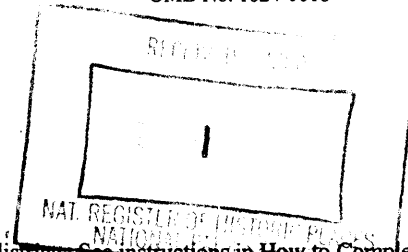


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Pioneer Military and Memorial Park

other names/site number City Cemetery; Loosley Cemetery, Rosedale Cemetery, Masons Cemetery, Grand Army of the Republic Cemetery, Independent Order of OddFellows (I.O.O.F) Cemetery, Knights of Pythias Cemetery

2. Location

street & number 13th to 15th Avenues, Jefferson to Harrison Avenues not for publication

city or town Phoenix vicinity

state Arizona code AZ county Maricopa code 013 zip code 85007

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide X locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

James W. Garrison AZSPAD
Signature of certifying official

18 DECEMBER 2006
Date

ARIZONA STATE PARKS
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

[Signature]
Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall 2.1.07

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many as apply)

private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property
(check as many as apply)

building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____	_____	building(s)
1	_____	site
_____	_____	structure
_____	_____	object
1	_____	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY/ Cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY/ Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

NO STYLE

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation

walls

Roof

other

STONE/ WOOD Markers

METAL Fencing (iron)

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development
Exploration/Settlement

Period of Significance

1872-1914

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government (City of Phoenix HP Office, Phoenix, AZ)
- University
- Other (Pioneer Cemetery Association, Phoenix AZ)

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 10.547**UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)**

A	<u>12</u> Zone	<u>398641</u> Easting	<u>3701164</u> Northing	C	<u>12</u> Zone	<u>398786</u> Easting	<u>3701116</u> Northing
B	<u>12</u> Zone	<u>398786</u> Easting	<u>3701164</u> Northing	D	<u>12</u> Zone	<u>398825</u> Easting	<u>3701116</u> Northing

 See continuation sheet.**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	<u>Jodie Brown, Historic Preservation Planner</u>	date	<u>August 16, 2006</u>
organization	<u>City of Phoenix Historic Preservation Office</u>	telephone	<u>602-261-8699</u>
street & number	<u>200 W Washington, 17th Floor</u>	zip code	<u>85003</u>
city or town	<u>Phoenix</u>	state	<u>AZ</u>

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

PhotographsRepresentative **black and white photographs** of the property.**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name/title	<u>City of Phoenix</u>	telephone	<u></u>
street & number	<u>200 W Washington</u>	zip code	<u>85003</u>
city or town	<u>Phoenix</u>	state	<u>AZ</u>

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Narrative Description

Summary

Pioneer Military and Memorial Park has developed as a compilation of seven smaller cemeteries bounded and bisected by five streets in downtown Phoenix. The north and south boundaries of the cemetery are enclosed by Jefferson and Harrison Avenues, while the east and west boundaries are enclosed by 13th and 15th Avenues; the cemetery is also separated by Madison Avenue. The cemetery is a combination of seven adjacent, small, and independently established formerly active cemeteries. While the exact sequencing of the development is unclear, the significant point is that the entire parcel now known as Pioneer Military and Memorial Park was established between 1884 and 1898 through private subdivision. The seven separate cemeteries are Porter, Rosedale, City, Free and Accepted Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Ancient Order of United Workmen Cemeteries and the total acreage of the seven combined is 10.547. North of Madison Avenue the cemetery is separated into two areas; to the southeast is Porter Cemetery and to the west is Rosedale Cemetery. The seven acres south of Madison Avenue are divided into two distinct areas, the City Cemetery and the Fraternal Orders (Free and Accepted Masons, International Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen). The City Cemetery is located on the west side and the Fraternal Orders are located on the east side.

Descriptive Overview: Pioneer Military and Memorial Park

Pioneer Military and Memorial Park is located on flat, grassless land. Surrounding the cemetery are low-rise buildings that are dedicated to servicing government agencies, private business, and the population at large. There are few plantings within and around the cemetery. At one time, large cottonwood trees mingled among the graves but in recent years those have disappeared to be replaced by a few cacti, mesquite and palm trees placed randomly throughout the cemetery. Each cemetery is separated from the streets by a wrought iron and masonry fence, which runs along the perimeter. To aid visitors to the cemetery, an interpretive center has been located on a neighboring lot to the northeast corner of the cemetery. At one time, 14th Avenue ran through between Porter and Rosedale Cemeteries, but in 1988 the road was abandoned and replaced with what is now called the "Avenue of Flags". There are six flags that are flown on 30-foot masts (Photo #9). Each flag represents a government that had jurisdiction over the Arizona Territory at some point in history: Castilian Spain, the crest of Charles III of Spain, Mexico, the Confederate States of America, the United States of America and the State of Arizona. Approximately twenty feet wide and constructed on red brick pavers, the walkway extends from Jefferson to Madison and is lined with mesquite trees; the northern end of the walkway boasts a water fountain. Sporadically placed along the walkway are wrought iron benches in the shade of the trees.

The entire cemetery park sits on top of an archeological site named La Villa AZ T:12:148 (ASM). The site dates to 450 A.D. and was inhabited by the Hohokam, a prehistoric culture involved in large-scale irrigation farming. The site is located 1.5 miles north of the Salt River, in the vicinity of two main canal branches, Canal Villa and Canal Colinas, which were likely controlled by inhabitants of the site. Around A.D. 880, the site appears to have been abandoned because of severe flooding. Archaeological data yielded from prior excavation suggests that after this flooding episode, the site may have been occupied on a seasonal basis. During the 1990-1992 excavations, there were 72 prehistoric features identified, which included pit structures, trash deposits, hornos, vessel breaks, knapping stations and human remains. The site has potential to yield additional archaeological information pertaining to a wide range of research questions. For purposes of this nomination, the site is described but not included in the statement of significance for the property.

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The gravesites have met with vandalism and deterioration over the years. Of the 3700 burials interred between the 1870s and 1914 in the cemetery, there are approximately 698 markers or partial markers left for viewing purposes. In the City Cemetery and the Fraternal Orders Cemetery, tombstones may have once been sited in neat rows. However, the loss of many of these markers, fails to provide any visual impression of a burial pattern. Porter and Rosedale cemeteries appear to be roughly laid out in rows from north to south with large gaps between the missing gravestones.

The wooden markers have deteriorated over the years. Some of the stone markers have either broken or exhibit signs of deterioration and decay and many of the engravings on the stone markers have eroded. The majority of markers appear to be of Moenkopi sandstone, wood, marble, slate and granite. Some of the wooden grave markers have already been replaced due to deterioration. An example of a replaced wooden marker is evident atop a Chinese grave located in the center of the City Cemetery (Photo #3). The original wooden marker for the grave was recently replaced with a replica, marked with kanji characters. The Moenkopi sandstone markers have also experienced a high rate of deterioration, due to pervasive sandstorms (Photo #11).

The majority of the gravestones are tablets and obelisks, which were popular style of monument during the period of significance (1872-1914) of the cemeteries. An interesting marker located in the northeast corner of Porter Cemetery resembles an ornate pyramid dedicated to T. J. Trask, a merchant (Photo #4).

As the Pioneer Military and Memorial Park can is divided into four subsidiary cemetery areas (representing a total of seven historic cemeteries). For purposes of the Section 7 description, each of these areas will be described separately.

Porter Cemetery

Porter Cemetery is located in the portion off the Pioneer Military and Memorial Park sited north of Madison Street, and east of the Avenue of Flags. Porter Cemetery has a number of graves dedicated to veterans of several wars (Photo #2). Veterans of the Mexican War, American Civil War, Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection are buried in this cemetery. The G.A.R. (the Grand Army of the Republic) purchased nine lots from Lulu Porter in 1894 to bury its veterans in this area. The Ex-Confederate Association bought three adjacent lots in 1896. A number of graves in this portion of the cemetery are standard marble, military headstones issued by the U.S. Government.

Porter Cemetery has the distinction of having the only zinc marker in the whole cemetery. The gravestone is in the shape of an obelisk and dedicated by the Campbell family. This cemetery is also the final resting-place for Clarence Proctor, a Buffalo Soldier, Troops L and G, 10th Regiment US Calvary. Proctor joined the military on December 10, 1886 and then joined the 10th Regiment on March 3, 1887. He had 12 years of service in the military when he committed suicide on March 27, 1900 by hanging himself. He had been suffering from tuberculosis and felt that the end was near. His service was held at the African Methodist Episcopal Church on Jefferson and 2nd Street on March 30, 1900. Additionally, one of Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders is located nearby. Millard Lee Raymond, a member of Troop F, 1st US Calvary, was recruited in Santa Fe on May 5, 1898 and died of malaria/jaundice on January 11, 1899.

A project in 1985 was undertaken using stones to outline the blocks of the cemetery as it was originally subdivided (Photo #2). Paths are provided to allow for easy movement among the gravesites. There also are three

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fenced plots in Porter Cemetery. The largest one, that of Scott Helm, a Surgeon General of Arizona Territory, has a large obelisk that stands approximately six feet tall with chain-linked sandstone pillars surrounding the plot.

Rosedale Cemetery

Rosedale Cemetery is located to the east of Porter Cemetery, and is separated from the latter by the Avenue of Flags. Rosedale Cemetery has the distinction of having a number of Phoenix's prominent members, from businessmen to politicians, buried within its confines. The size of the gravestones and presence of several tombs attests to the influence of the people buried in this cemetery. Located within Rosedale Cemetery there are three tombs with little ornamentation and design, all three tombs are positioned on an east/west axis and belong to influential families of the era. The Loring Vault (Photo #6) is located in the southern part of the cemetery. The walls around the vault resemble parapet walls found in Spanish Colonial architecture. The vault appears to be an "oven vault" with the opening of the vault on the south side, which allowed the remains of the previously deceased family members to be moved aside for the addition of new members. The vault held the remains of two adults, two children, and cremains of family members, with the earliest burial dated 1878.

The Wooldridge/Wilson Vault (Photo #5) is the largest vault within the cemetery. The classic design has a slightly pitched roof and walls that flare out at its base. The entrance to the vault is located on the east side of the structure. The vault's wooden doors were sealed some years ago to prevent break-ins, and the inhabitants were moved to Greenwood Memorial Cemetery.

The third vault in the Rosedale Cemetery belongs to the Ortega family (Photo #7). The tomb is also very simple in design with a curved roof and parapet walls on the east and west axes.

In several areas throughout the cemeteries, plots are delineated by wrought iron fences, river rock or a low wall. Rosedale has a high number of enclosed plots with nine plots delineated by wrought iron fences or low walls. One of the more interesting plots is located in the northern part of the cemetery and belongs to the Dorris family; a low wall with foot high pillars at the four corners surrounds the family plot. Within the plot are two large tombstones and three small grave markers. The Dorris family first owned the land that is now the City of Phoenix's Encanto Park.

City Cemetery

City Cemetery is located south of Madison Street, immediately east of 15th Avenue. City Cemetery is the final resting place of many of citizens of early Phoenix. This particular cemetery is the largest of the seven cemeteries and has the widest variety of grave markers, which range from marble to wood. No original wooden markers remain; many of the wooden markers existing in 2006 were placed in 1996 as part of the Pioneer Cemetery Association's study to test the durability of wood as grave marker material.

The City Cemetery contains approximately eight fenced plots. The fenced plots are indicative of familial ties. Many of the fences surrounding the plots appear to be wrought iron and the sizes vary. One of the more interesting plots is fenced with a brick wall about three feet high and was apparently a holding area for those who could not be buried right away. They were placed in the holding area until their final resting place was ready. The City Cemetery also has one tomb that is located at the center/west of the cemetery on an east-west axis. The roof is slightly curved with long, straight

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walls and no ornamentation. The walls of this particular vault appear to be longer than any of the other vaults located in the cemetery.

City Cemetery also has the distinction of having Jacob Waltz, of the legendary "Lost Dutchman" fame, buried in the extreme southwestern corner. According to legend, Waltz is the only person who knew the location of a gold ore-rich mine in the in the Superstition Mountains. In an effort to dedicate a monument to miners, a memorial (Photo #10) was built near the southern wall of the City Cemetery in 1992. With rock hauled from the Superstition Mountains, the memorial was built to resemble a mine entrance and is referred to as the Jacob Waltz Memorial or the Miner's Monument.

Fraternal Orders Cemeteries

The Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen used the east half of the southern portion of the cemetery to bury fellow lodge members. There are four fenced lots within the confines of the overall cemetery which represent familial ties.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows Cemetery also has one tomb (Photo #17) that is located in the center/east of the cemetery and is also positioned on an east/west axis. This unidentified vault is designed in a similar manner as the Loring and Ortega vaults in the Rosedale Cemetery, with a flat roof and parapet walls.

Summary

While a number of the original grave markers no longer exist, overall there is still a high level of integrity for the cemetery *writ large*. The lay of the cemetery boundaries, gravesites, and the retention of the historic fabric contribute to the high level of integrity at Pioneer Military and Memorial Park. Additionally, all of the modifications that have been made over the years have been done in a sensitive manner to preserve the historic materials, feeling and association of the property. The gravemarkers that have been made to replicate historic markers utilize the same material and design of the original markers. The Avenue of Flags, located where 14th Avenue used to be, still provides a spatial division to the cemetery, similar to that which existed when it was an open thoroughfare. The Jacob Waltz Memorial at the rear of the City Cemetery is located in an area where there are no gravesites and it does not detract from the setting. With its use of similar trees and plantings, the memorial is well integrated into the cemetery landscape.

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Narrative Statement of Significance

The Pioneer Military and Memorial Park is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion "A" for its association with the development and growth of Phoenix from its territorial years through the first two years of Arizona statehood, 1884-1914. The cemetery also meets Criteria Consideration "D," as its significance ranges beyond that of the personal or familial, and speaks toward the early history of the State of Arizona. The people buried within its confines are directly related to the establishment of the State of Arizona, as well as the city of Phoenix. Many prominent businessmen who aided the growth of the city and politicians who established the state legislature, as well as those who are a part of the local lore are buried in the Pioneer Military and Memorial Park. In many cases the gravesites are the only tangible remnants of the role they played in the establishment of early Phoenix and Arizona.

The particular location of the Pioneer Military and Memorial Park is also indicative of the growth of the Phoenix townsite after its initial establishment in 1881. The location of the cemetery was sited in response to demands of the local population for a cemetery to be situated "outside the city limits." The cemetery was subject to the boundaries of the streets surrounding it and was not permitted to grow beyond the established borders. The City of Phoenix's incorporation on February 25, 1881 led to complaints about the location of the first city cemetery, and soon residents demanded that the cemetery be moved farther from the town. The first cemetery, located in Blocks 57 and 58 of the southwest corner of the original townsite (between Jackson and Madison Streets and Fifth and Seventh Avenues) was felt to be an embarrassment and an eyesore by town residents. The cemeteries' gravestones were removed and the burials reinterred in other cemeteries, many to the Pioneer and Military Memorial Park cemeteries, and others to cemeteries in Tempe, Mesa, and other locations within and outside of Arizona. The first cemetery site later became the location of the West End School, now demolished.

The development of the Pioneer and Military Memorial Park cemeteries following the closing of the first cemetery is illustrative of the integration of early Phoenix's ethnically diverse population. Although the fraternal orders limited burials to their members, the other cemeteries sold lots to the general public, irrespective of ethnic or religious affiliation. This social integration is demonstrated by the fact that burials of Chinese, Japanese, African American and Hispanic individuals are not confined to distinct areas, but rather interspersed throughout the cemeteries.

All burials in Phoenix were made in City Cemetery or the fraternal cemeteries until other cemeteries were established. Burials commenced in Porter Cemetery in 1887 and Rosedale Cemetery in 1898. Other burial places for residents of Phoenix included St. Francis (for Catholic residents), established in 1890, and the County Cemetery (also known as the Salt River Cemetery), established in 1898.

In 1894, the Grand Army of the Republic purchased nine lots in Porter Cemetery, and in 1896, the Ex-Confederate Association purchased an adjacent three lots for burial of its veteran members. The cemeteries possess many military markers indicative of veterans of the Mexican War, Civil War, Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection; some military graves are unmarked.

Many of Phoenix's prominent members are buried within the cemeteries of the Pioneer and Military Memorial Park. Those who started businesses and were involved in local politics are interred in these cemeteries. The gravestones and the presence of several tombs attest to the influence of those buried there. While many of the families buried in the cemeteries owned businesses in the Phoenix area, the buildings which housed these businesses have long

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been demolished, leaving the gravestones as the only tangible evidence of the community these individuals helped shape. The many infant gravemarkers scattered throughout the cemetery are a testament to the fragility and struggle of family life during this early period of Phoenix's history.

As mentioned earlier, Pioneer Military and Memorial Park represents a combination of several adjacent, small and independently established cemeteries established by various local distinguished persons and organizations. On July 17, 1884, the deed to the west half of Block 32 in Neahr's Addition, which would become City Cemetery, was recorded by attorney Jerry Millay. Responsibility for removal of the bodies from the first cemetery and reburial at the new location was undertaken by Councilman John R. Loosley. The movement of both bodies and gravestones to the new cemetery allows for dates of the gravestones to precede the use of the cemetery. The oldest marker in this cemetery dates to 1872.

Porter Cemetery, which is located on the south half of Block 22 and comprises approximately one acre, was surveyed by William M. Breakenridge and presented for the record on March 28, 1891. The property for the cemetery was purchased from J.M. Evans in 1887 by Lulu Porter, wife of Phoenix's third Mayor DeForrest Porter. Mrs. Porter buried her husband, father and mother on the land, and later deeded portions of the site to the Grand Army of the Republic in 1894. An adjacent portion of this land was purchased by the Ex-Confederate Association in 1896 for the burial of Confederate veterans.

Rosedale Cemetery was recorded with Maricopa County on April 30, 1898. Rosedale Cemetery has also been called Loring Cemetery, as the prominent Loring family are buried in this lot. The cemetery was surveyed by James C. Dobbins and laid out in 1898 by J.W. Walker. At the time of its recordation, the southern half of the plot of land was immediately set aside for burials; the northern portion of the land was never recorded as a cemetery, but was subsequently used for that purpose. Several death certificates and mortuary records on file at the Pioneer Memorial Cemetery Association possess lot numbers from this northern half of Rosedale Cemetery, suggesting that a plat map may have existed at one time.

The City Cemetery was surveyed and laid out by Thomas W. Hine, a local engineer, and J.M. Gregory, a lumberyard operator who became the cemetery undertaker. In December of 1884, the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors purchased a small section of the north half of blocks 13 and 14 for indigent burials. With the establishment of this new seven-acre site, bodies were moved from the original cemetery and placed in the new City Cemetery. Many of the bodies that were to be reburied in the new cemetery were unidentified, and the decision was made to place them into two large common graves in the northwest corner.

Prior to the city's commencement of burials at the site, various fraternal organizations had used the eastside of Neahr's Addition for burials. The east half of Block 32 was surveyed and laid out by Captain William A. Hancock. The Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen all buried fellow lodge members in the cemetery before the deed was recorded.

As the years passed, the city continued to grow and was again faced with the same problem of poor planning and continued growth that had previously forced it to locate the cemetery to its present location. Additionally, no care was given to the upkeep of the cemetery and its graves. In 1906, Greenwood Cemetery was established west of the city at 2300 West Van Buren, and became the cemetery of choice for Phoenix residents. Greenwood Cemetery was a

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"perpetual care" cemetery and attracted numerous customers. Additionally, other cemeteries that were affiliated with a religious organization and some private cemeteries were established to serve the residents of Phoenix. Over a period of several years, approximately 190 individuals were moved from Pioneer Military and Memorial Park to be reinterred at Greenwood Cemetery. Among those who were moved were prominent Phoenix booster, John Y. T. Smith and former mayor, DeForest Porter; other burials were removed to different locations at the request of family members. In 1909, due to protests by resident, the City of Phoenix announced that burial at these early cemeteries would be prohibited, but burials continued until June of 1914. By 1914, the city government established legislation which prohibited any burial within the incorporated limits of the City of Phoenix. This law was later repealed and burials now take place within the city limits.

Some of the significant people who are buried in the cemetery are:

- John Tabor Alsap—(Masons Cemetery)—received degrees in law and medicine prior to his arrival in Arizona. When he moved to Arizona in 1864 he worked with various mining companies as a surgeon/physician. During Governor McCormick's term (1866-1869) Alsap served as the first territorial treasurer. In 1868, Alsap was elected to the legislature as a representative from Yavapai County. In 1871, during a second term in the legislature Alsap helped with the organization of Maricopa County, which was formed by dividing Yavapai County. During the same year Alsap was elected as a probate judge in Phoenix. In 1881, the City of Phoenix was incorporated and the first elections were held in May of that year; Alsap was elected as Mayor with 127 votes.
- Joseph Thomas Barnum—(Loosley Cemetery)—was elected the first sheriff of Maricopa County. The election was held after February 12, 1871 when Yavapai County was divided to create Maricopa County. During the election period two other candidates, J.A. Chenoweth and Jim Favorite, vying for the sheriff's office were involved in a shoot out. Favorite was subsequently killed and Chenoweth was forced to withdrawal from the race, which allowed Barnum to win the race for sheriff.
- The Dorris Family—(Rosedale Cemetery)—were prominent land developers. The Dorris Brothers Furniture store was founded in 1887 by Caswell Drake Dorris and Elias Marion Dorris in the heart of Phoenix at 20-22 West Washington Street. Joseph and Benjamin Dorris joined the business a few years later. In 1899, Elias Dorris left the furniture business and purchased the Patton Grand Opera House at 4th Avenue and Washington Street. He renamed the building the Dorris Theatre and remained in business until 1971. Joseph Dorris came to own the largest wholesale and retail grocery store in the Territory. In 1908, he purchased the Noble Building at First Street and Adams from John Noble who could not afford to finish the construction of the building. The four-story building was one of the first high rises in Phoenix at the time and for fifty years the Dorris-Heyman Furniture Company and Goldwater's Department Store leased the office space. Benjamin Dorris was also a businessman who owned an ice cream parlor on Washington Street called the Wave and a restaurant called the Electric and Nickel Plate.
- Benjamin Joseph Franklin—(Rosedale Cemetery, Photo #19)—Franklin was the 12th territorial governor of Arizona from 1896-97. Franklin, a descendent of Benjamin Franklin, was appointed to the office of the governor by President Grover Cleveland on March 30, 1896. Prior to taking office Franklin trained as an attorney, spent time in Congress and was the General Consul to China.

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				County	Pima
				State	Arizona

- William A. Hancock—(Knights of Pythias, Photo #18)—was considered one of the “founding fathers” of Phoenix. Having learned surveying during stints in the military and as a superintendent of the government farm at Fort McDowell and post trader at Camp Reno, Hancock began laying out the town site of Phoenix in 1870, a task which he completed in the Autumn of 1871. In 1870, Hancock began the construction of an adobe house, which would become the first house constructed in the Phoenix townsite. That same year Hancock was made the postmaster of Phoenix and held the position for eight years. In 1871, he became a district attorney and in 1875 he was appointed as a judge in the probate court.
- Scott Helm—(Porter Cemetery, Photo #8)—was a prominent surgeon in the late 1800s. He ranked as one of the top three surgeons in the territory. Unfortunately, he was involved in a botched abortion on Ms. Alice White, which caused her subsequent death. After the abortion Helm took a vacation without making arrangements for further medical care for Ms. White. Two days after his return from vacation Helm was charged with murder. At the time abortion was illegal and punishable by two to four years in jail, however, Helm was charged with murder and declared not guilty shortly after. While his reputation was damaged, Helm continued to practice medicine in Phoenix until his death in 1897 when he fell off his horse and broke his neck.
- Sam Korrick—(City Cemetery, Photo #15)—Born in Grodno, Russia, Korrick was the proprietor of the New York Store in Phoenix. He moved to Phoenix from New York and started his store from meager beginnings in 1895. His store became one of the more successful dry goods stores in Phoenix. In 1900, his brother Charles Korrick joined the business and after Sam’s death in 1903, transformed the store into Korrick Dry Goods Company. A third brother, Abraham Korrick, joined the store as Vice President shortly after Sam’s death. The brothers renamed the store Korrick’s Department store, which was one of Arizona’s largest department stores until it was sold in the 1960s to the Broadway department store chain.
- Jacob Waltz—(City Cemetery, Photo #10)— was a gold miner in the Superstition Mountains. Jacob arrived in Arizona in 1863 with his partner Jacob Weiser. Weiser managed to save the life of Miguel Peralta in a brawl, and in return, Peralta rewarded Weiser with the rights to a mine located in the Superstition Mountains. Upon locating the mine the men managed to mine \$60,000 worth of ore, which was split with Peralta. After the initial find, Waltz and Weiser continued to extract ore from the mine for several years until Weiser was killed while Waltz was away purchasing supplies. While the story becomes distorted after Weiser’s death, it appears that Waltz concealed the mine entrance and left the area. In 1875, Waltz bought land in Phoenix and settled in the city. He died of pneumonia after being trapped in a tree during the “Great Flood of 1891.” Within five years of his death, rumors about a rich mine circulated and people began the search for the “Lost Dutchman’s Mine,” thus creating a legend in Arizona.
- King S. Woolsey—(City Cemetery, Photo #16)—Before settling down to several business ventures in the Salt River Valley, Woolsey led Native American hunting and exploring expeditions to many areas in the Arizona Territory. After an unsuccessful mining venture, Woolsey became a major landowner in the Salt River Valley. With two partners, he organized the Phoenix Flour Mills. During this time he also served five terms in the Territorial Council. By the time of his death, he was regarded as a leading citizen of the territory.

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Section	<u>9</u>	Page	<u>9</u>	Name of Property	<u>Pioneer Military and Memorial Park</u>
				County	<u>Maricopa</u>
				State	<u>Arizona</u>

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Personal Interview by Jodie Brown with an active member of the Pioneer Cemetery Association, Marge West. July 28, 2000.

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Verbal Boundary Description

That part of the Resurvey of Neahr's Addition, according to the plat of record in the office of the County Recorder of Maricopa County, Arizona, in Book 2 of Maps at page 61, described as follows:

BEGINNING at the intersection of the center line of Jefferson Street and the west line of said Resurvey of Neahr's Addition; thence Easterly along said center line a distance of 298.57 feet to the center line of 14th Avenue; thence Southerly along last said center line a distance of 200 feet to the center line of the alley of Block 22; thence Easterly along last said center line a distance of 340 feet to the center line of 13th Avenue; thence Southerly along last said center line a distance of 887.29 to the south line of said Resurvey of Neahr's Addition; thence Westerly along said south line a distance of 640.74 to said west line; thence Northerly along said west line a distance of 1,087.77 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the cemeteries historically associated with Porter Cemetery, Rosedale Cemetery, Independent Order of Odd Fellows Cemetery, Masons Cemetery, Knights of Pythias Cemetery and the City (aka Loosley) Cemetery.

Additional UTMs

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Section	Photographs	Page	Photo	Name of Property	Pioneer Military and Memorial Park
				County	Maricopa
				State	Arizona

For All Photographs:

1. Pioneer Military and Memorial Park
2. Maricopa County, Arizona
3. Jodie Brown
4. July 28, 2000; February 29, 2004
5. Location of Negative: City of Phoenix Historic Preservation Office
200 W. Washington Ave.
Phoenix, AZ 85003

Photo # 1 – view to south, overview of western portion of cemetery

Photo # 2 – view to northeast

Photo # 3 – view to west; marker with Chinese characters

Photo # 4 – view to northeast; distinctive marker for TJ Trask

Photo # 5 – view to west; Woolridge Vault in Rosedale Cemetery

Photo # 6 –view to northwest; Loring Vault in Rosedale Cemetery

Photo # 7–view to northwest; Ortega Vault in Rosedale Cemetery

Photo #8- view to north; Scott Helm marker, east side of Porter Cemetery

Photo #9- view to north; Avenue of the Flags

Photo #10- view to south; north side of Jacob Waltz memorial

Photo #11- view to east; deterioration evident on sandstone markers, City Cemetery

Photo #12- view to west; repaired marker, west side of City Cemetery

Photo #13- view to north; south side of holding pen, City Cemetery

Photo #14- view to northeast; John Alsap marker

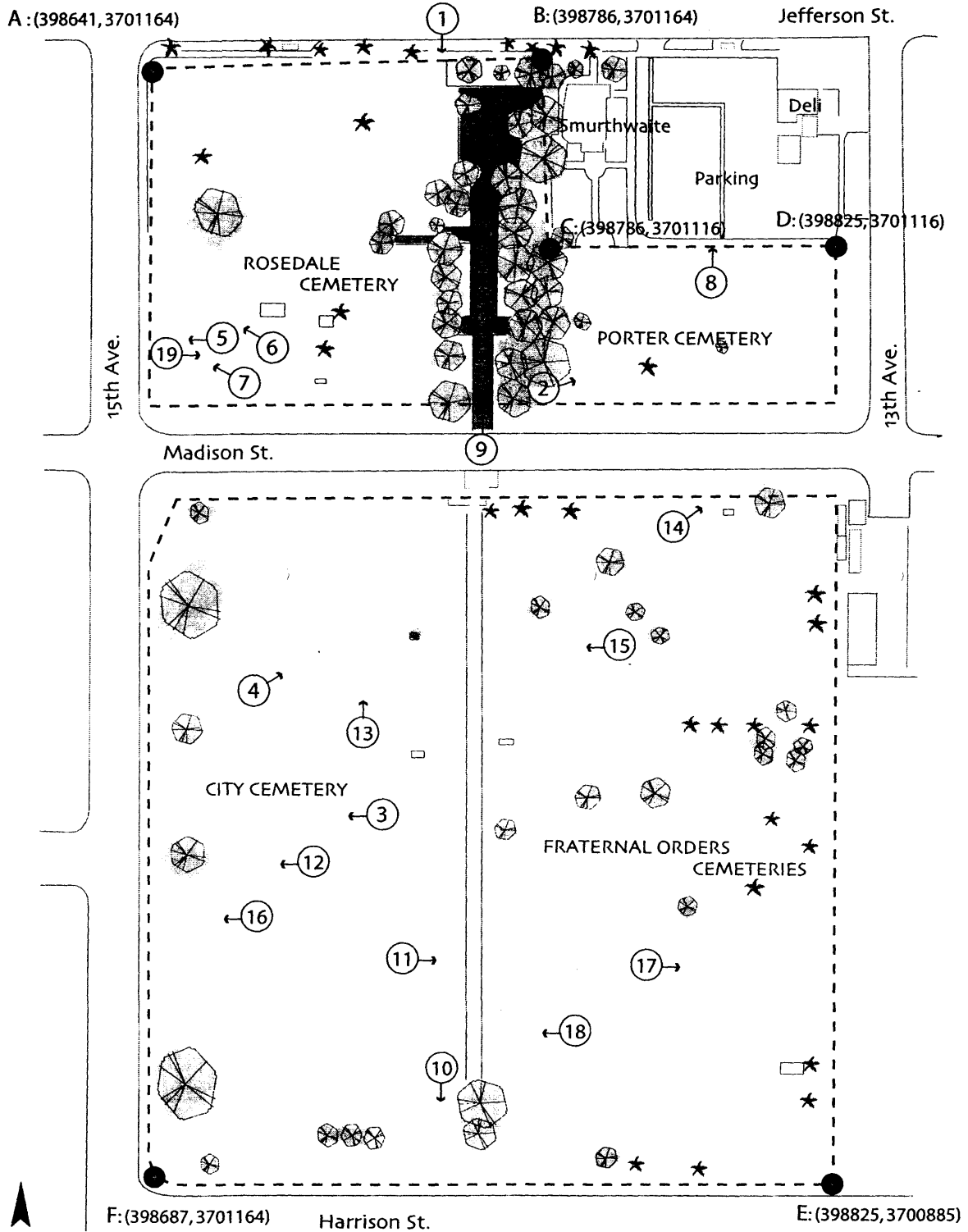
Photo #15- view to west; Sam Korrick marker

Photo #16- view to west; King Woolsey marker

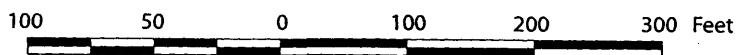
Photo #17- view to east; two vaults, east side of cemetery

Photo #18- view to west; William Augustus Hancock marker, southeast side City Cemetery

Photo #19- view to east; B.J. Franklin grave, west side of Rosedale Cemetery



Pioneer Military and Memorial Park



UTM Reference : UTM NAD27 ZONE12
(Easting, Northing)

- : Boundary
- ⊙ : Photo Key
- : Standing Structure
- ⊗ : Tree
- ★ : Palm Tree