

(Expires 5/31/2012)



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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Roselawn Cemetery

other names/site number Riverview Cemetery / 5PE.7989

2. Location

street & number 1706 Roselawn Road

N/A not for publication

city or town Pueblo

N/A vicinity

state Colorado code CO county Pueblo code 101 zip code 81006

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this 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 ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

[Signature] Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Signature of certifying official/Title

20 January 2017
Date

Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, History Colorado
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

6/19/17
Date of Action

Roselawn Cemetery
 Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado
 County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
 (Check only **one** box.)

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	3	buildings
0	0	district
1	0	site
4	9	structure
8	6	object
13	18	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

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Funerary/cemetery

Funerary/cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

No Style

foundation: N/A
 walls: N/A

 roof: N/A
 other: N/A

Roselawn Cemetery

Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado

County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Roselawn Cemetery is situated atop the St. Charles Mesa approximately two miles east of downtown Pueblo, Colorado. It is surrounded by farmland to the east, is bordered by the Bessemer Irrigation Ditch on the south, private residential property to the north, and primarily commercial property to the west.¹ Roselawn originally consisted of 350 acres when founded as Riverview Cemetery in 1891; the size of the cemetery was subsequently reduced to 100 acres in 1894 following financial difficulties brought on by national economic conditions. The Roselawn Cemetery Association has acquired an additional 31.5 acres for future development in the 1970s and 80s. The recently acquired additional acreage is not included in the area of this nomination, which encompasses only the original 100-acre parcel conveyed in 1894 (see map 1).²

Narrative Description

Details about the Pueblo Cemetery Association's design and planning of Riverview Cemetery in 1890-91 are scarce, and unfortunately, the original plat map for the large 350-acre site was not preserved. However, it is clear from early newspaper reports that the founders of Riverview Cemetery had a vision for their venture. A *Pueblo Daily Chieftain* article from November of 1890 quoted association members Z.V. Trine and B.F. Baldwin: "The ground will be laid out in lots and blocks; trees, shrubbery and grasses will be planted and the entire cemetery made as attractive to the eye as possible."³ The location of the cemetery adjacent to the Arkansas River and the purchase of shares in the Bessemer Ditch Company were part of the Association's plans to create a garden-like environment with thriving flora and fauna supported by access to sufficient water for irrigation. Shortly after the cemetery was founded, the creation of a park-or garden-style cemetery setting began in earnest with an initial purchase of 2,000 trees from Pueblo agricultural supplier Dittmer Orchards at a cost of \$.30 to \$.40 per tree.⁴

SITE, Contributing

A site plan exists dating from 1894 after the cemetery property was reduced from 350 acres down to 100 acres (see map 2). The plan bears the title "Amended Plat of Riverview Cemetery" with the names of W.H. Symonds, Landscape Engineer and William Peach, Draughtsman. It is impossible to know if significant changes were made by Symonds from the original landscape plan for the larger 350-acre site, but it appears that at least some of the infrastructure such as roadways and the major platting of blocks would have remained the same since burials had been occurring on that part of the site since 1891. In keeping with developing ideas about burial practices and the appropriate appearance of cemeteries, the amended plot plan by Symonds reflects an orderly, but garden-like layout with gracefully curving drives and carefully platted blocks. One *Pueblo Chieftain* article described the cemetery as having been "developed under the park plan, with winding paths and driveways, and lawns shaded by many trees" with "all the appointments of a well-ordered perpetual

¹ Note: The Bessemer Irrigation Ditch is not within the property or nomination boundaries of the cemetery.

² Note: the Riverview Cemetery Association actually filed a quit claim deed back to CF&I, and a new bill of sale and deed was drawn up for the 100 acre parcel only.

³ "A New Cemetery Company," *Pueblo Daily Chieftain*, 15 November, 1890.

⁴ "Roselawn Cemetery Began As a Dream of Profits," *The Pueblo Chieftain*, 8 March, 1992.

Roselawn Cemetery

Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado

County and State

care cemetery.”⁵ As an active cemetery in continuous use since 1891, it is an important representation of the major American cemetery design movement of the late 19th and early 20th centuries: the Lawn Park Cemetery movement.

Roselawn’s architect made use of the more open lawn park cemetery style that expanded gothic settings of the earlier Rural Cemetery movement into more romanticized and less individualized representations of beauty and death. The lawn park characteristics are exemplified in Roselawn through the maintenance of flatter, less picturesquely contrived topography and a more open arrangement that saw the placement of markers in regular rows throughout defined sections. While the design maintained some aspects of the earlier Rural Cemetery Movement such as curving roads and irregularly shaped sections, it trended toward the Lawn Park Cemetery design with carefully placed trees and shrubs intended provide a carefully designed backdrop to an orderly collection of rows of grave markers, monuments, statues and other memorials.

The main arterial drives as originally constructed were typically 20-25’ in width and unpaved to allow for both carriage and pedestrian access. Interior circulatory drives were slightly narrower, at a typical width of approximately 15’ and were also unpaved. The names of the driveways within the cemetery were not merely suggestions of nature, but often reflected the actual species of tree planted in that particular section. For example, Cedar Avenue is lined entirely with cedar trees that were planted very early in the cemetery’s history. Similar groupings of tree species are visible along Maple Avenue and Elm Avenue, while other sections feature an impressive variety of tree species including spruce, ash, oak and lindens. Throughout the cemetery various species of rose, iris, and numerous types of shrubs were planted to supplement the many species of trees. Park like expanses of lawn are represented in the plat map from 1894, and all the vegetation was irrigated with water drawn from the Bessemer Ditch, in which the cemetery association owned a sufficient number of shares to care for the cemetery grounds.⁶ It is unknown if the cemetery property was originally fenced; the fencing present today was installed in the 1980s and consists of simple wrought iron pickets, approximately 8’ in height.

In its current configuration, the 100-acre area now contains 54 distinct numbered blocks beginning with block 12 and continuing through block 61. There are numerous groupings of burials for the various ethnic groups that comprised the melting pot of early Pueblo. They include Slovenians, Serbians, Croatians, Austrians, Germans, Italians, Polish, Romanians, African Americans, Mexicans, Japanese, and Jewish groups of interments. While there are no specific burial areas designated for these groups, the burials appear in clusters of graves across the cemetery, typically by family.

While the majority of the cemetery sections are dedicated to individual and family burials, a limited number of other sections are set aside for those affiliated with certain fraternal, religious, or military groups. At the May 1891 stockholders meeting of the Pueblo Cemetery Association, a resolution was passed requiring any group wishing to have a special block set aside for the burial of its members to pledge no interment at any other cemetery. Over the course of history many groups requested specific burial grounds and these major sections include the following:

⁵ “Many Improvements at Roselawn Cemetery,” *Pueblo Chieftain*, 31 December, 1939.

⁶ The Bessemer Ditch is not in the current cemetery boundary or in the nomination boundary; it is about 850’ south of the southwest corner of the current boundary.

Roselawn Cemetery

Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado

County and State

Catholic

At the June 1891 Pueblo Cemetery Association stockholders meeting Father Richard di Palma requested that blocks 14 and 29 be set aside for Catholic burials. A number of local and national Catholic churches and their affiliates followed suit, including the Sisters of Charity and the Sisters of Loretto (see photo 1). In 1894, blocks 55, 56, 57 and a portion of 29 were reserved for St. Patrick's Church. In 1908, St. Mary's Church along with the Colorado Society of Benedictines requested the use of blocks 20, 21 and 22 for their congregations. The Pueblo Diocese of the Catholic Church took its pledge to Roselawn seriously; in 1954 when Valhalla Cemetery in Pueblo announced its opening, then Bishop Wiliging made the following announcement in the *Cathedral Bulletin*:

It has been publicly announced that preparations are under way for the establishment of a new non-sectarian Memorial Park Cemetery in Pueblo County. Catholics in this area are reminded that, in accordance with the legislation indicated in the Code of Canon Law of the Catholic Church and the Statutes of the Diocese of Pueblo, the burial of Catholics may be made only in duly authorized and canonically established cemeteries, and that if interred elsewhere without the sanction of the Ordinary, Christian Burial must be denied to them. Therefore Catholics who may be solicited for the sale of graves in any unauthorized cemetery are herewith forewarned that in the event of death they will be refused the burial rites of the Church under any and all circumstances, and that the laws of the Church pertaining to Christian burial will be strictly enforced.⁷

Greek Orthodox

In 1916, the Greek Orthodox Community Association requested a number of lots in block 23 and a large group of burials from the Greek community are located in this area.

Grand Army of the Republic

The Grand Army of the Republic filed its request for use of lots in block 12 in September of 1891. A very large number of the 355 Civil War Veterans interred at Roselawn are buried in this section.

Masonic

In October of 1891 Pueblo Masonic Lodge No. 31 requested use of block 13, where many Masonic members are buried.

Elks

In 1907, the Pueblo Elks Lodge requested burial space in block 18. Known as "Elks Rest," the section features a historically significant and recognizable monument and is the final resting place for many of its Pueblo members (see photo 2).

International Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF)

Though not specifically set aside for use by the International Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF), block 28 contains a large number of members from the local chapter of the fraternity.

Women's Hospital Association

The Pueblo Cemetery Association donated a portion of block 12 to the Women's Hospital Association, and a number of its members are buried there.

⁷ Joseph Clement Wiliging. "Cathedral Bulletin," Diocese of Pueblo: 29 August, 1954.

Roselawn Cemetery

Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado

County and State

Pauper's Section

Also of note is the Pauper's section, which is on the northern edge of the cemetery property, and is comprised of seven distinct blocks; 25, 26, 27, 52, 53, 56 & 57. At some point in the 1980s the Roselawn Cemetery Association began calling the section "The 1891 Historical Section," though this title is something of a misnomer because burials were occurring in many different sections of the cemetery in 1891, not just these seven. This portion of the cemetery served as burial grounds for individuals who were unidentified or unable to afford a formal burial. There are more than 11,600 burials recorded in these seven sections; however they are rather sparsely populated with headstones or other types of grave markers. This is most likely due to the financial situation of those buried there, which often made it challenging for families to purchase markers. A staggering percentage, somewhere near 52 percent, of these burials was babies and children, which points to the difficulty of life in the early west. Among the thousands interred in the Pauper's section are victims of the 1904 Eden Train Wreck, the 1918 Flu Epidemic, and the great Pueblo Flood of 1921. As late as the 1960s burials were still occurring in the Pauper's section including individuals who perished while being held in the Colorado State Mental Hospital in Pueblo. The Colorado State Insane Asylum, as it was known when it opened in October of 1879, is located on 40 acres of land to the northwest of Pueblo. When the institution opened, Roselawn was the only public cemetery in the region and remained the preferred burial place for patients for many years.⁸ Today, individuals whose families are not able to provide for their burial are not interred in the historic Pauper's section, but instead are interred in a cemetery section that lies outside the boundary of the nomination.

Unlike the carefully manicured lawn-park cemetery appearance of other blocks of Roselawn, the Pauper's section has historically not been irrigated, and features species of native vegetation rather than lawn and trees. Though not present today, both burial records and institutional memory recall a time when the seven blocks within the Pauper's section were enclosed with a hedge, separating those less fortunate souls from other deceased persons who were able to purchase plots in nearby blocks.

Roselawn Cemetery is still conducting active burials and several newer dedicated burial sections have been established including the following:

Babyland

Babyland was established in block 50 in 1968 and is the final resting place for babies and small children. It is easily distinguishable from other cemetery sections from the abundance of brightly colored artificial flowers, decorations, and toys that adorn the markers.

Pet Cemetery

The St. Francis Pet Cemetery was opened in 2000 at the northeast corner of block 25 and has had more than 50 burials since being established.

⁸ "Brief History of the Colorado Mental Health Institute," CMHIPueblo Museum: www.cmhipmusuem.org. Accessed November 1, 2016.

Roselawn Cemetery
Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado
County and State

BUILDINGS

Non-contributing buildings (3)

Roselawn Funeral Home and Office Building, 1987, no photograph

Roselawn constructed its main office building in 1986-87 and subsequently located Roselawn Funeral Home in the building when Roselawn entered the funeral business in 2002. The 8,750 square foot, 1 ½ story building is situated to the north of the main entry gate and is of steel frame construction with concrete block interior walls and brick and stone exterior veneer. The roof areas are flat and covered with a rolled asphalt and ballast material. It features extensive insulated glass, including a central entry glass atrium and uniquely shaped hexagonal fixed aluminum frame windows. The building does not have a basement. The north area of the building is single story and contains a set of public restrooms and the chapel/funeral home, which seats approximately 150. The central atrium and north section of the building are two stories tall and contain administrative offices and storage. Due to the construction date being outside the period of significance, this building is considered non-contributing.

Vase Shed, 1986, no photograph

The vase shed is located directly to the south of the main office building and was constructed in 1986. It is approximately 20' x 60' in size, and is a single story with a gable asphalt shingle roof set on a slab concrete foundation. Siding consists of 12" wide painted wood, and a metal garage door is located on the east end. The building currently serves as a storage space for maintenance equipment and other miscellaneous items. Since the construction date is outside the period of significance, this building is considered non-contributing.

Lake Pump House, construction date unknown, ca. 1970, no photograph

A pump house that serves as the water distribution center for the cemetery irrigation system is located on the north side of the lake. It features a small entry vestibule with a painted metal door and concrete steps that lead below ground to the pump room where mechanical pump equipment is housed. To the left of the entry door is an attached 5'-high portion of the building with a metal roof with two large metal doors, presumably for installing and removing pump equipment. The construction below grade is poured in place concrete, while the above-grade portions of the building are brick. At some point, the brick was faced with cut sandstone on both the entry vestibule and shed roof structure to the left. The cut sandstone facing is similar in appearance to the stone used in the monuments installed in the 1950s such as "The Last Supper," though the exact date of the stone installation is unknown. The construction history and age of the pump house is also unknown, though it appears to have been present in some form for many years. Since the construction date is outside the period of significance and until additional information regarding the history of the building can be obtained it is considered non-contributing.

Roselawn Cemetery
Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado
County and State

STRUCTURES

Contributing Structures (4)

Harvey Mausoleum, 1907, photograph 3

Located in block 13, the Harvey Mausoleum is constructed of carved granite blocks and features a polished slab granite entry door with the name of the only inhabitant, Willa B. Harvey Brennie, along with the dates of her birth and death inscribed on it. Based on the inscriptions, the mausoleum dates from 1907. The name "HARVEY" is carved in relief above the door, which is flanked by two polished granite columns. It features a vaulted block stone roof, and measures approximately 12' long x 7' wide and is over 10' tall.

Tolle Mausoleum, 1898, photograph 4

The Tolle Mausoleum is in block 30, is constructed of carved granite blocks, and has a vaulted stone block roof topped by a granite urn situated on the front gable end of the roof. It has a slab granite door that has been inscribed with the names and relevant dates of the three Tolle family members occupying the structure. Based on the earliest burial date listed on the door, the approximate age of the mausoleum is 1898. Polished granite columns flank the door and decorative carved acanthus leaves are at each corner of the front of the building just below the roofline. The structure measures approximately 12' long x 7' wide, and is approximately 10' tall to the peak of the roof, plus a 2'-tall urn that sits atop the roof peak.

The Bishop's Mausoleum, 1961, photograph 5

The Bishop's Mausoleum is in Block 39 and was dedicated in 1961. It is the final resting place of Bishop Willging and was constructed using his own personal funds.⁹ The structure includes six crypts for use by any future Bishop of Pueblo who wished to be interred there. In 2008, Pueblo Bishop Charles Buswell was interred in the mausoleum. The structure is constructed in a simple, modern style of cut granite blocks. A bronze door with glass panels is at the center of the structure with simple carved crosses on the walls to either side. Atop the door on the entablature an inscribed biblical verse reads: "I am the resurrection and the life. He that believeth in me, although he be dead, shall live. John XI 25." The structure has a flat roof and measures approximately 12' long, 16' wide and 10 ½' tall. A 5'- wide and 93'-long flagstone path leads up to the mausoleum and was provided by anonymous donors shortly after construction of the mausoleum.¹⁰ The path is flanked by graves of priests who served in the Pueblo Diocese.

Garden Crypt Columbarium, 1961 photograph 6

Just inside the entry gate to Roselawn on the south side of the main road, nine garden crypt columbariums were constructed to house cremated remains in response to growing local and regional demand for non-traditional burial options. Functionally an urn may be placed in a columbarium niche, which is part of the larger mausoleum structure and a casket may be entombed in the mausoleum structure versus a traditional earth burial.

⁹ "Flagstone Walk Donated," *Colorado Register*, 1 September, 1961.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

Roselawn Cemetery
Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado
County and State

The first structure was erected in 1961 and features a flat, ballasted roof with deep overhangs, white marble crypt doors and cut stone faces on either end of each structure and is considered contributing. Another nine Garden Crypt Columbariums were constructed outside the period of significance and are described below.

Non-Contributing Structures (9)

Garden Crypt Columbariums, photograph 6

An additional seven structures exactly matching the first (1961) columbarium were erected in 1973, 1975, 1978, 1981, 1986, 1990, and 1998 as spaces filled or were sold for future use. Although the architectural style of these seven matches the original columbarium structure, these were constructed outside the period of significance and therefore are non-contributing. In 2010 and 2014, two additional columbariums were erected to the south of the first eight structures, and were constructed entirely of granite. These two columbariums are also considered non-contributing structures since they were constructed outside the period of significance.

OBJECTS

Numerous large-scale statues and monuments of various ages are scattered across the 100-acre site. They include the following:

Contributing Objects (8)

The Last Supper Monument , 1957, contributing, photo 8

A large biblical-themed monument featuring the scene from the Last Supper is located in block 13, and was installed in June of 1957. An approximately 12'-long x 4'-wide inset panel is carved in relief from Cararra marble. The panel with the scene is set into a cut stone base featuring what appears to be a rhyolite stone material native to southern Colorado. The monument is approached from the south via a 4' wide red flagstone walkway.

The Lord's Prayer Monument, 1956, contributing, photo 9

Dedicated on Memorial Day in 1956, this monument located in block 38 features a mammoth granite carving of a book open to the Lord's Prayer that measures approximately 8' long x 4 ½' high. The carved book is set on a large cut stone base featuring what appears to be rhyolite stone material native to southern Colorado that measures more than 20' in length. A 4'-wide red flagstone walkway leads up to the monument from the east, which is flanked by 3'-high concrete columbariums with carved granite nameplates.

Statue of Christ, 1957, contributing, photo 10

Block 41 features a large carved marble statue of Jesus, which was dedicated on Memorial Day in 1957. The statue sets atop a 5'-high granite base with a carved inscription reading: "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give thee rest."

Roselawn Cemetery
Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado
County and State

Christ In The Garden Of Gethsemane, 1957, contributing, photo 11

The Christ in the Garden of Gethsemane monument is located in block 51 that was dedicated in 1957 and features a large stone panel with a carved image of a kneeling Jesus at prayer on both sides of the panel. On either side of the center panel is a stone ledge for candles. The candle ledges are resting on decorative cut stone walls. The monument is unique as it is the only monument feature in Roselawn done in color, and which can be viewed from the east or the west sides.

The Civil War Cannons, 1902, contributing, photo 12

The Civil War Cannons monument is located in the Civil War Section in block 12, which was established in 1897. The monument was erected in 1902 by the Grand Army of the Republic, Upton Post Corps No. 8 Auxiliary; an organization founded by the wives of local Civil War veterans. It consists of two Civil War-era cannons mounted on cut sandstone bases on either side of a brass plaque that has been mounted to a granite base and reads: "Civil War Memorial" "Erected in 1902 by the Women's Relief Corps, G.A.R." In front of the cannons are four cannon balls and a flagpole is on either side of each cannon.

Elks Rest Memorial Monument, 1907, contributing, photo 2

One of the oldest monuments in the cemetery is located in block 18, and was installed in 1907 for the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks Pueblo Lodge No. 90. The monument includes a life-size bronze Elk statue standing atop a carved base of granite that was reportedly fabricated from bluish-gray granite quarried outside Salida, Colorado. The statue was commissioned from a company in Philadelphia and moved by train to the cemetery. The monument also features a bronze plaque honoring the members of the organization interred there, which reads "Our Absent Brothers. B.P.O.E. Pueblo Lodge No. 90."

The Spanish American War Memorial, ca. 1960s, contributing, no photo

Dedicated to veterans of the Spanish American war, the memorial is located in block 17. It consists of a monolithic polished gray granite die sitting on a honed gray granite base. The die is etched with military symbols including an anchor, a sword and a rifle. It also has the image of an etched cross with the conflict locations including "Cuba", "USA", the "Philippine Islands" and "Porto Rico[sic]." At the bottom of the die it also reads "Erected by E. Epler Aux N-2". The exact date of this monument is unknown, but is believed to date sometime from the 1960s.

Babyland Statue, 1968, contributing, no photo

When block 50 was established as a burial area specifically for children in 1968, a marble statue was installed. The statue features a seated figure of Jesus holding one child in his arm while reaching out to another child standing in front of him. The figures sit on a granite bench that is engraved on the front with the word "Babyland."

Roselawn Cemetery
Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado
County and State

Non-Contributing Objects (6)

The following objects are considered non-contributing since they were constructed after the period of significance.

Fountain and Memorial Wall at cemetery entry, 2015, non-contributing, photo 7

In 2014-15, the Roselawn Cemetery Association installed a new entry feature just inside the front gates of the cemetery. It includes a three tier concrete fountain set in a large round pool that is surrounded by rose bush plantings. The feature also has a memorial wall at the south end where donors can purchase a plaque in memory of their loved ones. Behind the donor wall are steps leading to the fountain viewing area and four Corinthian columns.

Stations of the Cross Monument, 1990, non-contributing no photo

Along the west fence line behind the Bishop's Mausoleum in block 39 are three 5'-high stone crosses featuring the Stations of the Cross depicting Jesus Christ on the day of his crucifixion. The crosses were donated by Hollywood celebrity Tony "Capps" Capozzolo (who is also interred at Roselawn) and installed in 1990.

Holy Family Altar, 1982, non-contributing, no photo

The Holy Family Altar is located in block 49 and was dedicated in June of 1982. The memorial invites family members of those interred at Roselawn to light a candle and pray. It consists of a granite altar with a carved granite die featuring the images of Mary, Joseph, and a child Jesus. A kneeling area surrounded by a small wrought-iron fence is situated in front of the altar. To the right of the altar is a granite dedication stone reading: "Holy Family Altar," "Dedicated & Blessed June 23, 1892," "For Public Use to Light a Candle and Pray for Your Loved Ones," "Donated by Anthony and Theresa 'Capps' Capozzolo."

Veterans Feature, 1974, non-contributing, no photo

The Veteran's Feature in block 59A was erected in 1974 by The Retired Enlisted Association. The monument features a granite block with a brass plaque mounted to it that reads "Chapter 20 The Retired Enlisted Assn. Founded 15 Apr 74, Incorporated Sep 74." On either side of the plaque is a granite bench and behind the benches is a sculpture bearing the military insignia for each branch of the armed forces. Behind the benches there is a 4 ½'- high white painted metal fence, which features the words "Memorial Garden" and "The Retired Enlisted Association" as well as the insignia for each branch of the armed forces.

Children's Angel Statue, 1998, non-contributing, no photo

The Children's Angel statue is located in block 30, and was installed in May of 1998. It features a bronze statue of an angel with outstretched wings and hands turned towards heaven. The statue stands atop a 5'-high polished granite base, which sits in the center of a concrete circle with plantings around the statue. Mounted on the base is a bronze plaque that reads: "The Christmas Box Angel. With hope in its wings the Angel monument was dedicated May 12 1998 as a place of love and

Roselawn Cemetery

Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado

County and State

healing for all those who have lost children. We invite all to leave a white flower at its base. Candlelight vigil December 6th 7 p.m.” The statue is named after the best selling children’s book *The Christmas Box Angel* by Richard Paul Evans, which was also later made into a hit television movie. Originally Roselawn was one of six cemeteries in the country to have the honor of the Children’s Angel Statue being placed on the grounds.

“Hand in Hand in Hope” Statue, 2004, non-contributing, no photo

Block 15 features the Hand in Hand in Hope statute, which consists of a bronze statue of a woman and child seated together on a granite bench. The bench is carved with “Hand in Hand in Hope” on the front and the following on the top: “The Roselawn Foundation dedicates this sculpture May 31, 2004. Named by Miss Sara Rogers 6th Grade the CHASE program Craver Middle School Colorado City, Colorado.”

In addition to significant monuments and statues, there are a wide variety of funerary objects differing in form, material, age and style spread throughout the cemetery. These objects are typically reflective of the predominant social and burial customs of their respective time. Typical early marker forms at Roselawn include simple vertical tablet markers, block/monument style markers, obelisks, slanted or bevel faced markers, and markers with a vaulted pedestal roof, sometimes with an urn at the top (see photos 16, 17 and 18). The most common material utilized in the earliest years of cemetery operation was native sandstone due to its widespread availability. More rarely, those who could afford it utilized granite for grave markers. In those cases where more expensive materials were out of financial reach for a family, wood or concrete markers were utilized (see photos 20 and 21). These less expensive marker materials are most commonly found in the Pauper’s section though many of the less durable wood markers have been lost to the ravages of time. Markers dating from the early nineteenth century forward are typically of a granite or marble material, and the simplification of marker forms is visible in newer burial sections.

ALTERATIONS

Over the years, the cemetery has undergone some changes, and the site been re-plotted and re-planned a since 1894; this occurred in 1927 and most recently in 1966 (see maps 3 and 4). The amended plat maps reveal that major arterial roadways and blocks were left intact, but shows that blocks were sometimes combined or the layout of graves within the block simplified. The most notable changes occurred between the 1894 and 1927 plat maps. One difference is the change in the shape of the lake that is located in the southwest corner of the site.¹¹ On the 1894 amended plat the lake is triangular in shape and on the 1927 amended plat, the shape of the lake became rectangular and increased in size. Another noticeable difference between the 1894 and 1927 maps is the organization within individual blocks. While the 1894 plan had many curving burial arrangements with large sections of lawn between burials, the 1927 plan economized burial space, straightened curves within the blocks and created neat orderly rows of burial spaces within each block. This type of rearrangement is most visible at the south end of the site both on the 1927 plat map and on the 1966 map where a large roundabout was removed and replaced by a series of rectangular sections. Other minor alterations to the site include the paving of most arterial roads with asphalt and the installation

¹¹ Note: The Roselawn Cemetery Association exclusively owns the rights to the water retained in the lake; after it is drawn from the Bessemer Ditch as part of the ditch shares owned by the cemetery, it becomes the property of the cemetery and is stored until required for irrigation purposes.

Roselawn Cemetery

Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado

County and State

of fencing for security purposes at the property boundaries. The exact date of road paving and fence installation is unknown. In 2014, a new entry feature was installed inside the front gate that includes a fountain, memorial wall, and a garden area with roses.

INTEGRITY

Roselawn Cemetery retains a high level of integrity that is evident in the overall location, setting and design of the site. The essential topographical features of the cemetery remain much as they were originally designed, with a distinctive park-like setting that emphasizes natural elements. Situated atop the St. Charles Mesa on the outskirts of Pueblo, Colorado, the site was selected for its commanding view of the surrounding area which has been preserved. Most major re-platting of the cemetery occurred early in its history (1927). The early alterations maintain the dominant aesthetic of a lawn-park cemetery outlined by Symonds in the 1894 plan, with a balance of a formal, uniform layout, and natural elements. The last re-platting occurred within the period of significance in 1966, and the resulting changes were less impactful in the re-platting than in earlier years, with only a few sections re-designed. Despite the evolution of certain aspects of the cemetery layout, major arterial roads remained in the same locations, as did character-defining features such as the lake and the large roundabout on the north side of the property off Main Avenue. The original flora has been maintained over the years, with numerous species of trees, shrubs, and flowers remaining from the earliest years of cemetery operation. The essential spatial and visual characteristics of the cemetery remain intact, lending a high degree of historic integrity.

Integrity is also demonstrated in the various materials and art forms present that are associated with the period of significance, which have been altered little throughout the years. While typical signs of weathering are visible on some of the funerary art objects, most remain in fair to good condition. Those that have suffered the most are those most susceptible to weathering such as wood markers; few of which remain. Other significant materials popular during the period of significance such as marble, sandstone, and granite have fared much better. A wide variety of funerary art can still be observed within the cemetery, with themes ranging from fraternal and military to religious and social. These historic materials and their subject matter help to define the contributing criteria for the cemetery and retain a high level of integrity.

Roselawn Cemetery
 Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado
 County and State

Resource Count

	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
Site		
Roselawn Cemetery	1	
Buildings		
Office Building		1
Vase Shed		1
Lake Pump House		1
Structures		
Harvey Mausoleum	1	
Tolle Mausoleum	1	
Bishop's Mausoleum	1	
Garden Crypt Mausoleums	1	9
Objects		
Last Supper Monument	1	
The Lord's Prayer Monument	1	
Statue of Christ	1	
Christ in the Garden of Gethsemane	1	
The Civil War Cannons	1	
Elks Rest Memorial Monument	1	
The Spanish-American War Memorial	1	
Babyland Statue	1	
Entry Fountain and Memorial Wall		1
Stations of the Cross Monument		1
Holy Family Altar		1
Veteran's Feature		1
Children's Angel Statue		1
Hand in Hand in Hope Statue		1
	13	18

Roselawn Cemetery
Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado
County and State

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.)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Exploration and Settlement
- Social History
- Funerary Art
- Landscape Architecture

Period of Significance

1876-1967

Significant Dates

- 1891
- 1894
- 1926

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

W. H. Symonds

Period of Significance (justification)

The periods of significance for Roselawn Cemetery are: Criterion A for exploration and settlement begins in 1891 with the creation of the cemetery to 1966, when the cemetery was slightly replanned; Criterion C for landscape architecture is 1894 with the Symonds re-plat; Criterion C for funerary art begins in 1891 and continues until 1967 representing the evolution of burial customs as shown in the markers and objects in Roselawn; and Criterion A for Social History begins in 1891 and continues until 1967, keeping with the guidelines of the National Register.

Roselawn Cemetery

Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado

County and State

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Roselawn Cemetery meets Criteria Consideration D, as the resource derives its primary significance from its association with early settlement and social history, as well as funerary art and landscape architecture as defined under Criteria A and C. Roselawn is the final resting place of many individuals of outstanding importance who contributed to the early settlement and development of the area, and who also shaped the growth of both the local society and economy. From ethnic and religious groups to fraternal and military organizations, some of the most influential members of the early Pueblo community were interred at Roselawn. Through mass burials of individuals associated with important historical events such as the 1904 Eden Train Wreck, the 1918 Flu Epidemic and the Great Pueblo Flood of 1921, the cemetery derives additional significance. Further, the cemetery is an important local representative of the lawn-park cemetery movement, which makes it significant for both its overall plan and the landscape design. The numerous forms, styles and materials of historic grave markers, sculptures, and monuments in Roselawn further contribute to the significance of the site and contribute to its character as a lawn-park cemetery.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

Roselawn Cemetery is locally significant under Criterion A for Exploration/Settlement for its association with the development of Pueblo and the surrounding areas. Roselawn is the final resting place for some of the region's earliest and most influential settlers, including politicians, business people, religious leaders, fraternal members, and veterans. A cross-section of Pueblo's diverse early community is represented in Roselawn, with members from various ethnic groups present in large numbers.

Roselawn is also locally significant under Criterion C for its collection of Funerary Art ranging from the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries, spanning the period of significance for the site. The evolution of burial customs, societal views on death, and the symbolism surrounding death are visible in the various grave markers and objects found throughout Roselawn. The materials, forms and design of these objects provide valuable insight into the history of Pueblo.

Additionally Roselawn Cemetery is locally significant under Criterion C for Landscape Architecture as an example of the "lawn-park" cemetery movement. Characterized by a park-like setting and formal arrangement balanced with natural elements, Roselawn reflects the evolution of cemetery design that moved towards a more uniform, less picturesque landscape than predecessors in the rural cemetery movement.

Finally, Roselawn Cemetery is locally significant under Criterion A for Social History as is the final resting place of many who played a major role in the history and development of the region and state and the diverse population of those buried at Roselawn.

Roselawn Cemetery

Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado

County and State

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

CRITERION A: EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT

A November 15, 1890 *Pueblo Daily Chieftain* article announced the formation of a new cemetery company with plans to “lay out a cemetery on the south bank of the Arkansas River, a short distance east of the city, upon 300 acres of ground at present owned by the CC&I Company.”¹² The Pueblo Cemetery Association was formally incorporated with the State of Colorado on January 23, 1891, and listed among its Board of Directors some of Pueblo’s most influential and affluent citizens.¹³ With an opening capital stock of \$250,000 (raised through the sale of 2,500 shares at \$100 each), the stated object of the creation of the company was to “procure and establish a cemetery or place of sepulchre [sic] in the County of Pueblo and State of Colorado, to acquire by purchase all lands suitable or necessary, and to sell and convey any portion of the land so acquired to other persons or associations desiring to use the same for like purposes.”¹⁴ The land for what became Riverview Cemetery, predecessor name to Roselawn, was purchased on June 3, 1891 from the Colorado Coal and Iron Company (which was the predecessor to the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company) and consisted of 350 acres on top of the St. Charles Mesa just east of the town of Pueblo.

Roselawn emerged out of the larger national lawn-park cemetery movement, which formalized and commercialized American cemeteries. Around the turn of the nineteenth century, Americans were slowly “handing the management of their dead over to strangers: the doctors cared for the dying, morticians handled the corpse and cemetery superintendents beautified the grave. This trend opened the way for entrepreneurs to commercialize the cemetery.”¹⁵ By streamlining the business of death into a for-profit venture, cemeteries could pre-sell lots, provide the necessary services of a funeral director and monument dealer, as well as a cemetery superintendent. In this manner, the cemetery was slowly redefined from a communal sacred space where the living descendants of cemetery inhabitants cared for their deceased into a more private, secular commercial enterprise. Cemetery managers employed the latest business practices to create the most efficient and rationally designed cemeteries; Roselawn was no exception and was established in this model.

By all accounts the founders of the cemetery had great initial success with their for-profit cemetery venture. Burial rates were reportedly set at \$5 for adults, \$4 for children under 12, and \$3 for children under age 5.¹⁶ Despite this initial success, the Panic of 1893 seriously halted the development of Roselawn as the country struggled to recover from the great economic crash. When burial rates slowed, the Pueblo Cemetery Association (PCA) began having difficulty meeting their payment obligations for the land, and in the spring of 1893, it had to sell \$40,000 in bonds to meet its liabilities, although burials on the Roselawn site were allowed to continue. Then, the association discovered a \$1,227 shortage in the secretary’s accounts.¹⁷ Facing continually falling revenues and mounting debt in a difficult economic climate, in June of 1894 the PCA executed a quit-claim deed transferring

¹² “A New Cemetery Company,” *Pueblo Daily Chieftain*, 15 November, 1890: 4.

¹³ “Articles of Incorporation for the Pueblo Cemetery Association,” Colorado Secretary of State, Book #23, recording no. 11567, 23 January 1891.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Doris Francis. “Classics Reviewed: Cemeteries as Cultural Landscapes.” *Morality*. Vol. 8, No. 2, 2003: 222-227.

¹⁶ “Roselawn Cemetery Began As a Dream of Profits,” *The Pueblo Chieftain*, 8 March, 1992.

¹⁷ Ibid.

Roselawn Cemetery

Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado

County and State

ownership of the 350-acre site back to the Colorado Coal and Iron Company.¹⁸ On July 28, 1894, a new purchase agreement was executed between the Pueblo Cemetery Association and the Colorado Coal and Iron Company, which consisted of a greatly reduced parcel of 100 acres of land and 100 shares of stock in the Bessemer Ditch Company to be used for cemetery irrigation purposes.

Relieved of its larger debt burden and with the effects of the Panic of 1893 beginning to subside, the PCA again began to realize some financial success. In 1895, it purchased a “wagonette” to carry passengers between Pueblo and the cemetery to visit their deceased loved ones. By 1900, the association reported assets of \$196,942.63 and officers complained of the lack of streetcar service from downtown Pueblo out to the cemetery (see photo 54). At that time, the cemetery contained 3,188 graves, and the association boasted that it received 80.92 percent of all burials in Pueblo.¹⁹

In November of 1905, Riverview Cemetery was officially renamed Roselawn Cemetery. While it is unknown why the name Roselawn was chosen, the name Riverview had been chosen because at the original size of 350 acres, the site stretched along the banks of the Arkansas River. After the Panic of 1893 and the resulting reduction in acreage, the name was no longer applicable to the property. The Pueblo Cemetery Association continued to operate as a for-profit company with relative success until 1926, when the corporation was disbanded. The directors of the association gave shareholders a number of reasons for this decision. First, they cited the fact that when the Association was founded in 1891 they anticipated that the city was going to grow to be a large and wealthy city. However, with only 50,000 residents in 1926, lot sales had seriously declined and operating expenses continued to increase. Additionally, they cited a large increase in tax burden from both local and state governments. Finally, they informed shareholders that they were only three years away from having to liquidate assets, and that the stock would be too seriously devalued to have any marketability.²⁰

A *Pueblo Chieftain* article from 1917 advertised the newly formed Roselawn Nursery, which boasted “that Pueblo can be made a happy home for almost every variety of tree has been demonstrated by the experiments of Roselawn nursery.”²¹ The plants and trees were grown on unoccupied areas of cemetery land and irrigated with water from the lake that also irrigated the occupied portions of the cemetery. The article named numerous varieties of trees, shrubs, and perennial plants available for sale to the public, a business that continued to operate until the late 1950s when it was deemed no longer profitable and the space utilized for growing was needed for burials.

In November of 1926, the non-profit Roselawn Cemetery Association (RCA) was formed to replace the Pueblo Cemetery Association with initial assets of \$216,222 and it immediately established a perpetual care trust worth \$55,910.²² The RCA has continued to own and operate Roselawn since 1926, with plot owners as board members and a governing board of directors. Over the years, Roselawn has employed numerous strategies to bolster financial stability and keep up with continually evolving burial trends.

¹⁸ Deed between Pueblo Cemetery Association and Colorado Coal and Iron Company, 28 July 1894.

¹⁹ “Roselawn Cemetery Began As a Dream of Profits,” *The Pueblo Chieftain*, 8 March, 1992.

²⁰ “Roselawn Cemetery Began As a Dream of Profits,” *The Pueblo Chieftain*, 8 March, 1992.

²¹ “Where Shrubs and Trees Come From,” *Pueblo Chieftain*, 7 April, 1917.

²² *Ibid.*

Roselawn Cemetery

Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado

County and State

The RCA developed or adopted new advertising concepts and sales techniques to supplement profits from plot sales and began to offer additional services to maximize profits. Frequent advertisements appeared in local newspapers throughout the 1940s, 50s and 60s inviting new potential plot owners to visit the site. One ad particularly reflected its approach to the multi-cultural community of Pueblo, reading: "Roselawn will serve ALL PEOPLE in the future the same as in the past."²³ The ads from the 1940s and 50s describe "A cemetery, with beautiful trees, shrubbery and green lawns, that has served the public for well over fifty years in which you should be proud to own a lot for future or immediate needs."²⁴ Later advertisements even contained charts that helped potential plot owners to compare plot and interment costs with other local public and private cemeteries. Yet another ad insisted that at Roselawn "Moderate Prices Prevail".²⁵ The RCA was able to create a specific marketing message that spoke to the diverse Pueblo community, establishing it as a truly modern cemetery that sought consumers of its services.

In 1964, the RCA formalized its entry into the monument sales business. The board approved the new venture with an update to the association by-laws, which reflected the goal of the additional business as "the operation of a sales force for the promotion and sale of all types of markers, monuments and mausoleums."²⁶ An off-site building was constructed to house the manufacturing operations, and a small corner of the cemetery site was set aside for the display of various markers and monuments available for purchase. The business has proven a successful supplement to plot sales over the years; so much so that in December of 2000 Roselawn opted to expand the size of the monument shop to modernize operations and meet growing demands for monuments and markers.

The RCA not only amended its business plan over the years to maximize efficiency and profits, but it also continued to respond to changing burial needs and practices. In 1961, it installed its first "garden crypt" communal mausoleums for cremated remains. Additional crypts were constructed as the first filled up, and new garden crypts were added in 1973, 1975, 1978, 1981, 1986, 1990, 1998, 2010 and 2014. The first six garden crypts constructed were of the same material and in the same architectural style as the first built in 1961, while subsequent crypts feature a different architectural style and different finishes. This construction followed a larger national trend and as cremation rose in popularity as an option for burial, cemeteries across the country began installing columbariums, communal mausoleums and crypts for the permanent storage of cremated remains. This approach utilized the economy of scale to maximize use of space within the cemetery grounds and over the course of the last 55 years, Roselawn has created 1,168 entombment crypts and 1,000 urn niches, most of which are currently sold or occupied.

In 1986, Roselawn constructed a new office building to serve as a greeting place for visitors and headquarters for association operations. Fronting Roselawn Road, the building consisted of nearly 4,300 square feet and was constructed of red brick with a central glass atrium. At a cost of approximately \$748,000, the building originally housed an apartment for the cemetery managers along with a chapel and offices. In 2002, the interior of the building was remodeled to convert the manager's apartment to office space and to update the chapel.

²³ Date and publication unknown, copy from Roselawn newspaper clipping archive.

²⁴ "Roselawn," *Pueblo Chieftain*, 26 November, 1948.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ "Amendment to the By-Laws of the Roselawn Cemetery Association," October, 1964.

Roselawn Cemetery

Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado

County and State

Roselawn entered into the funerary business in 2002 after completing the remodel of the main office building. As part of the new business, Roselawn also began performing cremations at an off-site location. This followed a national trend of consolidating funerary services provided by cemeteries and funeral homes that began elsewhere in America as early as the 1960s. At some point, many businesses in the funeral industry realized that it had become financially unviable for the two entities to compete for clientele, and as a result, funeral homes were often bought out or chose to partner with local cemeteries.²⁷

Throughout its long history, Roselawn has continued to exemplify the lawn-park cemetery ideal and aesthetic, while incorporating modern burial customs and marker forms. They have also joined other cemeteries across the country in creating new ways of maximizing profit through the provision of additional services and creative marketing strategies.

CRITERION A: SOCIAL HISTORY

Roselawn Cemetery is an important feature of the cultural landscape in the Pueblo area, and is the final resting place of many who played a major role in the history and development of the region and country. Many of those interred at Roselawn were unwitting participants in some of the most tragic events that occurred in formative years of the Pueblo community, including victims of the 1904 Eden Train Wreck, the 1918 Flu Pandemic, and the Great Pueblo Flood of 1921.

1904 Eden Train Wreck

On the evening of August 7, 1904, a light rain was falling on Steele Hollow (now known as Porter Draw) approximately nine miles north of Pueblo. Missouri Pacific Railroad car No. 11, also called the "Denver, Kansas, and St. Louis Express," was en route to Pueblo through Steele Hollow over the Denver & Rio Grande Bridge No. 110-B when tragedy struck.²⁸ Heavy rains earlier in the evening had washed out a county bridge in poor condition. The debris was swept downriver by floodwaters causing extensive damage to Bridge 110-B. The bridge was left standing; however, when the train attempted to cross the bridge it collapsed sending the engine, tender, baggage car, chair car, and coach cars into the flood waters below. No accident of this magnitude had occurred in Pueblo prior to 1904, and the event even garnered attention in national newspapers. A *Pueblo Chieftain* article byline from August 11, 1904 announced: "River is Slowly Yielding Up Its Dead – Unidentified List Diminishes While Reported List of Missing Grows."²⁹ In all, the tragic accident claimed at least 96 victims, though 26 passengers were reported missing, and never accounted for.³⁰ Twenty-four victims of the wreck were Pueblo citizens and were laid to rest at Roselawn, with some interred in family plots and others in the Pauper's section.

1918 Flu Pandemic

Roselawn is also the final resting place for many victims of the 1918 flu pandemic that swept the globe infecting an estimated 500 million and killing an estimated 30-50 million people worldwide. In the U.S. alone, more than 675,000 people are thought to have fallen victim to the dangerous strain of

²⁷ Sloane, David Charles. *The Last Great Necessity*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1991: 237.

²⁸ Porter, Mary Jean. "Tragedy at Eden." *Pueblo Chieftain*, August 3, 2004, pp. 10A-11A.

²⁹ "Search Party and Jury Probing Death's Secrets," *The Pueblo Chieftain*, 11 August, 1904.

³⁰ Miller, Ione. "Ninety-Fifth Anniversary of the Eden Train Wreck," *Pueblo Lore*, August 1999: 7.

Roselawn Cemetery

Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado

County and State

the flu.³¹ In Colorado, influenza was first spotted among military recruits reporting for duty at the University of Colorado in Boulder in early 1918. By October of the same year, influenza had spread like wildfire across the state and remained pervasive until the following summer when it began to die out.³² Pueblo lawyer Robert Gast was head of the local Red Cross and he helped the city prepare for what was coming. It came with sudden, soaring fevers and pneumonia-like symptoms. On October 2, the newspapers reported that doctors had discovered six cases of the flu in a local family, who were immediately segregated for treatment. The city and Pueblo County officials reacted fast. Schools were ordered closed on October 3 until further notice, public entertainment closed, and a strict "no spitting" law enforced. Reports on October 15 said there were 90 cases in Pueblo. On October 29, the city commissioners ordered that Clark's Hotel in the Pueblo neighborhood of the Grove be rented as an emergency hospital because the other city hospitals were full. Flu victims were not allowed visitors and were quarantined. Commissioner Fred Olin reported 2,000 flu cases around the city on November 8 resulting in the death of more than 200 people. On November 11, World War I came to an end in Europe and the world rejoiced - but it was a bittersweet victory in Pueblo. City officials ordered no victory celebration because the flu was so rampant. The disease was killing on a vast scale, not just the elderly or the infirm. The obituary notices in the newspaper were full of young men and women who died of the flu at local hospitals.

Colorado Fuel & Iron Company (CF&I) communities were not immune from the deadly and contagious virus. Between October 1 and December 31, 1918, CF&I physicians and nurses treated 4,600 cases of the flu in the southern Colorado mining camps and at the Steelworks Dispensary in Pueblo. Heightening the anxiety was CF&I's limited medical staff, as many company doctors and nurses had volunteered to assist wounded soldiers overseas during World War I. Orders were made to the remaining physicians, nurses, bacteriologists, and pathologists to remain on duty day and night, particularly during October, when the virus was at its height. With the limited medical staff, company officials decided that prevention was the key to avoiding further spread of the illness and they enacted strict quarantines and curfews. Coal camps that had medical dispensaries made use of them rather than sending sufferers to Minnequa Hospital in Pueblo. For the coal camps without a dispensary, the YMCA clubhouse in the community transformed into an emergency make-shift hospital equipped with clean cots and medical supplies donated by the residents. Employees' wives substituted as nurses, cooks, and dieticians. To prevent the spread of pneumonia, medical staff gave thousands of vaccinations to employees and their families at the Steelworks, mining properties and the Denver general offices, all free of charge. By 1919, those afflicted by the flu and survived were back to work and life resumed. Families returned to recreational activities at the Steelworks YMCA, and coal, iron ore, and steel production continued in the steel mill as well. By February 1919 the killer disease had spent itself and the deadly flu virus had mysteriously left as quickly and quietly as it had begun.³³

The epidemic left many rows of graves at Roselawn Cemetery and hundreds of grieving families in its wake, but schools reopened and something like normal life returned to Pueblo that spring.³⁴ While records at Roselawn did not always record the cause of death, large areas of the Pauper's sections

³¹ "The Pandemic." www.flu.gov. US Department of Health and Human Services, accessed January 11, 2016.

³² "Your State – Colorado." www.flu.gov. US Department of Health and Human Services, accessed January 11, 2016.

³³ "CF&I and the 1918 Influenza Epidemic," <http://steelworkscenter.com/index.php/2016/03/10/1222/>, Steelworks Center of the West. Accessed February 12, 2016.

³⁴ Ibid.

Roselawn Cemetery
Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado
County and State

were set aside as row graves for flu victims. In those five blocks alone, over 900 burials related to the flu epidemic were recorded, among them many babies and children. Due to the scale of the epidemic, many of these graves went unmarked and remain so to this day.

Great Pueblo Flood of 1921

Another large group of individuals who lost their lives to one of the greatest tragedies ever to strike Pueblo are interred at Roselawn: the victims of the Great Pueblo Flood of 1921. The flood of June 1921 was so powerful it destroyed the entire commercial district in Pueblo and changed the course of the Arkansas River to its present location, nearly a half mile to the south of its previous course. Runoff from heavy late spring rains began to overwhelm mountain reservoirs and swell the Arkansas River. A recently constructed levee could not protect citizens and property when the massive storm flooded all the reservoirs along the Arkansas upstream of Pueblo. Flood alarms sounded and many people who could, moved to higher ground. The main business district in Pueblo, Union Avenue, was devastated under more than 10' of water. A low-lying steel smelter was washed away, never to be rebuilt. Rails and railcars, buildings, and animals were washed away past once prosperous storefronts. All the bridges connecting Pueblo's neighborhoods were destroyed. The community's poorest populations lived on low ground near the railroad and the river, which were areas that were decimated as the levees crumbled. Immigrant neighborhoods including the Grove, Peppersauce Bottoms and Little Italy were severely impacted; over 700 homes were destroyed and aftermath clean up took months.

Newspaper accounts from the time estimated that some 15,000 residents and business owners were homeless, with reports of a death toll that reached at least 500, and according to some accounts as high as 1,500.³⁵ The flood covered a total of 300 square miles and caused more than \$25 million in damage. A small force of Army soldiers arrived to help clear debris, staying for six months. Pueblo merchants and business leaders collaborated to help recover from their losses. Out of necessity, Pueblo moved its commerce north to Main Street, which became a neon-lit center of business. However, Union Avenue was largely untouched until the 1980s, when slow and steady public-private sector revitalization efforts helped bring people and uses back to (primarily) historic building stock. To this day, the flood of 1921 is considered the greatest natural disaster to ever strike the community. Many of the drowned flood victims, that were recovered, were interred at Roselawn Cemetery, and most were placed in row graves in the Pauper's section. Burial records indicated that approximately 50 flood victims were laid to rest at Roselawn in the weeks after the flood; some went unidentified, and most received no headstone.

In addition to those associated with some of the most significant historical events in the Pueblo Community, there are individuals buried at Roselawn who had local, state, national, and even global impacts on history. Some were significant contributors to the early settlement of Pueblo, while others shaped the development of the community as it grew in later years. The following individuals represent some of the most significant buried at Roselawn:

Adams Family

The Adams family had a long and storied history in local, state and national Democratic politics, with three family members dedicating their lives to distinguished public service. Alva Adams (1850-1922)

³⁵ Edna Atkins. "201 Bodies found, Scores Lost, Pueblo death total 500-1500," *Rocky Mountain News*, 5 June, 1921.

Roselawn Cemetery

Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado

County and State

was fondly remembered as “three times Governor of Colorado, ranked among the first citizens of the state, banker, statesman, thinker, Inspector General of the Colorado jurisdiction of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, and one of the builders of Pueblo.” Upon his death, Alva Adams was transported back from Pennsylvania to Colorado via railroad and laid to rest at Roselawn.³⁶ Alva’s brother, William Herbert Adams (1862-1954) was also elected Colorado State Governor three times, though he spent much of his time at his cattle ranch in Alamosa, Colorado. He was also laid to rest at Roselawn (see photo 13).

Alva Blanchard Adams (1875-1941), son of Alva Adams, was a lawyer with the firm of Adams & Gast for nearly thirty years, and served as the Attorney for City of Pueblo from 1908-1910 and as the Attorney for Pueblo County from 1911 -1915. In 1918 – 1919, Adams served as a Major General for the Judge Advocate General’s Department of the Army. He was elected to fill the rest of the term for Colorado Governor Samuel F. Nicholson upon Nicholson’s death in 1923. Adams was then elected to the United States Senate in 1923-24. During his time in the Senate, Adams served as leader of the Senate Appropriations Committee for a time. Locally, Alva B. Adams was elected President of the Pueblo Savings & Trust Company and as Vice President of the Western National Bank of Pueblo. He was an active member of the Benevolent Protective Order of the Elks and the Masonic order.³⁷

Mary F. Barry (1844-1914)

Born in Illinois in 1844, Dr. Mary F. Barry attended Northwestern University Women’s Medical College, where she graduated in 1887. In 1895 she received her license to practice medicine in Colorado and established her practice in Pueblo. During her career, she also served as the Secretary of the Pueblo County Medical society, and was made the first female county physician in 1896. Dr. Barry was also elected to serve in the Colorado State Legislature in 1898.³⁸

George and Annie Blake (1865-1922), (1838-1927)

Annie and her husband, George Blake, lived in Rye, Colorado, where he was engaged in the real estate business. George suffered from asthma and by 1869, when he could no longer conduct business his wife assumed its management. Shortly thereafter she acquired from the heirs of Gervacio Nolan the 48,000 acres of the Nolan Land Grant which the U.S. government had recognized from the 300,000 originally granted the Frenchman Nolan by the Spanish government when it controlled all the land south of the Arkansas River. Making a handsome profit, she sold one third of the land to Peter and Jacob Dotson for \$5,000 and the other one third to Charles Goodnight for the same amount. The deal gave Goodnight access to most of the land from the St. Charles River on the east to Hardscrabble on the west, with the Arkansas River as the northern boundary. The tract formed a triangle, the southeastern boundary going along the St. Charles and the Greenhorn Rivers to meet the western boundary along the Greenhorn Range. Mrs. Blake retained the final third (16,000 acres); this land eventually became the community of South Pueblo. Annie made several investments in Pueblo, including in Roselawn Cemetery. She was a notable pioneer for her day; the 1870 census for Pueblo County listed only eight employed women. She is buried next to her husband George at Roselawn.³⁹

³⁶ “Noted Citizen of Pueblo and State Dies in Sanitarium in Battle Creek, Michigan,” *Pueblo Chieftain*, 2 November, 1922.

³⁷ *History of Colorado, Vol 4*. Chicago: The S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1927: 417.

³⁸ <https://writingwranglersandwarriors.wordpress.com/2013/09/17/the-asylum-pueblo-co/>

³⁹ Womack, Linda. *From the Grave: A Roadside Guide to Colorado’s Pioneer Cemeteries*, Caxton Press: Idaho, 1998.

Roselawn Cemetery
Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado
County and State

Thomas Meade Bowen (1835-1906)

Thomas Meade Bowen was a long time Pueblo resident and prominent politician, war veteran, and local businessman. He was born in Iowa near the town of Burlington in 1835, studied law in Mount Pleasant, Iowa and was admitted to the bar there in 1853. He was elected to the Iowa House of Representatives in 1856 and moved to Kansas in 1858. Bowen served in the Civil War from 1861-1865 first as a Captain, then Colonel, and finally, as a Brigadier General. After the war, Bowen resumed his political career and law practice in Arkansas, serving as President of the 1866 constitutional convention, and as Justice of the Supreme Court of Arkansas from 1867-1871. In 1871, President Ulysses S. Grant appointed Bowen Governor of the Idaho Territory out west, but he resigned after only one week in office and returned to Arkansas to practice law again. In 1875, Bowen moved to Denver and became active in the mining industry. When Colorado was admitted as a State in 1876, he served as a judge to Colorado's Fourth Judicial District, where he remained until 1880. He was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives in 1882 and served until 1883 when he was elected to the United States Senate, where he remained until 1889. He then relocated his family to Del Norte, Colorado where he made a fortune in mining. In 1891, he moved to Pueblo and engaged the services of Pueblo architect F.W. Cooper to design and build a grand home at 229 W. 12th Street, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1978 (NRIS.78000877, 5PE.493). Bowen died in 1906, and was shortly followed by his wife Margaretta in 1907; both were laid to rest at Roselawn in block 13.⁴⁰

Mary Babnik Brown (1907-1991)

Mary Babnik Brown was the daughter of Slovenian immigrants and was raised in the Bessemer and Grove neighborhoods of Pueblo. She left school at age 12 to help support her family and initially performed domestic work for \$5 per week. By age 13, she found permanent employment at the National Broom Factory, which paid \$.75 per day, and Brown went on to work in the factory for the next 42 years. She was also a well-known dancer in the Pueblo community. During World War I, she even taught GIs to dance in the Arcadia Ballroom in downtown Pueblo, earning her the nickname "Arcadia Mary." In 1943, Brown saw an advertisement in the local newspaper asking for women's hair to aid in the war effort. The ad only said that blond hair of at least 22" in length, which had not been chemically treated, was wanted, but no details were given as to how it would be used. The armed forces had tried several different materials for the crosshairs of the Norden bomb sight, which was a carefully guarded military instrument utilized to aim bombs at their target. The technology was considered so advanced that the sight was surrounded by booby traps on each aircraft and crews received strict orders to blow it up in the event of capture to prevent the enemy from obtaining the sight. A number of other materials had been tested and utilized to make up the webbing of the crosshairs for the sight, but none could withstand the variations in temperature and humidity to which the sight would be exposed. Brown's hair was 34" long, and had never been cut or treated. She decided to donate her hair to the war effort. A government purchasing agent from the Washington Institute of Technology told her that her hair was to be used for meteorological instruments, but in fact, she became the first American woman to have her hair utilized for bomb sights. In acknowledgement of her contribution, she received a special achievement award from the Colorado Aviation Historical Society and the City of Pueblo declared November 22, 1991 "Mary Babnik Brown

⁴⁰ "Thomas M. Bowen," *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*. www.bioguide.congress.gov, accessed February 12, 2016.

Roselawn Cemetery

Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado

County and State

Day.” She also received a thank-you letter from President Ronald Reagan on November 6th, 1987 for her 80th birthday. Brown passed away on April 14, 1991 and was laid to rest at Roselawn.⁴¹

Dr. Richard Corwin (1852-1929)

Richard Corwin was born in Narrowsburg, New York on May 24, 1852. As a youth he studied taxidermy in New York City and later served as a taxidermist to Cornell University. His time at Cornell sparked an interest in the study of medicine, and Corwin completed a degree in medicine at Michigan State University. After graduation, he accepted an internship position at St. Luke's Hospital in Chicago, where he served for two years. In 1881, Corwin was hired by the Colorado Coal and Iron Company (CC&I) to establish a company medical department that served Pueblo and the surrounding coal mine camps. He became involved in every aspect of care for his patients as part of the CC&I “social betterment” program, and over the years sponsored kindergartens to help non-English speaking students in school and cooking classes for women to improve the nutrition of family meals. Through a partnership between the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad and the Minnequa Steel works in Pueblo, Corwin oversaw the establishment of the Minnequa Hospital. The facility began with six beds and rapidly grew to house over 80 beds by 1899. In 1901, Corwin was elected President of the Colorado State Medical Society. In 1902, the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company opened and helped Corwin to further expand its 200 bed Minnequa Hospital designed by Richard Corwin. After Corwin's death in 1929, the name of the hospital was changed to Corwin Hospital, and despite numerous mergers over the years, the hospital still serves the Pueblo community today under the name of St. Mary Corwin Hospital.⁴²

Charles Webster Crews (1852-1923)

Born in Virginia, Illinois (Cass County) in October 1852, Charles Crews arrived in Colorado at age 31. In 1883, Crews opened a dry goods store in Leadville, Colorado in a building owned by his uncle, R.H. Beggs (brother to his mother) with whom he formed a partnership in the business. The store opened with \$500 worth of inventory, displayed in boxes in front of the store as weather permitted. Due to health concerns, Charles relocated from the higher altitudes of Leadville to Pueblo in 1888 and opened the Crews-Beggs store in 1890. As the Crews-Beggs Dry Goods Company the business continued to grow and in 1894 Crews - along with his uncle and four new business partners - formed the Crews-Beggs Corporation with an initial capital stock of \$100,000. In addition to their physical location in Pueblo, the partners established a thriving mail order business in 1900 and by 1904 distributed more than 25,000 copies of their fall and winter catalogue. In early years the store occupied a number of prominent buildings in downtown Pueblo but eventually constructed a two-story building at the corner of Fourth and Main Street where they remained for many years. The store sold everything from groceries and hardware to furniture and clothing. It even contained a beauty salon for a time, and was the first southeastern Colorado business to adopt a new and modern type of retail sales: the department store. In 1956 following the death of all original partners, Crews-Beggs was acquired by Mercantile Stores of Denver and in 1970 the name was changed to Joslins. Following another evolutionary trend in American consumerism, the store was moved out of its historic downtown home to the Pueblo Mall in 1976 and closed in 1998 when its parent company, Mercantile Stores, converted to the Dillard's store brand.⁴³

⁴¹ “Mary Babnik Brown,” https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_Babnik_Brown. Accessed September 28, 2016.

⁴² “The Origin of Corwin Hospital, Pueblo,” www.coloradohealthcarehistory.com/hospitals-corwin-pueblo.html, accessed January 11, 2016.

⁴³ “Crews-Beggs,” *Pueblo Lore*

Roselawn Cemetery

Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado

County and State

Frank Crowther (1870-1955)

Frank Crowther was a United States Representative who emigrated from Liverpool, England to the United States in 1872 with his parents at age twelve. The family settled in Canton, Massachusetts, and Crowther graduated from the Lowell School of Design in 1888, and spent seven years as a designer of fabrics, carpets, and rugs. He graduated from the Harvard Dental School and practiced in Boston and New Jersey. His political career began as a member of the New Jersey General Assembly from 1904-1905 and as a member of the Middlesex County Board of Taxation from 1906-1909. In 1912, Crowther moved to Schenectady, New York, and continued his dental practice until he was elected to Congress in 1917. He went on to serve eleven successive terms as a Republican representative until his retirement in 1943. In 1943, he moved to Pueblo where he engaged in landscape painting, violin study, and public speaking. He passed away and was interred at Roselawn Cemetery in 1955.⁴⁴

Warren Dockum (1844-1921)

Roselawn is the final resting place of Warren Dockum, who served in Company H of the 121st New York Infantry during the Civil War. Along with three friends, Dockum ran away from school to enlist in the 16th New York Volunteers on September 8, 1862. He participated in the battle of Antietam and also saw action at Chancellorsville, where he was wounded and taken captive for twelve weeks. Upon his release, Dockum's injuries were treated and he was returned to his regiment, which ultimately confronted General Lee's troops at Sailor's Creek. It was during this battle that Dockum earned his Medal of Honor citation for "capturing the flag of the Savannah guards after two other men had been killed in the effort."⁴⁵ He is buried in block 22 at Roselawn.

Gast Family

Charles Edwin Gast, 1848-1908, was born and raised in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. In college he joined the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity and delivered the Valedictory oration at graduation. He received his law degree in 1870 and practiced law in his home state before heading west to Colorado. In 1874, Henry C. Thatcher persuaded him to come to Pueblo where he joined the firm Thatcher and Gast, Attorneys. On June 10, 1875, Mr. Gast was married in Lancaster to Elizabeth S. Schaeffer, daughter of the Hon. Bartram and Martha (Strickler) Schaeffer. Two sons were born to them, and the elder son died in childhood.

In 1876 Gast was appointed general solicitor in Colorado for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, a position he held until the removal of that office to Denver, in 1906. He was attorney for the First National Bank of Pueblo, for the County of Pueblo, director of the First National Bank of Florence, Colorado, and the Pueblo Gas and Fuel Company, and vice-president of the Pueblo Business Men's Association. In 1904-1905, Gast served as president of the Colorado Bar Association and at the time of his death was president of the Pueblo County Bar Association. He was a member of the American Bar Association and in 1904 served as a delegate to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists which was held in St. Louis. As a lawyer most of his attention was given to corporation law and in this particular line he was regarded as one of the most capable men in the West. Much of his practice was as the attorney of great railroad and corporation enterprises

⁴⁴ "Frank Crowther," *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*. www.bioguide.congress.gov, accessed September 14, 2016.

⁴⁵ "Warren Dockum," *Pueblo Ledger*, VIII, no. 10, 10 May 1993.

Roselawn Cemetery

Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado

County and State

before the Supreme Court of his adopted state, the Federal Supreme Court in Washington, D.C., circuit courts, and others. In this work he was rewarded with both fame and fortune.⁴⁶

Charles E. Gast, his son Robert, and his grandson Robert Jr. were all prominent attorneys who practiced in Pueblo. The Gast mansion, built in 1892 and located at 1801 N. Greenwood Street, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1982 (NRIS.82002312, 5PE.483). Mrs. Gast died in 1907 preceding her husband by 10 months. Both are buried at Roselawn.

George A. Hinsdale (1826-1874)

George Hinsdale was a Vermont native and graduate of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and later became a student of both law and civil engineering. After holding a post at the Channel Coal Mining Company in Hawsville, Kentucky from 1856-1858, he moved to Dakota, Nebraska where he served in the Nebraska legislature until 1859. Hinsdale moved with his family to the Leadville, Colorado area in 1860 where he attempted to mine gold for a short period of time. In the fall of 1860, he relocated to Cañon City, Colorado where he helped to establish the first Code of Laws and organized the first People's Court for the new community. In 1863-64, Hinsdale lived in the towns of Pueblo and San Luis, but finally settled permanently in Pueblo in 1865 where he practiced law until his death in 1874. During his lifetime, Hinsdale was a prominent and active citizen of the Pueblo community and a political leader at the state level. A Democrat, he was elected to the office of Lt. Governor in 1865 and was instrumental in the founding of southern Colorado's first newspaper, the *Colorado Chieftain* (Pueblo). He served as an editor for two years for the paper. He was major organizer of another local publication firm, the Pueblo Printing Company, and served as an editor of *The People* newspaper that it published. Hinsdale was a member of the First Board of Trustees for the Town of Pueblo, President of the Board for Pueblo School District No. 1, County Attorney, President of the Public Library Association, one of the founding members of St. Peter's Episcopal Church (the first church established in Pueblo), and a member of the Pueblo Masonic Lodge No. 17. Hinsdale County, Colorado was named for George in 1874 for his contributions as a pioneer and Lt. Governor. Originally buried in the Masonic Cemetery, Hinsdale's remains were relocated to Roselawn Cemetery in 1922 when the Masonic Lodge purchased a series of lots for member burials. His grave remained unmarked until 1999, when sufficient funds were raised to place a permanent marker at his final place of rest.⁴⁷

Robert J. Krague (1853-1891)

A St. Louis, Missouri native who relocated to Pueblo in 1881, Robert Krague was a much beloved and respected community member who served as chief of the volunteer fire department until his untimely death on August 1, 1891. While out in the community checking fire lines, Krague's horse bolted and ran, throwing him from the buggy in which he rode. His head injuries from the accident proved to be fatal and to the shock and grief of the Pueblo community, a great leader was lost. Community events were cancelled or postponed in mourning and the funeral procession was reported to be the largest in Pueblo history. In 1931, some forty years after his passing, members of the Pueblo community still gathered at Roselawn to commemorate the life and death of Robert J. Krague.⁴⁸

⁴⁶ "Gast, Charles Edwin," <http://www.pa-roots.org/data/read.php?40,612895>, accessed July 12, 2016.

⁴⁷ Arla Ascherman. "George Hinsdale," *Pueblo Lore*, June 1998: 9-12.

⁴⁸ Arla Ascherman. "Sad Death of 'The Little Fire Chief' – Robert J. Krague 1891." *Pueblo Lore*, October 1993: 6-9.

Roselawn Cemetery

Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado

County and State

John J. Lambert (1837-1916)

John J. Lambert was born in Ireland in 1837, and emigrated to America with his parents when he was ten years old. The family settled in Iowa and Lambert had just begun to learn the printing trade when the Civil War broke out. He enlisted, fought for the Union Army, and was eventually commissioned in the Fifth United States Infantry. He went on to serve as Post Quartermaster at Fort Reynolds near Pueblo, Colorado and in 1868 he purchased the local newspaper, the *Colorado Chieftain*. In 1872 Lambert's brother relocated to Colorado to help him run the paper and under his direction it rapidly grew to serve much of southern Colorado. The Lambert Family owned the newspaper until 1933 when it was purchased by the *Pueblo Star-Journal*. Lambert also owned cattle and was a long time member of the Colorado Press Club. He donated a significant amount of money to aid in the construction of Sacred Heart Orphanage in Pueblo as a memorial to his wife.⁴⁹

Clara Latshaw (1856-1926)

Clara Latshaw is best known for her involvement in the establishment of Pueblo's Mineral Palace Park, where her namesake "Lake Clara" still exists today. Clara was the wife of local businessman William D. Latshaw, who served two terms as City Auditor for Pueblo, was a banker, and was elected as librarian for the Colorado Supreme Court. Clara became involved in various social movements, including The Ladies Park and Improvement Association which was instrumental in the development of Pueblo's first public park. Following a nationwide trend of erecting community "palaces" for various promotional purposes, the Pueblo Mineral Palace was opened in 1891 to showcase the rich mineral resources of southeastern Colorado and attract new residents and visitors. The opening event was met with great fanfare and many members of the community suggested that the land around the Mineral Palace should be developed as a public park. This idea built upon the broader ideals of the City Beautiful Movement that was sweeping the country at the time, and more locally modeled the advertised success of the City of Denver, which had promoted the various benefits of its park system. Although there was public support for the idea, no action was taken until the Mineral Palace and land around it were sold at a public trustee's sale in 1895. The Ladies Park and Improvement Association was formed in 1896 to help beautify the streets and other areas of Pueblo's north side, and their first project centered on acquiring the Mineral Palace and 35 acres around it for use as public park space. With Latshaw as President, they raised an impressive \$35,000 towards this goal, which they offered to owner Henry C. Brown (owner of the Brown Palace Hotel in Denver, National Register listed in 1970; NRIS.70000157, 5DV.110) who rejected the offer because it was \$10,000 below his asking price. Latshaw was not to be deterred. Newspaper accounts recount her riding the train to Denver to "face the lion in his den," and after a two hour meeting with Brown she emerged with an agreement for the purchase of the building and land for \$35,000. The development of the park was a success, and its lake was named "Lake Clara" in honor of her determined efforts and dedication to the park. Numerous efforts in the 1930s to rename Lake Clara were rebuffed by the community who insisted that the memory of Clara Latshaw be honored.⁵⁰ Though the size of the lake and its configuration have been changed over the years to make way for development, it still retains her name to this day. Latsahw was laid to rest with her husband at Roselawn Cemetery.⁵¹

⁴⁹ "Biography of JJ Lambert," *Pueblo Chieftain*, 23 June, 1918.

⁵⁰ "Name of Lake Clara Wins More Defenders," *Pueblo Star Journal*, June 1939.

⁵¹ Williams, George. "Mrs. Latshaw's Lake," *Pueblo Lore*, February 2002: 13-15.

Roselawn Cemetery

Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado

County and State

Andrew and Columbia Jane McClelland (1850-1939), (1850-1939)

Andrew McClelland was born in Grundy County Missouri in 1850, and at age eleven became the man of the house when his father and two brothers left home to join the Union Army. After teaching school in rural Missouri for a short time, McClelland came west to Denver in 1874. From Denver he moved on to Georgetown, Colorado where he started a grain and flour business. In 1881, McClelland sold his business in Georgetown and in 1882 he relocated to Pueblo and formed the McClelland Mercantile Company. Over his lifetime he was active in Pueblo social and political life, was an active member of Masonic Lodge No. 31, and the Pueblo Elks Club. In 1891, McClelland donated \$6,000 towards the construction of a public library for the city and when the city fell \$7,000 short of their fundraising goal for the library McClelland funded the shortfall as well. In 1905, he donated a large plot of land and a building at 415 E. Abriendo Avenue for the construction of an orphanage (National Register listed in 1992, NRIS.91002043; 5PE.4217). Though he and his wife were estranged at the end of his life, she remained involved in the orphanage until her death in 1943 and the building functions as a school to this day. Mrs. McClelland was buried at Roselawn, while Mr. McClelland remained in Pasadena, California until his death.⁵²

James H. O'Neill (? – 1972)

James O'Neill was a Brigadier General in the U.S. Army during World War II. In the last months of the war, O'Neill served under the infamous General George S. Patton who was fighting both the German Army and the weather conditions, which were complicating Allied attack plans. Patton phoned then Chief Chaplain of the Third Army James O'Neill and asked him to write a prayer for good weather. O'Neill typed his original prayer on a 3" x 5" notecard and submitted it to Patton, who approved the message and ordered 250,000 copies to be made. By December 12, 1944 the copies had been distributed to all American troops in the area. Patton ordered the men to pray and by December 20th, the fog and rain had ceased and Allied troops were able to make one of the major advances of the war. Known as the "Patton Prayer," it reads:

Almighty and most merciful Father, we humbly beseech Thee, of Thy great goodness, to restrain these immoderate rains with which we have had to contend. Grant us fair weather for battle. Graciously hearken to us as soldiers who call upon Thee that, armed with Thy power, we may advance from victory to victory, and crush the oppression and wickedness of our enemies, and establish Thy justice among men and nations. Amen.⁵³

After the war, O'Neil retired to Pueblo and was laid to rest at Roselawn.

Orman Family

Four generations of the Orman family are buried at Roselawn and many of the most influential Pueblo businessmen and community leaders are among their numbers. James Bradley (J.B.) Orman (1849 – 1919) was born in 1849 and came to Colorado from Iowa when he was just seventeen years old. He recognized the need for additional horsepower to transport goods across the Colorado Territory and the West, and began a business acquiring and selling horses and mules. J.B. Orman eventually expanded his business to help bring a new brand of horsepower to Colorado: the railroad. Over his

⁵² "National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, McClelland Orphanage, Site no. 5PE.547.1," www.focus.nps.gov, accessed July 12, 2016

⁵³ O'Neill, James Msgr. "The True Story of the Patton Prayer," *Review of the News*, 6 October 1971, www.pattonhq.com, accessed June 5, 1961.

Roselawn Cemetery

Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado

County and State

lifetime, Orman built some of the largest and most important rail lines in Colorado including the one leading from Colorado to the Kansas border and the narrow path leading over and through the Royal Gorge. He has been remembered as one of the greatest railroad builders of all time. Orman was a leading politician of his day, serving as Mayor of Pueblo, a United States Senator, and as Governor of the State of Colorado.⁵⁴ Orman also helped bring electrified streetcars to Pueblo in 1890, was a significant contributor to the construction of the Grand Opera House on Fourth and Colorado Avenues, and a member of many social organizations including the Pueblo Masonic Lodge.⁵⁵ During his residence in Pueblo, Orman oversaw the construction of one of the city's largest and finest homes at a cost of more than \$60,000 at 102 W. Orman Avenue, which has since been listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRIS.76000567, 5PE.495).⁵⁶ J.B. Orman's son, Frederick B. Orman (1877 – 1948), carried on his father's legacy in construction, as did his grandson, Frederick B. Orman Jr. (? – 1983) (see photo 14).

Andrew Royal (1836-1904)

Andrew Royal was born in County Cork, Ireland as Andrew Riehall and emigrated to America with his family in the 1840s. His name was reportedly changed to Royal when, after being separated from his family as a young man in New York City, a policeman offered him aid and misunderstood his last name. Royal was eventually adopted by the Butterworth family from New Jersey, where he was raised. He served in the Union Army during the Civil War and fought in 30 battles. He was mustered out as Captain in the 27th Missouri Infantry after declining a commission in the regular army. He read law and became a partner in a Maryville, Missouri law firm, eventually becoming a probate judge there. He moved west after visiting Pueblo in 1881 and became a prominent local businessman. He purchased the *Pueblo Democrat* and began the city's first evening newspaper, which was short lived. He operated the Southern Hotel on Victoria Avenue (later the Royal Hotel), was the President of the Pueblo Mining and Investment Company and served as a Director of Pueblo National Bank. He was active in the Grand Army of the Republic and, in 1899, was elected commander of the Department of Colorado and Wyoming. He also served in the Colorado General Assembly and, in 1888, was elected Mayor of Pueblo.⁵⁷ Royal married Hester Markham in 1859 and had six children during his time in Pueblo, some of whom are buried near him at Roselawn. Andrew Royal died in Pueblo in 1904.

Captain John S. Stewart (1865-1900)

Captain John S. Stewart was killed in battle on Phillipine Islands during the Spanish-American War in 1898 at the Battle of Malbon while leading his company of Colorado volunteers on a campaign against guerilla opponents. His funeral was held on February 11, 1900 with an estimated 20,000 mourners from Pueblo and the surrounding area in attendance. Stewart was a member of the local Masonic Lodge No. 17.⁵⁸

Thatcher Family

The Thatcher brothers were influential in Pueblo's business, banking and cultural sectors for last part of the nineteenth century and early part of the twentieth century. Mahlon (1839-1916), John (1836 -

⁵⁴ "Three Generations of Ormans Help Build Colorado," *Pueblo Star Journal*, 2- November 1960.

⁵⁵ "Orman One of History's Greatest Railroad Builders," *Pueblo Star Journal*, 13 November, 1960.

⁵⁶ "Orman-Adams Mansion becomes a National Historic Site," *The Pueblo Star-Journal*, 12 August, 1976.

⁵⁷ "Andrew Royal," *Pueblo Chieftain*, 14 April, 1991.

⁵⁸ "Colorado Hero Laid at Rest," *Pueblo Chieftain*, 12 February, 1900:1-4.

Roselawn Cemetery

Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado

County and State

1913), and Henry (1842-1884) Thatcher opened the first general store in Pueblo in 1863 and went on to invest in mines, cattle ranches, real estate and railroads across the country.⁵⁹ Together, the brothers opened the First National Bank of Pueblo (now known as the US Bank at 503 N. Main.) They constructed the downtown First National Bank Building – also locally known as the “Thatcher Building” – in 1912 (5PE.562, determined eligible for the National Register in 1982). John Thatcher commissioned the New York architectural firm of Holly and Jelliff to design the family’s home on the north end of Pueblo in 1891-93 at a reported cost of more than \$100,000, which was completed with the latest technologies and home fashions. Today, the property serves as the home of “Rosemount Museum” and was listed in the National Register of Historic Properties in 1974 (NRIS.74000592, 5PE.491) (see photo 15).

Babe and George Zaharias (1908-1984), (1911 -1956)

Theodore Vetoyanis was born on a farm near Vineland, Colorado in 1908 to Greek immigrant parents. He began wrestling as a youth at the Pueblo YMCA under the nickname Ted Victory and by the time he was twenty was wrestling professionally across the country. A promoter from St. Louis dubbed the young man “Sugar Boy” and Theodore Vetoyanis subsequently became George Zaharias; “Zaharias” being the Greek word for “sugar.” Over his seventeen-year professional sporting career that included both wrestling and promoting, he rose to national fame and was a local legend in the Pueblo area. His brothers, Chris and Tom, and his nephew Babe also toured with him at times under the professional group name “Wrestling’s Outlaws.” Zaharias eventually took his wrestling tour to Europe where he became a wealthy man (reportedly making up to \$100,000 a year) and frequently sent letters, money, and gifts to his family in the Pueblo area. In 1937 Zaharias met Mildred “Babe” Dickinson, who was a famous athlete in her own right as an Olympic gold medalist in track and field turned professional golfer. It is reported that Babe took George home to introduce him to her mother and sisters the day after she met him and the two were married later that year in St. Louis. George retired from wrestling in 1945, promoted pro football in San Diego and wrestling in Denver, and eventually took over promotion of Babe’s golf career. During her time on the pro circuit, she participated in the first Ladies Professional Golf Association (LPGA) tour in 1949 and was named Woman Athlete of the Year by the Associated Press in 1950. The two remained married for almost twenty years until Babe passed away from a long bout with cancer in 1956. George later said of his marriage to Babe, “She made me a great man. She was great. She fixed it so I could meet Ike [President Dwight D. Eisenhower]. She took me to the White House.”⁶⁰ George was inducted into the Athletic Hellenic Hall of Fame in 1983, and passed away in 1984, joining his parents in Roselawn Cemetery just a few miles from where he was born.

CRITERION C: LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

The design of Roselawn Cemetery exemplifies changes in typical American burial practices originating in the nineteenth century, which has come to be commonly known as the “lawn park” cemetery movement. Prior to this shift, burials were conducted in churchyards within towns and cities, in close proximity to the homes and everyday activities of residents. As urban populations boomed, the burial of large numbers of bodies in crowded city cemeteries came to be viewed as a public health

⁵⁹ “The Thatchers: New book chronicles hard-working brothers’ impact on Pueblo,” *Pueblo Chieftain*, 20 December, 2001.

⁶⁰ Evans, Joan Hyde. “Geroge Zaharias,” *Pueblo Lore*, Vol. 18 No. 5, May 1993.

Roselawn Cemetery
Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado
County and State

risk, especially during periods of epidemic. The spread of cholera and other communicable diseases was commonly cited as a major concern associated with overcrowded cemeteries.

During what has been dubbed the “rural cemetery movement,” cemeteries were gradually relocated to the outskirts of established cities, usually on an elevated hilltop with gentle natural topography to provide a superior view of the surrounding area. Drawing inspiration from European trends in gardening and landscape design and the rise of Romanticism, the rural cemetery movement emphasized the aesthetic and spiritual consolations of nature. The “landscaping was characterized by open meadows of irregular outline, uneven stands of trees, naturalistic lakes, accents of specimen plants and, here and there, incidental objects such as an antique statue or urn on a pedestal to lend interest and variety to the scene.”⁶¹

The rationale for rural cemeteries proposed by early developers was essentially that “America’s rapidly growing cities, marked by visual monotony and social chaos, generated distress that could be assuaged through the influence of romantically designed cemeteries.”⁶² Rural cemeteries allowed for a psychological removal from death and were widely viewed as larger, more hygienic, and more aesthetically pleasing than traditional cemeteries. The setting was intended to serve as both a place of peaceful respite for the deceased and an uplifting, natural environment for the living, with the “sentiment that the body should rest in peace and undeseccrated, while the character of its former inmate was more justly and worthily considered by his fellow men.”⁶³ Families were intended to be both mourners and caretakers in this early version of the rural cemetery, and were responsible for the upkeep and maintenance of their family plots and property within the cemetery.

By the 1850s the rural cemetery movement began trending toward a more formal and cultivated style of space that still maintained a rural, less crowded feel but with carefully platted sections to maximize density. This evolution coincided with the rise of the City Beautiful movement, which promoted classical art, architecture, and landscape design as the highest expression of art.⁶⁴ Known as “lawn-park” cemeteries, this revised iteration of the rural cemetery most often featured meandering drives with the occasional roundabouts separating individual cemetery sections, which were then platted into organized linear rows of graves. Near the end of the nineteenth century when Roselawn was founded, the lawn-park cemetery concept was rapidly gaining popularity, and Roselawn is a significant local representative of this national trend in cemetery design.

The overall desired effect of a lawn-park was that the cemetery “would become more parklike [sic]. Monuments would be more formalized and standardized. The artfulness of the landscape would become more obvious and more celebrated.”⁶⁵ The careful design revealed in Roselawn’s 1894 revised plat map displays many of the typical characteristics of lawn-park cemetery design. The spaces along the main drives became prime areas for the display of artful markers and mausoleums for Pueblo’s more affluent citizens and for the placement of monuments and memorials. These areas

⁶¹ “The ‘Rural’ Cemetery Movement and its Impact on American Landscape Design,” https://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb41/nrb41_5.htm, accessed June 5, 2016.

⁶² Thomas Bender. “The ‘Rural’ Cemetery Movement: Urban Travail and Appeal of Nature.” *Material Life in America, 1600-1800*, Boston: Northeastern University Press: Boston: 509.

⁶³ Jenkins, W.C., “Post Cineres Gloriam Venit,” *The National Magazine* v.XL, April 1914-September 1914: 637-647.

⁶⁴ David Charles Sloane. *The Last Great Necessity*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1991: 107.

⁶⁵ David Charles Sloane. *The Last Great Necessity*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1991: 107.

Roselawn Cemetery

Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado

County and State

were often raised above the grade of the road to create small grassy knolls and steps ascending to the gravesites were placed into the hillside. Gently curving drives led to roundabouts and irregularly shaped, but carefully platted blocks and sections within the cemetery, maintaining the desired natural, yet orderly feel. There are dozens of varieties of trees that were planted early in Roselawn's history to create a natural and park-like setting and most sections are heavily populated with trees and shrubbery including silver maples, ponderosa pines, cedar, Kentucky coffee trees, spruce, catalpa, ash, hackberry, elm, birch, and boxelder.⁶⁶

Roselawn continued to adapt and develop more modern cemetery trends in planning burial practices and the evolution of Roselawn reflects the changing trends over time. One such change was the rise in cremation rates throughout the early twentieth century, which necessitated additional space for the burial of cremains. Roselawn installed a series of "garden crypts" to accommodate the growing demand for columbarium space, which is a place for the respectful and usual public storage of cinerary urns (i.e., urns holding a deceased's cremated remains). The first columbariums used for cremation urns were built in Asia by Buddhists whose faith has always preferred cremation. Today's columbariums take a variety of forms but most often, they follow elegant, but simple, architectural designs and are part of large urban cemeteries providing a final place for people of different religions.

Despite ongoing improvements to the grounds, the basic layout of Roselawn as a lawn-park cemetery has been maintained throughout the decades and it continues to be a significant example of late nineteenth and early twentieth-century cemetery planning.

William H. (W. H.) Symonds

W.H. Symonds was born in Lichtfield, New York in 1852 and graduated from Cornell University with a degree in Architecture in 1868.⁶⁷ He was a member of the American Institute of Architects, a Free Mason and member of the Knights Templar. Symonds practiced extensively in upstate New York and was based for a time in Utica, and later relocated to New York City with offices first listed at 5 Beekman Street, and then at the prestigious mid-town address of 160 Fifth Avenue.⁶⁸ Symonds' work included numerous public buildings, private residences, parks and even college campuses in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, North Carolina, Georgia and Texas.⁶⁹ Symonds was responsible for the design of Utica Park in Utica, New York, which opened in 1891 and consisted of 87 acres with a variety of buildings and attractions designed exclusively by Symonds. The park was accessed by rail and included a carefully designed wooded area, a large pagoda for musical concerts, a dance pavilion, picnic tables and fireplaces, a baseball diamond, and even a zoo.⁷⁰ Symonds also designed the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) in Utica, New York in 1888, however, it is unknown if this was actually constructed. The Oneida County Historical Society of New York noted that the park was one of central New York's most popular attractions for the next 30 years before being closed in the mid 1930s.⁷¹ Another of Symonds most notable designs was the campus of Stamford College in Stamford, Texas, which was in operation from 1907-1918.⁷² A rendering of the

⁶⁶ "Trees of Roselawn," Roselawn Cemetery & Funeral Home Publication, no date.

⁶⁷ *Who's Who in New York City and State, Vol. 4.* L.R. Hamersly Co: New York, New York, 1909.

⁶⁸ *Real Estate Record and Business Guide, Vol. 5.* New York Publication Office: New York, New York: January – June 1893.

⁶⁹ *Who's Who in New York City and State, Vol. 4.* L.R. Hamersly Co: New York, New York, 1909.

⁷⁰ Frank Tomiano. "This Week in History: New Park to Open Soon," *Utica Observer-Dispatch*. www.utitaod.com, accessed November 15, 2016.

⁷¹ "Utica Park," Oneida County Historical Society. www.oneidacountyhistory.org, accessed November 15, 2016.

⁷² "Stamford College, Stamford Texas." www.lostcolleges.com, accessed November 15, 2016.

Roselawn Cemetery
Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado
County and State

landscape and buildings on the campus was featured in the April 17, 1907 edition of *Architecture*, along with a photo of the architect.⁷³ The design displays the breadth of Symonds skill as an architect with a fully developed campus landscape plan arranged around an array of academic and administrative buildings. In 1897, he submitted a design for the New York Public Library as part of a public competition and the original rendering is now housed at the Library of Congress.⁷⁴ It is not clear who engaged Symonds' services in the re-design of Roselawn in 1894, and no other examples of his work were discovered in Colorado.

CRITERION C: FUNERARY ART

Archaeologists and historians have generally assumed that differing systems of belief will generate different marker forms and it has also been assumed that these forms will change over time. The popularity of a particular marker form or material will normally follow a pattern that begins with the appearance of a limited number of examples of a new type, then the popularity of that type progresses until it becomes common and has achieved widespread distribution. Typically, the popularity of a type will fade, and when the old form goes out of style, new ones are developed to replace it.⁷⁵ The general evolution of America's attitudes towards death can be traced in the development of marker forms and symbolism in Roselawn from early Victorian sentimentality to more modern and austere concepts of death. Given the fact that Roselawn has remained an active cemetery since the 1890s, the types and sizes of the markers present in the cemetery vary considerably. Many of those dating from within the period of significance are excellent representations of the evolution of popular types, materials, and symbolism of the late nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries. The diversity in markers not only reflects the tastes and styles of the time in which the burial took place, but also the financial status, social affiliations, and religious beliefs of the families and individuals they memorialize.

As the rural cemetery movement was slowly replaced by the lawn-park concept, large family monuments began to dot Roselawn Cemetery, while individual markers began to disappear (see photo 22). This transition mirrors the change in American attitudes towards death, which at the turn of the twentieth century began trending in a more formal, businesslike direction. Historian David Charles Sloane notes: "The lawn park cemetery balanced naturalism with formalism and the large green lawns, with rows of similar family monuments, helped to strip the cemetery of its emotional strength."⁷⁶ This pattern is visible in Roselawn where the earliest burials mark the resting place of one individual to later sections, where it is common to find a large family monument as the focal point of a family plot with smaller headstones memorializing individual family members. The family markers were commonly a monumental die on base, obelisk, or column with the secondary individual markers in a simpler, low-profile lawn or slanted face marker form. In some cases, the family stone also took on the form of a rough-hewn monolith into which various symbols and the family name would be carved (see photo 23). Americans were distancing themselves from death and de-emphasizing the memorialization of individuals in favor of a more standardized and formal style. There are large

⁷³ "Collegiate Institute, Stamford, Texas." *Architecture Vol. XV, No.4*, 15 April, 1907. Forbes and Company, Ltd.: New York, 1907.

⁷⁴ W. H. Symonds. "Competitive Design for the New York Public Library." Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington: <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/pp/print>. Accessed November 1, 2016.

⁷⁵ Sherene Baugher and Frederick A. Winter. "Early American Gravestones," *Archaeology Archive*, Vol. 35, No. 5, September/October 1983.

⁷⁶ Sloane, David Charles. *The Last Great Necessity*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1991: 126.

Roselawn Cemetery

Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado

County and State

sections of prominent family markers clustered together in distinct blocks that line the main thoroughfares of the cemetery, that reflect the values, social position, and financial status of the inhabitants.

Some of the most visible family markers in Roselawn Cemetery are the large mausoleums and family tombs, which are clustered together in various locations throughout the cemetery. While Roselawn only has three mausoleums, they are highly recognizable features of the site. The first known mausoleum was constructed for King Mausolus by his wife Artemesia at Halicarnassus and was considered by the ancients to be one of the Seven Wonders of the World, which inspired the modern word "mausoleum."⁷⁷ Mausoleums were much more prevalent in the 1880s and 1890s than during the earlier rural cemetery movement period and were often used by wealthy families to display their success.⁷⁸ Some mausoleums were grandiose, custom-designed structures, while others were as standardized as other forms of family monuments. Two of the three mausoleums in Roselawn date from the 1880s-90s, and are very similar in size, material, and form, which suggests they may have been a standardized model ordered from the same local supplier. The third mausoleum in Roselawn dates from 1961 and belongs to Bishop Wiliging. It is of a completely different style than the other two mausoleums, with modern clean lines reflective of the predominant architectural style of the late 1950s and early 60s.

Another common family marker form at Roselawn is the altar tomb. An altar tomb is a raised tomb (or a monument covering an above ground tomb) that resembles the appearance of an altar commonly utilized in religious services. The use of altar tombs can be found as far back as early Greek and Roman burials, and the form also appears in Italy in locations such as Pompeii. The ancient form made its way into Christian burial customs and has been utilized by both Anglican and Catholic sects of Christianity. In Roselawn, altar tombs typically have space for two burials side-by-side or one atop another and are most commonly constructed of granite. There are a few variations on this form present at Roselawn; a few of the altar tombs have space for three or more family members. This marker form is clearly a status symbol that was utilized by wealthier families who were buried along main thoroughfares where they would be highly visible to visitors (see photos 24 and 25). Many sections of the cemetery containing altar tombs were raised above the grade level of the road so that visitors have to ascend a set of stairs set into the grassy knoll to reach the tomb (see photo 26). This was likely a symbolic placement, with a position implying ascension to heaven and also a position above those surrounding them in death. The form peaked in popularity in Roselawn in the early 1900s and then died out for a time, but has experienced resurgence in recent years. In 1984, a section near the front gate of the cemetery was reserved specifically for the future installation of altar tombs.

As burial practices and customs evolved, the marker forms and materials also evolved to more clearly reflect the values and social composition of the local community. Some cemetery sections at Roselawn are representative of the melting pot that was the Pueblo community, and much like the neighborhoods of the City, the blocks of Roselawn are often populated by a variety of ethnicities and religions that mimic the diverse makeup of the local community. The marker forms, materials, and symbolism present in these sections represent the array of religious beliefs, social affiliations, and

⁷⁷ Jenkins, W.C., "Post Cineres Gloriam Venit," *The National Magazine* v.XL, April 1914-September 1914: 637-647.

⁷⁸ Sloane, David Charles. *The Last Great Necessity*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1991: 126.

Roselawn Cemetery

Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado

County and State

ethnicities that was present in Pueblo at the time. The decorative and symbolic themes represented in Roselawn are derived from many sources including the Christian religion, Egyptian history, and popular fraternal organizations. These symbols are important not only as decorative elements intended to honor deceased loved ones, but also as symbols of the religious and social traditions that influenced each person's life.

Many of the earliest markers at Roselawn exhibit stylistic elements and symbolism popular in the art and architecture of the Victorian era. Features of the Gothic architectural style are visible in markers with lancet arched tops and pedestal roofs, which are common shapes that are prominently utilized in the Gothic style (see photo 27). Markers also borrow from the Christian tradition and crosses are in many different styles on the markers throughout the cemetery, symbolizing the crucifixion of Jesus as a reminder of God's eternal love. Other early markers feature Neoclassical architectural elements such as draping, carved urns, columns, and pediments (see photo 29). The urn is a common symbol of death borrowed from the Greeks representing the body (urn) as a vessel for the soul that has departed. The draped cloth is thought to signify the veil between heaven and earth, while the use of Neoclassical columns and pediments was intended to represent the entrance or gateway to heaven. Another common marker style borrows from ancient Egyptian tradition in the form of the obelisk, which is a tall tapered column with a pyramidal shaped top (see photo 30). This form was adopted by the Christian tradition to signify the death and rebirth of Christ, and was heavily utilized by those individuals who belonged to the Free Masons, whose fraternal teachings borrow heavily from both Egyptian and Christian beliefs.⁷⁹

Early markers also often contain common Victorian symbolism referencing death, such as a lamb, birds, flowers, or other natural elements (see photos 30 and 31). Children's grave markers often contain the image of the lamb, which in the Christian tradition is a symbol of innocence. The representation of a soul taking flight is also seen in the form of a bird, most commonly a dove. Other influences in funerary art are more social than overtly religious, such as the use of natural themes. The Victorian's focus on a return to nature is represented in Victorian-era funerary art in many forms including flowers, leaves (often ivy), trees, and animals.

Another relatively common early form of headstone in Roselawn features a ceramic photo of the individual interred (see photo 33). In the mid 1800s, two French photographers patented a process to adhere a photographic image to porcelain or enamel. This technology allowed for families to memorialize their loved ones with a photo affixed to a headstone, and by the 1890s, this was one of the most popular marker types in America; even the Montgomery Ward catalogue offered families the opportunity to order a headstone featuring a ceramic photo.⁸⁰ The popularity of this trend is visible in Roselawn markers beginning in the 1880s and continuing through the early 1920s. The ceramic photos most often were affixed to a granite slanted or bevel-faced marker, and generally appear to have been most popular among the Italian and Greek ethnic communities of Pueblo. The form then virtually disappeared from Roselawn for more than 70 years, but has seen a recent resurgence beginning in the late 1990s.

⁷⁹ "Gravestone Symbolism," www.graveaddiction.com. Accessed November 15, 2016.

⁸⁰ Neighbors, Joy. "Faces from the past – Ceramic Memorial Plaques," www.agraveinterest.blogspot.com. Accessed 18 May, 2016.

Roselawn Cemetery
Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado
County and State

Symbols of social affiliations are also widely present in the early markers at Roselawn. Perhaps the most common are the symbols utilized by the Free Masons, including a compass and the letter "G", which appears on a large number of Masonic headstones at Roselawn (see photo 34). The predominance of this symbol suggests that the fraternal order had a large presence in the Pueblo community and that their values played an important role in shaping its history. The Modern Woodmen of America and the spinoff organization Woodmen of the World are also symbolically represented in the grave markers at Roselawn. Common themes for Woodmen markers include a tree with a broken limb, which signified mortality. Also often displayed on Woodman markers are an axe to represent industry, a wedge to signify power, and a beetle to represent progress. A bird in flight is also sometimes depicted to represent peace and purity.

A large number of military service member grave markers are present at Roselawn. Veterans from every American military conflict since the Civil War are present in the cemetery, and the grave marker forms are reflective of their military service. At least 355 veterans of the Civil War are buried at Roselawn, indicating just how large an impact the war had on the local community. Also present are veterans of the Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, the Korean Conflict, Vietnam, the Persian Gulf War, and the current wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. Many of the markers for the veterans interred at Roselawn are simple military issue marble headstones, while others feature bronze plaques or other symbolism indicating their branch of service or membership in military fraternal organizations (see photos 35 and 36).

With over 60,000 burials at Roselawn, there are also a number of unique markers that defy typical forms or are especially significant for their artistic merit. One such marker is that of young Hedley Harold, a small boy who passed away at age five and was buried in 1901 (see photo 37). The anecdotal story that inspired his headstone design endures to this day. Hedley was remembered as an optimistic child who just days prior to his passing told his mother that he would be well soon and instructed her to place his cap, shirt, pants, and shoes on a chair next to his bedside as he would soon be going out to play. His grave marker features a carved tufted chair with a small shirt draped over one corner, a folded pair of pants, a cap, and two shoes wrought out of marble. Another beautiful and ornately carved marker is that of three year-old Ovide Falardeau who died in 1899, which features an intricately carved angel figure, a cross draped in a wreath of flowers, and a scroll carved with the young boy's name, and dates (see photo 38). The young daughter of the Eberenz family also received an ornately carved monument when she passed away in 1896, featuring a small child, eyes cast downward and hands clasped, seated atop a carved mound of flowers (see photo 39).

The Liberto and Longionotti family markers are similar in design and equally impressive for their artistic quality; both feature ornately carved marble female figures situated on a granite base clasping a cross (see photos 40 and 41). Each figure clasps a wreath of flowers and the carvings feature other typical symbolic themes such as draping. Another of the most recognizable features of the cemetery is the Dunphy marker, which utilizes a common theme with a cross, but is unusual not only for its massive size, but also for the intricate Celtic design of the cross which is carved in relief into a massive block of sandstone and set atop a marble base (see photo 42). A particularly uncommon form that is seen in only a few markers in Roselawn is a pedestal topped with a stone sphere (or orb) shape, or an orb that is set directly on the ground. Orbs are typically representations of celestial bodies or of the soul, though their inclusion in funerary art is relatively rare (see photos 43 and 44).

Roselawn Cemetery
Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado
County and State

Throughout the twentieth century, marker forms and symbolism at Roselawn continued to change as American burial customs and the management of cemeteries evolved. The emergence of simpler style for grave markers began in the 1940s and 50s when slanted or bevel faced markers began to appear throughout large sections of the cemetery. This style of grave marker was typically produced absent of earlier forms of funerary symbolism and decoration, but sometimes featured a floral or natural motif carved around the personal information of the deceased (see photo 45). This marker form also decreased the appearance of disorder or clutter in the cemetery, arranging similarly shaped and sized monuments in neat rows.

Another expression of this evolution of American attitudes on death is visible in the sections of Roselawn Cemetery that were set aside in the 1950s and 60s in which only a lawn marker could be utilized. This flat marker style is installed roughly level with the turf in which it rests (hence the term "lawn marker"), making the task of mowing easier for cemetery caretakers and lending the visual appearance of an open expanse of green lawn (see photo 46). At Roselawn, lawn markers are typically of a cast metal material with the vital statistic information of the deceased appearing in raised lettering, featuring little or no ornamentation. This style of burial represents the height of the era of American attitudes towards death that sought to streamline the process of death and burial, as well as simplify care for the environs of the deceased.

More recently, grave markers at Roselawn have tended back towards an upright, yet simple marker style constructed of lasting and durable materials such as marble or granite. Recent changes in cemetery management that limit the type, size, and location of funerary decorations families may place at the graveside of loved ones has spurred the rise of one marker form in particular at Roselawn. This marker form adapts the typical style of a die on base, but widens the traditional base to create space for an urn, vase or other receptacle for flowers and decorative elements on the marker itself. This removes many challenges in mowing around and over decorations for the management, and allows loved ones to still have a place to leave decorative remembrances (see photo 47).

Roselawn remains an important example of a lawn-park cemetery, which replaced the picturesque chaos of the rural cemetery with an ordered yet natural feel of a park. The streamlined design of Roselawn Cemetery combines the beauty of stately trees and open lawns with the classic architectural and aesthetic symbolism typical of grave markers at the end of the nineteenth century and beginning of the twentieth century. As an active cemetery, Roselawn has borne witness to changing American attitudes towards death and the resulting predominant forms of funerary art. The Roselawn Cemetery Association continues to provide positive leadership in the development of sensitive memorial and interment options appropriate for a historically significant site.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Pueblo began as one of the most diverse cultural and commercial crossroads in the American west. Geographically located at the far western edge of the American high plains against the great continental spine of the Rocky Mountains, Pueblo was founded at the confluence of the Arkansas River and Fountain Creek, which once served as the political and cultural boundary between the United States and Mexico.

Roselawn Cemetery
Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado
County and State

Archaeological evidence supports ancestral occupation of the Pueblo area from the Plains Woodland period (AD 395-1,000) through the Prehistoric era (AD 1000 – 1499). Early European explorers frequented this culturally diverse area, occupied by Anglo, French, and African-American trappers and traders, Hispanic and Mexican settlers and their families; and Plains and Ute Indians.

El Pueblo (Fort Pueblo) was established here in 1842. The occupants traded, farmed, and ranched in and around this combination trading post and settlement. Made of adobe, the post and its living quarters were built around a secure interior plaza. For many years, relations with the American Indians were cordial. However, after enduring many hardships under American occupation, tensions mounted with the tribes. On Christmas 1854, a party of Utes and Jicarilla Apaches suddenly attacked the post, killing or capturing those present at El Pueblo.⁸¹

The powerful draw of commerce in the Colorado Territory continued to grow despite the physical risks of new development. The discovery of gold in July 1858 approximately 100 miles north of Pueblo in present-day Englewood ignited the “Pikes Peak or Bust” gold rush to Colorado. Within a few months, hundreds, then thousands of immigrant prospectors, business people, entrepreneurs, developers and industrial tycoons arrived in the territory. Fountain City was established on the northeast side of the confluence of the Arkansas River and Fountain Creek, with an adjacent settlement named Pueblo formally organized in the winter of 1859-1860. By 1862, weekly mail delivery was established and the Thatcher Brothers from Denver established a successful distribution system of widely assorted merchandise. By 1868, approximately 650 people lived in the area, served by ox-drawn wagons and one daily stagecoach from Denver. The *Colorado Chieftain* newspaper was established as was the first church, St. Peters Episcopal.

The State of Colorado’s founding coincided with and benefitted from an expanding nation eager for industrial growth. Colorado Territory, and later statehood, was founded on its global multilingual immigrant labor force. There were so many German and Spanish speakers early on that the delegates to the Colorado Constitutional Convention in 1875 conducted their debates in three languages - English, German, and Spanish.⁸² Asian immigration also developed in the 1870s as Chinese miners and railroad workers arrived, to be followed at century's end by the first Japanese and Koreans. Overall, Colorado's immigrant population exceeded the national average due to Colorado’s economic foundation of industry.⁸³

The arrival of William Jackson Palmer’s Denver & Rio Grande Railroad in Pueblo in 1872 was followed in 1880 by the development of the Colorado Coal and Iron Company (CC&I), the result of his merging three of his smaller companies. He envisioned an integrated industrial complex based on steel manufacturing in which all necessary resources were controlled by one company. Through a \$10 million initial capitalization and the later reorganization into the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company (CF&I), the Minnequa Steelworks plant grew to become Colorado’s single largest employer, boasting

⁸¹ “History of El Pueblo,” <http://www.historycolorado.org/museums/history-el-pueblo> accessed 12 June 2016.

⁸² James E Fell. “Ever More Diversity: Race, Ethnicity and Immigration in Colorado,” <http://www.coloradohumanities.org/blog/ever-more-diversity-race-ethnicity-immigration-colorado>, accessed August 22, 2016.

⁸³ Ibid.

Roselawn Cemetery
Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado
County and State

an ethnically, socially, and economically-diverse worker base. CF&I became the largest steel mill west of the Mississippi River and one of the greatest industrial complexes in the world.⁸⁴

By 1888, four additional railroads had arrived in Pueblo, making this crossroads Colorado's principal railroad hub and, for decades, the gateway to the state's only mainline route to Salt Lake City and further west. In 1894, the four independently governed towns of Pueblo (incorporated March 1870), South Pueblo (incorporated October 1873), Central Pueblo (incorporated June 1882), and Bessemer (incorporated July 1886) unified as one City – Pueblo. The first cemetery in the settlement was located on what was referred to as Tenderfoot Hill (currently between Second and Third, Summit and Bradford Streets).⁸⁵

Pueblo's entrepreneurial business community and industrial tycoons successfully rallied to ensure Pueblo was the location for significant statewide destinations, resources, and urban innovations.⁸⁶

The 1870 U.S. Census listed Pueblo's foreign-born residents as hailing from Mexico, Ireland, Canada/Nova Scotia, Prussia, England, Bavaria, Switzerland, Poland, Austrians, Japanese, France, Germany, Russia, Bohemia, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and the Netherlands/Holland.⁸⁷ The route that many immigrants followed from Europe to Pueblo took them primarily through the ports of entry at New Orleans and Galveston. The city's rapid industrialization in the 1870s drew large numbers of laborers from the newly unified Italy and ethnic Slovenes from the Austrian Empire, as well as Hispanos from northern New Mexico and across Colorado. African-Americans arrived from eastern and southern United States. CF&I reported an estimate of 27 different languages – and many more dialects - spoken by their employees.

Pueblo's diverse socio-ethnic origins have been summarized as follows:

The Arkansas River, which bisects the city, functioned as an international boundary line from the 1819 Adams-Onís Treaty between Spain and the United States through the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo that ended the Mexican-American War. Fort El Pueblo, founded in 1842 on the north (U.S.) side of the Arkansas, was a cultural melting-pot, with Anglo trappers and frontiersmen interacting with Hispano ranchers, Mexican soldiers, and American Indian traders. [...] Pueblo's position as a borderlands city makes it an ideal setting for a study of immigrant ethnic identity formation.⁸⁸

Pueblo's Italian community, the first large European ethnic immigrant group, built the Italian Catholic Mt. Carmel Church/Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Church (5PE.4629, officially eligible for the National Register, 2007) . They were the driving force in creating a monument to a source of ethnic pride that brought together Siciliano, Calabrese, Abruzzi and others under an umbrella of Italian nationalist sentiment – Christopher Columbus. Pueblo Italian-American Hector Chiariglione had been elected president of the Columbian Federation in 1896, and the group's 1911 national convention was held in

⁸⁴ Historitecture LLC. "Industrial Utopia: The History and Architecture of South Pueblo," July 2011.

⁸⁵ Ibid.

⁸⁶ Ibid.

⁸⁷ Michael John Botello. "Catholic-Americans: The Mexicans, Italians, and Slovenians of Pueblo, Colorado Form a New Ethno-religious Identity," *Master's Thesis, Colorado State University*, Pueblo, 1998.

⁸⁸ Ibid.

Roselawn Cemetery
Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado
County and State

Pueblo. The Pueblo Columbus monument, the first of its kind west of the Mississippi River, was unveiled on Abriendo Avenue on Thursday, October 12, 1905. The monument has since been listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRIS.11000608, 5PE.3162).

Slovenes from Carniola, Slovenia, Styria, Dalmatia, and Croatia immigrated to the eastern United States where many continued on westward, lured by agents from the Pueblo Board of Trade advertising jobs. As Pueblo's Slovenian colony grew in the 1870s, 80s and 90s to over 300, Slovenian-language newspapers like *Mir* (Peace), *Koloradske-Novice* (Colorado News), *Slovenski Narod* (Slovenian Nation), and *Glas Svobode* (Voice of Freedom) kept Slovene immigrants connected to both their new homeland and the old countries. By 1910 Pueblo's Slovene population stood at 1,414 immigrants, making up 3.1 percent of Pueblo's population of 45,444.⁸⁹

Pueblo's borderlands heritage and industrial tradition ensured that place was as equally important as time in playing a part in ethnic identity formation. Race and religion relations were sometimes tense, yet access to reasonable housing, employment, schools, and recreation kept tensions between ethnic communities lower than in other industrialized cities. Pueblo's convergence of cultures led to a cosmopolitan character to the city that resulted in a number of ethnically rooted neighborhoods that are typically not seen west of the Mississippi.

Neighborhood development in Pueblo followed traditional lines of ethnicity and class in some areas, particularly in the North Side neighborhood, which was envisioned as a retreat from the city's commercial and industrial heart. Architect-designed high style residences and church buildings set the stage for land use development and quality design on par with cities nationwide. Classically-trained architects including William W. Stickney, Francis Cooper, Water DeMordaunt, George Roe and Patrick Mills, each highly sought after, practiced in Pueblo's North End for many decades. Together, these professionals were responsible for Pueblo's solid and respectable Victorian-era built environment and urban landscape design, rivaling those in Colorado Springs and Denver to the north along Colorado's Front Range.

In other areas of Pueblo, modest cottages were constructed next to or nearby stately homes - a reminder of Pueblo's humble working class and ethnically diverse heritage. By the early 1900s the Grove neighborhood had three Catholic churches within three blocks: St. Mary's (Slovenian / Croatian, 5PE.588), St. Anthony's (Slovakian, no longer extant, 5PE.6497), and Mt. Carmel (Italian / Mexican). This "Catholic-American" identity among the Mexicans, Italians, and Slovenians provided a strong multicultural, multiethnic community link between immigrant groups, which by 1920 accounted for 17 percent of the city's population. In the 1920s, when another steel boom began, the city filled in with Craftsman-style bungalows to house thousands of steel mill workers.

Neighborhoods with names like Smelter Hill or Goat Hill (east of downtown), Peppersauce Bottoms and The Grove (in lowland near the Arkansas River), Bojon Town, and Eilers forged identities based on the culture of their inhabitants. The heavily eastern European Bessemer neighborhood was located just west of the CF&I steelworks. Pueblo's two largest ethnic groups, the Mexicans and the Italians, lived in Salt Creek east of town or on Goat Hill. Housing here was primitive by more established "American" standards, described as having all wood walls with no plaster and outside

⁸⁹ Historitecture, LLC. "Potica, Pints and Prayers in Old Bojon Town," Pueblo, 2014.

Roselawn Cemetery
Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado
County and State

toilets. The Italian and Mexican settlement on the twelve acres extending south from Ash Street to the Achitson Topeka & Santa Fe (AT&SF) Railroad tracks, west to Summit Street and east to the Denver & Rio Grande Railway tracks was dubbed "Mexico." By the time CF&I was purchased by the Rockefeller family and Jay Gould in 1903, hundreds of ethnic benevolent associations and neighborhood grocery stores existed in Pueblo.

The unique composition of Pueblo's neighborhoods are echoed in the arrangements of Roselawn Cemetery, where community members of all ethnicities and classes can be found inhabiting space quite near one another in death much as they did in life.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

"A New Cemetery Company," *Pueblo Daily Chieftain*, 15 November, 1890.

"Andrew Royal," *Pueblo Chieftain*, 14 April 1991.

"Amendment to the By-Laws of the Roselawn Cemetery Association," October, 1964.

American Architect and Building News, 30 June 1888.

"Architect of To-Day," W.H. Symonds in *Architecture*, 1907.

"Articles of Incorporation for the Pueblo Cemetery Association," Colorado Secretary of State, Book #23, recording no. 11567, 23 January, 1891.

Ascherman, Arla. "George Hinsdale," *Pueblo Lore*, June 1998: 9-12.

Ascherman, Arla, "Sad Death of 'The Little Fire Chief' – Robert J. Krague 1891."
Pueblo Lore, October 1993: 6-9.

Atkins, Edna. "201 Bodies found, Scores Lost, Pueblo death total 500-1500," *Rocky Mountain News*, 5 June 1921.

Baughner, Sherene and Frederick A. Winter. "Early American Gravestones," *Archaeology Archive*, Vol. 35, No. 5, September/October 1983.

Bender, Thomas, "The 'Rural' Cemetery Movement: Urban Travail and Appeal of Nature." *Material Life in America, 1600-1800*, Boston: Northeastern University Press: Boston.

Botello, Michael John. "Catholic-Americans: The Mexicans, Italians, and Slovenians of Pueblo, Colorado Form a New Ethno-religious Identity," *Master's Thesis, Colorado State University*, Pueblo, 1998.

Roselawn Cemetery

Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado

County and State

"Brief History of the Colorado Mental Health Institute," CMHIPueblo Museum:
www.cmhipmusuem.org. Accessed 1 November 2016.

"CF&I and the 1918 Influenza Epidemic," <http://steelworkscenter.com/index.php/2016/03/10/1222/>,
Steelworks Center of the West. Accessed 12 February 2016.

"Colorado Hero Laid at Rest," *Pueblo Chieftain*, 12 February, 1900:1-4.

Evans, Joan Hyde. "Geroge Zaharias," *Pueblo Lore*, Vol. 18 No. 5, May 1993.

Fell, James E. "Ever More Diversity: Race, Ethnicity and Immigration in Colorado,"
<http://www.coloradohumanities.org/blog/ever-more-diversity-race-ethnicity-immigration-colorado>
<http://www.coloradohumanities.org/blog/ever-more-diversity-race-ethnicity-immigration-colorado>, accessed 22 August 2016.

"Flagstone Walk Donated," *Colorado Register*, 1 September 1961.

Francis, Doris, "Classics Reviewed: Cemeteries as Cultural Landscapes," *Morality* v. 8
No.2, 2003: 222-227.

"Frank Crowther," *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*. www.bioguide.congress.gov,
accessed 14 September 2016.

French, Stanley, "The Cemetery as Cultural Institution: The Establishment of Mount Auburn and the
'Rural Cemetery' Movement." *American Quarterly* v.26, no. 1, March 1974, 37-59.

"Gast, Charles Edwin," <http://www.pa-roots.org/data/read.php?40,612895>, accessed 12 July 2016.

Greenfield, Rebecca, "Our First Public Parks: The Forgotten History of Cemeteries," *The Atlantic*,
16 March, 2011.

Historitecture LLC. "Industrial Utopia: The History and Architecture of South Pueblo," July 2011.

Historitecture, LLC. "Potica, Pints and Prayers in Old Bojon Town," July 2014.

History of Colorado, Vol 4. Chicago: The S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1927: 417.

Jenkins, W.C., "Post Cineres Gloriam Venit," *The National Magazine* v.XL, April 1914- September
1914: 637-647.

"Many Improvements at Roselawn Cemetery," *Pueblo Chieftain*, 31 December, 1939.

"Mary Babnik Brown," https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_Babnik_Brown . Accessed 28 September
2016.

Roselawn Cemetery
Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado
County and State

Miller, Ione. "Ninety-Fifth Anniversary of the Eden Train Wreck," *Pueblo Lore*, August 1999: 7.

Neighbors, Joy. "Faces from the past – Ceramic Memorial Plaques,"
www.agraveinterest.blogspot.com. Accessed 18 May 2016.

O'Neill, James Msgr. "The True Story of the Patton Prayer," *Review of the News*, 6 October 1971,
www.pattonhq.com, accessed June 5, 1961.

"Orman-Adams Mansion becomes a National Historic Site," *The Pueblo Star-Journal*, 12 August 1976.

"Orman One of History's Greatest Railroad Builders," *Pueblo Star Journal*, 13 November 1960.

Park and Cemetery: Volume V, March 1895 – February, 1986. R.J. Haight: Chicago, March, 1896.

Porter, Mary Jean. "Tragedy at Eden." *Pueblo Chieftain*, 3 August 3 2004, pp. 10A-11A.

"Roselawn," *Pueblo Chieftain*, 26 November 1948.

"Roselawn Cemetery Began As a Dream of Profits," *The Pueblo Chieftain*, 8 March 1992.

"Search Party and Jury Probing Death's Secrets," *The Pueblo Chieftain*, 11 August 1904.

Sloane, David Charles. *The Last Great Necessity*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1991.

Smith, J. Jay. "Designs for Monuments and Mural Tablets: Adapted to Rural Cemeteries, Church Yards, Churches and Chapels." New York: Bartlett and Welford, 1846.

Sterner, Pamela M, "Medal of Honor provides local lesson in Civil War history." *Pueblo Ledger* v.III, no.10, 16 May 1993, 1A.

Symonds, W.H. "Competitive Design for the New York Public Library." Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington: <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/pp/print>. Accessed 1 November 2016.

"The Origin of Corwin Hospital, Pueblo," www.coloradohealthcarehistory.com/hospitals-corwin-pueblo.html, accessed 11 January 2016.

"The Pandemic." www.flu.gov. US Department of Health and Human Services, accessed 11 January 2016.

"The 'Rural' Cemetery Movement and its Impact on American Landscape Design,"
https://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb41/nrb41_5.htm, accessed 5 June 2016.

Roselawn Cemetery
Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado
County and State

“The Thatchers: New book chronicles hard-working brothers’ impact on Pueblo,” *Pueblo Chieftain*, 20 December 2001.

“Thomas M. Bowen,” *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*.
www.bioguide.congress.gov, accessed 12 February 2016.

“Three Generations of Ormans Help Build Colorado,” *Pueblo Star Journal*, 2- November 1960.

“Trees of Roselawn,” Roselawn Cemetery & Funeral Home Publication, no date.

Trujillo, Fran. “National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, McClelland Orphanage, site no. 5PE.4217,” www.focus.nps.gov, accessed 12 July 2016.

“Warren Dockum,” *Pueblo Ledger*, VIII, no. 10, 10 May 1993.

Weed, Howard Evarts M.S. *Modern Park Cemeteries*. Chicago: R.J. Haight, 1912.

“Where Shrubs and Trees Come From,” *Pueblo Chieftain*, 7 April 1917.

Wilging, Joseph Clement. “Cathedral Bulletin,” Diocese of Pueblo: 29 August 1954.

Williams, George. “Mrs. Latshaw’s Lake,” *Pueblo Lore*, February 2002: 13-15.

Womack, Linda. *From the Grave: A Roadside Guide to Colorado’s Pioneer Cemeteries*, Idaho: Caxton Press, 1998.

“Your State – Colorado.” www.flu.gov. US Department of Health and Human Services, accessed 11 January 2016.

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 # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: Roselawn Cemetery Archives

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 5PE.7989

Roselawn Cemetery
Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 100 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

The UTM reference point was derived from heads up digitization on Digital Raster Graphic (DRG) maps provided to OAHP by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>13</u> Zone	<u>536 793</u> Easting	<u>4232 947</u> Northing	3	<u>13</u> Zone	<u>537 352</u> Easting	<u>4232 224</u> Northing
							(NAD 83)
2	<u>13</u> Zone	<u>537 351</u> Easting	<u>4232 946</u> Northing	4	<u>13</u> Zone	<u>536 795</u> Easting	<u>4232 224</u> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Beginning at a point on the east side of Delaware Street situated 393.85 feet south of the intersection of the centre line of Griswold Avenue and the east line of Delaware Street, as said street and avenue are shown on the plat of St. Charles Mesa, filed in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of Pueblo County, Colorado on the 10th day of August, A.D., 1891; thence eastward 1835 feet; thence north 2373.85 feet to the north line produced westward of lots 7 and 8, of block 10, as shown upon said plat; thence westward 1835 feet along the aforesaid north line produced of said lots 7 and 8, of said block 10, to the east line of the aforesaid Delaware Street; thence South 2373.85 feet to the place of beginning, containing 100 acres of land.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

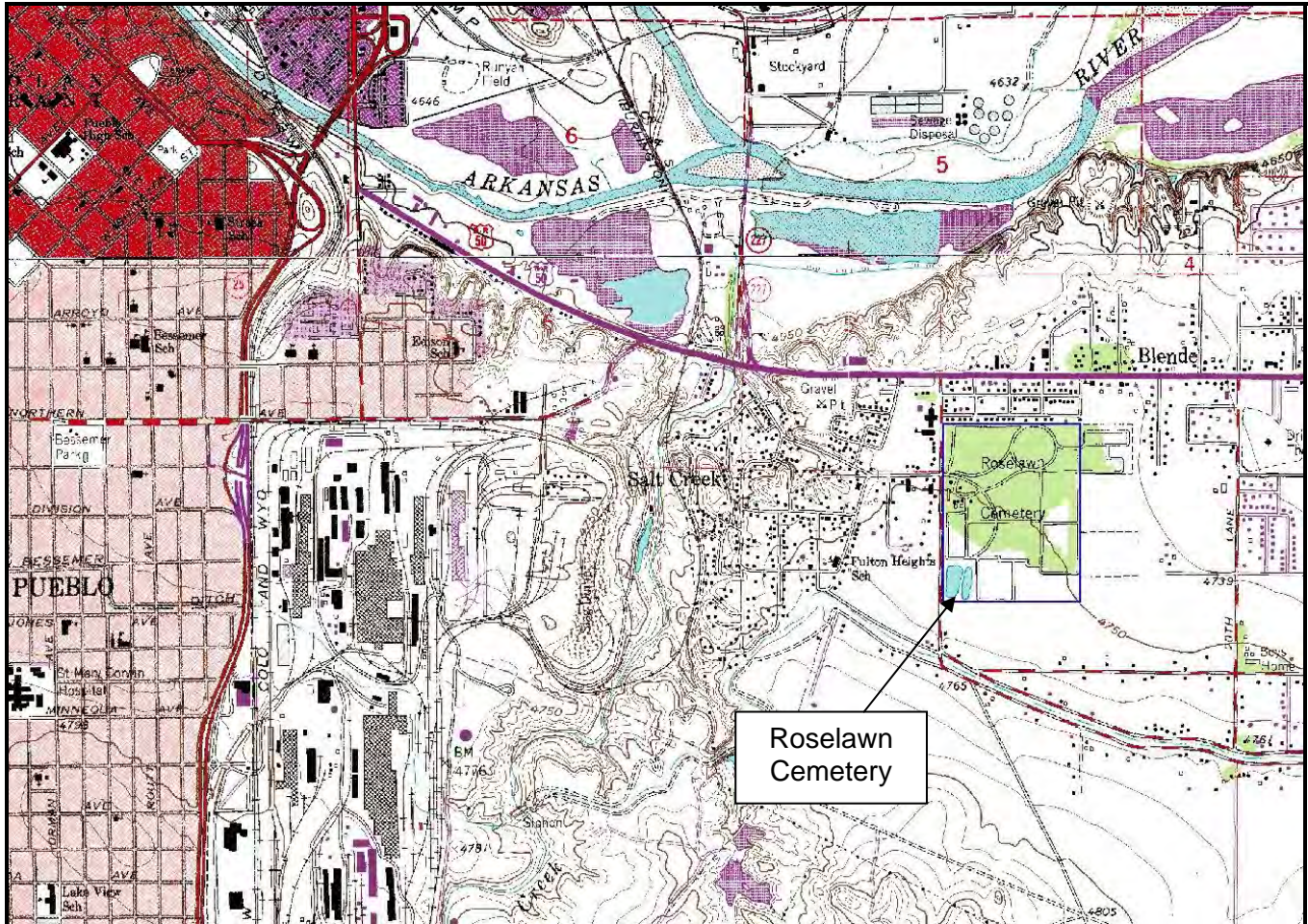
The above boundary description is inclusive of the 100 acres purchased by the Pueblo Cemetery Association from the Colorado Coal and Iron Company in 1894, and constitutes all land historically associated with Roselawn Cemetery. The boundary description was derived from Warranty Deed #71156, located in book 151, page 599, recorded with Pueblo County on August 11, 1894.

Roselawn Cemetery
Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado
County and State

USGS topographical section – regional perspective
Southeast Pueblo quadrangle
7.5 minute series

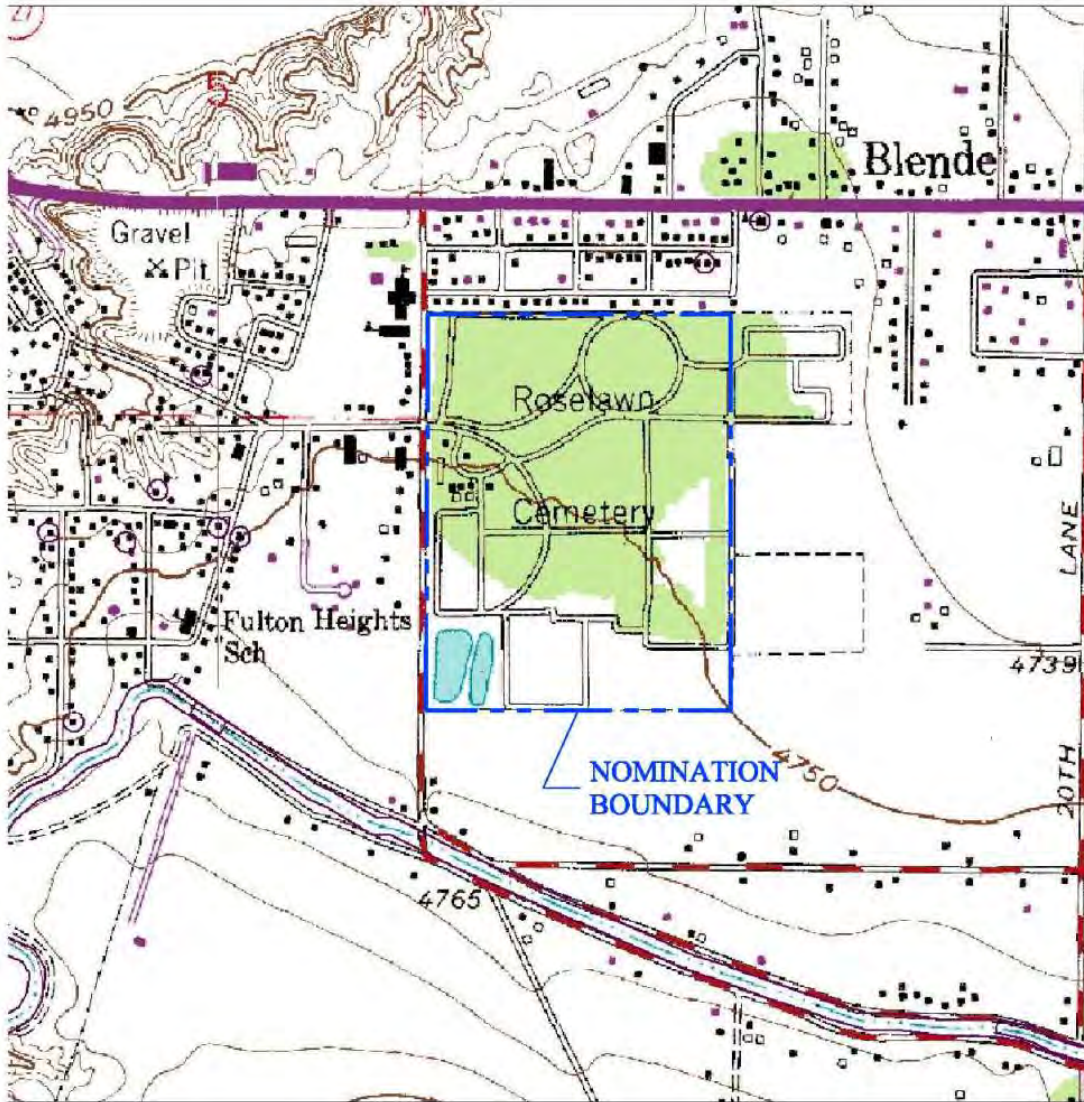
Elevation 5222'



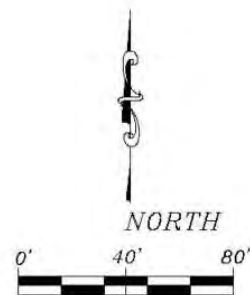
Roselawn Cemetery
Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado
County and State

USGS topographical section – close-up perspective

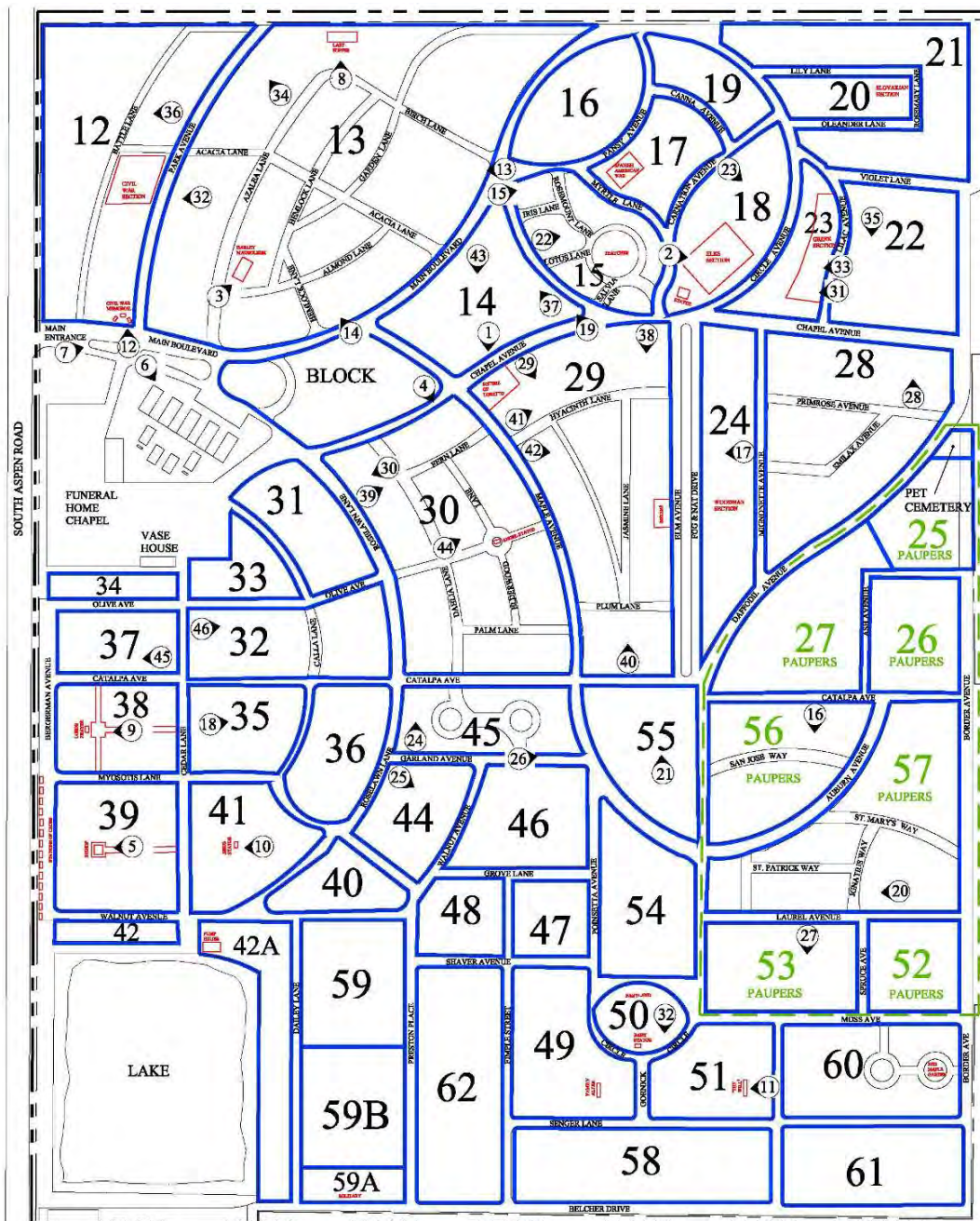


Roselawn Cemetery
Pueblo, Colorado



Roselawn Cemetery
 Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado
 County and State

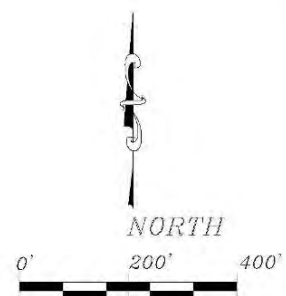


Roselawn Cemetery

Pueblo, Colorado

Legend

- Nomination Boundary
- Paupers Section



Roselawn Cemetery
Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Charise Boomsma (for property owner)
organization The Preservation Studio, Inc. date 7-1-16
street & number 118 North Tejon Street, Suite 400 telephone (719) 761-4898
city or town Colorado Springs state CO zip code 80903
e-mail charise@thepreservationstudio.com

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Roselawn Cemetery

City or Vicinity: Pueblo

County: Pueblo **State:** Colorado

Photographer: Charise Boomsma

Date Photographed: August 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number

- 1 : Burial plot of the Sisters of Loretto.
- 2 : Elks Rest monument and statue.
- 3 : Harvey mausoleum.
- 4 : Tolle mausoleum.
- 5 : Bishop's mausoleum.
- 6 : Garden crypt mausoleums (columbariums).
- 7 : Entry fountain and memorial wall.
- 8 : The Last Supper monument.
- 9 : The Lord's Prayer monument.
- 10 : Statue of Christ.
- 11 : Christ in the Garden of Gethsemane.
- 12 : The Civil War Cannons and monument.
- 13 : Adams family burial plot.

Roselawn Cemetery

Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado

County and State

- 14 : Orman family plot.
- 15 : Thatcher family plot.
- 16 : Gothic shaped markers.
- 17 : Pedestal vault marker topped with urn.
- 18 : Typical slanted face marker.
- 19 : Pedestal marker with "Modern Woodmen of America" logo.
- 20 : Concrete cross-shaped marker.
- 21 : Wood cross shaped markers.
- 22 : Vanderveer family plot.
- 23 : Rusler family plot.
- 24 : Bucciarelli family altar tomb and stairs.
- 25 : Brown family altar tomb.
- 26 : Raised burial plot and stairs to family altar tombs.
- 27 : Gothic arch pedestal vault marker of George Ryther.
- 28 : Cross shaped markers.
- 29 : Hogan Family plot with pedestal vault topped by urn and draping.
- 30 : Obelisk shaped marker.
- 31 : Marker with carved bird feature.
- 32 : Marker with carved drape and lamb figure.
- 33 : Marker with ceramic photo and carved bird figure.
- 34 : Marker with masonic symbolism.
- 35 : Government-issue military markers.
- 36 : Military plaque on rear of granite marker.

Roselawn Cemetery
Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado
County and State

- 37 : Carved marker of Hedley Harold.
- 38 : Carved marker with angel and cross.
- 39 : Carved marker with child, draping and flowers.
- 40 : Carved marker with woman and cross.
- 41 : Carved marker with woman and cross.
- 42 : Carved Celtic cross shaped marker.
- 43 : Marker with orb-shaped top.
- 44 : Typical marker from the 1940s.
- 45 : Typical lawn marker with vase.
- 46 : Family plot and marker with urns.

HISTORIC PHOTO LOG

Unless otherwise indicated, all historic images are courtesy of Roselawn Cemetery archive and photo collection with the photographer and date unknown.

Figure

No. Description

Figure No.	Description
1	Amended Plat of Riverview Cemetery by W. H. Symonds, 1894
2	W. H. Symonds "Architects of To-Day," from <i>Architecture</i> , 1907, p. 54.
3	Roselawn carriage at Roselawn cemetery, post 1894.
4	Roselawn landscape and Thatcher family plot.
5	Roselawn landscape and road
6	Roselawn landscape and trees
7	Roselawn landscape and trees
8	Roselawn Cemetery
9	WPA gardens at Roselawn, May 24, 1938
10	WPA gardens at Roselawn, 1938
11	Amended Cemetery plat map, January 1, 1927
12	Amended Cemetery plat map, January 1966.

Roselawn Cemetery
Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado
County and State

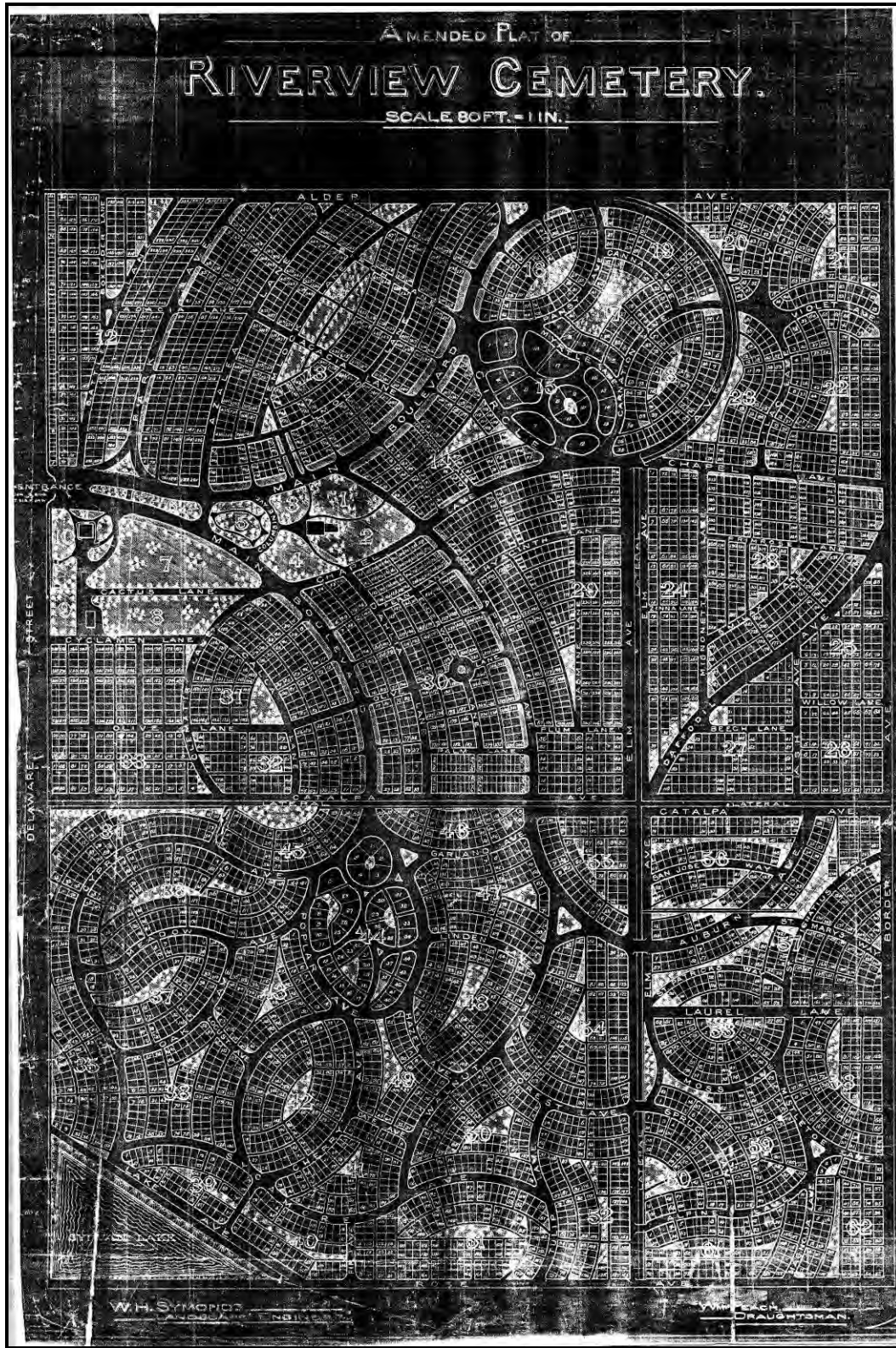


Figure 1: Amended Plat of Riverview Cemetery by W. H. Symonds, 1894

Roselawn Cemetery
Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado
County and State



Figure 2: W. H. Symonds "Architects of To-Day," from *Architecture*, 1907, p. 54.



Figure 3: Roselawn carriage and cemetery visitors, post 1894.

Roselawn Cemetery
Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado
County and State



Figure 4: Roselawn landscape and Thatcher family plot.



Figure 5: Roselawn landscape and road.

Roselawn Cemetery
Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado
County and State



Figure 6: Roselawn landscape and trees.



Figure 7: Roselawn landscape and trees.

Roselawn Cemetery
Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado
County and State



Figure 8: Roselawn Cemetery.



Figure 9: WPA gardening at Roselawn, May 24, 1938.

Roselawn Cemetery
Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado
County and State



Figure 10: WPA gardens at Roselawn Cemetery, ca. 1938

Roselawn Cemetery
Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado
County and State

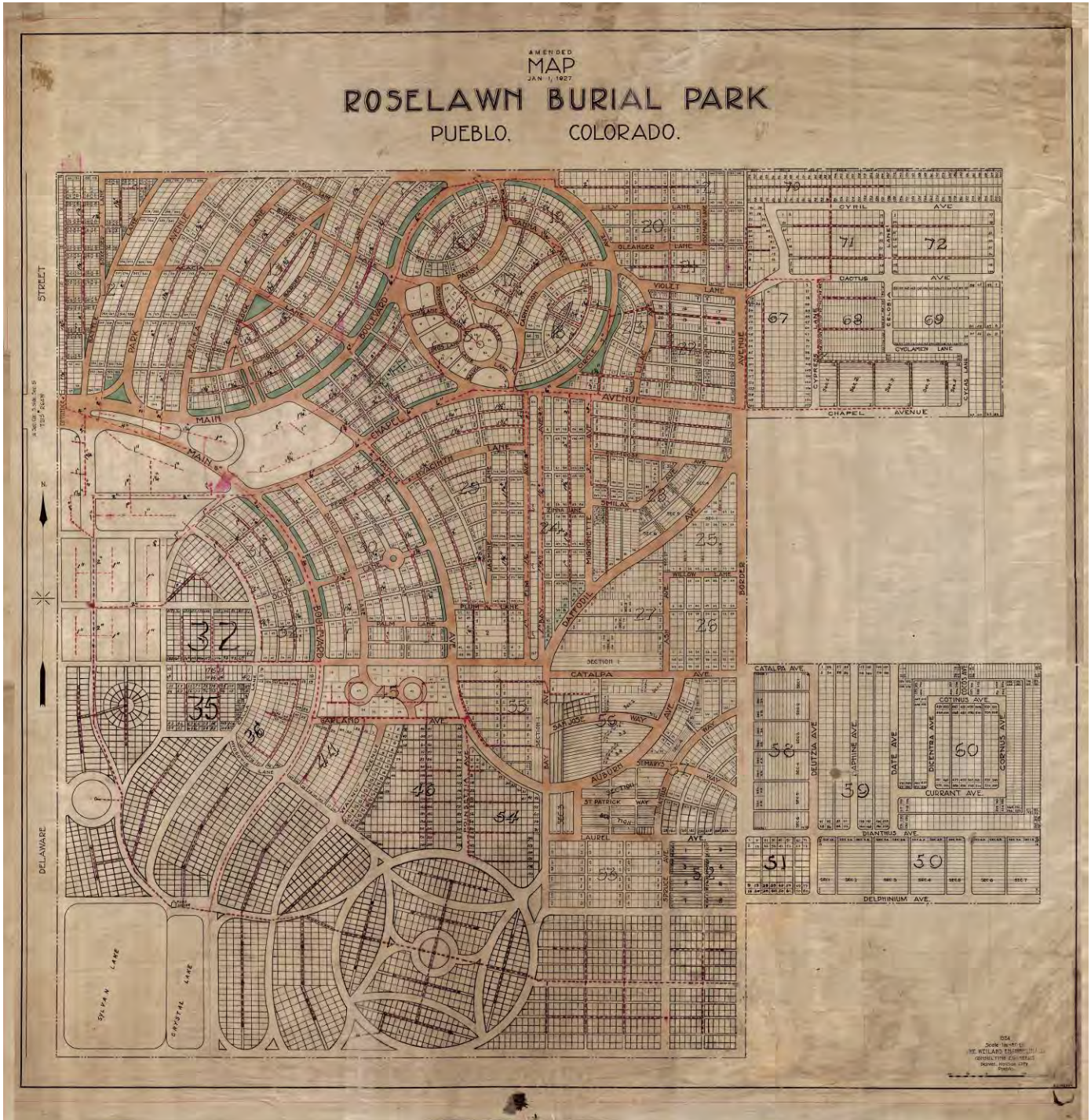


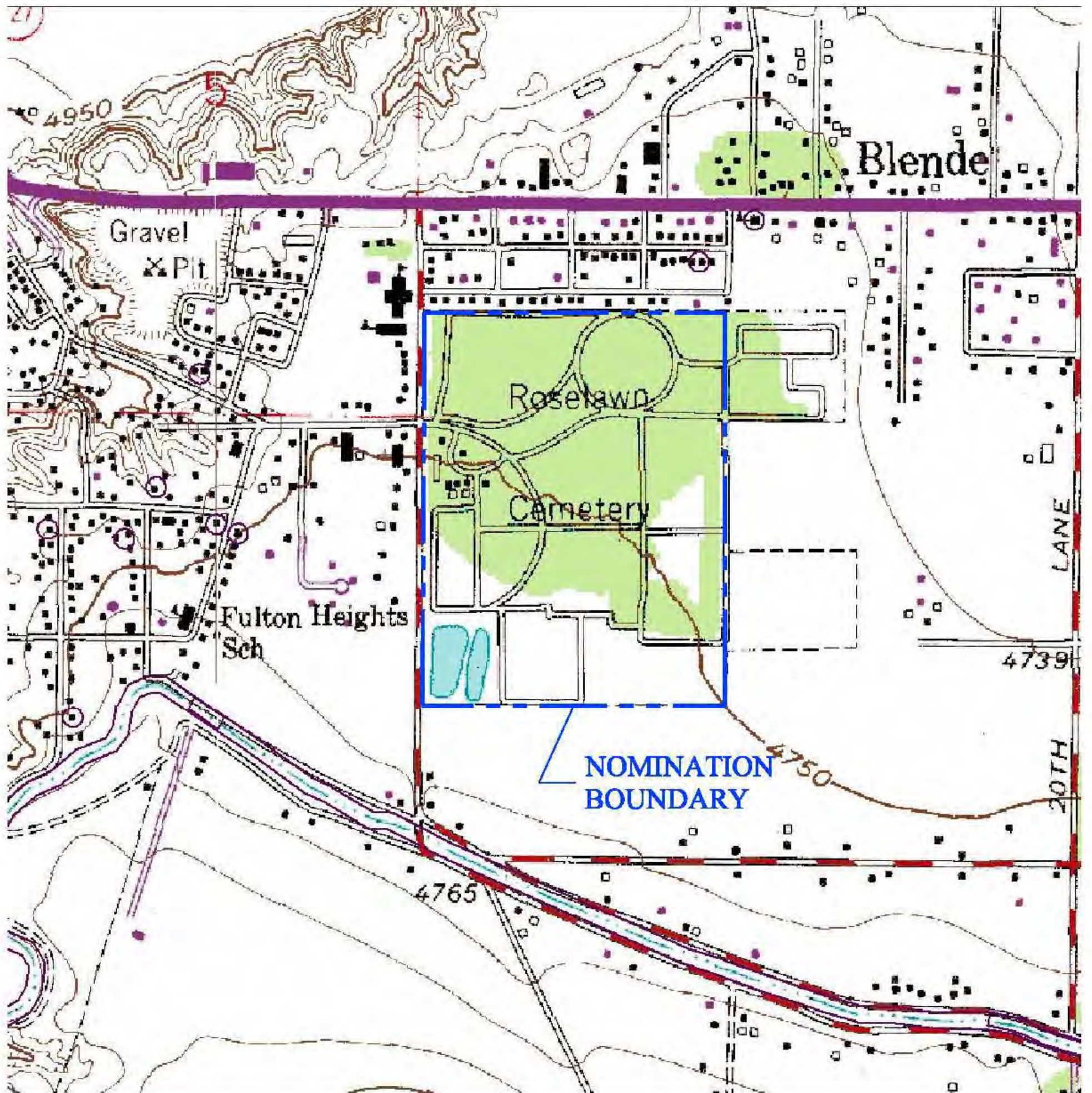
Figure 11: Amended Cemetery plat map, January 1, 1927.

Roselawn Cemetery
Name of Property

Pueblo, Colorado
County and State

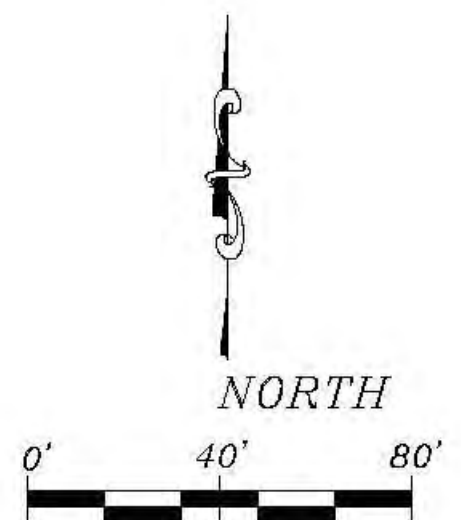


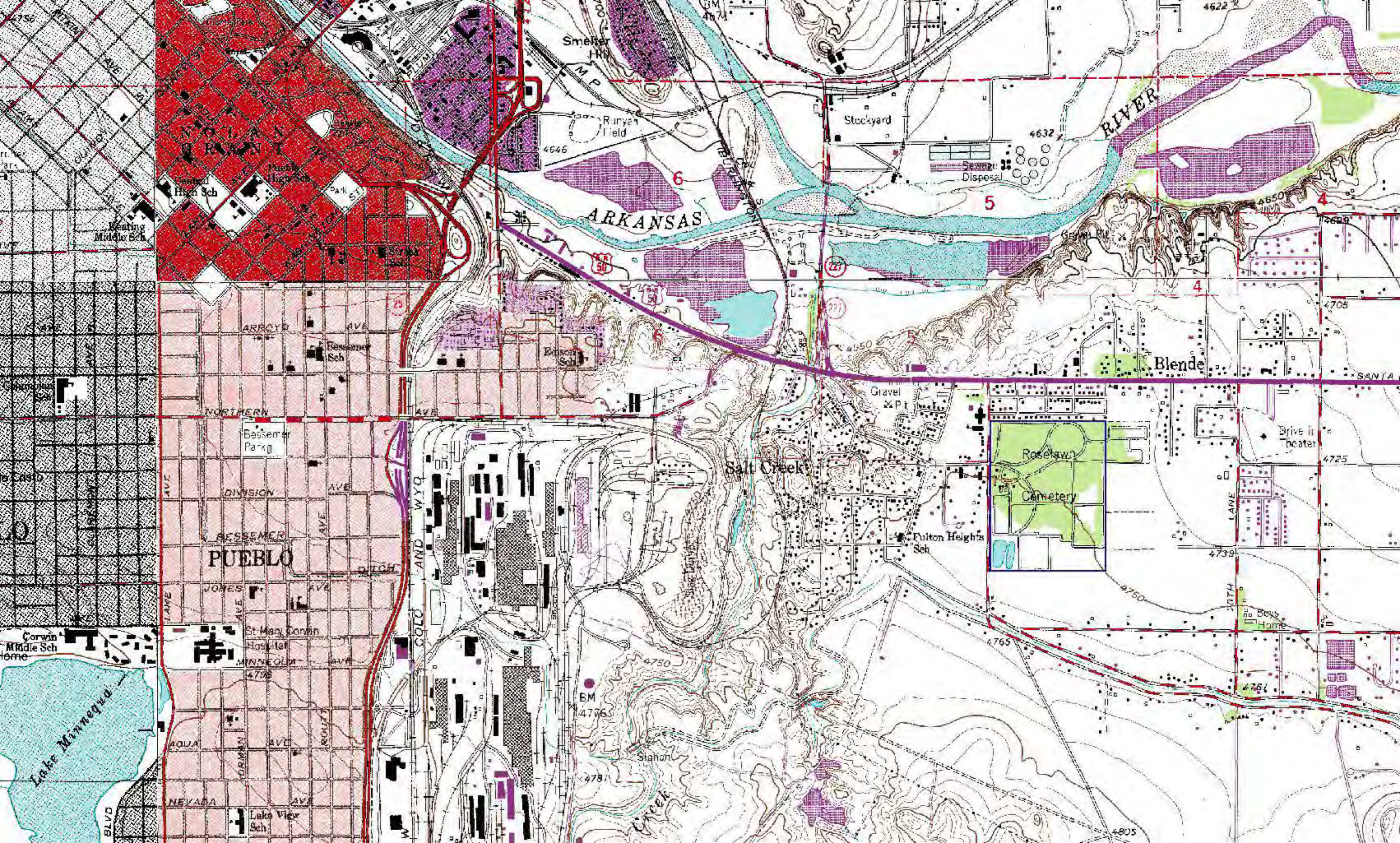
Figure 12: Amended Cemetery plat map, January 1966.



Roselawn Cemetery

Pueblo, Colorado







MOTHER FATHER
GORMAN

FRIENDS
SISTERS OF LORETTA
OF MARY

MARY ELIZABETH
MURPHY
1847-1922

1850-1922

1850-1922

1850-1922



USTA W.
EASON
63

GEORGE J.
GLEASON
1770-1955

CHARLES M.
WALL

MARY JANE
WALL
1858-1927

MAE WALL
CHARLES LEWIS
WALL



SPRINK

HARVEY

WILLA B. HARVEY BRENNIE
AUG. 21, 1890 — APR. 20, 1907

IN
MOURNING
FOR
GEORGE W. HARVEY
ROBERT F.
1864 - 1911





TOLLE

MANUEL TOLLE
DIED
MAY 2, 1896
AGED 50 YRS 17 DS

DIXIE EVA TOLLE
DAUGHTER OF
MANUEL G. & EMMA TOLLE
DIED
SEPT. 15, 1896
AGED 1 YR 6 MDS

EMMA TOLLE
WIFE OF MANUEL
DIED 1896

I AM THE RESURRECTION AND THE LIFE, HE THAT
BELIEVETH IN ME, ALTHOUGH HE BE DEAD, SHALL LIVE.
JOHN XI 25





Roselawn



The Lord's

Our Father, who art in heaven. Hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses as we

Prayer

forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation. But deliver us from evil. For Thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory forever and ever. Amen.

Matthew 6: 9-13



† COME UNTO ME †
ALL YE THAT LABOR
AND ARE HEAVY LADEN
AND I WILL
GIVE THEE REST



THY WILL BE DONE

WILLIAM J. LINDLEY
MAY 15 1915
OCT 10 1985

WILLIAM J. LINDLEY
MAY 15 1915
OCT 10 1985



ADAMS





ORMAN

HELMAN



THATCHER

LUNA A. THATCHER

BORN MARCH 24 1865
DIED FEB 24 1935

M. J. THATCHER

BORN DEC. 8 1839
DIED FEB 22 1916

KNUT H. ANDERSSON
Born Aug. 4, 1874
Died Ap. 15, 1895

JOHN NILSON
Born Dec. 23,
1869.
Died July 9,
1893.



MRS. MARY A. BROWN
1857-1908

1884-1909

MAY 1901

RUMIN

MAMIE V.
1916 - 1981

HAROLD D.
1904 - 1979

CARRIE STEWART
WIFE OF
E. R. STEWART
BORN
JUNE 22, 1860
DIED
NOV. 24, 1898

ERECTED BY
THE WOMEN
OF WOODCRAFT



VANDERVEER
LANNON

WILLIAM S. VANDERVEER
MAY 18 1841
MAY 18 1901

WILLIAM S. VANDERVEER
MAY 18 1841
MAY 18 1901

ROSILLA
VANDERVEER
1846-1924

HENRY S.
VANDERVEER
1842-1925



MAY GASON
1853 - 1923

WILLIAM D.
1849 - 1915

BARNETT K.
1876 - 1922

DRYVILLE B.
MUNN
1888 - 1918

FRANK
RUSLER
1870 - 1910

BUCCIARELLI

CARMELLA
1905 1994

CARMEN
1894 1988

NEELAN

MARIE J
MAY 1921
OCT 2005

JOHN JACK
MARCH 1927
SEPT 2006

BUCCIARELLI

BROWN

DR. EUGENE HAROLD
1889 · 1932

BARNES
JULIA ANN
HIS WIFE
1890 · 1957

HARRY
EUGENE
SMITH
MM2
US NAVY
WORLD WAR II
MAY 10 1923
NOV 22 2013
OUR HERO
PEARL HARBOR
SURVIVOR

ENOCH
SMITH
1862 · 19
FATHER



GRANATO

GEORGE H

RYTHER

BORN

APR. 20, 1852

DIED

APR. 23, 1899

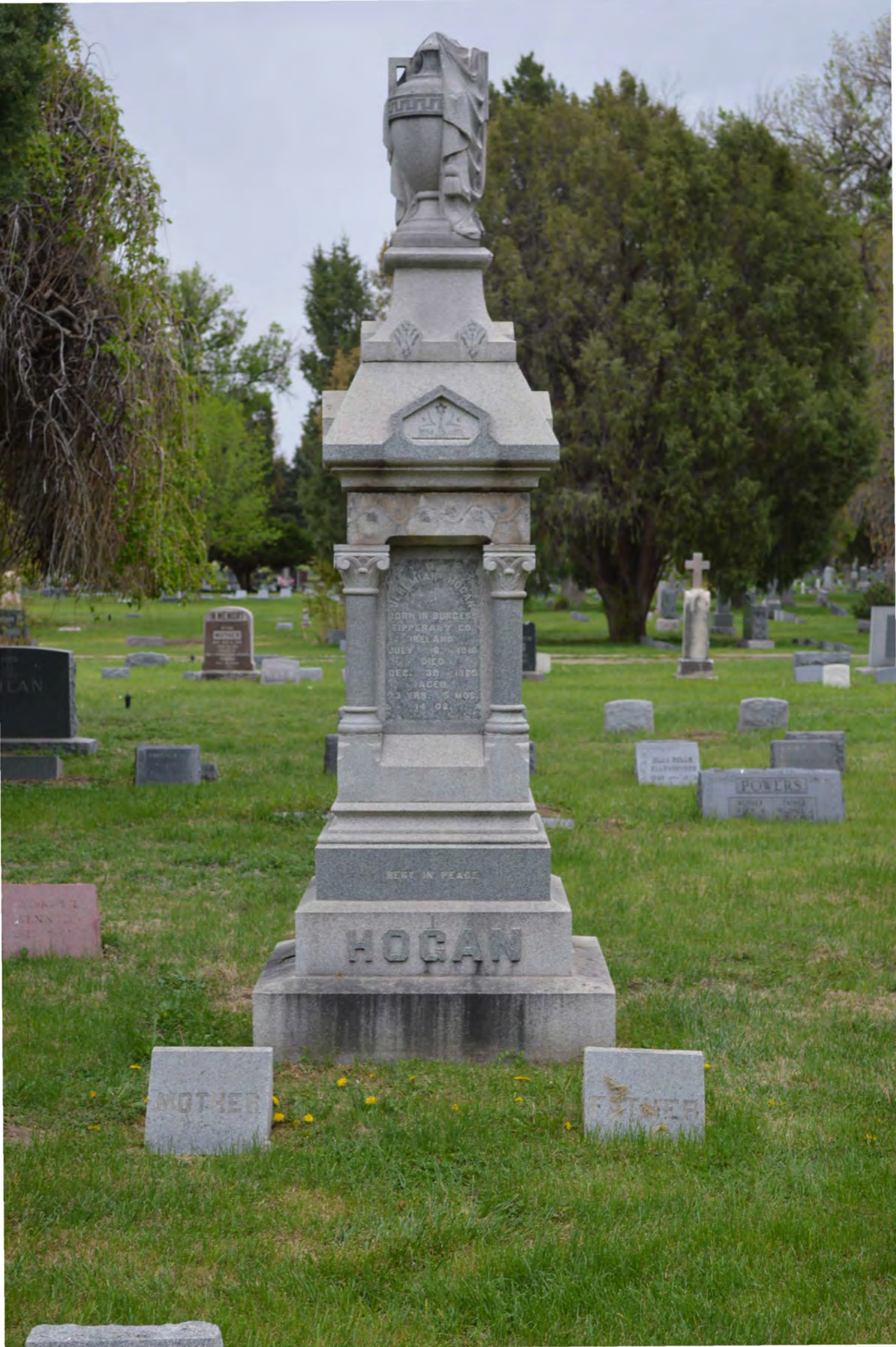
BEATRICE LEMMER PENTREATA
Born June 19, 1863
Entered into Rest Dec. 14, 1893

IN
MAY
1891
AGE
29
GEORGE A. B. MASSY
DIED FEB. 5, 1891
AGED 39 YEARS

WILLIAMS
SAMUEL C.

MISS
DOROTHY
SMITH
1865

DAUGHTER
MAY 12, 1864




 MARY ANN HOGAN
 BORN IN BURGES
 TIPPERARY CO.
 IRELAND
 JULY 5 1840
 DIED
 DEC. 30 1890
 Aged
 50 YRS. 5 MOS.
 14 DS.

REST IN PEACE

HOGAN

MOTHER

FATHER

POWERS

1846-12
1892

MARY PEAR
ELIZABETH



KRAEHL

ROBERT J. KRAEHL
1885-1955



ΕΝΘΑΔΕ — ΚΕΙΤΑΙ
ΠΑΥΛΟΣ ΕΜ ΠΑΛΛΙΚΑΡΗΣ
ΕΚ ΡΟΔΟΥ ΧΩΡΙΟΝ ΜΑΛΩΝΙΑΣ
ΓΕΝΝΗΘ ΤΗ 15^Η ΔΕΚΕΜΒ 1887
ΑΠΕΒ ΤΗ 18^Η ΜΑΡΤ 1917



WILLIAM ELLEN
DANT OF
M.E. SCOTT



ALFRED
ALLEN
BORN
MAR. 3. 1833
DIED
MAY 20. 1896

ALLEN



ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΤΗΣ ΑΡΧΗΣ
ΓΕΝΝΗΘΗΣ ΤΗΣ 21ης ΜΑΡΤΙΟΥ 1874
ΣΤΟΜΟΥ ΕΙΣ ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΣ
ΑΠΕΒΙΩΣΕ ΤΗΝ 14η ΑΠΡΙΛΙΟΥ
1920



ENGAGE KEITAI
KLEOPATRA
YEONOPOLOS
+
APR 20 1920
OCT 20 1935




GLADYS GAYLE
CARNES
MAY 19 1935
FEB 11 1997
LOVING DAUGHTER, MOTHER
AND GRANDMOTHER


WILLIAM C
CARNES
S2
US NAVY
WORLD WAR II
APR 15 1926
AUG 27 1997


GLADYS
CARNES
MAY 19 1935
FEB 11 1997


GLADYS
CARNES
MAY 19 1935
FEB 11 1997

WILLIAM ALBERT LEE
COLORADO
YEO US NAVY
WORLD WAR I
AUG 10 1896 ✕ APR 28 1973



STOCKMAL

DEBBY E. STOCKMAL
MAY 1928 - 1998

HEDLEY HAROLD
BORN AUG. 27, 1926
DIED MARCH 14, 1991



CHARLES
L. A...

GUYDE W.
SON OF
J. J. & D. P.
FALARDEAU
SEPT. 15 1893
AGED 3 1/2 8 1/2

FALARDEAU



CHILD OF
MARRIAGE OF
EUGENE & JESSIE BRIDGES
BORN JUNE 10, 1891
DIED NOV. 30, 1896



LIBERTO

MARCE
1893-1983
MOTHER

LIBERTO
1893-1983



ELLEN
Wife of J.A. LONGINOTTI
Born in Toronto Canada
JAN. 8, 1854,
DIED JULY 4, 1898.
LONGINOTTI

HYACINTH LANE

JOHN
SON OF

WILBUR
SON OF

ELLEN
WIFE OF
J.A.

ELLEN
WIFE OF
J.A.



DUNPHY

PATRICK DUNPHY
BORN IN IRELAND 1849
DIED IN PORTLAND 1909



JOHNATHAN S. WILLIS
DIED
MAY 19, 1896
AGED 71 YEARS

WILLIS

EMMA J. WILLIS
1848 - 1919

THELMA WILLIS

ALEXANDER C.
STEWART

1904 — 1947

MARJORIE A.

JAMES G.
1938 — 2003

THOMAS





VERNICE L.
1902 — 1954

EVANS

ROBERT L.

WILLIAM
1888 — 1948

EVANS

D
BESSIE M.
1888 — 1955











W. P. A. Gardening
5/24/38





ROSE LAWN

FLOD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: Date of 45th Day: Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria

Reviewer Alexis Abernathy Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2236 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



OFFICE of ARCHAEOLOGY and HISTORIC PRESERVATION

May 2, 2017

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief,
National Register and NHL Programs
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Re: National Register Nomination for the Roselawn Cemetery, 1706 Roselawn Road, Pueblo,
Pueblo County, Colorado (5PE.7989)

Dear Mr. Loether:

We are pleased to submit for your review the enclosed National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Roselawn Cemetery in Pueblo, Colorado. In accordance with the submission policy, enclosed please find:

- CD with PDF of the nomination for the Roselawn Cemetery. Note: **The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Roselawn Cemetery to the National Register of Historic Places.**
- CD with USGS Topo maps from ArcView GIS
- CDs (2) with TIF images
- Physical signature page to the nomination

The State Review Board reviewed the nomination at its meeting on January 20, 2017. The board voted to recommend to the State Historic Preservation Officer that the nomination met the criteria for listing in the National Register.

We look forward to the listing of this nomination. If you have any questions, feel free to contact me at (303) 866-4684 or at heather.peterson@state.co.us.

Best regards,

Heather Peterson
National & State Register Historian

Enclosures as above noted