). Smith was serving as county coroner in 1885 (*AWC*, 9 May 1885). By January 1882, Smith was running a regular ad in *El Fronterizo*, describing the services he offered and his experience in same:

E. J. Smith
Comerciante en General de

Cajas mortuorias, de todas clases, siempre a la mano, y hecha a la orden; a precios cómodos pa[r]a los patrocinadores, como desde \$2.5[0] para arriba.

Lava los cuerpos, los viste y prepara para el funeral.

Tiene bonitos vestidos y cintas para señoras, caballeros, y niños.

Se venden por mayor y menor atavios de todas clases para cajas mortuorias.

Se pone especial cuidado en empacar los cuerpos para que se manden a cualquier parte del mundo.

Se suministra el carruaje mortuorio, cuando se desea.

Veinte y cinco años de esperiencia [*sic*] en este negocio [*EF*, 6 January 1882].

E. J. Smith
General Merchant in

Coffins, of all types, always on hand, and made to order; at comfortable prices for all patrons, from about \$2.50 and up.

He washes the bodies, dresses them, and prepares for the funeral.

He has pretty dresses and ribbons for ladies, gentlemen, and children.

Coffin adornments of all types sold wholesale and retail.

Special care is taken to pack the bodies so they can be sent to any part of the world.

The hearse is provided, when desired.

Twenty-five years experience in this business.

Two weeks later, in his offer of services to families needing to remove bodies from the National Cemetery, Smith expanded his experience as an undertaker to 30 years and noted that he also had experience in the removal of bodies from three other cemeteries (*EF*, 20 January 1882). Unfortunately, he did not name the three cemeteries or indicate where his 30 years of experience as an undertaker took place, and we do not know when Smith arrived in Tucson or where he came from. It is possible, of course, that he was in town and practicing his profession while the National Cemetery was in use and did not place ads in the local papers until years after the cemetery closed.

Smith's ad in *El Fronterizo* is notable for its description of the *cajas mortuorias* that he offers: "always on hand, and made to order." This suggests that even 2 years after the arrival of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and 7 years after the National Cemetery closed, handmade wooden coffins were still the norm in Tucson. It is worth noting that Smith placed ads several years earlier in *Las Dos Repúblicas* not for his undertaking services but for his furniture business, describing himself as *fabricante é importador de toda clase de muebles finos y corrientes*, "manufacturer and importer of every class of fine and popular furniture" (*LDR*, 19 October 1878b). It was probably not unusual for the professions of carpenter and undertaker to overlap in nineteenth-century frontier towns, given the skills needed to build and use coffins.

It is unclear what method of preservation Smith was referring to when he noted in his ad that "Special care is taken to pack the bodies so they can be sent to any part of the world," but it probably involved the use of ice, not chemical embalming. Embalming was not commonly used in the United States until the 1880s (Habenstein and Lamers 1962:343–351) and apparently reached Tucson only late in that decade. As for ice, in 1880 George Hand recorded the death of a man named Davis, killed in an accident at Pantano and then "brought to town, frozen, and sent to California" (Carmony 1996:223). The freezing must have been accomplished with ice from an ice machine, perhaps the one that went into operation the year before at Alexander Levin's beer garden (*DAC*, 4 August 1879d; also see Sonnichsen 1987:99). It was not until 1889 that Smith's ad in the *Star* began to include embalming among the services at "Smith's Undertaking and Embalming Establishment" at 403 Congress Street (*ADS*, 23 April 1889). By 1887, another

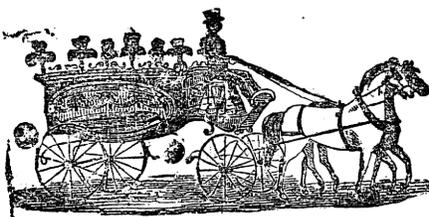
undertaker, Sam Baird, was placing ads in *El Fronterizo* for coffins and mortuary services, including the packing of bodies for long trips, but the ads made no mention of embalming (*EF*, 7 December 1887) (Figure 13).

In addition to embalming services, Smith's ads in 1889 included mention of his "full line" of metallic caskets, the earliest mention we have found of commercially produced caskets, presumably brought to Tucson from a manufacturing center elsewhere in the country. The terms "coffin" and "casket" are often used interchangeably, but there are meaningful differences. Coffins are wide at the shoulder and narrow at the foot and hence were sometimes called "pinch-toe" coffins. The use of pinch-toe coffins became widespread as early as the 1790s and remained popular into the late 1800s, particularly outside of urban centers in the East. As the Victorian trend toward the "beautification of death" came into prominence in Anglo-American communities around the middle of the nineteenth century, rectangular caskets appeared, designed for more effective presentation of the deceased prior to burial (Bell 1987:52; Bybee 2003). Pinch-toe coffins became obsolete in the early twentieth century, and caskets continued in popularity up to the present, with few design changes. We do not have any specific information on when caskets (metal or wooden) were first used in Tucson, but pinch-toe coffins were still the norm in the Mexican community at Clifton, Arizona, at least as late as 1907, to judge by the many photographs of Mexican funerals in Clifton taken by Oliver Risdon after that year (AHS, PC 204, Risdon photograph collection, ca. 1910–1950, Box 1; these photographs are a potentially valuable source for the comparative study of coffins and coffin hardware in Arizona during the period). Pinch-toe coffins have also been recovered from a late-nineteenth-century Mexican-American cemetery in southern California (Brock and Schwartz 1991:25).

ATAUDES

SAM. BAIRD, pone en conocimiento del público que ha abierto en la calle Principal, en frente de la tienda de los Sres. L. Zeckendorf y Cia. en esta ciudad, un magnífico establecimiento de ataúdes de todas clases y tamaños; desde la mas corriente clase y al alcance de todos los pobres, hasta la mas elegante y rica que pueda encontrarse

Se empacan con especial cuidado cada dâveres para remitirse á cualquiera parte, y se proporciona el frutaje mortuorio así se desea.



Los pobres encontrarán siempre los precios mas baratos y la clase de ataúdes mas humildes que deseen; pues queremos solo ganar muy poco.

PIOS REDUCIDOS Y PRONTO SERVICIO

Muy respetuosamente se invita á ricos y á pobres á visitar dicho nuevo establecimiento que ha sido montado todo al mejor gusto y estilo moderno
SAM. BAIRD

Figure 13. Advertisement by Sam Baird for coffins and funeral services, published in *El Fronterizo*, 7 December 1887.

We also lack information on coffin embellishments in Tucson, apart from an early reference to a vandalized aboveground vault in the National Cemetery, where lay exposed, along with the coffin and the skeleton of the deceased, “the black lace with which the coffin had been adorned” (AWC, 18 February 1883). Decorative hardware and interior finishing were common in the nineteenth century, and the degree of embellishment did not always depend on the economic means of the family of the deceased (Bell 1987:51; Bybee 2003; Hacker-Norton and Trinkley 1984:49–52). Mass-produced hardware was often relatively inexpensive and was used by many different socioeconomic classes (Hacker-Norton and Trinkley 1984:49–52). Nameplates, handles, escutcheons, and viewing panels were widely available by the late 1860s and common on Anglo-American coffins (Bell 1987:51; Bybee 2003; Hacker-Norton and Trinkley 1984:49–52; Kogon 1995:160; Woodley 1992:58). Some of these items were found on the late-nineteenth-century Mexican-American coffins recently excavated by SRI at Dove Cemetery.

The accidental discoveries of human remains in the Joint Courts project area over the years have included the discovery of associated wooden coffins, mostly as deteriorated fragments, as well as coffin hardware (see Chapter 6). Unfortunately, these finds are poorly documented, and it is difficult to get a sense of what kinds of coffins were used or even what percentage of burials were made in coffins. The 1953 discovery at the Tucson Newspapers building did include the discovery of an intact (or nearly intact) coffin: “One particular burial . . . was that of a 6-year-old girl who had been buried in a pine coffin, painted a light blue and lined with a cotton cloth of heavy weave” (TC, 9 July 1953). Pine was probably the wood typically used for coffins, given its availability in southern Arizona. A report of the burials moved from the military portion of the National Cemetery to Fort Lowell on the Rillito mentions the use of “rough redwood boxes” for reburial (ADS, 24 June 1884), but this was after the arrival of the railroad had made redwood, a California product, available in Tucson. Other burials found in the 1953 discovery, identified as Native American in the same newspaper account, “showed no remains of coffins or of boxes, presumably being buried in shrouds” (TC, 9 July 1953).

It is hard to say, based only on the newspaper account, whether the latter burials were actually Native American and harder still to say if they were accompanied by shrouds, but it is probably safe to say that burials were made in the National Cemetery without the use of a coffin or any other container. In 1895, long after the National Cemetery closed, a short article in the *Star* described a funeral procession on Stone Avenue, headed for the Court Street cemetery, carrying someone who had died in poverty and whose mourning family could afford only the barest of funeral trappings. The reminiscences inspired by the humble procession suggest the circumstances in which the burials of the poor took place when the National Cemetery was in use:

[E]xtreme poverty was eloquent in this expression of woe. The incident recalled to bystanders curiosities they had seen in the way of funerals. Many of them had seen coffins borne through the streets by men instead of a hearse. Some had seen the coffin of a child carried to the grave balanced on the head of a mother, and in one instance the mother alone in her grief and poverty had strapped the body of her dead babe upon a board, and in that fashion she was carrying it to the graveyard. . . . Another gentleman who has spent considerable time in Mexico said it was not an unusual thing for extremely poor persons to rent a coffin. The body is carried to the grave in it. The body is buried uncoffined and the casket is returned to the undertakers [ADS, 22 December 1895].

Judging by the reports of accidental discoveries in the National Cemetery (see Chapter 6), the depth of graves varied widely, from as shallow as a few inches to as deep as 9 feet. The report of burials at 9 feet below the surface, made in a newspaper account of a 1950 discovery at Stone Avenue and Miltenberg Street (ADS, 29 December 1950), may be a mistake, since this depth far exceeds the depths of burials reported in other cemeteries of the same period. For example, at Dove Cemetery, recently excavated by SRI, the average depth of the graves was just 38 inches. Also at Dove Cemetery, the horizontal dimensions of the grave pits varied according to the size of the coffin placed in the grave. The largest grave was

96 by 37 inches; the smallest was 42 by 20 inches. It is interesting to note that some of the grave shafts were stepped, meaning that a rectangular shaft was dug to a certain depth, and then a second, smaller shaft was dug to snugly fit the shape of the coffin. This was the case for all of the burials having pinch-toe coffins.

Certain other features found in nineteenth-century graves outside of Tucson are worth mentioning. Makeshift wooden structures called vaults or arches were sometimes placed over the coffin to prevent its collapse from the earth placed over it (Matternes 1998; Swauger 1959). Late-nineteenth-century Mexican-American graves in California were sometimes lined with planks that served the same general purpose of a grave arch, preventing the collapse of the coffin from the pressure of the surrounding earth (Brook and Schwartz 1991:88). Lime was also found in some of these California graves. It was sometimes used expressly for preventing the spread of contagious disease, but traditional Mexican burials also used lime to cleanse and purify the soul of the deceased. Lime continues to hold a place in Catholic wakes and funeral ceremonies (Costello and Walker 1987:5). Five of the burials in the 1953 discovery at the Tucson newspaper building were reportedly covered in lime, which was interpreted as an effort to prevent the spread of a contagious disease suffered by the deceased. There is no doubt that the people of Tucson used lime for this purpose in the nineteenth century. In 1882, the *Citizen* reported:

The body of Mr. Wilson, who died in the pest house, was not brought near town, but on the advice of the Health Officer was taken by a circuitous route to the [Court Street] cemetery. All parties participating in the interment were, before leaving the ground, thoroughly disinfected with sulphuric acid and chloride of lime, so no trouble from that quarter need be apprehended [AWC, 5 February 1882].

The nature of Mr. Wilson's illness is unknown, as is the whereabouts of the pest house in use that year.

In addition to the use of lime as an agent of purification, flowers and candles have long had their place in traditional Mexican funerals and are often placed inside the coffin. Flower stems, wax, and other items included with burials have been recovered from Mexican-American cemeteries in California (Brock and Schwartz 1990:88). The use of candles originates from a belief that the spirit needs a light to guide it to the afterlife, and candles continue to play a vital role in the annual celebration of El Día de los Muertos, which welcomes spirits back to earth. Paper flowers, offerings of food, and decorative objects are traditionally part of the celebration and are part of funerals as well (Garciaodoy 1998). Regarding the use of candles, it is interesting to note that one of the details about the National Cemetery remembered by a woman who first came to Tucson as a little girl in the 1880s (well after the cemetery had closed) was that "There were always candles burning and day or night you could always see someone there saying a rosary" (Stanley 1953; also see O'Mack 2005:41).

The dressing and adornment of bodies buried in the National Cemetery is hinted at in the accidental discoveries of human remains in the project area. The 1950 discovery at Stone and Miltenberg included "parts of a dress and some very well preserved boots and stockings" (ADS, 29 December 1950). The 1953 discovery included "a brooch of porcelain on a copper base with a glass stone, beads, and inlaid comb, buttons, cloth, corset stays and a child's shoe" (TC, 9 July 1953). We have no other information on any of these finds or the particular burials associated with them, and ASM has no record of any of the items ever being submitted for curation (see Chapter 6). Needless to say, other burials yet to be found in the Joint Courts project area may contain similar items with which the deceased were dressed or adorned. At Dove Cemetery, SRI found glass buttons, belt buckles, metal grommets, and suspender buckles in grave excavations, and fragments of burial gowns and tubular glass beads were recovered from the late-nineteenth-century graves excavated by Brock and Schwartz (1991:81). It may be difficult to distinguish Mexican and Anglo-American graves in the National Cemetery on the basis of clothing or adornment. By the second half of the nineteenth century, as the trend toward "beautification of death" and the importance of presentation of the deceased took hold among Anglo-Americans, it became customary to bury the deceased in their "Sunday best" (Bell 1987, 1990; Bybee 2003; Kogon and Mayer 1995), and by the late

1800s, presentation in Sunday's best was sometimes documented by postmortem photography (Bybee 2003). A similar trend clearly had its effect on Mexican Americans in Tucson and elsewhere in Arizona, as evidenced both in the ad for undertaker services of E. J. Smith, with its note on *bonitos vestidos* for the deceased, and the professional postmortem shots of the dead, dressed in formal attire, in early-twentieth-century Clifton (see above).

Mementos were sometimes included in late-nineteenth-century burials. One "beautification of death" hallmark was exaggerated mourning and elaborate funerals, and this was often manifest in personal effects being placed with the body, including jewelry, photographs, favorite toys, or items used in the deceased's favorite recreation (Bell 1987, 1990).

Death and Burial Records for the National Cemetery

To estimate the number of burials made in the National Cemetery and the number of graves with human remains that might still be present in the Joint Courts project area, we searched for and examined records of deaths and burials in Tucson during the period the cemetery was in use, or ca. 1862–1881. We also hoped to use these records to gain a sense of the demographic profile (the distributions of age, sex, and ethnicity) of the burial population.

It is clear from our research that no comprehensive record of deaths or burials in Tucson was maintained during the period the National Cemetery was in use. Several relevant records exist, but none is a complete record of deaths in Tucson during the period, and only one, the relatively short list of known burials in the Camp Lowell cemetery, is unambiguously a record of burials made in the National Cemetery. The contents of the Camp Lowell cemetery burial list are discussed in Chapter 3, where the locational notes accompanying some of its entries are used to reconstruct the size and layout of the military cemetery. In this chapter, we discuss other death and burial records for late-nineteenth-century Tucson and the extent to which they can be used to infer who was buried in the larger National Cemetery. The Camp Lowell list and four other records of deaths or burials—the Tucson Diocese burial register (1863–1887), the 1870 and 1880 federal census mortality schedules, and a list of deaths from George Hand’s diary (1872–1887)—are transcribed or summarized in Appendixes C–G. The same information is included in an Access database on a CD accompanying this report.

Obituaries, Mortuary Records, and Later Cemetery Records

Three kinds of records of limited usefulness for the current project can be summarized briefly: obituaries, mortuary records, and records relating to the early cemeteries that succeeded the National Cemetery.

Unlike modern newspapers, which regularly include an obituary page, Tucson’s early newspapers published obituaries only occasionally, and only when the deceased was a person of some note in the community. Among the obituaries we have found from the period before the National Cemetery officially closed are those of Ella Stoutenborough Miles (*WA*, 2 October 1869), Daniel H. Stickney (*WA*, 25 February 1871), and Mark Aldrich (*AC*, 27 September 1873). Miles was the wife of Capt. Evan Miles, who was stationed at Camp Lowell; Stickney was, at the time of his death, president of the Territorial Council; and Aldrich was a prominent businessman and a frequent holder of local and territorial public office (on the Miles and Stickney obituaries, also see O’Mack [2005:38–39]). Early Tucson obituaries, including those that postdate the closing of the National Cemetery, typically omit any mention of where the deceased was buried, although the Miles and Stickney obituaries both indicate burial in the National Cemetery (without specifying whether the military or larger cemetery is intended).

The earliest known records from a private mortuary operating in Tucson are those of the Parker Mortuary, established by Olva Clayton Parker in 1898. The detailed records of the earliest years of the mortuary include everything that we might hope to find in records pertaining to the National Cemetery, such

as cause of death, date of burial, and place of burial, but from a period beginning more than 20 years after the National Cemetery closed (AHS, Ms. 1171, Parker Mortuary records, 1898–1912). We have not found any evidence that a mortuary or funeral home operated in Tucson earlier than the Parker Mortuary, nor have we found any similar records of earlier date. There were undertakers in Tucson at least as early as 1882 (see Chapter 4), but we have not found any records of deaths or burials maintained by these early, small-time entrepreneurs. The next mortuary established in Tucson was the Reilly Funeral Home, which opened in 1902 (Arizona State Genealogical Society 1976).

Thanks in part to the records of the early mortuaries, the burials made in the Court Street cemetery (1875–1909), the immediate successor of the National Cemetery, are relatively well documented, at least in later years. Nevertheless, no systematic record exists of the burials removed from the Court Street cemetery for reinterment in its immediate successors, the Evergreen Cemetery and the Holy Hope Cemetery (Thiel n.d.). As at least some of the burials removed from the National Cemetery after it closed were likely reinterred in the Court Street cemetery we contacted the Evergreen and Holy Hope Cemeteries in hopes of finding some record of burials that had first been moved from the National Cemetery to the Court Street cemetery, and subsequently to one of its successors. The only record the Evergreen Cemetery has of removals from an earlier cemetery is the occasional entry in their register that indicates removal simply from “the old cemetery” or “the cemetery at Second Street and 12th Avenue.” Both descriptions are undoubtedly references to the Court Street cemetery; the latter description is a reference to the western, or Protestant, section of the Court Street cemetery. Unfortunately, the identities of the burials represented by most of the entries with such notes are unknown (Eileen Grade, Evergreen Cemetery, personal communication 2006).

The Evergreen Cemetery does have a section in its northwest corner called the “Pioneer Cemetery” that includes the earliest burials with known identities in the larger cemetery. A list of the 68 burials in the Pioneer Cemetery (Tompkins 1958) shows the earliest date of death as February 12, 1876. The deceased was Harriet Davis, accompanied by her infant daughter, a double burial that also appears in the 1881 Camp Lowell cemetery burial list (see Appendix C). This presumably indicates that the burial was moved first from the National Cemetery to the Court Street cemetery and then to the Evergreen Cemetery. The rest of the graves in the Pioneer Cemetery have later dates of death (except for a few graves lacking dates), and most were probably first interred in the Court Street cemetery. Four graves have dates of death preceding the closing of the military portion of the National Cemetery in 1881. The names do not appear on the 1881 Camp Lowell cemetery burial list, but they may have been among the unknown graves in the military cemetery.

The Holy Hope Cemetery, the successor to the Catholic section of the Court Street cemetery, also lacks a systematic record of burials moved there from the Court Street cemetery. Our inquiries at Holy Hope were directed to Dan Brosnan, the archivist for the Tucson Diocese of the Catholic Church, who indicated that the only record of nineteenth-century Catholic burials in Tucson is the Tucson Diocese burial register from 1863–1887 (which we discuss below). The diocese does not have any record of burials removed from either the National Cemetery or the Court Street cemetery (Dan Brosnan, personal communication 2006).

County and City Records

The surviving early records of Pima County were inventoried in the 1930s by the Historical Records Survey of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) (later known as the Work Projects Administration; either name is implied by the acronym WPA). According to the WPA inventory, the earliest records of deaths kept by Pima County were the verdicts reached by coroner’s juries beginning in 1877.

Unfortunately, such juries were formed only when the cause of death was considered suspicious, and we have not located or examined any of the verdicts (Work Projects Administration 1941:22, 36). It was not until 1887 that the territorial legislature passed a law requiring that Arizona counties systematically record births and deaths. The earliest known register of deaths created by Pima County, apparently in response to the new law, is a ledger covering the period 1887–1898 (Works Progress Administration 1938:62; AHS, Pima County Records, Ms. 183, 1864–1985, Tucson; AHS, Ledger of Births and Deaths in Pima County, Vol. 1, Box 4a, 1887–1898, Tucson). Judging by the limited number of entries it holds, this ledger is itself far from a complete record of deaths in the county during the period it covers.

The city was similarly slow to begin recording deaths systematically. Tucson's first board of health was established on November 13, 1876, with the passage of Ordinance No. 8, shortly before the Village of Tucson incorporated as the City of Tucson. This ordinance, which was nullified along with all other existing ordinances when the city came into official existence on February 7, 1877, was replaced by a new Ordinance No. 6 on June 29, 1877 (TCC minutes, 13 November 1876, and 29 June 1877, Records Office, City Clerk, Tucson, Arizona). Both ordinances were direct responses to local outbreaks of infectious diseases (especially smallpox), but neither included a requirement that the board of health maintain a register of deaths.

It was not until 1880, 5 years after the National Cemetery was officially closed, that the cemetery committee of the city council recommended that a city sexton be appointed to supervise burials in the city cemetery (i.e., the Court Street cemetery) and that all burials require both a permit from the city recorder and a certificate from a physician indicating the cause of death (TCC minutes, 2 February 1880). Any part of this recommendation might have produced a useful record of deaths and burials in the city from that year onward, but it was apparently disregarded until May 8, 1883, when the council finally passed a corresponding ordinance. Ordinance No. 42 established the office of city sexton and required that a physician attending a death complete a death certificate and submit it to the city health officer. The city sexton would supervise all burials in the city cemetery and require a proper death certificate for each burial. There seems to have been some difficulty in keeping the office of sexton filled, probably for lack of funds. In August 1883, the city council paid a sexton for digging graves (*AWC*, 11 August 1883), but this probably did not represent a salary for a full-time employee, and 2 years later, the council was again considering the appointment of a sexton. The matter had apparently been dropped from consideration at least once before because the city could not afford the salary and because a sexton's residence would have to be built at the cemetery (*ADS*, 5 August 1885). It is not clear that a full-time sexton was ever appointed in Tucson in the nineteenth century.

On February 6, 1884, the city passed Ordinance No. 51, requiring that the city clerk keep a record of "all marriages, births and deaths" in Tucson and also requiring, similar to its predecessor (Ordinance No. 42), that an attending physician be required to complete a death certificate, "stating the name, age, sex, color, nativity, and place of death together with the name of the disease of which such person died" for submission to the city health officer (Connell 1897:121–122). Ordinance No. 51 would seem to have finally created a formal register of deaths in the city, except that 13 years later, in January 1897, the city council once again passed an ordinance placing the supervision of burials in the charge of a sexton, requiring death certificates from physicians, and establishing "a record of all burials in the public cemetery" to be kept by the city recorder. Reporting on the passage of the new requirement for a record of deaths, one newspaper noted, "Thus far no record has been kept" (*ADS*, 9 January 1897; *AWC*, 23 January 1897, 6 February 1897). The ineffectiveness of the city's attempts to regulate and record burials in the Court Street cemetery, even as late as 1897, strongly suggests that the city would have been all the more ineffective at regulating and recording burials during the period the National Cemetery was in use.

Tucson Diocese Burial Register

The most important record of deaths and burials in Tucson during the period the National Cemetery was in use is a burial register kept in the archive of the Tucson Diocese of the Catholic Church. A photocopy of the original manuscript was provided to Pima County and SRI by Los Descendientes del Presidio de Tucson (Los Descendientes), a local group dedicated to studying and preserving Tucson's Spanish and Mexican heritage. The same burial register is at least partially available on microfilm at the University of Arizona Library (Special Collections, Records of the Catholic Church, Diocese of Tucson, Ms. 296, 1721–1957, Tucson), but we have not compared it with the Los Descendientes photocopy. We created a table summarizing the information in the diocese register and include it here as Appendix D. The diocese register includes only the burials attended by (or at least of interest to) the priests of the San Agustín Cathedral and apparently does not include Protestant, Jewish, or other non-Catholic burials in the same period.

The span of years covered by the diocese register is 1863–1887, but there are some gaps, apparently reflecting losses of portions of the manuscript. The surviving manuscript has two distinct parts. The first and largest part, covering the period May 28, 1863, to January 3, 1880, consists entirely of handwritten entries on plain paper; this part of the register has 1,772 entries. A second part, covering the period from January 3, 1883, to January 24, 1887, consists of handwritten entries on a commercially printed “Record of Interments” with columns and headings; this part of the register has 542 entries. The reason for the gap of 3 years between the two parts of the register is unknown. The change in formats is probably related to the increased availability of commercially printed forms after March 1880, when the Southern Pacific Railroad reached Tucson.

The first part of the register is numbered only on the front (or recto) side of each page, from 15 to 181. The fate of pages 1–14 is unknown. For convenience's sake, we refer to the numbered front and unnumbered back (or verso) sides of each page as 15r, 15v, 16r, 16v, 17r, and so on. In the second, commercially printed part of the register, the entries extend across facing halves of the same page, with the two halves constituting a single page in the register and bearing the same number, from 1 to 24.

Appendix D combines the first and second parts of the diocese register into one table, even though the two parts do not share all categories of information. For example, the first part of the register often includes the names of the father, mother, and spouse of the deceased, whereas the second part only occasionally does. Similarly, the second part of the register has columns for Place of Birth and Disease, but the first part generally lacks both kinds of information. In the occasional case when one part of the register includes information usually included only in the other part, we have included the information either in the corresponding column of Appendix D or simply in the Notes column.

First Part of the Diocese Register, Latin Entries

The first 35 burials recorded in the register took place from May 28, 1863, to July 19, 1864. These entries are followed by a gap of almost 2 years and are distinguished from the rest of the register by their use of Latin. All 35 entries are entirely in Latin, in the same hand, and were signed by Aloisius M. Bosco, S. J. The entries provide the name of the deceased, the date of death, and the date of burial. Some entries also provide the age of the deceased and the names of the parents of the deceased. A few entries note that the deceased (or the deceased's parents) were indigenous (i.e., Native American). The cause of death is never indicated except for the occasional note, *subito morbo correptus*, “died suddenly.” In all 35 entries, the place of burial is indicated simply as *in coemeterio hujus Ecclesiae*, “in the cemetery of this church.” On 16v, a note in Spanish (in yet another hand) appears between two burial entries. The note describes a visit to San Agustín del Tucson on March 27, 1864, and is signed by Juan B. (Jean Baptiste) Lamy, Bishop of

Santa Fe. Lamy noted that he had examined this book of entries and found it in good order. He also noted that he celebrated mass in the church, although it was not yet complete and lacked a roof.

Because the much larger, second part of the register does not consistently provide the date of death in its entries, we have not included the dates of death provided in the Latin entries in Appendix D.

First Part of the Diocese Register, Spanish Entries

The thirty-sixth entry in the diocese register is the last entry on 17r and immediately follows the last Latin entry. This entry is in Spanish and is dated simply 1866, with no day or month indicated. It records the burial of a Papago woman at San Xavier and is signed by J. B. Salpointe. There is no explanation for the gap between this entry and the preceding Latin entries. The first entry on the next page (17v) is dated April 21, 1866, and signed by François Boucard. Like every succeeding entry in the first part of the register, with just a few exceptions, this entry is in Spanish. Entries through January 1869 were signed by either Boucard or Salpointe. From February 1869 through the end of the first part of the register (1880), most entries were signed by Francisco (François) Jouvenceau or Antonio (Antoine) Jouvenceau, with the occasional entry signed by one of several other priests. The last entry in this part of the register is dated January 3, 1880, which is clearly a mistake for January 3, 1881.

The Spanish entries in the first part of the register, like the earlier Latin entries, are formulaic and almost always consist of the same basic sentence. A typical entry in Spanish is:

A los 7 dias de Marzo de 1870 Di sepult[ura] ecc[lesiástico]a al cadaver de Josefa, h[ija] leg[ítima] de Antonio Bedolla, y de Feliciano Gonzales, fallecida el 6 a la edad de 4 años.
F[rancisco] Jouvenceau Vic[ario] Gen[eral] [inserts added to abbreviations].

The range of information provided in the Spanish entries is somewhat wider than that of the Latin entries: date of burial, name and age of the deceased, names of the parents of the deceased, name of the spouse of the deceased, and whether the deceased was the legitimate or “natural” (i.e., illegitimate) child of the indicated parents. The date of death, which we do not include in Appendix D, is provided inconsistently and is usually the day preceding burial. Some additional information is occasionally provided, such as the names of witnesses to the death, where the deceased was from (especially when the deceased was not from Tucson), and if the deceased was Native American (Apache, Papago, Yaqui, or unspecified *indio* or *indígena*). A few entries also include other ethnic labels, such as *irlandés* (Irish). We include all information about ethnicity in the Notes column of Appendix D, but we do not include information on place of origin unless it is unusual. Almost all specified places of origin outside of Tucson are places in Mexico, usually a town in Sonora or simply Sonora.

The cause of death is indicated only occasionally, despite what must have been a wide range of causes. The most frequent exception is the phrase *muerto por los apaches* (“killed by the Apaches”), which appears often enough to suggest that anyone who died in this way was always so described. Many entries note that the deceased died after being administered *los sacramentos de penitencia y extrema unción* (or a similar phrase), which indicates that there was enough warning of death for a priest to be called, but this information is too general to make any useful inference about the cause of death. A much smaller number of entries indicates that death was sudden, or that the illness suffered by the deceased prevented the usual sacraments from being administered, but this information is also too vague to be useful. We do not include information about unspecified sudden death or the administering of sacraments in Appendix D.

Some of the earliest Spanish entries indicate that burial took place in the *campo santo* or the *cementerio*, without more specific comment. The two terms seem to have been used interchangeably and to have referred to a single place, but the location of that place is never specified. A small number of entries indicate clearly that burial took place somewhere other than Tucson (e.g., Tubac, San Xavier), which means

the priest signing the entry traveled to that place to perform the burial. With these few exceptions, it is impossible to be sure where the burials listed in the register took place, but the absence of a specific reference to a location presumably means that burial was in Tucson. We include information on place of burial in Appendix D only in the handful of cases when the place is named.

Second Part of the Diocese Register

The commercially printed pages of the “Record of Interments” that comprise the second part of the diocese register have the following column headings, in English: Date of Death and Burial, Names of Persons Interred, Place of Birth, Age, Disease, Priest, Cemetery, and Remarks. Unlike the first part of the register, in which each entry is a complete formulaic expression, this register simply has brief entries in each column. The earliest entries are partly in Latin (e.g., the dates) and partly in English (e.g., the “diseases,” which include both diseases and other causes of death). Later entries are mostly in English except for certain remarks in abbreviated Latin (e.g., *recept. sacra. eccles.*).

Appendix D, which merges the first and second parts of the register, includes only the information from the following columns in the second part: Date of Death and Burial, Names of Persons Interred, Place of Birth, Age, and Disease. In the Cemetery column, almost every entry has simply “Catholic Cemetery.” In the few cases where something else appears, we include it in our Notes column. In the Date of Death and Burial column, only one date is ever given, presumably the date of burial, which is how we represent it in Appendix D. The Remarks column often has an abbreviated Latin expression (e.g., *recept. sacra. eccles.*), but it sometimes includes a note on the ethnicity of the deceased. We have ignored the repetitive Latin expressions, but we include the notes on ethnicity and other notes of interest in our Notes column.

The names of the spouse and parents of the deceased are generally not provided in the second part of the register, except as the occasional note squeezed into the Names of Persons Interred column. We include this information in the corresponding columns of Appendix D.

Other Notes on Appendix D

Appendix D is a detailed summary of the diocese register, not a complete transcription of it, but we have tried to include in the appendix any information that might help in understanding who was buried in the National Cemetery. The appendix could be easily expanded by adding other information that may or may not be useful to that purpose. For example, nearly every entry in both parts of the register includes the signature of the priest who made the entry. We have not included these names in the appendix but adding them might be worth the effort. It is conceivable that different priests were responsible for burying (or registering) the deceased of certain places, either of different parts of Tucson or locations outside Tucson. A close look at individual priests and the burials associated with them might give some hint about where people were being buried in given years, if any place other than the National Cemetery.

The occasional entry in the register is truncated at the right edge of the page, which makes an accurate reading of some information (usually a name) difficult or impossible. In Appendix D, all such instances are accompanied by the note, “entry truncated at edge of page.” In some cases, the problem may be related to the process of photocopying the original bound register; in other cases, the priest who wrote the entry tried to fit a little too much on a line; and in other cases, the page edge of the original was apparently damaged. An examination of the original register would probably resolve some of the doubtful or partial readings of names caused by truncation at the page edge.

In order to better illustrate how Appendix D was prepared, additional notes on some of its columns are provided below.

Deceased

Many Spanish names, including common ones, are misspelled in the register, sometimes in different ways in the same entry. This is probably due to several circumstances, including a lack of standardization at the time in how names were spelled and the fact that the priests making the entries often spoke French as their first language and had an imperfect command of Spanish. As examples, the first name Juana is sometimes spelled “Joanna” or “Joana”; the last name Villas is sometimes spelled “Billas” or “Bias.” All spellings of Spanish names in Appendix D honor the spellings in the diocese register, no matter how incorrect they may seem.

The legibility of handwriting varies widely in the manuscript, even among entries by the same priest. We made our best effort to read every entry, but we may well have made mistakes. When we were unable to read all or part of a name (or another part of an entry), we inserted a bracketed question mark, ellipsis, or note to indicate the difficulty. When “[?]” follows a name, it means the reading of the name is doubtful. This applies only to the name immediately preceding the question mark, not to all preceding names in a full name. For example, “Alberto Quintero [?]” means that only “Quintero” is in doubt; “Alberto [?] Quintero” means that only “Alberto” is in doubt; “Alberto [?] Quintero [?]” means that both names are in doubt. The insert “[illegible]” means a name is entirely illegible. For example, “[illegible] Ortega” means a first name is apparent but entirely illegible; “Juanita [illegible] Ortega” means a middle name is apparent but entirely illegible. An ellipsis in brackets inserted in a name means a portion of the name is illegible; for example, Ge[...]is Vi[...]usa. Accents and other diacritical marks rarely appear in the register and we did not add them in the appendix; the tilde (as in *ñ*) was the only mark used regularly and consistently. We chose to spell out abbreviated names when we were reasonably certain of their intended full versions. For example, F^{co.} is Francisco, M^{a.} is María, M^{el.} is Manuel, and so on.

Date of Burial

The sequence of burials in the registers is usually by date, but the entries are occasionally out of order by a few days, generally for no obvious reason. In some cases, an entry that appears a few days later than expected was made by a priest other than the priest making the bulk of the entries during the same general period, which suggests that one priest maintained the register and other priests added entries only when the register was available to them. Appendix D does not record the priests who made entries, but it does respect the order in which the entries appear, regardless of date.

Age

The register entries usually indicate age but sometimes only approximately (e.g., “recently born,” “a few days,” “a few months,” “40 or 45 years”) and sometimes not at all, although almost all entries describe the deceased as *niño*, *párvulo*, *adulto*, or the like, or as the spouse or widow(er) of someone, any of which labels gives an approximate idea of age. In cases where age was omitted and we were able to infer whether the deceased was a child or adult, we included this inference in the age column of Appendix D. It is worth noting that *párvulo* and *parvulito* were used with children ranging from less than 1 year old to 10 years old, and individuals as young as 8 years old were sometimes described as adults.

One minor but persistent problem with the legibility of ages in the register is the frequent difficulty we had in distinguishing “7” and “9” in ages of either one or two digits.

Sex

Determining the sex of the deceased, and determining whether a named parent of the deceased was the father or mother, was sometimes difficult. For the most part, the sex of the deceased was not directly stated but is easily gathered from the gender of the associated nouns and adjectives (e.g., *un adulto*, *una adulta*, *un parvulito*, *la viuda*, etc.). Occasionally, however, the only legible phrase describing the deceased is an abbreviation that does not include the gender-inflected endings; for example, *h. leg.*, “legitimate child.” The first name of the deceased is often of no help in such cases because names of either gender were given to people of either sex (e.g., Jesús was frequently a woman’s name, Isabel was occasionally a man’s name). Also, in many entries (especially the many by Francisco Jouvenceau) the letters *o* and *a* tend to look identical, which complicates the task of determining noun gender and thus the sex of the deceased.

Father and Mother

The same orthographic difficulty extends to the sex of the parents of the deceased, although it is partly remedied by noting the order in which the parents’ names are given. The consistent pattern in the register is for the father of the deceased to be named first, followed by the mother of the deceased, but sometimes only one parent is indicated. If the deceased was an *hijo natural* (illegitimate child) and only one parent is indicated (which is fairly common), that parent was apparently the mother, and we have assumed so even when the mother’s given name is masculine (e.g., Jesús). If the deceased was *hijo legítimo* (legitimate child) and only one parent is indicated (which is not common), the parent was apparently the father, and we have assumed so even when the father’s given name is feminine (e.g., Isabel). It is unclear why only one parent would be indicated when the deceased is described as *hijo legítimo*. In many cases, a parent is included in an entry even if deceased, and the deceased parent is described as *difunto* (or *difunta*).

Because these patterns are apparently so consistent in the register, we are confident that most of the distinctions we have made between father and mother are accurate, but the possibility that the names of the parents are switched in Appendix D should be kept in mind.

Searching for Names in the Diocese Burial Register

In an effort to make the Access database version of the diocese register more useful, we created a search function that allows for a single name to be searched under a range of variant spellings. To determine the possible variant spellings of a name, we compiled a list of spelling equivalencies that we either observed directly in the register or we knew to occur commonly in nonstandard Spanish (Table 2). The search function uses these equivalencies to pull together register entries having phonetically equivalent or similar names that might not be recognized as equivalent simply by reading the register.

After selecting “Tucson Diocese Burial Register 1863–1887” in the initial database window, select “Search Burial Register by Name.” A new window appears where a name or part of a name may be entered and the number of iterations can be specified as 0 or 1. An iteration is a run through the entire burial register in search of the desired name, using all possible variant spellings. Selecting “0” yields the results

Table 2. Observed and Possible Spelling Equivalencies in the Tucson Diocese Burial Register

Element	Equivalent
a	ha
b	v
c	q
c	s
c	z
cu	qu
e	ei
e	he
f	ff
f	ph
f	t
g	h
ge	je
gi	ji
gua	hua
gue	hue
gui	hui
h	j
h	x
I	hi
I	y
ia	illa
ia	iya
ia	lla
ia	ya
illa	iya
je	ge
jua	joa
k	qu
ki	qui
ll	y
m	mm

continued on next page

Element	Equivalent
m	n
n	ñ
n	nn
ñ	ni
ñ	nll
ñ	ny
o	ho
o	oh
o	oo
p	pp
r	rr
s	z
t	th
t	tt
u	hu
u	oo
v	w
w	hu
w	u
x	j
xe	ge
xi	gi
y	j
zz	ss

Note: See the text for discussion. The search mode of the database assumes reciprocal replacement between the two columns. In other words, the elements may be replaced by their equivalents, and the equivalents may be replaced by the corresponding elements.

of one run through the register without further substitutions on the list of variant spellings. Selecting “1” yields the results of a second run through the register making the same spelling substitutions on the initial list of variant spellings. There is the option to purge the results of the first run through the register if the initial results of a search are not considered useful. Depending on the entered name or partial name, the number of hits obtained by selecting “1” may be too high to be useful. Whether “0” or “1” is selected, the hits will include any entry that has the name or partial name (in any variant spelling) in any column of the table. The search mode is not yet completely reliable (we hope to improve it), but it is still useful in pulling together instances of a surname in the register, even when drastically variant spellings were used.

Numbers of Burials in the Diocese Register

It is impossible to know how many of the burials recorded in the diocese burial register were actually made in the National Cemetery. Because the old presidio cemetery was probably no longer in use by the date of the earliest entry in the diocese register, and because burials were officially prohibited in the National Cemetery after June 1, 1875, a reasonable assumption is that every burial in the register before that date was made in the National Cemetery, with the exception of burials specifically noted as having taken place elsewhere. Of the 963 entries dated before June 1, 1875, 13 indicate burial at San Xavier and 1 at Tubac; the other 949 presumably took place in the National Cemetery. Because there is a gap in the register, between July 19, 1864, and April 21, 1866, the number of burials originally entered in the register after May 28, 1863, and before June 1, 1875, must have been somewhat higher. Assuming the same rate of burials during the gap as during the rest of the period, the missing portion of the register probably included another 100 burials or so, most of which would have been made in the National Cemetery. There is also the possibility that burials made before the earliest surviving date in the register were also made in the National Cemetery. Lacking the date when the cemetery was first used, it is difficult to estimate the number of burials made there before May 28, 1863.

A total of 1,351 burials in the diocese register date to after June 1, 1875. Although it is possible that the occasional burial recorded in the register after June 1, 1875, was made in the National Cemetery, in defiance of its official closure, we now suspect that almost all of these burials were made in the Court Street cemetery, which became the official city cemetery on the same day and was apparently in regular use from then until 1907. Of the 1,351 entries, 4 indicate burial at San Xavier, 3 at Camp (or Fort) Lowell (on the Rillito), and 1 at Tubac; 1 entry indicates that the deceased was sent to California for burial.

Ethnicity in the Diocese Register

Ethnicity is specified only occasionally in the diocese register. When it is specified, the deceased is either Native American or of some other non-Mexican ethnicity. The implication is that when no comment on ethnicity appears, the deceased is of Mexican descent, but a small number of entries not having a specified ethnicity (about 50 in all) have an English, Irish, French, Basque, or possibly another European surname, or have at least one parent with such a surname. It is also important to emphasize that many Native Americans in the nineteenth century, whether Tohono O’odham, Yaqui, Apache, or other, had Spanish first and last names. Since it is impossible to know how diligent the priests maintaining the register were about noting Native American ancestry, some entries with Spanish names but lacking a specified ethnicity may have been of Native American descent, either wholly or partially.

Table 3 provides the numbers of diocese register entries having a specified ethnicity (and unspecified place of burial), with the numbers before and after June 1, 1875, given separately. An occasional surname (either of the deceased or of a parent) is apparently not Spanish but not readily attributed to a

Table 3. Tucson Diocese Burial Register Entries with Specified Ethnicity and Unspecified Place of Burial

Ethnicity	Number
Entries before 1 June 1875 (n = 963)	
Indian (tribe not specified)	10
Apache	16
Papago	4
Yaqui	5
Irish (born in Ireland)	3
Alsatian (born in Alsace)	1
French (born in France)	1
French Canadian (with French name, born in Canada)	1
Entries after 1 June 1875 (n = 1,351)	
Indian (tribe not specified)	2
Apache	4
Papago	1
Navajo	1
Yaqui	10
Belgian (born in Belgium)	1
Chilean (born in Chile)	1
English (born in England)	1
Irish (born in Ireland)	10
French (born in France)	4
French Canadian (with French name, born in Canada)	1
Chinese (born in China)	1

particular language or ethnicity. Some of these names may be hispanicized Native American names, but ethnicity is not specified. Notably, none of the entries in the register is described as black or African.

Burial Records of Non-Catholic Denominations

During the years that the National Cemetery was in use, the population of Tucson was mostly Mexican and mostly Catholic, but Anglo-Americans and others with Jewish and Protestant backgrounds were also in residence as early as the 1840s. We researched the early history of Judaism and several Protestant denominations in Tucson in hopes of finding death or burial records associated with these denominations, or at least references to where the faithful tended to bury their dead. We were unable to find any systematic record of non-Catholic burials in Tucson before 1880 or so, or even any specific mention of where non-Catholics were typically buried during the same period. We assume that most non-Catholic burials took place in the National Cemetery when it was in use, simply because it is the only cemetery we know existed at the time, but we have little direct evidence to support this assumption.

Jewish Burial Records

The earliest post-Gadsden settlers of Tucson included a number of first- and second-generation European Jewish immigrants, several of whom became prominent figures in nineteenth-century Tucson and were closely involved in the economic and political life of the city (Chanin 1995; Dinnerstein 1991; Rochlin and Rochlin 2000). At least some of these men practiced their faith—to the extent possible in remote, overwhelmingly non-Jewish Tucson—and a few even sent back East for Jewish wives (e.g., Phillip Drachman; see Chanin 1995:31). Undoubtedly, these men and their families would have wanted to maintain Jewish burial traditions when possible and to use a Jewish burial ground if one were available, but we have seen no evidence that the National Cemetery included an area reserved for Jewish burials or that there was ever a separate Jewish cemetery in nineteenth-century Tucson. A comprehensive index of early Jewish graves in southern Arizona prepared by Alfred Lipsey (Lipsey 1996) lists Jewish graves in the Court Street cemetery dating back to 1883, but it makes no mention of burials moved there from the National Cemetery. We contacted Mr. Lipsey to ask him for possible leads on earlier Jewish burials, but he was unable to provide any additional information and was surprised to learn that the Court Street cemetery had an immediate predecessor.

Tucson's Jewish community held informal religious observances in homes during the 1870s (Chanin 1995:201), but an organized Jewish congregation did not exist until years after the National Cemetery was officially closed. B'nai B'rith, an international Jewish fraternal organization founded in 1843, was represented by a lodge in Tucson by 1883; the lodge was responsible for the Jewish section in the Court Street cemetery (Lipsey 1996). That section was not included among the earliest subdivisions of the Court Street cemetery, but it was apparently well established by May 1884, when a map of it was prepared by surveyors George Roskrige and John Gardiner (*ADS*, 20 May 1884).

In 1890, the Jewish Cemetery Association was established in Tucson, with early pioneer Samuel H. Drachman as one of its 17 founders. Drachman, a businessman, city councilman, state legislator, and early school board member, acted as a lay leader to Tucson's Jewish community in the territorial period (Rochlin and Rochlin 2000:203). An unnamed child of Drachman is included in the 1881 Camp Lowell burial list (see Appendix C), which constitutes the only documented Jewish burial in the project area. The burial was not among the named burials moved to the Fort Lowell cemetery in 1884 (Quartermaster General 1887), but it may have been moved to the Court Street cemetery by the Drachman family. In 1883, an

editorial appeared in the *Citizen* deploring the recent use of grave markers in the new (Court Street) cemetery as targets for rifle practice; among the damaged headboards was that of “the little child of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Drachman” (*AWC*, 11 February 1883). The desecrated headboard may have been on the grave of another Drachman child: George Hand recorded the death of one child of Sam Drachman on March 3, 1879, and the death of another (infant) child on September 25, 1881 (see Appendix C).

The first synagogue in Tucson was not built until 1910, when the Hebrew Benevolent Society sponsored the construction of what is now known as the Stone Avenue Temple on South Stone Avenue. The building and its congregation were known as Temple Emanu-El until the congregation moved to its current building on Country Club Road in 1949 (Temple Emanu-El 2006).

Protestant Burial Records

The first Protestant church in Tucson was not built until 1879, when the Presbyterians completed a church in the western part of the courthouse plaza. During the period the National Cemetery was in use, Protestants of several denominations met in private homes and public spaces, but no formal records of the early activities of these denominations have survived.

The state of Protestant religious life before 1875 is well illustrated in the recollections of early Tucsonan Clara Fish Roberts:

When my mother, Maria Wakefield, later Mrs. Edward N. Fish, came to Tucson [in 1873], there was no place of worship for protestants. There was nothing to mark the Sabbath from any other day of the week. When my mother and Miss Harriet Bolton arrived in Tucson to take charge of the Public schools, there were only three American women in town, but before another year passed a few others came, among them Miss Annie Hughes, Miss Mary D. Nesmith and a little later Mrs. C. H. Lord. Feeling the lack of religious influence and the need for some expression of their religious ideals, especially that of sabbath observance, acting on the suggestion of Miss Wakefield, a small group met in the school house Sunday afternoons where a song service was held, Miss Nesmith leading in the singing and Mrs. C. H. Lord presiding at the tiny melodion [*sic*] that someone had donated [Riesen 1956:3].

In April 1876, the first Presbyterian church in Tucson was organized by Rev. Sheldon Jackson. His congregation included members with various Protestant backgrounds. On May 18, 1877, the group purchased a lot located in the western part of the courthouse plaza from the city for \$350. The church was completed in August 1879, but Rev. Jackson soon left for a position in California. His replacement, William H. Dean, served from April 1880 until his death of typhoid fever only a few months later. Lacking a minister, the group splintered and the church fell out of regular use. After serving as a kindergarten for a short period, the building was bought by the Congregational Church in the fall of 1881 and was used by that group until it was torn down in 1915 to make way for a new city hall (Riesen 1956). Our attempt to locate early burial records for the first Presbyterian church in Tucson included contacting its direct descendant, the Trinity Presbyterian Church (also see Trinity Presbyterian Church 2006).

Other early Protestant denominations in Tucson included the Methodists, the Baptists, and the Episcopalians. Rev. George H. Adams began holding regular Methodist services in October 1879, and a Methodist Episcopal church was built at Stone Avenue and Pennington Street in the fall of 1881. Dr. Uriah Gregory and his wife, Alice, founded the First Baptist Church of Tucson in April 1881 and soon presided over the opening of a church at Stone Avenue and Council Street in January 1882. Both churches stood close to the National Cemetery, but both were built after the cemetery had officially closed. Tucson’s early Episcopalian history is described by Myra Kellam Smith, “Along in the seventies Episcopal services were being held in Tucson, in private houses, at the court house, churches of other denominations; the old

school house on Congress street, and the G. A. R. Hall, on the corner of Convent and Jackson” (Smith 1929:4). By September 1882, Grace Mission, an Episcopalian “station,” was established, and in 1893 a church was completed at Broadway Boulevard and Stone Avenue. Our attempt to locate early burial records for the first Episcopalian church in Tucson included contacting Kay Bigglestone, volunteer archivist for the descendant church, Grace St. Paul’s Episcopal Church in Tucson. Records of Episcopalian burials in Tucson date as early as 1882 but do not include information about the place of burial (Grace Episcopal Church 1963).

Records of Fraternal Organizations

The first fraternal organization to have a formally established presence in Tucson were the Freemasons, or simply the Masons. Several Masons were already living in Tucson when they gathered on April 11, 1875, to discuss the formation of a Masonic Club. At a meeting 4 years later, on November 2, 1879, “Bros. Ott, Roskruge, and Etchells were authorized to sign a Petition on behalf of the brethren requesting that the City Council grant four town lots in the Public Cemetery for the purpose of a Masonic Burial Ground” (Tucson Lodge No. 4 1981:14). In 1880, 5 years after it opened, the Court Street cemetery included a small section reserved for the Masons, the only fraternal organization to be so represented (Pattiani 1880). Given that the Masons did not organize until a few months before the National Cemetery closed and did not petition for a section in the new cemetery until 1879, it is unlikely that such a section existed in the National Cemetery.

We have found occasional references to early Masonic burials in Tucson but no systematic record. At least one Masonic burial took place in the military portion of the National Cemetery. Mark Aldrich, Tucson’s first Anglo-American *alcalde* (he began serving in 1856, just after Mexican troops abandoned the Tucson presidio and well before Tucson incorporated as a village) was a Mason, as were other prominent Anglo-American Tucsonans from the earliest years after the Gadsden Purchase. When Aldrich died in 1873, “The Masonic Brotherhood took charge of his remains and buried him in accordance with the rites of the order” (AC, 27 September 1873; also see Hayden n.d.c). Aldrich is among the named civilian burials in the 1881 Camp Lowell cemetery list (see Appendix C). Since there is no record of his reburial at either the Fort Lowell or Court Street cemeteries, it is unknown whether his body was removed when the military portion of the National Cemetery was closed. This is the only definite evidence we have found of a burial of a Mason in the National Cemetery.

George Hand notes Aldrich’s death in his diary but does not note that he was a Mason. He does make other references to the Masons in Tucson, including several Masonic burials, all of which postdate the official close of the larger National Cemetery in 1875 (see the section on Hand’s diary below). At least one of the Masonic burials does predate the close of the military portion of the cemetery, that of Henry Schwenker on September 28, 1876. It is possible that Schwenker was buried in the military portion of the cemetery and is among the unknown graves in the 1881 Camp Lowell cemetery list.

The fraternal organizations with the next-earliest presence in Tucson seem to have been the Ancient Order of United Workmen (AOUW) and the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR). The AOUW first held meetings locally in 1881 (ADS, 13 January 1899) and had its own section in the Court Street cemetery by 1893 (ADS, 25 August 1893; Roskruge 1893). We have not found any record of early AOUW burials in Tucson. Membership records for the Tucson post of the GAR, an organization to support veterans of the Civil War, begin in 1881. Death notices and records of funeral arrangements for GAR members exist for as early as 1883 (AHS, Ms. 616, GAR records, 1881–1928).

Federal Census Mortality Schedules

The decennial federal census in the years 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880 included preparation of mortality schedules, or lists of the people in each enumeration district who had died in the year preceding the census. Two such schedules were prepared in Tucson, as part of the 1870 and 1880 federal censuses (Bureau of the Census 1870, 1880). A mortality schedule may also have been prepared in Tucson as part of the 1860 federal census, when Tucson was a part of New Mexico Territory, but the whereabouts of the mortality schedules from New Mexico is unknown. Transcriptions of the 1870 and 1880 mortality schedules from Tucson are included as Appendixes E and G of this report. To facilitate comparison with the chronologically arranged Tucson Diocese burial register, we have sorted the entries in both mortality schedules first by month of death and then by last name. We have also excluded the columns for enumeration district and family number; all spellings in the original schedules have been honored, even the patently incorrect ones.

Neither mortality schedule gives any indication of where the deceased were buried. The 1870 mortality schedule has 139 entries for the period from June 1, 1869, to May 31, 1870. The 1880 mortality schedule has only 46 entries for the period from June 1, 1879, to May 31, 1880. Because the number of people living in Tucson—and presumably the number of people dying—grew between 1870 and 1880, it is obvious that the 1880 mortality schedule cannot be considered a complete record of deaths in the city for the year preceding the census. This shortcoming, in addition to the fact that it was prepared 5 years after the official closing of the National Cemetery, makes the 1880 mortality schedule of limited usefulness to our purpose, and we do not consider it any further here.

Clearly, the 1870 mortality schedule better reflects the number of people who died in Tucson in the period it covers, but a comparison of the names of the deceased in the 1870 schedule with the names in the Tucson Diocese burial register over the same period suggests that both the 1870 schedule and the diocese register are far from complete records of Tucson deaths. In the same period covered by the 1870 mortality schedule's 139 entries (from June 1, 1869, to May 31, 1870), the Tucson Diocese burial register has 123 entries, not a substantial difference. However, a careful comparison of the names in both sources indicates that they share only 24 names in the same period (Table 4). In other words, 123 deaths are recorded in the diocese register from June 1, 1869, to May 31, 1870, yet another 115 deaths are known to have occurred in Tucson in the same period. If the same rate of reporting in the diocese register—about 55 percent—is assumed for the other years the National Cemetery was in use, the diocese register, as rich a source as it is for the period, must be considered only a partial record of the burials in the National Cemetery.

It is worth noting that the discrepancy in numbers between the diocese register and the 1870 mortality schedule is not simply a matter of religion: the mortality schedule includes people who were in all likelihood Catholic, yet they do not appear in the diocese register. For example, Dolores Castro and Victoria Castro, two children in the same family (No. 708 in the population census), both appear in the mortality schedule as having died of smallpox in March 1870, yet only Dolores Castro appears in the diocese register.

George Hand's Diary

George Hand (1830–1887) was a sergeant in the California Column, the volunteer Union force that marched into Tucson in May 1862 after its abandonment by the Confederates. He spent the remainder of the year in Tucson before moving on with the rest of the Column to a new post in New Mexico. Hand

Table 4. Common Entries in the Tucson Diocese Burial Register and the 1870 Federal Census Mortality Schedule, from June 1, 1869, to May 31, 1870

Diocese Burial Register	1870 Mortality Schedule
Mateo F[...]rnoy (33r, 5)	Flourney, M. J.
Agapita Telles (33v, 7)	Telles, Gapita
Rafael (35r, 1)	Campo, Rafael
Helena (35r, 2)	Campo, Elena
Henry Maria Ward (35v, 1)	Ward, Henry M. C.
Maria Clotilde (36v, 6)	Corto, Creotilde
Pascual (37r, 3)	Dorme, Pasqual
Jesus (37r, 5)	Valenzia, Jesus
Francisco (38r, 3)	Telles, Francisca
Martin Desiderio (38v, 1)	Perris, Martin
Dolores Castro (38v, 5)	Castro, Dolores
Manuel (39r, 1)	Usarago, Manuel
Luis Ba[...] (39r, 3)	Vasques, Luis
Manuel Esteban (39v, 3)	Telles, Manuel
Ramon (40r, 1)	Jovanita, Ramon
Senon (40r, 5)	Peralto, Zenon
Dolores (40v, 3)	Barsuto, Dolores
Cayetano (40v, 5)	Elias, Caitano
Geronimo (41r, 1)	Gonzales, Jaronimo
Juana (41r, 4)	Montiges, Juana
Maria Meregilda [?] (41r, 6)	Uries, Maria
Manuel Ignatio Gomez (42r, 1)	Gomez, Ignacio
Samuel Hughes (42r, 6)	Hughes, Samuel
Telemaco Orosco (42v, 4)	Orosco, Julian

Note: A common entry was sometimes assumed based on a parent's surname appearing in the diocese burial register entry but not included here. Numbers appearing parenthetically after the Diocese Burial Registry entries denote page and entry numbers. The presence of a "v" at the end of a number in the page column indicates that this information was found on the verso side of the record; an "r" indicates the recto side.

was discharged from the Army in 1864 and eventually returned to Tucson in the early 1870s. He spent the rest of his life in southern Arizona, running a saloon in Tucson for most of those years, and keeping a diary that he began in 1861 as a new recruit in California (Carmony 1996:1–13). Hand died in Tucson in 1887.

Not all of Hand's diary survives, and he stopped keeping it for several years after his discharge, but it includes a list he made of people who died in Tucson and elsewhere during the years 1872–1887 (Carmony 1996:213–244). The list consists of Hand's abbreviated extracts from his own diary, which means that his original mention of a death in the diary sometimes includes information not included in the corresponding entry in the list. The list also preserves early entries from a part of the diary that has since been lost. Our rendition of Hand's list (see Appendix G) does not include deaths noted by Hand that obviously did not occur in Tucson—such as the death of Ulysses S. Grant—but it does include many deaths that took place elsewhere in Arizona outside of Tucson. In most of these cases, Hand did not indicate whether burial occurred at the place of death or if the deceased was brought to Tucson for burial. Across his entries, Hand noted the place of burial only occasionally. When he did note that burial took place in Tucson, he did not indicate the specific location of the cemetery.

Despite a few difficulties with interpretation, Hand's list is a remarkable source and shares many entries with the Tucson Diocese burial register. Table 5 lists the 11 entries shared by the two sources for the period before the closing of the National Cemetery in 1875. The earliest entries in Hand's list are from 1872, apparently the first year that Hand kept a diary in Tucson after his return, which means his list covers only the last 3 years or so of the period the National Cemetery was open. Many of the deceased listed by Hand in the same period do not appear in the diocese register, including some people with Spanish names, which is another indication that the diocese register is not a full record even of Mexican or Catholic deaths. Hand sometimes provides information about the deceased not provided in the diocese register, such as place of origin, relationships with other people, occupation, and the cause and circumstances of death. Because we are uncertain how many deaths in Hand's list included burial outside of Tucson, we have not calculated the percentage of deaths in his list that are unrecorded in the diocese register.

**Table 5. Common Entries in the Tucson Diocese Burial Register and
the List of Deaths in George Hand's Diary from February 29, 1872 to March 11, 1875**

Diocese Burial Register		George Hand's Diary	
Page and Entry No.	Deceased	Date of Entry	Deceased
60v, 2	Michael Keegan	29 Feb 1872	Keegan
65v, 2	Maria Basquez	25 Aug 1872	Black Maria
74r, 1	Jose Hernandes	7 Aug 1873	Vicente Hernandez
74r, 2	Librada Chaves	7 Aug 1873	spouse of Vicente Hernandez
74v, 1	Maria del Carmen Gauna	29 Aug 1873	"A Mexican woman died of heart disease on the feast ground."
74v, 4	Rafael Ron [?]	12 Sep 1873	Rafael Ron
74v, 5	W. C. Brown	9 Sep 1873	baby of C. O. Brown
75r, 4	Refugio Pacheco	28 Sep 1873	Refugio Pacheco
80v, 6	Simon Sanches	10 Mar 1874	Simon Sanchez
92r, 2	Merced Arragan	21 Nov 1874	Merced
97r, 4	Joseph Provencher	11 Mar 1875	Joseph Provencie

Prior Disturbances and Burial Sensitivity in the Project Area

Because of the limited specific information we have about the number and location of burials in the National Cemetery, it is hard to say how many burials are still present in the Joint Courts project area and harder still to say what condition they are in. To provide a better sense of how the burials left in place have fared since the cemetery closed, we discuss below the kinds of disturbances the cemetery has experienced since 1875, the additional information we have gathered on accidental discoveries of burials in the abandoned cemetery, and the relative sensitivity for burials across the project area. We have also included, as Appendix H, a discussion of the potential health hazards associated with the excavation of a historical-period cemetery.

Early Postabandonment Disturbances

The National Cemetery was not subject to formal regulation during most of the period it was in use, which means that the earliest disturbances to graves probably came about when later graves were dug. The amount of this kind of disturbance in the project area is impossible to estimate, but superimposed or intrusive burials should be expected during data recovery.

The earliest substantial disturbances to graves in the decade after the cemetery officially closed probably occurred when burials were deliberately removed for reburial elsewhere. Some removals probably took place even while the cemetery was open, but the city council's official announcement, in 1882, that family members and friends had 60 days to remove bodies undoubtedly prompted the largest number of removals and the largest amount of incidental disturbance to other burials. As discussed in Chapter 2, the removal effort was anything but organized, and the search for a particular burial sometimes involved the disturbance of several others. About a week after undertaker E. J. Smith began exhuming bodies in the old cemetery, the *Citizen* reported:

There is too much indiscriminate and irresponsible digging done in the old Cemetery. When time or neglect has effaced the marks of a required grave, its whereabouts then becomes a matter of mere speculation and on that principle much of the digging is done. On Saturday last not less than six or seven remains were unearthed before finding the supposed one wanted. The bones were widely scattered . . . and on their reinterment they were heaped into a common hole without regard as to where they came from, rendering it impossible for others to identify any particular remains buried in the same locality [AWC, 12 February 1882].

Unfortunately, we do not know how much of this careless rooting around took place, or even how many burials were deliberately removed following the city council's announcement. By February 1883,

when the *Citizen* published its long editorial about the deplorable neglect of the city cemetery (AWC, 18 February 1883; see Appendix B), aboveground vaults had been opened by vandals and the contents scattered around, and debris from the cemetery was being used as street fill. All such reports probably include a certain degree of hyperbole, but it is clear that well before anything was built on the old cemetery, some of the burials it held had been removed, badly disturbed, or mingled with the contents of other graves.

The grading of lots in the old cemetery in early 1890, shortly after it was subdivided and sold off (see Chapter 2), was the next substantial disturbance. A photograph of the abandoned cemetery, probably taken in 1889 just before the grading took place, shows that the surface of the cemetery was at more or less the same level as the surface of adjacent areas and streets, though somewhat bumpy and with scattered low vegetation (Figure 14). Making the area smooth enough for the residential construction that followed would not have involved deep grading or any substantial filling. A photograph of one of the earliest houses in the project area, taken ca. 1910, shows that the house sat at essentially the same level as adjacent, unpaved Stone Avenue (O'Mack 2005:Figure 27). Nevertheless, the grading would have greatly exacerbated the displacement of materials from the graves already disturbed during earlier removal efforts. In addition, there are clear references to very shallow graves in the old cemetery prior to the grading. A year before the appearance of the official announcement that bodies should be removed, the *Citizen* complained of the dangers posed by exposed burials in the old cemetery:

It is a fact that old wooden coffins and bones of the buried dead are exposed to view. Many of the graves were very shallow to begin with, and the rains and storms have in many instances removed considerable portions of earth once deposited upon the graves [AWC, 6 February 1881; also see AWS, 3 February 1881].

Similarly, the *Star* reported in 1889 that, “While some Mexicans were tracing the line of the wall of the old cemetery yesterday they struck a small box a few inches under the surface, and upon opening it found the decomposed remains of what had evidently been an infant child” (ADS, 6 April 1889). And still further evidence that shallow burials were not unusual in the period is a report by the *Citizen* in 1885 that E. J. Smith, who had since become county coroner, went to the Court Street cemetery to bury a man, only to detect a bad odor coming from another burial made the previous day. He discovered that the offending grave was “not six inches under ground” (AWC, 9 May 1885).

The grading of the National Cemetery in 1890, as shallow as it probably was, would undoubtedly have impacted graves placed within the uppermost 6 inches or so of soil and possibly other graves placed only slightly deeper. We have no idea how many of the graves in the cemetery were so shallow, but combined with the graves already disturbed during earlier removals, even a relatively small number of shallow graves would imply a significant amount of bone and other grave-derived materials distributed widely across the project area by grading.

Post-1890 Disturbances

The most significant disturbances to burials in the National Cemetery after 1890 came from construction projects, presumably including the residential construction that dominated in the project area until 1930 or so and undoubtedly including at least some of the later commercial construction. Unfortunately, we have not found any direct evidence of the impact of residential construction on graves in the cemetery and not much more evidence of the impacts of commercial construction beyond the handful of notable instances we already knew about. As noted in Chapter 1, we were able to rely on the early newspaper indexing project of Jim Ayres for local newspaper reports of events affecting the old cemetery up until 1915.



**Figure 14. A view of a portion of downtown Tucson ca. 1889, probably from atop the old courthouse at Church Avenue and Pennington Street, camera facing northeast. The abandoned National Cemetery is at the far left side, between the railroad and the rows of houses along Stone Avenue, which runs north-south across the center of the photograph (photograph courtesy of the Arizona Historical Society/Tucson, Accession No. 2924).
<http://arizonahistoricalsociety.org>**

Although the entire project area had been developed by that year, mostly as a residential area, only two minor accidental discoveries of human remains were reported in the area during the 25 years after 1890. Both discoveries occurred in 1903: one when a gas main was being laid in Miltenberg Street somewhere east of Stone Avenue, and the other, when a “private sewer” was being dug off Alameda Street, just east of Stone (Table 6). We do not know if the latter discovery was made north or south of Alameda Street, so it may have been outside the Joint Courts project area.

In an effort to find additional references to grave disturbances or discoveries after 1915, we made a selective search of Tucson newspapers using as a guide the known or presumed dates of construction of buildings in the project area. Originally, we hoped to include in our search every building known to have stood in the project area, but this goal was complicated by a number of factors. First, for most of the existing or former buildings in the project area, it is difficult or impossible to determine the exact year of construction, much less a more precise date. The Sanborn fire insurance maps provide a rough idea, but these maps were prepared at irregular intervals and usually did not include specific information about the dates of construction of the buildings they depicted. The earliest building plan and permit records kept by the City of Tucson (located in Records Department, Development Services, 201 North Stone Avenue) are typically from the mid-1950s, with only an occasional earlier record, well after most of the buildings that ever stood in the project area were already in place (or already razed). For most buildings, the easiest way to establish a construction date is to consult the old Tucson city directories, looking for the earliest appearance of the given building’s address. One drawback of this method is that the year a building first appears in a city directory is not necessarily the year it was built—it may have stood empty for a period before it was occupied and did not yet warrant an entry in the city directory.

Beginning with the presumed year of construction for each building, derived from the city directories, we planned to search every issue of the *Arizona Daily Star* and *Tucson Citizen* from that year for references to the construction of the given building and for any associated discovery of grave goods or human remains. To account for the possibility that the first mention of an address in the city directory was somewhat later than the year of construction, we planned to extend the search to at least 6 months of the preceding year in both papers. Because we anticipated that the subsurface impact of commercial buildings on graves would have been generally greater than the impact of residential buildings, we began our search by looking for references to the construction of selected post-1915 commercial buildings in the project area (not including those commercial buildings, such as the Tucson Newspapers building, whose impact on burials we had already documented). The building addresses were: 200 North Stone (first built as the Western Auto Supply Company in 1940, replaced by the First National Bank building in 1965); 220 North Stone (first built around 1935 as a service station owned by J. D. Sutton, replaced by the 1953 addition to the Tucson Newspapers building); 240 North Stone (first built as the Bowyer Automotive Company in 1929 and still standing); 250 North Stone (first built as the Old Pueblo Bowling and Billiard Parlor in 1929 and now a part of 240 North Stone); and 296 North Stone (first built as the Baum and Adamson Service Station in 1927 and then razed and replaced by another building in the 1930s).

We completed the search for newspaper references for each of these five buildings and found nothing other than the occasional item mentioning that the given business had opened. We did not find any references to the disturbance of graves or any other buried features or even any reference to the actual construction of the buildings. The number of hours it took to accomplish our goal just for these five buildings—and the negligible information the search yielded—suggested that a complete search using the same method was not justified. The biggest difficulty is the sheer number of newspaper pages that have to be examined, even when the search is limited to the pages typically having local news. And the more recent the issue of a newspaper, the more pages it typically has. Unfortunately, no index exists for Tucson newspapers before 1991 or after 1915 (though Jim Ayres is steadily pushing the latter date forward with his ongoing indexing project).

Table 6. Accidental Discoveries of Human Remains in the Joint Courts Project Area

Date	Reported Location	Description	Sources
April 1889	wall line of old cemetery	Men tracing the line of the wall of the old cemetery struck a small box holding the decomposed remains of an infant "a few inches under the surface."	ADS, 6 April 1889
February 1903	Miltenberg Street, east of Stone	Workmen for Tucson Gas and Electric were "digging up Miltenberg Street to lay a main from Stone Avenue" when they uncovered a human skull and then the remains of a child.	TC, 19 February 1903
October 1903	off Alameda Street, just east of Stone Avenue	City plumber Frank Gans found "three human bodies" while excavating for a private sewer. "The coffins that still remain have decayed and only the bones of corpses are to be found."	TC, 9 October 1903
January 1940	near Stone Avenue and Alameda Street	The skeletal remains of a Caucasian woman were found during excavation for the new Tucson Newspapers building at 208 North Stone.	ADS, 10 January 1940; ASM Osteology Laboratory catalog card (John McClelland, Arizona State Museum, personal communication, 2006)
December 1950	southeast corner of Stone Avenue and Miltenberg Street	Workers excavating a tank pit for a new service station found human bones and at least 5 wooden coffins 9 feet below the surface. The find was examined by Dr. Bertram Kraus, Department of Anthropology, University of Arizona.	ADS, 28 December 1950; ADS, 29 December 1950
July 1953	southeast corner of Stone Avenue and Miltenberg Street	Workers excavating for an expansion of the Tucson Newspapers building uncovered portions of around 80 human skeletons, at least one wooden coffin, and miscellaneous associated artifacts. The human remains and associated artifacts were studied by Dr. Bertram Kraus and a group of graduate anthropology students.	TC, 9 July 1953; ADS, 24 February 1955

continued on next page

Date	Reported Location	Description	Sources
August 1965	northeast corner of Stone Avenue and Alameda Street	Workers excavating the basement of the First National Bank of Arizona building at 200 North Stone found human bones and wooden coffin remnants, apparently from a single burial. The items were turned over to Sidney Brinckerhoff of the Arizona Historical Society. The <i>Tucson Citizen</i> reported that the discovery was made “about 10 feet below the surface at the east end of the north face of the embankment [i.e., the north face of the basement excavation].”	Kincaid 1965 TC, 23 August 1965
June 1970 [?]	southeast corner of Stone and Alameda	Among the human remains at ASM associated with the National Cemetery, Burial 48 has a note in the database that reads “Skull found by Mr. Alvarez on S.E. Corner of Stone and Alameda.” There is no date in the database, but the box label is dated June 12, 1970. The remains consist of a cranium and a mandible.	(John McClelland, Arizona State Museum, personal communication, 2006)
November 2001	half block east of Stone Avenue, at southeast corner of Council (formerly Miltenberg) Street and the alley connecting Council and Alameda Streets	A complete skeleton and traces of a wooden coffin were found during installation of a buried fiber optic cable. The skeleton was excavated by archaeologists from Tierra Right of Way Services, who were monitoring the work; ASM osteologists later examined the remains. The site of the discovery was designated AZ BB:13:682 (ASM), a number meant to apply to the entire National Cemetery site.	Allen 2001 Zaglauer and Doak 2003

Key: ADS = *Arizona Daily Star*; ASM = Arizona State Museum; TC = *Tucson Citizen*

It is not altogether surprising that we did not find any reference to accidental discoveries of graves in our limited search, given that none of the buildings had a basement. As we discussed in our original report, only two buildings in the project area—the Tucson Newspapers building, built in stages in 1940–1953, and the First National Bank building, built in 1965—had basements, and in both cases human remains were discovered during basement excavations.

In addition to these two basements, many other minor subsurface disturbances have undoubtedly occurred in the project area since 1915, including the excavation of privy pits, wells, wall trenches, and trenches for utilities, including for sewer, water, gas, and electrical lines. Another probable source of disturbance early in the development of the area was the excavation of tree wells, or large holes to accommodate transplanted trees. John O. Brown, whose house at 270 North Stone was one of the first buildings to stand on the old cemetery, planted mulberry trees on his property shortly after buying it (*ADS*, 23 June 1914). The trees must have been fairly large when they were planted, because they were very large when a photograph of his house was taken ca. 1910 (O’Mack 2005:Figure 27). And tree wells can be quite large. In archaeological monitoring by SRI near the University of Arizona, 10 early-twentieth-century tree wells were recorded, ranging from 3 by 3 feet to 6 by 6 feet in plan and averaging 3 feet deep (O’Mack 2000).

Undoubtedly, many owners of lots in the old cemetery planted trees. In 1890, immediately after Davidson graded the cemetery lots, the new owners were reportedly preparing to plant trees (*ADC*, 25 February 1890). And the same year that School District No. 1 was contemplating the sale of what became Block 254 for use as a hotel site, the prospective buyer commented that, even before construction of the hotel began, “the planting of trees should be proceeded with at once”; trees and shrubbery would do well on the site, given that the soil was “of the most fertile kind” (*ADC*, 8 February 1890b). Perhaps the knowledge that the site was an abandoned cemetery had something to do with this opinion of the soil.

Accidental Discoveries of Human Remains

Table 6 summarizes the information we have on accidental discoveries of human remains in the Joint Courts project area. The earliest discoveries, one in 1889 and two in 1903, have already been mentioned, and we have no additional information about any of them. For the later discoveries, we diligently tried to find additional information by consulting the library, archives, osteological collections, and archaeological collections of the ASM, and by searching the Tucson newspapers from the period for additional reports of the same or related discoveries, but we found very little. We also contacted the archives of the *Arizona Daily Star* and the *Tucson Citizen* in the hopes of finding additional articles about the discoveries or additional notes and photographs associated with the articles that we had already consulted. Unfortunately, neither archive keeps any files from before about 1960, when their current archiving policies were instituted, and neither archive had any information about the 1965 discovery in the First National Bank basement except for the brief articles we already knew about. The *Tucson Citizen* archive does preserve a set of excellent photographs of the 1953 construction of the addition to the Tucson Newspapers building and of the 1974 demolition of the entire Tucson Newspapers building. None of these photographs is directly helpful for understanding the nature of the 1953 discovery, but we do discuss and reproduce a few of them below.

In 1940, a human skeleton was discovered during construction of the original Tucson Newspapers building at 208 North Stone. We knew about this discovery previously only because the ASM keeps the skeletal remains of a single individual accompanied by that information; the museum has no additional information about the find. We have since found a brief news item describing the discovery:

Skeleton Dug Up At New Star Site

A steamshovel, excavating for the new home of The Arizona Daily Star on North Stone Avenue, brought to the surface a skeleton today.

Oldtimers said the site had been a cemetery in pioneer days, but that all bodies had supposedly been removed to another location years ago [ADS, 10 January 1940].

A thorough search of *Star* and *Citizen* issues from several months after the discovery yielded no additional information.

We have not found any new information about the December 1950 discovery of coffins and associated bones in a pit dug for a fuel tank at the southeast corner of Stone Avenue and Miltenberg Street. According to newspaper reports of the discovery (see Appendix B), the coffins and bones were examined by anthropologist Bertram Kraus of the University of Arizona, but neither the Department of Anthropology or the Arizona State Museum has any notes or other documentation of the discovery, and it is uncertain if the bones from the discovery are included among the remains cataloged at the museum as having been found in the National Cemetery.

The 1950 discovery presaged a much larger discovery of human remains on the same site 3 years later, when an addition was made to the original Tucson Newspapers building. The 1953 discovery was reported in long articles in the *Citizen* and *Star* (ADS, 24 February 1955; TC, 9 July 1953), which again reported that the bones and other materials were examined by Bertram Kraus of the University of Arizona. The *Citizen* first reported that 80 individuals were represented in the skeletal remains, “although only 36 individuals were complete enough to study.” The *Star* later reported that more than 150 skeletons were found. The Arizona State Museum currently keeps the remains of 57 individuals having a reported association with the National Cemetery, and that number includes the remains of a few individuals from other discoveries in the area.

In addition to consulting the records of several departments at the Arizona State Museum, we also made a thorough search of the *Citizen* and *Star* for additional articles about the discovery, contacted the University of Chicago Archives for any information or files it might hold on the Chicago-trained Bertram Kraus, and contacted the Department of Anthropology at the University of Arizona for any records or class papers associated with the students who assisted Kraus, many of whom are named in the 1953 *Citizen* article. We met a dead end in each case. We also contacted Walter Birkby, who worked for 30 years as a physical anthropologist at the ASM beginning around 1965 and is now a forensic anthropologist with the office of the Pima County Medical Examiner. Birkby was aware of the 1953 discoveries in the excavation for the Tucson Newspapers building and, less certainly, the 1965 discovery in the excavation for the First National Bank discussed below, but he was unable to provide any additional information about either discovery or about the fate of the associated field notes or other documentation.

The photographs of the basement excavation for the 1953 Tucson Newspapers building addition are of interest if only because they confirm the complete disturbance of the area beneath the footprint of the building as it appears in the 1960 Sanborn map (Figures 15–17). A close examination of the photographs and a comparison with the Sanborn map suggests that the full impact of the excavation was actually somewhat greater than we indicated in our earlier map of disturbances (O’Mack 2005:Figure 55). We have adjusted our depiction of the impact area of this project accordingly (see below). A series of photographs of the demolition of the Tucson Newspapers building taken in 1974, including shots of the interior of the basement, suggest that the building was removed in its entirety (Figures 18 and 19). Unfortunately, we do not know what was used to fill the basement once the building was removed.

We have learned only a little more about the 1965 discovery of a burial in the basement excavation for the First National Bank building. The ASM has no record of this discovery and apparently houses no associated skeletal materials or artifacts. According to newspaper accounts of the discovery (Kincaid 1965 [see Appendix B]; TC, 23 August 1965), the bones and wooden coffin fragments were turned over



Figure 15. Early stage of the excavation for an addition to the Tucson Newspapers building, 1953, camera facing southeast.

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Citizen^{Tucson}



Figure 16. Later stage of the excavation for an addition to the Tucson Newspapers building, 1953, camera facing southeast.

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Figure 17. Another view of the excavation for an addition to the Tucson Newspapers building, 1953, camera facing southwest.
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**Figure 18. Demolition of the Tucson Newspapers building, 1974,
camera facing southeast.**

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Figure 19. Demolition in the basement of the Tucson Newspapers building, 1974, camera facing southeast.
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to Sydney Brinckerhoff of the AHS. According to the AHS archivists and the curator of the AHS museum, AHS has no record of any such materials or any associated documentation. Mr. Brinckerhoff, a former director of AHS, lives today in Bellevue, Washington, and was contacted by the AHS museum curator, Laraine Daly Jones, on behalf of the author. Mr. Brinckerhoff remembered the 1965 discovery but was not sure what became of the bones and other items that were found; he supposed that everything ended up at the ASM.

In the newspaper accounts of the 1965 discovery, the name of the contracting company that found the burial is given as W. F. Conelly Construction. In an effort to track down any records that the company might have kept of the discovery, we ended up speaking with Fred Conelly of WFC Builders (formerly W. F. Conelly Construction) of Tucson. Mr. Conelly remembered the discovery by his family's company, and he was present at the site shortly after it occurred. First a skull was found, which prompted the company to contact either the university or the AHS—he was not sure which—then other bones were found. Once the skeletal material, coffin fragments, and other items were removed from the excavation, construction continued. His company does not keep any records from that time, and the supervisor of the construction project who made the initial discovery is no longer alive.

Contrary to the newspaper accounts, Mr. Conelly remembered that the find consisted of several skeletons and that traces of several deteriorated coffins were present. It is interesting to note that he also remembered (entirely unprompted) that military buttons, military belt buckles, and possibly other military items were found with the skeletons. He does not know what became of these items, but he assumed that the people from the university or the historical society took them. When we asked Mr. Conelly where in the basement excavation the skeletons were found, he said the northeast portion, with materials visible in both the north and east walls of the excavation but also present near the center of the excavation. He does not recall at exactly what depth the discovery was made, but he believes everything came from around 6 feet below the surface.

Mr. Conelly's memory of the discovery was surprisingly fresh, and he did not seem interested in exaggerating its importance or providing any information that he could not vouch for firsthand. His mention of military artifacts is particularly interesting, given that the military portion of the National Cemetery was almost certainly impacted by the 1965 excavation (see Chapter 3). It is also interesting that Sydney Brinckerhoff is an authority on nineteenth-century military dress and adornments and once published several scholarly studies on the subject (Brinckerhoff 1963, 1965, 1972, 1976). Perhaps it was Mr. Brinckerhoff's recognized familiarity with such items that prompted a call to AHS when the discovery was made. On the off chance that Mr. Brinckerhoff included artifacts from the 1965 discovery in his published studies and has since forgotten that he did, we looked carefully through each one but found no reference to any items from the cemetery. Ms. Jones and a volunteer assistant also checked the AHS museum collections of military buttons, buckles, and similar items and found no indication of anything that came from the 1965 discovery.

Among the human remains at ASM associated with the National Cemetery, Burial 48, which consists of a cranium and a mandible, is accompanied by a note (now in the ASM osteological database) that reads "Skull found by Mr. Alvarez on S.E. Corner of Stone and Alameda." The database does not include a date, but a label on the box holding the remains has the date June 12, 1970. The southeast corner of Stone Avenue and Alameda Street is not within the Joint Courts project area or the traditional limits of the National Cemetery, but we were curious if this 1970 discovery represented a portion of the cemetery that had somehow escaped mention in newspaper and other accounts. We searched the Tucson newspapers from 6 months before and after June 12, 1970, for mentions of the discovery and found nothing. We also checked the building plan and permit records at Development Services, City of Tucson, and found no record of a construction project in 1970 at or near the southeast corner of Stone and Alameda. Both ASM and AHS lack any other record of the discovery. We now wonder if the date on the box at ASM actually refers to the date the skull was discovered, or if "S.E. corner" is a mistake for another corner of the same intersection.

The last reported discovery of human remains in the Joint Courts project area is the complete skeleton and wooden coffin found in 2001 in a utility trench by Tierra Right of Way Services, at the north end of the alley between Stone and Grossetta Avenues and just east of the former site of the Tucson Newspapers building. The discovery is described in the project report (Zaglauer and Doak 2003) and summarized in our earlier report (O'Mack 2005:115). More recently, Desert Archaeology monitored the demolition of a parking garage on Alameda Street just east of the Joint Courts project area and within the limits of the 1872 National Cemetery parcel (Diehl 2005). No bone or other trace of a grave was noted in monitoring, but the project involved only a limited exposure of subsurface soil.

Burial Sensitivity in the Project Area

Based on known previous disturbances and reported discoveries of human remains in the National Cemetery and our (admittedly imperfect) knowledge of the limits of its military and nonmilitary portions (see Chapters 3 and 4), we have defined zones of relative sensitivity for burials in the Joint Courts project area (Figure 20). A zone of very low sensitivity is located at the southeast corner of Stone Avenue and Miltenberg Street and corresponds to the area disturbed by excavations for the basement of the Tucson Newspapers building in 1940–1953. As noted above, the footprint of the Tucson Newspapers building depicted on the 1960 Sanborn map and included on a map of previous disturbances in our original report (O'Mack 2005:Figure 55) took in an area somewhat smaller than what was actually disturbed during construction, as a look at the 1953 photographs of the project revealed.

North and east of the zone of very low sensitivity is a large zone of high sensitivity, undisturbed by basement excavations and corresponding to what we suspect were the practical limits of the nonmilitary portion of the National Cemetery. The northern limit of high sensitivity corresponds to the east-west adobe wall visible in the 1880 Watkins photograph (see Figure 10), which we think was part of a wall that once completely enclosed the nonmilitary portion of the cemetery. The area north of the wall is beyond the apparent limits of the nonmilitary cemetery and thus less likely to hold burials; we have designated this a zone of low sensitivity. Since we are unsure how far east the nonmilitary portion of the cemetery extended, our boundary between high sensitivity and moderate sensitivity is essentially arbitrary and based on the assumption that areas closer to Stone Avenue and Alameda Street, and hence closer to the settled part of Tucson in the nineteenth century, are likely to hold more burials than areas farther east.

As discussed in Chapter 3, it now appears that virtually no part of the military cemetery falls within the Joint Courts project area, except possibly a thin slice of its easternmost portion (see Figure 10), which would fall in the zone of high sensitivity.

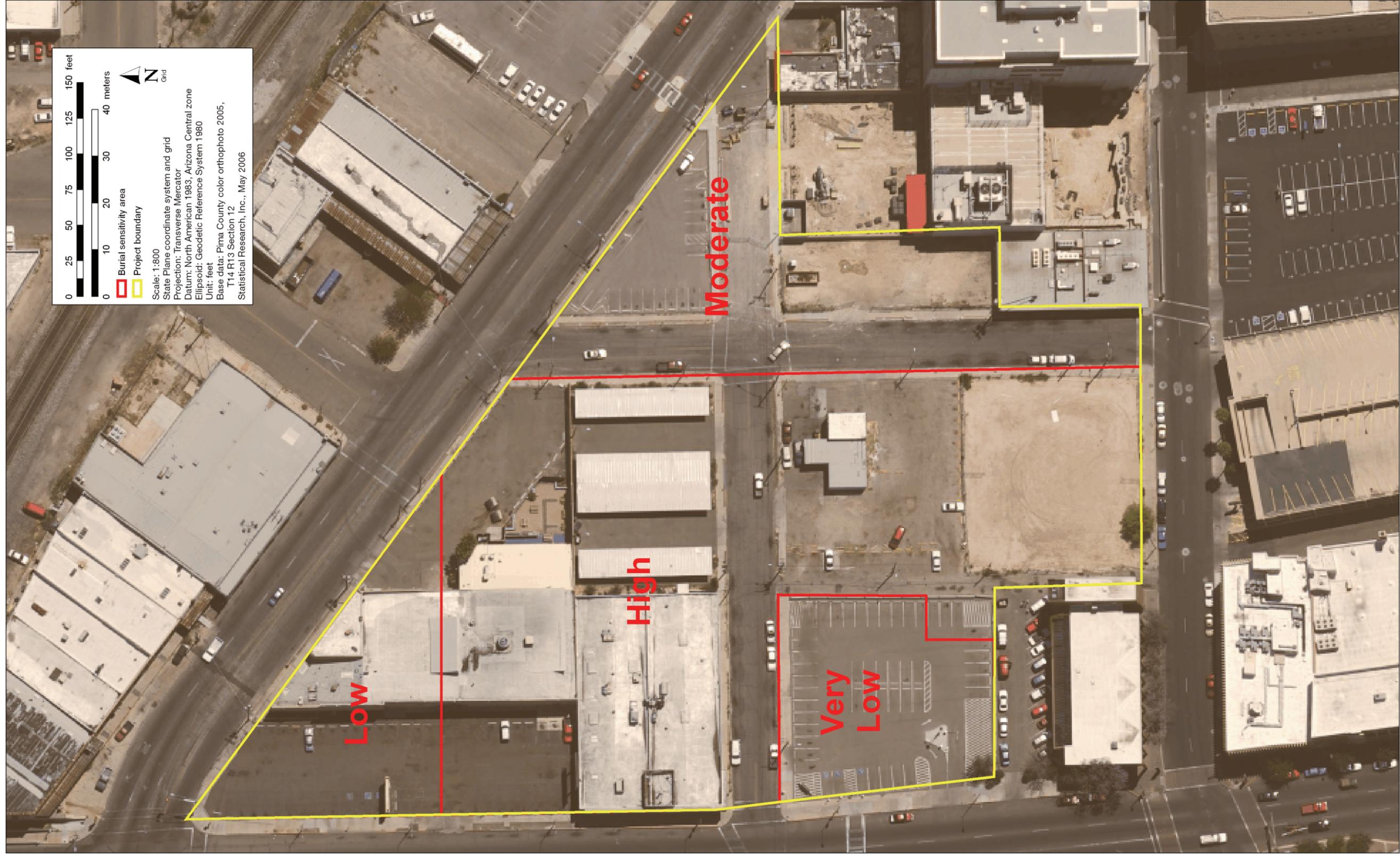


Figure 20. Zones of relative burial sensitivity in the Joint Courts project area.

Summary and Conclusions

Tucson's National Cemetery, the only cemetery in use in Tucson during the period ca. 1862–1875, was located mostly, perhaps almost entirely, within the proposed Joint Courts Complex project area. Some portion of the graves and other features associated with the cemetery are undoubtedly still present below the modern ground surface of the project area.

Except for the relatively small military cemetery that formed a part of the larger National Cemetery, very little documentation of the size, organization, and use of the larger cemetery exists. The civilian or nonmilitary portion of the cemetery was officially and effectively closed in 1875; the military cemetery continued to be used by the U.S. Army until 1881. The use of the nonmilitary portion of the National Cemetery was essentially unregulated up until it closed in 1875, and no comprehensive record exists of the civilian burials made there. In 1882, the Tucson City Council instructed the families and friends of the civilians buried in the National Cemetery to remove those burials, but the efforts at removal were unorganized and far from comprehensive, and no record exists of the burials removed at that time. In 1884, the U.S. Army hired a contractor to remove burials from the military portion of the cemetery. The removal effort was apparently restricted to the burials of soldiers, but a few civilian burials were included more or less by accident. An indeterminate number of other civilian burials were present in the military cemetery and were not removed by the federal contractor; the fate of these burials is uncertain.

It now appears that the walled military portion of the National Cemetery was located immediately north of Alameda Street and about 55 feet east of Stone Avenue. Estimated to be 108 by 108 feet in size, the military cemetery probably fell entirely (or almost entirely) outside of the current Joint Courts Complex project area. Most of the walled military cemetery was probably destroyed in 1965 during excavation of the basement of the building that currently stands at 200 North Stone Avenue.

A portion of the larger National Cemetery was impacted by basement excavations for the original Tucson Newspapers building in 1940 and for a major addition to the building in 1953. The remains of between 80 and 120 individuals were found in the 1953 excavation. Between 1950 and 2001, there were a handful of other accidental discoveries representing from 1 to 6 individuals. With the exception of a single burial found in 2001 during archaeological monitoring of a trench excavation, none of these finds is well documented, although skeletal remains representing 57 individuals from the National Cemetery are kept at ASM.

There have been many other disturbances to the National Cemetery since it was abandoned, including grading for residential construction, the excavation of privy pits, tree wells, water wells, and trash pits, and the many other impacts incidental to residential and commercial development, such as the excavation of trenches for wall foundations and utilities. Nonetheless, the lack of any major excavations other than for the basements of the Tucson Newspapers building means that a significant portion of the graves in the National Cemetery may still be intact below the surface. In addition, the nature of the postabandonment disturbances strongly suggests that the contents of many graves have been scattered across the project area and are still present just below the modern ground surface.

Based on the discussion in Chapter 5, we estimate the number of deaths in Tucson during the period the National Cemetery was open to have been between 1,825 and 2,017. Given that the National Cemetery was the only cemetery in Tucson during that period, the number of burials placed in it was probably very similar. Because of the nature of the evidence, we are reluctant to estimate the number of graves that

remain undisturbed in the Joint Courts project area. A large number of graves, particularly the shallowest graves, have undoubtedly been disturbed by the many postabandonment impacts mentioned above, but it is highly probable that many burials have escaped significant impact.

APPENDIX A

**Time Line of Events Related to Tucson's Cemeteries,
1862–1907**

Key: AC = *Arizona Citizen*; ADC = *Arizona Daily Citizen*; ADS = *Arizona Daily Star*; AS = *Arizona Star*; AWC = *Arizona Weekly Citizen*; AWS = *Arizona Weekly Star*; DAC = *Daily Arizona Citizen*; EF = *El Fronterizo*; LDR = *Las Dos Repùblicas*; TC = *Tucson Citizen*; TCC minutes = Tucson City Council meeting minutes, Records Office, City Clerk, Tucson, Arizona; WAC = *Weekly Arizona Citizen*; WA = Weekly Arizonan

Date	Event	Source
July 1862	Sgt. John McQuade and Pvt. James Richards are buried in the military cemetery in Tucson, the first documented burials in what became the National Cemetery.	Quartermaster General 1887; Tompkins 1958
1868–1869	An adobe wall is built around the military cemetery in Tucson.	War Department 1884
March 1871	The <i>Weekly Arizonan</i> reports that an unnamed businessman has learned that “the coming railroad will pass directly through the Tucson ‘burial ground’,” which has prompted him “to take up some lots in said enclosure.”	WA, 4 March 1871
April 1875	A cemetery committee consisting of city council members R.N. Leatherwood, C.T. Eichel, and S. Hughes is formed to consider the “practicability” of closing the old cemetery and moving it to an area in the northwest part of town. A short item in the <i>Arizona Citizen</i> reports the same but misstates the possible location of the new cemetery as the “northeast” part of town (AC, 10 April 1875).	TCC minutes, 10 April 1875; AC, 10 April 1875
April 1875	The city council resolves that 10 blocks of the town site (Nos. 7–16) be set aside for a new cemetery and that the land be surveyed for that purpose.	TCC minutes, 27 April 1875
May 1875	It is reported at the city council meeting that Court Street has been extended north to the new cemetery. This is the origin of the name used informally for the new cemetery for many years, the Court Street cemetery.	TCC minutes, 10 May 1875
May 1875	The city council resolves that, in the land reserved for the new cemetery, Blocks 8, 9, 14, and 15 be set apart for Catholic burials; that Blocks 10 and 13 be set apart for burials of all other denominations; and that Blocks 7, 11, 12, and 16 be reserved from use for burials. The council also resolves that the 6 blocks to be used for the cemetery be donated by the city for such use, subject to regulation by the council. Also: “Resolved that on and after the last day of May 1875 no more dead be interred in the old burial ground and clear publication be made that on and after the 1st day of June 1875 all dead be interred in the new cemetery, and that notice be given by publication in conformity with law.”	TCC minutes, 18 May 1875; AC, 29 May 1875
January 1876	The <i>Citizen</i> complains that the new cemetery (i.e., the Court Street cemetery) is unmaintained and unregulated and calls for clearly marking the exterior boundaries and internal subdivisions.	AC, 22 January 1876
February 1877	Mayor J. B. (“Pie”) Allen addresses the city council, describes the “present cemetery” (probably the Court Street cemetery) as “drear and desolate,” and recommends a new cemetery be established just northeast of the city.	AC, 17 February 1877

Date	Event	Source
October 1878	<p>The <i>Star</i>, citing sanitary reasons, calls for burials in the old cemetery to be removed and reburied in the new cemetery, noting that the cost of a contract to have someone do the work would be offset by the sale of the cemetery grounds.</p> <p><i>Las Dos Repùblicas</i> publishes a notice that the Southern Pacific Railroad, which has reached Yuma, will begin construction from Yuma to Tucson. The notice is full of enthusiasm for the railroad and makes no mention of the possible impact on the cemetery.</p>	<p>AS, 3 October 1878; LDR, 19 October 1878a</p>
April 1879	<p>The <i>Star</i> complains that the city council has not yet acted to remove the burials from the old cemetery, noting that “The council has full jurisdiction to remove, or contract to remove, the bodies therefrom, and to dispose of the ground . . .”</p>	<p>AS, 3 April 1879</p>
April 1879	<p>At a meeting of the city council, Mayor J. H. Toole is directed to contract with W. O. Sullivan to “place posts around the cemetery” (presumably the Court Street cemetery).</p>	<p>DAC, 8 April 1879a</p>
April 1879	<p>The city recorder notes the expenditure of \$25 during the first quarter of the year for a survey of the cemetery (presumably the Court Street cemetery).</p>	<p>DAC, 8 April 1879b</p>
April 1879	<p>The county Board of Supervisors accepts the proposal of undertaker E. J. Smith to bury the indigent dead at \$15 per burial or \$13 when the grave is dug by prisoners.</p>	<p>AC, 11 April 1879</p>
May 1879	<p>The city council orders that W. O. Sullivan complete his contract to place posts around the (Court Street) cemetery boundary without delay.</p>	<p>AC, 9 May 1879</p>
May 1879	<p>On May 14, the city council holds a special meeting to hear the request of Col. C.E. Grey, chief engineer for the Southern Pacific Company, for a 100-foot-wide right of way through the city. The council minutes describe the main features of the request, which included room for a depot and other facilities. No mention is made of the cemetery at this time, but Ordinance No. 21, passed by the city on 21 August 1879 to allow the grant (City of Tucson 1883:77–81), does include among the many parcels donated by the city a portion of the “cemetery reservation,” without other comment (as does the deed granting the right of way to the Southern Pacific Company [Village of Tucson 1879]). On May 18, <i>El Fronterizo</i> publishes an account of the May 14 council meeting, listing the details of the request and noting that “El camino cruzará junto al cementerio catòlico.”</p>	<p>TCC minutes, 14 May 1879; EF, 18 May 1879; Village of Tucson 1879; City of Tucson 1883:77–81</p>
May 1879	<p>On May 15, the city council meets again and decides that the city recorder should prepare a list of all property owners whose land in the city falls within the right of way granted to the Southern Pacific Company and that the city should arrange to purchase any such property in order to include it in the grant.</p>	<p>TCC minutes, 15 May 1879</p>
May 1879	<p>At a meeting on May 22, the city council orders “that G. J. Roskrug be employed as surveyor to survey part of old cemetery and contiguous land into lots” (TCC minutes, 22 May 1879). The phrase “old cemetery” presumably refers to the cemetery parcel as defined in the 1872 town site survey (see O’Mack 2005:Figure 5), and “contiguous land” refers to the small area of land north of the cemetery parcel that became part of Block 251 as a result of Roskrug’s survey (see O’Mack 2005:Figure 6).</p>	<p>TCC minutes, 22 May 1879</p>

Date	Event	Source
June 1879	The <i>Star</i> complains again that the city council has not yet acted to remove the burials from the old cemetery. The city council reports that W. O. Sullivan has been paid for placing fence posts around the (Court Street) cemetery and now orders that the posts be painted white (TCC minutes, 2 June 1879).	AS, 19 June 1879; TCC minutes, 2 June 1879
July 1879	The <i>Star</i> reports that the new cemetery “shows a marked improvement,” the brush having been cut away and the line between the Catholic and Protestant areas having been marked by posts.	ADS, 22 July 1879
January 1880	The <i>Star</i> includes in a list of things it would like to see, “The remains in the old cemetery removed to the new cemetery.”	ADS, 23 January 1880
February 1880	At the city council meeting on February 2, the Cemetery Committee reports “that there are in the avenue dividing the two burial plots [i.e., the Catholic and Protestant sections of the Court Street cemetery] buried from fifteen to eighteen bodies, that the committee recommends that they be disinterred and reburied within the limits of the cemetery,” that a sexton of the cemetery be appointed who will occupy a small house on the cemetery property to dig graves and supervise burials, and that all burials require a permit from the city recorder and a certificate from a physician indicating the cause of death.	TCC minutes, 2 February 1880
March 1880	On March 3, the city council passes Ordinance No. 24, establishing Toole and Steven Avenues, which run along opposite sides of the newly built Southern Pacific Railroad. Toole Avenue passes through the cemetery reservation, but no mention of this fact is made in the ordinance. We have not found any newspaper reference to the impact of Toole Avenue on the old cemetery.	City of Tucson 1883:83–86
January 1881	The <i>Star</i> publishes a notice of the military funeral of Cpl. John Lyons and a long editorial about the sorry state of the old military cemetery and its walls, as seen during the funeral. The editorial notes that the military cemetery will soon be moved out of town and argues that it is time Congress provided Tucson with a National Cemetery for the military dead. Another editorial by Charles Poston laments the condition of the old cemetery.	AWS, 27 January 1881a; AWS, 27 January 1881b; Poston 1881
February 1881	The <i>Star</i> complains yet again, in still more urgent language, about the negligence of the city council regarding the health nuisance posed by the old cemetery: “Many of [the graves] are open; the coffins containing bodies in various stages of decomposition, and numerous skeletons are exposed to view, and the stench arising therefrom is frightful.”	AWS, 3 February 1881
February 1881	The <i>Citizen</i> , in language very similar to that of the <i>Star</i> , complains of the dangers posed by exposed burials in the old cemetery. “Many of the graves were very shallow to begin with, and the rains and storms have in many instances removed considerable portions of earth once deposited upon the graves.”	AWC, 6 February 1881

Date	Event	Source
February 1881	In its February 14 meeting, the city council reaches two resolutions:	TCC minutes, 14 February 1881; AWC, 20 February 1881
	<p>“Upon motion of Councilman Levin seconded by Councilman Eichells it was resolved that in lieu of the land formerly promised to the School Trustees of School District No. 1 Pima County a deed issue to them for Block No. 115 one hundred and fifteen and for the southwest corner of the old cemetery of the following dimensions on Stone Avenue 250 feet and on Cemetery Street 300 feet: this to be in full of all demand for the Block heretofore referred to being No. 238 and upon the condition that the City be at no expenses for the removal of the bodies interred in said ground.</p> <p>Upon motion of Councilman Levin seconded by Councilman Steinfield the Recorder was ordered to notify the Commanding Officer at Camp Lowell that hereafter no more burials can be permitted within the National Cemetery, said cemetery being situated in the centre of the city.”</p>	
	<p>The <i>Citizen</i> soon reports the gist of the two resolutions and notes that Block 238 was originally granted to the school trustees in November 1872. Misleadingly, the <i>Citizen</i> article states that “the School Trustees shall remove all bodies from the land given them.” The resolution only states that the city shall not be responsible for such removal.</p> <p>Assistant Quartermaster G. C. Smith files a report about the condition of the military cemetery in Tucson (War Department 1884). The list of burials in the military cemetery (Prechtel-Kluskens 1996) was created, probably by Smith, a few months later.</p>	
November 1881	<p>The city council minutes for 7 November 1881 note, “Petition of citizens for the opening of Council street from Stone Avenue to where it would intersect Toole Avenue if opened was granted upon the condition that the school trustees give the land needed for that purpose from the school lot on the corner of Stone Avenue and Alameda Street and receive in lieu of said land given, the like quantity of land on the east side of the school lot and fronting on Alameda street, and that no expense incur to the city by the opening of said street.” The <i>Citizen</i> reports the granting of the petition and notes that the new street will pass through the old cemetery. Apparently, Council was never extended east, since Miltenberg Street was later surveyed and established along a similar alignment in 1889 (see below).</p>	TCC minutes, 7 November 1881; WAC, 13 November 1881
January 1882	At the January 4 city council meeting,	TCC minutes, 4 January 1882
	<p>“C. M. [Councilman] Levin Street Commissioner rendered his report regarding the opening of Eighth Street from Stone to Toole Avenue, through the old cemetery, recommending the opening and the removal of the bodies to the new cemetery within sixty days from date, and that the Recorder give notice in an English and Spanish paper published in the city, to the effect that all bodies not removed by relatives or friends of those interred within the designated time, be removed and reinterred under supervision of the municipal authorities. The report was adopted and the Recorder instructed to act accordingly.”</p>	

Date	Event	Source
January 1882	<p>The <i>Star</i> publishes a brief notice: "Persons having relatives and friends buried at the old cemetery between Stone and Toole avenues, must remove them within sixty days." There is no indication whether this is an official declaration of the city council, but a similar notice, unmistakably official, appears in Spanish in <i>El Fronterizo</i> on January 13 (and on January 20 and 27), signed by Recorder Charles Meyer (see Appendix B).</p> <p>Undertaker E. J. Smith posts a notice in Spanish in <i>El Fronterizo</i> that in light of the city council's order that all bodies be removed from the old cemetery and reburied in the new, he sees fit to offer his experience in the same task, as well as his 30 years of experience as an undertaker, at a reasonable rate.</p>	<p><i>ADS</i>, 7 January 1882; <i>EF</i>, 13 January 1882, 20 January 1882</p>
February 1882	<p>The <i>Star</i> publishes a notice that "Undertaker E. J. Smith will to-day commence the removal of bodies from the old to the new cemeteries." In light of his advertisements in <i>El Fronterizo</i>, this notice should probably be interpreted to mean that he will begin the removal of those bodies for which he was specifically contracted by individual families. This was probably not the fulfillment of a contract with the city for the general removal of bodies.</p>	<p><i>ADS</i>, 4 February 1882</p>
February 1882	<p>The <i>Citizen</i> complains about the "indiscriminate and irresponsible digging done in the old Cemetery." When particular burials are searched for, others are disturbed and scattered and then reinterred "in a common hole." No disinfectants are used, and the stench is unbearable. This may be a reference to the efforts of E. J. Smith (see above).</p>	<p><i>AWC</i>, 12 February 1882</p>
February 1882	<p>On 13 February, undertaker E. J. Smith petitions the city council to pass an ordinance that no interments be allowed in the (Court Street) cemetery except with a permit from the Board of Health, and only under the supervision of a cemetery sexton, a position he offers to fill himself if the ordinance is passed. He also asks that the ordinance require that "the cemetery be enclosed and properly laid off into streets and alleys etc. and then laid off into lots to be sold to families. And a Potters field for the interment of all who are unable to purchase lots." This petition came while Smith was busy removing burials from the old cemetery and reburying them in the new, which suggests that his request derived from his frustration at finding burials in the old cemetery because of a lack of such organization and rules.</p>	<p>TCC minutes, 13 February 1882</p>
November 1882	<p>The <i>Citizen</i> calls for the wall of the old cemetery to be torn down, complaining that it is a "harbor of filth," having long been used as "a screen for the committing of nuisances which poison the whole atmosphere for many blocks around it." In other words, the area screened by the wall has been used as a latrine.</p>	<p><i>DAC</i>, 23 November 1882; <i>AWC</i>, 26 November 1882</p>
December 1882	<p>The <i>Citizen</i> complains of the "stench-laden breezes" that blow from near the old cemetery wall, without specifying the source of the stench.</p>	<p><i>DAC</i>, 4 December 1882</p>
December 1882	<p>The city council instructs the City Attorney "to draw [an] ordinance in regard to removing the bodies from the old military cemetery, also regulating all cemeteries belonging to the city" (TCC minutes, 9 December 1882). The <i>Star</i> reports same.</p>	<p>TCC minutes, 9 December 1882 <i>ADS</i>, 13 December 1882</p>

Date	Event	Source
December 1882	The <i>Citizen</i> complains again of the terrible odors emanating from “the shadow of the old cemetery wall” and argues that the city council and mayor have been neglectful of their duties by letting the wall remain. In the same issue, a few columns later, the paper reports that Mayor Tully has authorized that the wall be torn down as soon as arrangements can be made. The city council minutes for December 23 record a motion instructing the street committee “to have the old fence [<i>sic</i>] removed from the military cemetery.”	AWC, 17 December 1882; AWC, 17 December 1882; TCC minutes, 23 December 1882
January 1883	The city council instructs the street committee “to examine into the feasibility of finally and effectually removing the bodies from the Old Cemeteries” (TCC minutes, 11 January 1883). The <i>Star</i> reports same.	TCC minutes, 11 January 1883; ADS, 14 January 1883
January 1883	The cemetery wall was “torn down and carted away” on January 28, for which the <i>Citizen</i> praises the mayor and city council.	AWC, 28 January 1883
February 1883	In a long editorial, the <i>Citizen</i> deplores the ongoing abuses of the “old cemeteries” (i.e., the military cemetery and the adjoining civilian cemetery), which include the destruction of monuments and headboards, the leveling off of graves, the opening of vaults, and the use of cemetery soil and grave contents for street fill. The editorial states that a law requiring the removal of burials by family and friends has not been heeded but that the city should still be responsible for removal and reburial of the entire cemetery. The federal authorities should be notified of the condition of the military cemetery, presumably to prompt a federal removal of those burials.	AWC, 18 February 1883
May 1883	On May 8, 1883, the city passes Ordinance No. 42, establishing the office of city sexton, who shall “hold himself in readiness to dig and prepare graves for all who may apply with the proper certificate of death.” The ordinance also requires that the physician attending a death complete such a certificate and submit it to the city health officer. The ordinance makes it unlawful to bury someone in the city limits anywhere but the city (Court Street) cemetery and forbids the removal of burials without a permit from the health officer.	City of Tucson 1883:132–135
August 1883	The cemetery committee of the city council reports the fees paid to the cemetery sexton for digging graves in the new (Court Street) cemetery.	AWC, 11 August 1883
February 1884	On February 6, 1884, the city passes Ordinance No. 51, requiring that the city clerk keep a record of “all marriages, births and deaths” in Tucson. Physicians attending a death are required to complete a death certificate, “stating the name, age, sex, color, nativity, and place of death together with the name of the disease of which such person died,” and submit it to the city health officer. This ordinance was apparently intended as an expansion and revision of the earlier Ordinance No. 42.	Connell 1897:121–122
April 1884	A notice appears in the <i>Citizen</i> that the city council will consider the question of selling lots in the old cemetery.	ADC, 13 April 1884
May 1884	A notice appears in the <i>Star</i> that a map of the Jewish burying ground in the new cemetery has been prepared by surveyors Roskrige and Gardiner.	ADS, 20 May 1884

Date	Event	Source
May 1884	The <i>Citizen</i> publishes a program for the Memorial Day procession in Tucson that calls for a stop at the old cemetery “to decorate the graves therein,” followed by a stop at the new (Court Street) cemetery for the same purpose.	AWC, 31 May 1884 (also see AWC, 7 June 1884)
June 1884	Dr. W. J. White removes the remains of soldiers buried in the old cemetery, reburying them at Fort Lowell on the Rillito. An article in the <i>Citizen</i> (AWC, 23 June 1884) states that about 130 soldiers are buried in the old cemetery, but White reports having found the remains of 74 men, many of them consisting of only “a few decaying bones”; the new cemetery at Fort Lowell already held eight burials (ADS, 24 June 1884). The unearthing by White prompts a warning by the <i>Citizen</i> (AWC, 23 June 1884) that dangerous vapors have been released, an accusation that White, in a letter to the <i>Star</i> (ADS, 25 June 1884) attributes to the envy of parties who did not get the contract for removal. A visit to the old cemetery 10 days later by the mayor and three other city officials confirms that there is no health hazard or even an odor associated with the removal (AWC, 5 July 1884a). The <i>Citizen</i> nevertheless insists that the upturned ground, “decayed animal matter,” and coffin fragments pose a hazard and calls for the city to disinfect the ground (probably with quicklime, judging by their original warning) (AWC, 5 July 1884b). The <i>Citizen</i> later reports that “when the government contracted with Dr. White” (which suggests that the federal government was responsible for the removal) to remove the remains of soldiers from the old cemetery George Hand, at his own expense, had the remains of his old friend, Thomas Wallace, removed and reburied at the new city cemetery. Hand and Wallace enlisted and served together in the California Column; Wallace died in 1868 and was buried in Tucson, with Hand as “the chief mourner.” Hand also regularly visited and decorated Wallace’s grave (AWC, 12 July 1884). The lack of any mention of Dr. White in the city council meeting minutes of the period reflects the fact that White was contracted by the federal government and not the city to carry out the removal of military burials.	ADS, 23 June 1884; AWC, 23 June 1884; ADS, 24 June 1884; ADS, 25 June 1884; AWC, 5 July 1884a; AWC, 5 July 1884b; AWC, 12 July 1884
August 1885	Despite the official establishment of the office of city sexton on May 8, 1883 (Ordinance No. 42), and a recorded payment to a sexton in August 1883 for digging graves (see above), the council is reported to be considering a request to appoint a sexton (perhaps the office was filled for a while, then vacant). A councilman states that the matter was dropped after consideration earlier in the year because a residence would have to be built for a sexton and the city could not afford the salary.	ADS, 5 August 1885
April 1886	The <i>Citizen</i> reports that Sam Baird, undertaker, is opening a funeral parlor on Main Street and “will furnish everything for a first-class funeral but the corpse.”	AWC, 17 April 1886
February 1889	The <i>Star</i> describes the “old graveyard” as “the general dump ground and receptacle for the offals of the city.” In addition to holding a great variety of trash, “the ground has a number of holes which were formerly graves,” presenting a hazard to pedestrians.	ADS, 27 February 1889
April 1889	The city council orders that the city surveyor plat and number lots in the old cemetery and that on April 15 the lots be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, “no lot to be sold for less than \$100” (TCC minutes). The <i>Star</i> reports the same.	TCC minutes, 1 April 1889; ADS, 2 April 1889

Date	Event	Source
April 1889	<p>John Gardiner, City Surveyor, surveys and creates a map of the subdivision of Blocks 252, 253, 254, ADC, 13 April 1889; and 255 (see O'Mack 2005:Figure 8). The survey included laying out Miltenberg Street and Grossetta Avenue, which are shown for the first time on a map. The street names are from Frank Miltenberg ADC, 13 April 1889; and A. V. Grossetta, both city council members at the time. The council had already agreed back in November 1881 to allow Council Street to be opened through the old cemetery to Toole Avenue (see above), but apparently that never happened. For unknown reasons, the alignment of Miltenberg Street is somewhat north of Council's alignment.</p>	
	<p>A special meeting of the city council is called to consider a petition, submitted by unnamed petitioners, concerning the sale of lots in the old cemetery:</p> <p>“The City Clerk presented the petition of various residents and taxpayers, requesting the Council not to sell the lots as heretofore published for sale; it was read and after discussing the subject upon motion of C.M. [Councilman] Hoff seconded by C.M. Miltenberg it was deemed best to proceed with the sale of the lots on the day advertised and the petition was laid on the table [i.e., it was denied]” (TCC minutes, 13 April 1889).</p>	
	<p>Another petition asking that Alameda Street between Stone and Toole Avenues be made 80 feet wide (it is 60 feet wide on Gardiner's approved plat) is also denied.</p>	
	<p>Reporting the impending sale of lots in the old cemetery, the <i>Citizen</i> notes that “a proposition to convert that spot into a park will probably not be adopted,” which is probably an indication of the content of the first petition denied by the council.</p>	
	<p>The city council plans and carries out the sale of lots in the old cemetery. The sale was conducted by Mayor Maish and Recorder Meyer, with about 30 bidders in attendance. The bidding “in some instances was spirited, and a few of the choice lots sold for \$175” (ADC, 15 April 1889).</p>	
April 1889	<p>The people who bought lots in the old cemetery are filing their deeds with the city recorder and “preparing to erect buildings during the present year” (ADC, 25 April 1889). In addition, “contracts have been let for two new dwelling houses on Alameda street,” within the old cemetery (ADS, 27 April 1889).</p>	ADC, 25 April 1889; AWC, 27 April 1889; ADS, 27 April 1889
August 1889	<p>The <i>Citizen</i> reports that the owners of lots in the old cemetery contemplate building residences.</p>	ADC, 30 August 1889
February 1890	<p>The <i>Citizen</i> reports that several owners of lots in the old cemetery “are now grading them preparatory to erecting houses thereon.” A number of houses will be built in the spring (ADC, 6 February 1890). A few days later, the <i>Citizen</i> reports that contractor A. J. Davidson is making arrangements “to grade all the lots in the old city cemetery” (ADC, 8 February 1890a). In the same issue, the school trustees publish a notice that there will be a vote by “the electors of School District No. 1” to decide whether the land in the old cemetery granted by the city to the board (Block 254) should be sold at auction. W. S. Read is eager to purchase the land in order to build a large hotel. Board members H. Buehman and J. S. Mansfeld comment that such a sale is possible if the right price is obtained (ADC, 8 February 1890b).</p>	ADC, 6 February 1890; ADC, 8 February 1890a; ADC, 8 February 1890b

Date	Event	Source
February 1890	The <i>Citizen</i> reports that the owners of lots in the old cemetery “have pooled together and graded their lots, and added much to their value, as well as appearance”; some of the owners are preparing to plant shade trees. This report probably means that contractor Davidson (see above) was hired by the owners acting as a group.	ADC, 25 February 1890
January 1897	The <i>Star</i> and <i>Citizen</i> report that the city council has passed an ordinance that establishes “a record of all burials in the public cemetery,” to be kept by the city recorder. “Thus far no record has been kept.” Burials in the public cemetery will be only by permit, which will require a certificate of death from a physician or the city health officer, and will be in the charge of a sexton. This implies that the previous ordinances to the same effect in 1883 and 1885 have not been enforced.	ADS, 9 January 1897; AWC, 23 January 1897; AWC, 6 February 1897
March 1903	Complaints about the condition of the Court Street cemetery are published, and plans for a new cemetery outside the city limits are discussed. The city council plans to have burials removed and reburied at the new cemetery.	TC, 4 March 1903; ADS, 12 March 1903; TC, 28 March 1903
July 1907	The city council passes an ordinance prohibiting burials in the Court Street cemetery after January 1, 1908. A new cemetery is set to open on Oracle Road.	ADS, 11 July 1907

**Selected Newspaper Articles about
the National Cemetery**

El Fronterizo, 13 January 1882

Oficina Del Recorder

Ciudad de Tucson, Enero 5 de 1882

Todas las personas que tengan parientes o amigos enterrados en el cementerio viejo de la ciudad, entre las avenidas de Stone y Toole, se les notifica saquen los restos y los entierren en el nuevo cementerio dentro de 60 dias de la fecha de esta notificacion.

Todos los cuerpos que no sean exhumados durante este tiempo, serán removidos y enterrados bajo el cargo de las autoridades competentes.

Por orden del Concilio

Charles Meyer

Recorder.

[also appeared in *El Fronterizo*, 20 January 1882 and 27 January 1882]

Desecration
Deplorable Condition of the Old Cemeteries.

The Citizen in its issue of yesterday had occasion to call the attention of those concerned to sacrilegious acts that were being committed in the New Cemetery. To-day occasion demands that it go [a] step further and invite notice to the deplorable condition of the old cemetery on North Stone Avenue, where under municipal authority monuments are broken, head beads torn down, graves leveled off, vaults dug open, their contents trampled underfoot and mixed with the debris of the destroyed tomb, then carted away and used as street filling.

That the city needs the land for other purposes is no palliation for a great wrong. That the friends of the dead had been advised to have the bodies removed and that many of them have not complied with the mandate of the law excuses no one. Other cities have so grown that their early cemeteries have from homes of [the] dead, become the very heart of life, but preparatory to the transition the dead have been reverentially removed, and if needs be reinterred at the public expense. It then remains with Tucson to commit an act of shame that has no like in the present century.

As the old cemetery had been in use for many years it is well filled, and in time agone appears to have been attended with great care. A high adobe wall had encircled the entire square, and many of the tombs, constructed of brick and mortar, apparently as enduring as time, were evidently prepared, considering the resources then at hand, with much labor and expense. Now they are being dug down and together with their contents used for the purpose named.

At intervals during the past year people with more curiosity than decency have broken open vaults (all of which are above ground) either in the hope of a little gain or to satisfy a morbid desire that does credit to no one. In one vault, open for months, the mouldering skeleton is, or was a week since, plainly visible, as was the decaying coffin and black lace with which the coffin had been adorned, and as if to add insult to injury, some vile wretch had thrown in a dead dog that yet remains unless the vault has been torn down during the past week and all shoveled into a common hole.

Adjoining the old cemetery and sharing the same unholy fate, is another known as the "Soldiers burying ground" in which sleep fully one hundred brave defenders of the flag. That they too should be treated as dead dogs, and every mark of their resting place obliterated and trodden under foot, should reach further than the corporation limits of Tucson, and touch a nation's pride, for they of all men, are deserving of a better remembrance.

At the head of one stood a marble slab (the only one in the cemetery) erected by his company to perpetuate the name of a comrade, a young Englishman, aged twenty-three, but it is now broken in pieces and the grave is to be leveled off. In rows on either side, sleep scores of others, who perhaps were not less meritorious or brave but whose mounds, marked only by the regulation board, which time has seamed and worn till not a line remains to tell who they were, how they fought and where they fell, and should the mandates of the authorities be enforced not even a heap of earth will show where underneath they rest.

The branch of the Grand Army of the Republic claiming organization here will prove recreant to their trust if they allow the graves of their dead comrades to be thus wantonly defiled. The mutual sharing of privation and the dangers should not be so early forgotten. If the attention of the proper authorities at Washington be called to the matter they would, in all probability, give the case their much needed attention, and until such thing can be done the city should not be allowed to level off their graves as purposed.

The condition of the cemeteries as a whole, has hardly been half told, but enough has been said to reveal a condition of things unknown in time of peace in any other city in Christendom.

Arizona Daily Star, 28 December 1950

Graveyard of Last Century Startles Tucson Workman

Mariano Soto, of 28 West Broadway, was a very surprised man when his shovel uncovered a human bone while he was digging a downtown excavation yesterday.

And he was further astonished when he added a well-preserved skull and other bones to his original find.

But Soto and his fellow workmen, Jesus Fontes, of 307 South Convent Avenue, and Ben Peters, of 4633 South 12th avenue, don't have to worry about some deep and inexplicable mystery.

They just happened to put their shovels into one of the city's old cemeteries while they were digging a tank pit for a new service station.

Located at the southeast corner of North Stone avenue and East Miltenburg street, the excavation is on the fringe of an old graveyard which once extended east from Stone to the railroad and south to Alameda street, according to Gustav van Schneider, of 324 South Sixth avenue.

Van Schneider, a long time Tucson resident, said that the cemetery was once located just outside the old walled city of Tucson.

It was moved some time in the last century to the Roosevelt school area and was finally transplanted to the Evergreen cemetery in about 1907, Schneider said.

Although the bones found in the excavation were not in a casket, the corner of a large wooden box protruded from the wall of the pit.

In July, 1949, workmen uncovered similar remains while digging a sewer at 1022 North Penn place. That was also the site of a graveyard which was moved to Evergreen in 1907, and may have been the second location of the Stone avenue cemetery.

Workers Uncover More Bones at Old Tucson Burial Ground

The simple job of digging a hole is becoming a somewhat confusing task to three Tucson workmen. It seems that every time they put their shovels in the ground, up pops a skeleton.

That's what happened Wednesday when Mariano Soto, 28 West Broadway, was digging a tank pit for a service station at North Stone avenue and East Miltenburg street.

And it happened again yesterday, only this time Soto and his coworkers uncovered a veritable bone pile.

However, it's no mystery. It's just an old, almost forgotten cemetery that has since been covered by many downtown buildings.

Find Examined

Yesterday's find, dug up by Soto, Ben Peters, of 4633 South 12th avenue, and Jesus Fontes, of 307 South Convent avenue, was examined by Dr. Bertram S. Kraus, assistant professor of anthropology at the University of Arizona.

According to Kraus, the bones were those of two people. One, he said, was evidently a woman, for there were parts of a dress and some very well preserved boots and stockings.

The anthropologist wasn't able to ascertain whether they were the remains of Indians or whites because the upper parts of the skeletons still remained in the partially uncovered caskets.

Preservation Noted

"Although the bones are fairly well deteriorated," Kraus said, "the coffins and the clothing seem to be in fine shape. It's probably because of the moisture at the nine-foot level where the bones were found."

Today the anthropologist will investigate the excavation again and will examine five other caskets that were also uncovered in yesterday's digging.

Kraus hopes to set the approximate date of burial through an examination of the wood. But that's relatively unimportant.

If there are no objections, the remains found in the excavation will be taken to the university for study by anthropology students.

Cemetery Bones Aid Study
Newspaper Building Diggings Boon To UA Anthropologists

The University of Arizona anthropology department had a better picture today of what the early settlers in Tucson looked like and, in addition, knew something about early diseases which afflicted them.

From human bones dug from an old graveyard at the site of the new Tucson Newspapers Inc. addition has come a story of a serious epidemic that ran wild in Tucson in the early pioneer days and a description of the various diseases which afflicted the early settlers.

Virginia Clyde and Garland J. Marrs, graduate anthropology students at the university, today released a report of their findings after a study of the bones dug from the abandoned cemetery.

Because five burials were in quicklime and 36 per cent of them were infants or children, they deduced that a serious epidemic, possibly smallpox or some other deadly contagious disease, ran wild in Tucson at one time.

From the bones, it was determined that arthritis was not uncommon, with one individual being described as having "the right thigh bone fused to the hip socket and as it projected sideways and to the front, he must have been bedfast.

Another burial showed greatly thickened long bones, over twice the size of normal bones, which they said was "evidently the result of some disease such as Paget's disease."

One man, whose age they set at 35, was classified as an idiot due to abnormalities of his skull. They described him as having "either died in questionable circumstances or piqued the curiosity of the doctors, for an autopsy had been performed on him as his skull had been sawn in half."

According to their findings, the people were buried in the cemetery between 1870 and 1913, and the cemetery was quite extensive. Some of the burials had been previously removed, since, in 1913, the Tucson volunteer fire department helped remove eight burials to the present Evergreen cemetery.

In a breakdown of the burials according to age, Clyde and Marrs found that 36 per cent were children under 12, eight per cent were between 13 and 17, 20 per cent between 18 and 29, 15 per cent between 30 and 39, 11 per cent between 40 and 59 and 13 per cent over 60 years of age.

Of the burials studied 24 were females and 12 were male, while racially they found 15 individuals classified as Caucasoid, 20 as Indian and one a Negro. In all, they found portions of some 80 persons, although only 36 individuals were complete enough to study.

Found with the bones was a brooch of porcelain on a copper base with a glass stone, beads, and inlaid comb, buttons, cloth, corset stays and a child's shoe.

One particular burial, according to the report, was that of a 6-year-old girl who had been buried in a pine coffin, painted a light blue and lined with a cotton cloth of heavy weave.

In the burial customs noted from the graveyard, all burials interred in coffins were oriented in an east-west axis while many of the Indian burials showed no remains of coffins or of boxes, presumably being buried in shrouds.

As a result of the study of the remains of these early settlers, a better picture has now been obtained of what people were like physically in Tucson back in the latter half of the 1800's.

The bones will be used in various ways: To study the teeth in order to determine certain inheritable traits and to shed additional-light on diseases common in Tucson during the period in which the cemetery was in use as well as on early burial customs.

Miss Clyde and Marrs were assisted in their work by Hayden Russell, Don Russell, Miss Stephanie Jones, Jerry Bray, Emanuel Irving, Paul Sheffer and Dr. Bertram S. Kraus, physical anthropologist at the University of Arizona who helped in determining the age, sex and racial determinations.

Tucson Citizen, 9 July 1953 (continued)

Who Knows What Will Turn Up in the Lot Next Door?
(photograph caption)

It's getting so nowadays you can't be sure what you're going to find in the lot next door. Yesterday, two young ladies found a skull and bones of what was later identified as a 55-year-old Spanish-American male. The bones had apparently been dumped into the yard with a load of fill dirt taken from the abandoned cemetery at the site of excavation for the new Tucson Newspapers Inc. addition. Examining the bones (left to right) are Evelyn Malone, 613 W. Oro St.; Garland Marrs, a University of Arizona graduate anthropology student; Sonya Martin, 601 W. Oro St., and Deputy Sheriff Leonard McCulloch. The two women found the bones and reported them to the sheriff's office.

Old Bones Reveal Early History
(photograph caption)

Miss Virginia Clyde, graduate anthropology student at the University of Arizona from Syracuse, N.Y., is shown examining some of the bones found in the abandoned cemetery at the site of the new Tucson Newspapers Inc. addition.

Ancient Cemetery Found In Basement Excavation

More than 150 human skeletons were removed from the site at North Stone avenue and East Council during the excavation for the press room and paper storage basement of the new plant of Tucson Newspapers, Inc.

It was part of the remnants of an old cemetery that once extended from Stone Avenue along Alameda Street to Sixth Avenue to Toole Avenue and back to Stone.

No one knows the exact date that the area became a cemetery, although it is generally believed that it was established shortly after 1800. Prior to that time, and from 1776, all burials were in the church yard within the Presidio Wall near the present location of Church and Alameda.

Later it was extended to the north and east. Finally, a definite cemetery site was established east of Stone Avenue.

Newspaper records show that the last burial in this cemetery took place on June 30, 1775 [sic], when a new cemetery was laid out on a site on the west side of Stone Avenue at Speedway. U.S. Army veterans were removed immediately and public notice was given that living relatives would be given a period of time to transfer their own to the new cemetery before the date of the public auction, which would put the plot into private hands for subdivision purposes.

Many of the burials were found to be mass interments, the result of smallpox epidemics and some possibly from Indian massacres. These, of course, could not be identified.

During those times Tucson could hardly be called a family town. From the beginning it was a presidio town, an Army town and a stopping off place for itinerants.

Because of these circumstances there were many in the old cemetery who had no relatives to claim them. Many were unknown even at the time of their informal funerals. Still others may have been Apaches who visited Tucson during the wrong time of the day.

Both instructors and students of the department of anthropology of the University of Arizona collected a great number of the remains and much work has been given to the piecing together of part of the story of Tucson during the period of the old cemetery.

Data is still being compiled on racial percentages, blood types, prevalent diseases, causes of death, average age of death and, in consequence, life expectancy of the period.

Skull Found at T.N.I. Site (photograph caption)

Dr. William H. Kelly, well-known anthropologist and one-time advertising manager for the *Arizona Daily Star*, examines the cranial characteristics of the early Tucson resident. The skull was found when excavation work started on the present newspaper plant press room and an ancient cemetery discovered.

Human Bones Uncovered at Stone and Alameda
Excavation Site is Old Graveyard

By Tam Kincaid

Human bones predating the gangster era and possibly following the days of Apache raids on the Old Pueblo have been unearthed by a startled excavation crew in downtown Tucson.

There was nothing uncommon about the find. The work was being done on the northeast corner of Stone Ave. and Alameda St., an area once a part of the Old Pueblo's first recorded graveyard.

While excavators of the W. F. Conelly Construction Co. chopped away at the east side of the north wall, a cutaway view of what appeared to have been a coffin and four human bones was laid bare.

Called to the site, city police identified the bones as the upper arm bone, still connected, and the solid leg bone of a human.

The bones and bits of wood, the remnants of a coffin, were turned over to Sidney B. Brinckerhoff, of the Arizona Pioneers' Historical Society.

Brinckerhoff said speculation as to the sex, age and race of the person buried there is wide open. The bones, he said, did appear to be those of an adult.

The state of preservation, said Brinckerhoff, was quite amazing. The bones were still moist and appeared to have retained some pigmentation. He added, that the wooden parts of the coffin found appeared to be pine.

The coffin indicates that the grave may have been dug in the 1850s or 60s. Brinckerhoff said that prior to that time Apache raids prevented elaborate funerals and shrouds were commonly used instead of coffins.

Pine, at that time, was obtained from the tops of either the Catalina or Rincon Mountain ranges. The difficulty of obtaining pine often meant the foregoing of caskets.

The graveyard was located on the outskirts of the Old Pueblo at a time when Stone and Alameda was considered "in the country."

It was outside the north wall of the Spanish Presidio, founded in 1776, and apparently was extended toward Stone Ave.

Remnants of graves uncovered during the construction of the Tucson Land Title Building on the opposite side of Stone Ave. appeared to have an even earlier origin, possibly dating back to what is called the Mexican Period beginning in 1830.

Carbon dating as a method of determining the age of the bones may not be effective because there is a plus or minus factor of about 30 to 50 years, and the bones may be no older than that, according to Brinckerhoff.

The old graveyard was known to have been located in an area between Alameda and Council streets on both sides of Stone Ave.

When the Arizona Daily Star offices were built on the southeast corner of Stone Ave. and Council St., the gravesite had been moved to a location at Drachman St. and Stone Ave.

As Tucson grew the graves were relocated at Evergreen Cemetery on Oracle Rd.

Burials at Camp Lowell Cemetery

Number	Deceased	Rank	Company	Regiment	Date of Death	Burial Location	Remarks
1	unknown					southeast corner of cemetery	
2	unknown					north of 1	
3	unknown					north of 2	
4	unknown					north of 3	
5	unknown					north of 4	
6	unknown					north of 5	
7	unknown					north of 6	
8	unknown					north of 7	
9	Allen V. Green	sergeant	A	32 U.S. Inf.	April 3, 1867	north of 8	
10	unknown					north of 9	
11	unknown					north of 10	
12	J. C. McQuade	sergeant	B	2 Cal. Cav.		north of 11	
13	J. L. Richards	private		1 Cal. Inf.		north of 12	
14	unknown					north of 13	
15	unknown					north of 14	
16	unknown					northeast corner of cemetery	
17	unknown					west of 1	
18	unknown						
	unknown					north of 18	
20	W. T. Leonard	private	D	1 Cal. Cav.		north of 19	
21	George Johnson	private	A	1 Cal. Cav.		north of 20	
22	unknown					north of 21	
23	Allen McDonald	private	I	32 U.S. Inf.	December 25, 1867	north of 22	
24	Thomas Wallace	citizen			unknown	north of 23	
25	Rufus W. Hinds	citizen			unknown	north of 24	

Number	Deceased	Rank	Company	Regiment	Date of Death	Burial Location	Remarks
26	Michael Murphy	private	C	32 U.S. Inf.	February 3, 1868	north of 25	
27	John King	sergeant	I	32 U.S. Inf.	January 21, 1868	north of 26	
28	Charles Pomaroy	private	C	32 U.S. Inf.	February 26, 1867	north of 27	
29	Edward Gallingham	private	C	32 U.S. Inf.	February 21, 1867	north of 28	
30	Thomas Roberts	private	C	32 U.S. Inf.	February 7, 1867	north of 29	
31	John English	corporal	A	32 U.S. Inf.	February 6, 1867	north of 30	
32	John Finigan	private	C	1 U.S. Cav.	November 5, 1866	north of 31	
33	unknown					north of 32	
34	unknown					north of 33	
35	Leander Spofford					west of 17	Rank column has "Child's Grave"
36	James Smith	private	K	21 U.S. Inf.	September 24, 1871	north of 35	
37	[blank] Murphy			3 U.S. Cav.	Unknown	north of 36	
38	unknown					north of 37	
39	W. J. Arnett	private	A	32 U.S. Inf.	January 19, 1868	north of 38	
40	unknown					north of 39	
41	Archibald K. Homan	private	I	32 U.S. Inf.	January 1, 1868	north of 40	
42	unknown					north of 41	
43	Patrick Corr	private	C	32 U.S. Inf.	September 27, 1867	north of 42	
44	Adam Flor	private	C	32 U.S. Inf.	September 16, 1867	north of 43	
45	Nathan P. Nute	farrier	G	1 U.S. Cav.	September 26, 1868	north of 44	
46	Geo. Rogers	citizen		Citizen	March 23, 1869	north of 45	
47	Peter Buss [?]	private	K	21 U.S. Inf.	February 11, 1872	north of 46	
48	Michael Kegan	private	A	21 U.S. Inf.	February 29, 1872	north of 47	
49	James Foley	farrier	D	1 U.S. Cav.	May 11, 1872	north of 48	
50	Paul Reamy	corporal	D	23 U.S. Inf.	October 2, 1872	north of 49	

Number	Deceased	Rank	Company	Regiment	Date of Death	Burial Location	Remarks
51	Peter Conlon	private	D	1 U.S. Cav.		north of 50	
52	John P. Carroll	sergeant	C	23 U.S. Inf.	January 24, 1873	north of 51	
53	Martin Burns	private	C	23 U.S. Inf.	February 21, 1873	west of 35	
1	Howard B. Cushing	first lieutenant		3 U.S. Cav.	May 5, 1871	northwest corner of cemetery	[this entry is preceded by a heading, "Buried in North West corner of Cemetery," which also applies to the following entry]
2	Reid T. Stewart	second lieutenant		2 U.S. Cav.	August 27, 1872	south of 1	body disinterred and sent to Erie, Pa. Jan'y 22, 1873.
54	Jordan Richie	private	B	5 U.S. Cav.	February 7, 1874	unknown	[illegible] pulmon[. . .]
55	Charles Fisher	private	H	5 U.S. Cav.	June 25, 1874	unknown	rem. fever
56	Jacob Buck	corporal	C	5 U.S. Cav.	January 7, 1875	unknown	gunshot wound
57	unknown					unknown	
58	Lack Tienney	private	D	8 U.S. Inf.	December 10, 1875	unknown	
59	Michael Ryan	private	G	8 U.S. Inf.	March 7, 1876	unknown	
60	Richd. Scott	com[missary?] sergeant		USA	June 18, 1876	unknown	typhoid mal. [?] fever
61	James Wood	private	G	8 U.S. Inf.	July 17, 1876	unknown	infl. of brain
62	Thomas Delaney	musician	G	8 U.S. Inf.	June 11, 1877	unknown	
A1	child of S. H. Drachman						
A2	Fanny V. Bernard						[name is followed by "child of Capt. R. F. Bernard, 1st Cavy."]
A3	Stella Achoff						[name is followed by "child of Dr. J. N. Achoff, Actg. Asst. Surg. USA"]
A4	child, unknown						
A5	child, unknown						

Number	Deceased	Rank	Company	Regiment	Date of Death	Burial Location	Remarks
A6	S. J. M.	citizen					
A7	Harriet Davis & daughter						
A8	unknown						
A9	T. Sheehan	citizen					
A10	J. P. Prentice	citizen					
A11	unknown						
A12	Lt. R. T. Stewart			U.S. Army			[after Rank column, "See entry above between 53 & 54"]
A13	Lt. H. B. Cushing						
A14	Capt. R. M. Crandal			U.S. Army			[Rank column has "Citizen, former Capt. Cal. Vols."]
A15	Mimmie Isabella Duffield						
A16	Frank Leonard	citizen					
A17	unknown						
A18	unknown						
A19	unknown						
A20	unknown						
A21	unknown						
A22	unknown						
A23	Mark Aldrich	citizen					
A24	George M. Newsom	citizen					
A25	infant son of Carr						
A26	Nelly Haslett	citizen					
A27	unknown						
A28	Joanna Welisch						[name is followed by "apparently two graves, or double grave, child"]

Number	Deceased	Rank	Company	Regiment	Date of Death	Burial Location	Remarks
A29	unknown						
A30	unknown						
1	Julius Foulk	private	C	32 Inf.	April 25, 1868		[entry is preceded by a heading, "The following names appear as having been buried in the Cemetery, who are among the unknown," which applies to the seven entries below the heading]
2	Felicio Castro	Indian scout					
3	Coyolerito [?]	Indian scout					
4	Herinino [?]	Indian scout					
5	Silas Beardsley	private	E	21 Inf.	March 11, 1870		died of small pox
6	Augustin Shay [?]	private		3 Cav	September 29, 1870		
7	James B. Price	private	B	21 Inf.	March 10, 1871		
	Lyons, John	corporal		6 Cav.	January 21, 1881	cemetery at Tucson	
	Mitchmore, George	sergeant		6 Cav.	May 11, 1881	cemetery at [Fort] Lowell	

**Summary of Information in the
Tucson Diocese Burial Register, 1863–1887**

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
15r	1	Josephus	28 May 1863		m						deceased is described as indigenous
15r	2	Josephus Lucas Mendoza	30 May 1863		m						
15r	3	Antonius	13 Aug 1863		m						deceased is described as indigenous
15r	4	Bernarda Gonzalez	2 Oct 1863		f						
15r	5	Mercedes Elias	8 Oct 1863		f	Jesus Maria Elias	Theresa Martinez				
15r	6	Dominicus Gallegos	29 Oct 1863	20	m	Josephus Gallegos	Francisca Orosco				
15r	7	Josephus de Jesus Quiroz	2 Nov 1863		m						
15r	8	Josephus Bermudez	5 Dec 1863		m	Josephus Bermudez	Maria Raymunda Urguijo				
15r	9	Thomas Sosa	2 Jan 1864		m						
15v	10	Angelus Munguia	2 Jan 1864		m						
15v	11	Baulius Telles	9 Jan 1864		m						
15v	12	Maria Orozco	10 Jan 1864		f						
15v	13	Maria Atanasia Romero	16 Jan 1864		f	Raymundus Romero	Maria Soledad Sotelo				
15v	14	Maria Victoriana Duarte	7 Jan 1864		f						
15v	15	Josephus Maria Blaz	8 Feb 1864		m						deceased is described as indigenous
15v	16	Josephus Emmanuel	8 Feb 1864		m						
15v	17	Hilarius Santa Cruz	25 Feb 1864	37	m						
15v	18	Marcus Ortis	13 Mar 1864	2	m	Guillelmus Ortis	Inez Garcia				Fred McAninch believes the last name here is a mistake for "Oury."
16r	19	Theodorus Sosa	8 Mar 1864	1	m	Petrus Sosa	Marina				mother of deceased is described as indigenous
16r	20	Maria Otero	13 Mar 1864	3	f	Emeterius Otero	Emmanuela Uruela				
16r	21	Franciscus Xavierus	13 Mar 1864	3	m						deceased is described as indigenous
16r	22	Canuto [?] de Jose Rodriguez	20 Mar 1864	1 mo	m	Liberatus Rodriguez	Cruz Martinez				
16r	23	Jesus Telles	21 Mar 1864	1 mo	m	Susannus Telles	Jesus Mendibles				
16r	24	Melitona Ortases	22 Mar 1864		f	Michaelus Ortases	Raphaela Salazar				
16r	25	Francisca Valdes	28 Mar 1864	14	f	Joannis Valdes	Yenina [?] Romero				
16r	26	Jesus Heredia	31 Mar 1864	1	m		Jesus Heredia				
16v	27	Petrus Legarra	1 Apr 1864	2 mo	m	Josephus Maria Legarra	Antonia Castro				
16v	28	Franciscus Castro	11 Apr 1864	3 mo	m		Gabriela Castro				
16v	29	Emmanuela Espinosa	1 May 1864	10 mo	f	Arcadius [?] Espinosa	Carmen Orosco				
17r	30	Octavianus Amada	4 May 1864	1	m	Guillelmus Amada	Romualda Amada				
17r	31	Maria Petra Mesa	6 May 1864	6	f	Bibianus Mesa	Refugia Lopez				
17r	32	Joannes de la Cruz Fimbre	18 May 1864	2	m	Jacobus Fimbre	Josepha Pacheco				

Note: See Chapter 5 for a detailed discussion of how this table was created.

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
17r	33	Joannes Secundinus [?] Seveney	26 May 1864	5	m	Joannis Seveney	Emmanuela Pacheco				
17r	34	Emmanuela Ramirez	3 Jun 1864	1	f	Susannus Ramirez	Reyes Armenta				
17r	35	Alexandra Romero	19 Jul 1864	1	f	Raymundus Romero	Soledad Sotero				
17r	36	Seferina Lucas	[?] [?] 1866	15 days	f	Jose Maria Lucas	Maria Anastasia Francisco				entry in Spanish; no day or month indicated; burial was at San Xavier; parents are described as "papagos."
17v	1	Angel	21 Apr 1866	3 mo	m	Juan Lopez	Maria Rivera [?]				
17v	2	Ignatio	1 Aug 1866	1 day	m	Nicolas Reyes	Florencia [?] Fildaraya				
17v	3	Juan Bautista	13 Aug 1866	parvulo	m	Rafael Salazar	Helena Cruz				
17v	4	Manuela N.	22 Aug 1866	30	f						
17v	5	Manuel Valenzuela [?]	23 Aug 1866	5	m	Juan Jose [?]	N.				
18r	1	Eloisa	2 Sep 1866	1	f	Mauricio Castro	Helena Otero				
18r	2	Maria Mercedes	6 Sep 1866		f	Jesus Martinez	Soledad N.				
18r	3	Francisco Grijalba	30 Jul 1866	33	m						date uncertain
18r	4	[illegible]	30 Jul 1867	0	m						date uncertain; died moments after birth
18v	1	Andres Moreno	18 Oct 1866	24	m	Ignatio Moreno	Maria de Jesus Valenzuela				
18v	2	Victoriano Haredo [?]	19 Oct 1866	75	m						
18v	3	Maria del Carmen de la Cruz	19 Oct 1866	18	f			Francisco Munguia			
18v	4	G[...] G[...]	22 Oct 1866	90	m						
18v	5	Antonio M[...]ya	28 Oct 1866	29	m						
19r	1	Rosario Ruelna	30 Oct 1866	20	f						
19r	2	John Flenigen	7 Nov 1866	39	m						"soldado de cavalleria"
19r	3	Guadalupe Teranco [?]	8 Nov 1866	39	f			Francisco Carillo			
19r	4	Angelito Gonzales	8 Nov 1866		m	Concepcion Gonzales	Esquipuela Castro				
19r	5		16 Dec 1866			Sacramento [illegible]	Teodora Carillo				
19v	1	Jose	30 Jan 1867	3 mo	m		Josefa Espinosa				
19v	2	Antonio	31 Jan 1867	2	m	Antonio Comaduran	Mercedes [illegible]				
19v	3	Juan Nepomuceno Bertram	16 Feb 1867		m						
19v	4	Julian Urial [?]	22 Feb 1867	30	m						
19v	5	Ramon Ria [...] Gomara	28 Feb 1867	24	m						
20r	1	Manuela	1 Mar 1867	14	f						
20r	2	Ramon Saratelle [?]	5 Mar 1867	70	m						
20r	3	Francisco Romero	7 Mar 1867	1 mo	m	[illegible] Romero	R[...] S[...]				
20r	4	Margarita N.	10 Feb 1867	30	f						date is out of sequence, possibly a mistake for 10 March 1867

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
20r	5	Maria Joanna	10 Mar 1867	1 day	f		Guadalupe Compas [?]				
20v	1	Incarnacion Figueroa	11 Apr 1867	40	f						
20v	2	Jesus Quintero	3 Jun 1867	45	f			Jose Maria Martin			
20v	3	Juanito	4 Jul 1867	2	m	Concepcion [...]romption [?]	Guadalupe Pacheco				
20v	4	Maria Serafina Ramires	11 Jul 1867		f			Juan Elias			
20v	5	Josefa Salazar	12 Jul 1867		f			Abran Lopez			
21r	1	Agapito	13 Jul 1867		m	Jesus Duran	Maria Ruperta Centano [?]				
21r	2		26 Jul 1867	niño	m						
21r	3	Joanna Miranda	29 Sep 1867	50	f						
21r	4	Angelito Juan de Dios	8 Oct 1867	6 mo	m						
21r	5	Doroteo Al[...]jo	7 Nov 1867	15	m						“muerto por los apaches”
21r	6	Juan	26 Dec 1867	parvulito	m						
21v	1	Javier Gomora	20 Jan 1868		m						
21v	2	Ana Maria	22 Jan 1868	angelita	f		Maria [illegible]				
21v	3	Juan Francisco	22 Jan 1868	angelito	m		Maria [illegible]				this deceased is listed with the preceding entry
21v	4	Maria Nicolasa	30 Jan 1868	5 days	f	Jesus Valencia [?]	Jesus Salazar				
21v	5	Carlos N.	2 Feb 1868								“a quien hallaron matado en esta ciudad”
21v	6	Pablo Fernandez	2 Feb 1868	6	m	Pablo Fernandez	Encarnacion Gallegos				
21v	7	Cirilo [?] Madueño	2 Feb 1868	2	m	Eusebio Madueño	[illegible] Higuera				
22r	1	Helena Otero	7 Feb 1868	24	f	Manuel Otero	Maria Clara Martinez	Mauricio Castro			“fallecida en Tubac”
22r	2	Maria Marisela [?]	9 Feb 1868	2 mo	f	Jesus Castro	Adelaida Martinez				
22r	3	Xavier	10 Feb 1868	indito	m	Jose					“indito del pueblo de San Xavier”
22r	4	Ana Maria Dodson	12 Feb 1868	1 mo	f	Estevan Dodson	Angel Parres				
22r	5	Jesus Benasobas [?]	15 Feb 1868	25	m						
22v	1	Gertrudis Morales	22 Feb 1868	60	f			Francisco Rios			
22v	2	Petra Damiana	25 Feb 1868	1 mo	f	Jesus	Guadalupe Apastres [?] Condon [?]				
22v	3	Maria Francisca	28 Feb 1868	4 days	f	Cornelio Elias	Rosalia Munguia				
22v	4	Ana Maria S[...]y	11 Mar 1868	3	f	John	N. Ramirez				
23r	1	Fernando Salazar	28 Mar 1868					Concepcion Rios			
23r	2	Ramon Vasquez	14 Apr 1868	2 mo	m		Manuela Vasquez				
23r	3	Gregoria	22 May 1868	2 mo	f	Pedro Burel	Jesus Higuera				
23r	4	[illegible]	5 Jun 1868								entry is illegible except for date
23r	5	[illegible]	8 Jun 1868								entry is illegible except for date

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
23v	1	[illegible]	[illegible]								completely illegible entry
23v	2	Eucaristo [?]	20 Jun 1868	4 days	m	Casmal [?] Sonibi [?]	Teodora Trujillo				
23v	3	[...]ancio Miranda	21 Jun 1868	11	m	[illegible] Miranda	Maria Amado				
23v	4	Marcelino	22 Jun 1868	a few months	m		Feliciana Bedolla				
23v	5	Cornelio Cota	23 Jun 1868	2	m	Juan Cota	[...]rota Ochoa [?]				
23v	6	Gertrudis Montolla	26 Jun 1868	60	f						
24r	1	[illegible]	27 Jun 1868	8	m	Manuel Montolla	Maria Is[...]				
24r	2	Trinidad Morales	19 Jul 1868	3 mo	m	Geronimo Moraga	Jesus [illegible]				
24r	3	Mariano Castro	1 Aug 1868	angelito	m	Jesus Castro	Adelaida Martinez				
24r	4	Margarita Martinez	2 Aug 1868		f			Carlos Angulo			
24r	5	[...]dad	2 Aug 1868	8	m	Ismael [illegible]					adopted child
24r	6	[illegible]	6 Aug 1868	angelito	m		Carmen M[...]				
24v	1	Carmen	10 Aug 1868	4	m	Manuel Juaset [?]	Carmen Juaset [?]				
24v	2	Ignacio Martinez	12 Aug 1868	9 days	m	Guadalupe Martinez	Maria Munguia				
24v	3	Abel	17 Aug 1868		m	Antonio Urdangarin	Amparo Urdangarin				
24v	4	Jesus Carillo	26 Aug 1868	33	m						
24v	5	Salome [?]	27 Aug 1868	18	f						“de la tribu de los apaches”
24v	6	Solana Lopez	30 Aug 1868		f						
25r	1	Antonio	2 Sep 1868	8 mo	m	Jose Maria Telles	Maria Soto				
25r	2	Antonio	5 Sep 1868	2	m	Antonio Montaño	Carolina Mejilas				
25r	3	George Benavides	11 Sep 1868	30	m	Florencio Benavides					
25r	4	Josefa Mermides [?]	13 Sep 1868	18 mo	f	Jose Mermides [?]	Ramona Urquides				
25r	5	Jose Procopio	17 Sep 1868	3 mo	m		[...]a [...]a				
25v	1	Jose Maria Martin	22 Sep 1868	68	m						
25v	2	Felix Moreno	23 Sep 1868	10 mo	m	Juan Moreno	Eduarda [?] Gonzalez				
25v	3	Albino Bia	28 Sep 1868	6 mo	m	Cornelio Bia	Timotea Gallegos				
25v	4	Paula [?]	29 Sep 1868	8 mo	f	German Morillo	Rafaela Soto				
25v	5	Joana Michilena	29 Sep 1868		f						
26r	1	Tomasa Sanchez	1 Oct 1868	10 mo	f	Jose Sanchez	Juana Trigos				
26r	2	N.	2 Oct 1868					Nacasani [?]			spouse is from San Xavier
26r	3	N.	2 Oct 1868	4 to 5	f	Nacasani [?]	N.				father is Yaqui
26r	4	Manuel N.	7 Oct 1868	30	m						
26r	5	Helena Flannery	8 Oct 1868	2 or 3	f	N.	J. Flannery				parents' names may be reversed
26r	6	Agustin Castro	15 Oct 1868	2	m	Fructuoso Castro	Gertrudis Villaraga				

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
26v	1	Gumercinda	16 Oct 1868	3 mo	f	Bibiano [?] Moraga [?]	Josefa Israigia [?]				
26v	2	Felipa Perez	17 Oct 1868								
26v	3	Cornelio Bia	20 Oct 1868	30	m			Timotea Gallegos			
26v	4		21 Oct 1868		m						Yaqui
26v	5	[...]terio Leal	22 Oct 1868	18	m						
27r	1	Miguel Delores	22 Oct 1868	34	m						
27r	2	Primitiva	25 Oct 1868	1	f	Lorenzo Borsoni [?]	Francisca B[...]				
27r	3	Orisanta [?] Montaña	26 Oct 1868	3	f		Maria Vara [?]				
27r	4	Margarita Moreno	30 Oct 1868	8 mo	f	Sotteno [?] Moreno	Maria Perres [?]				
27r	5	Teodoro Montero	1 Nov 1868	70	m						
27v	1	Noberto	1 Nov 1868	2	m	Valentin Nuñez	Alfonsa Flores [?]				
27v	2	Guadalupe Galan	5 Nov 1868	39	f			Jesus Blanca			
27v	3	Miguel Gonzales	12 Nov 1868		m						
27v	4	Concepcion Heredia	16 Nov 1868	38	f			Juan Valdez			
27v	5	Maria Victoriana Salazar	18 Nov 1868	35	f			Jose Ignacio Abad			deceased is Indian, spouse is Yaqui
28r	1	Ignacio Catelo [?]	22 Nov 1868	45	m						
28r	2	Solano [?] Romero	24 Nov 1868	1	m	Cruz Romero	Jesus Bojorquez				
28r	3	Celedon Silva	25 Nov 1868	2	m	Antonio Silva	Antonia Moraga				
28r	4	Santiago	26 Nov 1868	4 days	m		Crecencia Celaya				
28r	5	Marcos Demara [?]	29 Nov 1868	25	m						
28r	6	Petra	4 Dec 1868	13 days	f		Crecencia Celaya				
28v	1	Fernando Urquides	7 Dec 1868	50	m						
28v	2	Ignacio Gonzales	8 Dec 1868	17	m						
28v	3	Frederico Conlin	10 Dec 1868	3	m	Frederico	Margarita Freres [?]				
28v	4	Angel Lopez	11 Dec 1868		m	Manuel	Dominga Martinez				
28v	5	Jesus Valen[...]	12 Dec 1868	20	m						
29r	1	Ramon N.	13 Dec 1868		m						
29r	2	Maria Gallegos	13 Dec 1868		f			Santiago Soto			
29r	3	Jose Coronado	16 Dec 1868		m						
29r	4	Jesus Rodriguez	16 Dec 1868		f			Jose Coronado			
29r	5	Juana	21 Dec 1868	2 days	f	Manuel Burel	[illegible] [...]menta				
29r	6	Maria	21 Dec 1868	apachita	f	Encarnacion Lucas [?]	Trinidad				deceased was "apachita" and adopted daughter of Encarnacion; mother of deceased was presumably Apache
29v	1	Christina Telles	21 Dec 1868	40	f			Jose Corrales			deceased was widow

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
29v	2	Geronimo	21 Dec 1868	45	m						
29v	3	Manuel Jalomi [?]	23 Dec 1868	70	m			Morella [?]			
29v	4	Vicenta Urias	27 Dec 1868	55	f						
30r	1	Lusarda Salazar	29 Dec 1868	6 mo	f	Jesus Salazar	Guadalupe Leal				
30r	2	Pedro Erreras	3 Jan 1869	50	m			Gertrudis Arguello			
30r	3		3 Jan 1869	3	f	Juan Valdez					“una apachita”; adoptive daughter of Juan Valdez
30r	4	Leocadia Barcelona	7 Jan 1869		f		Josefa Barcelona				
30r	5	Juana Maria Sais	10 Jan 1869	a few hours	f	Juan Sais	Petra Gallardo				
30v	1	Julio Ortega	13 Jan 1869	33	m						
30v	2	Nepomuceno N.	14 Jan 1869		m						
30v	3	Miguel Bruno Gonzales Roca	17 Jan 1869	17	m	Miguel Gonzales Roca	Josefina Mariana Arro [?]				
30v	4	Braulia Ortega	17 Jan 1869	9	f	Gabino Ortego	Manuela Usara				
30v	5	Francisco Miranda	12 Feb 1869	30	m			Cruz Acedo			
31r	1	Daria Espinosa	27 Feb 1869	2 mo	f	Jose Maria Espinosa	Leoncia Garcia				
31r	2	Maria Luz Fra[...]	29 Mar 1869	32	f			Domingo Ortega			
31v	1	Nazario Gallardo	29 Mar 1869	45	m			Josefa Ramirez			
31v	2	Juan Camacho	30 Mar 1869	30	m			Petra Gallardo			
31v	3	Juan Jose	30 Mar 1869	parvulito	m	Antonio Montañon[?]	Carolina Mejias				
31v	4	Maria Belen	31 Mar 1869	30	f			Polonio Telles			
31v	5	Josefa Ramires	1 Apr 1869	35	f			Nazario Gallardo			
32r	1	Francisco	15 Apr 1869		m						
32r	2	Buenaventura de Jesus	8 Apr 1869	2 mo	m	Jose Maria [...]acedo	Guadalupe Sardina				
32r	3	Maria Isadora	10 Apr 1869	6 days	f	Santiago Martinez	Cecilia Costel				
32r	4	Francisco	13 Apr 1869	3 mo	m	Anastacio Chaves	Rosario Basurto				
32r	5	Manuel Smith	11 Apr 1869	29	m			Maria Martinez			
32r	6	Josefa	19 Apr 1869	1	f	Luciano Selaya	Concepcion Soto				
32r	7		20 Apr 1869	1 day	m	Francisco de los Relles	Guadalupe Granillo				
32r	8	Maria de los Dolores [...]menta	21 Apr 1869	adult	f			Manuel Buruel			
32v	1	Antonia Cañas	13 Mar 1869	45	f			Luis Carisoso			
32v	2	Pedro Rodriguez	11 May 1869	60	m			Augustina Rodriguez			
32v	3	Josefa	18 May 1869	7	f	Francisco Garcia	Refugio Ocaña				
32v	4	Gabriel Yrigoyen	25 May 1869	adult	m	Luis Yrigoyen					
32v	5	Jose Mendes	29 May 1869	60 or 70	m						

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
32v	6		9 Jun 1869	parvulita	f	Miguel Lopez	Luz Ernandez				
33r	1	Trinidad del Refugio	20 Jun 1869	24 days	m	Trinidad Frederico	Refugio Barelas				
33r	2	Manuela	22 Jun 1869	3 mo	f	Samuel Hughes	Atanasia Santa Cruz				
33r	3	Alejandro Robles	14 Jul 1869	23	m	Gabriel	Ramona Noriega				
33r	4	Jose Maria Sasos [?]	18 Jul 1869	24	m			Maria Martinez			entry begins "San Xavier del Bac"; Maria Martinez is "viuda Smith"
33r	5	Mateo F[...]rnoy	26 Jul 1869	50	m						
33v	1	Juana	15 Aug 1869	1 day	f	Asuncion Gallegos	Maria Teresa Sotello				
33v	2	Antonia Siqueiros	13 Sep 1869	40	f						
33v	3	Egueda Gonzales	16 Sep 1869	2	f	Gabriel Gonzales	Soledad Ramires				
33v	4	Juan Bautista	17 Sep 1869	13 days	m		Maria Jesus Robbs				
33v	5	Bernardina	19 Sep 1869	4 mo	f	Pedro Ximenes	Josefa Arros				
33v	6	Joakim	10 Oct 1869	22	m	Francisco Borques	Angela N.				
33v	7	Agapita Telles	16 Oct 1869	28	f	Guillermo Telles	Simona Castro				
34r	1	Trinidad	16 Oct 1869	1	m		Gertrudis Barcelona				
34r	2	Marcelino	17 Oct 1869	1	m	Jose Maria Martinez y Grijalba	Maria Augustina				mother is "apache"
34r	3	Lucio N.	19 Oct 1869	adult	m						"forastero"
34r	4	Maria de la Virgen	20 Oct 1869	6	f	Francisco Padella	Margarita Marq[...]				
34r	5	Jose Maria	26 Oct 1869	2 mo	m		Maria Elias				
34r	6	Margarita	29 Oct 1869	adult	f						
34r	7	Felipe	16 Nov 1869	3 mo	m	Nicolas Lopez	Marta Rodriguez				
34v	1	Joakim	18 Nov 1869	3 mo	m		Delores Osuna				
34v	2	Bictoria	8 Dec 1869	7 mo	f	Mucio Molina	Francisca Casales [?]				
34v	3	Maria	11 Dec 1869	2 days	f		Francisca Montaña				
34v	4	Antonio	14 Dec 1869	40	m	Juan Camacho	Juana Rosario				
34v	5	Maria Rosa Leon	22 Dec 1869	30	f			Antonio Bravo			
34v	6	Jose Duran	29 Dec 1869		m			Rosario			"viudo"
35r	1	Rafael	3 Jan 1870	8 mo	m	Francisco Campas	Carmen Saldamando				
35r	2	Helena	16 Jan 1870	4	f	Francisco Campas	Carmen Saldamando				
35r	3	Francisco	14 Jan 1870	adult	m						
35r	4	Maria Ignacia	14 Jan 1870	2 mo	f	Ignacio Barela	Petra Romero				
35r	5	Ricardo Francisco	16 Jan 1870	9	m						"indito"
35r	6	Blas Ayni [?]	12 Jan 1870		m			Rosario Erreria			entry begins "Tubac"
35v	1	Henry Maria Ward [?]	20 Jan 1870	adult	m			Gertrudes Marquez			

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
35v	2		20 Jan 1870	5	m		Jesusita Ramirez				
35v	3	Bruno Lopez	24 Jan 1870	24 or 25	m	Victor	Encarnacion Rodriguez				
35v	4	Petra	28 Jan 1870	7	f	Antonio Perez	Teresa Tores				
35v	5	Maria Refugio	31 Jan 1870	4	f	Vicente Butieres	Jesus Bojorques				
35v	6	Maria Inez	31 Jan 1870	1	f	Vicente Butieres	Jesus Bojorques				
36r	1	Polonia	1 Feb 1870	7	f	Gabino Romero	Jesus Carisoza				
36r	2	Maria	2 Feb 1870	4	f	Miguel Sinoguy [?]	Isabel Bojorquez				
36r	3	Miguel	5 Feb 1870	14 days	m	Miguel Mayue [?]	Manuela Sosa				
36r	4	Juaquin	10 Feb 1870	8	m	Jose Juan Gauna	Severiana Hernandex				
36r	5	Ramona Garcia	12 Feb 1870	7	f	Oriol [?] Garcia	Trinidad Martinez				
36r	6	Gabriel Martinez	11 Feb 1870	8	m	Juaquin Martinez	Leandra Medina				
36r	7	Jesus	15 Feb 1870	28 [?]	m	Jesus Robles	Gertrudes Noriega				
36v	1	Jesus Maria	16 Feb 1870	1	?	Nazario Valenzuela	Carmel Carancia				
36v	2	Antonia	16 Feb 1870	70	f						“indita apache”
36v	3	Maria	18 Feb 1870	7	f	Juan Jose Quijada	Concepcion Federico				
36v	4	Alberta	18 Feb 1870	6	f	Juan	Felicita Viareal				
36v	5	Juanito	18 Feb 1870	1	m	Valentin Niañes [?]	Ildefonsa Flores				
36v	6	Maria Clotilde	21 Feb 1870	3	f	Florentino Cota	Gertrudes Lopez				
36v	7		21 Feb 1870			M[...]el Calles					
37r	1	Guadalupe	21 Feb 1870	5	?	Antoni[o] Gallardo	Juan[a] Saratea				
37r	2	Ramona	23 Feb 1870	1	f	Pablo Hernandes	Encarnacion Gallegos				
37r	3	Pascual	23 Feb 1870	14	m	Isabel Medegu[...]	Remualta [?] Tautimer				
37r	4	Juan de Dios	23 Feb 1870	2 mo	m		Benina Rangela				
37r	5	Jesus	23 Feb 1870	4	m	Jesus Valencia	Concepcion Garcia				
37r	6	Dolores	24 Feb 1870	1	f	Desiderio Palm[...]	Jesus Ugnés				
37v	1	Juan	25 Feb 1870								
37v	2	Jesus	26 Feb 1870	6	m	Jesus Castro	Maria Adelaida Martinez				
37v	3	Roman	27 Feb 1870	4	m	Jesus Maria Peña	Petra Peña				
37v	4	Inocente Montaña	27 Feb 1870	15	m	Sebastian	Teresa Rios				
37v	5	Maria Patricia	28 Feb 1870	1	f	Jose Maria Sanches	Gila Para				
37v	6	Eulogio	28 Feb 1870	7	m	Valentin Niañes	Ildefonsa Flores				
38r	1	Maria Encarnacion	28 Feb 1870	7	f	Igna[...] Sais	Antonia Romero				
38r	2	Francisco	28 Feb 1870	7	m	Jose Incl[...]	Margarita Carrizo				
38r	3	Francisco	1 Mar 1870	7	m	Juaquin Telles	Silveria Marquez				

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
38r	4	Felipa	1 Mar 1870	8 mo	f	Antonio Gallardo	Juana Saratea				
38r	5	Angelito	2 Mar 1870	3	m	Francisco Carrio	Jesus Campas				
38r	6	Juaquin	2 Mar 1870	3	m	Mariano Quivuis	Margarita Monroy				
38v	1	Martin Desiderio	5 Mar 1870	3	m	Santiago Perez	Jesus Cosillo				
38v	2	Josefa	7 Mar 1870	4	f	Antonio Bedolla	Feliciana Gonzales				
38v	3	Rafael Quivuis	8 Mar 1870	1	m	Mariano	Margarita Monroy				
38v	4	Franciso Parales	8 Mar 1870	9 mo	m	Juan	Lorenza Gonzales				
38v	5	Dolores Castro	9 Mar 1870	6	f	Fructuoso Castro	Gertrudes Vildaray [?]				
38v	6	Antonio	11 Mar 1870	2	m		Margarita Valenzuela				
39r	1	Manuel	12 Mar 1870	8 mo	m	Ignacio [...]arago	Cornelia Apodaca				
39r	2	Maria Hilaria	12 Mar 1870	6	f	Julio Ortega	Maria Acedo[?]				
39r	3	Luis Ba[...]	12 Mar 1870	5 mo	m	Jesus	Trinidad Palma				
39r	4	Francisco	13 Mar 1870	7 mo	m	[illegible]	Trinidad N.				
39r	5	Jesus Maria	16 Mar 1870	7 mo	m	Jesus Valencia	Delfina Salazar				
39r	6	Francisco	17 Mar 1870	3	m	Roberto Limon	Josefa Gallardo				
39v	1	Jose	18 Mar 1870	1	m	Martiriano Ramirez [?]	Florencia Vildaray [?]				
39v	2	Maria de Jesus	17 Mar 1870	10	f	Refugio Orduño	Emilia Castro				
39v	3	Manuel Esteban	19 Mar 1870	2	m	Juaquin Telles	Silveria Marquez				
39v	4	Maria	20 Mar 1870	1	f		Margarita Bildaray [?]				
39v	5	Manuela	22 Mar 1870	2	f	Agapito Mendible	Loreta Fernandes				
39v	6	Jose Miguel Mendez	4 Mar 1870	6	m	Juan	Felicita Villareal				
40r	1	Ramon	22 Mar 1870	2	m	Domingo Jovanete[?]	Antonia Borques				
40r	2	M[...]ela	22 Mar 1870	2 mo	f	Agapito Mendible	Loreta Fernandes				
40r	3	Senon [?]	24 Mar 1870	2	m		Estef[...] Andate [?]				
40r	4	Teodora	24 Mar 1870	3 mo	f	Antonio Araizo [?]	Teodora Saenz				
40r	5	Senon [?]	25 Mar 1870	11 days	m	Senon [?] Peralta	Estefa Santata [?]				
40v	1	Delfina Rodriguez	27 Mar 1870	2	f	Crecensio	Antonia Romero				
40v	2	Beatrix	27 Mar 1870	6	f	Miguel Eburola [?]	Ana Ugnés [?]				
40v	3	Dolores	27 Mar 1870	7	f	Jose Armenta	Guadalupe Bosurto [?]				
40v	4	Fortina	2 Apr 1870	2	f		Canuta Montijo				
40v	5	Cayetano	3 Apr 1870	5	m	Cornelio Elias	Rosalia Munguia				
40v	6	Mariana Estrada	6 Apr 1870	71	f			Jose Juan Gauna			
41r	1	Geronimo	6 Apr 1870	1	m	Concepcion Gonzales	Estipula [?] Castro				
41r	2	Juan Saenz	7 Apr 1870		m						“muerto por los apaches”

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
41r	3	Carmen	8 Apr 1870	1 mo	m	Geronimo Herrer[...]	Magdalena Bildaray				
41r	4	Juana	8 Apr 1870	4	f	Jesus Montijo	Leonarda Gomes				
41r	5	Jose	11 Apr 1870	5 mo	m	Eugenio Miranda	Juana				
41r	6	Maria Meregilda [?]	12 Apr 1870	2	f	[illegible] Urias	Macaria Gallegos				
41v	1	Tomas	12 Apr 1870	1 mo	m	Miguel Eburola [?]	Ana Ugnés [?]				
41v	2	Cruz Navarro	12 Apr 1870		m	Jose Navarro	Teresa Torres [?]				
41v	3	Alberto	16 Apr 1870	3	m	Miguel Eburola [?]	Ana Ugnés				
41v	4		17 Apr 1870								entry blank
41v	5	Francisco Augustin	18 Apr 1870	13 days	m		Teodora Fimbres				
41v	6	Victoria	18 Apr 1870	29 days	f	Fructuoso Castro	Gertrudes Bildaray				
42r	1	Manuel Ignatio Gomez	22 Apr 1870	11 mo	m	Pancho Gomez	Jesus Valenzuela				
42r	2	Victoria Moruela	22 Apr 1870	2	f	Useophilo [?] Moruela	Porphyria Gallarda				
42r	3	Guadalupe Valdez	25 Apr 1870	1 day	f	Juan Valdez	Estephana Ochoa				
42r	4	Santiago Corona	26 Apr 1870	8 mo	m	Silvano Corona	Antonia Martinez				
42r	5	Jose Maria Sanchez	2 May 1870	24	f	Vincento [illegible]					“adulta casada”
42r	6	Samuel Hughes	7 May 1870	1 mo	m	Samuel Hughes	Atanasia Santa Cruz				
42v	1	Demetrio Robles	10 May 1870	20	m		Rufugio	Silbas [?] Sanchez			
42v	2		12 May 1870	4	m						
42v	3	Francisca Torez	19 May 1870	30	f	Raphael Torez					
42v	4	Telemaco Orosco	19 May 1870	26	m			Luisa Valencia			
42v	5	Bernarda	24 May 1870	25	f						
42v	6	Antonia Elias	27 May 1870	20	f	Teodoro Elias	Polonia Polanca				
42v	7	Eduardo Silvas	31 May 1870	30	m	Jose Silvas	A.				
43r	1	Sostenez [?] Morales	1 Jun 1870	30	m	Juan	Rosa Olivas				
43r	2	Juan Acedo [?]	8 Jun 1870	1 day	m	Fernando Acedo [?]	Carmel Saens				
43r	3	Juana	9 Jun 1870		f			Juan Bautista			
43r	4	Tiburtio Montoya	10 Jun 1870	28	m			[no first name] Ruiz			entry begins “San Xavier del Bac”
43r	5	Felipa [?] Carisoza	13 Jun 1870	45	f						
43r	6	Manuel Colles	17 Jun 1870	1 mo	m	Manuel Colles	Francisca Soza				double burial, with following entry
43r	7	Francisca Colles	17 Jun 1870	1 mo	f	Manuel Colles	Francisca Colles				double burial, with preceding entry
43r	8	Raymunda	27 Jun 1870	1	f	Victor Sanchez	Demetria Robles				
43r	9	Manuela	28 Jun 1870	8	f	Puro [?] Daguere [?]	Joanna Gauna				
43v	1	Maria Alta Gracia	3 Jul 1870	4 mo	f	Trinidad Michileno	Ana Maria Barros				
43v	2	Jose Segundino	3 Jul 1870	9 days	m		Delores Miranda				

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
43v	3		3 Jul 1870	adult	f						
43v	4	Leocordia Buelnas	7 Jul 1870	36	f			Matteo Duray			
43v	5	Joaquin Soto	8 Jul 1870	13 mo	m	Jose Maria Soto	Carmel Comaduran				
43v	6	Carmelita Velasco	8 Jul 1870	6	f	Carlos Velasco	[...]tira Ferrer				
44r	1	Juanita	10 Jul 1870	1 mo	f	Procopio Leyvas	Josefa Barcelo				
44r	2	Antonio Salazar	19 Jul 1870	2 mo	m	Francisco Salazar	Teodora Martinez				
44r	3	Antonio Salazar	19 Jul 1870	7	m	Francisco Salazar	Teodora Martinez				apparently distinct from preceding entry
44r	4	Ignatia Figueroa	21 Jul 1870	14	f		Joanna Figueroa				
44r	5	Teofila Fuentes	23 Jul 1870	2 mo	f	Juan Fuentes	Clara Medina				
44r	6	Franciso X.	29 Jul 1870	69	m						
44v	1	Ignacio Mendosa	30 Jul 1870	7 days	m	Reyes Mendosa	Maria Cruz				
44v	2	Ramona Rosario	31 Jul 1870	50	f			Juan Valdez			
44v	3	Maria Guadalupe	31 Jul 1870	20	f						“indita de Gertrudes Marquez”
44v	4	Hieronymia Amaio	1 Aug 1870	72	f			Romero del Riito [?]			
44v	5	Maria Maxima Montaña	1 Aug 1870	15 mo	f	Feliciano	L[...]dos Elias				
44v	6		3 Aug 1870	6 mo	f	Santiago E[...]idia	Jesus Ribeiea [?]				
45r	1	Eufemia Romero	9 Aug 1870	2	f	Gabino Romero	Ascencion Rodriguez				
45r	2	Ana Maria Barrios	19 Aug 1870	adult	f			Trinidad Michileno			
45r	3	Guadalupe Boldanegra	21 Aug 1870	a few months	f	Jesus Maria Boldanegra	Guadalupe [illegible]				
45r	4	Jesus Ruiz	29 Aug 1870	28	m	Juan	Maria Ruiz				
45r	5		3 Sep 1870								entry blank
45r	6	Ruperta Tautimes [?]	8 Sep 1870		f			Jesus Dorame [?]			
45v	1		11 Sep 1870	angelito							no other information
45v	2	Marina Silvas	12 Sep 1870	6	f	Genoy [?]	Estephana Sondates				
45v	3	J[...] Dorame	19 Sep 1870	19 days	m	Jesus	Ruperta Tautimes [?]				
45v	4	Jesus Maria Gustomonte	19 Sep 1870	33	m	Bruno Gustomonte					
45v	5	Merced	23 Sep 1870	1	f	Manuel Altamirano	Juana Leon				
45v	6	Maria Antonia Trinidad	23 Sep 1870	1	f	Jose Maria Perez	Maria Soto				
45v	7	Maria	24 Sep 1870		f		Crecencia Molina				
46r	1	Regina Soldez [?]	28 Sep 1870	1 mo	f		Petra Soldez [?]				
46r	2	Maria F[...] Sanchez	2 Oct 1870	60	f			Lopez			
46r	3	Juan Gallardo	8 Oct 1870	40	m			Maria Buruel			
46r	4	Angel Ortiz	9 Oct 1870	26	m	Juan Jose Ortiz	Gabriela Redondo				“muerto por los apaches”
46r	5	Maria de los Dolores	16 Oct 1870	2	f	Guadalupe Lopes	Nieves N.				

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
46v	1	Maria Pascual	16 Oct 1870	40 or 45	f						
46v	2		17 Oct 1870	adult	m						
46v	3	Manuel Cadena	20 Oct 1870	adult	m						“asesinado en el monte[,] de parientes no conocidos de Hermosillo”
46v	4	Francisco Cruz	24 Oct 1870	60	m						
46v	5	Damasio Romero	28 Oct 1870	17	m	Anastacio Romero					
46v	6	J. Obregon	4 Nov 1870	1 day	m	Serafino [?] Obregon	Ramona Romero				
47r	1	Salvador [illegible]	5 Nov 1870	30	m						
47r	2	Salvador Higuero	6 Nov 1870	30	m			Maria M[...]			apparently distinct from preceding entry
47r	3	Pablo Granada	8 Nov 1870	26	m						
47r	4	Gabriel Gonzales	9 Nov 1870	46	m			Soledad Ramires			
47r	5	Jesus	14 Nov 1870	angelito	m		Macaria Comides [?]				
47r	6	Cruz A[...]	19 Nov 1870	70	f			Francisco Miranda			
47v	1	Bonifacia Tanori	22 Nov 1870	35	f	Rafael	Guadalupe Mariñez				
47v	2	Feliz	28 Nov 1870	adult	m						“apache”
47v	3	Maria Azedo	4 Dec 1870	44 [?]	f			[illegible] ortega			
47v	4	Lorenzo Ribeiro	12 Dec 1870	47	m			Josefa Ribeiro			
47v	5	Francisca Romero	14 Dec 1870	1 mo	f	Ramon Romero	Soledad Sotelo				
47v	6		18 Dec 1870	11 mo	m						
48r	1		18 Dec 1870	2 days	f	Anastacio Chavez	Rosario Basurto				
48r	2	Candelaria Ochoa	21 Dec 1870	47	f			Cecilio Villa			
48r	3	Jose Leon	27 Dec 1870	35	m			Magdalena Grijalba			
48r	4	Maria Martinez	30 Dec 1870	1 mo	f	Pedro Martinez	[illegible] Cruz				
48r	5	Domingo Castillo	30 Dec 1870	10 days	m	Jesus Maria	Maria Soto				
48v	1	Severiana Encinas	4 Jan 1871	3	f	Candelaria	Francisca [...]uela				
48v	2	Manuel Suniga	9 Jan 1871	adult	m			Josefa Espinosa			
48v	3	Carmelita	13 Jan 1871	7	f	Jesus Beld[...]	Bruno Ortega				
48v	4	Carmelita	13 Jan 1871	parvula	f	Librado Mange [?]	Bruna [?] O.				
48v	5	Mariano	25 Jan 1871	7	m	Jose Muñozo	Maria Antonia Garcia				
48v	6	Francisco	31 Jan 1871	11 mo	m	Teofilo Buruel	Maria Gallardo				
49r	1	Mario Dordo [?]	31 Jan 1871	3 mo	m	Cecilio	Isabel Gonzales				
49r	2		4 Feb 1871	niño	m						
49r	3	Bernardino Perez	12 Feb 1871	38	m						
49r	4	Antonia Contreras	19 Feb 1871	39	f						
49r	5	Refugio Ortiz	16 Feb 1871	1	f	Serafin Ortiz	Claudia M[...]				

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
49r	6	Antonio	19 Feb 1871	20	m						“apache”
49v	1		21 Feb 1871	30	m						
49v	2	Angel Gonzales	21 Feb 1871	32	m						
49v	3	Gregorio Gar[...]	24 Feb 1871	28	m						
49v	4	Jose Maria Urias	29 Feb 1871	niño	m		Thomassa [?] Urias				
49v	5	Miguel Lorenzo Pasos	26 Feb 1871	47	m						
49v	6		27 Feb 1871	adult	f						
50r	1	Maria Castro	27 Feb 1871	adult	f			Augustin Bi[...]			
50r	2	Beatrix Ruiz	28 Feb 1871	16	f	Juan Ruiz	Rosalia Lopez				
50r	3	Teodora Romero	1 Mar 1871	45	f			Antonio [?] Molina			
50r	4	Ramon Angel	4 Mar 1871	7 days	m	Quirino[?]	Jesus Robles				
50r	5	George	9 Mar 1871	died at birth	m	George N.	Josefa				
50v	1	Josefa Simas	10 Mar 1871	adult	f			Florentino			
50v	2	Pablo	12 Mar 1871	9 mo	m	Encarnacion Leon	Refugio Felix				
50v	3	Jose	14 Mar 1871	1 day	m	Eligio [?] Bedoya	Ana [illegible] Urias				
50v	4	Trinidad Ortiz	14 Mar 1871	adult	f			Santiago			
50v	5	Carmela Barcelo	20 Mar 1871	2	f	Jose Barcelo	Petra Gonzales				
50v	6	Juan	21 Mar 1871	1	m	Luciano Celaya	Concepcion Soto				
50v	7	Luis Ruiz	19 Mar 1871	adult	m			Manuela Otero			
51r	1	Thomas Shihem [?]	22 Mar 1871	adult	m						“irlandes”; age is cut off by photocopy
51r	2	Nicolas Herreras	2 Apr 1871	21	m	Pedro	Gertrudes				
51r	3	Maria Tomasa	7 Apr 1871	14	f	Jose Maria Navarro	Alta Gracia Seron				
51r	4	Francisco Fernando	8 Apr 1871	48	m			Guadalupe			
51r	5	Jose Leon	17 Apr 1871	8 days	m	Miguel Soto	Demetria Sa[...]				
51r	6	Manuel	18 Apr 1871	7	m	Clemente Alvares	Francisca Rodriguez				
51r	7	Juana Montaña	20 Apr 1871	30	f						
51v	1		24 Apr 1871	5	m	Leopold Dubos	Eusykia [?] Marayo [?]				“hijo adoptivo”
51v	2	Francisco Valenzuela	29 Apr 1871	20	f			N[...] Gonales			
51v	3	Maria Bojorquez	27 Apr 1871	40	f						
51v	4	Maria Guadalupe	8 May 1871	adult	f						“indita de Francisco Gomes”
51v	5	Crecensio	8 May 1871	parvulo	m		Rosalia Estrada				
51v	6		5 May 1871	adult	f						
51v	7	Josefa Gallegos	8 May 1871	80	f						
52r	1	Andres Azedo	5 May 1871	39	m	Francisco Azedo	[illegible]				

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
52r	2	Guadalupe Cruz	11 May 1871	20	f			Demesio Castro			
52r	3	Dionisio Espinoza	11 May 1871	6 mo	m		A[...] Rodriguez				
52r	4	Atanasia Rodriguez	15 May 1871	23	f			Isabel Mend[...]			
52r	5	Ramona Gonzales	18 May 1871	60	f						
52r	6	Guadalupe Lopes	20 May 1871	36	m			Maria Nieves			
52v	1	Ramon Ortega	25 May 1871	45	m			Maria de Jesus Granillo			
52v	2	Maria Ignacia Morales	26 May 1871	38	f			Desiderio Soto			
52v	3	Maria Felipa	28 May 1871	1 mo	f	Jesus Maria Elias	Teresa Martinez				
52v	4	Maria Jesus Basilia	30 May 1871	5 mo	f	Andres Basilia	Francisca Sinoguy				
52v	5	Juana Redondo	4 Jun 1871	32	f			Pedro Brady			
52v	6	X.	9 Jun 1871	angelito	m						
52v	7		9 Jun 1871	adult	f						
53r	1		6 Jun 1871	a few months	f						
53r	2	Maria Smith	7 Jun 1871	angelita	f	John [?] Smith	Isabel Gomes				
53r	3	Carmelita	12 Jun 1871	2	f	Geronimo Morag[...]	Jesus Saenz				
53r	4	Marta Soto	14 Jun 1871	18	f			Francisco Solares			
53r	5	Maria Antonia Espinosa	16 Jun 1871	40	f						
53r	6	Antonio Araisa	17 Jun 1871	a few months	m	Antonio Araisa	Theodora Saens				
53r	7	Carlos	21 Jun 1871	niño	m	Charles Moyers [?]	Incarnacion Ramirez				
53v	1	Antonio Morales	22 Jun 1871	10 days	m	Guillermo Morales	Thomasa Reyes				
53v	2	Theodora Saens	23 Jun 1871	21	f	Antonio Araisa					
53v	3	Maria Angel	24 Jun 1871	1 mo	f		Antonia Orosco				
53v	4	Francisca Baragan	24 Jun 1871	14	f	Concepcion Baragan					
53v	5	Margarita Campillo	24 Jun 1871	1	f	Antonio Martinez					
53v	6	Angel Bi[...]cas	25 Jun 1871	8 mo	m	Augustin Bi[...]cas	Maria Castro				
54r	1	Rosario Moreno	28 Jun 1871	37	f						“de parientes no conocidos de la Madalena”
54r	2	Ramon Obesso	29 Jun 1871	45	m			Josefa Fimbres			
54r	3	Juan Antonio	29 Jun 1871	4 or 5 mo	m	Jesus Gallegos	Rosalia Bedoya				
54r	4	Demetria Castillo	1 Jul 1871	adult	f			Juan Jose Argel [?]			
54r	5	Refugio Sinoa	1 Jul 1871	1	m	Miguel Sinoa	Isabel Bojorquez				
54r	6	Serafina	3 Jul 1871	10 mo	f	Clemente	Francisca X.				
54v	1	Maria Argel	9 Jul 1871	a few days	f	Juan Argel	Demetria Castillo				
54v	2	Teodoro Ramires	6 Jul 1871	94	m			Maria Salazar			

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
54v	3	Maria Gertrudes	7 Jul 1871	adult	f						
54v	4	Trinidad Granillo	2 Jul 1871	36	f			Lucas Sonaguia [?]			
54v	5	Francisca Llanos [?]	8 Jul 1871	1	f	Jose Yano[...]	Jesus Lopez				
54v	6	Carlos	9 Jul 1871	1	m	Carlos Velasco	Beatrix Ferrer				
55r	1	Ramon Molina	19 Jul 1871	7 mo	m	Antonio Molina	Refugio Vilencia [?]				
55r	2	Jose de la Cruz	25 Jul 1871	1	m	Lorenzo Gonzales	T.				“hijo adoptivo”
55r	3	Maria Romano	19 Jul 1871	2	f	Ramon Romano					
55r	4	Maria Antonia Gallego	26 Jul 1871	1	f	Hilario	Ricarda Carisoza				
55r	5	Julia Campos	26 Jul 1871	18 mo	f		Rosa Campos				
55r	6		29 Jul 1871	angelito	m	Leonardo Apodaca	Cleofa Ayuire [?]				
55r	7	Antonio Molina	30 Jul 1871	7 mo	m	Antonio	Refugio Valencia				
55v	1	Maria Flores	30 Jul 1871	35	f			Jesus Mendosa			
55v	2	Francisco	17 Aug 1871	5 mo	m	Ramon Gallegos	Juana Ruelas				
55v	3	Carmel Martinez	18 Aug 1871	1	f	Francisco Martinez	Guadalupe Campas				
55v	4	Romula Virginia	20 Aug 1871	6 mo	f	Feliciano Montaño	Leonides Elias				
55v	5	Maria Timotea	23 Aug 1871	1 day	f	Jose Luis Lucas	Carmel Buruel				
55v	6	Jose Dolores Hurray [?]	26 Aug 1871	70	m			Anita Castro			
56r	1	Sacramento Cruz [illegible]	29 Aug 1871	35	m						
56r	2	Jose Hernan[...]	29 Aug 1871	2	m	Jesus	Maria de [illegible] Soto				
56r	3	Josefa Palomina	2 Sep 1871	60	f						
56r	4	Carlota	2 Sep 1871	7 mo	f		Maria Ramires				
56r	5	Josefa X.	2 Sep 1871	62	f						possible repeat of Josefa Palomina (two entries above)
56r	6	Rosa	6 Sep 1871	7 mo	f	Mariano Molina	Josefa Montaño				
56r	7	Ramon Castro	7 Sep 1871	adult	m			Teodora			
56v	1	Ambrosia Torres	12 Sep 1871	7 mo	f	Alcorio Torres	E[...] Franco				
56v	2	Manuel Ribeiros	12 Sep 1871	2	m	Manuel Ribeiros	Carmel Duran				
56v	3	Vicente Guttieres	14 Sep 1871	78	m			Jesus Bojorquez			
56v	4		14 Sep 1871	14 days	m	Vidal Acuña	Trinidad Palma [?]				
56v	5	Jesus Fimbres	15 Sep 1871	2	m	Jose Fimbres	Dolores X.				
56v	6	[illegible] Maria Montijo	15 Sep 1871	1 day	f	Jesus Montijo	Alejandra X.				
57r	1	Feliciano Sotelo	16 Sep 1871	20	m	Tiburtio Sotelo	Manuela X.				“muerto por los apaches”
57r	2	Wenceslao Zamora	20 Sep 1871	12	m	Alejandro Zamora	Carmel Molina				
57r	3	Isidoro	2 Oct 1871	9 mo	m	Alejandro Apodaca	Dolores Ozuna				
57r	4	Maria	12 Oct 1871	niña	f		Teresa Gutieras				

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
57r	5	Marcos Sosa	12 Oct 1871	2 days	m						
57r	6	Ambrosio Sepeda	14 Oct 1871	77	m			Anna Moreno			
57v	1	Pedro Ayala	15 Oct 1871	23	m						
57v	2	Angela Ortega	16 Oct 1871	28 days	f	Jose Maria Ortega	Isabel Noriega				
57v	3	Theresa Franco	18 Oct 1871	niña	f	Ramon Franco	Nicolassa Trejo				
57v	4	Joaquin Carillo	22 Oct 1871	niño	m	Leopoldo Carillo	Jesus Suarez				
57v	5	Demerio [?] Figueroa	25 Oct 1871	19	m			Guadalupe Campas			“viudo”
57v	6	Augustin Martin	26 Oct 1871	15	m	Ignacio Martin	Concepcion Molina				
58r	1	Albina Salgado	10 Nov 1871	3	f	Jesus Salgado	Ricarda Valenzuela				
58r	2	Simon Telles	11 Nov 1871	19 mo	m	Narcisso Telles	Dolores Sinoa				
58r	3	Felipe Bernal	11 Nov 1871	70	m			Sacramenta Cosias [?]			
58r	4	Fra[...] Munguia	20 Nov 1871	40	m						entry truncated at edge of page
58r	5	Librada Paral	20 Nov 1871	6 mo	f	Juan Paral	Lorenza Gonza[...]				entry truncated at edge of page
58r	6	Juana Paral	21 Nov 1871	30	f						
58v	1	Jose Juan	24 Nov 1871	died at birth	m	Fernando Monroy	Simona Castimer				
58v	2	Antonia Urlangaria [?]	8 Dec 1871	37	f			Antonio Ortega			
58v	3	Luis Bernal	9 Dec 1871	35	m			Suzana Ramires			
58v	4	Eulalia Castro	12 Dec 1871	2	f	Ysidoro Castro	Anita Buruel				
58v	5	Santiago Davis	17 Dec 1871	1	m	John Davis	Rafaela Comaduran				
58v	6	David	18 Dec 1871	10 mo	m	David Pog	Eloisa Moreno				
59r	1	Fructuoso Castro	18 Dec 1871	32	m			Gertrudis Bildaray			
59r	2		29 Dec 1871	1 day	m	Manuel Amado	Ismael [?] Ferrer				
59r	3	Ignacio	29 Dec 1871	adult	m						
59r	4	Maria Jesus Orosco	29 Dec 1871	67	f			Juan Elias			
59r	5	M[...] Ryan	31 Dec 1871	30	f			T[?] J[?] Mar[...]			
59v	1	Manuel Alcaraz [?]	3 Jan 1872	1	m			Tomasa Alcaraz [?]			
59v	2	Francisco	7 Jan 1872	14	m						
59v	3	Jose del Carmen	14 Jan 1872	20	m						
59v	4	Francisco Bojorquez	18 Jan 1872	25	m			Jesus Munguia			
59v	5	Jose Romero	20 Jan 1872	6 mo	m	Jose [?] Romero	Ursula Quivuiz				
60r	1	Francisco Tarin [?]	25 Jan 1872	25	m			Jesus Miranda			
60r	2	Guadalupe Morillo [?]	26 Jan 1872	adult	f			Antonio Gujolla [?]			
60r	3	Jose Anastasio Vicente Alvarez	1 Feb 1872	11 days	m			Maria Alavarez			
60r	4	[illegible] Baldenegro	8 Feb 1872	1	m			Barbara Baldenegro			

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
60r	5	Jesus Salazar	19 Feb 1872	30	m						
60r	6	Maximino [?]	22 Feb 1872	17 [?]	m						“indio yaky [?]”
60v	1	Maria	1 Mar 1872	3 days	f		Margarita Brady				
60v	2	Michael Keegan	1 Mar 1872	32	m						entry is in English; “private of 21 inf.”
60v	3	Magdalena Zuniga	3 Mar 1872	32	f			Higinio Sandarte			
60v	4	Micaela Valencia	3 Mar 1872	40	f						
60v	5	Maria Francisca	8 Mar 1872	30 or 35	f						
61r	1		10 Mar 1872	parvulo	m						
61r	2	Guadalupe	11 Mar 1872	27	f			Nicolas			“apache casada con Nicolas de la misma nacion”
61r	3	Antonia [?] Gonzales	17 Mar 1872	62	f						
61r	4	Refugio Mendibles	19 Mar 1872	28	f			Manuel Moreno			
61r	5	Manuela Elias	21 Mar 1872	18	f			Borrel [?]			
61r	6	Joseph Ruiz	21 Mar 1872	angelito	m	John A. Ruiz	Dolores M. Ruiz				
61v	1		22 Mar 1872	newborn	m	Reyes Mendosa [?]	Maria Concepcion [?]				
61v	2	Paul Rutterleing [?]	25 Mar 1872	58	m						“soltero nacido en [illegible] (Alsace)”
61v	3	Maria Ruperta	25 Mar 1872	3 days	f	Ruperto Simon [?]	Josefa Gallardo				
61v	4	Fernando Cepeda	7 Apr 1872	13	m	Fernando Cepeda	Teresa Montoya				
61v	5	Refugio Lopez	10 Apr 1872	10	m	Trinidad Lopez	Maria Leon				
61v	6	Maria Teodora	13 Apr 1872	adult	f						
62r	1	Maria	13 Apr 1872	30	f			Fernando Valenzuela			
62r	2	Teresa Romo [?]	26 Apr 1872	43	f						
62r	3	Tiburcio Sotelo	26 Apr 1872	adult	m			M[...]			
62r	4	Maria Gabriela Buelnas [?]	27 Apr 1872	30	f			Meregildo Basquez			
62r	5	Maria Carmel	28 Apr 1872	24	f			Higinio Fernandes			
62v	1	Petra	1 May 1872	42	f			Matias Romero			
62v	2	Policarpio Ochoa	3 May 1872	23	m	Jose Ochoa	Francisca Coronal [?]				
62v	3	Meregildo Basquez	4 May 1872	35	m						
62v	4	Juan	6 May 1872	newborn	m		Abelina Armenta				
62v	5	Juana Gallegos	7 May 1872	22	f			Reyes Durazo			
62v	6	Antonia	7 May 1872	45	f						
63r	1	[illegible] Duarte	8 May 1872	26	m						entry truncated at edge of page
63r	2	Nicolas Telles	27 May 1872	adult	m						
63r	3	Encarnacion	28 May 1872	adult	f			Angulo			
63r	4	Pedro Rios	30 May 1872	adult	m			Eugenia Dur[...]			entry truncated at edge of page

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
63r	5	Antonio Borboa [?]	30 May 1872	2	m	Jesus Maria Borboa [?]	Francisca Mendoza				
63r	6	Carmel Rivas	1 Jun 1872	2	f		Manuela Vasquez				
63v	1		11 Jun 1872	2 mo	m	Guadalupe Martinez	Maria Munguia				
63v	2	Pablo	22 Jun 1872	10 mo	m		Ines Ramires				
63v	3	Margarita Bildaray	24 Jun 1872	33	f			Manuel Orosco			
63v	4	Fabiano Martinez	28 Jun 1872	20	m						
63v	5	Jesus Maria Ortiz	1 Jul 1872	adult	m			Encarnacion Comaduran			
64r	1	Bibiano Lopez	2 Jul 1872	23	m	Felipe	Guadalupe Noriega				
64r	2	Maria Silveria Lu[...]	3 Jul 1872	13 days	f		Carmen Marcoba [?]				
64r	3		4 Jul 1872	parvulito	m						
64r	4	Rita	4 Jul 1872	2	f		Felicita Sabory [?]				
64r	5	Dolores	15 Jul 1872	1	f		Ruperta Sembrano				
64r	6	Demetria Castro	16 Jul 1872	3 mo	f	Isidoro Castro	Juana [?] Burel				
64v	1		16 Jul 1872	newborn	f	Juan	Dolores Redondo				
64v	2	Francisco	18 Jul 1872	6 mo	m		Maria Cruz				
64v	3	Jose Buttierrez	18 Jul 1872	40	m						
64v	4	Calisto Bibiano Moraga	22 Jul 1872	9 mo	m	Bibiano Moraga	Josefa Fra[...]				
64v	5	Jose Sylvester	30 Jul 1872	1	m	Ruperto Limon	Josefa Gallardo				
64v	6	Virginia	3 Aug 1872	1	f		Ines Carizosa				
64v	7	Juan	4 Aug 1872	6	m		Manuela Estrada				
65r	1	Juan	5 Aug 1872	7 mo	m	Luciano Celaya	Concepcion Soto				
65r	2	Lorenzo Tapia	8 Aug 1872	33	m	Jose Maria	Maria Estrada				
65r	3	Jose	17 Aug 1872	2	m	Alejandro Bustaman[...]	Rosario Espinosa				entry truncated at edge of page
65r	4	Gabriela	20 Aug 1872	3	f	Jesus Morales	Jesus Carillo				
65r	5	Ramona Morrillos	21 Aug 1872	25	f	Ramon	[illegible] Garcia				entry truncated at edge of page
65v	1	Nicolasa Sosa	24 Aug 1872	9 mo	f	Antonio Sosa	Merced Federico				
65v	2	Maria Basquez	26 Aug 1872	30	f						
65v	3	Francisca Martinez	27 Aug 1872	8 days	f	Atanasio Martinez	Manuel Lopez				
65v	4	Maria Irinea Balletero	6 Sep 1872	25	f			Santiago Singleton			
66r	1	Luciano	10 Sep 1872	7 mo	m	Carlos Valencia	Francisca Reies				
66r	2	Eusebio Eligio Bed[...]	11 Sep 1872	1 mo	m	Eligio	Joaquina [illegible]				entry truncated at edge of page
66r	3	Teodula	18 Sep 1872	8 mo	f	Leandro Felix	Dolores Altamira[...]				entry truncated at edge of page
66r	4	Augustina	19 Sep 1872	1	f		Maria Rita				
66r	5	Carlos Basilio Smith	21 Sep 1872	3	m	Henry Smith	Isabel Gomes				

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
66r	6	Maria	23 Sep 1872	10 mo	f	Antonio Urias	Macaria Gallegos				
66v	1	Margarita Montgomery	26 Sep 1872	1	f	Juan M.	Maria Fraijo [?]				
66v	2	Bernarda Bustamante	4 Oct 1872	30	f			Genaro Pesqueira			
66v	3	Petra Navarro	11 Oct 1872	50	f			Jesus Maria Flores			
66v	4	Maria	12 Oct 1872	5 days	f						
66v	5	Maria F[...]	14 Oct 1872	1 mo	f	Genaro Pesqueira	Bernarda Bustamante				
66v	6	Maria Antonia	14 Oct 1872	1 mo	f	Genaro Pesqueira	Bernarda Bustamante				part of same entry as preceding
67r	1	Maria	18 Oct 1872	1 day	f		Eloisa Gomez				
67r	2	Mariana Grijalba	19 Oct 1872	adult	f						
67r	3		22 Oct 1872	a few days	m	[...]los Henriquez	Marta Verdugo				
67r	4		22 Oct 1872	a few days	m	[...]los Henriquez	Marta Verdugo				part of same entry as preceding
67r	5	Peter O'Connor	27 Oct 1872	adult	m						entry in English, "private D company first U.S. Cavalry died in Sta. Billet[...]" ; entry truncated at edge of page
67r	6	Matilda Moreno	14 Nov 1872	15	f	Francisco Moreno	Josefa				
67v	1	Manuel Sinoguy	20 Nov 1872	30	m	[illegible]	Josefa Monreal				
67v	2	Petra Buruel	20 Nov 1872	20	f			Macario Romero			
67v	3	Dolore Alegria	22 Nov 1872	42	f			Sacramento Baragan			
67v	4	Santos	22 Nov 1872	50	m						"apache"
67v	5	Jose de Jesus Bialobos	23 Nov 1872	16	m	Jesus	Maria Jesus Jaime [?]				
68r	1	Mona Maldonado	24 Nov 1872	30	f						"india yaki"
68r	2	Pedro Tomas Alvarez	24 Nov 1872	18	m		Maria N.				
68r	3		25 Nov 1872	1	m						
68r	4	Rafael	27 Nov 1872	adult	m						
68r	5	Margarita	30 Nov 1872	30	f						
68v	1	Antonia Castro	9 Dec 1872	35	f			Jose Maria Ligara			
68v	2	Maria Petra	12 Dec 1872	adult	f						
68v	3	Ologio Telles	14 Dec 1872	20	m	Guillermo Telles	Trinidad Orosco				
68v	4	Maria Guadalupe	15 Dec 1872	11	f	Dolores Arvallo	Concepcion Peralta				
68v	5	Albino Ocoboa	21 Dec 1872	88	m			Soledad Herraz [?]			
69r	1	Pedro Paco	21 Dec 1872	24	m			Jesus Baragan			
69v	1	Alejandro	7 Jan 1873	5	m		Carmel Ruis				
69v	2	Fernando Azedo	8 Jan 1873	32	m			Carmel Saenz			
69v	3	Jose Ma[...]a	17 Jan 1873	36	m						

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
69v	4	James Carroll	25 Jan 1873	36	m						entry in English; deceased is sergeant, Company E, 23rd US Infantry, born in Ireland
69v	5	Domingo Lopes	25 Jan 1873	65	m			Jesus Herreda			
70r	1	Manuel Cordova	29 Jan 1873	2	m	Manuel Cordova	Espiridiona Delesy [?]				
70r	2	Mateo	30 Jan 1873	11 mo	m	Tomas Ivarra	Guadalupe Garcia				
70r	3	Jesus Maria	30 Jan 1873	2	m	Juan Leya	Nicolasa				parents are "apaches"
70r	4	Maria Ruperta Rios	3 Feb 1873	25	f	Ignacio Rios	Antonia Gomes				
70r	5	Pilar Barreal [?]	5 Feb 1873	35	f						
70v	1	Francisco	5 Feb 1873	4	m		Espiridian[...] Paras				entry truncated at edge of page
70v	2	Maria Catarina [?] P.	7 Feb 1873	25	f						"india de Juan Jose Ortiz"
70v	3	Santiago Gonzales	8 Feb 1873	69	m						
70v	4	Maria [illegible]	10 Feb 1873	25	f						
70v	5	Jesus Islas [?]	12 Feb 1873	32	f			Juan Noriega			
70v	6	Maria Juana Adelaida Parral	17 Feb 1873	2 mo	f	Juan Parral	Lorenza Gonzales				
71r	1	Guadalupe [...]dac[...]	20 Feb 1873	70	f [?]						burial was at San Xavier del Bac
71r	2		23 Feb 1873	5 mo	f	Ignacio Terrazas	Birgida Herrera				
71r	3	Martin Burns	22 Feb 1873	32	m						entry in English; deceased was "born in Ireland"
71r	4	Antonio [...]enciado	24 Feb 1873	8	m	Antonio Soza	Mercedes Federico				
71r	5	Manuela H.	27 Feb 1873	70	f			Antonio X.			
71v	1	Maria Carmel Buruel	28 Feb 1873	35	f			Jose Luis Lucas			
71v	2	Basilía Savalda	3 Mar 1873	adult	f			Hilario Galavis			
71v	3	Juan de Dios Romero	11 Mar 1873	a few days	m	Miguel Romero	Prudencia Luna				
71v	4	Leandro Feliz	18 Mar 1873	a few months	m	Leandro	Dolores Altamirano				
71v	5	Maria	22 Mar 1873	1	f	Trinidad Telles	Juana Granillo				
72r	1	Teresa Siqueiros	3 Apr 1873	80	f			Fernando Ruela			
72r	2	Jose Refugio Lantaro [?]	5 Apr 1873	14 days	m	Miguel Gonzales Roca	Mariana Aro [?]				
72r	3	Carmel	22 Apr 1873	40	f						
72r	4	Antonio Carillo	26 Apr 1873	1	m			Jesus Carillo			
72r	5	Manuel	1 May 1873	4 mo	m	Jose Luis Lucas	Carmen Buruel				burial by Salpointe at San Xavier del Bac
72v	1	Juana	11 May 1873	15	f	Ramon Ortega	Jesus Granillo				
72v	2	Maria Meregilda Ampara	14 May 1873	1 mo	f	Francisco Vasquez	Maria Octaviana Llugue [?]				
72v	3	Francisca	15 May 1873	35	f			Jose Maria Preciado			
72v	4	Rosa Franco	21 May 1873	5 mo	f	Agapito Franco	Jesus C[...]				

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
72v	5		23 May 1873	1	f	Juan Sanches	Filomena Baldenegro				
73r	1		28 May 1873	died at birth	m	Lazaro Romero	Seferina Azedo				
73r	2	Eloisa Garnez [?]	30 Aug 1873	1	f	Tomas	Gertrudes Apodaca				
73r	3	Carmel Contreras	4 Jun 1873	16	f	Manuel Contreras	Guadalupe Espinoza				
73r	4	Maria de los Angeles Morales	16 Jun 1873	29 days	f	Jesus Morales	Juana Flores				
73r	5	Mauricio Maldonado	25 Jun 1873	32	m						
73v	1	Antonio Flores	30 Jun 1873	1	m		Juana Flores				
73v	2	Bernabe Robles	2 Jul 1873	45	m			Josefa Romo			
73v	3	Josefa Castillo	3 Jul 1873	38	f			Miguel Alvarez			
73v	4	Jose Maria	10 Jul 1873	adult	m						“ahogado en un poso”
73v	5	Miguel Monduraga	2 Aug 1873	28 days	m	Jesus	Maria Romero				
73v	6	Emilio Alegria	3 Aug 1873	4 mo	m						
74r	1	Jose Hernandez	7 Aug 1873								this deceased and following are in same entry, described as “asesinados en la noche”
74r	2	Librada Chaves	7 Aug 1873								
74r	3	Vicente Ruis	11 Aug 1873	1	m	Ramon Ruis	Fermina Ramires				
74r	4	Refugio	20 Aug 1873	1	f	Geronimo Ojedo [?]	Alta Gracia Gallegos				
74r	5	Maria Victoria	21 Aug 1873	7 mo	f	Henry Smith	Isabel Gomes				
74r	6	Pedro Sisneros	21 Aug 1873	60	m						
74r	7	Apolonio Navarro	22 Aug 1873	40	m			Guadalupe Castro			
74v	1	Maria del Carmen Gauna	29 Aug 1873	65	f			Francisco Medibles			
74v	2	Juan	8 Sep 1873	6 mo	m	Jose Valenzuela	Josefa Basques				
74v	3	Maria Timotea Usaraga	8 Sep 1873	39	f			Cornelio Bia			
74v	4	Rafael Ron [?]	12 Sep 1873	69	m			Trinidad Bi[...s]			
74v	5	W.C. Brown	20 Sep 1873	1	m	Charles O. Brown	Clara Billiescas [?]				
74v	6	Maria	22 Sep 1873	1	f	Leoncio Martin [...]	Geronima Santa Cruz				entry truncated at edge of page
75r	1	Maria	23 Sep 1873	8 days	f		Antonia Lopez				
75r	2	Jesus Maria Armenta	27 Sep 1873	6 mo	m	Jose Maria	Juliana Billas				
75r	3	Maria Jesus Para	29 Sep 1873	70	f						
75r	4	Refugio Pacheco	29 Sep 1873	36	m			Paula Cruz			
75r	5	Guillermo	30 Sep 1873	2 mo	m	G.D. Stevens	Guadalupe Ortiz				
75r	6	Francisca	6 Oct 1873	1	f	Manuel Ruis	Jesus Acosta				
75v	1	Trinidad	7 Oct 1873	1	f	Soledad Ballesteros	Guadalupe Peralta				
75v	2	Juaquina	9 Oct 1873	3	f	Encarnacion Moreno	Jesus Mallen [?]				

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
75v	3	Felipe	13 Oct 1873	1 mo	m	Emiliano Barcelon[...]	Emiteria [?] Rodriguez				entry truncated at edge of page
75v	4	Rafaela Salazar	16 Oct 1873	20	f			Merced Federico			
75v	5	Anita	20 Oct 1873	4 mo	f		Guadalupe Ruiz				
75v	6	Maria Trinidad	20 Oct 1873	7 days	f		Josefa Noriega				
76r	1	Jesus Martinez	22 Oct 1873	15	m	Pablo Martinez	Concepcion Buttieres				deceased is adopted son of Pablo Martinez
76r	2	Maria Merced	12 Nov 1873	adult	f			Peleteo [?] Elias			
76r	3	Francisco Barela	13 Nov 1873	1 mo	m	Ignacio Barela	Petra Romero [?]				
76r	4	Juana Alvarez	13 Nov 1873	70	f						
76r	5	Manuela Roblez	10 Nov 1873	3 mo	f	Pedro	Angela Gomez				
76v	1	Francisco Ferrer	15 Nov 1873	adult	m						
76v	2	Tranquilino	17 Nov 1873	1	m	Fidoso [?] Aragon	Enemesia [?] Dorame				
76v	3	Domingo Silvas	21 Nov 1873	adult	m						
76v	4	Seferina Lamadril [?]	21 Nov 1873	35	f			Smith B. Turner			entry truncated at edge of page
76v	5	G. Pesqueira	22 Nov 1873	parvulo	m						not clear if name applies to deceased
77r	1	Jose Mesido [?]	23 Nov 1873	40	m			N.			
77r	2	Leonardo	29 Nov 1873	4 mo	m	Leonardo Apodaca	Cleofe Aguire				
77r	3	Longino [?]	2 Dec 1873	adult	m						“fallecido de un accidente en el Rillito”
77r	4	Manuel Maria	3 Dec 1873	3 mo	m	Agustin Aguilar	Helena Campas				
77r	5		7 Dec 1873	22	m						
77v	1	Teresa Ortiz	20 Dec 1873	1	f	Serafino Ortiz	Claudia Martinez				
77v	2		18 Dec 1873	25	m						
77v	3		22 Dec 1873	newborn	m	Braulio Saenz	Juana Telles				
77v	4	Francisca	23 Dec 1873	1	f		Paula Acosta				
78r	1	Jose Trinidad	1 Jan 1874	4 mo	m		Dolores				entry truncated at edge of page
78r	2	Rafaela	1 Jan 1874	adult	f						entry truncated at edge of page; age present but illegible
78r	3	Antonia Romero	2 Jan 1874	parvula	f	Jose Romero	Silvestra Cota				entry truncated at edge of page; age present but illegible
78r	4	George	2 Jan 1874	1	m	Guadalupe Robles	Geronimo Soya [?]				entry truncated at edge of page
78r	5	Jesus	9 Jan 1874	9 mo	m		Guadalupe [illegible]				entry truncated at edge of page
78r	6	Reyes	9 Jan 1874	2 days	m		Portia Salazar				entry truncated at edge of page
78v	1	Juaquin	9 Jan 1874	5	m		Anita [?] Badillos				
78v	2	Guadalupe	11 Jan 1874	27	f						“apache”
78v	3	Guillermo	16 Jan 1874	5 days	m		Guadalupe				deceased and mother are both “apache”
78v	4	Jose	19 Jan 1874	2 mo	m	Jose Chue	Trinidad Maria				“apache”

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
78v	5	Trinidad	19 Jan 1874	1	f		Gertrudis Barcelon				
78v	6	Gertrudis Barcelo	20 Jan 1874	31	f	Francisco Islas					
79r	1		26 Jan 1874	5	f	Fernando Azedo					
79r	2	Ventura Palomino	31 Jan 1874	1	m	Reyes Palomino	Evarista Urella				
79r	3	Francisco Romero	3 Feb 1874	35	m			Eloisa Felix			
79r	4	Adelaida	3 Feb 1874	1	f	Miguel Dias	Luisa Urias				
79r	5	María Gorgonia Franco	4 Feb 1874	40	f			Jesus Carillo			
79r	6	Manuela	5 Feb 1874	2 mo	f		Maria [?] Jesus Huerta				
79v	1	Rosa Herron	8 Feb 1874	10 mo	f	Saturnino Herron	Caterina Cruz				
79v	2	Juan Siveney [?]	11 Feb 1874	1 day	m						
79v	3	Eduardo	17 Feb 1874	4 mo	m		Soledad Lopez				
79v	4		19 Feb 1874	10 mo	f		Rosa				mother and deceased are "papaga"
79v	5	Jesus Romero	20 Feb 1874	35	m			[illegible]			entry truncated at edge of page
79v	6	Andrea	23 Feb 1874	1	f	Francisco Bonilla	Ana Maria Guiti[...]				
80r	1	Juana Rosa	25 Feb 1874	26	f						burial was at San Xavier del Bac; deceased was "de la nacion de los papagos"
80r	2	Aguirre	25 Feb 1874	2	f	Juan Aguirre	[illegible] Ramirez				burial was at San Xavier del Bac
80r	3	Juan Grijalba	27 Feb 1874	65	m			Francisca Ramires			
80r	4	María del Pilar	1 Mar 1874	40	f						burial was at San Xavier del Bac; deceased was "de la nacion de los papagos"
80r	5	Juana Saens	1 Mar 1874	4	f	Juan	Petra Gallardo				
80r	6	Pedro Gallardo	1 Mar 1874	1	m		Petra Gallardo				
80 v	1	María del Carmel	3 Mar 1874	1	f	Francisco Romero	Luisa Felix				
80 v	2	Margarita	4 Mar 1874	1	f	Jesus Castro	Adelaida Martinez				
80 v	3	Clotilde Morales	5 Mar 1874	2	f	Jose Maria Morales	Juana Flores				
80 v	4	María Sara	9 Mar 1874	2 mo	f	Rufin[...] Portelo	Anastacia Alcares				entry truncated at edge of page
80 v	5	Antonio Ramirez	9 Mar 1874	2 mo	m	Estevan Ramirez	María Jesus Azedo				
80 v	6	Simon Sanches	10 Mar 1874	30	m			Albin...]			"muerto por los apaches"; entry truncated at edge of page
81r	1	Juan	12 Mar 1874	8 mo	m	Refugio Dias	Jesus Aguilar				
81r	2	Juan	16 Mar 1874	9	m	Mariano Ortiz	Leonor Ortiz				
81r	3	Lucio [?]	16 Mar 1874	25	m						burial was at San Xavier del Bac; deceased was "de la nacion de los papagos"
81r	4	Juana Alvarez	17 Mar 1874	1 mo	f		Espiridiona Paral [?]				
81r	5	Jesus Andrade	18 Mar 1874	1 mo	m	Petroni[...] Andrade	Cornelia Paras				
81v	1	Jesus Cirilio Lopez	20 Mar 1874	2 mo	m	Miguel Lopez	Luz Hernandez				

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
81v	2	Ursula Agapita	22 Mar 1874	5 mo	f	Trinidad Telles	Juana Buruel				
81v	3	Maria Gertrudis	23 Mar 1874	1	f	Jesus Ochoa	Teodora Guit[...]				
81v	4	Gabriel	24 Mar 1874	11 days	m		Gabriela T[...]				
81v	5	Ana Maria Chacon	25 Mar 1874	34	f			Ramon Urias			
82r	1	Jesus Alvarez	27 Mar 1874	34	m						"indio yake"
82r	2	Maria Espiritu Almazan	28 Mar 1874	30	f						
82r	3	Soledad Lopes	30 Mar 1874	35	f						
82r	4	Francisco	31 Mar 1874	2 mo	m	Domingo S[...]	Nicolasa Samora				entry truncated at edge of page
82r	5	Teodoro	4 Apr 1874	5 mo	m	Vicente Moraga	Juana B[...]cea				
82r	6	Josefa	7 Apr 1874	3	f	Anastacia Alcaras	Rufino Portel				
82v	1	Jesusita	7 Mar 1874	8 mo	f		Carolina Gomez				
82v	2	Manuel Marin [?]	11 Apr 1874	21	m	Isabel Marin [?]	Salome Mendoza				
82v	3	Robos [?] Cruz	14 Apr 1874	20 days	m	Jesus Cruz	Concepcion Ramirez				
82v	4	Celestina	15 Apr 1874	28	f						
82v	5	Miguela	21 Apr 1874	3	f		Balvaned[...] Rodriguez				
83r	1	Juana Verdugo	24 Apr 1874	4	f		Marta Verdugo				
83r	2	Refugio	28 Apr 1874	1	f	Mariano Carion	Porta Ocoboa [?]				
83r	3	Maria de los Remedios	28 Apr 1874	35 or 40	f						
83r	4	Perfecto	1 May 1874	12 days	m		Jesus Verdugo				
83r	5	Josefa	3 May 1874	8	f						"indita papaga"
83r	6	Maria Juana Valdez	5 May 1874	died at birth	f	Roman Valdez	Gertrudes Gonzales				
83v	1	Maria	7 May 1874	20 mo	f		Carmel Partios				
83v	2	Fermina Ylibalda [?]	9 May 1874	2	f	Jesus Martinez	Soledad Uazi [?]				
83v	3	Julian Blanco	14 May 1874	40	m						
83v	4	Jesus Tapia	17 May 1874	28	m						
83v	5	Manuela Gonzales	17 May 1874	2	f	Concepcion Gonzales	Esquipula Castro				
83v	6	Ramon	22 May 1874	11 mo	m	Antonio Comaduran	Merced Campas				
84r	1	Antonio Quijada	22 May 1874	3 mo	m	Refugio Quijada	Vicenta Garadios [?]				
84r	2	Colato [?]	22 May 1874	7 mo	m		Dolores X.				
84r	3	Miguel	29 May 1874	2	m	Refugio Pacheco	Paola Cruz				
84r	4	Porta Ocoboa	29 May 1874	35	f						
84r	5	Concepcion Cruz	30 May 1874	7 mo	f	Antonio Cruz	Juliana Duarte				
84r	6	Encarnacion Martinez	2 Jun 1874	40	f						
84v	1	Rosa	9 Jun 1874	3 mo	f	Nicolas Henriquez	Marta Verdugo				

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
84v	2	Damiano	16 Jun 1874	9 mo	m	Jesus Valencia	Delfina Salazar				
84v	3	Matias Baltes	16 Jun 1874	a few months	m		Mysteria Baltes				
84v	4	Perfecto Gallardo	18 Jun 1874	28	m	Francisco Gallardo	Jesus Granillo				
84v	5	Eusebio	22 Jun 1874	10 mo	m		Catarina Molina				
85r	1	Carlos	22 Jun 1874	8 mo	m	Charles James Rivers	Agripina Moreno				
85r	2	Maria de la Cruz	26 Jun 1874	1	f	Luis Marquez	Josefa Romero				
85r	3	Francisco Espinosa	5 Jul 1874	40	m			Juana Burela			
85r	4	Eduarda Robles	5 Jul 1874	55	f			Jose Preciado			
85r	5	Refugio Urquides	5 Jul 1874	1	f	Francisco Urquides	Guadalupe Rib[...]				
85v	1	Luisa	7 Jul 1874	3	f	Jose Maria Martinez	Guadalupe Sinoguy				
85v	2	Virginia Marin	11 Jul 1874	23	f	Isabel Marin	Salome Mendoza				
85v	3	Ramon Romero	15 Jul 1874	90	m			Josefa Salazar			
85v	4	Patricia Granillo	17 Jul 1874	28	f			Jesus Figueroa			
85v	5	X. Tanoro	20 Jul 1874	a few days	m		Cruz Tanoro				
86r	1	Gregoria	23 Jul 1874	1	f		Damasia Bia				
86r	2	Jose Tranquilino Bartolo	23 Jul 1874	17 days	m	Jesus Figueroa	Patricia Granillo				
86r	3	Catarina Montijo	25 Jul 1874	niña	f		Merced Monitjo				
86r	4		29 Jul 1874	30	f						
86r	5	Antonio Guerer[...]	30 Jul 1874	40	m						
86v	1	Juan Antonio	30 Jul 1874	2	m		Virginia Mendoza				
86v	2	Lanter[...] Lucia	31 Jul 1874	3 mo	f	Mariano Quiroga	Josefa Molina				entry truncated at edge of page
86v	3	Francisco	1 Aug 1874	10	m	Francisco Rodriguez	Rosa Leon				
86v	4	Sister Mary Emerentia	2 Aug 1874	40	f						entry is in English; deceased was Superior of the Convent of St. Joseph
86v	5	Jesus Ci[...]go	8 Aug 1874	1	m		Refugio Ortega				
87r	1	Primitivo Carrancio [?]	8 Aug 1874	niño	m	Toribio	Marina				
87r	2	Augustin	9 Aug 1874	11 mo	m		Marta Rodriguez				
87r	3	Tomasa Zamora	11 Aug 1874	1	f		Francisca Zamora				
87r	4	Angela	11 Aug 1874	9 days	f	Jose Velasquez	Maria Dolores [illegible]				
87r	5	Leonides Rodriguez	12 Aug 1874	6	f	Francisco Rodriguez	Rosa Leon				
87v	1	Refugio Leyvas	14 Aug 1874	60	m			Refugio X.			
87v	2	Estevan Valencia	20 Aug 1874	1	m	Jose Maria Valencia	Jesus Ruiz				
87v	3	Eloisa	24 Aug 1874	7 mo	f	Casimiro Bartholemy	Josefa Rajel [?]				
87v	4	Jesus Maria	26 Aug 1874	1	m	Abram Robles	Marta Alesa				

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
87v	5	Jesus Martinez	27 Aug 1874	37	m						
88r	1	Josefa	29 Aug 1874	6 mo	f	Antonio Maldonado	Helena Moralesa				
88r	2	Refugio Antonio	31 Aug 1874	2 mo	m	Genaro Pesqueira	Jesus Baragan				
88r	3	Jacinto Castro	2 Sep 1874	18 days	m	Jesus Castro	Adelaida Martinez				
88r	4	Francisca	5 Sep 1874	parvula	f	Francisco Choulme	Augustina				parents are "indios apaches"
88r	5	Ventura	6 Sep 1874	2	m	Rafael Andrade	Francisca Samora				
88r	6	Juliana Duarte	13 Sep 1874	27	f			Antonio Quintero			
88v	1	Antonio X.	13 Sep 1874	60	m						
88v	2	Concepcion Alcara	14 Sep 1874	60	f						
88v	3	Antonia	17 Sep 1874	7	f		Concepcion Rodriguez				
88v	4	Maria X.	19 Sep 1874	4	f						
88v	5	Pedro Carreras	22 Sep 1874	45	m						
88v	6	Romela Lerma	25 Sep 1874	18	f	Anastasio Lerma	Carlota Gonzales				
89r	1	Procopio	25 Sep 1874	2 mo	m			Isabel Gonzales			
89r	2	Francisco Nuñez	26 Sep 1874	9	m	[...]ostomo Nuñez	Emeteria Rodriguez				
89r	3	Cleofa Rodriguez	26 Sep 1874	2 mo	f		Concepcion Rodriguez				
89r	4	Juana Varela	26 Sep 1874	22	f						
89r	5	Isabel Gonzales	28 Sep 1874	20	f			Cecilio Davida			
89v	1	Eusyquio [?] Ocobosa	3 Oct 1874	30	m						
89v	2	Maria Burruel	4 Oct 1874	31	f			Jesus Ortiz			
89v	3	Andres Coronado	4 Oct 1874	2	m		Doloresa Coronado				
89v	4	Refugio Azedo	6 Oct 1874	3 mo	f	Geronimo Azedo	Alta Gracia Gallegos				
89v	5	Juanito Herreras	8 Oct 1874	20 days	m	Nicolas Herreras	Alta Gracia Grijalba				
90r	1	Josefa Alicosa [?]	23 Oct 1874	35	f			Spiritu Leyvas			
90r	2	Juan	26 Oct 1874	3 days	m		Catalina [?]				
90r	3	Eugenio Ruiz	27 Oct 1874	55	m			Maria Galindo			
90r	4	Maria Salome Gardner	29 Oct 1874	3 days	f	Thomas Gardner	Gertrudis Apodaca				
90r	5	Librada Castro	30 Oct 1874	24	f			Nicolas Bias			
90v	1	Maria Guadalupe	1 Nov 1874	adult	f						
90v	2	Pedro Calderon	2 Nov 1874	30	m						
90v	3	Dario Trineo	6 Nov 1874	24	m			Antonia Navares			
90v	4	Alejandro Moraga	6 Nov 1874	11 mo	m	Bibiano Moraga	Josefa Fr[...]				entry truncated at edge of page
90v	5	Miguel Gonzalez	7 Nov 1874	5	m	Sacramento Gonzalez	Carmel Celoya				
91r	1	Antonia Pasos	10 Nov 1874	40	f						

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
91r	2	Higinio	10 Nov 1874	10 mo	m	Leonicio Martinez	Geronima Robles				
91r	3	Jesus	12 Nov 1874	adult	m						
91r	4		12 Nov 1874	3	f						
91r	5	Carlos	14 Nov 1874	9 mo	m	Pedro Trejo	Antonia Federico				
91v	1	Sacramento Duarte	14 Nov 1874	70	f						
91v	2	Juaquina Castro	14 Nov 1874	30	f			Carlos G. Jones			
91v	3	Casimira Rico	16 Nov 1874	4	f	Tiburcio Rico	Mariana Camacho				
91v	4	Jesus Castro	18 Nov 1874	50	m			Adelaida Martinez			
92r	1	Ramon Tirado	21 Nov 1874	80	m						
92r	2	Merced Arragan	22 Nov 1874	22	f			John Hastings			
92r	3	Merced Moreno	22 Nov 1874	60	m						
92r	4	Maria Francisca	23 Nov 1874	2 mo	f	Leandro Feliz	Dolores Altamirano				
92r	5	Francisco	25 Nov 1874	2	m	Domingo Jovaneti	Maria Antonia Vasquez				
92v	1	Casimira [?] Gomez	25 Nov 1874	35	f						
92v	2	Demesio	25 Nov 1874	8 days	m	Demesio Alvares	Juliana Bia				
92v	3	M. Anastasia	25 Nov 1874	50	f			Juan Perrano			burial was at San Xavier del Bac; deceased is "papaga"
92v	4	Benito	25 Nov 1874	15	m						burial was at San Xavier del Bac
92v	5	Maria Refugio	26 Nov 1874	30 [?]	f						
93r	1	Francisco Fimbres	30 Nov 1874	64	m						
93r	2	Jose de la Luz Ruis	4 Dec 1874	14	m	Feliciano	Maria Valencia [?]				entry truncated at edge of page
93r	3	Domingo	7 Dec 1874	40	m						burial was at San Xavier del Bac; deceased was "papago"
93r	4		8 Dec 1874	a few days	f	[...]undio Arvallo	Guadalupe Orantes [?]				
93r	5	Josefa Campas	16 Dec 1874	30	f						
93v	1	Cipriano Ortega	18 Dec 1874	38	m			Ramona Gomez			
93v	2	Margarita Encinas	20 Dec 1874	25	f			Guadalupe Vasquez			
93v	3	Jesus Miranda	21 Dec 1874	30	f			Francisco Tarin [?]			
93v	4	Emerenciana	21 Dec 1874	1	f						deceased was "hija de padres gentiles papagos"
93v	5	Francisca Samora	21 Dec 1874	35	f			Raphael Andrade			
94r	1	Ramon	28 Dec 1874	3 mo	m	Pedro Padilla	Jesus Carrio				
94r	2	Manuel Martinez	26 Dec 1874	21	m			Josefa Martinez			
94r	3	Josefa	27 Dec 1874	10 days	f	Elijio Bedoya	Juaquina Urias				
94r	4	Gertrudis Terrazas	27 Dec 1874	11 mo	f	Ignacio	Brigida Herreras				
94v	1	Maria Jesus	1 Jan 1875	3	f	Jesus Figueroa	Patricia Granillo				

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
94v	2	Juana Molina	9 Jan 1875	18	f	Matias Molina	Juana Ramires				
94v	3	Antonio Vuelna	13 Jan 1875	30	m						
94v	4	Victor	13 Jan 1875	80	m						
95r	1	Evaristo	18 Jan 1875	2 or 3	m	Evaristo Ñaños	Idefonza Flores				
95r	2	Geronimo	20 Jan 1875	2	m	Geronimo Herrera	Magdalena Bildaray				
95r	3	Juaquin Romero	23 Jan 1875	adult	m	Jose M. Romero	Juana Mendez				
95r	4	Juan	25 Jan 1875	1 day	m	Dolores Sanches	Ramona Montijo				
95r	5	Catalina Leal	25 Jan 1875	28	f						
95v	1	Jesus Martinez	26 Jan 1875	25	m	Leonides Martinez	Dolores Fimbres				
95v	2	Ramon Verdugo	29 Jan 1875	2 mo	m	Ramon	Abelina Castro				
95v	3	Maria	29 Jan 1875	30	f			Jose			"de la nacion de los apaches"
95v	4	Maria Allen	29 Jan 1875	20	f						
95v	5		29 Jan 1875	parvula	f						
95v	6	Petra Soto	7 Feb 1875	1 day	f		Casimira Soto				
96r	1	Placido Ramirez	8 Feb 1875	9	m						
96r	2	Carmel Contreras	16 Feb 1875	3	f	Francisco Contreras	Isidra Soto				
96r	3	Margarita	18 Feb 1875	10	f						
96r	4	Manuel Menjadi	18 Feb 1875	9 mo	m		Jesus Menjadi				
96r	5	Lorenzo Navarreta	20 Feb 1875	1	m	Lorenzo Navarreta	Maria Padillas				
96r	6	Tiburcio	22 Feb 1875	adult	m			Carme[...] Sosa			
96v	1	Juana Granillo	23 Feb 1875	10 mo	f	Eusebio Granillo	Concepcion Garcia				
96v	2	Maria Guadalupe	24 Feb 1875	adult	f						
96v	3	Maria Jesus	26 Feb 1875	35	f			Agapito Franco			
96v	4	Maria Guadalupe	26 Feb 1875	25	f						"apache"
96v	5	Lorenzo Romero	27 Feb 1875	5 mo	m	Lazaro Romero	Seferina Azedo				
97r	1	Vicente Calsadilla	28 Feb 1875	70	m			Maria Montoya			
97r	2	Francisco Suniga	6 Mar 1875	24	m	Manuel Suniga	Jesus N.				
97r	3	Jose	7 Mar 1875	newborn	m	Isidoro Castro	Anita Buruel				
97r	4	Joseph Provencher	11 Mar 1875	26	m						"des trois r[...] Canada"
97r	5	Tomas Elias	15 Mar 1875	2 mo	m	Tomas Elias	Juana Ortiz				
97v	1	Jean Vilaton [?]	20 Mar 1875	56	m						"nativo de Francia"
97v	2	Isabel Oloaisa [?]	19 Mar 1875	25	f			Antonio Alvarez			burial was at San Xavier del Bac
97v	3	Sebastiana Tautimes	23 Mar 1875	35	f			Ricardo Amado			
97v	4	Juana	24 Mar 1875	newborn	f		Juana Flores				

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
97v	5	Maria Guadalupe	30 Mar 1875	adult	f						
98r	1	Francisca	31 Mar 1875	7 mo	f	Jesus Calles	Leonides Robles				
98r	2	Ramona	1 Apr 1875	3 mo	f	Marcelino Baldez	Rosario Escobar				
98r	3	Pilar Carillo	4 Apr 1875	42	f			Bernardo Membrila			
98r	4	Aguedo Tapia	10 Apr 1875	26	m	Jose Juan Tapia	Marta Romero				
98r	5	Jesus Maria Francisco	13 Apr 1875	43	m			Teodora Martinez			
98v	1	Miguel Cruz	15 Apr 1875	adult	m						
98v	2	Francisco Campas	19 Apr 1875	1	m	Crescencio Campas	Manuela Martinez				
98v	3	Juana Leon	26 Apr 1875	36	f						
98v	4	Jose M. Gomez	26 Apr 1875	60	m						
98v	5	Diego Ballesteros	26 Apr 1875	6 mo	m	Jose Maria Ballesteros	Ana Mermudez [?]				
98v	6	George Beltran	29 Apr 1875	41	m			Isabel Ochoa			
99r	1	Jose Maria Flores	30 Apr 1875	20	m	Juan Jose Flores	Dolores Albarez				
99r	2	Antonio Morales	2 May 1875	1 mo	m	Crescencio Morales	Jesus Huerta				
99r	3	Juan F. Smith	9 May 1875	a few months	m	Henry Smith	Isabel Gomez				
99r	4	Fernando Otero	10 May 1875	50	m						
99r	5	Carmelita	13 May 1875	2 mo	f	Francisco Salazar	Teodora Martinez				
99v	1	Nicolas Vega	11 May 1875	25	m	Jose Vega					
99v	2	Maria Antonia	14 May 1875	16	f	Matias Ramires	Juana Billegas				
99v	3	[illegible]	15 May 1875	3	f	Antonio Preciado	Felicidad Manso				
99v	4	Josefa G. Fuller	17 May 1875	49	f			J.S. Fuller			
99v	5	Vicente	18 May 1875	2	m	Antonio Cabrer[...]	Augustina Moraga				
100r	1	Jesus Beltran	19 May 1875	36	m			Nepomucena Grijalba			
100r	2	Alberto Moreno	20 May 1875	3	m	Abran [?] Moreno	Mariana Manso				
100r	3	Luciano Alonzo	20 May 1875	3 days	m			Teresa			
100r	4	Teresa Alonzo	22 May 1875	30	f						
100r	5	Juana Tresviñas	24 May 1875	1 day	f			Gabriela			
100r	6	Juan	25 May 1875	5 days	m			[illegible] [illegible]			
100v	1	Angelito Rodriguez	30 May 1875	niño	m	Aldofo	Francisca Navarro				
100v	2	Henrique	31 May 1875	a few days	m	J. M. Peralta	Henriqueta Bustamante				
100v	3	Encarnacion	3 Jun 1875	1	m	Antonio Gonzales	Jesus Verdugo				
100v	4	Pablo Martinez	8 Jun 1875	2 days	m	Leoncio Martinez	Jeronima Santa Cruz				
100v	5	Josefa Abadie	9 Jun 1875	1	f	Pablo Abadie	Juaquina Basques				
101r	1	Tomasa Panduro	11 Jun 1875	40	f			Ramona Panduro			

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
101r	2	Luis	12 Jun 1875	adult	m						
101r	3	Espiridion Correa	15 Jun 1875	adult	m						
101r	4	Genara Silvas	15 Jun 1875	19	f			Aldolfo Feliz			
101r	5	Antonia Trujillo	15 Jun 1875	56	f			Juan Jose Herreras			
101v	1	Jesus Maria Salazar	16 Jun 1875	6	m	Francisco Salazar	Teodora Martinez				
101v	2	Josefa Ruis	16 Jun 1875	45	f			Jose Nañes			
101v	3	Jesus	19 Jun 1875	2	m	Francisco Nuñez	Manuela Gonzales				
101v	4	Geronima Santa Cruz	21 Jun 1875	23	f			Leonicio Martinez			
101v	5	Leonor	21 Jun 1875	3 mo	f		Charia Rivas				
102r	1	Maria	22 Jun 1875	1	f	Jose Maria Islas [?]	Maria Villaseñor				
102r	2	Merced Dolores	24 Jun 1875	2 mo	f	R. B. Kelley	Josefa Ballesteros				
102r	3	Luis	29 Jun 1875	1	m	Murcio Molina	Francisca Corales				
102r	4	Manuela Salazar	3 Jul 1875	9	f	Francisco	Refugio Palojon [?]				
102r	5	Juanita	6 Jul 1875	2 days	f	Tomas Gonzales	Micaela Sosa				
102v	1	Rafael	9 Jul 1875	14 or 15	m	Jesus Erredia	Domingo Lopez				
102v	2	Anita Mendible	11 Jul 1875	9 mo	f	Agapito Mendible	Loreta Fernandes				
102v	3	Petra Ribeira	12 Jul 1875	16	f	Jesus Ribeira	Aleja Figueroa				
102v	4	Trinidad	12 Jul 1875	6 days	m	Vicente Bia	Romualda Romero				
102v	5	Juan	10 Jul 1875	1 day	m	Francisco Maldonado	Leandra Arias				
103r	1	Maria Nieves	28 Jul 1875	5 mo	f	Braulio Garcia	Nieves Camacho				
103r	2	Maria	29 Jul 1875	24	f			Mauricio Castro			
103r	3	Jose Maria Fernandez	5 Aug 1875	adult	m						
103r	4	Adelaida Preciado	7 Aug 1875	7 mo	f	Antonio Preciado	Antonia Valencia				
103r	5	Tomas	9 Aug 1875	11 mo	m	Alejandro Wilkins	Francisca Sinoguy				
103v	1	Ramon Comaduran	11 Aug 1875	2 mo	m	Antonio	Mercedes Campas				
103v	2	Dolores Delgado	12 Aug 1875	33	f			Jesus Vega			
103v	3	Isabel Lopez	13 Aug 1875	18	f		Ursula Lopez				
103v	4	Juan	15 Aug 1875	1 mo	m	John Williams	Amparo Duarte				
103v	5	Jose Gabriel	24 Aug 1875	5 mo	m	Francisco Padilla	Margarita Marquez				
104r	1	Juana X.	18 Aug 1875	35	f						
104r	2	Jesus Lopez	24 Aug 1875	35	m	Juan	Guadalupe Cosiona [?]				
104r	3	Froilan Balle	25 Aug 1875	2	m	Pedro Maria Balle	Luz Lau[...]				entry truncated at edge of page
104r	4	Eloisa Allen	26 Aug 1875	8 mo	f	Guillermo Allen	Crisonta [?] Lopez				
104r	5	Lauro Cordova	27 Aug 1875	3 days	m		Eulalia Cordova				

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
104v	1	Timoteo	28 Aug 1875	25	m						
104v	2	Manuel Soto	28 Aug 1875	25	m			Severiana Gonzales			
104v	3	Manuel Contreras	29 Aug 1875	60	m						
104v	4	Antonio Carrisoza	30 Aug 1875	30	m			Maria Jesus Yescas			
104v	5	Ramona Bustamante	1 Sep 1875	adult	f			Francisco Garcia			
105r	1	Placido Soza	2 Sep 1875	1	m	Placido Soza	Merced Elias				
105r	2	Amado Castillo	2 Sep 1875	1	m	Jose Maria	Salome [?] Grijalba				
105r	3	Pedro	6 Sep 1875	2 mo	m	Francisco Urquides	Guadalupe Rivas				
105r	4	Eduardo Barragon	6 Sep 1875	35	m						
105r	5		6 Sep 1875	niño	m						
105r	6	Jose Maria Castro	12 Sep 1875	50	m			Guadalupe Calles			
105v	1	Josefa	12 Sep 1875	6 mo	f	Reyes Calistro	Josefa Valencia				
105v	2	Gallegos	16 Sep 1875	3	m	Ramon Gallegos	Juana Ruelas				
105v	3	Loreto Calistro	16 Sep 1875	60	m			Trinidad Romero			
105v	4	Manuel	21 Sep 1875	2	m	Ramon Lopez	Luz Romero				
105v	5	Ramon	21 Sep 1875	1	m		Isabel Vega				
106r	1	Maria Soto	24 Sep 1875	30	f			Jose Maria Peres			
106r	2	Refugio Ruelas	24 Sep 1875	2	m		Carmel Ruelas				
106r	3	Jeronimo Velasquez	25 Sep 1875	25	m			X.			
106r	4	Dolores Henriquez	26 Sep 1875	22	m		Guadalupe Coronel				
106r	5	Pedro	27 Sep 1875	10 mo	m	Manuel Cordova	Espiridiona Delsy				
106v	1	P. Antonio	28 Sep 1875	5 mo	m	Antonio Gallardo	Carmel Calles				
106v	2	Jesus	4 Oct 1875	10 mo	m	Francisco Romo	Francisca Pesqueira				
106v	3	Juan	5 Oct 1875	9 mo	m	J. Davis	Rafaela Comaduran				
106v	4	Antonio	7 Oct 1875	adult	m						
106v	5	Francisca	7 Oct 1875	3 mo	f		Refugio Abiles				
106v	6	Jose Maria Tapia	7 Oct 1875	1	m	Jose Maria	Maria Suarez				
107r	1	Rafael Robles	7 Oct 1875	16	m		Hernuisa [?] Juirisso [?]				
107r	2		8 Oct 1875	1 day	m	Nicolas Martinez	Simona Burruel				
107r	3	Francisca	10 Oct 1875	2	f		Dolores Moraga				
107r	4	Juan	10 Oct 1875	5	m						
107r	5	Martin	10 Oct 1875	60	m						
107r	6	Cecilia Andrea di Pietrozelli	13 Oct 1875	53	f			Jobanni Pietrozelli			
107v	1	Carmel	15 Oct 1875	1	f	Guillermo Ipomasby [?]	Refugio Vuelna				

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
107v	2	Juana Lopez	16 Oct 1875	38	f			Jesus Sarateguy			
107v	3	Amparo Duarte	26 Oct 1875	23	f						
107v	4	Miguel Lopez	29 Oct 1875	50	m			Maria Tierras			
107v	5	Francisca Romero	31 Oct 1875	5	f	Ramon	Soledad Sotelo				
108r	1	Pedro Moreno	2 Nov 1875	35	m			Gregoria Gonzales			
108r	2	Juana	6 Nov 1875	4	f	Jose Heredia	Dolores Montaña				
108r	3	Zacarias Ambrosio	7 Nov 1875	3 days	m	Antonio Gonzales	Jesus Verdugo				
108r	4	Petra Huerta	6 Nov 1875	30	f			Alcario Moreno			
108r	5	Maria Jesus Gonzales	7 Nov 1875	24	f			Miguel Dias			
108v	1	Maria Burruel	8 Nov 1875	1	f	Cruz Burruel	Maria Camacho				
108v	2	Juan Valencia	11 Nov 1875	60	m			Pabla Marine [?]			
108v	3	Cisto Marin	11 Nov 1875	25	m						
108v	4	Maria Moreno	12 Nov 1875	60	f						
108v	5	Merced German	18 Nov 1875	18	f			Martiriano Ramires			buried with her child, the following entry
108v	6	Ramon	18 Nov 1875	10 days	m	Martiriano Ramires	Merced German				buried with his mother, the preceding entry
109r	1	Charles Vinh Gongh	21 Nov 1875	40	m						"de nacion china"; died after baptism
109r	2	Dolores Sierra	22 Nov 1875	30	f			W. N. Dunne [?]			
109r	3	Rafaela	23 Nov 1875	1 mo	f	Mucio Molina	Francisca Corales				
109r	4	Angela Ramires	23 Nov 1875	55	f						
109r	5		23 Nov 1875	10 mo	m	Juaquin de la Pompa	Maria Antonia Redondo de la Pompa				
109v	1	Lizzie Thomas	25 Nov 1875	17	f	John Thomas					"hija adoptiva"
109v	2	Antonio	26 Nov 1875	65	m			N.			"de la nacion de los apaches"
109v	3	Rafael Fierros	2 Dec 1875	17	m	Sacramento	Dolores Huacica [?]				
109v	4	Francisco Dias	2 Dec 1875	55	m						
109v	5	Placido	2 Dec 1875	1 mo	m		Marta Rodriguez				
110r	1	Telesfora	9 Dec 1875	adult	f						
110r	2	Martin Rios	5 Dec 1875	35	m			Tomasa Solorz[...]			burial was at San Xavier del Bac; deceased was "papago"; entry truncated at edge of page
110r	3	Jose Vega	10 Dec 1875	35	m						
110r	4	Francisco Ortega	11 Dec 1875	70	m						
110r	5	Lack Tierney	12 Dec 1875	50	m						"soldado "; "born in Ireland"; entry in Spanish except for birthplace note
110v	1	Guadalupe	12 Dec 1875	2	m		Feliciana N.				
110v	2	Jesus Cardenas	12 Dec 1875	25	m	Francisco	Dolores Franco				

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
110v	3	Francisca	13 Dec 1875	2	f		Margarita Pacheco				
110v	4	Francisca Corales	15 Dec 1875	30	f			Mucio Molina			
110v	5	Loreto Baros	21 Dec 1875	33	m			Eloisa Benitez			
111r	1	Manuel Cota	22 Dec 1875	24	m						
111r	2	Jose Quijado	24 Dec 1875	28	m	Manuel	Maria Osoria [?]				
111r	3	Margarita Tapia	24 Dec 1875	48	f						
111r	4	Mercedes Quiro	25 Dec 1875	25	f			Charles A. Shibell			deceased may be Native American; see Teresa Shibell in 1870 census
111r	5	Ramon	26 Dec 1875	2 mo	m	Alejandro Bia	Refugio Barcelá				
111v	1	Robert	30 Dec 1875	1	m	E.[?]D. Wood	Palmira Gonzales Roca				
112r	1	Joaquin Contreras	1 Jan 1876	49	m			Gertrudis Contreras			
112r	2	Jose Maria Barragay	3 Jan 1876	40	m			Suzana Montañó			
112r	3	Hilario Teguida	4 Jan 1876	43	m			Dominga Robles			
112r	4	Delfino	4 Jan 1876	11 days	m	Eusebio Gronil[...]	Concepcion Garcia				entry truncated at edge of page
112r	5	Dolores Altamirano	8 Jan 1876	22	f			Leandro Felix			
112v	1	Maria Juana	8 Jan 1876	15 days	f		Rosa Gonzales				
112v	2	Josefa Aros	11 Jan 1876	40	f						
112v	3	Luciano Calles	15 Jan 1876	10 days	m	Jesus Calles	Leonides Robles				
112v	4	Felipe Franco	18 Jan 1876	32	m						
112v	5	Pedro Quiros	20 Jan 1876	45	m						
113r	1	Ana Basquez	21 Jan 1876	34	f			Rosalino Baldenegro			
113r	2	Presciliana	21 Jan 1876	1	f	Jesus Martinez	Soledad Wason				
113r	3	Reyes	23 Jan 1876	2	m	Adolfo Martinez	Francisca Navarro				
113r	4	Serafina Orosco	26 Jan 1876	adult	f			Gallegos			
113r	5	Jose Carmel Sierras	26 Jan 1876	60	m						
113v	1	Ines	29 Jan 1876	9 days	m	Manuel Gonzales	Josefa Valencia				
113v	2	Jose Estolino [?]	30 Jan 1876	2 days	m	Jose A. Gallegos	Isabel Morales				
113v	3	Jose Cota	31 Jan 1876	52	m			Refugion Bufanda			
113v	4	Cleofe	3 Feb 1876	10 mo	f	Manuel Salazar	Lorenza Grijalba				
113v	5	Maria del Refugio Ribeyra	3 Feb 1876	19	f	Jose	Maria Tagles [?]				
114r	1	Fernanda Mesa	7 Feb 1876	40	f						
114r	2	Jesus Arviso	9 Feb 1876	28	m	Jose Arviso	Maria Molina				
114r	3	Cirilo Samy	9 Feb 1876	60	m						
114r	4	Narciza	11 Feb 1876	3 mo	f	Bibiano Moraga	Josefa Fraijo [?]				
114r	5	Maria Francisca Gonzales	12 Feb 1876	76	f						

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
114v	1	Francisco	12 Feb 1876	5 mo	m	Ignacio Vanol[...]ine	Teodora Camacho				
114v	2	Jose Alcario	12 Feb 1876	1 mo	m	Jose Alcario Cora[?]	Beta [?] Barragon				
114v	3	Lazaro Gonzales	16 Feb 1876	60	m						
114v	4	Ana Maria Quintanares	16 Feb 1876	40	f						
114v	5	Eloisa Cruz	19 Feb 1876	17	f			Jose Castillo			
115r	1		19 Feb 1876	a few days	f		Maria Grijabla				
115r	2	Domingo Sinogui	19 Feb 1876	11 mo	m	Domingo	Nicolasa Zamora				
115r	3		22 Feb 1876	adult	f						
115r	4	Maria Rita	23 Feb 1876	adult	f			Rafael Herreras			
115r	5	Cayetano	1 Mar 1876	1 mo	m		Juana Salgado [?]				
115v	1	Nazario Gallegos	7 Mar 1876	13	m	Ignacio Gallegos	Jesus Moraga				
115v	2	Jesus Quijada	7 Mar 1876	35	m	Bartolo	Barbara N.				
115v	3	Genaro Romo	8 Mar 1876	1 mo	m	Francisco	Francisca Pesqueiro				deceased is described as adult, but listed as one month old
115v	4	Teresa Para	9 Mar 1876	40	f						
115v	5	Eloisa	11 Mar 1876	1	f		Benigna Araiso [?]				
116r	1	Caterino Trejo	12 Mar 1876	40	m						
116r	2	Manuel Feliz	13 Mar 1876	4	m		Josefa Feliz				
116r	3	Adriana Robles	15 Mar 1876	1 mo	f	Pedro Robles	Angela Gomes				
116r	4	Refugio	20 Mar 1876	7 days	f	Cristoval [...]anetto	Jesus Tapia				
116r	5	Martin Gilmartin	20 Mar 1876	35	m						"nativo de Irlanda"
116v	1	Jose Maria Sanches	22 Mar 1876	60	m						
116v	2	Francisca	23 Mar 1876	11 days	f	Ramon Duarte	Maria Amparo Madril				
116v	3	Jacinto Bia	25 Mar 1876	60	m			Manuela Soto			
116v	4	Dolores Yguerra	27 Mar 1876	70	f			Ascension Yguerra			
116v	5	Francisco Ysasara	3 Apr 1876	80	m			Maria Cardenas			
117r	1	Jose Bustamante	5 Apr 1876	60	m						
117r	2	Ascension Yguerra	5 Apr 1876	80	m			Dolores Yguerra			
117r	3	Josefa	15 Apr 1876	30	f						
117r	4	Bernardina Leon	16 Apr 1876	26	f						
117r	5	Jose Luz Miranias [?]	16 Apr 1876	26	m			Adelaida Acedaz			
117v	1	Manuel Vasquez	21 Apr 1876	27 days	m	Filomeno Vasquez	Dolores Anser [?]				
117v	2	Mariano Ortega	25 Apr 1876	30	m			Juana Lopez			
117v	3	Jose Maria Ramirez	28 Apr 1876	28	m			Concepcion Urias			
117v	4	Antonio Vical [?]	1 May 1876	46	m			Josefa Rodriguez			

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
117v	5	Maria Lara	2 May 1876	newborn	f	Bruno Lara	Ramona Elias				
118r	1	Placido Leyvas	4 May 1876	26	m		Francisca Urrea				
118r	2	Jesus Isidro Alday	6 May 1876	30	m	X. Alday	Maria				
118r	3		6 May 1876	a few months	m						
118r	4		12 May 1876	2	f	Alcario Torres	Rita Barragon				
118r	5	Tilano [?] Acuña	13 May 1876	26	m						
118v	1	Pabla Cañez	15 May 1876	60	f			Juan Valencia			
118v	2	Antonio Romero	15 May 1876	15	m	Francisco	Dolores Soto				
118v	3	Francisco Foster	16 May 1876	1	m	George Foster	Juana Moreno				
118v	4	Eugenio Cervantez	17 May 1876	47	m			Barbara Valenzuela			
118v	5	Guadalupe Encinas	18 May 1876	16	m						
119r	1	Maria Antonia Flores	18 May 1876	57	f			Francisco Ferecia			
119r	2	Maria Andrade	20 May 1876	2	f		Ramona Andrade				
119r	3	Jose Maria Germana	29 May 1876	53	m						
119r	4	Librado Gomez	31 May 1876	3	m	Augustin Gomez	Jacoba Molina				
119r	5	Adolfo Ferrer	2 Jun 1876	27	m			Beatriz Barcelo			
119v	1	Miguel Gomez	2 Jun 1876	1	m	Francisco Gomez	Jesus Valenzuela				
119v	2	Francisco Gonzales	4 Jun 1876	6 days	m	Tomas Gonzales	Micaela Sosa				
119v	3	Carmen Pamplona	10 Jun 1876	17	f	Concepcion Pamplona	Guadalupe Pacheco				
119v	4	Francisco Castro	10 Jun 1876	7 mo	m		Feliciana Castro				
120r	1	Jose Maria Ramirez	13 Jun 1876	40	m			Cayetana Abril			
120r	2	Ramon Gonzales	16 Jun 1876	20 days	m	Tomas Gonzales	Miguela Sosa				
120r	3	Vicenta Ruelas	17 Jun 1876	58	f			Tomas Costela [?]			
120r	4	Josefa Duran	17 Jun 1876	1 mo	f	Refugio Duran	Aurora Amador				
120r	5	Felicita Cuebas	25 Jun 1876	adult	f			Alfonso Sauas [?]			
120v	1	Francisco Orbina	28 Jun 1876	64	m						
120v	2	J. B. Creis [?]	28 Jun 1876	1 day	m	Leonicio Creis [?]	Bernarda Saens				
120v	3	Juana Leon	30 Jun 1876	4 mo	f	Pedro Leon	Paulina Gomez				
120v	4	Elias	1 Jul 1876	niño	m	Tomas Elias	Juana Ortiz				
120v	5	Francisco Benites	4 Jul 1876	40	m			Angela Gallegos			
121r	1	Gabriela Tresviñas	8 Jul 1876	21	f	Jesus Tresviñas	Bruna Bojorquez				
121r	2	Francisco Delsy	8 Jul 1876	15 days	m		Felicidad Delsy				
121r	3	Manuel Altamirano	13 Jul 1876	adult	m			Juana [illegible]			

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
121r	4		10 Jul 1876	a few months	f	Dolores Pacheco					
121r	5	Dolores Zepeda [?]	14 Jul 1876	3	m	Dolores Zepeda [?]	Josefa Contreras				
121v	1	Ventura Mendoza	21 Jul 1876	niño	m	Abran Mendoza	M[...] Dominguez				
121v	2	Maria Francisca Orosco	27 Jul 1876	50	f			Jose Gallegos			
121v	3	Placidito	27 Jul 1876	niño	m		Francisca Valencia				
121v	4	Expectacion Castro	30 Jul 1876	20	f	Dolores Castro	Carmen Yguerra				
121v	5	Teresa Romero	31 Jul 1876	30	f			Francisco			
122r	1	Manuel Cruz	2 Aug 1876	3	m	Florencio Cruz	Josefa [illegible]				
122r	2	Gertrudes Leon	5 Aug 1876	25	f	Julian Leon	Maria Escoboso				
122r	3	Refugio Molina	8 Aug 1876	5	f	Jose Molina	Refugio Delsy				
122r	4	Gertrudes Orduño	26 Aug 1876	40	f						
122v	1	Cruz [...]anori	31 Aug 1876	35	f			Juan			
122v	2	Avelina O'Sullivan	1 Sep 1876	niña	f	William O'Sullivan	Annie O'Mead				
122v	3	Francisco Dias	2 Sep 1876	6 mo	m	Lorencio Dias	Librada Gomez				
122v	4	Jose Ochoa	5 Sep 1876	30	m	Esteban Ochoa					"soltero indio navajo hijo adoptivo de Esteban Ochoa"
122v	5	Gabriel Romero	10 Sep 1876	8 mo	m	Ysaac Romero					
123r	1	Maria	15 Sep 1876	40	f						
123r	2	Elena	22 Sep 1876	2	f	Soledad Ballesteros	Guadalupe Peralta				
123r	3	Julian Bujando [?]	23 Sep 1876	24	m						
123r	4	Delfina Balles	28 Sep 1876	22	f			Zacharias Almanza			
123r	5	Petrita Ballesteros	2 Oct 1876	9	f	Jose Ballesteros	Cruz Acuverde [?]				
123v	1	Francisca Galves	4 Oct 1876	1	f	Jose Galves	Jesus Silvas				
123v	2	Francisca	10 Oct 1876	1 day	f	Antonio Soto	Concepcion Celaya				
123v	3	Martin Casillas	10 Oct 1876	50	m						
123v	4	Maria de la Merced Campas	13 Oct 1876	32	f			Antonio Comaduran			
123v	5	Pablo Manuel	30 Oct 1876	6	m	Manuel Amado	Ismael Ferrer				
124r	1	Teodoro Saens	25 Oct 1876	5	m	Rafael Saens	Dolores Acedo				
124r	2	Jose Padia	27 Oct 1876	5 mo	m	Francisco Padia	Margarita Marquez				
124r	3	Marco Medina	29 Oct 1876	40	m	Franciso Medina	Rosa Taquia				
124r	4	Santiago	30 Oct 1876	1	m		Feliciana N.				
124r	5	Juan	2 Nov 1876	1 mo	m		Polonia Ortega				
124v	1	Francisco [?]	5 Nov 1876	5 mo	m	Francisco Mendez	Teodora Lopez				
124v	2	Ambrosio Morales	5 Nov 1876	36	m			Jesus Soluga [?]			

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
124v	3	Guadalupe Pacheco	6 Nov 1876	3	f		Carmel				
124v	4	Roman Salazar	8 Nov 1876	22	m	Jesus Salazar	Teresa Martinez				
124v	5	Juana Martinez	11 Nov 1876	50	f						
125r	1	Maria Jesus	21 Nov 1876	8 days	f	Jesus Morales	Dolores Maroquino				
125r	2	Loreta	23 Nov 1876	9 days	f	Jesus Figueroa	Refugio Padilla				
125r	3	Esteban	29 Nov 1876	3 mo	m		Gertrudis Orduño				
125r	4	Dolores Ramirez	4 Dec 1876	70	f			Jose Grijalba			
125r	5	Miguel Jaramillo	10 Dec 1876	25 or 30	m	Gregorio Jaramillo	Ramona Grijalba				
125v	1	Reyes Tierras	16 Dec 1876	35	f						
125v	2	Rosendo Uruchurtu	31 Dec 1876	50	m			Luisa Cota			
126r	1	Manuela	3 Jan 1877	2	f		Crecencio Romero				
126r	2	Amada Toledo	5 Jan 1877	6 mo	f	Francisco Toledo	Victoria Dominguez				
126r	3	Loreto	5 Jan 1877	1	f	Modesto Borquez	Loreto Ferreira				
126r	4	Angela Romero	6 Jan 1877	45	f			Guadalupe Uaidacan			
126r	5	Francisca Huaidacan	14 Jan 1877	25	f			Benito Gallardo			
126v	1	Mariana Alvares	23 Jan 1877	1	f		Manuela Alvares				
126v	2	Manuela	24 Jan 1877	3	f	Pedro Molina	Gregoria Madril				
126v	3	Francisco Ochoa	29 Jan 1877	1 mo	m		Pabla Ballesteros				
126v	4	Carlos	31 Jan 1877	1	m	Jose Velasquez	Dolores Flores				
126v	5	Dolores	7 Jan 1877	1	f	Desiderio Ballesteros	Gregoria Castro				
127r	1	Jesus M. Mendoza	10 Feb 1877	22	m	Isabel Mariñez [?]	Salome Mendoza				
127r	2	Crecencia Molina	10 Feb 1877	4	f	J. M. Molina	Carmel Molina				
127r	3	Rita Nuñez	10 Feb 1877	3 mo	f	Jose Maria Nuñez	A. Maria Vasquez				
127r	4	Francisca Ramires	13 Feb 1877	65	f			Juan Grijalba			
127r	5	Rafael Moraga	13 Feb 1877	3 or 4 mo	m	Vicente Moraga	Juana				
127v	1	Refugio Moreno	15 Feb 1877	2	f	Manuel Moreno	Esperanza Amaya				
127v	2	Alberto Herran	17 Feb 1877	8 days	m	Saturnino Herran	Catalina				
127v	3	Maria	17 Feb 1877	1	f		Dolores X.				
127v	4	Jose Aroz	22 Feb 1877	newborn	m	Joaquin Aroz	Josefa Zanora [?]				
127v	5	Gumecinda Herreras	23 Feb 1877	20	f	Rafael Herreras	Rita Soto				
128r	1	Preciado	28 Feb 1877	parvulo	m	Antonio Preciado	Felicita Manzo				
128r	2	Refugio Campas	3 Mar 1877	22 days	f	Jesus Campas	Rosalia Federico				
128r	3	Maria	7 Mar 1877	1	f		Rosario Favañico [?]				
128r	4	Rafael Mejias	7 Mar 1877	14	m	Miguel Mejias	Trinidad Vera				

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
128r	5	Antonio	13 Mar 1877	2 mo	m		Ramona N.				
128v	1	Salvador	13 Mar 1877	2	m	Gumecindo Saeta [?]	Alcario Sierras				
128v	2	Tranquilino	14 Mar 1877	5 or 6	m	Francisco Flores	Tilisa [?] Galavis				
128v	3	Librada Mury [?]	15 Mar 1877	30	f			Alcario Bojorquez			
128v	4	Librada	21 Mar 1877	2	f	Genaro Pesqueira	Jesus Barragan				
128v	5	Refugio Mejias	22 Mar 1877	29	f	Ramon Urias					
129r	1	Cristoval	24 Mar 1877	1 mo	m	Cristoval Yaneto [?]	Jesus Tapia				
129r	2	Augustina	24 Mar 1877	48 days	f	Leandro Castillo	Angela Federico				
129r	3	Jose Maria Romero	25 Mar 1877	70	m			Jesus Bia			
129r	4	Josefa Valenzuela	26 Mar 1877	adult	f						
129r	5	Juan Ruis	1 Apr 1877	77	m						
129v	1	Manuel Lopez	1 Apr 1877	1	m	Jesus Lopez	Elijia				
129v	2	Jose Bouruel	9 Apr 1877	niño	m	Jose Bouruel	Juana Acedo				
129v	3	Lewis Tully Osborn	8 Apr 1877	8 mo	m	W.J. Osborn	A.J. Osborn				
129v	4	Leonisia	11 Apr 1877	6	f	Modesto Galindo	Maria Antonia Cota				
129v	5	Trinidad	12 Apr 1877	2	f	Jesus Maria Nuñez	Anna Maria Vasquez				
130r	1	Maria Varelas	14 Apr 1877	8	f	Sacramento Varelas	Jesus Ramirez				
130r	2	Tomas Palm	20 Apr 1877	2	m	Barnabe Palm	Librado Ynigo [?]				
130r	3	Jules Giraud	23 Apr 1877	29	m	Etienne Giraud	Catelina Sarasin				
130r	4	Refugio Andrade	23 Apr 1877	30	f			Ramon Feliz			
130r	5	Manuel Vasquez	23 Apr 1877	45	m			Isabela Escalante			
130v	1	Francisco	24 Apr 1877	5	m	Miguel Lopez	Luz Hernandez				
130v	2	Iduvirgen Hernandez	27 Apr 1877	22	f			Abram Castro			
130v	3	Maria Paula	29 Apr 1877	1	f	Geronimo Moraga	Maria Jesus Saenz				
130v	4	Sostenes Estrada	1 May 1877	4	m	Sostenes	Sacramento Escalante				
130v	5	Elena Estrada	1 May 1877	11 mo	f	Sostenes Estrada	Sacramento Escalante				
131r	1	Jose Maria Ambrosio	4 May 1877	4	m	Franciso Munguia	Matilde Carillo				
131r	2	Jesus Maria Romero	4 May 1877	5	m	Macario Romero	Petra Burruel				
131r	3	Filomena Obregon	5 May 1877	3	f	Serapio Obregon	Ramona Romero				
131r	4	Maria del Refugio	7 May 1877	1	f	Camilo Ramires	Jesus Ranjel				
131r	5	Gabriela	9 May 1877	1	f	Antonio R. Urrea	Jesus M. de Urrea				
131v	1	Eloisa	11 May 1877	2	f	Cornelio Lopez	Maria Salazar				
131v	2	Clara	11 May 1877	2	f	Charles Brown	Clara Billescas				
131v	3	Andrea Manquera	11 May 1877	18 or 20	f	Demetrio Manquera	Maria N. de Jesus Maria				

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
131v	4	Epifania Madahuari [?]	11 May 1877	17	f			Mateo Coronado			
131v	5	Teresa Velasquez	13 May 1877	16	f	Antonio Velasquez	Cerula Ruiz				
132r	1	Victoriana Romero	12 May 1877	12	f	Ramon Romero	Soledad Sotelo				
132r	2	Espiridion	13 May 1877	1	m		Guadalupe Nuñez				
132r	3	Florentino	15 May 1877	3	m	Florentino Cota	Gertrudis Lopez				
132r	4		15 May 1877	parvulo	m	Ramon Urias					
132r	5	Refugio Peris	16 May 1877	9 mo	f	Jose Peris	Braulia Marquez				
132v	1	Maria Ortiz	16 May 1877	13	f						“apatche”(i.e., Apache)
132v	2	Maria Luisa Brown	18 May 1877	7	f	Charles Brown	Clara Billescas de Brown				
132v	3	Rosalia Montiel	19 May 1877	80	f						
132v	4	Ignacia	19 May 1877	2	f		Eutinica [?] Allala				
132v	5	Pedro	21 May 1877	1	m		Teresa Albarez				
133r	1	Romano	22 May 1877	2	m		Jesus Peris				
133r	2	Miguel	24 May 1877	3 or 4	m	Narcizo Telles	Dolores Sinogui				
133r	3	Guadalupe Lopes	24 May 1877	6 or 7	f	Emiliano Lopes	Iduvirgen Siqueiros				
133r	4	Francisco Soto	25 May 1877	3	m	Ramon Soto	Felicita Carrio				
133r	5	Juana	25 May 1877	2	f	Juaquin Barcelo	Cornelia Montiel				
133r	6	Hernansito [?] Ariola	25 May 1877	2	m		Refugia Allala				
133v	1	Refugia	25 May 1877	4 mo	f		Felician Castro				
133v	2	Tomas Deegan	26 May 1877	1	m	Tomas Deegan	Concepcion Para				
133v	3	Luisa Barragan	26 May 1877	adult	f	Barragan					
133v	4	Jose Maria	27 May 1877	1 day	m		Jesus Grijalba				
133v	5	Santiago	28 May 1877	7	m	Iso Romero	Porfiria Maldonado				
134r	1	Jesustia Valenzuela	28 May 1877	3	f	Manuel Valenzuela	Josefa Valencia				
134r	2	Francisca	29 May 1877	8 mo	f	Juan Olivares	Marecidora Merencia				
134r	3	Lorenzo	31 May 1877	5	m	Jesus Calles	Leonides Robles				
134r	4	Blasita	31 May 1877	2	f	Miguel Dias	Luisa Urias				
134r	5	Bonifacia	1 Jun 1877	7	f		Helena De Lune [?]				
134r	6	Carmel	1 Jun 1877	6 or 7	f	Jesus Mendibles	Gertrudes Murieta				
134v	1	Francisco Lopez	1 Jun 1877	5 or 6	m	Santiago Lopez	Jesus Corrella [?]				
134v	2	Pascual Nuñez	2 Jun 1877	2	m	Francisco Nuñez	Delfina Nieves				
134v	3		3 Jun 1877	parvulo	m	Mariano Ortiz	Leonor Ortiz				
134v	4	Cruz Leyvas	4 Jun 1877	7	f	Espiritu Leyvas	Josefa Aldecora				
134v	5	Feliciano Andrade	4 Jun 1877	6	m	Rafael Andrade					

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
135r	1	Candelario	6 Jun 1877	3	m	Concepcion Gonzales	Esquipula Castro				
135r	2	Dolores	6 Jun 1877	1 mo	f	Adolfo Martinez	Trinidad Navarro				
135r	3	Helena Lee	7 Jun 1877	8	f	Santiago Lee	Maria Ramirez				
135r	4	Narciso	7 Jun 1877	6	m	Concepcion Gonzalez	Esquipula Castro				
135r	5	Helena	11 Jun 1877	1	f	Agustin Aguilar	Helena Campas				
135r	6	Juana Carillo	11 Jun 1877	5	f	Francisco Carillo	Jesus Campas				
135v	1	Dolores Carillo	11 Jun 1877	7	f	Francisco Carillo	Jesus Campas				
135v	2	George	11 Jun 1877	2 mo	m	Eleuterio Azedo	[illegible] Cruz				
135v	3	Porfirio	13 Jun 1877	8 mo	m	Bernardo Romero	Gumecinda Morales				
135v	4	Alberto	13 Jun 1877	4	m		Martina Lopez				
135v	5	Delfina	14 Jun 1877	3	f	Miguel Lopez	Iduvirgen Siqueiros				
136r	1	Brigida Escobosa	14 Jun 1877	12	f	Reyes Escobosa	Maria Santos de Escobosa				
136r	2	Eduardo Varsos	15 Jun 1877	45	m			Dolores Llanez [?]			
136r	3	Francisco	14 Jun 1877	7	m	Guillermo Orosco	Petra Montañó				
136r	4	Octaviano Rodriguez	16 Jun 1877	1	m	Octaviano Rodriguez	Bonifacia Sain [?]				
136r	5	Rosa	16 Jun 1877	4	f		Francisca Fimbres				
136v	1	Santiago	18 Jun 1877	2	m	Jose Maria Peralta	Eva Romero				
136v	2	Domingo	18 Jun 1877	1	m		Jesus Castro				
136v	3	Guadalupe Arvallo	20 Jun 1877	58	f						
136v	4	Miguel	20 Jun 1877	6	m	Antonio Preciado	Maria Antonia Ximenes				
136v	5	Sisto Valenzuela	21 Jun 1877	15	m	Jose Maria Valenzuela	Maria Yokihui [?]				mother's surname may be Native American
137r	1	Manuela	21 Jun 1877	3	f	Nicolas Lopez	Nemecia Montañó				
137r	2	Epitacio	21 Jun 1877	8	m		Regina Ramires				
137r	3	Frances	21 Jun 1877	4	m	B. H. Goodwin	Petra M. de Goodwin				
137r	4	Luciano	21 Jun 1877	5	m	Luciano Celalla	Concepcion Soto				
137r	5	Jesus Celaya	23 Jun 1877	70	m						
137v	1	Francisca Molina	24 Jun 1877	4	f	Jesus Molina	Segundina Padres				
137v	2	Manuel	24 Jun 1877	2 mo	m		Albina Olivas				
137v	3	Simon Sanchez	25 Jun 1877	2	m	Blaz Sanchez	Dolores Martinez				
137v	4	Victor Rodriguez	26 Jun 1877	38	m			Concepcion Estrabello			
137v	5	Randolph Benton	26 Jun 1877	4	m	R. B. Kelly	Josefa Ballesteros de Kelly				
138r	1	Victoria	28 Jun 1877	3 mo	f	Trinidad Salgado	Dolores Mandigralez [?]				
138r	2	Juanita	28 Jun 1877	3	f	Juan Baldez	Leandra Medina				
138r	3	Vicente Amado	29 Jun 1877	1	m	Manuel Amado	Ysmael Ferre				

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
138r	4	Maria Vicenta	29 Jun 1877	9	f	Mariano Samaniego					"indita de Mariano Samaniego"
138r	5	Albina Olivas	3 Jul 1877	23	f	Pedro	Pia Trujillo				
138r	6	Luis Lloreto [?]	1 [?] Jul 1877	25	m			Maria Herredia			burial was at San Xavier del Bac
138v	1	Ramon Balles	6 Jul 1877	4	m	Jesus Balles	Dolores Caños				
138v	2	Eufemia	7 Jul 1877	6	f		Ines Lopez				
138v	3	Macaria Urias	7 Jul 1877	4	f	Antonio Urias	Macaria Gallegos				
138v	4	Pascual	8 Jul 1877	7 mo	m	Pascual Olea	Elena Pereira				
138v	5	Jose Maria Tapia	11 Jul 1877	75	m						
138v	6	Juan	11 Jul 1877	5 mo	m	Dyonisyo Teyes	Bernarda Sais				
139r	1	Ildefonsa	11 Jul 1877	35	f			Valentin Nañez			
139r	2	Maria Dorotea Emerenciana	12 Jul 1877	2	f	Mariano Azedo	Juana Solares				
139r	3	Francisco Denny	13 Jul 1877	4 mo	m	R . B. Kelley	Josefa Ballesteros de Kelly				
139r	4	Francisca	14 Jul 1877	5 mo	f	Luciano Celaya	Concepcion Soto				
139r	5	Refugio Urias	14 Jul 1877	adult	f						
139v	1		14 Jul 1877	niño	m		Refugio Urias				
139v	2	Antonio	18 Jul 1877	3	m	Bruno Lara	Romana Elias				
139v	3	Trinidad Michilena	18 Jul 1877	50	m			Anna Barrios			
139v	4	Alvino	20 Jul 1877	18	m		Maria				
139v	5	Carmen Lopez	25 Jul 1877	18	f	Manuel Lopez	Carmen Carillo				
140r	1	Eduardo Samson	27 Jul 1877	39	m						
140r	2	Tomas Oritz	1 Aug 1877	85	m						
140r	3	Miguel Lonigan	5 Aug 1877	50	m						"de nacion irlandesa"
140r	4	Andres Paderes [?]	10 Aug 1877	60	m			Isadora			
140r	5	Pedro Ascensio Barola	11 Aug 1877	6	m	Miguel	Ana Ugues				
140v	1		14 Aug 1877	adult	m						
140v	2	Porfiria Maldonado	17 Aug 1877	30	f			Isaac Romero			
140v	3	Edward McManus	19 Aug 1877	35	m						"nativo de Irlanda"
140v	4	Maria Jesus Reyes	7 Sep 1877	9	f	Jesus de los Reyes	Rosalia Ribera				
140v	5	Isabel Espinosa	9 Sep 1877	30	f						
141r	1	Emiliana	10 Sep 1877	4	f	Ramon Ñañes	Macaria Tacha				
141r	2	Josefa Morales	22 Sep 1877	63	f			Eustoquio [?] Ramires			
141r	3	Santos	24 Sep 1877	10 mo	m		Bernardina				entry truncated at edge of page
141r	4	Refugio Molina	2 Oct 1877	20	f	Francisco Molina	Rosario Serena				
141r	5	Teophilo	8 Oct 1877	5 days	m		Jesus Saens				

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
141v	1	Nicolas Blade	13 Oct 1877	6	m	James Blade	M. Fermina Gonzales				
141v	2	Francisca Chacon	15 Oct 1877	18	f	N. Chacon	Maria Almosana				
141v	3	Ramona Salazar	21 [?] Oct 1877	63	f			Nazario Ortiz			
141v	4	Antonio Grijalba	23 Oct 1877	3 mo	m	Antonio	Rosa Ochoa				
141v	5	Florentino Montijo	30 Oct 1877	18 days	m	Ignacio	Humecinda Costo [?]				
142r	1	Matilde Buruel	1 Nov 1877	2	f	Jose Buruel	Juana Azedo				
142r	2	Mariano Molina	4 Nov 1877	11 mo	m	Jose Molina	Refugio Delsy				
142r	3	Josefa Rodriguez	8 Nov 1877	30	f						
142r	4	Petra Moraga	13 Nov 1877	30	f						
142r	5	Luis	13 Nov 1877	10 days	m		Juana Flores				
142r	6	Jose	16 Nov 1877	newborn	m	Jose Maria Leon	Alcaria Galavis				
142v	1	Maria Romero	21 Nov 1877	4 mo	f	Isaac Romero	Porfiria Murieta				
142v	2	Santiago Terme [?]	29 Nov 1877	38	m						
142v	3	Jose Fontes	2 Dec 1877	40	m	Dolores Fontes	Francisca N.				
142v	4	Guilivaldo [?] Barelos	4 Dec 1877	1	m	Ignacio Barelos	Petra Romero				
142v	5	Ana Bonillas	4 Dec 1877	50	f			Leonardo Orosco			
143r	1	Maria Guadalupe Quintanar	8 Dec 1877	37	f	N. Quintanar	Ana Maria Vindiola				
143r	2	Luis	12 Dec 1877	adult	m						
143r	3	Carmel Federico	26 Dec 1877	60	f						entry truncated at edge of page
143r	4	Abelardo	27 Dec 1877	20 days	m		Tiburcia Dominguez				
143r	5	Jose N.	28 Dec 1877	7 days	m	Miguel Acuña	Felici[...] Grijalba				
143v	1	Merced Federico	29 Dec 1877	23	f			Antonio Soza			
144r	1	Elvira	20 Jan 1878	3 days	f		Espiridiona Delci				
144r	2	Francisca	23 Jan 1878	adult	f						
144r	3		1 Feb 1878	newborn	f	Ascensio Nuñez	Carmel Gastelo				
144r	4	Fernando Otero	6 Feb 1878	50	m			Alta Gracia Contreras			
144r	5	Juan Jose Alejandro	6 Feb 1878	10 mo	m	Feliciano Montaña	Leonides Elias				
144v	1	Petra Gallardo	15 Feb 1878	48	f			Juan [?] Camacho			
144v	2	John Farley	21 Feb 1878	53	m						
144v	3	Jesus Tapia	27 Feb 1878	30	f			Cristoval Ghanetto			
144v	4	Jose Beltran	7 Mar 1878	26	m	Eusebio Beltran	Reyes Miranda				
145r	1	Josefa Mungilla	16 Mar 1878	20 days	f		Guadalupe Mungilla				
145r	2	Jose Valencia	18 Mar 1878	35	m			Maria Montes			
145r	3	Leonor Rosales y Sotelo	26 Mar 1878	46	f			Pedro Gestares [?] y Martinez			burial was at Tubac

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
145r	4	Jesus Garcia	29 Mar 1878	18	f						
145r	5	Juana	30 Mar 1878	newborn	f	Antonio Madariaga	Celestina Soto				
145v	1	Jesus Higuera	30 Mar 1878	36	f			Eusebio Madueño			
145v	2	Maria	8 Apr 1878	4 mo	f	[illegible] Velasco	Rosa Roca				
145v	3	Manuela Soto	17 Apr 1878	81	f			Ramon Muños			
145v	4	Rita Soto	23 Apr 1878	56	f			Pedro Muños			partially legible phrase in entry seems to indicate maiden name was "Avila"
145v	5	Refugio Duran	27 Apr 1878	9 mo	m	Refugio Duran	Aurora Amador [?]				
146r	1	Santiago	28 Apr 1878	3	m	Patricio Leongo [?] [illegible]	Guadalupe Ortiz				
146r	2	Maria Romualda Tautimer	28 Apr 1878	40	f			Pablo Bonillas			
146r	3	Francisco	30 Apr 1878	8 days	m	Francisco Nuñez	Delfina Nieves				
146r	4	Josefa Carios	1 May 1878	40	f						
146r	5	Cerux	7 May 1878	3 days	m		Francisca Galindo				
146v	1	Isabel Soto	6 May 1878	18	f			Ramon Gallegos			
146v	2	Emiteria Miranda	10 May 1878	10	f	Francisco Miranda	Cruz Azedo				
146v	3	Juaquina Tautimer	11 May 1878	25	f						
146v	4	Camilo Mausó	17 May 1878	24	m	Francisco Mausó	Cornelia Franco				
146v	5	Concepcion Molina	18 May 1878	55	f			Ignacio Martinez			
147r	1	Bernard N.	20 May 1878	20	m						
147r	2	Dolores	29 May 1878	3 or 4 mo	f	Jesus Amado	Jesus Sanches				
147r	3	Antonio Figueroa	3 Jun 1878	41	m	Francisco Figueroa	Ana Maria Siqueiros				
147r	4	Felipa	4 Jun 1878	1	f	Andres Sinoguy	Anselma Amador				
147r	5	Leonides Piña	6 Jun 1878	15	f			Concepcion Piña			
147v	1	Santiago Soto	11 Jun 1878	1	m	Ramon Soto	Felicita Carrillo				
147v	2	Beatriz	15 Jun 1878	2 mo	f	Trinidad Salgado	Dolores Madrigales				
147v	3	Maria de la Luz	16 Jun 1878	2	f	Patronilio Provencio	Jesus Rios				
147v	4	Mariano Celestino	18 Jun 1878	30 days	m	Miguel Eburola	Ana Ugues				
147v	5	Francisco	21 Jun 1878	3 mo	m	Jesus Surateguin	Gregoria Alvarez				
148r	1	Julian Passos	25 Jun 1878	55	m			Francisca Castro			
148r	2	Gregorio Parisa	30 Jun 1878	25	m	Jose Parisa	Maria N.				
148r	3	Gregoria	6 Jul 1878	1 mo	f			Jesus Grijalba			
148r	4	Jesus Maria Gallegos	10 Jul 1878	3 mo	m	Ramon	Isabel Soto				
148r	5	Juana	12 Jul 1878	1	f	Romulo Garcia	Juana Najar				
148v	1	Santiago Orosco	14 Jul 1878	30	m			Cristina Aros			

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
148v	2	Jose Dolores Aros	16 Jul 1878	100+	m						"a la edad de mas de cien años"
148v	3	Francisco	19 Jul 1878	7 mo	m		Carmel Urtado				
148v	4	Ramona Padilla	24 Jul 1878	14	f	Jose Padilla	Lucia de Tautimer de Padilla				
148v	5	Francisca	28 Jul 1878	3 mo	f		Sacramento Peña				
149r	1	Avaristo	30 Jul 1878	3 mo	m	Perfecto Miranda	Suzana Rodriguez				
149r	2	Margarita	2 Jul 1878	18 days	f	Jesus Maria Castillo	Guadalupe Morales				
149r	3	Juan N.	3 Jul 1878	adult	m						
149r	4	Petra	7 Jul 1878	8 days	f		Dolores Silva Tierras				
149r	5	Petra Pereida	15 Aug 1878	22	f	Anastacio Pereida	Carmel Alvares				
149v	1	Juanito	20 Aug 1878	1 day	m	Felipe Garduño	Leonardo Castro				
149v	2	Ignacio Valenzuela	22 Aug 1878	30	m	Felipe Valenzuela	Dolores Urvalejo				
149v	3	Jose	24 Aug 1878	7 days	m	Jose Molina	Refugio Delcy				
149v	4	Maria Guadalupe Garcia	29 Aug 1878	40	f			Jose Norriega			
149v	5	Jose	31 Aug 1878	20 min	m	Miguel Robles	Mercedes Robles				
150r	1	Gabriel	31 Aug 1878	12 days	m	Jesus Torres	Francisca Otero				
150r	2	Francisca Sosa	7 Sep 1878	35	f			Elijio Dias			"de muerte violenta"
150r	3	Ignacio Garcia	7 Sep 1878	1	m	Juan Garcia	Pomposa Romero				
150r	4	Jose Lopez	13 Sep 1878	40	m			Josefa Felix			
150r	5	Isabel	14 Sep 1878	5 mo	f	Frederic Hughes	Sophia Barcelo de Hughes				
150v	1	Sebastian Ortega	18 Sep 1878	46	m			Antonia Tafoya			entry truncated at edge of page; died "en el campo de tren de Bradley [?]" ; deceased (or possibly spouse) is "de Santa Fe N.M."
150v	2	Cayetano Peña	20 Sep 1878	40	m			Francisca Najar			
150v	3	Francisco	27 Sep 1878	1	m	Antonio Valencia	Teodora Ochoa				
150v	4	Narcizo	28 Sep 1878	11 mo	m	Narcizo Telles	Dolores Sinoguy				
150v	5	Juan	29 Sep 1878	1 day	m	Celedonio Castro	Luisa Piña				
151r	1	Petra Pereida	4 Oct 1878	1 mo	f	Anastacio Pereida	Petra Pereida				father's name is crossed out
151r	2	Jesus	8 Oct 1878	adult	m						
151r	3	Jesus Araisa	10 Oct 1878	6	m	Antonio Araisa	Petra Montaña				father's name is crossed out
151r	4	Manuel Nicolas	14 Oct 1878	1 mo	m	Ramon Romero	Soledad Sotelo				
151r	5	Francisca Erredia	14 Oct 1878	68	f			Antonio Rios			
151v	1	Vidal Sedillos	17 Oct 1878	40	m						
151v	2	Guadalupe Sinoguy	21 Oct 1878	25	f			Jose Maria Martinez			
151v	3	Serafina Legarra	22 Oct 1878	1	f	Joaquin Legarra	Miguela Anguis				

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
151v	4		22 Oct 1878	8	f						
151v	5	Antonio Rios	23 Oct 1878	67	m			Francisca Erredia			
152r	1	Rafaela	28 Oct 1878	11 mo	f		Jesus Castro				
152r	2	Tomas Meyers	3 Nov 1878	22	f			Sidney N. Carpenter			
152r	3	Carmel Bernal	10 Nov 1878	58	m			Rufina N.			
152r	4	Maria Leon	12 Nov 1878	40	f			Trinidad Lopez			
152r	5	Concepcion Acuña	22 Nov 1878	45	f						
152v	1	Serafin Acuña	25 Nov 1878	45	m			Josefa Leal			
152v	2	Placida	28 Nov 1878	2 mo	f	Leonardo Tasueta [?]	Juana Leon				
152v	3	Manuela Sanchez	30 Nov 1878	13	f	Blaz Sanchez	Dolores Gallegos				
152v	4	Ramon Romero	2 Dec 1878	45	m			Soledad Sotelo			
153r	1	Maria Jesus	4 Dec 1878	15 days	f		Guadalupe Rios				
153r	2	Isidora Gonzalez	6 Dec 1878	42	f			Jose Soto			
153r	3	Concepcion Ramirez	9 Dec 1878	30	f			Jesus Cruz			
153r	4	Marcela Martinez	9 Dec 1878	45	f						
153r	5	Francisco Vasquez	13 Dec 1878	39	m						
153v	1	Antonio Padill[...]	15 Dec 1878	68	m			Gertrudis Mariscal			entry truncated at edge of page
153v	2	Antonio Valencia	15 Dec 1878	38	m	Gervasio Valencia	Felipa Aguirre				
153v	3	Rosa	18 Dec 1878	5 mo	f			Isabel Vindiola [?]			
153v	4	Rosario Alcaraza	19 Dec 1878	adult	m						
153v	5	Josefa Romero	20 Dec 1878	30	f			Luis Marques			
154r	1	Dolores Romero	23 Dec 1878	50	f						
154r	2	Jesus Colosio de Suares	28 Dec 1878	65	f						
154r	3	Jose Biviano	30 Dec 1878	10 days	m	Bibiano Moraga	Josefa Fraijo				
154r	4	Juana	31 Dec 1878	11 days	f			Ines Urias			
154r	5	Kate Borton	31 Dec 1878	13	f	Arthur Borton	[blank] de Borton				
154v	1										this side of the page is blank
155r	1	Maria Encarnacion Ramires	3 Jan 1879	38	f			Charles H. Meyers			
155r	2	Maria Federico	6 Jan 1879	40	f			Manuel Ruis			
155r	3	Patricio Sanches	9 Jan 1879	10	m	Blas Sanches	Dolores Gallegos				
155r	4	Jesus Pacheco	17 Jan 1879	25	m						
155v	1	Josefa Burola	26 Jan 1879	75	f			Francisco Valenzula			
155v	2	Sacramento Barragan	24 Jan 1879	55	m			Refugio Quiroga			
155v	3	Abelino Portillo	29 Jan 1879	65	m			Concepcion Casares			

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
155v	4	Jesus Burola	29 Jan 1879	30	f						
155v	5	Jose Pesqueira	31 Jan 1879	1	m	Stanislado Pesqueira	Trinidad Ximenes				
156r	1	Trinidad Romero	1 Feb 1879	1 mo	f	Cruz Romero	Jesus Bojorquez				
156r	2	Josefa Herredia	1 Feb 1879	6	f	Francisco Herredia	Teresa Carrisales				
156r	3	Felicita	1 Feb 1879	50	f			Juan Luna			
156r	4	Felipa Manje	4 Feb 1879	25	f	Jesus Manje					unclear if Jesus Manje is mother or father
156r	5	Carmel	7 Feb 1879	7 mo	f	Ignacio [?] Lara	Eulalia Martinez				
156v	1	Jacobo	6 Feb 1879	9 days	m	Jacobo Martini	Magdalena Orosco de Martini				
156v	2	Manuel Acuña	7 Feb 1879	25	m			Matilde N.			
156v	3	Maria Campas	9 Feb 1879	27	f			Andres Lopez			
156v	4	Guadalupe Ortiz	14 Feb 1879	30	f			G. Stevens			
156v	5	Veronica	14 Feb 1879	1	f	Joaquin Legarra	Miguela Anguis				
157r	1	Refugio Orduño	18 Feb 1879	42	m			Emilia Castro			
157r	2	Francisco Daniel	20 Feb 1879	40	m			Bartola Peres y Romero			
157r	3	Juan de Dios Aguirre	23 Feb 1879	11 mo	m	Pedro Aguirre	Ana Maria Redondo				
157r	4	Carmel Bojorquez	23 Feb 1879	55	f			Rafael Ramirez			
157r	5	Francisca Peres	27 Feb 1879	75	f			Trinidad Leal			
157v	1	Isabel Delsy	1 Mar 1879	21	f	Francisco Delsy	Teresa Corrales				
157v	2	Policarpo Leal	3 May 1879	25	m	Policarpo Leal	Francisca Saenz				
157v	3	Manuel	8 Mar 1879	8 days	m	Francisco Nuñez	Delfina Eredia				
157v	4	Florencia Valencia	15 Mar 1879	2	f	Jesus Valencia	Francisca Luna				
157v	5	Trinidad Ximenes	16 Mar 1879	21	f			Ladislado Pesqueira			
158r	1	Dolores Pesqueira	22 Mar 1879	adult	f	Ignacio Pesqueira					
158r	2	Maria Jesus Soto	23 Mar 1879	20	f	Pablo Soto	Mar[...]				entry truncated at edge of page; "fallecida en el pueblo viejo"
158r	3	Maria Antonia Preciado	24 Mar 1879	25	f			Juan Sanches			
158r	4	Maria Luisa	26 Mar 1879	5 days	f	Jose Maibe [?]	Francisca Ribera				
158r	5	Maria	26 Mar 1879	5 mo	f		Antonia Ruis				
158v	1	Jose Maria Fimbres	28 Mar 1879	70	m			Ramona			
158v	2	Jose Espinosa	31 Mar 1879	40	m			Filomena Castillo			
158v	3	Jesus Flores de Pico	6 Apr 1879	44	f			Lucas Pico			
158v	4	Esquipula Miranda	7 Apr 1879	30	f			Calistro Farin			
158v	5	Charles H. Doe	7 Apr 1879	1	m	George H. Doe	Jesus Valenzuela de Doe				
159r	1	Jose Valenzuela	8 Apr 1879	46	m			Josefa Vasquez			

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
159r	2	Rosa	16 Apr 1879	2	f	Alcario Encinas	Guadalupe				
159r	3	Petra	16 Apr 1879	5 days	f	Miguel Burola	Ana Ugues				
159r	4	Jose	21 Apr 1879	29 days	m		Polonia Miranda				
159r	5	Jesus Verdugo	26 Apr 1879	30	f						
159v	1	Emilia Mendibles	28 Apr 1879	25	f	Benino Mendibles	Jesus Romero				
159v	2	Bartolo Alvares	3 May 1879	40	m						
159v	3	Ramon Atanasio Saens	8 May 1879	5 days	m	Francisco Saens	Petra Duarte				
159v	4	Antonia Moraga	16 May 1879	50	f			Severino Leyvas			
159v	5	Andres Escabosa	19 May 1879	40	m			Adelaida Ramos			
160r	1	Rafael	28 May 1879	2	m	Jesus Torres	Francisca Otero				
160r	2	Maria Rebeca Dunn	15 Jun 1879	3 mo	f	W. C. Dunn	Margarita Vasquez				
160r	3	Dolores Azedo	18 Jun 1879	35	m						
160r	4	Augustin	19 Jun 1879	6 mo	m	Manuel Amado	Ismael Ferrer				
160r	5	Juan	23 Jun 1879	6 hours	m	Juan Garcia	Pomposa Romero				
160v	1	Josefa Pacho	5 Jul 1879	40	f			Pantaleon Bergada			
160v	2	Ramon Feliz	5 Jul 1879	7	m	Venceslao Feliz					
160v	3	Ignacio Garcia	5 Jul 1879	15 days	m	Juan Garcia	Pomposa Romero				
160v	4	Juana Barbas [?]	5 Jul 1879	2	f	Miguel Barbas [?]	Teresa Lemon				
160v	5	Bonifacio Asebedo	12 Jul 1879	38	m			Josefa Castro			
161r	1	Pedro Leroy	14 Jul 1879	2 days	m	Antonio Leroy	Matilde				
161r	2	Antonia Buriel	20 Jul 1879	1	f	Jose Buriel	Juana Azedo				
161r	3	Cirilo Ramirez	21 Jul 1879	10 days	m	Esteban Ramirez	Jesus Azedo				
161r	4	Juan Jose Saenz	23 Jul 1879	3	m	Juan Jose Saenz	Eufemia Cura				
161r	5	Jose Baldenegro	24 Jul 1879	60	m			Gabriela Durazo			
161v	1	Inocente Garcia	31 Jul 1879	62	m			Gertrudes Atondo			
161v	2	Fermin Martinez	9 Aug 1879	59	m			Refugio Dias			
161v	3	Miguel Trejo	11 Aug 1879	30	m		Salvadora Trejo				
161v	4	Joaquin Lopez	15 Aug 1879	4 mo	m	Joaquin Lopez	Guadalupe Romero				
162r	1	Maria Clara Brown	19 Aug 1879	9 mo	f	Charles O. Brown	Clara Billescas				
162r	2	Eufemia	24 Aug 1879	9 mo	f	Juan Jose Saenz	Eufemia Cruz				
162r	3	Jesus Chaves	24 Aug 1879	95 [?]	m						
162r	4	Dionisia	26 Aug 1879	adult	f						
162r	5		27 Aug 1879	2	f	Sebastian Maldonado	Ramona Escalante				
162v	1	Jose Maria	27 Aug 1879	90	m						

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
162v	2	Feliciana Cosias [?]	31 Aug 1879	35	f			Bajelista (Evangelista) N.			parentheses in spouse's name in original
162v	3	Francisca	2 Sep 1879	11 mo	f	Juan	Telesfora Leon				
162v	4	Trinidad Surateguin	3 Sep 1879	75	m			Beatriz Molina			
162v	5	Vicente Preciado	9 Sep 1879	60	m						
163r	1	Fernando Samaniego	12 Sep 1879	16	m	Fernando	Guadalupe Siqueiros				
163r	2	Andres Buelna	19 Sep 1879	1	m		Santos Buelna				
163r	3	Josefa Robles	20 Sep 1879	17	f			Augustin Flores			
163r	4	Ursula Solares	24 Sep 1879	79	f			Loreto Azedo			
163r	5	Ines	28 Sep 1879	1	f	Juan Jose Argel	Magdalena Peralta [?]				
163v	1	Isabel	29 Sep 1879	1	f	Santa Ana Cassio [?]	Marta Belis				
163v	2	Patricio de la Cruz	30 Sep 1879	1	m	Ignacio de la Cruz	Manuela Martinez				
163v	3	Jose Chacon	9 Oct 1879	10	m	Jose Chacon	Francisca Luna				
163v	4	Jose Figueroa	12 Oct 1879	55	m			Suzana Castro			
163v	5	Ildfonso Martinez	15 Oct 1879	60	m			Angela Moreno			
164r	1	Hilario Carasco	17 Oct 1879	35	m						"fallecio de muerte violenta"
164r	2	Emilie Pondhomme	17 Oct 1879	21	f			Tomas Gates			
164r	3	Jesus Castillo	19 Oct 1879	23	m			Fermin Sosa			
164r	4	Francisca Castro	22 Oct 1879	2	f	Celedonio Castro	Luisa Pigna				
164r	5	Rafaela Lopez	22 Oct 1879	40	f			Rafael Grijalba			
164v	1	Juan	22 Oct 1879	1 day	m		Petra Palomar				double burial with following entry
164v	2	Francisco	22 Oct 1879	1 day	m		Petra Palomar				double burial with preceding entry
164v	3	Felix Moreno	23 Oct 1879	30	f			Jesus Benites			
164v	4	Policarpio	24 Oct 1879	adult	m						
164v	5	Maria Soledad	27 Oct 1879	adult	f						
164v	6	Francisco Dominguez	28 Oct 1879	22	m	Moreno Dominguez	Dolores Acuña				
164v	7	Francisca	2 Nov 1879	1	f		Leonides Huilina [?]				
165r	1	Maria Trinidad Soto	4 Nov 1879	2 days	f	Antonio Soto	Concepcion				
165r	2	Geronima Rios	5 Nov 1879	40	f			Francisco Hernandez			
165r	3	Jose Garcia	13 Nov 1879	39	m	Jose Garcia	Refugio Subio				
165r	4	Carlos	13 Nov 1879	9 days	m		Gertrudes Marquez				
165r	5	Agustina Mendoza	16 Nov 1879	50	f						
165v	1	Rosa Redondo	17 Nov 1879	20	f						"apache"
165v	2	Claudia Salazar	19 Nov 1879	25	f			Jose Martinez			
165v	3	Angela	30 Nov 1879	3 mo	f		Miguela X.				

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
165v	4	Paola Llonas [?]	4 Dec 1879	60	f						
165v	5	Ignacia Siqueiros	6 Dec 1879	30	f			Ramon Guerrero			
166r	1	Vicenta Leyvas	7 Dec 1879	60	f						
166r	2	Luisa	13 Dec 1879	6 mo	f	Macario Andrade	Senona [?] de los Reyes				
166r	3	Reyes Mendoza	13 Dec 1879	38	m			Maria Cruz			"fallecido en San Pedro"
166r	4	Teresa [?] Balles	15 Dec 1879	11	f	Pedro Balles	Luz Lauro				
166r	5		12 Dec 1879	a few months	f		Refugio Peron				
166v	1	Jesus Golosa	15 Dec 1879	1 mo	f	Anselmo Golosa	Carmen Carrillo				
166v	2	Florencia	15 Dec 1879	1 mo	f	Ancelmo Martinez	Carmel Rodriguez				
166v	3	Benjamin	17 Dec 1879	11 mo	m	Jose Maria Peralta	Cruz Romero				
166v	4	Lorenza	26 Dec 1879	65	f						
166v	5	Guadalupe	29 Dec 1879	4 [?]	f		Ramona				
167r	1	Elena Suastegui	2 Jan 1880	2	f	Rafael Suastegui	Elena Rodriguez				
167r	2	Rafaela	4 Jan 1880	9	f		Barbara Ribeira				
167r	3	Juana	4 Jan 1880	adult	f						
167r	4	Jesus Padilla	4 Jan 1880	22	m						
167r	5	Margarita Martinez	6 Jan 1880	5	f	Pedro Martinez	Concepcion Amad[...]				entry truncated at edge of page
167v	1	Ruperta Portella [?]	6 Jan 1880	2	f	Rufino Portela [?]	Anastasia Alcares [?]				
167v	2	Ramon Estrada	7 Jan 1880	2	m	Matias Estrada	Felix Tapia				
167v	3	Salome Mendoza	9 Jan 1880	adult	f			Marinez [?]			
167v	4	Francisca	11 Jan 1880	1	f	Jesus Martinez	Soledad Juaso [?]				
167v	5	Guadalupe Ayal	15 Jan 1880	23	m						
168r	1	Josefa Pora [?]	17 Jan 1880	65 [?]	f			Gil Coronado			
168r	2	Joannes Maria Leclerc	18 Jan 1880	27	m						"whose body was buried in the cemetery of this church"; entry is in Latin; deceased was priest who signed many preceding entries
168r	3		20 Jan 1880	a few months	m						
168r	4	Altagracia Bille[...]	23 Jan 1880	46	f			Miguel Torres			entry truncated at edge of page
168r	5	Juan Pedro	25 Jan 1880	24 days	m		Ines Urias				
168v	1	Simona Ramires	26 Jan 1880	7	f		Teresa Ramires				
168v	2	Frances Joseph Girard	26 Jan 1880	3 mo	m	J. Basil Girard	Luisa Oury				
168v	3	Guillermo Tully Turner	30 Jan 1880	8 days	m	Smith Turner	Lucinda				
168v	4	Amelia	1 Feb 1880	1	f	Emilio Romero	Maria Cota				
168v	5	Francisco Bonillas	4 Feb 1880	40	m						

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
169r	1	Teodora Salazar	6 Feb 1880	30	f			Dolores Valencia			
169r	2	Feliz Vasquez	8 Feb 1880	3	m	Jose Maria Vasquez	Dolores Panduro				
169r	3	Patrick O'Hallaran	8 Feb 1880	41	m			Catherine O'Hallaran			"fallecio de muerte violenta el 6 del presente en Harshaw Camp"
169r	4	Guadalupe Urrea	16 Feb 1880	30	f	Francisco Urrea	Ramona Leon				
169r	5	Francisca Sandoval	16 Feb 1880	6 mo	f	Francisco Sandoval	Leonarda Castro				
169v	1	Adelaida Estas[...]	16 Feb 1880	28	f			Prudencio Castillo			
169v	2	Maria	17 Feb 1880	newborn	f	Alberto Ramon Barreda	Trinidad Fontes de Bareda				
169v	3	Manuel Ruiz	20 Feb 1880	2	m	Francisco Ruiz	Felipa Grijalba				
169v	4		19 Feb 1880	newborn	m	Antonio Besson	Mercedes				
169v	5	Ramona	21 Feb 1880	11 mo	f	Francisco Barraza	Cayetana Gallegos				
170r	1	Ricardo Valenzuela	23 Feb 1880	7 days	m	Clemente Valenzuela	Encarnacion Baldenegro				another, illegible name is written over Ricardo
170r	2	Rafael Celaya	25 Feb 1880	58	m			Angela Muñoz			
170r	3	Jose Maria	25 Feb 1880	2 mo	m		Iduvirgen Ruis				
170r	4	Francisca	27 Feb 1880	7 mo	f		Marta Cienfuegos				
170r	5	Juan Bolles [?]	27 Feb 1880	3	m	Casimiro Bolles [?]	Desideria Canos				
170v	1	Francisco Valenzuela	1 Mar 1880	2 mo	m		Francisca Valenzuela				
170v	2	Charles Laplante	3 Mar 1880	27	m						"nativo de Canada"
170v	3	Francisca Gil	3 Mar 1880	9	f	Ignacio Gil	Juana Solas [?]				
170v	4	Antila Ayon	4 Mar 1880	25	f			Ricardo Ibarra			
170v	5	Francisco Costillo	7 Mar 1880	1 mo	m	Leandro Costillo	Angela Federico				
170v	6	Simona Billanueva	8 Mar 1880	26	f	Manuel	Angela Flores				
171r	1	Fructuoso Romero	10 Mar 1880	43	m			Braulia Leyvas			
171r	2	Ignacio Verdugo	12 Mar 1880	35	m						
171r	3	Francisca	12 Mar 1880	3	f		Petra				
171r	4	Jose Gabriel	18 Mar 1880	newborn	m	Seferino Acuña	Maria Simona Valenzuela				
171r	5	Jose Romulo Ernandes	26 Mar 1880	40	m			Fructuosa Gonzales			
171v	1	Jose Luis	28 Mar 1880	1 mo	m	Jose Luis	Luisa				"de la nacion de los Yaquis"
171v	2	John Frederick Shoemaker	30 Mar 1880	37	m						
171v	3	Encarnacion Quijada	3 Apr 1880	60	f			Francisco Montoya			
171v	4	Ramon Llanes	3 Apr 1880	45	m			Magona [?] Davila			
171v	5	Ignacia	6 Apr 1880	3	f	Abran Ruiz	Luz Barcela				
172r	1	Catalina Miranda	7 Apr 1880	55	f			Jesus Romero			
172r	2	Carmel Carrillo	10 Apr 1880	9 mo	f	Cayetano Carillo	Maria Lopez				
172r	3	Jesus Castro	10 Apr 1880	69	m			Rafaela Buruel			

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
172r	4	Rafael Preciado	12 Apr 1880	57	m			Juana Tolana [?]			
172r	5	Dolores Ortega	15 Apr 1880	14	f	Francisco Ortega	Concepcion Celaya				
172v	1	Jose Castillo	14 Apr 1880	3 mo	m	Prudencio Castillo	Encarnacion Estrella				
172v	2	Vidales Miranda	17 Apr 1880	20	f	Francisco Miranda	Maria Cruz Azedo				
172v	3	Achille Ribot	22 Apr 1880	40	m	Pierre Ribot	N.				"de St. Hilaire de Brethmas, Canton d' Alais, Gard, France"
172v	4	Maria Jesus Ruis	23 Apr 1880	98	f			Miguel Moreno			
172v	5	Carmen Preciado	29 Apr 1880	35	m			Reyes X.			
173r	1	Juana Navarez	7 May 1880	50	f						
173r	2	Leonicio	7 May 1880	8 mo	m		Benicia [?] Ramires				
173r	3	Jesus	11 May 1880	10 mo	m	Roman Espinosa	Luisa Bia				
173r	4	Alberto Ramirez	11 May 1880	20	m	Jose Ramirez	Concepcion Carasco				
173r	5	Benito	13 May 1880	1	m	Rafael Ochoa	Rosaria Cabieres [?]				
173v	1	Joaquin Bufanda	13 May 1880	35	m	Manuel Bufanda	Geronima Romero	Teresa Molina			"esposado in extremus con Teresa Molina"
173v	2	Leon Moraga	14 May 1880	8	m	Jesus Moraga	Isidora Terran [?]				"fallecido accidentalmente"
173v	3	Antonio Osuna	15 May 1880	30	m			Bernarda Acuña			
173v	4	Domingo David Martinez	18 May 1880	6 days	m	Domingo Martinez	Jesus Lopez				
173v	5	Francisca Castillo	26 May 1880	2	f	Manuel Castillo	Catalina Loborin [?]				
174r	1	Andres Ruiz	26 May 1880	24	m	Eugenio Ruiz	Mona Galindo				
174r	2	Vidal Mendoza	3 Jun 1880	36	m	Jose Antonio Mendoza	Mariana Andrade				
174r	3	Elisa Leon	6 Jun 1880	11 mo	f	Jesus Leon	Dolores Morroquin [?]				
174r	4	Margarita	8 Jun 1880	15 days	f	Troy McClary	Carmen Valenzuela				
174r	5	Carmen L. de Bojorquez	9 Jun 1880	70	f			F. Bojorquez			
174v	1	Cruz Cront[...]	12 Jun 1880	65	f			Jose Leon			entry truncated at edge of page
174v	2	Juan Miguel	18 Jun 1880	6 days	m	Miguel Griego	Dolores Mariscal				
174v	3	Francisco Rojo	20 Jun 1880	2 mo	m		Manuela X.				
174v	4	Maria	20 Jun 1880	1	f	Nicolas Herreras	Altagracia Grijalba				
174v	5	M. Francisca	25 Jun 1880	2	f	Cristobal Ghanetto	Jesus Tapia				
175r	1	Rafae Sta. Maria	26 Jun 1880	5	m	Jesus Sta. Maria	Concepcion Rodriguez [?]				
175r	2	Mortimer Carrillo	26 Jun 1880	14 days	m	Leopoldo Carrillo	Jesus Suarez				
175r	3	Maria Jesus Suarez	28 Jun 1880	adult	f			Leopoldo Carillo			
175r	4	Francisco Foster	5 Jul 1880	3 mo	m	George Foster	Juana Moreno				
175r	5	Jose	12 Jul 1880	newborn	m		Maria Fierros				
175v	1	Pascual Cruz	14 Jul 1880	95	m			Francisca Grijalba			
175v	2	Jose Miguel	15 Jul 1880	2 mo	m	Jose Valencia	Preciliana Bracamonte				

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
175v	3	Maria Sacramento Cruz	19 Jul 1880	54	f			Francisco Ruelas			
175v	4	Guadalupe Bolles [?]	27 Jul 1880	35	f			Jeronimo Soya [?]			
175v	5	Ventura Angulo	30 Jul 1880	63	m			Dolores Valenzuela			
176r	1	Jesus Valencia	4 Aug 1880	40	m			Delfina Salazar			
176r	2	Francisco	5 Aug 1880	6 days	m		Trinidad Lamedos [?]				
176r	3	Maria Antonia Cota	6 Aug 1880	25	f			Modesto Galindo			
176r	4	Pedro Pablo Cassabon [?]	7 Aug 1880	2 mo	m	Pedro Cassabon [?]	Refugio Camou [?]				
176r	5	Petra Torres	16 Aug 1880	1 mo	f	Jesus Torres	Francisca Otero				
176v	1	Charles P. Moroney	24 Aug 1880	21	m	Paul	Margaret				entry in English;"buried in the cemetery of this parish"
176v	2	Alfredo Gonzales	26 Aug 1880	2	m	Jose Agustin	Ermenegilda Moreno				
176v	3	Marta	26 Aug 1880	9 mo	f	Mariano Molina	Carmen Tolamante				
176v	4	Gertrudis Vidal	27 Aug 1880	25	f						
176v	5	Jesus Berdugo	30 Aug 1880	3	f	Francisco Verdugo	Refugio Vasquez				
177r	1	Jose Maria Ballesteros	5 Sep 1880	50	m						"fallecio en el hospital"
177r	2		9 Sep 1880	adult	f						"fallecio el mismo dia en el hospital de Sta. Maria"
177r	3	Michael Dolan	10 Sep 1880	65	m						"nativo de Irlanda"
177r	4	Marie Chenu [?]	16 Sep 1880	29	f			Jean Ponset			
177r	5	Joseph Roureine [?]	16 Sep 1880	39	m						"nativo de Francia"
177v	1	Jose Nieto	20 Sep 1880	30	m						
177v	2	Margarita	24 Sep 1880	9 mo	f	[illegible] Olivas	Dolores Miranda				
177v	3	Maria Rosalia Tranquilina	25 Sep 1880	1	f	Juan Ramires	Paz Padres [?]				
177v	4	Guadalupe	26 Sep 1880	10 mo	f		Gertrudis Vidal				
177v	5	Francisco	27 Sep 1880	3	m	Jesus Romero	Encarnacion Baldenegro				
177v	6	Antonio Munguia	29 Sep 1880	45	m			Reyes Sotelo			
178r	1	Maria Josefa	1 Oct 1880	10 mo	f	Jesus Gamboa	Carmel Andrade				
178r	2	Jesus Ortega	1 Oct 1880	42	f			Lucio Abril			
178r	3	Alejandro	7 Oct 1880	1	m	Concepcion Gonzales	Esquipula Castro				
178r	4	Prudencio Sepulveda	8 Oct 1880	19	m						
178r	5	Francisco Soto	11 Oct 1880	46	m			Dolores Rodriguez			
178v	1	Pablo	13 Oct 1880	9 mo	m	Teofilo Trujillo	Andrea Montoya				
178v	2	Juan Camargo	14 Oct 1880	60	m						
178v	3	Eufemia	14 Oct 1880	28 days	f		Juan Flores				
178v	4	Refugio	16 Oct 1880	6 mo	f	Jesus Alvarez [?]	Trinidad				

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
178v	5	Jose Manuel Abram	16 Oct 1880	2	m		Aniceta [?] Elipos				
179r	1	John Morr[...]	22 Oct 1880	adult [?]	m						died a week earlier"en Arivac [?]"
179r	2	Maria Esyquia Marujo	4 Nov 1880	35	f			Leopold Debeau			
179r	3	Micaela N.	10 Nov 1880	50	f			N.			
179r	4	Guadalupe Pacheco	10 Nov 1880	40	m			Jesus Vasquez			
179r	5	Manuel Carpenter	13 Nov 1880	niño	m	S. W. Carpenter	Josefa Vasquez				entry truncated at edge of page
179v	1	Frances	17 Nov 1880	1	m	F. H. Goodwin	Petra Carrillo				
179v	2	Mariano Alvarez	18 Nov 1880	30	m	Miguel Alvarez	Dolores				
179v	3	Antonio	19 Nov 1880	1	m	Luis Gonzales	Maria Valenzuela				
179v	4		20 Nov 1880	35	m						"fallecio el dia 19 en el hospital"
179v	5	Francisca Castro	20 Nov 1880	5	f	Miguel Romo	Teresa Ramirez				
179v	6	Juan	21 Nov 1880	newborn	m	Luis Robles	Dominga Ochoa				
180r	1	Guadalupe Borboa	21 Nov 1880	19	f			Ignacio Ruis			
180r	2	Alina Sinoguy	22 Nov 1880	40	f						
180r	3	Luis Von Assloscher [?]	23 Nov 1880	32	m	Eugenio	Maria Von Assloscher [?]				"fallecio en el hospital"
180r	4	Jeronymo N. [?] Sandoval	26 Nov 1880	58	m			Juana Saturnina Sandoval			
180r	5	Benito Rodriguez	29 Nov 1880	75	m			Ignacia Munguia			
180v	1	Ramon Valencia	29 Nov 1880	30	m						
180v	2	Ramon Flores	29 Nov 1880	20	m	Guadalupe Flores	Angela Sandoval				
180v	3	Ana Joaquina	2 Dec 1880	6 mo	f	Adolfo Martinez	Francisca Navarro				
180v	4	Maria Jesus	4 Dec 1880	6 mo	f	Jesus Valenzuela	Maria Candelaria Valenzuela				
180v	5	Polonia Bardona	5 Dec 1880	6	f	Clemente B[...]	Polonia Barrelo [?]				entry truncated at edge of page
180v	6	George Joseph Hennisson [?] [illegible]	7 Dec 1880	25	m						
181r	1	Maria Calsadilla [?]	7 Dec 1880	36	f						
181r	2	Crecencia Brisey	9 Dec 1880	42	f			Agustin Ruiz			
181r	3	Rosalia Vasquez	13 Dec 1880	50	f						
181r	4	Gabriel Romero	13 Dec 1880	65	m			Juana Romero			
181r	5	Francisco Cariado [?]	15 Dec 1880	27	m	Miguel	Maria Callado				
181r	6	Juana	17 Dec 1880	6 mo	f		Brigida				"de la nacion de los papagos"
181r	7	Refugio Bracamontes	21 Dec 1880	26	f			Eulalio Vindiola			
181v	1	Jesus	27 Dec 1880	1 day	m	Dolores Quijada	Cecilia Nuñez				
181v	2	Maria del Carmel Bojorquez	30 Dec 1880	45	f			Jesus Gonzales			
181v	3	Jose Maria Telles	3 Jan 1880	1	m	Eusebio Telles	Francisca Castro				1880 is presumably an error for 1881

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
181v	4	Manuel	no date	5 mo	m	Antonio Urias	Macaria Gallegos				entry lacks date and priest's signature
1	1	Trinidad Andrade	3 Jan 1883	12					Tucson		
1	2	Joseph Aguirre	7 Jan 1883	1					Tucson		
1	3	William Ganz	10 Jan 1883	48				Isabel Camacho	Tucson		
1	4	Aniceto [?] Valenzuela	10 Jan 1883	70					Tucson		
1	5	Refugio	12 Jan 1883	26					Tucson		
1	6	Rosalia Brise	12 Jan 1883	45					Tucson		
1	7	Manuel Valencia	12 Jan 1883	2					Tucson		"Yaqui indigena"
1	8	Angela	19 Jan 1883	17					Tucson	scarlet fever	"Indigena" appears as last name in Name column; "Yaqui" appears in Remarks column
1	9	Maximo Zuniga	19 Jan 1883	15 days					Tucson		
1	10	Otilda Rascon	20 Jan 1883	3 mo					Tucson		
1	11	Johannes McLoughlin	31 Jan 1883	57					Ireland	heart disease	
1	12	Yustum [?] Savori	3 Feb 1883	2 mo					Hermosillo		
1	13	Maria Ignacia	4 Feb 1883	5 mo							name column has "Yaqui parvulam"; name appears in Place of Birth column
1	14	Arth. Petrum	4 Feb 1883	2 mo					Tucson		"filium Josephi Sresovich [?]"
1	15	Rosa Diaz	5 Feb 1883	14					Santa Cruz	burnt alive	
1	16	Francisco Padilla	6 Feb 1883	18 days					Tucson		
1	17	Francisco Castillo	8 Feb 1883	1 mo					Tucson		
1	18	Soror [?] Maria Antonietta	14 Feb 1883	33					Troy, NY	consumption	
1	19	Ezeikiel	15 Feb 1883	9 mo					Tucson		
1	20	Maria	20 Feb 1883	6 mo					Tucson		
1	21	Gertrudes Montaño	22 Feb 1883	2					Tucson		
1	22	Francisco Pa[...]	22 [?] Feb 1883	3 days					Tucson		
1	23	Conception Robles	24 Feb 1883	4 mo					Tucson		"filia Petri et Anadae [?] Cosme [?]"
2	1	Francisca	25 Feb 1883	5							"filia Lucii y Franciscæ Alvarez"; "Yaqui Indigena"
2	2	Jacobus Boyd	25 Feb 1883	1							
2	3	Refugio Marinez	28 Feb 1883	26						congestion of the lungs	
2	4	Ignacius Varela	1 Mar 1883	50				Petrae Romero			
2	5	Tiburcia Molina	6 Mar 1883	2							
2	6	Francisca Valenzuela	7 Mar 1883	25					Hermosillo		
2	7	Rosa Rodriguez	7 Mar 1883	60					Tucson		
2	8		9 Mar 1883	2							"Parvulus Yaqui Indig." appears in the name column

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
2	9	Maria Saenz	9 Mar 1883	62					Tucson		
2	10	Maria Ignacia	6 [?] Mar 1883	40					Rio Yaqui		"Yaqui Indigena"
2	11	Jesus Mendoza	6 [?] Mar 1883	25					Rio Yaqui		"Yaqui Indigena"
2	12	Frances Crosby	16 Mar 1883	82					New York	pneumonia	
2	13	Juana	16 Mar 1883	21 days							"hija de Rafael y de Jesus Oluga [?]"
2	14	Manuela Molina	17 Mar 1883	4					Rio Yaqui		"Yaqui Indigena"
2	15	William Sullivan	18 Mar 1883	6 mo					Tucson	whooping cough	
2	16	Esperanza Urias	19 Mar 1883	5					Tucson		
2	17	Hilaria Billalobos	19 Mar 1883	80					[illegible]		
2	18	Joachim Arviso	27 Mar 1883	42					Tucson		
2	19	Dolores Urias	29 Mar 1883	4					Tucson		
2	20	Angela Ricardo	1 Apr 1883	2					Sonora		
2	21	Franciscus Miranda	1 Apr 1883	5					Tucson		
2	22	Porfirius [?] Portillo	5 Apr 1883	2					Tucson		
2	23	Simphoriana [?] Sta. Cruz	6 Apr 1883	50					Ures		
3	1	Guadalupe Varela	9 Apr 1883	1					Tucson	whooping cough	
3	2	Emmanuela Robles	9 Apr 1883	3					Tucson	[illegible]	
3	3	Maria Sembrano	17 Apr 1883	1					Hermosillo		
3	4	Jeronymus Azedo	20 Apr 1883					Altagracia Gallegos	Tucson		
3	5	Guadalupe Eridosa	20 Apr 1883	25					Uasabe		
3	6	Jesus Carrillo	22 Apr 1883	35					Hermosillo		
3	7	Angelus Piña	27 Apr 1883	5					Tucson		
3	8	Maria Dolores Martinez	28 Apr 1883	25					Tucson		
3	9	Rita Maldonado	29 Apr 1883	7 mo					Tucson		
3	10	Franciscus Carrillo	30 Apr 1883	55				Jesus Cordova	Tucson	pulmonia	
3	11	Merced Rostenhouse	1 May 1883	7 mo					Tucson		
3	12	Maria A. Leon	2 May 1883	5 mo					Tucson		
3	13	Juana Elias	3 May 1883	1 mo					Tucson		"hija de Vicente Elias"
3	14	Isidro Lopez	8 May 1883	30					Saric, Sonora		
3	15	Leandor Acosi	8 May 1883	4 mo					Tucson/Rillito		
3	16	Mariana Ruis	9 May 1883	5					Terenate, Sonora		
3	17	Jose Estrella	13 May 1883	31					Hermosillo		
3	18	Fermin Telles	12 May 1883	25					Tucson		
3	19	Silvester Molina	15 May 1883	6 mo					Tucson		

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
3	20	Estanislao Humado [?]	19 May 1883	1					Tucson		
3	21	Rafael Robles	21 May 1883	1					Tucson		
3	22	Dolores Lopez	21 May 1883	19					Hermosillo		
3	23	Gabino Ortega	27 May 1883	38					Tucson		
4	1	Franciscus Acuña	28 May 1883	25				Dolores Muñoz	San Miguel [illegible]		
4	2	Ignacia Llala [?]	2 Jun 1883	9 mo					(de Ures)Tucson		
4	3	Raphael Torres	10 Jun 1883	5 mo					Tucson		
4	4	Ludovicus Maldonado	10 Jun 1883	18 mo					Tucson	diphtheria	
4	5	Emmanuel Salazar	12 Jun 1883	21					Tucson		
4	6	Porfirio Maldonado	13 Jun 1883	3					Tucson	diphtheria	
4	7	Felicianus Montaña	14 Jun 1883	40				Leonides	Tucson	asthma	
4	8	Raymundus Acuña [?]	14 Jun 1883	1					Tucson		day not clear; left margin cut off by photocopy [?]
4	9	Michaela Castillo	15 Jun 1883	3					Tucson		
4	10	Refugio Tobarri	16 Jun 1883	37					Tucson		
4	11	Josefa Cota	17 Jun 1883	82					Rayon [?]		
4	12	Tiburcia Vega	19 Jun 1883	60					Sinaloa		
4	13	Ignacia Martinez	29 Jun 1883	1					Tucson		
4	14	Alberta Martinez	27 Jun 1883	10					Tucson	diphtheria	
4	15	Maria Antonia [?] Ochoa	27 Jun 1883	8					Tucson		
4	16	Francisco Maldonado	4 Jul 1883	4 days					Tucson		
4	17	Justo [?] X.	4 Jul 1883	2					Tucson	diphtheria	
4	18	Concepcio Martinez	5 Jul 1883	7 [?]					Tucson	diphtheria	
4	19	Eadith [?] Doe	6 Jul 1883	4					Tucson		
4	20	Joaquin Ricardo [?]	7 Jul 1883	18 [?]					Tucson		
4	21	Teresia Valenzuela	7 Jul 1883	58					Tecouno [?]		
4	22	Nellie Edwards	8 Jul 1883	28					Ireland	accident	
4	23	Casimiro Buttierrez	13 Jul 1883	90					Sonora	fever	
5	1	Ana Soto [?] Castro	13 Jul 1883	32					Tucson	pulmonia	
5	2	Joseph [?] Montijo	13 Jul 1883	58					San Miguel		
5	3	Alberto Maldonado	14 Jul 1883	4 mo [?]					Tucson		
5	4	Carmel Romero	15 Jul 1883	4					Tucson		
5	5	Jose Maria Figueroa	18 Jul 1883	3 mo [?]					Tucson		
5	6	Luciano Celaya	20 Jul 1883	42					Tucson	drowned	
5	7	Fernando Celaya	20 Jul 1883	23					Tucson	drowned	

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
5	8	Ermenegildo Celaya	20 Jul 1883	20					Tucson	drowned	
5	9	George Branick	21 Jul 1883	20					Davenport	softening of the brain	
5	10	Matilde Feliz	24 Jul 1883	2					Tucson		“Yaqui”
5	11		27 Jul 1883								entry has date only
5	12	Josephus	5 Aug 1883	21 days					Tucson		“son of Jacobus Ortega”
5	13	Gregorius German	7 Aug 1883	26					Hermosillo		
5	14	Clotilda [?] Duarte	8 Aug 1883	3					Tucson		
5	15	Stephano Redondo	14 Aug 1883	19					Yuma	typhoid fever	
5	16	Eduardus Romero	15 Aug 1883	24					Cucurpe		
5	17	Josephus Rochus B. Salazar	21 Aug 1883	5 days					Tucson		
5	18	Josephus Sasueta	26 Aug 1883	6 mo					Tucson		
5	19	Clara Ayala	26 Aug 1883	15 days					Tucson		
5	20	Franciscus Ibara	29 Aug 1883	49					Paras		
5	21	Cornelia Ortega	3 Sep 1883	30					Hermosillo		
5	22	Santiago	6 Sep 1883	1					Tucson		“hijo legitimo de Mary y M[...][...]”
5	23	Gertrudis Martinez	7 Sep 1883	7 mo					Tucson		
6	1	Dolores Martinez	7 Sep 1883	32					Sonora		
6	2	Maria Jesus S. de Feliz	9 Sep 1883	65					Guymas		
6	3	Isabel de Simpson	12 Sep 1883	28					Hermosillo	consumption	
6	4	Guadalupe Sardina	16 Sep 1883	50				J. M. Azedo	Tucson	fever	
6	5	Josepha	16 Sep 1883	45					San Xavier del Bac	fever	
6	6	Trinidad Oba	21 Sep 1883	37					Hermosillo	fever	
6	7	Artemisa Estrada	24 Sep 1883	3 mo					Tucson	fever	
6	8	Josephus Maiba	28 Sep 1883	3					Tucson	fever	
6	9	Suzana Ramirez	29 Sep 1883	45					Tucson	apoplexy	
6	10	Charles Rousseau	3 Oct 1883	59					Paris	paralysis	
6	11	Claudius Beltran	13 Oct 1883	30					Huasabe	consumption	
6	12	Emmanuel Madero	16 Oct 1883	73					Chihuahua	pulmonia	
6	13	Angela Ruis	18 Oct 1883	18					Hermosillo		
6	14	Joaquin Garcia	24 Oct 1883	1					Tucson		
6	15	Dolores Torres	31 Oct 1883	1					Tucson	fever	
6	16	Maria Rafaela Olivas	1 Nov 1883	8 days					Tucson		
6	17	George P. B. Mohan	3 Nov 1883	33					Ireland	pulmonia	
6	18	Sabas Pacheco	4 Nov 1883	28					Sonora	shot	

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
6	19	Paula Grijalba	8 Nov 1883	75					Hermosillo		“died in [illegible]”
6	20	Francisca Robles	8 Nov 1883	2					Magdalena	fever	
6	21	Joannam [?] Madril	11 Nov 1883	30					Sahuaripa	fever	
6	22	Joanna Gastelo	10 Nov 1883	76					Magdalena		
6	23	Paula Romero	13 Nov 1883	30				Joseph Holt	Tucson	puerperal fever	
7	1	Francisco Melindres	14 Nov 1883	8 mo					Tubac	fever	
7	2	Lorenzo Villaescusa	21 Nov 1883	7 days					Tucson		
7	3	Maria Munguia	22 Nov 1883	1					Tucson		
7	4	Josefa Fimbres	23 Nov 1883	65					Arispe	fever	
7	5	Rosario Renterias	28 Nov 1883	2 mo					Tucson		
7	6	Reyes Rodriguez	6 Dec 1883	71					Hermosillo	dysentery	
7	7	Soledad H[...]zous	9 Dec 1883	37				J. Martinez	Altar	puerperal fever	
7	8	Athanasia Leonus	9 Dec 1883	24					Sonora	puerperal fever	
7	9	Francisca Salinas	12 Dec 1883	19				Josephi Ayala	Cucurpe	puerperal fever	
7	10	María Guadalupe de la Luz Rosario	13 Dec 1883	2 days					Tucson		
7	11	Bartolo Ochoa	21 Dec 1883	25					Sonora		
7	12	Pascual Delci	22 Dec 1883	50					Ures		
7	13	Sara Segovia	26 Dec 1883	7 mo					Tucson	pnuemonia	
7	14	Narcizus Quiroga	30 Dec 1883	2 mo					Tucson	fever	
7	15	María Soledad Martinez	4 Jan 1884	1 mo					Tucson		
7	16	Joachim Teran	7 Jan 1884	42				Ray. Lopez	Magdalena	hydropesia	
7	17	Eugene D Coenen	11 Jan 1884	32				A. M. Comaduran	Belgium	hernia strangulata	
7	18	Bernardo Bravo	11 Jan 1884	47				J. Bojorquez	San Miguel	heart disease	
7	19	Michael Ryan	12 Jan 1884	40					Ireland	pnuemonia	
7	20	Martina Rodriguez	14 Jan 1884	23				Jesus Olivas	Ures	pnuemonia	
7	21	Manuela Moraga	15 Jan 1884	65					Sahuaripa		
7	22	Angela Cota	17 Jan 1884	19				Guil[...] Chase	Tucson		
7	23	Josephus Meramendes	17 Jan 1884	65					San Antonio, TX	pnuemonia	
8	1	Vicente Preciado	18 Jan 1884	19					Hermosillo	fever	
8	2	Josephus Maria Nallares	19 Jan 1884	35					Hermosillo	fever	
8	3	Manuel Ignatius Elias	25 Jan 1884	74					Tucson	senectus	
8	4	Josephus Ravago [?]	31 Jan 1884	1 day					Tucson		
8	5	Diego Coronado	1 Feb 1884	30					Sonora	wound	
8	6	Julius Goodwin	5 Feb 1884	26 days					Tucson		

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
8	7	Petra Valenzuela	8 Feb 1884	1					Tucson	fever	
8	8	Rosalinus Lopez	10 Feb 1884	9					Tucson		
8	9	Amelia Lopes	11 Feb 1884	10 days					Tucson		
8	10	Petra Alvarez	11 Feb 1884	35					Hermosillo	pernicious fever	
8	11	Policarpo Alvarez	11 Feb 1884	16 days					Tucson		
8	12	Maria Micaela Flores	13 Feb 1884	30					Hermosillo		
8	13	Raymundus Romero	22 Feb 1884	49				D.	Hermosillo	pulmonia	
8	14	Michael Riesgo [?]	24 Feb 1884	3 mo					Tucson	diphtheria	
8	15	Ignacio Martinez	24 Feb 1884	1					Tucson		
8	16	Feliciano Telles	25 Feb 1884	1					Hermosillo	fever	
8	17	Leandrus Arviso	25 Feb 1884	19					Altar		
8	18	Angel Islas	29 Feb 1884	7 mo					Tucson		
8	19	Helena Barelo	4 Mar 1884	11					Tucson	fever	
8	20	Maria Francisca de la Luz Valenzuela	6 Mar 1884	34					Tucson		
8	21	John Moran	7 Mar 1884	40					Ireland	cancer	
8	22	Suzie Johnson	1 Mar 1884	24				W. Johnson	Visalia, CA	pyemia	
8	23	James Lee	12 Mar 1884	52				Maria Ramirez	Ireland	pulmonia	
9	1	Palmira Renauld	13 Mar 1884	7 mo					Tucson	cough	
9	2	Jesus Gomes	15 Mar 1884	48				Jesus Ariola	Arispe		
9	3	Annie Charouleau	18 Mar 1884	5					Tucson	unknown	
9	4	Rita Madril	20 Mar 1884	4 mo					Tucson		
9	5	Sofia Romero	21 Mar 1884	6 mo					Tucson		
9	6	Juana Erunes	23 Mar 1884	1					Tucson		
9	7	Antonia Carpena	24 Mar 1884	45					Magdalena	hydropesia	
9	8	Nicolasa Rios	24 Mar 1884	18				Victor Islas	Las Cruces, NM	fever	
9	9	Petra Rodriguez	28 Mar 1884	3 mo					Tucson		
9	10	Sora Neil	1 Apr 1884	1					Tucson	pulmonia	
9	11	Luz Cañez	2 Apr 1884	50					Sonora	general [illegible]	
9	12	Angela Figueroa	6 Apr 1884	26 days					Tucson	fever	
9	13	Perfecta Duarte	10 Apr 1884								
9	14	Candelaria Cezma	14 Apr 1884	3					Tucson		
9	15	Joseph William Casey	16 Apr 1884	27					Rochester	patibulo	
9	16	Ventura Angulo	16 Apr 1884	35					Ures		
9	17	Carmel Carrillo de [illegible]	22 Apr 1884	40					Oposura	fever	

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
9	18	Dolores Vasquez	22 Apr 1884	5 days					Tucson	fever	
9	19		1 May 1884								entry blank
9	20	Ramona Estrada	4 May 1884	75					Altar		
9	21	Carmel Gonzales	7 May 1884	46				Rosario Leon	Santa Ana	hydropesia	
9	22	Felipe Lucero	8 May 1884	8 days					Tucson		
10	1	Eligio Baldes	9 May 1884	45				Francisca Portillo	Alamos	fever	
10	2	Maria Antonia Valenzuela	10 May 1884	31				Meregildo Robles	Hermosillo		
10	3	Matilde de Gila	14 May 1884	4 days					Tucson	fever	
10	4	Philippus Villaecusa	15 May 1884	3 mo					Tucson		
10	5	Carolus Schmitt	15 May 1884	31					Baden (Germany)	epilesy	buried at Camp Lowell; "sargent U. S. A."
10	6	Casimiro Romero	18 May 1884	22					Tucson	fever	
10	7	Raphael Moreno	21 May 1884	1					Tucson	fever	
10	8	Guadalupe Montañó	26 May 1884	3					Guaymas		
10	9	Jesus Ensinas	29 May 1884	5					Tucson		
10	10	Josefa Carasco	29 May 1884	23					Hermosillo		
10	11	Williams	29 May 1884								
10	12	Petrum Ruelas	2 Jun 1884	35				Elena Telles	Tucson	malignant fever	
10	13	Gumecindom Gonzalez	4 Jun 1884	36				Benigni [?] Gonzalez	Sonora	dysentery	
10	14	Catolinom Buelna	10 Jun 1884	30					Sonora	pulmonia	
10	15	Trinidad Beca	11 Jun 1884	45					Guadalajara	apoplexy	
10	16	Josephum Synogui	22 Jun 1884	18					Cucurpe	heart disease	
10	17	Thomas Ilone [?]	27 Jun 1884	40					Ireland	heart disease	
10	18	Regina Figueroa	27 Jun 1884	85					Hermosillo	old age	
10	19	Raphael Trejo	6 Jul 1884	4 mo					Tucson		
10	20	Idenia Rasabiduas [?]	9 Jul 1884	1					Tucson		
10	21	Isabella Romero	10 Jul 1884	16					Tucson	mars fere repentina	
10	22	Maria Stephana Contreras	12 Jul 1884	8 mo					Tucson	fever	
10	23	Jesus Vasquez	14 Jul 1884	36				[illegible] Olivas	San Ignacio, Sonora		
11	1	Joaquina Valenzuela	22 Jul 1884	40					Rio Yaqui	fever	
11	2	Ignatio Saens	6 Aug 1884	43					Tucson	consumption	
11	3	Joannes Romero	17 Aug 1884	9					Tucson	accident	
11	4	Andreas Salcido	21 Aug 1884	9 mo					Tucson	fever	
11	5	Joannes Celaya	21 Aug 1884	1					Tucson	fever	
11	6	Dolores Herran	29 Aug 1884	1					Tucson	fever	

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
11	7	Clemente Ximenes	31 Aug 1884	58					Ures	fever	
11	8	Pedro Armenta	31 Aug 1884	11 mo					Tucson	fever	
11	9	Concepcion Rios	6 Sep 1884	50				Leandro Nuñez	Tucson	heart disease	
11	10	Angela Solorza	17 Sep 1884	38				Fl. Uaidacan	San Xavier	fever	
11	11	Luciano Flores	18 Sep 1884	7 mo					Tucson	dysentery	
11	12	Gabriel Paredes	18 Sep 1884	1					Tucson	fever	
11	13	Richard Gardener	22 Sep 1884	1					Tucson	congestion of the lungs	
11	14	Angel Gonzales	22 Sep 1884	35					Tucson	pulmonary fever	
11	15	Emmanuel Fimbres	22 Sep 1884	1					Tucson	fever	
11	16	Francisca	22 Sep 1884	30					Florence	paralysis	
11	17	Josepha Munguia	22 Sep 1884	2					Tucson	fever	
11	18	Francisca Barasa [?]	25 Sep 1884	10 mo					Tucson	fever	
11	19		28 Sep 1884						Tucson	fever	
11	20	Patricius O'Connell	29 Sep 1884	22					Hibernia	typhoid fever	buried at Fort Lowell
11	21	Ursula Robles	30 Sep 1884	11 mo					Tucson	fever	
11	22	Trinidad Ballesteros [?]	1 Oct 1884	30					Sonora	pulmonia	
11	23	Jesus Carrillo	7 Oct 1884	17				Mauri Quiros	Tucson	puerperal fever	buried at San Xavier
12	1	Francisca Valenzuela	10 Oct 1884	27					Hermosillo	hemorragia	"died at Rincon"
12	2	James Carroll	16 Oct 1884	48					Ireland	consumption	
12	3	Joana Urquides	18 Oct 1884	58				Gregorio [?] Alvarez	Sonora	hydropesia	
12	4	Fermin Mendez	23 Oct 1884	30				Mariana	Ures	fever	"died at Cañada"
12	5	Adrien Tance	21 Oct 1884	60					France	ulcer in stomach	
12	6	Francisca Samaniego	23 Oct 1884	12					Arizona	cancer	Apache
12	7	Ana M. Ramirez	24 Oct 1884	29				Pedro X.	Hermosillo	Inflammation of the lungs	
12	8	Antonio Soto	29 Oct 1884	25					Guadalajara	fever	
12	9	Guadalupe Alcala	9 Nov 1884	41				Dolores Gonzales	Culiacan	laryngitis	
12	10	Francisco Gonzales	10 Nov 1884	35					Sonora	cancer	
12	11	Paula Cruz	14 Nov 1884	42				Ref. [?] Pacheco	Tucson	heart disease	
12	12	Ramon Carrillo	14 Nov 1884	4					Tucson	burnt	son of J. Carrillo
12	13	Clodomiro [?] Ramirez	25 Nov 1884	2					Tucson	fever	
12	14	Elena Valenzuela	4 Dec 1884	1					Tucson	diarrhea	
12	15	Nicholas J. Sresovich [?]	10 Dec 1884	7					Los Angeles	diphtheria	
12	16	Estevan Armenta	10 Dec 1884	1					Tucson	fever	
12	17	William V. King	13 Dec 1884	25					England	pulmonary fever	St. Mary's Hospital

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
12	18	Ceciliana Lopez	15 Dec 1884	7					Ures	fever	
12	19	Teresa Valenzuela	18 Dec 1884	5					Tucson	fever	
12	20	Mercedes Teran	18 Dec 1884	50				Antonio Hernandez	Tubutama	hydropesia	
12	21	Joannes Bernal	20 Dec 1884	2					Tucson	diphtheria	
12	22	Ramona Siqueiros	22 Dec 1884	24					Banamichi	heart disease	
12	23	Joannes Encinas	24 Dec 1884	6					Ures	diphtheria	
13	1	Maria Salas	1 Jan 1885	40					Sonora	pneumonia	
13	2	Manuel Bojorquez	2 Jan 1885	3					Tucson	diphtheria	
13	3	Raphael Moore	2 Jan 1885	3 mo					Tucson	general debility	
13	4	Francisca Telles	3 Jan 1885	8 mo					Tucson	diphtheria	
13	5	Guadalupe Rodriguez	3 Jan 1885	21					Ures	consumption	
13	6	Feliciana Curriel	13 Jan 1885	35					Imuris	stomach disease	
13	7	Demetria Velasco	15 Jan 1885	40					Hermosillo	liver disease	
13	8	Mercedes Encinas	20 Jan 1885	4					Tucson	diphtheria	
13	9	Frank Gray	21 Jan 1885	35					U. S.	shot	
13	10	Lucas Encinas	22 Jan 1885	8					Tucson	diphtheria	
13	11	Jesus Salcido	24 Jan 1885	42					Ures		
13	12	Ximenes Nieves	25 Jan 1885	70					Caborca	fever	
13	13	M. Antonia Barajas	27 Jan 1885	17					Altar	consumption	
13	14	Santos Moscovio [?]	28 Jan 1885	40					Tucson	pneumonia	
13	15	Francisco Saens	30 Jan 1885	5 mo					Tucson	diphtheria	
13	16	Francisco Garcia	8 Feb 1885	1 mo					Tucson		
13	17	Emilio Preciado	14 Feb 1885	1					Tucson	diphtheria	
13	18	Loretto Iguerra	9 Feb 1885	2					Tucson	fever	
13	19	Guadalupe Carrillo	14 Feb 1885	6 mo					Tucson	diphtheria	
13	20	Carolina Rojas	15 Feb 1885	48					Sonora	inflammation	
13	21	Eutimia Ortega	19 Feb 1885	9 days					Tucson		
13	22	Mario Gallardo	24 Feb 1885	2					Tucson	diphtheria	
13	23	Franciscus Ramierz	28 Feb 1885	37					Tucson	pulmonia	
14	1	Jose Perez	6 Mar 1885	60					Cienega	fever	
14	2	Pomposa X.	5 Mar 1885	2 mo					Tucson	diphtheria	
14	3	Arturo Lopez	9 Mar 1885	2					Saric	fever	
14	4	Librada Martinez	14 Mar 1885	40					Hermosillo	pulmonia	
14	5	Rita Reyes	16 Mar 1885	3 mo					Tucson	debilitas	

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
14	6	Beatriz Duarte	20 Mar 1885	8 mo					Tucson	cough	
14	7	Jose Antonio Romero	27 Mar 1885	2 mo					Tucson	fever	
14	8	Jose M. Bibiano	30 Mar 1885	28					Tucson		
14	9	Nicolas Romero	1 Apr 1885	36					Cucurpe	concussion of brains	
14	10	Magdalena Bovreo [?]	6 Apr 1885	18					Tubac	consumption	
14	11	Joseph Salazar	8 Apr 1885	45					Hermosillo	pneumonia	
14	12	Maria Rodriguez	11 Apr 1885	50					Cucurpe	fluxus long.	
14	13	Rosario Ramirez	11 Apr 1885	62					Guaymas	hydropesia	
14	14	Jose Maria Arvizu	18 Apr 1885	8					Tucson	fever	
14	15	Paz Leon	18 Apr 1885	23					Sonora	consumption	
14	16	Ramon Figueroa	19 Apr 1885	20 days					Tucson	fever	
14	17	Thomas Hughes	23 Apr 1885	3 mo					Tucson	fever	
14	18	Guadalupe Cotta	27 Apr 1885	28					Tucson		
14	19	Henricus Dalton	27 Apr 1885	10 mo					Tucson	fever	
14	20	Joseph	28 Apr 1885	25					Sonora	consumption	
14	21	Patrick Lee	1 May 1885	21					Tucson	accident	
15	1	Arthur Camacho	12 May 1885	2 mo					Tucson	cough	
15	2	Miguel Martinez	13 May 1885	2					Tucson	diphtheria	
15	3	Trinidad Fimbres	18 May 1885	11					Tucson	diphtheria	
15	4	Nicolas Martinez	19 May 1885	35					Tubac	accident	buried at San Xavier cemetery
15	5	Guadalupe Alday	22 May 1885	16					Tucson	pulmonia	
15	6	Bonaventura Delsi	23 May 1885	50					Sonora	hydropesia	
15	7	Aurelio Martinez	24 May 1885	5					Tucson	diphtheria	
15	8	Paula Varelas	1 Jun 1885	41					Tucson	consumption	
15	9	Francisca Samora de Vasquez	3 Jun 1885	70					Tucson	dropsy	
15	10	Clara Apple	2 Jun 1885	8 mo					Tucson		
15	11	Alexius Epimeño	8 Jun 1885	3 mo					Tucson		
15	12	Josepha Alvarez	11 Jun 1885	60					Tucson	debilitas	
15	13	Francisco Elias	13 Jun 1885	21					Tucson	[illegible]	
15	14	Joanna Teyes	15 Jun 1885	2 days					Tucson	debilitas	
15	15	Leontina Martin	16 Jun 1885	9 days					Tucson		
15	16	Petra Robles	17 Jun 1885	35					Tucson	childbirth	
15	17	Guadalupe Cota	20 Jun 1885	3 mo					Tucson		
15	18	Atanasio Martinez	26 Jun 1885	40					Tucson	consumption	

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
15	19	Manuela Lopez	2 Jul 1885	65					Tucson	debilitas	
15	20	Josephum de Jesu	3 Jul 1885	22 days					Tucson		
15	21	Benito Moraga	4 Jul 1885	11					Tucson	pulmonia	
15	22	Benigna Castro	4 Jul 1885	1					Tucson	fever	
15	23	Atenajenes Garcia	11 Jul 1885	32					Tucson	fever	
16	1	Guadalupe Bustamente	12 Jul 1885	6					Tucson	diphtheria	
16	2	Dolores Bustamente	14 Jul 1885	3					Tucson	diphtheria	
16	3	Alejo Paderez	19 Jul 1885	3 days					Tucson		
16	4	Euprosima Laos	4 Aug 1885	17					Tucson	consumption	
16	5	Felose Iguera	7 Aug 1885	16					Tucson	bite	
16	6	Josepha Bernal	14 Aug 1885	1					Tucson	fever	
16	7	Joanna Romero	22 Aug 1885	1 day					Tucson		
16	8	Jose Maria Corales	23 Aug 1885	28					Tucson	consumption	
16	9	Evaristo Espinosa	23 Aug 1885	16					Tucson	consumption	
16	10	Antonio Gallardo	26 Aug 1885	1					Tucson	consumption	
16	11	Jose Maria Gonzales	7 Sep 1885	1					Tucson		
16	12	Juliana Gonzales	15 Sep 1885	40					Tucson	burned	
16	13	Juan Eredia	18 Sep 1885	7					Tucson	fever	
16	14	Juan Jose Alvarez	22 Sep 1885	14					Tucson	killed	
16	15	Refugio Roblez	29 Sep 1885	45					Tucson	fever	
16	16	Francisca Burke	30 Sep 1885	12					Tucson	diphtheria	
16	17	Anicelo [?] Molina	4 Oct 1885	1					Tucson	fever	
16	18	Michael Ramirez	6 Oct 1885	6					Tucson		
16	19	Edward McGuilkin	9 Oct 1885	25					Philadelphia	consumption	
16	20	Marta Castro	9 Oct 1885	17					Tucson	childbirth	
16	21	Manuela Martinez	12 Oct 1885	26					Tucson	fever	
17	1	Michael Mahoney	13 Oct 1885	26					Boston, MA	kidney disease	
17	2	Seferina Arvallo	16 Oct 1885	72					Sonora	fever	
17	3	Quirina Castro	16 Oct 1885	72					Sonora	fever	
17	4	Petronila Salazar	19 Oct 1885	6					Tucson	diphtheria	
17	5	Juan Moreno	21 Oct 1885	5					Tucson	diphtheria	
17	6	Nicolasa Zamora	24 Oct 1885	27					Hermosillo	fever	
17	7	Juan Delgado	27 Oct 1885	newborn					Tucson		
17	8	Alberto Peres	28 Oct 1885	15					Magdalena		

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
17	9	Margarita Vasquez	1 Nov 1885	5					Tucson	diphtheria	
17	10	Joaquin Legara	7 Nov 1885						Tucson	consumption	
17	11	Alexandre Bergeot	9 Nov 1885	51					France	apoplexy	
17	12	Jose Mariscal	16 Nov 1885	42					Hermosillo	bladder disease	
17	13	Jesus Padilla	18 Nov 1885	3					Tucson	pneumonia	
17	14	Jose Martinez	24 Nov 1885	10					Tucson	diphtheria	
17	15	Dolores Gallardo	24 Nov 1885	75					Tucson	bladder disease	
17	16	Miguel Burrola	24 Nov 1885	65					Tucson	pneumonia	
17	17	Benina Romero	24 Nov 1885	35					Tucson	consumption	
17	18	Teodosia Carillo	25 Nov 1885	53					Tucson	aneurism	
17	19	Aurelia Rios	26 Nov 1885	10					Tucson	diphtheria	
17	20	Dolores Rios	2 Dec 1885	8					Tucson	diphtheria	
17	21	Rosa Salazar	11 Dec 1885	9 mo					Tucson		
17	22	Trinidad Romero	12 Dec 1885	49					Tucson	fever	
17	23	Pedro Martines	17 Dec 1885	10					Tucson	diphtheria	
18	1	Aquedad Valencia	17 Dec 1885	2					Tucson	pneumonia	
18	2	Griselda Vindiola	20 Dec 1885	70					Sonora		
18	3	Angelita Leon	22 Dec 1885	16					Tucson	fever	
18	4	Reinaldo Lopez	25 Dec 1885	1 mo					Tucson	fever	
18	5	Manuel Villaescusa	29 Dec 1885	5					Tucson	diphtheria	
18	6	Ramon Martin	2 Jan 1886	5					Tucson		
18	7	Juana Sais	2 Jan 1886	7					Tucson	diphtheria	
18	8	Manuel Montijo	11 Jan 1886	1					Tucson	croup	
18	9	Amelia Arvizu	13 Jan 1886	2					Tucson	fever	
18	10	Rosa Zuniga	24 Jan 1886	1 mo					Tucson	fever	
18	11	Suzana Castro	25 Jan 1886	52					Tucson		
18	12	Guadalupe Sais	27 Jan 1886	80					Tucson	dysentery	
18	13	Encarnacion Lopez	10 Feb 1886	9					Tucson	diphtheria	
18	14	Refugio Calles	10 Feb 1886	6					Ranchos de San Xavier	diphtheria	
18	15	Michael Bannon	12 Feb 1886	33					Ireland	typhoid fever	“funeral service performed in hospital–corpse sent to California”
18	16	Trinidad Romero	18 Feb 1886	18					Tucson	fever	
18	17	Ramona Lopez	19 Feb 1886	7					Reales	diphtheria	
18	18	Angelita Lopez	19 Feb 1886	2					Reales	pulmonia	

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
18	19	Ramon Flores	19 Feb 1886	21					Sonora	aneurism	
18	20	Maria Simona	26 Feb 1886	5					Tucson	diphtheria	
18	21	Carlos Ortiz	1 Mar 1886	1					Tucson	fever	
18	22	Carmen Orosco	13 Mar 1886	58					Tucson	heart disease	
19	1	Gertrudes Noriega	13 Mar 1886	47					San Pedro	fever	
19	2	Ramon Ibarra	14 Mar 1886	11 mo					Tucson	diphtheria	
19	3	Rosa Ortiz	19 Mar 1886	67					Tucson	paralysis	
19	4	Amelia Contreras	22 Mar 1886	32					Tucson	bowel disease	
19	5	Teresa Corales	23 Mar 1886	50					Tucson		
19	6	Andrew J. Brown	24 Mar 1886	32					hospital	consumption	
19	7	Filiberta Lopez	26 Mar 1886	3					Tucson	fever	
19	8	Pascual Ochoa	4 Apr 1886	63					Tucson	fever	
19	9	Medorda German	5 Apr 1886	1					Tucson	fever	
19	10	Santiago Espinosa	5 Apr 1886	80					Tucson	pulmonia	
19	11	Maria Antonia Arguello	10 Apr 1886	4					Tucson	pulmonia	
19	12	Dolores Montaña	18 Apr 1886	15					Tucson	diphtheria	
19	13	William Warford	21 Apr 1886	8					Tucson	accidentally killed	
19	14	Toribio Alvarez	25 Apr 1886	38					Tucson	fever	
19	15	Roberto Rosa	26 Apr 1886	10 mo					Tucson	mancha	
19	16	Concepcion Casanova	1 May 1886	75					Tucson	heart disease	
19	17	Dolores Ortiz	2 May 1886	75					Tucson	hydropesia	
19	18	Jose Errano	9 May 1886	1 day					Tucson		
19	19	Jose Crecencio Escudero	15 May 1886	1 day					Tucson		
19	20	Tomas Molina	22 May 1886	4					Tucson	fever	
19	21	Josefa Campas	26 May 1886	17					Tucson	burned	
19	22	Ana Castro	29 May 1886	2 mo					Tucson	fever	
20	1	M. Roca	1 Jun 1886	56					Chile	aneurism	
20	2	Josefa Samaniego de [illegible]	1 Jun 1886	66					Tucson	asthma	
20	3	Carmen Robles de Zuniga	2 Jun 1886	26					Tucson	lung disease	
20	4	Ursula Castro	4 Jun 1886	22					Tucson	consumption	
20	5	Antonia Edmunds	5 Jun 1886	1 mo					Tucson		
20	6	Juana Flores	11 Jun 1886	40					Tucson	childbirth	
20	7	Euzebia	13 Jun 1886	1					Tucson	fever	
20	8	George Colores	20 Jun 1886	5 mo					Tucson	fever	

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
20	9	Maria Sioquiera [?]	22 Jun 1886	18					Tucson	fever	
20	10	Angela Molina	25 Jun 1886	5					Tucson	diphtheria	
20	11	Antonio Bardeau	1 Jul 1886	1					Tucson	fever	
20	12	Jesus Garcia	1 Jul 1886	1					Tucson	fever	
20	13	Juan Mejillas	4 Jul 1886	1					Tucson	fever	
20	14	Ro[...] Munguia	6 Jul 1886	4 mo					Tucson	fever	
20	15	Juan Mendible	10 Jul 1886	9 mo					Tucson	fever	
20	16	Juana Aguirre	14 Jul 1886	1					Tucson	fever	
20	17	Carmen Ruiz	15 Jul 1886	35					Tucson	consumption	
20	18	Luis Barrios	18 Jul 1886	1					Tucson	fever	
20	19	Alberto Celaya	22 Jul 1886	1					Tucson	fever	
20	20	Juan Landero	22 Jul 1886	35					Tucson	consumption	
20	21	Jose Soto	23 Jul 1886	3 days					Tucson		
20	22	Pedro Olivas	24 Jul 1886	25 days					Tucson	fever	
21	1	Ramon Robles	25 Jul 1886	3 days					Tucson	fever	
21	2	Gertrudis Encinas	27 Jul 1886	60					Tucson	pneumonia	
21	3	Ramon Muñoz	29 Jul 1886	40					Tucson	consumption	
21	4	Mariana Quihuis	29 Jul 1886	4 days					Tucson	fever	
21	5	Mariano Provencio	1 Aug 1886	5					Tucson	diphtheria	
21	6	M. Refugio Gamez	2 Aug 1886	50					Tucson	fever	
21	7	Ernestina Ruellas	2 Aug 1886	10 mo					Tucson	fever	
21	8	Francisca Torres	4 Aug 1886	9 mo					Tucson	fever	
21	9	Manuel Romero	8 Aug 1886	40					Tucson	dyspepsia	
21	10	Carmella Vasquez	8 Aug 1886	3					Tucson	whooping cough	
21	11	Salome Pasos	9 Aug 1886	11					Tucson	diphtheria	
21	12	Francisco Badilla [?]	9 Aug 1886	9 mo					Tucson	fever	
21	13	Placida Sosa	11 Aug 1886	8					Tucson	croup	
21	14	Clara N. T. Lahey	11 Aug 1886	9 mo					Ft. Lowell	fever	burial was at Fort Lowell
21	15	Clotilde Garduña	14 Aug 1886	6 mo					Tucson	whooping cough	
21	16	Braulio Ortega	15 Aug 1886	6					Tucson	diphtheria	
21	17	Carmen Calles	17 Aug 1886	30					Tucson	fever	
21	18	Amelia Brichta	20 Aug 1886	2 mo					Tucson	fever	
21	19	Luis N. Redondo	21 Aug 1886	64					Sonora	dysentery	
21	20	Soledad Eran	22 Aug 1886	68					Tucson	consumption	

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
21	21	Ana Maria Redondo	26 Aug 1886						Tucson		
21	22	Paola Hernandez	26 Aug 1886	60					Tucson	pneumonia	
21	23	Francisca Castillo	27 Aug 1886	1 mo					Tucson	fever	
22	1	Genoveva Bernal	2 Sep 1886	40					Tucson		
22	2	Maria Quiroz	4 Sep 1886	57					Tucson	kidney disease	
22	3	Josefa Muguilla	6 Sep 1886	1 mo					Tucson	diphtheria	
22	4	Maria Woods	4 Sep 1886	4 mo					Tucson		"the name was not given in time"
22	5	Angela Castro	12 Sep 1886	13					Tucson	fever	
22	6	Francisco Maldonado	16 Sep 1886	50					Tucson	asthma	
22	7	Martina Castro	18 Sep 1886	23					Tucson	consumption	
22	8	Agustin Baker	19 Sep 1886	9 mo					Tucson	fever	
22	9	Juana Lula	20 Sep 1886	40					Tucson	childbirth	
22	10	Felipa Armenta	21 Sep 1886	30					Tucson	fever	
22	11	Natalia Lelevier	21 Sep 1886	4 mo					Tucson		
22	12	Canuta B. Vasquez	24 Sep 1886	50					Tucson	inflammation of bowel	
22	13	Maria Bustamante	25 Sep 1886	1 mo					Tucson	fever	
22	14	Rita Olivas	27 Sep 1886	1					Tucson	dysentery	
22	15	Victoria Villaescusa	29 Sep 1886	2 hrs					Tucson		private baptism
22	16	Narcisa O. de Aguirre	30 Sep 1886	53					Tucson	fever	
22	17	Francisco Munguilla	3 Oct 1886	4					Tucson	diphtheria	
22	18	Manuel Marquez	8 Oct 1886	2					Tucson	diphtheria	
22	19	Loreta Acuña	9 Oct 1886	85					Sonora		
22	20	Manuel Contreras	10 Oct 1886	36					Tucson	aneurism	
22	21	Eufemia Padilla	11 Oct 1886	42					Tucson	murdered	
22	22	Henry B. Holmes	12 Oct 1886	30					Tucson	heart disease	
22	23	Caterina Rodrigues	14 Oct 1886	51					Tucson	dysentery	
23	1	Isabel Vasquez	15 Oct 1886	50					Tucson		
23	2	Manuela Lopez	17 Oct 1886	6					Tucson	diphtheria	
23	3	Daniel Moran	17 Oct 1886	7					Tucson	diphtheria	
23	4	Albina Contreras	19 Oct 1886	47					Tucson	diarrhea	
23	5	Antonio Fimbres	22 Oct 1886	6					Tucson	diphtheria	
23	6	Ramona Salazar	25 Oct 1886	3					Tucson	diphtheria	
23	7	Concepcion Ruiz	26 Oct 1886	4					Tucson	colic	
23	8	Felipe Sanchez	27 Oct 1886	1					Tucson	fever	

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
23	9	Carmen Isasaga	27 Oct 1886	47					Tucson	fever	
23	10	Jose Hilario del Si	29 Oct 1886	4					Tucson	fever	intended last name may be Delsi
23	11	Jose Camacho	2 Nov 1886	75					Tucson	paralysis	
23	12	Alfredo Wilkins	5 Nov 1886	3					Tucson	diphtheria	
23	13	Paulo Lopez	7 Nov 1886	21					Tucson	consumption	
23	14	Maria Marin Lopez	7 Nov 1886	40					Tucson	fever	
23	15	Manuel Gonzalez	13 Nov 1886	6 mo					Tucson		
23	16	Maria Guadal Romero	13 Nov 1886	15 days					Tucson	cough	
23	17	Maria Senona [?]	13 Nov 1886	4 mo					Tucson	fever	
23	18	Maria Olella	13 Nov 1886	5					Tucson	diphtheria	
23	19	Loreto Moreno	20 Nov 1886	52					Tucson	fever	
23	20	Gustavo Borquez	20 Nov 1886	12					Tucson	heart disease	
23	21	Francisca Lopez	20 Nov 1886	6 mo					Tucson	fever	
23	22	Nicolas Lopez	22 Nov 1886	32					Tucson	pulmonia	
23	23	Francisca Villaescusa	24 Nov 1886	16 days					Tucson	fever	
24	1	Juana Martinez	23 Nov 1886	2					Tucson	inflammation	
24	2	Pedro Luna	30 Nov 1886	11 mo					Tucson	whooping cough	
24	3	Maria Romo	2 Dec 1886	6					Tucson	diphtheria	
24	4	Juana Ortiz	7 Dec 1886	3					Tucson	pneumonia	
24	5	Francisca Lula	7 Dec 1886	4 mo					Tucson	diphtheria	
24	6	R. D. Miller	14 Dec 1886	28					Troy, MI	cancer	
24	7	Jose Celaya	20 Dec 1886	3					Tucson	whooping cough	
24	8	Gregoria Sosa	22 Dec 1886	24					Tucson	consumption	
24	9	Pedro Buruel	29 Dec 1886	61					Tucson	pneumonia	
24	10	Maria Leon	29 Dec 1886	17					Tucson	pneumonia	
24	11	Juan Romero	31 Dec 1886	21					Tucson	pneumonia	
24	12	Jose Molina	2 Jan 1887	32					Tucson	heart disease	
24	13	Jose Maria [?] Sol[...]	2 Jan 1887	12 days					Tucson	hemorrhage	
24	14	Sabime [?] Cota	3 Jan 1887	4 days					Tucson		
24	15	Catalina Murieta	6 Jan 1887	60					Tucson	pneumonia	
24	16	Desideria Ruiz	6 Jan 1887	36					Tucson	asthma	
24	17	Teodora del Si	9 Jan 1887	40					Tucson	fever	intended last name may be Delsi
24	18	Guadalupe Rios [?]	15 Jan 1887	3					Tucson	fever	
24	19	Adela Martinez	21 Jan 1887	7 mo					Tucson	whooping cough	

Page	Entry	Deceased	Date of Burial	Age	Sex	Father	Mother	Spouse	Birthplace	Disease	Notes
24	20	Agustina Jocoque	22 Jan 1887	10					Tucson	diphtheria	
24	21	Gregorio Jocoque	24 Jan 1887	2					Tucson	diphtheria	

1870 Federal Census Mortality Schedule

Name	Age	Sex	Color	Status	Place of Birth	Occupation	Month	Cause of Death
Brown, Samuel	37	m	white		Kentucky	farmer	January	killed by Indians
Caldwell, J. B.	32	m	white		Ohio	laborer	January	smallpox
Campo, Elena	4	f	white		Sonora		January	chronic diarrhea
Campo, Rafael	9 mo	m	white		Arizona		January	chronic diarrhea
Dorme, Carlos	2	m	white		Arizona		January	smallpox
Gaige, A. J.	38	m	white		New York	photographer	January	delirium tremens
Gonzales, Jose	4	m	white		Arizona		January	smallpox
Hardenberg, Charles	39	m	white	married	New York	carpenter	January	smallpox
Leon, Francisco	1	m	white		Arizona		January	smallpox
Sims, John	35	m	white		Illinois	farm laborer	January	killed by Indians
Soza, Maria	4	f	white		Arizona		January	smallpox
Ward, Henry M. C.	33	m	white		Maryland	inspector customs	January	delirium tremens
Assuni, Petre	7	f	white		Sonora		February	smallpox
Calles, Francisco	11	m	Indian		New Mexico		February	smallpox
Corto, Creotildo	3	f	white		Arizona		February	smallpox
Dorme, Pasqual	12	m	white		Sonora		February	smallpox
Escobosa, Marita	9 mo	f	white		Arizona		February	smallpox
Escobosa, Refugia	3	f	white		Arizona		February	smallpox
Fernandez, Manuella	1	f	white		Sonora		February	smallpox
Gallego, Polonia	8	f	white		Sonora		February	smallpox
Granillo, Mechula	7	f	white		Sonora		February	smallpox
Granillo, Trinidad	4	f	white		Sonora		February	smallpox
Leard, Frank	24	m	white		New York	clerk in store	February	congestion of the lungs from malarial fever
Lopez, Besenta	9 mo	f	white		Arizona		February	smallpox

Note: All names of deceased preserve spellings in original document; all other spellings modernized.

Name	Age	Sex	Color	Status	Place of Birth	Occupation	Month	Cause of Death
McKenna, Michael, Jr.	1 mo	m	white		Arizona		February	smallpox
O'Neil, Mary	30	f	white	married	Ireland	keeping house	February	smallpox
Parral, Francisco	10 mo	m	white		Arizona		February	smallpox
Parras, Patricia	1	f	white		Arizona		February	smallpox
Romero, Miguel	8	m	white		Sonora		February	smallpox
Sarzuela, Macario	5	m	white		Sonora		February	smallpox
Sawyer, Maria	1	f	white		Arizona		February	smallpox
Telles, Francisca	8	m	white		Arizona		February	smallpox
Valdez, Grabiela	9	f	white		Sonora		February	smallpox
Valenzia, Jesus	5	f	white		Sonora		February	pneumonia
Acedo, Gregorio	7	m	white		Arizona		March	smallpox
Acedo, Ramon	2	m	white		Arizona		March	smallpox
Barsuto, Dolores	8	f	white		Sonora		March	smallpox
Beardsley, Silas	23	m	white		New York	soldier U.S. Army	March	smallpox
Belderry, Mariata	8 mo	f	white		Arizona		March	smallpox
Brown, Ambrosio	45	m	black	married	Texas	farmer	March	smallpox
Castro, Dolores	6	m	white		Arizona		March	smallpox
Castro, Telespiro	2	m	white		Arizona		March	smallpox
Castro, Victoria	1 mo	f	white		Arizona		March	smallpox
Dublin, James	28	m	black		New York	cook	March	smallpox
Eluroa, Alberto	2	m	white		Arizona		March	smallpox
Eluroa, Beatricia	6	f	white		California		March	smallpox
Eluroa, Tomas	1 mo	m	white		Arizona		March	smallpox
Galindo, Merced	4	f	white		Sonora		March	smallpox
Giardo, Guadalupe	5	f	white		Arizona		March	smallpox
Giardo, Ramona	1	f	white		Arizona		March	smallpox

Name	Age	Sex	Color	Status	Place of Birth	Occupation	Month	Cause of Death
Gouna, Joaquin	8	m	white		Sonora		March	smallpox
Jarvis, Jackson	38	m	white		Kentucky	laborer	March	smallpox
Jovanita, Bijimia	1 mo	f	white		Arizona		March	smallpox
Jovanita, Ramon	2	m	white		Sonora		March	smallpox
Morales, Eselsio	7	m	white		Sonora		March	smallpox
Moresco, Feliz	1	m	white		Arizona		March	pneumonia
Orduña, Jesus	8	f	white		Sonora		March	smallpox
Peralto, Zenon	1 mo	m	white		Arizona		March	smallpox
Perris, Martin	3	m	white		Sonora		March	smallpox
Perris, Nativita	1 mo	f	white		Arizona		March	fever and ague
Rodriges, Delfina	5	f	white		Arizona		March	smallpox
Rodriges, Incarnacion	7	f	white		Arizona		March	smallpox
Romero, Alberto	6	f	white		Sonora		March	smallpox
Salazar, Antonio	7	m	white		Sonora		March	smallpox
Salazar, Victoria	3	f	white		Sonora		March	smallpox
Shibell, Teresa	13	f	Indian		Arizona	domestic servant	March	smallpox
Telles, Juanita	5	f	white		Arizona		March	smallpox
Telles, Manuel	3	m	white		Arizona		March	smallpox
Thorpy, John	9	m	white		New Mexico		March	smallpox
Usarago, Manuel	9 mo	m	white		Sonora		March	smallpox
Valdez, Paule	5	f	white		Sonora		March	smallpox
Valenzia, Antonia	6 mo	f	white		Arizona		March	smallpox
Vasques, Luis	5 mo	m	white		Arizona		March	cholera infantum
Assuni, Cruz	15	m	white		Sonora		April	from a pistol shot (hom.)
Barcelo, Jesus	3	m	white		Sonora		April	smallpox

Name	Age	Sex	Color	Status	Place of Birth	Occupation	Month	Cause of Death
Basques, Taresio [?]	80	m	white	married	Guadalajara	brick mason	April	pneumonia
Buteras, Maria	1	f	white		Arizona		April	smallpox
Elias, Caitano	5	m	white		Arizona		April	smallpox
Gomez, Ignacio	1	m	white		Arizona		April	smallpox
Gonzales, Jaronimo	1	m	white		Arizona		April	malarial fever
Gouna, Ceveranna	25	f	white	married	Sonora	keeping house	April	malarial fever
Hogan, Bernard	24	m	white		Canada West	soldier U.S. Army	April	smallpox
Jackson, John	35	m	white		Illinois	farm laborer	April	killed by Indians
Jacona, Jesus	2 mo	f	white		Arizona		April	cholera infantum
Montiges, Juana	4	f	white		Arizona		April	smallpox
Paña, Francisca	2	f	white		Arizona		April	smallpox
Paña, Romanito	5	m	white		New Mexico		April	smallpox
Renteria, Santiago	8 mo	m	white		Arizona		April	smallpox
Romero, Tomas	1 mo	m	white		Arizona		April	malarial fever
Seis, Juan	40	m	white	married	Arizona	laborer	April	killed by Indians
Uries, Maria	2	f	white		Arizona		April	smallpox
Zecedo, Petre	2	f	white		Arizona		April	smallpox
Domingues, Francisco	18	m	white		Chihuahua	farm laborer	May	killed by Indians
Duffield, Minnie J.	28	f	white	married	Scotland	keeping house	May	aneurism
Hughes, Samuel	1 mo	m	white		Arizona		May	malarial fever
Israel, Newton	32	m	white		Missouri	farmer	May	killed by Indians
Kennedy, Hugh	30	m	white		Ireland	farmer	May	killed by Indians
Montiel, Bernava	35	f	white	widowed	Sonora	seamstress	May	pneumonia
Moralis, Demasio	45	m	white		Sonora	laborer	May	pneumonia
Orosco, Julian	25	m	white		Chihuahua	farm laborer	May	killed by Indians
Quijado, Tomas	5	m	white		Sonora		May	pneumonia

Name	Age	Sex	Color	Status	Place of Birth	Occupation	Month	Cause of Death
Robles, Demetricia	25	f	white	widowed	Sonora		May	pneumonia
Romero, Manuella	59	f	white	widowed	Arizona	keeping house	May	pneumonia
Burruelles, Manuella	50	f	white	widowed	Arizona	keeping house	June	malarial fever
Flourney, M. J.	44	m	white		Missouri	retail merchant	June	delerium tremens
Ortiz, Louisa	4	f	white		Arizona		June	pneumonia
Pennington, E. G.	60	m	white	widowed	South Carolina	freighter	June	killed by Indians
Pennington, E. G., Jr.	20	m	white		Texas	freighter	June	killed by Indians
Gonzales, Sacramento	22	m	white		Sonora	laborer	July	from a pistol shot (hom.)
Martinez, Ignacia	1	f	white		Arizona		July	malarial fever
Carrillo, Jesus	30	m	white	married	Sonora	farm laborer	August	inflammation of stomach
Lopez, Jose	35	m	white	married	Sonora	laborer	September	killed by Indians
Miles, Ella	32	f	white	married	New York	keeping house	September	peurperal peritonitis
Yanes, Jose	35	m	white	married	Sonora	wagonmaster	September	killed by Indians
Bia, Cornelio	30	m	white		Sonora	day laborer	October	pneumonia
Buteras, Refugia	4	f	white		Arizona		October	smallpox
Hades, Joseph	25	m	white		Ohio	U.S. mail carrier	October	killed by Indians
Stone, John F.	33	m	white		New York	miner	October	killed by Indians
Telles, Gapita	16	f	white		Arizona		October	pneumonia
Andrago, Tomasa	1	f	white		Arizona		November	smallpox
Barnet, U. C.	38	m	white	married	Arkansas	carpenter	November	chronic dysentery
Carmarcho, Antonio	30	m	white		Arizona	laborer	November	malarial fever
Dick, Albert	30	m	white		Switzerland	watch repairer	November	apoplexy
Girardot, Jean B.	32	m	white		France	soldier U.S.A.	November	anasarca
Leon, Juan	2 mo	m	white		Arizona		November	malarial fever

Name	Age	Sex	Color	Status	Place of Birth	Occupation	Month	Cause of Death
Sloan, William	40	m	white		Ohio	gambler	November	suicide pistol shot in the head
Barnet, James P.	4	m	white		Arizona		December	acute dysentery
Barnet, Lora C.	34	f	white	widowed	Tennessee		December	pneumonia
Biestera, Bartola	35	f	white	married	Sonora	keeping house	December	malarial fever
Brainerd, Daniel	30	m	white		Missouri	laborer	December	from a pistol shot (hom.)
Constine, Friderico	3	m	white		Arizona		December	cholera infantum
Coronado, Jesus	22	f	white	widowed	Sonora		December	pneumonia
Coronado, Jose	26	m	white	married	Sonora		December	pneumonia
Gomez, Librada	7	f	white		Sonora		December	smallpox
Kelsey, Benjamin	25	m	white		Missouri	gambler	December	syphilitic laryngitis
Michalena, Ramona	4	f	white		Sonora		December	malarial fever
Parras, Tomasita	2	f	white		Arizona		December	smallpox
Smith, William	36	m	white		Illinois	baker	December	infiltration of urine from urinary fistula
Teran, Albina	5	f	white		Sonora		December	smallpox

1880 Federal Census Mortality Schedule

Name	Age	Sex	Color	Status	Place of Birth	Father's	Mother's	Occupation	Month	Cause of Death	Years in County	Place of Disease	Attending Physician
[Illegible], Petria	36	f	white	married	Arizona	United States	United States	wife	[illegible]	lung fever			
Santan	26	m	Indian	single	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona	life of Indian	January	consumption			Esust [?]
Trajas, Gregorio	24	m	white	single	Mexico	Mexico	Mexico	laborer	January	horse fell on him	4	Arizona	C. J. Holbrook
Hurras [?], Y. [?]	30	f	white	married	Mexico	Mexico	Mexico		February	chollic [?]	1		Dr. C. P. Watson
Indian boy	12	m	Indian	single	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona	life of Indian	February	pneumonia			Esust [?]
Massey, Frank ^a	32	m	white	single	England	England	England	laborer	February	dropsy	3	Arizona	C. J. Holbrook
Romaro, Frutosa	45	m	white	married	Sonora	Sonora	Sonora	laborer	February	fever typhoid			Handy, J. C.
Wenchill [?], Philip	53	m	white	widowed	New York	Ohio	New York	carpenter	February	abcess of liver	5	Arizona	J. C. Handy
[No surname], Seraflina	8 mo	f	white	single	Arizona	Sonora	Sonora		March	teething			Handy, J. C.
Bertram, Jose	17	m	white	single	Sonora	Sonora	Sonora	laborer	March	fever typhoid			
Jacobs, Frederick	20 days	m	white	single	California	South Carolina	Chile		March	male [?] fever			Tucker, Dr.
McCarty, Owen	66	m	white	widowed	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	lawyer	March	tyford fever	15	Arizona	C. J. Holbrook
Castro, Jesus	69	m	white	married	Arizona	Mexico	Mexico	farmer	April	remittent fever	69		no physician
Gardner [?], R.	41	m	white	married	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona	carpenter	April	angina pectoris			
Sato (not named)	3 mo	f	white	single	Arizona	Sonora	Sonora		April	did not know			
Baily, W. L.	18 days	m	white	single	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona		May	ca[...]ins [?]			Davis
Begley, Thomas	48	m	white	married	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	laborer	May	pneumonia	10	Tombstone	Dr. Handy
Malino, Joaquin	50	m	white	married	Sonora	Sonora	Sonora	laborer	May	fever	7 mo		Watson
Maricopa girl	17	f	Indian	single	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona	life of Indian	May	syphilis			Esust [?]
Massey, Francis	32	m	white	single	England	England	England	clerk	May	dropsy	5	Tucson	Dr. Handy
Pima Indian	35	m [?]	Indian	single	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona	life of Indian	May	R. R. accident			Esust [?]
Spofford, Leander	24 days	m	white	single	Arizona	Virginia	Sonora		May	cholic			Joseph, Dr.
Carrillo, Jesus	33	f	white	married	Mexico	Mexico	Mexico	wife	June	child birth	14 [?]		Dr. H. Hamby
Ghantto, J. T.	10	f	white	single	Arizona	Mexico	Mexico		June	desentery	2		Dr. C. P. Watson
Nicholson, Nellie	2	f	white	single	Arizona	Ohio	[illegible]		June	scarletena			Gardiner, J. D. B.
Barba, Jauna	2	f	white	single	Arizona	Sonora	Sonora		July	fever typhoid			Samenago
Octavia [?], Manuel	60	m	white	married	Mexico	Mexico	Mexico	laborer	July	remittent fever	1		none
Albaras, Juan M.	100	m	white	widowed	Sonora	Sonora	Sonora	shoemaker	August	old age			
Dahrer, Orth	1	m	white	single	Arizona	Ohio	[illegible]		August	colera morbus			Gardiner, J. D. B.
Larkin, F. M. [?]		m	white	single	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona		August	debility			Davis
Moraga, Mrs. [?]	25	f	Indian	married	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona	life of Indian	August	puerperal fever			Esust [?]

Note: All names of deceased and diseases preserve spellings of original document; all other spellings modernized.

^aThis entry appears twice in the original document but only once here.

Name	Age	Sex	Color	Status	Place of Birth	Father's	Mother's	Occupation	Month	Cause of Death	Years in County	Place of Disease	Attending Physician
Ramirez, Teresa	40	f	white	widowed	Sonora	Sonora	Sonora	housework	August	fever typhoid			
Romo, Meguel	24	m	white	single	Sonora	Sonora	Sonora	laborer	August	fever typhoid			
Pima Indian		m	Indian	single	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona	life of Indian	September	skull fractured			Esust [?]
Preciado, B.	53	m	white	married	Mexico	Mexico	Mexico	laborer	September	enlargement of heart [?]	9	Mexico	Dr. C. P. Watson
Llgar[?], Berone	8 mo	f	white	single	Arizona	Sonora	Sonora		October	teething			Handy, J. C.
Nieto, Jose	24	m	white	single	Mexico	Mexico	Mexico	laborer	October	consumption	1	Mexico	J. C. Handy
Babista, Jauna	30	f	white	married	Sonora	Sonora	Sonora		November	fever			
Chaneux, Maria	33	f	white	widowed	France	France	France	dressmaker	November	consumption	1	France	C. J. Holbrook
Dolin, Michael	42	m	white	married	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	blacksmith	November	tyford fever	3	Arizona	J. C. Handy
Ramonez, Senora	7	f	white	single	Sonora	Sonora	Sonora		November	run over by wagon			
Valle, Teresa	11	f	white	single	Sonora	Sonora	Sonora		November	colera morbus			
Begley, Thomas ^a	48	m	white	single	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	laborer	December	pneumonia	2	Arizona	C. J. Holbrook
Martma, Francisco	2	m	white	single	Arizona	Sonora	Sonora		December	fever typhoid			
Roberts, William	31	m	white	single	England	England	England	laborer	December	tyford fever	3	Arizona	J. C. Handy
Santiago, Elena	2	f	white	single	Arizona	Sonora	Sonora		December	fever typhoid			Handy, J. C.

Deaths in George Hand's Diary, 1872–1887

Page	Date of Burial	Date of Death	Sex	Age	Deceased	Father	Mother	Spouse	Notes
213		16 Jan 1872	m	adult					"Maish shot a Mexican at his ranch" [Canoa]
		24 Jan 1872	m	adult	A. J. Rice				"found dead 5 miles this side of Apache pass, killed by Indians"
		24 Jan 1872	m	adult	John Petty				"found dead 5 miles this side of Apache pass, killed by Indians"
		24 Jan 1872	m	adult	Tom Donovan				"attacked by Indians"
		19 Feb 1872	m	adult					"John Ridgeway shot a Mexican"
		29 Feb 1872	m	adult	Keegan				
		2 Mar 1872	m	adult	Pancho Gandara				"killed on the Gila" [at Adamsville]
		2 Mar 1872	m	adult	Jack Reynolds				"killed at Adamsville"
		2 Mar 1872	m	adult	Manuel Rais				"killed at Adamsville"
		2 Mar 1872	m	adult					"killed at Adamsville"
214		2 Mar 1872	m	adult	Bedell				"killed" [at Adamsville]
		2 Mar 1872	m	adult					"another American"
		19 Mar 1872	f	adult				Bedell	"widow of Bedell"
		11 Apr 1872	f	adult				E. N. Fish	"died in San Francisco, Cal."
		28 Apr 1872	m	adult	Jack Whitman				killed at Tom Hughes' ranch
		28 Apr 1872	m	adult					"Mexican" killed at Tom Hughes' ranch
		3 May 1872	m	adult	William Irwin				killed by Indians
		10 May 1872	m	adult					"A mail rider was killed in Stein's Peak Cañon."
		21 May 1872	m	adult	Terrance Cosgrove				"killed by Indians on Sonoita Creek"
		28 Jun 1872	m	adult	Alonzo Brown				killed by Indians
		19 Jul 1872	m	adult	John P. Perry				"was wounded in the fight with Mexicans on the Gila [on March 2], died in hospital today"
		6 Aug 1872	m	adult					killed by Indians on Robert's ranch, on Sonoita Creek
		6 Aug 1872	m	adult					killed by Indians on Robert's ranch, on Sonoita Creek
		6 Aug 1872	m	adult					killed by Indians on Robert's ranch, on Sonoita Creek
		6 Aug 1872	m	adult					killed by Indians on Robert's ranch, on Sonoita Creek
		25 Aug 1872	f	adult	Black Maria				
		28 Aug 1872	m	adult	Lt. Stewart				"killed by Indians in Davidson's Cañon"
		31 Aug 1872	m	adult	Corporal Black				"found tied to a tree on the Crittenden road"
		3 Oct 1872	m	adult	Herbert Lord				
		28 Nov 1872	m	adult	Henry Kennedy				"killed at Adamsville by John Willis"
		29 Nov 1872	m	adult	Robert L. Swope				"killed at Adamsville by John Willis"
		30 Nov 1872	m	adult	McCartney				"murdered in his store at Yuma"
215		24 Dec 1872	m	adult					"Johnny Burt shot and killed a Mexican"
		12 Feb 1873	m	adult	Shoemaker				"killed on the Gila by Page"
		30 May 1873	m	adult	Lt. Almy				"killed by Indians"
		21 Jul 1873	m	adult	George Cox				

Page	Date of Burial	Date of Death	Sex	Age	Deceased	Father	Mother	Spouse	Notes
		7 Aug 1873	m	adult	Vicente Hernandez				"killed by three Mexicans in their own house"
		7 Aug 1873	f	adult				Vicente Hernandez	"killed by three Mexicans in their own house"
		8 Aug 1873	m	adult					"The three Mexicans and Willis were taken from jail by force and hanged on the plaza."
		8 Aug 1873	m	adult					"The three Mexicans and Willis were taken from jail by force and hanged on the plaza."
		8 Aug 1873	m	adult					"The three Mexicans and Willis were taken from jail by force and hanged on the plaza."
		8 Aug 1873	m	adult	Willis				"The three Mexicans and Willis were taken from jail by force and hanged on the plaza."
		22 Aug 1873	m	adult	Ed Lumley				"murdered at Kenyon's Station"
		24 Aug 1873	m	adult	Tom Bray				
		29 Aug 1873	f	adult					"A Mexican woman died of heart disease on the feast ground."
		5 Sep 1873	m	adult					"The man who killed Lumley was caught and hanged to a limb of a tree."
		11 Sep 1873	m	adult	Dave Morgan				
		12 Sep 1873	m	adult	Rafael Ron				
		15 Sep 1873	m	adult	George Douglas				"Joe Dawson shot and killed George Douglas after the hanging of the murderer of Ed Lumley."
		19 Sep 1873		baby		C. O. Brown			
		21 Sep 1873	m	adult	Mark Aldrich				
		28 Sep 1873	f	adult	Refugio Pacheco				
		4 Nov 1873	m	adult	Oscar Hutton				
		27 Nov 1873	m	adult	Robert Morrow				"Paymaster...committed suicide by shooting himself at the Occidental Hotel in San Francisco."
		4 Feb 1874	m	adult					murdered at Smeardon's ranch near old Camp Grant
		4 Feb 1874	m	adult					murdered at Smeardon's ranch near old Camp Grant
		4 Feb 1874	f	adult					murdered at Smeardon's ranch near old Camp Grant
		21 Feb 1874	m	adult	George Newsom				
		10 Mar 1874	m	adult	Simon Sanchez				"killed by Indians"
216		16 Apr 1874	m	adult	H. D. Smith				"killed near O'Reilly's Well"
		21 Apr 1874	m	adult	Hermann				"a German and a cook"
		5 Jun 1874	m	adult	B. Duffield				"shot at the Bronco Mine by Holmes"
		9 Jul 1874	f	adult	Refugia Martez				murdered by Refugio Rivera
		24 Jul 1874	m	adult					"Two innocent Mexicans" were murdered by Moore and Hall
		24 Jul 1874	m	adult					"Two innocent Mexicans" were murdered by Moore and Hall
		21 Aug 1874	m	adult	Michael Leydon				"murdered and thrown into a mine shaft"
		21 Aug 1874	m	adult	George Hughes				"murdered and thrown into a mine shaft"
		21 Aug 1874	m	adult	A. J. Long				"died at San Carlos"
		26 Sep 1874	m	adult	James Lamoree				"died in the hospital"
		21 Nov 1874	f	adult	Merced			John Hastings	
		6 Jan 1875	m	adult	Jacob Burch				"shot in the French Brewery"

Page	Date of Burial	Date of Death	Sex	Age	Deceased	Father	Mother	Spouse	Notes
		11 Mar 1875	m	adult	Joseph Provencie				"shot in the belly by William Wall"
		9 Mar 1875	m	adult	Fred Eland				
		1 Jun 1875	m	adult	Reise				"Mr. Reise took laudanum and died."
		14 Jun 1875	f	adult					"Pedro Burruel shot and killed a Mexican tramp."
		9 Sep 1875	m	adult					"A Mexican was hung...for stealing horses. He had no name."
217		10 Oct 1875	m	adult	Martin				"Old Martin, the candy man, died."
		14 Oct 1875	m	adult	Frank Cosgrove				
		23 Oct 1875	m	adult	John Farquason				"He was a member of Co. 'C,' 1st Infantry, Cal. Vols."
		28 Oct 1875	m	adult	Tom McWilliams				"died at Ft. Goodwin"
		21 Nov 1875	f	adult				W. C. Dunn	
		21 Nov 1875		child		W. C. Dunn			
		24 Dec 1875	f	adult				Charles Shibell	
		4 Jan 1876	m	adult	J. E. McCaffry				
		5 Jan 1876	m	adult	J. G. Phillips				"shot himself through the head and instantly died"
		10 Jan 1876	m	adult	Redwood Brown				
		12 Jan 1876	m	adult	J. L. Stephenson				
		31 Jan 1876	f	adult	Epifania Rivera				
		9 Feb 1876	m	adult	LaFontaine				"French carpenter"
		13 Feb 1876	m	adult	Samuel McClatchy				
		15 Feb 1876	f	adult				W. C. Davis	
		2 Mar 1876	m	adult	Capt. R. M. Crandall				Captain of Co. "C," 1st Infantry, Cal. Vols.
		7 Mar 1876	m	adult	Michael Ryan				soldier
		9 Mar 1876	f	infant	Hattie Davis	W. C. Davis			
		11 Mar 1876	m	adult	Rufas Eldred				
		19 Mar 1876	m	adult	Martin Gilmartin				
		21 Mar 1876	m	adult	Schemerhorn				
		10 Apr 1876	m	adult	Nick Rogers				"killed by Indians in Sulphur Springs Valley"
		20 Apr 1876	m	adult	Hank Stafford				"fell dead in the Gem Saloon"
		15 May 1876	m	1	George F. Foster Jr.				
218		2 Jun 1876		child		Pancho Gomez			
		27 Jun 1876	m	adult	Schwenker				"Mr. Schwenker accidently shot and killed himself in Tully & Ochoa's store."
		9 Jul 1876	m	adult	W. W. Price				"died at Silver City, N. Mex"
		18 Jul 1876	m	adult	George Toddenworth				"Received an account of the death...killed by Indians. Joseph L. Cadotte was killed at the same time.
		18 Jul 1876	m	adult	Joseph L. Cadotte				"Received an account of the death...killed by Indians. Joseph L. Cadotte was killed at the same time.
		22 Jul 1876	m	adult	Jack Davis				"died at Mesilla, New. Mex...belonged to the Cal. Column"

Page	Date of Burial	Date of Death	Sex	Age	Deceased	Father	Mother	Spouse	Notes
		4 Aug 1876	f	adult	Lula				"A young woman from Sonora"
		26 Aug 1876	m	adult	Jesus Maria Flores				"killed himself"
		9 Sep 1876	m	adult	S. H. Ramsey				"shot and killed by a man named Brady at San Carlos"
		18 Sep 1876	m	adult					"One of the men who shot Sawyer was killed in the street after dark this evening."
		16 Oct 1876	m	adult	John Titus				Hon. Judge Titus
		9 Jan 1877	m	adult	Matt Bledsoe				"killed in Hovey & Brown's saloon by Tom Kerr"
		30 Jan 1877	m	adult	William Teague				"died today of black measles [small pox]"
		6 Apr 1877	m	child	William Tully Osborn				
		22 Apr 1877	m	adult	Manuel Vasquez				
		22 Apr 1877	m	adult					"Another man was brought in town shot through the head. Coroner's jury says he killed himself."
		9 May 1877	m	adult	John T. Smith				
		10 May 1877	f	child [?]	Clara Brown	C. O. Brown			
		18 May 1877	f	child	Eloise	C. O. Brown			
		19 May 1877	m	adult	John Hopkins				"Receive notice of the death...in Sonora"
		30 May 1877		child		Adam Linn			"Adopted child of Adam Linn died."
		6 Jun 1877		child		James Lee			
		19 Jun 1877	m	child		Dr. Goodwin			
219		25 Jun 1877	m	adult	Geronimo Morales				
		27 Jun 1877	m	adult	Morell				"Morell (stage driver) died of black smallpox."
		4 Jul 1877	m	adult	Alfonso Rickman				
		24 Jul 1877	f	adult	Carmen Lopez				
		17 Aug 1877	m	adult					"A man was hung to a tree at Point of Water for stealing a mule."
		12 Oct 1877	m	child		Jim Blade			"Jim Blade's little boy died of smallpox."
		16 Oct 1877	m	adult	John Clark				"died in the pest house of smallpox"
		11 Nov 1877	m	child		H. B. Jones			"Son of Buckaless's brother-in-law H. B. Jones died."
		11 Jan 1877	m	adult	John W. Sweeney				"died at his home in Florence"
		22 Jan 1877	f	child [?]	Panchita				"McClatchy's woman't girl"
		5 Feb 1877	m	adult	Fernando Otero				
		12 Feb 1877	m	adult					"Bleknep's horse-shoer died. I forget his name."
		20 Feb 1877	m	adult	John Farley				
		27 Feb 1877	m	adult	Jesus Ghanetto				
	1 Apr 1878	1 Apr 1878	m	adult	John Day				"He was buried in the Catholic cemetery."
		8 Apr 1878	m	adult	John Upton				died in Florence
		11 Apr 1878	f	adult	Manuela Sweeney			John W. Sweeney	
		25 Apr 1878	m	adult	Coles Bashford				"Hon. Coles Bashford died at Prescott."
		30 Apr 1878	f	adult					"A woman died in jail."

Page	Date of Burial	Date of Death	Sex	Age	Deceased	Father	Mother	Spouse	Notes
		14 May 1878	m	adult	C. V. D. Lovejoy				"died today from gunshot wound inflicted by Francisco Grijalva near Pueblo Viejo"
		24 May 1878	m	adult	Franklin Sanford				"died on Sonoita Creek"
		2 Jul 1878	m	adult	James Carroll				poisoned himself
		9 Jul 1878	m	adult	J. Farrell (alias Finnegan)				"...died on the road today from heat and over exertion. He was brought to town by Whipple and buried here."
		11 Jul 1878	m	adult	Ledyard				"killed himself"
220		28 Jul 1878	m	adult	Thomas Bannon				"died today in a fit"
		4 Aug 1878	m	child	George Treanor, Jr.				
		19 Aug 1878	m	adult	William Brazelton				"had been engaged for some time in stopping and robbing stages, was caught and killed today"
	6 Sep 1878		m	adult	Adams				"Funeral...today...killed by Indians in Davidson's Cañon"
	6 Sep 1878		m	adult	Finley				"Funeral...today...killed by Indians in Davidson's Cañon"
		6 Sep 1878	f	adult					"A Mexican shot and killed his wife."
		11 Sep 1878	f	adult	Byers				"Miss Beyers died today."
		25 Sep 1878	m	adult	George Esslinger				"died in the hospital this morning"
		16 Oct 1878	m	adult					"Fred Jones killed a Negro opposite hour house."
		16 Oct 1878	m	adult					"A Mexican fell dead today."
		2 Nov 1878	f	adult	Tomasa			S. W. Carpenter	"She was the daughter of the wife of C. H. Meyer."
		5 Nov 1878	m	adult	Buck				"killed by John Stroud at Tubac"
		19 Nov 1878	m	adult	Green				"Green, a Tucson merchant, died at Filibuster Camp."
		24 Dec 1878	m	adult	John Ryan (alias Puck)				"died in the hospital today"
		27 Dec 1878	f	adult					"Mother-in-law of Leopoldo Carrillo died today."
		30 Dec 1878	f		Katie Borton				
		2 Jan 1879	f	adult	Meyer			C. H. Meyer	
		6 Jan 1879	m	adult	Lazy Bob				"Heard of the murder of Lazy Bob."
		9 Jan 1879	m	adult	Arthur Henry				
		20 Jan 1879	m	adult	Eli McJones				
		20 Jan 1879	m	adult	Charles Cooper				"He was an old timer in Arizona"
		30 Jan 1879		child					"A child in the next room to me died this evening."
		13 Feb 1879		child			Joaquina		
221		2 Mar 1879	m		Policarpio				"A young Mexican named Policarpio something died today."
	24 Mar 1879		f	adult					sister-in-law of C. V. D. Lovejoy
		28 Mar 1879		child		Samuel Drachman			
		7 Apr 1879		infant		Murdoc			
		16 Apr 1879		child		Louis Hughes			"Little child of Louis Hughes died."
		14 May 1879	m	adult	Lew Burton				"died in the Palace Hotel today"
		7 Jun 1879	m	adult	Thomas Roddick				

Page	Date of Burial	Date of Death	Sex	Age	Deceased	Father	Mother	Spouse	Notes
		8 Jun 1879	m	adult	E. P. Head (Prentiss)				
		11 Jul 1879	m	adult	William Quinn				"struck by lightning"
		19 Jul 1879	f	adult				Jones	"Mrs. Jones, a sister of Buckalew, died at 3 p.m."
		30 Jul 1879	m	adult	Henry Shoenbeck				"killed by Indians in the Santa Ritas"; brothers
		30 Jul 1879	m	adult	Mat Shoenbeck				"killed by Indians in the Santa Ritas"; brothers
	19 Aug 1879		f	infant	Mary	C. O. Brown			"died and was buried this morning"
		23 Aug 1879	m	adult					"a Mexican" killed by Powell
		4 Sep 1879	m	adult	Warner Buck				"died in San Francisco"
		11 Sep 1879	m						"Nephew of Dr. Samaniego died today."
		23 Sep 1879	f	78	Ursula Solares				
		15 Oct 1879	m	adult	Billy Jones	Col. Jones			died in an Indian fight in New Mexico
		16 Oct 1879	f	adult	Emilia			Thomas Gale	
		26 Oct 1879	f	adult					"A woman was accidentally killed in John Brown's dwelling house."
		29 Oct 1879	m	adult	Kelly				"Kelly the barber died today. He took too much morphine."
	6 Dec 1879		f	adult	Guerrero			Dr. Guerrero	"The wife of Dr. Guerrero was buried."
		15 Dec 1879	m	adult	Carpenter				"died at Camp Grant"
	2 Jan 1880		m	child		Santiago			"Funeral today for Santiago's child."
222		25 Jan 1880		child		Dr. Girard			"Child of Dr. and Mrs. Girard died today."
		24 Feb 1880	m	adult	Celaya				
223		3 Mar 1880	m	adult	Frank Massoletti				"died at Tombstone"
		15 Mar 1880	m	adult	Thomas Davis				"Professor Thomas Davis...a soldier in the Texan war against Mexico"
		16 Mar 1880	m	adult	Jim Munroe				"colored"; murdered
		22 Mar 1880	m	adult	A. C. Benedict				"died this afternoon of pneumonia"
		5 Apr 1880	m	adult	James W. McManus				"died at the Cosmopolitan Hotel of pneumonia"
		15 Apr 1880	m	adult	McNorris				"McMorris died this evening from the influence of opium."
		2 Apr 1880	m	adult	James Halstead				(Bullet Neck); "died of pneumonia"
	2 May 1880	2 May 1880	m	adult	S. C. Whipple				"was bitten by a rattlesnake last night and died this morning. His remains were brought here and interred today."
	7 May 1880		f	adult	Race			W. Race	"Mrs. W. Race died of starvation at the Cosmopolitan Hotel. She was buried by Miss. Fanny Howard and Rose Gibson."
		20 May 1880	m	adult	F. S. Massey				"died in St. Mary's Hospital this morning. He was a native of England..."
		3 Jun 1880	m	adult					"A Mexican fell dead on Main St. today."
		4 Jun 1880	f	adult	Hart				"Mrs. Hart"
	17 Jun 1880		m	adult	Jim Montgomery				"...took strychnine and died. He was brought to town and buried."
		27 Jun 1880	f	adult				Leopold Carrillo	
		4 Jul 1880	m	infant	Frank Foster	George F. Foster			
		12 Jul 1880	m	adult	Tom J. Bidwell				"Judge Tom J. Bidwell died in San Francisco."

Page	Date of Burial	Date of Death	Sex	Age	Deceased	Father	Mother	Spouse	Notes
	13 Jul 1880	13 Jul 1880	m	adult	W. H. Dean				"Rev. W. H. Dean died this morning and was buried this evening."
		18 Jul 1880	m	adult	McCarthy				"Judge McCarthy died."
		19 Jun 1880	f	adult	Ruelas				"Mrs. Ruelas died."
		24 Jul 1880	m	adult	William Roberts				"William Roberts (Scranton Bob) died at St. Mary's Hospital."
		26 Jul 1880	f	adult	Guadalupe			Jerome Sawyer	
		23 Aug 1880	m			Paul Maroney			"The son of Paul Maroney was brought in from Harshaw, dead--caused by injuries received from belting on machinery."
		6 Sep 1880	m	adult	Davis				"A man named Davis killed at Pantano by cars was brought to town, frozen, and sent to Cal."
224		19 Oct 1880	m	adult	John Burt				died in St. Mary's Hospital
	26 Oct 1880		m	adult	Williams				
		30 Oct 1880	m	adult	Wilson				killed by Dan Moran
		7 Nov 1880	m	adult					"a Negro merchant"
		13 Nov 1880		infant		S. W. Carpenter			"The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Carpenter"
		16 Nov 1880	m	1		Dr. Goodwin			"The son of Dr. and Mrs. Goodwin"
		10 Dec 1880	m	45	John A. Piggott				native of Dublin, Ireland
	12 Dec 1880	12 Dec 1880	m	adult	Alex McKey				"He was buried near John Burt and Whipple."
		18 Dec 1880	f	adult	Clum			J. P. Clum	"Mrs. J. P. Clum"
		5 Jan 1881	m	adult	Stowe				killed by Joes Elliott at Arivaca
		15 Jan 1881	m	adult	W. P. Schneider				killed by Johnny-Behind-the-Deuce at Charleston
	18 Jan 1881	18 Jan 1881	m	adult	Lewis				
		23 Jan 1881	m	adult					"A soldier's funeral today in the Catholic church."
		30 Jan 1881	m	adult	Keury				"Dr. Keury"
		20 Feb 1881	m	adult	Philip Fisch				"shot and killed himself"
		25 Feb 1881	m	adult	Charley Storms				"shot and killed by Luke Short at Tombstone"
	11 Mar 1881		m	adult	Wood				"Funeral of a man named Wood today."
		12 Mar 1881	m	adult					"A Mexican was crushed between [rail] cars and killed."
		16 Mar 1881	m	adult	Chico Foster				"shot and killed by a woman in Los Angeles"
224-225		16 Mar 1881	m	adult	Bud Philpot				"Philpot's remains were buried at Tombstone, then afterwards were taken to Calistoga, Cal., for final burial."
226		10 Apr 1881	f	adult	Hunter				"Mrs. Hunter shot herself this morning."
		6 May 1881	f	adult	Huffaker				"Mrs. Huffaker died on the San Pedro River."
		15 May 1881	m	adult	Archie McBride				"died in Tombstone"
		29 May 1881	m	adult	Fisher				"Old Fisher died in the hospital this morning. He came to the territory with Shinn's Battery of the army during the Civil War."
	1 Jun 1881		m	adult	William Murray				
		1 Jun 1881	m	adult	Stiles				killed in Florence
	10 Jun 1881		m	adult	Joe Neugass				

Page	Date of Burial	Date of Death	Sex	Age	Deceased	Father	Mother	Spouse	Notes
		17 Jun 1881	m	adult	William Shaw				"committed suicide by drowning near Warner's Mill"
		19 Jun 1881	m	adult					"A Mexican was shot in the head and killed."
		7 Jul 1881	m	5					"bitten by a snake and died at Smith's ranch"
		8 Jul 1881	m	adult	Harper				"hung by the law"
		9 Jul 1881	m	adult	John L. Harris				
		20 Jul 1881	m	adult					"A man was found on the railroad track."
		23 Jul 1881	f	adult					"A woman had a leg cut off and died this morning."
		11 Aug 1881	m	adult	Pat O'Meara				"remains...found on the road going to his home"
227		20 Aug 1881		baby		W. O'Sullivan			"The twin babies of Mr. and Mrs. O'Sullivan died last night."
		20 Aug 1881		baby		W. O'Sullivan			"The twin babies of Mr. and Mrs. O'Sullivan died last night."
		26 Aug 1881	m						"A Mexican boy shot and killed himself."
		3 Sep 1881	m	adult					"Dispatches from Camp Apache report that 1 officer and 7 men were killed by Indians."
		3 Sep 1881	m	adult					"Dispatches from Camp Apache report that 1 officer and 7 men were killed by Indians."
		3 Sep 1881	m	adult					"Dispatches from Camp Apache report that 1 officer and 7 men were killed by Indians."
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		3 Sep 1881	m	adult					"Dispatches from Camp Apache report that 1 officer and 7 men were killed by Indians."
		25 Sep 1881		infant		Sam Drachman			"The infant child of Sam Drachman died today."
		3 Oct 1881	m	adult	Bartolo Samaniego				"Bartolo Samaniego, 1 sargeant, and 1 private were killed...in an Indian fight."
		3 Oct 1881	m	adult					"Bartolo Samaniego, 1 sargeant, and 1 private were killed...in an Indian fight."
		3 Oct 1881	m	adult					"Bartolo Samaniego, 1 sargeant, and 1 private were killed...in an Indian fight."
		24 Oct 1881	m	adult	Paulison				"Col. Paulison"
		5 Nov 1881	m	adult	George Teague				"died in the hospital"
		7 Nov 1881	m	adult	Claude Anderson				"died of consumption"
		20 Nov 1881	m	adult	George W. Bowker				
	23 Nov 1881	22 Nov 1881	f	adult	Guadalupita Aguirre				
		27 Nov 1881	m	adult	DeGraw				"a soldier"; died at Palace Hotel
		2 Dec 1881	m	adult	McGorris				"died in the hospital"
		20 Dec 1881	m	52	Hyer Ott				
	27 Nov 1881	26 Dec 1881	m	adult	Cyrus White				"Cyrus White died this morning. The Masons will bury him tomorrow."
	1 Jan 1882	1 Jan 1882	m	adult					"The brother of E. B. Gifford died today. The service was performed by the Odd Fellows."
		9 Jan 1882	m	adult	Ike Brokaw				
		18 Jan 1882	m	adult	John T. Pautlind				"A telegram for a hospital in San Francisco..."

Page	Date of Burial	Date of Death	Sex	Age	Deceased	Father	Mother	Spouse	Notes
	24 Jan 1882		m	adult	J. P. Fuller				"J. P. Fuller died at Yuma. His remains were brought here and buried by the Masonic fraternity."
		27 Jan 1882	m	adult	Edwin A. Rigg				"Col. Edwin A. Rigg died today at Contention City of pneumonia."
228		14 Feb 1882	m	adult	Dodge				"died in the hospital"
		3 Mar 1882	m	adult	Dandy Jim				"Received a telegram from Camp Grant stating that the Indians Dandy Jim, Dead Shot, and Skipper were hanged today."
		3 Mar 1882	m	adult	Dead Shot				"Received a telegram from Camp Grant stating that the Indians Dandy Jim, Dead Shot, and Skipper were hanged today."
		3 Mar 1882	m m	adult	Skipper				"Received a telegram from Camp Grant stating that the Indians Dandy Jim, Dead Shot, and Skipper were hanged today."
		9 Mar 1882	m	adult	George Carter				"died in the hospital"
		11 Mar 1882	m	adult	Jenks				"Capt. Jenks"
		11 Mar 1882	m	adult	Dodson				"Mr. Dodson"
		19 Mar 1882	m	adult	Morgan Earp				"died from a gunshot wound he received while playing billiards in Tombstone"
		21 Mar 1882	m	adult	Frank Stilwell				"Frank Stillwell was shot all over, the worst shot-up man that I ever saw. He was found a few hundred yards from the hotel on the railroad tracks...supposed to be the work of Doc Holliday and the Earps"
	29 Mar 1882		m	adult					"A man living on a sheep ranch at the Mormon settlement was found dead. A coroner's jury was summoned. They brought the body to town and we had a funeral."
		19 Apr 1882	m	adult	Dave Rickey				"killed by Indians at his mine at Bacuachi, Sonora"
	26 Apr 1882	26 Apr 1882		child					"A child died and was buried today."
		5 May 1882	m	adult	Archie McBride				"died in Tombstone"
		17 May 1882	m	adult	David (alias Hog) Davis				"Received the news of the death...at Silver City, N.M."
		5 Jun 1882	m	adult	James Levy				murdered by John Murphy, Bill Moyer, and Dave Gibson
230		21 Aug 1882	m	adult	Andy Hall				"killed by road agent on the Globe road while carrying money for Wells Fargo"
		21 Aug 1882	m	adult	Vail				killed at the same time as Andy Hall
		24 Aug 1882	m	adult					"Two murderers of Hall and Vail were hung today."
		24 Aug 1882	m	adult					"Two murderers of Hall and Vail were hung today."
		28 Aug 1882	f	120	Mariana Dias				
		8 Sep 1882	m	adult	Ben Virgin				"was shot and killed by pulling his gun out of a wagon"
		15 Sep 1882	f	adult					"A friend of mine died today. I forgot her name."
		16 Sep 1882	f	adult				Frank Norton	"Mrs. Frank Norton died today."
		17 Sep 1882	m	adult	Thomas Fitzhugh				"died today in Tombstone of heart disease"
		9 Oct 1882	m	adult					"natural death"
		9 Oct 1882	m	adult	Hewett				"named Hewett, was beaten to death by someone unknown"
		11 Oct 1882	m	adult					"A man committed suicide in Porter's Hotel."
		14 Nov 1882	m	adult	Fred Fraser				"died today of consumption"
		18 Nov 1882	m	adult	Colton				"Just received the news of the death of Colton in San Francisco."

Page	Date of Burial	Date of Death	Sex	Age	Deceased	Father	Mother	Spouse	Notes
	9 Dec 1882	9 Dec 1882	m	adult	L. Lier				"L. Lier, brother of Max, died at Contention City. The remains were brought to this town for burial."
231		1 Jan 1883	m	adult	Al George				"killed at his mine near Tombstone a few days ago"
		10 Jan 1883	m	adult	William Ganz				
	14 Jan 1883	14 Jan 1883	m	adult	A. J. Marsh				"Col. A. J. Marsh died of liver disease."
		17 Jan 1883	m	adult	Powers				"A man named Powers died in the hospital today."
		28 Jan 1883	m	adult	Frank Beale				"died in the hospital"
		9 Feb 1883	m	adult	Samuel Detweiler				"...committed suicide...now lies in the morgue"
		10 Feb 1883	m	adult	C. S. McMillan				"died of inflammation of the bowels"
		13 Feb 1883	f	adult	Mary Antoinette				"Mary Antoinette, a Sister of St. Joseph, died."
		18 Feb 1883	f	adult	Lolo Corey			James Holly	
		20 Feb 1883	f	adult	Maria Wilkins				
		22 Feb 1883	m	adult	M. Gay				"Capt. M. Gay was found dead in his house of pneumonia."
		22 Feb 1883	m	adult	Gibson				"Gibson, a policeman, died of smallpox."
	28 Feb 1883	28 Feb 1883	m	adult	Refugio Mariana				
		11 Mar 1883	m	adult	Henry Crowell				
		17 Mar 1883	m	infant		W. O'Sullivan			
		7 Apr 1883	m	adult	John Mansfeld				
		7 Apr 1883	m	adult	F. W. Schneider				
		16 Apr 1883	m	adult	C. E. Holbrook				"Dr. C. E. Holbrook"
		18 Apr 1883	f	adult	Lizzie Gardner				died from chloroform
		21 Apr 1883	m	adult	Samuel E. Rose				
232		29 Apr 1883	m	adult	Andrew W. Holbrook				killed by Casey
		19 May 1883	m	adult	Greenwood				"killed near Sahuarita"
		22 May 1883	m	adult	Thomas Belknap				"shot at Greaterville...died in Tucson"
		23 May 1883	f	adult	Lolo Lopez				
		29 May 1883	m	adult	John R. James				"Col. John R. James"
		6 Jun 1883	m	adult	Schabin				"committed suicide"
		8 Jun 1883	m	adult	Cook				"put on ice by the coroner"
		11 Jun 1883	m	adult	Manuel Salazar				"drowned in a slough above Warner's mill"
		13 Jun 1883	m	adult	John Drummond				"died in the hospital"
		30 Jun 1883	m	adult	Amos Hollister				"drowned in Silver Lake"
		8 Jul 1883	f	adult	Smith				"Mrs. Smith died today of laudanum and exposure."
		19 Jul 1883	m	adult	Luciano Telaya				"Luciano Telaya and 2 sons were suffocated in an old well."
		19 Jul 1883	m		Telaya				"Luciano Telaya and 2 sons were suffocated in an old well."
		19 Jul 1883	m		Telaya				"Luciano Telaya and 2 sons were suffocated in an old well."
		20 Jul 1883	m	adult	George Bannock				"died in the hospital"

Page	Date of Burial	Date of Death	Sex	Age	Deceased	Father	Mother	Spouse	Notes
		24 Aug 1883	f	adult				L. C. Nelson	
		26 Aug 1883	m	adult	Cornelius Sout				"died at Pelton"
		3 Sep 1883	m	adult	Lem Redfield				"hung in Florence"
		3 Sep 1883	m	adult	Joe Tuttle				"hung in Florence"
		12 Sep 1883	m	adult	Ramon Montoya				"died suddenly in El Paso, TX"
		20 Sep 1883	m	adult	A. B. Barnett				"died in Hermosillo, Sonora"
		30 Sep 1883	m	adult	James Lynch				"died this morning of erysipelas...his remains are on ice"
		30 Sep 1883	m	adult	Louis Shoenberg				"committed suicide"
233		12 Nov 1883	f	adult				Joseph Holt	
234		20 Nov 1883	m	adult	W. L. Brooks				
		24 Nov 1883	m	adult	T. C. Webster				"R.R. engineer, was killed by robbers at the Gage Station near Deming"
		7 Dec 1883	m	adult	Charles H. Lovell				"was killed by A. J. Spencer with a knife"
		8 Dec 1883	m	adult	Philip Hinckle				"...proprietor of the Buckeye Saloon...found dead in the back yard of L. C. Hughes"
		22 Dec 1883	m	adult	Arthur Anderson				
		31 Dec 1883	m	adult	John W. Patterson				"died at the hospital"; on 1/3 remains were sent to Oakland, CA
		31 Dec 1883	m	adult	A. J. Spencer				
		6 Jan 1884	m	adult	John T. Logan				"died in a fit at Logan City, Ariz"
		8 Jan 1884	m	adult	Henry Glassman				"died at Tubac"
		10 Jan 1884	m	adult	Bernardo Bravo				
		11 Jan 1884	f	adult	Fanny Huffaker				"died at Tres Alamos"
		17 Jan 1884	m	adult	Asa Porter				"His remains were taken to California and buried."
		17 Jan 1884	m	adult	Joseph Burgmader				
		24 Jan 1884	m	adult	Manuel Ignacio Elias				
		28 Jan 1884	m	adult	Albert T. Lea				"died of pneumonia"
		29 Jan 1884	m	adult	William S. Morgan				
		31 Jan 1884	m	adult	A. W. Sheldon				"Judge A. W. Sheldon died in San Francisco."
		7 Feb 1884	m	adult	John Ludwig				
		1 Mar 1884	f	adult				W. A. Johnson	
		5 Mar 1884	m	adult	John Warner Davis				"died at Yuma...on of the first Americans in Tucson"
		7 Mar 1884	m	adult	J. L. Roberts				"Constable J. L. Roberts was shot and killed by a man named Adams."
235		11 Mar 1884	m	adult	James Lee				"died at Silver Lake"
		12 Mar 1884	m	adult	Frank Jewell				died in hospital
		12 Mar 1884	m	adult					"a Mexican"
		12 Mar 1884	m	adult					"a Chinaman"
		16 Mar 1884	m	adult	Edward Hamilton				"died in the hospital by suicide"
		17 Mar 1884	f	child				Charalina	
		26 Mar 1884		infant		W. F. Kitt			

Page	Date of Burial	Date of Death	Sex	Age	Deceased	Father	Mother	Spouse	Notes
		28 Mar 1884	m	adult					"The last of the Bisbee murderers, 5 in number, were hung at 1:18 today in the City of Tombstone, Cochise Co., by Sheriff Ward. 3 of them were baptized in the Catholic Church and made Christians."
		28 Mar 1884	m	adult					"The last of the Bisbee murderers, 5 in number, were hung at 1:18 today in the City of Tombstone, Cochise Co., by Sheriff Ward. 3 of them were baptized in the Catholic Church and made Christians."
		28 Mar 1884	m	adult					"The last of the Bisbee murderers, 5 in number, were hung at 1:18 today in the City of Tombstone, Cochise Co., by Sheriff Ward. 3 of them were baptized in the Catholic Church and made Christians."
		28 Mar 1884	m	adult					"The last of the Bisbee murderers, 5 in number, were hung at 1:18 today in the City of Tombstone, Cochise Co., by Sheriff Ward. 3 of them were baptized in the Catholic Church and made Christians."
		28 Mar 1884	m	adult					"The last of the Bisbee murderers, 5 in number, were hung at 1:18 today in the City of Tombstone, Cochise Co., by Sheriff Ward. 3 of them were baptized in the Catholic Church and made Christians."
		31 Mar 1884	m	adult	Charles H. Lord				"Received news of the death of Dr. Charles H. Lord in Mexico."
		1 Apr 1884	f	adult				N. S. Freeman	
		10 Apr 1884	m	adult	George W. Dietzler				"...thrown from a buggy and his neck was broken...remains were sent to California"
		11 Apr 1884	m	adult	Price Johnson				"shot at Casa Grande"
		15 Apr 1884	m	adult	James Casey				"hung in the jail yard"
		22 Apr 1884	m	adult	F. N. Smith				"Judge F. N. Smith died early this morning."
		23 Apr 1884	m	adult	Charles King				
236	10 May 1884		f	adult					"Funeral today of a woman who died from the effects of morphine."
		11 May 1884	m	adult	Edward Lenst				
		11 May 1884	m	adult	Marcus Cruz				
		12 May 1884	m	adult	William Keegan				"died at Harshaw"
		30 May 1884		infant		Joseph Sersovich			
		31 May 1884	f	adult				John Terwilliger	
		31 May 1884	m	adult	Pedro Ruelas				
		26 Jun 1884	m	adult	John Sloan				"died of heart disease in the hospital"
		28 Jun 1884	m	infant		Fred	Mrs. Austin		"The infant son of Fred and Mrs. Austin died."
		1 Jul 1884	m	adult	Benoni B. Rogers				
		4 Jul 1884	m	adult	James Hersey				"died in the hospital"
		22 Jul 1884	m	adult	George B. Sheppard				"died at El Paso today"
		23 Aug 1884	m	child		Harwell			
		27 Aug 1884	m	adult	C. Nimmo				
		28 Aug 1884	m	adult	King				"Dr. King"
		29 Aug 1884	f	adult				George C. Hall	
		10 Sep 1884	m	adult	E. B. Searles				
		30 Sep 1884	m	adult	David T. Harshaw				

Page	Date of Burial	Date of Death	Sex	Age	Deceased	Father	Mother	Spouse	Notes
		3 Oct 1884	f	adult				F. H. Mason	
		15 Oct 1884	m	adult	James Carroll				"died after a long siege of sickness"
		15 Oct 1884	m	adult	James H. Toole				"killed himself at Trinidad, Colorado"
		9 Nov 1884	f	adult	Guadalupe Alcalá				
		15 Nov 1884	f	adult				Horace Appel	
		9 Dec 1884	m	8	Nick Sersovich	Joseph Sersovich			
		17 Dec 1884	m	adult	James Buell				"Judge James Buell"
		? Dec 1884	m	adult	John S. Crouch				"died in N.M."
		? Dec 1884	m	adult	George Matlock				"died near Nogales"
		? Dec 1884	m	adult	Pasqual Maguey				"died near Nogales"
237		1 Jan 1885		infant		Johnny Moore			
		3 Jan 1885	m	adult	L. Miller				"died of consumption"
		11 Jan 1885	m	adult	Demetrio Velasco				
		20 Jan 1885	m	adult	Frank Gray				"died in the hospital of wounds received at the Ray Mine"
		22 Jan 1885	m	54	Denton G. Sanford				
		25 Jan 1885		child			Floramina Encina		"Four children of Floramina Encina died, all of diphtheria."
		25 Jan 1885		child			Floramina Encina		"Four children of Floramina Encina died, all of diphtheria."
		25 Jan 1885		child			Floramina Encina		"Four children of Floramina Encina died, all of diphtheria."
		25 Jan 1885		child			Floramina Encina		"Four children of Floramina Encina died, all of diphtheria."
	27 Jan 1885		f	adult	Moreno				"Miss Moreno of Convent Street was buried today."
		29 Jan 1885	m	adult	James Caldwell				"...died in the hospital...mourners were 2 Mexican grave diggers and E. J. Smith, the undertaker"
		9 Feb 1885	m	adult	Thomas Brown				"badly injured near Casa Grande by cars"
		9 Feb 1885	f	adult	Mary Rainy				
		9 Feb 1885	m	adult	Glassman				"Judge Glassman"
		10 Feb 1885	f	adult	Costello				"Mrs. Costello"
		9 Mar 1885	f	28				E. B. Pomeroy	"Mrs. E. B. Pomeroy died in Oakland, Cal."
		15 Mar 1885	m	adult	William Tuttle				
		? Mar 1885	m	adult	Arvy Katz				"were murdered 50 miles south of Tucson"
		? Mar 1885	m	adult	Pablo Soto				"were murdered 50 miles south of Tucson"
		6 Apr 1885	m	adult	W. H. Birchard				"Col. W. H. Birchard"
		8 Apr 1885	m	adult	Jose Salazar				
		22 Apr 1885		infant		Fred Hughes			
		23 Apr 1885	m	adult	H. M. Ellsworth				
		28 Apr 1885	m	adult	Edward Woods				pneumonia
		30 Apr 1885	m	21	Patrick R. Lee	James Lee			died at Mammoth Mine from injuries
		30 Apr 1885	m	adult	James Claiborne				"shot and killed at Harshaw"

Page	Date of Burial	Date of Death	Sex	Age	Deceased	Father	Mother	Spouse	Notes
		3 May 1885	m	adult	Antonio Estrella				"was cut and beaten to death"
		7 May 1885	m	adult	Joseph Frates				"died in the hospital here of consumption"
		27 May 1885	m	adult	Leonardo Apodaca				
238		5 Jun 1885	m	adult	Harry E. Cook				"died at the residence of L. C. Hughes"
		8 Jun 1885	m	adult	Ferdinand Shantel				"in the hospital with consumption, shot and killed himself this morning"
		10 Jun 1885		infant		George Martin			
		5 Jul 1885	m	66	Ephraim Warner				"died of congestion of the brain"
		11 Jul 1885	m	adult	Wong Joy Gin				"Chinaman...died in the hospital"
		13 Jul 1885	m	adult	Lee Platt				"an old soldier, died in the hospital"
		5 Aug 1885	m	adult	James Vogan				
		5 Aug 1885	m	adult	James Stockdale				
		18 Aug 1885	m	adult					"Dr. Handy cut off a leg yesterday from a man who fell under the cars. The man died this morning."
		20 Aug 1885	f	adult				E. J. Watson	"died at Fuller's ranch"
		21 Aug 1885	m	adult	Henry L. Parsons				"died at the residence of Charles Frye"
		25 Aug 1885	f	adult	Emma Mellus				
		14 Sep 1885	f	adult	Juliana Gozales				"a servant woman of the Mexican consul"
		22 Sep 1885	m	adult	Con Cutler				"died in Mexico"
		22 Sep 1885	m	adult	Ed S. Mullin				"of Benson, died in the hospital"
		13 Oct 1885	m	adult	Mick Mahoney				
		15 Oct 1885	f	adult	Rosa Martinez				
	5 Nov 1885		m	adult					"A Chinaman who was murdered at Sanford's ranch was brought to town and buried this afternoon."
		7 Nov 1885	m	adult	A. G. Buttner				"chief of police"
		7 Nov 1885	m	45	Alexander Bergeot				"native of Canada"
		23 Nov 1885	f	adult	Teodora				"a sister of Leopoldo Carrillo"
		23 Nov 1885	m	adult	Miguel Serenate				
		27 Nov 1885	m	child		B. M. Jacobs			
239		7 Dec 1885	m	9	Willie Carnahan	Robert Carnahan			"There were a great many children sick with diphtheria and many have died..."
		20 Dec 1885	m	adult	Anthony Kirby				"Anthony Kirby died in the hospital this morning of pneumonia. He was a member of Co. 'D', 88th Ohio Regiment, in the late rebellion."
		29 Dec 1885	m	5	Manuelito Villascusa				"died today of diphtheria in Convent Street"
		11 Jan 1886	m	adult	Samuel Latta				"died at Tombstone"
		12 Jan 1886	m	adult	John J. Shuday				"died in the upper valley of consumption"
		13 Jan 1886	m	64	John Hall				"died of consumption"
		17 Jan 1886	m	adult	Richard West				"died of consumption in the hospital"
		17 Jan 1886	m	adult	Santiago Urea				"a Papago interpreter who was educated in the East"
		17 Jan 1886	m	adult	Willie Rice				"died at Huachuca"

Page	Date of Burial	Date of Death	Sex	Age	Deceased	Father	Mother	Spouse	Notes
		17 Jan 1886	m	adult	W. L. Bailey				"of Florence died of heart disease"
		18 Jan 1886	m	adult	Emmet Crawford				"Capt Emmet Crawford died at Nacori in Mexico. He was killed in the line of duty by Mexicans."
		17 Feb 1886	f	adult	Millie Creighton				
		18 Feb 1886	f	child	Trinidad Garcia				"She was one of a family of four girls, all down sick. Report says she starved to death."
		20 Feb 1886	m	adult	Malcomb Sinclair				"died in the hospital"
		10 Mar 1886	m	adult	Frank Richardson				"committed suicide"
		14 Mar 1886	f	adult	Sister Gonzaga				"Sister Gonzaga died in the convent of consumption."
		20 Mar 1886	m	adult	Ed Shearer				"of Wilcox died on a visit here"
240		2 Apr 1886	m	adult	A. G. Post				"...of Yuma, who has been treated for liver disease by Dr. Handy, died in the Sisters' hospital this morning."
		4 Apr 1886	m	adult	Santiago Espinosa				
		16 Apr 1886	m	adult	William Johnson				
		18 Apr 1886	m	53	O. B. Clark				
		19 Apr 1886	m	5	William Warford, Jr.				"fell in a bad air well and was found dead this afternoon"
		21 Apr 1886	m	adult	William Gale				"of Tucson died in the insane asylum in Stockton, Cal."
241		23 Apr 1886	m	adult	J. Macovich				
		27 Apr 1886	f	adult				A. L. Peck	"killed by Indians on the upper Santa Cruz"
		27 Apr 1886		child		A. L. Peck			"killed by Indians on the upper Santa Cruz"
		27 Apr 1886	m	adult	Charles K. Owen				"killed by Indians on the upper Santa Cruz"
		30 Apr 1886	m	adult	Edward O'Leary				"died of consumption this afternoon in the Sisters' hospital"
		30 Apr 1886	f	adult	Concepcion C. Islas				
		10 May 1886	m	adult	Charles Murray				"killed by Indians near Nogales"
		10 May 1886	m	adult	Thomas Shaw				"killed by Indians near Nogales"
		25 May 1886	m	adult	Robert Lloyd				"killed by Indians near Patagonia"
		28 May 1886	m	adult	F. P. Wemple				"killed by Indians in the Santa Ritas"
242		31 May 1886	m	adult	M. G. Roca				
		1 Jun 1886	f	adult	Josepha S. de Haro				"Doña Josepha S. de Haro"
	2 Jun 1886	1 Jun 1886	f	adult	Carmen Zuniga				
		3 Jun 1886	m	adult	Clinton H. Davis				"Dr. Clinton H. Davis was killed by Indians on the new Manlove road."
		3 Jun 1886	f	adult	Ursula Castro Goldstein				
		3 Jun 1886	m	adult	Edward Van Hagen				"consumption"
		4 Jun 1886	m	adult	Julius Goldbaum				"killed by Indians in the Whetstone Mts."
		6 Jun 1886	m	adult	Thomas Hunt				"killed by Indians near Harshaw"
		7 Jun 1886	m	adult	John W. Hookstraw				"a R. R. conductor, fell from the cars and broke his neck"
		9 Jun 1886	m	adult	Henry Baston				"was killed by Indians near Arivaca"
		15 Jun 1886	m	child	Willie Osborn	Judge Osborn			"died of diphtheria"

Page	Date of Burial	Date of Death	Sex	Age	Deceased	Father	Mother	Spouse	Notes
		14 Jul 1886	f	adult	Carmen Escobosa				
		19 Jul 1886	m	adult	Edward Marshall				"died at Florence"
		20 Jul 1886	m	adult	Martin Medley				
		31 Jul 1886	m	adult	Thomas Thomas				"Dr. Thomas Thomas (colored) died in the hospital this morning."
		1 Aug 1886	m	adult	Jerome B. Collins				"was killed"
		2 Aug 1886	m	adult	Quong Hong Ti				
		9 Aug 1886	m	adult	Refugio Montijo				"shot and killed by a Yaqui named Teodoro Ramos"
		16 Aug 1886	f	adult	Carmel Gallego			Antoine Gallego	
		19 Aug 1886	m	adult	Charles Phillips				
		19 Aug 1886	m	adult	Luis Redondo				
		19 Aug 1886	m	adult	Albert Sayles				"died at Florence"
		24 Aug 1886	m	adult	Joseph Betz				
		26 Aug 1886	f	adult				Pedro Aguirre	
		10 Sep 1886	m	adult	A. L. Heap				"Judge J. L. Heap died at Phoenix."
		30 Sep 1886	m	adult	Arthur L. Rogers				
		11 Oct 1886	m	adult	Henry B. Holmes				"died this morning of heart disease"
		26 Oct 1886	f	child	Louise Starr				"Louise Starr and another little girl died from eating candy brought on the street"
		26 Oct 1886	f	child					"Louise Starr and another little girl died from eating candy brought on the street"
		8 Nov 1886	m	adult	Perry				"Perry, a stranger, died in the Sisters of St. Joseph's hospital. He was from Texas and a Mason. He had plenty of money and was buried by the Masons."
243		18 Nov 1886	m	adult	J. B. Miches				"...died from exhaustion from the effect of a surgical operation. His remains were taken to Florence."
		20 Nov 1886	m	12	Gustavo Borquez				
		25 Nov 1886	m	adult	Stephen Swarkout				"died in the hospital"
		6 Dec 1886	m	adult	Arthur Hamlin				"a brakeman who was scalded on the train at San Simon, died in the hospital here"
		7 Dec 1886		child					"A Mexican child unknown to me died."
		7 Dec 1886	m	infant			C. M. Williams		
		10 Dec 1886	m	adult	D. M Kalhar				"died from a wound received at Nogales from a pistol shot"
		10 Dec 1886	f	adult				Ernest Moreal	"died at Nogales"
		13 Dec 1886	f	adult	Ardine Miller				
		14 Dec 1886	m	adult	Silas Watters				"died of brain fever at a ranch near San Xavier"
		19 Dec 1886	f	adult				E. Coker	
		20 Dec 1886	m	adult	Calvin Mathews				"died in the hospital"
		21 Dec 1886	f	adult	Georgia Cady				"consumption"
		21 Dec 1886	m	adult	Pedro Burruel				
		26 Dec 1886	m	adult	John A. Logan				"Genl. John A. Logan"
		27 Dec 1886	m	adult	Jose Leon				"consumption"

Page	Date of Burial	Date of Death	Sex	Age	Deceased	Father	Mother	Spouse	Notes
		1 Jan 1887	m	1 mo	Frank	Frank Saladin			
		1 Jan 1887	f	adult	Encarnacion Borquez				"Mrs. Encarnacion Borquez"[is Encarnacion husband's name?]
		8 Jan 1887	f	adult	Teodora Delis				
		10 Jan 1887	m	adult	I. R. Tyler				
		10 Jan 1887	m	adult	P. I. Garcia			Fanny	
		13 Jan 1887	m	21	William Rayl				
		18 Jan 1887	f	adult	Rebecca Neveling				"mother of Mrs. E. B. Gifford"
		22 Jan 1887	f	adult				J. L. Sears	
		23 Jan 1887	m	78	Teodoro Preciado				
		24 Jan 1887	m	adult	John Hassell				"a colored barber, died of heart disease"
		3 Feb 1887	m	infant			Mrs. Sears		"The infant son of Mrs. Sears (who died a short time ago) was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Hiram S. Stevens--it died today, aged three weeks."
		4 Feb 1887	m	adult					"A Pima Indian was killed by the cars"
		5 Feb 1887	m	adult	Felipe Robles				
		7 Feb 1887	m	68	Richard Woffenden				
244		11 Feb 1887		1 day		Al Levin			
		23 Feb 1887		infant		W. C. Dunn			
		28 Feb 1887	f	infant	Amalia Pellon	Pedro Pellon			
		4 Mar 1887	m	adult	James Simpson				"died at Florence"
		8 Mar 1887	m	adult	Henry Knudson				"...late of the 4th Cav., U. S. A., died in the hospital"
		11 Mar 1887	m	adult	Duncan S. Glasscott				
		11 Mar 1887	m	adult	Jesus Burruel				"of Tubac died in Tucson"
		21 Mar 1887	m	adult	Con Ryan				murdered at a ranch near Nogales
		21 Mar 1887	f	adult				L. D. Chillson	
		24 Mar 1887	m	adult	Ernest Follensbee				"died of pneumonia"
		24 Mar 1887	f	child	Benita	Juan Elias			
		25 Mar 1887	m	infant	Sipriano	Juan Elias			
		25 Mar 1887		child		Oliver Swingle			
		28 Mar 1887	f	58	Rafaela Romo				
		30 Mar 1887	m	adult	Jerry Harrington				"from Quijotoa died in the hospital"
		31 Mar 1887	m	adult	Hugh I. Braweley				"died at Prescott"
		31 Mar 1887	m	adult	Wm. S. Oury				
		3 Apr 1887	m	10	John Aldridge				
		3 Apr 1887	m	infant		I. M. Trayer			

Page	Date of Burial	Date of Death	Sex	Age	Deceased	Father	Mother	Spouse	Notes
		4 Apr 1887	m	adult	Quiros				"The Mexican, Quiros, who was shot at San Xavier Sunday night by Enrique Papa, died this evening."
		12 Apr 1887	f	70	Maria Rivera				"Doña Maria Rivera"
		14 Apr 1887	m	adult	Conquean				"Conquean (Coon Can), the old Papago chief, died today."
		15 Apr 1887	m	78	Jose Maria Soso				
		15 Apr 1887	m	10	Asa C. Brown	Charles O. Brown			diphtheria

Potential Health Hazards in the National Cemetery

Patrick Stanton

Excavation in a historical-period cemetery and the subsequent handling of disinterred human remains present the field archaeologist and osteologist with a number of potential health hazards. These hazards may be divided into three categories: infectious, chemical, and physical. An infectious hazard is defined as contact with pathogenic organisms either through inhalation, inoculation, ingestion, or skin absorption that may result in a temporary, chronic, or fatal medical condition. A chemical hazard is defined as contact with dangerous chemical agents through the same means and with the same range of possible results. A physical hazard refers to a workplace condition that might affect general workplace safety, such as a slip, trip, or fall hazard or unstable excavation walls. Physical hazards are well documented in local, state, and federal regulations, so we do not consider them here. On the other hand, infectious and chemical hazards specific to cemetery excavation are easily overlooked and are the subjects of the following discussion.

Infectious Hazards

Of particular concern to archaeologists and osteologists who excavate historical-period cemeteries and handle human skeletal remains are hazards associated with pathogenic organisms. A host of contagious and potentially lethal infectious diseases may have caused the deaths of the people buried in a historical-period cemetery, but the majority of deaths from disease have been caused by a relatively small number of diseases. These include smallpox, anthrax, tetanus, tuberculosis, cholera, diphtheria, dysentery, influenza, malaria, pneumonia, scarlet fever, syphilis, typhoid fever, typhus, and yellow fever. We discuss each disease briefly, then summarize the potential concerns for archaeologists.

Smallpox

Smallpox (*Variola major*) is a viral infection spread through ingestion, parenteral inoculation, droplet or aerosol exposure of mucous membranes, or broken skin contact with the lesion fluids, crusts, respiratory secretions, or tissues of infected individuals (National Research Council 1989:121–122). Smallpox has a mortality rate of over 25 percent, and 50 percent of those who contract the disease develop permanent, disfiguring scars from the pustules that form as a result of infection (Crist 2000:93). This disease has been considered eradicated since 1977 thanks to systematic vaccination. Smallpox vaccination ceased in the United States in 1970.

Anthrax

Anthrax (*Bacillus anthracis*) is a bacterial infection associated with direct contact between animals—particularly ruminants—and their products and humans. The pathogen may be found in blood, skin lesion exudates, and, rarely, in urine and feces. It may be transmitted through intact or broken skin contact, ingestion, accidental parenteral inoculation, and, rarely, thorough inhalation of infectious aerosols (National Research Council 1989:110). Anthrax can be a persistent problem because the spores can maintain viability in the soil for decades (Crist 2000:Table 7.1).

Tetanus

Tetanus is a severe disease that affects the central nervous system and results in involuntary muscle spasms, the most characteristic being “lockjaw,” and potentially in death. Transmitted through contact with *Clostridium tetani*, tetanus has a mortality rate over 50 percent worldwide (Crist 2000:94). Like anthrax, tetanus can be exceptionally hazardous because spores remain viable in the soil for decades (Crist 2000:Table 7.1).

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, *M. bovis*, and *M. africanum*) is characteristically a disease of the respiratory system but may affect any organ in the body. Prior to antibiotics, tuberculosis exhibited a mortality rate of over 50 percent (Crist 2000:94). Tuberculosis is also one of the few common high-mortality diseases that may produce a bony response. This disease is extremely dangerous, and exposure to a small dosage can result in infection. Furthermore, the tuberculosis bacilli are highly resistant to conditions that might kill other pathogens (National Research Council 1989:114).

Cholera

Cholera (*Vibrio cholerae*) is a bacterial infection of the bowels spread through “ingestion of water, seafood, and uncooked vegetables contaminated by the excrement of other infected people, whether symptomatic or not” (Crist 2000:90).

Diphtheria

Diphtheria (*Corynebacterium diphtheriae*) is a disease of the respiratory system and may be transmitted through exudates or secretions of the nose, throat (tonsil), pharynx, larynx, accidental parenteral inoculation, ingestion of food, and direct contact with the personal items of affected individuals (Crist 2000:91; National Research Council 1989:112).

Dysentery

Dysentery refers to an acute infection of the bowels from ingestion of water or food or direct contact of personal items contaminated with excreta from affected individuals by one of the four subgroups of the

Shigella bacilli (Crist 2000:91). Dysentery was historically referred to as the flux or bloody flux and is accompanied by bloody diarrhea, fever, and vomiting.

Influenza

Influenza is an infection of the respiratory system transmitted through droplet or aerosol exposure. Though commonly acquired today with little consequence to healthy individuals, influenza is responsible for the most lethal epidemic in recorded history, the Spanish Influenza Pandemic of 1918–1919, in which more than 40 million people died worldwide (Bybee 1996).

Malaria

Malaria is a parasitic infection of the liver by one of the four subgroups of *Plasmodium* protozoa as transmitted from the bite of an infected female *Anopheles* mosquito (Crist 2000:91–92). Although this illness has claimed many lives, transmission of the protozoa requires the *Anopheles* mosquito as a vector.

Pneumonia

Pneumonia is a bacterial infection of the respiratory system by a suite of organisms, including *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, fungi, and parasites (Crist 2000:92). Pneumonia is often related to other illnesses such as influenza. This infection may be transmitted through droplet or aerosol exposure. Although there is currently a low (5 percent) mortality rate with pneumonia, historically pneumonia was one of the leading causes of death after dysentery and tuberculosis (Crist 2000:92).

Scarlet Fever

Scarlet fever (scarlatina) is an acute bacterial infection transmitted through direct contact with infected individuals that results in inflammation of the pharyngeal region and high fever. This disease is associated with *Streptococcus pyogenes* (Crist 2000:92–93).

Syphilis

Syphilis (*Treponema pallidum*) is a bacterial infection that may be sexually transmitted or passed to developing fetuses by the mother via the placenta. This disease may also be spread through accidental parenteral inoculation and contact by mucous membranes or broken skin with infectious materials (National Research Council 1989:116).

Typhoid Fever

Typhoid fever (*Salmonella typhi*) is an acute systemic disease of the gastrointestinal tract and is transmitted through direct contact with fecal matter, by flies, or because of improper hygiene (Crist 2000:95). This disease is commonly spread through water, food, and raw milk and may stay viable in stool samples for 3 to 6 months.

Typhus

Typhus (*Rickettsia prowazekii*) is an acute febrile disease transmitted through contact with the mucous membranes of the nose and eyes with the feces of body lice (Crist 2000:95; National Research Council 1989:118). This disease exhibits a 60 percent mortality rate in individuals over 50 years of age.

Yellow Fever

Yellow fever is transmitted through the bite of the female *Aedes aegypti* mosquito and results in jaundice, high fever, and vomiting blood (Crist 2000:96). Although devastating in the past, such as in the yellow fever outbreak of 1793 in Philadelphia, mortality rates decline to 10 percent with rapid recovery in individuals with mild cases (Crist 2000:96).

Precautions for the Archaeologist

Most of these diseases are not hardy enough to survive fluctuations in the cemetery environment without a host or another special requirement, such as a particular species of mosquito to serve as vector (as with malaria and yellow fever). But four of these diseases—anthrax, tetanus, tuberculosis, and smallpox—should be carefully considered as potential health hazards for anyone handling historical-period human remains, due to the hardy nature of the diseases and, in the case of smallpox, the lack of a current vaccination program. As mentioned above, tetanus and anthrax spores may survive in the soil for decades, and tuberculosis is exceptionally hardy and resistant. Smallpox is not hardy and generally will not survive the death of its host, but because of the discontinuation of vaccination programs, archaeologists should be cautious around known cases of smallpox (Crist 2000:98; Galloway and Snodgrass 1998:942).

When handling purely skeletal remains buried in nontight wooden coffins, the risk of any infection is low because of the absence of the soft tissue that might have preserved pathogenic organisms. In addition, during the ordinary process of decay, dramatic shifts in pH from acidic to alkaline produce an environment that is not conducive to the survival of pathogenic organisms (Crist 2000 96–97). Unusual circumstances, however, may prolong the viability of certain pathogenic organisms, such as frozen environments and the use of metal caskets. Persistently frozen environments are not a concern when handling human remains in the Southwest, but metal caskets are a possibility, however remote, given the National Cemetery's presumed period of use. Burials in well-sealed metal caskets can experience an increased level of preservation due to the delay in fermentation, putrefaction, and decay (Bass 1984; Owsley and Compton 1997). If a metal casket has been breached, of course, the ordinary process of decay will have taken place. If a metal casket is encountered during excavation, the archaeologist should be especially cautious.

Unfortunately, when a burial is discovered, there is often no way to assess how the individual may have died. Of the 14 illnesses reviewed here, only 2, syphilis and tuberculosis, leave behind characteristic lesions on the bone, and only in cases of chronic infection. Diseases that kill the host quickly do not generally leave behind evidence. Influenza, pneumonia, and smallpox may leave behind evidence of inflammatory responses, but these responses may be too nonspecific to diagnosis the pathological condition. To avoid possible exposure to hardy infectious agents, field-workers should use latex gloves, dust masks that meet NIOSH 42 CFR 84 N95 standards, and long-sleeved shirts. The screening of soil should take place downwind from field-workers.

Chemical Hazards

A variety of chemical compounds were used in the nineteenth century to preserve the dead prior to interment. Although many of the compounds, such as alcohol, pose little threat to excavators, several are known to be hazardous. Of particular note are arsenic, mercury, and formaldehyde. The excavation of a historical-period cemetery may put field-workers in contact with these embalming agents, any of which may cause temporary or chronic illness. As discussed in Chapter 4, it is unlikely that embalming was commonly practiced in Tucson prior to the 1880s, or after the National Cemetery had closed, but the danger posed by some chemical agents is worth considering even if they are encountered only rarely in the project area.

Arsenic

The most dangerous of these chemical agents is arsenic. From 1850 to 1910, arsenic was the main embalming agent used in the United States; it was eventually banned because of its toxicity (Bybee 1996). Konesfes and McGee (2000:128) have written, “[F]rom 1856 to 1873, six patents were issued for fluids that contained arsenic, from as little as 4 ounces to as much as 12 pounds of arsenic per body.” Unfortunately, arsenic in its elemental form does not degrade into harmless by-products and will maintain its potency in the soil and groundwater (Bybee 1996; Konesfes and McGee 2000:127). Arsenic in the soil can produce blue-green crystal formations similar to copper oxidization, and care should be taken around unusually discolored soil, bone, or funerary artifacts (Borstel and Niquette 2000).

Arsenic intoxication can produce a range of symptoms and debilitating effects depending on the degree of exposure. Initial symptoms can include diarrhea and vomiting, and exposure over several weeks can produce transverse white lines across the nails known as Mees’s lines. Continual exposure may result in chronic effects including hyperkeratosis, portal hypertension, disturbances of the peripheral vascular and nervous systems, lung cancer, and renal failure (Pershagen 1983:199–200). These effects can occur in adults after doses of a few micrograms daily. Similar doses will result in extreme intoxication and death in infants. The smallest lethal dose has been recorded as 130 milligrams (Konesfes and McGee 2000:132).

Mercury

In addition to arsenic, mercury is another hazardous embalming agent that excavators could potentially encounter. Mercury intoxication can occur through inhalation of dust particles and vapors, dermal exposure, and ingestion. Inhalation has been found to be the more likely pathway for intoxication, as mercury is very easily absorbed through the lining of the mucous membranes (Trakhtenberg 1974:37). Very little is known about the use of mercury as an embalming agent, except that it was used after the banning of arsenic in the early twentieth century (Bybee 1996). Mercury intoxication can produce numerous temporary and chronic problems, such as “personality changes (irritability, shyness, nervousness), tremors, changes in vision (constriction of visual field), deafness, muscle incoordination, loss of sensation, and difficulties with memory” (Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry [ATSDR] 1999:13). Kidney and gastrointestinal damage can also result from mercury intoxication. Short-term exposure can result in irritation of the lining of the respiratory tract including the mouth, nose, and lungs, tightness of breath; nausea; diarrhea; increased blood pressure; and skin and eye irritation (ATSDR 1999:13).

Formaldehyde

The use of formaldehyde—or a 37 percent solution of formaldehyde gas dissolved in water—as an embalming agent began in 1867 but did not become common until arsenic was banned in the early twentieth century (Bybee 1996; Gale 1961:55). Formaldehyde is toxic and has been linked to certain cancers, but it is water soluble, will readily evaporate from the soil, and was not widely used during the nineteenth century. Thus, excavators in historical-period cemeteries need not worry much about contact with this agent (Bybee 1996). Steps taken to protect a field crew against other chemical and infectious agents will also protect against any residual formaldehyde in the soil.

Lead

Although it was not used as an embalming agent, lead contamination should be considered a potential threat because of its presence in coffin ornamentation and paint. Lead intoxication may occur through ingestion, inhalation, and, to a lesser degree, skin contact (Syracuse Research Corporation 1990:2). The deleterious effects of lead may contribute to a variety of health problems, including premature birth, low birth weight, abortion of fetus, slow growth rates, hearing problems, and brain and kidney damage in fetuses, infants, and children (Syracuse Research Corporation 1990:2). In adults, lead intoxication may include brain and kidney damage, increased blood pressure, and damage to the male reproductive system (Syracuse Research Corporation 1990:3).

Precautions for the Archaeologist

In order to protect field-workers from exposure to these chemical hazards, particularly arsenic, personnel should make use of protective clothing such as Tyvek suits, goggles, and respirators. Personal hygienic protocols should be followed, and no food, drink, or smoking should be allowed in areas of potential exposure. Soil samples should be tested for arsenic contamination, as outlined by Borstel and Niquette (2000).

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- 1875 Notice that old cemetery will close. 29 May.
- 1876 The Cemetery (complaints about the maintenance of the Court Street Cemetery). 22 January:3:2.
- 1877 Municipal Affairs (Mayor J. B. Allen recommendations for a new cemetery). 17 February:3.

- 1879 Costs for burying the indigent dead. 11 April:3:3.
- 1879 City Council orders W. O. Sullivan to complete contract to place posts around cemetery. 9 May 3:3.
- 1879a S. W. Carpenter receives iron picket fence for the grave of his wife. 11 July:3:5.
- 1879b California produce and other products are reaching Arizona by rail. 11 July:3:5.

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- 1882 The First Funeral. 13 August:4.
- 1884 Brevity (city council will consider the question of selling lots in the old cemetery). 13 April.
- 1889 Local News (cemetery lots will be sold at auction). 13 April:4.
- 1889 Sale of lots in the old cemetery. 15 April:4:2.
- 1889 Brevity (parties who purchased lots in the old cemetery prepare to erect buildings). 25 April:4:2.
- 1889 Notice of the state of the city cemetery. 16 August:2:1.
- 1889 Owners of lots in the old cemetery plan to build residences. 30 August:4:2.
- 1890 Improvements (owners of lots in the old cemetery are grading them to build houses). 6 February:4:3.
- 1890 Brevity (A. J. Davidson will grade the lots in the old cemetery). 8 February:4:2.
- 1890 A Proposition (notice by school trustees of a vote to decide whether to sell school property in the old cemetery). 8 February:4:3.
- 1890 Owners of property in the old cemetery have pooled together and graded their lots. 25 February:4:2.

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- 1879 Improvements to city cemetery. 22 July:3:1.
- 1880 Things Desirable. 23 January:4:1.
- 1880 City Council (notice that several bodies are interred outside limits of the city cemetery). 2 February:4:2.
- 1882 Local Notes (call for families to remove burials from old cemetery within 60 days). 7 January:3:1.
- 1882 Local Notes (Undertaker E. J. Smith to begin removing bodies from the old cemetery) 4 February:3:1.

- 1882 City Council (regarding removal of bodies from the military cemetery). 13 December:4:4.
- 1882 Church Notices. 27 December:2.
- 1883 City Council asks the street committee to examine the feasibility of removing bodies from the old cemeteries. 14 January:4:4.
- 1884 Our Church Interests. 1 January:6.
- 1884 Map of Jewish burying ground in the new cemetery is prepared. 20 May 4:1.
- 1884 W. J. White begins removal of burials from military cemetery. 23 June:4:1.
- 1884 W. J. White completes removal of burials from the military cemetery. 24 June:4:1.
- 1884 A Denial (letter from W. J. White). 25 June:4:2.
- 1885 City Council (request for appointment of a sexton referred to committee on the cemetery). 5 August:4:2.
- 1889 Old graveyard described as a dumping ground. 27 February:4:2.
- 1889 Proceedings of City Council (old cemetery to be platted into lots and sold). 2 April:4:2.
- 1889 Notice of discovery of infant burial along old cemetery wall. 6 April:4:1.
- 1889 Advertisement for Smith's Undertaking and Embalming. 23 April 3:1.
- 1889 Contracts let for new houses on Alameda Street. 27 April:4:1.
- 1893 Notice that AOUW section of cemetery is being beautified. 25 August:4:2.
- 1895 Poverty in Woe. 22 December 4:3.
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- 1899 Brief history of the Ancient Order of United Workmen in Tucson. 13 January:4:3.
- 1903 New cemetery to be established outside limits of Tucson. 12 March:8:3.
- 1907 New Cemetery After First of Next January. 11 July:5:4.
- 1940 Skeleton Dug Up At New Star Site. 10 January:5.
- 1950 Graveyard of Last Century Startles Tucson Workman. 28 December:2A.
- 1950 Workers Uncover More Bones at Old Tucson Burial Ground. 29 December:2A.

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1881 City Council (note on donation of land to school trustees; plan to end burials in the military cemetery). 20 February:4:5.

1882 Notice of burial of Mr. Wilson. 5 February:4:1.

1882 Complaints about unearthing of bodies in the old cemetery. 12 February:4:1.

1882 Complaints about old cemetery wall. 26 November:3:1.

1882 Complaints about odors from the old cemetery wall. 17 December:3:2.

1882 Note that Mayor Tully authorized the cemetery wall to be torn down. 17 December:3:8.

1883 Praise for mayor and city council for tearing down cemetery wall. 28 January:4:1.

1883 Sacrilege. 11 February:3.

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1884 Danger Ahead! 23 June:3:2.

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1884b Call for the grounds of the old cemetery to be disinfected. 5 July 4:2.

1884 A Devoted Friend. 12 July:4:3.

1885 Coroner E. J. Smith finds shallow grave in cemetery. 9 May 3:2.

1886 Sam Baird opens a funeral parlor. 17 April.

1889 Cemetery lots to be sold at auction. 13 April:4:1.

1889 Owners of lots in the old cemetery prepare to erect buildings and file deeds with recorder. 27 April:3:1.

1897 Note on recent ordinance to record all births, deaths, and marriages. 23 January:4:1.

1897 Note on ordinance requiring burial permits. 6 February:1:6.

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