

AUG 26 2005

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Evergreen Cemetery

other name/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number: Old Douglas Road _____ not for
publication
city/town: Bisbee
state: Arizona code: AZ county: Cochise code: 003 zip code: 85603

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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments).

James W. Gorman AZSHPO 25 AUGUST 2005
Signature of certifying official Date

ARIZONA STATE PARKS
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet

determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other (explain): _____

[Signature] _____
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Edson H. Beall 10.7.05

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____	_____	buildings
__1__	__0__	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
__1__	__0__	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY/Cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY/Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

NO STYLE

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A

walls N/A

roof N/A

other N/A

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
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.
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:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning & Development

Period of Significance

1896 - 1955

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

- State historic preservation office
Other state agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of Repository:

Bisbee Mining & Historical Museum

Primary Location of Additional Data:

10. Geographical DataAcreage of Property 14.31**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	—	—	—	3	—	—
2	—	—	—	4	—	—

√ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared Byname/title Melissa Huber, Jason Fox, Jacob Lauderdale, Renee Villareal, Gretchen Voeks, Keith Walzak with R. Brooks Jefferyorganization Preservation Studies, CALA, University of Arizona date June 22, 2005street & number PO Box 210075 telephone (520) 621-2991
city or town Tucson state: AZ zip code 85721-0075**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.**Photographs**Representative **Black and White photographs** of the property.**Additional items** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)**Property Owner**

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

name City of Bisbee
street & number 118 Arizona St telephone (520) 432-5446
city or town Bisbee state AZ zip code 85603**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instruction, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 1

Property: Evergreen Cemetery
Cochise County, Arizona

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Evergreen Cemetery is the main cemetery of Bisbee, a city located in southeastern Arizona within Cochise County. Bisbee is a mining town located in a narrow valley in the Mule Mountains. The cemetery itself is located in the Lowell area of the city of Bisbee on old US highway 80, known locally as Douglas Road. Due to its location, Evergreen is sometimes also referred to as the Lowell Cemetery.



The Cemetery land was designated for use in 1896 and was officially established on May 3, 1912 as a replacement for the original cemetery, which was located on Brewery Gulch Avenue in the main business area of Bisbee. The original deeded land area for the cemetery was obtained from the Calumet & Arizona Mining Company (later acquired by Phelps Dodge Mining Company). The original site plans and records for Evergreen have been lost, most likely in a fire during the early 1900s.

There are estimated to be ten thousand graves at Evergreen Cemetery, but the number may be higher considering there are double burials, mass graves, cremations, and infants that were buried in open graves by sextons for minimal or no charge.

Fig. 1. View of main entrance, looking northeast.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 2

Property: Evergreen Cemetery
Cochise County, Arizona

Primary access to Evergreen Cemetery is by a north/south roadway located directly across Douglas Road from the Lowell Elementary School. A cattle guard and a monumental concrete and painted ironwork gate mark this main entrance (Fig. 1). Secondary access is provided by another north/south roadway that is located to the east of the icehouse complex. This entrance is also constructed of concrete and iron but is considerably smaller in size. There is no documentation regarding when the gates were constructed or by whom. They are, however, visible in photographs from 1910 (Nicholl, Personal Interview). Both the primary and secondary entrance gates and the north/south roadways are included within the boundary defined as Evergreen Cemetery Historic Site. Additionally, there is a network of narrow roads that branch off of the primary and secondary roadways and lead throughout the Historic Site.

The entire Evergreen Cemetery is divided into fifty-one specific sections. There are thirty-four sections included in the area defined as Evergreen Cemetery Historic Site. There is currently no physical boundary demarcating this Historic Site. Instead, these thirty-four sections form a conceptual boundary for the site (See section map, Section 10). These sections are:

13	East General	29	The Loyal of Order of Moose
14	East General	30	Catholic
15	Loyal Order of Moose	31	General
16	General	32	Northeast Catholic
17	International Order of Odd Fellows	33	Northeast Catholic
18	International Order of Odd Fellows	34	Catholic
19	General	35	Old Catholic
20	General	38	Northwest General
21	General/African American	39	Baby
22	County	40	Northwest General
23	East General	41	Northwest General
24	East General	43	Improved Order of Red Men
25	General	44	Woodmen of the World
26	Order of the Knights of Pythias	45	West General
27	Ancient Order of United Workers	46	Old Masonic
28	Loved Ones of L.O.O.M.	47	Old Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks
		48	The Fraternal Brotherhood
		49	The Fraternal Order of Eagles

These individual sections vary in size and the plots within them are typically arranged in rows that run north/south. The boundaries of these sections were previously determined by the City of Bisbee based on records and burial patterns throughout the history of the cemetery. In many cases, popular fraternal orders and religions had specific sections reserved for them. The sections are, for the most part, not defined by physical boundaries. Conceptual boundaries are defined by the types of grave markers, the languages on these markers, the iconography specific to certain groups, and the design of the burial plots. One can perceive the difference between one section and another based on these elements.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 2

Property: Evergreen Cemetery
Cochise County, Arizona

The varying grave marker types, languages, and iconography reflect the great number of ethnic, fraternal, and religious orders of Bisbee during the community's early years of planning and development. For example, the Old Catholic section (35) of the cemetery has a high density of Latin crosses, sculptural elements, and written statements of devotion on the markers. This stands in stark contrast to a neighboring section (48) referred to as the Potter's Field. The Potter's Field has no ornate grave markers and is characterized by its considerable number of unmarked plots.



Fig. 2. Overview of Evergreen Cemetery, looking west.

The materials used for grave markers in Evergreen Cemetery include hand inscribed, stamped, and poured concrete, marble, sandstone, pre-cast zinc, granite, iron, and wood. Some of the markers show evidence of being locally wrought and/or carved as evidenced by their simplicity and rough nature. Other markers are elaborately carved or pre-cast and were most likely purchased through mail order. There are a number of structures that are more architectural in nature including tombs, memorials, and nichós. (Fig 2). One of the more prominent of these features is the large white monument to George Warren in section 46 which was erected by the Bisbee Elk's Lodge in 1914. (Fig. 3). The orientation of gravesites is typically positioned to the east, although a number of the graves face west or are two sided.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 3

Property: Evergreen Cemetery
Cochise County, Arizona

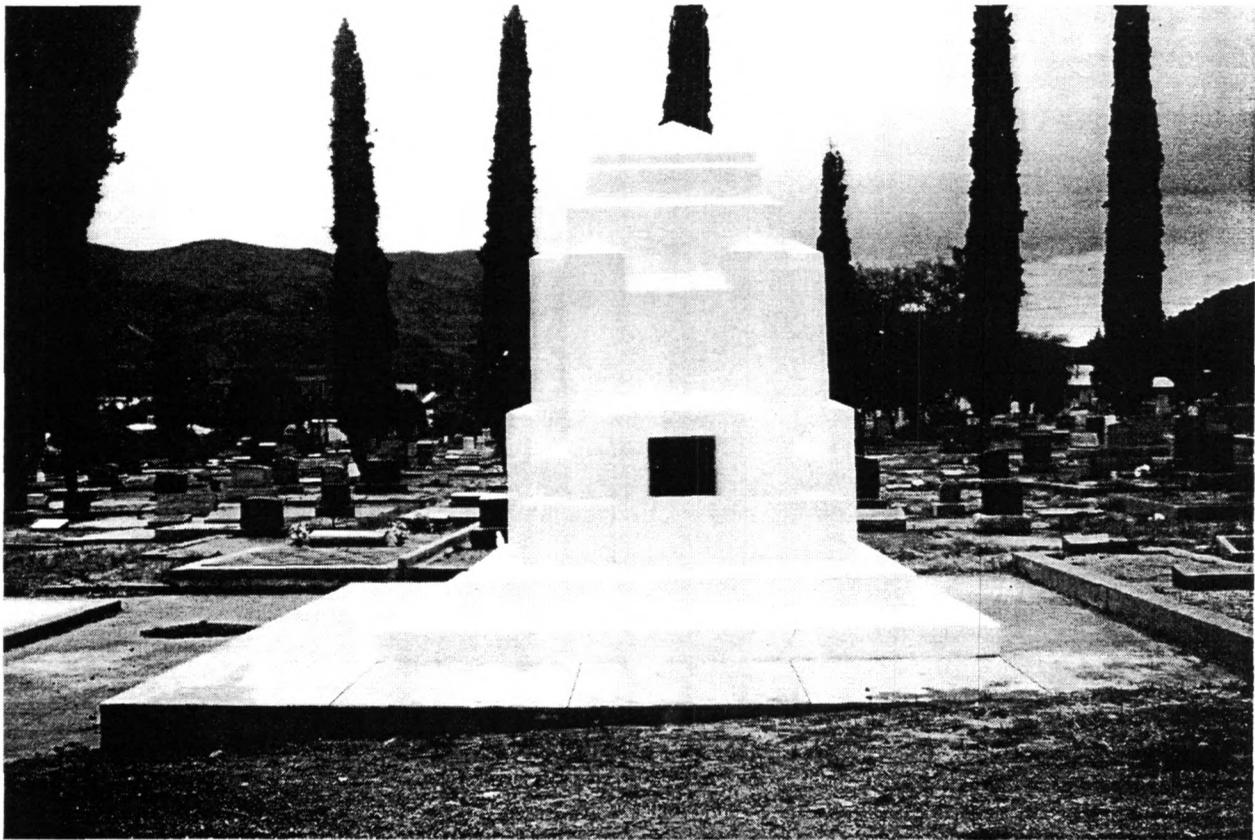


Fig. 3. View of George Warren monument (Section 46), looking west.

There are a few structures constructed during the period of significance that are visible from the Historic Site. These are the former icehouse complex, the Rosok Mausoleum, and the Veteran's Memorial. The former icehouse complex is located to the east of the main entry. A portion of the complex was used for a time as a sexton's residence. The complex is now abandoned and fenced off from the cemetery. The Rosok Mausoleum is located at the end of the primary north/south roadway along the far north boundary of the cemetery and the Veteran's Memorial is located in Section 8 of the cemetery. All of these structures are located around what would have been the periphery of the cemetery during the period of significance. They have since been surrounded by modern sections that fall outside of the period of significance, disconnecting the structures from their original context with relation to the Historic Site. Additionally, the mausoleum and memorial are anomalous for being the only structures of their kind in the cemetery and are, therefore, atypical in the cemetery's historic pattern of development. The icehouse complex, the Veteran's Memorial, and the Rosok Mausoleum, therefore, are not included within the boundaries of the proposed Historic Site.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 4

Property: Evergreen Cemetery
Cochise County, Arizona

Historically, Evergreen Cemetery was a lush and well-manicured landscape. This was made possible by excess water that was pumped from the mining operations by Phelps Dodge. The original vegetation included mowed green grass and oleanders. Changes in operations at the mine during the 1980s meant that excess water was no longer available for use at the cemetery. Since that time there has been only limited water at the site and the grass was allowed to die off (Nicholl).

The primary entry access road is lined with Italian Cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*) eighty to one hundred years in age intermixed with Golden Arborvitae (*Thuja Platycladus*). The landscape was designed to create a horizontal and vertical edge element demarcating the roadway and graveyard sections. The Cypress and Arborvitae are still present. However, due to the lack of water for many years, a number of the plantings indicate stress and bug infestation, and some have been removed. Presently water has been reestablished to some of the trees to prevent further losses as part of an ongoing endeavor to restore water to the entire cemetery.

Other vegetation noted on the Cemetery grounds include a variety of individual plants and trees that may have been planted at gravesites by family members or are invasive volunteers that have established themselves over time. The list of vegetation includes, a smooth bark Arizona Cypress (*Cupressus arizonica*), located a short distance from the cemetery gate, Desert Hackberry (*Celtus pallida*), Tree of Heaven (Cancer trees), Arizona Cypress and Juniper mix, and sporadic Yucca, Agaves, Prickly Pear and Ocotillo desert cacti throughout the site.

The surrounding Mule Mountains and hillsides, scarred by mining remnants, rock dumping and tailings, gravel pilings, and other mining structures, define the site of Evergreen Cemetery. This physical alteration of the landscape is inevitable in a mining area as prosperous and active as Bisbee. The hills encircling Evergreen are rich in color and texture, yet are barren of any significant vegetation. Most of the large trees were removed very early during the development of the town and mining operations in the mid-nineteenth century. The hillside vegetation never recovered and only remnants of mesquite and desert shrubs are present on the south facing slopes located above the Cemetery. The most striking aspect of the surrounding landscape is horizontal scarring and enormous piles of rock and mineral deposits created by materials removed from the Lavender Pit open mine just north of the Cemetery.

Due to the fact that Evergreen is not a perpetual care cemetery, many sections of the grounds present a varying appearance of general neglect. The families of the deceased are responsible for maintaining their loved one's grave sites. Today many of those buried in the cemetery no longer have living relatives that can care for their graves. As a result, many of the older graves are deteriorated to the point that they are beyond recognition.

The Evergreen Cemetery is situated upon an underground honeycomb pattern of over 250 miles of tunnels and mine shafts. Cracks and fissures appeared throughout the mining district, some as large as 100 feet long and 30 feet wide. Despite the fact that it is a cemetery, the Phelps Dodge Company retained all mining rights beyond forty feet beneath the surface of Evergreen. (Newkirk, 71-75) The instability of the earth beneath Evergreen is evident in the regular occurrence of gravesite sinkage and the continuous need for their maintenance and reconstruction.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 5

Property: Evergreen Cemetery
Cochise County, Arizona

The major alteration to the older portions of the cemetery, aside from general decay, has been the addition of curbing and concrete slabs to some of the burial plots. This is a new addition that is meant to stop the sinkage and erosion that plagues many areas of the cemetery but has not been successful in many cases (Fig. 4). The addition of curbing can be seen throughout the cemetery in both older and newer sections. On some graves, the curbing is in-filled with decorative gravel, artificial grass, or assorted plantings. A more drastic addition is the pouring of large concrete ledgers over the entire plot within the curbing.



Fig. 4. Detail of sinkage (Section 46).

Recently, the Evergreen Cemetery Committee has been established by the City of Bisbee to create a long-term strategic plan for the preservation and maintenance of the cemetery. By raising awareness of the value of Evergreen, the committee hopes to obtain funds from grants and the city for the full restoration of the historic portions of the cemetery. This would include bringing in treated wastewater or city water to once more provide irrigation for the grounds. There are also plans to acquire additional land for expansion, as there currently are about sixty burials a year. These plans include the adaptive reuse of the icehouse complex located at the southern entrance to the property for a visitors' center or mausoleum.

Despite the effects of aging and decay that have taken place over time, Evergreen Cemetery retains its historic integrity through its location, design, setting, materials, and association. The principal change to the cemetery over time has been the degradation of the cemetery grounds. This includes the loss of vegetations (Italian cypress and shade trees) and original grasses. Other alterations to the cemetery

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 6

Property: Evergreen Cemetery
Cochise County, Arizona

landscape include the addition of curbing and concrete slabs to the older gravesites. Many of the gravestones and markers have evidence of decay and damage due to weathering and vandalism. Older, more significant markers are of particular concern because of the historical context of these important symbols. Despite the evidence of damage, the historic integrity of the cemetery characterized by a wide variety of grave markers, is maintained.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 7

Property: Evergreen Cemetery
Cochise County, Arizona

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Evergreen Cemetery is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion A** for its association with the community planning and development of Bisbee, Arizona. The cemetery site, through its burial patterns and grave marker typologies, language and iconography, reflects the great number of ethnic, fraternal, and religious orders of Bisbee during the mining community's early settlement and development. The diversity that created a patchwork of neighborhoods during the heyday of Bisbee's mining boom was directly translated into the physical divisions that characterize the layout of Evergreen Cemetery site. The cemetery therefore provides an insight and expression of a historically diverse Bisbee that no longer exists in the town today. The period of significance is defined as between 1896, when the site was designated as Bisbee's official cemetery, to 1955, the fifty-year threshold for significance.

EARLY SETTLEMENT IN BISBEE ARIZONA

Bisbee's original purpose for existence was mining; the story of Bisbee, at least up to and including World War II, is the story of mining. The first prospectors to arrive in the Mule Mountains and Tombstone Canyon discovered copper-ore and silver deposits in 1877. From that time forward the Town of Bisbee experienced periods of boom and bust, fire, flooding and disease, growth and decline. Eventually Bisbee would grow to a high point population of twenty-five thousand in 1916. Bisbee continued its survival as a continuously inhabited town through shortages of natural resources, stagnant copper prices, labor disputes, and even the cessation of mining operations all together.

The terracing of gravesites mimics the sloped topography of the area and the cultural stratification of its residents in a symbolic gesture of a unique place and time. The rugged Mule Mountains, which form the backdrop to Evergreen, are scarred from decades of open pit mining. Views from the cemetery look towards piles of brilliant red-yellow rock tailings, rusted mineshafts, and abandoned mining structures and equipment, physically surrounding Evergreen in Bisbee's cultural-geographic history.

The occupants of the Evergreen Cemetery include early prospectors, laborers, prominent business people, wives, and children who are all credited with contributing to the history and building of the town of Bisbee. Within its metal fenced cemetery grounds lay miners who excavated its mines, carpenters who erected its first buildings, laborers who maintained production operations, and an assortment of individuals who helped establish important religious, fraternal, and social organizations. The cemetery is the final resting place for numerous working-class settlers who came to Bisbee during its formative years and who helped define a social class structure in a community comprised of various ethnic groups seeking opportunity in a western mining town. Others buried at Evergreen include veterans of wars and children who died from illness or injury at an early age.

Among those who are laid to rest in Evergreen Cemetery is George Warren who is responsible for the original mining claim in Bisbee in 1877. He is regarded as the "father of the camp" for whom the Warren mining district and the town of Warren are named. An image of George Warren also appears on the Arizona State Seal. Other predominant businessmen and fraternal and political organization leaders are

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 8

Property: Evergreen Cemetery
Cochise County, Arizona

also buried in the Evergreen Cemetery including Harry Wheeler and James Brew, central figures in the Bisbee deportation incident of July 12, 1917.

The physical characteristics of the Cemetery represent a landscape form composing the geography of Bisbee and the people of this historic mining community. Evergreen Cemetery is thus representative of the 'American melting pot' of people who settled in Bisbee during its early years and upon whose labor the town thrived as a leading copper-producing center. (Nicholl) The ethnic diversity that created a patchwork of neighborhoods during the heyday of Bisbee's mining boom was directly translated into the physical divisions that characterize the layout of Evergreen Cemetery. The cemetery therefore provides an insight and expression of historic Bisbee that no longer exists in the town. The Evergreen Cemetery is historically significant as Bisbee's primary burial ground and for its association with the settlement and development of the town and surrounding mining district.

Period of Significance

The period of significance for the Evergreen Cemetery Historic Site is 1896 to 1955. Records indicate that burials may have taken place in the area of Evergreen as early as 1892. However, the period of significance begins in 1896, the date the site in Lowell was designated for the new cemetery. From 1896 on, the majority of burials in the Bisbee region took place in Evergreen Cemetery. The period of significance ends at the fifty-year threshold, 1955. Burials did continue in the fashion characteristic of the period of significance until 1986 when city ordinances were implemented governing grave marker and footprint type. These ordinances significantly affected the overall character of the cemetery by standardizing the plot footprint and grave marker type, thus changing the overall cultural landscape, as seen in the new sections south of the historic site. Although the new grave markers have cultural and fraternal iconography, this standardization of form and plot delineation created a more homogeneous, yet less distinctive, cultural landscape.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Discovery and Settlement

The town of Bisbee is situated in a narrow valley of the Mule Mountains in the southeastern corner of Arizona seven miles from the international border with Mexico and 55 miles from the Arizona-New Mexico state line. Today, Bisbee encompasses a collection of the dozen or so towns that encircled the Warren Mining District, including Warren, Saginaw, Lowell and what is now called Old Bisbee.

Discovery of copper in the Mule Mountains is credited to two Army men, John A. Rucker and Jack Dunn, who were dispatched from nearby Fort Bowie to track down Apaches in 1877. Until this time, the area of the Mule Mountains that today makes up Bisbee was largely unexplored. The mountains surrounding Mule Gulch, later called Tombstone Canyon, indicated the presence of copper, lead, and silver. (Bailey, 11)

Jack Dunn notified George Warren, a mining prospector who laid claim to several mines in the Bisbee area, of the unexplored area and within a few months, he had obtained development capital and laid claim to over a dozen mines in the same area. With the discovery of silver in the hills surrounding Tombstone

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 9

Property: Evergreen Cemetery
Cochise County, Arizona

in the fall of 1877, prospectors began exploring much of the mountainous areas that defined the Sulphur Springs Valley. During that time, the area of Bisbee was known as Mule Gulch. (Jeffery, 6)

In 1880, the mining camp had a population of approximately five-hundred people (Bailey, 49), a post office was created and the name Bisbee was given to the town in honor of Judge DeWitt Bisbee, of the San Francisco mining firm Williams and Bisbee, who was responsible for initial financial support but who apparently never saw the town which was named for him.

The original town site of Bisbee is situated in a corridor through the Mule Mountains, with Mule Gulch and Tombstone Canyon respectively forming the east and northwest portions. Bisbee, on the lower slopes and bottom of the corridor, has an elevation of 5300 feet while the surrounding hills have elevations exceeding 7000 feet. The height and steepness of the hills effectively walled in Bisbee, forcing it to expand up the hillsides, producing a distinctive settlement pattern. (Newkirk, 2-3)

Development

Ownership of mining properties began as individually held single claims, a limitation characterizing the first three years of Bisbee's development. In 1880, the Copper Queen Company obtained control of six claims, making it the largest single landowner. When Phelps Dodge formed the Copper Queen Consolidated Company in 1885, it became the district's largest landowner and has remained such ever since. Phelps Dodge continued to acquire land until and, by 1902, owned approximately fifty percent of the mining claims. (Newkirk, 115)

The year 1902 was a time of prosperity for Bisbee. Rich ore deposits continued to be uncovered and more mining ventures were undertaken in the Warren Mining District between 1901 and 1903 than in any other copper mining area in the world. In response to this growth, the Copper Queen Company established the modest settlement of Lowell in 1900, principally to serve the men working in the eastern most mines. The original Lowell settlement is located directly southeast of Old Bisbee and the Lavender Pit operation located just east of the Sacramento Hill open pit mine. In increasing numbers, miners began building homes there in order to avoid the two-mile commute to these mines. As the center of mining operations shifted generally to the east, Lowell became increasingly populated and spawned small suburbs of its own.

The Copper Queen Mining Company's presence was felt in ways other than physical manifestations. It founded and published a newspaper, the Bisbee Daily Review in 1902, which it used as its vehicle for disseminating the truth according to Phelps Dodge. The mining company's influence also helped establish schools, hospitals, and other community services including the dedication of land for the Evergreen Cemetery in Lowell.

In 1905, the Calumet & Arizona Mining Company organized the Warren Realty & Development Company, raised the necessary capital, and began the planning and development of a town site of two hundred homes for its employees on an alluvial plain south of Lowell to be called Warren. In contrast to Bisbee, a town that was not developed as a consciously planned community, the town of Warren was developed to provide quality residential district for mining company executives. The town was laid out by Colonel Cleve W. Van Dyke, former lieutenant governor of Minnesota and a founder of the National Municipal League and reflected the ideals of the City Beautiful movement. By 1913, Warren had a

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 10

Property: Evergreen Cemetery
Cochise County, Arizona

population of nearly one thousand people, mostly the management employees of the mining companies, emphasizing the community's executive status.

The Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company (CMC) began developing the community of Upper Lowell in 1906. Not as exclusive as Warren, Upper Lowell was targeted at both miners and management and quickly reached a population of five thousand by 1915, covering an area greater than Bisbee's total area of 660 acres.

Bisbee emerged from WWI with its reputation intact as one of the world's great copper camps and that fame was reflected in the demography of the district. A dozen or more mines, drawing from seemingly inexhaustible ore bodies, supported a population of nine thousand packed into two major canyons and clinging to the sides of four hills. That many more lived in a series of satellite communities that stretched ribbon-like down Mule Gulch. By the end of the Depression, twenty thousand people lived in Greater Bisbee, the Warren Mining District.

By 1923, the mining properties were aligned into three major companies: Phelps Dodge Corporation, Calmut & Arizona Mining Company, and Shattuck-Denn Mine. Phelps Dodge owned the lands to the west where mining first began, and Calmut & Arizona bought the land to the south and east representing later mining operations. In 1931, Calmut & Arizona was taken over by Phelps Dodge, putting them in control of most of the properties and over eighty percent of the copper production. In 1938, Shattuck-Denn also merged with Phelps Dodge establishing it as the lone mining company in Bisbee. (Newkirk, 115)

Evergreen Cemetery

During the time when the Bisbee area was still known as Mule Gulch, the city's deceased were buried in any available plot of land. It was not until the 1880s that a site on Brewery Gulch Avenue was established for Bisbee's first proper cemetery (Fig. 5). In 1883, the first burials took place in what today is referred to as the "Old Cemetery". Later, sanitary problems due to the fear of contaminating nearby domestic wells, flooding, and a lack of grave space as a result of the town's population expansion, made the selection of a new cemetery necessary.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 11

Property: Evergreen Cemetery
Cochise County, Arizona

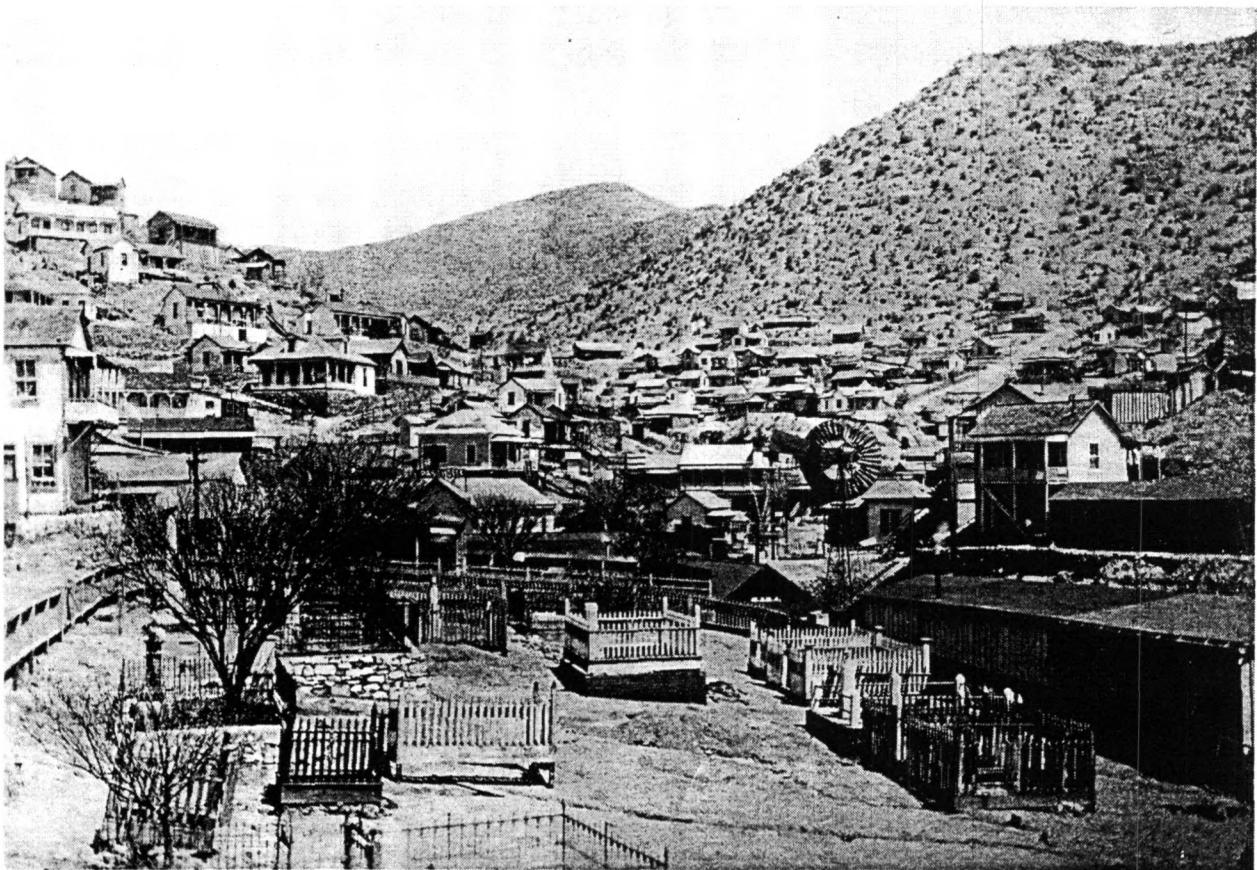


Fig. 5. View of original Bisbee Cemetery in Brewery Gulch, date unknown.

In 1896 a site in Lowell, which would eventually become known as Evergreen Cemetery, was designated for the new cemetery. Though some records indicate that a few burials continued at the Brewery Gulch cemetery until at least October 1898, from 1896 on the majority of new burials took place at Evergreen (Vaughan). Ordinance 175 of the Bisbee Common Council formally established the Evergreen Cemetery in the Bisbee suburb, on May 3, 1912 (fig. 6):

*“An Ordinance accepting conveyance of
land for Cemetery purposes and providing
for administration of the affairs of said Cemetery...”*

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 12

Property: Evergreen Cemetery
Cochise County, Arizona



Fig. 6. Aerial view of Evergreen Cemetery located on the right side of the photo defined by the cypress trees; date unknown.

Records indicate that burials may have taken place in the area of Evergreen as early as 1892. These burials were located on the former Protection Claim, regardless that the legal title had not yet been formally transferred (Metz). This did not occur until 1908 when the title was obtained from Lake Superior & Pittsburgh. The western portion of this section contained the original potter's graves, referring to the poverty-stricken or unknown. These were maintained with mowed grass into the 1960s (Metz). These graves were unmarked as the original markers were probably wooden or temporary in nature and thus later lost. Today, this area is no longer maintained as a portion of Evergreen, instead it is an adjacent service yard.

The eastern portion of the cemetery was established on the Mountain Maid Claim in 1903. The front portion of Evergreen lies on portions of the Erie Cattle Claim, the Last Chance Claim, the Reindeer Claim and the Cottontail Claim. The date when these were obtained from their owner, Calumet & Arizona, is not clear (Metz). Later additions were dated to July 10, 1911 and July 28, 1911.

Despite the new use of the site, mining concerns were not entirely put aside, as evidenced in an ordinance that points out that "cemetery purposes" are limited to the surface and a depth of forty feet. The mining rights to the land underneath Evergreen originally belonged to the Calumet & Arizona, which later

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 12

Property: Evergreen Cemetery
Cochise County, Arizona

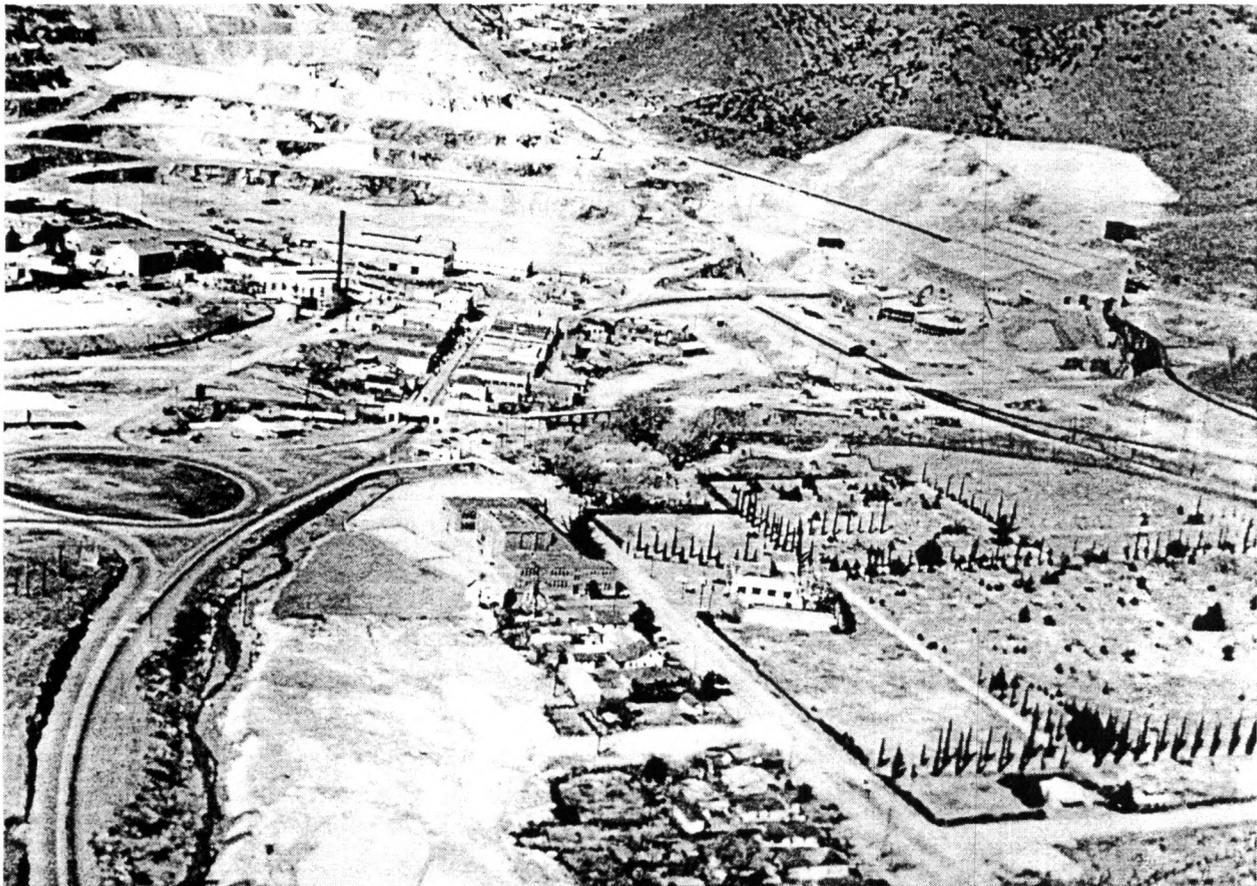


Fig. 6. Aerial view of Evergreen Cemetery located on the right side of the photo defined by the cypress trees; date unknown.

Records indicate that burials may have taken place in the area of Evergreen as early as 1892. These burials were located on the former Protection Claim, regardless that the legal title had not yet been formally transferred (Metz). This did not occur until 1908 when the title was obtained from Lake Superior & Pittsburgh. The western portion of this section contained the original potter's graves, referring to the poverty-stricken or unknown. These were maintained with mowed grass into the 1960s (Metz). These graves were unmarked as the original markers were probably wooden or temporary in nature and thus later lost. Today, this area is no longer maintained as a portion of Evergreen, instead it is an adjacent service yard.

The eastern portion of the cemetery was established on the Mountain Maid Claim in 1903. The front portion of Evergreen lies on portions of the Erie Cattle Claim, the Last Chance Claim, the Reindeer Claim and the Cottontail Claim. The date when these were obtained from their owner, Calumet & Arizona, is not clear (Metz). Later additions were dated to July 10, 1911 and July 28, 1911.

Despite the new use of the site, mining concerns were not entirely put aside, as evidenced in an ordinance that points out that "cemetery purposes" are limited to the surface and a depth of forty feet. The mining rights to the land underneath Evergreen originally belonged to the Calumet & Arizona, which later

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 14

Property: Evergreen Cemetery
Cochise County, Arizona

Ethnic & Religious Communities

More than thirty nationalities were represented in Bisbee's mining population (Bailey, p. 100). Most ethnic groups came to Bisbee in search of jobs during the mining boom. Others came in search of wealth, fame, and some for social entertainment. Regardless, Bisbee was considered an "American" or "white man's camp" which discouraged the establishment of non-Anglo inhabitants (Hart, 1980).

Likewise, an unwritten pecking order was in place and upheld by mining companies and miners alike until the 1920s. The best-paid jobs, single and double-jack, other miners, hoisting engineers, and timber men, were given to the English, Irish, German, Welsh or Cornish, or to their American descendants who were considered the labor elite. Muckers, men who loaded ore and shoveled out waste materials, and trammers, those who transported the ore and waste, constituted the next rung of mining hierarchy. Immigrants of eastern, northern, and southern Europe most often held these positions including Finns, Italians, Poles, Serbs, Croatians, and Montenegrins.

Originally, Mexicans were embraced by the mining community, primarily for their knowledge of mining in northern Sonora. Their prior work with similar kinds of rock material and the process involved with mining rock and minerals made them an asset to the mining developers. When the corporate mining powers took hold of the mining industry, the Mexicans were then disregarded and seen as lower class. At this time, they were not allowed to work underground where the higher paying positions were available. Instead they were primarily restricted to positions with smelter and railroad work. It was not until 1946 that Mexicans were given the right to work underground with the rest of the workers (Nicholl, Personal Interview).

The Chinese are an ethnic group that was particularly subjected to discrimination in Bisbee. The Chinese, according to unwritten law, were forbidden from spending the night within the town limits (Spears, 16). These prejudices would occur because, in most cases, the Chinese would tend to socialize with others of their race, speak their native language, and became competition in the work force. The Chinese were able to work cheaper and more efficiently and therefore were seen as a threat to some of the local community (Stokes). This prejudice and almost vindictive resentment was prevalent through these times. For these reasons not one person of Asian decent was buried in Evergreen Cemetery during the period of significance.

With this diverse population, came a very stratified community with hierarchies and levels of social status that were obvious when seeing the divided sections in town where only certain ethnic groups lived and interacted. Towns established themselves in order to accommodate these ethnic groups. Tintown was established for Mexican miners and their families, whose name is derived from the great amount of corrugated tin used as a building material throughout the settlement (Newkirk, p. 78). The African-American community established itself in Don Luis, often referred to then as Shantytown. South Bisbee was a workers' enclave that was home to numerous Welsh and Italian miners. In contrast, Quality Hill was the location of Bisbee's fashionable houses (Schwantes, 16)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 15

Property: Evergreen Cemetery
Cochise County, Arizona

The Serbian population was a rather large representation of an ethnically important group in Bisbee. This group of merchants, farmers and traders began arriving in Bisbee in the 1880s, early in the history of the settlement. A second wave arrived in the early 1900's and a third around 1910. By this time the five thousand-strong Serbian community accounted for approximately one third of Bisbee's burgeoning population. Many prominent Serbians were able to surpass the stereotypes given to immigrants newly arriving in Bisbee. In fact, Serbs had a great impact on the business success in the community, and additionally Bisbee owes much of its European appearance to the Serbian-built structures that still exist in the city.

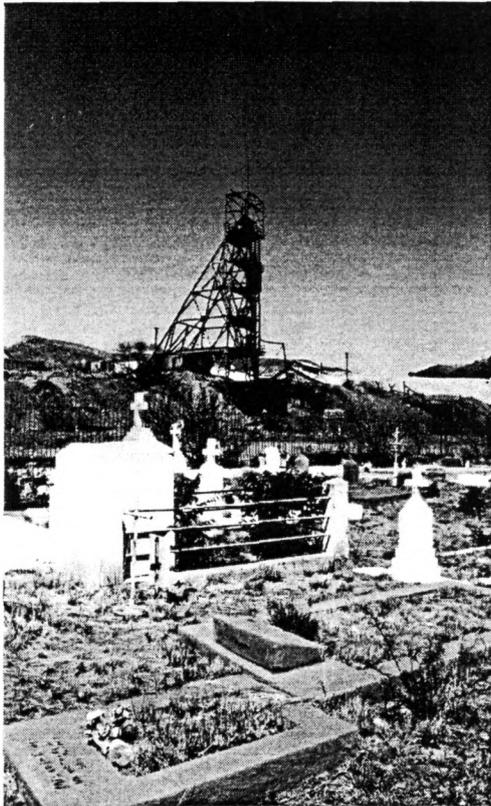


Fig. 7. Overview of Northeast Catholic Section (Section 32), looking NE.

With the widespread segregation of the town of Bisbee, it is only natural that the development of Evergreen cemetery would follow a similar pattern of segregation. Many members of the various ethnic groups buried in Evergreen are segregated into distinct areas within the larger sections. Even when not marked, the presence of distinct ethnic groups is evident in specific grave marker types, religious iconography, burial plots forms, family names, and different languages. Just as they were when living in Bisbee, closer inspection reveals that in death, some of these ethnic groups are still grouped together to form their own sections within Evergreen.

Funeral records show that Hennessy Funeral Home was primarily responsible for Mexican and African-American burials. Hubbard's buried mostly Anglos, with very few burials for people of color. Hispanic gravesites, distinguished by Spanish surnames, the use of niches, and white curb markers topped with simple concrete crosses, are located in the General and Catholic sections of the cemetery (fig. 7). These sections also contain white, Protestants distinguished by Anglo surnames with elaborate, prefabricated grave markers.

What held these families together in times of prejudice and social turmoil was the cultural cohesion that the ethnic groups provided for each other, especially in times of hopelessness. For example when the great Bisbee Fire of 1908, hundreds were left homeless (Hart). Because of the tight clans and ethnic solidarity these groups had, many families were taken in by other clan members or families. Austrians, Croatians, English, Finns, French, Germans, Greeks, Irish, Italians, Mexicans, Serbians, Scots, Slovenes, Spanish, and Welch, to name a few, were among the cultural groups represented that had strong affiliations that stayed with them even to the grave. The pride that immigrants had in their homeland is evident in the many Evergreen markers stating a place of birth. On most, this is a European place such as

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 16

Property: Evergreen Cemetery
Cochise County, Arizona

a county in Ireland, the Isle of Man, Sweden or Austria. Serbian/Croatian markers are often in Cyrillic text.

Churches played a large role in nurturing the spiritual and moral life of these ethnic communities. The Catholic Church was one of the first to be established in Bisbee, mostly because the Roman Catholic Church had been a permanent fixture in the Southwest for almost four centuries (Kasun, 2). A small wooden framed church was completed in 1892 becoming the first Church building in Bisbee, located on School Hill near Brewery-Gulch. This church was called Sacred Heart Mission, and was the primary Catholic Church until 1917. The parish served both the Mexican-American and Anglo, mainly Irish, communities (Mues, 4).

The mortuary had to gain permission from the church to bury the deceased in the Catholic section (Fig. 8). In later years, the Hennessy Funeral Home became known as the Catholic choice, while Hubbard Funeral Home was the preference of Protestants. (Dugan, personal communication)



Fig. 8. Overview of Old Catholic section (Section 35), looking east.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 17

Property: Evergreen Cemetery
Cochise County, Arizona



Fig. 9. View of monument to Nova Serbia in Serbian section (Section 3), view to south.

In November 1939, the Bisbee Serbians built a recreation hall in an area of town called Bakerville, south of the Lowell Traffic Circle. Both religious and recreational events were held here, until the Serbians were able to raise enough money to build a church. The church, St. Stephen Nemanja, was built and consecrated in 1954. Representative of the copper mining town, the cross, dome, and doors of the church are all made of copper. It was said that many Serbians attended the St. Patrick's Catholic Church, until the St. Stephen Nemanja Church was built. "Although St. Stephen Nemanja Church and recreation hall are silent these days, Serbian culture and influence permeates the rich tapestry of Bisbee history" (Fig. 9). (Borowiec, Personal Interview)

Each group had its own church, and each community was isolated to some extent from one and other, but obviously the ethnic diversity of the community did cooperate in the endeavor of generating massive amounts of copper. Even if the apparent stratification placed them in separate sections of the cemetery, in the end, they rested in the same place regardless of their ethnic identity or fraternal or religious affiliation.

While some segregation appears to have occurred in the cemetery, it is remarkable for its inclusiveness. This can be seen in an examination of the cemetery as a whole. While many individuals are buried in sections alongside those of the same ethnicity or religious denomination, all these groups together form a cemetery that is historically important in its diversity. Evergreen Cemetery demonstrates that it required the melding of all these disparate groups to work together and make Bisbee successful. This melding can also be seen on a smaller scale in some of the sections of Evergreen meant for the burial of individuals from various ethnic and religious backgrounds. These include those designated, as "General" (Fig. 10), "Baby" and "Potter's Field" in which buried individuals are from various groups.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 18

Property: Evergreen Cemetery
Cochise County, Arizona



Fig. 10. Overview of Northwest General section (Section 38 and 41), view to the northeast.

Fraternal Orders

Fraternal organizations and secret societies were very popular across the United States in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Immigration and the need to travel far from home to obtain employment meant that many men were without the companionship and security of family. Fraternal organizations helped to bridge this gap by providing a venue for forming close bonds and friendships. Many of these organizations were social clubs, having their own bands and marching in local parades. These organizations were also very important in identifying social levels and ethnic backgrounds. At the turn of the century, burial in a particular fraternal section probably indicated a social level of achievement. For example, the Old Masonic section (46) includes some of the most prominent businessmen in town.

Most fraternal organizations provided some form of life insurance and burial benefits. Many had members who attended the funeral and burial of their brothers, at times with great fanfare, holding graveside rituals in full fraternal regalia. Some of the organizations assisted widows and children financially after the member's death. Others, such as the Woodmen of the World were primarily an insurance company with fraternal overtones.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 19

Property: Evergreen Cemetery
Cochise County, Arizona

Fraternal organizations were important to obtaining employment because of the job hierarchy in the city and the mining industry in Bisbee. Joining a particular fraternal organization often made it easier to obtain certain higher-level positions. The temperate focus of some of the organizations probably also engendered trust and respect on the employer's part, knowing that the member of organizations such as the Ancient Order of United Workmen would not openly drink, gamble, or otherwise embarrass his fraternity by misbehaving. In an unruly mining town, the existence of a temperance organization assured some stability in the community.

The importance of fraternal organizations in the social activities of the Bisbee community is reflected in the reservation of sections of the cemetery for burial of the members of various groups. While each organization did not have its own section, many did. Twenty of the fifty-one identified sections of the cemetery were reserved by fraternal organizations. These organizations reserved plots but did not pre-pay for them to be reserved. However, funeral records indicate that the fraternal organizations were sometimes billed for funerals and burials. The symbols pertaining to each particular group were often added to grave markers and some fraternal organizations had these markers pre-cut and ready to order. White bronze, or zinc markers could also be ordered and cast with fraternal symbols in addition to inscriptions and epitaphs.

The Rathbone Lodge No. 10 of the Knights of Pythias was founded in Bisbee in 1890 with twenty-one charter members. (K of P Ephemera file) The Knights of Pythias (Sections 6 and 26) were devoted to peace and the moral uplifting and purification of society. Grave markers with emblems of a knight's helmet with a bird atop, crossed weapons, or a shield with skull and crossbones define these sections of Evergreen. Many markers include the initials "F.C.B." which stands for the Pythian motto of "Friendship, Charity, and Benevolence." In Bisbee, the Pythians were the Serbian choice of fraternal organizations, although other ethnic groups were represented. Members of the Knights of Pythias might also be members of other organizations such as the Oddfellows, incorporating that symbolism on the same marker.

The Independent Order of Oddfellows Bisbee Lodge #10 dated to 1918. (The Arizona-New Mexico Workman, 1899) The Oddfellows sections of Evergreen (17 and 18) are memorialized at the northwest corner of Section 17 with an imposing painted concrete obelisk. Grave markers with the initials "I.O.O.F." and the common Oddfellow symbol of three chain-links distinguish these sections (Fig. 11). The initials "F.L.T." stand for "Friendship, Love, and Truth." Oddfellow symbols may also be found on grave markers in the Masonic and Catholic sections of the cemetery, indicating that the deceased placed more importance on membership in that organization and church than in the I.O.O.F. Many Bisbee Croats and other Europeans belonged to this group. The women's auxiliary branch of the I.O.O.F. was called the Daughter's of Rebekah. These markers include stars inside a crescent moon, a dove and the D of R emblem.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 20

Property: Evergreen Cemetery
Cochise County, Arizona



Fig. 11. Oddfellows monument (Section 17), looking east.

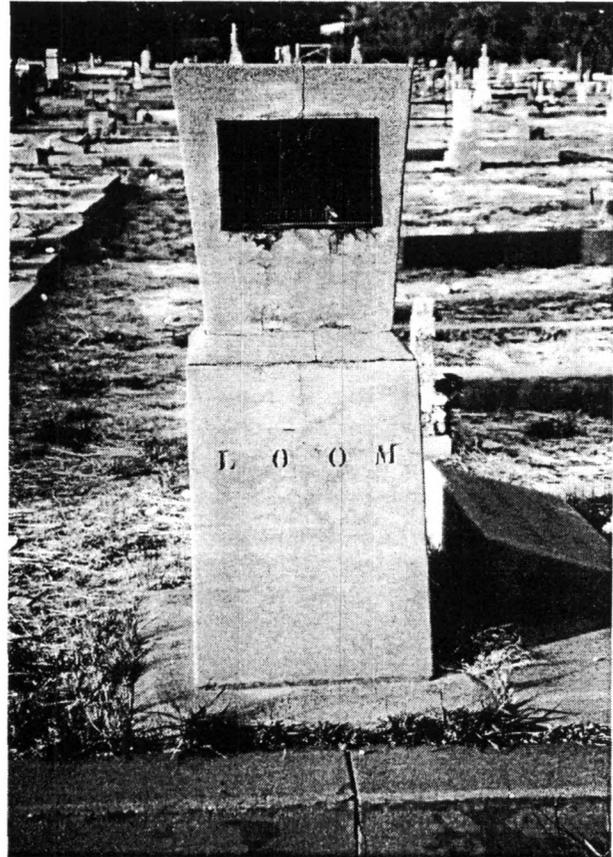


Fig. 12. View of Loyal Order of Moose monument (Section 29), view to north.

The Bisbee Lodge # 718 of the International Order of Royal Moose (Sections 5, 15, and 29) was instituted September 8, 1911. (L.O.O.M. ephemera file) "Purity and Progress" or "P.A.P." appear on these markers. The moose head emblem is represented on only one grave in section 29 and so does not seem an important icon to represent this group on during the period of. These sections and Section 28, for Loved Ones of Moose (LOOM), are marked with concrete markers and a bronze plaque dedicated to the members of the Moose Lodge and their loved ones (Fig. 12)

The Improved Order of Redmen (I.O.R.M.), a fraternal group including many of Bisbee's Irish community was founded upon the customs and traditions of Native Americans. This group was very active in Bisbee. Markers depict the head of an Indian chief in profile, an eagle with a hatchet, peace pipe, arrow and quiver. Some also incorporate the initials T.O.T.E (Totem of the Eagle). A cluster of these markers is located in what is listed as the International Order of the Royal Moose, section 43. There are no obvious Moose markers in this section, but confusion over the section name may be a result of similar initials for these orders.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 21

Property: Evergreen Cemetery
Cochise County, Arizona



Fig. 13. View of two types of Woodmen of the World markers (Section 44), distinguished by stacks of wood or sawed off tree trunks; looking northwest.

The Woodmen of the World (Section 44) organization was founded in Bisbee in 1896 with twenty members and was derived from the Modern Woodmen of America. (The Arizona-New Mexico Workman, 1899) This group was primarily an insurance organization promoting a healthy life. Membership was open to individuals of any or no religious persuasion. The society's motto is "No Woodmen shall rest in an unmarked grave". (W.O.W. website). In Evergreen Cemetery, the Woodmen initials "W.O.W." are found, along with markers carved to resemble stacks of wood or sawed off tree stumps (Fig. 13) and include symbols of mallets and axes. The motto "Dum Tacet Clamat" (Though Silent He Speaks) is also found on some of these markers. Pre-cut markers were available for orders, though some of these markers were carved locally by William Thom between 1906 and 1909 from marble. Later markers are usually granite. (Dugan, personal communication) W.O.W. markers are found throughout the cemetery although they are most concentrated in section 44. Inscriptions include the wording "Woodmen of the World", "Woodmen's Circle", "Women of Woodcraft", and others.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 22

Property: Evergreen Cemetery
Cochise County, Arizona

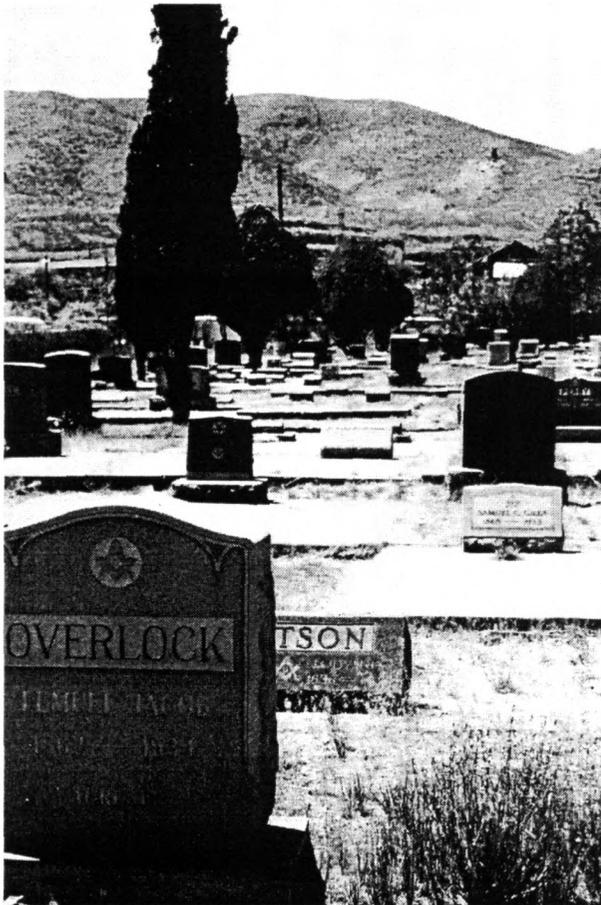


Fig. 14. Overview of Old Masonic section (Section 46).

The Masonic Lodge in Bisbee was organized in 1895. (Masonic Lodge ephemera file) The old Masonic section is marked with a white painted concrete stepped monument topped with an empty vase on the southeast corner of the original entrance to the cemetery. Both the Old Masonic (Section 46) and later Masonic sections include grave markers depicting the Square and Compass (reason and faith) and the letter "G" (the most spiritual symbol in Masonic symbolism meaning God and geometry, or the spiritual and material worlds) (Fig. 14). The female membership of the Masonic Order was called the Order of the Eastern Star. This is most commonly represented on markers in the cemetery with an inverted 5-pointed star with the letters "F.A.T.A.L." (Fairest Among Thousands, Altogether Lovely"). Some of the markers for this branch are cast iron standard, with the letters "O.E.S." emblazoned on a ribbon. Most of the members of the Masonic Order in Bisbee were white protestant males. (Harvey Lovett, MD) Some of the most prominent members of the early Bisbee community were Masons, including George Warren and J.B. Angius. The Masonic Lodge is located on Main Street and still exists as an order in Bisbee today.

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks (B.P.O.E.) and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World (B.P.O.E.W.) are both represented in the Evergreen Cemetery (Sections 47 and 49). Bisbee's chapter of B.P.O.E. was launched in 1901 with one hundred eight members. (Bisbee Daily Review, 1948) Markers within these sections include the initials of the organization (Fig. 15) and an image of an elk head with large racks. The BPOE in Bisbee was not a temperate organization, and social activities included women, drinking, and poker. (Lovett, Personal Interview) The Elks section is one of the most defined sections of Evergreen Cemetery with purple and white (the Order's official colors) short, concrete obelisks and metal poles outlining the section.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 23

Property: Evergreen Cemetery
Cochise County, Arizona



Fig. 15. Row of beveled concrete markers, Old BPOE section (Section 47).

The procedures listed for fraternal organizations in “The Cemetery Procedure Manual – Bisbee” state that the funeral chapel contacts the secretary of the organization to determine whether the member is in good standing. If so, the secretary gives permission for the person to be buried in that section. If the deceased was a member of several organizations and a church, the family decided which section to apply for burial in.

Fraternal Orders played a major role in the activities of American communities at the turn of the century and died off slowly toward the later part of the twentieth century. In Bisbee, only the Masonic community remains. The importance of these orders, or brotherhoods and sisterhoods, is evident in the symbolism and segregation of cemetery markers in Evergreen. The markers tell a story of past camaraderie, pageantry, and social assistance that no longer exists on such a major, personal scale. These symbols remind us of the secret societies and fraternal brother and sisterhoods that bound people together as they settled large cities, and smaller communities such as Bisbee

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 24

Property: Evergreen Cemetery
Cochise County, Arizona

Causes of Death in Early Bisbee

Few of the grave markers in Evergreen convey anything about the cause of death. Funeral and death records tell the stories of sickness, accidents, shootings and suicides in this active mining community. The fact that Bisbee was a mining town meant that the mine itself became a direct and indirect cause of illness and deaths. Somewhat surprisingly for a mining town such as Bisbee, there are no monuments in the Evergreen Cemetery dedicated to mining disasters. This is because the Warren Mining District was fortunate to have relatively stable rock that helped avoid a large-scale cave-in. The history of the mine at Bisbee is also fortunately lacking a large explosion of the type that was so devastating elsewhere.

However, mining in Bisbee was still a dangerous job that often resulted in shorter than average life spans and numerous injuries or even paralysis. In fact, mining accidents claimed the lives of as many (if not more) young men than did diseases. Many of these deaths were caused by small-scale accidents, as safety conditions in the mines were generally poor. Miners would also frequently become careless in their work resulting in death or injury (Cox, 120). The frequent accidents in the mines included burns from hot steam, being crushed, falling into a shaft, suffocation, and smelter accidents. (Funeral and death records, Hubbard Palace)

The more indirect way in which the mine impacted the health of the residents of Bisbee was in terms of the pollution it caused. The Copper Queen smelter produced a great deal of extremely hazardous smoke that became trapped in the canyons in and around the city. This perhaps contributed a number of deaths from lung cancer. Ironically, the early residents of Bisbee were proud of this dangerous pollution, as it was seen as an indication of the prosperity of the mine.

There were several main causes of death due to disease in early Bisbee. The first of these was a series of epidemics that struck Bisbee from 1888 into the 1920s. Of the hundred and sixty-nine funerals associated with St. John's Episcopal Church alone that were held during 1905-1908, thirty were for children under five years of age, the most common cause of death being pneumonia (Kasun, 7). Pneumonia was also the most common cause of death among adults during this period, accounting for thirty-two. All but twelve of the one hundred and sixty nine dead recorded by St. John's during this time were buried at Evergreen.

Another serious epidemic was the great flu epidemic of 1917-1918, which killed many children and elderly persons nationwide. The flu epidemic also resulted in a large number of premature births and stillbirths. Other common causes of death in early Bisbee were peritonitis, pneumonia, pulmonary tuberculosis, dropsy, Bright's disease, brain fevers, spinal meningitis, various types of cancer including that of the lungs and the "Summer Complaint." Bowel and stomach troubles were also common complaint during this period. (Funeral and death records, Hubbard Palace).

The other major cause of disease in early Bisbee was the lack of a proper sewer system. The most common methods of disposal were the dumping of waste into the street, into cesspools or outhouse pits. This allowed the sewage to pollute the shallow wells that provided drinking water (Cox, 119). The area known as Brewery Gulch was noted as being especially bad. These poor sanitary conditions resulted in hundreds of deaths in a typhoid epidemic that lasted from 1888-1890. Compounding the problem was a lack of knowledgeable doctors in Bisbee during this period. Action to improve these conditions was not

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 25

Property: Evergreen Cemetery
Cochise County, Arizona

taken until 1906, when a Sewer bond issue was approved. Finally in 1908, construction began on the city's first sewer system.

Other notable causes of death leave little doubt about the hazards inherent in an early mining town such as Bisbee. They include being hit by an automobile, streetcar, or train, gunshots and stabbings, and other acts of violence. Poisoning was also listed as a common cause of death, frequently from overdoses of morphine and chlorides. Death records indicate that the majority of those who died were not aged. (Kasun, 7)

Many people were shipped home after death and not buried in Bisbee. Burial place listings include places as far away as Nova Scotia, although many were sent home as close as Tucson, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Mortuaries

Early Bisbee residents had access to two funeral homes. The O.K. Livery and Undertaking Parlor (also known as the International Undertaking Parlor) was managed by Robert Hennessy from at least 1902 until its buyout by John Dugan sometime between 1926 and 1938. The Hennessy Organization, in the early days, conducted business mostly for Mexican or Hispanic funerals. Later, Hennessy conducted funerals and burials for the Black community. Hennessy did not keep records of causes of death or plots very well if at all most of the early years. For instance, during the flu epidemic there is absolutely no indication that the deceased had perished from a disease. As years passed, the Hennessy funeral business became known as primarily Catholic. The Dugan Funeral Chapel is the only remaining funeral business in Bisbee, and one of the few privately owned funeral chapels in the country.

The Palace Livery and Undertaking Parlor was operated by Walter Hubbard until 1938, but existed under the name of Hubbard mortuary until after 1969. Hubbard did much of his business for Anglicans, and the Hubbard funeral home later focused on Protestant funerals.

Records from both of these firms are located at the Dugan Funeral Chapel. These important historic documents may assist in locating particular burial areas within the cemetery (e.g. the African American section) and identify sources for grave markers and their carvers.

Stonecutters

Only one stonecutter has been identified as having done work in Evergreen Cemetery, William "Uncle Billy" Thom (1830-1930). Born in Aberdeen Scotland, he traveled in and around Cochise County for nineteen years and was purportedly one of the oldest and finest stonecutters in the territory. It is possible that he was responsible for carving numerous marble monuments between 1902 and 1909 in the cemetery though more research is necessary to identify specific grave markers attributed to him. He worked primarily in marble and granite and they are notable for their simplicity (Dugan, personal communication). Many of Thom's grave markers lack detail, and some have mistakes (corrected by over-carving) in the dates. The markers are very distinctive and appear in the Woodsmen of the World section (44) and several of the general sections.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 26

Property: Evergreen Cemetery
Cochise County, Arizona

Noteworthy Community Members Buried in Evergreen Cemetery

Evergreen Cemetery contains the graves of many individuals significant in the history and development of Bisbee. The occupants include early prospectors, laborers, prominent business people, wives and children, all of whom contributed to the history and building of the town of Bisbee. Among these early pioneers are individuals whose significance in the development and character of Bisbee continues to resonate today.

Among the identified graves relocated to Evergreen from the Old Cemetery was that of **George Warren** (?-1895). Warren lived most of his life on the frontier. He was taken prisoner by Apaches as a boy for eighteen months, but a ransom of 15 pounds of sugar bought his freedom. Warren gained mining experience doing odd jobs for prospectors. During his travels he met Jack Dunn, the army scout who discovered promising mineral outcrops in the Mule Mountains. Dunn trusted Warren and grubstaked him. Warren agreed to share half of whatever he found, which he never did.

The ore deposits Warren owned were some of Bisbee's richest. However, Warren was a hard drinker and most of his mining property was either lost or sold within a few years. One fateful night, he bet his portion of the Copper Queen Mine Claim that he could outrun a horse in a foot race. He was, of course, beaten. Current estimates place the total amount of his lost share in the bet at twenty million dollars. With this whim of a bet, Warren lost a fortune and died a pauper in 1895.

Despite his tumultuous life, Warren is still regarded as the "father of the camp" as he came to symbolize the certain spirit that characterizes Bisbee and mining towns of the Old West. The Warren Mining District and the town of Warren were both named in his honor. Likewise, it is George Warren that is pictured on the Arizona State Seal leaning on his mining pick (Fig. 16). (Cox, 11).

George Warren was originally buried in the Old Cemetery before being relocated to Evergreen with the other bodies. After the move, the location of Warren's grave faded from local memory. It wasn't until 1914 that the Bisbee Lodge of Elks rediscovered the grave which, at that time, consisted only of a beaten wooden headboard, marked with the initials "G.W." His body now rests in the largest monument in Evergreen Cemetery (Sec. 46) (Fig. 3).

Fig. 16. Arizona State seal.



Another early pioneer significant to Bisbee's early development was **Lemuel C. Shattuck** (1866-1938). Of

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 27

Property: Evergreen Cemetery
Cochise County, Arizona

English-Irish extraction, Shattuck typified Yankee resourcefulness and industry and left an indelible mark on Cochise County. Lemuel, "Lem" as he was affectionately called, was very successful because he was a master of a number of trades. When asked by a judge to state his occupation during a Tombstone courtroom appearance in the early 1900's, Shattuck replied in a matter-of-fact manner, "a little mining, a little banking, and a little beer". He was one of the West's most knowledgeable miners and a founding father of Bisbee. Shattuck was co-owner and developer of Shattuck-Denn Mine located near Evergreen Cemetery. Mr. Shattuck was a "mover and shaker" in Bisbee and the entire surrounding area. In the development of Bisbee, Shattuck's name was ever-present. (Bailey & Chaput) (Sec. 43) (Fig. 17)

One of the most significant and infamous events in the history of Bisbee was the deportation of 1917. As the incident unfolded, two men defined themselves. They were Sheriff **Harry Cornwall Wheeler** (1875-1925) and Wobbly **James Brew** (?-1917).

Fig. 17. Grave marker for Lemuel C. Shattuck (Section 43).

Harry Wheeler was raised on frontier military posts where he learned to shoot and was an outstanding marksman with both pistol and rifle. In July 1903 he enlisted in the Arizona Rangers. Wheeler became commander of the Rangers on March 25, 1907, becoming the only Ranger to hold all four ranks of private, sergeant, lieutenant, and captain. Upon abolishment of the Rangers in 1909 he became a deputy sheriff of Cochise County, and in December 1909, he served as mounted inspector in the US Customs Service. Harry was elected Sheriff of Bisbee in 1911 and was twice re-elected.

In 1917, the Industrial Workers of the World, upset with the conditions and treatment they were given, presented the Bisbee mining companies with a list of demands. These demands not only included improvements to safety and working conditions, but also set a flat wage system proposal to replace the sliding scales system that tied to the market of copper. Furthermore, demands were made to end discrimination against members of labor organizations and to eliminate the unequal treatment of foreign and minority workers. Being that the copper companies refused all of the I.W.W. demands, a strike was called, and by June 27 nearly half of the Bisbee work force was on strike (Bonnand, 1).

On July 12, 1917, Sheriff Harry Wheeler gave orders to begin the roundup began. At 6:30 in the morning men throughout Bisbee were taken from their beds, their houses, and the streets. The vigilantes had been instructed to round up anybody who they considered "undesirable". Undesirables included anybody who was supporting the strike, was not working, was from out of town, or was new in town and not recognized" (Nicholl, Personal Interview). The vigilantes were instructed to avoid violence, although they remained armed and reports of beatings, robberies, vandalism, and abuse of women later surfaced.

The vigilantes rounded up over one thousand men, many of whom were not strikers, or even miners, and marched them two miles to the Warren Ballpark. There they were surrounded by armed Loyalty Leaguers and urged to quit the strike. Anyone willing to put on a white armband was released. At 11:00 a. m. a train arrived and 1,186 men were loaded aboard boxcars inches deep in manure (Bonnand, 1997). Many of these men came from various ethnic groups, but according to the records kept, well over two hundred were Mexican, and over three hundred came from various Southern European countries. The train took

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 28

Property: Evergreen Cemetery
Cochise County, Arizona

these so-called union members from Bisbee to the New Mexico desert where the men were abandoned without food or water.

Two men died during the deportation round up. Wobbly James Brew, IWW member and a former Copper Queen Mine employee, threatened to shoot anyone who attempted to take him when the vigilantes showed up at his boarding house. The posse persisted and Brew shot through the screen door, killing Orson McRae, Loyalty Leaguer and shift boss of the Copper Queen Mine. McRae's companions returned fire, killing Brew (Bonnand, 1997) The gravesite of James Brew has since become a pilgrimage destination for annual observances by subsequent IWW members of this historic figure's resistance and demise (Fig. 18).



Fig. 18. Grave marker of J. H. Brew (Section 46).



Fig. 19. Grave marker of Capt. Harry C. Wheeler (Sect 46)

The "Bisbee Deportation" was a blatant and gross violation of civil rights. Although public opinion supported his actions, blame for the incident was placed on Harry Wheeler. When he ran for a fourth term as Sheriff, he was defeated. He spent his last years in ranching, developing mine leases, and working a peach orchard. (Sec. 46) (Fig. 19)

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS

As a cemetery, the Evergreen Cemetery Historic Site qualifies under Criteria Consideration D. The significance of this cemetery is as a historic site associated with broad patterns of history (Criterion A), specifically early community and development of Bisbee Arizona.

METHODOLOGY

The Evergreen Cemetery National Register of Historic Places Nomination effort was initiated by the City of Bisbee and partially funded through a Certified Local Government (CLG) Pass Through grant from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The nomination was prepared by the students and instructor of the course "Documentation and Interpretation of the Historic Built Environment" as part of a service-learning project for the Preservation Studies program, College of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, The University of Arizona. The specific areas of research included the historic context and present conditions of the cemetery, the documentation of the religious, ethnic and fraternal groups that are

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 29

Property: Evergreen Cemetery
Cochise County, Arizona

represented in the cemetery and preparation of the National Register of Historic Place Nomination form that defines the significance of the site in association with the City of Bisbee community development. The Evergreen Cemetery Historic Site Nomination would complement the other existing designated historic districts of Old Bisbee, and Warren as an important resource in the community.

The challenge in determining the significance of this historic site was in the documentation and interpretation of the collective burial sites that have deteriorated over time due to fluctuating economic stability in the community. In addition, there are few remaining records of original development for the present Evergreen Cemetery site, with little mention of the Evergreen site in the city histories. Most all of the early plans and records for the cemetery were destroyed in a series of fires during the turn of the century and as a result it was difficult to track exact dates for each addition to the cemetery to determine the extent of the cemetery at any given time.

A series of research efforts were conducted as a part of the nomination form preparation, including preliminary interviews, information gathering field visits, on-site record and photographic analysis, interviews and group discussions. An important aspect of the research included interviewing and documenting the general history of the cemetery from key community members involved in the Evergreen Cemetery Committee. A records search at the Bisbee Historical Society uncovered only two historic photos of the Evergreen Cemetery. Additional photographic material evidence of important people of Bisbee was available, however, additional records would have been helpful in understanding the development of the cemetery over the last several decades.

Much of the information about the Evergreen Cemetery came from primary sources including various city documents (deeds of trust, operating procedure manuals, and city council resolutions). In addition, the city directories located in the Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum and death and burial records from the Dugan Funeral Chapel in Bisbee were invaluable resources. Several local newspaper articles occasionally mentioned the Evergreen Cemetery, most recently reflecting the lack of regular and ongoing maintenance that has affected the immediate landscape. In the process of reviewing historical research regarding the original Bisbee cemetery located in Brewery Gulch, the dates of Evergreen Cemetery's establishment were determined.

The research team found it necessary to document existing sources and note the range of religious, ethnic, and fraternal organizations that comprise the various sections defined within the cemetery grounds. Extensive research was developed to accurately reflect the development patterns within the cemetery grounds that correspond to the segregated areas defining each section. The hierarchal social structure within the community of Bisbee is reflected in the development pattern of the Evergreen Cemetery and contributes to the significance of the place. Over time the alterations of grave markers indicate changing values and economic times, materials, and techniques.

In an attempt to define overarching themes of western mining camp cemeteries, a number of approved National Register of Historic Places Nomination forms were reviewed. In reviewing existing historic district nominations, no specific precedent was determined for the Evergreen Cemetery nomination. While the decision to nominate nearly the entire site as a whole is not unique, it is the distinctive level of community development and social symbolism reflecting local mining activities over the last decades, that is particularly significant.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 30

Property: Evergreen Cemetery
Cochise County, Arizona

Of the many secondary sources used in this report, two significant sources emerged as seminal contributions: Bisbee Residential Survey by Harris Sobin and Historical Geography of Bisbee, a University of Arizona Master's thesis by William Newkirk. The Sobin survey served as a comprehensive source on the early development of mining and community in Bisbee. The Newkirk thesis provided valuable insight to the morphological development of Bisbee, in which he paid particular attention to the geographic appearance of the townscape as well as the natural landscape and the mines' destructive affect on the landscape.

Primary information sources used in this report include Evergreen Cemetery Record Files, provided by the Public Works Department at the City of Bisbee and the Evergreen Cemetery Committee, which enumerated rules and regulations, burial permits, cemetery expansion records, ordinances and deeds, and trusts from as early as 1904 for the Evergreen Cemetery. In addition, the burial records defined names and burial sites as best recorded by hand from the 1904 period to present. Unfortunately, any information prior to this time period was lost for Bisbee proper.

The research team experienced difficulty in locating a statement of the property's acreage or a legal boundary description. The acreage was determined using an orthophoto, which was then corrected and converted to a CAD drawing. From this map a measurement of the perimeter, and therefore the total square footage, was obtained and subsequently converted into acres.

Finally, we would like to acknowledge the support and assistance of numerous individuals without whom this report would not be possible:

Snoody Borowiec, *Evergreen Cemetery Committee*
Suzanne Drum, *City of Bisbee*
Margaret Hartnett, *Bisbee Mining Museum Curator*
Susan Long, *City of Bisbee Public Works Department*
Boyd Nicholl, *Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum*
Jim Schaefer, *Cochise County Cooperative Extension Office*
Christine Weiss, *State Historic Preservation Office*

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 9 Page 31

Property: Evergreen Cemetery
Cochise County, Arizona

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Arizona Business Directory. 1911-1918.

The Arizona-New Mexico Workman, Number 2509. (December 1899).

The Association for Gravestone Studies website. April 2003.
<http://www.gravestonestudies.org/faq.htm>.

Bailey, Lynn R. Bisbee: Queen of the Copper Camps. Tucson: Westernlore Press. 1983.

Bailey & Chaput. Cochise County Stalwarts: A Who's Who of the Territorial Days. Tucson: Westernlore Press. 2000.

Banchi, Lillian Bilyeu. Index to Cemetery and Mortuary Records of Bisbee, Arizona: 1897-1926. Tucson: Southern Arizona Genealogical Society; Arizona Pioneers' Historical Society, 1970-1972.

Beito, David T. From Mutual Aid to Welfare State: Fraternal Societies and Social Services, 1890-1967. The University of North Carolina Press, 2000.

Bisbee City Directory.

"Bisbee Elks Organized in April, 1904". Bisbee Daily Review, April 1, 1948.

Bonnand, Sheila. "Historical Context of the Bisbee Deportation". University of Arizona Library Web Exhibit. April 18, 2003. <http://digital.library.arizona.edu/bisbee/main/history.php>.

Borowiec, "Snoody". Personal interview. Melissa Huber, Renee Villarreal, Gretchen Voeks. April 19, 2003.

---. Bisbee Notable People. Unpublished notes. April 2003.

"Bisbee's first cemetery about 1885". The Brewery Gulch Gazette, Sept 14, 1978.

City of Bisbee. Public Works. "Bisbee Municipal Cemetery Rules and Regulations." Undated.

---. ---. "Burial Permit No. 51 for Evergreen Cemetery". Jan. 26, 1915.

---. ---. "Cemetery Expansion" City of Bisbee Memorandum. Oct. 22. 1986.

---. ---. "Cemetery Procedure Manual". Undated.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 9 Page 32

Property: Evergreen Cemetery
Cochise County, Arizona

- . ---. "City Park was once a cemetery". Undated.
- . ---. "Evergreen Cemetery". Undated.
- . ---. "Index to Cemetery and Mortuary Records of Bisbee Arizona: 1898-1926".
- . ---. "Mission Statement of the Evergreen Cemetery Project of the City of Bisbee". 2003.
- . ---. "Ordinance No. 175 of the Bisbee Common Council". May 3, 1912.
- . ---. "Suggested Projects to be considered or implemented for City of Bisbee Evergreen Cemetery". July 21, 1998.
- . ---. Evergreen Cemetery Record Files. Undated
- Cox, Annie M. "History of Bisbee: 1877-1937." Thesis, University of Arizona, 1938.
- Dugan, Michael. Owner of Dugan Funeral Home. Telephone interview. Brooks Jeffery. April 2, 2003.
- Elkins, Larry. Deputy Recorder, Cochise County Recorder. Personal interview with Jacob Lauder. April 22, 2003.
- "Evergreen Cemetery legacy worthy of our preservation". The Bisbee News, May 1999.
- "Fraternal Societies". Bisbee Daily Review, Date unknown.
- Funeral and Death Records. 1902-1922. Hennessy and Hubbard Funeral Homes. Dugan Funeral Chapel, Bisbee.
- Garcia, Anna L., Administrative Assistant, Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum. Personal Interviews with Renee Villarreal. March-April, 2003.
- Hartnett, Margaret. Curator, Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum. Personal Interviews. March-April, 2003.
- Hart, Mary Nicklanovich. "Merchant and Miner: Two Serbs in Early Bisbee". Journal of Arizona History. Autumn, 1980.
- Harvey Lovett M.D., Volunteer, Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum. Personal interviews with Gretchen Voeks and Keith Walzak. March 2003.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 9 Page 33

Property: Evergreen Cemetery
Cochise County, Arizona

International Cemetery and Funeral Association website. April 2003. www.icfa.org.

Jackson, Kenneth T. and Camilo J. Vergara. Silent Cities. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1989.

Jeffery, R. Brooks. 'Historic Resources Inventory, Bisbee Arizona', Draft Report (No date)

Kasun, Millicent W. "The Development of Churches in the Bisbee Area". Unpublished paper for Anthropology 7299, Museum Studies. January 1972. Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum church ephemera files.

Leiendecker, Phillip S. Cochise County Assessor. Personal interview with Jacob Lauderdale. April 22, 2003

McCoy, Joan. "Sacred Spaces: A Singular Faith in Cultural Diversity". Unpublished draft in progress. September, 1989. Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum church ephemera files.

Mellinger, Philip J. Race and Labor in Western Copper: The Fight for Equality, 1896-1918. Tucson: University of Arizona Press. 1995.

Metz, Alice. "Evergreen Cemetery". Evergreen Cemetery Ephemera File. Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum. Undated.

Meyer, Richard E. (ed). Cemeteries and Gravemarkers, Voices of American Culture. Logan: Utah State University Press. 1992.

"Moose Lodge Organized in 1911 Locally". Bisbee Daily Review, April 1949.

Mues, Debra L. "Bisbee churches have long history", Bisbee People, Nov. 29, 1978.

Mytum, Harold. Recording and Analysing Graveyards. Practical Handbook in Archaeology 15. Council for British Archaeology: 2000

Nicholl, Boyd. "Evergreen Cemetery". Unpublished notes from exhibit held at the Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee. Undated.

---. History Curator, Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum. Personal Interviews. March-April, 2003.

"Old bones dug up in Bisbee burials: Unearthing of graves called immoral". The Arizona Republic, July 21, 1991.

"Pearl Chapter No. 6 OES [Order of the Eastern Star] to celebrate 100th anniversary". The Bisbee

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 9 Page 34

Property: Evergreen Cemetery
Cochise County, Arizona

News, April 2000.

Schaefer, James. Cochise County Co-operative Extension Office. Personal interview with Keith Walzack. April 19, 2003.

Schmidt, Alvin J. Fraternal Organizations. Westport: Greenwood Press, c1980.

Sloane, David Charles. The Last Great Necessity, Cemeteries in American History. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1991.

Sobin, Harris. "Bisbee Residential Survey. 2002". Durrant Architects, for the City of Bisbee, 2002.

Stokes, Richard. "Bisbee, No Good for Chinaman". Cochise Quarterly. December, 1973.

Stott, Annette. "The Woodmen of the World Monument Program". Markers XX. Greenfield, MA. (2003).

Sutton, Audrey. Sutton Engineering Consultants. Personal interview with Jacob Lauderdale. April 2003.

Vaughan, Tom. "Baptists' presence in Bisbee dates to 1904 organization", Borderland Chronicles, Sept. 27, 1987.

Webb, Catherine. "Cemetery trees are dying; arborist says city must act fast". The Bisbee Observer, June 8, 2000.

Woodmen of the World website. April 2003. www.woodmen.com

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 10

Page 35

Property: Evergreen Cemetery
Cochise County, Arizona

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Refer to USGS and other maps following this page for boundary description details. The Section Map indicates the proposed boundary for the Evergreen Cemetery Historic Site in relationship to the entire Evergreen Cemetery and is scaled to 1" = 200'.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

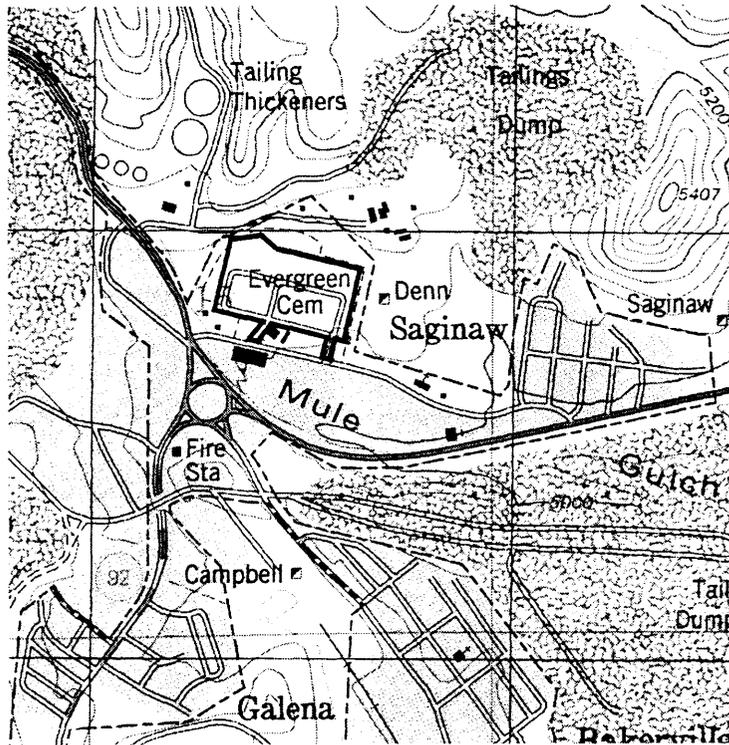
The entire Evergreen Cemetery contains over 10,000 burial sites in 51 defined sections. The boundary of the proposed Evergreen Cemetery Historic Site encompasses 34 of these sections, which is approximately 14 acres. The majority of burials in these sections took place during the period of significance representing the distinctive burial patterns and grave marker typologies. The boundary also includes the property along and directly adjacent to the two roads leading into Evergreen Cemetery from Old Douglas Road through the primary and secondary entrances.

Cemetery sections not included within the boundaries of the Historic Site are excluded because the majority of burials within these later sections took place after the designated period significance. These burials may have taken place in the fashion characteristic of the period of significance but are not currently eligible under the fifty-year threshold. The former icehouse complex, the Veteran's Memorial, and the Rosok Mausoleum are not included within the boundaries of the proposed Historic Site. Though these structures were constructed during the period of significance, they are located around what would have been the periphery of the cemetery during the period of significance. They have since been surrounded by modern sections that fall outside of the period of significance, disconnecting the structures from their original context with relation to the Historic Site. Additionally, the mausoleum and memorial are anomalous for being the only structures of their kind in the cemetery and are, therefore, atypical in the cemetery's historic pattern of development, and consequently, in its significance.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Property: Evergreen Cemetery
Cochise County, Arizona

Section Number 10 Page 36

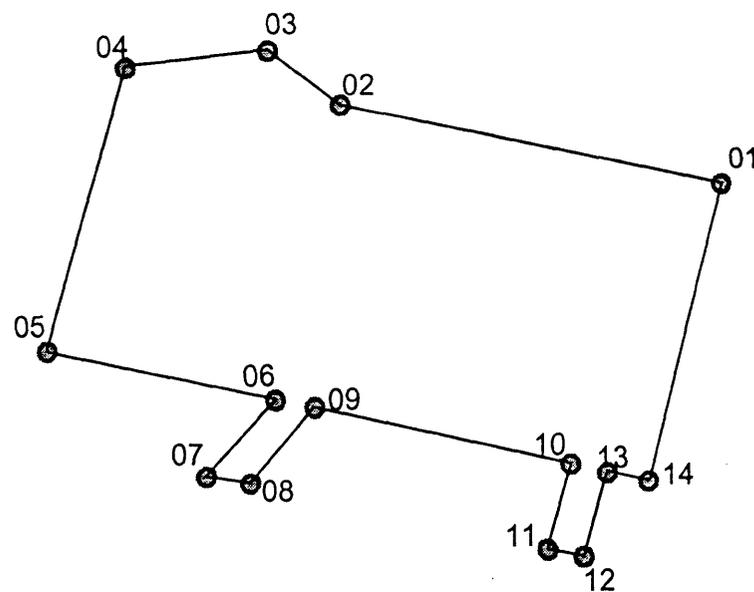


USGS
Bisbee Quadrangle
Arizona - Cochise Co.
7.5 Minute Series (Topographic)

Bisbee, AZ 1996
NIMA 4046 IV NW - Series V898

North is up

Bold line indicates historic site boundary



UTM References

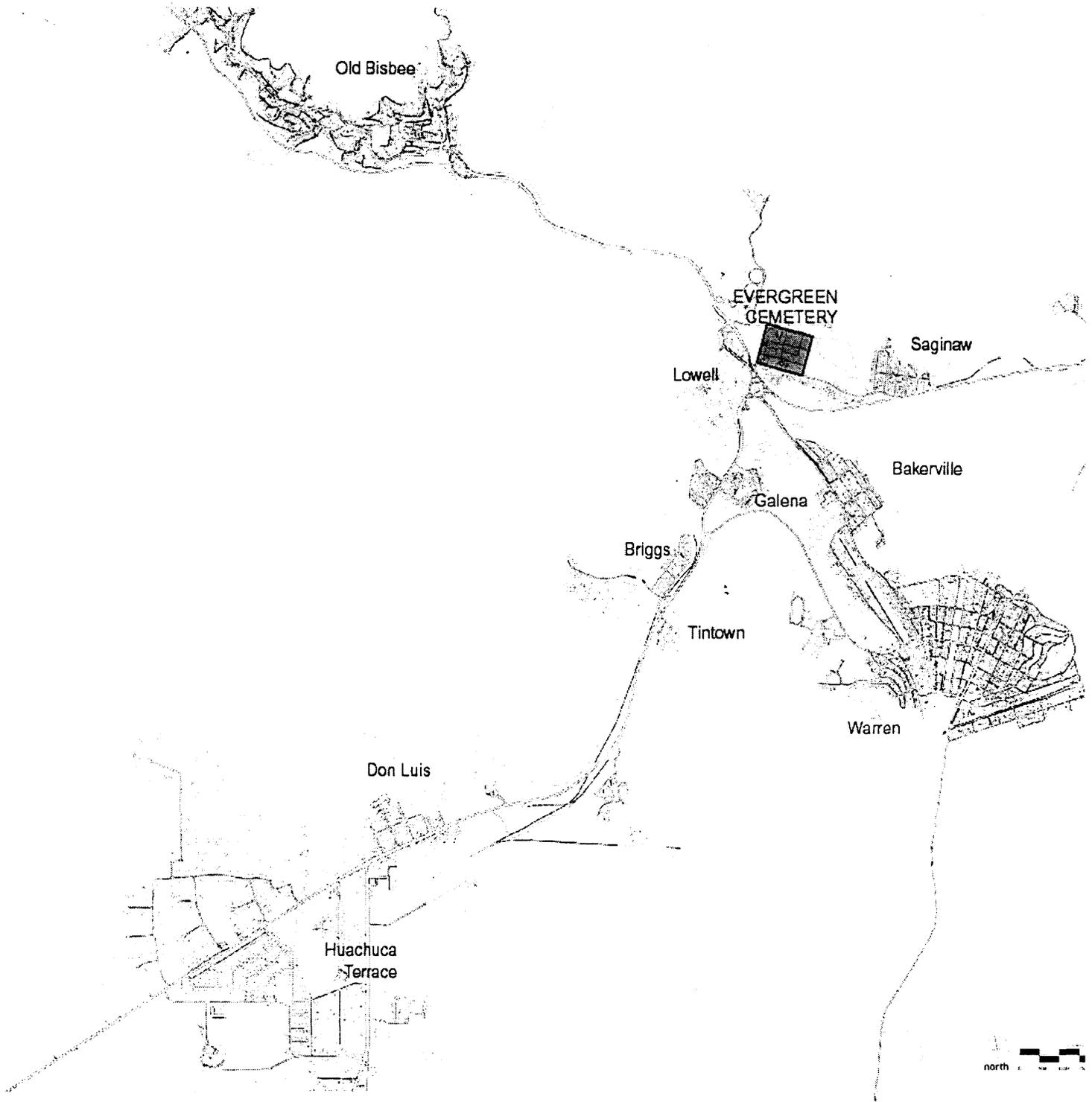
point	northing	easting
01	3477930	605628
02	3477951	605429
03	3477983	605390
04	3477972	605319
05	3477811	605284
06	3477787	605397
07	3477738	605362
08	3477626	605387
09	3477774	605419
10	3477751	605550
11	3477739	605538
12	3477688	605557
13	3477744	605569
14	3477736	605588

drawings
not to scale

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Property: Evergreen Cemetery
Cochise County, Arizona

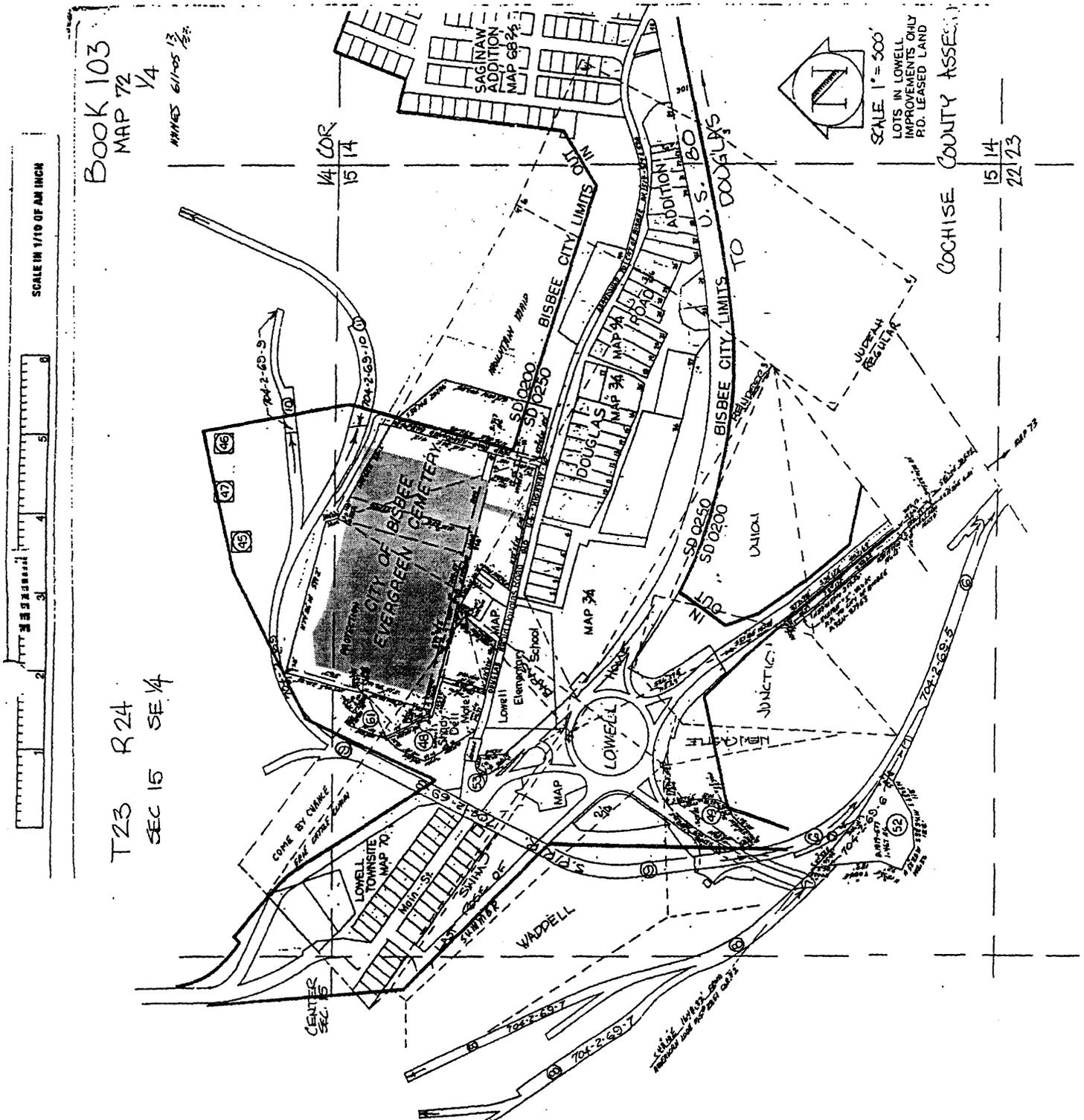
Section Number 10 Page 37



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 10 Page 38

Property: Evergreen Cemetery
Cochise County, Arizona

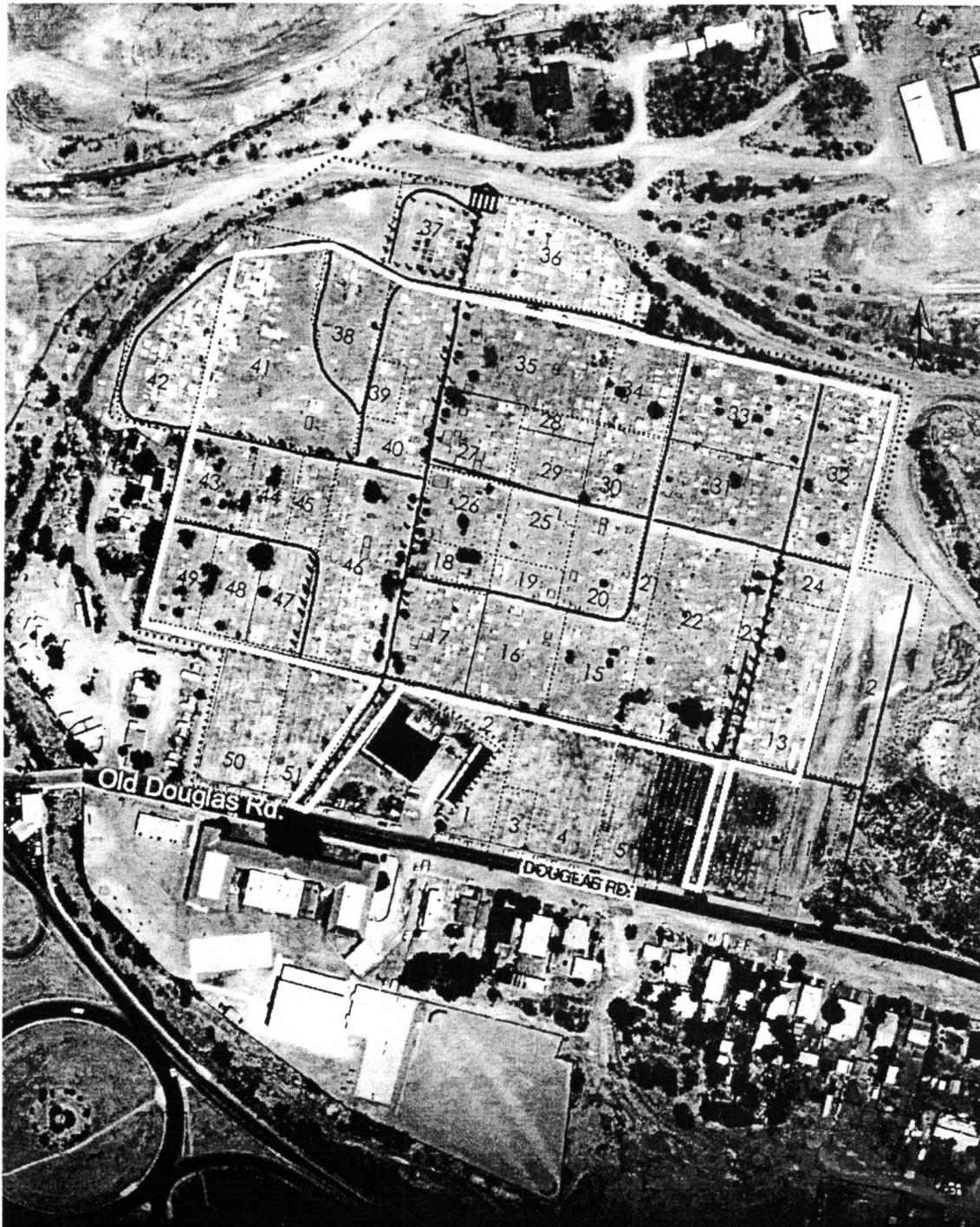


National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 10

Page 39

Property: Evergreen Cemetery
Cochise County, Arizona



designated
historic site
delineated by
bold white line

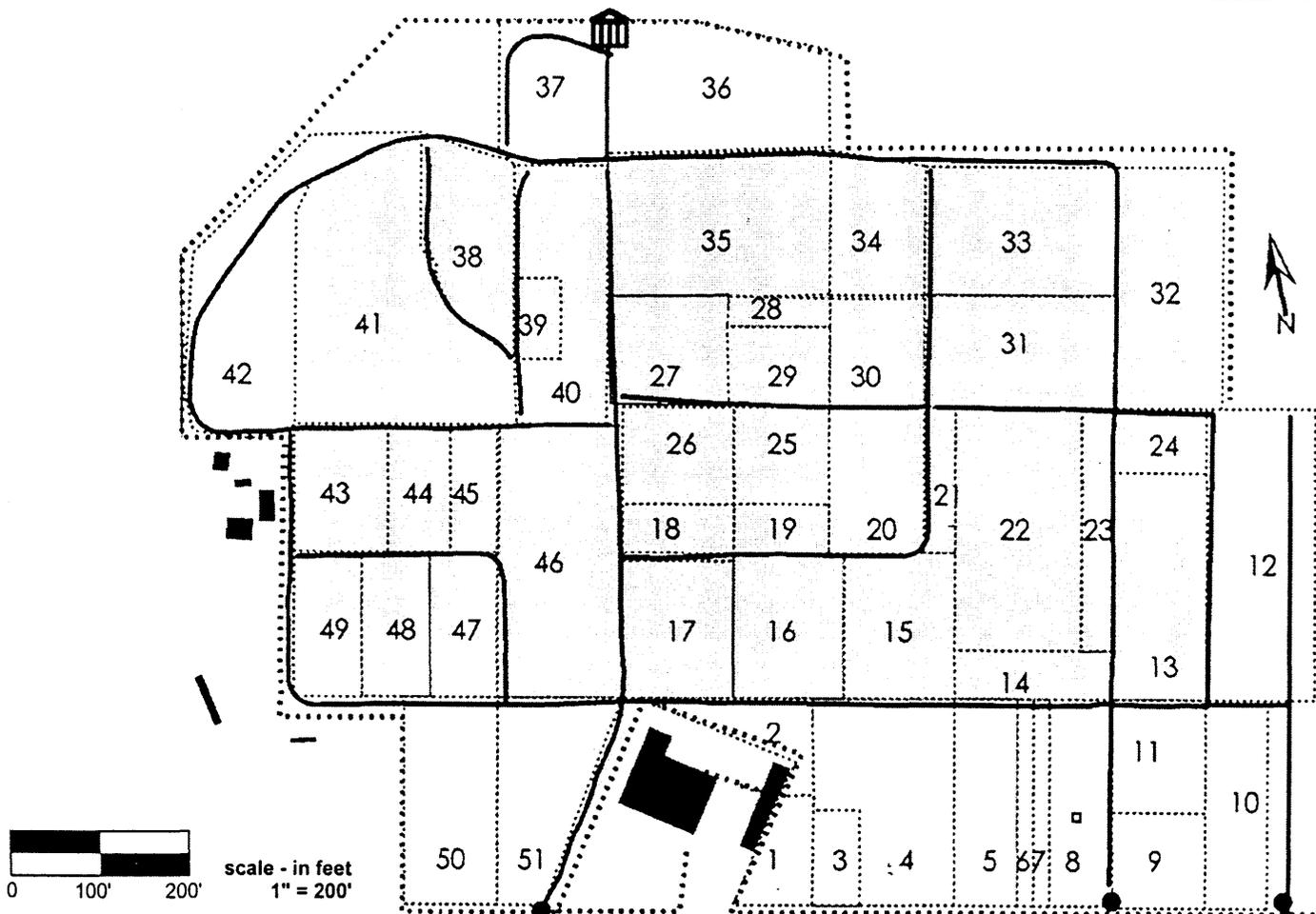
drawing / photo
not to scale

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 10

Page 40

Property: Evergreen Cemetery
Cochise County, Arizona



section key

- | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--|
| 01 New Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks | 19 General | 37 St. Stephen Nomanja Church |
| 02 New General | 20 General | 38 Potter's Field |
| 03 Serbian | 21 General/African American | 39 Baby |
| 04 New General | 22 County | 40 Northwest General |
| 05 Loyal Order of Moose | 23 East General | 41 Northwest General |
| 06 Order of the Knights of Pythias | 24 East General | 42 New Northwest General |
| 07 American Legion | 25 General | 43 Improved Order of Red Men |
| 08 Veterans | 26 Order of the Knight of Pythias | 44 Woodmen of the World |
| 09 Knights of Columbus | 27 Ancient Order of United Workers | 45 West General |
| 10 American Legion | 28 Loved Ones of L.O.O.M | 46 Old Masonic |
| 11 Northwest General B | 29 Loyal Order of Moose | 47 Old Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks |
| 12 Northwest General A | 30 Catholic | 48 The Fraternal Brotherhood |
| 13 East General | 31 General | 49 Fraternal Order of Eagles |
| 14 East General | 32 Northeast Catholic | 50 Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks |
| 15 Loyal Order of Moose | 33 Northeast Catholic | 51 Masonic |
| 16 General | 34 Catholic | |
| 17 Int'l Order of Odd Fellows | 35 Old Catholic | |
| 18 Int'l Order of Odd Fellows | 36 New Catholic | |

map key

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| cemetery boundary | |
| designated historic site | ■ |
| section boundary | ----- |
| centerline of roadway | ————— |
| icehouse | ▣ |
| Sexton's house | ⌋ |
| Rosok Mausoleum | ⌋ |
| Veteran's Memorial | □ |

Section Map

Bolded names are contributing sections and non-bolded names are non-contributing sections

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number ADD. INFO Page 41 Property: Evergreen Cemetery
Cochise County, Arizona

Photographers: Melissa Huber, Keith Walzak, Gretchen Voeks
Date: April 19, 2003
Location of Original Negatives: Arizona Architectural Archives, University of Arizona, PO Box
210075, Tucson, Arizona 85721

NOTE: Archival pen used to label original photographs

- Fig. 1 View of main entrance; View to NE; Neg. [temp 2-002]
- Fig. 2 Overview of Evergreen Cemetery; View to W; Neg. [temp 2-024]
- Fig. 3 View of George Warren monument (sec. 46); View to W; Neg. [III-2-019]
- Fig. 4 Detail of sinkage (sec. 46); View to SW; Neg. [temp 1-024]
- Fig. 5 View of original Bisbee Cemetery in Brewery Gulch, date unknown; Print [Hist002]
- Fig. 6 Aerial view of Evergreen Cemetery, date unknown; Print [Hist001]
- Fig. 7 Overview of Northeast Catholic (sec. 32); View to NE; Neg. [temp 2-026]
- Fig. 8 Overview of Old Catholic section (sec. 35); View to E; Neg. [II-2-031]
- Fig. 9 View of monument to Nova Serbia in Serbian section (sec. 3); View to S; Neg. [I-1-010]
- Fig. 10 Overview of NW General (sec. 41, 38); View to NE; Neg. [temp 2-010]
- Fig. 11 Oddfellows monument (sec. 17); View to E; Neg. [temp 1-009]
- Fig. 12 View of Loyal Order of Moose monument (sec. 29); View to N; Neg. [II-3-015]
- Fig. 13 View of two Woodmen of World markers (sec. 44); View to NW; Neg. [temp 1-026]
- Fig. 14 Overview Old Masonic (sec. 46); View to W; Neg. [temp 1-002]
- Fig. 15 Row of beveled concrete markers, Old B.P.O.E. (sec. 47); View to SW; Neg. [temp 1-010]
- Fig. 16 Arizona State Seal
- Fig. 17 View of Lemuel C. Shattuck grave marker (sec. 43); View to W; Neg. [temp 1-020]
- Fig. 18 View of J. H. Brew grave marker; View to W; Neg. [temp 3-003]
- Fig. 19 View of Capt. Harry C. Wheeler grave marker (sec. 46); View to W; Neg. [temp 1-003]