




Roselawn

Cemetery & Funeral Home

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A BRIEF HISTORY OF ROSELAWN CEMETERY

Riverview Cemetery was created by the Pueblo Cemetery Association when 18 shareholders contracted to purchase 350 acres from the Colorado Coal and Iron Company. Mahlon D. Thatcher called the first meeting at the offices of Z. V. Trine & Company, and the incorporation papers were filed January 22, 1891. The plan was to issue 2,500 shares that would sell at \$100 per

share. Mahlon Thatcher, Michael H. Fitch, and Delos L. Holden were the trustees. By November 2, 1891, 600 shares had sold to 31 stockholders. Rev. Richard di Palma was the largest shareholder with 60 shares. The burial rate was \$5 for adults, \$4 for children under 12 years, and \$3 for children under age 3. On June 6, 1891, the first interment was of 41 year old John S. Kummerer in Block 30, Lot 106. John had been a clerk at the Star Clothing House at 307 S. Union Avenue. McMahon & Collier, share owners in the cemetery, were the undertakers.

By 1899, the Association claimed that

80.92% of all Pueblo County burials were at Riverview. Because the Association granted burial rights in specific sections to churches and organizations, most of the Protestant graves were to the left of the main entrance, and the Catholic graves

were to the right. Grave sites for the Jewish community are intermingled with Catholic grave sites near the entrance.

The Panic of 1893 seriously hurt the development of the cemetery, and the

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Association was unable to meet its land payments to the Colorado Coal and Iron Company. The cemetery acreage was reduced, and on November 14, 1905 the cemetery was renamed Roselawn Cemetery. The Riverview name had been chosen because the original acreage stretched to the banks of the Arkansas River. On November 1, 1926 the corporation was liquidated, and the Roselawn Cemetery Association became nonprofit. Today, Roselawn Cemetery's perpetual care service consists of 155 acres with more than 50,000 burials. Funeral, cremation services and a pet cemetery have also been added.



YOUR SELF - GUIDED TOUR OF ROSELAWN CEMETERY

The grave sites and monuments you will be viewing are visible from the road; however, you are welcome to visit the grave sites. You may walk or drive. Just follow the instructions in bold type and watch for Roselawn Block markers located on the corners.

**From the entrance to Roselawn Cemetery,
turn left at the second road,
between Block markers 12 and 13.
Notice the Civil War Markers to the left.**

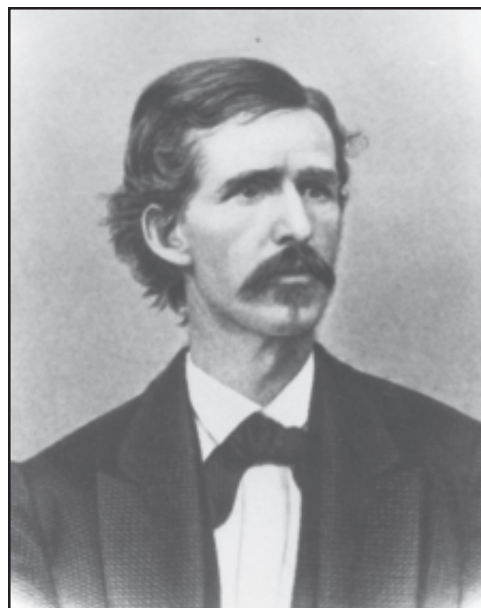


The first monument erected in the park was in memory of Civil War veterans. The cannon and cannon balls were erected by the Grand Army of the Republic, Upton Post Corps no.8. Auxiliary. The organization meeting was held in the home of Mrs. Jack Parmer, and the first president was Mrs. Samuel Moser. The auxiliary was created by wives and widows of Civil War veterans. The Civil War section was created in June 1897, and the monument was erected in 1902. Civil War veteran Issack French (Block 12, Lot 258) and his wife, Bessie, were credited with collecting the nickels, dimes and quarters that purchased the two civil war cannons and five cannon balls from Philadelphia.

Notice the rounded top of the Union gravestones on your left near the end of the block. The Confederate gravestones have a pointed top. According to tradition, the pointed top was selected because the Southern loyalists did not want any Unionists sitting on their gravestone!

A Congressional Medal of Honor recipient, Warren C. Dockum (Block 22, Lot 148A), is buried in the Civil War Section. Dockum's Medal of Honor citation issued May 10, 1865 reads that "on April 6, 1865 at Sayers Creek, Virginia, Warren C. Dockum captured the battle flag of the Confederate States of America Savannah Guards after two other men had been killed in the effort." Infantryman Dockum had also been wounded at the Battle of Fricksburg. Civil War Brevet Brig. Gen. Thomas Meade Bowen (Block 13, Lot 412) died in Pueblo on December 30, 1906 after a successful career as an attorney, judge, Colorado legislator, and United States Senator (1883-89). His home at 325 W. 15th Street is on the National Register of Historic Places.

A member of the New Mexico cavalry, Civil War veteran Jesus Robles (Block 12, Lot 275) died in October 1900. The Civil War section also has six Afro-American Civil War veterans who all served in the infantry. They are George Washington (Block 12, Lot 349), David C. Smith (Block 12, Lot 273), Andrew J. Smith (Block 12, Lot 259), Thomas Walker (Block 12, Lot 375), Preston B Harris (Block 12, Lot 311), and Samuel A. Dean (Block 12, Lot 278).



Thomas Bowen

3



At the first road turn right. Stop at the first intersection. Just slightly to your left is the Corwin/Senger monument.

B

In 1881, the Colorado Coal and Iron Company hired Dr. Richard Corwin (Block 13, Lot L) to establish a company medical department that would serve Pueblo and their coal camps. Dr. Corwin soon was involved in the total health care of his patients. Over the years, he sponsored kindergartens to help non-English speaking children succeed in school, cooking classes for women to improve the nutrition of family meals, Minnequa Hospital's Nursing School, and much, much more. One hint of the bachelor doctor's style is revealed in the gifts of drums and dolls that he sponsored for children in the coal camps who attended kindergarten. Many of the children were from immigrant families, and by attending kindergarten they learned English before they entered the first grade.

Turn right. At the first intersection stop. The Blake (Block 13, Lots 343-3) monument is to the left, and the Peter K. Dotson (Block 13, Lot 160) gravestone is to the right, just beyond the tree.

C

George Blake suffered from asthma and was unable to leave Rye to conduct business. Consequently, his wife, Annie conducted their business transactions. One of her better known real estate deals was the purchase of the Nolan Land Grant for \$10,000. She sold 1/3 of the land grant to Peter and Jacob Dotson for \$5,000 and 1/3 of the grant to Charles Goodnight for \$5,000. Annie kept the land that was to become South Pueblo at no cost. The Blakes were also Roselawn investors. The other original stockholders were George L. Lyman & Company, J.N. Carlile, D. K. Bond, Delos L. Holden, A. McGregor, Charles Walker, M.D. Thatcher, George V. Messorole, J.C. Elwell, McMahan & Collier (Funeral Home), O.W. Mallaby, M.B. Gerry, Dr. P. H. Heller, M. H. Fitch, W. L. Shockey, E. J. Ransom, and Z. V. Trine.



Annie Blake

Just to the left of the Blake section the grave site for Alexander T. Stewart (Block 13, Lot 429) who was one of the owners of the Stewart Wagon Company.

In 1895, the Roselawn Cemetery purchased a wagonette from the Stewart Wagon Company for \$350. A deliveryman was hired at \$60 a month. He furnished his own teams, harness, and driver to provide transportation from the city to the cemetery. The wagon would seat ten people. Every Saturday, from April to September, the wagonette left the Reiss Bros. Drug Store at 9:00 a.m., 1:30, and 3:30 p.m., and the Shockey & Pearson's Drug Store at 9:10 a.m., 1:40, and 3:40 p.m.. On Sundays, two morning trips were added at 8:00 and 10:00 a.m., when the wagonette would pick up passengers at the Reiss Bros. Drug Store. For a fare of 15 cents for adults and 10 cents for children, Puebloans were driven to visit grave sites and to picnic on the cemetery grounds.





This practice led Damon Runyon to write the story of "Mrs. McGregor," a widow with a world of experience who had been married to seven different men. One died, four ran away and got divorces from her, and she divorced the other two. The story focuses on her weekly Sunday visit to Riverview Cemetery where she would sit, sometimes for hours by the grave site of Smith. One day Superintendent Joe Sneezebold remarked that she must have loved Smith an extra lot. Mrs. McGregor said no. However, she replied, "Smith was the only man she had ever known who occasionally asked her if she did not feel tired and that it rested her now to sit beside his grave." Damon Runyon ended the story with the comment, "Mrs. McGregor was regarded as a strange woman."

**Before you continue,
notice the Harvey Mausoleum on your left.**

Circa 1910, the Association passed a series of monument rules. First, there were to be no monuments in the free section. All mausoleum and vault designs had to be approved by the board. No images of dogs, cattle, or "the grotesques" were to be allowed. Monuments were to be of granite, marble, or bronze. Iron and sandstone were no longer allowed. It was probably at this time that the adage, "build your own mausoleum, you can't trust your children to do it right" originated.

Many of the Roselawn tombstones were made of Salida blue granite which was quarried near the community of that name. Many fraternal organizations, such as the Masons, Eastern Star, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Woodmen of the World, have symbols that identify member grave sites. Another popular symbol is a lamb for tombstones of babies and children.

**Continue forward. At the end of the road,
turn left onto the main road.
You will be stopping at a series of monuments on your left.
Orman Monument (Block 13, Lots 243)**

D

One of the most prominent railroad contractors in the West, James Orman's home was one of Pueblo's finest mansions. Orman had come to Colorado by mule train in 1868 and was a self-made man. His wife, Nellie, was a pioneer too. She first came West when her father was prospecting for gold in Utah. Following the death of her mother, Nellie was sent to boarding school in St. Louis. As a young lady, she joined her father and brother in Pueblo where they were engaged in the real estate business. Nellie married James Orman. For fourteen years, she lived in a simple house on the corner of Union and Evans avenues. Mr. Orman became mayor of Pueblo, state senator and governor in 1901. In Denver, the Ormans rented Molly Brown's home. Financial panics wiped out the Orman fortunes, and their mansion was sold to good friend Alva Adams. Nellie once again moved to a simple home.

Before you leave notice the horse hitching post near the road.



James Orman



Nellie Orman



Orman Home

5



Royal Monument (Block 13, Lots 253-317)

Born in Ireland, Andre Riehill (Block 13, Lots 253-317) was separated from his mother and sister the day they arrived in New York City, when he became lost. A policeman recorded his name at Royal, and his mother was unable to find him. Andrew was adopted by a Quaker family, served in the Civil War, studied law, published Pueblo's first evening newspaper, and became mayor of Pueblo in 1888. In 1885, he returned to Ireland to discover that his mother and sister were still alive and living in the United States.

West Monument (Block 13, Lots 257-313)



George West was elected mayor in 1899 on an anti-gambling platform. By 1901, an ordinance had been passed that forbade public gambling. Three months later, gambling resumed at the Greenlight Saloon and the Oriental Gambling House. Mayor West and the police chief refused to answer reporters' questions. Mayor West died in January of 1902 before the issue was resolved. However, in 1911 Pueblo voted to accept the charter form of government which removed the appointment of police chief and fire chief from the mayor and placed it in the hands of the newly created Civil Service Commission.

John S. Stewart's gravesite is just across the dirt road from the West Monument. It is the five foot pedestal monument that is just behind the larger Banks monument.



On February 11, 1900, the largest funeral in Colorado up to that time was held for Spanish-American war hero, John S. Stewart (Block 13, Lot 362). There were an estimated 20,000 mourners. Stewart was killed in the Phillipines on March 25, 1898 while leading his company of Colorado volunteers against guerrillas. The engagement was called the Battle of Malabon. The funeral march from the Pueblo Armory service to Roselawn was headed by Chief of Police Bob Griffin and a platoon of uniformed officers. Next rode Governor Charles Thomas. The flag draped coffin was on an artillery caisson drawn by four black horses. It was followed by a horse with an empty saddle. Following commitment ritual, an honorary firing squad fired the traditional volley over the grave and a bugler sounded taps.

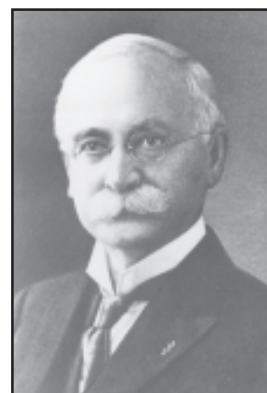


Adams Monument - (Block 13, Lots 270-300)

One of the driving forces behind Pueblo's economic growth, Alva Adams was elected governor of Colorado three times, serving in that office from 1887 to 1889, from 1897 to 1899, and for 66 days in 1905. Although he had been elected by a substantial majority, the election was questioned, and the legislature declared that Adams had been defeated. After the 1886 election, Nellie Orman had a going-away party for Mrs. Ella Adams. As the guests arrived at 1:00 p.m., they were announced by a footman. The fifteen course luncheon ended at 5:00 p.m.; however, 35 guests stayed for a euchre party in the evening.



Ella Adams



Alva Adams

Notice the horse hitching post near the road.

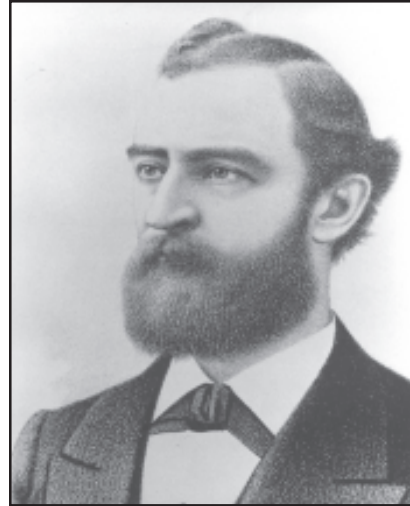




Turn Right at the Thatcher Monument (Block 15, Lots 1-2)

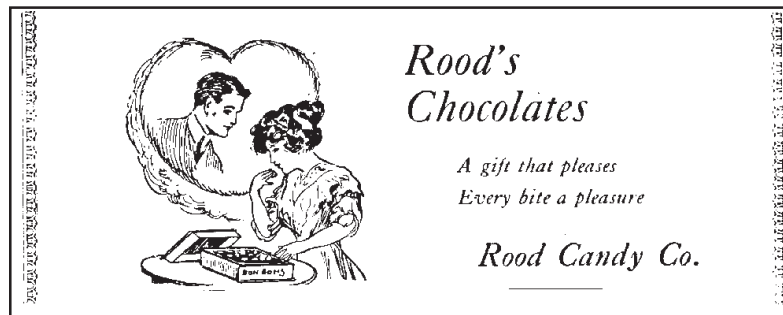
F

One of the most important families in the economic development of Colorado is buried at Roselawn. John Thatcher was the first member of the family to arrive in Pueblo in 1862. His wife, Margaret Henry, was also a pioneer. His younger brother, Mahlon, arrived in 1865. After the brothers established the First National Bank of Pueblo, Mahlon discovered that he had a gift for banking. By his death in 1916, the brothers owned 23 Colorado banks. Luna Thatcher, Mahlon's wife, was the first Pueblo woman to be appointed to a state board. Henry Thatcher, the youngest brother, was the first Colorado Supreme Court Justice and was one of the signers of the Colorado Constitution. The Henry Thatcher family (wife Ella and daughters Minnie, Flora and Henry) was moved from the Pioneer Cemetery. This was a common practice in the early years of the cemetery.

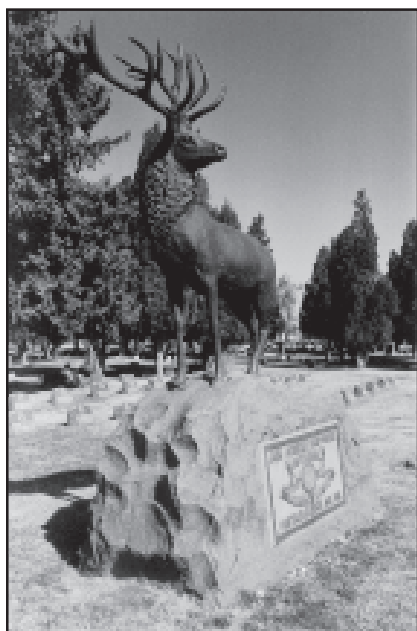


Henry Thatcher

Continue past the Thatcher monument. Notice the beautiful statue of a woman just behind the Dunbaugh monument. Stop at the Rood monument.



Aaron Rood was president of the Rood Candy Company. The candy factory was one of the early industrial jobs available to Pueblo women.



When the road intersects with another road continue onto the main road by going slightly to your left. Continue to Block 18 and stop at the Elks Monument

G

The Bronze Elk was commissioned 1907. The base is of blue granite which was quarried from a site near Salida. The Bureau Brothers in Philadelphia manufactured the 12-ton statue. Erected in 1912, the statue was moved from the railroad to the cemetery by using block and tackle to pull the statue with rolling logs. No women are buried in the Elks section.



These are the different crosses that can be seen throughout the cemetery.



Latin Cross
(Upright staff longer than crossbar)



Greek Cross
(All arms of equal length)



Calvary Cross
(Three steps represent Faith, Hope Charity)



Celtic Cross
(Dates from 6th century and emphasizes eternity)



Crown and Cross
(Reward of the faithful Revelations 2:10)



Maltese Cross
(Crusaders' emblem formed from four spear points)

I.N.R.I.

(Initial letters for Latin spelling of sign on the Cross: Iesus Nazarenus Rex Iudaeorum, Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews. John 19:19)



Chi Rho
(Monogram of first two letters of Greek work for CHRIST)





Turn around and retrace your route a short distance to the narrow section between Block 24 and 29. Stop at the Gast monument.



The Gast family was a prominent Pueblo family. Charles E. Gast, his son Robert and his grandson, Robert Jr., were all attorneys. The Gast mansion, 1801 N. Greenwood Street, is on the National Register of Historic places. The Richardsonian Romanesque and Queen Anne style house features a variety of window shapes and sizes. The mansion was lived in by four generations of the Gast family over a period of 68 years.

Just behind the Gast tombstone is the gravestone for Clara Latshaw.



Clara Latshaw (Block 24, Lot 199) - As president of the Ladies Park and Improvement Association, Clara Latshaw violated convention when she went to Denver all by herself to convince Henry C. Brown, owner of the Brown Palace Hotel, to sell the land surrounding the Mineral Palace building. Clara succeeded in having Brown agree to \$35,000 rather than the \$45,000 he had been demanding. Mineral Palace became Pueblo District 1 on August 3, 1896. Lake Clara was named in her honor, and all of the row boats were named in honor of the women on her committee.

Stop at Hedly Monument on the right in Block 14.



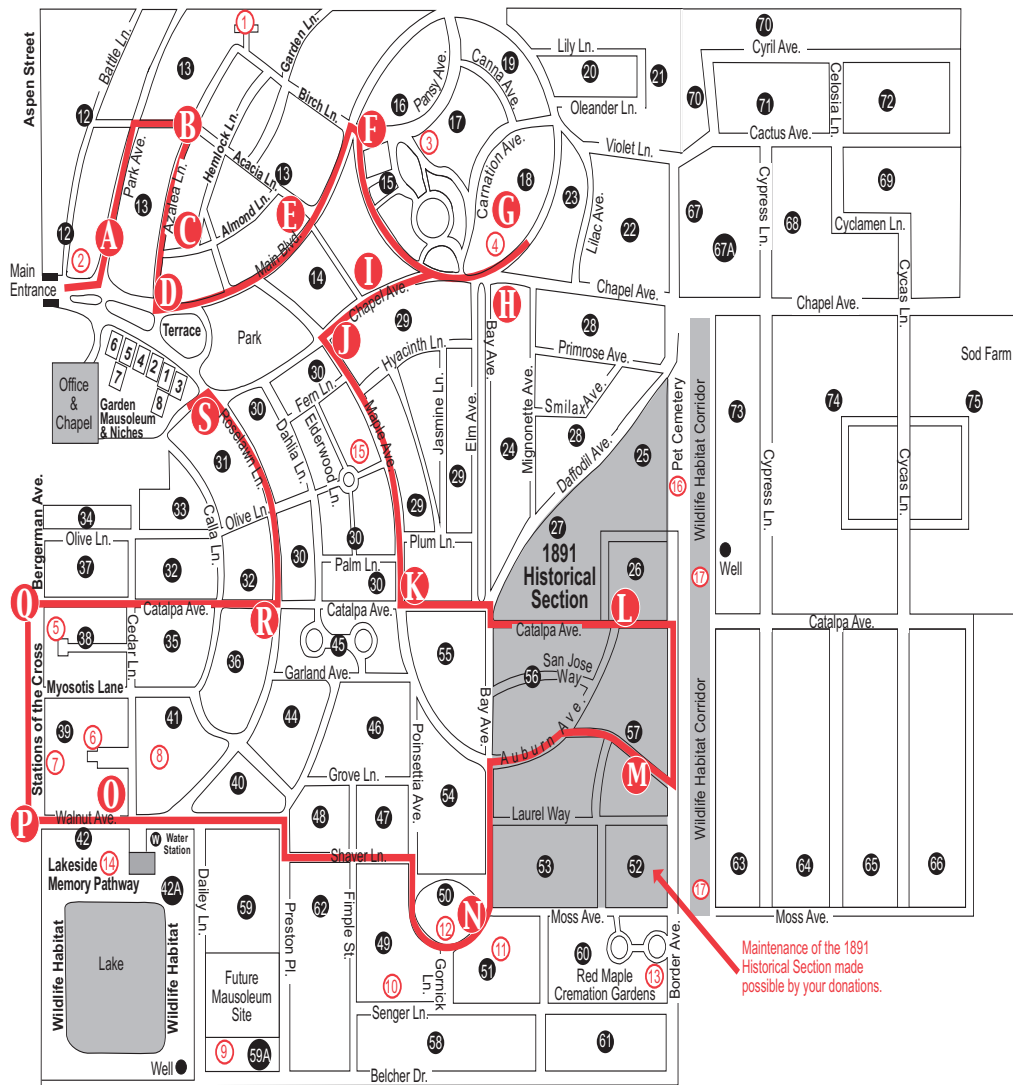
The most beloved Roselawn monument is that of Hedley Harold (Block 14, Lot 81) who died in 1891. Old timers tell about his death at age five. As the days of the boy's illness passed, Hedley made a special request to his mother that his cap, shirt, pants and shoes be placed on a small chair near his bed because one day soon he would be well, and he wanted them to be ready when he arose. After his death, his family erected a special gravestone of his little chair with the cap, shirt, pants and shoes waiting for him.





Roselawn

Cemetery & Funeral Home



- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| ① Last Supper Feature | ⑩ Holy Family Altar |
| ② Civil War Cannons | ⑪ Christ in the Garden of Gethsemane Feature |
| ③ Spanish American War Memorial | ⑫ Baby Land Feature |
| ④ Elks Rest Feature | ⑬ Red Maple Cremation Garden |
| ⑤ The Lord's Prayer Feature | ⑭ Lake Side Memory Pathway |
| ⑥ Bishops Mausoleum | ⑮ Children's Angel Statue |
| ⑦ Stations of the Cross | ⑯ Pet Cemetery |
| ⑧ Statue of Christ Feature | ⑰ Wildlife Habitat Corridor |
| ⑨ Veterans Feature | |



Roselawn
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This is a good time to stop and look at the trees around you.

The cemetery developers visioned Roselawn as a Memorial Park with green plants and trees as an essential feature. This is reflected in the Chieftain, December 5, 1892 advertisement that describes the cemetery as "the silent city of the dead, undisturbed under a carpet of green, beneath the solemn pines, the sad hemlocks, the tearful willows, the embracing vines, the cherished remains of our sainted dead."

The cemetery was laid out in irregular blocks, with curved streets and winding paths. Banks along the streets had running water. The first grass was irrigated by ditches and flooding from a small pond. There were trees of every variety as well as shrubs and flowers. As early as 1891, the Association purchased 2,000 trees from Dittmer Orchards for 30 to 40 cents per tree.

Today, visitors to the cemetery are surrounded by a wide variety of trees that have symbolic meaning as well as beauty. A nature walk booklet, "The Trees of Roselawn" is available in the Cemetery Office.

**Continue to the first corner on your left.
Stop at the Friends of Mary, Sisters of Loretto monument**



Open casket photos provided a last opportunity for a photograph of a loved one.

At the May 1891 stockholders meeting, a resolution passed requiring any church or society having a special block set aside for the exclusive use of their members be required to pledge to make no interment in any other cemetery. At the June 1891 stockholders meeting, Father Richard di Palma requested that Blocks 14 and 29 be set aside for the Catholic burials. Masonic Lodge No. 31 soon asked for Block 13. In September, the Grand Army of the Republic requested Block 12, and in October Masonic Lodge 17 requested a special block. C. E. Olin asked that Block 13 be set aside for Masonic Lodge No. 31. The Elks requested Block 18 in 1907. On August 15, 1891, Father Ley, pastor at St. Ignacious, proposed that the Catholic churches should receive a ten percent commission for each Catholic burial. Copies of the agreement were signed by Father's Ley, di Palma and Bonafice. Bishop Matz formally agreed to the plan for Catholic burials on January 21, 1892. By March 1897, prior to the burial in the Catholic section, written permission from a Catholic priest had to be obtained.



Soon National Catholic churches, which were not a part of the Pueblo diocese, were requesting that special blocks be dedicated to the burial of their parishioners. In December 1894, Reverend Joseph M. Marra acquired Blocks 55, 56, 57, and a portion of 29 for St. Patrick's Church. In 1908, St. Mary's Church and the Colorado Society of Benedictines, under the direction of Cyril Zupan, established Block 20,21, and part of 22, for burials for their congregations. The Greek Orthodox Community Association reserved lots in Block 23 in 1916. In the November 12, 1917 minutes of the Association, it was recorded that the St. Patrick representative was "mad" about the "Austrian (St. Mary's) Catholic loss of money" to St. Patrick's.

The first burial area to be given to a religious group was June 6, 1891 to the Sisters of Charity (Block 29). The next gift was the Sisters of Loretto on September 5, 1898, and the first burial was Sister Josene on December 12th of that year. Five gravestones to the right of Sister Josene is the grave of Father Murray. In 1942, Father Murray, assistant pastor of Mount Carmel, and a small group of parishioners organized Mount Carmel Credit Union. Business began in January 1943 in the basement of Mount Carmel Church. The first major goal was to assist the squatters in Smelter Hill, Pepper Sauce Bottoms and Salt Creek to obtain title to their homes. Many of the families had lived in their homes for generations without ownership of the land title. The Cemetery Association also donated land to the Women's Hospital Association (Block 12, Lot 91).



At the corner of Block 29 (Sisters of Loretto) and 30, turn left on Maple Avenue.



Notice the beautiful Longinotti family tombstone featuring a woman and a cross.

Roselawn has a rich ethnic history. There are clusters of grave sites of Greek, Japanese, Afro-American, Italian, and Mexican ancestry. Individuals have compelling symbols that cause the viewer to pause and reflect. One such monument is that of Irishman Dunphy and the huge Celtic cross that marks his solitary grave site. Continuing a short distance the Lammo family gravestones reflect many immigrants pride in being Americans.

Stop at the Nigro family gravestone. Looking seven rows back, near a tree, notice the stone for Dr. Mary Barry.

Dr. Mary Barry (Block 29, Lot 109) was Pueblo's first woman county physician in 1896. In 1898, she was elected to serve in the Colorado State Legislature. Carrie Holly was the first woman elected in the legislature in 1894. Colorado was the seventh state to grant women the right to vote in 1893.



Dr. Mary Barry



**Continue to the corner of Block 29, 55, 45 and 30.
Turn left, at the end of the road turn right, and at the
intersection, left between Blocks 27 and 56.**

K

Notice the photographs on the headstones.

This is the historic section of the cemetery. Notice the iron and wooden crosses on either side of the road. Included in this 15-acre section are mass burials, early burials for individual grave sites, and the paupers' section. In 1893, the first recorded charge to an undertaker for proper burial was \$1.50.

Victims of the Eden Train wreck, which occurred on Sunday, August 7, 1904, were buried in a mass grave. One of the worst train wrecks of its time, the accident occurred five and a half miles north of Pueblo. A railroad bridge had washed out due to a rain storm. Whole Missouri Pacific cars were lost in the quicksand that formed during flood conditions. There were 96 known deaths, and 14 who were never found. Some of the Roselawn burials were of Carrie and Alfred Downing, Jennie Huddleston, Margaret Kelly, Ida Leonard, Dr. James McGregor, Mary West, Bud Seward, Dr. Walter F. Munn, Emily Woods, and Minnie Selby.

This section also contains 1,098 burials of victims of the 1918 Flu Epidemic. The Red Cross, under the direction of Chairman Robert Gast, was prepared when the first case was reported on October 5, 1918. Citizen committees opened an emergency hospital, community kitchen, and delivered meals. Despite advanced planning and outstanding community cooperation, many, many lives were lost.

The next tragedy to strike Pueblo was the flood of June 1921. Rainfall was the cause. The downtown section of Pueblo was flooded, and early reports listed 120 known deaths, 49 missing and 93 not accounted for. Albert L. Clark (Block 17, Lot 60), the pullman conductor for the Missouri Pacific Railway, who lived at 810 East B. Street, lost his life in the June 1921 flood as did E. A. Schabel (Block 13, Lot 359), who was a shoe dealer at 210 S. Union.



Just past the first intersection stop and look to the left.

L

Notice the Japanese gravestones with Japanese and English inscriptions. The first Japanese child born in Pueblo, Tomiko Yoshimura (Block 26, Lot 28), died December 21, 1907, three days after her birth. The parents, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Yoshimura, who had only been married for a year, were living at a large Japanese boarding house at 1400 E. Abriendo Avenue. The baby's grave was marked with a sandstone marker with English on one side and Japanese on the other. In 1991, the Yoshimura family erected a Georgia gray granite headstone, but also mounted the worn sandstone marker on the same foundation.

14





**Continue to the end of the road. Turn right.
Continue to the first road.
Turn right back into the Historic Section.**

M

In 1900, 55.3% of the residents of Pueblo were either immigrants or the children of immigrants. Many single men who came to America alone never married. When they died there was no need for a family lot, and they were buried in individual lots. Many of these individual burials are located in the historic section. Notice the homemade markers. For many years it was believed that the people who were buried in this area no longer had living relatives in the region. When Roselawn added grass to this area, gravestones for unmarked graves began to appear.

**Continue to the end of the gravel road.
Turn left and continue to the circle area.
This is Baby Land. Block 50**

N

Near the monument notice the gravestone which reads, "For someone so little, he gave so much, but angels always do."

**Go around the circle. At the corner of Blocks 49, 47 and 54,
go between 49 and 47. When the road ends, go a
short distance to the right between Blocks 59 and 48
and then turn left between Blocks 59 and 40. Continue past
the Bishops mausoleum which will be to your right in Block 39**

O



The Bishops' Mausoleum and the Garden of the Good Shepherd, which Bishop Willging named, was completed the summer of 1959. The mausoleum has six crypts which were to be used by any Bishop of the Diocese who wished to be entombed there. The Association donated the land, and Bishop Willging used personal funds to construct the mausoleum. Anonymous donors constructed the 93-foot long flagstone walk from the roadway to the steps of the mausoleum.



At the end of the road, turn right at the Stations of the Cross.

P

Puebloan Anthony Capozzolo became Tony Capps in Hollywood where he danced his way to fame and fortune. He taught Latin dances to actors and actresses, was dancing director of a number of movies, and had his own television series, "Latin Holiday," and radio program "Rumba Rhapsody Time." In 1982, he donated an altar to Roselawn, and in 1990, he donated the five-foot-tall stations of the cross set in a row behind the Bishops' Mausoleum. Etched in the sierra white granite columns are pictures of Christ on his way to Calvary. Mr. Capps "wanted to do something to spiritually uplift people as they say prayer for their dead.... Perhaps they will say prayers for my family too."

**At the end of the Stations of the Cross continue
on between Blocks 37 and 38
turn right. The Lord's Prayer monument
and military section is to the right.**

Q

Roselawn is honored to be the final resting place of veterans from the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, the Korean Conflict and Vietnam.





**Continue to the middle of Block 35.
Watch for the McClelland gravestone on your right.**

McClelland (Block 35, Lot 13) - This childless couple were the major financial supporters of the McClelland Public Library and the McClelland Orphanage. Shortly after Andrew had been the major financial contributor to the building of the public library, the Protestant Orphanage Association asked Andrew to help build an orphanage. He replied that he had a building that he would give them if they could raise \$5,000. When the group was unable to raise money, his wife, Columbia, donated the \$5,000, and Andrew was forced to keep his word and provide the building!



Continue to Blocks 30 and 45. Turn left between Blocks 32 and 30.



Charles Webster Crews (Block 30, Lot 16-39) came to Colorado as a prospector. After five years he decided to look for a more lucrative occupation. A friend gave Mr. Crews \$1,200 worth of men's furnishings to sell on commission. A Leadville cabin was rented and food stuffs were added to the merchandise. Robert Henry Beggs, Mr. Crews' uncle, was a principal at Whittier School in Denver. Upon Crews' request, Beggs sent \$135 and a large shipment of merchandise on consignment. Crews swept the store, filled the lamps and did all of the porter's work, bought all the goods and sold most of them. As he later described it, "I furnished the muscle, and Uncle Robert furnished the money and the brains." The store philosophy was prominently displayed on a handmade sign reading, "One Price, Plain Figures and Spot Cash." On March 1, 1888, R. H. Beggs and Co. opened a Pueblo store at the corner of Fifth Street and Santa Fe Avenue. The opening stock was purchased from Carson, Pirie, Scott and Company and totaled \$6,000. Business was good with as much as \$35 a day in sales. In 1899, the company moved to 409-411 N. Santa Fe. This building became too small so the notion, drugs, etc. were moved to a new store at the corner of Second and Main streets. Later the store moved to a four-story building on Fourth and Main streets.

Notice the hand-carved Irma Ebenenz monument of a little girl on the right. You can identify a handcarved



tombstone by the v at the base of each letter. The stonecarver's chisel has a wedge shape. Where the chisel ends, a v-shape is formed by the tool. Sand blasted tombstones were created by gluing a mat to a stone with the name and dates cut out. Next the stone is sandblasted. The 1902 Sears Roebuck catalog, under the heading of Memorial Department, advertised tombstones ranging from \$5.10 to \$26.70. Carved from royal blue Vermont granite, the tombstones ranged in size from 12 inches to 4 feet 4 inches.



THE GARDEN MAUSOLEUMS

Construction of Roselawn's Garden Crypt Mausoleum began in 1961, featuring Italian marble and native stone, carnelian and sierra white granite.



OTHER PROMINENT PUEBLOANS

ROBERT FRAZIER (Block 15, Lot 12) - By the 1890's, Pueblo was known as the "cowboys saddle capital." Part of that fame was due to the advertising skills of saddlemaker, Robert Frazier. He, along with Samuel Gallup (Block 13, Lot 630) and Thomas Flynn, created a large array of saddles ranging from side saddles for women to specially adorned silver saddles for rodeo performers.

JOSEPH HITCHENS (Block 30, Lot 175) - The son of an English art collector, Joseph Hitchens studied under Europe's great masters. From the early 1870's to his death he was Pueblo's leading artist. Examples of his work can be seen at the Sangre de Cristo Arts and Conference Center.



Joseph Hitchens

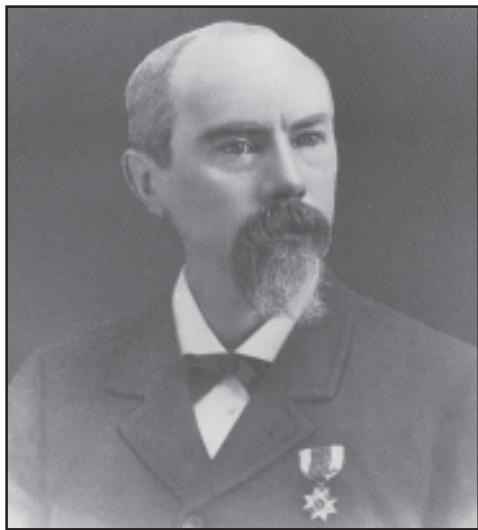
HENRY HOLBROOK (Block 15, Lot 11) - was the owner of a foundry and the Laguna Canal Company when he died in December, 1907. Holbrook, Arizona was named in his honor.

DELOS HOLDEN (Block 14, Lot 118) - When the city fathers of South Pueblo wanted to cut down the huge cottonwood tree, also known as the hanging tree, Delos Holden led a citizen's movement against the removal of the tree. When city council learned of the opposition to the movement against the removal of the tree from the middle of Union Avenue, council met early, scheduled the tree to be cut down the next day (June 25, 1883), and adjourned early. The citizens responded by not reelecting a single member of the South Pueblo City Council.

ROBERT J. KRAGUE (Block 30, Lot 105) - On July 15, 1889, Robert Krague was appointed the first chief of the paid Fire Department. He died on July 31, 1891 when he was thrown from his carriage by a runaway horse. His was the largest funeral procession ever seen in Pueblo. There were over 187 carriages plus marching delegations.



JOHN J. LAMBERT (Block 49, Lot 103) and his wife have the distinction of being the most moved sites in the cemetery. John Lambert was born in Ireland in 1837. He served in the Civil War, and by 1867 he was the signal officer at Fort Reynolds. In 1870, he purchased the Colorado Chieftain. He married Susan Lorimier in 1873. In 1902, the childless couple financed the building of the Sacred Heart Orphanage. When John Lambert died January 5, 1916, he was buried alongside his wife at Roselawn Cemetery following a mass that was celebrated at the Sacred Heart Orphanage. In 1919, their remains were removed and reburied in a small plot located in the east grounds of the orphanage in honor of their many contributions to the orphanage. When the orphanage closed, the Lamberts, six nuns, one priest, and five orphans were disinterred and reburied at Roselawn Cemetery.



John Lambert



Susan Lambert

DR. PEMBROKE R. THOMBS (Block 13, Lot 240) - The first Colorado Insane Asylum superintendent, Dr. Thombs commented in his 1890 report to the legislature that "the object of Asylum treatment is the cure of the insane. I am not in favor of either over crowding or building large institutions." Before the turn of the century, Colorado's policy was to return mentally ill people to their home state.

GEORGE ZAHARIAS (Block 18 Lot1A) - Born to Greek immigrants in Pueblo at 1203 Elm Street, George Vetoyanis became a professional wrestler. Circa 1928, a promoter changed his name to Zaharias which was Greek for sugar. In 1938, he married Babe Didrikson who in 1932 broke four world records at the Olympics and was voted Woman Athlete of the Year in 1932, 1945, and 1946. The film "Pat and Mike" was inspired by their story.



18



MONUMENTS TO REMEMBER

Roselawn has over a dozen feature monuments located at intervals throughout the cemetery. The first monument was the Civil War memorial erected in 1902.

Beginning in 1956, Roselawn erected a series of religious monuments. The Lord's Prayer monument was dedicated on Memorial Day 1956. Located in the Garden of Devotion, the granite stone weighs nearly two tons. The life-size statue of Christ was carved of carrara marble in Italy. Located in the Gate of Heaven garden, the monument was blessed and dedicated on Memorial Day 1957 by Bishop Joseph C. Willging. The relief-carved monument of the Last Supper was dedicated June 1957. The Bishops' Mausoleum, located in the Garden of the good Shepherd, was dedicated in 1961.

The Holy Family Altar, dedicated June 23, 1982, invites Roselawn visitors to light a candle and pray for a loved one.

*To fully enjoy Roselawn's feature monuments,
we suggest that you return to the site of selected monuments.
The block location is listed for your convenience.
See enclosed map.*

- 1 - Last Supper feature - Block 13**
- 2 - Civil War Cannons - Block 12**
- 3 - Spanish American War Memorial - Block 17**
- 4 - Elks Rest Feature - Block 18**
- 5 - The Lord's Prayer Feature - Block 38**
- 6 - Bishops' Mausoleum - Block 39**
- 7 - Stations of the Cross - Behind the Bishops' Mausoleum**
- 8 - Statue of Christ - Block 41**
- 9 - Veterans Feature - Block 59A**
- 10 - Holy Family Altar - Block 49**
- 11 - Christ in the Garden of Gethsemane - Block 51**
- 12 - Baby Land Statue - Block 50**
- 13 - Red Maple Cremation Garden - Block 60**
- 14 - Lakeside Memory Pathway - Block 42A**
- 15 - Children's Angel Statue - Block 30**
- 16 - Pet Cemetery**
- 17 - Wildlife Habitat Corridor**

The directors and staff of Roselawn Cemetery hope you have enjoyed your tour of Pueblo's first "modern" cemetery. If you would like additional information or the location of other burials, please visit the Administration Building for assistance.



Roselawn

Cemetery & Funeral Home



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