

LOVELAND HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
REGULAR AGENDA
MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 2012 6:00 PM
CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS
500 E. THIRD STREET

THE CITY OF LOVELAND DOES NOT DISCRIMINATE ON THE BASIS OF RACE, COLOR, NATIONAL ORIGIN, SEX, RELIGION, AGE OR DISABILITY IN THE PROVISION OF SERVICES. FOR DISABLED PERSONS NEEDING REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION TO ATTEND OR PARTICIPATE IN A CITY SERVICE OR PROGRAM, CALL 962-2303 OR TDD #962-2620 AS FAR IN ADVANCE AS POSSIBLE.

6:00 PM

- I. CALL TO ORDER
- II. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE
- III. ROLL CALL
- IV. APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA
- V. APPROVAL OF PREVIOUS MEETING'S MINUTES
- VI. REPORTS 6:00-6:15
 - a. Citizen Reports
This agenda item provides an opportunity for citizens to address the Commission on matters not on the consent or regular agendas.
 - b. Council Update
 - c. Staff Update
- VII. AGENDA – CONSIDERATION OF NEW BUSINESS 6:15-6:25
 - a. PUBLIC HEARING – Nomination of Mariano Medina Family Cemetery
 - b. Swartz Farmstead Update
 - c. New Commissioner Interview
 - d. Downtown Historic District Update
 - e. Ordinance and Application draft
 - f. Next Meeting's Agenda/Action items
- VIII. COMMISSIONER COMMENTS 7:05-7:15
This agenda item provides an opportunity for Commissioners to speak on matters not on the regular agenda.
- IX. ADJOURN

1 **City of Loveland**
2 **Historic Preservation Commission**
3 **Meeting Summary**
4 **July 16, 2012**

5 A meeting of the Loveland Historic Preservation Commission was held Monday, July 16, 2012 at 6:00 P.M. in the
6 City Council Chambers of the Civic Center at 500 East Third Street, Loveland, CO. Historic Preservation
7 Commissioners in attendance were: Jim Cox, David Berglund, Stacee Kersley, Trudi Manuel and Matt Newman.
8 John Fogle, City Council Liaison and staff members, Nikki Garshelis and Madhuri Kulkarni were also present.
9

10 **Guest:** Mike Perry, President of the Loveland Historical Society

11 **CALL TO ORDER**

12 *Commission Chair Cox* called the meeting to order at 6:00 p.m. Commission Chair Cox and the commission
13 welcomed Stacee Kersley as the new commissioner.

14 **APPROVAL OF AGENDA**

15 *Commission Chair Cox* asked for approval of the agenda. *Commissioner Manuel* motioned to approve the
16 agenda. *Commissioner Newman* seconded and the motion passed unanimously.

17 **APPROVAL OF MINUTES**

18 *Commissioner Newman* motioned for approval of the minutes. The motion was seconded by *Commissioner*
19 *Kersley* and the motion passed unanimously.

20 **CITIZEN REPORTS**

21 **None**

22 **CITY COUNCIL UPDATE**

23 *John Fogle* reported that the City Council was pleased with the HPC's presentation at the study Session July 10th.
24 He said that the depth of responses from the Commissioners were appreciated by the Councilors. Commission
25 Chair Cox said he hopes that they communicated the HPC is ready to work with Council, staff and the
26 community and they can put some of the contentious issues of the past behind them. There was a discussion
27 about how long the HPC takes to review a demolition permit. Demolition permits are usually reviewed in a few
28 days and not held up by the HPC. Tracking by staff will continue. Councilor Fogle encouraged the Commission
29 to move forward with the designation of the Downtown Historic District and they instructed staff to set up a
30 meeting regarding the designation.

31 **STAFF UPDATE**

32 *Nikki Garshelis* asked if there were any questions regarding the written staff reports. She reviewed the
33 following items in the report:

- 40 • The first reading of the Landmark Designation of 524 North Harrison is scheduled for July 17; second
41 reading is scheduled for August 7th.
- 42 • The City Manager asked Directors, Betsey Hale, Gary Havener, Greg George and Susan Ison to meet and
43 prepare a report on the Swartz Farmstead for his review.
- 44 • Staff will be revising the Historic Landmark Ordinance to add language describing the property owner's
45 obligation to receive approval prior to demolitions or exterior alterations on their structure.
- 46 • LHS is now in possession of the deed for The Medina Family cemetery which was preventing the local
47 designation from moving forward. There was a discussion regarding this matter and;

48 *Commissioner Newman* made the motion to schedule the Public Hearing for the Landmark
49 Designation of the Medina Family Cemetery for the August 20, 2012 HPC meeting. The motion was
50 seconded by *Commissioner Manuel* and it passed unanimously.

51 **CONSIDERATION OF NEW BUSINESS**

52 **VIESTENZ-SMITH MOUNTAIN PARK**

53 *Commissioner Newman* reported that the Viestenz-Smith Mountain Park has a rich history in Loveland.
54 Louis Papa, Mariano Medina's stepson, sold the land to the City of Loveland and the municipally owned
55 hydroelectric plant started on the property in 1924. Commissioner Newman would like to see the property
56 on the historic register. Councilor Fogle reported that he had access to pictures from the Big Thompson
57 flood and would pass those along to the HPC. After a discussion about priorities it was suggested that the
58 designation would be placed later on the schedule to allow for enough time to complete other projects.
59

60 **CITY COUNCIL STUDY SESSION (JULY 10) REPORT**

61 *Discussion regarding this presentation can be found in the City Council Update.*

62 **SWARTZ FARMSTEAD/MILNER SCHWARZ HOUSE UPDATE**

63 *Commission Chair Cox* reported about the meeting he attended with the City Manager, Greg George, Rod
64 Wensing and Bethany Clark regarding the Swartz Farmstead. He explained that he agreed with the City Manager
65 that the Milner Schwarz House's National designation should move forward but the Swartz Farmstead was a
66 longer project and more documentation was required before that designation can be started. He said the City
67 Manager and staff were very positive about the Swartz Farmstead project but a game plan would need to be in
68 place first. The Commissioners agreed that a structural assessment of all the buildings is necessary before
69 anything moves forward. Mike Perry was asked for information about the availability of electricity on the Swartz
70 Farmstead. Mike explained that there was electrical capacity. Councilor Fogle expressed concern over the lack
71 of lighting on the property and suggested that the pole lights be illuminated for the sake of safety. Mike Perry
72 agreed to look into the lighting situation. Nikki asked the HPC to provide a motion to move forward on the
73 designation of the Milner Schwarz House by requesting authorization from City Council at the August 7th
74 meeting.
75

76 *Commissioner Berglund made a motion asking for authorization from Council to prepare and submit an
77 application for designation to the State and/or National registers for Milner Schwarz House, Commissioner
78 Newman seconded the motion and it passed unanimously.*

79 **RECRUITMENT OF NEW COMMISSIONERS**

80 *Nikki Garshelis* reported that the City had received an application for a Commission seat. She will schedule the
81 interview as soon as possible, she said. Commission Chair Cox asked Mike Perry if he was interested in sitting on
82 the HPC. Mike said he was interested but he could not do so until after the summer because of other
83 commitments. He will discuss this issue with the LHS, he said.

84 **NEXT MEETING AGENDA**

- 85 • Swartz Farmstead Update
- 86 • Downtown Historic District
- 87 • New Commissioners (LHS and Recent Interview)
- 88 • Ordinance draft
- 89 • Dinger Carousel

90 **COMMISSIONER COMMENTS**

- 91 • *Commission Chair Cox* asked Nikki Garshelis to research costs and availability for the Dinger Carousel.
92 He was asked by the Mayor to provide him with this information.

93 **Meeting adjourned at 7:10p.m.**



Staff Update

Meeting Date: August 20, 2012
To: Loveland Historic Preservation Commission
From: Nikki Garshelis, Development Services

Staff Update Format:

The staff update contains informational items. Five minutes is set aside on the agenda for brief questions and comments on staff update items.

If a more in-depth discussion or extensive questions on a specific item is desired, staff requests that the HPC Chair establish if it is the Commission's consensus to have a longer discussion. Staff will be happy to answer questions on any item with individual commissioners after the meeting.

If the staff update indicates that staff will be pursuing a particular course of action, no comment from the Commission indicates that the Historic Preservation Commission is supportive of that course of action.

Staff Update Items:

524 North Harrison Landmark Designation

The Landmark Designation of 524 N Harrison property was approved by City Council at the August 7th meeting. The plaque will be given at the October 2nd City Council Meeting.

Milner Schwarz House

The City Council authorized the application for nominating the Milner Schwartz House for the National Historic Places at the August 7th meeting. The application deadline is October 5, 2012 and the review committee meets in January 2013.

HPC 2013 Budget Request

Development Services staff met with the City Manager and Budget Division staff on July 20. The City Manager approved the Supplemental budget requests for the 2013 the Historic Preservation program in the amount of \$8,900. It will go into the overall budget for City Council to approve in October.

Dinger Carousel

Jim Cox and Nikki Garshelis will be meeting with Carl and Ashley Dinger on August 23rd at the Mayor's request to gather more information about the Dinger Carousel. Notes taken at the February 2012 presentation are as follows:

- *Ashley Dinger and Carl Dinger, III*, from Dinger Carousels, gave a presentation about Charlotte Dinger's Carousel collection. Their presentation included:
 - The history of carousels
 - Locations in Colorado where carousels are still operating

- The artists who create the carousel art
- Examples of the carved figures such as lions, goats, a polar bear and various horses
- The circa 1922 Grand Dentzel Carousel. The Dinger's are looking for a permanent location for Charlotte Dinger's carousel. Carousel details include:
 - Revenue from the operation of the carousel is approximately \$230,000 annually (\$1.25 per ride) and could be higher.
 - The carousel weighs 25,000lbs and is 50 feet in diameter
 - It has 48 animal figures and 2 chairs
 - The carousel requires an inside a structure.

Realtor Workshop

Matt Newman, Cara Scohy and Robin Ericson have been meeting to coordinate the upcoming HP Workshop for Realtors and Contractors. A website has been set up: www.cityofloveland.org/historicworkshop with the information and registration form. The workshop is scheduled for Thursday, September 20 from 1:00pm-5:00pm at the Loveland Public Library-Gertrude Scott Room. Registration deadline is September 6th. A \$25 donation is suggested. Snacks and refreshments will be available. The program agenda will include:

- Top 10 myths of historic home ownership
- Benefits of preserving a historic property
- Resources for researching historic properties
- Tips for marketing historic properties

Plaque Presentation

With Council approval, the Hauseman House and the Mariano Medina Family Cemetery will be designated as historic landmarks by the end of September. A presentation of the two plaques is scheduled for the October 2nd City Council Meeting. In the past, the Chair of the HPC assists the Manager of Home Depot in the plaque presentation.

**FORM A****Application for Designation of a Historic Landmark**

The Property Owner, by signature below and submittal of this application, acknowledges and agrees that if the Property is designated as a historic landmark, the Property will be subject to the provisions of Chapter 15.56 of the Loveland Municipal Code, as they may be amended from time to time by action of the Loveland City Council. The provisions of Chapter 15.56 of the Loveland Municipal Code are available to the Property Owner at <http://www.cityofloveland.org/index.aspx?page=68> and currently include, among other provisions:

- Requirements for maintenance of a historic landmark as set forth in Code Section 15.56.150; and
- Requirements that any proposed alteration, relocation or demolition of a designated historic landmark is subject to approval, which may include application, public notice and hearing, and decision by the Historic Preservation Commission and/or City Council, prior to undertaking such actions, as more fully set forth in Code Sections 15.56.60-80, 15.56.110-.140 and 15.56.170; and
- Remedies for violation as set forth in Code Section 15.56.090, including but not limited to provisions that moving or demolishing a designated landmark or a structure without an approved landmark alteration certificate will result in a five-year moratorium on all moving, demolition, or building permits for the structure and for the property at the structure's original location, and that altering a designated landmark without an approved landmark alteration certificate will result in a one year moratorium on all building permits for the property.

Further, the Property Owner authorizes the recording of any Ordinance designating the Property as a historic landmark in the real property records of the Larimer County Clerk and Recorder and agrees to disclose to any purchaser of the Property the designation of the Property as a historic landmark subject to the benefits and obligations of Chapter 15.56 of the Loveland Municipal Code.

Signature of Property/Site Owner(s) : _____ **Date:** _____

The Property Owner has read and agrees with all that is contained in Section 15.56.090 of the Loveland Municipal Code and understands all the benefits and obligations of said code. The Property owner specifically understands and agrees that the once the property is a designated landmark any proposed alterations must receive an approved alterations certificate prior to construction. The Property owner also understands and agrees that moving or demolishing a designated landmark or a structure without an approved landmark alteration certificate will result in a five-year moratorium on all moving, demolition, or building permits for the structure and for the property at the structure's original location. Additionally, the Property owner will disclose to future owners of the property all the benefits and obligations of Section 15.56.090 of the Loveland Municipal Code.

Signature of Property/Site Owner(s) : _____ **Date:** _____

Please type or print legibly.

FORM A completed by:

Signature of Preparer:

Date: _____ **Phone No.** _____

Address:

Signature of Property/Site Owner(s) if different than Preparer:

Date: _____

FIRST READING: _____

SECOND READING: _____

ORDINANCE NO. ____

AN ORDINANCE DESIGNATING AS A HISTORIC LANDMARK [insert description, e.g., "THE RAY HOUSE/HAUSEMAN HOUSE"] LOCATED AT [insert address] IN LOVELAND, COLORADO

WHEREAS, Chapter 15.56 of the Loveland Municipal Code ("Code") provides that the City Council may designate as a historic landmark an individual structure, site, or other feature or an integrated group of structures and features on a single lot or site having a special historical or architectural value; and

WHEREAS, Code Section 15.56.100 further provides that landmarks must be at least fifty (50) years old and meet one (1) or more of the criteria for architectural, social/cultural, or geographic/environmental significance; and

WHEREAS, the owner of that real property described on **Exhibit A** attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference ("Property"), located at **[insert address]**, Loveland, Colorado, filed an application for and/or consented to designation of the structures located thereon as historic landmarks under Code Chapter 15.56; and

WHEREAS, upon designation of the structures on the Property as historic landmarks, the Property shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter 15.56 of the Loveland Municipal Code, as it may be amended from time to time by action of the City Council, which currently include, among other provisions, requirements for maintenance, requirements for prior approval of alteration, relocation, or demolition, and remedies for violation which are binding upon the owner and subsequent purchasers of the Property; and

WHEREAS, the structures to be designated hereunder include **[insert general description]**, which structures are known historically, and are hereafter collectively referred to, as the **[insert any commonly used name such as "Ray House/Hauseman House"]**; and

WHEREAS, on **[insert date]**, the Historic Preservation Commission ("Commission") held a duly noticed public hearing ("Commission Hearing") at which it evaluated the application for designation of the structures on the Property as a historic landmark, considered the criteria for designation required in Code Section 15.56.100, and received and duly considered any public comments and testimony; and

WHEREAS, at the conclusion of the Commission Hearing, the Commission recommended to the City Council approval of the designation of the structures located on the Property as a historic landmark; and

WHEREAS, as required by Code Section 15.56.030.D, the Commission has forwarded its written recommendation to City Council that the structures on the Property be designated as a historic landmark; and

WHEREAS, City Council held a duly noticed public hearing on the designation application on [insert date], at which it reviewed the application for conformance with the criteria for designation in and with the purposes of Code Chapter 15.56, and considered the written views of owners of affected property, if any.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LOVELAND, COLORADO THAT:

Section 1. That the preceding recitals contained in this Ordinance are hereby adopted and incorporated by reference as findings of fact of the City Council.

Section 2. That the City Council finds that the structures located on that real property more specifically described on **Exhibit A** attached hereto and incorporated herein, also known as [insert common name] and located at [insert address] in Loveland, Colorado, satisfies the age requirement and meets the following significant criteria for designation as a landmark to the Loveland Historic Register:

a.) Architectural

Insert

b.) Social/Cultural

Insert

c.) Geographic/Environmental

Insert

d.) Physical Integrity

[Insert]

Section 3. The structures located on that real property more specifically described on **Exhibit A** attached hereto and incorporated herein, also known as [insert common name] and located at [insert address] in Loveland, Colorado, are hereby designated as a historic landmark to the Loveland Historic Register.

Section 4. That as provided in City Charter Section 4-9(a)(7), this Ordinance shall be published by title only by the City Clerk after adoption on second reading unless the Ordinance has been amended since first reading in which case the Ordinance shall be published in full or the amendments shall be published in full. This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect ten days after its final publication, as provided in City Charter Section 4-8(b).

Section 5. That the City Clerk is hereby directed to record the Ordinance with the Larimer County Clerk and Recorder after its effective date in accordance with State Statutes.

Signed this _____ day of _____, 2012

Cecil A. Gutierrez, Mayor

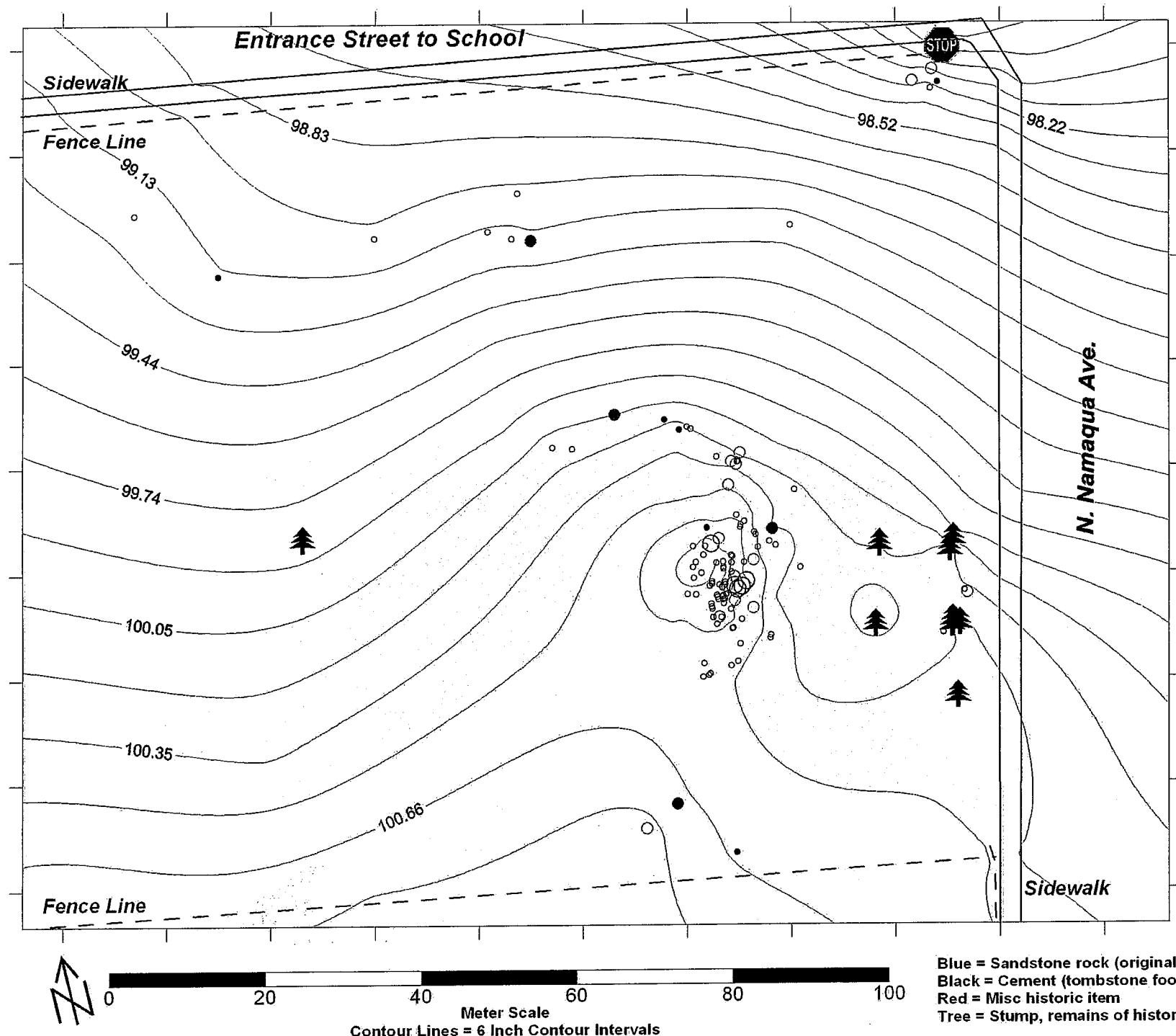
Attest:

City Clerk

Exhibit A

Insert legal description

Mariano Medina Cemetery, February 2009



From: Marc Cittone <cittom@ci.loveland.co.us>
To: 'Meirath@aol.com' <Meirath@aol.com>
Cc: 'jlabelle@lamar.colostate.edu' <jlabelle@lamar.colostate.edu>
Subject: RE: NAMAQUA
Date: Fri, 27 Jun 2008 8:05 am

Bill,

Thanks for the follow up. Yes, I did share the info you gathered, and the 1981 letter, with our planning staff. They will make sure anyone interested in this piece of land is aware of the potential for grave sites to still be there. I think it's an excellent idea to have Jason work with the landowner to do an archaeological survey of the site to determine the actual situation – this will help to determine what to do in case someone should want to develop all or part of the land.

While we don't have any planning authority to prevent development, we do have some ability to negotiate what may happen on the land, and of course City Council can deny a development application. I believe you've also spoken with Daryle Klassen about the potential of preserving this site. I think it would be very helpful to have an archaeological survey and know for sure if there are gravesites remaining, and where.

I hope the landowner will be cooperative. I don't believe they have anything to lose, because anyone trying to buy the land will become aware of the potential Namaqua gravesites on this land, so actually knowing what remains, and where, seems like it would be a plus for the current owner. Please keep me updated and I'd be happy to talk to Jason, although he may want to get in touch with Jennifer Cousino at the museum.

- Marc

From: Meirath@aol.com [mailto:Meirath@aol.com]
Sent: Thursday, June 26, 2008 10:31 PM
To: Marc Cittone
Subject: NAMAQUA

HI MARC.

I SEE YOU'VE MADE THE PAPER A COUPLE OF TIMES. I'M WRITING TO SEE IF YOU WERE ABLE TO DO

ANYTHING WITH THE LETTER FROM 1981. DID IT LEAD TO ANYTHING?

ALSO, WE HAD A PRESENTATION AT THE MUSEUM, AND I WANTED TO LET YOU KNOW THAT WE HAD JASON LABELLE AT ONE OF THE PRESENTATIONS.

JASON LABELLE,PH.D. - DIRECTOR,LABORATORY OF PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY.CSU

I HAVE MET WITH HIM,WE WENT TO THE SITE AND HE IS VERY INTERESTED IN HELPING. HE HAS SUGGESTED THAT HE SHOULD CONTACT THE LANDOWNER AND SEE IF HE CAN DO AN ARCHAEOLOGY SURVEY OF THE SITE.

I FEEL THAT THIS IS A GOOD THING SINCE HE HAS THE CREDENTIALS AND IS AN EXPERT IN THIS AREA, AND HAS THE EXPERIENCE AND KNOWLEDGE OF TALKING WITH LANDOWNERS. I FEEL MY AWARENESS PROGRAM HAS PAID OFF.

I'VE GIVEN HIM YOUR NAME AS A PERSON THAT HAS SHOWN INTEREST WITHIN THE CITY. I WANT TO THANK YOU FOR YOUR INTEREST MARC.

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO CONTACT LABELLE HIS EMAIL IS - jlabelle@lamar.colostate.edu

respectfully
BILL MEIRATH

Gas prices getting you down? Search AOL Autos for fuel-efficient [used cars](#).

I THINK A VIGILANT COMMITTEE SHOULD BE ON GUARD AT ALL TIMES IN THESE MATTERS, AND I ALSO THINK THE OLD BURIAL PLACES SHOULD BE RECLAIMED AS FAR AS HUMANLY POSSIBLE. THEY SHOULD BE MADE A PLACE OF BEAUTY AND QUIET, WHERE FOLKS COULD GO AND DO HONOR TO THE BRAVE SOULS THAT PIONEERED THIS REGION. LAND IS NOT SO VALUABLE BUT WHAT THE OWNERS COULD SPARE A FEW FEET FOR THIS PURPOSE. IT SEEMS TO ME THAT A LAND OWNER WHO DELIBERATELY DESTROYED A BURIAL PLACE WOULD BE GUILTY OF TAKING PUBLIC PROPERTY ANYWAY. HE SHOULD BE PROUD TO PRESERVE THIS SACRED SPOT FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS AND HE SHOULD BE FEARFUL OF THE WRATH OF THE LORD, IF HE DID NOT, FEARFUL THAT WHEN HE WAS DEAD AND BURIED, SOMEONE WOULD COME ALONG AND TEAR OUT THE MARKER AND DIG UP HIS BONES AND SCATTER THEM TO THE RAVEN...

--- OVER HILL AND VALE, VOL. 1, PG. 508 HAROLD DUNNING

Medine Family Plot



EASTER 2007

Untitled

ORDER OF BURIALS

1864 SUMMER MEXICAN FRIEND BURIED (indian raid,a mexican hired hand is killed ?)

1864 MARTIN IS BURIED (age 12 to 15 yrs.)

1864 ROSITA IS BURIED (age 11 months)

1866 PAPA'S DAUGHTER (age unknown) infant

1872 LENA IS BURIED (age 15 yrs)

1874 WIFE JOHN IS BURIED

1878 MARIANO IS BURIED

1882 RAFAELITO IS BURIED? (age 6 to 7 yrs) mariano's son of second marriage

1940's BABY WRAPPED IN NEWSPAPER IS BURIED

SUMMARY

9 BURIALS IN FAMILY PLOT

IN THE FOLLOWING PAPERS I WILL SHOW THAT THE MODINA FAMILY GRAVE'S REMOVAL WAS DONE IN HASTE, IN AN IMPROPER MANNER, AND WITH A LACK OF THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF THE BURIALS. I WILL FIRST HAVE YOU READ THE REPORT GIVEN ON THE REMOVAL OF THE GRAVES.

THE FOLLOWING IS MR. CARL KIBBEY'S REPORT OF THE EVENTS.

UPON AN ORDER FROM AND BY THE COUNTY COURT OF LARIMER COUNTY, STATE OF COLORADO, DATED THE 7TH. OF DECEMBER 1959 AND SIGNED BY JUDGE ROBERT MILLER, WE WERE DIRECTED BY ROBERT H. WATTS, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AND RALPH B. HARDEN, ATTORNEY FOR LARIMER COUNTY TO PROCEED WITH THE REMOVAL OF THE "MODENA BURIALS", ON THE 17TH AND 18TH. OF JANUARY 1960. SAID REMOVALS WERE EFFECTED BY CARL W. KIBBEY, HAROLD D. YOUNG, AND TED FISHBURN, ALL LICENSED FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS OF THE STATE OF COLORADO, AND WITH UNDERSHERIFF WILLIAM CONLON ACTING AS GUARD TO ASSURE PRIVACY. THE STONE WALL SURROUNDING THE CEMETERY WAS FIRST REMOVED, THEN THE GRAVES WERE OPENED FROM THE NORTH TO THE SOUTH; THE FIRST BODY DISINTERRED WAS THAT OF A MALE FOUND SOME 2 FEET SOUTH OF THE NORTH WALL OF THE ENCLOSURE. SOME 3 FEET FARTHER SOUTH THE REMAINS OF A FEMALE WERE FOUND, PRESUMABLY THAT OF "JOHN" THE WIFE OF MODINA AND WITH THIS BODY WERE MANY BEADS AND THE SKELETON OF EITHER A CAT OR A DOG WHICH HAD BEEN BURIED WITH HER. IMMEDIATELY TO THE SOUTH OF HER GRAVE WAS THAT OF AN ADULT MALE.. SOME 10 FEET FARTHER SOUTH WAS THE BODY OF ANOTHER MALE, PRESUMABLY THAT OF MODENA, IN A BLACK BROADCLOTH COVERED COFFIN, ADORNED WITH ORNAMENTS AND A CRUCIFIX. TO THE SOUTH 2 FEET AND AT THE FOOT, OR EAST END OF THE MODENA GRAVE WAS THAT OF A CHILD. ALL BODIES WERE BURIED WITH THE HEADS TO THE WEST AND APPROXIMATELY 5 TO 6 FEET DEEP. ALL THE REMAINS WERE REMOVED AND PLACED IN SUITABLE CONTAINERS AND TAKEN TO THE NEWLY LOCATED BURIAL SPACE IN THE STATE PARK TO THE NORTH AND EAST FROM THE ORIGINAL LOCATION. THE REMAINS WERE THERE INTERRED IN A REVERANT AND DIGNIFIED MANNER IN OUR PRESENCE AND THE PRESENCE OF KENNETH SCHAFER AND ALBERT GRIESE WHO OPERATED THE GRAVE DIGGING EQUIPMENT.

FURTHER, AS A MATTER OF PUBLIC RECORD, IT SHOULD BE STATED THAT THE BODY OF AN INFANT WAS FOUND TO THE SOUTH AND SLIGHTLY TO THE EAST OF THE 3RD. DISINTERMENT THAT WAS WRAPPED IN A COMPARATIVELY RECENT NEWSPAPERS, DATE UNOBTAINABLE BUT WITH REFERENCES MADE TO A SPEECH BY HARRY TRUMAN. THIS BODY WAS REMOVED WITH THE OTHERS AND REINTERRED.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO ME THIS 19TH. DAY OF JANUARY 1960 BY CARL W. KIBBEY, HAROLD YOUNG AND TED FISHBURN.

THIS WAS ALL DONE IN THE DEAD OF WINTER!

IN THIS REPORT THERE WAS THE REMOVAL OF: MALE - FEMALE - MALE - MALE, AND A CHILD AND INFANT

AT NAMAQUA PARK THE MODENA MEMORIAL MARKERS ARE: FEMALE - FEMALE - MALE - MALE - CHILD

MARIANO MEDINA FAMILY CEMETERY

LOVELAND, COLORADO

PROJECT RENEWAL SITE



^ MARIANO MEDINA 1812 - 1878



^ OUTSIDE THE CEMETERY STONE ENCLOSURE

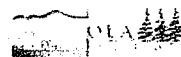


^ INSIDE THE STONE ENCLOSURE

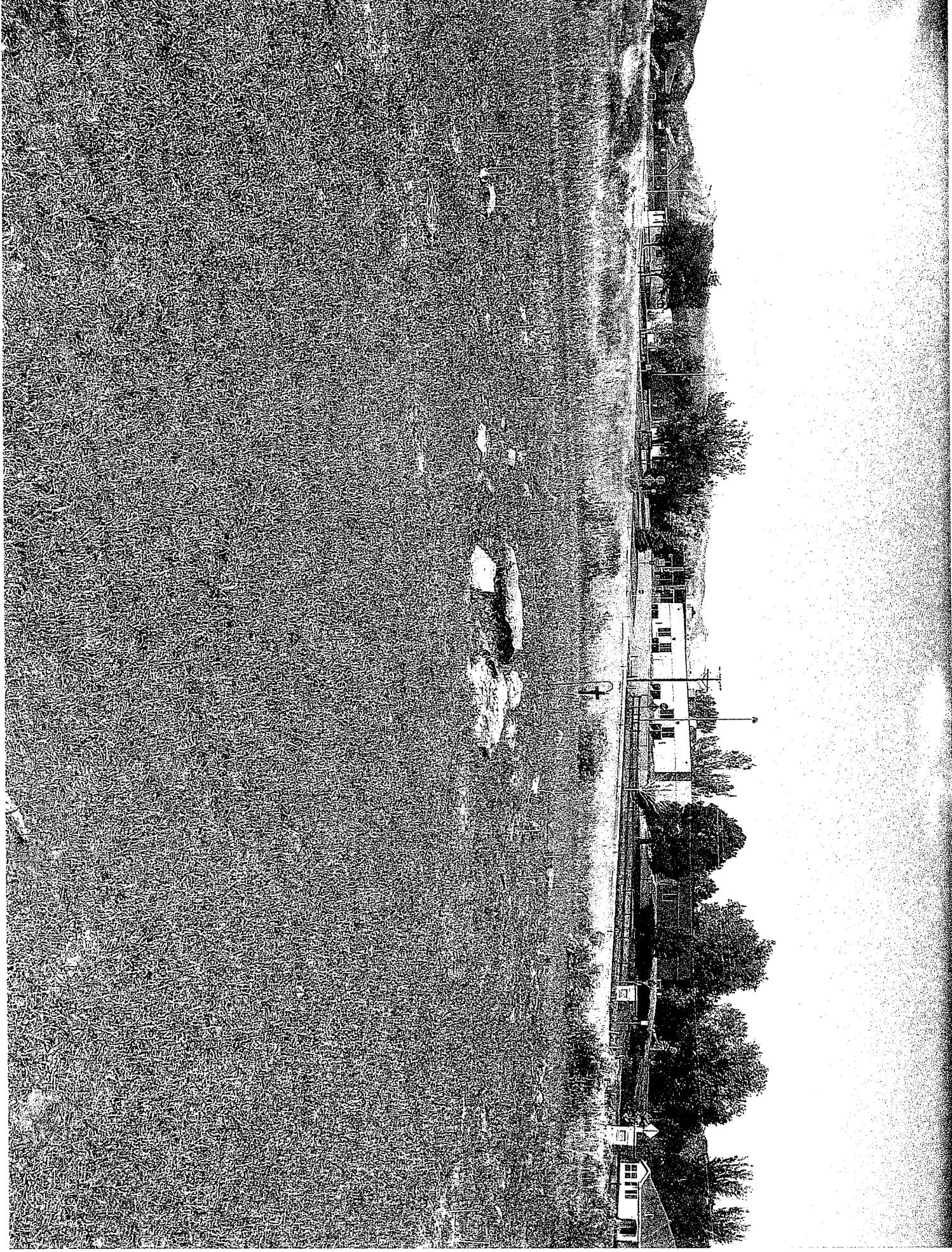
RESEARCH SHOWS THERE WERE 3 BURIALS INSIDE THE ENCLOSED SECTION OF THE STONE CEMETERY WALL: CHRONOLOGICALLY, A MEXICAN FRIEND, MEDINA'S CHILDREN MARTIN AND ROSITA, A DAUGHTER OF LOUIS PAPA, MARIANO'S DAUGHTER MARCELLINA, & WIFE TACANEY (MARIE OR JOHN), WHICH FILLED THE ENCLOSURE. MARIANO MEDINA WAS BURIED OUTSIDE THE SOUTH WALL, THEN HIS SON RAFAELITO BY HIM, AND FINALLY AN UNKNOWN BABY BURIED INSIDE AND WRAPPED IN A 1940'S NEWSPAPER. LOUIS PAPA CARED FOR THE CEMETERY MANY YEARS, KEEPING IT NEAT AND WHITEWASHED.

* TODAY THE DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL AFFAIRS, COOPERATIVE EXTENSION AND OUTREACH PROGRAM AT CSU HAS BEGUN CONCEPTUAL DESIGN WORK IN ORDER TO RECONSTRUCT THE CEMETERY AND CREATE PLACE OF REMEMBRANCE FOR THE MOUNTAIN MAN, MARIANO MEDINA.

*PLEASE CONTACT:
BILL MEIRATH AT BMEIRATH1@AOL.COM FOR MORE INFORMATION



SPRING 2010



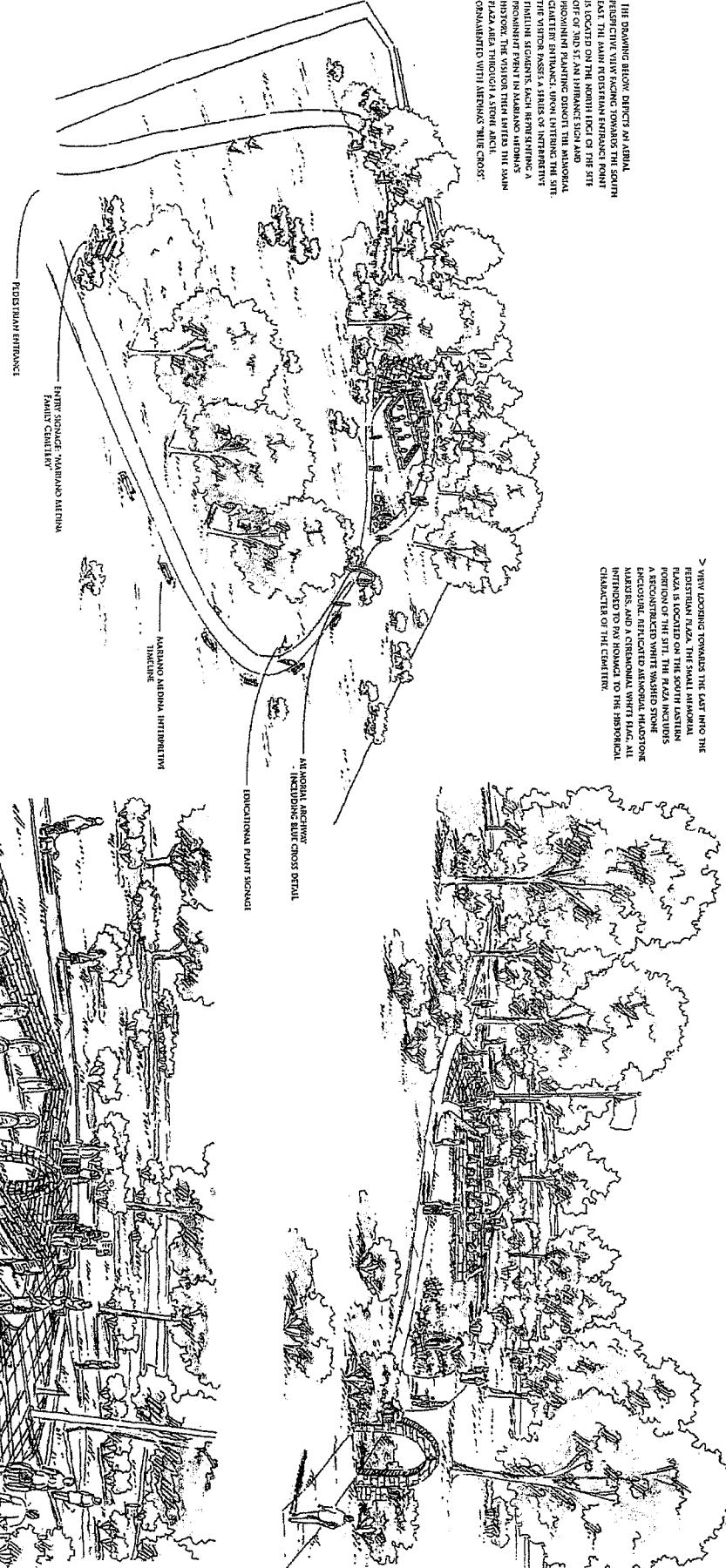
MARIANO MEDINA FAMILY CEMETERY

LOVELAND, COLORADO

© 2010
Shane's 2010

> TO THE LEFT IS AN AERIAL PERSPECTIVE DIRECTING A CLOSE UP VIEW OF THE MEMORIAL PLAZA LOOKING TOWARDS THE NORTH WEST. THE PLAZA AND STONE WALL ENCLOSURE ARE SITUATED ON THE HIGHEST POINT OF THE SITE. A VESTIGIAL BUFFER WOULD BE IDEAL TO LESSEN THE AMOUNT OF VANDALISM ON THE SITE. THE FLAG POLE IS MEANT TO BE A SAFE PLACE OF REFLECTION AND REMINISCENCE. INTERPRETIVE SIGNAGE WILL BE PLACED THROUGHOUT THE SITE IN ORDER TO GUIDE THE VISION THROUGH MARINA'S STORY AND HISTORY.

> THE DRAWING BELOW DEPICTS AN AERIAL PERSPECTIVE VIEW FACING TOWARDS THE SOUTH EAST. THE ANN PETERSON ENTRANCE POINT IS LOCATED ON THE SOUTH END OF THE SITE. ON THE 3RD ST. AN ENTRANCE SIGN AND PROMINENT PLANTING BLOCK OFF THE MEMORIAL GATEWAY ENTRANCE UPON ENTERING THE SITE. THE VISITOR PASSES A SERIES OF INTERPRETIVE TIMELINE SEGMENTS. EACH REPRESENTING A SIGNIFICANT EVENT IN MARIANO MEDINA'S LIFE. THE SIGNPOST TURNS UPON THE SWAN PLAZA AREA THROUGH A SWING ARCH. ORNAMENTED WITH MARINA'S BLUE CROSS.



> THE DRAWING BELOW DEPICTS AN AERIAL PERSPECTIVE VIEW FACING TOWARDS THE SOUTH EAST. THE ANN PETERSON ENTRANCE POINT IS LOCATED ON THE SOUTH END OF THE SITE. ON THE 3RD ST. AN ENTRANCE SIGN AND PROMINENT PLANTING BLOCK OFF THE MEMORIAL GATEWAY ENTRANCE UPON ENTERING THE SITE. THE VISITOR PASSES A SERIES OF INTERPRETIVE TIMELINE SEGMENTS. EACH REPRESENTING A SIGNIFICANT EVENT IN MARIANO MEDINA'S LIFE. THE SIGNPOST TURNS UPON THE SWAN PLAZA AREA THROUGH A SWING ARCH. ORNAMENTED WITH MARINA'S BLUE CROSS.

> VIEW LOOKING TOWARDS THE EAST INTO THE PEDIMENTED PLAZA. THE SMALL MEMORIAL PLAZA IS LOCATED ON THE SOUTH EASTERN VERTIGO OF THE SITE. THE PLAZA INCLUDES A RECONSTRUCTED WHITE MARBLE STONE ENCLOSURE, REPLICATED MARBLE MAUSOLEUM ALABARE, AND A CEREMONIAL WHI FLAG. ALL INTENDED TO PAY HOMAGE TO THE HISTORICAL CHARACTER OF THE CEMETERY.

Notes From Meeting With the Medina Cemetery Committee
Johnson's Corner
Saturday, January 30, 2010
Submitted by Susan Kniebes

Attendees for the Medina Cemetery Committee:

(All of the members of the Medina Cemetery Committee are also members of the Loveland Historical Society.)

Bill Meirath, Chair
Ann Ague
Sharon Danhauer
Sharon Perry, Secretary of LHS
Jerry Portugal, Treasurer of LHS

Other Members of the Medina Cemetery Committee Not Present at the Meeting:

Ed Fisher, Current President of LHS
Jeff Feneis, Vice-President of LHS
Robin Ericson, Chair of the Preservation Commission of the City of Loveland
Terry Johnson, Director, McCarty-Fickel Home Museum, Berthoud
Dr. Jason LaBelle, Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, CSU
Jesse Rodriguez, Donor of the Medina Family Cemetery
Alfred Vigil

Attendees for the Colorado-Cherokee Trails Chapter of the Oregon-California Trails Association (OCTA):

Camille Bradford
Phil Bradford
Susan Kniebes

Purpose of Meeting: The primary purpose of the meeting was to provide Camille Bradford, the President of the Colorado-Cherokee Trails Chapter of OCTA, with an update on the status of the efforts of the Medina Cemetery Committee to preserve and restore the Mariano Medina Family Cemetery (hereafter referred to as the Medina Cemetery). Camille needs this information for her Chapter President's Report to OCTA headquarters, in which she plans to include information on the Chapter's serious consideration of using its \$2000 in profits from last summer's OCTA Convention in Loveland to help support the signage requirements of the Medina Cemetery.

Current Status of Efforts to Preserve and Restore the Median Cemetery:

- 1 **What:** Robin Ericson, the Chair of the Preservation Commission of the City of

Loveland, is arranging to meet with Mike Tupa, the head of the Colorado Department of Local Affairs (DOLA) at Colorado State University, to sign the agreement between DOLA and the City of Loveland so that Tupa and his students can begin the joint effort of the Colorado Department of Local Affairs and the Colorado State University Cooperative Extension to "explore concept designs for how to enhance and protect" the Medina Cemetery. The \$1000 to pay for DOLA's efforts was donated by Jess Rodriquez, the same gentleman who will donate the 0.96-acre Medina Cemetery to the Loveland Historical Society. *When:* Within the next week or two.

- 2 *What:* The City of Loveland is asking that the actual transfer of the cemetery site from Rodriquez to the Loveland Historical Society wait until Rodriquez's plans for the development of the surrounding land are farther along. He has already succeeded in having the zoning for the area around the Medina Cemetery changed from commercial to residential. *When:* Rodriquez's development plans should be completed within the next 6 months. At that point, the Cemetery ownership can be transferred from Rodriquez to the Loveland Historical Society.

Committee's Current Landscape Ideas for the Medina Cemetery: The Medina Cemetery Committee will meet with Mike Tupa and his students before they begin to develop several design alternatives for the Committee to consider. Some of the ideas for the Cemetery that the Committee will pass on to Tupa and his students include:

- 1 Partial or full reconstruction of the last wall around the Cemetery.
- 2 Creation of headstones to replace the ones originally made by Harold Dunning in the 1940s.
- 3 Replication of the Cemetery's original gate and cross.
- 4 A stone bench or some other type of seating, with the bench being inscribed with the name of a donor or a person whom the donor wishes to memorialize or honor.
- 5 A stone or brick path and/or area under the bench, with the stones or bricks being inscribed with the name of a donor or a person whom the donor wishes to memorialize or honor.
- 6 Interpretive signage, some of which might possibly on a kiosk, including trail-related signage provided by the Colorado-Cherokee Trails Chapter of OCTA.
- 7 Involvement by the Loveland art community and Loveland gardeners.
- 8 Cherry and apple trees, especially since such trees once grew in the immediate area and are associated with the early history of Loveland.
- 9 A flag pole with perpetual lighting.
- 10 Use of ground-penetrating radar to help pinpoint location of remaining graves.

Next Steps With Possible Timeframes:

1. *What:* Robin Ericson signs the agreement between the City of Loveland the DOLA.
When: Within the next week or two.
2. *What:* All or part of the Medina Cemetery Committee meets with Mike Tupa and his students to impart their ideas concerning the design of the Cemetery (See list immediately above.) *When:* As soon as possible after the Loveland-DOLA agreement is signed.
3. *What:* Tupa and his students get back to the Medina Cemetery Committee with several design alternatives for the Cemetery, with each alternative including its implementation cost assuming that all needed items and services are purchased.
When: Within about a month following Step 2.
4. *What:* The Committee picks a design alternative or selects items from several of the alternatives to create its final "Plan for the Preservation and Restoration of the Medina Cemetery." The final Plan will include ideas for what of the Plan's items and services must be purchased, which can be provided by volunteers, and which will be donated. *When:* Within a month or 2 following Step 3.
5. *What:* At the point that the final Plan is created, the Medina Cemetery Committee will meet with the Colorado-Cherokee Trails Chapter of OCTA to see exactly what signage from OCTA would fit into the Plan and when the signage would be needed. *When:* As soon as feasible after Step 4. However, it may well be the spring of 2011 before any actual OCTA signs could be installed.

**Preservation and Signage Recommendations for
the Mariano Medina Family Cemetery**
Submitted by Susan Briles Kniebes
January 8, 2010

The information and recommendations (in ***bold-italic text***) below have been reviewed by Bill Meirath and Sharon Danhauer, both of whom are members the committee working to preserve the Mariano Medina Family Cemetery.

Name of Cemetery: The Mariano Medina Family Cemetery

Owner of Cemetery: The current owner is Jess Rodriquez. Within the next few months, he will transfer ownership to the Cemetery's ultimate owner, the Loveland Historical Society, by donating the Cemetery and some of the area around it to them. [Ed Fisher is the current president of the Loveland Historical Society.] The City of Loveland is asking that the actual transfer wait until Rodriquez's plans for the development of the surrounding land are farther along. In the meantime, Rodriquez has donated \$1000 to pay for a joint effort of the Colorado Department of Local Affairs and the Colorado State University Cooperative Extension to "explore concept designs for how to enhance and protect" the Mariano Medina Family Cemetery.

Size of Donated Land Including the Cemetery: 0.96 acre

Location of Cemetery: The Cemetery is on the southwest corner of County Road 19E and Namaqua Road in Loveland, Colorado and is just southeast of the Namaqua Elementary School. The Cemetery was intimately associated with the old town of Namaqua (a.k.a., Miraville, Mariano's Crossing, Big Thompson Crossing, Fort Namaqua, and Namaqua Station), which existed from 1858 through 1878 and is considered to have been the first permanent settlement in the Big Thompson Valley. During the 3rd and 4th grades, Loveland-area children, including those attending the nearby Namaqua Elementary School, study Colorado history. *With proper signage and lesson plans for use by teachers, the Cemetery could certainly become an outdoor classroom for the study of early Loveland history, including Mariano Medina, Namaqua, and the Cherokee and Overland Trails and their separate histories.*

Association With the Cherokee and Overland Trails: Although the exact location of the Cherokee Trail in relation to the Cemetery is not known, the 1850 branch of the Cherokee Trail evidently passed near the western edge of the Cemetery and both the Cherokee Trail and the Overland Trail crossed the Big Thompson River at Namaqua itself. *Thus, once the Cemetery becomes a public site, it would certainly lend itself to becoming an interpretive site for those trails.* [Jerry Blanz, Lee and Jane Whiteley, and Jack and Patricia Fletcher may be able to provide more details on the exact locations of those trails in the Namaqua area.] **Note:** The original site of H.L.W. Peterson's grave was on the north bank of the Big Thompson River 0.9 of a mile northeast of the Cemetery. Recall that Peterson's death occurred in 1854 when he was killed by lightning while helping Calvin Holmes drive his cattle herd from Arkansas to California on the Cherokee Trail.

Hispanic History: When Mariano Medina, a former mountain man and guide, established Namaqua [as "Miraville"] in 1858, it was the first permanent settlement on the right (south) bank of the Big Thompson River. It eventually grew to about 100 individuals, including other former mountain men and their Indian wives. Mariano is credited with establishing the first business, first school, first church, and first consecrated cemetery (the Mariano Medina Family Cemetery) in the Big Thompson valley. Mariano was born of Spanish parents in Taos in about 1812. He died in Namaqua in 1878.

Except for the Cemetery, no trace of Namaqua remains today. The significance of Namaqua and of Mariano's contributions were discounted by later white settlers since many of Namaqua's residents were of Spanish descent (as was Mariano) or Indian descent (as was his wife, who was known variously as Tacanecy, Marie, and John). *By using interpretive signage at the Cemetery, the significance of both Hispanic and Native Americans to the Big Thompson valley could be highlighted, thus providing a more balanced telling of the area's history.*

History of the Mariano Medina Family Cemetery: At the time of Mariano's death in 1878, the Cemetery he had established for his family inside an approximately 12 x 20 foot stonewall was full. Thus, Mariano and, later, his young son Rafaelito were buried outside the original south wall of the Cemetery. (In the 1940s, Harold Dunning, a Loveland-area historian, extended the wall to include Mariano's and Rafaelito's graves.) The information on who were buried where in the Cemetery comes primarily from Harold Dunning via Louis Papa (Mariano's step-son) and Lucas Brandt (a friend of Mariano's who settled in the Namaqua area in 1867). Based on the research done by Bill Meirath, the following nine individuals were buried in the Mariano Medina Family Cemetery:

1. Mexican friend of Mariano, who died and was buried prior to 1864
2. Martin Medina [son of Mariano and his first wife, Marie/John/Tacanecy Median], who died in 1864 when he was between 12 and 15
3. Rosita Medina [daughter of Mariano and his first wife], who died in 1864 at the age of 2
4. Daughter of Louis Papa (Mariano's step-son), who died shortly after her birth in 1866.
5. Marcellina ("Lena") Medina [daughter of Mariano and his first wife], who died in 1872 at the age of 15
6. Marie/John/Tacanecy Medina (Mariano's Indian wife), who died in 1874
7. Mariano Medina, who died in 1878
8. Rafaelito Medina (Mariano's son by his second wife Susan Carter Howard), who died in the 1880s at the age of 6 or 7
9. An infant wrapped in a 1940s' newspaper whose body was discovered in January 1960. (See "Destruction of the Cemetery" below.)

As will be significant later, this means that the Cemetery originally contained the following eight individuals associated with the Medina family:

- 2 Female infants (Nos. 3 and 4)
- 1 Male child (No. 8)
- 1 Male boy (No. 2)

- 1 Female girl (No. 5)
- 1 Adult female (No. 6)
- 2 Adult males (Nos. 1 and 7)

It wasn't until some time after 1864 that the *original* stonewall was put around the Cemetery. On page 81 of her 1981 book on Mariano Medina, Zethyl Gates (another Loveland-area historian) reports that, while Mariano and his family members were living, the wall was kept neatly whitewashed and had a front gate with a blue cross on top. *Restoring the wall around the Cemetery and its gate to their original state would allow modern visitors to more accurately experience the Cemetery as it appeared to those traveling on the Cherokee and Overland Trails.*

The Cemetery's Headstones: In 1942 Harold Dunning created and placed a headstone on Mariano Medina's grave. Then in 1946, he created and placed headstones on the graves of the following additional individuals in the Cemetery: Marie Medina, Marcellina Medina, and a "Friend." As indicated above, Dunning's placement of these headstones was based on input from Louis Papa and Lucas Brandt.

Dunning made the headstones himself by hand-carving appropriate inscriptions on local pinkish sandstones. Photographs of these four headstones appear in various local history records. (A photo published by Dunning shows three headstones. A second unpublished photo in Zethyl Gates's research material shows four.) *Having similar headstones made and correctly placed in the Cemetery would be the ultimate "signage" to accompany lessons plans, brochures, and interpretative signage to help students and other visitors appreciate the history of the Medina family and the medical hardships of the times that lead to early deaths of so many children.*

Destruction of the Cemetery: On January 17 and 18, 1960 in the middle of near zero and subzero temperatures and without accurate knowledge of the history of the Mariano Medina Family Cemetery and who was reported to have been buried there, the Larimer County Commissioners authorized the removal of the bodies from the Cemetery to Namaqua Park, which is across Namaqua Road from Mariano's old home. In addition to disinterring and reinterring FIVE bodies, those involved in the movement of those bodies also removed the wall around the Cemetery. Evidently to reduce the likelihood of Loveland residents objecting to the planned move, notice of the pending removal of the bodies from the Cemetery was published only in a Fort Collins newspaper: the 23 October 1959, 30 October 1959, and 6 November 1959 issues of the *Fort Collins Coloradoan*.

The mortician responsible for disinterring the bodies states that he and his team disinterred the following five bodies and the body of a "modern" infant wrapped in a 1940s' newspaper:

- 1 Child
- 1 Adult female
- 3 Adult males

However, the memorial at Namaqua Park provides grave markers for the following five individuals:

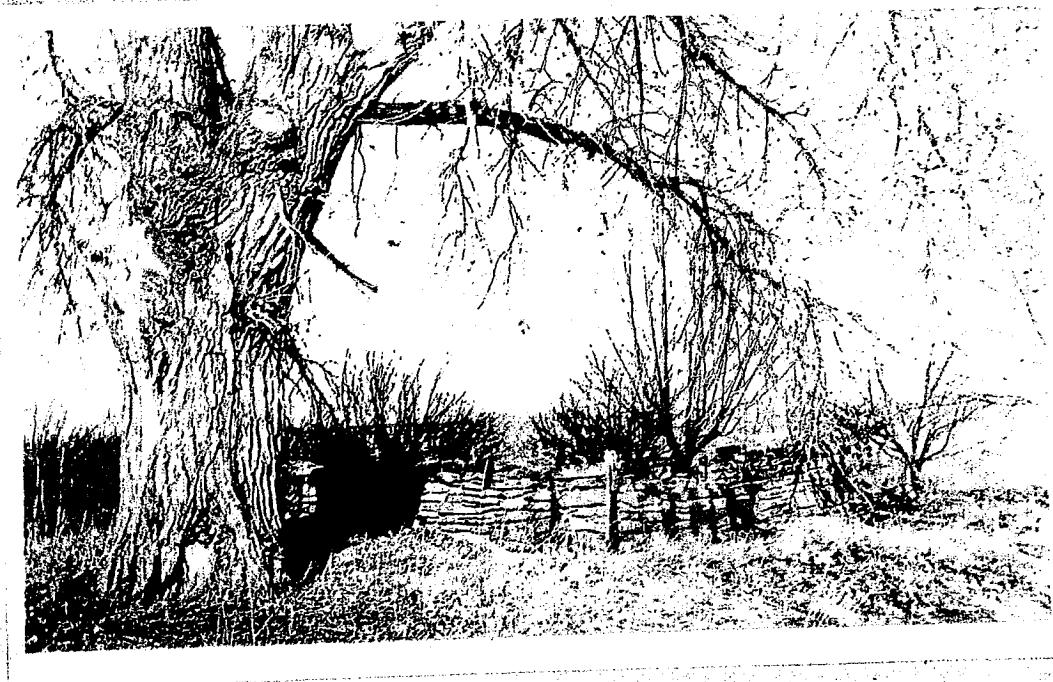
1 Baby boy
2 Females
2 Males

Given that the Mariano Medina Family Cemetery originally contained the graves of *eight* individuals associated with the Medina family, that means that three individuals, including most likely Mariano himself, are *still* buried in the Mariano Medina Family Cemetery at the southwest corner of County Road 19E and Namaqua Road.

Louis Papell



Page Twenty Four



the M. D. 1910

5-26-1910
MAP 1440
1910

Map 1440

1910

Map 1440

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Map 1440

Unearthing history in city

Loveland man seeks to preserve possible final grave of Mariano Medina

By Douglas Crowl
Loveland Connection

Bill Meirath stood alone in a small west Loveland field last weekend surveying what he believes to be hallowed ground, representing Loveland's nearly forgotten past.

"This is my little quest," Meirath said, crunching through the snow while envisioning the gravestones that once marked burial sites — sites he and others say may still exist.

Here, at the northwest corner of First Street and Namaqua Road, just west of Wilson Avenue, is likely the first cemetery in the Loveland area, founded by the self-proclaimed first settler on the Big Thompson River, Mariano Medina.

Medina, a well-known mountain man and dignitary of the mid-1800s, built a portage across the river and a trading post called Namaqua, where Namaqua Park sits today.

To the south of the park, on a rise above the original settlement where Meirath stood some 150 years later, Medina began his family's cemetery plot, enclosed by a stone or adobe wall.

Some historians believe the whole area could have been the community's cemetery. Medina was buried at the site when he died in 1878.

In 1960, city and county leaders at the time allowed then-county coroner and respected Loveland funeral director Carl Kibbey to lead a team to move Medina's and his family's bodies from decrepit unmarked graves to where they now rest in Namaqua Park.

At the park today, the graves are marked as Mariano Medina, an unknown friend, a baby boy, daughter Lena Medina and wife Marie (John) Medina.

Over the past few years, Meirath has stirred an old argument about whether Kibbey actually found and removed all of the Medina family's graves and if the community ignored evidence that other graves were on the land.

Some accounts have seven graves in the Medina plot, Meirath said.

And at the very most, someone may have misidentified one body in 1960 as Mariana Medina, which could have left one of Loveland's founders still in the ground in an unmarked grave at First Street and Namaqua Road, Meirath said.

That's because accounts from the time — particularly a 1926 Loveland Chamber of Commerce pamphlet that advertises the "Burial Grounds of the Modena's" as a tourist stop — says Mariano Medina was actually buried outside the walls.

According to Kibbey's 1960 report about the exhumation during a below-freezing January day, he stayed within the walls, after knocking them down.

Still, a newspaper clipping from 1942 also describes a possible effort to move the walls to include Medina's grave, but Meirath has found no evidence to suggest that actually happened.

"My whole objective is to make the city aware that it's a possibility," Meirath said. "So they just can't plow it up."

The land in question is owned by a group of people, whose spokesman did not return a call seeking comment for this story.

The spokesman was recently quoted by another news agency saying the group hopes to sell the land for development.

"Collectively, they all spell out that you can't just ignore human remains," she said.

Collins said it's merely a question of having an advocate and that the city of Loveland may be the appropriate place for that.

For now, however, the possible resting places of Medina, his family and untold others at west First Street and Namaqua Road remain in an open field, with no marker, except for a fallen For Sale sign.

**FORM A****Application for Designation of a Historic Landmark**

Please Type or Print Legibly

*One property only per Application Form.
If more than one Applicant, please attach additional sheet.*

APPLICANT(S) INFORMATION	
Owner of Proposed Landmark Property:	LOVELAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Applicant:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Property Owner <input type="checkbox"/> City Council (attach meeting minutes initiating action) <input type="checkbox"/> Commission Designees (pursuant to 15.56.169) <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Preservation Commission (attach meeting minutes initiating action) <i>Please check one.</i>
Address:	Loveland Historical Society 503 N. Lincoln Loveland, CO, 80537
Telephone:	Mike Perry 970-744-0453/Bill Meirath 970-669-8049

PROPOSED LANDMARK INFORMATION	
Property Name:	Mariano Medina Family Cemetery
Address:	Namaqua Avenue and Namaqua Elementary
Historic Use:	Burials
Current and Proposed Use	Open Field Preservation and History Park
Legal Description	<i>Please attach copy of officially recorded document containing a legal description.</i>
Brief Description of Historical Qualities relating to Property	<i>Please attach additional sheets if necessary.</i> 1864 Catholic Cemetery

**FORM A****Application for Designation of a Historic Landmark**

DETAILED PROPERTY INFORMATION	
Historic Property Name:	Mariano Medina Family Cemetery
Current Property Name:	Mariano Medina Family Cemetery
Address:	Namaqua Avenue and Namaqua Elementary
Legal Description	<i>Please attach copy of officially recorded document containing a legal description.</i>
Owner Name & Address:	Loveland Historical Society 503 N. Lincoln Loveland, CO, 80537
Style:	N/A
Building Materials:	Stone
Additions to main structure(s), and year(s) built.	1864
Is the structure(s) on its original site?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____ If No, Date Moved _____
What is the historic use of the property?	Burials
What is the present use of the property?	Open Field
What is the date of construction?	Estimated: _____ Actual: 1864 Original: _____

**FORM A****Application for Designation of a Historic Landmark**

DETAILED PROPERTY INFORMATION continued	
Describe the condition of the property.	Open Field
Who was the original architect?	See attached
Who was the original Builder/Contractor?	See attached
Who was the original Owner(s)?	See attached
Are there structures associated with the subject property not under the ownership of this applicant? Please describe.	No
Detailed description of the architectural characteristics of the property.	<i>Please attach additional sheets if necessary.</i> See attached



FORM A

Application for Designation of a Historic Landmark

The Historic Preservation Commission and City Council will consider the following criteria when reviewing nominations of properties for designation.

Landmarks must be at least fifty (50) years old and meet one (1) or more of the following criteria for architectural, social/cultural, or geographic/environmental significance. A landmark may be less than fifty (50) years old if it is found to be exceptionally important in other criteria.

Age of Site is: _____ 148 Years

1. Proposed Historic Landmarks. Please check all that apply:

For prehistoric or historic archaeological sites, please go to Form A Section 2, pg. 5.

A) Architectural:

- 1) Exemplifies specific elements of an architectural style or period.
- 2) Is an example of the work of an architect or builder who is recognized for expertise nationally, state-wide, or locally.
- 3) Demonstrates superior craftsmanship, or high artistic value.
- 4) Represents innovation in construction, materials, or design.
- 5) Represents a built environment of a group of people in an era of
- 6) Exhibits a pattern or grouping of elements representing at least one of the above
- 7) Is a significant historic remodel.

B) Social/Cultural

- 1) Is a site of an historic event that had an effect upon society.
- 2) Exemplifies the cultural, political, economic, or social heritage of the community.
- 3) Is associated with a notable person(s) or the work of notable person(s).

C) Geographical/Environmental

- 1) Enhances sense of identity of the community.
- 2) Is an established and familiar natural setting or visual feature of the community.

**FORM A****Application for Designation of a Historic Landmark****2. Prehistoric and historic archaeological sites shall meet one (1) or more of the following. Please check all that apply.**

***Complete this section only if the subject property is a prehistoric or historic archaeological site.*

A) Architectural

- 1) Exhibits distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or manner of construction.
- 2) Is a unique example of a structure.

B) Social/Cultural

- 1) Has the potential to make an important contribution to the knowledge of the area's history or
- 2) Is associated with an important event in the area's development.
- 3) Is associated with a notable person(s) or the work of notable person(s).
- 4) Is a typical example/association with a particular ethnic or other community group.
- 5) Is a unique example of an event in local history.

C) Geographical/Environmental

- 1) Is geographically or regionally important.

3. Each property or site will also be evaluated based on physical integrity using the following criteria (a property need not meet all the following criteria):

- a) Shows character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the community, region, state, or nation;
- b) Retains original location or same historic context if it has been removed; or
- c) Has been accurately reconstructed or restored based on documentation.



FORM A

Application for Designation of a Historic Landmark

<p>Statement of Significance</p> <p>Please provide a brief statement summarizing the applicable criteria checked on previous pages.</p>	<p><i>Please attach additional sheets if necessary.</i></p> <p>MARIANO MEDINA'S FAMILY CEMETERY FIRST SETTLED THOMPSON VALLEY 1858-59</p>
<p>Photographs of property as it appears today</p>	<p><i>Include photos from all angles: front, rear, and side elevations.</i></p>
<p>Please identify all references used during the research of the property. Include titles, author, publisher, publication date, ISBN# (when applicable), and location of source such as public library, etc.</p>	<p><i>Please attach additional sheets if necessary.</i></p> <p>OVER HILL AND VALE VOL.1,2,3 1956-1962-1971 AUTHOR: HAROLD DUNNING</p> <p>MARIANO MEDINA COLORADO MOUNTAIN MAN 1981 AUTHOR: ZETHYL GATES</p>

QUITCLAIM DEED

THIS DEED, made this 13th day of June, 2012, between Thomas L. Hartley, of the County of Jefferson, State of Colorado, Grantor, and Loveland Historical Society, 503 N. Lincoln, Loveland, CO 80537, of the County of Larimer, State of Colorado, Grantee:

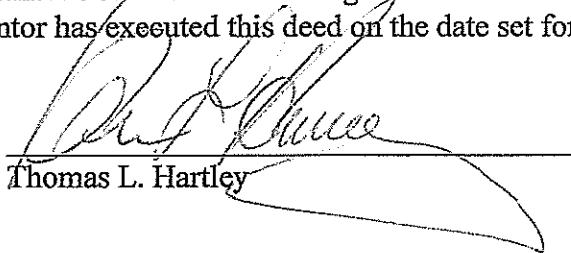
WITNESS, that the grantor, for and in consideration of a charitable contribution, the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, does hereby remise, release, sell, and QUITCLAIM unto the Grantee and the Grantee's successors and assigns, forever, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand which the Grantor has in and to the real property, together with any improvements thereon, located in the County of Larimer, State of Colorado, described as follows:

SEE ATTACHED EXHIBIT A

also known by street and number as: Vacant Land
assessor's schedule or parcel number: None Assigned

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same, together with all and singular the appurtenances and privileges thereunto belonging, or in anywise thereunto appertaining, and all the estate, right, title, interest and claim whatsoever of the Grantor, either in law or equity, to the only proper use, benefit and behoof of the Grantee, and the Grantee's successors and assigns forever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Grantor has executed this deed on the date set forth above.

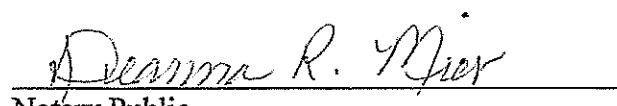


Thomas L. Hartley

STATE OF COLORADO,
COUNTY OF Jefferson, SS.

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 13th day of June, 2012, by Thomas L. Hartley

My commission expires: 5/29/2014



Deanna R. Mier
Notary Public



EXHIBIT A

A PARCEL OF LAND BEING PART OF TRACT "A" MARIANA BUTTE P.U.D. FIRST SUBDIVISION LOCATED IN THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 16, TOWNSHIP 5 NORTH, RANGE 69 WEST OF THE 8th PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, CITY OF LOVELAND, COUNTY OF LARIMER, STATE OF COLORADO, BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

COMMENCING AT THE SOUTH $\frac{1}{4}$ CORNER OF SECTION 16, TOWNSHIP 5 NORTH, RANGE 69 WEST OF THE 8th P.M. AND
CONSIDERING THE SOUTH LINE OF SAID QUARTER SECTION TO BEAR NORTH $89^{\circ}46'06''$ WEST TO THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF
SECTION 16, TOWNSHIP 5 NORTH, RANGE 69 WEST WITH ALL BEARING CONTAINED HEREIN BEING RELATIVE THERE TO;

THENCE NORTH $04^{\circ}22'54''$ EAST, A DISTANCE OF 269.87 FEET; THENCE NORTH $89^{\circ}48'57''$ WEST, A DISTANCE OF 50.40 FEET TO
THE TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING OF THIS DESCRIPTION.

THENCE ALONG THE MEDINA FAMILY CEMETERY BOUNDARY THE FOLLOWING FOUR COURSES AND DISTANCES, NORTH $89^{\circ}48'57''$
WEST, A DISTANCE OF 117.15 FEET;

THENCE NORTH $00^{\circ}00'54''$ EAST, A DISTANCE OF 253.53 FEET, TO A POINT ON TRACT "W" MARIANA BUTTE P.U.D. FIRST
SUBDIVISION, NAMAQUA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL;

THENCE ALONG SAID LINE, SOUTH $89^{\circ}53'77''$ EAST, A DISTANCE OF 136.78 FEET;

THENCE LEAVING SAID LINE, SOUTH $04^{\circ}26'26''$ WEST A DISTANCE OF 254.41 FEET TO THE TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING.

SAID PARCEL OF LAND CONTAINS 0.739 ACRES, MORE OR LESS, AND IS SUBJECT TO ANY RIGHTS-OF-WAY OR OTHER EASEMENTS
AS GRANTED OR RESERVED BY INSTRUMENTS OF RECORD OR AS NOW EXISTING ON SAID PARCEL OF LAND.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION PREPARED BY:

Grant M. Waldo

GRANT M. WALDO
KBN ENGINEERS LLC.
420 8TH STREET
GREENLEY, COLORADO 80531

MARCH 7, 2017

Statement of Significance

Mariano Medina Family Cemetery

1. A Pioneer Cemetery. 1864
2. Hispanic Heritage of Larimer County.
3. Mariano Medina was probably 1st permanent practicing Catholic in the Big Thompson Valley.
4. Pioneer Cemetery located near the Cherokee/Overland Trail.
5. Will become a Historical and Educational Park for Local History and a outdoor classroom.
6. A source of Civic Pride
7. A destination for the bike and hiking trail along The Big Thompson River.
8. A show of respect for our first Pioneer.

Medina Family Cemetery

Spelling of Mariano Medina's Names

The last name of Mariano Medina and of the members of his family has been spelled numerous ways in historical records, partially because Mariano himself could not read and write, although he spoke a number of languages. On pages 1 and 2 of her book *Mariano Medina* (Source No. 25 below), Zethyl Gates explains why she has concluded that "Medina" is the correct spelling and that "Modena"—the most frequent alternative spelling—is, instead, "an Anglicization of *Medina*."

Even his first name was spelled variously as "Mariano," "Mary Ann," Marianne," "Marianna," and "Mariana" in historical accounts. Indeed, the butte west of Mariano's home in Namaqua appears on maps, including the U.S. Geologic Survey's Masonville Quad Map, as "Mariana Butte."

After her extensive research, Zethyl Gates concluded that the correct spelling of his name is "Mariano Medina." Consequently, we have used those spellings in this book except when directly quoting documents that use another spelling.

For another detailed discussion of the various spellings of Mariano's first and last names in historical documents, see pages 11 and 12 of Source No. 24 below, which report, contrary to other sources, that Mariano "himself claimed to be able to read and write."

Location and Description of Original Medina Family Cemetery

Latitude 40° 23' 38" N, Longitude 105° 07' 32" W, Sixth Principal Meridian

The original Medina Family Cemetery is located in Loveland south of the Big Thompson River on the southwest corner of North Namaqua Avenue and a private road named Namaqua Elementary and is just southeast of the Namaqua Elementary School itself.

Sometime after 1864 (page 433 of Source No. 19 below) and probably after the first three individuals (a "Friend," Martin Medina, and Rosita Medina in the list under Photo C below) were buried there, Mariano Medina had a stacked sandstone wall erected around the cemetery, with the wall surrounding an approximately 10 X 25 foot area. Except Mariano and his son Rafaelito, who died after the original walled-in area was full, all of the individuals buried in the cemetery for whom we have historical records were buried inside that wall. However, the possibility remains that other early Namaqua residents outside of the Medina family may have been buried either inside or outside the walls of the Medina Family Cemetery even though no records of their burials have been found (Source No. 5 below).

Following his death in 1878, Mariano was buried outside of the original walled-in area at the southwest corner of the cemetery's south wall (Source Nos. 6, 10, 11, and 16 and pages 24 and 31 of Source No. 15 below). At least one source suggests that Mariano's youngest child, his son Rafaelito by his second wife Susan Carter Howard, was also buried south of the south wall near his father. (See Child No. 5 under "Children of Mariano Medina" below.)

Before the 18 May 1942 "unveiling" of the sandstone grave marker that Harold Dunning had made for Mariano Medina's grave, with the help of the his son Harold Bell, Dunning took down the old south wall of the cemetery, extended the east and west walls past Mariano's grave, and erected a new south wall (page 31 of Source No. 15 and Source Nos. 16, 17, and 18 below).

By 20 May 1946 (Source No. 17 below) Harold Dunning also created and installed sandstone grave markers for four other graves in the cemetery: for Mariano Medina's wife Marie/John/Tacanecy Medina, his daughter Marcellina/ "Lena" Medina, a "Friend," and an infant who died in childbirth, with the last two grave markers being unveiled to the public on 20 May 1946. (This infant was most likely the daughter of Louie Papa and his first wife. See Child No. 1 under "Children of Louie Papa and His First Wife" below.)

Unfortunately, on 17 and 18 January 1960, five of the graves in the original Medina Family Cemetery were removed to Namaqua Park. (See "Location and Description of Graves at Medina Memorial Wall at Namaqua Park" and "Destruction of the Cemetery in January 1960" below.) Immediately before the bodies in those five graves were moved, the sandstone walls around the cemetery were dismantled. Whether the five grave markers made by Harold Dunning were still marking the graves at the time the cemetery was dismantled is not known.

When Harold Dunning took Photo A below in about 1925, the original stacked sandstone wall around the Medina Family Cemetery was still in place (Source No. 10 and page 24 of Source No. 15 below). [Bill Meirath, who gave us a copy of Photo A to use in this chapter, arrived at the 1925 date for the photo because the first use of Dunning's photo he was able to find was in *Namaqua*, a book by Pierce Egan published in 1925 (Source No. 9 below). (For more information on all of the help that Bill gave us with our grave search efforts, see the "Acknowledgments" section.)



Photo A: Original Medina Family Cemetery as Photographed by Harold Dunning Before 1925. Photo Was Taken Looking North Northeast. The Black Arrow Points to Mariano Medina's Original Wooden Grave Marker Outside the Original South Wall of the Cemetery, With Mariano's Body Buried Southwest of the Marker

As of February 2012, the Medina Family Cemetery Committee (Bill Meirath, Chairman) of the Loveland Historical Society was actively working to both preserve the original Medina Family Cemetery and to restore it, as much as possible, to its original state. (See "Efforts to Preserve and Restore the Original Cemetery" below for details on this laudable preservation and restoration effort.)



Photo B: Original Medina Family Cemetery as Photographed in May 2011 Showing a Portion of the Field Southeast of Namaqua Elementary School With Orange Flags Marking the Graves in the Original Cemetery (Courtesy Bill Meirath)

The orange flags in Photo B mark the 10 possible burial locations that William Schneider found using dowser rods at the original cemetery location in October 1996 (Source No. 26 below). When we dowsed the same area on 23 February 2008, we found three possible body burials near some bushes that were then growing in the area of the original cemetery. However, as the number of flags in Photo B indicates, Bill Schneider found seven additional possible burials. Given the low temperature on the day of our February 2008 visit, we certainly did not search the entire cemetery site. In addition, Bill may have been able to detect areas where the earth had been disturbed as well as where bodies still remained while we were only able to detect the bodies that remained in the original cemetery. Another possibility is that when bodies were moved in January 1960, some of the bones were accidentally left in the original graves. (See "Individuals Still Buried in the Original Medina Family Cemetery" below.)

In preparation for visits to the site of the original Medina Family Cemetery during the Loveland Historical Society's 20 June 2011 Historic Home Tour, Bill Meirath and other members of the Medina Family Cemetery Committee created nine wooden grave markers for the cemetery and labeled and placed them by matching the grave locations found by William Schneider in 1996 and the diagrams of the original cemetery created by Harold Dunning and Pierce Egan (Source No. 10 and pages 24 and 31 of Source No. 15 below). Photo C below shows the cemetery with these wooden markers in place.



*Photo C: Wooden Grave Markers Temporarily Placed in the Original Medina Family Cemetery for the Loveland Historical Society's Historic Home Tour on 20 June 2011
(Courtesy Mike Perry)*

The following inscriptions on these nine temporary grave markers include only the names or descriptions of the deceased persons and their known or assumed dates of death and are listed from right (north) to left (south) as they appear in Photo C: Marie (John) Tacanecy, 1874; Marcellina Medina, 1872; Martin, 1864; Rosita, 1865; Louis Papa's Daughter, 1866; Baby, 1942; Friend, 186?; Mariano Medina, 1878; and Rafaelito/Son, 188?.

For genealogical information on all of these individuals except a "Friend 196?" and "Baby 1942," see "Genealogy Information on the Mariano Medina Family" below. For

information on the burial of a friend of Mariano Medina in the cemetery in about 1864, see Source Nos. 10 and 11, pages 24 and 31 of Source No. 15, Source Nos. 17 and 18, and pages 433-434 of Source No. 19. For information on "Baby 1942," see "Destruction of the Cemetery in January 1960" below.

In his 21 October 2011 email to us (Source No. 33 below), Bill Meirath points out that, with the exception of "Baby 1942," after the first burial of "Friend 186?," it is possible that each deceased person was buried to the north of the last burial until the original 10 X 25 foot walled-in area was full. Then, as noted above, Mariano and his son Rafaelito were buried south of the original south wall of the walled-in area.

Location and Description of Graves at Medina Memorial Wall at Namaqua Park

Latitude 40° 23' 58" N, Longitude 105° 07' 24" W, Sixth Principal Meridian

Namaqua Park is on the east side of North Namaqua Avenue south of the Big Thompson River and about a half mile south of U.S. 34. It is 0.4 of a mile northeast of the original Medina Family Cemetery.

As discussed in detail in "Destruction of the Cemetery in January 1960" below, on 17 and 18 January 1960, under order from the County Court of Larimer County, three morticians removed six bodies from the location of the original Medina Family Cemetery. (Note that these three gentlemen were *not* trained pathologists.) Five of the bodies were assumed to be historic burials from the original Medina Family Cemetery and were moved to Namaqua Park, where they were reburied. The sixth body was that of a "modern" infant wrapped in a 1940s newspaper. The official report of the bodies' removal says that this child's body was reinterred but does not say where.

The location in Namaqua Park where the five bodies from the original Medina Family Cemetery were reinterred has since been marked by a stone wall below which have been placed five bronze grave markers. The stone wall runs from north to south, with the grave markers flat on the ground below the wall's east side. Photo D below shows the wall's east side.

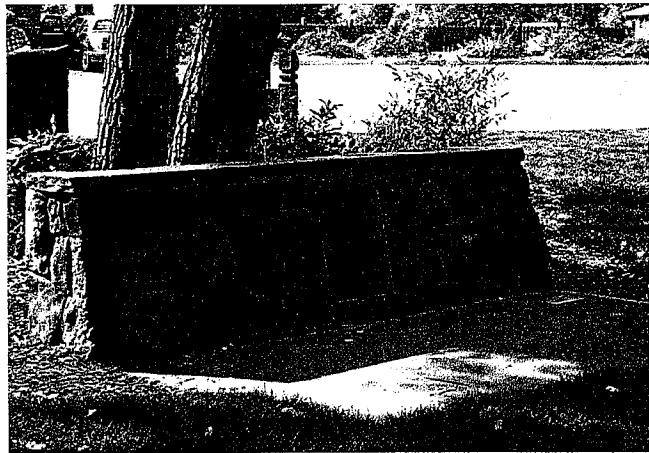


Photo D: East Side of the Medina Memorial Wall in Namaqua Park in Loveland

The bronze plaque on the face of the wall reads as follows:

**Dedicated to the memory of
C. C. Buckingham
1846-1940
Whose estate fulfilled his desire
to provide this resting place for the
MODENA FAMILY
First Settlers of Namaqua**

**Erected by the Namaqua Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution**

The transcriptions of the inscriptions on the five bronze grave markers below the Medina Memorial Wall follow, in order from south to north:

**Baby Boy
1864**

**Mariano Modena
1812-1878**

**Lena Modena
1856-1872**

**Marie "John" Modena
Died 1874**

A Friend

Source Nos. 10 and 11, and page 31 of Source No. 15 below reports that the “friend” was of Mexican descent, with Source No. 11 saying that he died “about 1864.”

Note that the markers above all spell the family’s last name as “Modena” rather than “Medina,” which Zethyl Gates’s research showed was the most likely actual spelling (pages 1 and 2 of Source No. 25 below). See “Spelling of Mariano Medina’s Names” above.

Our use of dowser rods over the above grave markers confirmed burials in all five locations. However, we cannot confirm that the individuals buried below the markers match the names on the markers. See “So Whose Remains Were Moved to Namaqua Park and Whose Remains Are Still in the Original Medina Family Cemetery?” below for a discussion of significant questions concerning which bodies were removed from the original Medina Family Cemetery and which bodies may still be buried there. Hence, the effort to preserve and restore the original Medina Family Cemetery.

Finding the Medina Family Cemetery

We first learned about the “Modena Cemetery” because it is listed in the Larimer County section of the 1985 edition of the Colorado Council of Genealogical Societies’ *Colorado Cemetery Directory*, which provides the following location information for the cemetery: “In area called Namaqua, about ½ mile southwest of Loveland (Sec. 16, T5N, R69W, 6th P.M.).”

When we first made an effort to visit the cemetery, we found the Graves at Medina Memorial Wall at Namaqua Park, not the original Medina Family Cemetery. We have visited the Medina Memorial Wall graves several times, the first visit being on 11 August 2000. At that visit, as noted above, we transcribed the plaques cited above and used dowser rods to confirm that five individuals are indeed buried in front of the wall. We have repeated out dowsing efforts at the Namaqua Park graves several times and have always found five burials there.

We did not even know about the existence of the original Medina Family Cemetery until May 2007 when Bill Meirath sent us a copy of the notebook (Source No. 28 below) he had prepared in an effort to create an interest in preventing the development of the property containing the original cemetery and in preserving and restoring the cemetery itself—primarily because a number of members of Mariano Medina’s family and, possibly, even Mariano himself, are most likely still buried there.

Following Bill’s instructions, we visited the original cemetery on 23 February 2008 where, as noted above, our use of dowser rods indicated that at least three individuals are still buried. As also noted above, the cold February weather that day kept us from doing as complete of a grave search as we normally would have done.

Indeed, as discussed briefly above, in October 1996 (Source No. 26 below), William Schneider ("a former engineer and corporate consultant and an earnest historian") dowsed the area of the original Medina Family Cemetery and found 10 possible graves. Bill was accompanied on his visit by Zethyl Gates. Interestingly, she had told Bill that the original cemetery was somewhere in the field, but she did not tell him its suspected location or how many graves her research had indicated that the cemetery might have originally contained. Concerning his discovery, Bill told the *Loveland Reporter-Herald* reporter, "It's something we can't forget is our past. Otherwise we're bound to create problems for the future."

Sources of Information on Mariano Medina, His Family, and the Medina Family Cemetery

Bill Meirath kindly provided us with copies of the following sources listed below: 2-6, 8-18, 20-21, and 26-28. Bill had found these sources during his extensive research on the Medina family and its cemetery.

1. Record Book A1, Sacred Heart of Jesus Catholic Church, Boulder, Colorado as cited in Source No. 25 below. The records in this book covering Catholic sacraments at Marianne's Crossing/Namaqua began on 9 January 1861 when Reverend Joseph Projectus Machebeuf conducted the first Catholic mass at "Marianne's Crossing," the name of the town that was later renamed "Namaqua."
2. "Death of Mariano Modena," *Denver Daily Times*, Vol. 7, No. 152, 29 June 1878, page 1, column 5.
3. Brief Obituary of Mariano Medina, *Boulder County Courier*, 6 July 1878.
4. "Obituary—Mariano Modena," *Fort Collins Courier*, 18 July 1878.
5. Mention of death of child of Mr. and Mrs. Krosky in Namaqua, *Fort Collins Courier*, 26 February 1891. There is no record that this child was buried in the Loveland Burial Park, Lakeside Cemetery, Grandview Cemetery, or Bingham Hill Cemetery, creating the possibility that the child could have been buried either on its parents' land or in the Medina Family Cemetery.
6. "The First White Man: Mariano Modeno," *Loveland Reporter*, 24 April 1902. This article contains the earliest mention of Mariano Medina being buried outside of the original walls of the Medina Family Cemetery.
7. *The History of Larimer County, Colorado*, written by Ansel Watrous and published in 1911. (See "Bibliography" for complete citation.)

Pages 87 and 88 contain information on Mariano Medina (spelled "Mariana Modena" in his book) and his "Old Lady Hawkens" rifle (spelled "Old Lady Hawkins" in his book).

Pages 167 and 168 contain information on Mariano Medina, his family, his exploits, and the cemetery that he established at Namaqua.

8. "Interesting Early Events on the Big Thompson River," written by Mrs. P. H. (Edith) Boothroyd, *Fort Collins Express*, 20 May 1923, pages 1 and 7. Article details Mrs. Boothroyd's visit with "Marianna Medina" on "one very warm day late in September of 1872" and discusses her impressions of Mariano, his sadness over the death of his daughter Lena, and his family's cemetery, which she describes as being "remarkably neat and well kept" when compared with other grave yards that she had seen in the West. (For more information on the Edith Margaret Latimer Boothroyd and her family, see the chapters on the Boothroyd-Hutchinson Cemetery and the Boothroyd Baby Girl Grave.)
9. *Namaqua*, written by Pierce Egan and published in 1925 by the Bookfellows at The Torch Press, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Egan was originally a reporter for the *Loveland Reporter*. *Namaqua* is a romantic novel based on the life and legends of Marcellina Medina, one of Mariano Medina's two daughters, and is set in the foothills west of Loveland. This book contains Photo A above.
10. Page 295 from one of Harold Dunning's Scrapbooks/Photo Albums in the Denver Public Library. The page shows Photo A above and a map of the Medina Family Cemetery with the entrance on the east side; with Mariano Medina's wife "John" or Marie, daughter Lena, "a boy older than Lena," and a "Mexican" buried within the walls of the cemetery; and with Mariano Medina buried outside the cemetery's southwest corner. We used 1925 as the date of this page since a clipping referring to Source No. 9 above is attached to the page.
11. *Hitting the Trail to the Land of Olden Times; Historical and Natural Points of Interest Around the City of Loveland, Colorado*, pamphlet published in 1926 by the Loveland Chamber of Commerce. This pamphlet includes two paragraphs on the Medinas' "burial ground" and a map of the Namaqua area drawn by Harold Dunning that incorporates the Medinas' walled-in burial ground with Mariano Medina's grave shown as being outside the southwest corner of the cemetery.
12. "Early History of the Big Thompson Valley Graphically Told," written by Jefferson McAnnelly, *Fort Collins Express-Courier*, copy of undated article from a 1930s issue. Article reports that "Marianna Modena," his wife "John," their daughter Lena, and his son (Rafaelito or Ralph) by his second legal wife Susan Carter Howard, whom Mariano called "Maze," were all buried "in the little cemetery on the homestead." It also discusses how Mariano traded "a span of ponies, wagon, and harness" to Susan's husband for her.

13. "Pioneer Cattlemen," *Denver Post*, written by Astrid Berg, 15 April 1930. Article is accompanied by a photo of Louie Papa with Colorado Governor Adams and gives a brief account of Louie Papa's life, including naming Rose Davidson as one of Louie's wives and as the mother of a daughter who didn't live long and a son named Modena Papa. Article reports that Mariano traded "a span of horses" for his Indian wife Marie/"John" in the San Luis Valley in 1858 and that the two of them and Mariano's step-son Louie Papa came to the Big Thompson from the San Luis Valley about 1858.
14. "Tree Is Louis Papa's Record of Marriage 65 Years Ago," *Loveland Reporter-Herald*, 16 October 1931. Article mentions that Louie's daughter, whom he "loved above all things, died when she was small." It gives 1866 as the year that Louie married his first wife and repeats much of the same information as Source No. 13, except it gives "Mary" Davidson rather than "Rose" Davidson as the name of Louie's first wife and mentions that Louie's and Mary's son Modena Papa was living west of Pueblo with his mother in October 1931 and that Modena would have been about 64 and his mother "past 80" by that date.
15. Pages 24, 26, 29, and 31 from one of Harold Dunning's Notebooks in the Denver Public Library dated 1941 but obviously updated some after that date (See Pages 24 and 31 immediately below.)

Page 24 includes a photo that Dunning took of the Medina Family Cemetery prior to 1925 and a map of the Medina Family Cemetery that includes "5/18/42" as the date Dunning erected a headstone on Mariano Medina's grave. The photo was also used in Source Nos. 9 and 10 above and is Photo A in this chapter.)

Page 26 contains a quote "from the writings of Pierce Egan" that Dunning later used on page 441 of Volume I of *Over Hill and Vale* (Source No. 19) in his plea that the Medina Family Cemetery be restored and made into a "show place."

Page 29 contains quotes and information on Mariano Medina, his family, and cemetery from Lucas Brandt's 1926 diary. This page includes the information that after Mariano's first wife "John" died, he "traded for a white woman but she did not live with Mariano very long."

Page 31 shows a map of the Medina Family Cemetery with the entrance on the east side; with Mariano Medina's wife "John" or Marie, daughter Lena, "a boy," and a "Mexican" buried within the original walls of the cemetery; and with Mariano Medina buried inside the extended south wall of the cemetery. The page is dated 1941 but contains a handwritten note saying that the cemetery's south wall was extended to include Mariano's grave in 1942.

16. "Monument Unveiled in Honor of Mariano Medina, First Settler," *Loveland Reporter-Herald*, Tuesday, 19 May 1942, page 1. Article reports that the sandstone headstone that Harold Dunning had made for Mariano Medina's grave in the Medina Family Cemetery was unveiled on Monday, 18 May 1942 and that the cemetery's walls had been extended to include Mariano's grave prior to that date.
17. "Pioneer Graves Marked Today in Namaqua Cemetery," *Loveland Reporter-Herald*, Monday, 20 May 1946, pages 1 and 6. Article reviews some of the 10 pioneer graves in Larimer County that Harold Dunning had marked and indicates that on 20 May 1946 Dunning showed off the markers he had made for the graves in the Medina Family Cemetery. The last two graves marked in the cemetery, which were shown to the public for the first time on 20 May 1946, were those of a friend of the Modena family, who was the first person buried in the cemetery, and the first member of the Modena family who was buried there: "an infant who died in child-birth," who Bill Meirath concludes was the daughter of Louie Papa who died in 1866. (See Child No. 1 under "Children of Louie Papa and His First Wife" below.)
18. "Over Hill and Vale," Harold Dunning's column in the *Loveland Roundup*, 1 January 1948, page 3. In spite of its much later publication date, this article basically repeats the *same* information as Source No. 17.
19. Volume I of *Over Hill and Vale*, written by Harold Marion Dunning and published in 1956. (See "Bibliography" for complete citation.)

Page 38 lists Mariano Medina (spelled as "Modena" in this book), his wife Marie/"John," and his step-son Louie Papa as the first permanent settlers in the Big Thompson Valley.

Page 51 mentions that "Mariano Modena took great pride in his little cemetery where five of the family are now buried."

Pages 423-425 contain information on the "fiction and fact" concerning Mariano Medina, including quotes from Jean Milne Bower's little booklet titled *Beads of Namaqua*.

Pages 425-427 contains information on Mariano Medina that Dunning repeats from Francis Whittemore Cragin's "Far West Notebook" about Cragin's 1903 "trip up thru this region." Dunning's source was copied from Cargin's "originals in the Pioneer Museum at Colorado Springs by Lorene Englert." Note that Cragin did spell Mariano's last name as "Medina."

Pages 427-434 contain a section titled “More About Mariano Modena” that provides a wide-ranging collection of information and stories about Mariano and his family.

Pages 439-441 contain Dunning’s plea that the Mariano’s “little graveyard” be made into a show place to which Loveland’s residents could point to with pride.

20. Petition No. 14815 by the Board of Commissioners of the County of Larimer to the County Court in and for the County of Larimer dated 20 October 1959. The petition asked the County Court to order the “removal and reinterment of the said ‘Modena Graves’ because the “burial ground has been abandoned and through neglect and nonuse has become in danger of damage, destruction, desecration, and obliteration.” The petition goes on to say that its text would be published in the 23 October, 30 October, and 6 November 1959 issues of the *Fort Collins Coloradoan* and that a hearing on the petition would be held at 10 a.m. on 7 December 1959.
21. Court Order No. 14815 by the County Court in and for the County of Larimer issued 7 December 1959. The Court Order ruled that since no one objected to Petition No. 14815 (Source No. 20 above) following its publication in the *Fort Collins Coloradoan*, the five “Modena Graves” [listed in the Court Order as Mariano Modena, Unknown Friend, Baby Boy Modena, Lena Modena, and Marie (John) Modena] should be removed from the “Modena Graves’ burial ground” and reinterred in the Northwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of Section 16, Township 5 North, Range 69 West of the 6th Prime Meridian (which is the location of what is now known as Namaqua Park).
22. Volume II of *Over Hill and Vale*, written by Harold Marion Dunning and published in 1962. (See “Bibliography” for complete citation.)

Pages 226-227 discuss in detail the 17 and 18 January 1960 move of six graves (one being a “modern” infant) from the original Medina Family Cemetery to Namaqua Park and quote in its entirety Carl Kibbey’s “report of the events.”

Page 226 also reports that one of the two infants buried in the cemetery was “the daughter of Louie Papa.”

Pages 254-255 discuss where the “famous Overland Trail” existed in the Loveland area and the establishment of a stage station at “Mariano Medina’s place.”

23. Volume III of *Over Hill and Vale*, written by Harold Marion Dunning and published in 1971. (See “Bibliography” for complete citation.)

Page 129 provides a list of the about 20 people who lived in the Big Thompson Valley in October 1860, that list including Mariano Medina and his family.

Page 223 contains a photo taken about 1920 showing Louie Papa and Lucas Brandt sitting in front of Mariano Medina's log home in Namaqua.

24. *Loveland-Big Thompson Valley, 1877-1977 Centennial*, edited by Clara Ball and published and distributed by the Loveland-Big Thompson Valley Centennial Commission, Inc., 1975. Pages 10-12 contain information on "Mariana Modena" that includes a fairly lengthy discussion of how his first and last names were spelled in early accounts of his life.
25. *Mariano Medina: Colorado Mountain Man*, written and copyrighted by Zethyl Gates, originally published in 1981. (See "Bibliography" for complete citation.) This extremely well-written biography does an excellent job of weaving the wealth of information on Mariano, his family, Miraville/Marianne's Crossing/Namaqua, and his family cemetery into a coherent story that does a convincing job of separating the truth about Mariano Medina and his family from the extensive legends/stories. The Loveland Museum and Gallery sells reprints of this well-researched book.
26. "Rods help historian uncover Loveland's past," written by Philip Tardani, *Loveland Weekend Reporter-Herald*, 26 and 27 October 1996, pages A-1 and A-5. Article reports on William Schneider's dowsing the original Medina Family Cemetery several days before the article was published.
27. "Dowsing has backing from some scientists," written by Philip Tardani, *Loveland Weekend Reporter-Herald*, 26 and 27 October 1996, page A-6. In this article, Tardani cites a scientific experiment discussed in a 1995 issue of *Science News* that concludes that some, but not all, dowsers "can find objects when the likelihood of their doing so by luck alone is astronomically high."
28. *Medina Family Plot*, notebook prepared by Bill Meirath and distributed in May 2007 in an effort to prevent the development of the property containing the original Medina Family Cemetery and to encourage the preservation and restoration of the cemetery. As discussed in "Efforts to Preserve and Restore the Original Cemetery" below, it is through Bill's considerable efforts that the Loveland community became aware of the abandoned and destroyed Medina Family Cemetery and determined to preserve it. It was this notebook that first brought the original Medina Family Cemetery to our attention.

A copy of Bill's notebook will be in our files on the Medina Family Cemetery in the Local History Archive of the Fort Collins Museum, which has agreed to take our research files for this book.

29. "Preservation of the Mariano Medina Family Cemetery," written by Sharon Danhauer, *The Folsom Point*, the newsletter of the Northern Colorado Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society, Vol. 23, Issue 08, November 2008, pages 4 and 5. Article provides a brief biography of Mariano Medina and a brief history of

the Medina Family Cemetery and reports on the beginning of the efforts to preserve the original cemetery.

30. "Mariano Medina, the first permanent settler in the Big Thompson Valley," on pages 49-53 of the *Convention Booklet of the Oregon-California Trails Association 27th Annual Convention*, August 18-22, 2009, Loveland, Colorado. Article also provides a brief biography of Mariano Medina; photos of Namaqua, the town that Mariano established; and a brief history of the Medina Family Cemetery, including its destruction in 1960 and efforts to preserve and restore it.
31. "Land saved, history preserved," transcription and video available at <http://www.9news.com> of story on the original Medina Family Cemetery that first appeared on 9NEWS in Denver on 19 September 2009. Video includes interviews with both Bill Meirath, the Chairman of the Medina Family Cemetery Committee of the Loveland Historical Society, and Jess Rodriguez, who bought the land containing the cemetery and who had agreed to donate the 0.96 acre containing the cemetery to the Loveland Historical Society. The story was one of several that 9NEWS produced in September 2009 in recognition of National Hispanic Awareness Month.
32. "Old Lady Hawkens, Mariano Medina's Famous Gun, Is Safe and Sound," written by Sharon Danhauer, *The Fifty-Niner*, the quarterly newsletter of the Colorado-Cherokee Trail Chapter of the Oregon-California Trails Association, July 2011, pages 6-8. Article tells of Sharon Danhauer's and Bill Meirath's trip to a private museum in northern New Mexico to see Mariano Medina's gun and accompanying artifacts.
33. Emails received from Bill Meirath between 6 and 30 October 2011 in which he provides digital copies of most of the photographs used in this chapter and answered the numerous questions we had during the chapter's preparation.
34. Emails received from Bill Meirath between 19 November and 4 December 2011 in which he provides changes to and additional information for the second draft of this chapter.
35. "Mariano Medina's family plot in west Loveland will be donated to historical society; Developer saves pioneer cemetery," *Loveland Reporter-Herald*, written by Craig Young, 9 January 2012. Article discusses the Loveland Planning Commission's approval on 9 January 2012 of the subdivision that includes the Medina Family Cemetery and the fact that the developer Jess Rodriguez will donate the cemetery site portion of the subdivision to the Loveland Historical Society. The article also includes information about Bill Meirath's efforts (now successful) to get the Loveland community to preserve the Medina Family Cemetery.

36. Emails received from Bill Meirath between 22 January and XX XXXXXX 2012 in which he provides changes to and additional information for the third draft of this chapter.

In the following two sections, we have italicized information about any individual's death and burial if records show that the person was buried in the Medina Family Cemetery and have bolded and italicized information concerning the order of each person's burial.

Brief Biography of Mariano Medina

Jesus Garcia Mariano Medina (page 9 of Source No. 25) was born in 1812 in what is now Taos, New Mexico (page 3 of Source No. 25) when New Mexico was still part of Spain. According to page 3 of Source No. 1, his parents were **Antonio Medina** from Spain and **Marie Hurtado (Urtado)** from New Mexico. Zethyl Gates (page 3 of Source No. 25) points out that the 1870 Colorado Census provides the contradictory information that Mariano was born in Mexico and that he was 50 in 1870, which would yield a birth year of about 1820 rather than 1812.

Since Zethyl Gates's biography of Mariano (Source No. 25) provides a very complete history of his life and exploits, we will provide only a brief biography of Mariano Medina here. For details about Mariano's two wives, step-son, and five children, see "Genealogy of the Mariano Medina Family" below.

Mariano was known to be a natty dresser, with positive comments on his appearance and clothing having been left behind by a number of his contemporaries (Source No. 8 and pages 43-44 of Source No. 25). Pages 51-53 of the same source contain photos of Mariano. Although he was wearing different "outfits" in each of the three photos, in all of them he had the same pipe hanging out of the left side of his mouth and may be wearing the same black hat.

However, during his life, Mariano "wore quite a few hats," for he is known to have worked as a "trapper, trader, bounty hunter, interpreter, guide" and mountain man" (Source No. 29). While his reputation is not as established as those of such well-known mountain men as Jim Bridger, John Colter, Kit Carson, and Jedediah Smith, Zethyl Gates points out that Mariano was nonetheless "a legend in his own time" (page 1 of Source No. 25).

Probably Mariano's best known exploits occurred in the 1840s when he worked as a "runner" and interpreter for Captain John C. Fremont during Fremont's Rocky Mountain expeditions (page 9 of Source No. 25) and in 1857 during the "Mormon war." During that war, Mariano and a member of John Robertson's family left Fort Bridger to warn Russells, Majors, and Waddell's freight wagons and cattle at Ham's Fort on the Green River that "the Mormons were preparing to steal the stock the next day" (page 18 of Source No. 25). Later in 1857 he and Miguel Alona saved Captain Randolph Marcy,

who was an officer in the Utah Expedition, and Marcy's troops from starving to death in the Rocky Mountains where they had gotten lost while trying to reach New Mexico to get supplies for the Expedition (page 20-25 of Source No. 25).

When the Mormon War was over in July 1858 (page 26 of Source No. 25), Mariano moved his wife Marie/John/Tacanecy, step-son Louie Papa, sons Antonio and Martin, and daughter Marcellina first to gold fields at Cherry Creek and then joined a group that moved from there to the banks of the Big Thompson where Nicholas and Antoine Janis had already set up a trappers' camp. Two early sources that Zethyl Gates may not have seen report that Mariano and his family had also been in the San Luis Valley before coming to the Big Thompson (Source Nos. 13 and 14).

(For details on Mariano's family, see "Genealogy of the Mariano Medina Family" below. For more information on the Janis brothers, see the chapter on the Antoine Janis Memorial. The Janis brothers later moved to Laporte, which is where the Antoine Janis Memorial is located.)

The Big Thompson settlers chose the specific location on the river's banks because of the ready availability of "water, good forage for stock, wild game for food, timber for cabins." Zethyl Gates reports, "It is accepted that Mariano was on the Thompson in the middle of 1858, for pioneers who arrived soon after that said that Mariano was here before them" (page 30 of Source No. 25).

The town that grew up on that part of the Big Thompson was first called "Miraville" for José de Mirabal, who was born in 1812 in Mexico and who, like Mariano, "had spent his life in the Rocky Mountain West." The 1860 Census reports that 45 families were living in the 22 houses in "Miraville City" but does not list Mariano and his family. While some of the old trappers and mountain men who had originally settled in Miraville City moved on, Mariano and his family stayed, perhaps because Mariano "sensed the coming era of expansion as traffic increased along the Cherokee Trail which followed the foothills north of the Arkansas River" (page 34 of Source No. 25).

It wasn't long until the name of the little settlement morphed from "Miraville" into "Marianne's Crossing," possibly because of the toll bridge that Mariano built over the Big Thompson close to the point where, first, the Cherokee Trail and, later, the Overland Trail crossed the Big Thompson. Mariano charged from \$0.25 to \$1.00 for travelers to cross his bridge and "fenced his land so that travelers must use his toll bridge in times of high water" (page 51 of Source No. 30, which contains an old photo of Mariano's bridge; page 168 of Source No. 7; and pages 431-432 of Source No. 19).

(For more information on the Cherokee and Overland Trails in Larimer County, see the "Brief History of the Overland Trail in Larimer County" in the chapter on the Cherokee Stage Station Graves, the "Brief History of the Little Thompson Crossing and the Little

Thompson Stage Station on the Cherokee-Overland Trail" in the chapter on the Little Thompson Crossing Grave, and the "History of the Virginia Dale Stage Station" in the chapter on the Virginia Dale Stage Station Cemetery.)

We know that Mariano and his family were living on the Big Thompson by early January 1861 because of the records left by a Catholic priest, Reverend Joseph Projectus Machebeuf (Source No. 1). Father Machebeuf reached Marianne's Crossing from Denver, where he had been sent by the Catholic bishop in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Father Machebeuf headed from Denver to Marianne's Crossing because he had heard that there were some Catholic families there. On the morning of 9 January Father Machebeuf set up a little alter, put on the appropriate vestments, celebrated mass, and then baptized seven children, including Marcellina Medina, the daughter of "Marian" Medina and "Mary Kansey" (Source No. 1 and pages 35-36 of Source No. 25). (For more information on Marcellina, see Child No. 3 under "Children of Mariano Medina" below.)

Mariano built a number of buildings at Marianne's Crossing, probably the best know of them being a "fort," which Mariano built on the north side of the Big Thompson River. The fort measured approximately 15 X 25 feet and was made from sandstone gathered nearby. Its walls were between 18 and 20 inches thick and contained gun ports. Its primary purpose was to provide locals with a place to fall back to when Indians attacked, which happened primarily when the Indians wanted the settlement's horses. Page 57 of Zethyl Gates's book (Source No. 25) contains photos of the exterior and interior of Mariano's "fort" taken by Mildred Beatty. In the exterior photo, the fort has a pitched roof made of wooden shingles, but the original roof was "covered with a foot of earth" (page 40 of Source No. 25).

The Indians' stealing horses would have been especially upsetting to Mariano since he was a renowned horseman, horse breeder, and trader (Source No. 8 and page 46 of Source No. 25). On page 432 of Source No. 19, Harold Dunning repeats Edwin D. Clark's 9 December 1903 story of the Utes stealing 73 head of Mariano's horses and Mariano getting all of them *plus one* back. (For more information on Edwin Clark and his family, see the chapter on the Clark Family Cemetery.)

Mariano built his family's 18 X 20 foot log cabin on the on the south side of the Big Thompson, with some of the logs from that cabin eventually being used to reconstruct a portion of Mariano's cabin in the Loveland Museum and Gallery (page 40 of Source 25 and page 50 of Source 30). Above his home, Mariano flew a white flag to indicate that he was "at peace with all nations" (page 50 of Source No. 25). Harold Dunning's photo of Mariano's family's cabin on page 56 on Source No. 25 and page 50 of Source No. 30 shows both Mariano's cabin and his white flag.

Other buildings on the south side of the river were Mariano's combination store-saloon, a stable with a corral, and lodging for travelers. Since Mariano kept all of his buildings

whitewashed, they stood out from the “brown log homes” of the others settlers along the Big Thompson. See the inside back cover of Zethyl Gates’s biography of Mariano for a diagram of the locations of his buildings.

According to pages 60-63 of Source No. 25, when Ben Holladay began running his Overland Stage Line coaches from Denver to Salt Lake City in August 1862, he put that section of the line under the supervision of Major John Kerr. (See the “History of Little Thompson Crossing and Stage Station” in the chapter on the Little Thompson Crossing Grave for information on John Kerr, his stint with the Overland Stage, and a photo of his stone home near Berthoud, Colorado.) The portion of the route that followed the old Cherokee Trail north from Denver crossed the Big Thompson near Mariano’s place. Since Kerr and Mariano knew each other from the “days of the Utah War,” Kerr lived not far away in Berthoud, and the Cherokee Trail crossed the Big Thompson right at Mariano’s place, it wasn’t a surprise that Mariano’s place became a stage stop on Kerr’s section of the Overland Stage Line. In fact, Mariano’s place was the first place travelers on the Overland Stage could eat north of Denver.

In 1866, Holladay sold out to the Wells Fargo Express Company. In 1867, Wells Fargo built a huge livery barn on the north side of the Big Thompson. (See page 51 of Source No. 30 for Harold Dunning’s photo of this livery barn.) Mariano’s place continued as a stage station between Denver and Cheyenne “until the trains came through in 1877” (page 63 of Source No. 25).

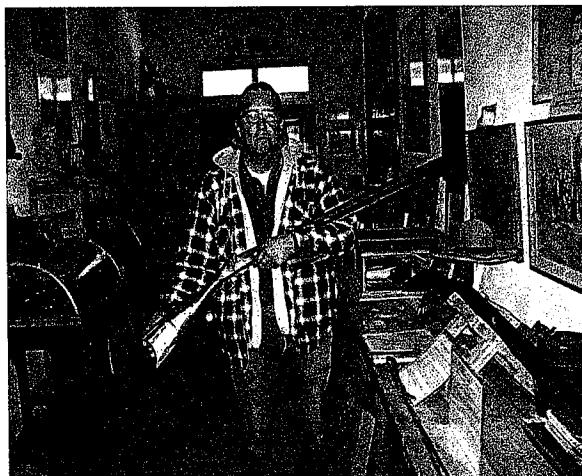
This stage station was called the “Big Thompson Station” until a federal post office was established on the north side of the Big Thompson on 28 January 1868. The post office’s first post master Hiram Tadder suggested “Namaqua” as the name for the post office. For speculations on what “Namaqua” meant, see page 64 of Source No. 25. The most likely source of the name was “Namequa, the beautiful daughter of Chief Black Hawk, a Sauk Indian from Illinois for whom the mining town of Blackhawk, Colorado was named.

In addition for his appearance, hospitality, horsemanship, and businesses on the Big Thompson, Mariano was also know for “Old Lady Hawken,” his .50 caliber muzzleloader, a rifle handmade for him by Samuel and Jacob Hawken in St. Louis. This rifle was both lightweight and accurate and could easily be carried on horseback. Mariano’s Hawken was “decorated with five small silver-colored stars and had an elaborate silver-colored patch box” and was accompanied by deerskin *parfleche* or bullet pouch (pages 45 and 46 of Source No. 25). See pages 54 and 55 of the same source for photographs of the rifle and its accompanying bullet pouch, powder horn, and tools taken when they were on loan to the Colorado History Museum.

Bill Meirath became so enamored with “Old Lady Hawken’s” during his years of research on Mariano Medina that he had a duplicate of the rifle made for himself.

According to Source No. 32, before Mariano died in 1878, he left “Old Lady Hawkens” and its accompanying items to his friend A. H. Jones of Denver City. In 1940 the Jones family loaned the rifle and accouterment to the Colorado History Museum. However, in the 1990s the Museum asked the family to either donate the items to them or pick them up. Jim Gordon, a well-respected professional gun collector, helped the family value the items and offered to organize a fund-raising drive to collect enough money for the Museum to purchase them. The family refused his offer and put the items up for sale. Jim then felt compelled to purchase them himself for his already extensive private collection.

In early 2011, Bill Meirath, his friend Lee Billmire, and Sharon Danhauer (one of the original members of the Medina Family Cemetery Committee) were invited to Glorieta, New Mexico to visit Jim Gordon’s extensive gun collection and “Old Lady Hawkens.” (For more information on Sharon Danhauer and the help she provided us during our grave-search efforts in the Loveland area, see the “Acknowledgments” section.) Photo E below shows Bill with the “Lady” during that visit.



*Photo E: Bill Meirath Holding Mariano Medina’s “Old Lady Hawkens” Rifle
(Courtesy Sharon Danhauer)*

According to page 1 of the 29 June 1878 issue the *Denver Daily Times* (Source No. 2), *Mariano Medina died on 28 June 1878* “at his old home on the Big Thompson” “after a long and painful illness superinduced by wounds received during his eventful life in the Indian country.” His obituary in the *Boulder County Courier* (Source No. 3) reports that he died “last week,” which was the week before 6 July 1878, and his obituary in the *Fort Collins Courier* (Source No. 4) reports that he died on 25 July 1878.

As discussed above, Mariano was buried outside of the original walled-in area of the Medina Family Cemetery at the southwest corner outside the cemetery’s original south wall because, by 1878, the 10 X 25 foot area inside the original walls was full (Source Nos. 6, 10, and 11 and page 31 of Source No. 15).

Specifically, Source No. 6 states:

"Mariano buried the members of his family side by side, an adobe wall around the graves, while on the gateway was placed the emblem of his Catholic faith. Just outside this wall at the southwest corner lies all that is mortal of Mariano himself."

As far as we can determine, Mariano was the seventh person buried in the Medina Family Cemetery.

Genealogy of the Mariano Medina Family

Tacanecy/Marie/“John” Papin (“Papa”), Mariano’s first wife. According to pages 10-11 of Source No. 25, about 1844 when Mariano was working as a free trapper along the Snake River in the Utah Territory, he met Louis Elbert Papin (“Papa”) and Louis’s Flathead or Shoshoni “wife” named “Tacanecy” or “Kansey.” When Louis decided to return to “the States,” Tacanecy, who was pregnant with Louis’s child, refused to go with him because she didn’t want to leave her own people behind. Not wanting to completely abandon Tacanecy, Louis offered to trade her to Mariano for some horses and a blanket.

Two early sources (Source Nos. 13 and 14), which Zethyl Gates may not have seen, report instead that Mariano traded a “span of horses” for Louie Papa’s mother in the San Luis Valley in 1858. However, since three of Mariano and Tacanecy’s children (Children Nos. 1, 2, and 3 under “Children of Mariano Medina” below) were born *before* 1858, these two sources must surely be in error.

In addition to keeping house for Mariano and their children with all that involved in those days, Tacanecy was well-known for the beautiful buckskin moccasins and pants that she made and sold in Mariano’s combination store-saloon (page 41 of Source No. 25). As her name above indicates, she was also known as “Marie” and “John” in addition to “Tacanecy.”

Ansel Watrous (page 168 of Source No. 7) reports that Tacanecy and Mariano were eventually married by a Catholic priest, which would probably have been either immediately before or after their daughter Marcellina’s 9 January 1861 baptism.

Using page 3 of the 15 July 1874 issue of the *Fort Collins Standard* as her source, Zethyl Gates (pages 73-74 of Source No. 25) reports that *Tacanecy died on 12 June 1874* and that she was 67 at the time of her death, which means that she was born about 1807 and that she was either 5 or 12 years older than Mariano, depending upon whether he was born in 1812 or 1820.

Concerning Tacanecy's burial, Zethyl Gates reports that her body was "placed in a plain wooden box and hauled in a lumber wagon pulled by a team of horses . . . to the burial spot. Once more the warm, red earth of the little cemetery on the hill [the original Medina Family Cemetery] folded into its bosom the earthly remains of one of Mariano's family." ***As far as we can determine, Tacanecy was the sixth person buried in the Medina Family Cemetery.***

Louis ("Louie") Papin ("Papa"), Mariano's step-son. Louie was the child with which Tacanecy was pregnant when Mariano took her as his wife when Louis Papin left the Utah Territory for "the States." Louie Papa's headstone in the Lakeside Cemetery in Loveland reports that he was born in 1844 and died in 1935. The records of the Loveland cemeteries report that Louie died on 18 September 1935. His burial place in Lakeside was provided by his long-time friend and employer Frank Bartholf, who donated space in his family's burial plot in Lakeside Cemetery (pages 54 and 55 of Source No. 30). On page 80 of Source No. 25, Zethyl Gates reports that Louie died from eating lye, which he had mistakenly thought was lard.

Since Louie was about 14 years old when Mariano brought his family to the Big Thompson, Louie never learned to read or write, for he was just too old to be sent to Denver for the formal schooling provided his half-brother Antonio and half-sister Marcellina (Children Nos. 1 and 3 under "Children of Mariano Medina" below). Instead Louie herded Mariano's valuable horses and took care of his stock, "a vocation he followed all of his life" (page 77 of Source No. 25).

The sources available to us provided contradictory information about Louie's wives and children.

Louie's first wife. Louie apparently married twice; however, we found three different names for his first wife. According to Zethyl Gates (page 78 of Source No. 25), who cites as her source the marriage records of Denver's Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, his **first wife was Maria Eleanor Williams**, to whom he was married in Denver on 30 August 1866 by the same priest who had baptized his half-sister Marcellina in Marianne's Crossing in 1861. The couple moved to Namaqua to live, where Louis planted a cottonwood tree in honor of their wedding.

However, Source Nos. 13 and 14, respectively, report that Louie's **first wife was Rose Davidson or Mary Davidson**. Both sources agree that this lady's father ran the dance hall across from the Old Elephant corral in Denver. Source No. 14 repeats the story also told by Zethyl Gates of Louie having planted a cottonwood tree in 1866 in honor of his marriage to this lady. Consequently, these three women were surely the *same person*. Given that Zethyl's source was Catholic Church records, we accept Maria Eleanor Williams as the correct name of Louie's first wife. In addition, Louie was 87 when he gave the interviews on which Source Nos. 13 and 14 were based and, thus, may have been a little forgetful.

Louie and his first wife divorced in about 1872, although she evidently left Louie shortly after the birth of their second son.

Children of Louie Papa and His First Wife

1. **Louie Papa's Unnamed Daughter.** Harold Dunning reports (page 226 of Source No. 22) that one of the infants buried in the Medina Family Cemetery was a daughter of Louie Papa. Source No. 13, which is based on a 1931 interview of Louie, says that he had two children, one of whom was a little girl, whom Louie describes as "his little white flower who didn't live long." Source No. 14, which also appears to be based on a 1931 interview of Louie, indicates Louie loved this daughter "above all things" and that she died "when she was small." In an email to us dated 29 November 2011 (Source No. 34), Bill Meirath tells us about an unpublished book titled *The Real Pioneers of Colorado* by Maria Davies McGrath dated 1934 which states that Louie and Maria's daughter was their first-born child. Given Zethyl Gates's report (page 78 of Source No. 25) that Louie and his first wife had a son on 10 August 1867, more about whom below, Bill has used 1866 has the birth and death date for their daughter.

Based on the above information, we are assuming that *Louie had a daughter who died shortly after her birth in 1866 and who was buried in the Medina Family Cemetery. As far as we can determine, this little girl must have been the fourth person buried in the Medina Family Cemetery.*

2. **Mariano Antonio Papa, Louie Papa's eldest son.** As noted above, Zethyl Gates (page 78 of Source No. 25) gives his birth date as 10 August 1867 and provides the name used here. However, Source Nos. 13 and 14, which as noted above appear to be based on a 1931 interview of Louie, give this son's name as **Modena Papa**. For more information on this son, see these three sources.
3. **José Adolfo Papa, Louie's youngest son.** Zethyl indicates that this boy was born about a year after his older brother. Perhaps Louie does not mention this son in Source Nos. 13 and 14 because the boy did not live to adulthood. On the other hand, Source No. 14 indicates that Mariano or Modena Papa was still alive in 1931 and was living in Pueblo with his mother.

Annie Johnson, Louie's second wife. Louie married Annie Johnson of Namaqua on 25 March 1875, but 1 month later she left both Louie and the country. Louie didn't divorce Annie until about 1891 and never remarried (page 79 of Source No. 25).

Children of Mariano Medina

Details on the four children that Mariano Medina had with Tacanecy follow.

1. **Antonio (“Antoine”) Medina.** Antonio was born 2 or 3 years after Mariano took Tacanecy as his wife (page 11 of Source No. 25). If Louie Papa was born in 1844, this would mean that Antonio was probably born some time between 1845 and 1847. The boy was named “Antonio” according to the Spanish custom of naming the first-born son for the father’s father. At the time of Antonio’s birth, his parents were living at Fort Lewis at the head of the Missouri River in Montana.

Once the family moved to Namaqua, when Mariano was away, he would sometime leave Antonio in charge of his store and saloon. On one of those days, Antonio had a run in with the notorious Jack Slade, John Kerr’s predecessor as the division chief of the Overland Stage Line, during one of Slade’s frequent drunken rages. Antonio threatened to shoot Slade with Mariano’s spare Hawken’s rifle until his mother intervened by taking the rifle away from him (pages 67-68 of Source No. 25).

(For information on another of Slade’s drunken episodes at the Big Thompson Station, see the “History of the Little Thompson Crossing and Stage Station” in the chapter on the Little Thompson Crossing Grave. For more general information on Jack Slade, see the “History of the Virginia Dale Stage Station” in the chapter on the Virginia Dale Stage Station Cemetery.)

As per pages 68 and 69 of Source No. 25, Namaqua settlers report that Mariano sent Antonio to the Catholic School for Boys in Denver (near the school attended by his sister Marcellina), so the boy did receive a fairly good education for the time.

Antonio’s fiery temperament led to his having the dubious distinction of being involved in the first criminal court action in Larimer County: on 5 July 1868 he was charged with the armed assault of Adam Blackhurst on 4 July. After Mariano posted a \$1,000 bond, no further actions were taken. Antonio shows up again during the probate hearing for Mariano’s will on 29 August 1878. In 1881, he and Louie Papa applied (unsuccessfully) to a court in Pueblo County for part of their father’s estate.

According to page 168 of Watrous’s history (Source No. 7):

“Antonio grew to be handsome, but a wild and reckless man. At last his conduct became so bad that he was compelled to leave home, and it is reported that he was killed in a drunken row in New Mexico in 1888.”

On the other hand, Zethyl Gates reports (page 69 of Source No. 25) that Professor Francis Whitemore Cragin’s *Early Far West Notebooks* (original in the Pioneer Museum in Colorado Springs) state the Antonio died in Pueblo, Colorado. Harold Dunning agrees that Antonio died in Pueblo (page 430 of Source No. 19). Since

Antonio lived to adulthood, Zethyl wondered if Antonio could have had children and descendants somewhere who are “unaware of their proud heritage.”

2. **Martin Medina.** According to Zethyl Gates’s research (page 67 of Source No. 25), the Catholic records for the Namaqua area do not provide any evidence of Martin’s birth or death.

However, Harold Dunning does indeed mention Martin several times in his three *Over Hill and Vale* volumes:

- On page 430 of Volume I (Source No. 19), Dunning reports that Mariano had two boys and two girls and that one of those boys was Martin, who died when he was about 15 years old.
- On page 432 of Volume I, Dunning reports that on 9 December 1903, Edwin D. Clark told him that Martin had died before Edwin and his family settled west of Namaqua in the fall of 1864. (For more about the Clark family, see the chapter on the Clark Family Cemetery.)
- On page 129 of Volume III (Source No. 23), Dunning reports that Mariano, his wife “John,” and three children (Lena, Antoine, and Martin), and step-son Louie Papa were among the 20 people living in the Big Thompson Valley in October 1860.

In its 1926 pamphlet (Source No. 11), the Loveland Chamber of Commerce lists the order of the graves in the original Medina Family Cemetery from north to south, more about which below in “History of the Medina Family Cemetery.” Of importance here is that the pamphlet reports that one of those buried in the cemetery is “a brother older than Lena, who died in 1864.” In addition, page 31 of Source No. 15 also mentions that “buried next to Lena” (Child No. 3 below) in the Medina Family Cemetery was “a boy older than Lena who died in 1864.”

Consequently, if we accept that *Martin died in 1864 and was buried in the Medina Family Cemetery* and that he was 15 years old when he died, he would have been born in 1849, after Antonio and before Lena.

Concerning the cause of Martin’s death, Zethyl Gates (page 47 of Source No. 25) repeats the story that Daisy Baber told on page 23 of *Injun Summer* (published in 1952). According to that story, Martin was afraid of horses. His father, who, as we have seen, was a skilled horseman, insisted that the boy must learn to ride and “reportedly tied the boy to the back of a wild bronco and sent the horse and its unwilling rider bucking and twisting out across the prairie. A week later the horse wandered back into the corral with Martin still roped to its back, but the boy was dead.”

As far as we can determine, Martin and his parents' good Mexican friend who died about 1864 were the first two individuals buried in what became the Medina Family Cemetery.

3. **Marcellina ("Leni" or "Lena") Medina:** According to Source No. 1, Lena was born in the Utah Territory on 12 April 1857. Recall that on 9 January 1861 she was the first person baptized at Marianne's Crossing. On page 69 of her biography of Lena's father (Source No. 25), Zethyl Gates agrees with Lena's birth date above but says that she was born in the Wyoming Territory.

When the Catholic church in Denver opened St. Mary's a girls' "finishing school," on 1 August 1864, Lena was among the first 20 students. However, she could not endure the separation from her family and "escaped" from the Sisters and returned home (Source No. 8 and page 70 of Source No. 25).

Lena was an excellent horsewoman, which led to her expected participation in the lady equestrienne events at Denver's early June 1868 16th Annual Horse Fair. It was reported that she would wear an Indian costume costing \$2,000 at the event. However, the crowds at the fair, Lena, and her father were all "keenly disappointed" when she fell ill and was unable to participate. However, everyone's expectations were not completely dashed, for the 23 July 1868 issue of the *Colorado Tribune* reports that:

"The daughter of Marianna Modena, who was announced to participate in the lady equestrienne event . . . but failed to put in an appearance on account of sickness, arrived in town a day or two since and last evening rode through town gorgeously attired in the paraphernalia made for the late fair."

Zethyl Gates reports (page 72 of Source No. 25) that Namaqua's citizens said that "Marcellina was very intelligent, even managing her father's business transactions."

Ansel Watrous provides additional praise for Lena when he tells us (page 168 of Source No. 7) that Lena "grew into a maiden of symmetrical figure, handsome regular features, large, lustrous eyes and the Spanish type of liteness"; that she was "the apple of her father's eye"; and that she "could ride with all the ease and grace of a princess."

Sadly, as reported in 14 July 1872 issue of the *Rocky Mountain News*, Lena died at Namaqua on 10 July 1872. Zethyl Gates refers to Lena's "death and (supposed) burial in the family cemetery [Medina Family Cemetery] so well tended by her father." Zethyl refers to Lena's "supposed burial" because:

- As discussed in detail below under “Destruction of the Cemetery in January 1960,” when the bodies from five of the graves in the original Medina Family Cemetery were moved to Namaqua Park in 1960, only one adult female body was found, with that female being assumed to be Lena’s mother Tacaney. However, when grave markers were made for the reinterments of those five bodies at the Medina Memorial Wall at Namaqua Park, markers were provided for BOTH Tacaney (Marie “John” Modena) and Lena (as discussed above under “Location and Description of Graves at Medina Memorial Wall at Namaqua Park”).
- In an oral interview that Zethyl did of Al Stevens on 12 January 1973 (recording available at the Loveland Public Library), Al repeated for Zethyl a story frequently told to Al by a friend of Al’s father. As Al retold the story (page 74 of Source No. 25), the man, who lived across the road from Mariano’s cabin, said that on the evening of Lena’s death, he saw Tacaney put Lena’s body, which was wrapped in a blanket, on the back of a horse with her and “ride off toward the mountains.”

(Al Stevens was actually Allen Harrison Stevens. His father was Spencer Stevens. They moved to Larimer County in about 1876 and lived in the Chimney Hollow area of Pinewood. For more information on that family, see the chapter on the Charlie P. Stevens Grave. Charlie was Al’s brother.)

- Zethyl points out that “toward the mountains” from Namaqua would have been “along Dry Creek (which joins the Thompson River west of Marianna Butte) and in the general direction of the Indian burial which was discovered on the rocky ridge.” This “Indian burial” is discussed in detail in a small booklet written and published by Harold Dunning in 1942 (pages 73-74 of Source No. 25). In this booklet, Dunning reports that “in the Museum you will see the skeleton of one of the Arapahoe Indian Chieftains or high-up Indian Squaws found a few miles west of Loveland.” He goes on to say that “a large cache of beads and ornaments as well as teeth and several copper bracelets” were found with the burial. Unfortunately, the person who found the body and gave it to the Museum took it back. Dunning reports that when six different doctors examined the body while it was still at the Museum, three thought it was a male and three thought that it was a female. (If the body were available for examination today, current forensic anthropologists could certainly resolve this issue.)

Note that it does not seem to have occurred to Harold Dunning that Lena Medina might be this “Indian burial.” In fact, he actually provides evidence that Lena was indeed buried in the Medina Family Cemetery rather than spirited away into the mountains by her mother: On page 433 of Source No. 19, Dunning reports that Mrs. Clark told him that “John” had Mrs. Clark “place a large brass crucifix, enameled with black, on Lena’s breast when the body was buried” and

that "Mariano insisted on Lena being buried in a purple dress she had worn in the convent [Catholic girls' school in Denver]." (For more information on Julia Clark, her husband Edwin D. Clark, and their family, see the chapter on the Clark Family Cemetery.) In addition, all three of the maps of the cemetery provided in Source No. 10 and pages 24 and 31 of Source No. 15 indicate that Lena is buried in one of the graves.

On page 168 of this *History of Larimer County* (Source No. 7), Ansel Watrous provides additional evidence that Lena was actually buried in the Medina Family Cemetery when he tells us that Lena "died in 1872 and was buried near her father's cabin beside the two children who died in their infancy, in a graveyard enclosed by an adobe wall, with a Catholic emblem surmounting the gate."

Harold Dunning's transcriptions from Lucas Brandt's diary (page 29 of Source No. 15) report that Lena's casket was made by Archie Little (name also reported as John Lytle) of Old St. Louis, that a priest came from Fort Collins to officiate at Lena's funeral, and that "while Lena was a corpse he [Mariano] kept the candles [around her casket] burning day and night before her funeral."

Thus, while there is at least one piece of evidence that Lena may not have been buried with other members of her family in the original Medina Family Cemetery, we have even more evidence that she actually was. However, if she was originally buried in the Medina Family Cemetery when she died in July 1872, we don't know if her remains are still there or if they were actually moved to the Medina Memorial Wall at Namaqua Park in January 1960. ***In any case, assuming that Lena was actually buried in the Medina Family Cemetery, she was most likely the fifth person buried there.***

4. **Rosita/Rosetta/Alice Medina.** According to Zethyl's research, Catholic records show that Rosita was born to Mariano and Tacanecy in Namaqua on 12 January 1862 (Source No. 1 and page 61 of Source No. 25). When Harold Dunning interviewed Mrs. Frank Bartholf on 5 December 1903, she told him that the Medinas' daughters were named Lena and Alice and that they both died before their mother (page 429 of Source No. 19). On page 430 of Source No. 19, Dunning reports that the two girls and their mother all died at home.

The same Mrs. Clark referred to above told Dunning (page 433 of Source No. 19) that the youngest of Mariano and Tacanecy's daughters was named "Rosetta" and that Mrs. Clark was at the Medinas' home when Rosita died "in late 1854," that she was sick only a few weeks before her death, and that she did not die of consumption. 1854 surely must supposed to be 1864 or some other typographical error was made because, as we saw above, Rosita was born in 1862. In addition, the Edwin D. and Julia Clark and their family did not move to Larimer County until the fall of 1864 (page 432 of Source No. 19).

*Thus, we can probably be fairly safe in assuming that Rosita died either in late 1864 or shortly thereafter. The report (probably by Mrs. Edwin D. Clark) that the stone wall wasn't put around the Medina Family Cemetery until after 1864 (page 433 of Source No. 19) makes one wonder if it was erected following the deaths of a "family friend," Martin Medina, and Rosita Medina, **making these three individuals the first three people buried in the Medina Family Cemetery.***

Susan Carter ("Maze") Howard, Mariano's second wife. Zethyl Gates reports that Susan was the ex-wife of Henry Howard, with whom she had two children, James and Millie, and that, after Henry deserted Susan and her children in August 1875, she divorced him and, before long, moved in with the widowed Mariano Medina (page 75 of Source No. 25). On the other hand, in Source No. 12, which may not have been available to Zethyl, Jefferson McAnnelly reports that after Tacaney's death:

" . . . a man named Howard lived in one of Modena's houses and was married and had three children, and Modena, not satisfied to live the balance of his years as a widower, proposed to Howard that he would trade him a span of ponies, wagon and harness for his, Howard's, wife, which offer was accepted and Howard took his children and departed for parts unknown."

McAnnelly goes on to report that Mariano called Susan "Maze" and that the two of them had a son (Rafaelito, as discussed below), "a bright little boy," who "died at the age of 12." Mariano and Susan's marriage was not legalized until 21 July 1877, after complaints from the scandalized local residents resulted in Mariano and Susan being indicted for adultery in September 1876. According to Source No. 12, after Mariano died, Maze "married several times" and, as of the 1930s, "still lives in Larimer county and is quite aged."

5. **Rafaelito Medina, Mariano's fifth child.** According to Zethyl's research for her biography of Mariano, Rafaelito was born on 26 July 1876 and baptized by Father Vincent Reitmeyer on 4 November 1876 (Source No. 1). As Zethyl explains (page 75 of Source No. 25), Rafaelito was "the black-eyed, dimpled, darling of Namaqua" and "a great solace to the aging Mariano."

Following Mariano's death in June 1878, the 1880 U.S. Census for the Big Thompson area of Larimer County (page 91 of Source No. 25) tells us that Ralaelito's mother Susan married Henry Moss and that living with them was Susan's (but not Henry Moss's) son Ralph, age 4 (yielding a birth year of 1876). As Zethyl points out, this is surely Mariano's son Rafaelito. Zethyl tells us that other records report that Susan was appointed Ralph's guardian until April 1882. Since Rafaelito/Ralph would have been only 6 years old in 1882, one could assume that the reason Susan's guardianship ended in April 1882 was that *Rafaelito died in April 1882.*

when he was 12, which would indicate that *Rafaelito died in 1888*. McAnnelly also reports that both Mariano and "his little boy by Maze" were "buried in the little cemetery on the old homestead."

During her research, Zethyl Gates could not find any formal record of Rafaelito's death and burial and evidently did not come across Source No. 12. But she noted that the undertakers' report from the January 1960 destruction of the original Medina Family Cemetery list a child's grave "south 2 feet and at the foot, or east end, of [what they assumed was] the Modena grave" and label it "Baby Boy Modena." Confronted with that information, in Zethyl's column in the 7 March 1983 issue of the *Loveland Reporter-Herald*, she wonders if "perhaps that boy was *Rafaelito Medina, son of Susan and Mariano Medina*." **Except for the baby wrapped in a 1940s newspaper, whether he died in 1882 or 1888 Rafaelito was the last, or eighth, person buried in the Medina Family Cemetery.**

History of Medina Family Cemetery

Establishment of the Original Cemetery

Chronological Order of Nine Burials in the Original Medina Family Cemetery:

- First three burials, about 1864: As has been discussed above, the original Medina Family Cemetery began in or about 1864 with the burials of 1) a Mexican friend of Mariano Medina, 2) his and Tacanecy's son Martin, and 3) their daughter Rosita. It was evidently shortly after those three individuals were buried that Mariano had a stacked sandstone wall built around the cemetery enclosing an area of approximately 10 X 25 feet, with the 10-foot walls on the north and south sides and the 25-foot walls on the east and west sides.

During the next 10 years, three additional individuals were buried in the walled-in area of the cemetery:

- Fourth burial, in 1866: Louie Papa's infant daughter with his first wife.
- Fifth burial, in 1872: Marcellina Medina, who was Mariano and Tacancey's daughter.
- Sixth burial, in 1874: Tacanecy/Marie/John Medina, who was Mariano's first wife.

At this point, the original walled-in area of the cemetery was full (Source No. 6). Thus, the next two burials took place outside the original south wall of the cemetery:

- Seventh burial, in 1878: As discussed above, Mariano Medina was buried outside the original walled-in area at the southwest corner of the cemetery's south wall. Specifically, Source No. 11 states that "his head is on a line with the west wall and his body lies parallel with the south wall." Not surprisingly, a drawing done by Harold Dunning for the Loveland Chamber of Commerce for Source No. 11 also shows Mariano's grave in exactly the same location. (See page 6 of Source No. 28 for a reproduction of this map.) In addition, the three maps of the cemetery in Source No. 10 and pages 24 and 31 of Source No. 15 all show Mariano buried outside and south of the original walls of the cemetery.
- Eighth burial, in 1882 or 1888: Rafaelito Medina, Mariano's son with his second wife Susan Carter Howard. As discussed above, some sources, including Zethyl Gates, suggest that the child's grave discovered near the foot of Mariano's grave during the January 1960 destruction of the original Medina Family Cemetery was Rafaelito's grave. In addition, in Source No. 12 Jefferson McAnnelly specifically states that Mariano's son with "Maze" was "buried in the little cemetery on the homestead."

Finally, during the 1960 destruction of the original cemetery, the body of a "modern" baby, the ninth burial in the cemetery, was found wrapped in a newspaper that talked about one of Harry Truman's speeches. Since this body was found "to the south and slightly east" of the third burial discovered in 1960, it was evidently found within the original walled-in area.

Geographical Location of the Nine Burials in the Original Medina Family Cemetery:

Cemetery: As mentioned above, Bill Meirath pointed out in his 21 October 2011 email to us (Source No. 33) that, with the exception of the grave of the baby wrapped in a "modern" newspaper, his research indicates that the geographical layout of the graves inside the original walled-in area of the Medina Family Cemetery pretty much matches the order of the individuals' deaths and burials going north from the grave of the family friend who died about 1864. See Photo C above and the accompanying transcriptions of the inscriptions of the temporary wooden grave markers placed on the assumed original locations of the nine graves for the Loveland Historical Society's Historic Home Tour on 20 June 2011.

The most complete list of the order of the graves in the original cemetery we could find in historical documents is from the Loveland Chamber of Commerce's 1926 pamphlet (Source No. 11):

"Inside the walls are the graves of: First, on the north, Marie, or John, wife of Modena; next on the south, Lena . . .; a brother older than Lena, who died in 1864; a Mexican, and great friend of the family, who also died about 1864; Mariana is buried outside the wall at the southwest corner. His head is on a line with the west wall and his body lies parallel with the south wall."

Historical Descriptions of the Original Medina Family Cemetery: A number of descriptions of the original cemetery can be found in historical sources and help explain the feelings of the original Namaqua residents toward the cemetery:

From page 42 of Zethyl Gates's biography of Mariano Medina (Source No. 25):

"Mariano's family cemetery was viewed with curiosity mixed with respect by the settlers, who expressed surprise at finding it so well kept in such an uncivilized land. It was located on a gentle slope south of the river in full view of the crossing. Rosene Meeker, daughter of Arvilla and Nathan Meeker of the Meeker Massacre episode, described the cemetery as a 'Spanish burial ground . . . surrounded by four walls and a gate in front, and a blue cross on top, looking singular in so lovely a place.' Others describe it as having a wall of adobe or flagstone, three or four feet high, with a small white gate at the entrance on which had been placed a blue cross, a symbol of Mariano's religion."

Pages 51 and 287 of Volume I of Harold Dunning's *Over Hill and Vale* (Source No. 19) have the following to say about the Medina Family Cemetery:

"Mariano Modena took great pride in his little cemetery, where five of the family are now buried."

"Mariano, as he was popularly known, died in 1878. One of his daughters died in 1872, and the Catholic emblem on her grave is the earliest available record of a Catholic burial in his area." [More evidence that Marcellina actually was buried in the cemetery.]

Mrs. P. H. (Edith) Boothroyd (Source No. 8) describes Mariano's family cemetery as "a small enclosure bounded by a fence of rough stone neatly made, a small white gate and cross at the entrance, all roughly done, but in comparison to any of the grave yards I had yet seen in the west, remarkably near and well kept."

Historical maps of the little cemetery (Source No. 10 and pages 24 and 31 of Source No. 15) provide the following, sometimes contradictory, information:

- Source Nos. 10 and page 31 of Source No. 15 show the entrance to the cemetery in the middle of the east wall of the original 10 X 25 foot walls
- All three maps agree that John/Marie was buried in the north-most grave, that Marcellina/Lena was buried just south of John/Marie, and that a Mexican/Friend was buried in south-most grave inside the original 10 X 25 foot walls.

- However, the maps and the text accompanying the maps disagree as to who was buried between Marcellina/Lena and the Mexican/Friend. Source No. 10's map indicates that this was the burial of a "boy older than Lena," which would be Martin (Child No. 2 above), with the accompanying text indicating that her oldest brother Antonio (Child No. 1 above) "died in New Mexico in 1888?". The map on page 31 of Source No. 15 puts a "Boy" in this position, with the accompanying text indicating that "a boy older than Lena died in 1864" and was "buried next to Lena." However, page 24 of Source No. 15 places an "Infant 1865?" (most likely Rosita) in that position.
- Source No. 10 shows the cemetery before Dunning extended the south wall to include Mariano's grave. Thus, it shows his grave outside the southwest corner of the original 10 X 25 foot wall. The accompanying text indicates that the location of Mariano's grave was pointed out to Dunning by his step-son Louie Papa and Lucas Brandt. (See also Source No. 6.) Pages 24 and 31 of Source No. 15 both show the south wall after it was extended in 1942 to enclose Mariano's grave, with a note to the left of Mariano's grave on page 24 indicating that Dunning installed the headstone on Mariano's grave on 18 May 1942. (See also Source No. 16.)

Destruction of the Cemetery in January 1960

Until his death in 1935, Louie Papa (Mariano Medina's step-son) kept both Mariano's buildings in Namaqua and the cemetery walls neat and whitewashed (page 4 of Source No. 29).

Unfortunately, however, by the time the sixth decade of the 20th century came around, no one was any longer taking care of the Medina Family Cemetery. Consequently, possibly because the then-current owner of the property wished to develop the land and the cemetery was in the way, a meeting of the Larimer County Commissioners was held on 20 October 1959 and issued Petition No. 14815 (Source No. 20) that requested the County Court to order the "removal and reinterment of the said 'Modena Graves'" because "the burial ground has been abandoned and through neglect and non-use has become in danger of damage, destruction, desecration, and obliteration."

Following this meeting, as required by law, notice of the upcoming destruction of the Medina Family Cemetery was placed in issues of a local paper. However, the notice was placed in the 23 October, 30 October, and 6 November issues of the *Fort Collins Coloradoan*, where it was less likely that it would be seen by any Loveland-area residents who might object. Thus, when a hearing on the issue was held in the County Courthouse on 7 December 1959, no one was present to object. The resulting Court Order No. 14815 (Source No. 21) states that the names of the persons known to be buried in the "Modena Graves" were Mariano Modena, Unknown Friend, Baby Boy,

Lena Modena, and Marie (John) Modena. (Notice that this is the same list found on the map provided on page 31 of Source No. 15.) The Court Order also states that "the names of the next of kin . . . of the persons buried in the 'Modena Graves' burial ground are unknown."

Then on 17 and 18 January 1960 when the temperatures in Loveland were only in the teens (pages 7-13 of Source No. 28), six bodies from the original Medina Family Cemetery were removed to Namaqua Park, where they were reburied. In his notebook on the Medina Family Cemetery (page 7 of Source No. 28), Bill Meirath reasonably asks, "Why and what was the hurry that they had to be moving graves in such cold weather?" On page 2 of his notebook, Bill provides the complete text of the official report of the three funeral directors who carried out the disinterment and reinterment of the six bodies, which we repeat here:

"Upon an order from and by the County Court of Larimer County, State of Colorado, dated the 7th of December 1959 and signed by Judge Robert Miller, we were directed by Robert H. Watts, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, and Ralph B. Harden, Attorney for Larimer County, to proceed with the removal of the 'Modena Burials' on the 17th and 18th of January 1960. Said removals were effected by Carl W. Kibbey, Harold D. Young, and Ted Fishburn, all licensed funeral directors and embalmers of the State of Colorado, and with Undersheriff William Conlon acting as guard to assure privacy. The stone wall surrounding the cemetery was first removed, then the graves were opened from north to south; the first body disinterred was that of a male found some 2 feet south of the north wall of the enclosure. Some 3 feet farther south the remains of a female were found, presumably that of 'John,' the wife of Modina [sic], and with the body were many beads and the skeleton of either a cat or dog which been buried with her. Immediately to the south of her grave was that of an adult male. Some 10 feet farther south was the body of another male, presumably that of Modena, in a black broadcloth covered coffin, adorned with ornaments and a crucifix. To the south 2 feet and at the foot, or east end, of the Modena grave was that of a child. All bodies were buried with the heads to the west and approximately 6 feet deep. All of the remains were removed and placed in suitable containers and taken to the newly located burial space in the state park to the north and east from the original location. The remains were there interred in a reverent and dignified manner in our presence and the presence of Kenneth Schaffer and Albert Giese who operated the grave digging equipment.

"Further, as a matter of public record, it should be stated that the body of an infant was found to the south and slightly to the east of

the 3rd disinterment that was wrapped in a comparatively recent newspaper, date unobtainable but with references made to a speech by Harry Truman. This body was removed with the others and reinterred.

"Subscribed and sworn to me this 19th day of January 1960 by Carl W. Kibbey, Harold Young and Ted Fishburn."

Important points from this official report are repeated below:

- The stone wall around the cemetery was removed before the search for remains began. Note that the stone wall removed in January 1960 would have been the one that Harold Dunning extended in 1942 to include Mariano Medina's grave.
- The graves *that they were able to identify* were opened starting on the north end of the cemetery and then moving south.
- First body, which the funeral directors identified as a male, was found 2 feet south of the north wall.
- The second body, identified as a female, was found 3 feet south of the first body. They assumed that this was the body of Tacanecy/Marie/John Medina, Mariano's wife.
- The third body, identified as an adult male, was found immediately south of the second body.
- The fourth body, identified as another adult male, was found 10 feet south of the third body. They assumed that these were the remains of Mariano Medina.
- The fifth body, identified as a child, was 2 feet to the south and to the east of the fourth body.
- The sixth body, identified as a "modern" infant wrapped in a newspaper that referred to a speech by Harry Truman, was found to the south and slightly to the east of the third body. Since Truman was President between 1945 and 1953, this infant probably died during that period.
- Bodies 1-5, and probably the body of the "modern" infant as well, were reinterred in Namaqua Park.

Thus, as Bill Meirath points out on page 2 of his notebook (Source No. 28), not counting the "modern" infant, the funeral directors who disinterred the bodies in the original

Medina Family Cemetery state in the above report that, from north to south, they found the following five individuals in that cemetery: a male, female, male, male, and child (three males, one female, and one child).

However, when the bodies were reinterred below the Medina Memorial Wall at Namaqua Park, the grave markers, also from north to south, indicate the burials of the following individuals below the wall: male, female, female, male, and a baby boy (two males, two females, and a baby boy). For the transcriptions of the inscriptions of the grave markers below the Medina Memorial Wall, see "Location and Description of Graves at Medina Memorial Wall at Namaqua Park" above.

Note that the inscriptions on the five grave markers below the wall match the list of the five individuals "known to be buried in the 'Modena graves'" included in Court Order No. 14815 issued on 7 December 1959 (Source No. 21): A Friend, Marie (John) Modena, Lena Modena, and Mariano Medina, and Baby Boy. Also note that the sexes of the individuals disinterred from the original cemetery *do not* match sexes of the individuals reinterred below the wall in Namaqua Park!

In his 4 December 2011 email to us (Source No. 32), Bill Meirath points out that he thinks that the difference between the two lists came about because Harold Dunning read the funeral directors' original report (quoted in its entirety above) and told them that the sexes of the five bodies as given in the report could not be correct. Hence, the change to the sexes and identifications of the bodies now seen below the Medina Memorial Wall in Namaqua Park.

So Whose Remains Were Moved to Namaqua Park and Whose Remains Are Still in the Original Medina Family Cemetery?

Individuals Originally Buried in the Medina Family Cemetery: If we accept the list of burials below Photo C above as being an accurate list of the individuals originally buried in the original Medina Family Cemetery, those names, from north to south, would be:

Inside the area enclosed by the original 10 X 25 foot wall.

Adult Female: Tacaney Medina, buried 1874

[Dunning made and erected a grave marker for her grave by 20 May 1946 (Source No. 17). See photo on page 27 of Source No. 28.]

15-year-old Female: Marcellina Medina, buried 1872

[Dunning made and erected a grave marker for her grave by 20 May 1946 (Source No. 17).]

Infant Female: Louie Papa's Daughter, buried in 1866
[Dunning made and erected a grave marker for her grave on 20 May 1946 (Source No. 17).]

15-year-old Male: Martin Medina, buried about 1864 "Modern" Infant here?
[Bill: I assume that Dunning never marked this grave. Please confirm.]

2- to 3-year old Female: Rosita Medina, buried about 1864
[Bill: I assume that Dunning never marked this grave. Please confirm.]

Adult Male: Mexican Friend of Medina Family, buried about 1864
[Dunning made and erected a grave marker for his grave on 20 May 1946 (Source No. 17).]

South of the area enclosed by the original 10 X 25 foot wall.

Adult Male: Mariano Medina, buried 1878
[Dunning made and erected a marker for his grave on 18 May 1942 (Source No. 16). See photo on page 27 of Source No. 28.]

6-year-old Male: Rafaelito Medina, buried in 1882 or 1888
[Bill: I assume that Dunning never marked this grave. Please confirm.]

Individuals Moved to Namaqua Park in January 1960: In the list below, after in-depth consultation with Bill Meirath (Source No. 34), we have bolded the names of the individuals the funeral directors found in the original Medina Family Cemetery who we think are indeed buried below the Medina Memorial Wall at Namaqua Park.

The first body was found was 2 feet south of the north wall. According to historical records, this should have been Tacanecy. However, the funeral directors' report identifies it as an adult male. In his 21 November and 4 December 2011 (Source No. 34) emails to us, Bill provides several reasons why he is convinced that this body was actually **Tacanecy/John/Marie Medina's**.

1. Tacanecy is reported as having been "a large woman" (page 45 of Source No. 25). Thus, the funeral directors could have mistaken her body for that of a man.
2. We have already seen that six doctors in the Loveland area could not agree on the sex of the skeleton of the supposed "Indian princess" who some thought might have been Macellina Medina. (See Child No. 3 under "Children of Mariano Medina" above.) Consequently, it is not hard to imagine that three funeral directors, who were not medical doctors, might not be able to make the distinction.

3. The funeral directors couldn't determine if the animal skeleton accompanying the second body was a dog or a cat. Again, not being medical doctors they most likely never would have had comparative anatomy classes.
4. If Dunning's headstones were still in the cemetery when the bodies were disinterred in January 1960, the north-most headstone would have said "John." Since the funeral directors were not familiar with the history of the Medina family and their cemetery, they may have just assumed that "John" was a male. Snow/ice on the headstone that cold January day could have kept them from reading the "Marie" at all or it could have been too faint to read. However, as Bill points out, no records can be found of when the headstones that Dunning made for five of the graves in original Medina Family Cemetery disappeared.

The second body, an adult female, was found 3 feet south of the first body and, assuming that each grave was at least 2.5 feet wide, 7.5 feet ($2\text{ ft} + 3\text{ ft} + 2.5\text{ ft} = 7.5\text{ ft}$) south of the north wall. The funeral directors concluded that this was Tacaney Medina. However, all written descriptions of the cemetery and the three cemetery maps discussed above (Source No. 10 and pages 24 and 31 of Source No. 15) indicate that **Marcellina/Lena Medina** was buried in this grave. The funeral directors' description of the items found in this grave (many beads and body of a dog or cat) seem more appropriate for a young lady's grave. However, the funeral directors do not mention the "bass crucifix enameled with black" that Mrs. Edwin Clark reports helping Tacaney place on Lena's breast before she was buried. It may have been an artifact too tempting to rebury in Namaqua Park.

The third body, identified by the funeral directors as an second adult male, was found immediately to the south of the second body. Assuming that the second grave was at least 2.5 feet wide and that "immediately to the south" = 1 foot), this third body would have been at least 10 feet ($7.5\text{ ft} + 2.5\text{ ft} + 1\text{ ft} = 10\text{ ft}$) south of the north wall. This may well have been the grave of **Martin Medina**, since he may have been large enough when he died at 15 years old to have been considered to be an adult by the funeral directors. Recall that two of the cemetery maps and their accompanying text (Source Nos. 10 and page 31 of Source No. 15) indicate that this was a "boy older than Lena who died in 1864. (See Child No. 2 under "Children of Mariano Medina" above.)

The fourth body, identified by the funeral directors' as an adult male, was "some 10 feet south" of the third body. Using 9 feet for "some 10 feet" would make this body 21.5 feet ($10\text{ ft} + 9\text{ ft} + 2.5\text{ ft} = 21.5\text{ ft}$) south of the north wall. Recall that the east and west walls of the original walled-in area of the cemetery are assumed to have been 25 feet long, making the south wall 25 feet south of the north wall. Since this male body was thus found inside of the original south wall, it must have been the **Mexican Friend**, who all written records and cemetery maps indicated was buried in this position. In his 4 December 2011 email to us (Source No. 34), Bill Meirath pointed out that the crucifix found on the coffin associated with this body makes it even more likely that this was the body of Mariano Medina's Mexican friend who shared Mariano's Catholic religion.

The fifth body, identified by the funeral directors as a child of undetermined sex, was 2 feet south of the fourth body and at the foot (just east) of that grave. Assuming that the fourth grave was at least 2.5 feet wide, this body would be 26 feet (21.5 ft + 2 ft + 2.5 ft = 26 ft) south of the north wall, which appears to place this body to the south of the original south wall of the cemetery. Since Mariano Medina's body was buried just south of the southwest corner of the original 10 X 25 foot cemetery wall, we accept Zethyl Gates's suggestion that this could very well be the grave of **Rafaelito Medina** (Child No. 5 under "Children of Mariano Medina" above). Note that when this body was reinterred below the wall at Namaqua Park, it was labeled "Baby Boy 1864," which would have made it Martin Medina, who died in 1864 and who is instead the third body discussed above. Recall that Jefferson McAnnelly reported (Source No. 12) that the son of Mariano and his second wife "Maze" Howard was buried in the Medina Family Cemetery. This son was Rafaelito.

Individuals Still Buried in the Original Medina Family Cemetery: Not counting the "modern" baby, a comparison between the above list of the eight "Individuals Originally Buried in the Medina Family Cemetery" with list of the five bodies of "Individuals Moved to Namaqua Park in January 1960" suggests that the bodies of the following three individuals are *still buried* at the current location of the original cemetery: Mariano Medina (died 1878), Rosita Medina (died 1864), and Louie Papa's infant daughter (died 1866).

If the remains of these three individuals are still in the original Medina Family Cemetery, where are they buried? The 9 feet between the graves of Martin Medina (third body found in January 1960) and Mexican Friend (the fourth body found in January 1960) would certainly be enough space to contain the graves of both Rosita Medina and Louie Papa's daughter, both of whom were very young, and hence small, when they died. *In fact, if there were no burials between the third body and the fourth body, why were Mariano Medina and his son Rafaelito buried outside of the original walled-in area of the Medina Family Cemetery in the first place!* In addition, the two little girls' graves could have been small enough that they could be buried either east or west of or even between the first three bodies found at the original cemetery in January 1960.

Mariano Medina's remains would thus still be buried in the original Medina Family Cemetery south of the location where the three funeral directors found the remains of the Mexican Friend in 1960, for the Mexican Friend's grave was the last grave *before* the south wall and Mariano's grave was outside the southwest corner of the original walls.

In addition, as is the case with a number of other rural cemeteries in Larimer County that started out as family cemeteries (the Mosier Ranch Cemetery and the Fairkytes Cemetery, for example), Namaqua-area residents who were not members of the Medina family could have been buried inside or outside the walls of the Medina Family Cemetery. We already know that a young child was buried there in the early 1940s.

Source No. 5 reports on a child of a Mr. and Mrs. Krosky of Namaqua, who could have been buried at the Medina Family Cemetery following its death in February 1891.

Efforts to Preserve and Restore the Original Cemetery

Loveland-area historians Harold Dunning and Zethyl Gates were both upset that the original Medina Family Cemetery had not been preserved and/or restored.

On pages 439-441 of Volume I of his *Over Hill and Vale* series (Source No. 19), Harold Dunning ardently pleaded for the preservation of Mariano's "little graveyard" and asked that it be made into "a show place" that Loveland residents could point to "with pride when future generations want to know who was the first settler."

On the last paragraph of her biography of Mariano (page 84 of Source No. 25), Zethyl Gates said the following:

"The winds blow restlessly around Marianna Butte; the Indian Springs have almost dried up. The bridge at Mariano's Crossing has been relocated at least twice; the post office, livery barn, stone fort and even Mariano's house are gone. Mariano's 'Spanish Cemetery' has indeed been desecrated now. Only the silent, silvery Big Thompson River remains—that, and the mysteries of Mariano Medina, the Mexican mountain man."

Recall that Harold Dunning published Volume I of *Over Hill and Vale* in 1956, which was 4 years before five of the bodies in the original Medina Family Cemetery were moved to Namaqua Park, and that Zethyl Gates first published her biography of Mariano Medina in 1981, which was 21 years after the bodies were moved.

Through his friendship with Zethyl Gates prior to her 29 July 2002 death, Bill Meirath became familiar with Mariano Medina and his family's cemetery and with Zethyl's ardent wish that the cemetery be restored. While Zethyl was still with us, Bill got the *Loveland Reporter-Herald* sufficiently interested in the original Medina Family Cemetery that they published two articles related to the cemetery in their 26 and 27 October 1996 issues (Source Nos. 26 and 27).

Based on his own research, as reflected in this notebook on the Medina Family Cemetery (Source No. 28) that he first distributed in May 2007, Bill learned even more about the history of the Medinas and their cemetery and learned that Harold Dunning also wished that the cemetery be preserved. The distribution of that notebook was the beginning of Bill's efforts to preserve and restore the cemetery.

He asked Alfred Vigil and Sharon Danhauer to join his effort, with the result that the three of them gave their first presentation on the history of Mariano Medina, his family,

and their family cemetery and on the need to restore and preserve the cemetery at the Loveland Museum and Gallery during May History Month in 2008 (Source No. 29).

One of the those attending that meeting was Dr. Jason LaBelle, Assistant Professor of Archaeology at Colorado State University. Dr. LaBelle became so interested in the effort to save the cemetery that in February 2009 he had his archaeology students do a surface survey of the land around what was believed to be the site of the cemetery. Based primarily on the location of sandstone rocks that had been moved to the area to make the cemetery walls before the walls were destroyed in 1960, Jason and his students were able to identify the 0.96 acre on which the cemetery had originally been located.

Then in May 2009 Jess Rodriquez (9 October 2011 email from Bill Meirath, Source No. 33), who owned the land containing the original Medina Family Cemetery, agreed to donate the 0.96 acre on which the cemetery was located to the Loveland Historical Society. When the Oregon-California Trails Association (OCTA) held its 27th Annual Convention in Loveland on 18-22 August 2009, Rodriquez received OCTA's "Friend of the Cherokee Trail Award" for his generous donation.

On 19 September 2009, Denver's Channel 9, the NBC station in Denver, did a story as part of its nightly news during which it interviewed Bill Meirath and Jess Rodriquez about the efforts to preserve the Medina Family Cemetery (Source No. 31).

In early January 2010, Rodriquez donated \$1,000 to pay for a joint effort of the Colorado Department of Local Affairs and the Colorado State University Cooperative Extension to "explore concept designs for how to enhance and protect" the Medina Family Cemetery.

In April 2010, the Medina Cemetery Committee of the Loveland Historical Society chose a hardscape and landscape design for the cemetery that included a place for trail-related signage in the northeast corner of the preservation site, which is just west of route where the Cherokee and Overland trails passed the cemetery before entering Namaqua itself.

In May 2010, the Colorado-Cherokee Trails Chapter of OCTA decided to use the \$2,000 in "profits" from its management of the August 2009 OCTA Convention to pay for trail-related signage at the restored cemetery.

On 9 January 2012, the Loveland Planning Commission approved Jess Rodriquez's plans for the subdivision that includes the Medina Family Cemetery, paving the way for Rodriquez to go ahead and donate the cemetery to the Loveland Historical Society (Source No. 35). **[Bill: Please let me know when the legal transfer from Jess to the LHS takes place!]**