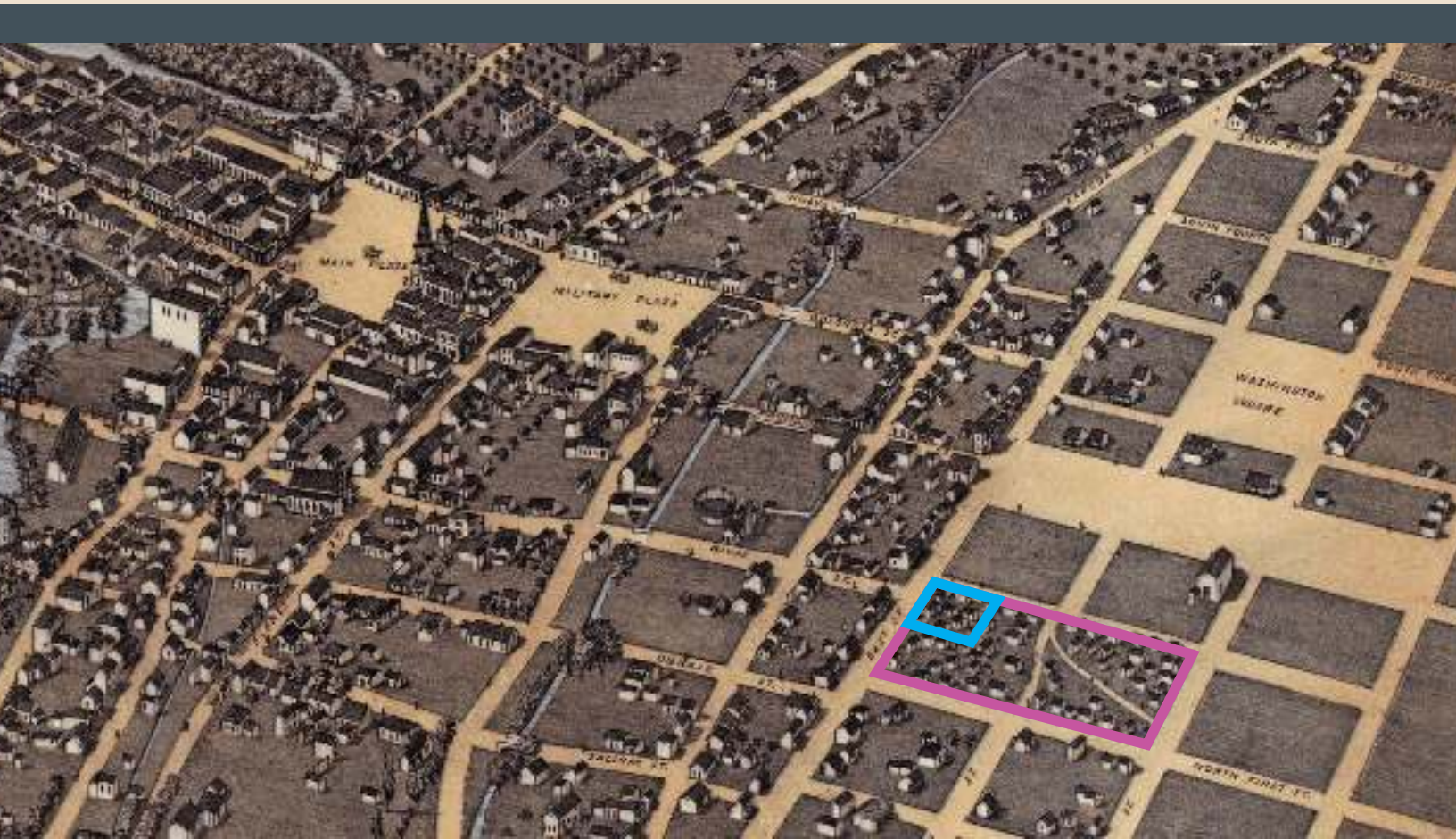


Archival and Historical Review of the Children's Hospital of San Antonio Property, Downtown, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas



by
Clinton M. M. McKenzie, Cynthia Munoz, and Raymond Mauldin

REDACTED

Prepared for:
The Children's Hospital of San Antonio
CHRISTUS Health
333 North Santa Rosa Street
San Antonio, Texas 78207



Prepared by:
Center for Archaeological Research
The University of Texas at San Antonio
One UTSA Circle
San Antonio, Texas 78249
Special Report, No. 35

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Abstract:

From the Fall of 2016 through September 2020, the University of Texas at San Antonio (UTSA) Center for Archaeological Research (CAR) conducted archaeological monitoring and test excavations for an expansion and renovation project on the Children's Hospital of San Antonio's (CHoSA) downtown campus under contract with CBRE Healthcare Services. Dr. Raymond Mauldin served as the Principal Investigator for the project, and Cynthia Munoz served as the Project Archaeologist. The archaeological investigation did not require a Texas Antiquities Permit. However, the City of San Antonio (COSA) Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) has review authority as the project area falls under the purview of the Historic and Design Review Commission (HDRC). The hospital site and landscaping work were approved by the HDRC on October, 16, 2019 (HDRC Case No. 2019-568). The project adhered to the COSA Unified Development Code (Article 6 35-630 to 35-634).

Human remains were recorded during construction excavations at various times over the four years of improvements to the project area. The hospital property was originally the location of the San Fernando Campo Santo (1808-1848) and the Old Catholic Cemetery of San Antonio (1848-approximately 1855). The results of the archaeological monitoring and testing are discussed in a separate report (Munoz 2020). The purpose of this report is to provide the CHoSA and the descendants of the individuals interred on the project area with a comprehensive history of the CHoSA property. The history was compiled from primary sources and from a newspaper survey and literature review. To supplement the archival research, the report includes an analysis of burial patterns based on the San Fernando Burial Registry as translated by John Leal and personal contributions from descendants of some of the individuals buried on the property.

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Chapter 1: Introduction

Cynthia Munoz

During mechanical trenching for the installation of a utility trench in the fall of 2016, human remains were inadvertently unearthed on the Children's Hospital of San Antonio (CHoSA) property adjacent to West Houston Street. At this point in time, it was not understood by the hospital and general contractors that the hospital was built over the second Campo Santo of San Fernando, used from 1808 through 1848, and the Old Catholic Cemetery of San Antonio, used from 1848 to approximately 1855. This was the beginning of a four-year process to navigate the completion of improvements on the hospital campus grounds with the least impact and disturbance to human remains located in the burial grounds. Once it was acknowledged that the burial grounds could be impacted by the renovations, the CHoSA administration reached out to and invited the descendant groups of individuals buried on the property to attend periodic meetings. The meetings provided the hospital administration, representatives of the descendant groups, and Center for Archaeological Research (CAR) archaeologists with opportunities to interact and discuss steps to minimize any disturbance to human remains. Due to the lack of a comprehensive history of the CHoSA property, the CAR was contracted to complete an archival review and produce a comprehensive report for distribution to the hospital and descendant groups.

This report examines the history of the property that is now part of the CHoSA from the time of the establishment of the Presidio de San Antonio de Béxar in 1722 to modern times (1970). The history was compiled from primary sources including Spanish archival documents, historic maps, parochial records, the San Fernando Burial Registry as translated by John Leal (1975, 1976), municipal archival records, county deed records, and private archives. An intensive literature review and newspaper survey was conducted as well. Because the CHoSA is associated with the Archdiocese of San Antonio and the Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word and it stands on the site of the second Campo Santo of San Fernando, discussions about the first Campo Santo located on the property of San Fernando Cathedral

and the establishment of the first Charity Hospital by the Sisters on the north side of Plaza de Armas are also included. Over the years, the size and exact locations of the Campo Santo, Old Catholic Cemetery, and Old City Cemetery have been the subject of discussion and debate. Using primary and secondary sources, this report definitively resolves this quandary. Of personal importance to the descendants of the individuals buried on the CHoSA property is whether burials were exhumed and moved to San Fernando Cemetery Number 1 during the construction of various wings of the hospital and during work on Houston Street. Using extant archival records, this report attempts to determine if, when, where, and how many of the burials were reinterred.

Prefacing the archival review of the CHoSA property is a brief overview of the CAR's exploration and mitigation of human remains encountered during the current hospital renovation project (2016-2020). This discussion is followed by a listing of other human burials recorded in downtown San Antonio after 1700. The report concludes with an analysis of burial patterns within the second Campo Santo of San Fernando and Old Catholic Cemetery based on the San Fernando Burial Registry. The records, translated by Leal (1975, 1976), are included as Appendix B of this report. To allow maximum searchability and because the amount of data that can be included in an appendix is limited, Leal's translations of the church records are available in their entirety in a database on the CAR website. A brief summary of the *Castas* (lineage) data in Leal's translation is included in Appendix G. Select supporting documentation pertaining to the archival review and history are included in Appendices A, C, D, E, and F.

To supplement the archival research, a questionnaire was developed and sent out to representatives of the descendant groups. The original plan was to follow up the questionnaires with in-person interviews, but the COVID-19 virus made this impossible to schedule. The completed questionnaires and family histories provided to the CAR by descendant participants are contained in Appendix H.

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Chapter 2: Project Overview

Cynthia Munoz

This chapter contains a review of the CAR's work on the CHoSA property from the initial exposure of human remains on the property in September 2016 to the completion of construction excavations in September 2020. It concludes with a summary of previous archaeological work that encountered human remains in downtown San Antonio. An in-depth historical and archival review of the property is provided in Chapter 3.

Project History

The Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word purchased the current site of the CHoSA in 1874 to build a charity hospital, a chapel, and lodging for the Sisters (Bexar County Deed Records [BCDR] XI:560-561). Previously, the property was the site of the San Fernando Campo Santo (1808-1848) and the Old Catholic Cemetery of San Antonio (1848-1855). The cemeteries are located on New City Block (NCB) 14487 Lot 7 and are bordered by North San Saba Street on the west, North Santa Rosa Street on the east, West Houston Street on the south, and by what was formerly Zavala Street on the north. Over the years, the hospital footprint expanded to cover the Campo Santo and Old Catholic Cemetery in their entirety as well as the adjacent land to the north. The CHoSA property currently encompasses the land from West Houston Street on its south to West Martin Street on its north.

In April 2012, the hospital board approved a \$135 million expansion and renovation project to turn the existing downtown campus into a dedicated children's hospital. The renovation involved improvements to the grounds, including the installation of a culinary garden, a play garden, and a prayer/memorial garden. Figure 2-1 shows a map of the grounds renovation with the boundary of the Old Catholic Cemetery in purple and the Campo Santo in blue. In September 2016, the CAR was contacted by the CHoSA to examine bone that was inadvertently exposed during the mechanical excavation of a linear utility trench in the proposed memorial garden. After the CAR osteologist concluded that the bones were human, the CHoSA contacted the Bexar County Medical Examiner's Office, which concurred that the bones were human and were not part of a crime scene. The City of San Antonio (COA) Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) was contacted on September 23, 2016. The utility trench, approximately 58 m (190 ft.) long, 0.8 m (2.6 ft.) wide, and 0.46-0.61 m (1.5-2 ft.) deep, exposed at least three areas with remains (Figure 2-2). Remains in Area A were within the Campo Santo. Areas B and C were outside the Campo Santo but within the Old Catholic Cemetery.

The CAR was contracted by the CHoSA to exhume the inadvertently exposed human remains. A separate report (Munoz 2020) detailing the excavations will be completed by CAR in the near future. Archaeologists walked the area and collected all human remains observed on the surface surrounding the trench. To explore and then remove human remains evident in the utility trench walls, eight test units were excavated adjacent to the trench. All backdirt piles from the trench excavation that were in the proximity of Areas A, B, and C were screened for human remains. A minimum of 12 individuals, nine removed from the trench walls and three identified in the backdirt, were recovered.

Upon the completion of the utility trench work, the area was systematically trenched with a mini-excavator to locate additional burials in the memorial garden. The trenching consisted of scraping approximately 7 cm (2.8 in.) of sediment at a time with a smooth excavator bucket. Archaeological monitors halted the excavator upon any indication of remains. At this point, the exposed element was flagged, identified by CAR's osteologist, and mapped in with a Total Data Station. Other than the initial identification, the remains were not excavated, exhumed, or further explored. Eleven exploratory trenches in the eastern half of the prayer garden revealed 147 locations with human bone. The recorded elements and distribution suggested a minimum of 83 individuals remained in this area. The burials in the exploratory trenches were covered with a layer of sand followed by backdirt (Figure 2-3). Figure 2-4 is a map of the locations of the human remains exhumed from the utility trench and recorded in the exploratory trenches. On September 6, 2017, during a burial ceremony held at the CHoSA, the remains exhumed from the utility trench were reinterred in the memorial garden.

In October 2017, CAR archaeologists excavated seven shovel tests on the locations of proposed piers to support an observation/coffee terrace addition to the hospital over a portion of the memorial garden. The purpose of the shovel testing was to ensure that the locations were negative for human remains. Upon completion of this testing, CAR monitored the mechanical drilling for the pier installations. No human remains were encountered. While monitoring waterproofing excavations in previously disturbed sediments around the basement of the hospital in December 2017, a CAR archaeologist noted that a new trench had been excavated adjacent to the previously mentioned pier locations (Figure 2-5). The trench excavation was not monitored by archaeologists. Upon inspection of the trench wall, human bone was noted. Because the backdirt from the trench had

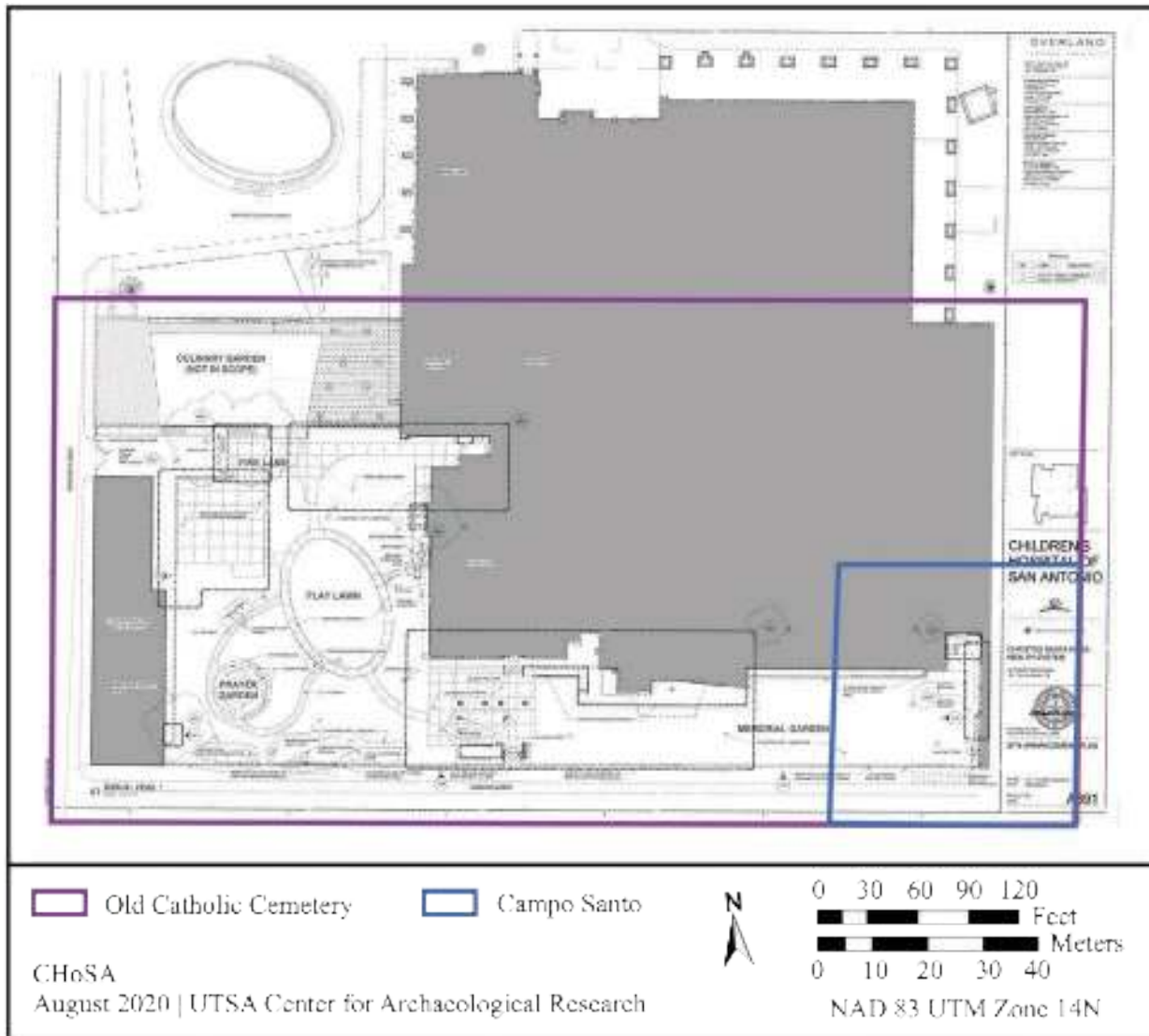


Figure 2-1. CHoSA renovations with the locations of the Campo Santo in blue and the Old Catholic Cemetery in purple.

been redistributed and smoothed out across the property before the archaeologist’s discovery of the excavation, it could not be screened for human remains. CAR staff cleaned up the trench walls and floor and screened the associated sediments. Isolated human remains were collected. In advance of the installation of an additional pier for the terrace construction, CAR archaeologists hand-excavated the proposed area. A minimum of two individuals were recovered from the observation/coffee terrace construction excavations.

In June 2020, during archaeological monitoring of a hand-excavated utility trench, human remains were encountered. The CAR’s osteologist inspected the trench and confirmed it contained a human burial with the remnants of a coffin. The backdirt associated with the trench was screened for human remains. The burial was mapped with a Total Data Station, but it was not further excavated or explored. After notifying the hospital, the Medical Examiner’s office, and the COSA

OHP, the burial and bone removed from the backdirt were covered with linen, geocloth, sand, and backdirt. The utility trench was relocated approximately 1 m (3.3 ft.) to the north of the burial. Three isolated human bone fragments (3.8 g) were recovered from disturbed sediments in the new trench. In August 2020, during monitoring of the installation of a hand-excavated irrigation trench, one human skull fragment was recovered. The isolated fragment was not part of an articulated burial (Figure 2-6). In late September 2020, a ceremony was held at the CHoSA to reinter the remains exhumed from the observation/coffee terrace trench, the June 2020 utility trench, and the August 2020 irrigation trench. Table 2-1 summarizes burial data for the exhumed and reburied remains from both the 2017 and 2020 ceremonies.

Throughout the duration of the CHoSA project, CAR archaeologists monitored mechanical and hand-excavated trenches for electrical, drainage and irrigation, utility

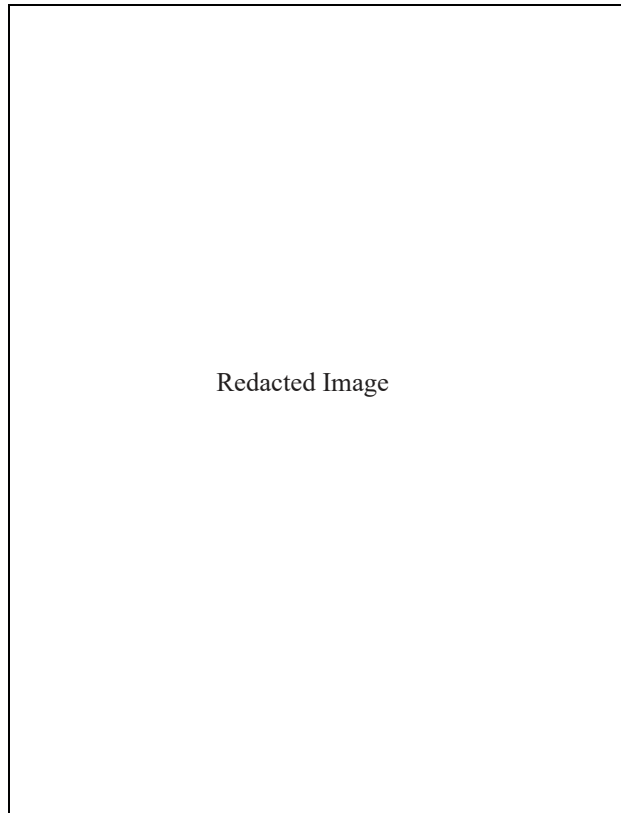


Figure 2-2. Aerial view of utility trench facing east. Areas A, B, and C noted.

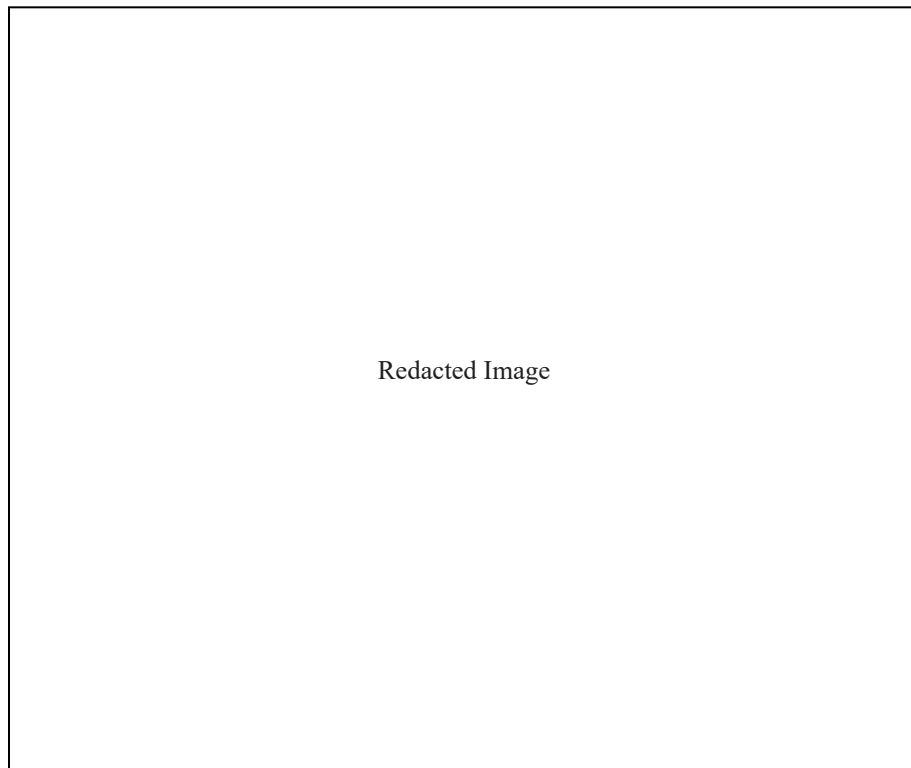


Figure 2-3. Locations of human remains exposed in exploratory trenches (facing west).

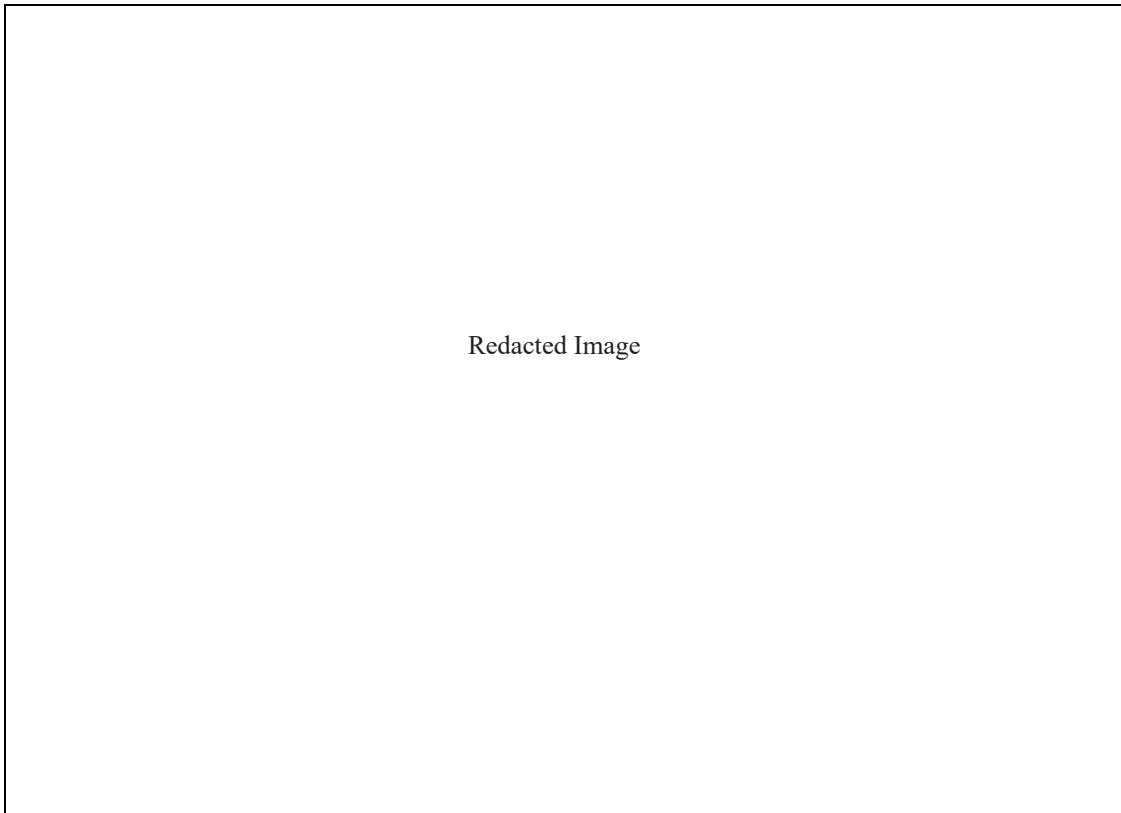


Figure 2-4. Locations of the 2016 utility trench, exhumed burials, exploratory trenches, and recorded remains.

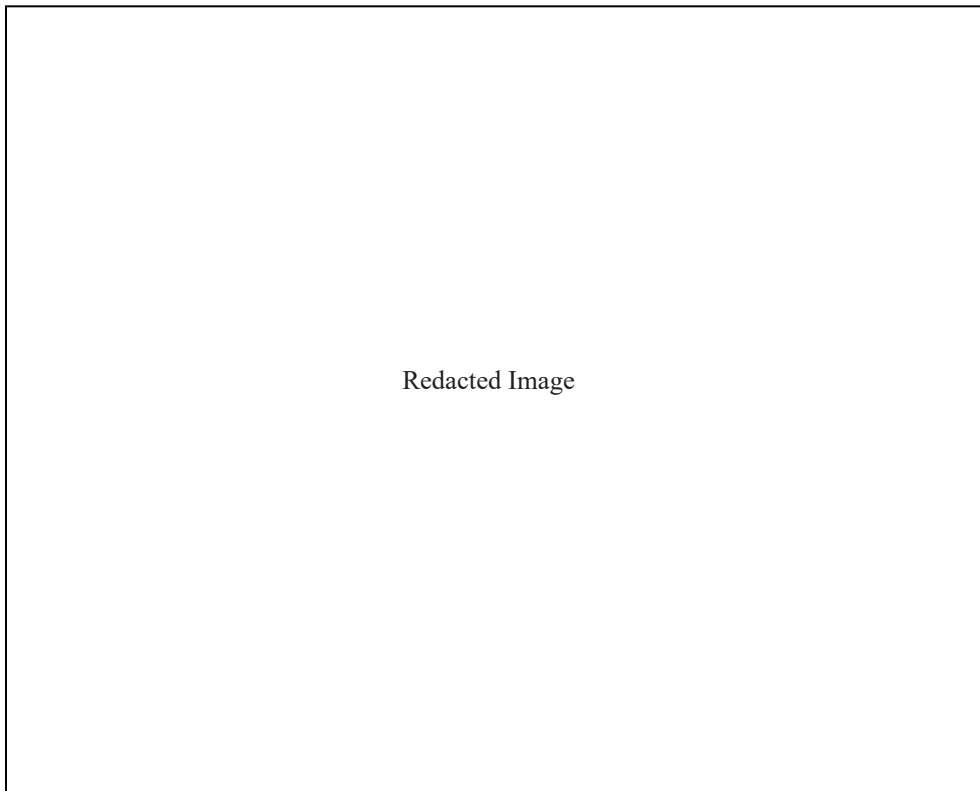


Figure 2-5. Observation/coffee terrace excavations.

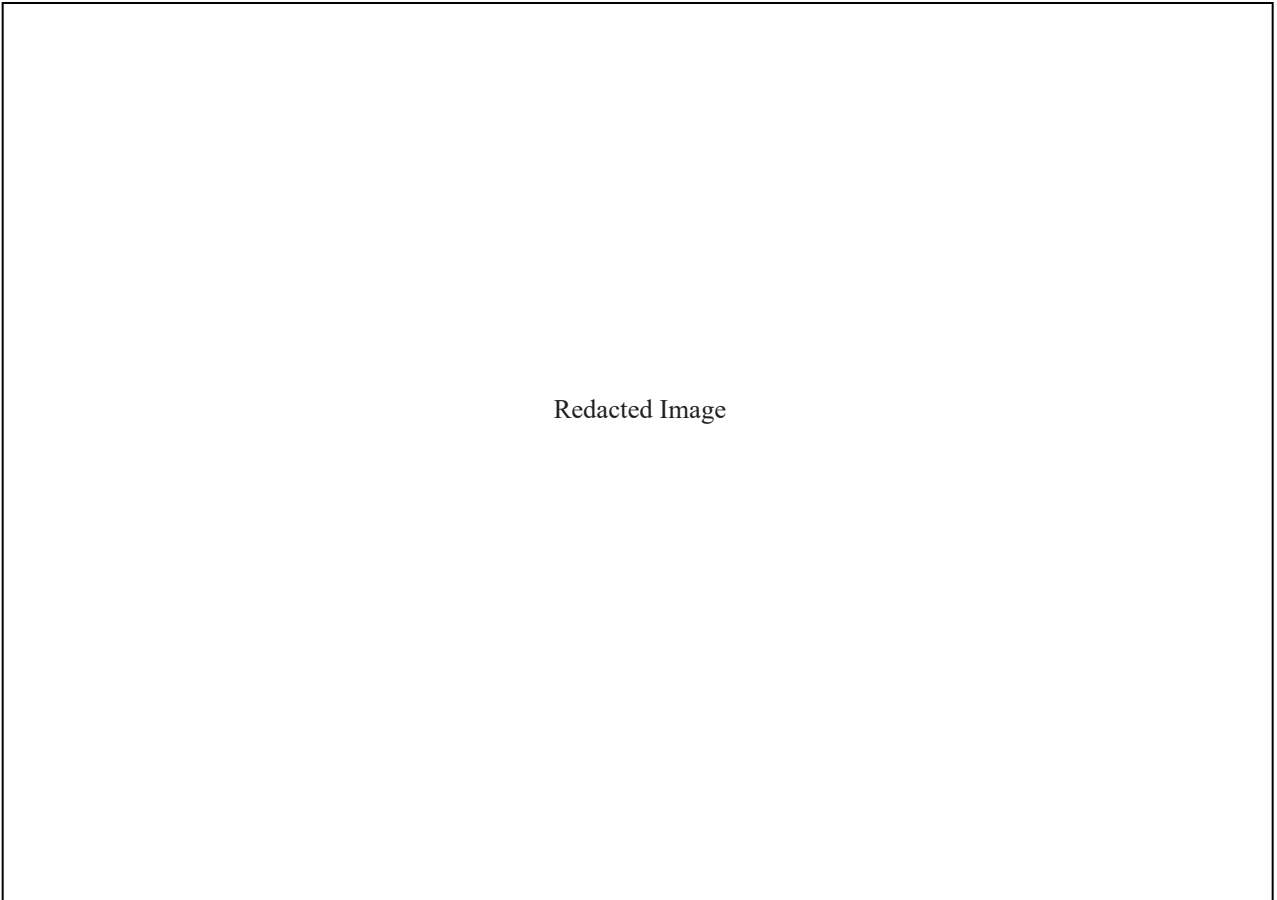


Figure 2-6. Location of burial documented in June 2019, a utility trench containing isolated bone fragments, and an August 2020 irrigation trench containing an isolated skull fragment.

Table 2-1. Burials Recovered from the CHoSA Project Area

Date of Excavation	Area	Minimum Number of Individuals	Age	Sex	Coffin Wood	Grave Goods
Sep. 2016	Utility Trench	12	Infant (3), Juvenile (1), Young Adult (1), Adult (7)	Probable Male (2), Unknown (10)	Yes (8)	Yes (5)
Dec. 2017	Coffee Terrace Trench	2	Adult (2)	Unknown (2)	No	Yes
Jun. 2020	Utility Trench	N/A	Adult	Unknown	No	No
Aug. 2020	Irrigation Trench	N/A	Adult	Unknown	No	No

placement and renovation, basement waterproofing, wall replacement, bench and marker foundations, and tree plantings. Aside from the human remains encountered in the original utility trench, the exploratory trenches, the observation/coffee terrace trench, the June 2020 utility trench, and the August 2020 irrigation trench, no additional burials were recorded or disturbed.

Previous Burial Investigations in Downtown San Antonio

Downtown San Antonio contains a multitude of historical archaeological sites dating from the founding and early days of the Villa de Bexar. Because the number of archaeological projects is too large to address in this report, this section focuses on investigations that recorded Historic Period (post 1700) human osteological remains. This includes projects completed at Mission San Antonio de Valero (41BX6), San Fernando Cathedral (41BX7), the Spanish Governor’s Palace

(41BX179), the Old City Cemetery in Milam Park (41BX992), and the Old Catholic Cemetery on the CHoSA property. Table 2-2 provides a list of sites, dates of investigations, report references, the minimum number of individuals (MNI) recorded at each site, and the age of the individuals.

Mission San Antonio de Valero

The recovery of human burials in front of what is now the Federal Building on East Houston Street between Alamo Street and Avenue E were reported in a 1935 newspaper account (*San Antonio Express [SAE]*, 1 September 1935). These were within the original mission compound. Because the exhumation of the remains was not part of an archaeological investigation, they are not included in Table 2-1 and are not further discussed in this report. Close to three dozen archaeological projects have been conducted at Mission Valero since 1935. Of these, four have encountered human remains.

Table 2-2. Historic Burials in Downtown San Antonio

Site	Project Date	Report	MNI*	Age
Valero	1979	Ivey and Fox 1997	1	Adult partial cranium
	1995	Meissner 1996	3	Adult
	2016	Anderson et al. 2017	1	Juvenile premolar
	2020	In production; Raba Kistner ongoing project	4 (estimate)	no information available
San Fernando Cathedral	1975	Fox et al. 1977	16	Infant (1), Juvenile (1), commingled remains (MNI=14): Infant (6), Juvenile (2), Adult (6)
	1977	No report; documents on file at CAR	Unknown	long bone and skull fragments
	2001	No report; documents on file at CAR	9	commingled remains: Infant (1), Juvenile (1), Adult (7)
Spanish Governor’s Palace	1976	Fox 1977	1	Infant
Milam Park	1992	Tennis 1995a	1	Adult
	1993	Tennis 1995b	1	Adult
Children’s Hospital of San Antonio	1997	Lyle 1999	2	Adult

*MNI = minimum number of individuals

Ivey and Fox (1997) recorded a partial human cranium recovered from the fill of a possible defensive trench along the north wall of the mission compound. The remains appeared to be that of a probable male of Hispanic, non-Hispanic Anglo, or Mestizo biological affinity with an estimated age of 17 to 23 years. The cranium contained a depression or gash consistent with sharp trauma. Dr. David M. Glassman concluded that the gash may have been the result of a possible knife or saber wound above the left eye. Dr. D. Gentry Steele, however, after subjecting the cranium to microscopic examination, suggested the damage was inflicted after death.

Investigations by Meissner (1996), in advance of wall stabilization efforts within the mission, documented three adult burials in the chapel's south transept. The burials were inadvertently uncovered when portions of the excavation units' floors caved in. The burials were not removed but were observed in situ then reburied. Several small, disarticulated, isolated human bones were recovered during the screening of test unit sediments. They were reburied when the chapel interior excavations were backfilled.

In the summer of 2016, test excavations along the west wall of the mission compound recovered a deciduous premolar. It was analyzed in the field lab and subsequently reburied (Anderson et al. 2017). Although the tooth was human, it cannot be attributed to a burial with certainty as the loss of "baby" teeth are routine occurrences.

Current archaeological investigations by Raba Kistner Environmental, Inc. within the Mission Convent, also referred to as the Long Barracks from the Battle of the Alamo, have reported the recovery of a minimum of four individuals. Details about the remains (e.g. their provenience, condition, etc.) have not been released to date. The number of individuals was tabulated from newspaper reports (*SAE*, 26 April 2020).

San Fernando Cathedral

Three archaeological projects at San Fernando Cathedral recorded human remains. In 1975, archaeological investigations were conducted in advance of the installation of subfloor air-conditioning ducts during renovation of the Cathedral (Fox et al. 1977). Two articulated burials, a child and a juvenile, were recorded under the floor. The child was partially excavated. The juvenile was left in place. Commingled human bone was recovered from 18 archaeological test pit excavations. A laboratory analysis concluded that the bone represented a minimum of 14 individuals, consisting of six adults, two juveniles, and six infants. Of the 14, one was male, three were probable males, and two were probable females. Four of the burials contained traits suggesting Native American biological affinity.

In 1977, CAR archaeologists conducted archaeological investigations at the rear of the cathedral to locate the foundation walls of the original sacristy. Two isolated human bones, a longbone and a skull fragment, were recovered (CAR 1977). Investigations by Meissner (CAR 2001) in advance of a 2001 renovation of the cathedral recovered commingled human remains representing a minimum of nine individuals. The assemblage included seven adults, a juvenile, and an infant. The remains from both investigations were returned to San Fernando for reburial.

Spanish Governor's Palace

The Spanish Governor's Palace has been investigated multiple times since an initial structure rehabilitation in 1928. In 1976, one burial with a coffin was recorded during CAR test excavations conducted in advance of the construction of a small park immediately north of the palace (Fox 1977). The burial was encountered under a caliche floor. The remains were complete and were determined to belong to an infant with an age range between birth and six months of age. The presence of brass pins suggests that the individual was buried in a shroud.

Old City Cemetery in Milam Park

From December 1992 through January 1993, Tennis (1995a) conducted monitoring of construction excavations during Phase I renovations of Milam Park. An additional goal of the project was to determine the location of Colonel Benjamin Milam's grave. A backhoe trench excavated at the park's center exposed the burial 1.1 m (3.5 ft.) below the surface. The burial was exhumed and transported to the CAR laboratory for analysis. The remains, a Caucasian male, age 40-49, were determined to be Milam based on skeletal indicators, such as height, handedness, and pathologies. The remains were reinterred at the base of the Milam Park monument.

Phase II of the Milam Park renovations exposed a second burial in April 1994 (Tennis 1995b). During the mechanical excavation of an electrical trench on the south side of the park, human bone was observed in the trench wall 0.46 m (18 in.) below the ground surface. CAR archaeologists exhumed the burial and remnants of the associated coffin. The burial and bone screened from the trench backdirt were analyzed at the Smithsonian Institution. The analysis indicated that the remains were a Hispanic/Caucasian male between the ages of 30 and 34 with no pathologies.

Old Catholic Cemetery on the CHoSA Property

In the June 1997, human remains were encountered approximately 0.91 m (3 ft.) below the surface during

utility trench excavations on the CHoSA property. CAR archaeologists were contracted to exhume the burial. A laboratory analysis concluded that the individual was a female in her mid-to-late twenties of probable European descent who, based on the coffin and associated artifacts, was buried between 1840 and 1860. A second burial

with coffin, previously disturbed by the installation of a sewer pipe, was discovered in November 1997. Analysis determined that the remains belonged to a male between 24 and 50 years of age of Caucasian and Native American biological affinity (Lyle 1999). The individuals were reinterred on the hospital property.

Chapter 3: Archival and Historical Review

Clinton M. M. McKenzie

This archival and historical review addresses the land-use history of the project area from the Spanish Colonial period to circa 1970 (50 years before the present). The archival review also includes a discussion of the adjacent Milam Park area as both locations served as burial grounds in the nineteenth century, and their histories remain closely connected. Particular effort, however, is focused on the former use of the CHoSA site as a *Campo Santo* and Catholic Cemetery for the San Fernando parish from 1808 to circa 1855. The majority of the chapter explores the use-history of both the CHoSA and Milam Park sites from circa 1853 to the present. The final section presents a discussion on the debates surrounding the specific location of the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery and the disposition of interments in those burial grounds. The chapter then closes with a summary of findings. The review used primary sources such as parochial records, Spanish archival documents, county deed records, municipal archival records, Sanborn maps, private archives, and period historic maps. Secondary sources include an exhaustive literature review and newspaper survey.

Overview of the Project Area

From 1722 to 1730 the project area was considered to be *tierras realengas* (Lands of the King), ostensibly under the jurisdiction of the Presidio de San Antonio de B exas, located one block to the south and one block to the east, across San Pedro Creek. However, there is no recorded use during that period other than the Camino Real para el Rio Grande that passed west-southwest a few blocks below the project area as shown in Figure 3-1, a close-up of a 1764 map drawn by Luis Antonio Menchaca (McGraw and Hindes 1991:153-154). This road was also referred to as the Upper Presidio Road because it terminated at the Presidio del Rio Grande near the town of Guerrero, Mexico. A Lower Presidio Road (Camino Real Abajo para el Rio Grande) passed south from Plaza de las Islas, or Main Plaza, crossing San Pedro Creek near the Paso de Nogalitos, and then heading southward to rejoin the Upper Presidio Road at the Presidio del Rio Grande. North of the project area was the Camino Real de San Saba. Created around 1757, the road led to the Presidio de San Saba de las

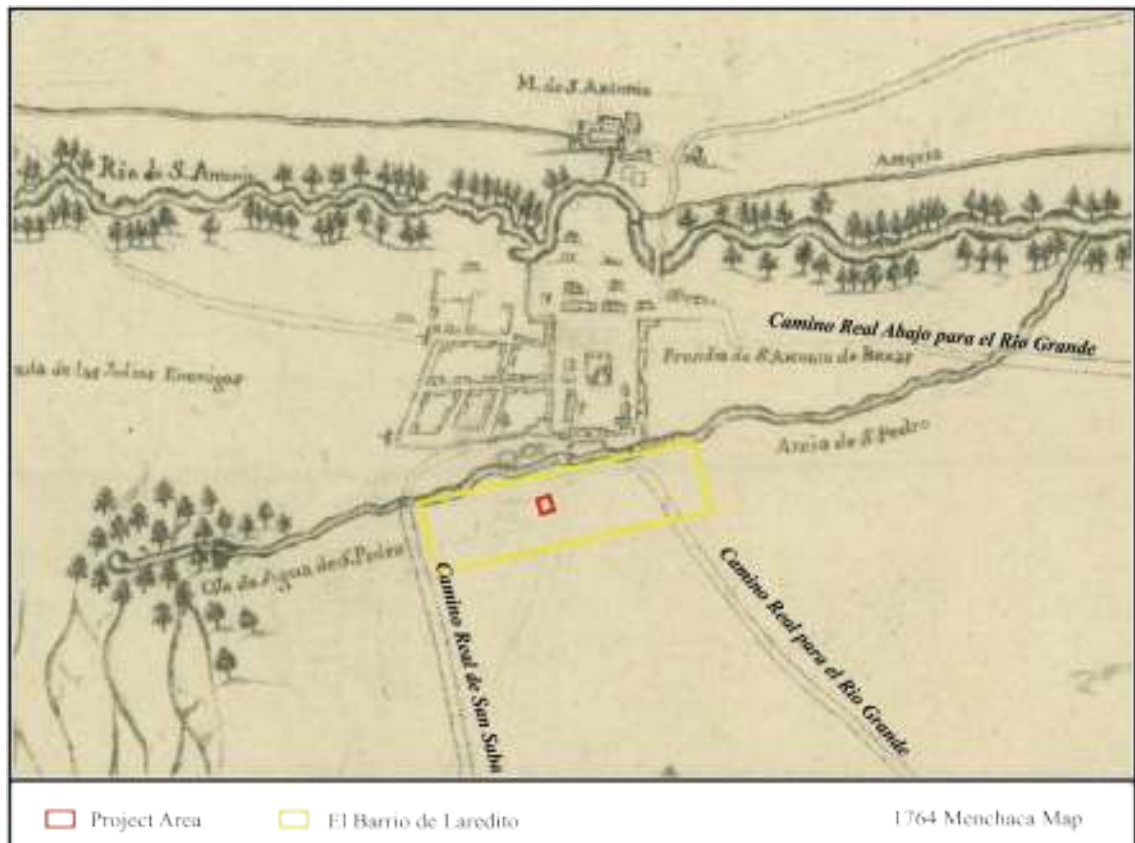


Figure 3-1. Close up view of the 1764 Menchaca map with area of El Barrio de Laredito in yellow and project area in red. North is to the left. (Image courtesy of John Carter Brown Library, Brown University).

Amarillas. The Camino Real de San Saba began along the alignment of what is now Camaron Street where it leaves the north side of Plaza de Armas before crossing the San Pedro Creek. The site of the Presidio de San Antonio de B exar, today’s Plaza de Armas, or Military Plaza, was one block south and three blocks east, across the San Pedro Creek, from the project area.

This early ward of San Antonio began to be settled when the first lands west of the San Pedro Creek were awarded sometime in the 1740s. The first extant recorded deed was to Diego Ramon, a retired Lieutenant from the Presidio de La Bahia del Espiritu Santo (Bexar Land Grants and Sales Documents [BLGS] 546, January 30, 1745). The second and third recorded deeds were held by Sebastian Rincon and Juan Joseph Cantu (BLGS 547 and 115, November 12, 1749). All of these properties were south of the current project area, across the San Pedro Creek from the presidio and bounded by today’s Laredo Street on the west.

The first lots north of Commerce Street, west of Laredo Street, south of Travis Street, and east of what is now Santa

Rosa Avenue across from the CHoSA and Milam Park, were awarded sometime in the late eighteenth to early nineteenth century. Their original deeds are missing. These lots correspond with NCB 175, east across from Milam Park, and NCB 176, east across from the CHoSA (Figure 3-2). The CHoSA site occupies all of NCB 329. A portion of NCB 175 was awarded to Bonifacio Hern andez sometime prior to 1805, which was the date of his death, and his second wife Juana Maria Velazquez inherited the property in 1809 (Stewart Title Collection [STC] OM41:V2:7). Another portion of NCB 175 was awarded by the Spanish Government to Francisco Arcos in 1819 (BCDR J1:205). Portions of NCB 176 were awarded by the Spanish Government to Francisco Rodriguez and Ygnacio Flores in 1819 (BCDR H1:16-18; STC OM41:V2:77).

The geographic area in which the project area is located was referred to as El Barrio de Laredito, or the “Little Laredo Neighborhood,” because of the direct connection with the Upper Laredo Road along which the neighborhood was situated (de la Teja 1995:39). Plat and field notes by City Surveyor Fran ois Giraud from 1850 and 1851 refer to

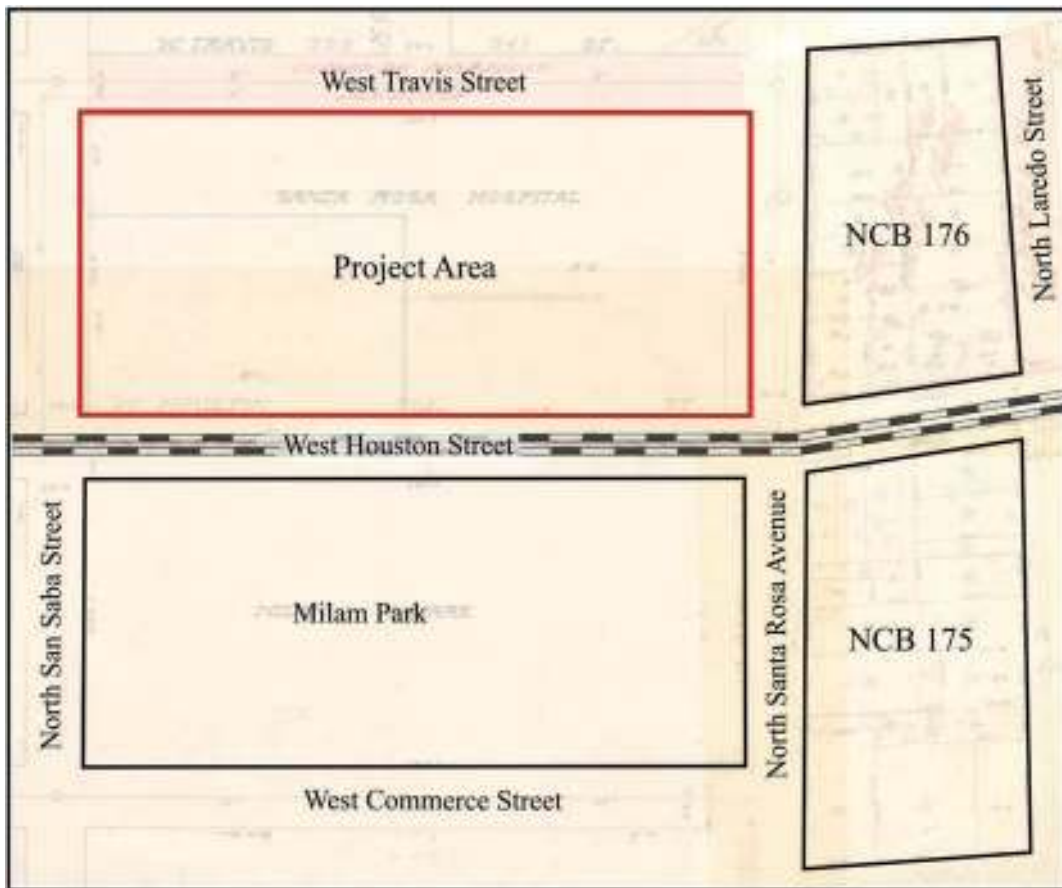


Figure 3-2. Georeferenced Geographic Information Systems (GIS) map of the project area (red) and NCBs 175 and 176 (north is up). Compiled from New City Block Red Tax Maps, July 11, 1968, for NCBs 176, 328, and 329.

the area as the “Laredito” (CESB 1 1850, 1851). The neighborhood’s boundaries were the San Pedro Creek on the east, Santa Rosa Avenue on the west, Romana Street on the north at San Pedro Creek, and Nueva Street on the south. The original neighborhood was one to two blocks in width, but it was long and narrow in length. The 1912 Rullman map of San Antonio in 1837 (Figure 3-3) depicts the Laredito neighborhood as a block wide from San Pedro Creek to the Laredo Road on the west (Rullman 1912). A review of land transaction sales records shows that the Laredito neighborhood boundaries expanded westward with the growth of the west side of San Antonio, particularly in the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

occurred in the early 1850s when the City prevailed in the case of Nat Lewis and others v. San Antonio, which affirmed the City’s ownership of all corporate lands within the boundaries of the old Royal Spanish Grant (Corner 1890:37-38). The City pursued legal title to all former public lands in the 1840s to gain control of land speculation, and to fill City coffers, during the Texas Republic period. In 1848 the City sued one of the more notable speculators, Nat Lewis, and the City was affirmed in its rights to these lands by the Supreme Court of Texas in 1851 (*Nat Lewis and others vs. City of San Antonio*; Hartley 1853:288-322). The City platted the lots of the current project area in 1848 and most of the blocks immediately west of Santa Rosa Avenue between 1849 and 1851. Most of these lots were sold to land speculators and were in private hands by 1853. This included the blocks between Santa Rosa Avenue and North Concho Street and those between North Concho Street and San Saba Street

The Laredito neighborhood saw two major expansions west of Laredo Street in the nineteenth century. The first expansion



Figure 3-3. 1912 Rullman map of San Antonio in 1837. Close-up of Laredito and adjacent areas (north is up). Actual size and placement of Campo Santo is shown in blue superimposed upon Rullman’s plot.

(east to west) and from Nueva Street on the south to Romana Street on the north. Details regarding specific lots involved in the 1850 expansion are documented in the deeds and titles for these blocks (STC, Oversized Manuscript 41, Lot Book 2:7, 36, 38, 51, 76, 77, 78, 79, 124, 149, 155, 193 and 194). Augustus Koch's *Bird's Eye View of the City of San Antonio Bexar County Texas, 1873*, shows the expansion into the next three blocks west of Santa Rosa Avenue just prior to the beginning of the last quarter of the nineteenth century (Figure 3-4).

The blocks west of San Saba Street remained predominantly vacant until the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio railroad reached San Antonio in 1877 followed by the International and Great Northern Railroad in 1881. The residential and commercial boom from increased economic activity resulted in dramatic land use changes to the lands further west of the Laredito neighborhood and laid the foundations of what would come to be known as "Little Mexico" encompassing the near west side of San Antonio (Wright 1916:133). This includes the project area, which straddled the two blocks between the Laredito neighborhood and the growing west side.

The Project Area in the Spanish Colonial Period (1718-1821)

The area west of the Laredito neighborhood essentially remained fallow during the Spanish Colonial period. The lands were not irrigated, and their distance from the Presidio de Bexar left them more exposed to raids by the Apache, which were numerous in the period between 1718 and the 1740s and then again from the 1750s to the end of the eighteenth century (Basterra 1738:1-24; Bolton 1915:203; Castañeda 1936:190; de la Teja 1995:38-39; Dunn 1911:205, 223). These lands west of the Laredito neighborhood were considered *tierras realengas* as they were west of the common lands assigned to the control of the Villa de San Fernando. All lands in New Spain not otherwise granted to the church, civil institutions, or civilians were the property of the Spanish Crown, and while these lands were unassigned, they effectively acted as *ejidos*, a public commons used for pasturage, collection of fodder and firewood (Tyler 1989:24-35; United States General Accounting Office 2004:117; Vassberg 1975:631). The project area in the eighteenth century was a part of these lands. As the Villa de San Fernando grew it acquired new *propios* (corporate) and *ejidos* lands from



Figure 3-4. Bird's Eye View of the City of San Antonio Bexar County Texas, 1873, by Augustus Koch. Laredito neighborhood boundaries in yellow (north is down and slightly to the left, in alignment with the streets).

the Crown lands. The former lands set-aside as *propios* and *ejidos* were then converted to new use and awarded as town lots while the former Crown lands were then repurposed as either new *propios* or *ejidos* for award or for pasturage and/or the collection of firewood and other raw materials (de la Teja 1995:34-35). While there were a number of grants east along the San Pedro Creek and modern-day Laredo Street, the first recorded grant of the project area was in 1807 when a portion of what is now the project area was granted for use as a *campo santo* (holy field) or cemetery (Haggard, trans. 1941:151-152). This grant corresponds with the southeast corner of the project area and extends into the Houston Street right-of-way (see Figure 3-2).

***Campos Santos* and the Importance of Ecclesiastical and Christian Burial**

Campo Santo, when written as two independent words, is archaic Spanish for “Holy Field” or “Holy Ground” and refers specifically to consecrated ground in which the Catholic dead were interred. Its archaic English equivalent is “hallowed ground”. Canonically, such burials in consecrated ground are referred to as “ecclesiastical burials” indicating that the person interred was a member of the Catholic faith and merited burial in consecrated ground by the church (Vatican Archives - Canon 1176 §1). Modern Spanish convention merges the former separate words into a single word, *camposanto*, and expands the meaning beyond a specifically Roman Catholic religious context of sacred ground set-aside for Christian burial to a broader meaning such as the English term “cemetery” or “graveyard” that has no inherent religious connotation. In the present discussion, the older archaic usage and meaning are used rather than the generic use of the term.

For Catholics in San Antonio during the eighteenth and nineteenth century, an ecclesiastical or “Christian” burial was culturally important. The Catholic Church’s practices regarding Catholic burial have changed somewhat since the 1960s, but at their heart, they are focused on having a consecrated physical place (a Catholic cemetery) where the mandates dictated by Canon Law ensure that the remains of the Catholic faithful are treated with reverence and respect. In the nineteenth century during the period from 1808 to 1855 when the project area was a Catholic *campo santo*, aside from burials within or adjacent to San Fernando Parish Church or at one of the former Franciscan Missions, there were no other places for proper Catholic Christian burial according to the rites and customs of the Catholic Church.

The primary archival record contains numerous examples of the cultural and religious importance of Christian burial to the San Antonio community. For example, the August

1813 burials of the assassinated Governor Salcedo and his entourage were performed to provide Christian burial to these dead (Almaraz 1971:172). The same Padre Zambrano who recorded the 1813 burials of Salcedo’s party wrote the following letter to Governor Cristobal Dominguez concerning the bodies of rebels killed in Royalist reprisals:

Most Excellent Sir:

For a good while I have been wanting to point out to His Excellency my strong desire to give Christian burial to the corpses which are placed in the plaza. In the first place it is hard for me to understand how Christian burial has been denied a group of men who were put to death for their crimes, while at the same time others, guilty of the same crimes, have been pardoned, denying that same mercy to the dead.

In the second place, it is hard for me to watch the disdain with which the corpses are treated by children, who throw rocks at them.

Thirdly,...of His Excellency, which I hope His Excellency will grant me that favor, God will bring about such a merciful act. May God grant His Excellency a long life.

San Fernando de Béxar
Br. José Darío Zambrano

9 March 1814 [Zambrano 1814]

Padre Zambrano was requesting to give Christian burial to the men who had been executed in August of 1813 by order of General Arredondo after his investment of San Antonio following the victory over the rebel forces at the Battle of Medina. Padre Zambrano’s arguments were that these bodies merited Christian burial because others who had escaped death were subsequently pardoned; that children treated the corpses with disrespect; and that giving Christian burial was a “...mercy to the dead” and that doing so was “...a merciful act” (Zambrano 1814).

Further evidence from the San Fernando registers includes documentation of no less than 25 entries for burials of the bones of individuals recovered from the wilderness with notes they were “killed by Indians” (Leal 1975, 1976). These entries indicate that Christian burial and sepulture exceeded the expediency of ad hoc interment. There are also a handful of cases where burials had been transferred from a closed mission (Leal 1975, 1976).

A further distinction concerning Catholic burial is that only baptized Catholics were eligible for interment in Catholic cemeteries. An 1830 letter from Father Joseph Rosati to James F. Perry documents the Catholic Church's position on ecclesiastical burial. Father Rosati was replying to Perry concerning the request to bury Moses and Mary Austin, the parents of Stephen F. Austin, in the St. Genevieve Parish cemetery:

Sir, As the Christian burial in our ecclesiastical grave yard is a religious act intimately connected with the sacred discipline of our Church, no one is permitted to receive it, according to the laws of the same Church unless he be a member of it. Consequently it would not be in my power to permit that...if they were not catholic...In the case that...proofs could not be given I think that a decent place for their burial might be found in the protestant burying ground of the same town, adjacent to the Catholic graveyard [Rosati 1830].

The special distinction that only Catholic dead be interred in Catholic dedicated cemeteries is germane to the later discussion of burials made outside of the 1808-1848 *Campo Santo* of San Fernando. Rosati's 1830 reference to a co-located Protestant cemetery to St. Genevieve's is similar to the location of the "public burial ground" that existed adjacent to the walled 1808 *Campo Santo* and the creation of the 1848-1853 City or Protestant Cemetery at the same time as the expansion of Catholic Cemetery (City Council Journal and Minutes Book [CCJMB] A:135-136). These topics are more thoroughly discussed later in this report.

San Fernando Parish Burials 1731 to circa 1748

Following their arrival, the Canary Islanders established their own parish of San Fernando. However, despite the presence of a parish and parish priest, the community had no dedicated space in which to worship or in which to bury their dead. The actual building of the parish church did not begin until 1738, and it was not completed until sometime around 1756. Some historians have previously stated that the parish church and cemetery were consecrated in 1749 (Chabot 1936:76; Parisot and Smith 1897:33). However, in both instances, no specific reference is supplied. In November of 1749, the interior of the chapel of Mission Valero was consecrated in order to bury Antonio Bueno de Rojas, and it is possible that Chabot as well as Parisot and Smith conflated the 1749 Valero consecration for the parish church of San Fernando (Benavides 2003:2; Ivey and McKenzie 2019).

Primary archival documents indicate that there was no cemetery at the San Fernando Church as late as 1756. In

that year, a legal proceeding, *Contra Travieso*, was filed against Vicente Travieso as the factor responsible for the construction of the parish church (Benavides 2003:18; Cardenas 1756). Father Juan Cardenas included in his written statement that a new cemetery had not been prepared for the new church of San Fernando by that date. The stone mason Geronimo de Ybarra stated "that the new church did not have more structure than the main body of the church, two chapels, a sacristy; without either cemetery or residence" (Cardenas 1756:F 5072; Ybarra 1756:5077). As a result, it is currently not possible to state when the San Fernando parish church sub-floor or its walled *campo santo* on the east were consecrated for use. Only after the consecration of the 1756 church and its walled *campo santo* on the east would burials have begun at the San Fernando parish church and cemetery.

From 1731 until as late as 1756, Villa de San Fernando residents worshiped, variously, at Missions San Antonio de Valero and Mission San José y San Miguel de Aguayo de Buenavista or in the Presidial Chapel that was part of the northern line of presidio buildings in Plaza de Armas (Benavides 2003:9; Casafuerte 1730; Spell 1962:75). Presidial records indicate that some of the soldiers and military personnel were buried in the sub-floor of the military chapel (Benavides 2003:14). Archival records indicate the only consecrated ground available to the presidio and villa communities between 1718 and 1756 was the Presidial Chapel sub-floor and the churches and *campos santos* of the Franciscan mission pueblos (Benavides 2003; Ivey and McKenzie 2019). It is possible that Villa de San Fernando residents may have been interred at any of these locations during the period 1731-1756.

First *Campo Santo* (Likely after 1756 to November 1, 1808)

The burial grounds of San Fernando parish, at that time, consisted of the sub-floor of the consecrated interior of the colonial church, a dedicated enclosed *campo santo* (the first *Campo Santo*) immediately east of the church fronting onto Plaza de las Islas and along the sides of the church (Benavides 2003:24). Several photographs or engravings document the appearance of this enclosure. A circa 1850 lithograph made from a drawing by artist Hermann Lungkwitz shows the low enclosure wall (Figure 3-5). Figure 3-6 is a photograph of the church from around 1861 taken from the east (facing west) and showing the low wall across the east front and the north side that form the enclosure for the cemetery.

The nave of the colonial church was demolished in the winter of 1867 in preparation for the construction of the current San Fernando Cathedral to serve as a new Catholic diocese with its seat in San Antonio (*SAE*, 23 December 1867:3). The original



Figure 3-5. Lithograph of "Main Plaza," ca. 1850 by Rau and Son, from a drawing by Hermann Lungkwitz showing low enclosure wall (UTSA Libraries General Photograph Collection, 073-0094).



Figure 3-6. San Fernando Church, San Antonio, Texas, ca. 1861 (UTSA Libraries General Photograph Collection, 075-0647, Lender Mary Ann Noonan Guerra).

sanctuary and apse of the colonial structure were retained and are still part of the cathedral. A December 23, 1867, article in the *San Antonio Express*, titled “The Commencement of a New Roman Catholic Cathedral – Exhumation of Human Bones” describes the discovery of human remains during preparation of foundation trenches at the site:

During the past week workmen have been busily digging trenches for the foundation of a New Cathedral, to take the place now occupied by the ancient church. In digging the workmen have exhumed large quantities of human bones, the whole yard seeming to have been thickly laid with human bodies. The time when this church yard was used as a burial place, is hardly within the memory of the oldest inhabitants. For a hundred years these bones have slept in quiet beneath all the contentions of human wars and revolutions, and at last are thrown up by a new generation of men, and upon their mold is to rest the foundation of a modern temple of worship.

Their names have been forgotten – even their race, their deeds, their history; the only thing we know is that they belong to the human family [SAE, 23 December 1867:3].

The enclosure wall itself was not demolished at the time of the construction of San Fernando Cathedral and is visible in photographs from the early to mid-1870s. The exact date of the removal of the enclosure wall is not known. However, Emily B. Cooley in her paper A Retrospect of San Antonio, given on April 21, 1900, at a joint meeting of the Texas Veterans’ Association and the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, referred to “[T]hree sides of the stone wall which enclosed its church square, the first *Campo Santo* of the city, within which slept the dead of the parish, were torn away in the seventies [1870s]. The piece facing west is part of the original wall” (Cooley 1900:54). The western portion referred to by Ms. Cooley is the enclosure that remained around the apse/sanctuary of the original colonial church as shown in the 1893 photograph of the western face of the cathedral, viewed from Plaza de Armas (Figure 3-7).



Figure 3-7. Apse of San Fernando Cathedral, San Antonio, Texas, ca. 1893. Photograph shows the rear of San Fernando Cathedral, looking east from Plaza de Armas (UTSA Libraries General Photograph Collection, 076-0508, Lender San Antonio Conservation Society).

The extant San Fernando Burial Registry begin in 1744. Based on the assumption that all burials documented in the parish records between circa 1756, when it appears that the church and cemetery may have been completed and put to use, and November 1, 1808, when the second *Campo Santo* was opened, were made on the site of the colonial church (either on the interior or within the enclosure on the east, north, and south), then as many as 2,243 individuals were buried at that location in a 74-year period (Patiño 2010). Excavations within the cathedral in July 1936 uncovered human remains from within the remaining colonial footprint that were, at the time, conjectured to be the remains of the Alamo Heroes – specifically William Travis, Davy Crockett and Jim Bowie (*SAE*, 30 July 1936). Limited archaeological reconnaissance and testing within the cathedral in 1974-1975 and 1977 encountered additional human remains, which were documented and left in place (Fox et al. 1977; J. Ivey, personal communication).

The Second *Campo Santo* (November 1, 1808, to April 8, 1848)

The transformation of the project area into a cemetery is outlined in correspondence from the fall of 1807 between Antonio Cordero, the interim Military and Political Governor of Texas, with his superior, Nemesio Salcedo, Commandant of the Internal Provinces of New Spain.

Commandant General: In reply and obedience to your superior order dated August 11th in which Your Lordship requests an estimate of the cost of establishing a cemetery or graveyard wherein to bury the dead of the military jurisdiction of this capital, I must first report to Your Lordship that when I arrived here, in September, 1805, the bishop of this diocese had just provided that the parish church should not be used for some time because of its stench. Mass was to be said at its door in order to purify the Mass by freeing it from the pestilent air coming from the corpses that were superficially and carelessly buried in the parish church, and to free it also from the extreme fetidness which brought into the temple a large number of filthy vermin. The bishop also prohibited anyone again to enter the parish church beyond the atrium or the cemetery until a (new) graveyard was constructed, a work which he highly recommended. I, therefore, arranged to have the necessary funds collected for this work, assigning for this purpose a contribution of three reales to each person within this parish.

Inasmuch as the contribution collected since that time was supplied by the settlers as well

as by members of the Bexar and Alamo de Parras companies, the graveyard, which is now completed except for the whitewashing and gate, belongs as much to the settlers as to the soldiers stationed in this capital. I have deemed it wise to place this information before Your Lordship in order that, in view thereof, Your Lordship might give me whatever instructions might be deemed advisable for my exact fulfillment.

May Our Lord guard Your Lordship's life many years. Antonio Cordero, Bexar, September 28, 1807 [Haggard, trans. 1941:151-152].

Governor of Texas: According to your official letter number 632, dated September 28th, a cemetery is about to be finished in that villa wherein any persons who die from among the settlers and troops are to be buried indiscriminately. Therefore, there is no need for the construction of the one I provided for in my order dated August 11th, for the troops alone. This is in reply to your letter and for your information.

May God guard Your Lordship many years.

Chihuahua, November 3, 1807.

Nemesio Salcedo [Haggard, trans. 1941:178]

Governor Cordero identified in his letter that a cemetery was needed for a new burial ground for military personnel. However, there was no room in the San Fernando parish cemetery because it had exceeded its capacity to the point that decomposition made the church and sanctuary unfit for use.

John Leal noted the first recorded burial in the second *Campo Santo* (henceforth 1808 *Campo Santo*) cemetery was on All Souls Day, November 1, 1808, with the interment of Angel Navarro (Leal 1976:1). It is not known why there was a lapse between the time of the completion of the graveyard in late 1807/early 1808 (see correspondence between Antonio Cordero and Nemesio Salcedo) and the first interments 10 to 11 months later. Following the first interment in November of 1808, the burial registers consistently document regular use of the 1808 *Campo Santo* for interments of the dead of San Fernando parish through 1848.

Despite burials beginning in the 1808 *Campo Santo*, communications between both ecclesiastical officials and vice regal officials concerning the *Campo Santo* are listed in

the Bexar Archives for 1809 and 1810, chiefly that the walls remained incomplete (Arocha 1809; Cordero 1808; Salcedo 1810). Manuel Salcedo in correspondence to Nemesio Salcedo in January of 1810 mentioned that gates to secure the burial yard had not been finished "...to prevent people from hiding there at night and against the entrance of animals that could dig up the cadavers they find there" (Salcedo 1810). It is not known, precisely, when the construction of the 1808 *Campo Santo* was finished, but communications on the subject cease in January of 1810. Despite the cemetery being unfinished in an architectural sense, it is clear that burials began in November of 1808 with the interment of Angel Navarro (Leal 1976:1).

The location of the 1808 *Campo Santo* was both mentioned and identified on a map during the events leading to the Texas Revolution. During the Mexican Campaign in Texas in early 1836, Colonel Juan Almonte noted in his diary entry for February 23, 1836, that as the army approached San Antonio:

The enemy, as soon as the march of the division was seen, hoisted the tri-colored flag with two stars, designed to represent Coahuila and Texas.

The President with all his staff advanced to the Campo Santo {the burying ground}. The enemy lowered the flag and fled, and possession was taken of Bexar without firing a shot [Asbury 1944:16-17].

The 1808 *Campo Santo* is shown on the Ygnacio Labastida map of 1836 entitled *Plano Ciudad de San Antonio de Béxar y fortification del Alamo*. Labastida was an officer in the Mexican Army, and his map includes the area west of San Pedro Creek and shows the *Campo Santo* (Labastida 1836). Figure 3-8 is a line drawing copy of the map, showing the enclosure wall surrounding the *Campo Santo* and a stepped structure in the center.

The original San Fernando Burial Registry has two entries for combatants who died in the Battle of the Alamo or subsequently from wounds. Irineo Guerrero, from San Luis Potosi, Mexico, and José Maria Torres. Both were Mexican soldiers interred on March 6, 1836, with their cause of death listed as "from wounds in the battle of the Alamo" (Leal 1975:70, burial entries 1563a and 1564).

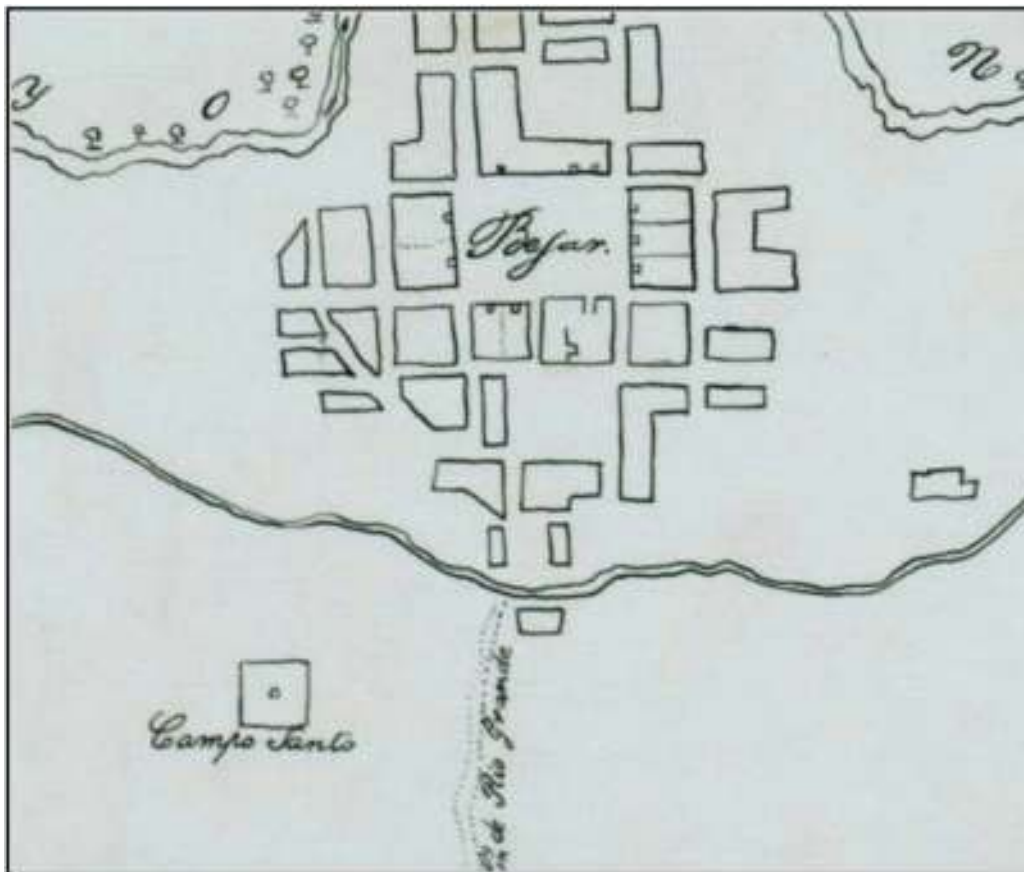


Figure 3-8. Close-up of Ygnacio Labastida's *Plano Ciudad de San Antonio de Béxar y fortification del Alamo* with the *Campo Santo* with a small stepped structure in the center shown in the lower left corner (north is to the left).

The 1808 *Campo Santo* continued to be used for burials into the late 1840s until it became impossible to inter new burials without disinterring prior burials. The crowded condition of the 1808 *Campo Santo* was described in a diary entry by Texas Militia soldier Harvey A. Adams when he was passing through San Antonio in November of 1842 as a part of the Sommervell Expedition, a failed military raid on Mexico in reprisal for Mexican incursions into Texas earlier that year:

Nov. 1 [1842] ... On our way to camp we visited the grave yard; it contained about an acre of ground enclosed with a wall of stone about 6 feet in height, except the gateway, with a [Key] Stone centrally fixed on the top, with the date of 1808 upon it, which was perhaps the time of its enclosure. In the center of this enclosure there is a pile of stone rudely thrown together, with a cross standing in its center. Upon this pile of stone was a large collection of skulls. Also, human skulls were scattered promiscuously over the yard with various other bones, sticking out of the earth, which brought to my mind the 32nd verse of the 7th chapter of Jeremiah, the prophet, 'That the valley of the son of Hinnom shall hide but half their dead; therefore behold the days shall come saith the Lord, that it shall no more be called Jophet, nor the valley of the son of Hinnom, but the valley of Slaughter, for they shall bury in Jophet until there be no place'. H. A. Adams, November 1, 1842 [Hendricks 1919].

The 1842 account by Adams provides a vivid description of the conditions that led to the expansion of the Catholic Cemetery in 1848. He describes the *Campo Santo* correctly, as a walled enclosure, and states that the keystone over the entry is dated 1808, the year the *Campo Santo* was opened. His account makes no mention of specific plots or tombstones. He speaks of what appear to be crowded conditions for interments and of a pile of stones with a cross. The presence of a large central cross in the *Campo Santo* is consistent with the Mexican Spanish Colonial practice of utilizing a large ornate cross, often referred to as an Atrial Cross, for marking a cemetery. Historian Miriam Melton-Villanueva documents the use of the term Calvario to indicate a central cross in a cemetery as late as the early nineteenth century, as "the Calvary...in the churchyard used as a reference point for burials" (Melton-Villanueva 2012:170, n. 54). It is uncertain if the "...pile of stone rudely thrown together, with a cross standing in its center..." mentioned by H.A. Adams in his diary entry is referential to the stepped structure shown on the 1836 Labastida map (see Figure 3-8). Further, it is only conjecture that the cross mentioned by Adams was used as a reference point as described by Melton-Villanueva.

The San Fernando Burial Registers document 1,827 burials between November 1, 1808, and April 8, 1848 (Leal 1975). While the parish register itself does not regularly identify the location of any given burial, other documents from the period provide a handful of burial locations. The bodies of a number of prominent officials were buried within the parish church on August 28, 1813, including Governor Manuel Salcedo, Colonel Simon de Herrera, and 12 others who were murdered on April 3, 1813, after surrendering to the rebels on the preceding day (Castañeda 1950:97-99). The bodies were collected following Arredondo's victory at the Battle of Medina and buried within the church (Almaraz 1971:172; Castañeda 1950:97-99; Rodriguez 1913:59). Additional burials were made within the church beginning in 1820 and are documented in the "calendar" of Governor Antonio Martinez's Letters and Correspondence:

No. 883 Bexar, July 2, 1820 Stating that he has not found in the archives the royal order relative to ecclesiastical burials, that...His Majesty has prohibited the burial of corpses in the churches, and that...was observed until the parish priest [José Refugio de la Garza] arrived and began to have the burials in the church instead of the cemetery,...that when he went to the parish priest's house and asked him politely to observe the royal orders, the said priest answered that he would bring the corpse to the door of the church and then allow the relatives to carry it to the Campo Santo although they had paid him already for the interment, but that when he again gave burial in the church, he [the governor] could do no less than consider the act as contempt for his authority and a violation of the royal orders of His Majesty [Taylor 1957:299-300].

Father de la Garza was born and raised in San Fernando de Béxar. It is not known why or under what circumstances he chose to return to burials within the parish church, and the number of burials he made within the church during his residency from 1820 to 1840 is unknown. However, Father de la Garza was not unique in allowing burials within or immediately adjacent to the church, as the practice of doing so was previously the norm throughout the Spanish Empire, both in Spain as well as in its New World possessions (Chaparro and Achim 2011:9; Dexeus 2015:90).

The end of the practice of burials inside or around churches was brought about as a result of a 1780 epidemic attributed to the stink emanating from corpses in the Basque town of Pasajes de San Juan (Dexeus 2015:89). This epidemic led ultimately to the *cedula real* (royal decree) of 1784 prohibiting burials within churches (Archivo Histórico

Nacional de España 1977:520). However, the imposition of the decree was delayed until the first part of the nineteenth century for several reasons, including economic hardships to acquiring land to meet the cemetery reforms and parochial administration of the same, but chiefly the delay was the result of the resistance of priests and parishioners to such a fundamental change in burial practice (Dexeus 2015:90; Santoja 1999:33). Resistance to these changes is well documented in Spain, so it is not surprising that Father de la Garza, his predecessor in office Padre Dario Zambrano, and their parishioners in the frontier community of San Fernando also resisted the change. As Ana Dexeus noted in her 2015 monograph:

Eighteenth-century society was a sacralized one, in which death was present at all times. Because life was uncertain and its passing was fraught with dangers of all kinds, Christians were always preparing for the afterlife, which would be eternal...This explains the preference for burial in churches, where daily communion was celebrated and...prayers for the souls in purgatory were one of the most popular devotions [Dexeus 2015:90].

Another reason why burial practices were slow to change in Spain and in San Antonio during the same period is related to social class distinctions. The burial records left by Fathers Zambrano and de la Garza and other primary records, such as Governor Martinez' Letters and Correspondence, show that prominent citizens of the Villa de San Fernando, as well as Spanish dignitaries, were buried in the church during the early period of the 1808 *Campo Santo*'s use. Prominent officials known to be buried in the church include Governor Nemesio Salcedo, Colonel Simon de Herrera, and 12 others who were assassinated on April 3, 1813, during the failed Gutierrez-Magee uprising. These fourteen men were buried in "...the first crypt with watch and mass and nine stations of the catafalque" (Zambrano 1812). Church patron Eugenio Navarro, brother of José Navarro, was also buried in the church (PeopleLegacy.com 2019). Church burials were a means of marking social class because "...they were able to distinguish themselves from the less well off, who were buried without distinction. In the churches, they acquired a relevance that they would never have had in the cemetery" (Dexeus 2015:91). Father de la Garza's continued use of the sub-floor of the parish church for burials should be viewed in the context of the times and as a continuation of both long held practice and social norms rather than as wanton rebellion.

Father de la Garza served from 1820 until his removal from priestly office in 1840 by Fathers Odin and Calvo under

sanction from the Bishop of New Orleans and concurrence of the Vatican (Timon 1840). Father de la Garza and his assistant, Father Antonio Diaz de León, were both charged with dereliction of duties, including failure to baptize, perform marriages, or celebrate the mass and for living publicly in concubinage (Castañeda 1958:25-26; Dikemper 1983:29-30; Odin 1840). A review of parish records shows that there are no marriage or baptismal records from 1835 to 1840, and the records only start again with entries by Fathers Odin and Calvo following the removal of de la Garza and de León. Burial records from Garza's incumbency consistently have notations of fees charged regardless of whether they were buried in the church or in the 1808 *Campo Santo*. The higher fees charged most likely indicate burial within the church and also act as a possible indicator of social class distinctions.

Notwithstanding the unknown number of burials made within the Church of San Fernando during this period, the majority were interred within the walls of the 1808 *Campo Santo*. Given the stated size of the 1808 *Campo Santo* (43.0 m by 43.8 m; 141 ft. by 143 ft. 9 in.) the total area for burials is 1883.0 square meters (20,268.75 square feet). Dividing the square footage by the number of listed interments (1,842) gives 1.0 square meters (0.6 m by 1.7 m; 11.00 square feet (2 ft. by 5 ft. 6 in.) of space for each burial making clear the near impossibility of not encountering a prior burial when making a new interment.

There are other factors that help explain how so many graves occupied such a limited space. The practice of burial did not generally include grave markers, and as Adams's diary of November 1842 makes clear, the only monument he noted was an atrial cross (Adams 1842). From archaeological investigations at other Spanish period burial sites in San Antonio and across Texas (including Missions San Antonio de Valero, San José y San Miguel de Aguayo de Buenavista, Nuestra Señora de la Purisima Concepcion de Acuña, San Juan Capistrano and Nuestra Señora del Refugio), it is normal to encounter burials closely packed and intruded in and through one another, with some burials at varying depths, so multiple interments occupied the same vertical and/or horizontal space over time (Fox 1970; Meissner 1996:36-37; Nichols et al. 2014:92-94; Rawn 1977:146; Scheutz 1968:213; Tennis 2002:156). This is also true of archaeologically investigated cemeteries at Spanish sites in California, Arizona, New Mexico, Georgia, and Florida (Brew 1994; Carrico 2019; Costello and Hornbeck 1992; Deetz 1963; Evans 1989; Hester 1992; Humphrey 1965; Koch 1977, 1983; Larsen 1993; McReynolds et al. 1981; Thomas 1993). These factors explain how so many burials took place within the smaller 1808 *Campo Santo*.

The Expansion of the *Campo Santo* and Creation of the City Cemetery (1848)

The 1808 *Campo Santo* continued to serve the San Fernando parish and Military garrison as a burial ground through the end of the Spanish Colonial period (1808-1821), the Mexican period (1822-1835) and through the Texas Republic (1836-1846). It was during the second year of Texas Statehood, a little more than five years after Adams' description of the 1808 *Campo Santo*, that Eudaldus Estany, C.M., Parish Priest of San Fernando, submitted a petition to the City Board of Aldermen to try and remedy the situation:

January 11, 1848

To the Hon. Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Bexar

The undersigned Parish Priest in charge of the Catholic Congregation in San Antonio submits to the Hon. Mayor and Aldermen of this City that the Grave Yard now in use on account of its small size and the length of time it has been a place of interment has been filled to such a point that it is sometimes impossible to dig a new grave without disinterring some of the bones formerly buried. He would therefore petition your Hon[orable] Body that it be pleased to sell him a sufficient quantity of the vacant lands lying to the West & North of the present GraveYard [sic] to make with the said an area of 4 acres, in case it would not suit to dispose of the ground above referred to, the same amount on the West side of the San Pedro Creek anywhere sufficiently near the City would answer equally - with much respect.

Your Humble Servant, Signed E. Estany, C.M.
San Anto. JanY 7 1848. [Estany, Petition; CCJMB A:133].

The Council held the matter over until their March 8, 1848, meeting at which time a committee was appointed "...to examine the Lands adjacent to the present burial ground with instructions to report by the next meeting of this Board" (CCJMB A:134). The Committee consisted of three Alderman (Bryan Callaghan, John S. Smith, and José A. Urrutia) as well as Mayor Charles F. King and the City Surveyor, François Giraud, who was appointed the first City Surveyor on the same day (CCJMB A:134, March 8, 1848).

The Committee on Burial Grounds met on-site during the period leading up to the April 3, 1848, Council meeting. The City Surveyor, François Giraud, completed a survey

of the 1808 *Campo Santo* and the proposed expanded 1848 Catholic Cemetery during the same period (City Engineer Survey Book [CESB] 1:10-11, March 22, 1848). This survey included a proposed Public Cemetery of the same 4-acre size as the expanded Catholic Cemetery and 1808 *Campo Santo*, abutting them to the south. The results of the committee and survey were recorded as the "Action of Board of Alderman Adopting Survey, Setting Aside Lands for new Catholic and City Cemeteries, and government of the same":

April 3, 1848

...Your committee to whom was referred the petition of the Rev. Mr. Calvo C. M. or Parish Priest of San Antonio praying for the Privilege of purchasing from the Corporation a sufficient quantity of Land to Lay out a new, or extend the old *Campo Santo* or Catholic Burial ground... find upon examination the statements made by the Rev. Mr. Estany are correct, - that it is impossible to open a new grave, without disinterring the remains of those previously interred. Your committee therefore, in Conjunction with Mr. Giraud, the City Surveyor have proposed to examine the land adjacent to the present "Campo Santo" and also that land in the vicinity of the ground that is now used as a public burial ground, and finding it to be property of the corporation - do recommend that the present *Campo Santo*, or Catholic Burial ground be enlarged as per plat of the City Surveyor which plat accompanies this report, and that the land so laid-off & bounded as per plat, they your committee would respectfully recommend should be sold or donated (as the honorable Council may determine) unto the Catholics, or their Father, and to be by them reserved, set apart and used as a *Campo Santo*, or Catholic burial ground forever. - And your committee would further respectfully represent, that they have designated and defined the lines & corners of the present Public Burial Ground, as per plat of the City Surveyor accompanying this report, which they beg may be considered as part of this report - Both Plats inclusive making a square of ground, containing eight acres (including the old Burial grounds) or two hundred varas on each line, the dividing line running through the centre [sic] from East to West. And your committee have also caused a Street to be laid off on each of the sides of twelve varas in width - And your committee would recommend to your honorable Body, that the ground contained in the Plat designated and marked "Public Burial Ground" be set apart

and appropriated for that express purpose forever and that a decree shall issue, declaring said ground is appropriated and set apart for a Public Burial [sic] -ground Forever – and also that an ordinance may be passed naming the four streets and declaring them open for the use of the Public. – And ...whereas a number of interments have been made in the ground now included in the Plat designated “Campo Santo or Catholic Burial [sic] ground” and the impossibility of enlarging the Campo Santo without including that portion of graves made outside of the west-wall. Therefore your committee would recommend ...That all graves now included within the said lines, shall be respected, and remain inviolate and unmolested forever...and that any person, under the direction and authority of the Mayor, shall have the right and priviledge [sic] to erect or build any monument, wall, fence, or enclosure around or about any or all of the above mentioned graves and such other conditions as your Hon. Body may deem fit and proper for the protection of the same...C. F. King – Chairman

Which report being duly considered was received and adopted [CCJMB A:135-136].

Two days later, the City Council affirmed the adoption of the report and its recommendations by passing a decree and resolution affirming the same (CCJMB A:136-137). The April 3rd report and April 5th resolution adopted by the City Council verified that it was not possible to open new graves in the 1808 *Campo Santo* without encountering previous interments. The report described crowded burial conditions similar to those of the First Campo Santo in the enclosed eastern yard of the colonial church and the burials within the nave reported in the *San Antonio Express News* article of December 23, 1867. The April 3rd Committee Report mentioned that “...a number of interments have been made in the ground now included in the Plat designated ‘Campo Santo or Catholic Burial [sic] ground’ and the impossibility of enlarging the Campo Santo without including that portion of graves made outside of the west-wall” (CCJMB A:135-136). The April 5th resolution provided additional specifics about the previous interments, stating “...that so much of said Ground as has been previously occupied and used as graves (say some forty feet more or less outside of the west wall of the Old Campo Santo) shall not be used for the opening of new graves but shall remain unmolested and inviolate forever...” (CCJMB A:136).

The Giraud survey plat adopted by the City Council (Figure 3-9) expanded the Catholic Cemetery to a total of four acres (together with the 1808 *Campo Santo*) and created the equally

sized four-acre City Cemetery to the south. The respective size of the three cemeteries (the 1808 *Campo Santo* is included in the 4-acre 1848 Catholic Cemetery parcel and accounts for two cemeteries and the City Cemetery as the third) was 105 varas by 210 varas (88.9 m by 177.8 m; 291 ft. 8 in. by 583 ft. 4 in.), encompassing four acres of property each, for a total of eight acres. Giraud’s survey included the alignment of Laredo Street and West Commerce (formerly Presidio Street) as well as the location of San Pedro Creek and other landmarks. The survey and notes also document the original stone-walled *campo santo* in the south east corner of the Catholic Cemetery, and the size matches that of the cemetery ordered constructed in 1807 (see Appendix A for a copy of the original survey and plat).

The survey also created four 12 vara (10.1 m; 33 ft. 3 in.) wide streets around the perimeter of the two parcels. These four streets correspond with modern day Santa Rosa Avenue on the east (formerly East Street), San Saba Street on the west (formerly West Street), Zavalla Street on the north (formerly North Street, but now covered by an expansion of the hospital complex), and Commerce Street on the south (formerly South Street, which, along with Presidio Street, were widened into what is now West Commerce Street and helps to explain why Commerce Street makes a jag to the north as it crosses Santa Rosa Avenue). West Houston Street was not part of the original 1848 Giraud plat. Only in the late 1880s did the City plat West Houston Street that bisects the three former cemeteries, with half of the street covering the northern 4.9 m (16 ft. 10 in.) of the City Cemetery and the other half the southern 4.9 m (16 ft. 10 in.) of the 1808 *Campo Santo* and expanded 1848 Catholic Cemetery. The former 1808 *Campo Santo* and the 1848 Catholic Cemetery lie entirely beneath the project area and the northern half of West Houston Street between Santa Rosa Avenue and San Saba Street. Figure 3-10 is a georeferenced GIS map incorporating the original 1848 plat projected onto a modern satellite aerial of the same geographic boundaries.

Unlike the nearly 2,500 burials recorded in the San Fernando Burial Registry from 1808 to 1855 that document who was buried in the 1808 *Campo Santo* and 1848 Catholic Cemetery, there are currently only about 10 individuals who can specifically be tied to either pre-existing burials outside the *Campo Santo* or who were buried within the 1848 City Cemetery. In addition to the April 3rd and April 5th 1848 references to pre-existing, non-Catholic burials in the City Council minutes, there are two accounts that provide evidence of the burial of individuals “outside of the Campo Santo,” one from 1838, as well as the reburial of the remains of Colonel Benjamin Milam in December of 1848 after the opening of the City Cemetery. An article published in 1880 utilized the 1838 diary of a man who was living in San Antonio during

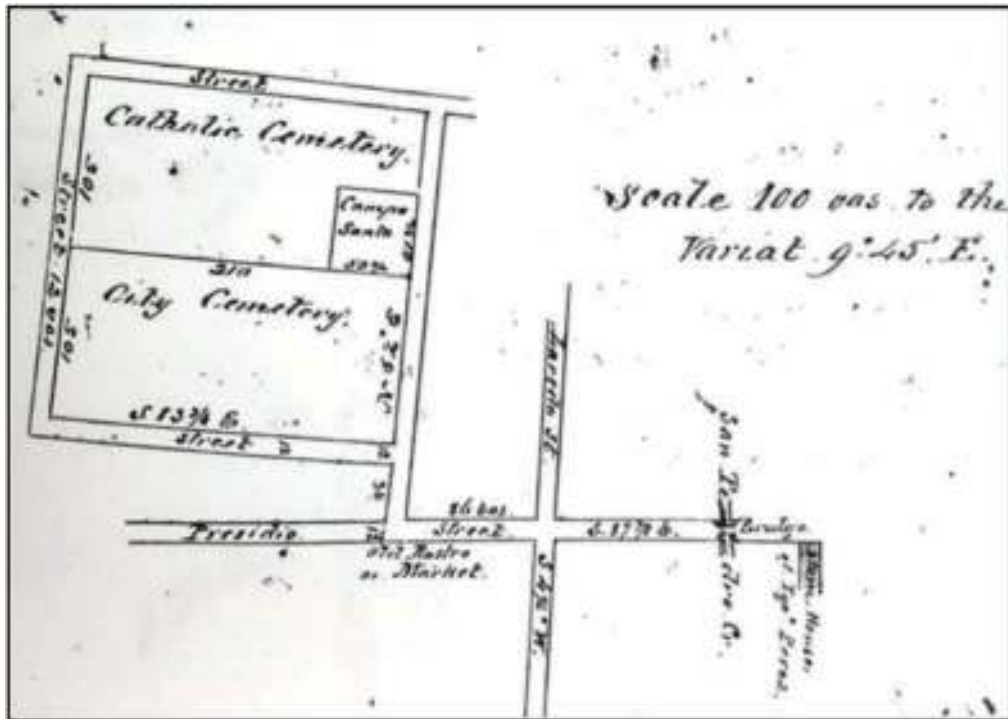


Figure 3-9. François Giraud Survey of the Catholic Cemetery and City Cemetery, March 22, 1848 (north is up; CESB 1:10).

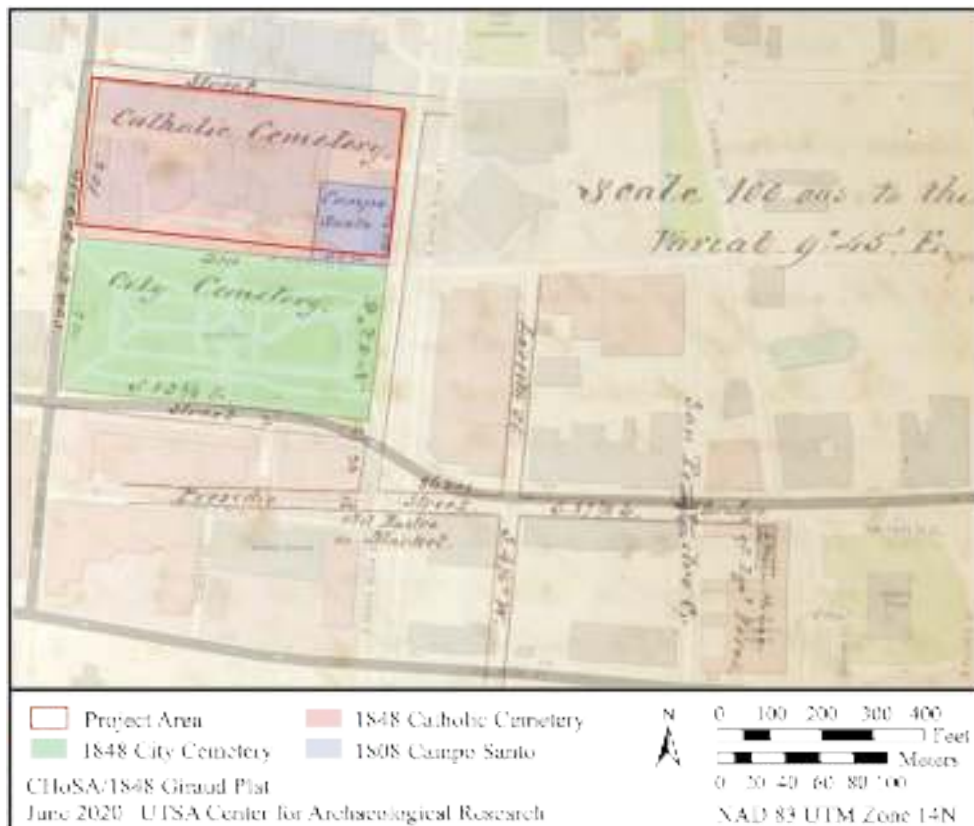


Figure 3-10. Georeferenced map of the 1848 Giraud cemeteries plat with modern Esri topographic map.

that year. Excerpted from that diary is an account of a violent encounter with Comanche Indians at the Leon Creek crossing of the Presidio Road, then some seven miles from town, on October 19, 1838. This same encounter is also reported in Mary Maverick's memoirs, albeit in 1921. The encounter is described in some detail in the diary, specifically mentioning 10 dead Americans and at least two dead Mexican-Texans. The account closes with the following information for the dates of October 20th and 21st:

The next day (Sunday the 20th) a company of Mexicans...and Americans...went out to recover the other bodies...the day was spent preparing for the funeral...October 21...In the evening we buried ten Americans outside the Campo Santo. Judge James. W. Robinson delivered a eulogy on the occasion, all in the cold drizzling rain. Great gloom prevailed for several days [*The Galveston Daily News (GDN)*, 22 February 1880:4].

The newspaper article also provides the names, or partial identities, of eight of the 10 Americans killed, as well as the name of an American land surveyor killed in August of 1838. The October 19-20 deaths included Mr. Jones of Bastrop, Captain Cage, Mr. Lee, Robert Patton, Mr. O'Boyle, an individual referred to only as "the young Doctor from Mississippi," Judge Hood, and Mr. Bailey. The two other Americans killed are not named in the article nor are the names of the two Mexican-Texans killed. The name of the surveyor killed in August of 1838 is given as Mr. Cammill. The article describes the burial location as simply "outside the Campo Santo" giving no other details (*GDN*, 22 February 1880:4). The article lacks many particulars, but it does provide evidence of as many as 11 burials in 1838 alone (assuming the Mr. Cammill, the surveyor was also buried near the *Campo Santo*). Mary Maverick's recollection of the same event estimates the year at 1839 or 1840, rather than 1838, and her count of the dead Americans is given as nine rather than 10, however, she does give a fuller count of the dead Mexican-Texans at nine and states that "...the nine Americans were buried in one large grave...outside of the Catholic burying ground, and very near the S. W. corner. The nine Mexicans were buried inside the Catholic cemetery" (Maverick 1921:30). As the 1838 diary is a contemporaneous firsthand account it is most probable that the number of dead Americans was in fact ten, however, Maverick's account generally agrees with the unnamed diarist's, as well as providing additional information on the number of Mexican-Texans killed and the location of both mass graves.

It is possible that other Protestant, or non-Catholic, burials had taken place prior to the August and October of 1838 interments, and it is probable that additional burials took

place after that date. The April 3, 1848, City Council minutes do specify that the burials outside the 1848 *Campo Santo* are within the new extended Catholic Cemetery and the April 5, 1848 minutes give an area 12.2 m (40 ft.) in depth along the west wall (43.8 m; 143.75 ft.) that made provision for the protection of pre-existing graves (an area of some 534.2 square meters; 5,750 square feet) (CCJMB A:135-136). The locations of the 1838 burials are not provided beyond the notation "outside the Campo Santo," but it is likely that the 10 Americans listed are among those buried in that area (*GDN*, 22 February 1880:4).

Colonel Benjamin Milam is the only person who can be clearly associated with burial in the 1848-1853 City Cemetery. Milam is considered a hero of the Texas Revolution, albeit at the time of his death during the Siege of Bexar the "revolution" was still an action to restore the Mexican Constitution of 1824 and agitation for the creation of Texas as a separate State from Coahuila (Barr 1990:56, 64; Curilla 2020:167). Milam was purportedly killed by a Mexican sniper as he stepped outside the Veramendi Palace on the east side of Soledad Street (Barr 1990:50). He was given an impromptu burial in the courtyard of the Veramendi home that same day, December 7, 1835. The circumstances under which Milam was reinterred at the 1848 City Cemetery ultimately gave rise to the name Milam Square or Milam Park (1884). Following the official dedication of the City Cemetery in April of 1848, a "committee of arrangements" was appointed by the citizens of Bexar County to relocate Milam's remains to the City Cemetery (*Western Texan [WT]*, 17 November 1848:2). Milam was a member of the Freemasons at the time of his death in 1835, and three of the five-member committee on arrangements were members of Alamo Lodge. Minutes of the Alamo Lodge document their participation in relocating his remains from the Veramendi Palace Courtyard to the City Cemetery on the morning of December 7, 1848, with the minutes of that meeting noting that "...the Lodge proceeded to inter the remains of Bro. Col. B.R. Milam with the appropriate honours [sic] at the City Cemetery" (Alamo Lodge Minute Book One 1848:96-97). No marker is mentioned as being placed on Milam's grave at the time of his interment on December 7, 1848. The circumstances of the City Cemetery being renamed Milam Square are discussed more fully in later sections of this current chapter.

The new expanded four-acre Catholic Cemetery as well as the four-acre City Cemetery saw use immediately with burials noted in the San Fernando Burial Registry (Leal 1975). Emmanuel Henri-Dieudonné Domenech was a young French postulant for the Catholic priesthood who arrived in San Antonio around the time that the 1848 Catholic Cemetery was opened from mid-to-late July until mid-September 1848

(Domenech 1858). When he arrived in San Antonio, the priests' quarters were full, so Domenech was housed in the garret of the building. Domenech recounts that:

(July-September 1848) There being no room for me, I was lodged in the garret which was divided into two compartments, of which one contained provisions...which were put there to dry... The other part, which served me as a bedroom, was very small... My sofa was a public coffin, in which the mortal remains of the poor were conveyed to the cemetery; after consigning them to the grave, the coffin returned once more to the garret, ready to perform the same duty again, as often as its services were required [Domenech 1858:38-39].

Domenech's account indicates that burials of the poor continued to take place without coffins in the 1848 Catholic Cemetery as he makes a clear distinction that it was the "poor who were conveyed to the cemetery" using his sofa as an impromptu coffin or bier. More affluent members would presumably have afforded a coffin. Excavations associated with the current project have substantiated the presence of both clothed and/or shroud burials and wood fragment and/or coffin hardware (Munoz 2020).

Despite the creation of the City Cemetery and Catholic Cemetery in 1848, both ceased to take interments between 1853 and 1855. The City dedicated the first lands that became the Eastside Cemetery Complex in 1851 and sold plots beginning in late April of 1853 (CCJMB B:203-04). The Catholic Church opened San Fernando Cemetery Number 1 on the west side in 1855-1856 (BCDR G2:359-360). The specific reasons for closing the two 1848 cemeteries is not clear in the archival record. One potential reason for closing the City Cemetery is that despite opening in 1848, the unknown number of interments made before it was officially dedicated may have been so great that there was little surplus room available for new interments. As previously mentioned, only a handful of archival records document non-Catholic burials outside of the 1808 *Campo Santo*. Another factor that may have precipitated the early to mid-1850s closures of both the 1848 City Cemetery and 1848 Catholic Cemetery was the 1849 cholera epidemic. This epidemic resulted in the deaths of as many as 600 to 700 people in the city and likely added significantly to the numbers of burials at both locations (Nixon 1936:96-97). Mary Maverick, who lost her daughter Augusta to the epidemic, related the following in her memoirs:

Monday the second of April, cholera appeared in San Antonio. For two weeks it was confined to Mexicans...and Dr. Cupples thought it...

would not become epidemic, but suddenly...it appeared everywhere in the most violent form and would not yield to treatment...Into every house came the pestilence, in most houses was death, and in some families one-half died!...The cholera lasted six weeks, and the priests thought that over six hundred people died. One third of the population fled to the ranchos and into the country... [Maverick 1921:103-104, 106].

The epidemic persisted throughout April with high mortality. In early May of 1849, an article in *The Western Texan* documented the numbers of people who died from cholera:

Thus far we have failed to obtain the names of the Mexican population that have died. Up to Tuesday last [April 24] ...160 had been buried within the walls of the Catholic burying ground. We notice that many have been buried outside. It is our impression that not less than 250 have fallen by the epidemic during the last four weeks [WT, 3 May 1849:2].

The Western Texan report on interments at the "Catholic burying ground" makes a distinction that "160 had been buried within the walls" and an unmentioned number were "buried outside" (WT, 3 May 1849:2). The cause for the distinction is not mentioned in the account, but it suggests that some of the cholera victims may have been interred within the old walled 1808 *Campo Santo* while others were buried in the expanded 1848 Catholic Cemetery area.

Additional particulars of the epidemic are provided by the same Postulant Domenech who had recounted being housed in the garret of the priest's house in 1848. He was ordained in 1848 and was supporting the Catholic parish in Castroville. He recounted his experience with the 1849 cholera epidemic in San Antonio:

San Antonio, which a few days before was so gay, so crowded with people, and so full of life, was now silent as the grave. The streets were deserted, and the church bells no longer tolled the ordinary; had they done so, the tolling would have been continuous night and day. The parish priest could find no time even to say mass. One third of the population had fled, and were camped in the woods, along rivers and watercourses. Another portion shut themselves up in their cabins, whence arose cries, and wailings, and supplications to God for mercy; while a third part were in the throes and agonies of death. We met no one in the streets, save those who were

carrying off the dead. Coffins were scarce, and the dead were in many instances strapped to dried ox hides, and thus dragged along, all livid and purple, to their graves [Domenech 1858:96].

Domenech's account of the cholera contains much of the same commentary as Mary Maverick's personal account. This included the flight of much of the population to the countryside, the terrible toll of the dead, and the efforts of the priests in supplying pastoral care to the dying and the dead. By early June of 1849, the cholera epidemic was nearly over when the following estimate was published:

The cholera, we learn, has nearly or quite disappeared from our sister city of San Antonio. Its ravage there, considering the amount of population, are almost unexampled upon this continent. It is stated by those who took the trouble to ascertain the number of interments during the prevalence of the pestilence, in the cemeteries and other places, that not less than seven hundred had fallen victims! This must have been about one-third of the whole number who remained in the city and were exposed to its attack [*The Texas Democrat (TD)*, 2 June 1849:2].

The Texas Democrat was an Austin newspaper, but the article makes the claim that the number of deceased was tabulated from firsthand accounts collected from the cemeteries. However, like *The Western Texan* article, the accuracy of this account cannot be independently verified from other archival evidence, and it may represent exaggerated or double counts.

The burial records for San Fernando show a distinct spike in 1849, but total burials for the year are given as 206 (Leal 1975). By 1849, the cause of death ceased to be listed in the burial register, but during the period of the epidemic from April 2 to June 8 of 1849, a total of 112 names are listed with the presumption that the majority were cholera deaths. Even if the total count for the year is assumed to be correct at 206, this still documents that over 50 percent of all deaths recorded occurred in a space of slightly more than two months (112 deaths out of 206 reported for 1849). The cause of the discrepancy between reported Catholic deaths in the newspaper and recorded deaths in the burial register is not known and subject to speculation, e.g., names may not have been entered in the records because of how great the volume was or the newspaper total included deaths of individuals who were not members of the parish.

Regardless of the actual count, the epidemic documents that San Antonio's population was growing throughout the 1840s. However, precise counts are lacking as no census was

performed while Texas was a Republic. Following accession to the United States, San Antonio doubled in size between 1850 and 1860 rising from a United States census count of 3,488 in 1850 to nearly 8,000 by 1860 (Federal Census for Bexar County 1850, 1860). The growth in population also resulted in the need to expand burial grounds in 1848 and shortly thereafter in the early 1850s with the development of the Eastside cemeteries complex as well as San Fernando Cemetery Number 1 the west side.

New Cemeteries for the City and the Catholic Church

On October 2, 1850, only a year and a half after the City dedicated the 1848 City Cemetery, which is now Milam Park, Alderman Onesimus Evans proposed a committee be appointed to "examine the ground owned by the city near the Powder House, with a view to lay out a Public Cemetery" (CCJMB B:111). The selected parcel was part of the original "Town Tract" granted to the Villa de San Fernando in the eighteenth century and affirmed as City property in the *Nat Lewis and others vs. San Antonio* case in 1851 (Hartley 1853:288-322). The site was on top of the low hills directly east of town, unsuitable for farming, and accessible by a short carriage ride (Pfeiffer 2000).

On October 16, 1850, Alderman Evans reported:

...that on examination of ground near the Powder House, by a majority of [the] committee, they [would] recommend that not less than twenty (20) acres be laid out on the left hand side of the road leading to the Powder House, to extend from the road to the brow of the hill...[CCJMB A:135-136].

The recommendation was not acted upon at that time, and period newspaper articles document that the 1848 City Cemetery suffered from crowded conditions and lack of maintenance. A January 1851 article from the *San Antonio Ledger* makes this clear:

Strolling around the city, chance directed our steps to the public Burying Ground, which we were both surprised and pained to find in a neglected and unprotected condition, with human bones scattered in all directions...Surely measures will be taken to improve the deplorable condition of our Grave-yard, and show that we have not lost all respect for those who have been cut down by the relentless monster, Death [*San Antonio Ledger*, 16 January 1851:3].

It was not until May of 1853 that the City Council directed the City Surveyor "to survey 20 acres of land...northwest of the Powder House...as a city cemetery" (CCJMB B:203-204). This 20-acre parcel formed the nucleus of the City Cemetery complex on East Commerce Street (Pfeiffer 2000). The Council subsequently directed on May 30th that the "old Catholic cemetery" be leveled and cleaned up within a reasonable time and that one-half of the new Powder House cemetery be offered to the Catholic Bishop (CCJMB B:217). The use of the term "old Catholic cemetery" may be a distinction for the 1808 *Campo Santo* rather than for both the 1808 *Campo Santo* and the 1848 Catholic Cemetery. Unfortunately, it is ambiguous in the City Council records.

There are no archival records documenting if Rt. Rev. Bishop Odin was approached about property in the eastside cemeteries, or if he had declined the offer from the city. However, during this same period Rt. Rev. Bishop Odin purchased the northern half of Town Tract Block 202 that became San Fernando Cemetery/Cementerio de San Fernando in May of 1855 (BCDR G2:359-360). The May 26, 1855, article "El Nuevo Cementerio Catolico" in the *El Bejareño* reported on the efforts immediately undertaken upon the new cemetery:

The New Catholic Cemetery – The Parish Priest Dubuis has informed us that in compliance with the ordinance that affected the present, a piece of land has been purchased that is a mile from the City, and is between the Castroville Road and Mrs. Dwyer's ranch. We are authorized to announce that he is trying to build a wall around the new cemetery and a chapel in the middle; with this objective, a subscription will be opened among the Catholic residents of the City and its surroundings. We do not doubt that each one will contribute according to their resources to this pious work, whether with money, personal work, or materials [*El Bejareño*, 26 May 1855:2].

In addition to the creation of San Fernando Cemetery Number 1 in 1855, there were four Catholic cemeteries located in the Eastside Cemetery complex: St. Mary's, St. Joseph's, St. Michael's, and St. Peter Clavier's (Pfeiffer 2000; Wangler, ed. 1974:46).

Like the City Cemeteries on the east side, the Catholic Cemetery on the west side was outside the city limits at the time of its purchase. Figure 3-11 is an 1883 map showing the original San Fernando Cemetery in the northwest quadrant of Town Tract Block 202, bounded by Vera Cruz Street on the north, vacant property on the south, South Colorado Street on the west, and South San Marcos Street on the east. San

Fernando Cemetery was only later referred to as "Number 1" after it became full following its further expansion, with the remaining portion of Block 202 obtained by Odin's successor, Rt. Rev. Bishop Dubuis, in June of 1869 (BCDR U2:549-550). Rt. Rev. Bishop A. J. Drossaerts purchased property for a new cemetery in 1919 at the intersection of Cupples Road and Castroville Road, some two and a half miles due west of San Fernando Cemetery Number 1 (BCDR 562:8-9). San Fernando Cemetery Number 2 opened at this location in 1922 (Wangler, ed. 1974:46).

The archival documents show that the City began selling cemetery plots in the eastside complex in May of 1853, which was the same time that the City ordered the clearing of the "old Catholic cemetery" (CCJMB B:217, May 10, 1853). This gives a reasonable approximation of the date that the 1848 City Cemetery ceased interments at the Milam Square location and began interments on the eastside. No documentation was recovered during the current project regarding the movement of any of the interments at Milam Square to the new City Cemetery on the east side.

It remains unclear why the City had jurisdiction over the clearing of the "old Catholic cemetery" in May of 1853 as well as what they meant by the term "old Catholic Cemetery" (CCJMB B:217). As 1853 was only five years after the "Catholic Cemetery" had been platted, it may be that the term applied only to the 1808 *Campo Santo* portion. Further, the 1848 Catholic Cemetery continued to be used most likely through at least the early summer of 1855. The precise end date for interments in the Old Catholic Cemetery was certainly after the May 1855 purchase of San Fernando Cemetery Number 1 by Rt. Rev. Bishop Odin (BCDR G2:359-360). There is an account of two burials made sometime in 1854. A newspaper account written in 1878 by a retired reporter gave an account of two judicial hangings stating of the condemned men, "They were hung sometime in 1854...on a slight elevation on the western slope of the San Pedro, convenient to the old catholic graveyard" (*GDN*, 18 December 1878:3). However, this report uses the May 1855 purchase of San Fernando Cemetery Number 1 as the projected termination date for burials. Currently available archival documents do not provide the answer to the question of the exact end date of interments at the 1848 Catholic Cemetery nor the date of the first interments at San Fernando Number 1. It could have been May of 1855, but it could also have occurred in as late as 1856 or 1857.

A final consideration relative to the increased use of the cemeteries is that San Antonio's population was growing throughout the 1840s, and it continued to grow as the number of people living in San Antonio doubled in size between 1850 and 1860 (Federal Census for Bexar County 1853, 1864).

Bishop Dubuis's Diocese included San Antonio, which did not become its own separate diocese until December 27, 1874, when Anthony Dominic Ambrose Pellicer was installed as the First Bishop of San Antonio (*SAE*, 29 December 1874:3). The agreement identified the property in question as being:

...the land that since 1848 or 1849 was ceded by the City of San Antonio to the Catholic Church to serve as a campo santo and includes the old campo Santo as indicated by a plat here attached...and on this land we have constructed our respective jacales even though the property remains in possession of the church" [BCDR W2:423, March 11, 1873].

The 32 signatories agreed to "...take upon ourselves the obligation of taking care of the campo Santo and to prevent animals from entering it..." (BCDR W2:423-424). They also agreed to pay the Bishop one silver peso per year and to vacate the property if given a two-month notice (see Appendix C for a copy of the filed agreement and an accompanying English translation).

The second document is the Augustus Koch Bird's Eye View of the City of San Antonio Bexar County Texas, 1873, shown in Figure 3-12. A close-up of the two former four-acre cemetery blocks shows that nearly 20 years after their abandonment as cemeteries the former 1808 *Campo Santo*

and 1848 Catholic Cemetery (outlined in blue and purple) is a small neighborhood and the former City Cemetery (outlined in green) is vacant with a building and outbuilding on the southwest corner. The alignment of what will become West Houston Street separates the two cemetery parcels, and two small irregular alleys transect the Catholic Cemetery parcel. The nature of their property use was memorialized by the agreement with Rt. Rev. Bishop Dubuis that lists the 32 signatories living and/or working on the parcel by 1873. The agreement included the statement on the part of the Bishop that "I obligate to leave the interested parties in possession of their houses and workshops constructed at present in said land as is convenient to the interests of our Holy Church" demonstrating that there were residential and commercial enterprises operating on the property with the approval of the Bishop (BCDR W2:423-424).

The City Cemetery Site from 1853 to 1874

The City's 1853 order for the leveling of the "old Catholic cemetery" apparently did not include work on the adjacent 1848 City Cemetery. The neglect of the 1848 City Cemetery continued following the 1853 opening of the Eastside cemeteries and was the subject of an 1854 letter to the *Alamo Star (AS)* newspaper:

Dear Star: Having nothing to do this morning, I took a stroll through our town burying-ground. It

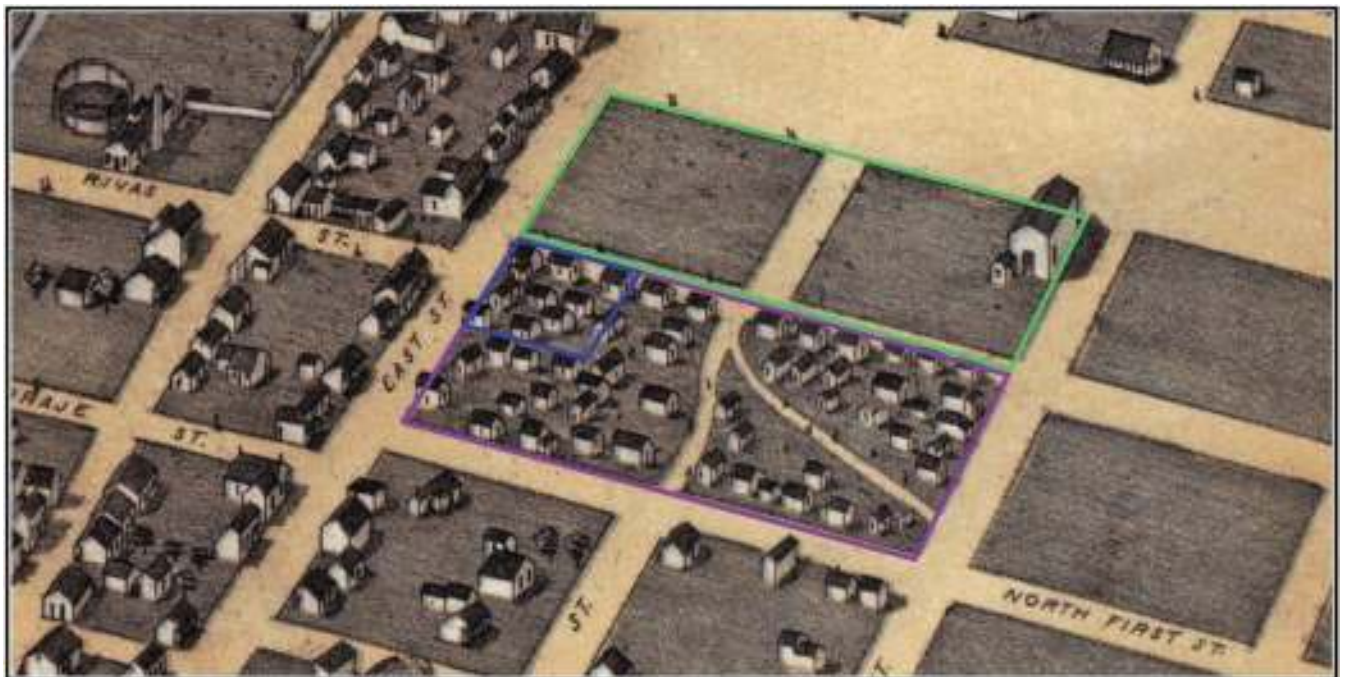


Figure 3-12. Close-up of former Catholic and City Cemeteries on the 1873 Bird's Eye View Map. The purple outlined area is the former Catholic Cemetery, the blue the Campo Santo, and the green the former City Cemetery. North is down in a slightly left direction and in alignment with the streets (Koch 1873).

affords one a melancholy pleasure to visit...Now, Messrs. Editors, this grave yard is in a deplorable state. Horses, cattle and hogs roam at pleasure over the graves, breaking down the boards and trampling on the mounds that mark their locality. Our City Council ought to take the matter in hand. They have been appealed to time and again by the papers of this city, yet nothing has been done [AS, 6 May 1854:4].

It is unclear what actions the City may have taken relative to the 1848 City Cemetery in the decade after it was closed. The 1873 Koch map, Figure 3-12, documents that by that time, 20 years after it was closed, the cemetery property was cleared, with the exception of the presumed Mexican Protestant Methodist Church on the corner at San Saba Street and an open road through the middle of the parcel (and incidentally directly over the grave of Colonel Benjamin Milam, among others). The road through the middle of the Old City Cemetery intersects at a right-angle with a narrow street or alley along the subsequent Houston Street alignment and a sinuous path continues northward into and through the small neighborhood that had sprung up on the 1808 *Campo Santo* and 1848 Catholic Cemetery property. The square south of the City Cemetery site and extending for another block to the west was named Paschal Square and is now beneath the El Mercado development. This property was not part of the City Cemetery and represents the space between South Street and Presidio Street on Giraud's 1848 plat (shown in the lower register of Figure 3-9).

1869 - The Arrival of the Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word

On Most Rev. Bishop Odin's accession to the Archbishopric of New Orleans in 1861, he was succeeded in the See of Galveston by Rt. Rev. Claude Marie Dubuis. Prior to his accession to the Archbishopric, Most Rev. Bishop Odin instituted policies for establishing Catholic schools, hospitals, and orphanages in Texas. With the help of Father Dubuis, Odin actively recruited French religious orders of teaching nuns and brothers bringing the Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate (1849), Ursuline Sisters (1851), and Marianist Brothers (1852) to work in San Antonio (O'Shea 1914). Under Rt. Rev. Bishop Odin, the Ursuline Sisters were operating a school and convent (BCDR L2:29-30), and the Marianist Brothers operated a primary school in San Antonio (Castañeda 1958:291-292). The Rt. Rev. Bishop Dubuis continued the policies of planting additional Catholic schools, hospitals, and orphanages and requested that Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word send members for the operation of a charity hospital in San Antonio (Slattery

1995:4-5). The Sisters of Charity were already in Galveston, Texas. The pressing need for a hospital in San Antonio was heightened by the end of the U.S. Civil War, another terrible cholera epidemic in 1866, and the catastrophic flood of 1868 (Herff 1973:VI:73). Responding to the call, a new group of Sisters of Charity left Lyon, France, and arrived in Galveston before journeying to San Antonio sometime in April of 1869 (Slattery 1995:7).

In preparation for the new hospital, Rt. Rev. Bishop Dubuis purchased the corner lot on Camaron Street at Commerce Street on the north side of Plaza de Armas at a sheriff's sale in 1868 (BCDR V2:45-46). This was the next lot to the west from the Priest's House used for housing San Fernando Parish clergy. This property was adjacent to property that had been purchased by Odin from José Cassiano in October of 1840 (BCDR A2:348-349). The two combined lots were cleared, and the Sisters began the construction of a Charity Hospital funded through donations (Nixon 1936:113). The structure was finished on October 15, 1869, and it was opened December 1, 1869 (Figure 3-13; Slattery 1995:8). An article from the *San Antonio Daily Express* from January 6, 1870, gives a description of the new hospital:

The...Hospital building is in four large halls, which run from south to north, and are cut off in smaller rooms by frames that can be set up or removed, as the exigency requires. The rooms are high, neatly whitewashed, well lighted and ventilated...There are about 50 rooms, each of which will accommodate two patients...Besides these rooms there is a parlor, a dwelling room for the nuns; also, a sleeping room and a kitchen, a little Chapel, and a medicine room...

There are now only three nuns in the Hospital, all French women; they do hard work, which is the more astonishing when their youth is taken in consideration. They have received their education as nurses in the Hospitals of Lyons, France, and rendered excellent services during the dark days of yellow fever at Galveston...The Hospital has ample room for all, and its terms are liberal enough. It will become a great blessing for the future and therefor deserves the support of all good citizens [*San Antonio Daily Express (SADE)*, 6 January 1870].

The Sisters of Charity continued to operate the charity hospital at the Camaron Street site but added to their service by taking in orphan girls (Slattery 1995:32). Between the hospital and the orphans, the Sisters needed a place to construct a larger hospital as well as provide for orphaned girls.

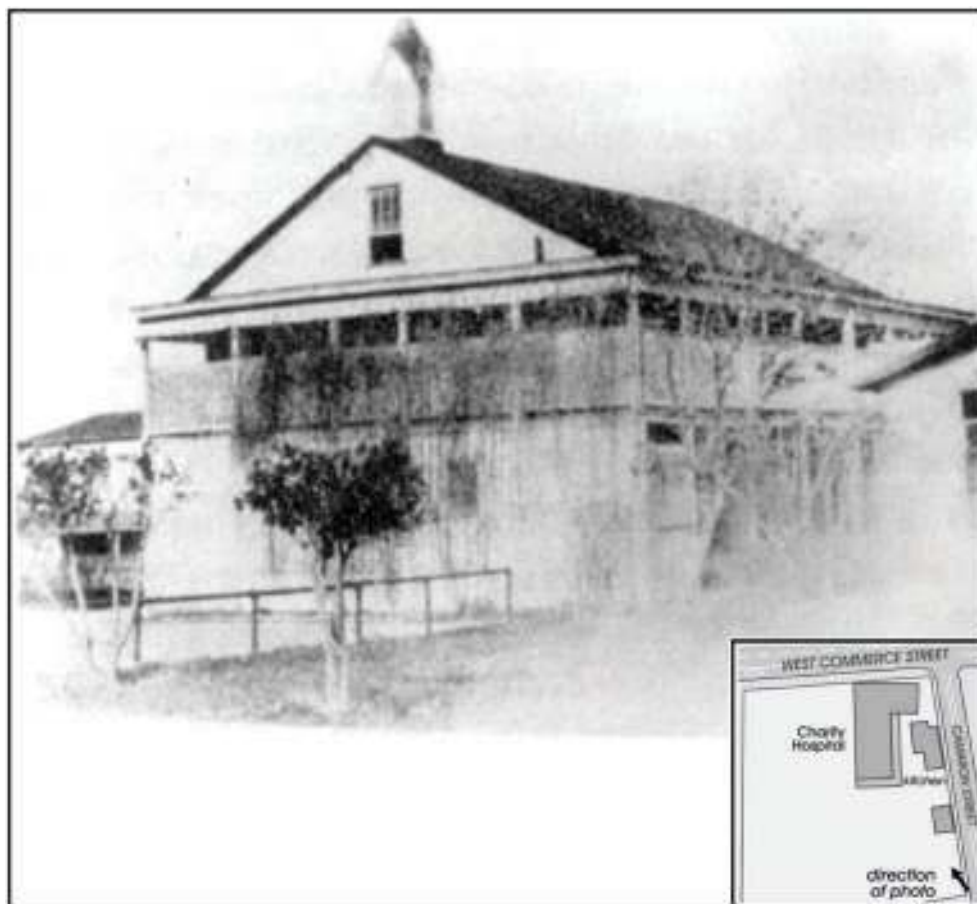


Figure 3-13. Photograph showing the rear of the Charity Hospital constructed in 1869. The photograph is taken from the northwest corner of the property near Camaron Street looking toward the southeast (from Slattery 1995:37).

1874 - The Charity Hospital Moves to the Old Catholic Cemetery Site

In March 1874, the Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word purchased the Old Catholic Cemetery site from Rt. Rev. Bishop Dubuis "...for the purpose of erecting a Hospital or other beneficial or charitable institution for the relief of the poor, sick, aged, or orphans..." (BCDR X1:560-561). There is no recorded instrument regarding what happened to the 32 signatories who occupied the cemetery site though it is assumed that they were asked to vacate pursuant to the terms of their 1873 agreement with Rt. Rev. Bishop Dubuis. On the same day that Dubuis sold the Old Catholic Cemetery to the Sisters of Charity, he purchased the property that later became the St. Peter's and St. Joseph's Orphanage (commonly referred to in San Antonio as "Saint PJ's") that still operates on Mission Road below Mission Concepción (BCDR X1:559-560).

The former charity hospital site on Camaron Street officially became the St. Joseph's Orphanage for Girls and remained in operation on the site until November of 1929 when it was

moved to the combined St. Peter's and St. Joseph's on Mission Road (*The Rattler*, 29 November 1929:4). Figure 3-14 is a photograph taken around 1890 showing the construction of the new City Hall on the left. The arrow denotes the location of the St. Joseph's Orphanage for Girls, and, in the left half of the photograph, a Sister in a nun's habit leads a group of girls in a line. This is most likely a Sister of Charity with her wards from St. Joseph's. The former St. Joseph's building was sold by the Sisters of Charity in 1936 to the Missionary Servants of Christ the Master and St. Anthony who converted the building to use as the St. Anthony Day Nursery (BCDR 1571:58-59). The property was sold in 1957 to the Hyman Investment Company that demolished the structure to create a surface parking lot (BCDR 4035:312-315; 4047:452-455). The property returned to the Catholic Church in 2002 when it and the east-adjointing Plaza Furniture property were acquired by Most Rev. Archbishop Patrick Flores and is now the site of the San Fernando Community Center (BCDR 9489:1154-1157; see Figueroa and Mauldin 2005).

The Sisters of Charity initially constructed a wood frame building on the Old Catholic Cemetery site in 1874-1875



Figure 3-14. Circa 1890 view to the west of Plaza de Armas with a Sister leading a group of girls through the plaza along the north side of the new City Hall, which was under construction. The St. Joseph's Orphanage for Girls on Commerce Street at Camaron Street is noted at the upper right. (Image courtesy of Ernst Wilhelm Raba Collection, San Antonio Conservation Society.)

for use as a hospital as well as lodging and a chapel for the Sisters. In 1884, the hospital was expanded by the addition of a three-story stone building (*SAL*, 18 April 1884:3). These structures were expanded in later years by the addition of a second story and mansard roof and wooden frame extensions to the west and east (*SAE*, 10 October 1965). Figure 3-15 is the *Augustus Koch Bird's Eye View Map of San Antonio in 1886* with the Santa Rosa Infirmary outlined in purple, Milam Square (the former City Cemetery) in green, and the St. Joseph's Orphanage for Girls on Camaron Street in yellow. Milam Square is shown with park-walks and the same two-story structure on the southwest corner seen in Koch's 1873 map (see Figure 3-15). The alignment that becomes West Houston Street separates the Santa Rosa Hospital and Milam Square, the sites of the two former cemeteries, with half the street over the Old Catholic Cemetery and Camp Santo and the other half over the City Cemetery.

There are two post-1873 attributions for the structure on the southwest corner of what is now Commerce and San Saba Streets. The first is a copy of an August 1876 lease between the City of San Antonio and Fire Company No. 3 that was executed pursuant to a May 2, 1876, City Council Action that "On motion of Alderman Schreiner the Mayor was

authorized to lease a portion of the Old Cemetery Lot west of the San Pedro Creek to Fire Company No. 3...the South Western Corner...having a front of (15) Fifteen varas and a depth of (47 ½) Forty seven and one half varas for the purpose of building an Engine House for said Fire Co. No.3" (*BCDR* 4:505-506). Fire Company No. 3 was a volunteer African American Fire Company that provided fire services to the large African American community in the immediate area (McKenzie and Fly 2019:7-8). There is also a newspaper announcement of 1884 that mentions the Free Methodists proposed to hold a meeting at "...the Mexican Protestant Methodist Church, on Milam Square" (*SAL*, 9 January 1884:1). These are two attributions that may explain the structure shown on the 1873 and 1886 Koch maps; however, there is no current explanation for the appearance of the 1876 authorized Fire Company No. 3 Engine House on the 1873 Koch map.

Santa Rosa Infirmary from 1874 to 1904

The Santa Rosa Infirmary quickly grew beyond the original wooden building erected in 1874-1875 and the 1884 expansion. The 1891 Koeckert and Walle *Bird's Eye View Map of San Antonio*, while only five years after the 1886

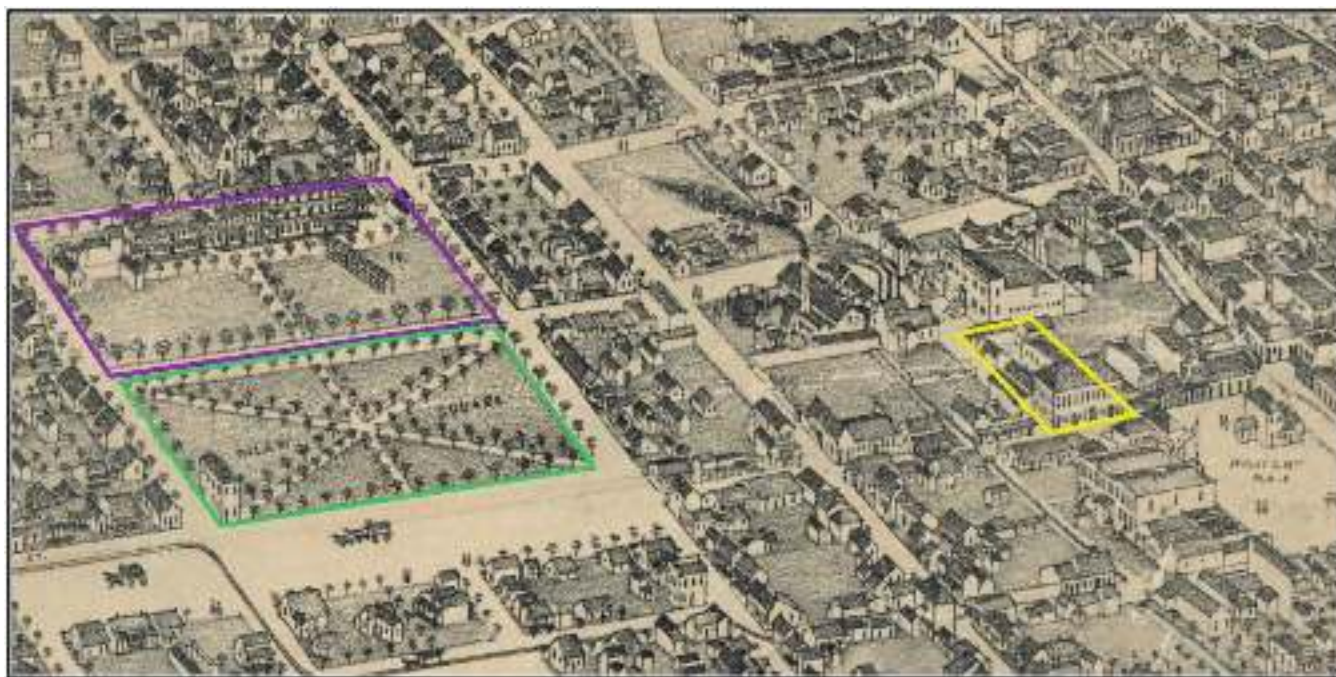


Figure 3-15. Close-up of the Augustus Koch Bird's Eye View Map of San Antonio in 1886. Santa Rosa Infirmary in purple, Milam Square in green, and St. Joseph's Orphanage for Girls in yellow. North is up in a slightly left direction, in alignment with the streets (Koch 1886).

Koch map, shows additional structures on the Santa Rosa Hospital site (in purple), in particular the 1891 St. John's Orphanage along the western side of the property as well as several new outbuildings on the corner at Zavalla Street and Santa Rosa Avenue (Figure 3-16). Milam Square (in green) retains its park-walks and the two-story structure that formerly occupied the southwest corner of the property is no longer present. The St. Joseph's Orphanage for Girls remains unchanged on Camaron Street (in yellow).

The Sisters of Charity began their ministry to orphans when they took in several orphan girls while still operating their infirmary on Plaza de Armas between 1869 and 1874 (Slattery 1995). Requests to expand their ministry to boys resulted in the eventual construction of St. John's Orphan Asylum, beginning in 1890 and opening in 1891. The Second Empire style building was designed by noted architect Alfred Giles and was made of yellow Laredo brick, four-stories in height with a fifth-story mansard roof as well as a basement (SAE, 31 October 1912:7). Figure 3-17 is a collage of the building footprint from the 1892 Sanborn-Perris Fire Insurance Map juxtaposed with a period photograph of the east elevation. The building was located on the western side of the subject project area and oriented north-south with a primary entrance facing West Houston Street and Milam Square. While intended for use as an orphanage, the Sisters initially had only 30 wards, and the upper three floors were used for housing the members of the convent (SAE, 31 October 1982:1D). St. John's operated on the Santa Rosa property from 1891

until October of 1912, after which time the orphanage was relocated to the St. Peter's campus on Mission Road (SAE, 1913, 29 December 1913:1, 5).

Further construction, as well as added detail, is documented in the 1892 and 1896 Sanborn-Perris Fire Insurance Maps and the 1904 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Figure 3-18). These maps document a 12-year progression of additional construction and specific use on the site from 1892 to 1904. The green outlined buildings are the 1874-1875 and 1884 original wood and stone constructions. The red outlines on each of the three panels identifies changes (i.e., new construction) from the preceding panel. The construction materials are indicated on the map using different colors (blue = stone, yellow = wood, pink = brick).

The Sisters of Charity expanded the hospital footprint beyond the 1874-1875 building with the addition of several stone and several wooden buildings, the 1891 boys' orphanage made of brick, a wooden carriage shed, and several wooden out buildings, as seen in the 1892 top panel of Figure 3-18 (Sanborn-Perris 1892:V1:4). The 1884 stone buildings that housed the Santa Rosa Infirmary are in blue, the brick 1891 St. John's Orphanage is in pink, and the other attached and ancillary structures made of wood are shown in yellow.

The 1896 Sanborn-Perris Map (see middle panel of Figure 3-18) clearly indicates the continued growth of the Santa Rosa Hospital (Sanborn-Perris 1896:V1:8). This map



Figure 3-16. Koeckert and Walle's 1891 Bird's Eye View Map of San Antonio, Texas. Santa Rosa Infirmary in purple, Milam Square in green, and St. Joseph's Orphanage for Girls in yellow (North is up in a slightly right direction, in alignment with the streets; Koeckert and Walle 1891).

documents the addition of a new brick chapel on the west and a new brick refectory on the east of the main building as well as the erection of several wooden structures, one housing a Mexican Ward and one housing a Colored Ward, a chicken house, and a carpenter's shop along the eastern (Santa Rosa Avenue) side of the property. The light green color of the carpenter's shop indicates that the building had fireproofing. A large water tower was erected on the corner of Zavala and San Saba Streets to supply gravity-fed water to the facility. Additionally, in 1896 the southern boundary of the property is now officially West Houston Street, which was put through along the old dividing line between the City and Catholic Cemeteries, taking equal portions of property from each parcel.

The 1904 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (see lower panel of Figure 3-18) documents further growth of the Santa Rosa Hospital campus with the replacement of the former 1884 stone ward building and wood porches that surrounded it with a new brick structure (Sanborn 1904:V1:49). The former fireproof carpenter's shop on the corner of West Houston and Santa Rosa Avenue has been replaced by a wooden carpenter's shop, and both a greenhouse and smokehouse

are now present in the middle of the east yard. Additionally, while not specifically shown on the 1904 Sanborn map, by January of 1903, the Sisters of Charity had opened the Santa Rosa Nurses Training School that operated out of the main building (SAE, 17 November 1918:8B). The school and nursing students became an integral part of the Santa Rosa Hospital campus in the course of the next 40 years. The nurses training program is still operating today out of the University of the Incarnate Word campus.

The City Cemetery from 1875 to 1904 and the Creation of Milam Square

The last quarter of the nineteenth century saw sequentially increasing changes occur on the Old City Cemetery site. These changes were driven, in large part, by the forgotten and neglected grave of Colonel Benjamin Milam that had been relocated to the center of the City Cemetery in December of 1848. It seems that Milam's grave site faded quickly from public view quickly after his reinternment. A letter to the *Alamo Star* published in late May of 1854 commented on the burial site of Colonel Benjamin Milam. The letter writer

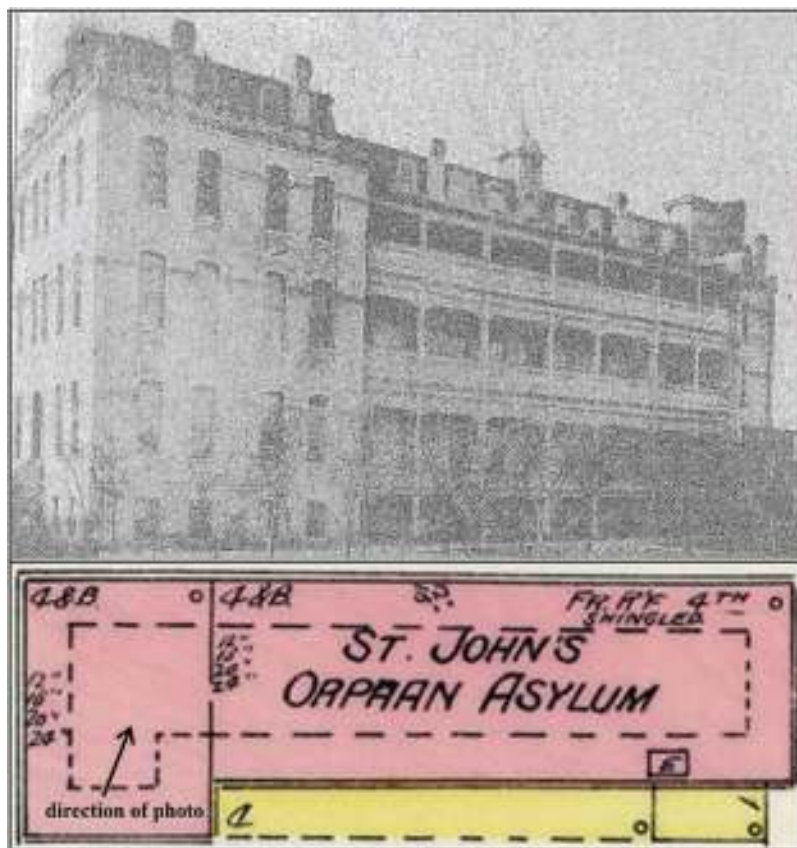


Figure 3-17. Photograph of the east elevation of St. John's Orphan Asylum (top) and the 1892 building footprint (bottom). Photograph reprinted from the San Antonio Express News of October 31, 1982. Original image provided to SAEN by the Sisters of Charity (Sanborn-Perris 1892).

also observed that the *Alamo Star's* printing office occupied the Veramendi Palace building in 1854, the place from which Milam's body had been removed for reinterment in the City Cemetery in 1848:

...MILAM, following his brother soldiers, also died within the walls of one of these ancient buildings, (the one which your printing establishment occupies,) where his remains were buried and some six or eight years ago were taken up and re-buried near the old Catholic Graveyard. I am sorry to say that since then his remains have been neglected, there was not even a stone placed there to point where he was buried; I do not think there is a person in this place who can point to his grave and I dare say there are now over one hundred persons in this place who attended his remains to the grave. I was one of their number, and have a good recollection of the things which passed, and often have I gone there after to point out the place to strangers and have never found it. It is a real shame on this community [AS, 27 May 1854:3].

The information and observations provided in the letter are an eye-witness account of Milam's reburial in 1848 and estimates that there were at least 100 people still in San Antonio in 1854 who had also been present at Milam's reburial six years prior. He comments on the lack of any grave marker and that just six years after the reburial he cannot identify the location of Milam's grave.

Slightly over 20 years later, Milam's neglected grave again became the subject of public discussion as evidenced by numerous newspaper articles. An October 1875 newspaper article recommended that the local "Ben Milam Baseball Club" should lead the efforts to honor Milam:

It has been suggested by a number of prominent citizens, that since the city and out people generally are so unpatriotic as to allow the remains of Ben. Milam, the hero of San Antonio, to lie unmarked and buried on a public highway, that the baseball club bearing his name, should take the steps toward raising the funds to have the remains moved to the city cemetery, and a suitable monument erected [SADE, 9 October 1875:3].

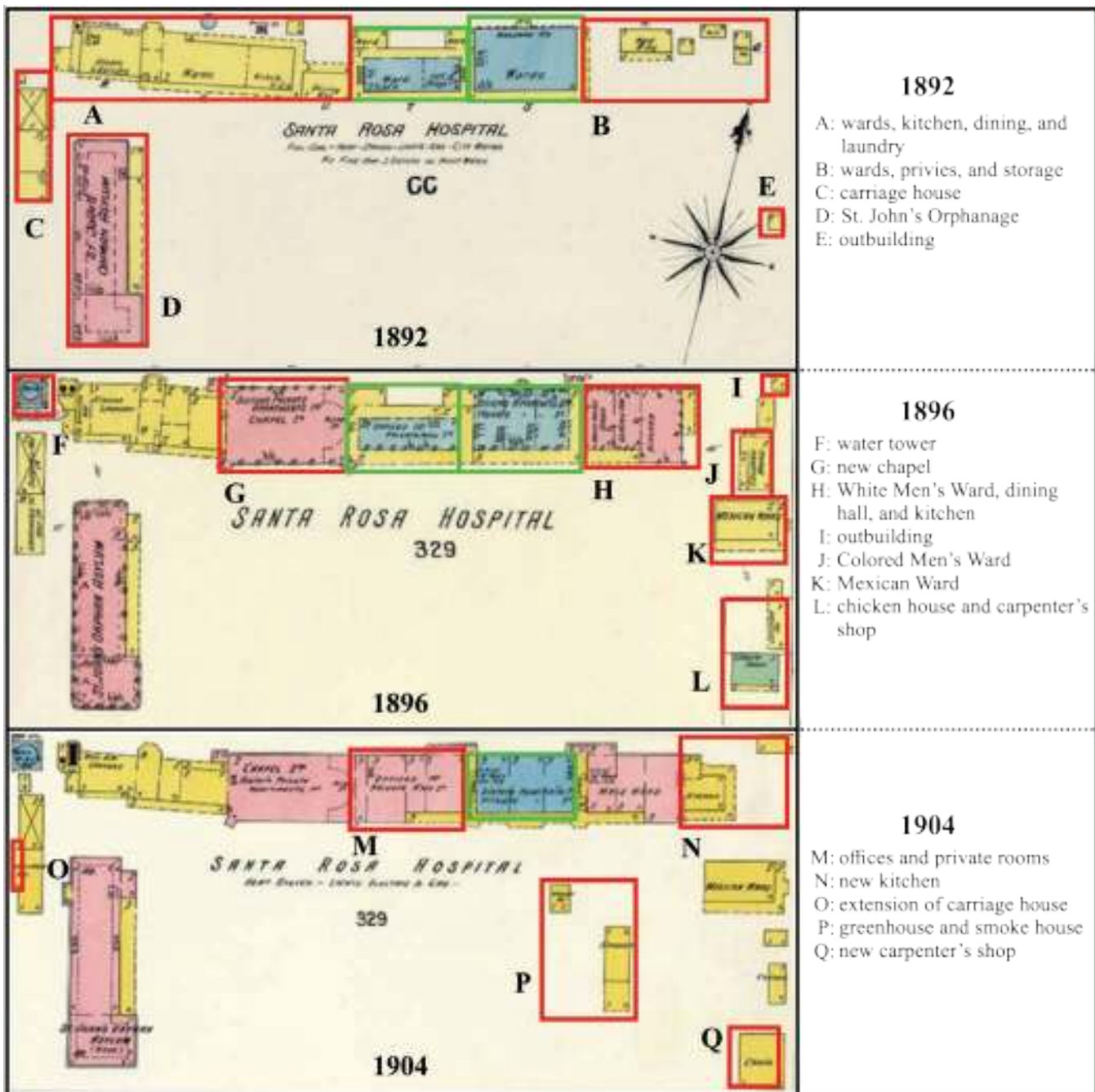


Figure 3-18. 1892 and 1896 Sanborn-Perris, and 1904 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Green outlines are original 1874 and 1884 buildings. Red outlines are “new” buildings for each period map. Blue is stone, yellow is wood, and pink is brick construction.

Despite the 1854 and 1875 commentaries, it was not until 1878 that Valentine Overton King, then living in San Antonio and serving as Commissioner of the Texas Department of Insurance, Statistics, and History, initiated efforts to identify the location of Milam’s grave within the former City Cemetery and those of the Alamo heroes (*GDN*, 28 June 28, 1878:2; Hardin 1996:1108). According to an article in the *The Galveston Daily News*, “...In 1848 his remains were disinterred and buried in a large lot adjoining the Catholic

graveyard” and that “All traces of Milam’s grave has long since disappeared; in fact, it is believed that the road to Fredericksburg goes over it. The grave was fortunately located in the exact center of the lot” (*GDN*, 28 June 1878:2). King’s success in his efforts was reported in a newspaper article of December 1883:

...Colonel V. O. King, when Commissioner of Insurance, Statistics and History, some time

in 1879, finding the legislature was deaf to his appeals to mark...the hero's last resting place... took it upon himself...and paid for the expenses out of his own pocket, with the exception of the stone...by Mr. Robert Eager...The burial place of Ben Milam had at this time been forgotten. It was only that he was buried exactly in the middle of the old Campo Santo...and as Milam was literally buried in the centre [sic] of the lot his last resting place was located [SAL, 1 December 1883:1].

Beyond the relocating of Milam's grave and the installation of a monument marking the same, the newly found attention to Milam resulted in the decision of the San Antonio City Council to rename the former City Cemetery as Milam Square in January of 1884 (CCJMB 1884:569). There was already a square named for Milam on the north side of the city, so the City Council renamed that square, the block enclosed by Jones Avenue on the north, Tenth Street on the south, Broadway on the west, and North Alamo Street on the east, as "Maverick Square" and transferred the Milam name to the old City Cemetery site (SAL, 9 January 1884:1). While it was given the name Milam Square, from as early as the year it was given that name, 1884, it has also been called Milam Park, though by the early twentieth century it has almost always been referred to as Milam Park. In this report Milam Square and Milam Park should be considered equivalent terms, referring to the same site. The archival record itself switches back and forth between the two, making it difficult to retain consistent use of a single term.

The focus of the renaming of the area as Milam Square in homage to Colonel Benjamin Milam overlooked the hundreds of other un-named individuals buried in the City Cemetery. The newspaper articles of the late 1870s and early 1880s provide the first evidence of the loss of memory regarding the former use of the square as a public cemetery and the beginning of the conflation of the area with the 1808 *Campo Santo* and 1848 Catholic Cemetery across, and partly beneath, Houston Street, north of the 1848 City Cemetery.

The visible absence of old graveyards in the 1880s caught the eye of comedic writers Alex E. Sweet and J. Armory Knox who authored a humorous travelogue in 1883 titled *On a Mexican Mustang through Texas*. Writing of their time in San Antonio, they made the following observations:

Although one of the oldest cities in the United States, San Antonio has no ancient graveyard. If the antiquarian were to spend months hunting up the last resting-places of the old San-Antonians who died between 1690 and 1800, he would not be rewarded by finding as much as a coffin-

plate. Why it is that San Antonio has no ancient graveyard, is a question difficult to answer... According to the best authorities, the first [Catholic] graveyard was established on the western side of the San Pedro...

Adjoining the Catholic cemetery, there was a large vacant lot...and in this, all those not of the [Catholic] faith were interred. It is estimated that about three thousand Protestants and other genuine sinners were buried in this vicinity. Over their remains, cattle browse, streets have been laid out; and at the present time [1883] it is a favorite spot for baseball players to remember the sabbath on...

The whole city is one vast graveyard. The cheerful voice and affluent brogue of the Irish laborer is heard in the silent tomb of many a forgotten Spanish gallant; and the shovel scatters their bones every time a gas-pipe is laid [Sweet and Knox 1883:329-330].

While Sweet and Knox make light of the subject, their claim that the graveyard west of San Pedro was the first is incorrect. The cemeteries of Mission Valero (1718, 1719-1724, 1725-1793), Mission San José (1720-1724, 1725-1824+), Mission Concepción, Mission San Juan, Mission Espada (1731-1794+), Presidial Chapel burials (1731-1807), and the San Fernando Church and churchyard burials (circa 1740-1807) all pre-date the 1808 *Campo Santo*. Sweet and Knox's account documents that in 1883 these tourist writers were still able to obtain information on the Catholic and City cemeteries of 1848 and the distinction between the Catholic and Protestant graveyards. They identify the cemeteries by specific location and relative to one another. They also give an account similar to those published in the local newspapers on the condition of the former City Cemetery and its use as a baseball field and erstwhile cattle lot (GDN, 28 June 28, 1878:2; SADE, 9 October 1875:3).

Encounters with Human Remains from 1889 to 1896

Construction undertaken by the City in May of 1889 to grade and level Houston Street between Santa Rosa Street and San Saba Street exposed an appreciable number of human interments. This project impacted portions of all three of the former cemeteries as Houston Street covered nearly 5.2 m (17 ft.) of the northern portion of the former City Cemetery and 5.2 m (17 ft.) of the southern portions of the 1808 *Campo Santo* and 1848 Catholic Cemetery (see Figure 3-9). The *San Antonio Daily Light* and *San Antonio Daily Express* both carried articles on the discovery of human remains "...

workmen have exhumed a large quantity of humans bones, which are left lying in the street. The ground over which the work is progressing was formerly a Catholic graveyard” (*SADL*, 10 May 10, 1889:1) and “...in the vicinity of Santa Rosa hospital a number of human bones have been turned up by the ploughs. This portion of the street was at one time part of the Catholic burying ground, which was abandoned to form the present Milam park” (*SADE*, 11 May 1889:5). The Galveston paper of May 11 mentions that “...skulls, ribs and vertebrae were seen lying in the road. The ground was formerly a Catholic cemetery and was abandoned to make room for Milam square, in the center of which the hero of the opening days of the Texas war of independence lies buried” (*GDN*, 11 May 1889).

An *Austin Daily Statesman* (*ADS*) article from May 21 mentions further discoveries made on May 20th:

The street commissioner’s force, in working on West Houston street today struck an old graveyard and dug up nearly twenty or thirty human skeletons, which created quite a sensation in the city until it was learned from very old citizens that the street runs through what was once the first cemetery in San Antonio. The bones were carefully gathered up and taken to the city hospital and will be regularly reinterred again soon [*ADS*, 21 May 1889:4].

A similar article of the same date titled “Plowing Up Corpses – A Score of Skeletons Unearthed in San Antonio” ran in the Galveston paper:

In Santa Rosa hospital neatly boxed up in wooden cases lie the remains of twenty human skeletons awaiting identification and removal. They were plowed up by the street commissioner’s forces at work on West Houston street. At one point the plows struck a perfect nest of bones: heads, arms, ribs and thigh joints made the ground white. None of the bodies had been buried in coffins, but they were seemingly piled together without regard to condition in life. That portion of town, together with Milam Square and a portion of the grounds now belonging to the hospital, was once a Catholic cemetery...The last interment took place in 1851, when the encroaching population moved the cemeteries farther out. There appears to have been no effort to remove the bodies. The mounds were quickly flattened down, and for forty or fifty years the wheels of traffic have rolled above the heads of the quiet sleepers. Milam, the hero of Texan independence, lies

within thirty yards of the excavations, his resting place marked by a plain rock slab set flush with the ground [*GDN*, 21 May 1889:1].

Further human remains were encountered in March 1894 when workmen digging on the grounds of Santa Rosa Hospital uncovered four human skulls which “...are believed to have been those of victims of the severe cholera rage a decade ago” (*SADL*, 14 March 1894:8). One year later on March 19, 1895, workmen at Santa Rosa, excavating for a new gallery on the east of the grounds, encountered a coffin with a skeleton that “...must have been in the ground a number of years” (*SADL*, 20 March 1895:6). The article reported that “the site of the hospital was formerly the cemetery of the Catholic church, and took in also the whole of Milam park.” Only a year and a half later, workmen installing a sewer on Houston Street “...unearthed a quantity of human bones and skulls” (*SADL*, 17 August 1896:4).

These articles from 1889, 1894, 1895, and 1896 provide further evidence on several topics relative to all three former cemeteries. First, the discovery of so many skeletons strongly supports the position that few if any of the former interments in either the Catholic or City Cemeteries were moved following their closure. Second, that what began as a blending of the histories of the *Campo Santo* and Catholic Cemeteries with the former City Cemetery in the late 1870s and early 1880s had, by 1896, turned into a narrative that conflated all three cemeteries as the Catholic Cemetery with no reference to the City Cemetery of 1848. Third, that in addition to the erroneous attribution of the entire area being the “Catholic cemetery,” there are other factual errors, e.g., that the site was the first cemetery in San Antonio; that burial ceased in 1851; or that somehow the Protestant Freemason Benjamin Milam was given pride of place and buried in the center of a Catholic Cemetery.

The local newspapers also document that the area of Milam Square and Paschal Square to the south was utilized as a market from at least the 1880s through to the close of the nineteenth century (*SADL*, 11 September 1888:1). An 1890 article referred to both coffee and chili stands on Milam Square (*SADL*, 16 June 1890:13) and an 1897 *San Antonio Daily Light* article reported “...that Milam Square has for many years been the central hay, wood and grain market” (*SADL*, 26 June 1897:19).

Milam Square and Colonel Benjamin Milam’s gravesite again became a topic of public discussion in 1899 at the close of the nineteenth century. In that year, the Daughters of the Republic of Texas collected funds for the erection of a marble monument to be topped with a sculpted figure of Milam

(*SAE*, 7 December 1899:1). Like so many other plans to honor Milam, the Daughters' undertaking resulted only in the creation of the funeral plinth that replaced the slab marker that had been made by Robert Eager when King had paid to locate and identify Milam's grave in 1879 (*SAE*, 4 April 1900:10).

The Project Area from 1905-1950

The same dynamic growth that characterized the Sisters of Charity's operations from 1847 to 1904 continued into the first half of the twentieth century. The 1911, 1931, and 1950 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps each document dramatic changes to the Santa Rosa property (Figure 3-19). These maps document a 45-year progression of new and replacement construction as well as the changing and evolving use on the site from 1905 to 1950. The single green outlined building is the only remnant of the 1884 stone construction, and it is completely obscured by brick additions to the east and west as well as brick floors added above it. As before, the red outlines on each of the three panels identifies changes (i.e., new construction) from the preceding panel. The differing building colors on the map indicate the type of construction materials with the major change being tile brick constructions denoted in orange.

The 1911 Sanborn map (1911:V1:18) shows that the Sisters had replaced the wooden west wing with a three-story brick addition consisting of a laundry on the 1st floor and sleeping rooms for the Sisters on the 2nd and 3rd floors. They added a one-story brick Admitting Office to the entry in the middle of the south elevation and replaced the greenhouse and smokehouse in the east yard with a formal garden and walking paths. On the Santa Rosa Avenue side of the property, they erected a new, one-story, wooden Ward Building with a detached wood outbuilding. The map also shows that the 1891 St. John's Orphanage is still in operation.

On the night of October 30, 1912, a fire broke out in the St. John's Orphan Asylum, and within an hour, it had burned to a shell consisting only of the load-bearing exterior walls (*SAE*, 31 October 1912:1, 1D). The fire took the lives of three boys and five Sisters, one of whom leapt to her death from a third-floor window, and the others died trying to save their wards (*SAE*, 31 October 1912:1). The fire resulted in major changes in operations on the Santa Rosa campus. The St. John's Orphanage operations were moved to the Mission Road location that Rt. Rev. Bishop Dubuis had purchased the same day he had sold the Old Catholic Cemetery to the Sister of Charity (BCDR X1:559-560; *SAE*, 29 December 1913:1). The Mission Road site was named St. Peter's and marked the beginning of the Catholic Orphanage operations there that became St. Peter's-St. Joseph's when the girls orphanage on Camaron Street was closed in 1929. St. Peter's-St. Joseph's

is still operating to the present day. Following the move of the orphanage to the Mission Road site, the Sisters expended \$35,000 to remodel and repurpose the building into quarters for the Santa Rosa Nurses Training School students living and working on the Santa Rosa Hospital site (*SAL*, 19 December 1912:7).

The 1931 Sanborn map (1931 V1:18) shows the beginning of major architectural changes to the property (see Figure 3-19). By this time, the Sisters had erected the two tile brick buildings on the property (see Figure 3-19, middle panel). The first was a new kitchen and refectory erected in 1921 on the corner of Santa Rosa Avenue and Zavalla Street, which replaced the series of wooden constructions that had occupied that space. The second was the 1927 erection of a new five-story east wing along Santa Rosa Avenue to Houston Street that was connected directly to the 1921 building. Both the 1921 and 1927 buildings have basements, which indicates a high probability that any burials in these locations were removed. The only other visible difference on the 1931 Sanborn map is that the former wooden porches on the remodeled 1891 Orphanage Building have been removed and bricked over (see Figure 3-19, middle panel). The 1931 Sanborn map labels the former orphanage as the "Nurses Training School" reflecting the purpose of the building after it was remodeled following the fire of 1912.

In addition to the 1931 map, there is a 1938 Sanborn map (Figure 3-20; Sanborn 1938 V1a:18a). This map was not included in the Figure 3-19 collage because no construction changes were made to the Santa Rosa Hospital site within NCB 329. However, the 1938 map does document the 1937 expansion of the Santa Rosa campus to the north, across Zavalla Street and the construction of a new brick building for the Santa Rosa School of Nursing (*SAE*, 3 October 1965:S-T). This expansion was the first outside of NCB 329 (the Old Catholic Cemetery block), and it was followed by further expansion after 1950. The 1938 map indicates that the remodeled St. John's had been converted from housing for nursing students to residential housing for Sisters living and working on the Santa Rosa Hospital site.

The 1950 Sanborn map (1950 V1a:18a) shown in bottom panel of Figure 3-19 documents the continued development and increased density of buildings/structures on the property. There is the 1949 addition of a two-story tile brick building, with basement, housing the laundry at the basement level and Nurse Interns' quarters on the 1st and 2nd floors (see Figure 3-19, bottom panel). Several smaller ancillary constructions are visible including a brick two-story covered walk between the former orphanage building and the main hospital as well as three pop-out, one-story, brick offices across the main southern façade (see Figure 3-19, bottom panel). The

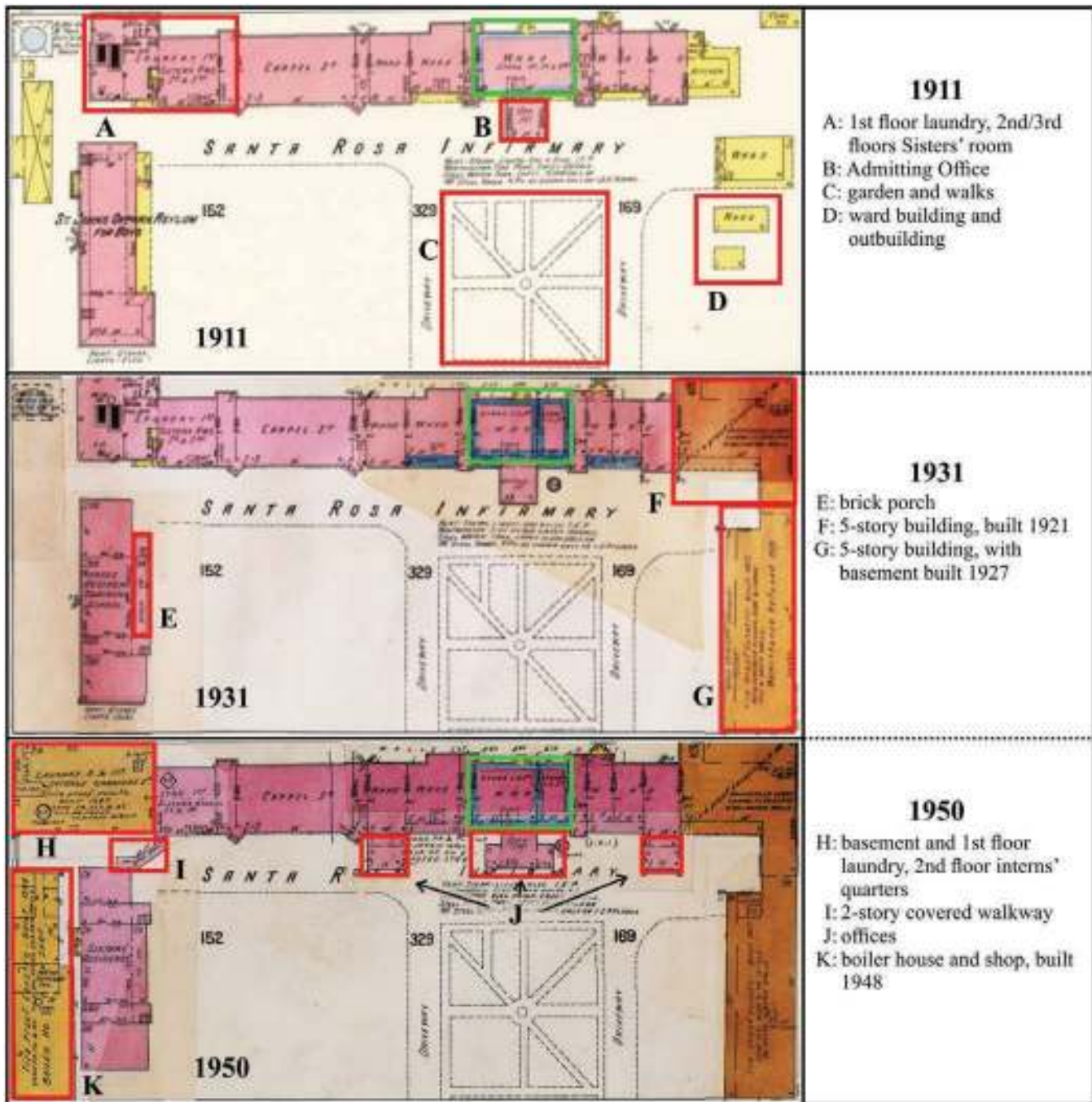


Figure 3-19. 1911, 1931, and 1950 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Green outline is the remaining original 1874-1875 building. Red outlines are "new" buildings for each period map. Blue is stone, yellow is wood, pink is brick, and orange is tile brick construction.

fourth major tile brick construction on the site is the 1948 one-story boiler house and shop erected along the edge of the western property line at San Saba Street and parallel to the old orphanage building (see Figure 3-19, bottom panel). The boiler house did not have a basement. A period postcard by the E. C. Kropp Company (Figure 3-21) provides an image of what the project area looked like around 1950 with Milam Square in the foreground.

Milam Square from 1904 to 1950

The Milam Square of the nineteenth century quickly became more like the Milam Park of the present day in the first decade of the twentieth century. A circa 1905-1910 photographic postcard of the hospital provides an early view of the park-like Milam Square visible in the foreground with the white marble Colonel Benjamin Milam grave monument

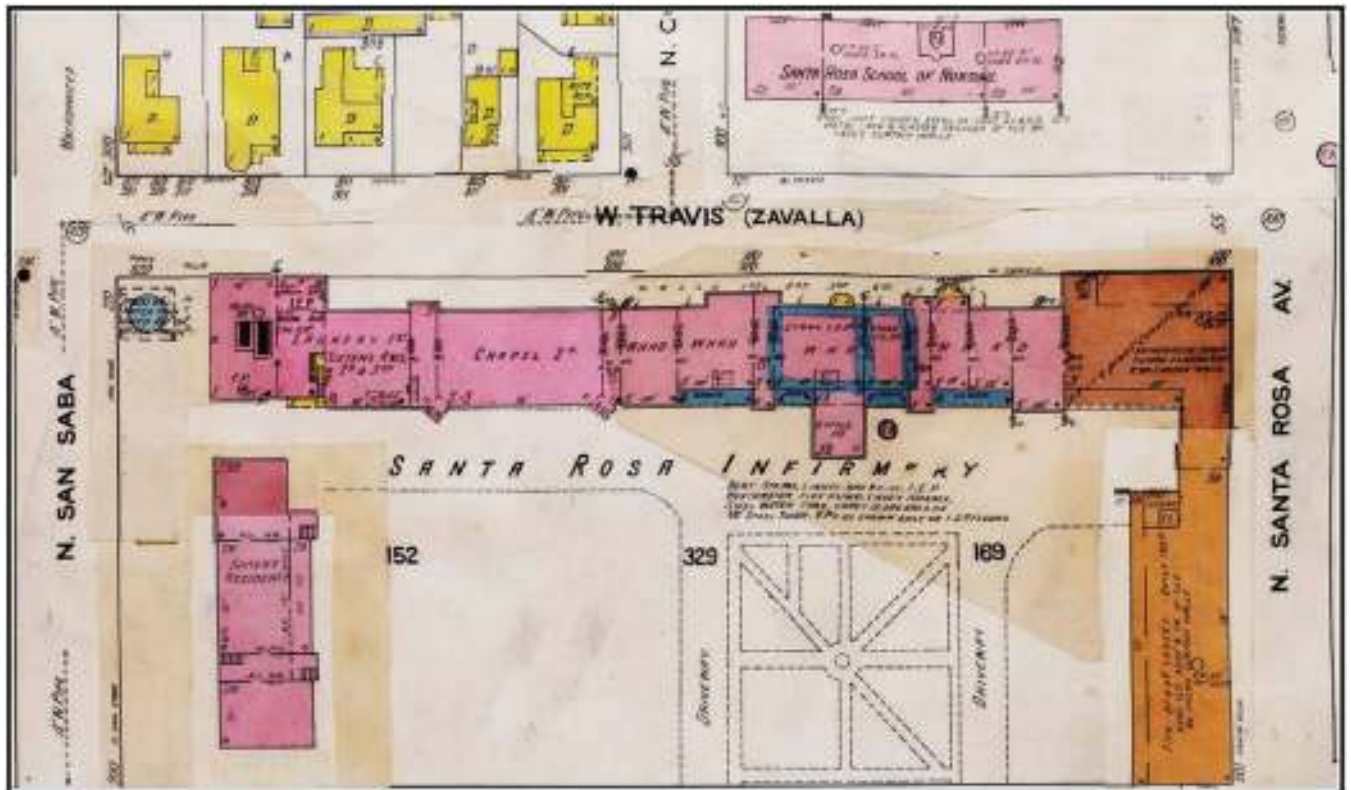


Figure 3-20. 1938 Sanborn map showing the Santa Rosa School of Nursing on the north side of Zavalla Street (north is up).

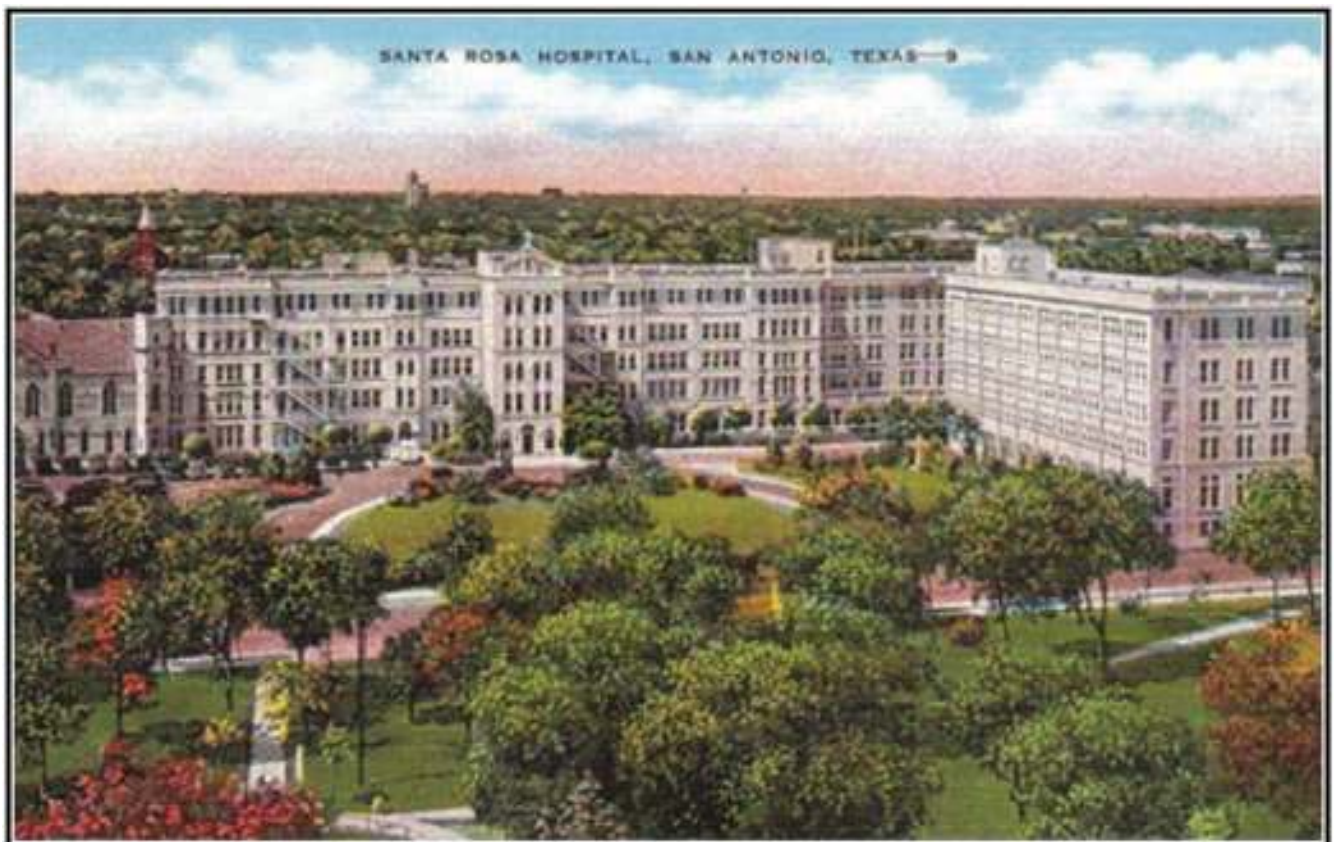


Figure 3-21. E. C. Kropp Company postcard of Santa Rosa Hospital, San Antonio, Texas.

in the central circle (Figure 3-22) where all the walking paths terminate. This is the only funerary monument remaining in the cemetery at that time. The monument to Milam seen in the photograph was commissioned in 1899 and erected in 1900, and it remains in the park to the present day (*SAE*, 7 December 1899:10).

The postcard of Milam Square in Figure 3-21 shows how the Milam Square looked some 40 years later and that it occupies the entirety of the old City Cemetery with the exception of the portion beneath West Houston Street. Milam Square became a beautified park space between Santa Rosa Hospital on the north and the Market Square on the south.

Encounters with Human Remains in 1908 and 1911

Early during the 1904 to 1950 period, human skeletal remains were encountered in the near vicinity of the project area, again on Houston Street. Three burials were discovered near the corner of West Houston and Santa Rosa during hand excavations for a Western Union Telegraph cable on September 23, 1908 (*SAL*, 24 September 1908:1). The article notes that “Many years ago there was a graveyard where the skeletons were found.” An April 17, 1911, caption and photograph (Figure 3-23) in the *San Antonio Light* reported the discovery of a human skull during work to lay street car tracks on West Houston Street (*SAL*, 17 April 1911:1). The *San Antonio Light* caption acknowledged that remains came from “...old burial grounds...” denoting awareness of two or more of the cemeteries impacted by the work. Aside from

this brief notice in the 1911 paper no further reporting was published, and no additional information on the disposition of the remains was provided.

1920 Acknowledgement of the Early Cemeteries

On Sunday, August 1, 1920, the *San Antonio Express* published a full-page and a quarter article titled “Passers-by on Busy Streets Brush these Bits of Hallowed Ground” (*SAE*, 1 August 1920:19, 26; see Appendix D for an image of the article and an accompanying transcription). The article discussed the history of the original San Fernando Church *Campo Santo*, the 1808 *Campo Santo* and 1848 Catholic Cemetery, San Fernando Cemetery Number 1, and the City Cemeteries in Milam Square and on the east side, including the second Protestant Cemetery that was located off of Commerce Street just east of Alamo Street. The article inaccurately states that the 1808 *Campo Santo* is a “civic” rather than church cemetery and assumes that the cemetery at Mission Valero dates to 1718. However, while not completely accurate, it demonstrates that in 1920 the author was aware of the specific location of the original and 1808 Campos Santos, as well as who the first person interred there was in 1808: “Next in age to the *Campo Santo*, or the old Canary Island Cemetery, was the San Antonio Cemetery, where Santa Rosa Hospital now stands. The first grave placed there was that of the Corsican, Jose Angel Navarro... the grave was left near the entrance when the burial ground was abandoned and the hospital built there” (*SAE*, 1 August 1920:26). The article also states that “...where Milam Square now stands,



Figure 3-22. Photographic postcard of Santa Rosa Hospital, circa 1905-1910 (M. J. Hewitt Publishing Co.).



Figure 3-23. San Antonio Light photograph and caption, April 17, 1911. View west along West Houston Street from the intersection at Santa Rosa Avenue. International and Great Northern Railroad Depot in the distance.

the first Protestant settlers were buried...the second group of Protestant graves was placed along the Alameda...that some believe the martyrs of the Alamo were buried...while all trace of the graves have disappeared, and only the traffic of East Commerce Street marks the ground where...[they] are buried” (SAE, 1 August 1920:26). The article mentions the *Campos Santos* of the Spanish Missions, the Eastside City Cemetery Complex, including the “Government Cemetery,” and the Catholic San Fernando Cemetery on the westside of the City. The article also stated that:

...According to a custom of the Catholic Church in Europe, burying grounds are not kept up after all the space in them is used. Instead the stones are removed and the ground given to some charitable work – school, church, or hospital. So it was with the old San Antonio Cemetery. Many

of the bodies lying there were removed to the San Fernando Cemetery, others were left untouched. No sign of any of them remains today [SAE, 1 August 1920:26].

Unfortunately, the article gives no basis or attribution for their opinion on Catholic cemetery customs in Europe nor for the source of information on the removal and reinterment of graves from the Santa Rosa site to San Fernando Cemetery Number 1 or elsewhere.

The Project Area from 1951-1971

The years between 1950 and 1965 saw the Santa Rosa Hospital grow into the largest Catholic Hospital system in the United States (SAEN, 10 October 1965). In 1969 the hospital’s name was changed to the Santa Rosa Medical Center. This period

corresponds with the last decades of the Sanborn map system with files available documenting the evolving physical plant of the hospital/medical center campus for the years 1960, 1965, and 1971 (Sanborn 1960, 1965, 1971). A collage of these three maps is shown in Figure 3-24, but the panels are restricted to the NCB 329 (the original Santa Rosa Hospital block) for comparative purposes with Figures 3-18 and 3-19 (for a complete use-history of the property on Sanborn maps from 1892 to 1971, see Appendix E). As in the preceding figures, the green outlined structure is the shell of the

remaining 1884 stone building, and the red outlined buildings represent new construction relative to the preceding Sanborn map series.

The 1960 Sanborn map (see Figure 3-24, upper panel) documents the demolition of the 1891 orphanage building and the remaining portion of the west wing of the old main building. A new brick chapel with a 1953 construction date is shown just east of the Sisters' residence and the new Santa Rosa Hospital. Neither of these structures is listed as having a

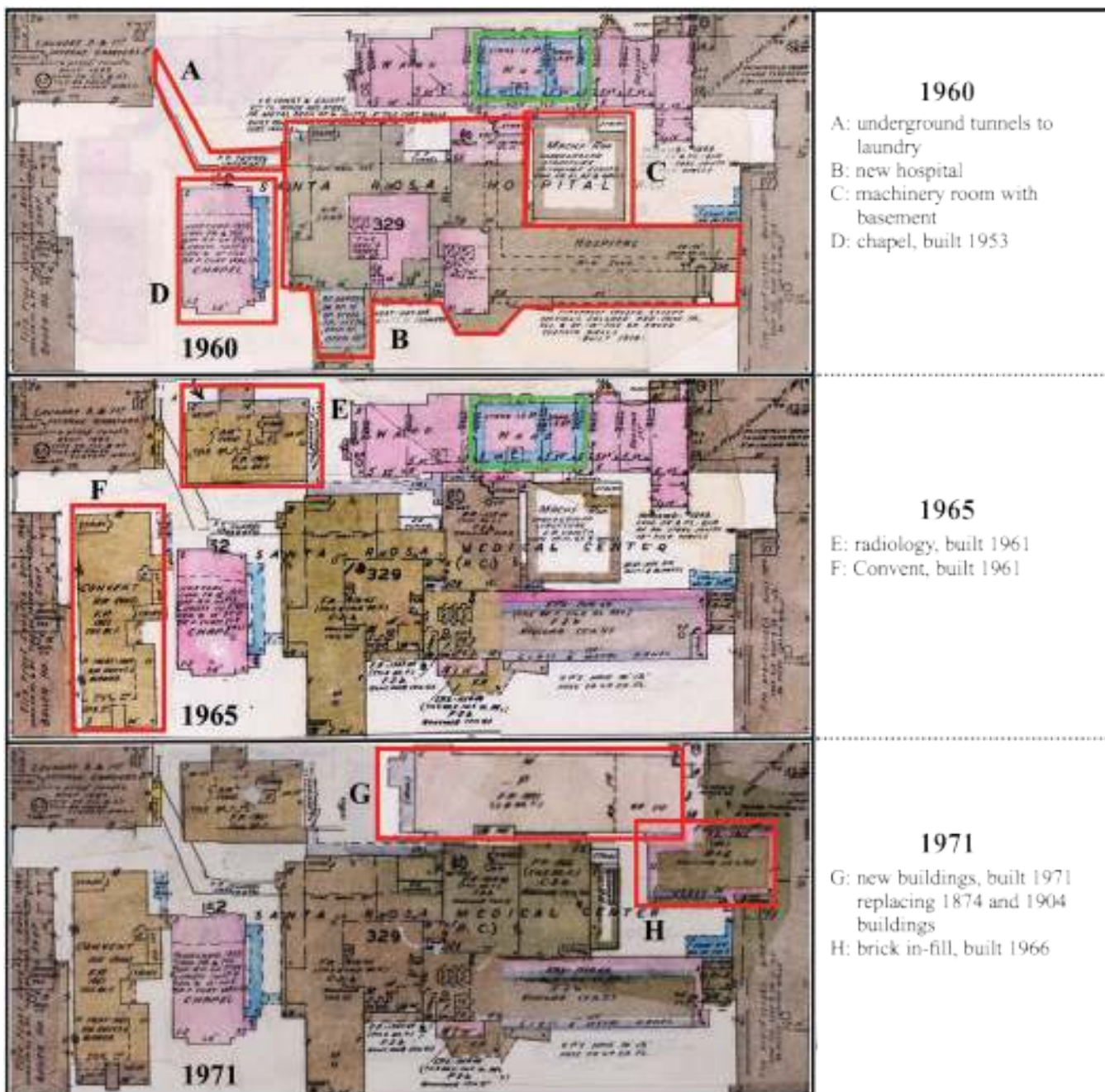


Figure 3-24. 1960, 1965, and 1971 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Green outline is the remaining original 1874-1875 building. Red outlines are “new” buildings for each period map.

basement, however, there are underground tunnels connecting the laundry facility with the main hospital indicating that at least some portion of the new hospital building contains a basement level. A machinery and mechanical plant is also shown and denoted as clearly having a full basement.

The 1965 Sanborn map (see Figure 3-24, middle panel) documents further development and density of buildings on the now renamed "Santa Rosa Medical Center" campus (Sanborn 1965:18A). A new radiation therapy structure built in 1961 is now between the 1949 laundry building and the remaining portion of the old main building, and a new tile brick Convent has been constructed on the location of the 1891 orphanage site between the 1948 boiler house and the 1953 chapel. The 1971 Sanborn map (see Figure 3-24, lower panel) shows the remaining portion of the old main building, including the last remnant of the 1884 stone structure on the interior of that building, have all been demolished and replaced with a concrete block hospital wing. A photograph of the hospital campus from March of 1968 (Figure 3-25) shows the main building of the new hospital as well as many of the changes made on the campus after 1921.

Milam Park (the City Cemetery) from 1950 to 1971

From 1950 to 1971, Milam Square continued to serve as a park. Period newspapers and photographic archives regularly mention and depict Milam Park during this period. Figure 3-25, from 1968, shows that the walkways are still in place, along with the central oval containing the marble memorial of 1899. Aside from the maturity of the trees and differences in planting bed locations, Milam Park would still be recognizable to anyone who saw it in the early 1900s. The walking-garden appearance of the park was to change considerably by the mid-1970s.

The San Antonio Development Agency Milam Park Plans 1972-1976

In 1972, the San Antonio Development Agency (SADA), which was the local semi-governmental agency utilizing federal Urban Renewal Grants, proposed a plan to redevelop Milam Park as a public market as part of their Farmer's Market



Figure 3-25. Aerial view of Santa Rosa Medical Center, Milam Park, and Municipal Market, San Antonio, Texas, March 1968: A. 1960 Hospital, B. 1921 East Wing, C. 1953 Chapel, D. 1961 Convent, E. 1948 Boiler House, F. 1937 School of Nursing, G. 1961 Radiology Building, H. 1949 Laundry Building. (Ray Howell Photograph Collection, MS 354, UTSA Libraries Special Collections, Image Identifier H-5124-089).

redevelopment plan. The plan ran into opposition from the Texas Hispanic American History Foundation (THAHF), headed by Adela Navarro, which was concerned that the development would adversely impact the former Catholic Cemetery they believed to be on the site of Milam Park (*SAEN*, 13 September 1972:2-A; *SAL*, 3 February 1973:5). Subsequent articles from November of 1973 indicated that the THAHF position was that Milam Park was the old *Campos Santos* and the SADA position was that the former Catholic cemeteries were potentially beneath Santa Rosa Medical Center (*SAEN*, 25 November 1973:2-A; *SAL*, 21 November 1973:13-A). The controversy continued for the next several years with no change in the position of the THAHF that Milam Park was the former *Campo Santo* and their request to rename the park “El Campo Santo Park” and to remove the memorial and grave of Milam (*SAEN*, 14 December 1975:2-14). Ultimately, a suit was filed by Navarro against SADA after they proceeded with the development in July of 1976 (*SAEN*, 16 July 1976:3-A). Ultimately, the full development plans for Milam Park were scrapped. The SADA created the *Campo Santo* memorial that now occupies the eastern side of Milam Park today. The memorial consists of a series of low limestone walls surrounding a fountain with the names of those buried in the *Campo Santo* inscribed on mounted bronze plaques.

Historical Misconceptions: 1808 *Campo Santo*, 1848 Catholic Cemetery and 1848 City Cemetery

The information presented in this report reflects an exploration of the available archival documents related to the project area. The purpose is to provide a level of clarity regarding the history and use of the site, particularly as a cemetery between November 1, 1808, to circa 1855. Beyond the site and land use history, the review focused on answering the contested questions of where each of the three former cemeteries were specifically located; who was buried in the respective cemeteries; and if verifiable primary documentation exists of the relocation of human remains from any of the three cemeteries.

Location of the 1808 *Campo Santo*, 1848 Catholic Cemetery, and 1848 City Cemetery

Widely held viewpoints that have come to be accepted as potentially valid are that the 1808-1848 *Campo Santo* and the 1848-1855 Catholic Cemetery are either located on Milam Park or that they cover a larger area than what the primary archival records demonstrate. Current research suggests that these viewpoints are largely unsupported and appear to be the result of two factors. First, co-location of the

three cemeteries has resulted in their conflation as a single cemetery of eight acres or more, all of which was the “*Campo Santo*” of San Fernando, and second, errors of conflation and attribution have been accepted as fact through publication and repetition.

The size and specific location of each cemetery is clearly documented in the primary archival record. The 1808 *Campo Santo*’s exact location and dimensions are not given in the dedication or the correspondence of the period (Cordero 1807; Salcedo 1808). However, the 1808 *Campo Santo* is described as walled (Arocha 1809; Cordero 1808; Salcedo 1810). Later archival documents verify this description of a walled burial yard and with an entrance to the south (Adams 1842; CCJMB:A:136-137; Labastida 1836).

The strongest archival evidence of the relative locations of the 1808 and 1848 cemeteries is François Giraud’s April 3, 1848, plat. The Giraud plat used the 1808 *Campo Santo* as a reference point for the survey, giving the specific dimensions for the enclosing wall and matching the description of the site as a walled compound. The 1848 Catholic and City cemeteries are separated and defined as distinct four-acre parcels, 105 varas by 210 varas (88.9 m by 177.8 m; 291 ft. 8 in. by 583 ft. 4 in.) each with the 1808 *Campo Santo* as a portion of the 1848 four-acre Catholic Cemetery parcel. The four-acre cemeteries share a common dividing line with the Catholic Cemetery and 1808 *Campo Santo* on the north four-acres and the City Cemetery on the south four-acres (CESB 1:10-11, March 22, 1848).

Several assumptions would have to be true for the 1808 *Campo Santo* to have been larger than what was shown on the 1848 Giraud plat. First, that despite being walled and bearing an 1808 date over the main entry gate, that the cemetery had at one point been larger and subsequently made smaller. This is contrary to the argument of Father Estany who was asking for vacant lands to expand the cemetery. If there was room already existing beyond the walls, Father Estany would not petition for property already in the Church’s control or that the Church already knew to be occupied by previous Catholic graves. Father Estany’s petition makes no such claim (CCJMB A:133). The petition states that the current *Campo Santo* is too full and asks for a grant or sale of adjacent lands.

Estany’s petition verified that the 1808 *Campo Santo* was “small” and so filled with previous interments that new graves could not be dug without impacting prior burials, a condition verified by the Committee of Aldermen (CCJMB A:133, 135). Father Estany petitioned to expand “...to the West & North of the present GraveYard [sic] to make with the said [the pre-existing 1808 *Campo Santo*] an area of 4 acres,” and the City Board granted the request as documented

by the minutes authorizing the same and Giraud's survey and plat of the same (CCMJB A:135-136; CESB 1:10-11, March 22, 1848). The expansion extended the cemetery north to the south line of the 12 vara (10.1 m; 33 ft. 3 in.) wide "North Street" that later became Zavalla Street and subsequently West Travis Street. The plat also extended the cemetery west to the eastern line of the 12-vara (10.1 m; 33 ft. 3 in.) wide "West Street" that later became San Saba Street.

The only caveat concerning pre-existing burials outside of the 1808 *Campo Santo* is given in the City Council minutes of April 3 and 5 where non-Catholic burials are specifically mentioned and reservations made against their disturbance. These pre-existing graves were described as being some 12.2 m (40 ft.) outside of and adjacent to the west wall of the 1808 *Campo Santo*, within the footprint of the 1848 Catholic Cemetery.

Besides the platted boundaries of April 1848, an examination of the land records and abstracts of title for NCB 328 and 341, which are the two blocks immediately north of the project area, have no recorded deed transactions until the City sold lots in both blocks between 1849 and 1851 (NCB 328, Lots 1-4, BCDR I2:488-489; NCB 328, Lots 5-8, BCDR I2:304-305; NCB 341, Lots 1, 3, 5, and 7, City of San Antonio Municipal Archives – Petit Ledgers 1849:3; NCB 341, Lots 2 and 4, BCDR H1:559; NCB 341, Lots 6 and 8, BCDR I1:362-363). Both blocks were vacant and part of the "Town Tract" lands originally granted by the King of Spain and which the City gained when it prevailed in the case of *Nat Lewis and others vs. San Antonio* (Corner 1890:37-38; Hartley 1853:288-322). No primary archival records discovered during this current research justify that any of the three cemeteries ever extended north of Zavalla Street.

A chronological review of the written record, particularly newspaper accounts, provides a means of comparing how the cemeteries are described over time. Table 3-1 is a selection of quotes from written accounts that refer to one or more of the cemeteries beginning in 1838 and concluding in 1920. A review of these statements and documents in chronological order lead to a number of observations relative to the conflation of these cemeteries over time. First, between 1838 and 1879, all the reported accounts refer to either two or more cemeteries (or to the Catholic cemetery and an adjacent "vacant lot" used as a burial yard). Beginning in 1883 and persisting until 1920, the mentions become almost universal that Milam Park is the *Campo Santo*, and further, there is no mention of the adjacent City Cemetery or Protestant Cemetery until the publication of the 1920 article.

These various citations made in chronological order demonstrate that prior to circa 1883 the cemeteries are distinct

from one another. After 1883 the cemeteries are referred to almost exclusively as the *Campo Santo*, without mention of the City Cemetery. The current research indicates that there are several potential contributing factors. As was discussed in the earlier portions of this chapter by about 1855 to 1860 nearly all traces of the City Cemetery and the Catholic Cemetery/*Campo Santo* were gone. By 1883, it had been 30 years since the two cemeteries had been closed. In the case of the Catholic Cemetery, a neighborhood had been built upon it until the property was vacated in 1874 with the arrival of the Sisters of Charity and the beginnings of Santa Rosa Hospital. By 1883 the only monument of any kind was the slab marking Milam's resting place that was placed there by King in 1879-1880. Time and progress had erased nearly all vestiges of both graveyards. That the old *Campo Santo* was the more memorable of the two cemeteries is understandable. The site had been a burial ground for nearly five decades by the time it closed, and while the City Cemetery included graves that had been interred there prior to its formal dedication in 1848, memory associated those burials with the *Campo Santo*. The actual dedicated City Cemetery itself was open for less than five years. It was the memory of the *Campo Santo* that prevailed, and in the public narrative and in the minds of the public, only the *Campo Santo* remained. Nevertheless, the conflation of these cemeteries is incorrect and inconsistent with the primary archival record, yet it has persisted as a part of the historical narrative for nearly 140 years.

Perhaps the most widely referenced document that has contributed to the perpetuation of the Milam Park as the *Campo Santo* is the translation of the San Fernando Burial Registry for the 1808 *Campo Santo*. The late John Leal (1929-2004), a former Bexar County Archivist, translated thousands of Spanish archival documents available to him in the 1970s. In the preface for the translation, Leal stated:

The following names and dates and burial numbers are...from the old San Fernando Cathedral burial records from Nov. 1808 to December 1865. The burial ground is now what is called Milam Park on the west side of San Antonio, Texas, bounded by Houston street on the north and Commerce street on the south, and Santa Rosa street on the east and San Saba street on the west. This burial ground faces Santa Rosa Hospital. When this burial ground was begun, it took only a small portion of the said land, but in 1849, the parrish [sic] priest of San Fernando church asked for more land from the city council which was granted. Santa Rosa Hospital takes in some of this ground [Leal 1975:Preface].

Leal also added the following note to the end of the burial entries for the year 1808:

Table 3-1 References to Cemeteries in Chronological Order, 1838 to 1920

Year	Statement or Observation and Source Citation	Sites Stated or Implied
1838	“In the evening we buried ten Americans outside the Campo Santo” (<i>GDN</i> , 22 February 1880:4).	2
1848	“...the Grave Yard now in use on account of its small size and the length of time it has been a place of interment (CCJMB A:133).	2
1848	“...the land adjacent to the... Campo Santo...is now used as a public burial ground...that the present Campo Santo...be enlarged as per plat of the City Surveyor...” (CCJMB A:136)	2
1848	“...said Ground...has been previously occupied and used as graves (say some forty feet more or less outside of the west wall of the Old Campo Santo) shall not be used ...” (CCJMB A:136).	2
1848	François Giraud Survey and Plat of April 3, 1848, showing three cemeteries	3
1854	“...his remains were...taken up and re-buried near the old Catholic Graveyard” (<i>Alamo Star</i> , 27 May 1854).	2
1873	“...the land that since 1848 or 1849 was ceded by the City...to the Catholic Church to serve as a campo santo and includes the old campo Santo as indicated by a plat here attached...and on this land we have constructed our respective jacales...” (BCDR W2:423, March 11, 1873).	2
1878	“...his remains were...buried in a large lot adjoining the Catholic graveyard” (<i>GDN</i> , 28 June 1878:2).	2
1883	“Adjoining the Catholic cemetery...was a large vacant lot...it is estimated that about three thousand Protestants...were buried in this vicinity (Sweet and Knox 1883:330).	2
1883	“...he was buried exactly in the middle of the old Campo Santo” (<i>SAL</i> , 1 December 1883:1).	1
1884	“...the square known as the old Catholic cemetery to be called Milam Square” (<i>SAL</i> , 9 January 1884:1).	1
1888	“...he was transferred to...Milam Square, which was then a Catholic cemetery” (<i>SADL</i> , 2 October 1888:1).	1
1889	“The ground...was formerly a Catholic graveyard [speaking of Milam Square]” (<i>SADL</i> , 10 May 1889:1).	1
1889	“This...was at one time part of the Catholic burying ground, which was abandoned to form the present Milam park...” (<i>SADE</i> , 11 May 1889:5).	1
1889	“The ground was formerly a Catholic cemetery and was abandoned to make room for Milam square...” (<i>GDN</i> , 11 May 1889:5).	1
1889	“That portion of town, together with Milam Square and a portion of the grounds now belonging to the hospital, was once a Catholic cemetery...” (<i>GDN</i> , 21 May 1889:1).	1
1907	“My uncle found my father’s body and had it buried in the Campo Santo where Milam Square is now” (<i>SAE</i> , 19 May 1907:47).	1
1912	John D. Rullman <i>Map of San Antonio in 1837</i> shows the Campo Santo as being 8 acres in size, matching the combined footprints of the 1808 and 1848 cemeteries. (See Appendix F).	1
1920	“Apart from the Catholic graves of the old San Antonio Cemetery, where Milam Square now stands, the first Protestant settlers were buried” (<i>SAE</i> , 1 August 1920:17, 26).	3

It was at this year of 1808 on Nov 1, that the church begun [sic] to bury at what is now Milam Park...bounded by the streets: Houston on the north, and beyond to Travis and Commerce on the south; Santa Rosa on the east and San Saba on the west. At this time Houston street did not cut through the old cemetery. On the north side, Santa Rosa Hospital was not erected yet. This came about in 1871. Part of the burials are underneath the old part of the hospital where Travis Street ends now and beyond to Salinas street [Leal 1975:2].

The currently available archival and historical material allows for the identification of errors in Leal's preface. The *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery were neither south of Houston Street or north of Zavalla Street, and therefore, they were never a part of Milam Park. The date of the City's actions was 1848, not 1849, and Santa Rosa Hospital was not moved to the site until 1874-1875. The dates of interment appear to have ended around May of 1855 when San Fernando Cemetery Number 1 opened, so the interments from circa June 1855 to December 1860 are most likely not part of the *Campo Santo* burials as listed in Leal's manuscript (1975).

However, it is important to recognize the context in which Leal translated these records and added these notes. Aside from the burial names, numbers, and dates, Leal's notes are not derived from the San Fernando Burial Registry. It is not precisely known how he derived the information that he presented. In 1975, the municipal archives of the City of San Antonio were not publicly available, and there simply was nothing already published with a specific focus on the 1808 *Campo Santo* or the 1848 Catholic and City cemeteries. It appears that much of Leal's notes relied instead upon secondary resources and/or on some of the newspaper accounts previously listed that conflated the multiple cemeteries as a single unitary cemetery under the name *Campo Santo*. For example, Leal paid particular attention to the reports of the burial of Gregorio Esparza who died during the defense of the Alamo in 1836. Despite having fought against the Mexican forces, Esparza was permitted burial in the *Campo Santo* as his brother, Francisco Esparza, who fought for the Mexican side, petitioned General Martin Perfecto de Cos for permission to do so. Francisco Esparza provided a court deposition to this effect in 1859 (Esparza 1859). However, in two accounts made in 1901 and 1907, Enrique Esparza, the son of Gregorio, claimed that his father's burial was in the *Campo Santo* in Milam Park (*SADE*, 19 May 1907:47; *SAL*, 10 November 1901:9). That Gregorio was buried in the *Campo Santo* is a near certainty based on Francisco Esparza's 1859 deposition as well as Enrique Esparza's oral account. The question is not one of "if" Gregorio was buried in the *Campo Santo* nor does it particularly matter if it was through Cos or Santa Anna

that it occurred. The question is determining where the 1808 *Campo Santo* was located. The circumstances indicate that Leal relied on the 1901 and 1907 accounts, if not the host of other incorrect attributions, as justification of his placement of the *Campo Santo* at Milam Square.

The inaccuracies and errors in Leal's manuscripts likely stemmed from the lack of access to or availability of archival and historical documents/data that are now available to researchers. However, Leal's work has formed the basis for discussions of the 1808 *Campo Santo* and 1848 Catholic Cemetery for the past 45 years. Leal donated his manuscripts to the San Antonio Main Public Library, and they have been a part of the Texana Collection holdings for more than four decades. Because Leal's manuscripts were one of the few places that historians and genealogists could easily access translated information on individuals listed in the burial registers for San Fernando, that access allowed the errors of Leal's preface and notes to multiply and become assumed as fact. The advent of computers and the digital revolution have expanded access to historic public records, particularly period newspapers and to documents in the San Antonio municipal archives. Later researchers have improved upon Leal's work and benefitted from his labors and from the ease of access to archival documents. Further, GIS coupled with georeferencing of historic maps has made the accurate plotting of vanished historic sites and buildings possible. Archivists, historians, genealogists, and archaeologists simply have so much more to work with today than ever before. Modern access to information allows for reconsideration of Leal's 1975 *Camposanto* manuscript and to the identification of misconceptions, ambiguities, and factual errors that can be corrected or addressed in light of such information. The current research documents three distinct cemeteries that Leal previously viewed as unitary: the 1808 to 1848 *Campo Santo*, the 1848 Catholic Cemetery, and the 1848 City Cemetery.

Known or Presumed Burials in the Three Cemeteries

Concerning the 1808 *Campo Santo* and 1848 Catholic Cemetery, the majority of burials listed in the San Fernando burial registers for the period November 1, 1808, to circa May 1855 (Appendix B) were interred within those cemeteries. It is not known which of those listed burials were made within the San Fernando Church itself. Further, it is not known (with but a few exceptions) specifically where any of the approximately 2,500 individuals listed are buried. For few individuals where there is a location attribution, like Angel Navarro who was buried in the gate of the 1808 *Campo Santo*, the location of the burial is only approximate. There are no markers, burial plot maps, or indexes that connect a name from the burial registers to an exact spot on the ground in the present day.

The 1848 City Cemetery and its precursor the “public burial yard” lack any formal interment records whatsoever (CCJMB A:135-136). It was not until June of 1854 that the City Council appointed a paid Cemetery Sexton, Robert Aveyard, “...to make a monthly report to the Board, of the number of Interments in each month in the City Cemetery... and to keep a register of the same (*WT*, 24 June 1854:4). There are no means available to estimate the number of potential graves that might be present beneath Milam Park. The current research has identified nine of 11 Americans who were buried “outside of the Campo Santo” in 1838, but the specific location of their individual graves is unknown. Henry Wax Kames, who was standing next to Milam when he was shot at the Veramendi Palace, was also reportedly buried outside the *Campo Santo* in 1840, but again, no specific location is known (Cutrer 1996:V3:1034. Literally, the only person whose burial location is known with any certainty is Milam, and his grave was lost multiple times before being re-identified, his body exhumed for a second time, analyzed and verified, and then reinterred for the third time on the west end of Milam Park in 1994 (Sandness and Owsly 1995:20; Tennis 1995a:11; Winkler 1995:13).

Relocation of Human Remains from the Three Cemeteries

The third misconception regarding the *Campo Santo* revolves around if, when, where, and how burials from that site were disinterred and reinterred. The only extant archival record with reference to the treatment of the 1848 cemeteries is the 1853 action of the City Council directing that the “old Catholic cemetery” be leveled and cleaned up (CCJMB B:217). No other documentation was found within the City or Catholic archives on the disposition of burials within either cemetery. It has been claimed that either all of the interments in the Catholic cemeteries that occupied the block on which Santa Rosa Hospital was constructed were removed prior to construction and reinterred at San Fernando Cemetery Number 1, or that whenever burials were encountered during any construction of the hospital buildings they were removed and reburied at San Fernando Cemetery Number 1, 2, or 3. No written documentation of this has been found to date in Archdiocesan archives, verifiable secondary sources, or evidenced by monuments at any of these cemeteries. Two unverified secondary accounts include the report in 1889 concerning the human skeletal remains encountered on West Houston Street, “In Santa Rosa hospital neatly boxed up in wooden cases lie the remains of twenty human skeletons awaiting identification and removal” (*GDN*, 21 May 1889:1), and the 1920 article on the former cemeteries that stated, “Many of the bodies lying there were removed to the San Fernando Cemetery, others were left untouched. No sign of any of them remains today” (*SAE*, 1 August 1920:26).

Currently, there is no definitive documentation for when interments ceased at the 1848 Catholic Cemetery or for when interments began in San Fernando Cemetery Number 1. Leal stated in the preface to his manuscript that the names and dates were “...gathered from the old San Fernando Cathedral burial records from Nov, 1, 1808 to Dec. 1865” (Leal 1975:Preface). In his “Note” on the first page of the burial translations he stated his justification for the inception date: “It was at this year of 1808 on Nov. 1, that the church begun [sic] to bury at what is now Milam Park” (Leal 1975:1). Leal did not provide a reason for choosing 1865 as the end date, and the final manuscript only utilized records through December of 1860, with the 1865 date hand-corrected to 1860. Leal’s choice of either 1865 or 1860 errs on the side of caution by exceeding the probable range derived from the archival resources used for this report. However, the purchase of the San Fernando Cemetery Number 1 property by Bishop Odin on May 19, 1855, and the May 26, 1855, article on the New Catholic Cemetery provide two lines of reasoning. First, no original interment burials could have taken place at San Fernando Cemetery Number 1 before the Catholic Church purchased the property on May 19, 1855 (BCDR G2:359-360). Second, the May 26th article indicates that the Catholic Church moved quickly to prepare the new cemetery for use (*El Bejareño*, 26 May 1855:2). Further research in local newspapers of the period and church archives may provide definitive evidence for the true end date for the earlier cemetery and the beginning date for San Fernando Cemetery Number 1.

Further, aside from a handful of pre-May of 1855 burials, discussed below, there are no monuments at San Fernando Cemetery Number 1 to the approximately 2,500 burials that were interred in the 1808 *Campo Santo* and Catholic Cemetery of 1848. Likewise, there are no records concerning the disposition of remains from the City Cemetery on the Milam Park site, with the sole exception of Colonel Benjamin Milam. Based on the information in Leal’s preface and/or translation, the dead of the 1808 *Campo Santo* and 1848 Catholic Cemetery are memorialized in plaques bearing their names that are placed at the east end of Milam Park. As a result of this confusion, the memorial to all the named Catholic dead is placed on the site of the City, or Protestant, Cemetery. This places the 1808 and 1848 Catholic Cemeteries a block south of their actual location beneath the CHoSA campus and the northern half of West Houston Street.

Following the purchase of the San Fernando Cemetery Number 1 property on May 19, 1855, it is unclear when interments began at that location. It is possible that burials continued at the 1848 Catholic Cemetery after May 19, 1855, and up to the point that San Fernando Cemetery Number 1 opened for use. To try to determine the earliest anecdotal date of interment, an examination was made of all extant graves

with monuments dating prior to December 31, 1860, in San Fernando Cemetery Number 1. One of the few definitive statements that can be made is that none of the burials listed in the San Fernando Burial Registry as translated by Leal prior to May 19, 1855, were originally buried at San Fernando Cemetery Number 1. Before moving on to discuss graves with markers dating either before May 19, 1855, or between May 19, 1855, and December 31, 1860, it is important to qualify the near impossibility of disproving a negative statement. For example, it cannot currently be said that the presence of a marker at San Fernando Cemetery Number 1 equals the presence of a burial or that the absence of a marker equals the absence of a burial. There are not archival records that provide definitive, affirmative proof of either case. There is only a handful of facts from which reasonable conjectures can be drawn, almost all of which are subject to different interpretations and possibilities.

The group of pre-December 31, 1860, graves with monuments was divided on the basis of when San Fernando Cemetery Number 1 became the property of the Catholic Church. This results in a group of graves with monuments that pre-date May 19, 1855, and a group that post-date May 19, 1855 (and pre-date Leal's December 31, 1860, date). It is not possible that any of the graves with monuments bearing dates before May 19, 1855, represent actual original interments at San Fernando Cemetery Number 1, as the Catholic Church did not own the property. All of the graves in this group either represent possible re-interments from elsewhere, or they represent cenotaphs memorializing the dead (absent an actual interment). There are only 10 graves at San Fernando Cemetery Number 1 with monuments bearing dates prior to May 19, 1855 (Table 3-2). Only two of these 10 graves are listed in the San Fernando Burial Registry (eight are not listed, though the reason for their absence in the San Fernando Burial Registry is not known).

The Patricio Antonio Rodrigues monument is a cenotaph memorial, which is clearly stated on the marker. The monument for George S. Peacock is a dual monument for him and for his brother, John C. Bowen, who died in 1867. The monument notes that Peacock died at Port Lavaca and he is not in the San Fernando Burial Registry. It is possible that he is buried in Port Lavaca and that his name was added to Bowen's marker in 1867. The Eustazuia Leal Serna monument is a nineteenth century monument form popular in the 1850s through the 1870s and she is not found in the San Fernando Burial Registry. It is not known if her plot at San Fernando Cemetery Number 1 is a memorial or if it represents a later reburial.

Four of the 10 graves are children of the Devine family (two of whom died in the cholera epidemic of 1849). Both Isabel Catherine and Mary Helen Devine share the same monument with their mother, Ann Elder Devine, who died in 1881, making it ambiguous whether the children are re-buried in the same plot or if their names are memorials. That neither of the two girls is listed in the San Fernando Burial Registry may be a result of omission during the difficulties of the cholera epidemic itself. Regardless, the final resting place of the two Devine daughters is uncertain. Two other Devine children are recorded on a single obelisk with three inscriptions. The main inscription is for William Edward Devine (1850) with secondary inscriptions for William Thomas (1853) and Daniel Truxton Devine (1859, Table 3-3). None of the three Devine children listed on this monument are recorded in the San Fernando Burial Registry. It may be that only the later 1859 burial of Daniel Tuxton is present in this grave plot. Regardless, it is ambiguous where the two other Devine boys are interred.

There is an 1853 monument to Bryan Callaghan, Sr. who settled in San Antonio from Ireland in 1838 and married into

Table 3-2. San Fernando Cemetery No. 1 Graves with Monuments Dating Prior to May 19, 1855

Surname	Given	Age	Year	In San Fernando Burial Registry as translated by John Leal (1975, 1976)
Rodrigues	Patricio Antonio	68	1817	No
Peacock	George S.	46	1849	No
Leal Serna	Eustazuia	Unknown	1825	No
Devine	Isabel Catherine	3	1849	No
Devine	Mary Helen	1	1849	No
Devine	William Edward	1	1850	No
Callaghan	Bryan	40	1853	No
Devine	William Thomas	2	1853	No
Dwyer, Sr.	Edward	45	1854	Yes
Giraud	François P.G.	68	1855	Yes

Table 3-3. San Fernando Cemetery No. 1 Graves with Monuments May 19, 1855, to December 31, 1860

Surname	Given	Age	Year	In San Fernando Burial Registry as translated by Leal (1975, 1976)
Montes	Unknown	Unknown	1856	Yes
Radaz	François	75	1856	Yes
McMonagle	Elizabeth	1	1857	Yes
Coll	Jaime	64	1859	Yes
Devine	Daniel Tuxton	1	1859	No
Rodriguez-Leal	Maria F.	74	1859	Yes
Castanola	Honorine Magdalena	7	1860	Yes

the prominent Ramon family. He served as a City Alderman from 1841-1844 and Mayor of San Antonio from 1846-1848 (Chabot 1937:50). Curiously, he is not listed in Leal's translation of the San Fernando Burial Registry. It is not clear whether the monument marks the reburial of Callaghan, Sr. or is a cenotaph memorial. The 1854 monument to Edward Dwyer is part of a dual monument to both he and his wife, Mariana Leal Dwyer, who died and was buried in 1867, 13 years following his death in 1854. It is not clear whether the monument marks Edward Dwyer's exhumation from the 1848 Catholic Cemetery and reburial in a new grave or if his name and that of his wife were placed on a single monument at the time of her death in 1867. The tenth grave is that of François P. G. Giraud, the father of François M. Giraud, who served as City Surveyor, and later as Mayor. François P. G. Giraud is listed in the San Fernando Burial Registry, however, his monument is modern, making it unclear if the stone is a replacement for an original monument or is a cenotaph. Further, it is equally unclear if he was originally interred at the 1848 Catholic Cemetery and then reinterred at San Fernando Cemetery Number 1 at a later date. These 10 are the only monuments with graves present in San Fernando Cemetery Number 1 that date prior to the purchase of the site on May 19, 1855.

A review of graves with extant monuments at San Fernando Cemetery Number 1 for the period May 20, 1855, through December 31, 1860, identified only seven examples (Table 3-3). Six of the seven names appear in the San Fernando Burial Registry. The Montes monument is fragmentary and was reassembled and reset into a new plinth/base at some point in the past. It carries a death date of August 1856. The marker is made from local limestone and is hand carved with a Spanish inscription. The marker appears to be the remains of the original tombstone. François Radaz's monument is dated September of 1856 and is a dual marker that includes an infant grandchild, Henry E. Radaz, who was interred in 1865. The Radaz monument is an obelisk with room for additional names making it probable that the monument dates

to 1856. Elizabeth McMonagle and Jaime Coll both have period monuments, and both are listed in the San Fernando Burial Registry making it probable that both represent original interments at San Fernando Cemetery Number 1 rather than re-interments from the 1848 Catholic Cemetery. Daniel Tuxton Devine shares a monument with the two other Devine male children with death dates of 1850 and 1853. Like the other four Devine children, Daniel Tuxton is not listed in the San Fernando Burial Registry. Maria F. Rodriguez-Leal's monument is a dual monument that includes her last husband, James W. Magoffin who was buried nine years after her in 1868. The style of the monument indicates that it is a replacement for an original marker though there is no reason to assume that either she or her husband are not buried in the plot marked by their shared monument.

The Montes and Radaz monuments represent the earliest extant grave markers at San Fernando Cemetery Number 1 that appear to be original, date after May 19, 1855, and are listed in the San Fernando Burial Registry. Anecdotally, these two markers support a possible opening of San Fernando Cemetery Number 1 in August/September of 1856. The two monuments meet the criteria of post-dating the purchase of the San Fernando Cemetery Number 1 property by Bishop Odin on May 19, 1855, and fifteen months seems a reasonable amount of time for the completion of the perimeter wall and chapel improvements mentioned by Father Dubuis in the May 26, 1855, *El Bejareño* article.

There is limited evidence that a handful of probable *Campo Santo* and/or Catholic Cemetery burials were reinterred at San Fernando Cemetery Number 1, and these represent a half-dozen of as many as 2,500 burials. There are other possible reasons why there continues to be confusion and misunderstanding over whether or not the Catholic Cemetery burials were reinterred to San Fernando Cemetery Number 1. These include open-source online cemetery websites such as "Find a Grave" that allow for public entry of information

directly into the site. A number of individuals have modified burial entries that imply reinterment at San Fernando Cemetery Number 1. In some of these cases, a predeceased spouse was interred at the earlier cemeteries while the surviving spouse lived long enough to be interred at San Fernando Cemetery Number 1, and the grave monument has both listed upon it. In many cases, the marker is a cenotaph or memorial for a burial that remained at the old cemeteries and a burial marker for the surviving spouse who was buried at San Fernando Cemetery Number 1. In other cases, there is only a cenotaph that with time was assumed to be a burial marker. There are currently no primary archival records or verifiable secondary reports of burials removed and reinterred from the cemeteries in the decades following their closure, levelling, and re-use. The continued intermittent discovery of human remains in both Milam Park and the grounds of the CHoSA indicates that many, if not the majority, of the burials were never moved.

Summary

The project area's archival and historical background is unique in San Antonio in that it had only two owners, the Government or the Catholic Church. The 1808 *Campo Santo* portion of the project area has been held by the Catholic Church for 212 years and the 1848 Catholic Cemetery portion for 172 years. The project area was the site for as many as 2,500, or more, interments between November of 1808 and May of 1855. The archival evidence demonstrates that approximately 2,500 interments were made within the confines of the Old Catholic Cemetery, around 1,800 interments in the 1808 *Campo Santo*, and at least 700 in the remaining area that was extended in 1848. It is also certain that there are additional unrecorded non-Catholic burials on the project area that pre-date the 1848 Catholic Cemetery.

The project area was briefly used as a neighborhood between the closure of the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery around 1855 until its sale by Bishop Dubuis to the Sisters of Charity in 1874. The Sisters have, for nearly 150 years, operated a hospital on the site that began as a single building on a small part of the site in 1874-1875 and has grown into the CHoSA complex of today that covers the entirety of the former *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery and extends north beyond the original block. During this period of ownership, the project area has also served as the site of their Convent (1875-1891), a boy's orphanage (1891-1912), and a nurse training school (1908 forward).

The use activities that have taken place on the site during the tenure of the Sisters would have encountered burials whenever subsurface excavations were made. It is apparent from archival references from the nineteenth and early twentieth century that there was an awareness of the presence of the former cemeteries as well as the occasional discovery of human remains. Building expansion and development in 1997 (Lyle et al. 1999) and in the past four years demonstrate that many burials remain on the project area (Munoz 2020). It is possible that burials or partial burials remain in areas that have not been disturbed by previous construction, that human remains may still be present under any of the buildings that do not have basements or deep impacts to the subsurface, and that human remains may be encountered both under the sidewalks and within the West Houston Street right-of-way.

Relative to the question of disinterment, while the burial registers of San Fernando document who was buried and when, they lack specificity of location that would allow for attribution of specific sets of human remains. At best, following disinterment it might be possible on the basis of distinctive attributes such as gender, age, cause of death, skeletal morphology, or DNA testing that an individual could be singularly identified or attributed as an ancestor of modern San Antonians with family histories that extend to the period of 1808 to 1855.

The history of the project area currently lacks archival documentation of how or when burials encountered on the site were handled prior to 1997. Complicating these questions is the confusion and conflation regarding the location and extent of the 1808 *Campo Santo* and the 1848 Catholic and City Cemeteries with the 1848 City Cemetery. This review has attempted to verify and archivally document their location and to understand, explain, or refute discrepancies that have arisen in the historical record. Despite the new information and additional clarity it has provided, archival documentation of how or when burials encountered on the site were handled prior to 1997 is lacking or non-existent. While there are statements to the effect that all burials were relocated, no archival documentation has been found to substantiate that claim, and continued encounters with human remains make it clear that such was not the case in any holistic sense. It is hoped that if any documentation of specific relocations exists it will become available to researchers and descendants.

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Chapter 4: Burial Patterns within the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery of San Fernando

Cynthia Munoz and Raymond Mauldin

John Leal's (1975, 1976) translations of the San Fernando Burial Registry provide variable information on 5,323 individuals buried by the Parish of San Fernando between January 1744 and December 1860. CAR's archival researcher, with the help of many student volunteers, compiled a database from Leal's translations of the Burial Registry that is supplemented with parish marriage and baptismal records. The database includes, when available, the deceased's name, cause of death, sex, age, marital status, caste, legal status, place of birth, occupation, presence of a will; the deceased's spouse's name, origin, and occupation; and the deceased's parents' names, origins, and occupations. The database is available for researchers on CAR's website (<http://www.car.utsa.edu>).

Of the 5,323 burials, 2,912 were recorded between November 11, 1808 (first burial in the *Campo Santo*), and December 26, 1860. The City Council ordered the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery leveled in 1853. The land for San Fernando Cemetery Number 1 was purchased in May 1855 and opened in the summer of that year. Because it is not clear when the move to the new cemetery took place and it is possible that burials continued at the Old Catholic Cemetery until the new cemetery opened, the end of August 1855 is used in this report and chapter by CAR as an end date to interments on the CHoSA property. From November 11, 1808, to August 22, 1855, 2,552 burials were recorded. This chapter explores the 1808-1855 burial data from Leal's translations and summarizes patterns of death in San Antonio from 1809-1839. See Appendix G for a brief discussion of *Castas* (lineage) data from 1808-1855.

General Patterns

Age at death is available for 2,300 burials on the CHoSA property. Individuals with specific ages listed (n=1,108) are graphed with a solid blue line by age ranges in Figure 4-1. The graph peaks at newborn to one year of age (28.7%, n=342) and at 20-40 years (20.7%, n=247). When records with general ages (i.e. adult, child) are added in (red dashed-line), the pattern changes reflect a more accurate though more generalized picture of the burials. Newborns to one year of age account for 14.9% (n=342), children aged 1-10 for 29.2% (n=672), preteens and adolescents for 2.7% (n=61), and adults aged 20-90 plus account for 53.3% (n=1,225) of the cemetery population.

Cause of death is recorded for less than half (49.1%) of the burials. After 1839, only 59 records include cause of death

information. Figure 4-2 graphs the number of burials each year from November 1808 to August 1855 and shows records with cause of death in red and without cause of death in blue. The spike in 1849 reflects the cholera epidemic in San Antonio that resulted in 600 to 700 deaths (see Chapter 3). The remainder of this analysis focuses on data with listed causes of death from 1809 to 1839 (n=1,193).

Categories of Death (1809-1839)

The burial records list a wide array of causes of death. For this analysis, the causes were grouped into three categories, accidents, violence, and medical conditions (disease/illness). Accidents (n=33), including burns, drowning, falls, animal stings, and sunstroke, account for 2.8% of the deaths. Deaths due to violence (n=158), including involvement in the battles of the Alamo, Concepción, Medina, and Rosillo Creek, fights, gunshot wounds, murders, and conflicts with Native Americans, make up 13.2% of the records. The largest cause of death, accounting for 84.0% of the cases, was from various medical conditions (n=1,002).

Figure 4-3 illustrates the occurrences of the three death categories by year. Violence peaked in 1813 with 34 cases, and accidents peaked in 1819 with 16 cases. Medical conditions and diseases are the most common cause of death for the burials during the 30 years included in the analysis. At a yearly level, the category accounted for a high of 100% of the cases in 1809 (n=16) to a low of 58.3% (n=49) of the 1813 records. In 1812, deaths due to disease spike at 61 cases. Many causes were listed, but fever (n=18) was the most common. A peak in death from disease is seen in 1815 (n=76). Of these, 51.3% (n=39) were attributed to smallpox. A third peak occurred in 1822 (n=62) with a little over half of the deaths recorded as from a cough (n=16) or from a fever (n=17). Just three years later in 1825, death from illness climbed again (n=50) with 38 cases attributed to fever. A final peak occurred in 1833. Of the 51 records in 1833, 31 (62%) were recorded as death from a cough (n=21) or a fever (n=10).

Medical Conditions

The general causes of diseases/illnesses in the burial records are listed in Table 4-1. The most prevalent causes of death were fever (28.0%), gastrointestinal conditions (18.6%), and pain (17.2%). Because fever and pain (46.5%) are general descriptions, the percentages of named ailments (e.g. tuberculosis, cancer, and cholera) are likely higher than

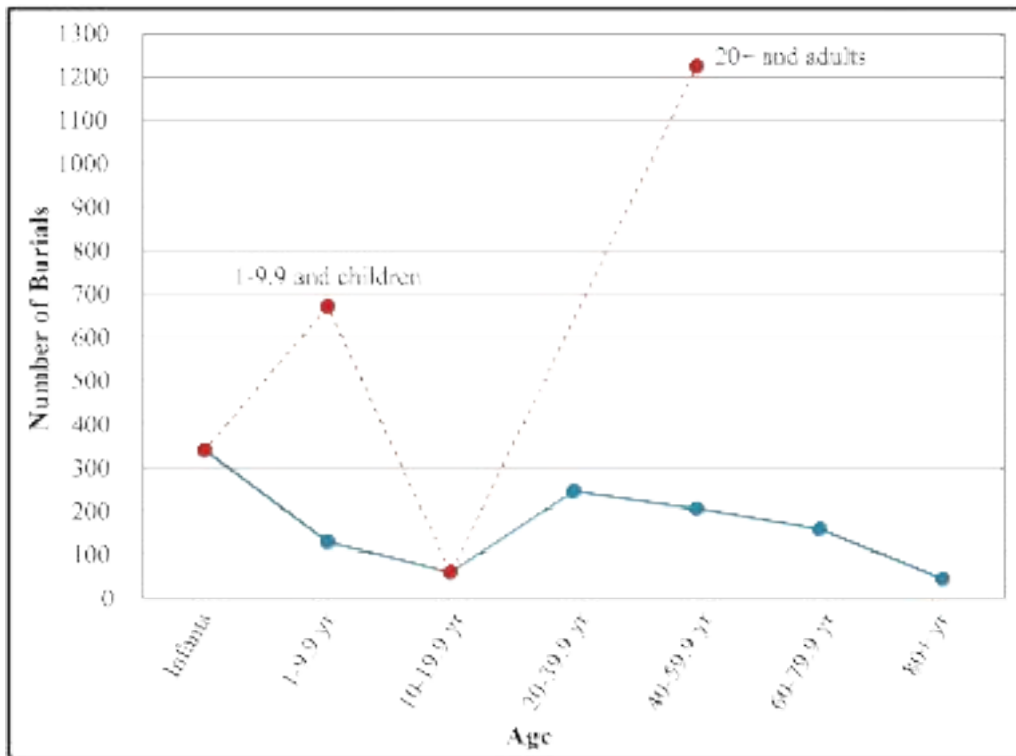


Figure 4-1. Age at death data from the San Fernando Burial Registry in 10-year increments and with the inclusion of generalized age ranges (blue indicates specific ages; red indicates specific ages with general ages).

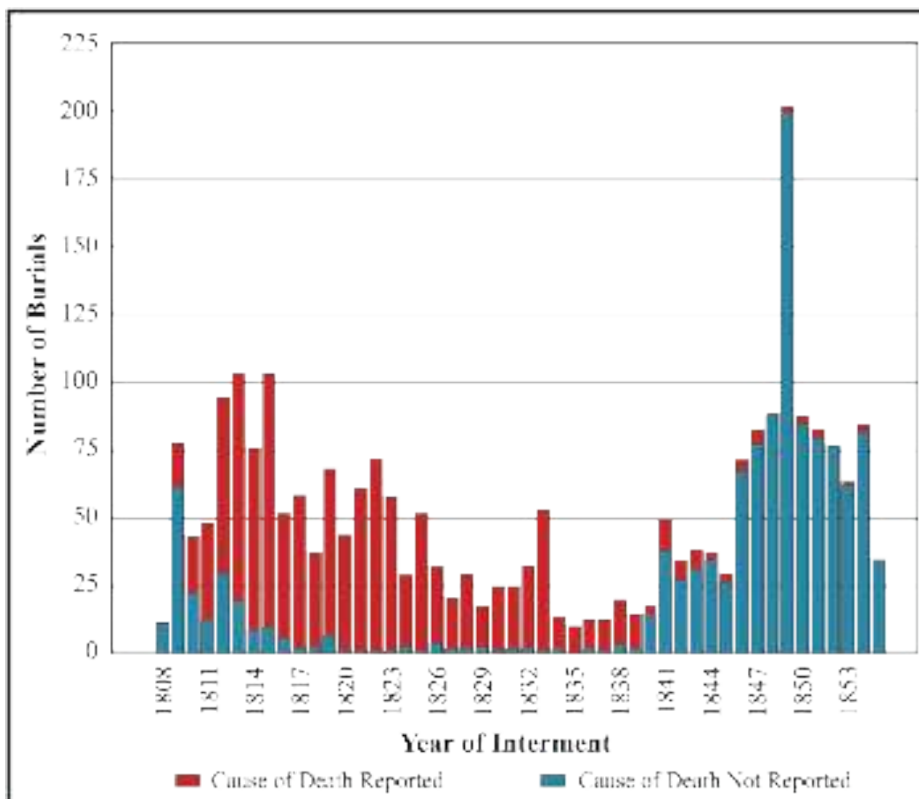


Figure 4-2. Interments on the project area delineated by records with (red) and without (blue) cause of death.

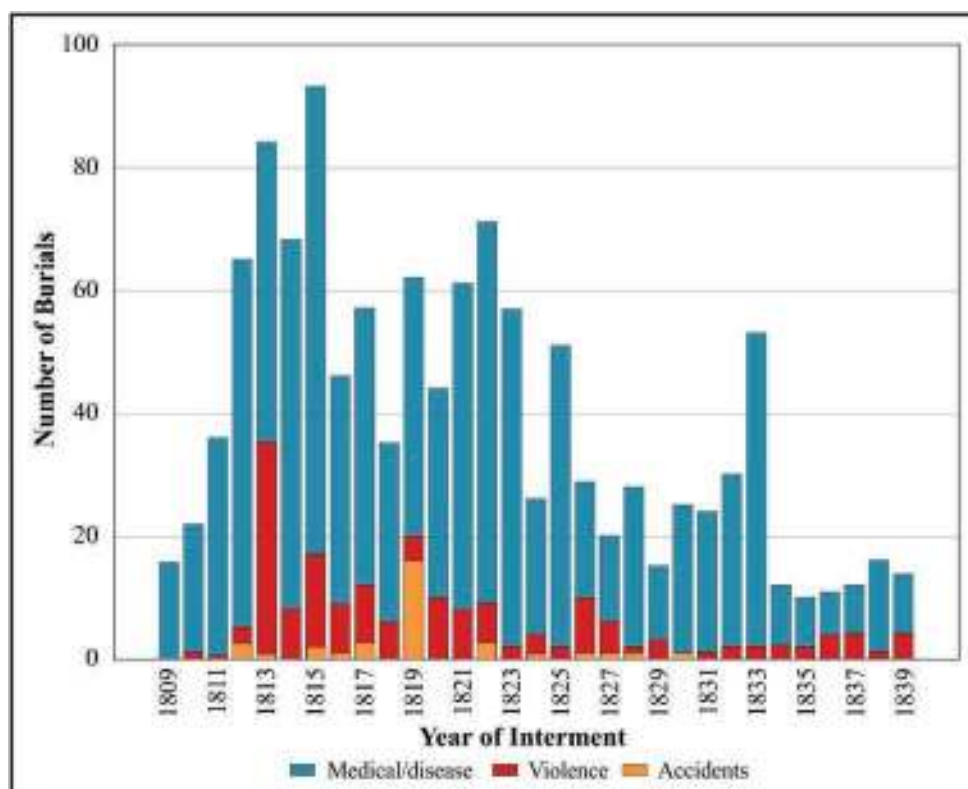


Figure 4-3. Death by category from 1809-1839 on the CHoSA property (blue designates death from medical conditions and diseases, red from violence, and yellow from accidents).

reported in the records. For more information about medical procedures and disease in the early days of San Antonio see Herff (1973) and Nixon (1936, 1946).

Although incidences of death related to medical conditions (disease/illness) were slightly higher in females (n=543) than in males (n=457), the overall patterns are similar with peaks in 1812, 1815, 1821-1823, 1825, and 1833 (Figure 4-4). The variance is more noticeable in 1815 with 61% of the deaths being female (n=46) and 39% male (n=30), and in 1833 with 63% of the deaths being female (n=32) and 37% male (n=19). The cause of the greater incidence of female deaths is not readily apparent in the burial records. Smallpox, in 1815, caused more female (n=24) deaths than male (n=15) deaths, but removing these from the other causes of death does not lessen the variance between the sexes. Removing the children from the 1815 deaths (n=48, 63%), leaves 18 women, seven men, and three of unknown age. Four of the 18 women died during childbirth. Removing these leaves twice as many deaths of women than men. Perhaps women were more susceptible to illness due to their greater likelihood of contracting disease from children during childrearing, especially during the smallpox epidemic. Removing the children from the 1833 cases (n=24, 47%), results in 15 women and 12 men, for the most part equalizing the deaths between adult men and women.

The peaks (1812, 1815, 1821-1823, 1825, and 1833) seem to be related primarily to infectious, respiratory, and gastric ailments, including deaths from fevers (n=122), smallpox (n=39), coughs (n=38), indigestion (n=35), and dysentery (n=23, Figure 4-5). Gastrointestinal ailments account for 18.6% (n=186) of deaths from disease from 1809-1839. From 1811 to 1823, the ailment shows up in the burial records 160 times with an average of 12.3 cases per year, after which it diminishes. Of the 160 deaths, 66.3% (n=106) were children. The condition peaked in 1819 and 1823. In 1819, all the deaths (n=20) were children with the cause of death listed as mosescuela (gastric pains, cramps). Of the 20 deaths in 1823, 16 were adults with causes of death recorded as colic, dysentery, indigestion, stomach pains, and vomiting with diarrhea. As gastrointestinal conditions are linked to poor sanitation and contaminated water, the data suggests that improvements in sanitation occurred in San Antonio after 1823.

Respiratory and infectious disease, indicated in red on Figure 4-5, were most prevalent in 1815, 1822, 1825, and 1833. Of the 72 deaths categorized as medical conditions and disease in 1815, 45 (62.5%) were due to infectious disease, including smallpox (n=39), tuberculosis (n=4), and fever (n=2). No deaths in 1815 were attributed to respiratory illness. The smallpox epidemic of 1815 accounts for this peak. In 1822,

Table 4-1. Disease/Illness in the San Fernando Burial Registry (1809-1839)

Disease/Illness	Count	Percent (%)
fever	281	28
gastrointestinal (colic, constipation, diarrhea, dysentery, indigestion, pain, stomachache, vomiting, worms)	186	18.6
pain	172	17.2
habitual/long illness, old age	90	9
respiratory (asthma, choking, cough, pleurisy, pneumonia)	66	6.6
smallpox	40	4
tuberculosis	36	3.6
childbirth	27	2.7
jaundice	20	2
heart trouble, edema	17	1.7
stillborn	15	1.5
epilepsy	12	1.2
infection (abscess, fistula, ulcer)	9	0.9
measles	8	0.8
paralysis, stroke	6	0.6
cold	5	0.5
urinary illness	3	0.3
confusion, dementia, mental illness	2	0.2
leprosy	2	0.2
rheumatism	2	0.2
cancer	1	0.1
cholera	1	0.1
typhus	1	0.1
Total	1,002	100

a peak of 62 deaths includes 17 (27.4%) from respiratory causes with cause of death in the records all listed as cough. Another 22 individuals (35.5%) died from infectious disease, including fevers, tuberculosis, typhus, and abscesses. The peak in 1825 (n=50) was caused by 42 cases of infectious disease (84.0%) listed as measles (n=4) and fever (n=38). No respiratory illnesses were recorded in 1825. Lastly, the 1833 spike consists of 12 records (24%) in the infectious category including fever and tuberculosis and 22 (44.0%) with respiratory causes of death, listed as coughs.

Seasonally, deaths rise in the fall to early winter and decline through the spring and late summer (Figure 4-6). Patterns appear to be driven by more children and adolescent deaths (blue in the figure) in October and November and fewer in the late spring and summer. However, the increased deaths in these two months are distorted due to the smallpox epidemic of 1815, which caused the death for six children in October

1815, 24 children and four adults in November 1815, and five children in December 1815. If the smallpox deaths are removed, seasonal deaths still peak in October but appear to be more driven by adult deaths. The November peak disappears. A review of monthly causes of death for adults suggests that fever accounts for the October peak.

The smallpox epidemic of 1815 is also evident in the October and November peaks in Figure 4-7. The graph groups the cause of death for children and adolescents into respiratory and infectious deaths (49.3%, shown in red), gastrointestinal deaths (24.8%, shown in black), and all other (25.9%, shown in blue). The October respiratory and infectious peak consists of deaths from cough (41.2%), fever (41.2%), and smallpox (17.6%). The November peak includes deaths from smallpox (66.7%), fever (22.2%), and cough (11.1%). Removing the smallpox cases, results in a respiratory and infectious peak in October of 28 cases (6 smallpox removed), followed by

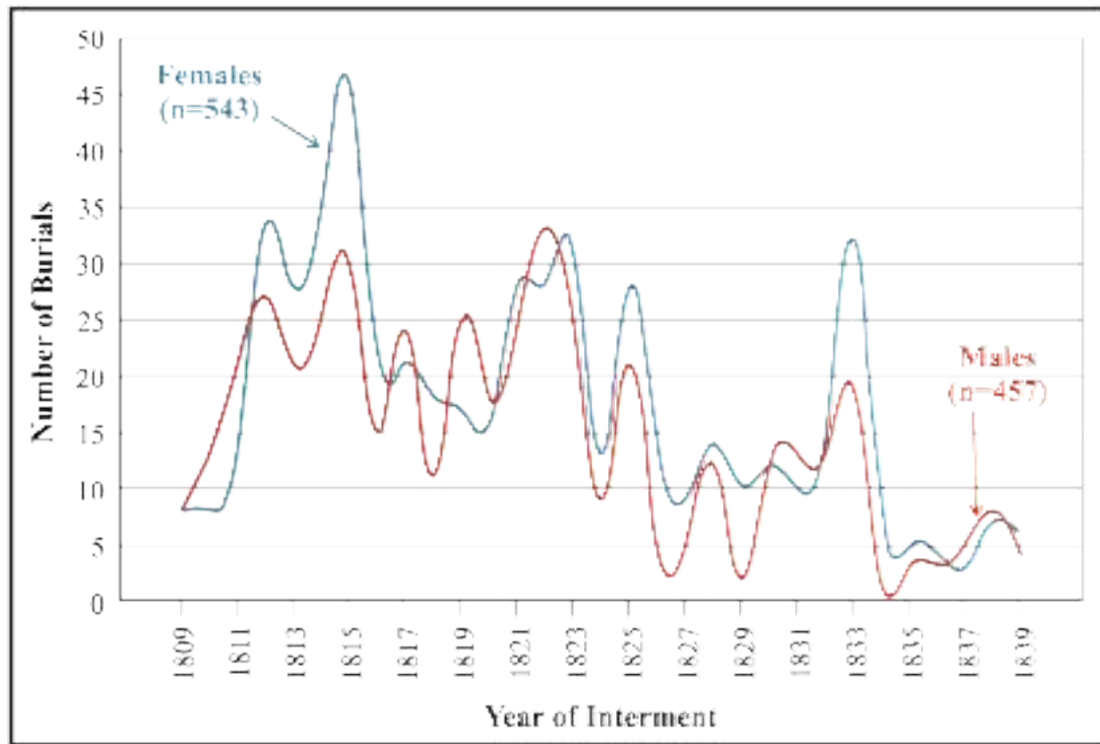


Figure 4-4. Deaths due to medical conditions and disease from 1809-1839 by sex (females are blue, and males are red).

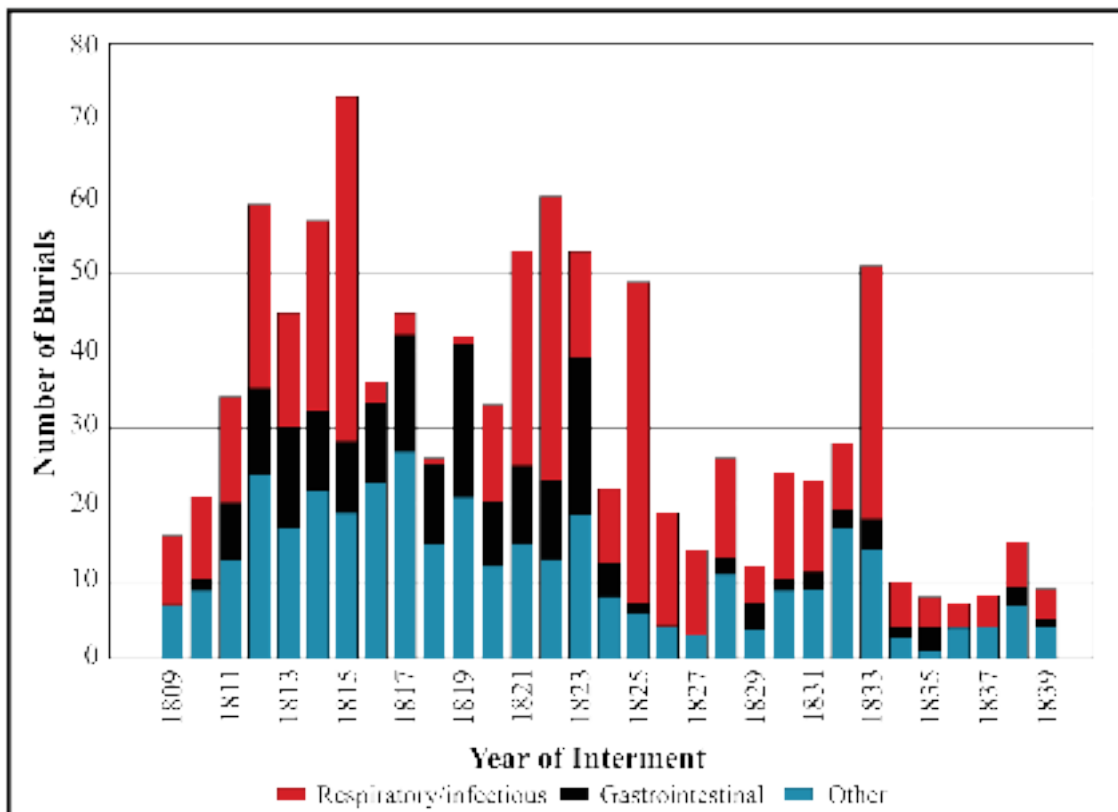


Figure 4-5. Causes of illness from 1809-1839 (red indicates respiratory/infectious disease, black gastrointestinal, and blue other disease).

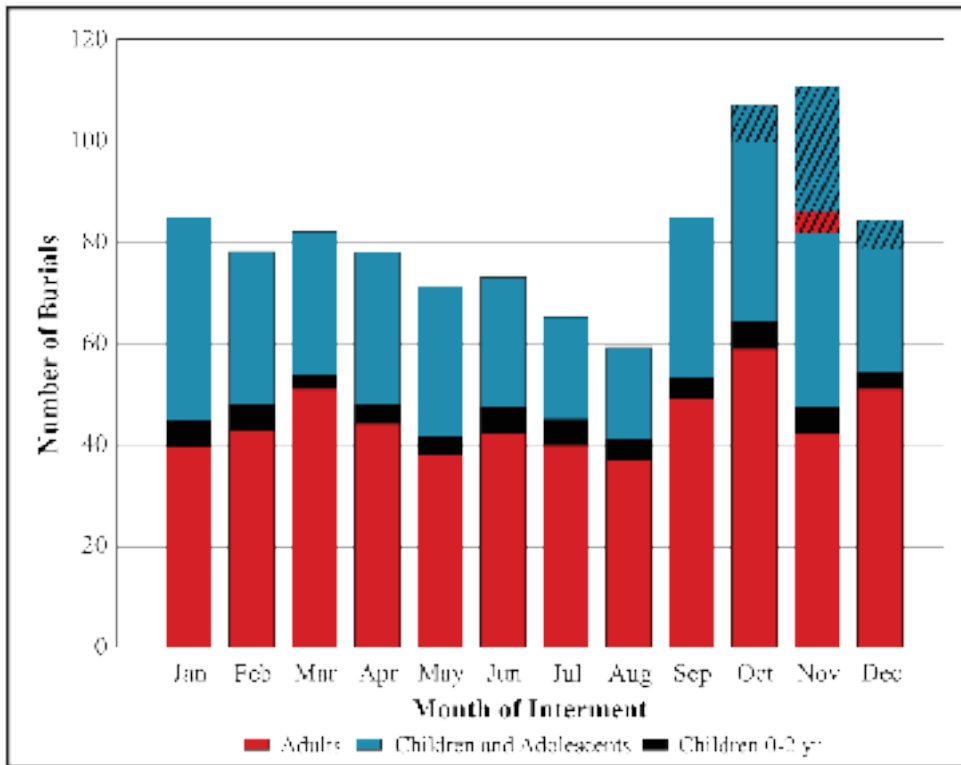


Figure 4-6. Monthly deaths by age from 1809-1839 (red indicates adults; blue indicates children and adolescents; black indicates children 0-2 years old; and hash-marks indicate the 1815 smallpox epidemic).

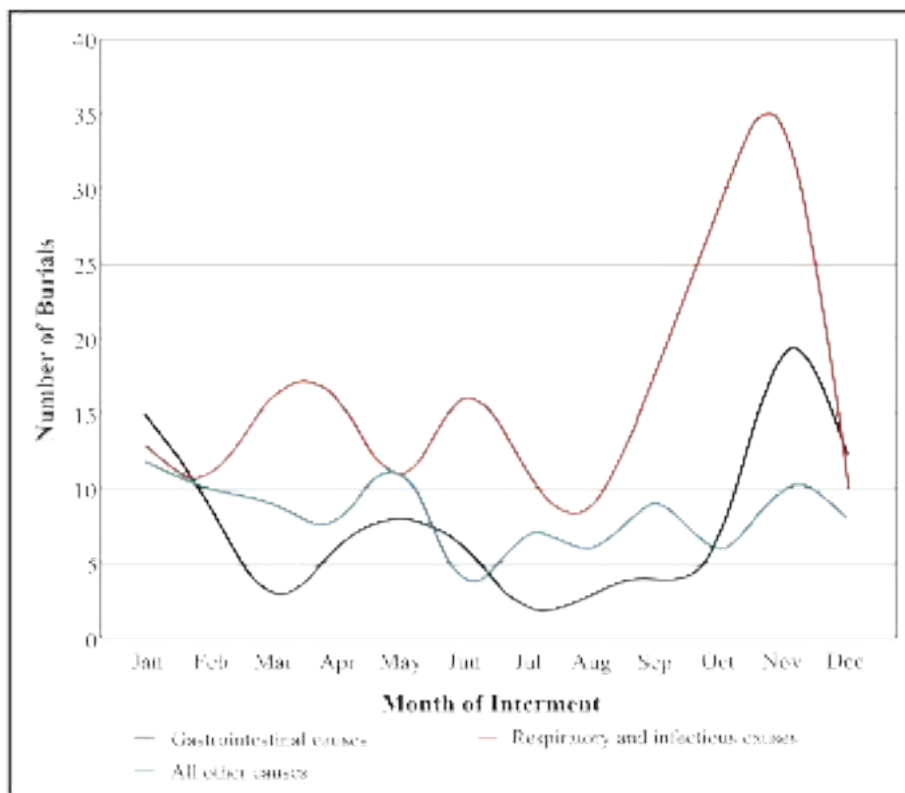


Figure 4-7. Monthly deaths for children and adolescents grouped by respiratory and infectious causes (red), gastrointestinal causes (black), and all other causes (blue).

12 cases in November (24 smallpox removed), and 5 cases in December (5 smallpox removed). Deaths from gastrointestinal causes peak in November and are recorded as mosescuela (68.2%), indigestion (18.2%), dysentery (9.1%), and diarrhea (4.5%).

Violence and Accidents

Although medical conditions and disease caused the majority of deaths for the individuals interred on the CHoSA property, 191 deaths are attributed to varying forms of violence and accidents. Figure 4-8 presents the data grouped by female and male. Drowning is the most frequently reported accident, accounting for 54.6% of all deaths in this category. Of the 18 cases, 16 occurred in July 1819, when a devastating flood inundated all of San Antonio between the San Antonio River and San Pedro Creek (San Antonio River Authority 2020). Death from burns (n=7) and accidents involving horses (n=4) were also recorded.

Few females died a violent death. Of the 158 cases, females account for only five. Males (n=150) and children without sex

identification (n=3) make up the remainder. Causes of violent deaths in the burial record include death from conflicts with Native Americans (72.2%), battle (15.8%), firearms (9.5%), and other (2.5%). Figure 4-9 groups violent death by cause and year. As a continuing cause of violent death from 1811 to 1839, conflicts with Native Americans spiked in 1813 and 1815 with 13 deaths in each of the two years. Over the 30 years analyzed, children account for 3.5% and adults for 68.4% of the cases. Thirty-two records have no available age data. Wounds from arrow penetration were so common that Dr. Ferdinand Herff, who practiced in the San Antonio from 1850 to 1908, became widely known for his expertise at successful extractions. His removal of points by wide dilation with duck-billed forceps was so successful that he attracted patients from up to a 100-mile radius of San Antonio (Herff 1973). Burials resulting from death in battle, all male (n=25), occurred in 1813 (n=19), 1835 (n=2), and 1836 (n=4). Two deaths are attributed to the Battle of Rosillo Creek on March 29, 1813, 17 to the Battle of Medina on August 18, 1813, two to the Battle of Concepción on October 28, 1835, and four to the Battle of the Alamo fought from February 23 through March 6, 1836.

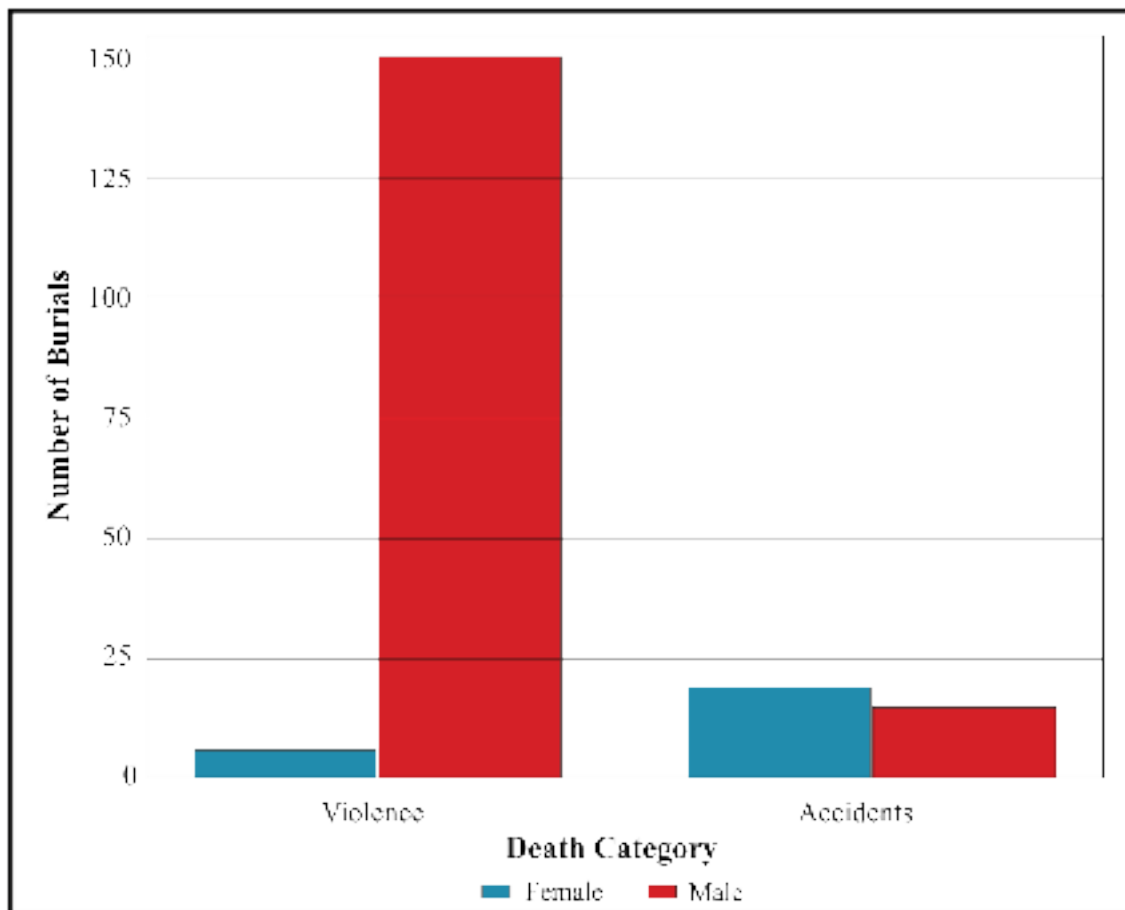


Figure 4-8. Number of burials attributed to violence and accidents grouped by female (blue) and male (red).

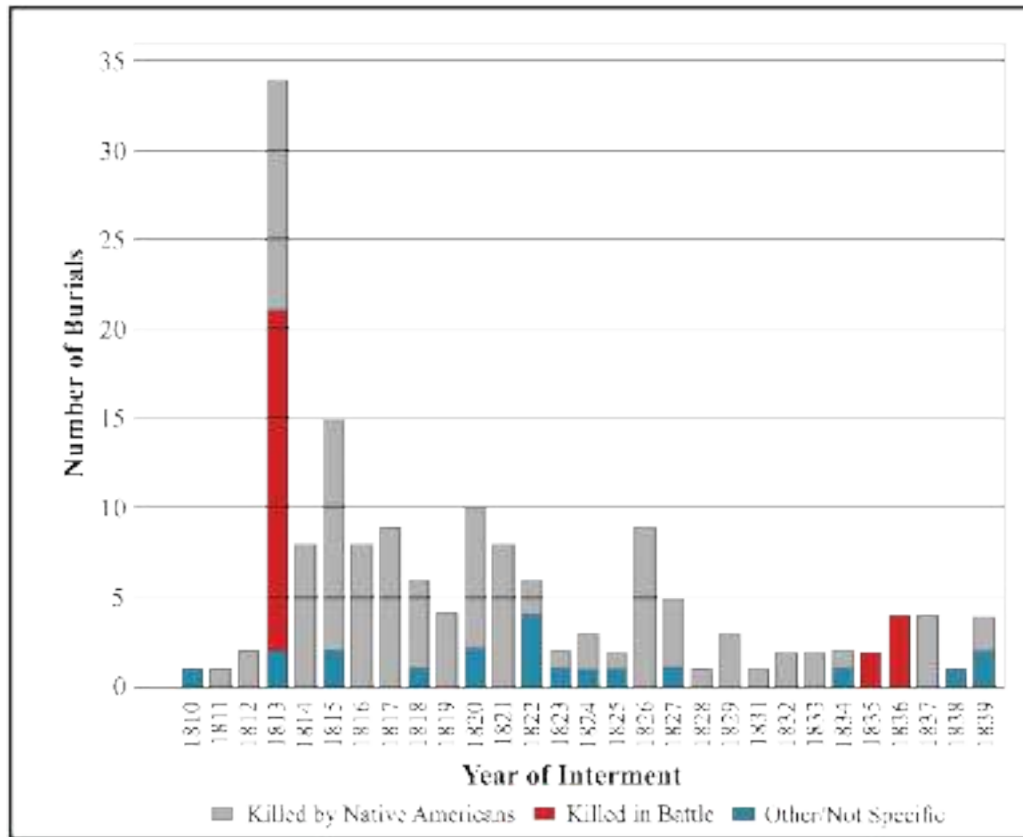


Figure 4-9. Violent deaths grouped by year and cause. Conflicts with Native Americans are shown in gray, deaths from battle in red, and all others in blue.

Summary

The patterns of death derived from Leal’s (1975, 1976) work provide details of life in an early 1800s frontier settlement. While there is archival evidence of conflict between settlers and Native Americans during this period, the substantial threat posed by Native Americans is surprising. Violent deaths attributed to this cause are recorded in 25 of the 30 years, and 72.2% of all violent deaths result from conflicts with Native Americans. In contrast, deaths resulting from battles, including a period with a rebellion and two

revolutions, are recorded in only three years (1813, 1835, and 1836). Not so surprising is the high death toll attributed to medical conditions and diseases. Deaths due to respiratory and infectious causes and, to a lesser extent, gastrointestinal factors, peak every few years. At a yearly level, these causes have a strong seasonal component and appear to significantly impact non-adult segments of the population. Finally, it is important to note that this analysis assumes that the information on age, sex, and cause of death was accurately recorded in parish records and that burial patterns generally reflect death patterns, as this is not always the case.

Chapter 5: Summary

Cynthia Munoz

This study of the San Fernando Campo Santo and Old Catholic Cemetery located on the CHoSA campus presents an in-depth history of the property from the early days of San Antonio (1722) to more recent times (1970). The history was assembled from primary sources including historic maps, Spanish archival documents, parochial records, municipal archival records, private archives, and county deed records. An intensive review of available literature and newspapers was also conducted. Two often contentious subjects, firstly the size and exact locations of the Campo Santo, Old Catholic Cemetery, and Old City Cemetery, and secondly the exhumation of burials uncovered during the construction of various wings of the hospital and during work on Houston Street were addressed in the report. CAR's archival researcher, using original plat maps and City Council reports, has irrefutably resolved the exact location of the three burial grounds. A series of maps with GIS overlays of the cemeteries are available for researchers on CAR's website (www.car.utsa.edu). The question of whether or not individuals were exhumed from the CHoSA property and from under Houston Street and reinterred in other parish cemeteries, e.g. San Fernando Cemetery Number 1, in advance of construction activities prior to 1997 could not be definitively answered. Although various individuals have claimed that all burials were relocated, recent finds on the hospital property demonstrate that this is untrue, and no archival documentation addressing relocations has been located to date.

The report also examines a portion of the San Fernando Burial Registry (1808-1855) as translated by John Leal (1975, 1976) in an attempt to understand details of the lives of the early settlers of a frontier city. The records with cause of death

listed suggest a period of persistent respiratory, gastric, and infectious disease including periodic epidemics of smallpox, measles, and cholera, as well as conditions, including dysentery, that are related to poor sanitation. Sanitation problems were likely worsened by periods of drought, which would have reduced river flow and concentrated bacteria loads, and by random flood events. A flood in 1819 resulted in the burials of 16 individuals in the Campo Santo due to drowning. An unexpected finding from the burial record analysis was the high number of deaths due to conflicts with Native Americans. Of all of the records translated by Leal (1975, 1976) that list cause of death (n=1,454), covering 117 years from 1744 to 1860, 255 individuals died from violence. Of the 255, 177 deaths were due to conflicts between the settlers and Native American groups. In other words, 12.2% of all records with cause of death listed or 69.4% of violent deaths were from these encounters. Overall, the burial records suggest that adversity was not uncommon for the inhabitants of old San Antonio. The San Fernando Burial Registry from Leal's translations (1975, 1976) are available for researchers on CAR's website (www.car.utsa.edu).

Because the burial grounds on the CHoSA property contained or contains the ancestors of many current San Antonio families, descendant groups of the interred individuals were invited to participate in the report via the completion of a questionnaire and submissions of personal documents. The respondents' contributions, included as Appendix H, present a personal view of the people listed in the San Fernando Burial Registry, their ancestors, and descendants. Their stories and documentation bring to life some of the many individuals interred on the ChoSA property.

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Year	Mo.	Day	Instrument	Volume:Page	Grantor	Grantee
1745	Jan.	30	Grant	LGS 546	Spanish Government	Diego Ramon
1749	Nov.	12	Grant	LGS 547	Spanish Government	Sebastian Rincon
1749	Nov.	12	Grant	LGS 115	Spanish Government	Juan Joseph Cantu

Bexar County Deed Records (BCDR)

Year	Mo.	Day	Instrument	Volume:Page	Grantor	Grantee
1819	Jul.	14	Grant	J1:205-207	Spanish Government	Francisco Arcos
1819	Jul.	24	Grant	H1:16-18	Spanish Government	I. Flores
1840	Oct.	22	Deed	A2:348-349	J. Cassiano	J. M. Odin
1850	Feb.	14	Deed	H1:559	City of San Antonio	J. Latchem
1850	Sep.	18	Deed	I2:362-363	City of San Antonio	M. Chavez
1851	May	2	Deed	I2:304-305	City of San Antonio	A. A. Lockwood
1851	May	14	Deed	I2:488-489	City of San Antonio	J. G. Dashiell
1853	Dec.	9	Deed	L2:29-30	J.M. Odin	Ursuline Convent
1855	May	19	Deed	G2:359-360	Lecomte de Watine	J. M. Odin
1869	Jan.	13	Deed	V2:45-46	N. Boubel	C. M. Dubuis
1869	Jun.	7	Deed	U2:549	Leon Lecomte	C. M. Dubuis
1873	Mar.	11	Agreement	W2:423-424	C. M. Dubuis	J. Aranda et alia
1874	Mar.	21	Deed	X1:560-561	C. M. Dubuis	Cinguin Pirette
1874	Mar.	21	Deed	X1:558-559	A. Earhart	Ed. Steves
1876	Aug.	14	Lease	4:505-506	City of San Antonio	Fire Co. No. 3
1883	Jan.	29	Deed	21:576-577	Ed. Steve	E. Harris
1919	Mar.	29	Deed	562:8-9	J. A. Nix	A. Drossaerts
1936	Dec.	10	Deed	1571:58-59	Sisters of Charity	Missionary Servants
1957	Jun.	19	Transfer	4035:312-315	Missionary Servants	L. Mussett, Trustee
1957	Jun.	21	Deed	4047:452-455	L. Mussett, Trustee	Hyman Investment
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Oversized Manuscript 41, Lot Book 2, page 77, Land transactions for New City Block 176.
Oversized Manuscript 41, Lot Book 2, page 78, Land transactions for New City Block 177.
Oversized Manuscript 41, Lot Book 2, page 79, Land transactions for New City Block 178.
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Appendix A: 1848 Plat and Field Notes

Document transcribed by C. M. M. McKenzie

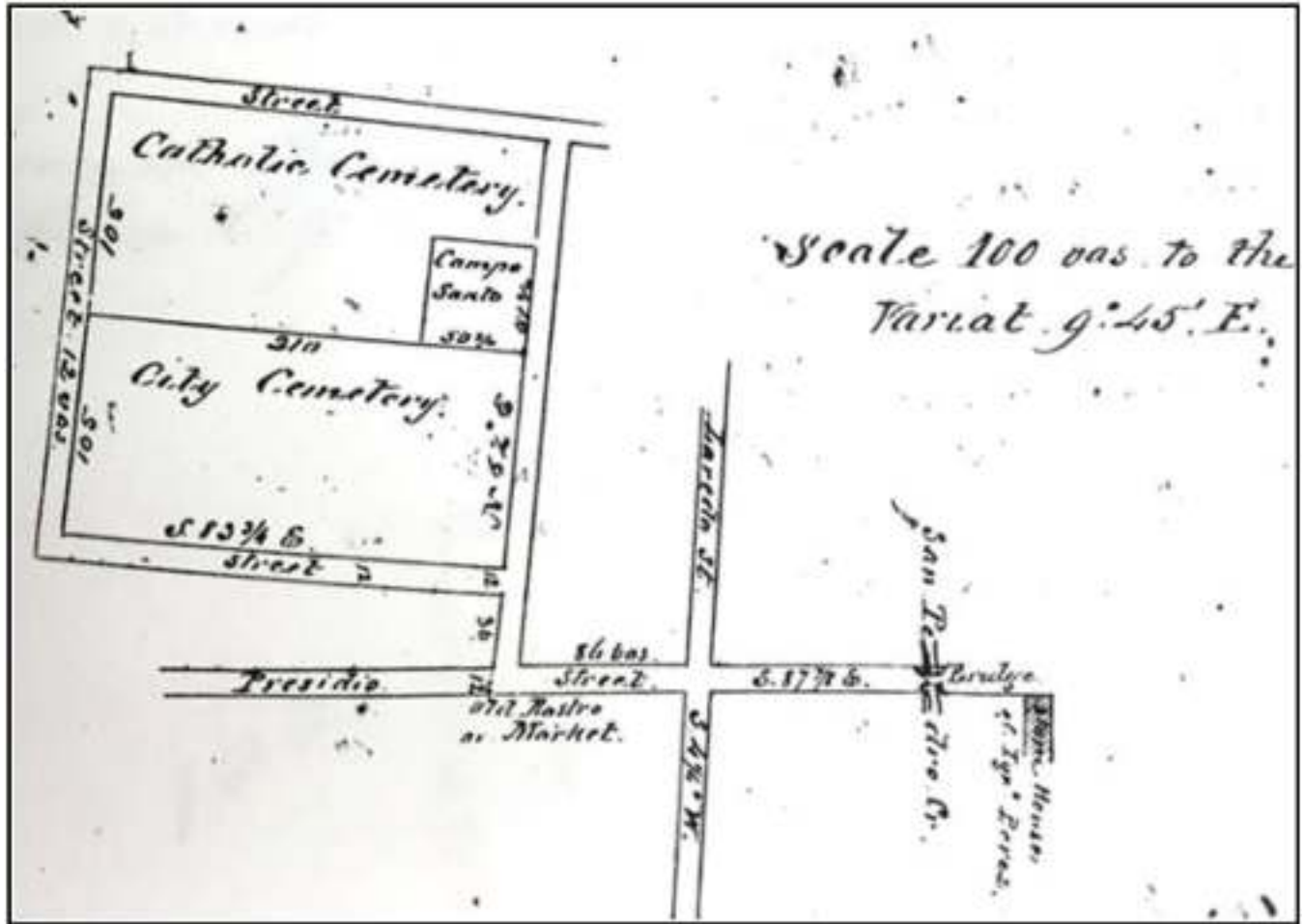
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Original Hand-written and Hand-drawn Document

by François Giraud, City Surveyor, March 22, 1848

Retained in City of San Antonio Municipal Archives, City Engineers Office, Book 1, Pages 9 and 10

Plat and Field Notes of a Catholic and of a City Cemetery, laid off by order of the City Council of San Antonio, March 22nd 1848.



Catholic Cemetery

Begins at the S.E. Corner of the old Campo Santo, thence with the outer face of the wall of said Campo Santo, N. $6\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ E. 51 $\frac{3}{4}$ vas to its N.E. corner, and 105 vas to the N.E. corner of the new Cemetery – Thence N. $83\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ W. 210 vas, thence S. $6\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ W. 105 vas Thence S. $83\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ E. 210 vas to the beginning.

City Cemetery

Begins at the S.E. corner of the old Campo Santo, thence S. $6\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ W. 105, thence N. $83\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ W. 210 vas, thence N. $6\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ E. 105 vas, thence S. $83\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ E. 210 vas to the beginning.

The corners are all marked with stakes; there is laid off all around the grave yard, a street 12 vas wide, the breadth of which is also designated by stakes driven opposite to the corners of the grave yard above mentioned.

To connect this survey with the Town Survey, I ran from the S.E. Corner of the City Cemetery, 12 vas for width of street, 48 vas to the North side of Presidio Street, 60 vas to a stake on the South side of said St. and stuck at the site of the old Rastro or Market

House. Thence running straight to the N.E. Corner of the stone house of Ign. Perez at the entrance of the Military Square, S. 87 1/8 ° E. 98 vas to the S.W. Corner of Presidio & Laredo Street, the latter running S. 4 1/4 ° W. 110 vas to the S.E. Corner, 219 vas to the San Pedro Creek, & 285 3/4 vas, more or less, to the N.E. Corner of the stone house aforesaid.

(Signed) F. Giraud, City S.

Surveyed March 22nd 1848.

Noted in City Survey book, pages 10 & 11. (Signed) F. Giraud.

**Appendix B: San Fernando Burial Registry from
November 1, 1808, through August 1855**

Compiled from John Leal's (1975, 1976) translations of the San Fernando Burial Registry

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The following table consists of burials that are, based on the research for this report, interred on the project area in the *Campo Santo* or Old Catholic Cemetery. It includes records from the San Fernando Burial Registry that contained last name, first name, or age data from November 1, 1808 (date of the first recorded burial in the *Campo Santo*), through August 1855. The City Council ordered the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery leveled in 1853. The land for San Fernando Cemetery Number 1 was purchased in May 1855. It is not clear when the move to San Fernando Cemetery Number 1 took place. It is possible that burials continued at the Old Catholic cemetery until the purchase and opening of San Fernando Cemetery Number 1 in the summer of 1855. Records without name or age and with information indicating other burial locations were omitted. An online database including all the available record data from the San Fernando Burial Registry from 1744 to 1860 is available at www.car.utsa.edu.

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1817	25-Jun	Abrego	Juan de	M	Adult	natural death
1848	7-May	Acevero	Mariano	M		(unknown)
1853	18-May	Acosta	Damacio	M	6 months	(unknown)
1840	1-Oct	Acosta	Juana	F	Child	(unknown)
1812	14-Mar	Acosta	Vicente de	M	28	(unknown)
1811	11-Sep	Aduna	Maria Antonia Estefania	F	9 days	epilepsy
1822	14-Feb	Agabo	Vincente	M		killed by Indians
1851	25-Mar	Agles Radas	Josefina	F		(unknown)
1855	22-Aug	Aguila	Rafael	M	40	(unknown)
1814	12-Jul	Aguilar	Jose Maria	M		killed by Indians
1848	31-Jan	Aguilar	Juan	M	Adult	(unknown)
1812	5-May	Aguilar	Rafael	M	36	fever
1855	28-Feb	Alalcon	Francisco	M	2	(unknown)
1841	5-Mar	Alameda	Cesario	M	1	(unknown)
1815	23-Nov	Alameda	Jose	M	Child	smallpox
1814	20-May	Alameda	Maria Mariana	F	Child	pain
1840	29-Aug	Alameda	Maria Sista	F	2	(unknown)
1849	7-May	Alameda	Sisto	M	6	(unknown)
1841	16-Mar	Alameda	Tomasa	F	9 days	(unknown)
1817	24-Sep	Alarcon	Dolores	F	Adult	pain in the side
1836	6-Mar	Alcala	Jose Maria	M	Adult	wounds from the battle of the Alamo
1817	28-May	Alcantar	Eugenio del Carmen	M	2 months	pain in the side
1842	26-Dec	Alcantar	Francisca	F	3 days	(unknown)
1812	3-Apr	Alcantar	Jose Polonio	M		pneumonia
1816	6-Feb	Alcantar	Pedro Nolasco	M	1 week	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1852	27-Mar	Alderete	Dolores	F		(unknown)
1826	23-Apr	Alderete	Joaquin	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1819	22-Jun	Alderete	Maria Gertrudes	F	Adult	blood hemorrhage
1816	1-Apr	Alderete	Simon de la Encarnacion	M	Child	(unknown)
1837	22-Jan	Alderete	Vicente	M	56	fever
1811	17-Nov	Almaguer	Maria Guadalupe	F	Adult	tullida (paralysis)

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1849	9-Nov	Almancer	Maria Ignacia	F	Adult	(unknown)
1815	26-May	Almandar	Maria Juana	F	Child	animal sting
1829	30-Jun	Almanze	Barbara	F	40	childbirth
1820	16-Apr	Almanze	Jose Antonio	M	Child	fever
1815	11-Nov	Almanze	Jose Cervacio	M	Child	smallpox
1820	18-May	Almanze	Jose Elias	M	40	fever
1820	6-Mar	Almanze	Rafael	M		killed by Indians
1854	23-Apr	Almaraz	Sotero	M	58	(unknown)
1851	5-Sep	Altamirano	Jose Maria	M		(unknown)
1841	11-Feb	Alvarado	Juana Bautista	F	6 months	(unknown)
1809	13-Oct	Alvarado	Pedro	M	8 days	(unknown)
1817	12-Jul	Alvarado	Tiburcia	F	Young lady	ictericia (jaundice)
1813	6-Nov	Alvidrez	Jose Favian	M	Child	pain
1850	29-Dec	Amador	Dominga	F	Adult	(unknown)
1818	20-Sep	Amador	Jose	M	45	killed by Indians
1823	3-Sep	Amador	Juana	F	2	fever
1847	23-Mar	Amador	Marcos	M	6	(unknown)
1848	6-Sep	Amador	Refugio	M	Adult	(unknown)
1820	27-Jun	Amador	Vicente	M	76	fever
1812	21-May	Amangual	Francisco	M	Adult	(unknown)
1849	2-May	Amaya	Jose Antonio	M	Adult	(unknown)
1812	17-Jul	Andrade	Jose Manuel	M	3 days	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1819	13-Mar	Angulo	Maria Luisa	F	Adult	died suddenly (unknown)
1809	2-Nov	Anzury	Maria Eusebia	F	24	childbirth and fever
1823	9-Oct	Apodaca	Manuel de	M	67	“Aguio” -- choked to death, where he could’t breath
1852	10-Feb	Arambula	Martin	M		(unknown)
1848	7-Apr	Arambula	Pedro	M	Adult	(unknown)
1843	13-Mar	Arbet	Agustin	M		Killed by another Frenchman (doesn’t say how)
1845	12-Jul	Arce	Maria de Jesus de	F	Adult	(unknown)
1851	16-Apr	Arcia	Marcos	M		(unknown)
1848	28-Jul	Arciniega	Adolfo	M	6 months	(unknown)
1822	25-Apr	Arciniega	Gregorio	M	61	abscess
1849	6-Mar	Arciniega	Maria Jesusa	F	Adult	(unknown)
1849	1-May	Arciniega	Mateo	M		(unknown)
1848	12-Mar	Arciniega	Melchora	F	9 months	(unknown)
1849	13-May	Arciniega	Miguel	M	Adult	(unknown)
1848	30-Mar	Arciniega	Petra	F	Adult	(unknown)
1850	2-Sep	Arciniega	Rosa	F		(unknown)

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1850	28-Sep	Arellano	Maria Prospera de la Soledad	F	9 days	(unknown)
1809	31-Mar	Arendon	Jose	M	27	(unknown)
1849	15-May	Arevalo	Domingo	M	Adult	(unknown)
1823	10-Jun	Arevalo	Pedro Antonio	M	43	pain
1811	4-Nov	Armas	Teresa De	F	80	(unknown)
1830	23-Jun	Arocha	Ana Maria	F	80	pain
1811	21-Dec	Arocha	Ana Maria de	F	Adult	avitual (habitual illness)
1819	21-Sep	Arocha	Antonia	F	Adult	a long illness
1854	18-Apr	Arocha	Concepcion	F	25	(unknown)
1825	1-Jan	Arocha	Felis	M	24	killed by Indians
1847	1-Aug	Arocha	Francisca	F	Adult	(unknown)
1848	19-Oct	Arocha	Jesusa	F	Adult	(unknown)
1810	20-Sep	Arocha	Jose Francisco Gregorio de	M	8 days	fever
1842	29-Apr	Arocha	Jose Ignacio de	M	80	(unknown)
1844	28-Apr	Arocha	Jose Manuel	M	6 days	(unknown)
1838	3-Sep	Arocha	Jose Maria	M	58	fever
1841	22-Jun	Arocha	Jose Maria	M	26	killed by Indians
1847	21-Dec	Arocha	Jose Nepomuceno	M	Adult	(unknown)
1811	17-Oct	Arocha	Jose Simon de	M	1 week	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1812	13-Apr	Arocha	Juan Bautista de	M	8 months	pain
1811	26-Jul	Arocha	Julian De	M	60	mal de orina (urinary illness)
1838	5-Sep	Arocha	Manuel	M	72	(unknown)
1846	22-Sep	Arocha	Margarita	F	8	(unknown)
1821	1-Aug	Arocha	Maria Antonia	F	Child	fever
1852	31-Aug	Arocha	Maria Francisca	F	4 days	at birth
1838	5-Feb	Arocha	Maria Josefa	F	61	dysentery
1854	16-Dec	Arocha	Monica	F	40	(unknown)
1824	12-Aug	Arocha	Pantaleon	M	Child	fever
1841	30-Aug	Arocha	Ramon	M	60	(unknown)
1818	12-Jan	Arocha	Trinidad Aquilina	F	5 days	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1833	10-Jan	Arredondo	Francisca	F	26	ictericia (jaundice)
1832	18-Feb	Arredondo	Rosalia	F	28	fever
1850	15-Jul	Arredondo	Josefina	F		(unknown)
1838	10-Oct	Arreola	Francisco	M	15 days	fever
1846	19-Dec	Arreola	Jose	M	5	(unknown)
1809	22-Jun	Arreola	Jose Maria	M	8 days	(unknown)
1849	4-Dec	Arriola	Antonia	F	Child	(unknown)
1849	29-Sep	Arriola	Antonio	M	Child	(unknown)

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1819	21-Mar	Arsola	Bernardino	M	Adult	died suddenly (unknown)
1849	1-Jul	Arteaga	Juana	F		(unknown)
1853	18-Jan	Avalos	Justo	M	40	(unknown)
1848	20-Mar	Avila	Antonia	F	Adult	(unknown)
1816	4-Mar	Avila	Maria Antonia	F	Adult	old age
1814	5-May	Avila	Maria Ciriaca De	F	Adult	childbirth
1825	24-Aug	Avila	Rafaela de	F	49	fever
1814	18-Jan	Ayala	Jose Guadalupe	M	1 month	pain
1818	8-Sep	Ayala	Jose Antonio Santiago	M	2 months	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1830	23-Jun	Baca	Antonia	F	Child	fever
1813	26-Jun	Baca	Antonio	M	Adult	died on the road of La Bahia Presidio (unknown)
1823	18-Apr	Baca	Jose	M	12	ictericia (jaundice)
1849	13-Nov	Baca	Josefa	F	Child	(unknown)
1815	27-Oct	Baca	Maria de Jesus	F	Child	smallpox
1813	12-Jun	Baca	Maria Josefa	F	Adult	sudden pain
1828	31-Oct	Baes	Juan Francisco	M	Child	fever
1854	18-Oct	Balares	Carmen	F	3 months	(unknown)
1827	12-Sep	Balderas	Francisco	M	40	(unknown)
1854	28-Aug	Balderas	Jose de Jesus	M	6 months	(unknown)
1841	21-Aug	Balderas	Maria del Carmen	F	54	(unknown)
1853	9-Jun	Balderas	Maria Luisa Dolores	F	9	(unknown)
1833	11-Nov	Balderas	Maria Juana	F	7 months	cough
1850	2-Oct	Balderas	Simon	M	Child	(unknown)
1812	3-Nov	Baltazar	Jose Eduardo	M		diarrhea
1849	27-Apr	Banderas	Jose de Jesus	M	Adult	(unknown)
1850	29-Aug	Banderas	Albino	M		(unknown)
1820	26-Apr	Baquera	Jose Antonio	M	60	(unknown)
1823	10-May	Barbara	Agapito	M	Child	fever
1823	5-Jul	Barbosa	Maria Josefa	F	89	colic and vomit
1853	26-Apr	Barcelo	Juan	M	Adult	killed
1853	1-Mar	Barcelo	Luis	M	6 months	(unknown)
1844	7-Jul	Barcelona	Carmen	F	1 week	(unknown)
1846	1-Jul	Barcelona	Jose Adolfo	M	10 months	(unknown)
1838	10-Aug	Barcenass	Andres	M	28	rheumatoid arthritis
1831	20-Apr	Barcenass	Jose Maria	M		(unknown)
1852	1-Apr	Barrera	Catalina del Pilar	F	Child	(unknown)
1849	23-Apr	Barrera	Francisca	F	Adult	(unknown)
1852	23-Jul	Barrera	Herminigildo	M		(unknown)

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1841	25-Jul	Barrera	Maria Josefa de Jesus	F	16 months	(unknown)
1824	19-Dec	Barrera	Martina Dolores	F	Child	fever
1832	17-Apr	Barrera	Miguel	M	48	tuberculosis
1811	19-Oct	Barrera	Unknown		6	fever
1850	28-Aug	Barrera	Antonio	M	Adult	(unknown)
1847	8-Aug	Barron	Jose Cristobal de Jesus	M	9 days	(unknown)
1815	7-Dec	Barron	Juana Gertrudes	F	Adult	infermedad avictual (habitual illness)
1840	15-Dec	Baya	Rosa del	F	Adult	(unknown)
1849	25-Apr	Becerra	Jose Maria	M		(unknown)
1849	27-Sep	Becerra	Josefa	F	Adult	(unknown)
1855	9-Jan	Becker	Catarina	F	1 day	died a few hours after being born
1846	22-Oct	Beckman	Maria Dolores	F	15 months	(unknown)
1850	12-May	Bell	Manuel	M	Child	(unknown)
1831	10-May	Benevides	Feliciana	F	18	fever
1817	31-Jul	Benevides	Manuel	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1841	22-Apr	Benitez	Bacilio	M	8 days	(unknown)
1848	19-May	Benitez	Candelaria Trinidad	F	3 months	(unknown)
1823	28-Nov	Benitez	Casimira	F	45	fever
1811	30-Mar	Benitez	Dolores	F	86	fever
1849	21-Apr	Benitez	Elena	F	6	(unknown)
1833	12-Aug	Benitez	Felipe	M	88	pain
1820	9-Mar	Benitez	Juana	F	46	tuberculosis
1811	17-Nov	Benitez	Maria Carlotta	F	14 days	(unknown)
1846	20-Oct	Benitez	Maria Trinidad	F	Adult	(unknown)
1846	23-Sep	Benitez	Martin	M	9 months	(unknown)
1852	11-May	Benitez	Miguel	M	Child	(unknown)
1837	26-Dec	Berban	Teresa	F	24	childbirth
1853	13-Apr	Berial	Estevan	M	40	(unknown)
1833	10-Mar	Bermudes	Maria Ines	F	78	dysentery
1837	14-May	Bernal	Lucas	M	3	fever
1849	1-Sep	Bernal	Teresa	F	Adult	(unknown)
1848	19-Nov	Berveler	John	M	52	(unknown)
1852	18-Aug	Biehl	Teresa	F		(unknown)
1810	26-Aug	Bocanegra	Maria Guadalupe	F	5	(unknown)
1821	6-Jan	Bocanegra	Micaela	F	98	dysentery
1846	30-Jul	Bonnschister	Maria Catalina	F	Adult	(unknown)
1812	6-Feb	Borg	Maria Carmel	F	59	fever
1814	16-Jul	Borrado	Jose Andres	M	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1845	22-Feb	Bosques	Juliana	F	Adult	old age
1833	28-Feb	Bosquie	Maria Veronica	F	56	pain
1812	1-Mar	Botello	Juan	M	58	fever
1854	20-Nov	Botello	Policarpio	F	40	(unknown)
1831	18-Dec	Braun	Juan Buatista	M	36	fever
1829	22-Sep	Braunt	Jose	M	42	dysentery
1846	29-Oct	Bravo	Guadalupe	F	Adult	(unknown)
1830	15-Aug	Bravo	Manuel	M	Child	fever
1820	20-Apr	Briceño	Calixto	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1831	7-Feb	Briceño	Dolores	F	63	pain
1820	11-Jun	Briceño	Francisco	M	63	dysentery
1821	23-Mar	Briceño	Jacinta	F	61	dysentery
1835	10-Feb	Briceño	Luis	M	68	dysentery
1845	12-Oct	Brieman	Jacobina	F	Adult	(unknown)
1846	7-Feb	Brinkhop	Teodoro	M	3	(unknown)
1855	12-Jul	Bruck	Mary	F	8	(unknown)
1850	14-Feb	Bruick	Mary Agatha	F	Adult	(unknown)
1822	13-Sep	Buenaventura	Unknown		65	abscess
1828	11-Feb	Bueno	Francisco	M	Child	(unknown)
1815	14-Sep	Bueno	Maria Luisa	F	Child	colic
1833	18-Oct	Bueno	Elena	F	Child	cough
1854	23-Apr	Burgos	Jose Camilo	M	8 months	(unknown)
1854	31-Jan	Burke	Thomas	M	40	(unknown)
1840	11-Oct	Bustillos	Alejos	M	60	(unknown)
1819	9-Jul	Bustillos	Concepcion	F	Child	drowned in a flood
1854	2-Nov	Bustillos	Domingo	M	80	(unknown)
1811	5-May	Bustillos	Jose Antonio	M	1 week	fever
1848	26-Mar	Bustillos	Juana	F	Adult	(unknown)
1818	23-Dec	Bustillos	Luis	M		killed by Indians
1849	6-Jun	Bustillos	Manuel	M	18 days	(unknown)
1815	3-Dec	Bustillos	Maria Senobia	F	Child	smallpox
1842	3-Sep	Bustillos	Teresa	F	70	(unknown)
1823	8-Aug	Cabrera	Jose Nicolas	M	1	pain
1849	29-Jul	Cabrera	Juan	M	Child	(unknown)
1826	8-Nov	Cabrera	Manuel	M	35	fever
1813	16-Sep	Cabrera	Maria Francisca	F	Child	fever
1815	9-Jul	Cabrera	Maria Ignacia	F	Adult	tuberculosis
1846	8-Apr	Cabrera	Refugia	F	3	(unknown)
1812	1-Feb	Cacho	Maria Domestra	F	2 months	(unknown)

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1849	29-Apr	Cadena	Elena	F		(unknown)
1847	3-May	Cadena	Francisco	M	14	killed by a Wagon Cart
1825	12-Sep	Cadena	Ignacio	M	48	fever
1849	25-May	Cadena	Jesus	M		(unknown)
1849	26-Apr	Cadena	Manuel	M	Adult	(unknown)
1849	24-Apr	Cadena	Margarita	F		(unknown)
1818	15-Oct	Cadena	Maria Isabel	F	90	old age
1853	12-Jun	Cadena	Refugio	M	1	(unknown)
1827	20-Nov	Calanche	Antonia	F	25	tuberculosis
1821	20-Feb	Calanche	Francisco	M		killed by Indians
1826	5-Feb	Calanche	Josefa	F	24	pain
1849	20-Oct	Calderon	Juan Jose	M		(unknown)
1849	27-Apr	Calderon	Maria Candelaria	F	3	(unknown)
1843	19-Apr	Calderon	Jose Nicanor	M	4 months	(unknown)
1815	15-Feb	Calvillo	Ignacio	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1838	29-Mar	Calvillo	Juana	F	60	(unknown)
1826	20-Jun	Camacho	Maria	F	60	fever
1814	3-Jan	Camacho	Maria Concepcion	F	Child	fever
1823	25-Aug	Camacho	Maria Rosa	F	52	pain
1811	29-Sep	Camacho	Trinidad	F	Adult	ictericia (jaundice)
1832	10-Feb	Camano	Jose Antonio	M	86	dysentery
1813	22-Jun	Camarillo	Clemente	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1849	6-May	Camarillo	Julian	M		(unknown)
1814	2-Aug	Camarillo	Maria Antonio	F	Adult	fever
1840	1-Nov	Camarillo	Pedro	M	28	(unknown)
1854	5-Jun	Campbell	Louis	M	14 months 21 days	(unknown)
1848	24-May	Campiana	Barbara	F	Adult	(unknown)
1845	15-Jun	Cantu	Ana Maria	F	2 months	(unknown)
1817	14-Sep	Cantu	Guadalupe	F	Adult	pain
1817	27-Apr	Cantu	Joaquin	M	Adult	urinary illness
1829	31-May	Cantu	Jose Vicente	M	16 months	(unknown)
1845	22-Nov	Cantu	Juana	F	Adult	(unknown)
1814	15-Apr	Cantu	Maria Del Refugio	F	Child	pain
1851	8-Aug	Cantu	Maria Dominga	F		(unknown)
1822	14-Dec	Cantu	Maria Francisca	F	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1848	20-Sep	Cantu	Miguela	F	1 year and some months	(unknown)
1854	27-Apr	Cantun	Jesusa	F	34	(unknown)
1810	27-Aug	Cantun	Jose Damaso	M	1 day	(unknown)

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1827	20-Apr	Caravajal	Eugenio	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1838	25-Jun	Caravajal	Francisco	M	30	fever
1825	30-Aug	Caravajal	Juan	M	40	fever
1833	7-Jun	Caravajal	Juan	M	82	pain
1814	14-Mar	Caravello	Maria Dolores	F	Adult	tuberculosis
1842	31-Oct	Cardenas	Antonia	F	18	(unknown)
1814	5-Nov	Cardenas	Francisca De	F	Adult	fever
1815	9-Jun	Cardenas	Jose Justo	M	Adult	old age
1812	9-Jan	Cardenas	Jose Maria	M	Adult	(unknown)
1824	28-Jan	Cardenas	Maria Guadalupe Lasara	F	Child	pain in the side
1833	16-Oct	Cardenas	Maria Josefa	F	Child	cough
1832	10-Nov	Cardona	Jose Manuel	M	Child	(unknown)
1845	13-Jan	Cardona	Juan Francisco	M	29 days	(unknown)
1812	10-Jan	Carmona	Maria Guillerma	F	Child	(unknown)
1851	21-Oct	Carmona	Teresa de Jesus	F		(unknown)
1849	11-Apr	Caro	Antonio	M	Adult	(unknown)
1849	3-Jun	Carollan	Margarita	F	6 months	(unknown)
1849	28-May	Carrasco	Dolores	F	Adult	(unknown)
1848	3-Aug	Carrasco	Sostenes	F	48	(unknown)
1842	17-Dec	Carrera	Fabian	M	34	killed by Indians
1844	27-Jul	Carrillo	Barbara	F	5	(unknown)
1848	2-Aug	Carrillo	Concepcion	F	Adult	(unknown)
1838	30-Dec	Carrillo	Fernando	M	61	pain
1812	22-Aug	Carrillo	Jose Luis	M	1 day	at birth
1819	8-Dec	Carrillo	Jose Maria	M	Adult	a long illness
1809	20-Feb	Carrillo	Josefa	F	Adult	died suddenly (unknown)
1819	14-Sep	Carrillo	Juan de Dios	M	Child	epilepsy
1814	31-May	Carrillo	Maria Josefa Bernarda	F	Child	fever
1843	10-Oct	Carrillo	Damian	M	3 days	(unknown)
1809	27-Aug	Carvajal	Ana Dominga	F	30	(unknown)
1821	29-Apr	Carvajal	Antonio	M	46	fever
1823	15-Apr	Carvajal	Dario	M	45	pain
1851	21-Jul	Carvajal	Francisco	M		(unknown)
1810	3-Aug	Carvajal	Jose	M	1	(unknown)
1819	10-Jun	Carvajal	Jose Antonio de la Trinidad	M	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1815	5-Nov	Carvajal	Jose Fernando	M		smallpox
1808	16-Dec	Carvajal	Jose Thomas	M	3 months	(unknown)
1811	9-Oct	Carvajal	Josefa	F	83	old age
1852	7-Aug	Carvajal	Josefa	F		(unknown)

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1812	20-Feb	Carvajal	Juan Jose Bernino	M	15 days	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1814	23-Apr	Carvajal	Juan Nepomuceno	M	Child	cough
1813	13-Mar	Carvajal	Juana	F	Child	(unknown)
1812	11-Jan	Carvajal	Maria Antonia	F	94	(unknown)
1832	10-Sep	Carvajal	Maria Gertrudes	F	57	(unknown)
1815	14-Dec	Carvajal	Maria Weneslada	F	Child	smallpox
1809	11-Jun	Carvajal	Pedro Jose	M	9 days	(unknown)
1821	30-Jan	Carvajal	Rita	F	Child	pain
1850	27-Sep	Carvajal	Iuirino	M	Child	(unknown)
1849	7-May	Casanova	Antonio	M		(unknown)
1850	1-Feb	Casanova	Antonio	M	Child	(unknown)
1843	8-Apr	Casanova	Cleto	M	Adult	Killed by robbers
1847	21-Feb	Casanova	Dolores	F	4	(unknown)
1842	22-Dec	Casanova	Higinio	M	70	killed by Indians
1847	26-Jul	Casanova	Higinio	M	2	(unknown)
1849	4-Sep	Casanova	Juan	M	Adult	(unknown)
1813	14-Nov	Casanova	Juan Christos	M	Adult	pain
1814	22-Mar	Casanova	Manuel	M		wounds by the indians
1828	25-Aug	Casanova	Maria del Rosario	F	17	accident
1817	19-Oct	Casanova	Maria Gregoria	F	Adult	old age
1849	7-May	Casanova	Mateo	M		(unknown)
1846	20-Dec	Casanova	Nicolas	M	1 month 3 days	(unknown)
1851	9-Jun	Casanova	Rita	F	Child	(unknown)
1847	22-Sep	Casanova	Teresa	F	1 week	(unknown)
1847	6-Jun	Casas	Bernalda	F	Adult	(unknown)
1850	4-Oct	Casas	Concepcion	F		(unknown)
1848	8-Mar	Casas	Esteban, bones of	M		killed near Austin
1820	19-Apr	Casas	Isabel	F	7	pain
1820	1-Jul	Casas	Jose Mateo	M	Child	epilepsy
1816	4-Mar	Casas	Maria Josefa	F	Child	pain
1818	12-Nov	Casas	Maria Magdalena	F	Child	ictericia (jaundice)
1850	2-Sep	Casas	Luis	M	Adult	(unknown)
1850	24-Jun	Casiano	Jose	M	Child	(unknown)
1851	25-Feb	Casillas	Dolores	F		(unknown)
1828	30-May	Casillas	Felipe	M	58	pain
1822	26-May	Casillas	Gertrudes	F	Child	fever
1826	30-Aug	Casillas	Ignacia	F	32	fever
1825	10-Oct	Casillas	Rafael	M	56	fever
1826	25-Feb	Casillas	Roman	M	28	killed by Indians

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1812	24-Jan	Castaneda	Jose Nepomuceno	M	9 months	(unknown)
1833	8-Jul	Castanon	Encarnacion	F	26	childbirth
1853	14-Jun	Castillo	Angel	M	3 months	(unknown)
1849	29-Apr	Castillo	Antonio	M	5	(unknown)
1848	1-Mar	Castillo	Francisco	M	6	(unknown)
1849	1-Nov	Castillo	Ignacio	M	Child	(unknown)
1851	19-Jun	Castillo	Isidro	M	Child	(unknown)
1851	7-May	Castillo	Josefa	F		(unknown)
1845	7-Jul	Castillo	Manuel	M	Adult	(unknown)
1827	29-May	Castillo	Maria Antonia del	F	28	pain
1849	13-May	Castillo	Maria del Rosario	F	Adult	(unknown)
1830	10-Feb	Castillo	Maria Josefa	F	Child	fever
1823	3-Apr	Castillo	Maria Petra	F	Child	fever
1823	10-Jul	Castillo	Victoriana	F	26	cough
1850	18-Apr	Castillo	Antonia	F		(unknown)
1850	21-Jul	Castillo	Gertrudes	F		killed by a wagon wheel
1854	3-Mar	Castro	Agapita	F	35	(unknown)
1855	26-Mar	Castro	Jose	M	58	(unknown)
1851	4-May	Castro	Jose Ignacio de la Cruz	M	Child	at birth
1816	12-Jun	Castro	Manuel	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1853	29-Jul	Castro	Marcelina	F	50	(unknown)
1833	15-Jun	Castro	Margarita de	F	65	fever
1849	9-May	Castro	Maria de Jesus	F		(unknown)
1849	1-Aug	Castro	Maria Josefa	F	Child	(unknown)
1852	8-Mar	Castro	Maria Telesfora	F	Child	(unknown)
1829	26-May	Castro	Miguel	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1844	15-Aug	Castro	Pilar de Zaragoza		16 months	(unknown)
1825	18-Dec	Castro	Victor de	M	24	fever
1849	18-Aug	Cavazos	Manuel	M		(unknown)
1853	9-May	Cerda	Alejandro	M	1 month	(unknown)
1849	16-Sep	Cerda	Carolina de la	F	Child	(unknown)
1821	31-Oct	Cerda	Gertrudes de la	F	47	asthma
1819	3-Jul	Cerda	Guadalupe de la	F	Adult	(unknown)
1814	13-Apr	Cerda	Juan De La	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1812	9-Jul	Cerda	Juan Maria de la	M	Adult	dropsy (edema-swelling)
1817	12-Sep	Cerda	Juana Gertrudes de la	F	Adult	old age
1837	12-Jul	Cerda	Maria del Refugio de la	F	22	fever
1832	17-Oct	Cerda	Maria Gertrudes Atilana de la	F	36	dropsy (edema-swelling)

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1814	15-Jan	Cerda	Maria Luisa De La	F	Child	cough
1850	21-Oct	Cerna	Leonides		Child	(unknown)
1853	17-Mar	Cervantes	Carlos	M	3 months	(unknown)
1850	21-May	Cervantes	Carlos	M	Child	(unknown)
1830	30-Jan	Cervantes	Concecion	F	25	childbirth
1849	14-Jan	Cervantes	Guadalupe	F	1 month	(unknown)
1811	11-Dec	Cervantes	Ignacio	M	60	hand wound
1809	15-Jan	Cervantes	Jose	M	90	(unknown)
1847	1-Oct	Cervantes	Jose Maria	M	Adult	fight with another Mexican
1833	10-Sep	Cervantes	Nicolasa	F	28	tuberculosis
1849	4-May	Cervantes	Victor	M	5	(unknown)
1850	15-Feb	Cevallos	Serapia	F	Adult	(unknown)
1822	25-Aug	Chacon	Desiderio	M	36	drowned in river
1850	11-Oct	Chacon	Ramon	M	Child	(unknown)
1844	8-Jul	Chalat	Maria Ana	F	49	(unknown)
1851	3-May	Chambers	William	M	Adult	shot 3 times
1813	1-Mar	Chapa	Bernardo	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1852	22-Sep	Chapa	Jose Maria	M	30	(unknown)
1832	26-Dec	Chapa	Juan Francisco	M		pain
1814	15-Jan	Chapa	Maria Del Carmen	F	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1821	22-Oct	Charle	Alexos	M	35	cold
1816	5-Jul	Charle	Joaquin	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1816	4-Jun	Charle	Jose de Jesus	M	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1848	31-Jul	Charot	Jose Margarito	M	10 days	(unknown)
1811	28-Oct	Chavarria	Jose Manuel	M	40	killed by Indians
1854	12-May	Chavez	Felicidad	M	1 month 11 days	(unknown)
1849	26-May	Chavez	Jose Ignacio	M	Adult	(unknown)
1849	24-Feb	Chavez	Jose Maria	M	Adult	shot in the eyes
1816	20-Jun	Chavez	Jose Senovio	M	Child	fever
1817	29-Apr	Chavez	Juan Francisco	M	Child	pain
1822	27-Jun	Chavez	Juan Manuel Edwardo	M		fever
1855	1-Feb	Chavez	Juana Nepomuceno	F	1 month	(unknown)
1810	12-Sep	Chavez	Margarita	F	25	pain
1821	22-Sep	Chavez	Margarita	F	Child	fever
1849	9-May	Chavez	Nicolasa	F		(unknown)
1835	10-Jan	Chavez	Tomasa	F	22	childbirth
1852	3-Mar	Chira	Margarita	F		(unknown)
1842	4-Jan	Chirino	Jose Lino	M	14 months	(unknown)
1812	25-May	Chirino	Pedro	M	60	colic

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1849	3-May	Chiver	Joaquin	F		(unknown)
1814	12-May	Cisneros	Marcos	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1819	17-Jan	Clara	Maria de los Dolores	F	Child	epilepsy
1855	2-Feb	Clark	Catarina	F	1 year 6 months	(unknown)
1853	15-Nov	Clark	Elizabeth	F	6 months	(unknown)
1839	10-Jun	Collantes	Cosmo	M	19	gun shot wound
1842	18-Jul	Collantes	Margarita	F	30	(unknown)
1851	24-May	Collopy	Michael	M		(unknown)
1846	4-Oct	Colunga	Ignacia Vicenta de	F	7 months 5 days	(unknown)
1846	12-Sep	Comaghan	Guillermo	M	33	(unknown)
1855	23-Mar	Combes	Vincent	M	3 days	(unknown)
1854	2-Jun	Compara	Juan	M	35	gunshot
1818	14-Sep	Conar	Antonio	M	Adult	(unknown)
1812	14-Feb	Conde	Jose Andres	M	Adult	ictericia (jaundice)
1849	29-Apr	Conde	Maria Antonia	F	Adult	(unknown)
1818	23-Dec	Conitrillo	Gertrudes	F	Adult	a long illness
1843	15-Jun	Contis	Jose Maria	M	28	(unknown)
1847	18-Jul	Contreras	Maria Romana	F	14	(unknown)
1854	1-Jul	Cook	Mary Anne	F	11 months	(unknown)
1830	26-Apr	Cordero	Maria Antonia	F	22	childbirth
1817	22-Nov	Cordova	Acencion	F	Adult	a long illness
1809	27-Mar	Cordova	Joaquin	M		(unknown)
1828	18-May	Cordova	Juan Jose	M	72	pain
1813	18-Oct	Cordova	Pedro de	M	Adult	diarrhea
1809	21-May	Cordova	Ygnacio	M	Adult	(unknown)
1821	24-Apr	Coronado	Juan Antonio	M	63	fever
1849	24-Apr	Correa	Luciana	F	Adult	(unknown)
1812	18-Jan	Cortes	Juan de Dios	M		body found at the Pajaritos Creek (unknown)
1828	6-Mar	Cortez	Antonio	M	Child	pain
1849	17-Mar	Cortinas	Hilaria	F	Child	(unknown)
1813	7-Dec	Cortinas	Jose	M	Adult	lombrises (worms)
1827	3-Jun	Cortinas	Juan	M	28	fever
1816	6-Oct	Cortinas	Maria Geronima	F	Child	pain
1818	10-May	Cortinas	Maria Nicolasa	F	3 days	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1841	17-May	Coy	Maria del Carmen	F	35	(unknown)
1813	18-Sep	Crespin	Concepcion	F	Child	pain
1810	26-Oct	Cruz	Aleja de la	F	36	(unknown)
1813	24-Mar	Cruz	Ana Maria de la	F	Adult	(unknown)
1850	19-Sep	Cruz	Antonio	M	Child	(unknown)

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1855	9-May	Cruz	Antonio	M	42	(unknown)
1822	24-Sep	Cruz	Antonio de la	M	36	ictericia (jaundice)
1847	6-Mar	Cruz	Cornelia de la	F	Adult	(unknown)
1825	14-Sep	Cruz	Damacio de la	M	58	fever
1814	23-Mar	Cruz	Francisco De La	M		fever
1815	22-Apr	Cruz	Juan Jose Felipe de al	M	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1847	3-Jan	Cruz	Juana de la	F	Adult	(unknown)
1812	11-Jan	Cruz	Marcelina de la	F	14	ictericia (jaundice)
1820	3-May	Cruz	Maria de los Dolores de la	F	Child	fever
1814	2-Jun	Cruz	Maria Monica De La	F	Child	pain in the side
1833	20-Sep	Cruz	Melchora de la	F	16	fever
1846	25-Oct	Cruz	Petra de la	F	2 months	(unknown)
1829	17-Apr	Cruz	Maria Gertrudes de la	F	30	fever
1809	20-Oct	Cuevas	Dolores	F	Adult	(unknown)
1813	24-Jul	Cuevas	Juan Jose	M	Adult	(unknown)
1819	14-Mar	Cuevas	Maria	F	Child	died suddenly (unknown)
1824	28-Sep	Cuevas	Maria Petra	F	35	dysentery
1854	25-Jan	Cuires	Francisco	M	Adult	Hung
1849	7-May	Cullen	Ana	F	Adult	(unknown)
1844	15-Oct	Cummings	Elisabet	F	Adult	(unknown)
1814	9-Jan	Curbelo	Jose Prudencio	M	Child	fever
1833	10-Nov	Curbelo	Juan Francisco	M	Child	cough
1852	13-Jul	Curbelo	Teresa	F	Child	(unknown)
1813	28-Oct	Curbiel	Juan	M	Adult	diarrhea
1844	23-Dec	Curbier	Catalina	F	1	(unknown)
1817	9-Dec	Curbier	Jose Antonio Saturino	M	8 days	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1854	20-Jun	Curbier	Josefa	F	65	(unknown)
1814	26-Mar	Curbier	Maria De Los Dolores	F	Child	cough
1849	6-May	Damian	Julian	M	Adult	(unknown)
1853	26-Oct	Davila	Alfonsa	F	75	(unknown)
1819	9-Jul	Davila	Concepcion	F	Adult	drowned in a flood
1847	9-Feb	Davila	Jose Antonio	M	Adult	(unknown)
1815	3-Jun	Davila	Maria Trinidad	F	Adult	colic
1842	7-May	Davis	Edward	M		Killed by the Mexicans
1851	12-Feb	Davis	Maria Luisa	F	Child	(unknown)
1819	1-Nov	De La O	Jose Gervasio	M	Child	indigestion
1812	30-Jun	De La O	Juan Bautista	M	8 days	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1820	18-Feb	De La O	Maria	F	60	fever
1851	9-Jan	Delgado	Alejandra	F		(unknown)
1850	14-Jun	Delgado	Andrea	F	Adult	(unknown)

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1846	8-Jul	Delgado	Antonia	F	22	(unknown)
1853	28-Jul	Delgado	Antonio	M	2 months	(unknown)
1849	18-Oct	Delgado	Catalina	F	Child	(unknown)
1808	13-Dec	Delgado	Catarina de	F	90	(unknown)
1812	28-Sep	Delgado	Gaspar	M	Adult	fever
1825	24-Apr	Delgado	Gavino	M	65	pain
1854	31-Aug	Delgado	Ignacio	M	45	(unknown)
1824	7-Dec	Delgado	Jacinto	M	28	tuberculosis
1846	28-Aug	Delgado	Jesus	M	12	(unknown)
1824	4-Nov	Delgado	Joaquin	M	18	burns
1846	8-Dec	Delgado	Jose	M		(unknown)
1813	7-Mar	Delgado	Jose Antonio	M	1 month	fever
1855	20-Mar	Delgado	Jose de Jesus	M	17 months	(unknown)
1821	26-Dec	Delgado	Jose Guadalupe	M	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1829	29-Dec	Delgado	Jose Manuel	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1811	21-Dec	Delgado	Jose Maria Alcantar	M	1 month	(unknown)
1848	12-Nov	Delgado	Josefa	F	Adult	(unknown)
1849	27-Jul	Delgado	Juan	M	Child	(unknown)
1813	10-Sep	Delgado	Juana	F	77	natural death
1849	12-Apr	Delgado	Juana	F	Adult	(unknown)
1846	8-Sep	Delgado	Juana Francisca	F	Adult	(unknown)
1846	11-Sep	Delgado	Manuel	M	12	(unknown)
1817	3-Mar	Delgado	Margarita de Jesus	F	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1809	9-Nov	Delgado	Maria Dolores	F	45	(unknown)
1814	8-Feb	Delgado	Maria Ignacia Petra De La Candelaria	F	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1823	19-Jun	Delgado	Maria Isabel	F	10 days	fever
1812	1-May	Delgado	Petra	F	8 days	(unknown)
1849	5-Oct	Delgado	Roque		Child	(unknown)
1849	1-Jun	Delgado	Tomas	M	3	(unknown)
1833	21-Jul	Delgado	Clemente	M	75	fever
1833	13-Aug	Delgado	Francisco	M	16	fever
1814	24-Jan	Dena	Jose Antonio	M	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1853	7-May	Diaz	Carmelita	F	6 days	(unknown)
1847	14-Dec	Diaz	Dolores	F	Adult	(unknown)
1849	13-May	Diaz	Jesus	M		(unknown)
1841	25-Jul	Diaz	Jose Maria	M	57	Killed by Indian arrows
1844	15-Mar	Diaz	Juan	M	6 days	(unknown)
1844	29-Jul	Diaz	Juan Ignacio	M	37	(unknown)
1849	6-Aug	Diaz	Julio	M	Child	(unknown)

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1815	14-Nov	Diaz	Leonarda	F	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1840	7-Oct	Diaz	Manuel	M		killed by Indians
1820	22-Sep	Diaz	Maria de Jesus	F	Child	pain
1850	14-Sep	Diaz	Maria de Jesús	F		(unknown)
1816	24-Nov	Diaz	Maria Josefa	F	Child	pain
1825	28-May	Diaz	Maria Josefa	F	Child	pain
1813	2-Mar	Diaz	Mariana Francisco	F	Adult	pneumonia
1851	31-Dec	Diaz	Martin	M		(unknown)
1852	22-Sep	Diaz	Paula	F	65	(unknown)
1849	1-May	Diaz	Perfecta	F		(unknown)
1824	31-May	Diaz	Rosalio	M	20	pain
1828	30-Aug	Diaz	Santiago	M	60	fever
1849	25-Feb	Dimas	Jose	M		(unknown)
1853	23-Jun	Dolan	James	M	53	(unknown)
1813	29-Jan	Dolores	Maria	F	Adult	killed by Indians
1831	26-Mar	Dominguez	Diego	M	46	urine trouble
1814	15-Jan	Dominguez	Jose Antonio Lusiano	M	Child	cough
1815	16-Aug	Dominguez	Jose Cayetano	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1849	22-Mar	Dominguez	Maria	F	Adult	(unknown)
1849	1-May	Dominguez	Maria Antonia	F	2 months	(unknown)
1848	12-Dec	Donavan	Eugenio	M	3	(unknown)
1812	5-Mar	Dondevila	Maria Margarita	F	7	(unknown)
1851	10-Jan	Ducos	Francisco	M	Adult	(unknown)
1841	11-Mar	Dun	Miguel	M	26	gun shot wound-by a captive he was holding prisoner
1850	19-Sep	Dunne	Michael	M		(unknown)
1818	4-Feb	Duran	Ana Maria	F	Adult	pain
1853	18-Dec	Duran	Francisca	F	24	(unknown)
1818	4-May	Duran	Maria Josefa de Jesus	F	8 days	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1819	8-Jun	Duran	Maria Rosalia	F	Adult	childbirth
1839	17-Jan	Duran	Vicente	M	68	pain
1852	19-Feb	Dwyer	Tomas	M		(unknown)
1848	22-Feb	Edwards	Ramon	M	6	(unknown)
1852	22-May	Egan	Edward P.	M		(unknown)
1847	26-Aug	Elder	Rosalia	F	Adult	(unknown)
1815	9-Oct	Elizondo	Ignacio	M	Adult	wounds from fist fight
1833	17-Nov	Elosua	Antonio	M	50	(unknown)
1836	18-May	Elozua	Maria de los Dolores Bernardina de la Trinidad	F	4	pain

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1852	13-Aug	Englemann	Peter	M	40	(unknown)
1832	29-Sep	Enriques	Fernando	M	25	fever
1843	11-Sep	Enriques	Lucio	M	26	(unknown)
1854	30-Nov	Escagera	Maria Eumancia	F	3 months	(unknown)
1835	23-Oct	Escalante	Jose Maria	M		wounds from battle of mission Concepcion
1811	15-Dec	Escalera	Juan Jose	M	Newborn	at birth
1838	24-Nov	Escalera	Maria de Jesus	F	24	(unknown)
1821	28-Mar	Escamilla	Rosa	F	56	fever
1847	15-Dec	Escarena	Isidro	M	Adult	fall from a horse
1845	30-Aug	Escarnona	Maria Concepcion	F	8 days	(unknown)
1814	25-Mar	Escobedo	Maria Josefa	F	Child	cough
1811	18-Jul	Esparrago	Juan De	M	Adult	dropsy (edema-swelling)
1852	25-Jun	Esparza	Francisco	M	Child	(unknown)
1817	27-Mar	Esparza	Jose Ignacio	M	Adult	a long illness
1849	10-May	Esparza	Jose Lino	M	3	(unknown)
1823	8-Nov	Esparza	Jose Maria	M	61	diarrhea
1846	22-Nov	Esparza	Jose Maria	M	7 months	(unknown)
1831	6-Sep	Esparza	Juana	F	36	fever
1849	15-May	Esparza	Simona	F		(unknown)
1813	24-Jul	Espinosa	Edwardo	M	Adult	(unknown)
1815	23-Oct	Espinosa	Josa Andres	M		(unknown)
1813	24-Dec	Espinosa	Jose	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1817	5-Jun	Espinosa	Jose Luiz	M	Adult	natural death
1817	20-Sep	Espinosa	Jose Santiago Beltran	M	8 months	ictericia (jaundice)
1821	5-Aug	Espinosa	Luis	M	27	fever
1810	20-Nov	Espinosa	Maria del Carmen Beltran	F	2	fever
1813	8-Nov	Espinosa	Maria Vicente del Carmen	F	Child	diarrhea
1854	28-Mar	Espinosa	Octairano	M	2	(unknown)
1847	4-Dec	Esqueda	Justo	M	Adult	(unknown)
1813	29-Jan	Estanislado	Jose	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1813	29-Jan	Estanislado (likely father's first name)	Unknown		Child	killed by Indians
1813	29-Jan	Estanislado (likely father's first name)	Unknown		Child	killed by Indians
1813	29-Jan	Estanislado (likely father's first name)	Unknown		Child	killed by Indians
1848	1-Jan	Esteban	Bernabe	M	4	(unknown)

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1849	29-Apr	Estive	Bartolo	M	Adult	(unknown)
1839	16-Dec	Estrada	Antonio	M		died suddenly (unknown)
1820	29-Jun	Estrada	Concepcion de	F	60	apoplegia (paralysis due to stroke)
1849	21-Apr	Everston	Clinton	M	Adult	(unknown)
1849	25-Apr	Everston	Hortencia Margarita	F	5 years 8 days	(unknown)
1846	22-May	Faiver	Jose	M	32	stepped on Nail
1851	27-Aug	Falcon	Carlota	F	Child	(unknown)
1832	30-Mar	Falcon	Refugia	F	64	pain
1824	27-Sep	Farias	Antonia	F	20	childbirth
1832	12-Jan	Farias	Antonia	F	24	fever
1848	17-Dec	Farias	Carmen	F	2	(unknown)
1850	21-Nov	Farias	Francisca	F	Child	(unknown)
1821	12-Apr	Farias	Francisco	M	58	pain
1830	28-Jan	Farias	Francisco	M	60	pain
1831	29-Dec	Farias	Francisco	M	62	pain
1809	17-Jan	Farias	Jose Antonio	M	8 days	(unknown)
1820	27-Sep	Farias	Jose Antonio	M	Child	fever
1833	20-Oct	Farias	Maria Josefa de Jesus	F	17	cough
1848	29-Jan	Farias	Pablo	M	5 days	(unknown)
1824	13-Aug	Fausto	Antonio	M	62	dropsy (edema-swelling)
1814	11-May	Faz	Maria Juliana	F	Adult	childbirth
1852	3-Mar	Felan	Maria de la Candelaria	F	Child	(unknown)
1843	15-Feb	Fernandez	Jose Antonio	M	5 days	(unknown)
1813	24-Mar	Fernandez	Santiago	M		(unknown)
1852	22-Dec	Fest	Mariana	F	8 months	(unknown)
1820	16-Feb	First Soldier	Unknown	M		died suddenly (unknown)
1846	11-Dec	Fiske	Luciana	F	5	(unknown)
1849	20-Jan	Fiske	Pedro M.	M	2 days	(unknown)
1841	15-Feb	Fiske	Santiago Ylario N	M	32 days	(unknown)
1847	4-Dec	Fiske	Trinidad N.	M	16 days	(unknown)
1836	12-Jul	Flores	Antonio	M	14	fever
1847	24-Aug	Flores	Antonio Roman	M	5 months 4 days	(unknown)
1826	4-May	Flores	Catarina de	F	35	fever
1820	16-May	Flores	Concepcion	F	30	dropsy (edema-swelling)
1840	7-Nov	Flores	Concepcion	M	1	(unknown)
1814	10-Feb	Flores	De Valdez Manuel	M	Adult	(unknown)
1823	12-Dec	Flores	Diego	M	80	old age
1843	8-Apr	Flores	Eduardo	M	33	killed by Indians
1828	2-Dec	Flores	Eugenio	M	48	pain

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1854	19-Jun	Flores	Feliciano	M	30	(unknown)
1810	10-Oct	Flores	Francisca	F	58	(unknown)
1813	4-Oct	Flores	Francisco	F	18	dropsy (edema-swelling)
1855	8-May	Flores	Francisco	M	40	(unknown)
1832	24-Mar	Flores	Francisco Jose	M	62	pain
1832	13-Jul	Flores	Francisco Manuel Maria	M	26	fever
1828	3-Nov	Flores	Guadalupe	F	Adult	died suddenly (unknown)
1824	31-Jan	Flores	Ignacia	F	61	body pains
1848	2-Jul	Flores	Inocencio	M		(unknown)
1836	29-Nov	Flores	Javiera	F	76	pain
1821	30-Jul	Flores	Jose	M	55	dysentery
1809	17-Apr	Flores	Jose Antonio	M	Child	(unknown)
1809	2-Feb	Flores	Jose Antonio	M	1 month	fever
1817	19-Oct	Flores	Jose Antonio	M	1 week	pain
1819	16-Nov	Flores	Jose de Jesus Teodor	M	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1822	25-Mar	Flores	Jose Eusebiuo	M	Child	cough
1844	3-Nov	Flores	Jose Ignacio	M	18 months	(unknown)
1831	16-Jun	Flores	Jose Maria	M		fever
1854	10-Jan	Flores	Jose Maria	M	76	(unknown)
1848	25-Feb	Flores	Jose Simon	M	1 week	(unknown)
1829	22-Oct	Flores	Josefa	F	50	dysentery
1840	26-Oct	Flores	Josefa	F	52	(unknown)
1849	7-Jun	Flores	Josefa	F	Adult	(unknown)
1850	30-May	Flores	Juan	M	Adult	(unknown)
1854	16-Apr	Flores	Juan Severo	M	6 months	(unknown)
1815	29-Oct	Flores	Juana	F	Adult	vepentinos (lung ailment)
1821	14-Dec	Flores	Juana	F	82	old age
1850	5-Nov	Flores	Juana	F	Adult	(unknown)
1851	7-Feb	Flores	Juana	F		(unknown)
1852	1-Aug	Flores	Lina	F	Child	(unknown)
1854	25-Jan	Flores	Lino	M	Adult	Hung
1810	2-Sep	Flores	Lorenza	F	46	etica (unclear)
1810	12-Aug	Flores	Lorenzo	M	14	gun shot wound
1829	8-Mar	Flores	Manuela	F	53	pain
1851	9-Jul	Flores	Marcial de la Trinidad		7 days	(unknown)
1854	15-Feb	Flores	Marcos Toribio	M	15 days	(unknown)
1847	1-Mar	Flores	Maria Clara Elena Maxsimiliana	F	36	(unknown)
1819	1-Nov	Flores	Maria Claudia	F	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1852	22-Jun	Flores	Maria de Jesus	F	1 day	at birth

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1821	14-Sep	Flores	Maria de la Concepcion	F	Child	fever
1855	17-Mar	Flores	Maria Dolores	F	10 days	(unknown)
1814	9-Feb	Flores	Maria Gertrudes	F	Adult	old age
1825	24-Sep	Flores	Maria Gertrudes	F	54	fever
1825	30-Mar	Flores	Maria Gertrudes	F	Child	measles
1846	3-Dec	Flores	Maria Gertrudes	F	6 days	(unknown)
1823	29-May	Flores	Maria Guadalupe	F	76	dropsy (edema-swelling)
1809	5-May	Flores	Maria Josefa	F	63	(unknown)
1814	24-Feb	Flores	Maria Josefa	F	Child	fever
1827	30-Jan	Flores	Maria Josefa	F	48	tuberculosis
1823	17-Jun	Flores	Maria Josefa de la Concepcion	F	2	fever
1812	7-Apr	Flores	Maria Josefa Manuela	F	1 week	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1850	23-Dec	Flores	Maria Luisa	F	Adult	(unknown)
1815	22-Feb	Flores	Maria Romana	F	Child	pain
1818	7-Oct	Flores	Maria Wensesloa de la Merced	F	2 weeks	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1826	4-Oct	Flores	Mariana	F	56	fever
1822	15-Jun	Flores	Mariano	M	31	blood vomiting
1848	14-Jan	Flores	Miguel	M		(unknown)
1849	17-Apr	Flores	Nicolas	M		(unknown)
1817	3-Oct	Flores	Pedro	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1823	27-Jan	Flores	Pedro	M	36	killed by Indians on the road to Laredo
1809	2-Oct	Flores	Pedro Jose	M	2 days	(unknown)
1846	27-Aug	Flores	Ramon	M	Adult	(unknown)
1824	21-Oct	Flores	Silvestra	F	64	(unknown)
1851	24-Sep	Flores	Teresa	F	Child	(unknown)
1825	28-Nov	Flores	Tiburcio	M	25	fever
1815	27-Feb	Flores	Vicente	M	Adult	pain
1812	26-Apr	Flores	Ygnacio Nicolas	M	63	fever
1820	4-Jul	Flores	Gertrudes	F	50	fever
1833	13-Jun	Flores	Juan Manuel	M	12 days	fever
1852	26-Nov	Flores de Abrego	Jose Antonio	M	77	(unknown)
1830	11-Sep	Flores de Abrego	Jose Ignacio Gregorio	M	22	fever
1818	12-May	Flores de Valdez	Gerturdes	F	Adult	(unknown)
1839	20-Sep	Flores Morales	Pedro	M	24	gun shot wound-rifle
1843	13-Mar	Foche	Candido	M	16	(unknown)
1844	10-Jun	Fohs	Pedro	M		killed by Indians
1853	8-Dec	Fonterel	Dami		40	(unknown)

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1849	22-Jun	Fragoso	Miguel	M	Adult	(unknown)
1845	4-Sep	Franca	Josefa	F	Adult	(unknown)
1815	12-Apr	Francisco	Juan	M		killed by Indians
1848	22-Jun	Fratler	Luisa Catalina	F	6 months	(unknown)
1849	5-Jun	Frausto	Antonio	M	Adult	(unknown)
1815	6-Nov	Fuente	Jose Manuel de la	M	Child	smallpox
1815	21-Nov	Fuente	Josefa de la	F	Adult	childbirth
1814	9-May	Fuente	Maria Teodora	F	Adult	fever
1838	2-Dec	Fuentes	Anna Maria	F	78	dysentery
1854	4-Sep	Fuentes	Bartolo	M	3 months	(unknown)
1826	7-Aug	Fuentes	Crescencio	M	46	fever
1854	31-Aug	Fuentes	Felipe	M	7	(unknown)
1813	6-Feb	Fuentes	Jose de la	M	Adult	(unknown)
1848	26-Nov	Fuentes	Juan	M	3 months	(unknown)
1839	10-Apr	Fuentes	Juana	F	48	dropsy (edema-swelling)
1833	25-Jul	Fuentes	Juliana	F	72	diarrhea
1828	7-Oct	Fuentes	Manuela	F	62	pain
1851	18-Mar	Fuentes	Manuela	F	Child	(unknown)
1822	15-Apr	Fuentes	Maria Ignacia	F	Child	cough
1812	12-Nov	Fuentes	Maria Zenobia Loreto de las	F	Child	pain
1841	16-Mar	Fuerte	Pablo	M	90	gun shot wound-accidental by an American
1822	31-Jan	Galan	Jose Antonio de Jesus	M		fever
1841	27-Mar	Galan	Jose Bonifacio	M	46	(unknown)
1820	26-Sep	Galan	Luis	M	52	tuberculosis
1853	16-Sep	Galan	Luis	M	30	(unknown)
1828	3-Aug	Galan	Luis Antonio	M	8.5 months	(unknown)
1821	6-Jun	Galan	Margarita	F	20	fever
1841	8-Dec	Gallardo	Jesus	M	16 days	(unknown)
1823	18-Aug	Gallardo	Jose de Jesus	M	2	indigestion
1825	30-Jul	Galvan	Abelino	M	Child	fever
1812	23-Mar	Galvan	Casiana	F	60	old age
1821	20-Mar	Galvan	Jose	M		killed by Indians
1837	16-Nov	Galvan	Jose Maria	M	48	(unknown)
1849	14-Jun	Galvan	Luis	M	Adult	(unknown)
1832	6-Feb	Galvan	Manuel	M	68	pain
1830	16-Nov	Galvan	Maria Luisa	F	Child	fever
1832	10-May	Galvan	Rosa	F	18	pain
1852	1-Feb	Gamboa	Ignacio	M		(unknown)

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1841	18-May	Gamboa	Matilde	F	80	(unknown)
1823	23-Aug	Gamez	Juana	F	63	diarrhea
1854	29-Mar	Ganda	Antonio	M	50	(unknown)
1849	28-May	Garcia	Antonia	F	Adult	(unknown)
1853	10-Nov	Garcia	Antonio	M		(unknown)
1819	1-Dec	Garcia	Francisco	M	Adult	old age
1841	16-Jun	Garcia	Francisco	M	28	killed by Indians
1854	28-Jun	Garcia	Guadalupe	F	1	(unknown)
1847	25-Dec	Garcia	Jesusa	F	Adult	(unknown)
1811	2-May	Garcia	Jose Luis	M	6	“toz” (cough)
1813	17-Jan	Garcia	Jose Maria	M		killed by Indians
1822	11-Nov	Garcia	Jose Simon	M	15 days	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1821	22-Apr	Garcia	Jose Toribio	M	8 days	pain
1850	4-May	Garcia	Josefa	F	Adult	(unknown)
1851	30-May	Garcia	Juan	M	Child	(unknown)
1836	14-Feb	Garcia	Juan Baptista	M	3	inflammation of the throat
1848	30-Mar	Garcia	Juan Esteban	M	20	(unknown)
1851	22-Dec	Garcia	Manuela	F		(unknown)
1815	17-Dec	Garcia	Maria Antonia	F	Adult	ictericia (jaundice)
1840	10-Nov	Garcia	Maria Antonia	F	1 day	(unknown)
1822	25-Jul	Garcia	Maria Antonio	F	Child	leprosy
1842	31-Jul	Garcia	Maria Blasa	F	70	(unknown)
1816	8-Jun	Garcia	Maria Rita	F	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1815	13-Jun	Garcia	Maria Trinidad	F	Adult	childbirth
1816	5-May	Garcia	Martin	M	Adult	pain
1827	5-Jan	Garcia	Matias	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1852	13-Aug	Garcia	Rafaela	F	Child	(unknown)
1853	24-Oct	Garcia	Refugio	M	Adult	(unknown)
1849	2-Jun	Garcia	Rudicinda	F	4	(unknown)
1822	20-Dec	Garcia	Tomas	M	27	ulcers
1816	5-Dec	Garcia	Vicente	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1833	30-Jan	Garcia	Juan Jose	M	26	fever
1812	30-Jun	Garcia	Manuela	F	30	avaquaciones (habitual illness)
1819	2-May	Garza	Aniceto Mariano de Jesus de la	M	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1849	3-Jan	Garza	Antonio	M	Adult	(unknown)
1831	10-Oct	Garza	Antonio de la	M	46	(unknown)
1853	4-Dec	Garza	Casamiro	M	60	(unknown)
1851	9-Jun	Garza	Catalimo Mateo de la	M	Child	(unknown)

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1851	30-Apr	Garza	Catalina	F	Child	(unknown)
1826	23-Apr	Garza	Cayetano de la	M		killed by Indians
1827	30-Jul	Garza	Cecilio	M		drowned in river
1846	23-Dec	Garza	Eugenio de la	M	2	(unknown)
1848	3-Oct	Garza	Guadalupe	F		(unknown)
1850	14-Oct	Garza	Guadalupe de la	F	Child	(unknown)
1843	9-Jul	Garza	Jacinto de la	M	23 days	(unknown)
1851	6-May	Garza	Jose Antonio de la	M		(unknown)
1848	30-Mar	Garza	Jose Antonio Refugio	M	4 weeks	(unknown)
1852	21-Jun	Garza	Jose de Jesus de la	M		(unknown)
1813	7-Feb	Garza	Jose de la	M		pain
1823	7-Apr	Garza	Jose Felix de la	M	6 days	fever
1812	25-Jun	Garza	Jose Gabel de la	M	Stillborn	stilborn
1814	12-Jul	Garza	Jose Holayo De La	M		killed by Indians
1848	11-Nov	Garza	Jose Juan de la	M	Adult	(unknown)
1849	9-Mar	Garza	Jose Manuel de la	M	Adult	(unknown)
1847	17-Aug	Garza	Jose Maria Andres de la	M	8 months 1 day	(unknown)
1810	2-Mar	Garza	Jose Maria de la	M	15 days	(unknown)
1852	13-Apr	Garza	Jose Maria de la	M		(unknown)
1814	15-Feb	Garza	Jose Miguel	M	Child	pujos (diarrhea)
1841	13-Aug	Garza	Jose Pedro	M	74	(unknown)
1832	18-Oct	Garza	Juan Jose de la	M	35	killed by Indians
1812	13-Dec	Garza	Juana Francisca de la	F	Adult	(unknown)
1813	18-Sep	Garza	Juana Francisca de la	F	Newborn	at birth
1814	2-Apr	Garza	Juana Maria De La	F	Adult	fever
1824	28-May	Garza	Juliana de la	F	64	(unknown)
1849	4-May	Garza	Marcel de la	M	4	(unknown)
1822	30-Mar	Garza	Maria Antonia de la	F	Child	cough
1852	16-Feb	Garza	Maria de Jesus	F		(unknown)
1819	24-Feb	Garza	Maria de Jesus de la	F	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1849	5-Nov	Garza	Maria de Jesus de la	F	1 year 6 months	(unknown)
1833	17-Oct	Garza	Maria Francisca de la	F	Child	cough
1841	29-May	Garza	Maria Gertrudes	F	1	(unknown)
1823	17-Sep	Garza	Maria Gertrudes de Jesus Nicolasa de la	F	1	indigestion
1833	16-Oct	Garza	Maria Gertrudes de la	F	Child	cough
1832	28-Mar	Garza	Maria Guadalupe de la	F	25	pain
1813	12-Dec	Garza	Maria Josefa de la	F	Child	pain
1813	11-Jun	Garza	Maria Josefa de la	F	39	(unknown)

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1820	23-Dec	Garza	Maria Josefa de la	F	66	dysentery
1836	20-Aug	Garza	Maria Josefa de la	F	4	fever
1852	29-Jan	Garza	Maria Josefa de la	F		(unknown)
1826	14-Dec	Garza	Maria Josefa de la	F	62	pain
1816	20-Oct	Garza	Maria Polinaria de la	F	Adult	childbirth
1813	9-Dec	Garza	Maria Rafaela de la	F	Child	(unknown)
1852	15-Jan	Garza	Martin de la	M		(unknown)
1821	17-Jan	Garza	Mathias de la	M	68	dysentery
1809	2-Oct	Garza	Mauricia de la	F	24	habitual sickness
1849	22-Apr	Garza	Melchor de la	M	Adult	(unknown)
1848	26-Oct	Garza	Narciso	M	7	(unknown)
1841	10-May	Garza	Pablo	M	58	(unknown)
1842	29-Dec	Garza	Polonia	F	50	(unknown)
1849	10-May	Garza	Ponciano de la	M	5	(unknown)
1821	27-Aug	Garza	Rafael Antonio de la	M	Child	fever
1849	14-Dec	Garza	Ramona de la	F	Child	(unknown)
1846	25-Jan	Garza	Refugia de la	F	Adult	Fistfight with a man
1825	20-Oct	Garza	Refugio de la	F	60	fever
1830	26-May	Garza	Simona de la	F	30	fever
1847	29-Mar	Garza	Ursula de la	F	4	(unknown)
1849	27-May	Garza	Ursula de la	F		(unknown)
1825	26-Dec	Garza	Ventura de la	M	59	fever
1830	21-Mar	Garza	Vicente de la	M	45	pain
1830	26-Mar	Garza	Victor de la	M	Child	(unknown)
1850	30-May	Garza	Luciano de la	M	Adult	(unknown)
1849	10-Aug	Gauna	Anselma	F		(unknown)
1849	20-May	Gauna	Maria de Jesus	F		(unknown)
1855	27-Jan	Gauna	Roberta	F	35	(unknown)
1820	20-Nov	Gauna	Roberto	M		killed by Indians
1848	17-Oct	Gauna	Victor	M	6 months	(unknown)
1851	5-Nov	Gil	Apolinario	M		(unknown)
1831	30-Jul	Gil	Francisco	M		pain
1843	16-Aug	Gil	Gertrudes	F	70	(unknown)
1832	10-Aug	Gil	Jose Maria	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1849	3-May	Gil	Jose Maria	M		(unknown)
1852	11-Feb	Gil	Manuel	M	Child	(unknown)
1815	25-Nov	Gil	Maria Gertrudes	F	Child	smallpox
1816	25-Nov	Gil	Maria Gregoria	F	Child	(unknown)
1851	10-Feb	Gil	Santos	M		(unknown)

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1851	25-Jan	Gilbeau	Augustina	F		(unknown)
1845	19-Jun	Gilbeau	Francisco	M	Adult	(unknown)
1847	12-Oct	Glanton	Juan	M	2 months 6 days	(unknown)
1843	30-Sep	Glason	Maria Florentina	F	24	(unknown)
1847	8-Nov	Godina	Juan Nepomuceno	M	7 months	(unknown)
1840	18-Oct	Gomez	Alejandro	M	19 months	(unknown)
1849	10-Jan	Gomez	Francisco	M	9	(unknown)
1850	8-Aug	Gomez	Francisco	M	Child	(unknown)
1854	14-Nov	Gomez	Francisco	M	2 days	(unknown)
1814	7-Mar	Gomez	Jose Aquino	M	Child	tuberculosis
1849	8-Jan	Gomez	Jose Francisco	M	6 days	(unknown)
1811	6-Dec	Gomez	Jose Guillermo	M	1 month	(unknown)
1820	15-Jul	Gomez	Jose Manuel	M	Child	pain
1848	29-Dec	Gomez	Jose Miguel	M	2 days	(unknown)
1850	9-Feb	Gomez	Jose Pascual	M	Child	(unknown)
1832	15-Oct	Gomez	Juan Jose	M	36	pain
1833	20-Aug	Gomez	Juan Jose	M		killed by Indians
1844	2-Nov	Gomez	Juan Jose	M	Adult	(unknown)
1848	17-Jul	Gomez	Juan Jose	M	6 days	(unknown)
1850	25-Jul	Gomez	Juliana	F	Child	(unknown)
1815	12-Apr	Gomez	Luciano	M		killed by Indians
1815	6-Apr	Gomez	Manuel	M		killed by Indians
1810	6-Aug	Gomez	Margarita	F	8 days	(unknown)
1853	5-May	Gomez	Maria de Jesus	F	30	(unknown)
1847	7-Feb	Gomez	Maria Lina	F	5	(unknown)
1822	21-May	Gomez	Maria Luisa	F	Child	cough
1848	30-Jun	Gomez	Maria Petra	F	2 months	(unknown)
1810	7-Aug	Gomez	Maria Ygnacia Margarita	F	8 days	(unknown)
1847	3-Jan	Gomez	Maximiana	F	2	(unknown)
1841	13-May	Gomez	Miguel	M	4 days	(unknown)
1831	1-Jan	Gomez	Pantaleona	F	18	fever
1849	18-Apr	Gomez	Plutarca	F		(unknown)
1855	9-Jan	Gomez	Rafael	M	3	(unknown)
1849	2-Feb	Gomez	Vicente	M	1 month 5 days	(unknown)
1819	14-Jan	Gongora	Jose de Jesus	M	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1852	29-Jul	Gonzales	Ana Francisca	F		(unknown)
1831	10-Dec	Gonzales	Ana Maria	F	25	fever
1814	4-Aug	Gonzales	Antonia	F	Adult	natural death
1826	22-Sep	Gonzales	Antonio	M	18	killed by a horse

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1849	29-Apr	Gonzales	Atanacio	M	Adult	(unknown)
1820	16-Jan	Gonzales	Clemente	M	Child	epilepsy
1846	24-Apr	Gonzales	Dorotea	F	Adult	(unknown)
1851	8-Aug	Gonzales	Espiridion	M	Child	(unknown)
1847	28-Nov	Gonzales	Francisco	M	Adult	(unknown)
1851	24-Nov	Gonzales	Francisco	M		(unknown)
1815	3-Nov	Gonzales	Guadalupe	F	Adult	childbirth
1852	4-Aug	Gonzales	Jesus	M	Child	(unknown)
1816	7-Jun	Gonzales	Jose Antonio	M	Adult	(unknown)
1812	30-Aug	Gonzales	Jose Bartolo	M	1 day	at birth
1822	16-Mar	Gonzales	Jose Blas	M		cough
1812	24-Jul	Gonzales	Juan	M	2	fever
1849	28-May	Gonzales	Juana	F	Adult	(unknown)
1852	23-May	Gonzales	Juana	F		(unknown)
1829	24-Nov	Gonzales	Magdalena	F	50	pain
1846	4-Dec	Gonzales	Manuel	M		(unknown)
1849	13-Sep	Gonzales	Manuel	M	Child	(unknown)
1850	30-Aug	Gonzales	Manuel	M		(unknown)
1813	15-Oct	Gonzales	Maria de Jesus	M	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1823	31-Dec	Gonzales	Maria de Jesus	F	52	heart trouble
1818	26-Oct	Gonzales	Maria de Jesus de los Angeles	F	3 weeks	indigestion
1812	11-Nov	Gonzales	Maria Gertrudes	F	50	fever
1814	25-Feb	Gonzales	Maria Gertrudes	F	Child	cough
1846	4-Jan	Gonzales	Maria Ignacia	F	6 days	(unknown)
1852	27-Jan	Gonzales	Pedro	M		(unknown)
1851	21-Jul	Gonzales	Prudencio	M		(unknown)
1849	3-May	Gonzales	Salome	M	Adult	(unknown)
1849	3-May	Gonzales	Santa	F	6	(unknown)
1816	19-May	Gonzales	Santiago	M	Adult	ictericia (jaundice)
1847	16-Jan	Gonzales	Sebastian	M	1	(unknown)
1854	22-Nov	Gonzales	Tomas	M	3 months	(unknown)
1815	17-Nov	Gonzales	Tomasa Rodriguez	F	Child	smallpox
1849	3-May	Gonzales	Trinidad			(unknown)
1810	6-Nov	Gordiana	Juan Bautista Faycalteco	M	3	(unknown)
1834	25-Mar	Gortari	Eligio	M	Adult	wounds from fighting Indians
1842	14-Aug	Gortari	Jose Alexandro de	M	76	(unknown)
1822	8-Jul	Gortari	Maria Ygnacia	F	Child	fever

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1831	24-Jul	Gortari	Mariano	M	57	fever
1843	29-Jun	Gortari	Miguel	M	40	killed by Indians
1852	9-May	Gortari	Santa	F		(unknown)
1837	16-Sep	Gortari	Vicente	M	68	pain
1851	24-Jan	Gortori	Isabel	F		(unknown)
1853	21-Aug	Granado	Fernando	M	20	(unknown)
1852	24-Jan	Granado	Juana	F		(unknown)
1825	19-Oct	Granados	Manuel	M	60	fever
1842	28-Jul	Granados	Maria de Jesus	F	1 week	(unknown)
1843	23-Oct	Granji	Escolastica	F	Adult	(unknown)
1844	18-Jul	Gsell	Catalina	F	16	(unknown)
1844	16-Jul	Gsell	Miguel	M	37	(unknown)
1839	18-Jun	Guajardo	Francisco	M	Child	(unknown)
1851	30-May	Guana	Juana	F		(unknown)
1825	3-Feb	Guemes	Maria Simona	F	40	fever
1826	10-Aug	Guerra	Francisco	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1845	10-Dec	Guerra	Ignacia	F	Adult	(unknown)
1850	4-Dec	Guerra	Jose Antonio	M	Adult	(unknown)
1846	23-Dec	Guerra	Jose Maria	M	6 days	(unknown)
1814	11-Jan	Guerra	Jose Mariana De Los Reyes	M	Child	pain
1822	14-May	Guerra	Julian	M	13	fall from a horse
1847	28-Jun	Guerra	Magdalena	F	Adult	(unknown)
1809	19-Mar	Guerra	Maria Antonia	F	1 month	(unknown)
1816	10-Apr	Guerra	Maria Carmel	F	Adult	old age
1840	12-Nov	Guerra	Maria de la Luz	F	80	(unknown)
1809	13-Jul	Guerra	Mariana	F	38	(unknown)
1846	20-Aug	Guerra	Trinidad	M	Adult	(unknown)
1819	28-Jan	Guerra	Juan Manuel	M	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1839	14-Apr	Guerrero	Candida	F	78	(unknown)
1836	6-Mar	Guerrero	Irineo	M	Adult	(unknown)
1816	13-May	Guerrero	Maria Bernarda	F	Adult	(unknown)
1851	24-Mar	Guerrero	Maria de Jesus Gabriela Delgado	F	Child	(unknown)
1810	20-Jan	Guerrero	Rosalia	F	70	(unknown)
1849	6-May	Guerrero	Simona	F		(unknown)
1851	31-Oct	Guerrero	Teodora	F		(unknown)
1838	24-Apr	Guerrero	Trinidad	F	48	fever
1854	5-Aug	Guerrero	Vicente	M	4 months	(unknown)
1826	26-Oct	Guerrero	Patricio	M	28	fever

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1814	12-Mar	Guerro Fragoso	Jose	M	Adult	natural death
1836	4-Mar	Guillen	Joaquin	M	Adult	wounds from the battle of the Alamo
1811	13-Nov	Gusman	Maria Ignacia De Jesus	F	11 days	(unknown)
1850	6-May	Gutierrez	Encarnacion	F	Adult	(unknown)
1814	20-Nov	Gutierrez	Francisco	M	Adult	(unknown)
1853	6-Dec	Gutierrez	Isabel	F	40	(unknown)
1849	29-Apr	Gutierrez	Joaquin	M	Adult	(unknown)
1816	17-Feb	Gutierrez	Jose	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1809	5-May	Gutierrez	Jose Maria	M	8 days	(unknown)
1817	11-Oct	Gutierrez	Juan	M	Child	a long illness
1825	18-Jun	Gutierrez	Maria de la Merced	F	24	fever
1826	10-Oct	Gutierrez	Maria Teresa	F	Child	pain
1848	2-Sep	Gutierrez	Rafael	M	Adult	(unknown)
1808	28-Nov	Gutierrez	Ysidro	M	35	(unknown)
1810	19-May	Gutierrez	Rafael	M	36	(unknown)
1819	19-Aug	Guzman	Jose Maria	M	Child	epilepsy
1813	26-Dec	Guzman	Juan	M	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1845	15-Jan	Guzman	Juana	F	38	(unknown)
1822	18-Apr	Guzman	Maria Francisca	F	Child	cough
1822	24-Feb	Guzman	Nicolasa	F	Adult	tabardillo (typhus)
1844	14-Jul	Haby	Catalina	F	39	(unknown)
1852	6-Jul	Hagru	Salesa	F		(unknown)
1849	28-Apr	Herencio	Teodoro	M	Adult	(unknown)
1809	12-May	Hernandez	Antonio	M	1 week	(unknown)
1810	23-Apr	Hernandez	Antonio	M	35	fley de sangre (bleeding)
1844	15-Jun	Hernandez	Antonio	M	50	(unknown)
1847	13-Mar	Hernandez	Antonio	M	14	gun shot wound-rifle, by an Indian in the city
1848	3-Apr	Hernandez	Antonio	M	27	(unknown)
1815	23-Apr	Hernandez	Bernardino	M		killed by Indians
1822	9-Sep	Hernandez	Candida	F	25	mental illness
1819	9-Jul	Hernandez	Carmel	F	Child	drowned in a flood
1848	28-Jul	Hernandez	Carmen	F	11 days	(unknown)
1823	7-Jul	Hernandez	Clara Maria	F	93	dysentery
1825	27-Jun	Hernandez	Clemencia	F	60	dropsy (edema-swelling)
1815	4-Nov	Hernandez	Cristoval	M	Child	smallpox
1844	2-May	Hernandez	Felipe	M	5 days	(unknown)
1851	18-Mar	Hernandez	Francisca	F		(unknown)
1817	20-Oct	Hernandez	Francisco	M	Adult	killed by Indians

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1817	4-Aug	Hernandez	Francisco	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1825	30-Oct	Hernandez	Francisco	M	62	fever
1841	29-May	Hernandez	Francisco	M	57	Killed by Indian arrows
1855	12-Mar	Hernandez	Francisco	M	3	(unknown)
1850	22-Nov	Hernandez	Gregorio de Jesus	M	Child	(unknown)
1853	17-Aug	Hernandez	Hilaria	F	2	(unknown)
1817	12-Mar	Hernandez	Ignacia Francisca	F	1 week	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1854	16-Oct	Hernandez	Jesus	M	8 months	(unknown)
1809	22-Apr	Hernandez	Jose	M	30	(unknown)
1816	31-Mar	Hernandez	Jose Andres	M	Adult	natural death
1819	16-Apr	Hernandez	Jose de Jesus	M	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1826	5-Apr	Hernandez	Jose de Jesus	M	22	killed by Indians
1817	8-Oct	Hernandez	Jose Doroteo	M	4 months	indigestion
1817	21-Oct	Hernandez	Jose Francisco	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1815	27-Feb	Hernandez	Jose Joaquin	M		(unknown)
1845	13-Aug	Hernandez	Jose Maria	M	3 days	(unknown)
1809	18-Dec	Hernandez	Jose Maria de Jesus	M	11 days	(unknown)
1841	2-Aug	Hernandez	Josefa	F	44	(unknown)
1842	2-Jun	Hernandez	Josefa	F	21	(unknown)
1852	3-Jun	Hernandez	Josefa	F		(unknown)
1854	26-May	Hernandez	Josefa	F	54	(unknown)
1812	15-Jan	Hernandez	Juan	M	1 day	at birth
1848	22-Feb	Hernandez	Juan	M	1 day	(unknown)
1815	19-Oct	Hernandez	Juan Jose	M	Child	smallpox
1816	16-Apr	Hernandez	Juan Jose	M	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1816	8-Dec	Hernandez	Juan Jose	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1827	19-Feb	Hernandez	Juan Manuel	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1849	11-Jun	Hernandez	Juana	F	Adult	(unknown)
1849	11-Jun	Hernandez	Juana	F	Adult	(unknown)
1850	8-Jul	Hernandez	Juana	F	Child	(unknown)
1819	9-Jul	Hernandez	Juana Chimaca	F	Child	drowned in a flood
1838	8-Dec	Hernandez	Juliana	F	58	(unknown)
1846	14-Dec	Hernandez	Marcos	M	4	(unknown)
1823	2-Dec	Hernandez	Maria Antonia	F	Child	pain
1848	28-Apr	Hernandez	Maria Cesarea	F	6 days	(unknown)
1846	14-May	Hernandez	Maria de Jesus	F	4 months	(unknown)
1842	10-Jun	Hernandez	Maria Dolores	F	24	(unknown)
1816	25-Dec	Hernandez	Maria Josefa	F	Child	burns
1813	4-Oct	Hernandez	Maria Josefa Nepomuncena	F	11	fever

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1824	19-Jan	Hernandez	Maria Josefa Nepomuncena	F	22	fever
1818	31-May	Hernandez	Maria Juana	F	1 week	epilepsy
1817	27-Feb	Hernandez	Maria Mauricia	F	Child	indigestion
1816	15-Jun	Hernandez	Maria Roberta	F	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1821	25-Oct	Hernandez	Maria Rosalia	F	Child	fever
1851	3-Jun	Hernandez	Maria Timotea	F	Child	(unknown)
1849	30-Oct	Hernandez	Nestora	F	Child	(unknown)
1855	1-Apr	Hernandez	Pablo	M	2 months	(unknown)
1821	1-Jan	Hernandez	Pedro	M	Child	pain
1823	2-Mar	Hernandez	Pedro	M	64	colic
1819	9-Jul	Hernandez	Perfecta	F		drowned in a flood
1848	5-Oct	Hernandez	Santana	M	Adult	(unknown)
1851	10-Jul	Hernandez	Segundo	M		(unknown)
1818	7-Jan	Hernandez	Zapopa	F	Adult	old age
1849	24-May	Herrera	Antonia	F	3	(unknown)
1854	8-Feb	Herrera	Antonio	M	47	(unknown)
1848	25-Dec	Herrera	Asuncion	F	4 months	(unknown)
1845	9-May	Herrera	Cirilo	M	7 or 8 years	(unknown)
1811	25-Aug	Herrera	Diego	M	Adult	avituaciones (habitual illness)
1816	16-Oct	Herrera	Felix	M	Adult	ictericia (jaundice)
1843	3-May	Herrera	Fernando	M	5 days	(unknown)
1809	9-Oct	Herrera	Francisco	M	6 days	(unknown)
1854	17-Aug	Herrera	Francisco	M	1	(unknown)
1847	6-Mar	Herrera	Guadalupe	F	8 days	(unknown)
1831	9-Mar	Herrera	Jose Antonio	M		measles
1845	23-May	Herrera	Jose de Jesus	M	2 months	(unknown)
1830	22-Dec	Herrera	Jose Maria	M	59	fever
1833	6-Oct	Herrera	Jose Maria de Jesus	M	6 months	cough
1848	30-Jun	Herrera	Josefa	F	4 months	(unknown)
1817	6-Jun	Herrera	Juan Antonio	M	Adult	constipation
1849	5-Aug	Herrera	Juliana	F	Adult	(unknown)
1812	24-Jan	Herrera	Loreta	F	1	epilepsy
1813	5-Jan	Herrera	Luciana del Refugio	F	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1812	22-Sep	Herrera	Maria Alejandra	F	Adult	fever
1833	16-Oct	Herrera	Maria Antonia	F	Child	cough
1813	16-Dec	Herrera	Maria Josefa	F	Child	fever
1815	5-Jan	Herrera	Mariana de	F	Adult	old age
1813	19-Nov	Herrera	Miguel de	M	Adult	killed by Indians

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1841	22-Jun	Herrera	Pedro	M	28	killed by Indians
1849	20-Apr	Herrera	Pedro	M		(unknown)
1848	28-Aug	Herrera	Pefecta	F	3 years 6 months	(unknown)
1852	11-Aug	Herrera	Simon	M		(unknown)
1855	15-Jan	Herrera	Unknown	F	40	(unknown)
1846	14-Dec	Herrera	Victor	M	4 months	(unknown)
1850	30-Aug	Herrera	Francisco	M		(unknown)
1843	16-Oct	Herrera	Guadalupe	F	50 or 60	(unknown)
1850	9-Feb	Herrera	Severo	M	Child	(unknown)
1846	24-Nov	Hewitt	Fernando Anselmo	M	7 months	(unknown)
1823	12-Jul	Hilario	Jarame	M	37	indigestion
1814	3-Jun	Hinojosa	Hipolito	M	Child	pain
1815	23-Apr	Hinojosa	Jose	M		killed by Indians
1815	2-Dec	Hinojosa	Jose Andres	M	Child	smallpox
1808	3-Dec	Hinojosa	Jose Maria	M	1	(unknown)
1819	9-Jul	Hinojosa	Maria de la Cruz	F	Adult	drowned
1849	17-Oct	Holguin	Jose de Jesus	M		(unknown)
1822	30-Sep	Hornos	Francisco	M	24	cold
1809	30-Jun	Hortera	Jose Ygnacio	M	20 days	(unknown)
1849	18-Sep	Hoyos	Petronila	F	Child	(unknown)
1827	3-Mar	Huerta	Fabian	M	30	pain
1854	11-Sep	Huizar	Bruno	M	45	(unknown)
1841	21-Dec	Huizar	Bruno Lucio	M	5 days	(unknown)
1853	12-Jan	Huizar	Ceferino	M	7	(unknown)
1854	25-May	Huizar	Felipe	M	34	(unknown)
1844	21-Aug	Huizar	Gertrudes	F	18 months	(unknown)
1843	9-Jun	Huizar	Gregorio	M	28	(unknown)
1847	9-Jan	Huniker	Carlos	M	18 days	(unknown)
1849	22-Oct	Hurtado	Josefa	F	Adult	(unknown)
1838	23-Apr	Iglesias	Dionicio	M	24	leprosy
1849	9-Jun	Indo	Dionicia	F	Adult	(unknown)
1850	15-Jan	Indo	Manuel	M	Child	(unknown)
1825	4-Nov	Irasabe	Josefa	F	58	fever
1815	1-Mar	Iruegas	Jose Maria	M	Child	pain
1823	22-Feb	Iturri	Jose Bernabe Castillo	M		fever
1851	18-Mar	Ivers	Unknown	M	Adult	(unknown)
1846	2-Aug	Jacques	Adelida	F	13 months	(unknown)
1847	24-Apr	Jaime	Antonia	F	Adult	(unknown)
1831	13-Jul	Jaime	Francisca	F	52	dysentery

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1848	18-Nov	Jaime	Jacinta	F		(unknown)
1827	10-May	Jaime	Juan Ignacio	M	18	Killed by a negro
1819	30-Mar	Jaime	Juan Jose	M	Newborn	at birth
1843	15-Jul	Jaime	Pedro	M	28	Killed by a stake by another Mexican
1839	12-Oct	Jaques	Maria de la Concepcion	F	Child	stomach pains
1822	2-Apr	Jaso	Vicente	M	28	dysentery
1849	22-May	Jaymes	Jose	M	2	(unknown)
1850	1-Jul	Jimenez	Antonia	F	Child	(unknown)
1833	2-Sep	Jimenez	Antonio	M	14	fever
1850	21-Sep	Jimenez	Antonio	M	Adult	(unknown)
1847	5-Feb	Jimenez	Bernarda	F	Adult	(unknown)
1847	13-Jun	Jimenez	Francisca	F	1 year 4 months	(unknown)
1844	30-Mar	Jimenez	Ignacia	F	55	(unknown)
1846	11-Nov	Jimenez	Isabel	F	6 days	(unknown)
1831	5-Jan	Jimenez	Jose Maria	M	60	dysentery
1852	7-Oct	Jimenez	Jose Maria	M		(unknown)
1822	23-May	Jimenez	Jose Nepomuceno	M	Child	cough
1811	28-Nov	Jimenez	Josefa	F	6 days	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1825	10-Sep	Jimenez	Juan	M	47	pain
1848	19-May	Jimenez	Juan	M	2 days	(unknown)
1853	22-Aug	Jimenez	Juanita	F		(unknown)
1830	28-Dec	Jimenez	Luisa	F	62	diarrhea
1845	22-Aug	Jimenez	Manuel	M	67	(unknown)
1851	25-Jul	Jimenez	Manuel	M	Child	(unknown)
1817	17-Jan	Jimenez	Maria de Jesus	F	10 days	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1815	11-Jun	Jimenez	Maria de los Dolores	F	Child	(unknown)
1823	1-Jan	Jimenez	Maria Encarnacion	F	23	died suddenly (unknown)
1823	5-Nov	Jimenez	Maria Felipa	F	54	stomach pains
1833	10-Mar	Jimenez	Maria Francisca	F	72	pain
1832	12-Mar	Jimenez	Maria Gertrudes	F	71	fever
1815	1-Jun	Jimenez	Maria Guadalupe	F	Adult	pain
1817	26-Sep	Jimenez	Maria Paula Antonia (twin)	F	8 months	indigestion
1816	9-Aug	Jimenez	Maria Petra de Jesus	F	Child	pain
1822	6-Apr	Jimenez	Paula	F	Child	cough
1847	6-Mar	Jimenez	Pedro	M	Adult	(unknown)
1816	13-Jun	Jimenez	Unknown	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1821	20-Mar	Jimenez	Ysidro	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1827	13-Jan	Jimenez	Zapopa	F	52	fever
1854	16-May	Johnson	Thomas Brady	M	5 months	(unknown)

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1841	11-Jul	Jose	Antonio	M	11 months 19 days	(unknown)
1810	28-Mar	Jose	de la Calendaria	M		(unknown)
1813	22-Feb	Juan	Ala del Carmel	M	Child	epilepsy
1810	4-Jan	Juan	Unknown	M		(unknown)
1854	4-Dec	Juarez	Monica	F	60	(unknown)
1809	18-Apr	Justillos	Pedro Jose	M	8 days	(unknown)
1850	13-Nov	Kennedy	Richard	M		(unknown)
1821	6-Jul	Kenner Hersey	Juan	M	36	dysentery
1846	5-Feb	Kersting	Enrique	M	18 months	(unknown)
1846	24-Oct	Klyn	Tomas	M		(unknown)
1851	20-Aug	Kousmer	Gwendolyn	F	Adult	(unknown)
1809	1-Mar	Labonba	Jose	M	14	cold
1822	13-Nov	Lafore	Jose	M	34	gun shot wound
1847	30-Oct	Lafrance	Adolfo	M	5 years 9 months	(unknown)
1827	1-Mar	Landeros	Francisco	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1821	24-Apr	Lara	Ana Josefa	F	Child	fever
1825	1-Sep	Lara	Ignacio de	M	40	fever
1818	6-Jan	Lara	Juan de	M	Child	alvogado (drowned)
1812	14-Jan	Laso	Candida Juliana	F	40	avictual (habitual illness)
1819	9-Jul	Laso	Juana	F	Child	drowned in a flood
1819	9-Jul	Laso	Miguel	M	Child	drowned in a flood
1853	18-May	Latch	Mary Anne	F	9 months	(unknown)
1818	18-Nov	Lazarin	Jose Guadalupe	M	Child	pain
1834	10-Jan	Lazarin	Maria Francisca	F	22	tuberculosis
1819	3-Dec	Lazarin	Prudencio	M	Child	epilepsy
1811	1-Dec	Leal	Gregorio	M	56	fever
1845	19-Jan	Leal	Ingnacia	F	70	(unknown)
1819	15-Jan	Leal	Joaquin	M	Adult	natural death
1821	18-Feb	Leal	Jose	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1831	8-May	Leal	Jose Antonio	M	Child	pain
1833	30-Apr	Leal	Jose Luciano de la Trinidad	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1841	24-Mar	Leal	Jose Maria de Jesus	M	15	gun shot wound
1851	5-Nov	Leal	Josefa	F		(unknown)
1818	16-Jul	Leal	Juan	M	80	pain
1853	3-Jan	Leal	Juan	M	Child	(unknown)
1841	20-Jun	Leal	Juan Andres	M	30	(unknown)
1818	23-Apr	Leal	Juana	F	Adult	natural death
1853	3-Jan	Leal	Juana	F	Child	(unknown)
1814	27-May	Leal	Maria Ursula	F	Child	cough

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1815	26-Oct	Leal	Maria de Jesus	F	Child	smallpox
1849	19-May	Leal	Maria de Jesusa	F	Adult	(unknown)
1816	31-Dec	Leal	Maria de la Luz	F	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1815	17-Jun	Leal	Maria Dolores	F	Child	fall from a horse
1811	23-Dec	Leal	Maria Guadalupe	F	11 days	(unknown)
1809	16-May	Leal	Maria Josefa	F	70	(unknown)
1824	29-Apr	Leal	Maria Josefa	F	31	childbirth
1832	7-Jan	Leal	Nicolas	M	Child	fever
1830	1-Nov	Leal	Paula	F	17	childbirth
1849	29-May	Leal	Refugia	F	Adult	(unknown)
1808	14-Dec	Leando	Jose Francisco	M	40	(unknown)
1846	6-Aug	LeComte	Carlos Felix	M	1	(unknown)
1854	3-Jul	Leon	Apolinario de	M	15	(unknown)
1849	26-Jun	Leon	Carmen de	F	Adult	(unknown)
1849	8-Sep	Leon	Carmen de	F		(unknown)
1828	24-Apr	Leon	Dorotea de	F	18	fever
1814	16-Feb	Leon	Jose Francisco De	M	Child	fever
1854	29-Mar	Leon	Josefa de	F	35	(unknown)
1825	30-Mar	Leon	Juana de	F	45	fever
1822	9-Sep	Leon	Margarita de	F	20	stomach troubles
1827	28-Feb	Leon	Margarita de	F	35	tuberculosis
1822	19-Jun	Leon	Maria Francisca de	F	Child	fever
1809	27-Dec	Leon	Maria Victoriana de	F	8 days	(unknown)
1815	20-Nov	Leon	Rosa de	F	Child	smallpox
1849	10-Sep	Lerma	Blas	M		(unknown)
1842	6-Sep	Lerma	Felix	M	16 months	(unknown)
1818	11-Feb	Lerma	Vicente	M	Adult	died suddenly (unknown)
1809	2-Sep	Lerma	Ysidro	M	30	(unknown)
1852	26-Dec	Letschi	Catarina	F	68	(unknown)
1852	4-Nov	Leyer	Mary	F	7 months	(unknown)
1850	23-Sep	Leyva	Miguel	M	Child	(unknown)
1810	8-Mar	Lira	Juan	M	40	dropsy (edema-swelling)
1855	6-Jul	Llanda	Nicolas	M	50	(unknown)
1809	7-Jul	Llanos	Pablo	M	25	fever
1848	10-Oct	Lockmar	Antonio	M	Adult	(unknown)
1813	7-Oct	Lomas	Julian	M		bleeding
1818	27-Sep	Longoria	Ana Maria	F	40	pain
1848	17-Jan	Longoria	Crisanto	M	Adult	(unknown)
1849	29-Apr	Longoria	Felipe	M	Adult	(unknown)
1812	13-Nov	Longoria	Jose	M	Child	(unknown)

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1848	19-Aug	Longoria	Martin	M	5 weeks	(unknown)
1822	6-Apr	Longoria	Ysabel	F	Child	cough
1824	24-Apr	Longueville	Pedro	M	Adult	killed by Tahuallas indians on the way to Salado Creek
1815	20-Nov	Lopez	Agapito	M	Child	smallpox
1847	6-Dec	Lopez	Alcario	M	22 months	(unknown)
1849	10-May	Lopez	Calixtro	M	Adult	(unknown)
1813	20-Dec	Lopez	Francisco	M		colic
1821	2-Jul	Lopez	Jose de Jesus	M	Child	fever
1817	6-Jan	Lopez	Jose Tomas	M	Child	pain
1849	22-Apr	Lopez	Manuel	M	Adult	(unknown)
1839	24-Oct	Lopez	Maria	F	60	fever
1841	11-Feb	Lopez	Maria Antonia	F	1 month	(unknown)
1823	19-May	Lopez	Maria Concepcion	F	Child	fever
1816	10-Mar	Lopez	Maria Jesusa Teresa	F	Child	(unknown)
1833	23-Dec	Lopez	Maria Josefa	F	Child	cough
1812	2-May	Lopez	Maria Martina	F	30	cold
1848	1-Jan	Lopez	Mariano	M		(unknown)
1821	2-Oct	Lopez	Rafael	M	49	dysentery
1849	13-Apr	Lopez	Vicente	M	Adult	(unknown)
1850	1-Oct	Lopez	Barbara	F	Adult	(unknown)
1809	9-Nov	Lopez	Eusebio	M	83	(unknown)
1809	6-Aug	Lopez	Maria Damiana	F	Adult	ictericia (jaundice)
1809	31-Jan	Loreta	Jacobo del	M	26	fever
1817	1-May	Losoya	Angel	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1851	17-Apr	Losoya	Concepcion	F		(unknown)
1847	26-Oct	Losoya	Eligio	M	3	(unknown)
1851	30-Nov	Losoya	Felix	M		(unknown)
1848	4-Jan	Losoya	Isabel	F	Adult	(unknown)
1809	22-May	Losoya	Jose Antonio	M	8 days	(unknown)
1813	11-Feb	Losoya	Jose Antonio	M	Child	pain
1810	14-Nov	Losoya	Jose Teodoro	M	4	fever
1814	27-Dec	Losoya	Jose Teodoro	M	Child	pain
1849	2-May	Losoya	Juan	M	2 months	(unknown)
1851	22-Aug	Losoya	Macaria	F	Child	(unknown)
1816	14-Jan	Losoya	Manuel	M	Child	smallpox
1833	4-Dec	Losoya	Manuel	M	38	fever
1812	28-Feb	Losoya	Maria del Refugio de Jesus	F	4 months	fever
1826	25-Mar	Losoya	Victoriano	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1825	24-Sep	Losoya	Maria Concepcion	F	Child	fever

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1825	1-Oct	Losoya	Matiana	F	34	fever
1844	9-Sep	Lotringer	Catalina	F	Adult	(unknown)
1812	3-Oct	Lucero	Ignacio Maria	M	Adult	(unknown)
1854	12-May	Luna	Juan	M	30	(unknown)
1828	10-Nov	Luna	Maria Luisa de	F	48	tuberculosis
1851	20-Jan	Luna	Zapopa	F	Child	(unknown)
1817	10-Nov	Luna	Jose Cristobal de	M	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1817	2-May	Luna	Josefa de	F	Adult	powder burns
1844	5-Sep	Lux	Maria	F	4 months	(unknown)
1822	7-Apr	Luzero	Maria Eulogia de Jesus	F	Child	cough
1850	5-Sep	MacAllan	Joseph	M	Child	(unknown)
1846	11-Oct	Mache	Maria	F	4	(unknown)
1843	7-Aug	Mache	Pedro	M	60	(unknown)
1853	29-Sep	Madonado	Antonio	M	50	(unknown)
1839	16-Aug	Mancha	Pablo	M	84	pains in the legs
1822	7-Aug	Mancilla	Juan	M	1 day	fever
1825	22-Nov	Mandujano	Antonia	F	59	fever
1817	22-Aug	Mandujano	Refugia	F	Adult	fever
1822	6-Oct	Mansolo	Alejandro	M	49	killed by Indians
1830	18-Apr	Mansolo	Isidora	F	30	fever
1809	20-Mar	Mansolo	Jose Antonio	M	1 month	(unknown)
1809	7-Oct	Mansolo	Jose Antonio	M	8 days	(unknown)
1813	10-Mar	Mansolo	Juan Jose	M	Adult	battle of Espiritu Santo by a yankee from the United States as he was fighting for their legitimate cause
1834	13-Apr	Mansolo	Manuela	F	38	fever
1815	30-Dec	Mansolo	Maria Domitila	F	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1812	11-Jul	Mansolo	Mariana	F	39	lung ailment
1841	13-Jan	Mansolo	Simon	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1852	24-Feb	Manzolo	Clemente	M		(unknown)
1815	24-Jul	Maranon	Jose de Jesus	M	Child	pain
1814	12-Sep	Maranon	Maria Carlota	F	Child	pain
1816	21-Nov	Maranon	Maria Josefa Ysabel	F	Child	pain
1850	31-Jul	Marcos	Manuel	M	Child	fall from a wagon
1849	29-Mar	Mares	Juana	F	1 day	at birth
1853	6-Jun	Maria	Tiburcia	F	7 months	(unknown)
1812	28-Jan	Marina	Jose Perfecto	M	8 months	(unknown)
1854	25-Feb	Maris	Secundino	M	35	(unknown)
1855	19-Jul	Marius	Mario	M	1 day	at birth

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1845	10-May	Marquez	Juan, bones of	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1844	10-Jul	Marquin	Juan Jose	M	63	(unknown)
1822	22-Mar	Marrufo	Maria Francisca	F	47	ictericia (jaundice)
1850	20-Feb	Martin	Marcelino	M	2 months	(unknown)
1846	27-Nov	Martinez	Antonio	M	4	(unknown)
1847	26-Jan	Martinez	Avarista	F	17 days	(unknown)
1844	7-Jul	Martinez	Benegio	M	52	(unknown)
1853	29-Sep	Martinez	Carmen	F	40	(unknown)
1826	2-May	Martinez	Celedonio	M		killed by Indians
1849	4-May	Martinez	Crescenciana	F	5	(unknown)
1847	26-Sep	Martinez	Dolores	F		(unknown)
1854	27-Apr	Martinez	Domingo	M	60	(unknown)
1846	4-Nov	Martinez	Doroteo	M	2	(unknown)
1851	27-Oct	Martinez	Fermin	M	Child	(unknown)
1848	17-Aug	Martinez	Francisco	M	1 year 6 months	(unknown)
1849	20-Apr	Martinez	Francisco Javier	M		(unknown)
1846	8-Nov	Martinez	Gertrudes Gregoria	F	2 months	(unknown)
1849	19-May	Martinez	Gerturdes	F	6 months	(unknown)
1848	28-Feb	Martinez	Jesusa	F	Adult	(unknown)
1813	19-Nov	Martinez	Jose Antonio	M	Child	epilepsy
1847	16-Oct	Martinez	Jose Antonio Geraldo	M	3 days	(unknown)
1815	12-Aug	Martinez	Jose Cayetano	M	Child	pain
1825	12-Sep	Martinez	Jose de Jesus	M	Child	fever
1822	9-Apr	Martinez	Jose Dolores	M		fever
1809	18-May	Martinez	Jose Maria	M	3 days	(unknown)
1811	20-Jul	Martinez	Jose Maria	M	6 months	fever
1815	6-Apr	Martinez	Jose Maria	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1845	22-Jul	Martinez	Jose Maria	M	Adult	(unknown)
1841	21-Jun	Martinez	Josefa	F	38	(unknown)
1849	27-Apr	Martinez	Josefa	F		(unknown)
1823	19-Sep	Martinez	Juan	M	83	old age
1847	26-Sep	Martinez	Juan Bautista	M	2 days	(unknown)
1821	20-Jan	Martinez	Juan Francisco	M	Child	(unknown)
1846	16-Sep	Martinez	Juan Martin	M	11 days	(unknown)
1822	24-Apr	Martinez	Luis	M		cough
1834	24-Apr	Martinez	Luisa	F	30	fever
1849	20-Nov	Martinez	Manuela	F		(unknown)
1833	6-Jun	Martinez	Maria Antonia	F	42	dysentery
1847	8-Jan	Martinez	Maria Antonia	F	8 days	(unknown)

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1847	22-Mar	Martinez	Maria de Jesus	F	Adult	(unknown)
1815	17-Nov	Martinez	Maria de Jesus de la Serda	F		smallpox
1815	4-Nov	Martinez	Maria Dolores	F		smallpox
1831	23-Oct	Martinez	Maria Francisca	F	46	pain
1821	18-Jun	Martinez	Maria Josefa	F	Child	fever
1842	31-May	Martinez	Maria Lugarda	F	44	(unknown)
1823	11-Aug	Martinez	Maria Rosalia	F	88	old age
1809	12-Jul	Martinez	Maria Tomasa	F	30	(unknown)
1811	27-Dec	Martinez	Maria Viviana	F	3 days	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1849	28-Jun	Martinez	Mariana	F		(unknown)
1849	10-May	Martinez	Micaela	F		(unknown)
1823	12-Oct	Martinez	Nicholas	M	84	old age
1852	28-Jun	Martinez	Pedro	M		(unknown)
1815	12-Apr	Martinez	Rafael	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1850	10-Feb	Martinez	Romaldo	M	Child	(unknown)
1849	9-May	Martinez	Trinidad	F	Adult	(unknown)
1849	28-Jun	Martinez	Victor	M	12 days	(unknown)
1850	3-Sep	Martinez	Jesus	M	Child	(unknown)
1843	15-Nov	Martinez	Jesusa	F	1 week	(unknown)
1850	9-Jul	Martinez	Leonarda	F	Adult	(unknown)
1850	6-Sep	Martinez	Manuel	M	Child	(unknown)
1818	10-Apr	Martinez	Maria Yisidora	F	1 week	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1820	21-Jul	Martinez	Vicenta	F	25	dysentery
1853	13-Dec	Martinez	Vicente	M	5 days	(unknown)
1850	20-Nov	Martinez Galindo	Maria Micaela	F	8 days	(unknown)
1852	4-Oct	Matha	Juliana	F	Child	(unknown)
1833	11-Jul	Mauricio	Maria Josefa	F	Child	pain
1853	14-Jul	McCloud	Sarah	F	about 50	(unknown)
1850	11-Dec	McDonnell	Samuel	M		(unknown)
1842	19-Sep	McGloin	Teresa	F	1	(unknown)
1855	1-Feb	McLare	Peter	M	5	(unknown)
1846	10-Nov	McMullen	Ester	F	70	(unknown)
1853	22-Jan	McMullen	John	M		killed by thieves
1809	27-Sep	Medina	Maria	F	30	childbirth
1847	17-Mar	Mejias	Geronimo	M	Adult	(unknown)
1812	13-Mar	Melendez	Marcos	M	30	(unknown)
1846	14-Oct	Meloy	Pedro	M		(unknown)
1842	25-Apr	Menchaca	Antonia	F	50	(unknown)
1812	1-Oct	Menchaca	Bruno	M	Adult	fever

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1854	14-May	Menchaca	Candelaria	F	1	(unknown)
1851	6-May	Menchaca	Carmen	F		(unknown)
1834	16-Dec	Menchaca	Enarnacion	F	Adult	Killed by Husband with a blow to the head
1810	20-May	Menchaca	Felix	M	Adult	(unknown)
1848	21-Sep	Menchaca	Francisca	F	Adult	(unknown)
1825	2-Sep	Menchaca	Francisco	M	48	fever
1830	25-Sep	Menchaca	Francisco	M	Child	fever
1811	5-Oct	Menchaca	Gavino	M	Adult	fever
1848	29-Apr	Menchaca	Gertrudes	F	Adult	(unknown)
1841	30-Apr	Menchaca	Jesus	M	2	(unknown)
1810	6-Mar	Menchaca	Jose	M	1 month	(unknown)
1840	9-Oct	Menchaca	Jose Maria Sacramento	M	30	(unknown)
1819	24-Jun	Menchaca	Jose Trinidad	M	Child	epilepsy
1850	15-May	Menchaca	Juan Francisco	M	5 years 6 months	(unknown)
1848	6-May	Menchaca	Leonora	F	Adult	(unknown)
1812	28-Feb	Menchaca	Manuela	F	Adult	pneumonia
1836	20-Jan	Menchaca	Maria	F	24	childbirth
1819	24-Nov	Menchaca	Maria Clemencia	F	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1826	18-May	Menchaca	Maria Gertrudes	F	22	fever
1833	19-Dec	Menchaca	Maria Gertrudes	F	30	pain
1827	11-Feb	Menchaca	Maria Ignacia de la Trinidad	F	65	pain
1815	10-Oct	Menchaca	Maria Santa	F	Child	(unknown)
1822	20-May	Menchaca	Mariano	M	65	pain in the side
1845	4-Jan	Menchaca	Rafael Crescencio	M	6 days	(unknown)
1850	9-Dec	Menchaca	Refugia	F	Child	(unknown)
1834	16-Jun	Menchaca	Simona	F	22	fever
1848	6-Mar	Mendez	Elena	M	16 days	(unknown)
1826	30-Nov	Mendez	Facundo	M	Child	(unknown)
1854	9-Dec	Mendez	Gabriela	F	53	(unknown)
1848	12-Feb	Mendez	Jose Felipe	M	6 days	(unknown)
1811	5-Oct	Mendez	Seferino	M	30	(unknown)
1846	26-Jul	Mendez	Vicenta	F	14 months	(unknown)
1847	15-Oct	Mendiola	Brigida	F	1 week	(unknown)
1824	23-Aug	Mendoza	Maria Antonia	F	Child	fever
1852	12-May	Mendoza	Urbano	F		(unknown)
1838	26-Oct	Mesa	Betsabe		1	fever
1849	11-May	Mesa	Concepcion	F	3 years 6 months	(unknown)
1849	23-May	Mesa	Francisco	M	Adult	(unknown)

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1849	17-Oct	Mesa	Francisco	M	Adult	(unknown)
1849	11-May	Mesa	Rafael	M	Adult	(unknown)
1850	21-Oct	Mesa	Maria Antonia	F		(unknown)
1829	23-Mar	Meza	Maria Francisca	F	Child	pain
1839	13-Jul	Micheli	Francisco	M		killed by Indians
1848	30-Apr	Micheli	Vincent	M	70	(unknown)
1843	18-Sep	Michote	Hermenegilda	F	40	(unknown)
1843	12-Aug	Michote	Juana Francisca	F	47	(unknown)
1813	25-Dec	Miñon	Maria Francisca	F	Adult	fever
1851	9-Mar	Miranda	Clara	F		(unknown)
1847	12-Jun	Miranda	Manuela	F	Adult	(unknown)
1826	10-Apr	Mireles	Gertrudes	F	60	fever
1823	31-Mar	Mireles	Jose	M	50	He couldn't breath and choked to death
1815	27-Nov	Monjaras	Jose de Jesus	M	Child	smallpox
1853	25-Jan	Monjaras	Jose Maria	M	65	(unknown)
1852	4-Jun	Monjaras	Josefa	F	Child	(unknown)
1811	29-Nov	Monjaras	Juan Manuel	M	8 days	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1849	29-Nov	Monjaras	Manuel	M	Adult	(unknown)
1814	9-Jan	Monjaras	Maria Trinidad	F	Child	pain
1831	26-Aug	Monjares	Jose Antonio	M	Child	pain
1843	31-Aug	Montalvo	Carlos	M	19	killed by Indians
1813	3-Dec	Montalvo	Jose Encarnacion	M	Adult	died suddenly (unknown)
1847	9-Nov	Montalvo	Juana	F	2 days	(unknown)
1813	13-Mar	Montalvo	Maria Josefa	F		colic
1825	30-Jul	Montalvo	Miguel	M	70	pain
1813	13-Aug	Montero	Bernardino	M	Adult	battle (Rosillo Creek)
1815	17-Nov	Montes	Antonio	M	Adult	smallpox
1826	20-Feb	Montes	Francisca	F	69	fever
1852	2-Jan	Montes	Gertrudes	F	Child	(unknown)
1822	13-Jan	Montes	Gonzales, Juana Maria	F	28	tuberculosis
1854	17-Mar	Montes	Ines	F	11 months	(unknown)
1825	20-Sep	Montes	Jose	M	58	fever
1845	7-Jan	Montes	Jose	M	33	(unknown)
1846	17-Sep	Montes	Jose de Jesus	M	11	(unknown)
1809	19-Nov	Montes	Jose Estanislao	M	11 days	(unknown)
1844	14-Dec	Montes	Jose Maria	M	3	(unknown)
1849	13-Oct	Montes	Juan	M	Child	(unknown)
1821	30-Dec	Montes	Juan Manuel	M	26	killed by Indians

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1812	7-Feb	Montes	Juana Francisca de la Marced	F	4 months	(unknown)
1849	21-May	Montes	Manuel	M	4	(unknown)
1838	10-Feb	Montes	Maria Luisa	F	6 months	pain
1849	1-May	Montes	Miguel	M	3	(unknown)
1819	18-Feb	Montes	Rosalia	F	Adult	old age
1833	5-Jul	Montes	Teodora	F	82	pain
1814	19-Mar	Montes De Oca	Francisco	M	Adult	died in the country (unknown)
1824	28-Oct	Montes de Oca	Francisco	M	26	dysentery
1808	18-Nov	Montes de Oca	Jose Antonio	M	11 days	(unknown)
1809	21-Jul	Montes de Oca	Jose Francisco	M	2	fever
1814	19-Dec	Montoya	Damacio de Jesus	M	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1819	9-Jul	Montoya	Francisco	M	Adult	drowned
1828	16-Feb	Montoya	Jose Antonio	M	Child	pain
1816	5-Dec	Montoya	Jose Aristeo	M		killed by Indians
1812	22-Feb	Montoya	Jose Maria	M	8 months	fever
1849	20-Apr	Montoya	Juan N.	M		(unknown)
1834	13-Oct	Montoya	Maria Josefa	F	24	childbirth
1841	5-Jun	Montoya	Trinidad	M	70	(unknown)
1849	11-Feb	Moony	Margarita	F	17 days	(unknown)
1851	21-Aug	Moore	William (Guillermo)	M		(unknown)
1817	30-Apr	Morales	Alberto	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1821	29-Jun	Morales	Dolores	F	31	fever
1813	7-Jun	Morales	Manuel	M	Adult	bleeding
1834	23-Feb	Morales	Manuel	M	Child	cough
1813	4-Dec	Morales	Margil	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1828	21-Jun	Morales	Maria de la Concepcion	F	Child	fever
1815	27-Feb	Morales	Pedro	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1848	19-Nov	Morales	Rosario	M	Adult	(unknown)
1849	31-May	Morales	Trinidad	F		(unknown)
1846	15-May	Morayda	Jose de los Santos	M	22	killed
1846	15-May	Morayda	Jose Vicente	M	19	killed
1846	17-Aug	Mota	Jose	M	Adult	(unknown)
1833	16-Oct	Munive	Manuel	M	47	ulcers
1820	19-Feb	Munoz	Jose de Jesus	M	Child	pain
1821	4-Nov	Munoz	Jose Leonardo	M	Child	indigestion
1846	14-Aug	Munoz	Jose Maria	M	25	(unknown)
1849	20-Jul	Munoz	Juana	F	Child	(unknown)
1851	25-Jun	Munoz	Luciano	M		(unknown)

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1850	13-Nov	Munoz	Maria Luisa	F		(unknown)
1819	15-Jan	Munoz	Maria Rosa	F	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1811	25-Oct	Murillo	Vincente	M	50	pneumonia
1852	30-Oct	Musheid	Margarita	F	1	(unknown)
1825	5-Nov	Musquiz	Barbara	F	67	fever
1813	26-Sep	Musquiz	Maria	F	39	fever
1833	12-Oct	Musquiz	Maria Antonia	F	Child	cough
1831	14-Oct	Musquiz	Maria Francisca	F		fever
1849	10-Apr	Musquiz	Maria Refugia	F		(unknown)
1849	23-May	Musquiz	Tomas	M	2	(unknown)
1829	30-May	Musquiz	Victor	M	2	(unknown)
1815	14-Feb	Nabora	Maria Polonia	F		(unknown)
1846	18-Jul	Nabora	Maria Refugia	F	6 days	(unknown)
1820	1-Oct	Najar	Antonio	M	28	tuberculosis
1854	5-Nov	Nandin	Jesus	M	10 months	(unknown)
1841	17-Apr	Nandin	Juan	M	5 days	(unknown)
1842	28-May	Nandin	Manuel	M	4 months	(unknown)
1851	4-Apr	Nandin	Matiana	F		(unknown)
1841	18-Jan	Nandin	Paula Marcela	F	5 days	(unknown)
1812	26-Aug	Narciso	Gertrudis Concha	F	30	pain in the side
1847	20-Mar	Nava	Juan	M	Adult	killed by Indians on the road to Rio Grande
1847	11-Jan	Nava	Juan	M	7 years 6 months	(unknown)
1851	8-Jan	Nava	Manuela	F	Child	(unknown)
1813	27-May	Nava	Teodoro	M	90	(unknown)
1850	15-Dec	Nava	Trinidad	M	10	(unknown)
1815	1-Dec	Navarrette	Rafael	M	Adult	natural death
1808	1-Nov	Navarro	Angel	M	Adult	(unknown)
1852	25-Feb	Navarro	Antonio	M	Adult	shot by indians
1836	13-Jun	Navarro	Jose de los Angeles	M	52	(unknown)
1811	16-Jun	Navarro	Juan	M	2 days	(unknown)
1813	10-Jun	Navarro	Maria de Jesus Navor	F	11 months	epilepsy
1813	21-Sep	Navarro	Maria Eulogia	F	Child	fever
1811	30-Apr	Navarro	Maria Margarita de los Dolores	F	9 months	fever
1846	17-Nov	Navarro	Mauricia	F		(unknown)
1815	31-Jan	Navarro	Mauricio	M		tuberculosis
1820	29-Aug	Navon	Jose	M	Child	pain
1811	23-Dec	Negro	Jose	M	58	(unknown)

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1849	9-May	Nesta	Maria Luisa	F	5	(unknown)
1809	11-Sep	Nieto	Andres Antonio	M	30	(unknown)
1847	28-Dec	Nieto	Juana de Dios	F	Adult	(unknown)
1848	29-Jan	Nieves	Patricio	M	Adult	(unknown)
1815	25-Oct	Nombrana	Manuel	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1849	23-Mar	Nuncio	Pablo	M	Adult	(unknown)
1813	3-Jun	Nunez	Baby	F	Child	epilepsy
1832	23-Jan	Nunez	Cecilia	F	46	tuberculosis
1847	27-Jan	Nunez	Jose Agaton de la Encarnacion	M	3 years 6 months	(unknown)
1846	27-Jul	Nunez	Jose Andres	M	6 months	(unknown)
1828	21-Jul	Nunez	Josefa	F	68	apoplegia (paralysis due to stroke)
1855	20-May	Nunez	Juan Nepomuceno	M	15 months	(unknown)
1832	19-Mar	Nunez	Manuel	M	71	died suddenly (unknown)
1847	3-Aug	Nunez	Maria del Refugio	F	4 days	(unknown)
1847	4-Nov	Nunez	Maria Josefa	F	Adult	(unknown)
1812	15-Jun	Nunez	Maria Macedonia	F	2 months	sunstroke
1850	29-Nov	O'Malley	Michael	M		(unknown)
1851	27-Nov	Ochoa	Juan	M		(unknown)
1850	30-Dec	Ochoa	Maria de Jesus	F		(unknown)
1817	28-Apr	Ochoa	Pedro	M	Adult	burns
1851	21-Oct	Ocon	Albina	F		(unknown)
1815	8-Nov	Ocon	Fermin de	M	Newborn	at birth
1828	23-Apr	Ocon	Jose Antonio de leyba	M	69	fever
1848	30-May	Odet	Eugenio Augusto	M	28 months	(unknown)
1845	27-May	Odet	Eugenio Napoleon	M	16 months	(unknown)
1852	11-Aug	Oitgen	Elizabeth	F	15 months	(unknown)
1852	21-Jan	Olivares	Josefa	F		(unknown)
1812	10-Jun	Olivares	Juan Elias de	M	56	(unknown)
1851	23-Feb	Olivares	Juana	F		(unknown)
1821	28-May	Olivares	Maria Rita	F	Child	pain
1850	12-Sep	Olivares	Encarnacion	F		(unknown)
1849	21-Oct	Olivarri	Gertrudes	F		(unknown)
1848	13-Jan	Olivarri	Martiniana	F	4 days	(unknown)
1849	19-Sep	Olivas	Apolonia	F	Adult	(unknown)
1842	31-Oct	Oliver	Jane	F	49	(unknown)
1823	28-Jul	Ollos	Maria Justa Fernanda de	F	5 days	fever
1850	11-Mar	Olvera	Ignacio	M	Child	(unknown)
1850	10-Mar	Olvera	Marcos	M	Child	(unknown)

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1851	7-Aug	Olvera	Pedro	M	Child	(unknown)
1847	12-Feb	O'Neal	Hugh	M		(unknown)
1853	11-Jan	O'Neill	Timothy	M	47	(unknown)
1825	3-Oct	Onofre	Andrea	F	60	fever
1809	17-Dec	Oranday	Francisco	M	39	(unknown)
1833	28-Apr	Orozco	Simon	M	Adult	died suddenly (unknown)
1813	4-Sep	Ortega	Martin	M	Adult	diarrhea
1820	20-Dec	Ortelan	Jose Maria	M		killed by a blow on the head
1849	5-Oct	Ortiz	Candelario	M	Child	(unknown)
1834	10-Apr	Ortiz	Dolores	F	48	pain
1828	28-Aug	Ortiz	Francisca	F	38	tuberculosis
1812	28-Feb	Ortiz	Jose Cayetano	M	20	avaquaciones (habitual illness)
1810	10-Oct	Ortiz	Jose Francisco	M	8 days	fever
1831	27-Mar	Ortiz	Jose Manuel	M	14	measles
1818	15-Aug	Ortiz	Jose Maria	M		a long illness
1844	2-Aug	Ortiz	Maria Guadalupe	F	35	(unknown)
1822	29-Apr	Ortiz	Miguel	M	65	dysentery
1849	29-Oct	Ortiz	Rafaela	F	Child	(unknown)
1843	13-Jul	Ortiz	Pabla	F	39	(unknown)
1823	8-Aug	Pacheco	Albino	M	52	died suddenly (unknown)
1849	26-Dec	Pacheco	Maria Trinidad	F	Child	(unknown)
1849	1-May	Padilla	Fernando	M	Adult	(unknown)
1831	5-Sep	Padilla	Francisco	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1817	19-May	Padilla	Jose Candido	F	Child	ictericia (jaundice)
1810	24-Oct	Padilla	Juan Jose	M	2	fever
1815	8-Nov	Padilla	Juana	F	Child	smallpox
1838	15-Mar	Padilla	Manuel	M	58	pain
1813	5-Nov	Padilla	Maria	F	Child	fever
1823	22-May	Padilla	Maria Eugenia	F	5	indigestion
1824	9-Feb	Padilla	Maria Josefa Evarista	F	15 months	(unknown)
1815	12-Oct	Padilla	Maria Juliana	F	Child	smallpox
1825	15-Aug	Padilla	Maria Petra	F	5	fever
1849	15-May	Padilla	Segunda	F	Adult	(unknown)
1849	4-Jun	Padilla	Vincenta	F	Adult	(unknown)
1815	2-May	Padron	Francisco	M		clubbed to death
1832	18-Jul	Padron	Gertrudes	F	72	pain
1817	6-Mar	Padron	Juan Francisco	M	Adult	a long illness
1851	8-Dec	Palomo	Carlos	M		(unknown)

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1854	28-Jan	Parrillo	Jose Antonio de Jesus	M	9 days	(unknown)
1810	20-Jul	Patino	Andres	M	38	pain
1853	18-Jun	Pauly	William	M		(unknown)
1816	11-Mar	Payan	Guillermo	M		killed by Indians
1811	20-Sep	Paymo	Juana Maria	F	8 days	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1845	19-Jun	Pedraza	Manuel	M	Adult	(unknown)
1851	25-Jun	Pena	Enrique	M		(unknown)
1809	29-Aug	Pena	Jose Antonio	M		(unknown)
1834	18-May	Pena	Manuela	F	84	dysentery
1812	2-Apr	Pena	Maria Francisca de la	F	6	burns
1809	2-Feb	Pena	Micaela	F	60	asthma
1853	29-Jan	Pena	Pablo	M	30	(unknown)
1825	30-Oct	Perales	Juana	F	30	fever
1848	22-Mar	Perce	Pedro	M		(unknown)
1841	18-Aug	Pereda	Lorenzo	M	10 days	(unknown)
1823	23-Jan	Pereda	Margarita	F	43	stomach pains
1821	22-Oct	Pereda	Patricia	F	41	fever
1827	12-Apr	Pereda	Remigia	F	32	fever
1847	13-Dec	Pereda	Tomas	M	Adult	(unknown)
1848	18-Apr	Pereida	Simon Tomas	M	49 days	(unknown)
1811	4-Oct	Pereira	Eleuterio	M	9 months	fever
1822	28-Apr	Perez	"Baby Girl"	F	1 day	at birth
1813	27-Jul	Perez	Antonio	M	Adult	tuberculosis
1848	9-Apr	Perez	Antonio	M	Adult	(unknown)
1848	13-Dec	Perez	Antonio	M	Adult	(unknown)
1819	29-Mar	Perez	Bacilo	M		killed by Indians
1827	14-Dec	Perez	Casimiro	M	30	fever
1819	14-Jan	Perez	Concepcion	F	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1823	15-Mar	Perez	Concepcion	F	56	pain
1828	31-Jan	Perez	Concepcion	F	30	apoplegia (paralysis due to stroke)
1848	10-Apr	Perez	Concepcion	F	Adult	(unknown)
1853	6-Nov	Perez	Concepcion	F	20	(unknown)
1818	30-Jan	Perez	Concepcion Quilina	F	20 days	pain
1849	12-May	Perez	Damian	M	4	(unknown)
1851	12-Feb	Perez	Epimenio	M	Child	(unknown)
1853	11-Jan	Perez	Francisca	F	5 months	(unknown)
1809	7-Jul	Perez	Francisco	M	Adult	(unknown)
1810	10-May	Perez	Francisco	M	48	Evacuaciones (constipation)

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1830	14-Feb	Perez	Francisco	M	46	fever
1849	12-May	Perez	Francisco	M	Adult	(unknown)
1849	3-Dec	Perez	Francisco	M		(unknown)
1817	4-Oct	Perez	Gerardo de los Angeles	M	Newborn	at birth
1809	29-Aug	Perez	Gertrudes	F	40	(unknown)
1815	20-Nov	Perez	Gertrudes	M		old age
1846	30-Dec	Perez	Gertrudes	F	6 months	(unknown)
1845	9-Jul	Perez	Gregorio	M	Adult	(unknown)
1822	19-Oct	Perez	Ignacio	M	49	dysentery
1828	30-Oct	Perez	Ignacio	M	52	fever
1852	27-Oct	Perez	Ignacio	M		(unknown)
1823	7-Oct	Perez	Ignacio Lt Col	M	63	diarrhea
1821	1-Oct	Perez	Jesus	M		killed by Indians
1849	12-May	Perez	Jesus	M	6	(unknown)
1832	4-Mar	Perez	Jose	M	82	dysentery
1819	19-Aug	Perez	Jose Antonio de la Nieves	M	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1820	12-Jun	Perez	Jose de Jesus	M	Child	fever
1820	20-Sep	Perez	Jose Gregorio	M	Child	fever
1809	11-Apr	Perez	Jose Maria	M	Child	(unknown)
1819	19-Mar	Perez	Jose Maria	M		killed by Indians
1810	29-Aug	Perez	Josefa	F	49	heart trouble
1835	26-Feb	Perez	Josefa	F	24	tuberculosis
1849	18-Apr	Perez	Josefa	F	Adult	(unknown)
1854	7-Dec	Perez	Josefa	F	7 months 11 days	(unknown)
1809	26-Sep	Perez	Juan	M	70	(unknown)
1853	16-Sep	Perez	Juan Francisco	M	2 weeks	(unknown)
1812	23-Jan	Perez	Juan Jose	M	Newborn	at birth
1818	13-Jan	Perez	Luciana Fernando	F	20 days	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1851	16-Aug	Perez	Luis	M		(unknown)
1825	10-Oct	Perez	Macedonia	F	55	fever
1849	19-Apr	Perez	Marcos	M		(unknown)
1820	1-Aug	Perez	Maria	F	44	diarrhea
1833	17-Oct	Perez	Maria Antonia	F	Child	cough
1812	4-Dec	Perez	Maria Barbara	F	Adult	tuberculosis
1815	15-Dec	Perez	Maria Bibiana	F	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1853	17-Apr	Perez	Maria Concepcion	F	1 month	(unknown)
1813	8-Mar	Perez	Maria de Carmen	F	30	pneumonia
1849	23-Apr	Perez	Maria Dominga	F	4	(unknown)
1822	26-Nov	Perez	Maria Feliciano Isabel	F	4 days	mosescuela (pain-gastric)

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1823	31-Mar	Perez	Maria Gertrudes	F	48	dysentery
1832	29-Sep	Perez	Maria Gertrudes	F	48	dropsy (edema-swelling)
1815	2-Dec	Perez	Maria Josefa	F	Child	smallpox
1819	22-Mar	Perez	Maria Josefa del Carmen	F	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1823	15-Feb	Perez	Maria Josefa Lopez	F	25	fever
1813	9-Jul	Perez	Maria Luisa	F	Adult	pneumonia
1816	30-Dec	Perez	Maria Tomasa	F	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1811	9-May	Perez	Maria Zapopa	F	8 days	(unknown)
1853	4-Jan	Perez	Merced Concepcion	F	4 months	(unknown)
1821	22-Sep	Perez	Miguel	M	Adult	pain
1830	25-Apr	Perez	Nicolas	M	18	fever
1825	21-Aug	Perez	Remegio	M	63	fever
1812	6-Aug	Perez	Rosa	F	80	fever
1814	22-Dec	Perez	Rosalia	F	Adult	pain
1844	20-May	Perez	Rosalia	F	80	(unknown)
1812	25-Jun	Perez	Telesfora	F	31	abitual (habitual illness)
1818	19-Feb	Perez	Tomas	M		diarrhea
1828	26-Apr	Perez	Tomas	M	42	pain
1820	23-Nov	Perez	Tomasa	F	67	pain
1840	10-Dec	Perez	Trinidad	M	4	(unknown)
1826	7-Feb	Perez	Manuela Antonia	F	46	pain
1812	6-Jul	Perez,	Maria Agapita	F	9 months	(unknown)
1852	20-Aug	Phannef	Charles Cleophas	M	Child	(unknown)
1813	7-Jul	Pino	Maria Loreto del	F	Adult	(unknown)
1851	8-May	Pissimbeck	John Riter	M	Child	(unknown)
1809	30-Jun	Polida	Jose	M	15 days	(unknown)
1818	13-May	Ponce Roble	Eustaquio	M		(unknown)
1841	10-May	Porras	Margarita Josefa	F	5	(unknown)
1847	28-Mar	Porras	Teresa	F	12	(unknown)
1848	9-May	Porter	Margarita	F	2 years 6 months	(unknown)
1828	24-Nov	Posos	Agripa	F	30	fever
1817	4-Feb	Posos	Lorenzo	M	Adult	natural death
1846	15-Oct	Potchoming	Martin	M		(unknown)
1847	25-Oct	Prada	Igancio	M		(unknown)
1809	5-Nov	Pru	Juana Teresa	F	35	(unknown)
1841	25-Jun	Pru	Maria Ignacia	F	31	(unknown)
1815	28-Oct	Puente	Maria Francisca de Jesus	F	Child	smallpox
1810	23-Jun	Puga	Jose	M	56	died suddenly (unknown)
1826	28-Sep	Pulido	Guadalupe	M	62	fever

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1812	2-Oct	Pulido	Jose Cipriano	M	Child	(unknown)
1814	26-Jan	Pulido	Jose Lino	M		killed by Indians
1814	22-Mar	Pulido	Maria Luisa	F	Adult	tuberculosis
1852	10-Jul	Pulido	Teodoro	M		(unknown)
1854	18-Apr	Quesnot	Emilio Anatole	M	3 months	(unknown)
1852	25-Apr	Quesnot	Yulos Hipolito	M	2	(unknown)
1814	8-May	Quinones	Jose Gabriel	M	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1833	18-Oct	Quinones	Manuela	F	Child	cough
1820	7-Jul	Quinones	Pedro	M		gun shot wound-rifle
1851	23-Oct	Quinonez	Juan Eugenio	M	Child	(unknown)
1833	10-Dec	Quintanilla	Bernardino	M		cough
1817	28-Nov	Quintero	Francisca	F	Newborn	at birth
1810	6-Sep	Quintero	Jose Maria	M	7 months	fever
1819	6-Mar	Quintero	Jose Valentin	M	Child	epilepsy
1816	13-Nov	Quintero	Maria Seberiana	F	Child	pain
1821	23-Feb	Quintero	Patricio	M	Child	pain
1818	17-Jun	Quiterio	Luciano	M		died suddenly (unknown)
1821	26-Dec	Rabiqui	Monsieur	M	114	old age
1842	7-May	Radas	Donato	M	58	Killed by the Mexicans
1853	29-Sep	Radas	Mipres			(unknown)
1849	11-May	Radas	Victoria	F		(unknown)
1819	6-Jul	Ramirez	Acencion	F		(unknown)
1839	11-May	Ramirez	Antonia	F	32	fever
1833	5-Oct	Ramirez	Apolonio	M	28	fever
1819	9-Jul	Ramirez	Dolores	F	Child	drowned in a flood
1820	26-Feb	Ramirez	Felipe	M		killed by Indians
1811	25-May	Ramirez	Jose	M	18 days	fever
1809	26-Jun	Ramirez	Jose Antonio	M	30	(unknown)
1813	30-Nov	Ramirez	Jose Antonio	M	Child	pujos (diarrhea)
1815	30-Nov	Ramirez	Jose Tiburcio	M	Child	smallpox
1849	9-Apr	Ramirez	Locaria	F		(unknown)
1847	15-Sep	Ramirez	Locario	M		(unknown)
1812	26-Jun	Ramirez	Manuela	F	35	dropsy (edema-swelling)
1815	22-Oct	Ramirez	Maria	F	Adult	fever
1818	31-May	Ramirez	Maria Gregoria	F	6 days	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1816	2-Nov	Ramirez	Maria Josefa	F	Adult	tuberculosis
1822	8-Sep	Ramirez	Maria Luisa	F	Child	fever
1811	25-Aug	Ramirez	Nazario	M	50	(unknown)
1821	10-Sep	Ramirez	Nicolasa	F	24	fever

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1851	15-Aug	Ramirez	Rita	F		(unknown)
1815	16-Nov	Ramirez	Teodora	F	Child	smallpox
1809	5-Aug	Ramon	Felix	M	60	un dolar de costado (pleurisy)
1824	9-Mar	Ramon	Isabel	F	35	tuberculosis
1833	7-Jun	Ramon	Joaquin	M	42	sore in the lung
1811	9-Jun	Ramon	Jose Antonio	M	38	fistula
1814	31-Jan	Ramon	Jose Marcelino	M	Adult	(unknown)
1813	3-Oct	Ramon	Jose Maria	M	Adult	battle (Rosillo Creek)
1833	16-Oct	Ramon	Josefa Manuela	F	2 years 6 months	cough
1809	10-Oct	Ramon	Juan Jose	M	6 days	(unknown)
1848	9-Feb	Ramon	Luis	M	2 months	(unknown)
1845	12-Dec	Ramon	Luz		15	gun shot wound-pistol
1846	16-Dec	Ramon	Maria Canuta	F	Adult	(unknown)
1832	22-May	Ramon	Maria Luisa	F	Child	pain
1823	25-May	Ramon	Martin	M	60	ictericia (jaundice)
1844	21-May	Ramon	Martin	M	13	(unknown)
1832	14-Jun	Ramon	Petra	F	24	(unknown)
1841	29-Mar	Ramos	Guadalupe	F	70	(unknown)
1854	18-Nov	Ramos	Jesus	M	1	(unknown)
1809	9-Dec	Ramos	Jose	M		(unknown)
1823	7-Jun	Ramos	Jose Tomas	M	36	died suddenly (unknown)
1837	16-Aug	Ramos	Maria del Carmen	F	72	pain
1826	26-Oct	Ramos	Maria Josefa	F	23	fever
1819	14-Aug	Ramos	Maria Michaela	F	Adult	a long illness
1813	1-Oct	Ramos	Miguel	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1816	8-May	Ramos	Pablo	M		tuberculosis
1855	13-Aug	Ramos	Tomas	M	44	(unknown)
1812	12-May	Rangel	Maria Feliciana	F	about 40	colic
1820	8-Jul	Rau	Luisa de la	F	30	childbirth
1816	5-Jun	Recio	Ignacio	M	Adult	pain
1822	25-Feb	Recio	Manuela	F	69	fever
1852	11-Aug	Redas	Cristobal	M	1	(unknown)
1853	23-Aug	Regis	Manuel de Jesus	M	5 days	(unknown)
1815	15-Nov	Rendon	Bernabe	M	Child	(unknown)
1813	10-Mar	Resendez	Antonio Maria	M	Adult	battle of Espiritu Santo in defense of the patriotic cause
1830	3-Feb	Resendez	Maria Antonia	F	24	fever
1822	10-Oct	Resendez	Maria del Carmen	F	38	fever

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1810	22-Aug	Resio	Maria Gertrudes	F	16	childbirth
1822	30-Jun	Reyes	Francisco	M	Child	indigestion
1819	27-Jan	Reyes	Jose Canuto de los	M	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1830	6-Apr	Reyes	Jose Canuto de los	M	13	fever
1810	29-Jul	Reyes	Jose de los	M	60	(unknown)
1813	9-Feb	Reyes	Jose de los	M	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1809	21-Oct	Reyes	Jose Remigio de los	M	30	fever
1827	3-Jan	Reyes	Julian	M	58	fever
1848	21-Oct	Reyes	Juliana de los	F		(unknown)
1848	20-Jun	Reyes	Justo de los	M		(unknown)
1847	10-Oct	Reyes	Manuela	F	5 years 6 months	(unknown)
1810	10-Jan	Reyes	Maria Ambrozia de los	F	3	(unknown)
1849	5-Sep	Reyes	Maria Concepcion de los	F		(unknown)
1821	25-Feb	Reyes	Maria Juana de los	F	Child	pain
1847	25-Nov	Reyes	Pedro	M	Adult	(unknown)
1851	25-Sep	Reyna	Juana	F	Child	(unknown)
1833	18-Oct	Reyna	Maria Josefa	F	36	fever
1812	13-Dec	Richardo	Pedro	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1817	20-Jun	Rio	Dorotea del	F	Adult	natural death
1814	2-Nov	Rio	Jose Antonio Del	M	Child	(unknown)
1823	1-Aug	Rio	Maria Gertrudes del	F	65	vomit and diarrhea
1815	31-Oct	Rio	Pablo del	M	Child	pain in the arm
1812	22-Mar	Rio	Encarnacion	F	40	pain in the side
1810	1-Jun	Riojas	Jose Francisco Savino	M	2 days	fever
1822	18-Apr	Rios	Albino de los	M	Child	cough
1819	13-Feb	Rios	Felipe de Jesus	M	Child	epilepsy
1815	27-Nov	Rios	Jose Eugenio de Los	M	Child	smallpox
1812	24-Aug	Rios	Jose Francisco de los	M	8 days	(unknown)
1841	25-Jul	Rios	Jose Maria	M	42	(unknown)
1822	14-Aug	Rios	Pablo	M	36	dropsy (edema-swelling)
1853	17-Aug	Rips	Michael	M	10 months	(unknown)
1850	28-Jan	Riter	Maria Teresa	F		(unknown)
1837	22-Jan	Rivas	Antonio	M	30	killed by Indians
1847	1-Dec	Rivas	Antonio (twin)	M	38 days	(unknown)
1851	19-Jul	Rivas	Cayetano	M		(unknown)
1849	1-May	Rivas	Emilia	F	5	(unknown)
1847	16-Feb	Rivas	Francisco Antonio	M	Adult	(unknown)
1824	13-Jan	Rivas	Gertrudes	F	28	fever
1822	19-Jun	Rivas	Isabel	F	Child	fever

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1818	9-Nov	Rivas	Jesus	M	Adult	gun shot wound-brother
1846	23-Oct	Rivas	Joaquin	M	2 months	(unknown)
1826	10-Mar	Rivas	Juana Maria	F	Child	(unknown)
1849	12-Mar	Rivas	Maria Apolonia de la Candelaria	F	1 month 9 days	(unknown)
1847	1-Dec	Rivas	Rafael (twin)	M	37 days	(unknown)
1819	18-Jan	Rivas	Refugia	F	Adult	killed by Indians
1821	2-Nov	Rivas	Teresa	F	36	apoplegia (paralysis due to stroke)
1846	10-Sep	Rivas	Tomas	M	1 year 6 months	(unknown)
1851	2-Mar	Rivas	Victor	M	Child	(unknown)
1823	8-May	Rivas	Rafael	M	36	gun shot wound
1811	19-Oct	Rivera	Jose Antonio	M	40	fever
1824	19-Feb	Rivera	Jose de la Cruz	M	3	indigestion
1853	24-Nov	Rivoir	Anna	F	65	(unknown)
1847	17-Jan	Robles	Jose	M	Adult	(unknown)
1822	18-Feb	Robles	Jose Maria Salome	M	Child	cough
1846	28-Aug	Rocha	Evarista	F	Adult	(unknown)
1849	2-May	Rochetta	Arcadio	M	Adult	(unknown)
1847	1-Jan	Rodriguez	Antonia	F	Adult	(unknown)
1849	4-May	Rodriguez	Antonio	M	Adult	(unknown)
1849	4-May	Rodriguez	Antonio	M	Adult	(unknown)
1842	12-Sep	Rodriguez	Bacilio	M	30	gun shot wound
1849	11-Jan	Rodriguez	Bartolo	M	Adult	(unknown)
1821	20-Dec	Rodriguez	Brigida	F	85	old age
1850	27-Oct	Rodriguez	Concepcion	F	Child	(unknown)
1827	20-Oct	Rodriguez	Damian	M	40	fever
1816	27-Dec	Rodriguez	Dolores	F	Adult	Long illness
1849	3-Sep	Rodriguez	Epimeñio	M		(unknown)
1848	17-Dec	Rodriguez	Estefana Maria	F	Adult	(unknown)
1849	7-Jun	Rodriguez	Felipe	M	11 days	(unknown)
1822	1-Nov	Rodriguez	Francisco	M	36	stomach pains
1824	28-Dec	Rodriguez	Inocencio	M	14	measles
1813	18-Mar	Rodriguez	Joaquin	M	Adult	(unknown)
1829	11-Dec	Rodriguez	Jose	M	Adult	died suddenly (unknown)
1823	18-May	Rodriguez	Jose Antonio	M	70	pain
1842	15-Dec	Rodriguez	Jose Claro	M	70 or 80	(unknown)
1812	15-Dec	Rodriguez	Jose Clemente	M	Adult	pain in the side
1824	14-Sep	Rodriguez	Jose de Jesus	M	30	killed by Indians
1815	25-May	Rodriguez	Jose Desiderio	M	Child	(unknown)

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1813	21-Aug	Rodriguez	Jose Ignacio	M	Adult	(unknown)
1815	28-Nov	Rodriguez	Jose Maria	M	Child	smallpox
1815	27-Feb	Rodriguez	Jose Maria	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1819	9-Jul	Rodriguez	Jose Ponciano	M	Child	drowned in a flood
1853	24-Oct	Rodriguez	Juan Jose	M	75	(unknown)
1820	29-Jul	Rodriguez	Juana	F	50	fever
1828	6-Apr	Rodriguez	Juana	F	30	fever
1848	27-Apr	Rodriguez	Juana	F	Adult	(unknown)
1850	8-Dec	Rodriguez	Juana	F	Child	(unknown)
1854	3-May	Rodriguez	Juana	F	18 months	(unknown)
1821	10-Jun	Rodriguez	Juliana	F	58	fever
1843	28-Dec	Rodriguez	Lazara de Jesus	F	11 days	(unknown)
1822	14-Dec	Rodriguez	Magdalena	F	13	ulcers
1814	20-Nov	Rodriguez	Manuel	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1819	21-Dec	Rodriguez	Manuel	M	Adult	died suddenly (unknown)
1822	12-Dec	Rodriguez	Manuel	M	72	ictericia (jaundice)
1842	24-Feb	Rodriguez	Manuel Ignacio	M	9 days	(unknown)
1846	21-Oct	Rodriguez	Manuel Ignacio	M	22 months	(unknown)
1812	1-Feb	Rodriguez	Maria	F	Adult	pneumonia
1825	12-Jan	Rodriguez	Maria Antonia	F	Child	measles
1847	3-Sep	Rodriguez	Maria Antonia	F	Adult	(unknown)
1828	19-May	Rodriguez	Maria de Jesus	F	48	pain
1841	3-Oct	Rodriguez	Maria del Pilar	F	2	(unknown)
1823	27-Oct	Rodriguez	Maria Egipciana	F	76	diarrhea
1813	18-Jul	Rodriguez	Maria En Gracia	F	40	fright
1822	24-Mar	Rodriguez	Maria Eulogia	F	Child	(unknown)
1851	10-Aug	Rodriguez	Maria Felicidad	F	Child	(unknown)
1825	3-Dec	Rodriguez	Maria Guadalupe	F		killed by a soldier of the Infantray by a blow on the head
1851	20-Jul	Rodriguez	Maria Josefa	F	Child	(unknown)
1849	22-Apr	Rodriguez	Maria Josefa Isabel	F	Adult	(unknown)
1825	4-Dec	Rodriguez	Maria Josefa Zaragoza	F	56	fever
1853	28-Oct	Rodriguez	Maria Luisa	F	112	(unknown)
1822	9-Jul	Rodriguez	Pedro	M	Child	fever
1813	26-May	Rodriguez	Pedro de Jesus	M	Child	(unknown)
1847	14-Jan	Rodriguez	Rita	F	Adult	(unknown)
1821	26-Mar	Rodriguez	Rosalia	F	89	fever
1845	22-Nov	Rodriguez	Rudecinda	F	3	(unknown)
1851	4-Jun	Rodriguez	Sacramento	M		drowned

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1817	5-Jun	Rodriquez	Francisco	M		killed by Indians
1844	13-Dec	Rodriquez	Manuel Ignacio	M	4 months	(unknown)
1817	31-Dec	Rodriquez	Maria Tomasa Josefa de Jesus	F	11 days	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1820	28-Sep	Rojas	Maria Josefa	F	52	dysentery
1819	10-Jan	Rolen	Francisco	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1813	24-Dec	Roman	Tomas	M		killed by Indians
1849	5-Apr	Roman	Tomas	M	Adult	killed
1817	3-Oct	Romano	Jose	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1813	26-May	Romero	Maria Micaela	F	Adult	(unknown)
1819	20-Oct	Romero	Maria Ygnacia	F		(unknown)
1809	15-Jan	Roque	Izabel	F	Child	fever
1842	11-Jul	Rosa	Maria Petra de la	F	10 days	(unknown)
1826	10-Jan	Rosales	Manuel	M		killed by Indians
1849	27-Jun	Rosas	Jose Maria	M		(unknown)
1825	19-Feb	Rosas	Maria Cornelia de la Concepcion	F	3 years 6 months	measles
1833	29-May	Rosas	Ignacio	M	52	cough
1824	15-Jul	Roxo	Clemente	M	52	fever
1818	26-Feb	Roxo	Juan Manuel	M	Adult	old age
1809	23-Jun	Rozzi	Irenio	M	35	(unknown)
1809	20-Nov	Rozzi	Joaquin	M		(unknown)
1811	26-Jul	Rozzi	Jose Nepomunceno	M	5	pain in the side
1808	30-Dec	Rozzi	Maria de Jesus	F	8 days	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1809	5-Jun	Rozzi	Maria Gertrudes	F	32	(unknown)
1809	7-Oct	Rozzi	Paula	F		(unknown)
1810	12-Nov	Rozzi	Rosalia	F	Adult	Casedara de su Brazo (injury/wound-arm)
1809	19-Dec	Rozzi	Ventura	M	42	(unknown)
1821	30-Dec	Ruiz	Barbara	F	76	tuberculosis
1815	24-Feb	Ruiz	Dolores	F	Adult	tuberculosis
1830	6-Nov	Ruiz	Donaciano	M	58	pain
1819	13-May	Ruiz	Felix	M		a long illness
1840	20-Jan	Ruiz	Francisco	M	61	dropsy (edema-swelling)
1848	16-Jul	Ruiz	Francisco	M	Adult	(unknown)
1840	17-Nov	Ruiz	Francisco Antonio	M	5 days	(unknown)
1849	1-May	Ruiz	Guadalupe	F	Adult	(unknown)
1837	28-Nov	Ruiz	Hermegildo	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1835	14-Mar	Ruiz	Ignacio	M	30	cholera
1836	14-Apr	Ruiz	Ignacio	M	24	fever

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1812	13-Feb	Ruiz	Jose Antonio	M	38	(unknown)
1846	26-Apr	Ruiz	Jose Antonio	M	Adult	(unknown)
1833	26-Sep	Ruiz	Jose Antonio Andres	M	9 months	pain
1817	27-Apr	Ruiz	Jose Mateo de Jesus	M	Adult	burns
1819	9-Jul	Ruiz	Jose Remigio	M	Child	drowned in a flood
1819	8-Oct	Ruiz	Jose Remigio	M	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1816	15-Dec	Ruiz	Juan	M	1 day	at birth
1814	7-Mar	Ruiz	Juana Gertrudes	F	Child	pain
1846	22-Dec	Ruiz	Manuel	M	1 year 6 months	(unknown)
1816	29-Dec	Ruiz	Maria Antonia	F	Adult	natural death
1833	30-Sep	Ruiz	Maria Antonia Marta	F	2 months	pain
1823	1-May	Ruiz	Maria de Jesus	F	Child	ictericia (jaundice)
1812	19-Mar	Ruiz	Maria de los Angeles Gregoria	F	10 days	fever
1829	25-Jan	Ruiz	Maria Ignacia	F	Child	fever
1815	22-Oct	Ruiz	Maria Juliana	F	Child	smallpox
1822	22-Mar	Ruiz	Maria Luisa	F	Child	cough
1814	7-Mar	Ruiz	Pedro Jose	M	Child	cough
1842	24-Apr	Ruiz	Tiburcio	M	5 days	(unknown)
1854	11-Dec	Russel	Elizabeth Constance	F	24 days	(unknown)
1831	22-Apr	Saenz	Jose Francisco	M		pain
1820	23-Feb	Saenz	Pedro Antonio	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1851	8-May	Sais	Epimenio	M	Child	(unknown)
1854	27-Jun	Sais	Francisca	F	30	(unknown)
1850	13-Aug	Sais	Jose Maria	M		(unknown)
1841	23-Jul	Sais	Jose Polonio	M	8 days	(unknown)
1854	3-Sep	Sais	Manuel	M		(unknown)
1813	22-Oct	Sais	Maria Antonia	F	Child	fever
1812	14-Mar	Sais	Maria Petra	F	3 weeks	(unknown)
1814	21-Feb	Sais	Mariano	M	Adult	natural death
1849	27-Apr	Sais	Teresa	F	2 days	(unknown)
1813	26-Mar	Salas	Maria Margarita	F	Child	(unknown)
1819	6-Jul	Salas	Trinidad	M	Adult	(unknown)
1847	12-Dec	Salazar	Ana	F	Adult	(unknown)
1844	1-Aug	Salazar	Clemencia	F	1 day	in birth
1835	5-Dec	Salazar	Felipe	M	Adult	wounds from battle of mission Concepcion
1830	20-Jul	Salazar	Jose Francisco	M	Child	fever
1848	28-Apr	Salazar	Jose Maria	M		(unknown)
1821	26-Nov	Salazar	Maria Cecilia	F	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1848	26-Jan	Salazar	Maria Teodora	F	Adult	(unknown)
1812	21-Oct	Saldana	Maria Lugarda	F	Child	pain
1854	31-Oct	Salinas	Crisanta	F	36	(unknown)
1821	30-Mar	Salinas	Francisco	M	70	pain
1847	10-Dec	Salinas	Francisco	M	Adult	(unknown)
1850	25-May	Salinas	Isidro	M	Adult	(unknown)
1821	23-Sep	Salinas	Jocoba	F	Child	fever
1829	26-May	Salinas	Jose	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1812	15-Apr	Salinas	Josefa	F	30	tuberculosis
1850	16-Nov	Salinas	Luis	M		(unknown)
1820	25-Sep	Salinas	Manuel	M	68	ictericia (jaundice)
1811	16-Jul	Salinas	Margarita	F	21	tuberculosis
1849	13-Apr	Salinas	Margarita	F		(unknown)
1833	15-Oct	Salinas	Maria de Jesus	F	2 years 6 months	cough
1828	28-Jun	Salinas	Maria del Refugio	F	24	colic
1821	22-Oct	Salinas	Pedro Javier	M	72	died suddenly (unknown)
1843	25-Sep	Sallot	Catalina	F	6 months	(unknown)
1843	25-Sep	Sallot	Felix	M	49	(unknown)
1835	26-Dec	Sambrano	Jose Maria	M	75	fever
1820	19-Jul	Sambrano	Juan	M	41	dysentery
1832	7-Feb	Sambrano	Juan Jose	M	57	pain
1819	9-Jul	Sambrano	Maria Guadalupe	F	54	drowned in a flood
1819	9-Jul	Samorano	Francisco	M	Child	drowned in a flood
1819	9-Jul	Samorano	Jose Guadalupe	M	Child	drowned in a flood
1853	22-Jul	San Martin	Augusto de	M	50	(unknown)
1855	1-Feb	San Miguel	Amada Miguel	F	12 days	(unknown)
1843	26-Jan	San Miguel	Canuta	F	6 days	(unknown)
1837	16-Mar	San Miguel	Fernando	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1848	1-Jul	San Miguel	Francisco de	M		(unknown)
1811	6-May	San Miguel	Gertrudes	F	Adult	fever
1817	7-Apr	San Miguel	Jose Antonio	M	Adult	pain
1821	1-Nov	San Miguel	Maria Susana	F	Child	fever
1854	14-Feb	San Miguel	Pedro Benito	M	9 months	(unknown)
1819	28-May	San Miguel	Maria Rita	F	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1821	1-Mar	Sanchez	Ana Petra	F	34	pain
1853	11-Jun	Sanchez	Ascencion	F	70	(unknown)
1847	7-Nov	Sanchez	Barbara	F	Adult	(unknown)
1852	8-Mar	Sanchez	Catalina	F		(unknown)
1811	6-May	Sanchez	Francisco	M	95	old age

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1854	13-Apr	Sanchez	Ignacio	M	15 months	(unknown)
1852	28-Nov	Sanchez	Ines	F	6 months	(unknown)
1819	18-Nov	Sanchez	Jose Antonio	M	10 days	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1816	7-Nov	Sanchez	Jose Calixtro	M	Child	(unknown)
1817	19-May	Sanchez	Jose Felix	M	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1849	31-Oct	Sanchez	Jose Maria	M		(unknown)
1822	9-Jun	Sanchez	Jose Maria	M	47	fever
1811	6-Nov	Sanchez	Jose Mecedonio	M	8 days	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1846	17-Sep	Sanchez	Josefa	F	18	(unknown)
1843	12-Jul	Sanchez	Juana	F	70	(unknown)
1835	12-Aug	Sanchez	Manuela	F	35	fever
1812	7-Dec	Sanchez	Maria Antonia	F	Adult	(unknown)
1815	17-Dec	Sanchez	Maria Antonia	F	Adult	childbirth
1826	10-Jun	Sanchez	Maria de Jesus	F	Child	(unknown)
1848	27-Dec	Sanchez	Pedro	M	18 or 20	(unknown)
1851	25-May	Sanchez	Ramon (Or Sanchez Ramon)	M		(unknown)
1852	3-Oct	Sanchez	Roche		50	(unknown)
1822	7-Jul	Sanchez	Secundino	M	Child	fever
1821	20-Aug	Sandoval	Jose Tiburcio	M	Child	fever
1833	10-May	Sandoval	Maria Juana	F	28	dropsy (edema-swelling)
1838	3-Dec	Sandoval	Severina	F	40	childbirth
1815	26-Feb	Santa	Juana de la	F	Adult	tuberculosis
1815	9-Nov	Santa Cruz	Juana	F	Adult	smallpox
1817	20-Sep	Santa Cruz	Maria	F	Adult	dropsy (edema-swelling)
1812	6-Jan	Santan	Maria Francisca	F	9 months	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1815	3-Dec	Santiago	Jose Ignacio	M	Child	smallpox
1814	16-Jan	Santiago	Maria De Josefa	F	Child	pain
1852	4-Jul	Santos	Bernalda	F		(unknown)
1850	1-Jul	Santos	Crisanto de los	M		(unknown)
1815	3-Nov	Santos	Francisca Valbina de los	F	Child	smallpox
1847	4-Mar	Santos	Francisco de los	M		(unknown)
1814	24-Nov	Santos	Gertrudes	F	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1849	13-May	Santos	Gertrudes de los	F		(unknown)
1813	21-Nov	Santos	Jose Bernardino	M	Child	pain
1812	9-Oct	Santos	Jose Demencio	M	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1818	12-Sep	Santos	Jose Dolores de los	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1826	5-Jan	Santos	Juan Antonio	M	49	fever
1826	2-May	Santos	Juan Cristomo	M	Adult	killed by Indians

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1848	10-Oct	Santos	Maria de Jesus	F	16 months	(unknown)
1847	8-Jun	Santos	Maria de Jesus de los	F	15 days	(unknown)
1824	4-Apr	Santos	Maria Eustaquia de los Dolores de los	F	6 days	indigestion
1828	18-Nov	Santos	Maria Gertrudes de los	F	72	dysentery
1838	10-Jan	Santos	Maria Josefa de los	F	62	pain
1845	23-Jul	Santos	Maria Josefa de los	F	70	(unknown)
1822	18-Oct	Santos	Maria Luisa de los	F	34	pain in the side
1834	20-Apr	Santos	Maria Paula de Los	F	46	pain
1819	25-Feb	Santos	Ponciano de los	M	Child	a long illness
1830	10-May	Santos	Quirino de los	M	14	pain
1818	24-Dec	Santos	Tomas de los Santos	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1841	15-Jul	Santos Coy	Celso	M	3 months	(unknown)
1816	4-Feb	Santos Coy	Juan Francisco de la Candelaria	M	8 days	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1849	23-Apr	Santos Coy	Maria Luisa de los	F	Adult	(unknown)
1832	3-Mar	Santos Perez	Maria de los	F	72	pain
1810	10-Apr	Saracho	Jose Maria	M	4	fever
1811	29-May	Saracho	Manuel	M	32	avictual (habitual illness)
1816	10-Mar	Saracho	Maria Juana	F	Adult	old age
1813	13-Nov	Saro	Maria Bacilia	F	76	pujos (diarrhea)
1854	9-Oct	Sassenwengler	Jacob	M	17	(unknown)
1840	13-Sep	Saucedo	Agapito	M	9	(unknown)
1823	3-May	Saucedo	Jose	M	93	indigestion
1832	21-Apr	Saucedo	Jose Antonio	M	66	pain
1851	29-Sep	Saucedo	Jose Maria	M	Child	(unknown)
1817	25-Jan	Saucedo	Lorenzo	M	Adult	abscess
1824	21-Apr	Saucedo	Manuela	F	22	childbirth
1851	1-Aug	Saucedo	Maria	F		(unknown)
1832	26-Mar	Saucedo	Maria Josefa	F	24	tuberculosis
1853	11-Aug	Sausena	Elena	F		(unknown)
1850	10-May	Sauther	George	M	Adult	(unknown)
1843	4-Nov	Sawyer	Juan	M	15	killed in the country
1844	12-Jul	Schmidlin	Pedro	M	76	(unknown)
1851	7-Nov	Schoeman	Federica	F	Child	(unknown)
1853	16-Apr	Schreinen	Maria	F	3	(unknown)
1846	1-Oct	Schuchard	Felipe	M	Adult	(unknown)
1855	8-Jan	Seay	Vincent	M	28	(unknown)
1820	24-Aug	Seguin	Hermenigildo	M	52	diarrhea
1822	22-Mar	Seguin	Jose Ignacio	M	Child	cough

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1808	2-Nov	Seguin	Jose Maria	M	Child	(unknown)
1818	29-Jul	Seguin	Jose Maria	M		killed by Indians at "la costa de sal"
1853	18-Jan	Seguin	Josefa	F	51	(unknown)
1818	31-Dec	Seguin	Juan Estevan	M	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1839	20-Feb	Seguin	Manuel	M	56	fever
1832	30-Apr	Seguin	Maria Josefa	F	6 months	inflammation
1842	22-Feb	Seguin	Pedro	M	8 days	(unknown)
1812	28-Sep	Segundo	Justo	M		(unknown)
1827	1-Sep	Seguro	Jose Ignacio	M	40	(unknown)
1828	24-Jul	Seguro	Maria Encarnacion	F	38	fever
1854	28-Jun	Sentker	John	M	9 months	(unknown)
1821	2-Jan	Serban	Manuel	M	82	dysentery
1809	19-Apr	Serda	Jose Antonio de la	M	8 days	(unknown)
1852	26-Dec	Serda	Trinidad de la		18	(unknown)
1811	28-Jun	Serna	Antonia Paula	F	4 days	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1849	6-Jun	Serna	Salvador	M	8 months	(unknown)
1854	21-Aug	Shaffer	Francis	M	35	(unknown)
1849	20-Oct	Shannon	Mary Anne	F	45	(unknown)
1855	1-Jan	Shehan	William	M	8 months	(unknown)
1854	13-May	Sheridan	Unknown	M		(unknown)
1854	12-Jan	Shroder	Joseph	M	2 months	(unknown)
1852	18-Jun	Silva	Domingo	M	Child	(unknown)
1816	7-Oct	Silva	Josefa	F	Adult	pain
1852	24-May	Silva	Maria de la Asuncion	F	Child	(unknown)
1844	21-Sep	Silva	Maria Josefa	F	Adult	(unknown)
1825	17-Dec	Sisneros	Clara	F	66	fever
1850	13-Mar	Smith	Bernard	M		(unknown)
1849	21-Jan	Smith	Concepcion	F	Adult	(unknown)
1849	12-Jun	Smith	James (Santiago)	M		(unknown)
1848	5-Mar	Smith	Trinidad	M		(unknown)
1839	25-May	Smith	Concepcion	F	26	fever
1833	20-Oct	Smith	Juan Manuel	M	Child	cough
1850	21-Jul	Smyth	Francis	M		(unknown)
1812	11-Mar	Solis	Jose Seferino	M	18 days	pain in the side
1831	23-Aug	Soltero	Rolan	M	58	fever
1848	24-May	Sosa	Brigida	F	Adult	(unknown)
1835	6-Sep	Sosa	Francisca	F	30	fever
1815	28-Oct	Sosa	Jose Antonio	M	Child	fever

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1814	12-Sep	Sosa	Jose De Los Reyes	M	Child	fever
1840	23-Aug	Sosa	Jose Francisco de	M	70	constipation
1845	21-Nov	Sosa	Jose Maria	M	3 days	(unknown)
1814	5-Feb	Sosa	Jose Nepomuceno	M	Child	cough
1822	18-Jun	Sosa	Leandro	M	65	ictericia (jaundice)
1813	1-Sep	Sosa	Manuel	M	Adult	battle (Rosillo Creek)
1849	23-Nov	Sosa	Manuel	M		(unknown)
1825	11-Sep	Sosa	Maria Antonia	F	40	dysentery
1849	27-Mar	Sosa	Maria Francisca	F	Adult	(unknown)
1813	30-Sep	Sosa	Maria Isabel	F	Child	pain
1826	25-Feb	Sosa	Maria Manuela	F	Child	(unknown)
1814	16-Jan	Sosa	Maria Trinidad	F	Child	cough
1842	17-Mar	Sosa	Rafael	M	30	gun shot wound
1845	23-Nov	Sosa	Rafael	M	5 days	(unknown)
1824	14-Nov	Sotelo	Ciriaca	F	Adult	gun shot wound
1847	19-Jul	Sotelo	Ciriaca	F	1 day	(unknown)
1815	12-Nov	Sotelo	Guadalupe	F	Child	smallpox
1825	20-Feb	Sotelo	Maria Antonia	F	14	pain
1824	18-Apr	Sotelo	Maria Romana de Jesus	F	1 month	pain
1820	11-Dec	Soto	Bernardo	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1851	28-Sep	Soto	Gertrudes	F	Child	(unknown)
1844	27-Nov	Soto	Joaquin	M	1 week	(unknown)
1817	18-Jun	Soto	Jose Feliciano de Jesus Flores	M	10 days	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1821	1-Oct	Soto	Juan Andres	M		killed by Indians
1854	3-Apr	Soto	Margarita	F	14 months	(unknown)
1819	10-Feb	Soto	Maria	F	Adult	a long illness
1852	5-May	Soto	Maria Gertrudes	F	Child	(unknown)
1817	7-Jun	Soto	Maria Paula	F	Adult	natural death
1812	18-Aug	Sotomayor	Maria Clara Susana	F	1 week	(unknown)
1855	20-Jul	Spitz	Elizabeth	F	55	(unknown)
1855	28-Jun	Spomy	Jacob	M	35	(unknown)
1855	22-Aug	Talamantes	Chipita	F	63	(unknown)
1841	7-Apr	Tampila	Maria Susana	F	69	killed by Indians
1815	9-Nov	Tapia	Jose Ignacio	M	Child	smallpox
1848	12-Dec	Tarin	Joaquin	F	1 year 6 months	(unknown)
1841	14-Jan	Taylor	Diego	M	Adult	gun shot wound-head
1813	26-Jan	Tejeda	Ana Petra	F	Child	epilepsy
1823	27-Oct	Tejeda	Jose Ignacio	M	1	fever
1850	24-Apr	Tejeda	Jose Manuel	M	19 days	(unknown)

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1813	9-Oct	Tejeda	Juan Jose	M	7	(unknown)
1841	23-Mar	Tejeda	Juan Jose	M	24	killed by Indians
1828	20-Sep	Tejeda	Maria Antonia	F	Child	fever
1817	27-Nov	Tejeda	Juana Francisca de Jesus	F	4 days	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1851	6-Sep	Tenorio	Jose Maria	M		(unknown)
1813	26-Jul	Tenorio	Juan	M	Adult	(unknown)
1814	1-Aug	Tijerina	Jose Antonio	M	Adult	(unknown)
1849	5-Sep	Tijerina	Jose Maria	M	Adult	(unknown)
1853	20-Jan	Tijerina	Jualiana	F	8	(unknown)
1809	20-Mar	Toro	Antonia del	F	Adult	(unknown)
1838	9-Apr	Toro	Cipriano del	M	62	fever
1846	16-Apr	Toro	Guadalupe del	M	Adult	(unknown)
1824	29-May	Toro	Juan Nepumeceno del	M	Child	fever
1821	12-Jul	Toro	Maria del Carmen del	F	1 week	fever
1829	24-Feb	Toro	Maria Ignacia del	F	7	fever
1854	26-Oct	Torres	Alejandro	M	7	(unknown)
1853	1-Sep	Torres	Camilo	M	17	(unknown)
1822	17-Apr	Torres	Gerardo	M	67	gun shot wound
1849	5-Jun	Torres	Guadalupe	F		(unknown)
1822	8-Oct	Torres	Ignacio	M	69	pain in the side
1813	24-Nov	Torres	Jose Eligio	M	Child	fever
1836	6-Mar	Torres	Jose Maria	M		wounds from the battle of the Alamo
1812	23-Jan	Torres	Josefa	F	23	childbirth
1849	21-Feb	Torres	Josefa	F	Adult	(unknown)
1823	1-Sep	Torres	Juana	F	61	vomit and diarrhea
1855	16-Mar	Torres	Lucia	F	80	(unknown)
1816	9-Jul	Torres	Maria	F	Adult	natural death
1813	1-Mar	Torres	Maria de Jesus	F	Child	pain
1813	12-Mar	Torres	Maria de Jesus	F	Child	(unknown)
1815	10-Nov	Torres	Maria Olaya	F	Adult	smallpox
1827	28-Feb	Torres	Martina	F	46	fever
1852	18-Nov	Torres	Porfirio	M	2	(unknown)
1847	4-Jun	Torres	Roberto	M	1	(unknown)
1815	25-Aug	Toscano	Jose	M	Adult	colic
1835	16-Jan	Toscano	Maria Gertudes	F	38	dysentery
1815	12-Oct	Travieso	Antonio	M		pain
1822	31-May	Travieso	Catarina	F	85	rheumatism
1823	23-Aug	Travieso	Estefana	F	58	diarrhea
1818	21-Mar	Travieso	Francisco	M	Adult	fever

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1809	8-Aug	Travieso	Jose Vicente	M	1 month	(unknown)
1825	3-Oct	Travieso	Juan	M	72	fever
1815	13-Sep	Travieso	Maria del Carmen	F	Child	colic
1825	24-Sep	Travieso	Maria Francisca	F	Child	fever
1812	23-Mar	Travieso	Maria Josefa	F	3	fever
1813	3-Dec	Travieso	Maria Vicenta	F	Adult	fever
1813	14-Feb	Trevillo	Maria Francisca	F	Adult	childbirth
1834	12-Feb	Trevino	Alejandro	M	46	(unknown)
1852	25-Jun	Trevino	Brigida	F		(unknown)
1850	18-Aug	Trevino	Clemente	M		killed by a blow in the back
1852	14-Aug	Trevino	Evaristo	M	Child	(unknown)
1854	3-Oct	Trevino	Francisca	F	9 months	(unknown)
1825	20-Oct	Trevino	Jose Bonifacio	M	45	fever
1811	26-Aug	Trevino	Jose Clemente Hipolito	M	1	(unknown)
1820	25-Aug	Trevino	Jose Guadalupe	M	61	killed by Indians
1847	23-Jun	Trevino	Jose Vivano	M	3 days	(unknown)
1840	22-Oct	Trevino	Manuel	M	30	(unknown)
1849	16-Jul	Trevino	Manuel	M	1 month	(unknown)
1814	4-Apr	Trevino	Maria De Jesus Encarnacion	F	Child	(unknown)
1814	27-Jun	Trevino	Maria Gervasia	F	Child	fever
1854	27-Oct	Trevino	Maria Hilaria	F	20	(unknown)
1827	1-Sep	Trevino	Matiana	F	50	fever
1815	1-Apr	Trevino	Polito	M	Adult	colic
1852	20-Mar	Trevino	Ramon	M		(unknown)
1828	15-Jul	Trevino	Vicente	M	45	tuberculosis
1843	28-Sep	Trouson	Juan F.	M	48	(unknown)
1849	17-Nov	Truehart	Margarita	F	1 day	at birth
1848	1-Feb	Ugarte	Francisco	M	5 months	(unknown)
1846	1-Sep	Ulner	Juan Claudio	M	74	(unknown)
1843	21-Sep	Unknown	Andres	M		(unknown)
1855	27-Mar	Unknown	Baltazar	M	40	(unknown)
1819	13-Oct	Unknown	Cayetano	M	Adult	(unknown)
1839	20-Nov	Unknown	Diego	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1822	6-Aug	Unknown	Francisco	M	75	pain in the side
1814	18-Dec	Unknown	Gertrudes	F	Child	pain
1809	26-Oct	Unknown	Ignacio	M	Adult	died at the stone bridge (unknown)
1849	24-Aug	Unknown	Jesusa "La Guera"	F		(unknown)
1809	20-Oct	Unknown	Jose	M		(unknown)

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1812	27-Dec	Unknown	Jose	M	Child	pain
1814	18-Jul	Unknown	Jose	M		mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1814	10-Nov	Unknown	Jose Carlos	M	Child	(unknown)
1843	15-Jun	Unknown	Jose Catorino	M	30	found dead (unknown)
1815	23-Apr	Unknown	Jose Guadalupe	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1814	16-Jan	Unknown	Jose Manuel	M		pujos (diarrhea)
1854	18-Apr	Unknown	Jose Maria	M		(unknown)
1816	10-Apr	Unknown	Jose Teodoro	M	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1809	26-May	Unknown	Josefa	F		(unknown)
1817	30-Jun	Unknown	Juan	M		prisoner from battle of "Penin?"
1810	5-Nov	Unknown	Juana Capistrana	F	11 days	fever
1809	1-Aug	Unknown	Manuel (the stranger)	M		(unknown)
1854	20-Jul	Unknown	Maria	F	5	(unknown)
1815	7-Mar	Unknown	Maria Antonia	F	Child	(unknown)
1815	28-Jun	Unknown	Maria Bacilia	F	Child	(unknown)
1812	14-Sep	Unknown	Maria Concepcion	F	Adult	(unknown)
1851	2-Jan	Unknown	Maria de Jesus	F	Child	(unknown)
1830	15-Dec	Unknown	Maria de Los Angeles	F	48	burns
1850	15-Jul	Unknown	Maria de los Angeles	F		(unknown)
1812	5-Dec	Unknown	Maria de los Dolores	F		(unknown)
1813	15-Feb	Unknown	Maria Dolores	F		(unknown)
1809	11-Jun	Unknown	Maria Gertrudes	F	Adult	(unknown)
1823	31-Jan	Unknown	Maria Gertrudes	F	40	hijorse (unclear)
1811	20-Sep	Unknown	Maria Guadalupe	F	Adult	(unknown)
1816	3-Aug	Unknown	Maria Ignacia de Carmel	F	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1822	25-Jun	Unknown	Maria Isidra	F	Child	fever
1823	22-Mar	Unknown	Maria Juana	F	50	indigestion
1810	4-Jan	Unknown	Maria Juliana	F	Child	(unknown)
1815	21-Feb	Unknown	Maria Juliana	F	Child	(unknown)
1815	13-Feb	Unknown	Maria Manuela	F		pujos (diarrhea)
1825	24-Aug	Unknown	Maria Petra	F	62	(unknown)
1839	20-Jul	Unknown	Maria Petra	F	78	pain
1843	7-Jul	Unknown	Maria Regina	F	1	(unknown)
1826	25-Jan	Unknown	Maria Tomasa	F	78	tuberculosis
1852	5-Apr	Unknown	Mariana	F	Child	(unknown)
1844	13-Feb	Unknown	Miguel	M	100	(unknown)
1854	1-Jun	Unknown	Santiago	M		(unknown)
1852	20-Aug	Unknown	Sofia	F		(unknown)

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1831	2-May	Unknown	Teresa de Jesus	F	22	measles
1809	24-Sep	Unknown	Unknown	F	Adult	(unknown)
1809	13-Sep	Unknown	Unknown		Child	(unknown)
1852	26-Nov	Unknown	Unknown	M	Child	(unknown)
1854	17-Oct	Unknown	Unknown	M	19	(unknown)
1817	22-Nov	Uraga	Carlos Cesario	M	2 months	indigestion
1844	26-Oct	Urbina	Nicolas	M	Adult	gun shot wound-accidental by self
1810	30-May	Uriaga	Maria de la Concepcion	F	13	(unknown)
1810	9-Jan	Uriagas	Candida	F	3 days	“doncella” ? (unclear)
1819	3-Jul	Uriagas	Juana Pabla	F	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1822	7-Jun	Uriagas	Segundo de la Trinidad	M	Child	fever
1823	19-May	Uriegas	Jose Albino	M	5 months	fever
1812	2-Aug	Urrtia	Ignacia	F	82	(unknown)
1837	20-Dec	Urrutia	Jose Maria	M	26	pain
1814	27-Dec	Urrutia	Juan Antonio	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1818	5-Jan	Urrutia	Maria Guadalupe	F	Adult	old age
1812	27-Apr	Urrutia	Maria Ignacia	F	80	old age
1820	14-Oct	Urrutia	Maria Luisa de la Trinidad	F	63	dysentery
1814	2-Mar	Urrutia	Pedro Jose De	M	Child	cough
1854	14-Nov	Uvalle	Mary	F	48	(unknown)
1849	28-Apr	Vaca	Antonia	F		(unknown)
1849	27-Mar	Valdez	Dolores	F	16 days	(unknown)
1814	29-Dec	Valdez	Jose Antonio	M	Adult	pain
1817	11-Nov	Valdez	Jose de los Santos	M	10 days	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1825	8-Nov	Valdez	Jose Maria	M	40	fever
1813	27-May	Valdez	Manuel	M	Adult	fever
1849	3-Dec	Valdez	Manuel	M		(unknown)
1841	19-Dec	Valdez	Margarita Josefa	F	30	(unknown)
1823	31-Dec	Valdez	Maria Francisca Estefana	F	6 days	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1849	16-Jan	Valdez	Sista	F	6 months	(unknown)
1854	21-Aug	Valdez	Teresa	F		(unknown)
1815	15-Nov	Valverde	Ana Maria	F	Child	smallpox
1842	17-Jun	Valverde	Anselmo	M	28	Killed
1841	9-Sep	Valverde	Maria Juana	F	2 days	(unknown)
1820	1-Aug	Valverde	Nicolas	M	46	killed by Indians
1812	30-Jul	Vanegas	Jose	M	30	(unknown)
1848	3-Aug	Vara	Josefa	F	5 days	(unknown)

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1819	9-Jul	Varela	Josefa	F	Adult	drowned in a flood
1825	30-Oct	Vargas	Antonia	F	60	fever
1810	13-Jan	Vargas	Celedina	F	60	(unknown)
1852	14-Jan	Vargas	Esteban	M		(unknown)
1855	23-Mar	Vargas	Hilaria	F	17	(unknown)
1847	1-Nov	Vargas	Ignacio	M		(unknown)
1837	2-Jul	Vargas	Jose de Jesus, bones of	M	10	killed by Indians
1854	30-Mar	Vargas	Josefa	F	1	(unknown)
1814	15-Jan	Vargas	Juana	F		childbirth
1854	19-Sep	Vargas	Macedonia	F		(unknown)
1815	15-Nov	Vargas	Maria Antonia	F	Child	smallpox
1842	1-Sep	Vargas	Maria de Jesus	F	10 days	(unknown)
1816	31-Mar	Vargas	Maria Juana	F	Adult	old age
1817	10-Nov	Vasquez	Jesus	M	Adult	pain
1842	8-Jul	Vasquez	Jose Antonio	M	1	(unknown)
1854	29-Jan	Vasquez	Jose Antonio Severo	M	11 months	(unknown)
1809	20-Nov	Vasquez	Jose Maria	M	Child	(unknown)
1844	16-Oct	Vasquez	Juan	M	Adult	gun shot wound-accidental
1808	8-Nov	Vasquez	Magdalena	F	60	(unknown)
1846	24-Mar	Vasquez	Manuela	F	Adult	(unknown)
1834	14-Jun	Vasquez	Maria de Jesus, bones of	F	15	(unknown)
1851	17-Sep	Vasquez	Maria de la Candelaria	F	Child	(unknown)
1851	23-Jun	Vasquez	Rafael	M		(unknown)
1849	12-Nov	Vasquez	Simon	M		(unknown)
1855	20-Aug	Vasquez	Susana	F	8 months	(unknown)
1819	23-Jan	Vega	Maria Helaria	F	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1851	1-Dec	Vela	Antonia	F		(unknown)
1852	29-Feb	Vela	Antonio	M	Child	(unknown)
1855	31-May	Vela	Carmelita	F	4 months	(unknown)
1855	1-Apr	Vela	Joaquin	M	3 months	(unknown)
1852	2-Jan	Vela	Josefa	F		(unknown)
1816	29-Mar	Vela	Maria Encarnacion	F	Adult	pain
1817	10-Sep	Vela	Micaela	F	Adult	throat infection
1821	3-Sep	Vela	Miguel	M	40	tuberculosis
1831	29-Nov	Vela	Nazaria Ignacia	F	32	pain
1841	22-Sep	Velasco	Juan	M	30	(unknown)
1809	15-Jul	Velasquez	Juana Maria	F	28	cancer
1812	29-Aug	Velez	Maria Seferina de Jesus	F	8 days	(unknown)

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1850	22-Jul	Veloz	Antonio	M		(unknown)
1814	4-Oct	Venera	Josefa	F	Adult	natural death
1815	10-Nov	Vensoin	Maria Nieves Micheli	F	Adult	murio de disconsierto (confusion)
1821	23-Sep	Veramendi	Agustin	M	Child	fever
1850	9-Oct	Veramendi	Antonio	M	Child	(unknown)
1816	2-Apr	Veramendi	Fernando Ramon	M	Adult	pain
1843	30-Aug	Veramendi	Josefa	F	23	(unknown)
1814	5-Jan	Veramendi	Juan Estevan	M	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1812	30-Nov	Veramendi	Maria Josefa	F	Child	fever
1810	18-Mar	Veremendi	Franando Segundo	M	2	fever
1829	13-Mar	Vergara	Alejandra	F	24	tuberculosis
1822	6-Jul	Vergara	Juliana	F	Child	fever
1853	26-Jun	Vidal	Saturnino	M	45	(unknown)
1812	8-Aug	Vielma	Jose Domingo	M	1 hour	at birth
1833	24-Oct	Vielmas	Jose Antonio	M	Child	cough
1815	28-Nov	Vielmon	Maria Leonor	F	Child	smallpox
1810	14-Jun	Villano	Maria Gertrudes	F	1 week	(unknown)
1842	13-Apr	Villanueva	Maria Antonia	F	44 days	(unknown)
1814	15-Jan	Villapando	Maria Menchora De Los Reyes	F	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1844	20-Jan	Villareal	Claudio	M	35	(unknown)
1817	25-Jan	Villasenor	Juana Bautista	F	Child	(unknown)
1821	29-Jun	Villegas	Cayetano	M	Child	fever
1826	12-Nov	Villegas	Dolores	F	30	tuberculosis
1830	21-Mar	Villegas	Rosa	F	73	pain
1810	5-Nov	Vilta	Maria Josefa	F	Child	(unknown)
1812	6-Jul	Viovre	Rudicinda Susana	F	6 months	fever
1843	18-Sep	Vitter	Francisco	M	12	(unknown)
1843	10-Oct	Vitter,	Juan Bautista	M	5	(unknown)
1812	11-Oct	Volese	Maria Manuela	F	Child	fever
1853	16-Apr	Vurgal	Miteria	F	2	(unknown)
1844	14-Jul	Wabras	Catalina	F	17	(unknown)
1845	25-Jun	Waper	Antonio	M		(unknown)
1850	27-Jan	Warnes	Catalina	F	Child	(unknown)
1849	20-Apr	Watine	Genoveva Augustine de	F	Adult	(unknown)
1854	24-Feb	Wells	Alexandra	F	6 days	(unknown)
1854	18-Mar	Wells	Genevieve	F	1 day	at birth
1854	3-Sep	Westwich	Paul	M	7 months	(unknown)
1853	15-Jun	White	Robert Emmet	M	6 days	(unknown)

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued...

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1843	25-Aug	Willemen	Jose	M	30	(unknown)
1843	18-Jul	Willemen	Mathew	M	63	(unknown)
1847	13-Sep	Wilson	Vicente	M	Adult	(unknown)
1819	16-Jul	Ybarbo	Domingo	M		(unknown)
1817	17-Nov	Ybarbo	Margarita	F	Adult	a long illness
1849	7-Feb	Ybarra	Dolores	F	1	(unknown)
1846	23-Sep	York	Pedro	M		(unknown)
1842	17-Oct	Yturri-Castillo	Manuel	M	53	(unknown)
1852	4-Dec	Yung	John	M		(unknown)
1833	27-Feb	Zambrano	Atanacia	F	75	dysentery
1808	8-Nov	Zambrano	Guadalupe	F	42	(unknown)
1822	24-Apr	Zambrano	Jose Antonio	M	Child	cough
1812	12-Apr	Zambrano	Juan	M	22	fever
1837	9-Jan	Zambrano	Juan Bautista	M	18	fever
1809	12-May	Zambrano	Juan Maria	M	8 days	(unknown)
1815	28-Nov	Zambrano	Maria Dolores	F	Adult	smallpox
1825	3-Nov	Zambrano	Maria Josefa	F	65	fever
1850	31-Dec	Zamora	Agustin	M	Child	(unknown)
1822	17-Dec	Zamora	Jose Guadalupe	M	Child	mosescuela (pain-gastric)
1852	10-Aug	Zamora	Maria Dolores	F	Child	(unknown)
1849	12-May	Zamorani	Manuela	F	2	(unknown)
1812	5-Oct	Zapata	Fernando	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1828	29-May	Zapata	Gregorio	M	Adult	killed by Indians
1844	5-Sep	Zapata	Manuela	F	Adult	(unknown)
1815	20-Nov	Zapata	Maria Gertrudes	F	Child	smallpox
1847	27-Apr	Zartuche	Gregorio	M	Adult	(unknown)
1850	13-Sep	Zavala	Francisco	M	Adult	(unknown)
1829	20-Feb	Zavala	Jose Andres	M	Child	fever
1842	21-Jun	Zepeda	Catalina	F	51	(unknown)
1814	27-Dec	Zepeda	Jose	M	Adult	(unknown)
1822	30-Jun	Zepeda	Jose	M	Child	killed by a horse
1825	1-Jan	Zepeda	Jose Miguel de Jesus	M	1 month	measles
1849	6-May	Zepeda	Juan Manuel	M		(unknown)
1833	2-Nov	Zepeda	Maria Guadalupe	F	Child	cough
1848	16-Aug	Zepeda	Maria Prudencia	F	Adult	(unknown)
1812	27-Dec	Zepeda	Maria Teresa	F	Adult	natural death
1849	21-Jun	Zepeda	Rosalia	F	Adult	(unknown)
1841	24-Jan	Zepeda	Vincente	M	60	(unknown)
1850	20-Aug	Zepeda	Fidencio	M	Child	(unknown)

Table B-1. Burials in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery from the San Fernando Burial Registry, continued....

Year	Date	Last Name	First Name	Sex	Age (years unless otherwise stated)	Cause of Death per San Fernando Records (CAR addition)
1850	22-Sep	Zepeda	Jesusa	F	Adult	(unknown)
1850	6-Jul	Zepeda	Maria Josefa	F	Adult	(unknown)
1833	10-Nov	Zerda	Maria de Jesus de la	F	Child	cough
1832	4-Jan	Zertuche	Rosalia	F	70	pain
1809	17-Jun	Ziniga	Jose	M	Adult	cold
1850	8-Jan	Zuniga	Antonio	M	Child	(unknown)
1821	16-Apr	Zuniga	Jose Maria	M		killed by Indians
1849	27-Jul	Zuniga	Juan	M	Child	(unknown)

**Appendix C: 1873 Agreement between Bishop Dubuis and
Occupants of the Old Catholic Cemetery Location**

Document translated and transcribed by C. M. M. McKenzie

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L. M. Dubois for McSarry atty Contract with ... Jesus Arendta et al and others
 Estado de Texas } Resolves, los abajo firmados, declaramos y reconocemos por o
 Condado de Bexar } que posee en todo tiempo, que el lugar que cada uno
 de nosotros ocupa en el presente, en los límites del terreno que, el año de
 1848 ó 49, fue concedido por la orden de San Antonio a la Iglesia Católica
 para servir de campo santo y que colinda con el campo santo viejo como se ve
 en la figura aquí trazada habiendo con el campo santo viejo 210 varas Oeste
 a Este y 105 de Sur a Norte y con el cual habemos fabricado nuestros
 jacales respectivos y queda la propiedad de la iglesia que es por todo
 su extensión y con el fin que el Sr. Obispo de San Antonio y de su apoderado
 el Sr. Juan McSarry que vivimos en este punto reconocemos además
 que habemos tomado la obligación de cuidar del campo santo y de
 impedir que los animales entren en él como también de no vender
 ni arrendar ni arrendar a nadie más nuestros jacales dejando por
 el fin de la Iglesia cuando saldremos de ella lo que nos obligamos
 a hacer dos meses después de haber recibido notificación para tal fin
 mencionado Sr. Obispo o de su apoderado nos obligamos por fin de
 pagar al dicho Sr. Obispo o a su apoderado la cantidad de un peso de plata cada año
 Digo McSarry apoderado del Sr. Obispo admite lo que antecede y al man-
 de de mi principal me obligo a dejar a los interesados sus posesiones de sus jacales
 y fabricas construidas al presente en el dicho terreno tanto como sean convenientes
 a los intereses de nuestra Santa Iglesia. En la ciudad de San Antonio Mayo 19 de 1870

Justizo }
 Jesus Arendta
 Manuel Flores Josefa Olvera
 Manuel Lopez Vidal Gonzalez
 Guadalupe y Leonor Josefa y Angustin Peter y Nela
 Juan y Mercedes Clemente y Prudencia
 Jose Maria Quintero Juan Antonio Garcia
 Andres y Mercedes Francisca y Carlos
 Juan Rodriguez Mercedes Jose Lopez
 Peter Villarreal Concepcion y Ramos
 Jacinta y Castellon Guadalupe y Valente
 Juana y Ramos Dolores y Antiveros
 Rosalia y Ramos Juvenia y Arroyaveles
 Juan y Gutierrez Ramon y Reina Narciso y Solis
 Francisco y Ramos Apolinario y Navarro
 Roberto y Ramirez Isabel y Rodriguez

Marcos y Prudencia
 J. Permonding Witness for all
 H. F. Prudencia witness for all except for the last two
 F. Rodriguez witness for the last two

L. M. Dubois by McSarry his attorney in fact
 The State of Texas } Before me Christian Storm Clerk of the Dist. Court of said County
 County of Bexar } personally appeared J. Permonding one of the subscribing Witnesses to
 the foregoing Instrument of writing to me well known, who being duly sworn says that
 in his presence Jesus Arendta Manuel Flores, Josefa Olvera, Manuel Lopez, Vidal
 Gonzalez, Guadalupe Leonor, Josefa Angustin, Peter Villarreal, Juan Antonio, Clemente Prudencia, Jose
 Maria, Andres, Juan Antonio Garcia, Justos Mercedes, Francisca Cortez, Juan Rodriguez,
 Mercedes, Juan Lopez, Peter Villarreal, Concepcion, Ramos, Juana Castellon, Guadalupe
 y Valente, Juana Ramos, Dolores Antiveros, Rosalia Ramos, Juvenia Arroyaveles, Juan
 Antonio, Ramon Reina, Narciso Solis, Apolinario Ramos, Apolinario Navarro, Roberto
 Ramirez, Isabel Rodriguez, and Marcos Prudencia and McSarry as the attorney in
 fact of L. M. Dubois signed and delivered the foregoing Instrument of writing, and
 that they severally declared the same to be their act and deed for the purposes and
 considerations therein stated, and that he (Deponent) together with H. F. Prudencia and F. Rodriguez
 signed the same as Witnesses at the request of said parties. To certify which I
 hereunto sign my name and affix the impress of my official seal at office in San An-
 tonio this 18th day of March A. D. 1872. (33) McSarry both P. L. C. G.
 By Theo. Boldus Deputy

Appendix D: *San Antonio Express* News Article, August 1, 1920

Transcription of captions and text by C. M. M. McKenzie

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PASSERS-BY BRUSH THESE BITS OF HALLOWED GROUND

Continued from Page Seventeen.

to the heart his assistant, and his body was laid in a vault of the cathedral in which he had worshipped. This vault with its quaint inscription and the other graves found here, among them that of Don Manuel Munoz, first governor of Texas when it became a separate province of Mexico, who was buried here in 1776, form the oldest group of marked graves now to be found in San Antonio.

Next in age to the Campo Santo, or the old Canary Island Cemetery, was the San Antonio Cemetery, which lay where the Santa Rosa Hospital now stands. The first grave placed here was that of the Corsican, Jose Angel Navarro, uncle of Eugenio Navarro, donor of the cathedral bells, buried in 1806, near the entrance to the new graveyard, in compliance with the request that his body might be placed where all who entered would tread upon his grave. Strange wish, indeed, fulfilled by thousands who have passed above the grave in the century it has lain undisturbed. For though no stone now marks it, the grave was left near the entrance when the burial ground was abandoned and the hospital built there.

According to a custom of the Catholic Church in Europe, burying grounds are not kept up after all the space in them is used. Instead the stones are removed and the ground given to some charitable work—school, church or hospital. So it was with the old San Antonio Cemetery. Many of the bodies lying there were removed to the San Fernando Cemetery, others were left untouched. No sign of any of them remains today. Yet there are among old San Antonians those who can remember when this cemetery lay so

far out of town that processions to it were attended by armed and vigilant men. For the Apache and Comanche Indians, sworn enemies of the town long after it passed from Spaniards to Americans, loved to swoop down upon it when its inhabitants were gathered, unawares, at the cemetery beyond the square.

Apart from the Catholic graves of the old San Antonio Cemetery, where Milam Square now stands, the first Protestant settlers were buried. It was here that the body of Ben Milam was placed after its removal from the old Veramendi house where he fell, and here that Capt. Lyander Wells, hero of the battle of San Jacinto, was buried. His grave is unmarked today and only the simple stone, bearing the words of Ben Milam's immortal challenge, indicates the first Protestant burial plot in San Antonio. The second group of Protestant graves was placed beyond the Alamo along the Alameda, "Promenade of Texas." It is here that some believe the martyrs of the Alamo were buried. Traditions and authorities vary on this point, while all trace of the graves has disappeared, and only the traffic of East Commerce Street marks the ground where the early Protestant settlers of San Antonio, it not its first dead in the struggle for independence, are buried.

In 1854, San Fernando Cemetery, the oldest of the city's present cemeteries, was opened. In it are buried veterans of the Texas Revolution, early settlers of San Antonio and Indian fighters. Among these no grave has greater historic interest than that of Col. Jose Navarro, signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence and brother of Eugenio Navarro, whose body lies in the old San Fernando Cathedral. Long before the revolution Navarro represented Texas and Coahuila in the Mexican Congress, but, becoming dissatisfied with the oppressive government of Mexico, he threw his lot with the colonists who had begun their struggle for independence, risking all with their fortunes. In 1841

he was a member of the ill-fated Santa Fe expedition, in which he was captured and sentenced to death. This decree was changed to one of life imprisonment in the famous political dungeon of Castillo de San Juan, the Bastille of Mexico, on the coast of Vera Cruz. But through the changing government that characterized Mexico in those days, as in the present, Colonel Navarro obtained his release and returned to serve the republic he had helped to establish. The busy street in this city and the county in East Texas, both bearing his name, help, as does the stone in San Fernando Cathedral, to perpetuate the name that played so prominent a part in the early history of Texas.

In Old San Fernando.

In San Fernando Cemetery also is the grave of John Trebbig, banker and famous host, in whose house, La Casa del Jilo, were entertained warriors and leaders. Sam Houston, Zachary Taylor, Robert E. Lee and General Grant—all these were his guests in the old Spanish house by the river. In San Fernando, too, is found the grave of Don Antonio Manchaca, who fought in the battle of San Jacinto, and of Don Francisco Ruiz, signer, as was Navarro of the Declaration of Independence and as alcalde of San Antonio during the revolution, said to have buried the dead of the Alamo. Here, too, is the grave of Bryan Callaghan, long mayor of San Antonio.

In the Maverick burial lot, east of town, is the grave of Sam Maverick, Indian fighter and scout who, with Deaf Smith, helped Milam lead the men who first wrested San Antonio from the Spaniards. And in the Government Cemetery, established in 1867, are buried the veterans of the Mexican War of 1848 and of the Civil War.

Scattered as they are about the city, these burial grounds hold the graves that make San Antonio forever a mecca to those who hold sacred the memory of the makers of Texas and the veterans of its wars.

Photo and Article Captions (Left to Right, Top to Bottom)

The Alamo courtyard where Spanish mission friars and Christianized Indians were buried long ago.

Passers-by on Busy Streets Pass these Bits of Hallowed Ground.

Burial Places of San Antonio's Founders and Friend's Dot Business Sections – The Pioneer Who Gave San Fernando Its Bells.

The Towers of San Fernando Cathedral This Ancient Church Stands on Hallowed Ground.

Santa Rosa Hospital was Built on the Site of One of San Antonio's First Burial Grounds.

In Milam Square were Buried the First Protestant Settlers of San Antonio.

A Corner of San Fernando Cemetery. It is the Resting Place of Many Famous Men.

Campo Santo or Holy Ground Where San Fernando Cathedral Now Stands.

Text of Article

[Page 17] In the heart of San Antonio and on its outskirts lie the burial grounds of Texas' earliest heroes, of the founders of San Antonio, of the first Indians won to friendship and promises of good faith by the Catholic missionaries and of the dead whose daring won for Texas her independence. Many of these old grounds are left today unmarked, over others traffic has passed its iron trail, one has been made a city park and another has become the site for one of the city's oldest hospitals.

The oldest of these is the court of the Alamo where the Spanish missionaries and the Christianized Indians were buried long before there was a civic government in San Antonio. These graves, of which no sign remains today, are over 200 years old. Surrounded now by the busiest marts of the city, they are passed by hundreds each day who do not know that the old ivy-covered walls enclose the oldest burying ground in the County of Bexar and one of the oldest in the State.

In 1731 the Canary Islanders began the building of San Fernando Cathedral. With the growth of a handful of Spaniards who were not the helpers of the priests about the missions, there arose the need for a civic cemetery, and around the parish church, where the Cathedral now stands, the first graves of the new burying ground were placed. "Campo Santo," Holy Ground this plot about the church was called by the Canary Islanders whose burial ground it became. The bodies placed there were never moved, though today no stones designate them, and here people passing busy about the City Hall or the Court house, do not know that they pass the graves of the makers of local government which they are only continuing.

Old Bells Come Overland

The ground around the cathedral, now Main Plaza, was called "Plaza de las Islas," plaza of the Islanders, and this oldest civic burial ground in San Antonio became known as the Canary Island Cemetery. Some its graves, among that of Geronimo de la Garza, who came from the Canary Islands in 1718, date far back into the Eighteenth Century. Of the first group of Spaniards who settled about the old cathedral, all were buried in the "Campo Santo" except the last, Catarina Leal, who died in 1808 and was buried in the new San Antonio Cemetery, which had been founded in that year where Santa Rosa Hospital now stands.

Within the old cathedral are other graves, these still marked by marble slabs upon which some index to the past may still be found. Traditions, too, have grown up about the graves within the cathedral, and there are many who believe that the charred bones of the Alamo victims rest within these old vaults. Here is the grave of Ignacio Elisondo, colonel of cavalry, who betrayed to their death the Mexican troops with whom he had fought in the first Mexican revolt from Spain. And here also is the grave of Eugenio Navarro, whose name is forever linked with the San Fernando Cathedral through the gifts that he made to it.

In those days, while his older brother, Col. Jose Navarro, helped the Texans fight for their freedom from Mexico, Eugenio looked well to his caravan of mules that passed regularly from San Antonio to New Orleans. And on one trip he charged his men with the bringing of a valuable and mysterious package that would await them there. Arriving finally in San Antonio, the package was found to contain cathedral bells, brought from Europe by order of Navarro and guarded by his men carefully through the hundreds of unmapped miles between New Orleans and San Antonio. Afterward, in defending the honor of a friend, Eugenio Navarro was killed, not before he had stabbed [Page 26, Column 7] to the heart his assailant, and his body was laid in the vault of the cathedral in which he had worshipped. This vault with its quaint inscription and the other graves found here, among them that of Don Manuel Munoz, first Governor of Texas when it became a separate province of Mexico, who was buried here in 1798, from the oldest group of marked graves now to be found in San Antonio.

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According to a custom of the Catholic Church in Europe, burying grounds are not kept up after all the space in them is used. Instead the stones are removed and the ground given to some charitable work – school, church, or hospital. So it was with the old San Antonio Cemetery. Many of the bodies lying there were removed to the San Fernando Cemetery, others were left untouched. No sign of any of them remains today. Yet there are among old San Antonians those who can remember when this

cemetery lay so far out of town that processions to it were attended by armed and vigilant men. For the Apache and Comanche Indians, sworn enemies of the town long after it passed from Spaniards to Americans, loved to swoop down upon it when its inhabitants were gathered, unawares, at the cemetery beyond the square.

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In Old San Fernando

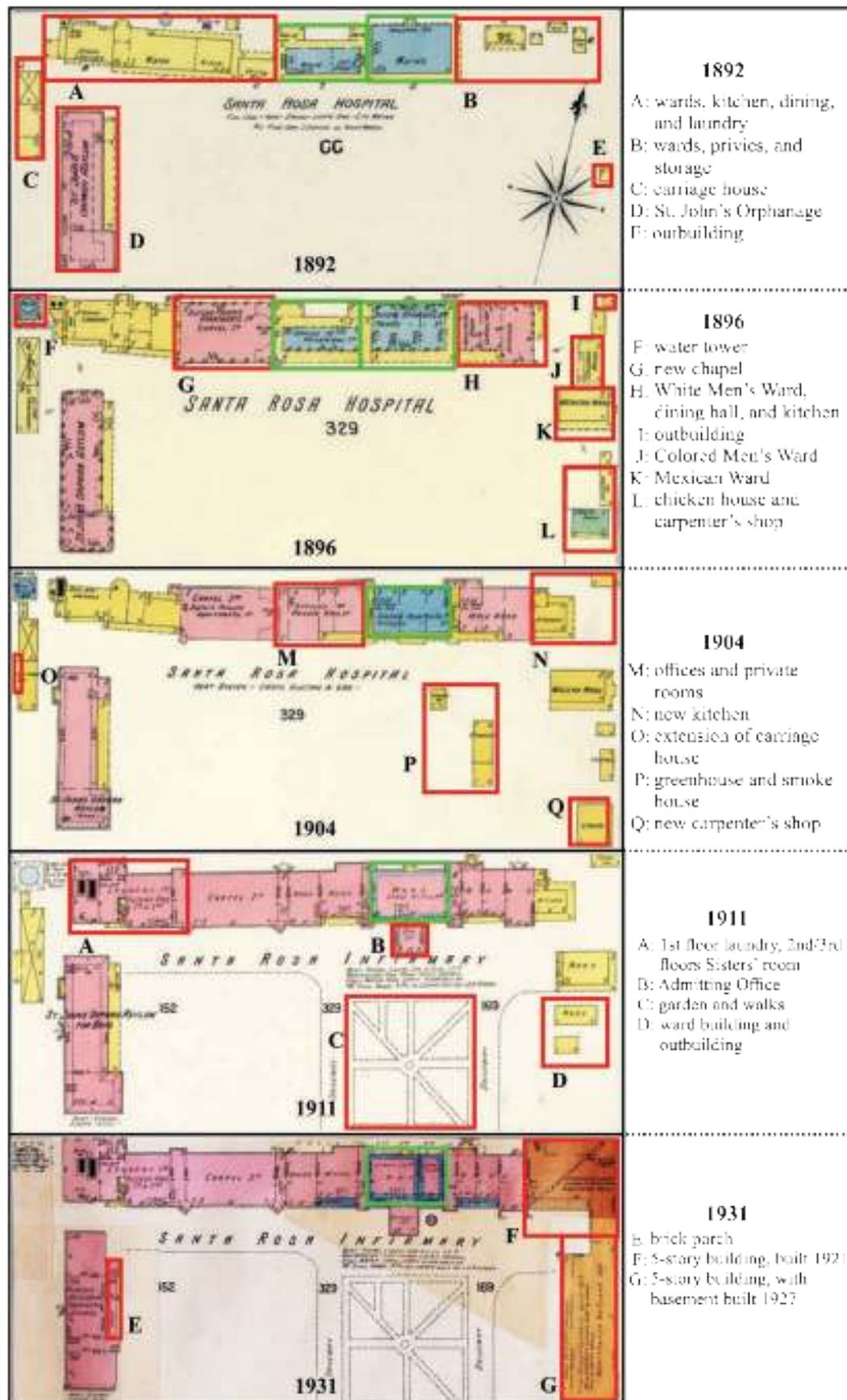
In San Fernando Cemetery also is the grave of John Twohig, banker and famous host, in whose house, La Casa del Rio, were entertained warriors and rulers. Sam Houston, Zachary Taylor, Robert E. Lee and General Grant – all these were his guests in the old Spanish house by the river. In San Fernando, too, is found the grave of Don Antonio Menchaca, who fought in the battle of San Jacinto, and Don Francisco Ruiz, signer as was Navarro of the Declaration of Independence and as alcalde of San Antonio during the revolution, said to have buried the dead at the Alamo. Here, too, is the grave of Bryan Callaghan, long mayor of San Antonio.

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Appendix E: Sanborn Maps of Project Area 1892 to 1971

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<p>1950</p>	<p>1950</p> <p>H: basement and 1st floor laundry, 2nd floor interns' quarters I: 2-story covered walkway J: offices K: boiler house and shop, built 1948</p>
<p>1960</p>	<p>1960</p> <p>A: underground tunnels to laundry B: new hospital C: machine room with basement D: chapel, built 1953</p>
<p>1965</p>	<p>1965</p> <p>E: radiology, built 1961 F: Convent, built 1961</p>
<p>1971</p>	<p>1971</p> <p>G: new buildings, built 1971 replacing 1874 and 1904 buildings H: bricks in fill, built 1966</p>

Appendix F: The 1912 Rullman Map of San Antonio in 1837

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Appendix G: San Fernando Burial Registry *Castas* Data (1808-1855)

Compiled from John Leal's (1975, 1976) translations of the San Fernando Burial Registry

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The following table summarizes the *Castas* (lineage) data from Leal's (1975, 1976) translations of the San Fernando Burial Registry for the *Campo Santo* (1808-1848) and the Old Catholic Cemetery (1849-1855). Of the 2,552 burials recorded over this time-period, 885 records included *Castas* data. The records include 103 Native Americans and 208 individuals of partial Native American ancestry (Coyota/Coyote and Mestiza/Mestizo), 12 African American and 16 of partial African ancestry (Mulata/Mulato), four slaves of unknown ancestry, two individuals of Hispanic origin, and 540 burials with full European ancestry. The 224 burials of mixed ancestry (Coyota/Coyote, Mestiza/Mestizo, and Mulata/Mulato) contain partial European ancestry.

Table G-1 demonstrates that during this period San Antonio was a racially diverse community. The records with *Castas* data suggest that as many as 35.1% of the interments during the period were of Native American ancestry, 3.2% of African ancestry, and 86.3% of European ancestry. Of the 885 records, 25.3% had ancestry from two or more groups. These include Mestiza/Mestizo (Native American and European), Coyota/Coyote (Mestizo and Native American), and Mulata/Mulato (African and European). Following the Mexican Revolution of 1821, the collection of racial caste information was forbidden by the new Mexican Revolutionary government. The San Fernando Burial Registry, however, includes 192 records from 1822 to 1854 with *Castas* data.

Table G-1. Ancestry for Interments on the CHoSA Property (1808-1855)

Caste in Burial Record		Count	Percent
Native American (11.6%)	Apache	2	0.2
	Caddo	1	0.1
	Coco	1	0.1
	Comanche	5	0.6
	Horcolteca	1	0.1
	Jarame	1	0.1
	Lipan	2	0.2
	Native American	90	10.2
African American (1.4%)	Negress/Negro	12	1.4
Mixed Ancestry (25.3%)	Coyota/Coyote	38	4.3
	Mestiza/Mestizo	170	19.2
	Mulata/Mulato	16	1.8
Unknown (0.5%)	Slave	4	0.5
Hispanic (0.2%)	Mexican	2	0.2
European Ancestry (61.0%)	American	1	0.1
	Corsican	1	0.1
	English	1	0.1
	French	15	1.7
	German	4	0.5
	Irish	7	0.8
	Spanish	511	57.7
Total Records		885	

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Appendix H: Family Histories and Personal Stories of Individuals Interred in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery

Contributed by the descendants of the individuals interred on the CHoSA property, including Kathleen Betty, Carol Cieszinski, Donna De Leon, Robert Garcia, Peggy Guerrero, Dexter Haskins, Erika Haskins, Jo Ann Herrera, Pat Johnson, Norma Langwell, Patricia Mota, Hector Pacheco, A. Sifuentes, Esther Silva, and Mari Tamez

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Descendants of the individuals interred on the CHoSA property were invited to participate in this report via the completion of a questionnaire and submission of personal documents. The intent was to supplement the archival research with personal histories and stories about some of the individuals buried in the *Campo Santo* and Old Catholic Cemetery. CAR reached out to descendant groups from a list provided by the hospital. These included the Pedro Huizar Descendants, the Tap Pilam Coahuiltecan Nation, the Hernandez-Cardenas Family de San Antonio, the Texas Tejanos, the Canary Islands Descendants Association, the Carrizo/Comecrudo Tribe of Texas, the Lipan Apache Band of Texas, the Losoya Family, Los Bexarenos, the Apache Missions Descendants, and the Texas Indigenous Council-Descendant Community. CAR also contacted the San Antonio African American Community Archive and Museum and the San Antonio Genealogical and Historical Society. The respondents' contributions present a personal view of some of the people listed in the San Fernando Burial Registry from 1744 through 1860 as well as some of the interreds' ancestors and descendants.

Kathleen Betty – Canary Islands Descendants Association

Questionnaire

1. *What is your full name?* Kathleen McGonagle Betty
 2. *When and where were you born?* San Francisco, California (my father was in the Army) on March 16, 1952.
 3. *How far back can you trace your descendant group's history in San Antonio?* To the Canary Island settlers in 1731.
 4. *How far back personally do you trace your family heritage in San Antonio?* To the Canary Islanders – Maria Robaina de Bethancourt (Rodriguez) and her son, Juan de Acuna Granada in 1731.
 5. *What is/are your familial connection(s) to the San Fernando Parish, and the Campo Santo/Old Catholic Cemetery?* With regard to San Fernando, the Canary Islanders founded that church and parish so it has a long family history. I know that it was the parish church for my family including weddings, baptisms and funerals all the way through my great-grandparents (Antonio Rivas and Maria Quintana Rivas). I believe my grandparents (Frank and Blanche Laborde Chapa) were married there and my mother (Marie Ernestine Chapa) was baptized there.
- With regard to Campo Santo, I am sure that most of my San Antonio ancestors were buried there up to and including my Rivas ancestors (except those who were reinterred mentioned later in this document).
6. *Do you know who your first Ancestor was that was buried there?* I do not know conclusively.
 7. *Do you have any knowledge of who else in your family was buried there?* I am going to answer questions 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 together because of the overlap.

Here is what I know about Campo Santo. In the 1960s, people knew that Santa Rosa was built over a cemetery. I was a Rosette (candy striper) at Santa Rosa in high school and people talked about it. "Old San Antonians" all knew it and it was not a secret. As far as how it actually relates to me involves an incident that occurred at San Fernando Cemetery #2 when I was young. I was there with my mother (Marie Chapa McGonagle) and my great-aunts (Beatrice and Isabel Chapa). We were at the Chapa family plot and they walked me behind it to show me graves with two headstones that had Rivas family names. I knew they were family because at the time, the Rivas house was well-known and had an historic medallion on it. My great-aunts told me that they (and probably, their mother) had had these graves moved from the cemetery that was destroyed in order to build Santa Rosa. My great-aunts said these were their grandparents and great-grandparents. That is all I remember about it.

Eduardo and Teresa Valdez de Rivas (my 3rd great-grandparents)

Antonio P. Rivas and Maria Quintana Rivas (my 2nd great-grandparents)

There were other Rivas family members who were probably buried in Campo Santo and who were never moved. Many of the children of the two couples above were probably buried there as well as their parents (Capt. Francisco Antonio Rivas and his

wife Maria Josepha de los Santos Coy) and children/siblings. The names of these relatives you can get from the Rivas family history I am attaching here. The document will provide the names of many ancestors beyond the Rivas ones who were probably buried there.

In that Rivas history attached, there is also information about the Rivas house which was situated on Houston at Laredo Street – it fronted Campo Santo Street. A few years ago, I donated the Rivas family pictures, documents etc. to the U.T.S.A. Library where they are available for research. I also provided this history. In addition, I donated the family pictures and records of my Chapa and Laborde ancestors (also buried at San Fernando #2) with historic tales to tell.

8. *Do you have family histories that indicate place of burial for some of your family or the descendant group that you represent?* Answered above.

9. *Do you know what sort of place your ancestors held in the community – occupations, political, civic, parochial, or military roles? Likewise, for your descendant group?* Answered above.

10. *Who in your family was the first to mention the old cemetery?* Answered above.

11. *What traditions or stories about the Campo Santo burials have been passed down in your family?* Answered above.

12. *Do you have any family histories or traditions that maintained knowledge and awareness that your ancestors were buried either on the Santa Rosa Hospital grounds or in Milam Park?* Answered above.

13. *Do you have any family history or traditions that indicate that any of your ancestors were removed and reinterred elsewhere after the cemetery closed in the late 1850s?* Answered above.

14. *How did you and/or your descendant group get involved in collecting your family histories, genealogies, and traditions?*

15. *What legacy do you want to leave to your own family to continue awareness and knowledge of the Campo Santo and your family or descendant group's connection to those who were buried there?*

16. *Is there anything else that you wish to tell us about your relationship with the Campo Santo/Old Catholic Cemetery?*

Supporting Documentation – Rivas Family History

by Kathleen Betty

Note: Much of this history is taken from Chabot's *With the Makers of San Antonio*. The Rivas family history will start with Adelaida Rivas who married F.A. Chapa. For information on her life and on her descendents, refer to the Chapa Family History.

Adelaida Rivas Chapa was born in San Antonio on October 11, 1873 (Figure H-1). Her parents were Antonio P. Rivas and Maria Quintana. She had two brothers, Eduardo and Antonio, Jr. Nicknamed "Lala", she lived with her parents in the Rivas House on Houston Street (formerly Rivas Street). More information about the Rivas House will follow. Adelaida's parents were Antonio P. Rivas (Figure H-2) and his wife, Maria Quintana Rivas.

Antonio was a merchant but also served as the assistant chief and then, the chief of the San Antonio Fire Department. His family had been in San Antonio for generations and they owned quite a bit of property in downtown San Antonio and the outskirts. Some of their earnings were from rent income on these properties. Figure H-3 is a letter to Mayor Giraud requesting his installation as the assistant fire chief.

Antonio's wife was Maria Quintana (Figures H-4 and H-5). More about the Quintana family is presented below. Antonio and Maria Rivas had two other children in addition to Adelaida. Eduardo was born about 1876. Antonio was born April 8, 1889 in San Antonio. He died January 21, 1958 (Figure H-6). The parents of Antonio Rivas were Jose Eduardo Rivas and Teresa Valdez. Eduardo is pictured in Figure H-7 with Antonio and an unidentified man.



Figure H-1. Adelaida Rivas at her first communion.



Figure H-2. Antonio Rivas.

San Antonio Tex.
July 10/1873

To his Honor the Mayor
of Giraud Co.

Dear Sir!

Mr. A. P. Rivas has been elected Asst.
Captain of Fire Police, for the year 1873 and I
most respectfully ask you to install him as such.
His duty is to assist the Chief of Police, or to
take his place when absent from the City.

Very Truly
Yours etc. etc.
Ed. Braden
Chief of A. Fire Co. No. 1

Figure H-3. Letter to Mayor Giraud.



Figure H-4. Maria Quintana in her youth.



Figure H-5. Maria Quintana Rivas.



Figure H-6. Antonio Rivas and Maria Quintana with their children, Eduardo and Adelaida.

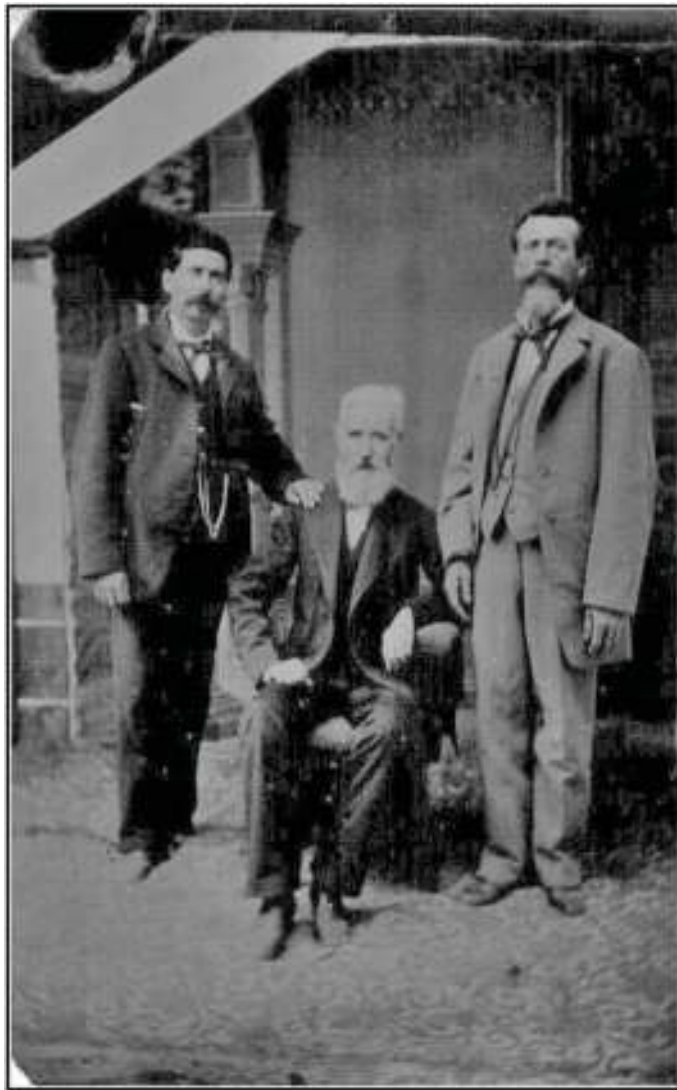


Figure H-7. Jose Eduardo Rivas (center) and Antonio Rivas (left).

On June 14, 1849, Eduardo Rivas married Teresa Valdez, the widow of Nicolas Flores. It is through her that we are descended from the Canary Island settlers of San Antonio. Teresa Valdez was born in San Antonio in 1810 and died in 1880. Eduardo and Teresa had three children: Antonio P. Rivas, Maria Josefa Eusebia Rivas, born March 5, 1847, and Eduardo Tomas Rivas, born March 7, 1845. After Teresa died, Jose Eduardo Rivas married Maria de Jesus Trevino and they had one child, Jose Rivas, born September 4, 1833. Eduardo died in 1877 in San Antonio.

Eduardo Rivas' father, Captain Francisco Antonio Rivas, came to San Antonio from the Presidio of Rio Grande as a young boy with his parents. He was born in 1778. He became a Spanish officer and served at the Presidio in San Antonio. He died in February 1847 in San Antonio and his will is still available in an archive and on the Internet today. On July 4, 1798, he married Maria Josefa de los Santos Coy in San Antonio. Maria Josefa was born in San Antonio on August 31, 1771. Her parents were Francisco de los Santos Coy and Maria Refugia Ramon. Their ancestry is not definitive but records indicate that Francisco de los Santos Coy was a soldier in the Presidio San Antonio de Béxar during the time of the American Revolution who, on July 4, 1776 was listed on the muster roll as being "out reconnoitering for Indians".

Maria Josefa de los Santos Coy and Captain Francisco Antonio Rivas had seven children (all born in San Antonio) before she died on July 23, 1845, including Maria Gertrudis de Jesus Irene Rivas, born April 1, 1799 and died January 13, 1824; Jose Antonio Gervasio Rivas, born July 4, 1801; Juan Manuel Rivas, born in 1806; Jose Eduardo Rivas; Maria Isabel Cecilia Rivas, born November 16, 1818 and died June 19, 1822; Santiago Rivas, born July 27, 1820; and Rafael Blas Rivas, born about 1822.

Maria Gertrudis de Jesus Irene Rivas married Jose Antonio de la Garza who was an early landowner in San Antonio and the first person to coin money in Texas with permission of the Spanish governor. On one side of the coin were his initials, "JAG," and the date 1818; on the other side was a single star. There has been speculation this may have inspired the "lone star," which later became a Texas symbol. The small coins were worth the equivalent of a nickel, and Garza minted them at a building on Houston and Soledad streets for about a year and a half. In 1824, he received Mexican title to two leagues of land and became one of the largest landowners in Bexar County. His extensive ranchlands lay near the San Antonio and Medina rivers. He was one of the Bexar officials to sign the articles resulting from the Convention of 1832. He purchased San Francisco de la Espada Mission, probably in early 1834, a transaction that apparently angered some residents, who considered the sale illegal. Some Texans thought that Garza was sympathetic to the Mexican cause during the Texas Revolution. In the 1840s he moved into a house near Calaveras Lake in southeast Bexar County. In 1876 Garza County was named after the Garza family, which had been in San Antonio for two centuries.

Captain Francisco Antonio Rivas' parents were Pedro Rivas and Maria Antonia Vela. Pedro's father was named Antonio, but his mother is not known. Maria Antonia Vela was born in 1743 in Santa Rosa, Aguascalientes, Mexico. Her father was Baltazar Vela and her mother was Maria Martinez. Pedro and Maria Antonia Vela Rivas had four children: Claudia Rivas, Cayetano Rivas, Maria Teresa Francisca Rivas, and Captain Jose Francisco Antonio Rivas.

The father of Maria Quintana Rivas (wife of Antonio Rivas) was Rafael Quintana, a native of Mahon, Minorca Balearic Islands, Spain. He came to Texas as the band master of the regimental band of the United States Dragoons. Their home was in the back of the old Frost Bank building on Main Plaza – now the City Hall. Quintana Street in San Antonio is named after this family. The mother of Maria Quintana Rivas was Dominga Garcia Quintana from Laredo (Figure H-8).



Figure H-8. Dominga Quintana.

Rafael and Dominga Quintana had eight children, including Lorenzo Quintana, Rafael Quintana, Maria Quintana, Emilia Quintana, Jose Quintana, Isabel Quintana, Geronimo Quintana, and Jesusita Quintana. Jesusita married Frank Marie Giraud, the son of Francois Giraud -- the Ursuline Convent and School architect and S.A. mayor.

Through Teresa Valdes (wife of Jose Eduardo Rivas), we are related to Valdes, Amondarain, Granado and Castro ancestors. These are the families of the Canary Islanders -- founding families of San Antonio. Starting with Teresa's parents, each generation is listed below for her ancestors.

The father of Teresa Valdes was Tomas Valdez (spelled with a "z"). Thomas's father was Francisco Valdez, born in Mexico in 1727. His mother was Maria Casteneda. Teresa Valdes' mother was Maria Antonia Nemecia Amondarain. It is through her that we are related to the original Canary Islanders who settled San Antonio. The father of Maria Antonia Nemecia Amondarain was Juan Martin de Amondarain who was born in Castille, Spain in 1760 and probably died in Mexico. The mother of Maria Antonia Nemecia Amondarain was Maria Josefa Granado who was born in 1759.

Maria Josefa Granado's father was Juan de Acuna Granado (also known as Juan Francisco) who left the Canary Islands with his parents. The father of Juan de Acuna Granado was Juan Rodriguez Granado, born in 1699 in Lancerote, Canary Islands, Spain. He died on July 5, 1730 in route to San Antonio when the Canary Islanders made a stop at Vera Cruz, Mexico. The mother of Juan de Acuna Granado was Maria Robaina de Bethencourt Umpierre, born 1703 in Lancerote, Canary Islands. She died January 26, 1779 in San Antonio, Texas. Maria Josefa Granado's mother was Maria Isabel de Castro, born in 1738. Her parents were Maria Hernandez and Miguel Castro -- the Mayordomo of the San Antonio Mission in 1736 -- which was the name for the mission we know as the Alamo. Miguel Castro's parents were Francisco Castro and Josefa Valdez.

Supporting Documentation – The Rivas House

by Kathleen Betty

The Rivas House was a historical structure in San Antonio at the corner of Houston Street and Laredo Street. When we were young, it belonged to our grandfather, Frank L. Chapa, and his sisters, Bella and Beatrice. They had inherited it from their mother, Adelaide Rivas Chapa.

The Rivas House was designated a state historic site in 1962. The medallion placed on the house was one of the first fourteen such plaques awarded in San Antonio. The medallion bears the Texas State serial number 251, indicating it was one of the earliest awarded in the state. In 1971, the Urban Renewal project in San Antonio, amid the protests of preservationist groups, secretly demolished the Rivas House at night. The newspapers the next day carried the story with a picture of the historic marker on top of the debris. It was a scandal that is still remembered today by conservation groups.

Our mother, Marie Chapa McGonagle, petitioned the state historical society to obtain ownership of the marker. After a long effort, they agreed that she could keep the medallion with the promise that she would never affix it to the outside of a building. We have the marker in the family (Figure H-9).

The original owner of the land from a Spanish grant was Pedro Acosta. Due to some sort of rebellious activity, the Spanish government confiscated the property in 1819. It was then sold to a Mr. Losoya, who in turn sold it to Nicolas Flores in 1831. It is believed that Nicolas Flores built the house in 1832, since his first child was born there in 1833. Nicolas was killed by the Comanches. His wife, Teresa Valdez Flores, then married Eduardo Rivas.

The house was originally a large one, taking up the entire block. It was a cut limestone building covered with plaster -- very typical of houses in the Mexican period of San Antonio (prior to the 1836). It fronted Laredo Street to San Pedro Creek. One side of the house faced what had been Campo Santo Street -- named for a cemetery that was later destroyed. This street came to be known as Rivas Street (now Houston Street). It was a popular promenade at the time for strolling toward the Valero mission settlement (now the Alamo).

When Houston Street was constructed, part of the house was sliced off. What was left was only one room -- originally a bedroom. Aunt Bella said that she was born in that room. This one room is what became known as the Rivas House. Over time,



Figure H-9. Medallion from Rivas House.

it was rented as commercial space, In the late 1960s and early 1970s, it was a record store (Rio Records) and a dry cleaners (Sudden Cleaners). The building needed restoration. It looked extremely old and dilapidated. Nevertheless, the San Antonio Conservation Society considered it significant because few buildings survived from the Republic of Mexico period in San Antonio history (Figure H-10).

At the ceremony when the house was designated a historic site, Bea and Bella Chapa presented a gift of Indian war paint to the Conservation Society for their museum at Boliva Hall (no longer there). Evidently, Indians used to come to the Rivas House to buy war paint. Another item from the Rivas House was “loaned” to the Alamo to be displayed in the Long Barrack Museum. It is a “home portable altar” that a priest would use when he visited the home. You can occasionally see this at the Alamo.

Supporting Documentation – Francisco A. Chapa Family History

by Kathleen Betty

Francisco Asis (F.A.) Chapa was born in Matamoros, Mexico on October 4, 1870. When he was 19 years old (1889), he went to New Orleans to study pharmacy at Tulane University (Figure H-11). He first worked as a drug clerk in Monterrey, Mexico and Brownsville, Texas in 1890. Late in 1890, he moved to San Antonio where he worked as a prescription clerk for R. Cohn & Co. at the San Pedro Drug Store at 902 Commerce (Figures H-12 and H-13).

A few years later, the owner of the property offered to build a new building for Dr. Charles A. R. Campbell who only agreed to take the new building if F.A. Chapa would become his employee, which he did. In 1894, Dr. Charles Campbell sold the drug store to him. For a while, it was known as Chapa and Bristow, and then Chapa and Dreiss. Eventually, F.A. Chapa bought out his partner and it became F.A. Chapa Drug Store, sometimes known as La Botica Del Leon (the lion drug store) because of the picture of a lion on it (Figure H-14). It was at the corner of W. Commerce Street and Santa Rosa. This drugstore became a landmark in San Antonio until its destruction in 1970. He maintained a laboratory in the drugstore. Doctors' offices were on-site in the building and a soda fountain was there for several years. F.A. Chapa also owned a drug store in Del Rio, Texas. He was president of the San Antonio Retail Druggists' Association and a member of the state and national druggists' associations.

On November 28, 1894, Francisco A. Chapa married Adelaida Rivas in San Antonio at the San Fernando Cathedral in a lavish wedding with 1800-2000 guests (Figure H-15). The Rivas family was an old San Antonio family (see the Rivas Family History, for more information). F.A. Chapa and Adelaida had three children, Isabel (also known as Bella), Frank Lino, and Beatrice. Their lives are described later in this family history. They lived with Adelaida's family at the Rivas House on Houston Street until just after 1900. Then F.A. Chapa built the family home at 315 N. Pecos. Figure H-16 is a picture of their house with F.A. Chapa, Adelaida, and Bella as a young girl. In 1899, Chapa became a U.S. citizen.

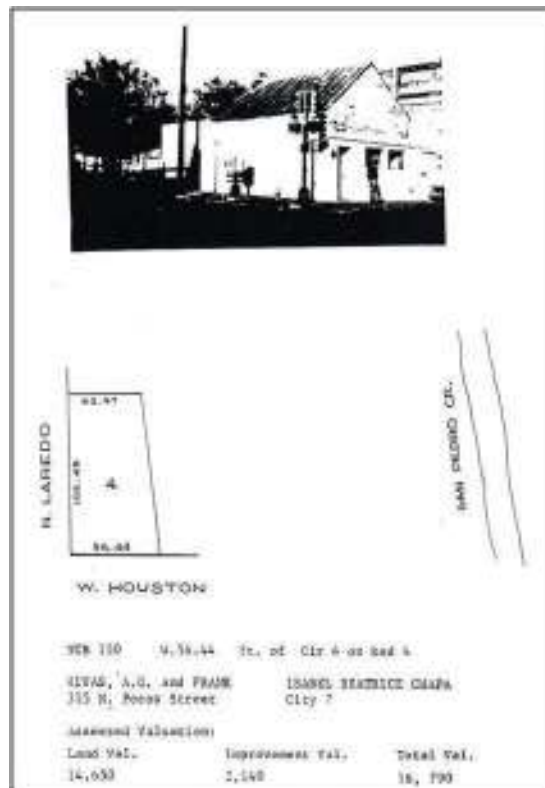


Figure H-10. Diagram from the San Antonio Conservation Society of the Rivas House.



Figure H-11. F.A. Chapa in 1889 at Tulane.



Figure H-12. F.A. Chapa working as a pharmacist.



Figure H-13. F.A. Chapa at far right in front of San Pedro Drug Store.



Figure H-14. F.A. Chapa in the Chapa Drug Store in 1894.



Figure H-15. Adelaida Rivas and F.A. Chapa wedding.



Figure H-16. Chapa home at 315 N. Pecos.

In the local arena, Chapa Drug Store figured prominently in San Antonio parades. Figure H-17 is from the Battle of Flowers parade in 1899. It shows the Chapa and Dreiss Drug Store float featuring the Battleship Texas. F.A. Chapa (pointing) sits above the cannon. Also, on the float are his wife and brother-in-law, Antonio Rivas, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. L Dreiss; Mrs. Erma Elmendorf, Mrs. Regina Beckmann; Mrs. Emlia Baetz; and Mr. Samuel Blaze. Other Battle of Flowers pictures exist but are too damaged to duplicate. He was a member of the Fiesta Association, so he regularly participated in the parades. Figures H-18 and H-19 are from unidentified parades.

F.A. Chapa was a partner in the Tamalina Milling Company (Figure H-20). Mr. B. Martinez was the president and manager. F.A. Chapa was vice-president, Francois Laborde (the father-in-law of his son, Frank L. Chapa) was treasurer. The noted architect, Leo M.J. Dielmann was hired to build the mill. An excerpt follows from *The New Encyclopedia of Texas*, compiled and edited by Ellis A. David and Edwin H. Grobe, published by Texas Development Bureau, Dallas, Texas.

Mr. B. Martinez was in business grinding the (corn) masa for tortillas until February 5, 1908, at which date he changed to the manufacture of masolina. To enlarge the output and facilities of the constantly growing business, the Tamalina Milling Company was incorporated on October 26, 1911, with Mr. Martinez as president. This company built a large and modern mill and elevator, and the entire plant was put in operation in March 1913. The company was organized with a capital stock of \$60,000, all of it paid in. The company owns a block of land with four hundred feet of trackage front on the International & Great Northern Railway, so that the plant may be increased in capacity whenever necessary. The building itself is strictly fireproof built of reinforced concrete at a cost of \$30,000. There are also concrete storage tanks, with a capacity of storing 75,000 bushels of grain at a time, and these tanks are the first bins of the kind for the storage of corn that have been constructed at San Antonio, Texas and among the first in Texas. The milling machinery for the Tamalina Plant was installed at an initial cost of \$20,000. The capacity of these mills is 60,000 pounds of masalina, 60,000 pounds of corn-meal and 60,000 pounds of corn chops per day. A large quantity of Texas food stuffs finds its market at this mill, and at the same time the product of a demand equal to the capacity of the plant in this city and throughout southwest Texas, while the corn-meal and corn chops are distributed over a much larger territory. The Tamalina Milling Company is easily one of the important factors of San Antonio. The other officers and directors of the company are F. A. Chapa, vice president, W. Martinez, secretary, F. Laborde, treasurer, G. A. Hudel, superintendent, and O. M. Farnsworth and H. M. Holtz, directors [Excerpt from biography of B Martinez, page 1239].



Figure H-17. Chapa and Dreiss float at the 1899 Battle of Flowers Parade.



Figure H-18. Unknown parade with the Chapa Drug Store represented by riders on a camel.



Figure H-19. F.A. Chapa and his wife in his car in an unidentified parade.



Figure H-20. The Tamalina Milling building in 2011 at the corner of Colima and Medina.

F. A. Chapa became very active in politics. He was elected to several local positions including city alderman and a member of the school board (Figure H-21). He was on the first school board ever elected in San Antonio and continued to serve for eight or nine years, including as treasurer. His influence was felt on many schools in the city. He persuaded George Brackenridge to build Brackenridge Memorial High School. He started the manual training program ("shop class") at what is now Fox Tech High School. Also he established an annual award – a gold medal called the "Chapa award" -- for the highest achievement in Spanish class in the San Antonio public schools. His salary on the school board was \$2,000 per year, which he donated back for books for underprivileged students.

VOTE FOR





F. A. CHAPA

CANDIDATE FOR ALDERMAN AT LARGE
(RUNNING WITH TOBIN)

YOUR SUPPORT RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED

Election May 14th, 1907.

BEXAR COUNTY'S LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATES



T. M. WEST
Place No. 1.

DR. F. J. COMBE
Place No. 2.

W. M. MORGAN
Place No. 3.

COL. F. A. CHAPA
Place No. 4.

**REPRESENT NO SPECIAL INTERESTS
BUT THE WHOLE OF BEXAR COUNTY**

Figure H-21. Election documents for F.A. Chapa.

F. A. Chapa owned (with Miguel Quiroga) a Mexican-language newsletter called *El Imparcial de Texas*, which was a conservative newsletter that enabled him to deliver the Mexican-American vote for state and national candidates. Because of this, he was appointed in 1910 by Texas Governor, Oscar Colquitt to his personal staff with the honorary title of "lieutenant colonel" (Figure H-22). Subsequently, he served on the personal staffs of the next two governors, Ferguson and Hobby (Figure H-23). Even though Gov. Hobby's successor, Governor Neff, did not appoint a personal staff, he did still rely on F.A. Chapa for important missions, especially regarding the Mexican government under the president, General Obregon. According to his obituary, F. A. Chapa retained the honorary title of Lt. Colonel because no subsequent governor appointed another personal staff. As a member of the governor's personal staff, F.A. Chapa participated in many historic events (Figure H-24). F. A. Chapa also served as the director of the International Exposition in San Antonio (Figure H-25).

F.A. Chapa was present at the ceremony for the donation of the silver service for the Battleship Texas in Galveston (Figures H-26 and H-27). He also knew General Frederick Funston, who was stationed in San Antonio (Figures H-28 and H-29). Funston Street is near Fort Sam Houston. In fact, Pershing was under the command of General Funston when he led the 8th Regiment on the failed 1916-1917 Punitive Expedition into Mexico in search of Pancho Villa.



Figure H-22. F. A. Chapa in the uniform of the Texas Governor's personal staff.

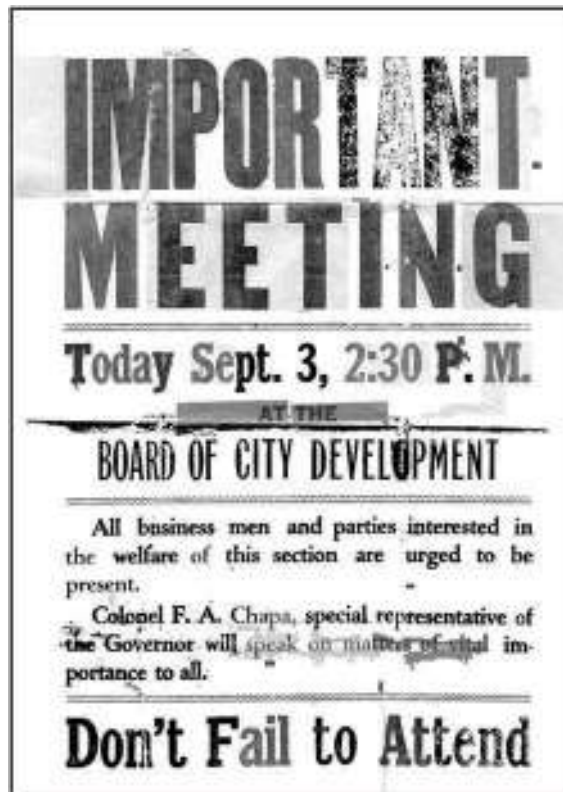


Figure H-23. Notice of a meeting where F.A. Chapa spoke on behalf of the Governor.



Figure H-24. The first Turkey Trot in Cuero, Texas. F. A. Chapa is pictured second from left with Governor Colquitt and his staff.



Figure H-25. The International Exposition of 1912.



Figure H-26. F. A. Chapa and Governor Colquitt at Silver Service (Chapa is several rows back in the middle).



Figure H-27. F.A. Chapa and wife (on left) on the deck of the Battleship Texas.



Figure H-28. F.A. Chapa with Governor Colquitt and soldiers from Fort Sam Houston.



Figure H-29. General Funston with his wife and daughters at Camp Mabry in Austin. F.A. Chapa is seated at right, and his son, Frank L. Chapa, is standing.

F.A. Chapa was a very prominent politician. Included in this narrative are separate sections on his involvement in the Reyes conspiracy and his role in helping the Obregon government (President of Mexico) fight against revolutionaries in Mexico in 1924. Because of his prominence in Republican politics, F.A. Chapa was acquainted with figures of national importance. According to A.R. Flores (a cousin), he entertained President Teddy Roosevelt at his house (Figure H-30). It is also mentioned in the obituary for Bella Chapa, but the source is not mentioned. Our mother, Marie Chapa McGonagle, also told us that a set of dessert china from F.A. Chapa's house had been used to serve a president although she did not know which president (or of what country).

Subsequent to the publication of the article, the curators at the Fort Sam Houston Military Museum were able to find other pictures on-line of the visit. The white-haired man was correctly identified as Samuel B. Young, a former general and first Chief of Staff of the Army. In an additional picture in the museum's collection, there appears to be F.A. Chapa again. The curators at the Fort Sam Houston Museum do believe that it is F.A. Chapa in the picture. Evidently, several prominent men from San Antonio, took turns taking their pictures with Teddy Roosevelt in the carriage but did not ride with him in the parade. In 1920, F. A. Chapa also met with President-elect Warren G. Harding and his wife in Brownsville at the home of the head of the Republican Party in Texas, Mr. Rene Creager (Figures H-31 and H-32).

F.A. Chapa also met President William Howard Taft when he came to San Antonio in 1909. Figure H-33 is a picture of the invitation to a luncheon for him. It was President Taft who gave F.A. Chapa a presidential pardon for his role in the Reyes Conspiracy). Also, in the obituary for his son, Frank Lino Chapa, a family friend was quoted as saying that Taft went to the drug store during this San Antonio visit.

In 1920, General John Pershing came through San Antonio on his way to defeat Pancho Villa. He was entertained at a banquet for local dignitaries. Figure H-34 shows the program. According to A. R. Flores (a cousin), F.A. Chapa also entertained Gen. Pershing at his house. In the same year, he accompanied the Texas governor to the inauguration of General Alvaro Obregon as President of Mexico. As part of the festivities, the governor and his staff held a party to honor Obregon. Figures H-35 and H-36 show the invitation.



Figure H-30. F.A. Chapa (left) and President Teddy Roosevelt during visit to San Antonio in 1905.

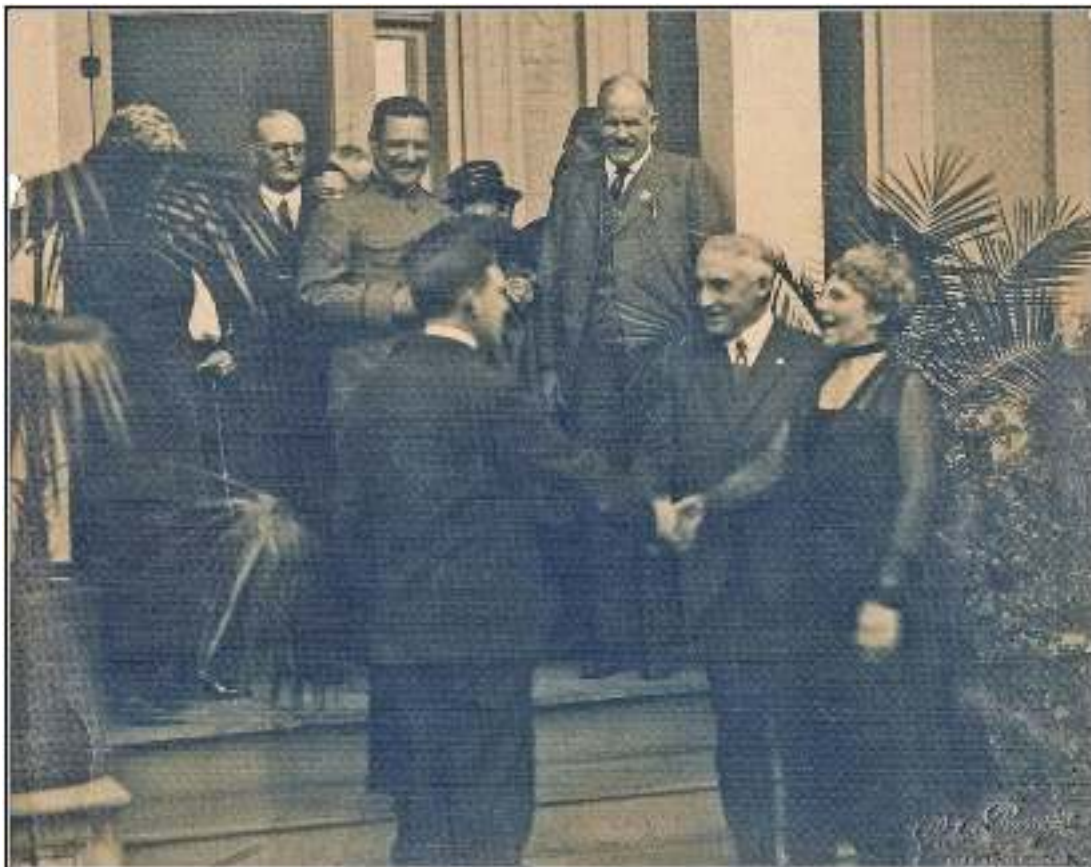


Figure H-31. F.A. Chapa (top middle) at a reception for President and Mrs. Harding.



Figure H-32. F.A. Chapa to the right of President Harding.



Figure H-33. Program for lunch with President Taft.

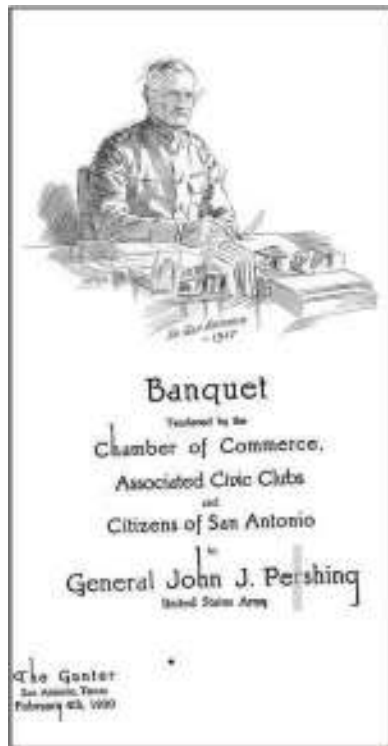


Figure H-34. Program for a banquet for General Pershing.

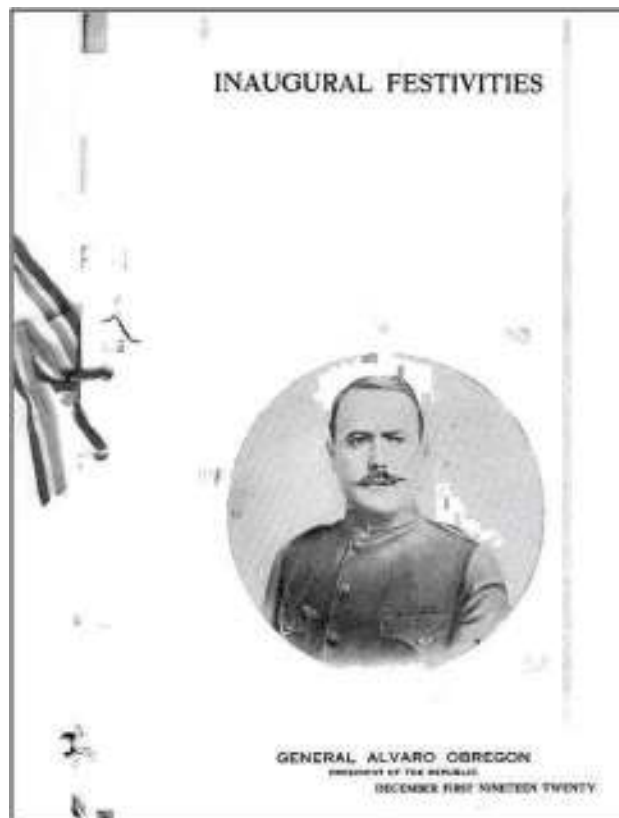


Figure H-35. Invitation to the Inaugural Festivities for General Alvaro Obregon (part 1).

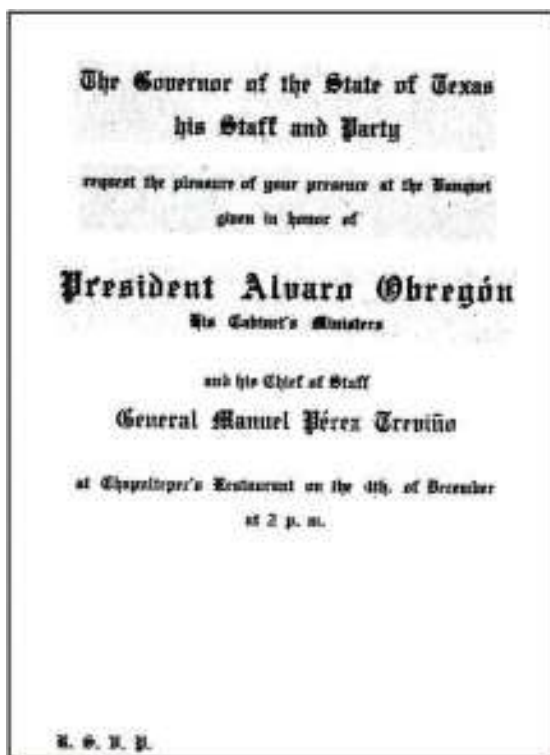


Figure H-36. Invitation to the Inaugural Festivities for General Alvaro Obregon (part 2).

F.A. Chapa died of influenza on February 18, 1924 at the age of 53 (Figure H-37). His funeral was a huge event. The florists in San Antonio ran out of flowers and had to provide IOUs to the family for future delivery (Figure H-38). For the next year, they continued to send flowers to his grave as fulfillment of the orders received for his funeral. His family ordered a marble monument from Italy for his grave (Figure H-39). This angel is the inspiration for the mural on Santa Rosa Children's Hospital by Jessie Trevino. After F.A. Chapa died in 1924, Adelaida Rivas Chapa lived at their house with her daughters until her death June 27, 1938. Figure H-40 shows a telegram from the Texas Governor Allred expressing his sympathy for her death.

Supporting Documentation – Frank L. Chapa Family History

by Kathleen Betty

Frank Lino Chapa was the son of Francisco Asis Chapa and Adelaida Rivas Chapa. He was born on September 23, 1897 in San Antonio, Texas in the historic Rivas House (see description in Rivas Family History). Frank was the only son of F.A. Chapa who owned Chapa Drugs in San Antonio (and other businesses) and was a prominent politician. Frank grew up with his older sister, Isabel (Bella), and his younger sister, Beatrice at the Chapa family home at 315 Pecos Street. Frank attended St. Mary's College (downtown on the San Antonio River) where he played on sports team. Blanche Laborde and Frank Chapa eloped on July 2, 1915. Some background information on Blanche follows before the story of their life together.

Blanche Laborde was born March 10, 1897 to Francois Laborde and Eva Marks Laborde in Rio Grande City, Texas. Her father was from France and so at home, they spoke French, Spanish and English. Her father was a businessman who exported goat skins to France to make ladies' kid gloves. When Blanche was a young girl, she went with her parents on a trip to Paris where she had her picture taken (Figure H-41).

Blanche was sent to San Antonio for her education since Rio Grande City was a small border town. She was a boarding student at Incarnate Word Academy (now the University of the Incarnate Word). The Academy was the high school portion of the college. Blanche excelled at French (since the family spoke it fluently) and at music. She won numerous medals for these subjects. Blanche was an outstanding piano player -- she enjoyed it all her life. By her senior year, her father had bought a home in San Antonio at 118 N. Cypress even though their primary home was in Rio Grande City. Blanche graduated from Incarnate Word in 1914.



Figure H-37. F.A. Chapa.



Figure H-38. Flowers at the gravesite of F.A. Chapa.



Figure H-39. F.A. Chapa monument.

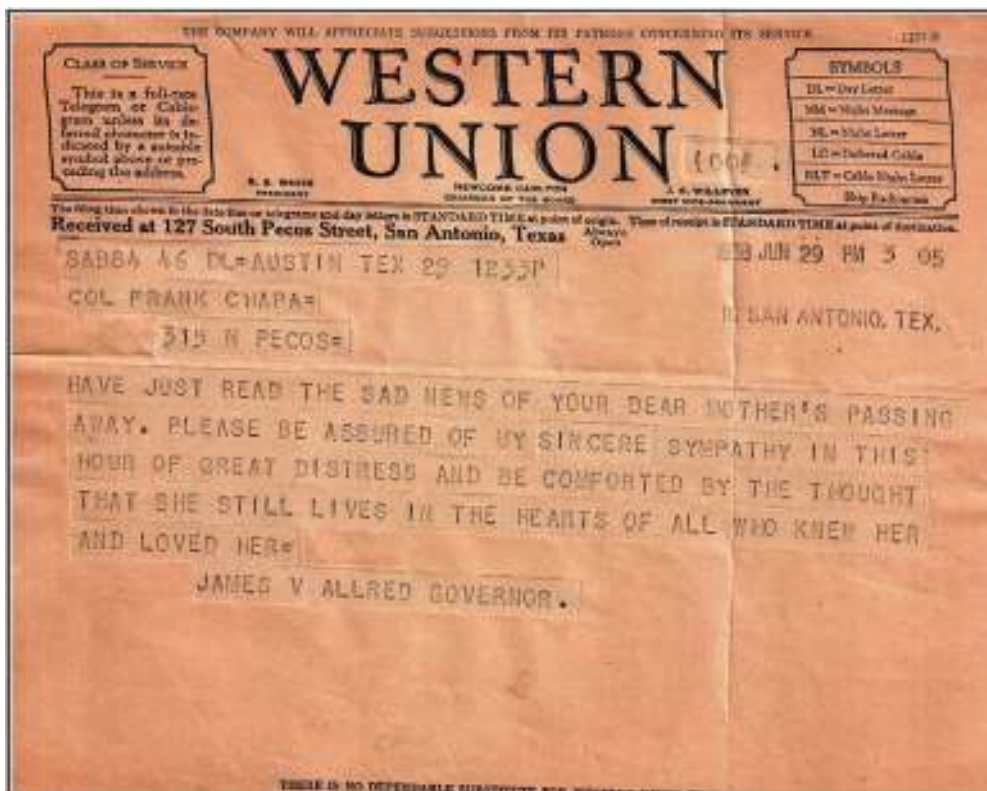


Figure H-40. Telegram from Governor Allred to Frank Chapa on the death of his mother.



Figure H-41. Blanche Laborde in Paris.

After their elopement, Frank and Blanche lived with his family at 315 Pecos for several years. Frank could no longer go to college. On April 23, 1917, Frank began his long military career. He attended Officers Training Camp and was assigned to Camp Stanley. His career is a combination of active army duty (Cavalry) and national guard (in peace time). He served during World War I. On September 12, 1917, their daughter, Marie Ernestine, was born in the family home on Pecos. Frank was on duty at Camp Bowie and learned of the birth through a telegram.

By 1920, Frank, Blanche and Marie had moved to a house at 110 Cypress -- next door to the Labordes (Blanche's mother, siblings and aunt). According to the census, Frank was employed at the Chapa Drug Store as a druggist. He did become a pharmacist but most of his time was spent in the cavalry and the Texas national guard as an officer. In the 1920s and 1930s, Frank served at numerous camps including Camp Stanley, Camp Perry, Camp Bowie, Camp Wolters and Camp Bowie. In 1938, he completed office training at Fort Riley (Kansas) while General George Patton was there. Blanche and Marie told a story about calling on Mrs. Patton to leave their calling cards (as was the custom) and heard General Patton cussing loudly upstairs. Also, Marie told us that General Patton asked her to open a ball with him by dancing the first dance with him. In the 1940s before World War II, Frank served at Fort Bliss in El Paso and Fort McIntyre in Laredo. In those days, the cavalry was very prominent along the U.S./Mexico border because soldiers on horseback were needed to protect the U.S. border. Frank completed Command and General Staff School in 1941. He was promoted to Lt. Col. in 1942. During these years, Frank and Blanche enjoyed military life

While Frank served in the Texas National Guard and the Cavalry during this time, he was also appointed to the staff of two Texas Governors, as his father was for three governors (Figures H-42 and H-43). Frank served on the staff of Governors Ross Sterling (1931- 1933) and James Allred (1935-1939). I (Kathleen) once asked my grandfather what he did on the governor's staff. He said that he represented the governor and the state at various functions and on trips. He said one of the more interesting assignments he had was to determine if pardons should be given by the governor to prisoners on death row. He told me that he would travel to the prison and interview the convict and report his recommendation to the governor.

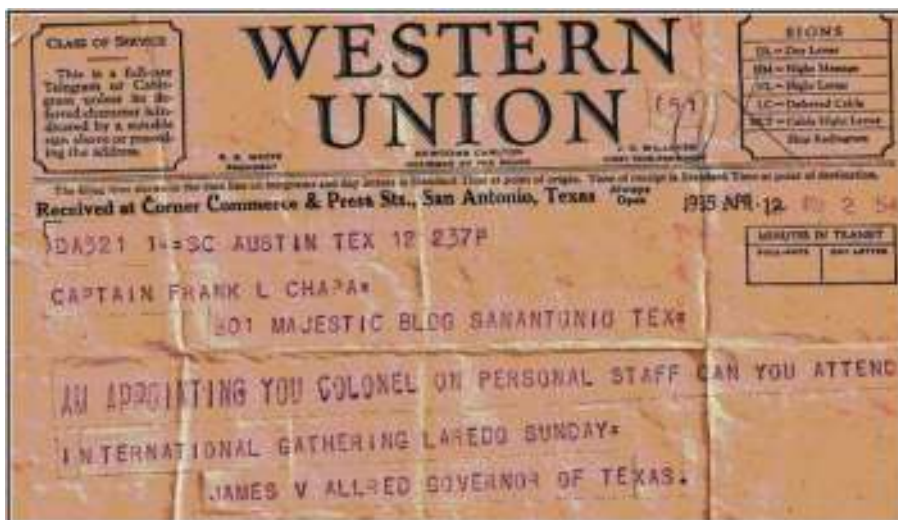


Figure H-42. Telegram appointing Frank to Governor Allred's staff.

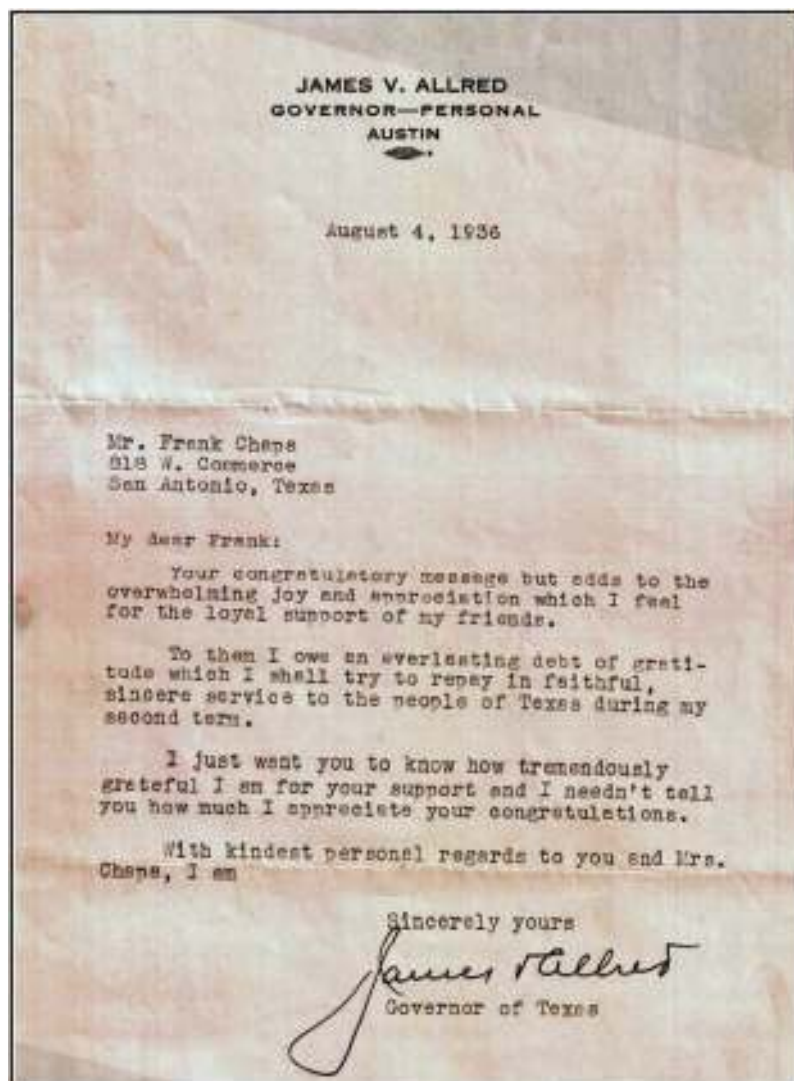


Figure H-43. 1936 letter to Frank Chapa from Governor Allred.

In 1931, Governor Sterling asked Frank Chapa to attend the first Aeronautical Commercial and Industrial Exposition in Mexico City as a representative of the state of Texas. This was a very important event as air travel was growing in importance. It got a lot of press attention because it was so important.

In 1936, the state of Texas celebrated the 100th birthday of its independence from Mexico. Frank was one of only six Texans of Mexican descent included in *Texas Democracy: A Centennial History of politics and Personalities of the Democratic Party, 1836-1936* -- a history of the Democratic party published for the Texas Centennial (Figure H-44). Numerous festivities were planned but the major focus was a one-hour long radio program featuring speakers from the six governments under which Texas existed. Frank Chapa was chosen to speak as the representative of Mexico. His speech was received with enthusiasm and congratulatory telegrams.



Figure H-44. Frank L. Chapa's ribbon from the Texas Centennial.

In 1927, Frank Chapa was a founding member of the Texas Cavaliers, the social group that selects from their rank, King Antonio of Fiesta. There are two stories about why he finally quit the organization. Henry Guerra (S.A. broadcaster and family friend) said he quit when the Cavaliers stopped riding horses in the parades. Mom (Marie) said he quit when it became mandatory to belong to the San Antonio Country Club and he could not afford it.

During World War II, Frank served at Fort Sam Houston as G2 (intelligence officer) on the general's staff -- in charge of intelligence for the Southern Defense Command in Mexico. For this, he received the Mexican Army Commendation in June 1945. Frank received the "Medal of Military Merit Secondary Class", conferred by the Mexican government from General of Brigade Julio Pardinias Blancas of the Mexican army.

Frank spent WWII at Fort Sam Houston as G2 for the general's staff. Just before the war was over, he was assigned to go to the Philippines. In fact, peace was declared while he was on the ship headed for the Phillipines. He left two small notebooks with a dairy of sorts of his months there (August 1945 to February 1946). He talked about the terrible conditions caused by illnesses, including stomach and intestinal diseases caused by the unsanitary conditions. He was there in the rainy season (monsoons and a typhoon) and he described swamps with little drinking water and no lights. The notebooks revealed how much he missed his wife and daughter. There were sweet stories about how they hid messages to him in various pieces of clothing and other belongings. When he would find them, he would be very touched. He noted each time he received a letter from home and expressed how important they were -- he was very lonely. He related hunting for orchids in the jungle and sending them to Blanche and Marie. A favorite passage was on December 17, 1945, "Maury Maverick arrived today with a party of eight ... we had a little party at my quarters before supper then again after supper."

When Frank Chapa returned from the Philippines in 1946, he retired from the army and bought his sisters' interest in the Chapa Drug Store and became the sole owner and operator of the store. Frank worked there until the urban renewal project in San Antonio (updating parts of downtown) destroyed the building in 1970. The story of the Chapa Drug Store is detailed below. During his time at Chapa Drugs, Frank still played a prominent civic role in San Antonio, particularly for the west side of town.

Blanche was bedridden the last several years of her life, due to rheumatoid arthritis. She died on December 18, 1960. After the death of his wife, Frank continued to work at the drug store until it was destroyed by the urban renewal project in 1970. Frank's health had been slowly deteriorating. He died on February 2, 1985.

Supporting Documentation – Chapa Drug Store

By Kathleen Betty

The Chapa Drug Store was a famous landmark in downtown San Antonio for over 70 years. It was located 818 W. Commerce at the southeast corner of Santa Rosa Street and West Commerce. In December of 1897, Dr. Charles Campbell sold his drug store for \$3,500 to F. A. Chapa and his partner Clara Bristow. It was known as Chapa and Bristow. Soon after, F.A. Chapa partnered with Louis Dreiss and the store was known as Chapa and Dreiss. Eventually, F.A. Chapa bought out his partner and it became F.A. Chapa Drug Store, sometimes known as La Botica Del Leon because of the picture of a lion on it.

The Chapa Drug Store thrived during F.A. Chapa's life. Despite his active political career, F.A. Chapa operated the drug store until his death in 1924. He also owned another drug store in Del Rio, Texas. In 1901, F.A. Chapa and his partner, Louis Dreiss stirred up an international controversy by installing Mexican silver dollars between tiles in the floor of the store. Both Mexican nationals and Mexican-Americans protested saying it was disrespectful to step on the Mexican eagle, so the coins were removed.

During F.A. Chapa's tenure at the drug store, it was often the site of political intrigue as many Mexican revolutionaries visited there. According to his son (Frank L. Chapa) Emiliano Zapata, Miguel Quiroga, Bernardo Reyes and Lucio Blanco were among the visitors. During this time, the Chapa Drug Store was a prominent part of San Antonio life. It was well-represented in the city's activities, including the Battle of Flowers parades.

The Chapa Drug Store was famous for the painting of the lion on the side of the store (Figure H-45). From its founding, it was known as La Botica Del Leon although in later years, this name was removed from the building. F.A. Chapa also had bronze lions in front of his house. The only clue we have as to his identification with lions comes in a newspaper article by Lewis Fisher. He says that F.A. Chapa returned to Monterrey after graduating from Tulane University and worked for a German pharmacist. Since the lion was the symbol of Monterrey (Nuevo Leon), he used the lion as a tribute to his German mentor. However, there is no indication in the family materials that F.A. Chapa ever worked in Monterrey.



Figure H-45. The Chapa Drug Store exterior in 1948.

On February 18, 1924, F.A. Chapa died. Between 1924 and 1946, his brother, Isidor Chapa (a pharmacist) managed the drug store for F.A. Chapa's surviving family members. In 1946, F.A. Chapa's son, Frank Lino Chapa, returned from active military service in WWII and subsequent service in the Philippines. On June 19, 1947, he bought his sisters' (Bella and Beatrice) interest in the drug store and become sole owner and operator until its destruction in 1970.

Chapa Drug Store had changed over the years since the death of its founder. While still a pivotal influence in the lives of Mexican Americans in San Antonio, it no longer occupied the prominent place in civic affairs. However, it was a place that the people came to meet and visit. In the 1960s, many evenings you could find Rosita Fernandez (the "songbird of San Antonio") and her friends sewing costumes there in the lobby of the store, seated on the pew.

Frank L. Chapa operated the drug store until the city of San Antonio implemented the Rosa Verde Project which took 143 parcels of land for the widening of Santa Rosa Street, the expansion of Santa Rosa Hospital and the rehabilitation of the Mercado area. This is the same project that destroyed the Rivas House. On July 24, 1970, Frank L. Chapa officially closed the drug store. Then, in September 1970, the drug store was demolished.

The Chapa Drug Store has been the subject of both local Mexican folksongs and murals/paintings. Artist, Jesse Trevino, used the image in his tile mural that is located in Market Square (Figure H-46). Jessie Trevino's mural of the lion pride near the site of the Chapa Drug Store on W. Commerce and Santa Rosa was inspired by the Chapa lion painting (Figure H-47). The drug store is also featured in the large mural of San Antonio images in the Mi Tierra restaurant (Figures H-48 and H-49). Additional artists who painted the drug store include Jesse Sanchez and Don Kingman.



Figure H-46. Mural on the Dolorosa side of Mercado featuring Chapa Drugs



Figure H-47. Lion Pride mural near the site of the Chapa Drug Store.



Figure H-48. Enlarged section of the mural in Mi Tierra showing the Chapa Drug Store.



Figure H-49. Photo of the Chapa Drug Store from Mi Tierra on a rainy evening.

Supporting Documentation – Lineage from the Canary Islanders–Founding Families of San Antonio

by Kathleen Betty

Prior to 1731, San Antonio was the site of Spanish missions and then a Spanish military fort (Presidio of Bexar). The Spanish government decided that it would be best if San Antonio was established as a city with families to settle there and farm it. This would improve the security (from Indians) and the economy – and enable Spain to maintain its control. The King of Spain declared that the settlers would come from the Canary Islands (part of Spain). Ten families volunteered and left Quatitlan, Canary Islands on February 14, 1729, not arriving in San Antonio until March 9, 1731. During this time, the number of families swelled to sixteen because of marriage among the colonists for a total of 56 people.

Our ancestor is Maria Robaina de Bethencourt Umpierre Granado, the widow of Juan Rodriguez Granado who died in Vera Cruz, Mexico in route to San Antonio. The direct line of relationship follows.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <u>Maria Robaina de Bethencourt Umpierre</u> married | <u>Juan Rodriguez Granado</u> |
| b. 1703 in Lancerote, Canary Islands | b. 1699 Lancerote, Canary Is. |
| d. 1/26/1779 in San Antonio | d. in Vera Cruz, Mexico in route from Canary Islands |
| 2. Their son | |
| <u>Juan de Acuna Granado</u> married in 1758 to | <u>Maria Isabel de Castro</u> |
| b. about 1730 in Vera Cruz | b. 1738 San Antonio |
| d. San Antonio | d. in San Antonio |
| 3. Their daughter | |
| <u>Maria Josefa de la Encarnacion Granado</u> married in 1785 | <u>Juan Martin Armondarain</u> |
| b. 1759 San Antonio | b. 1760 Castille |
| d. 1787 in San Antonio | d. aft. 1795 Unknown |

4. Their daughter

Maria Antonia Josefa Almondarain married to
b. 1786 in San Antonio
d. San Antonio

Tomas Valdez
b. San Antonio
d. San Antonio

5. Their daughter

Teresa Valdez married (2) on 06/14/1849 to
b. 1810 San Antonio
d. 1880 San Antonio

Eduardo Rivas
b. 7/3/1815 San Antonio
d. 1877 San Antonio

6. Their son

Antonio Rivas married 11/25/1872
b. 6/14/1842 San Antonio
d. 2/1/1907 San Antonio

Maria Quintana
b. 11/08/1856 San Antonio
d. 5/8/1896 San Antonio

7. Their daughter

Adelaida Rivas married 11/28/1873 to
b. 10/11/1873 San Antonio
d. 6/27/1938 San Antonio

Francisco Asis Chapa
b. 10/4/1870 Matamoras, Mx
d. 2/18/1924 San Antonio

Donna De Leon – Jose Miguel Arciniega Descendants Society

Questionnaire

1. *What is your full name?* Donna Lee De Leon
2. *When and where were you born?* January 4, 1964 in Lansing, Michigan
3. *How far back can you trace your descendant group's history in San Antonio?* 1803
4. *How far back personally do you trace your family heritage in San Antonio?* 1803
5. *What is/are your familial connection(s) to the San Fernando Parish, and the Campo Santo/Old Catholic Cemetery?* My 5x's great grandfather, Jose Gregorio Arciniega and his son Jose Miguel Arcineiga.
6. *Do you know who your first Ancestor was that was buried there?* Yes, Jose Gregorio Arciniega
7. *Do you have any knowledge of who else in your family was buried there?* Yes, I have a copy of their burial from Campo Santo.
8. *Do you have family histories that indicate place of burial for some of your family or the descendant group that you represent?*
Yes
9. *Do you know what sort of place your ancestors held in the community – occupations, political, civic, parochial, or military roles? Likewise, for your descendant group?* Yes, I wrote a booklet on Jose Miguel Arciniega, and an article for Jose Gregorio Arciniega. I submitted it to the Handbook of Texas, TSHA, see jmads.org for Jose Miguel Arciniega's portrait in the State Capital.
10. *Who in your family was the first to mention the old cemetery?* My grandmother, Herminia Arciniega Salazar
11. *What traditions or stories about the Campo Santo burials have been passed down in your family?* Their names are listed on the city's unfinished fountain in Milam Park.
12. *Do you have any family histories or traditions that maintained knowledge and awareness that your ancestors were buried either on the Santa Rosa Hospital grounds or in Milam Park?* Jose Gregorio died on April 25, 1822. Jose Miguel died on May 1, 1849.
13. *Do you have any family history or traditions that indicate that any of your ancestors were removed and reinterred elsewhere after the cemetery closed in the late 1850s?* I personally did research and there is no record with the City of San Antonio.
14. *How did you and/or your descendant group get involved in collecting your family histories, genealogies, and traditions?* I traveled throughout Texas, collecting documents and online. I created a nationwide organization. You can visit our website at jmads.org or our Facebook Page: Jose Miguel Arciniega Descendants Society (JMADS).
15. *What legacy do you want to leave to your own family to continue awareness and knowledge of the Campo Santo and your family or descendant group's connection to those who were buried there?* Our organization wants our descendants to be educated on the rich roots they hold, and to honor our great ancestors, and know they were, indeed, a part of the history of not only Texas, but this great country; USA.
16. *Is there anything else that you wish to tell us about your relationship with the Campo Santo/Old Catholic Cemetery?* Two of Jose Miguel Arciniega's children are buried there too: Tadeo-Mateo Josefa Refugia Arciniega.

Supporting Documentation – Portraits of Jose Miguel Arciniega
Contributed by Donna De Leon



Figure H-50. Portrait of Jose Gregorio Arciniega, a Spanish American Patriot.



Figure H-51. Portrait of Don Jose Miguel de Arciniega at 53 years of age with descendants. It is displayed by the State Preservation Board in the Texas State Capital's Legislative Reference Library in Austin (painted by David Baisden).

Supporting Documentation – Don Jose Miguel de Arciniega, 36 Years of Service to the State of Texas

*by Donna Lee De Leon
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Introduction

Texas is rich in history and there are many unpublished facts about Don Jose Miguel de Arciniega. There is not much known of what happened to Don Jose Miguel de Arciniega in what were formerly New Spain and the United Mexican States, particularly in the state of Coahuila and Texas. He was a great Tejano Statesman.

This booklet is intended to educate the descendants of Don Jose Miguel de Arciniega as to their roots, to give awareness to the public, and to broaden the richness of Texas History. Don Miguel de Arciniega contributed thirty-six years of service to Texas and deserves a place in Texas History.

I do not pretend to be a historian on Texas History, but my research is according to official documents that were translated, maps, credited websites, historians, and memoirs of people who were in the working and prominent social circle of Don Jose Miguel de Arciniega. I am not even an experienced or professional writer. It is my passion to write this booklet for Jose Miguel Arciniega because I want this booklet to be a voice of the hardships and of not only Jose Miguel Arciniega's life, but of other Tejanos that dedicated their lives to restore their tierra (land) to goodness, for their descendants, and for this great State of Texas.

It is my great hope to eventually write the full biography of Jose Miguel Arciniega. This biography will include his comrades, as they all suffered grave injustices from the changing of governments and the continuous wars. Many Tejanos still suffer from the results of what happened one hundred and seventy five years ago. They were left without the legacy due to them by virtue of the actions of the many great men and women who preceded them. I know this, as I too am a descendant.

To give the reader some insight of the events that occurred in Jose Miguel Arciniega's era, here are some specifics. Coahuila was a state in New Spain (Mexico) and Texas was a state in New Spain also the poorest state. After the Mexican Revolution, Mexico combined Coahuila and Texas together to make the State of Coahuila and Texas. The Department of Bexar covered a massive part of Coahuila and Texas in northern and southeastern part of today's Texas. Texas became the Republic of Texas in 1836. It also included part of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Kansas, and Oklahoma. It was narrowed down along the borders of the pan handle of Oklahoma and New Mexico, as it stands today.¹ The United States accepted the Texas Constitution in a Joint Resolution to become the 28th state, on December 19, 1835, but Texas did not formally become the 28th state until February 19, 1846.²

New Spain, as it was called before the Mexican Revolutionary War, had forbid Anglos to enter the country. They tried to entice their citizens to move to Texas to create towns in exchange of generous amounts of land. Most of the population wanted to live in the southern part of New Spain, or what they called the interior. The interior had all their needs and they did not have to interact with the hostile Indians, who lived in the northern parts of Mexico.

Finally, Spain embraced the idea of allowing the Anglos to immigrate into Texas and adopted the Colonization Law on January 17, 1821. Moses Austin applied to settle a colony in New Spain, as it was accepted but then he died. This is the time Mexico won their independence from Spain. When Mexico first gained control of their county they voided the contract with Moses. The battle lasted for eleven years from 1810-1821, thus creating much confusion and chaos in the changing of governments. The country needed order and reconstruction. They had no money to rebuild their country, and fewer resources to help the Coahuiltejano. Moses Austin's successor was his son Stephan F. Austin who had to renegotiate his father's contract with Mexico taking two years to complete. The Imperial Colonization Law came into effect on January 18, 1823 and that is when Austin started his first colony of the "The Old 300". Now there was new hope and visions to bring Coahuila and Texas to life.

¹ "How Texas Got Its Shape" <http://www.history.com/shows/how-the-states-got-their-shapes>

² Gammel, Hans Peter Mareus Neilson. "Laws of Texas", 1822-1897 Vol. 2 Book, 1898; digital images, <http://texashistory.unt.edu/ar:/67531/metaph6726/>

The Coahuiltejano, (Tejano) people were caught between two evils. Tejanos were seeking hope that Mexico's new decrees would allow the citizens liberty.³ The Tejanos tried for many years to pursue justice for the people in a righteous way. Instead they were led by a false hope. Many died for the cause for it was repeated many times, one war after another. Not only did the Tejanos have conflict with their unreasonable government, but they lived in the open land where their supplies for survival were limited. They tried to cultivate their land, raise livestock, or became merchants to survive. The Tejanos also traded with some Indians or sold commodities to passing soldiers. The Mexican government did not allow the citizens from Coahuila and Texas to go to the interior to sell, trade, or buy supplies. The populace of San Antonio, Nacogdoches, and La Bahia (Goliad) lived on the frontier with hostile Indians that made matters worse. Their only solace was their Catholic religion. The citizens of Mexico had to believe in God through the Catholic religion for it was their law.

The United States was also in an economic distress. Our forefathers of this country wrote the United States Constitution and titled this country the "Melting Pot" for which it allowed foreigners to come to America to live if they abided in laws of the land. Many came to the United States to the "Land of Opportunity" and by the year 1822 there were 23 million people and there was a serious economic depression. Many businesses failed and Anglos wanted to escape the repercussion of banks. Anglos saw a way out by immigrating to Coahuila and Tejas to avoid paying the banks back on loans, and to start a new life.

Mexico had stipulations before the settlers could come and apply for a land grant. The settlers had to bring with them a letter on their behalf from someone, preferably the clergy that they were Catholics, and they were of good character.⁴ Without this letter they were not allowed to live in Mexico under the Colonization Law of 1823. There were different classes or amounts of land for which the settlers could apply for, for example a First Class Headright consisted of a league of land that was 4,428 acres and the settlers had agree to build a house on and put up a fence, plus they were given a labor of land to raise crops or for grazing, which was 177.7 acres of land. This was given to a married couple with kids before March 2, 1836. A single man of the age of 17 was given a third of a league, 1,476 acres. The Second Class Headright who arrived between March 2, 1836 and October 1, 1837, received 1,280 acres, while single men received 640 acres. The Third Class Headright was issued to those who arrived between October 1, 1837 and January 1, 1842. In this class, families received 640 acres, and the single men received 320 acres. The land was a lot cheaper in Mexico and the settlers had up to two years to pay it off depending on the laws, and had the first ten years free from having to pay property taxes.⁵ Towns were formed and this seemed like a good idea in the beginning. The Mexican government had a good plan to recover from their losses from the wars and the settlers, in turn, could have a fresh new life.

There were very important Tejano leaders that were true men of valor with a sense of eloquence while in the midst of havoc. They also possessed a vision of Mexican/Tejano people and Anglos finding resolution to their problems. They tried to make things better in what had become a diverse society, in order to live together in harmony and prosperity.

Roots

Don Jose Miguel de Arciniega was born on September 20, 1793 in Santa Rosa, Coahuila, New Spain, (Mexico). Jose Miguel Arciniega was always referred to as Miguel Arciniega. In 1803 Gregorio Arciniega, Miguel's father, was commissioned by the Spanish Crown to protect the Alamo in La Villa de San Fernando, which is now San Antonio. Miguel was nine years old when his father Gregorio Arciniega, his mother Maria Josefa Flores de Abrego, and his uncle Florentine Felipe Arciniega arrived in San Antonio.⁶ Miguel lived in the Alamo until he was seventeen years old. Gregorio Arciniega, Miguel's father, was given a land grant to build a house in 1811. Miguel married Maria Alejandra Losoya and they had nine children. The Arciniega families have lived in San Antonio from 1803 to this present day.

Miguel grew up to become a governmental, political and military leader. He was very valuable to the Mexican government and to Stephan F. Austin. Miguel discerned goodness in Stephen F. Austin. Austin was an honorable man and had visions of populating Texas. He wanted to improve it by bringing industries, to cultivate the lands, to construct roads and open the rivers for navigation and to protect the frontier. This is what the Tejanos of northern part Coahuila and Texas yearned for.⁷ Miguel knew at first hand the needs of the people. Miguel fought for liberty not only for his people but for all inhabitants.

³ Texas State Historical Association, Cos, Martin Perfecto De, accessed October 30, 2011

⁴ Lang, Aldon and Christopher, "LAND GRANTS" Handbook of Texas Online, <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/ml01> accessed November 16, accessed 11/16/2011

⁵ Greaser, G., "Catalogue of the Spanish Collection of the Texas Land Grant Office, Part I" pg. 3, 204, 2011, Austin, TX

⁶ Arciniega, R., "A Genealogy Report for Jose Miguel Arciniega", (2011), MyHeritage.com Family Tree Builder

⁷ Barker, E. "The Life of Stephan F. Austin", pg. 438

Miguel was a legislator and made the colonization's and Ayuntamientos (town) laws. He was captain of the militia who diligently protected the town's people, and when needed in times of war. Miguel was fluent in several languages, he knew the territories, and knew the laws very well. He had an uphill battle everyday with other Tejano leaders in keeping order in the changing of governments. Miguel had to ride hundreds of endless miles through the untamed frontier in unbearable weather. There were little to no provisions to make long trips to report to the Mexican Government that the laws were being enforced.

When he was Political Chief (vice-governor) he had to write the new decrees (laws) that were administered to him by the Mexican Supreme Government and deliver them to each town within his assigned Department of Bexar, as the laws often changed.⁸ No one knew the territories better than Political Chiefs of the Departments, military men, and men of the militia. Political Chiefs had the authority as a vice-governor with a large range of responsibilities. They were mediators between colonists, Indians, and Mexicans. They were not able to go home and stay for long periods of times. They were always needed in areas of these vast lands of Texas. Miguel was not only a Political Chief, he also held offices of Alcalde, judge, interpreter, captain of the militia, land commissioner, county commissioner, alderman, an inspector for artillery, secret agent, public treasurer, military explorer, and merchant. Miguel served as a governmental and political leader for New Spain, Mexico, Republic of Texas, and United States.

Don Jose Miguel de Arciniega - Legal Witness for New Spain's Military 1810-1815

In 1803 the Spanish Crown sent a garrison of 100 soldiers of the Second Flying Company of San Carlos de Parras to La Villa de San Fernando (San Antonio). The soldiers' orders were to reinforce the first garrison and to protect the people. They were colonial mounted lancers that lived in the quarters of the presidio of the Alamo. They were accompanied with their families and became a big part of San Antonio not only as soldiers but as civil workers and as settlers too. The mission served as a hospital from 1805-1812. There were many wars and Indian raids. It was almost impossible to survive in those years. The Spanish government did very little for the people who lived there. If the wars did not lay them to ruin then it was diseases and epidemics.

At the age of seventeen in 1810 Jose Miguel Arciniega started his military career for Spanish Texas. He lived in San Antonio but was stationed in Nacogdoches, Coahuila and Texas. Miguel was a military assistant to Lieutenant of Cavalry and Military and Political Commandant Jose Maria Guadiana. He served as assisting witness not only to sign governmental documents in place of a notary public but also carried out duties to assist Jose Guadiana in the time of the Mexican Revolutionary War. Keeping peace between the Spanish government and the Indians was an ongoing task. Guadiana also settled disputes between the Native Indians and Tejanos when it came to trading, and buying and selling of lands as Miguel sign his name as a legal witness, because there was no stamped paper (legal paper).⁹ He also assisted Guadiana in assigning soldiers and volunteers to their posts. A few years had passed and there was chaos during the time of the Battle at Medina and the Gutierrez-Magee Expedition in which Mexican citizens and deserters from the Spanish Army sought help from filibusters (soldiers for hire) from the United States to defeat Spain.¹⁰ At the end of the wars the filibusters pulled out of New Spain because Gutierrez assumed commander-in-chief and executed fourteen royalists.

During this time, Miguel's father, Gregorio Arciniega, served in the army and retired in 1811 from the Second Flying Company of San Carlos de Parras in the presidio of the Alamo in San Antonio, Texas. After Gregorio retired he was elected "Juez de Barrio", the town's judge on January 5, 1815-18. Gregorio continued serving after his retirement, and went on a military mission with Miguel on July 27, 1818.

Don Jose Miguel de Arciniega - Military Explorer/Secret Agent /Emissary 1816-1820

Louisiana was owned by Spain from November 3, 1762 to October 1, 1800. Napoleon Bonaparte had rule over Louisiana in 1801 and sold it to United States in 1803. After the Louisiana Purchase, the United States had disputes with New Spain on the location of the border lines to separate the two countries. The two countries knew the great importance of gaining ownership of the ports for the growth of industries. There were still French settlers living in Louisiana after the Louisiana Purchase, so there was paranoia between the two countries. After buying Louisiana from France, United States insisted that the border of the United States extended south to the Rio Grande. New Spain disagreed, this resulted in many conflicts.

⁸ Greaser, G., "Catalogue of the Spanish Collection of the Texas Land Grant Office, Part I" pg. 3, 2011, Austin, TX

⁹ Blake, R. Blake R. Collection, Vol. 1, pgs. 78, 81, 82-91, 177, East Texas Research Center, Nacogdoches

¹⁰ Arellano, D. (2006) "*Tejano Roots, A Family Legend*" Austin, TX

In the years of 1803-1820 the Spanish government was very suspicious of the activities at the borders of the United States in light of the wars that had extended to almost two decades which is historically called the Anglo-American Invasion. Military explorers were commissioned by the Spanish Crown to secure the borders to stop Anglos and French settlers from entering New Spain. Anglos and Frenchmen had illegally squatted on New Spain's soil and were trading rifles and ammunition to hostile Indians. The Indians were not in favor of their trading being stopped and retaliated against governmental officials, and native citizens Coahuila and Texas. Louisiana, particularly Natchitoches and New Orleans were the designated areas close to the mouth of the Trinity River and the Galveston Bay where ships arrived with settlers. Among the settlers came pirates and criminals on the run to escape from authorities of their native lands. It was also the time of the Mexican Revolutionary War. Mexican rebels were campaigning for help from the filibusters (soldiers for hire) in the US to come to Coahuila and Texas to help them in their revolution.¹¹

Miguel, his father Gregorio Arciniega and his uncles Lieutenant Felipe Arciniega were military men in the American-Anglo Invasion, a historical and monumental time in Spanish/American History in Mexico.

Miguel was sent as the captain of an exploratory party to Natchitoches and New Orleans to report back to the Spanish Government the activities of the Americans several times during 1816-1820.¹² Miguel knew how to speak in English, French, and different dialects of the native Indians. Miguel would collect newspaper clippings from the US. He would also meet and gather information from Spanish Consuls, Felipe Fatio and Felix Trudeau who were stationed in the United States. Miguel monitored the movements of General Lallemand of the French regime who was a threat to Spain and the US.¹³ As Captain of the exploratory party, Miguel learned the territories between Louisiana all the way to Saltillo; approximately 1,000 miles. He traveled in untamed wilderness, to New Orleans then back to San Antonio where he had to take his reports and where his homestead was. At that time, San Antonio was the capital city where the headquarters for the governmental leaders were, and Nacogdoches was their military base.¹⁴ It was a dangerous time for Jose Miguel Arciniega, and other Tejano leaders like Ramon Musquiz, Jose Antonio Navarro, Francisco Ruiz, and Juan Seguin, because they did not stay employed by the Spanish government. At different times before Mexico won their independence from Spain, Miguel and the other Tejano Leaders applied for a royal pardon from Spain. If they were captured before they were pardoned, they would have been executed. By God's grace the Spanish Crown granted them a royal pardon. Miguel was given his royal pardon in 1821.¹⁵

Miguel and other Tejanos had to travel under very extreme weather conditions and without proper provisions to carry out their duties assigned to them. They endured many hardships as in the winter months it was very cold and rainy. The rivers were over flowing. Many times they had to cross the rivers with their horses and their horses would die. There was sicknesses and lack of medicine and food. In the summer the temperature was extremely high, and the insects were atrocious. Texas was an untamed wilderness. It was not heavily populated, therefore, no place to take refuge. They had to protect the few inhabitants from the Indians that would raid them and take the little they had. Through all these hardships they acquired great skills in military tactics; they were good horsemen, scouts, hunters, and marksmen.

Miguel worked many times as an emissary and risked his life to report of hostile Indians such as the Comanche and Apache Indians in effort to protect the people of Bexar. He also alerted Roman Musquiz of the cholera epidemic in New Orleans and suggested to form a Board of Health. Miguel's letter was forwarded to all the towns, and a Board of Health was made.¹⁶ Miguel aided Thomas Rusk in making sure the populace of Bexar was given medicine and posted soldiers at their home so that no acts of crime were inflicted upon them while they were sick in bed. This monstrous epidemic plagued all throughout Texas and claimed thousands of lives over the years in Miguel's time.

¹¹ The Ray M. Thompson Papers, Index of Columns, Know Your Coast, Series VI, Box 2, Folder 6, August . University of Southern Mississippi, McCain Library and Archives, Manuscript Collection.

¹² Blake, R. Collections Vol. 17, pg. 249-50, East Texas Research Center, Nacogdoches.

¹³ Southwestern Historical Quarterly, LX #338, #428, and #516, Sam Houston Regional Library & Research Center, Liberty, TX.

¹⁴ Blake, R. Collections, Volume 17 pgs. 608,609, 634, "Book Containing the Official Communications for the Political Chief of This Department to the Ayuntamiento of San Augustine for the year 1834"

¹⁵ Bexar Archives MNT 066:0622-26, Briscoe Center for American History, University of Texas, Austin

¹⁶ "Miguel Arciniega to Political Chief of Bejar" Nov. 25, 1832, Spanish Archives, University of Texas.

Don Jose Miguel de Arciniega - Texas National Bank 1822

Mexican soldiers were in a very wretched state. They did not have proper medical supplies available when wounded. They did not get paid on a regular basis. They often had to ask for credit from merchants to eat. On October 21, 1822 Jose Felix Trespalcacios who was the Governor had compassion for the soldiers and opened the first Texas National Bank in San Antonio. His idea was to have paper money made instead of specie (silver or gold coins), because it took too long to have it transported from San Luis Potosi to pay the soldiers and for supplies. The paper currency was made right at the bank by four soldiers.¹⁷ It was a good idea and it became legal tender to be used by all citizens. Eventually, however, merchants soon after did not want to accept the paper currency because it took too long to redeem the money for gold or silver coins. Although the bank only lasted a year, it is chartered as the first Texas National Bank west of the Mississippi in history.

Each paper currency was to be signed by Alcalde Jose Salinas, Councilman Miguel Arciniega, Councilman Vicente Travieso, and by Jose Felix Trespalcacios to be legal tender.¹⁸ It would be amazing to see money with Miguel's signature on it.

Don Jose Miguel de Arciniega - Fredonian Rebellion 1826

Haden Edwards was a land agent, or Empresario, that received a contract with the Mexican government to set up a colony in the eastern part of Texas. Haden had invested \$50,000 and wanted to make his money back quick so he wanted to sell the lands to the very people that already owned their land. His contract was suspended by the Mexican government, for disobeying orders to let them stay. The Mexican government also told Edwards and his brother to leave Mexico. Haden Edwards was angry and he recruited Richard Fields, Chief of the Cherokee Nation, other Indian nations, and local settlers to rebel against the Mexican government. Their goal was to become a republic of their own. They all agreed and named themselves the Republic of Fredonia. They raised a flag that had a red stripe and white stripe across it to symbolize Indians and Anglo together in liberty, freedom and justice.

On January 21, 1826 Jose Miguel was ordered to have peace talks with the Native Indians, the exact time Haden Edwards was plotting to revolt against Mexico. Miguel was ordered by Commandant General of Arms, Lt. Colonel Don Mateo Ahumada to have peace talks and to report the intentions of Richard Fields. The Mexican government had been informed that Haden Edwards was recruiting the Indians to join him. Miguel traveled from San Antonio to Nacogdoches in freezing, rainy weather that was very strenuous to travel a long distance at a time. In the winter months it was normal to travel only a few miles a day. It took Miguel and his dragoons one month and twenty-one days to complete this mission. This is according to his diary he was instructed to write by Ahumada.¹⁹ Miguel spoke to Richard Fields in a potential enemy's camp. Richard Fields assured Miguel that they would not take up arms against Mexico, because Mexico had issued them and other native Indians lands. Fields also said that if anyone goes to war against the Mexican government that he would help with 160 armed men and 8000 Indians.^{20, 21} Miguel was also ordered to continue his mission to have peace talks with the leaders of the Laguna de las Gallinas, Comanche, Tahuallaces, Tejas and Caddo Indians. It took Miguel from January 21 to June 15, 1826 to complete this mission.

After Miguel completed his assignment to have peace talks, Miguel was appointed by the Mexican government as Captain of the Militia of Bexar on December 12, 1826. This was only fourteen days before Lt. Col. Ahumada left San Antonio with dragoons and infantry men to Nacogdoches to stop Haden Edwards in the Fredonian Rebellion. Captain Miguel Arciniega gathered his volunteer soldiers and rode with Ahumada to Nacogdoches. Stephen Austin proved his loyalty to Mexico, and led his volunteer soldiers to defend Mexico also.

In history books, it only mentions "*Mexican soldiers came from San Antonio*". Miguel was one of the Mexican soldiers from San Antonio. He displayed bravery to have peace talks to prevent the Indians from keeping their word with Haden Edwards in taking part in the war against Mexico. They were victorious in the Fredonian Rebellion. This victory brought the flag down of the short lived of the Republic of Fredonia.

¹⁷ Jesús F. de la Teja, "BANCO NACIONAL DE TEXAS," *Handbook of Texas Online* (<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/cpb01>), accessed May 19, 2013. Published by the Texas State Historical Association

¹⁸ Frampton, F. "*Banco Nacional De Texas and Iturbide Currency*" accessed Nov. 6, 2012, UsMexNAOct_WEBpdf-Adobe Reader

¹⁹ Texas State Library, Spanish Archives "Diary of Miguel Arciniega" Vol. 55 p. 1, Institute of Texan Cultures, San Antonio, TX.

²⁰ Texas State Library, Spanish Archives "Diary of Miguel Arciniega" Vol. 55 p. 13

²¹ McLean, "Papers concerning Robertson's Colony in Texas" Vol. II, "*Letter from the Principal Commandant of TX to the Commandant General of the The Eastern Interior States*"

Don Jose Miguel de Arciniega - Legislator 1823, 1827-1829

On June 16, 1827 Miguel along with Jose Antonio Navarro were elected deputies to State Congress of Coahuila and Texas in which they had to travel to Saltillo. They were given travel expenses and escorts from Bexar to Laredo, then to Saltillo.²² Miguel was a State Legislator for Coahuila and Texas who made many laws from 1827-1829 starting with Decree No. 8 to Decree No. 69, and is recorded in the H. P. Gammel "Laws of Texas". Miguel was also Secretary to the Legislature in 1823

Spain was against slavery, but after the Mexican Revolution and the colonization laws were in effect, the colonists knew the soil was rich to cultivate, especially to grow cotton and set up gins, to grow tobacco and vegetables. They wanted to bring their slaves. On May 5, 1828, Miguel and Antonio Navarro were in favor of the colonists so they presented a bill and it was passed concerning slavery. It allowed the slaves to come into a contract with their masters, to work off the debt that the masters paid for them. The pay of labor to the slaves went towards their debt, but the pay was so low it took more than a life time for the slave to work it off. This was not any different than being a slave, other than wording it differently. The law was needed to be passed to accelerate the growth of the colonies.²³

Miguel passed the law for the distribution of lands by a land commissioner in 1827, how established towns and their new colonies were to maintain the ordinances. He had to make a written report every month of their progress or their problems. Other examples of laws Miguel made are the branding of cattle and the way they were to maintain them. There are far too many laws to list.

Don Jose Miguel de Arciniega - Land Commissioner 1830-1835

The land commissioner was the link between the Mexican Government and the colonists. The land commissioners enforced the colonization laws and had authority to sign land grants to make them legal. The Empresario was a land agent who speculated on land and requested the land from the Mexican government. The Empresario and the Mexican government would negotiate and finalized the contract to sell an acre for 12.5 cents an acre. The Empresario had a specific amount of time to settle a specific number of settlers, it varied with each contract. The Empresario had the responsibility to pay for all of the legal paper work needed to be done to colonize the land in the contract. Austin, in this case, had to pay his secretary who wrote out all of the land grants and he had to pay a land surveyor to have a legal land description. The land grant itself was to be completed in three parts.

First, the settler had to make an application to be accepted with documentation that they were of good character. Second the land grant had to be written on stamped paper in Spanish, the certified copy went to the colonist, and the original was to stay in the county clerk's office. This would ensure that it would not get lost or become impaired through all of the hardships they endured in those times. The final step was the land commissioner's signature, and the two legal witnesses' signature. After the Land Commissioner makes the land grant legal he gave it to the Empresario, and the Empresario, in turn, issues it to the settler/colonist.²⁴

The Mexican government required that the Empresarios to abide in Mexico's laws. The Empresario had the authority only to govern within their colonies. The colonization laws were enforced daily through the Tejano leaders, like Miguel. Everyone was to learn to speak Spanish, and all legal affairs were to be written in Spanish. In case of war they were to defend Mexico.²⁵ Austin sent a letter to the Mexican government and requested Gaspar Flores for his Land Commissioner, but the government denied his request and appointed Miguel.²⁶

²² Gammel, Hans Peter Marcus Neilsen. Gammel "Laws of Texas", 1822-1897 Vol. I digital images, <http://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph5872> : accessed December 25, 2012, University of North Texas Libraries, The Portal to Texas History, <http://texashistory.unt.edu> crediting UNT Libraries

²³ Gammel, Hans Peter Marcus Neilsen. "Laws of Texas", 1822-1897, Vol. I, Decree No. 56 The Laws of Texas, 1822-1897 Volume 1, Book, 1898; digital images, <http://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph5872> : accessed December 25, 2012, University of North Texas Libraries, The Portal to Texas History, <http://texashistory.unt.edu> crediting UNT Libraries

²⁴ Texas General Land office, Austin, TX, (2003). "Catalogue of the Spanish Collection of the TX Land Grant Office, Part 2"

²⁵ Gammel, Hans Peter Marcus Neilsen. The Laws of Texas, 1822-1897 Volume 1, Book, 1898; digital images, <http://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph5872> : accessed December 25, 2012, University of North Texas Libraries, The Portal to Texas History, <http://texashistory.unt.edu> crediting UNT Libraries, Denton, Texas.

²⁶ Kesselus, K. "Bastrop County Before Statehood", Subsequential Edition, pg. 49. Bastrop County Museum, Bastrop, TX.

Miguel was the only one qualified to hold that position because he knew fluent English. Austin benefitted from Miguel's knowledge of the territories since he traveled all through the region for years. Miguel also knew the laws since he wrote them. Miguel was Land Commissioner for Austin's colonies from 1830-1835; however, the Baron de Bastrop was the Land Commissioner in 1823 for Austin's first colony. The Baron was elected as a member of the Legislature in September of 1823. He was not able to complete his duties as Land Commission for Austin. The Baron died in 1827.²⁷

Figure H-52 is a mural of a painting where it is written in history books that it portrays Austin issuing out land titles to settlers with the Baron de Bastrop. I have seen it in many places; however, it really struck me when I saw a large image of it at the Bastrop County Museum. I believe it is a depiction of the Colonization Law. The mural was discovered at the Grand Central Railroad Station in Houston, TX. Houston was a part of Austin's colony when Miguel was the Land Commissioner. Artist, John McQuarrie was not born until 1871 and died in 1944.²⁸ McQuarrie's father or his grandfather could have been a settler. It is possible that stories were passed down and told of how they received their land, or McQuarrie was inspired by the procedures for colonizing and painted it.



Figure H-52. Copy of a mural of a painting where it is written in history books that it portrays Austin issuing out land titles to settlers with the Baron de Bastrop.

²⁷ Moore, R. "Bastrop, Baron De" Handbook of Texas Online, <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fbaae> retrieved July 21, 2012, Published by the TX Historical Association.

²⁸ Gambrell, Herbert & Virginia Gambrell, "A Pictorial History of Texas" Pub. E.P. Dutton & CO., INC New York

My Interpretation of the mural according to the Colonization Laws:

On September 4, 1827, as a Legislator for the State of Coahuila and Texas, Miguel wrote Decree #9, Articles 1-27.²⁹ These laws pertain to the colonization laws. This picture is a depiction of the Land Commissioner's responsibilities in distributing lands. Miguel was appointed Land Commissioner for the Austin colonies on November 13, 1830 to September 1835.

By law there needed to be the land commissioner's signature and two witnesses to validate the lands titles to settlers. Austin's Land Grant Office was a log cabin in San Felipe de Austin like in the picture. Miguel had to travel to San Felipe de Austin to legalize the land grants.³⁰ Austin would post a **Public Notice**³¹ to let the settlers know when Miguel was coming into town, because they knew that Miguel represented the law (Figure H-53). Look at all of the people in the painting. They are all Anglo, except for the gentleman on the left side with a rifle in his hand. He is also dressed in a different style of clothing than the settlers. This gentleman appears to be Tejano, who is Miguel Arciniega, Land Commissioner. Notice that he is handing the land grant to Austin (on the right), who is the Empresario. Miguel had to sign it before Austin could give the land titles to the settlers. Miguel is the only one holding a rifle as if he just arrived in town, as this was the normal way it occurred. The settlers in this mural are standing in line waiting to receive their land grants. Many settlers would reach the town days, even possibly

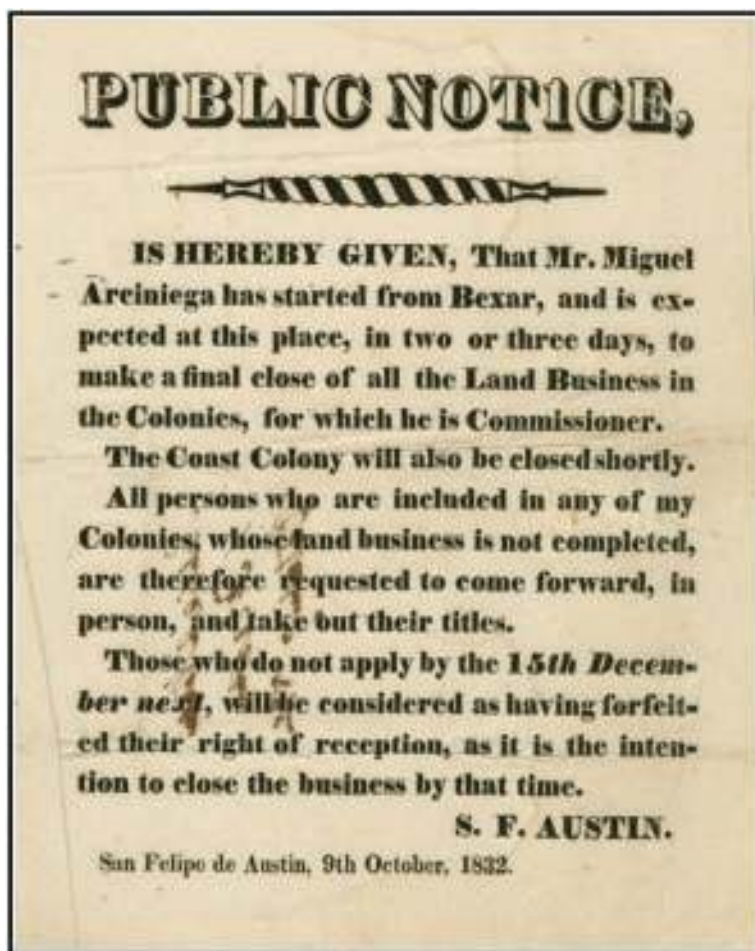


Figure H-53. Copy of an original Public Notice posted by S. F. Austin to the town's people that Miguel Arciniega was coming into town, dated October 9, 1832 (courtesy of the Briscoe Center for American History).

²⁹ Gammel, Hans Peter Marcus Neilsen "Laws of Texas", Texas 1822-1897 Decree No. 9, Article 27, retrieved November, 28, 2012, <http://texinfo.library.unt.edu/lawsoftexas/pdf/09011.pdf>

³⁰ Barker, E. Austin Papers Vol. II Part 2, pg. 568, 570, 870-1

³¹ "Public Notice" Broadside Collection, BC_0242, Briscoe Center for American History, University of Texas, Austin.

months, before Miguel would come to finalize their land grants. The gentleman that is sitting at the table is said to be the Baron de Bastrop. He is Austin's secretary, Samuel Williams. Williams is sitting at the desk as a secretary would normally do, and he has a feather pen in his hand. Austin had his secretary Samuel Williams write out the land grants and have them ready for when Miguel came into town.³² On the right, you can see Austin who is the Empresario, extending his hand out to receive the legalized land grant from Miguel. There are two men in buckskin clothes, one in front of the table with his hand on a book, and the other that is sitting down to the right, with a book in his hand as well. They appear to be the two legal witnesses or a witness and settler. The books in their hands could be the books in which the land grants were recorded and the Bible because the settlers had to swear that were Christians, they would obey Mexico's laws, and to bear arms and fight for Mexico against enemies.³³ Miguel would write his notes on the left side of the land grant and sign the document with his official parath. To complete the process the two witnesses would sign it under the Miguel's signature.

Figure H-54 show the first and the last page of a land grant issued to James Bowie that Miguel legally gave him ownership of. In the document on the left you can see two columns. In the column to the left of that document you can see Miguel's writing and his signature. On the right side of that document you can see it is the body of the land grant written by Austin's secretary Samuel Williams. In the document on the right you can see William's signature on the top right corner of the document with the



Figure H-54. A land grant issued by Land Commissioner Miguel Arciniega to Alamo Hero, James Bowie, for Austin's Colony #2³⁴ (courtesy of Texas General Land Office.)

³² Barker, E. Austin Papers Vol. II Part 2, pg. 611, 760, 764, 568

³³ Lang, Aldon and Christopher, "Land Grants" Handbook of Texas Online, retrieved November 16, 2011, <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook.online/articles/mpl01> Published by the TX State Historical Assoc.

³⁴ Original Title to James Bowie, 20 April 1831, Box 10, Folder 3, pp. 1,4, Spanish Collection, Archives and Records Program, Texas General Land Office, Austin.

year to show he wrote the land grant out. At the bottom of the document you can see three separate signatures. The top signature belongs to Miguel Arciniega, Land Commission, and the bottom two signatures are the legal witnesses, Robert Taylor and C. C. Givens; as the law is depicted in the painting.

Miguel and Austin became very good friends. In letters, Austin states that Miguel went out of his way for him to make sure that all the settlers that traveled to Mexico were never turned away without any land. Austin also wrote to the Supreme Government stating that Miguel had an honorable character. Miguel was the only one who could speak English, the settlers trusted Miguel, and he knew the territories well.³⁵ After the first three years of working with Miguel, Austin then requested that Miguel oversee issuing lands grants in his last three colonies, and to give Miguel jurisdiction over all five of his (Austin) colonies.³⁶ Austin worked with Miguel to complete his contracts for five years.

Miguel was also a Land Commissioner for Mexico in 1823-24 to distribute abandoned missions to settlers who had no property.³⁷ Miguel issued homes to the Native Indians where the Texas General Land Office holds the inventory book written by Miguel. It contains the names of the grantees and the dimensions of the homes. He was meticulous on his record keeping. There is also a record book of the inventory of the citizens' brands they would put on their horses and cattle kept by Miguel.

Miguel is the Founder of the town of Bastrop (Figure H-55). Miguel, through his authority as a Land Commissioner was given the authority to established towns. He officially named it, and gave its legal title to become a town in 1831. Miguel named the Town of Bastrop in memory of Felipe Enrique Neri also known as the Baron de Bastrop who was his dear friend, co-worker and next door neighbor. The Baron was also instrumental to the birth of Texas. The Baron spoke on behalf of Moses Austin to

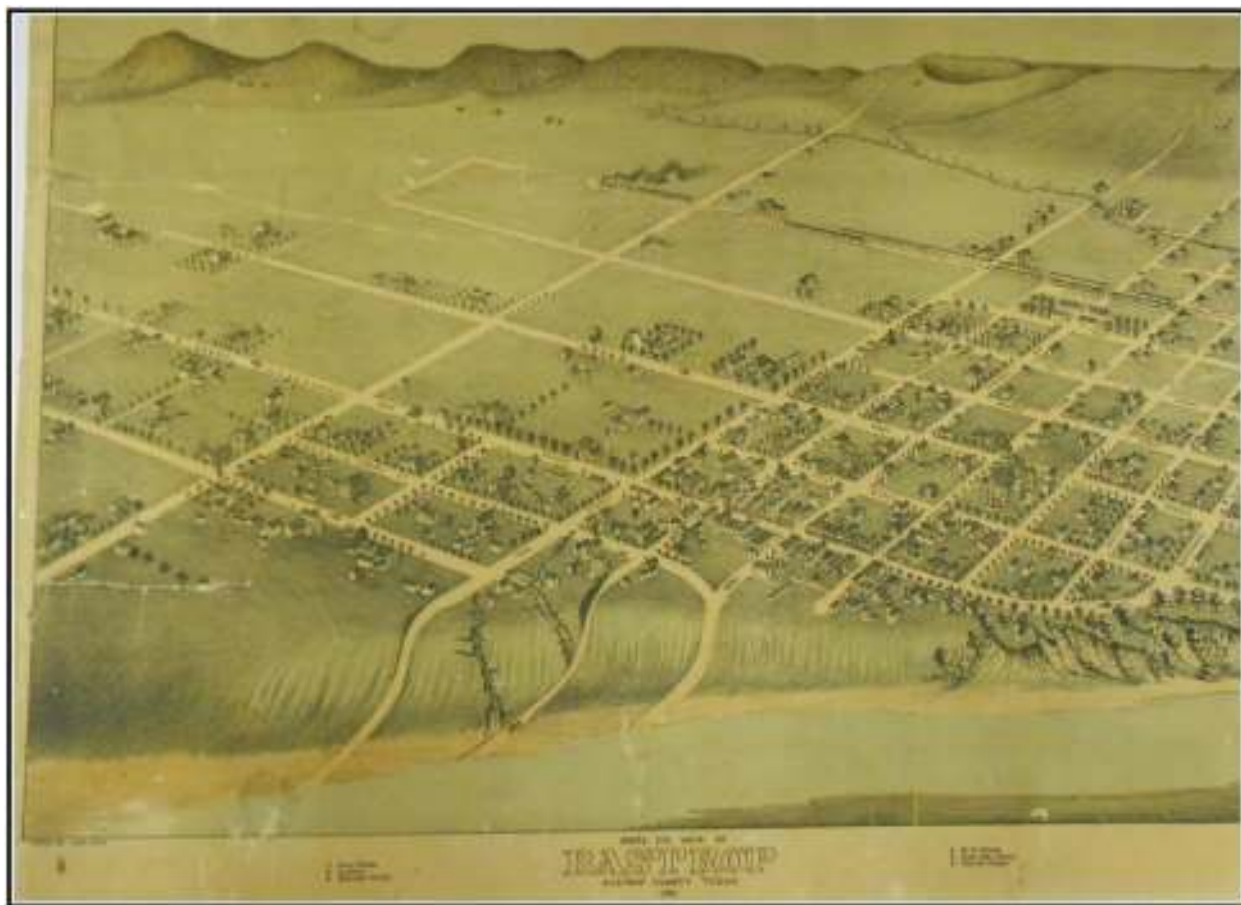


Figure H-55. Photo of an 1887 painting by Augustus Koch of Bastrop (courtesy of the Bastrop County Museum Society).

³⁵ Barker, E. Austin Papers Vol. II Part 2, pg. 659

³⁶ Barker, E. Austin Papers Vol. II Part 2 pg. 398

³⁷ Texas State Historical Association

the Spanish government to approve his contract. When Moses died the Baron of Bastrop continued to assist Stephen Austin and diligently served Texas as a land commissioner, and legislator for Coahuila and Texas until his death in Saltillo, on February 23, 1827. Miguel and Samuel M. Williams platted out the town placing the court house, churches, streets, schools, jail, and where the residents were to build their homes.

Miguel had resided in San Felipe de Austin when Austin was put in prison in the spring of 1833, and Miguel was helping Austin in his endeavors to form a convention in 1832-33 to separate Texas from Coahuila, and to go back to the Constitution of 1824³⁸ for which the states could make their own laws. The Convention of 1832-33 was not successful, as the colonists held it without Austin.³⁹ Miguel was also in favor of the Texas Revolution, and was chosen to sign the Texas Declaration of Independence in 1836 along with Stephan Austin but neither one could attend. Miguel requested a personal leave of absence for three months from the Mexican Supreme Government, right before the signing. The colonist prepared and signed the Declaration quickly.⁴⁰ I am not sure that Miguel was given clearance for his personal leave of absence in time. Austin was in the US, trying to gain support with political matters, money and volunteer soldiers to support the Texas Revolution.

By January of 1836, Austin and Green Dewitt, out of forty-three contractors, were the only ones to complete their colonies. The Empresarios found it too hard to complete the colonies, so they usually retired and left without notice.⁴¹ Most of them were in fear of the Indians and Santa Anna. It was the time during the “Run Away Scrape” in San Antonio and San Felipe de Austin. In San Felipe de Austin the town’s people burned the town down so the Mexican soldiers could not take it over.⁴²

There was a time when they had many problems with the port of Galveston for the Comanche and Apache Indians were getting artillery from incoming traders. On November 7, 1830, Miguel wrote a proposal to put check points at the mouth of the ports and on the roads to Nacogdoches, and Goliad. It was signed by eight other governmental leaders who were in favor of Miguel’s proposal.⁴³ Miguel knew the importance of the ports as it was a great part in the progress of industry.

Don Jose Miguel de Arciniega - Alcalde/Political Chief/Judge 1830-1833

An Alcalde was a mayor, judge, and law enforcement combined. The Alcalde presided over the Ayuntamientos, or the city council (town hall). Members of the city council were called the regidores. The Alcalde had responsibilities of the executive, legislative and judicial branches and was the highest and most important official in towns’ municipality.⁴⁴ It was not until 1836, each position was filled by an individual.

Jose Miguel was an Alcalde for San Antonio twice, in 1830 and 1833. In 1833 Miguel was reluctant to serve as Alcalde, as he wrote a formal letter to the Mexican government and used the laws of Mexico to be exempt from serving as Alcalde. He was only able to delay his position and was forced to resume his duties on May 24, 1833.⁴⁵ Miguel was helping Austin with his endeavors to convince the leaders of San Antonio to join in and hold the convention in 1833.⁴⁶ Miguel was also land commissioner in 1833, plus he was political chief. In the town of Goliad, Miguel was appointed the position of Alcalde and Land Commissioner on March 3, 1834.⁴⁷ Miguel was truly a great asset to Texas. Miguel would travel all over the state of Texas, by true definition; Miguel Arciniega is certainly one of the makers of Texas. Men like Miguel, Francisco Ruiz, Juan Seguin, Jose Antonio Navarro, and others, embraced and carried out the same visions as Austin. Without their help, there would not have been any success for Austin. Austin would have been lost in the wilderness or killed by the Indians.

A Political Chief is equivalent to a vice-governor in which Miguel had authority throughout the department of Bexar, (not like the county of Bexar of today) in 1833. At this time Bexar covered northern and southeast Texas; it was not divided into

38 Eugene Barker “The life of Stephen F. Austin Founder of Texas”, 1793-1836” Pg. 418

39 Barker, E. “The Life of Stephan Austin” pg. 416

40 Bexar Archives 167:0466

41 Catalogue of the Spanish Collection of the TX Land Grant Office, Part 1, ix

42 Carolyn Callaway Covington, “RUNAWAY SCRAPE,” *Handbook of Texas Online*” accessed June 20, 2012.

43 Barker, E. Austin Papers Vol. II. Pg. 528-530

44 Pivateau, G., “ALCALDE”, *Handbook of Texas online* <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles.nfa01>, accessed July 16, 2012, Pub. by Texas State Historical Association

45 Bexar Archives 156:0517-18

46 Blake, R. Collections, Vol. 1 pg. 65

47 Bexar Archives 160:0661-68

three departments until 1834. The political chief had broad responsibilities that required Miguel to be accountable for the administrations of the department of Bexar, he had to make sure there was peace between all the inhabitants, keep track of all the blotter/record books of the Ayuntamientos, the Alcaldes, the Empresarios, deliver all new laws into to each town, collect reports, lists of new settlers, make sure the general ordinances are abided in.⁴⁸ Eugene Barker writes the political chiefs were Manuel Saucedo, Ramon Musquiz, and Juan Seguin. Miguel was in between Ramon Musquiz and Juan Seguin in 1833 and 1834.⁴⁹

I traveled to Austin to the Briscoe Research Center located in the University of TX, and found a copy of a governmental document when Miguel was officially appointed Political Chief of Bexar on June 4, 1833, and he signs his name as "Miguel Arciniega, Political Chief for the Department of Bexar".⁵⁰ When Miguel served as Political Chief, he was also elected as Alcalde of San Antonio, and at the same time he was Land Commissioner. Miguel had to leave his position as Land Commissioner. Miguel then finished his remaining term as Alcalde and returned to Land Commissioner.

A Judge is a position that Miguel held throughout his years as a governmental and political leader. In his positions as Alcalde and Political Chief he had the capacity to try cases. Miguel presided over many criminal, civil, and municipal cases. Miguel tried a criminal case on April 5, 1830 the State of Coahuila y Tejas vs. Juan A. Padilla for the murder of Priciliano Fuentes.⁵¹ Miguel was an associate judge for the Republic of Texas in San Antonio in 1839.⁵² Miguel also settled disputes concerning forging mule brands on July 28, 1823.⁵³ Miguel and Juan Seguin were appointed first and second judges for the municipality of Bexar, right before the Convention of 1836.⁵⁴ In history books it states that Juan Seguin was the first judge, and Miguel was the second judge, in the latter part of 1835, but I retrieved a document where Miguel requests for a leave of absence and signs the document as "Juez de 1st instancia de esta ciudad," which means the first instant judge of this city, dated January 2, 1836.⁵⁵

Don Jose Miguel de Arciniega - Interpreter 1835

Ramon Musquiz was asked to provide quarters for General Cos in San Antonio, on September 21, 1835.⁵⁶ General Cos was ordered to put San Antonio under siege because the colonists were not obeying Mexico's law. The Mexican government knew that the Texians were plotting to take Texas over. Samuel Maverick arrived in San Antonio a couple of days after the Siege of Bexar began. He was placed under house arrest by General Cos. Cos released Maverick and he and John W. Smith went to alert the Texians so they could attack General Cos.

On December 11, 1835, General Martin Perfecto de Cos had surrendered to the Texians, in the Seize of Bexar; under the command of General Edward Burluson. Miguel was chosen by General Cos as his interpreter on December 11, 1835.⁵⁹ General Cos trusted Miguel to accurately interpret as they negotiated for a peace treaty. If Miguel had not been there, there could not have been a peace treaty. General Cos would not have relied on the interpreter that General Burluson had selected, John Cameron, an Anglo. Cos and Burluson came to an agreement that Cos could take his wounded soldiers safely back to the interior of Mexico with the provisions needed to make the long trip back. General Cos was never to return again. General Cos informed his brother-in-law, Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna and in retaliation Santa Anna returned to San Antonio to take no prisoners. This is referred to the Battle at the Alamo.

It is said through family stories that Miguel took his wife and his eight children out of the city when they were told Santa Anna was on his way to San Antonio. Other Tejano leaders and immigrants left with their families as well. This was also known as the Runaway Scrape.⁶⁰

⁴⁸ Catalogue of the Spanish Collection, Part 2, xi

⁴⁹ Blake, R. Collection Vol. IV, pgs. 93-4

⁵⁰ Bexar Archives 156:0726-27

⁵¹ Robert Blake Collection Vol. pg. 239-29, 255

⁵² Bexar County Clerk Office, #234

⁵³ Barker, E. Collection Vol. 2, pg. 675

⁵⁴ Southwestern Historical Quarterly, Vol. XLVI, pg. 179

⁵⁵ Bexar Archives 167:0466

⁵⁶ Bexar Archives 166:0776-77

⁵⁷ Calendar of Austin Papers, Vol. 3, #59 document omitted

⁵⁸ Paula Mitchell Marks, "MAVERICK, SAMUEL AUGUSTUS," *Handbook of Texas Online* <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fma84>, accessed July 16, 2012. Published by the Texas State Historical Association

⁵⁹ "Surrender Terms the Siege of Bexar" pgs. 1-4 Texas State Library and Archives Commission,

⁶⁰ Covington, C "RUNAWAY SCRAPE," *Handbook of Texas Online* accessed June 20, 2012. <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/>

There are documents in the Calendar of the Austin Papers omitted in regards to the suspicions that the Mexican Government had towards the colonist. The colonists were not following Mexican laws. They were holding secret meetings. They were not willing to surrender the cannon at Gonzales, which started the Texas Revolution.⁶¹ The colonists were outnumbering the Tejano natives. In 1835, the Robertson Colony before it was cancelled, from January to February, had two thousand immigrants enter into Texas.⁶²

Miguel Arciniega and other Tejano leaders endured strenuous hardships as they were to follow orders of the Mexican government, but at the same time had sided with the colonists. They were brave men; men of valor to have to repeat the same scenarios as they did with Spain. They had to persevere, endure all the diversities, fighting, politics, crime, sicknesses, and the lack of provisions for decades.

Don Jose Miguel de Arciniega - Captain of the Militia/ Inspector of Arms/Public Treasurer/Alderman

Captain of the Militia is what Miguel served as a volunteer soldier to the Mexican Army on December 21, 1826.⁶³ The Captain of the Militia was to lead his fellow volunteer soldiers in war. He also won an election by the colonist in Nacogdoches to keep order and to ensure the colonists and the Tejano/Mexican citizens safe from Indians.⁶⁴ The Captain of the Militia was responsible to keep the crime under control for the towns. There were crimes of cattle rustling, killing of livestock, horse thieves, slaves being kidnapped, and assaults committed among the people.

The Inspector of Arms was men who knew how to make cartridges for the rifles and guns. The inspector also knew how to maintain balls and cannons. Miguel was elected inspector of arms in Nacogdoches on July 20, 1829. He ordered men like Jose Angel Navarro to make cartridges in case of battle against hostile Indians on July 17, 1833.⁶⁵

The Public Treasurer was trusted by the Mexican government to collect monies due to the government for the fees owed by the Empresarios. One time Miguel collected \$1,000 from the Baron de Bastrop for Austin's first colony. Miguel writes the Baron de Bastrop a receipt.⁶⁶ The public treasurer also had to collect tax money from the merchants in the town. Jose Miguel on September 16, 1823 was the public treasurer for public funds.

An Alderman is a member of the city council (councilman). Miguel was an Alderman in 1822 for Mexico, and in 1840 for the Republic of Texas.⁶⁷

Merchant, the selling of goods and commodities is what Miguel and many other Tejano Leaders did to survive in the early years of Coahuila and Texas. Miguel continued to be a merchant all throughout his years of service to Texas. I recovered a copy of and an actual inventory list of the things he had sold for many years in which he sold to soldiers and natives in Bexar.^{68, 69}

County Commissioner: Miguel was a County Commissioner for Bexar in 1839 and in 1840 for the Republic of Texas.

Subprefecture is the assigned designated territory located at the Rio Grande, what is now Rio Grande City, TX. Miguel was head of a party to monitor the trading business by steamboat. Miguel had to watch the movements of the Comanche Indians, from December 11, 1844 to March 6, 1846.⁷¹ Jose Miguel was issued a passport to travel to Mexico by President Burnett of the Republic of Texas, on January 6, 1841. The passport instructs that if Miguel needed any assistance from anyone that they were to give him all lawful aid and protection.⁷²

⁶¹ Calendar of Austin Papers, Vol. 3 #99, Clayton Genealogy Research Center, Houston ;document omitted

⁶² Calendar of Austin Papers, Vol. 3, #56 , Clayton Genealogy Research Center, Houston

⁶³ Bexar Archives, 099:499-502

⁶⁴ Bexar Archives, 124:0301-10

⁶⁵ Bexar Archives, 157:0439-40

⁶⁶ Barker, E. Austin Papers, Vol. 3, pg. 896

⁶⁷ Rullman, J. Historical Map drawn by "Names of City Officials", 1837-1912.

⁶⁸ Bexar Archives, 067:0622-26

⁶⁹ Bexar Archives 156:0111-12

⁷⁰ Rullman, J. "Historical Map of Old San Antonio de Béxar", 1912.

⁷¹ Indian 19th Century Catalogue, pg. 19 File # 249, pg. 20, File # 256

⁷² "Republic of Texas Passport for Miguel Arciniega" Texas Secretary of State Records relating to passports issued by the Department of State, Republic of Texas. Archives and Information Services Division, Texas State Library and Archives Commission.

Summary

Miguel Arciniega was not a fictional man, he was an actual man. Miguel was a true patriot for Texas for thirty-six consecutive years for four countries. Miguel served in multiple capacities of all levels of the government. He strived to promote and utilize his authority for justice and liberty for all people of Texas without prejudices. He went beyond the call of duty to ensure success in colonizing Texas by battling in wars, enacting laws, establishing checkpoints for the sake of industrious progress. Miguel never turned a settler away without land; he protected the towns from crime and diseases. He stood up to the Mexican government when it came to ensure the visions of Stephen F. Austin come to a reality.

Descendants:

Don Jose Miguel de Arciniega, our great ancestor, ran a good race. He fought for the Texas Revolution. He stayed in San Antonio, Texas for that was his home. He never went back to his birthplace, Santa Rosa, Coahuila, New Spain. In light of the endeavors Don Jose Miguel de Arciniega had accomplished, he signs "Dios y Libertad". Don Jose Miguel de Arciniega was often described as an illuminate, honorable man, and now from knowing his past occupations, he was a very brave man. Don Jose Miguel de Arciniega was also described as a prominent man, a rich man. Miguel accomplished many contributions to New Spain, Mexico, the Republic of Texas, and Texas, United States; leaving no legacy for his descendants.

Despite the substantial amount of documentation of Don Jose Miguel de Arciniega's loyalty to Texas, he fell between the cracks of Texas History. There are no counties, cities, monuments, parks, or landmarks named after him. How is this possible? Miguel's father Gregorio, who was the first recorded land owner in downtown San Antonio made a road and named it Arciniega St. Gregorio and Miguel built their first small house in 1811. The Arciniega House is located on the corner of Arciniega St and S. Presa St. It stands on the grounds of the Marriott Plaza Hotel at 555 S. Alamo St., San Antonio, TX 78205 where it is currently being well taken care of.

Unfortunately, there are stories handed down from generations to generations that Don Jose Miguel de Arciniega died an untimely death at the age of fifty-five on May 1, 1849 in San Antonio, at the Great River Bend, also known as the River Walk. Our parents tell us that Miguel was murdered and was carrying important papers.

I hope I have provided an adequate outline of his accomplishments. There is a greater amount more to the life of Miguel and I will go into greater detail in his biography. In the meantime, I hope this booklet projected a glimpse into his amazing life.

This booklet is dedicated to my mother Mary V. Garibay, my grandmother Herminia Arciniega, to the members of the Jose Miguel Arciniega Descendants Society and to all the descendants across the United States of this extraordinary man.

Dios y Libertad familia,

Donna Lee De Leon

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Robert Garcia – Los Bexarenos/Independent Researcher

Questionnaire

1. *What is your full name?* Robert Garcia, Jr.
2. *When and where were you born?* May 1, 1946, at my parent's home in San Antonio.
3. *How far back can you trace your descendant group's history in San Antonio?* On June 29, 1728, my direct ancestors, Marcelino Martinez, a soldier at the Presidio of San Antonio de Béjar and Catarina Ildefonsa de Castro, a maiden living in San Antonio with her family, were married at the Mission San Antonio de Valero.
4. *How far back personally do you trace your family heritage in San Antonio?* Myself 1728 (my wife 1718)
5. *What is/are your familial connection(s) to the San Fernando Parish, and the Campo Santo/Old Catholic Cemetery?* San Fernando Church was financed and built by the charity of the early civilian settlers of San Antonio and soldiers from the Presidio of San Antonio de Bejar between 1738 thru 1755. These were my direct ancestors. As for the old Campo Santo, I have numerous direct ancestors buried there.
6. *Do you know who your first Ancestor was that was buried there?* Yes, the first person buried at the old Campo Santo on November 1, 1808 was Capt. Angel Navarro, the husband of a direct cousin of mine.
7. *Do you have any knowledge of who else in your family was buried there?* Oh yes, numerous direct and other ancestors.
8. *Do you have family histories that indicate place of burial for some of your family or the descendant group that you represent?* No, only the records of burials of San Fernando Church.
9. *Do you know what sort of place your ancestors held in the community – occupations, political, civic, parochial, or military roles? Likewise, for your descendant group?* Yes, many of my direct ancestors during the colonial period of San Antonio were military soldiers at the Presidio San Antonio de Bejar. During the Battle at the Alamo, one of my direct ancestors was a scout for Col. Travis. He was captured by Santa Anna's soldiers but escaped from them. Another direct ancestor was at the Battle of Mission Conception. He too was captured by Mexican soldiers. He was subsequently released.
10. *Who in your family was the first to mention the old cemetery?* No one. I learned about it by reading and researching its history.
11. *What traditions or stories about the Campo Santo burials have been passed down in your family?* None.
12. *Do you have any family histories or traditions that maintained knowledge and awareness that your ancestors were buried either on the Santa Rosa Hospital grounds or in Milam Park?* None.
13. *Do you have any family history or traditions that indicate that any of your ancestors were removed and reinterred elsewhere after the cemetery closed in the late 1850s?* No.
14. *How did you and/or your descendant group get involved in collecting your family histories, genealogies, and traditions?* Inquisitive and enjoy doing family and historical research for myself and sometimes for others.
15. *What legacy do you want to leave to your own family to continue awareness and knowledge of the Campo Santo and your family or descendant group's connection to those who were buried there?* I already have. I have written/self-published family genealogy compendiums on each of the 16 Canary Islander families who settled in San Antonio in 1731. In addition, two other books on Presidial soldiers of San Antonio. Each of these 18 books listed the Old Campo Santo as the burial place for those that died between 1808 and 1860. The descendant reports in these 18 books included about 50,000 San Antonians from 1718 to the present.
16. *Is there anything else that you wish to tell us about your relationship with the Campo Santo/Old Catholic Cemetery?* No, except that I consider the old Campo Santo as a revered and consecrated site. I still cannot grasp and understand how so many bodies were interred between 1808 thru 1848 in such a small physical area. Mr. McKinzie has explained to me that it was a mass burial site, but mass burials are usually for one-time catastrophic events, not normal burials over an extended period of time. So, I'm confused.

Dexter K. Haskins

Questionnaire

1. *What is your full name?* Dexter Keith Haskins, Jr.

2. *When and where were you born?* February 9, 1975

3. *How far back can you trace your descendant group's history in San Antonio?* 1731 – Juan Leal

4. *How far back personally do you trace your family heritage in San Antonio?* Catherine and her husband, Michel journeyed from Alsace, France to America with their four children, ages 10, 9, 3 and 1. The G'sells received a land grant in Castro's colony and looked forward to building a future for their family in the newly established town of Castroville. Sailing with the G'Sells on the ship, the Ocean, were Catherine's nieces and nephews, brother and sister in law. They left Oberentzen, France on March 19, 1844 and arrived in Anvers on April 9, 1844. Upon arrival to Texas, the family eagerly embarked on their journey to their new homeland. As directed, the party left Galveston to San Antonio to wait for Henry Castro. Their party included their four children and the Meyer family. The families never arrived San Antonio. Oral family history notes that the party was attacked by Lipan Apache. Catherine, Michel, and 16 year old Catherine were killed. The bodies were discovered by a Ranger named Rife. They were subsequently buried at Campo Santo (SF Burial Registry). The surviving children were taken in by various families. Three year old, Theresa G'Sell, Dexter's great grandmother, was taken in by Jose Leonardo De la Garza and Consolacion Arocha Leal De la Garza, a prominent Tejano ranching family. The family raised Theresa as their own. She eventually took the De la Garza last name.

4th great grandparents:

Catherine Haby

1805–1844

BIRTH 02 MAR 1805 • Oberentzen, Haut-Rhin, Alsace, France

DEATH 16 JUL 1844 • San Antonio, Bexar, Texas, USA

4th great-grandmother of Dexter

Jean Michel G'sell

1807–1844

BIRTH 12 FEB 1807 • Oberentzen, Haut-Rhin, Alsace, France

DEATH 16 JUL 1844 • San Antonio, Bexar, Texas, USA

4th great-grandfather of Dexter

5. *What is/are your familial connection(s) to the San Fernando Parish, and the Campo Santo/Old Catholic Cemetery?* 4th great grandparents buried at campo santo

6. *Do you know who your first Ancestor was that was buried there?* See #4.

7. *Do you have any knowledge of who else in your family was buried there?* No

8. *Do you have family histories that indicate place of burial for some of your family or the descendant group that you represent?*
No

9. *Do you know what sort of place your ancestors held in the community – occupations, political, civic, parochial, or military roles? Likewise, for your descendant group?* No

10. *Who in your family was the first to mention the old cemetery?* My wife Erika

11. *What traditions or stories about the Campo Santo burials have been passed down in your family?* None

12. *Do you have any family histories or traditions that maintained knowledge and awareness that your ancestors were buried either on the Santa Rosa Hospital grounds or in Milam Park?* None

13. *Do you have any family history or traditions that indicate that any of your ancestors were removed and reinterred elsewhere after the cemetery closed in the late 1850s?* No, we do not know where they were transferred to.

14. *How did you and/or your descendant group get involved in collecting your family histories, genealogies, and traditions?*
N/A

15. *What legacy do you want to leave to your own family to continue awareness and knowledge of the Campo Santo and your family or descendant group's connection to those who were buried there?*

16. *Is there anything else that you wish to tell us about your relationship with the Campo Santo/Old Catholic Cemetery?*

Erika A. Haskins – Daughters of the Republic of Texas-Alamo Couriers Chapter

Questionnaire

1. *What is your full name?* Erika Anne Haskins

2. *When and where were you born?* March 22, 1974, Orange County, California (Texas raised)

3. *How far back can you trace your descendant group's history in San Antonio?* 1731 – Canary Islanders, my grandmother is Maria Robaina Betencourt Granados, head of the 14th family. A TSHA article can be found at <https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/bethencourt-maria-robaina-de>.

4. *How far back personally do you trace your family heritage in San Antonio?* The purpose of this lineage structure (maternal lineage) is to demonstrate the importance of military and political connectedness within familial networks. Captain Jose de Urrutia (born and raised in Spain) and his wife Antonia Ramon (Daughter of Major Diego Ramon, senior) earned a commission as Captain of the presidio San Antonio de Béxar (July 23, 1733). Urrutia's TSHA article can be found at <https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/urrutia-jose-de>. His father in law, Diego Ramon's TSHA can be found at <https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/ramon-diego>. Their daughter, Antonia Ramon Urrutia (1697-1747) married (sometimes called Francisco) Joseph Luis Antonio Menchaca (1698-1757); they had a daughter, Maria Margarita Menchaca (1725-1764). Maria Margarita Menchaca (1725-1764) married Manuel Jose Salinas (1720-1787), a Spanish soldier; they had Maria Margarita Salinas Menchaca (1758-1787) first generation born at Villa de San Fernando de Béxar. Their daughter, Maria Margarita Salinas Menchaca (1758-1787) married Jose Antonio Bustillo y Zevallos (1744-1793); they had son, Jose Domingo Bustillo y Zevallos (1779-1855). Their son Jose Domingo Bustillo y Zevallos (1779-1855) married Petra Martinez.

Of significance: In 1766, Jose Antonio Bustillo y Zevallos came to San Antonio from Nuestra de Guadalupe de la Corte, Mexico. Jose Antonio Bustillo y Zevallos was a regidor (councilman) at the Villa de San Fernando (1791). He was well-connected and noted as being an "affluent family" in Frank de la Teja's book San Antonio de Béxar. He is listed in many archival documents about this time period – working as an official for the villa. His son, Jose Domingo Bustillo (known as Domingo Bustillo) was a prominent businessman, rancher, politico and (Spanish) military officer. This is the last generation to continue in the family business or pursue political agendas. Domingo is buried at Campo Santo. Please note that Domingo Bustillo lived under all six flags. While his father and lineage were full blood Spaniards, and he himself a Spanish officer, during the Spanish-Mexican war, he had to choose sides. When Mexico won, he became loyal to Mexico but as hostilities grew with the Americans and Anglo Texans, being a prominent member of the San Antonio community, he sided with the Texans. He was even captured and escaped. His biographical sketch can be found at <https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/bustillo-domingo>.

5. *What is/are your familial connection(s) to the San Fernando Parish, and the Campo Santo/Old Catholic Cemetery?* San Fernando parish: Located in the records of San Fernando Church, it is noted that Capt. Urrutia gave 100 pesos towards the construction of the San Fernando Church. The Canary Islanders were significant contributors of the church development – my 11 gen grandmother is Maria Robaina Betencour, head of the 14th family.

Campo Santo/Old Catholic Cemetery: Domingo Bustillo, prominent political and military figure in Texas History (please refer to question #4)

6. *Do you know who your first Ancestor was that was buried there?* Maria Margarita Menchaca (died 1764) – my 6th gen great grandmother, entry #105. My g-grandmother, Maria Robaina Betencourt (died 1779), head of the 14th Canary Islander family, was buried at SF in 1779.

7. *Do you have any knowledge of who else in your family was buried there?* Yes, many

8. *Do you have family histories that indicate place of burial for some of your family or the descendant group that you represent?* Yes. (#4)

9. *Do you know what sort of place your ancestors held in the community – occupations, political, civic, parochial, or military roles? Likewise, for your descendant group?* Yes (#4)

10. *Who in your family was the first to mention the old cemetery?* My cousin, Susie Chavez, deceased, was the first to investigate our family lineage when she applied to become a member of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas many decades ago. She made copies of her records and gave them to my mother; my mother shared them with me.

11. *What traditions or stories about the Campo Santo burials have been passed down in your family?* None.

12. *Do you have any family histories or traditions that maintained knowledge and awareness that your ancestors were buried either on the Santa Rosa Hospital grounds or in Milam Park?* No

13. *Do you have any family history or traditions that indicate that any of your ancestors were removed and reinterred elsewhere after the cemetery closed in the late 1850s?* No.

14. *How did you and/or your descendant group get involved in collecting your family histories, genealogies, and traditions?* We became involved while attempting to apply for the DRT. However, personally, my interest came to flourish when I completed a family tree in my first doctoral course.

15. *What legacy do you want to leave to your own family to continue awareness and knowledge of the Campo Santo and your family or descendant group's connection to those who were buried there?*

16. *Is there anything else that you wish to tell us about your relationship with the Campo Santo/Old Catholic Cemetery?* Nothing at the cemetery but would like to note: I am a parishioner of the San Fernando Cathedral; my family serve the cathedral faithfully as lectors and ministers of the holy eucharist as my ancestors did before me.

Supporting Documentation – Yturri Y Castillo, Manuel (1790-1842) History

by Erika A. Haskins

Manuel Yturri y Castillo (also spelled Iturri y Castillo), city official, merchant, and rancher was born in Elgueta, Spain around 1790 to Pelayo de Yturri y Castillo and Maria Josefa Acorta. On August 20, 1821, Yturri y Castillo married María Josefa Isabel Rodríguez, daughter of Captain Mariano Rodríguez, who is said to have served as the paymaster on the staff of General Santa Anna, and María de Carvajal, whose lineage can be traced to the Canary Island settlers.¹ Together, Manuel and María Josefa had four legitimate children, José Bernabé, María de Aramasu, Manuel, and Vicenta, though they raised other children as their own, including “two small female children and one small male child.”² Of their children, Manuel and Vicenta survived through adulthood.

As a young man, Yturri y Castillo journeyed from his Basque ancestral home to Mexico with a letter of recommendation for the Spanish viceroy. His first employment was under the direction of well-established Mexican merchants. Yturri y Castillo visited Béxar often during his business travels. By his own account, in 1817, he made San Antonio his permanent residence.³ Yturri y Castillo owned several properties including one in La Villita on South Presa Street (Figure H-56). On November 1823, Yturri y Castillo petitioned for 160 acres of land north of the San Antonio River in the fields of Mission Concepción. Known today as the Yturri-Edmunds home, Yturri y Castillo's homestead and old gristmill remained in the family long after Yturri y Castillo's death (Figure H-57). In 1961, Yturri y Castillo's granddaughter, Ernestine Edmunds, willed the home to the San Antonio Conservation Society. In 1845, after Yturri y Castillo's death, his wife sold one of their properties for \$300 to John Bowen. This property is known today as Bowen's Island.⁴

¹ Marriage Record, August 20, 1821, p. 35, San Fernando Church Marriage Record Book, Texana Library, San Antonio, Texas; “Tejanos and the Siege and Battle of the Alamo,” *The Handbook of Texas Online*, <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/qst01> [Accessed August 07, 2019].

² Character Certificates, C-D, *Character Certificates in the General Land Office of Texas*, Ancestry.com [Accessed August 07, 2019].

³ Ibid.

⁴ Guerra Noonan, Mary Ann. 1987. *The San Antonio River*. San Antonio: Alamo Press.



Figure H-56. Yturri y Castillo home at 327 S. Presa in San Antonio (courtesy of Texas Historical Commission, UNT Library).



Figure H-57. Yturri-Edmunds house (courtesy of the San Antonio Conservation Society).

As a successful merchant, as well as marrying into a family with strong political and military ties, Yturri y Castillo was able to establish himself comfortably among the Tejano elite. Yturri y Castillo served one term as alcalde of San Antonio in 1823.⁵ However, anti-Spanish sentiment in post-independent Mexico led to an expulsion law that forced Yturri y Castillo into exile from 1829 until sometime about 1831.⁶ Upon his return, after suffering financial loss, Yturri y Castillo was fortunate to reclaim his lands and political status. Yturri y Castillo continued his involvement in politics under the Republic of Texas where he was elected as alderman on March 9, 1838.⁷ On May 17, 1841, in honor of Mirabeau Lamar, President of the Republic of Texas, Yturri y Castillo hosted a grand ball in his home located in Main Plaza (Figure H-58).⁸ With extensive land and livestock holdings, Yturri y Castillo was able to continue to acquire wealth and respect. He died on October 17, 1842, at 53 years old.⁹ His wife, María Josefa, followed him in death in 1849. Their son Manuel served as a Confederate officer in the Civil War and afterwards continued in his father's footsteps as a rancher, businessman, and public servant (Figures H-59 and H-60).

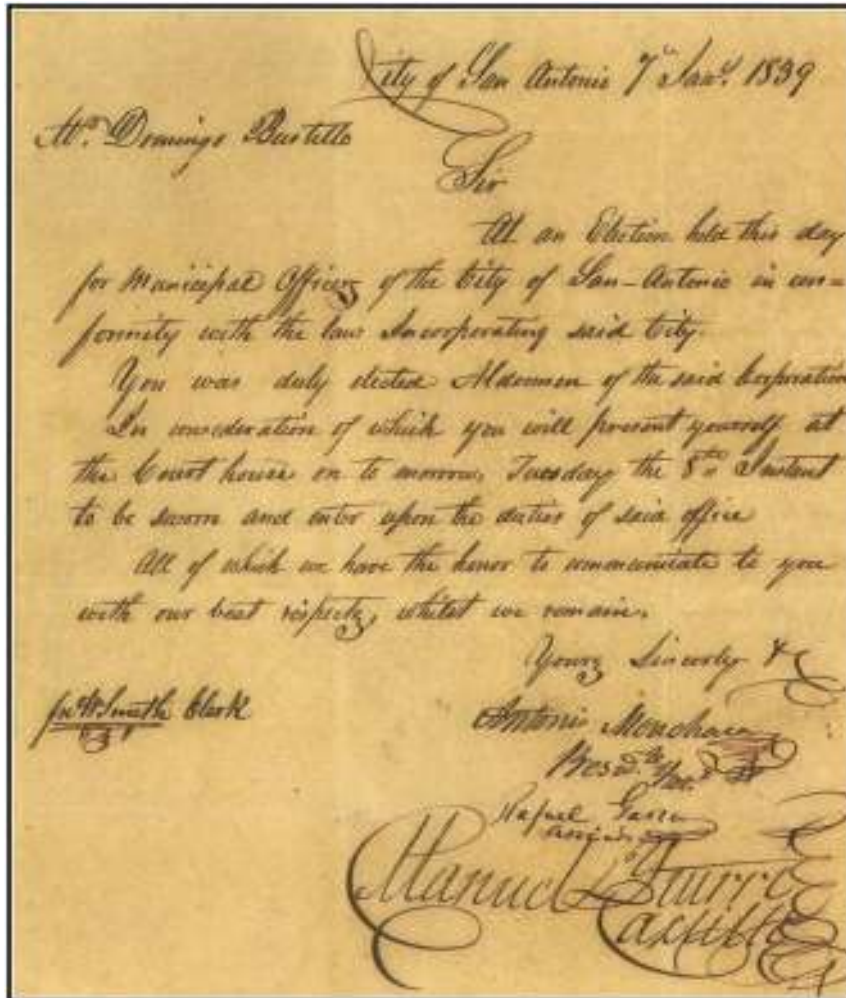


Figure H-58. Alderman Domingo Bustillo's invitation to an 1841 ball held in honor of President Lamar at the home of Yturri y Castillo (courtesy of Daughters of the Republic of Texas Library).

⁵ Municipal Archives and Records, List of Mayors and Alcaldes, <https://www.sanantonio.gov/Municipal-Archives-Records/About-Archives-Records/Mayors-andAlcaldes> [Accessed August 07, 2019].

⁶ Bexar Archives, General Manuscript Series, 1717–1836, rolls 119-134:0079, January 1829 – October 1830; Bexar Archives, General Manuscript Series, 1717–1836, rolls 119-134:0613, January 1829 – October 1830.

⁷ City of San Antonio, Municipal Archives and Records, Journal "A" Spanish Minute Book (English translation), 1837 to 1849, p. 648.

⁸ Invitation to ball, Series 1, Box 2, Folder 107, A Guide to the Bustillo Family Papers, 17721936 (Daughters of the Republic of Texas Library, San Antonio, Texas).

⁹ San Fernando Church Burial Records, Texana Room, Central Public Library, San Antonio, Texas.



Figure H-59. Iwonski portrait of Manuel Yturri (courtesy of Yturri family).

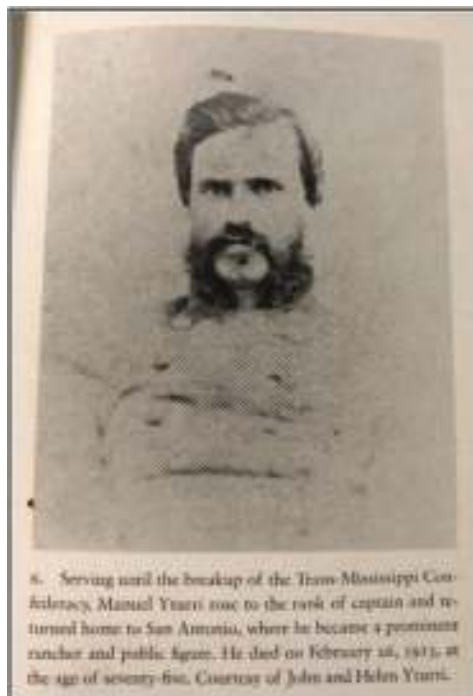


Figure H-60. Manuel Yturri in Confederate Army uniform (courtesy of Yturri family).

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Supporting Documentation – Campo Santo Burial Listings for
GSell, Haby, Menchaca, and Yturri-Castillo

Contributed by Erika A. Haskins

CAMPOSANTO BURIALS

#	1843.	
138.	Nov. 4.	SAMYER, Juan, single, 15 years old, killed in the country.
132.	Sept. 28.	TRUSGON, Juan F. married to Juana Simson. He died at 48 years.
122.	Aug. 30.	TERAMERON, Josefa, married to Rafael de la Garza. She was about 23 years old when she died.
125.	Sept. 18.	VETTER, Francisco, boy of 12 years old.
135.	Oct. 10.	VITIER, Juan Bautista, child of 5 years old.
121.	Aug. 25.	WILLERER, Jose, married to Juana Maria Burella. He died about 30 years old.
117.	July 18.	WILLYMER, Mathew, married to Marie Bernard. He died at age 53. Cause of death not given during this year.

version of their

{ End of 1843. Note. Father Galvo used the spanish/first name of these people who were coming in from France or Germany, or Louisiana, or any other place other than Mexico. }

#	1844.	
144.	April 28.	ARCELA, Jose Manuel, child of 6 days.
150.	July 7.	BARCELONA, Carmen, child of 7 days old.
158.	July 27.	CARRILLO, Barbara, child of 5 years old.
162.	Aug. 15.	CASTRO, Pilar de Zaragoza, child of 16 months old.
151.	July 8.	CHAIAT, Maria Ans, married to Juan Marguin. She died at 49 years of age.
168.	Oct. 15.	CUMINGS, Elisabeth, married to James McGloin.
177.	Dec. 23.	COBLER, Catalina, child of 1 year old.
142.	Mar. 15.	DIAZ, Juan, child of 6 days old.
159.	July 29.	DIAZ, Juan Ignacio, married to Francisca Gaintella. He died at the age of 34 years.
172.	Nov. 3.	FIDRES, Jose Ignacio, child of 16 months old.
173.	Nov. 3.	FONS, Pedro, adult German killed by the indians on June 10.
171.	Nov. 2.	GOMEZ, Juan, widower of Juana Castilla.
157.	July 18.	GSELL, Catalina, French, single, age, 16 years old.
156.	July 16.	GSELL, Miguel, French, widower of Catalina Haby. He died at 37 years old.
155.	July 14.	HABY, Catalina, French, married to Miguel Gsell. She died at 39 years old.
148.	June 10.	HOLMWAY, ...

SAN FERNANDO CHURCH BURIALS

#	19 64	
98.	June 29.	ANTONIA, a Lujuan indian. No other information given in the burial records.
91.	Mar. 5.	ARMAS, Jose Alejandro de, Spanish. No other information given in the burial records.
87.	Jan. 29.	CONTRERAS, Nicolas, adult, indian.
92.	Mar. 13.	DELGADO, Francisco, spanish, married to Catharina Santos. He left a will.
89.	Feb. 20.	DELGADO, Lucas, spanish, adult. No other information given in the burial records.
90.	Feb. 25.	FLORES, Jose Antonio, spanish, adult. No other information given in the burial records.
102.	Sept. 30.	GARCIA, Pedro Jose, mestizo, legitimate son of Andres Garcia and Gertrudes Calmusquis.
94.	April 1.	MARIA Antonia, a Comanche indian.
97.	May 15.	MARIA Dolores, a 4 month old spanish child. Parents name not given in the burial records.
86.	Jan. 23.	MENCHACA, Gertrudes, married to Joaquin Sanchez, a soldier from San Saba Presidio. She was a coyote, the baby of the family.
105.	Nov. 9.	MENCHACA, Margarita, spanish, married to Jose Salinas, a soldier of San Antonio.
106.	Nov. 11.	MENCHACA, Mauricia, spanish, a 2 year old legitimate child of Pedro Menchaca and Gracia Leal.
96.	May 9.	PETRONA, Maria, spanish, a 14 day old child. Parents name not given in the burial records.
95.	April 10.	REYES, Jose de la Encarnacion de los, mestizo, natural son of Juana de los Reyes.
104.	Nov. 4.	RINCON, Jose Lorenzo, mestizo, a 4 month old natural child of Marcela Rincon.
103.	Oct. 13.	RODRIGUEZ, Rosa, spanish, married to Toribio Parias.
100.	Aug. 29.	ROMANA, Gertrudes Josefa, mulata, married to Jose Heiserra, a soldier from San Saba Presidio.
88.	Feb. 20.	SANCHEZ, Cristobal, spanish, adult. No other information given the burial records.
108.	Dec. 19.	SERRA, Nicolas de la, spanish, adult.
93.	Mar. 25.	TRAVIESO, Francisco Antonio, spanish.
101.	Sept. 29.	TORRE, Juana Gertrudes de la, spanish, a 1 year old legitimate child of Carlos Veliz de la Torre and Juana Francisca Rodriguez.
109.	Dec. 31.	TREMIÑO, Pedro, mestizo, married to Gregoria de Avila.

CAMPOSANTO BURIALS

#	1842.	
86.	July 26.	RADAS, Donato, widower, age 58, killed by the Mexicans on May 7 past, together with Edward Davis. Buried together.
92.	Sept. 12.	RODRIGUEZ, Bacilio, single, shot when he was marching into San Antonio with General Adrain Wall. A soldier of 30 years old.
97.	Dec. 15.	RODRIGUEZ, Jose Claro, widower, was married to Maria Ignacia Perez. He died at the age about 70 or 80 years.
71.	Feb. 24.	RODRIGUEZ, Manuel Ignacio, child of 9 days old. No other information given.
84.	July 11.	ROSA, Maria Petra de la, child of 10 days old. No other information given.
74.	April 24.	RUIZ, Tiburcio, child of 5 days old. No other information given.
70.	Feb. 22.	SEGUIN, Pedro, child of 8 days old. No other information given.
72.	Mar. 17.	SOSA, Rafael, single, shot at the age of 30 years.
81.	June 17.	VALVERDE, Anselmo, married to Frutosa Borjas. He was found in the country, killed. He died at the age of 28.
89.	Sept. 1.	VARGAS, Maria de Jesus, child of 10 days old. No other information given.
83.	July 8.	VASQUEZ, Jose Antonio, child 1 year old. No other information given.
73.	April 13.	VILLANUEVA, /child of 44 days old. No other information given. Maria Antonia,
94.	Oct. 17.	YTURRI-CASTILLO, Manuel, spanish, married to Maria Josefa Rodriguez. He died at 53 years.
82.	June 21.	ZEPEDA, Catalina, married to Benigio Martinez. He was 51 years old.

(End of 1842. Note: Father Calvo was not giving too much information in the burial book at this time. When a child

Patricia Mota – Descendant of Concepcion Charli Losoya

Questionnaire

1. *What is your full name?* Patricia Ann Garcia Mota
2. *When and where were you born?* August 22, 1947, San Antonio, Texas, Santa Rosa Hospital
3. *How far back can you trace your descendant group's history in San Antonio?* 1718-1751
4. *How far back personally do you trace your family heritage in San Antonio?* 1718
5. *What is/are your familial connection(s) to the San Fernando Parish, and the Campo Santo/Old Catholic Cemetery?* Several of our ancestral families are buried at the Campo Santo. These families colonized the Mission de Valero and joined together to build the San Fernando Parish.
6. *Do you know who your first Ancestor was that was buried there?* June 29, 1820 Estrada, Maria Concepcion – widow 60 years old died of apoplejia (stroke). She married Pedro de los Angeles Charli. She was our grandmother from nine generations back.
7. *Do you have any knowledge of who else in your family was buried there?* October 22, 1821 Charli, Alexos – married to Juana Travieso, died at the age of 35 of a cold and had one son Alejo. Alexos was the brother of Concepcion Charli our grandmother from eight generations back. March 5, 1856 Miguel Losoya - ten year old son of Juan Losoya and Juana Rocha. His father was our grandfather from seven generations back. June 5, 1860 Charli, Concepcion – Married to Ventura Losoya. She was our grandmother from eight generations back.
8. *Do you have family histories that indicate place of burial for some of your family or the descendant group that you represent?* The grandson of Concepcion Losoya, Leandro Losoya is buried in City Cemetery #1. His daughter Delfina Losoya is buried in City Cemetery #3. I found this information through the City Archives. I have researched her son Juan Anselmo Losoya and daughter Juana Losoya and have not found their burial records. Her son Toribio was burned in the funeral pyre along with other combatants who lost their lives at the Battle of the Alamo. Ashes from the pyre are entombed in a crypt at the San Fernando Cathedral.
9. *Do you know what sort of place your ancestors held in the community – occupations, political, civic, parochial, or military roles? Likewise, for your descendant group?* Patricia Mota: Concepcion Charli Losoya was the daughter of Pedro de Los Angeles, who was French and Maria Concepcion De Estrada who was Spanish. Her father was the blacksmith at the Mission San Antonio de Valero. Her mother was a descendant from the Duke of Aragon in Spain. I found a plat with a subdivision of the property that she owned in 1838 that divides the property to her son and grandson. The property begins from the Alamo Chapel west to the San Antonio River and north to the property that is now Woolworth then back to the Alamo. Concepcion Charli Losoya was in the Alamo Compound during the Battle of the Alamo. It was her home. Her son Toribio Losoya lost his life as a combatant. Concepcion, Juan Anselmo her son, and Juana her daughter were taken to Santa Ana and spared from being executed. Alexos Charli was the brother of Concepcion Charli. He was Lieutenant Governor of the township of Valero. Her father-in-law Miguel Losoya owned land on the northwest and southwest sides of the Alamo Mission. His property was given for service to the King of Spain and was known as Los AdicniosBentura Losoya petitioned to have his fathers' property returned in 1822. It had been sold at auction due to accusations of desertion. According to law the petition document stated that his property was to be reinstated. It was not. Concepcion's husband Bentura Losoya was a master tailor.

Peggy Guerrero: Gregorio Esparza was buried in the Campo Santo. He was also a combatant who lost his life in the Alamo fighting against Santa Ana. Gregorio had a brother in the Mexican Army who petitioned to have Gregorio buried in the Catholic cemetery. Gregorio's body was taken by his family and was spared from being burned in the pyres at the Alamo with the others.

Jo Ann Herrera: Maria Ignacia Urrutia was wife of Simon de Arocha, a Canary Islander. Josefa Becerra was the mother of Juan N. Seguin. Both women were her grandmothers. These are names of uncles and aunts that are buried at the Campo Santo:

Jose Maria, Hermenigildo and Maria Josefa Seguin, Jose Francisco, Ana Maria, Julian, Juan Bautista, Antonia, Ana Maria, Jose Maria and Ignacio de Arocha, Brigida Rodriguez, and Jose Maria Contis. Cousins that were buried at Campo Santo: Jose Estanislao, Jose Francisco and Francisco Montes de Oca, Pedro Jose de Urrutia, Juan Estavan Seguin, and Jose de Jesus Flores. They were lawmakers and colonists ranchers.

Carol Cieszinski: Angel Navarro was the father of Jose Antonio Navarro who was Texas' Greatest son. Josefa Ruiz was Angels' wife. Her brother, Francisco Ruiz was a participant of the Battle of the Alamo. Gertrudis Navarro Cantu is also buried at the Campo Santo.

Esther Silva: Jorge Flores an 18 month old legitimate son of Manuel Flores and Candelari Laso was buried on October 12, 1858. The child was brother to her ancestral grandmother.

Erica Haskins: Domingo Bustillo was buried at the Campo Santo. He was Alcalde. Michele and Catherine G'Sell were immigrants from France. These were ancestral grandparents.

Pat Johnson: Juan Rodriguez Granado and his sons Pedro, Jose Manuel, Alvino Granado are buried at the Campo Santo.

Norma Langwell: Gregorio Arciniega died in 1822. His son Jose Miguel Arciniega died in 1849. They were both buried at the Campo Santo. Gregorio was a soldier of La Segunda Compañia Volante de San Carlos de Parras. Jose Miguel held the office Alcalde of San Antonio de Béxar.

10. *Who in your family was the first to mention the old cemetery?* My grandmother Eloisa Chavez Morales, would take my sister and myself downtown San Antonio to shop. I remember walking by the cenotaph in Alamo Plaza. I read the name Toribio Losoya on the engraving. She said "dicien que es pariente", they say he is a relative. I was very excited and curious about uncovering a story of how that could be possible. How could I find more information? I was a child of about 10 years old. Through the years my sisters and I have done research in between raising families and work. My sisters found the document at the Catholic Archives at the Chancellery in San Antonio that tied us to Toribio Losoya and his mother Concepcion Charli Losoya who was buried at the Campo Santo.

11. *What traditions or stories about the Campo Santo burials have been passed down in your family?* I know of none.

12. *Do you have any family histories or traditions that maintained knowledge and awareness that your ancestors were buried either on the Santa Rosa Hospital grounds or in Milam Park?* I cannot recall.

13. *Do you have any family history or traditions that indicate that any of your ancestors were removed and reinterred elsewhere after the cemetery closed in the late 1850s?* I know of none. I have done research with a list of names of some that were reinterred in San Fernando #1 and research with the help of the sisters at Our Lady of the Lake, of names of remains that were taken to a mass grave in San Fernando #2. The remains were taken and reinterred when the addition at the Santa Rosa Hospital at the original Compo Santo site was done. I found no Concepcion Charli Losoya among the names. Family plot members were buried on top of other previous burials just as they are today.

14. *How did you and/or your descendant group get involved in collecting your family histories, genealogies, and traditions?* As a tribute to our mother and grandmother my sisters and I set upon a quest to find the story of our generational contributions to the place where we live and raise our families, San Antonio, Texas. In our discoveries we became aware that there are many other descendants from that period that we are related to by blood. The Daughters of the Republic of Texas are women who have banded together to keep the history and stories of Texas alive. Upon applying for membership, it is a requirement that legal documentation be submitted for verification of lineage, patriotic citizenry, property ownership and military service during the 1827 to 1838 time period in Texas. Birth, marriage and death certificates for eight generations in our case were submitted.

15. *What legacy do you want to leave to your own family to continue awareness and knowledge of the Campo Santo and your family or descendant group's connection to those who were buried there?* The Campo Santo is the ledger that tallies the sacrificial endurance of our bloodline to transform a new world with hope of freedom from tyranny and war. Our children and

generations to come must have examples of what has been given in order to maintain the privileges they are blessed with. We are their proud parade, their bell chimers, and the announcers of their glorious deeds. The Campo Santo is a Holy Place where the question of significance can be answered as a place that exists to pay solemn tribute to those who came before us, Los Primeros.

16. *Is there anything else that you wish to tell us about your relationship with the Campo Santo/Old Catholic Cemetery?* I am so grateful to the Santa Rosa Hospital Staff and the Sisters of Devine Providence for the recognition that has been given to our combined groups of descendants. The time is right to remember and celebrate the fortitude of the people that established the groundwork of our City of San Antonio by the monumental designation of the Campo Santo site.

Supporting Documentation - Campo Santo Burial Listing for Charle

contributed by Patricia Mota

133.

CAMPoSANTO BURIALS

#	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1545.	Oct. 27.	ARRHENOWSKI, Concepcion, who died yesterday at the age of 35 years.
1524.	June 3.	CHAKIET, Concepcion, married to Ventura Lonnys, died yesterday at the age of 100 years.
1501.	Sept. 30.	CHESON, Antonio, died at the age of about 20 or 25 years. No other information given in the records.
1567.	Nov. 5.	COBARUBIL, Deciderio, a 34 year old son of Julian Cobarubil. Mother's name not given in the records.
1528.	Aug. 5.	DOMWADO, Jose, an 8 months and 4 day old child of Juan Coronado and Guadalupe Salinas, who died at Mission Concepcion.
1540.	Sept. 27.	DIAZ, Andrea, who died yesterday at the age of 45.
1513.	April 20.	DIAZ, Benigno, age 31, died yesterday.
1511.	June 21.	DIAZ, Jose Maria, a 7 month old son of Maria Diaz and Francisca Uranga.
1523.	July 4.	DIAZ, Rafaela, married, husband's name not given, died at the age of 50 years.
1546.	Oct. 7.	ESTIVEL, Antonio, a 9 1/2 month old son of Isidro Estivel and Francisca Alcala, who died yesterday.
1552.	Dec. 8.	FIORES, Encarnacion, who died at the age of 35 years.
1519.	Sept. 11.	FIORES, Eugenia, a 4 year old legitimate child of Antonio Flores and Francisca Arnold.
1509.	Mar. 24.	FIORES, Francisco, an unknown old Mexican man, age also unknown.
1503.	Feb. 16.	FIORES, Juan Francisco, son of Felix Flores and Justa Herrera. Age of son not given in the records.
1510.	Aug. 9.	FIORES, Margarita, married, husband's name not given, nor any other information in the records.
1512.	Aug. 6.	GOZALLES, Isaac, a 13 month old son of Alejandro Gozales and Rafaela Rodriguez.
1508.	Mar. 24.	HERRERO, Bertha, married to Luciana Rodriguez, died at the age of 30 years.
1503.	Feb. 29.	HERNANDEZ, Estanislada, wife of Antonio Ortiz, died at the age of 38 years.
1495.	Mar. 21.	HERNANDEZ, Jesus, son of Serafin Hernandez and Antonia Lopez. Age of son not given in the records.

Supporting Documentation – Individuals buried at the Campo Santo

contributed by Patricia Mota for Margaret Garcia

Adolfo “Alfonso” Arciniega, 9 Feb 1848 – 27 Jul 1848

Gregorio Arciniega, 1761 – 25 Apr 1822

Jose Miguel Arciniega, 20 Sep 1793 – 13 May 1849

Jose Miguel Cristoval Arciniega, Jr., 1822 – 19 Mar 1857

Jose Maria “Gregorio” Esparza, 25 Feb 1802 – 6 Mar 1836

Maria Petra Arciniega Garza, 20 Sep 1824 – 29 Mar 1848

Samuel Highsmith, 1804 – 10 Jan 1849

Henry Wax Karnes, 8 Sep 1812 – 16 Aug 1840

Maria De Jesus Arciniega La France, 1826 – 6 Mar 1849

Teresa Rivas Losoya, 1785 – 2 Nov 1821

John C McMullen, 1785 – 21 Jan 1853

Benjamin Rush Milam, 20 Oct 1788 – 7 Dec 1835

Angel Navarro, 1759 – 1 Nov 1808

Maj William Davis Redd, unknown – 9 May 1840

Jose Francisco Ruiz, 28 Jan 1783 – 20 Jan 1840

Lysander Wells, 1812 – 29 May 1840

Maj William Davis Redd, Unknown (Georgia) – 9 May 1840. William Davis Redd was born in Georgia. Mr. Redd was a member of Captain William H. Smith's cavalry company at the Battle of San Jacinto, one of the two companies commanded by Lamar. He was in command of Company A of the 1st Regiment of Infantry stationed at San Antonio when the Council House Fight occurred there March 19, 1840 and he participated in this engagement which resulted in seven Texans being killed and eight wounded while the Comanche Indians had thirty-seven killed, and twenty-seven made prisoners. Colonel Lysander Wells and Major William D. Redd fought a duel at San Antonio, May 9, 1840. Major Redd was killed instantly and Colonel Wells died twenty days later from the wound he had received. These two San Jacinto Veterans sleep in unknown graves near Milam Square in San Antonio, where there was once a cemetery. The Handbook of Texas On line claims he died on the 9th of May yet newspaper articles claim he died after sunset on May the 8th.

Hector Rafael Pacheco – Canary Islands Descendants Association

Questionnaire

1. *What is your full name?* Hector Rafael Pacheco
2. *When and where were you born?* October 6, 1948 at Santa Rosa Hospital, San Antonio, TX
3. *How far back can you trace your descendant group's history in San Antonio?* To March 1731
4. *How far back personally do you trace your family heritage in San Antonio?* To March 1731
5. *What is/are your familial connection(s) to the San Fernando Parish, and the Campo Santo/Old Catholic Cemetery?* I strongly believe that my Grandmother Maria Robaina Granados was buried at or very near the present day San Fernando Cathedral. Our family has found a copy of her last will and testament, but it does not specifically say where she was buried.
6. *Do you know who your first Ancestor was that was buried there?* As above
7. *Do you have any knowledge of who else in your family was buried there?* No
8. *Do you have family histories that indicate place of burial for some of your family or the descendant group that you represent?* No.
9. *Do you know what sort of place your ancestors held in the community – occupations, political, civic, parochial, or military roles? Likewise, for your descendant group?* My G-Grandmother was a woman of great stature and community standing in the early days of her life here in San Fernando de Bexar.
10. *Who in your family was the first to mention the old cemetery?* I don't remember
11. *What traditions or stories about the Campo Santo burials have been passed down in your family?* None that I know of at this time.
12. *Do you have any family histories or traditions that maintained knowledge and awareness that your ancestors were buried either on the Santa Rosa Hospital grounds or in Milam Park?* Only rumors that I have heard since I joined the "Canary Islands Descendants Association"
13. *Do you have any family history or traditions that indicate that any of your ancestors were removed and reinterred elsewhere after the cemetery closed in the late 1850s?* No, only rumors.
14. *How did you and/or your descendant group get involved in collecting your family histories, genealogies, and traditions?* A cousin, Robert Pacheco, who just recently passed away was the first of the Pacheco's to look at Spanish Archive Records that were kept at the Bexar County Archives. He knew the late custodian of these records and his name was John Ogden Leal (also a Canary Island Descendant.
15. *What legacy do you want to leave to your own family to continue awareness and knowledge of the Campo Santo and your family or descendant group's connection to those who were buried there?* I would like to include any knowledge of my findings about our family to the information we currently have. I edited a book two years ago and had it published. The title is "Canary Islanders of San Antonio".
16. *Is there anything else that you wish to tell us about your relationship with the Campo Santo/Old Catholic Cemetery?* I wish I knew more!

██████████ ██████████ ██████████ – Canary Islands Descendants Association

Questionnaire

1. *What is your full name?* ██████████ ██████████ ██████████
2. *When and where were you born?* Offutt AFB NE, 05/20/1965
3. *How far back can you trace your descendant group's history in San Antonio?* 1731
4. *How far back personally do you trace your family heritage in San Antonio?* 1731
5. *What is/are your familial connection(s) to the San Fernando Parish, and the Campo Santo/Old Catholic Cemetery?* My ancestors helped establish San Fernando. They were buried there and at the Campo Santo.
6. *Do you know who your first Ancestor was that was buried there?* Maria Robaina de Bethencourt (base of San Fernando Holy Water font)
7. *Do you have any knowledge of who else in your family was buried there?* Jose Manuel Granado and his wife, Maria Josefa Perez (Campo Santo)
8. *Do you have family histories that indicate place of burial for some of your family or the descendant group that you represent?*
I have Church burial records.
9. *Do you know what sort of place your ancestors held in the community – occupations, political, civic, parochial, or military roles?* Likewise, for your descendant group? Two of them were Spanish soldiers.
10. *Who in your family was the first to mention the old cemetery?* Not ever mentioned.
11. *What traditions or stories about the Campo Santo burials have been passed down in your family?* None
12. *Do you have any family histories or traditions that maintained knowledge and awareness that your ancestors were buried either on the Santa Rosa Hospital grounds or in Milam Park?* No
13. *Do you have any family history or traditions that indicate that any of your ancestors were removed and reinterred elsewhere after the cemetery closed in the late 1850s?* No
14. *How did you and/or your descendant group get involved in collecting your family histories, genealogies, and traditions?* I was asked by some family members to put together a slide show for a family reunion. After months of collecting and scanning photos from all the different heads of families, I started to try to put them in some kind of order that made sense. During many phone calls to my mom, I began to sketch a family tree to keep track of everyone. From there we both became genealogy addicts and spent the next several years discovering our very rich family history.
15. *What legacy do you want to leave to your own family to continue awareness and knowledge of the Campo Santo and your family or descendant group's connection to those who were buried there?* First, I would hope that they don't wait as long as I did to become interested in our family history, and that they talk to and ask questions of those that are still living. Second, I hope someone in the family develops enough interest to keep, protect, and add to all of my (and my mom's) work after I'm gone. And then, of course, to pass it forward when the time comes.
16. *Is there anything else that you wish to tell us about your relationship with the Campo Santo/Old Catholic Cemetery?* Now that I know what happened there, I am saddened beyond belief. I hope an apology comes one day.

A [REDACTED] Sifuentes – Daughters of the Republic of Texas-Alamo Couriers Chapter

Questionnaire

1. *What is your full name?* [REDACTED] A [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Sifuentes
2. *When and where were you born?* August 9, 1939, Eagle Pass, Texas, Maverick County at home
3. *How far back can you trace your descendant group's history in San Antonio?* 1790
4. *How far back personally do you trace your family heritage in San Antonio?* 1703
5. *What is/are your familial connection(s) to the San Fernando Parish, and the Campo Santo/Old Catholic Cemetery?* Vicente Alvares Travieso, Carlos Martines, Josefa Martinez, and Concepcion Charle Gortari de Losoya. I am a ninth generation descendant of the Canary Islanders that arrived here March 9, 1731 to establish a civil government and a settlement therefore I have many early ancestors buried in the Campo Santo. Also, ancestors who were born at the Mission de Valero in the early 1770.
6. *Do you know who your first Ancestor was that was buried there?* Yes, Polonia Alvares Travieso (d) April 6, 1777, the mother of Miguel Ignacio Gortari who married Concepcion Charli (Charle). Miguel Ignacio Gortari died 1803 killed by the Indians (Concepcion Charli first husband) who is buried at the Old Campo Santo.
7. *Do you have any knowledge of who else in your family was buried there?* My six-generation grandmother Josefa Martines (d) June 21, 1841 three days after giving birth to male child named Julian Galan. Josefa Martines' father, Carlos Martines, a Presidio soldier, (d) August 26, 1803. Concepcion Charle son, Elijo Gortari, from 1st marriage to Miguel Gortari (Gortary), (d) March 25, 1834 from wounds fighting with the Indians. Miguel Gortari, another son of Concepcion Charli and Miguel Gortari, (d) June 29, 1843 killed by Indians age 40.
8. *Do you have family histories that indicate place of burial for some of your family or the descendant group that you represent?* No. The exact burial site in the Old Campo Santo are not indicated in the burials from the Index of the San Fernando Church Burials for 1744-1808 and a second book listing the burials for 1808-1860 also San Fernando Church. The index provides limited information of those buried in the campo santo but does not give burial site.
9. *Do you know what sort of place your ancestors held in the community – occupations, political, civic, parochial, or military roles? Likewise, for your descendant group?* My Canary Island descendants formed the First Civil Government six months after arriving here in the Villa of San Fernando and formed the first City Council. Vicente Alvarez Travieso was the first Sheriff. It was a life term position. He died January 27, 1779. Concepcion Charle owned her home which was located in the Southwest corner of the Alamo (Mission de Valero) and the home she was born in on June 5 1779. During the Siege and Battle of the Alamo, Concepcion Charli was in the Alamo with her son Juan Anselmo Losoya, her daughter Juana Francisca Losoya de Melton, children from her second marriage to Ventura Losoya. Concepcion Charle's home during the Siege and Battle was used to house an 18 lb cannon on top of the roof. Her house obtained substantial damage. This Mission Valero property was given to her grandchildren, children of Miguel Gortari who was killed in 1843 by Indians. These deed records come from the Spanish Archives of Bexar County Land Records.

Josefa Martines, wife of Tomas Galan, inherited property in La Bahia from her grandfather Carlos Martinez, the Presidio soldier. She also inherits from her parents a large piece of land in San Antonio, an inheritance her parents received from Barbara Musquiz. This property was located not far from Santa Rosa Hospital on the Westside of Cameron Street, being bounded towards the North of Rivas Street, towards the West by San Pedro Creek, towards the West by Cameron Street and to the South property belonging to and now occupied by the present seller. Land records from the Spanish Archives of Bexar County Land

Records. Incidentally, this property is now part of IH 10 by W. Poplar Street, a feeder access exit off IH 10 leading towards Martin Street and on the East side of IH 10 is Cameron Street.

10. *Who in your family was the first to mention the old cemetery?* My Uncle Luis Galan in 1933 was doing some family research. When I met with him in 1970, he gave me a family tree he had started which helped me a lot.

11. *What traditions or stories about the Campo Santo burials have been passed down in your family?* None.

12. *Do you have any family histories or traditions that maintained knowledge and awareness that your ancestors were buried either on the Santa Rosa Hospital grounds or in Milam Park?* No.

13. *Do you have any family history or traditions that indicate that any of your ancestors were removed and reinterred elsewhere after the cemetery closed in the late 1850s?* No. If there is a list of reinterred at other locations, I am not aware of it. However, I did hear or read in the paper when digging stopped that some remains had been taken to another cemetery.

14. *How did you and/or your descendant group get involved in collecting your family histories, genealogies, and traditions?* Our group is mostly women who have applied for membership into the Daughters of the Republic of Texas which is a blood lineal group requiring documentation proof linking you to the ancestor. In doing your ancestors research you then find some or many ancestors where they died and are buried. This is how many of us have located our ancestors buried in the Old Campo Santo.

15. *What legacy do you want to leave to your own family to continue awareness and knowledge of the Campo Santo and your family or descendant group's connection to those who were buried there?* I want my family to know that our ancestor's history was real and to be respected. These ancestor's made San Antonio what it is today and the modern structures, streets and remodeling of parks and plaza's affect our history by completely erasing any memories of a cemetery. I would like our ancestors to continue resting in peace and their names recorded in your project. I worked many years at Santa Rosa Hospital from 1965 -1981 and have a special affection to the hospital and Milam Park. Milam park had a wall with all of the deceased names inscribed on it not sure it's still there.

16. *Is there anything else that you wish to tell us about your relationship with the Campo Santo/Old Catholic Cemetery?* I have seen many additions to the hospital through out the years and every time a new part was added there would be more excavations where the cemetery was located. I appreciate the beautiful garden for the children. Working in Children's hospital when a patient was given permission to go across the street to Milam Park to visit with family that was special. Now, at least the garden will be in a safe zone. It was a history lesson for the patient to see the wall with all the names inscribed. They would ask "what did they do" so it was a chance to tell them why their names were on the wall. Our DRT group is the Voice of our Ancestor's and as an individual historian I would like more recognition for the Old Campo Santo. If modernization is the future let's not bury the past were our ancestors were laid to rest and our future generations will never know that their ancestors were buried under Santa Rosa Hospital. Thank you for inviting our DRT group to participate in this project. Look forward to the completion and dedication of the garden.

Supporting Document – Power of Attorney for Antonio Galan

Contributed by A. Sifuentes

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4119 habida en: the East side of the San Antonio river on some City bounded and de-
 scribed as follows to wit: bounded on the East by the Ditch leading to the
 Mission Concepcion, bounded on the South by lands belonging to Mr.
 Lopez and bounded on the West by land belonging to Mr. Conyerson
 and bounded on the North by land belonging to Mrs. C. West. The
 containing several acres more or less and the same being a portion of the pro-
 perty received by me from Miguel Arceaga and known as the Arceaga
 property to have and to hold all and singular the said several fees
 or parcel of Land unto him the said Gaspar Kingolater, his heirs and assigns
 forever together with all and singular the rights, privileges and appurten-
 ces to the same belonging or in anywise incident or appertaining, hereby war-
 ranting and defending all and singular the said premises unto him the said Gaspar
 Kingolater his heirs and assigns against all persons whomsoever lawfully claim-
 ing or to claim the same or any part thereof, In Testimony whereof I have here-
 unto signed my name and affixed a seal by way of seal on the City of San
 Antonio this 9th day of November A.D. 1857. John Carillo (Seal)

The State of Texas Before me, G. Bankerbury, a Notary public in and for
 County of Bexar, said County duly commissioned and qualified this day
 personally appeared John Carillo, to me well known, who in my presence
 signed sealed and delivered the above and foregoing instrument of Writing
 and he acknowledged the same to be his act and deed for the purposes
 and considerations therein stated. In Testimony whereof I have hereunto sig-
 ned my name and affixed the impress of my seal this 9th day of Novbr. 1857.
 G. Bankerbury Not. Pub. Bexar Co.

The State of Texas I, James Smith, Clerk of the County Court of said County,
 County of Bexar, do hereby certify that the foregoing instrument of writing
 with its certificate of authentication was filed for Registration in my office
 the 21st day of November A.D. 1857, at 11 o'clock A.M. and duly recorded the same
 day at 2 o'clock P.M. in the Records of said County in Book B. No. 1 on Pages
 Nos. 412 & 413. Witness my hand and the seal of the County Court of said County
 at Office in San Antonio, Texas and year last above written.
 James Smith Clerk Bexar Co. Tex. By Julius Casper Deputy

450 010 En las villas de Pineda, Algora del Estado de Nuevo Leon y Donde de las orillas de
 del mar de Noroeste de mil ochocientos cuarenta y siete: Antuan Antonio
 Fernandez, Jefe Local, Excmo. y encargado del juzgado de primera instancia del presente
 juzgado intercomunal, que al fin de su comisionadas como tales de mi cargo conquis-
 talos por falta de personas publicas quise le hay, comparecieron: D. Antonio
 Galan, D. Francisco Galan, D. Vicente Galan, D. Joaquina Galan, D. Apolonio
 Galan, y D. Guadalupe Kinshaca, hija legitima (cota) de D. Donato con-
 Galan, ya difunta, y en representacion de sus dos hermanos menores de edad, D. Fran-
 cisco y D. Teresa Kinshaca, a quienes doy fe como y todos de esta ciudad y
 las otras personas ultimas nombradas dijeron de unanimes voz y que en la villa y finca
 que mas abajo se declara, y al fin de su comisionadas quise dan poder bastante en cuanto
 al dot. de rigor, a sus hermanos mayores, D. Antan Galan que por su cota es a Galan
 para su fin y en representacion de sus personas para la ciudad de Bexar en el
 Estado de Texas, con el objeto de recibir de la persona o personas que los lega, los
 demeritos de solares y agasidades que por fin y muerte de su finada de nombre
 D. Josefa Martin, les quedaron como herederos legitimos, en esta ciudad
 y alrededores, como bienes propios de ellos, y los administrados por el Jefe local
 particular que elija, para que los venda, con forma a Dios, y perciba sus pro-
 ductos de venta, me se a plus que le comunique con los compradores, para que de
 y poner cuenta a los que elijan darle, y ponerla para cuyo fin nombrara sus
 personas y legados y acreedores oportunos: haga cuando sea un muestro de la
 conformidad que se le pudiese, combiniando, mostrando, como lo que se

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#10 The State of Texas) Know all men by these presents, that Antonio Galan, for
 County of Bexar) myself, and as attorney in fact of Francisca Galan joined
 by, and with the consent and approval of her husband, Epifanio Rodriguez,
 and Frank Galan, Joaquina Galan, Apolinaria Galan, Guadalupe Manchaca,
 Porfirio Manchaca, and Teresa Manchaca, herein acting by virtue of a letter or
 Power of Attorney, dated Pinar del Rio, November 11th A. D. 1857 executed before
 Antonio Hernandez Alcalde (just local Josephine) in the State of Mexico, being
 Coahuila Republic of Mexico, which letter of Attorney is hereto attached and
 a part of this instrument, more of the State and County aforesaid, for and in con-
 sideration of the sum of twenty Dollars to us in hand paid before the signing,
 sealing and delivery of these presents by Simon M. Menger of the County of Bexar
 State of Texas, have granted, bargained, sold, released and conveyed, and do hereby
 Presently do grant, bargain, sell, release, convey and deliver unto the said
 Simon Menger and to his heirs and assigns, all of our right, title and interest in and
 to a certain Lot of Land, situated in the City of San Antonio, County of Bexar,
 State of Texas, inherited by us of our deceased father Josefa Martinez, and by her
 inherited through her parents, from Barbara Menquez. The said Lot being
 more particularly described as follows. All of that certain Lot or piece of land
 situated on the West side of Cameron Street in the City of San Antonio and
 being bounded towards the North by Pine Street, towards the East by the
 San Pedro Canal, towards the East by Cameron Street and on the South by
 property belonging to a now deceased by the personal name the Federal town
 company being one part of the whole of the Lot above described, together
 with all and singular the rights, regular, hereditaments and appurtenances
 thereto belonging or in anywise incident or appertaining to have and to
 hold, sell and singular the premises above mentioned, and conveyed to him the
 said Simon Menger and to his heirs and assigns forever, and unto his
 by, and through our heirs, executors and administrators, to warrant and
 defend all and singular the premises above mentioned unto the said
 Simon Menger, and unto his heirs and assigns forever, against every
 person whomsoever lawfully claiming or to claim the same, in any part thereof
 in Testimony Whereof, I the said Antonio Galan for myself and as the
 Attorney in fact as aforesaid of Francisca Galan, Joaquina Galan, Apolinaria
 Galan, Guadalupe Manchaca, Porfirio Manchaca and Teresa Manchaca have hereunto set
 our hands and seals for seals at San Antonio this 23rd day of November A. D. 1857. We words that Antonio
 Galan on fourth line of 14 Page read and the words of Francisco Galan under
 hand before signing of Antonio Galan and Francisca Galan and Frank Galan,
 Joaquina Galan and Apolinaria Galan and Guadalupe Manchaca, Porfirio
 Manchaca and Teresa Manchaca by Antonio Galan, their Attorney in fact,
 Epifanio Rodriguez, and
 The State of Texas) Before me, Saml Smith, Judge of the County Court
 County of Bexar) of said County personally appeared Antonio Galan, to
 me well known, who in my presence acknowledged that he had for himself
 as attorney in fact of Francisca Galan, Frank Galan, Joaquina Galan, Apolinaria
 Galan, Guadalupe Manchaca, Porfirio Manchaca and Teresa Manchaca, signed,
 sealed and delivered the above and foregoing Instrument of Writing, and he de-
 clared the same to be his act and deed, and that each and all of the said Fran-
 cisca Galan, Frank Galan, Joaquina Galan, Apolinaria Galan, Guadalupe Man-
 chaca, Porfirio Manchaca and Teresa Manchaca, for the purposes and considera-
 tions therein stated, also personally came before me, Epifanio Rodriguez, to me
 known, who in my presence acknowledged that he had signed, sealed and deliv-
 ered the foregoing instrument of Writing and understood the same to be his act and deed
 for the purposes and considerations therein stated. In Testimony Whereof, I have
 hereunto signed my name and affixed the seal of the County Court of said
 County, at Office in San Antonio this 23rd day of November A. D. 1857.

450 The State of Texas. I, John I. Smith, Clerk of the County Court of said County of Bexar, do hereby certify that the foregoing Instrument of writing with its certificate of authentication was filed for registration in my office the 18th day of November, A.D. 1857, at 10 o'clock A.M., and duly recorded the 20th day of December, A.D. 1857, at 12 o'clock M. in the records of said County in Book P. No. 1, on Pages Nos. 406, 407, 408 & 409. Witness my hand and the seal of the County Court of said County, at Office in San Antonio this day and year last above written. *John I. Smith* Clerk

451 The State of Texas. I know all men by these Presents, that I, Theodore Oswald, of the County of Bexar, City of San Antonio, County and State aforesaid, for and in consideration of the sum of twenty five hundred Dollars, to him in hand paid by Theodore Oswald and Reinhold Fink, of the City, County and State aforesaid, the receipt whereof paid in money, paid by Deeds of Tenets, is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, sold and delivered, and by these presents do bargain, sell and give unto the said Theodore Oswald and Reinhold Fink all and singular the Newspaper called the Texas Staatszeitung, the printing and job Office connected with said Texas Staatszeitung, also all the type apparatus, press, materials, paper and stock on hand, stents belonging also all the claims and accounts, as shown by Books, due and owing to said Office, for subscriptions, advertisements, jobs printing and other work done in the said printing Office, from any and all persons whatsoever, to be collected by said Theodore Oswald and Reinhold Fink for their use and benefit. To have and to hold the said Printing Office and other matters above mentioned unto the said Theodore Oswald and Reinhold Fink, their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, to their own proper use and benefit forever. And I do hereby bind myself my heirs, executors, and administrators, to warrant and defend unto the said Theodore Oswald and Reinhold Fink, their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns all and singular the property above mentioned against all persons whomsoever claiming or to claim the same, or any part thereof. Witness my hand and seal for seal this the fourteenth day of November, A.D. 1857.

Theodore Oswald

The State of Texas. I, John I. Smith, Clerk of the County Court of said County of Bexar, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing Instrument of writing with its certificate of authentication was filed for registration in my office the 17th day of November, A.D. 1857, at 10 o'clock P.M. in the records of said County in Book P. No. 1, on Page No. 409. Witness my hand and the seal of the County Court of said County, at Office in San Antonio this day and year last above written.

John I. Smith Clerk

The State of Texas. I, John I. Smith, Clerk of the County Court of said County of Bexar, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing Instrument of writing with its certificate of authentication was filed for registration in my office the 17th day of November, A.D. 1857, at 10 o'clock P.M. in the records of said County in Book P. No. 1, on Page No. 409. Witness my hand and the seal of the County Court of said County, at Office in San Antonio this day and year last above written.

John I. Smith Clerk

452 The State of Texas. I know all men by these Presents that whereof Theodore Oswald and Reinhold Fink, of the City, County and State aforesaid, the receipt whereof paid in money, paid by Deeds of Tenets, is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, sold and delivered, and by these presents do bargain, sell and give unto the said Theodore Oswald and Reinhold Fink all and singular the Newspaper called the Texas Staatszeitung, the printing and job Office connected with said Texas Staatszeitung, also all the type apparatus, press, materials, paper and stock on hand, stents belonging also all the claims and accounts, as shown by Books, due and owing to said Office, for subscriptions, advertisements, jobs printing and other work done in the said printing Office, from any and all persons whatsoever, to be collected by said Theodore Oswald and Reinhold Fink for their use and benefit. To have and to hold the said Printing Office and other matters above mentioned unto the said Theodore Oswald and Reinhold Fink, their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, to their own proper use and benefit forever. And I do hereby bind myself my heirs, executors, and administrators, to warrant and defend unto the said Theodore Oswald and Reinhold Fink, their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns all and singular the property above mentioned against all persons whomsoever claiming or to claim the same, or any part thereof. Witness my hand and seal for seal this the fourteenth day of November, A.D. 1857.

Mari Tamez – Canary Islands Descendants Association

Questionnaire

1. *What is your full name?* Marivel Yolanda Tamez
2. *When and where were you born?* October 7, 1964 and I was born in Waco, Texas
3. *How far back can you trace your descendant group's history in San Antonio?* 1731
4. *How far back personally do you trace your family heritage in San Antonio?* 1731
5. *What is/are your familial connection(s) to the San Fernando Parish, and the Campo Santo/Old Catholic Cemetery?* Some of our ancestors are buried there based on San Fernando burial records.
6. *Do you know who your first Ancestor was that was buried there?* I believe it was Margarita Chavez
7. *Do you have any knowledge of who else in your family was buried there?* Jose Maria Menchaca
8. *Do you have family histories that indicate place of burial for some of your family or the descendant group that you represent?*
We know that during this time period this would have been the cemetery where our ancestors would have been buried based on burial records we have reviewed.
9. *Do you know what sort of place your ancestors held in the community – occupations, political, civic, parochial, or military roles? Likewise, for your descendant group?* My ancestors were involved in the governmental and military roles of the period.
10. *Who in your family was the first to mention the old cemetery?* My grandmother, her mother was interviewed for the Chabot book "The Makers of San Antonio." This book was very important to our family and we all new because it was a sense of pride.
11. *What traditions or stories about the Campo Santo burials have been passed down in your family?* None.
12. *Do you have any family histories or traditions that maintained knowledge and awareness that your ancestors were buried either on the Santa Rosa Hospital grounds or in Milam Park?* Based on genealogical records we know that they were buried there.
13. *Do you have any family history or traditions that indicate that any of your ancestors were removed and reinterred elsewhere after the cemetery closed in the late 1850s?* Not that I am aware of however, I would add, that it is doubtful they were reinterred elsewhere as there is nothing to support this claim. No mention of in either newspaper of the herculean task that it would have taken to reinterred that many remains. Only firsthand accounts years later of bodies still being on property as buildings and were being constructed, electrical lines and plumbing lines being repaired.
14. *How did you and/or your descendant group get involved in collecting your family histories, genealogies, and traditions?*
We are part of a lineage society.
15. *What legacy do you want to leave to your own family to continue awareness and knowledge of the Campo Santo and your family or descendant group's connection to those who were buried there?* I want my family to be aware of that there family was buried on this property and that they were an incredible part of history that is not allowed to be celebrated because there is fear it may dilute any honor we have in regards to the Alamo defenders.
16. *Is there anything else that you wish to tell us about your relationship with the Campo Santo/Old Catholic Cemetery?* As far as the Campo Santo is concerned. It is my hope that at some point "truths" can be told. The property was not considered important

because the powers that were in charge did not value their stories and viewed them as less important to the development of San Antonio. When you go to Boston, DC, New York etc. there are cemeteries sprinkled throughout the urban areas. There was even willingness to change the names of streets downtown to revere the story of Texas Independence and be damned with what the original inhabitants had created out of a blank landscape. Anything that was a reminder of that time period was looked upon as a nuisance. There was over 100 plus years of progress made by people living in the area doing the hard work of creating a community and they viewed their lives as disposable and as an inconvenience. Our ancestors were not allowed to complain or comment on the events of the time. They knew what the Texas rangers and many of the authorities of the day were capable of so, they suffered in silence. There is a real disconnect in San Antonio between myths and truths and my hope is that one day, the truth will rise from the ashes and be told in all its glory.