



**20) Mary “Pauline” Fielder Fayman** was born 1866 in Georgia to an influential southern family. She was afforded an education and was proficient playing piano and had a soprano singing voice. The family moved to New Mexico where Mary

married James Fayman. The couple enjoyed the social life moving to California and then Nevada in 1894. While in Nevada Mary became involved with another man and was divorced by James. She returned to New Mexico but then went back to California, using the name Josie Black to sing in saloons. Mary was in Phoenix by 1897 singing and using the name Pauline Fayman. She was working at the Anheuser Saloon and drinking heavily on February 27, 1898. She returned to her room and took a lethal dose of morphine. Mary left a note asking not to be placed in a pauper’s grave and that her brother should not be notified. He was notified and between the citizens of Phoenix and her brother, Mary was buried with a beautiful grave marker (although her last name is incorrectly spelled). Buried in Loosley **B11 L21 G3**

**(Cenotaph) Alice Brawley White** was born 1869 in California. She married Thomas White in 1886 in Phoenix, however he died in 1888, leaving her with two children. Alice became pregnant in 1891 but was not married. She went to Dr. Scott Helm who supposedly performed a procedure to cause an abortion, however it failed. Mary became quite ill and when examined by Drs. Titus and Hughes, the fetus was still present. The doctors then removed the fetus on July 17. Mary had already developed blood poisoning and died July 21, 1891. Dr. Helm was tried for murder based on the initial statement Mary

made to authorities. However the jury could not agree on who had performed the abortion on Mary and Dr. Helm was exonerated. Burial location unknown. **Cenotaph Brick.**

**(Cenotaph) Ida Bailey Murray Guenther** was born 1853 in Denmark. Her early life and how she arrived In Arizona is not known. She was married at least three times. In 1893 she married John Murray and a witness was a well-known madam, Minnie Drum. When Murray died in February 1899, Ida was living behind the Central Hotel at 1st St. & Washington for a short time. The alley was known for prostitution and drugs. Ida’s temper and drug usage led her to set fire to another resident’s apartment after an argument, almost setting the hotel on fire. She was arrested but released when the judge determined the witnesses were unreliable. Ida married Herman Guenther September 1899. Together they drank heavily and had the occasional fight between themselves and others. Ida died May 5, 1904 of cerebral softening. She is buried in City Loosley in an unknown location. **Cenotaph Brick.**

**Pioneer & Military Memorial Park**  
1317 W. Jefferson  
Phoenix, AZ 85007

**Open 10 a.m.—2 pm., Thursdays**  
**Check our website for other Open House**  
**hours and dates.**

**Pioneers’ Cemetery Association**  
[www.azhistcemeteries.org](http://www.azhistcemeteries.org)  
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# *Soiled Doves of Pioneer & Military Memorial Park*



This brochure funded through a grant from:





**15) Rose Gregory** was one of Phoenix's more colorful pioneers. She went by the name of **Minnie Powers** and is remembered today as a 'benevolent madam.' She was born 1852 in England and in 1870 immigrated with her family to Utah as part of the

Mormon migration. Rose began using the name Minnie Powers and traveled to Arizona by train in 1879. In 1880 she was living in Tucson working as a 'housekeeper' for two courtesans. By 1886 Rose was in Phoenix operating her own brothel at 1st St. and Van Buren. She was known as kindhearted and generous, helping the less fortunate and taking in women from abusive relationships. Tragedy struck when a fire occurred at the business and one of her 'girls' was burned to death (see the story of **Leticia Rice** in this brochure). Her fate was sealed when she hired William 'The Cockney' Belcher as a bartender for her business, The Villa Road House Saloon. Rose and William entered into a turbulent relationship. William became enraged after learning Rose was still entertaining male visitors and went to the Saloon one night. There he found Rose alone in bed shooting her and then himself, killing them both on September 17, 1898. She was buried in a grave that cost a mere \$10, but in a beautiful coffin paid for by her admirers. The plaque 'At Rest' affixed to the top. Buried in **Rosedale G99**



**16) Marie Josephine Dedourt** was born May 5, 1862 in France. Nothing is known of Marie's early life, however in 1899 she was working for the Magnani brothers in Phoenix. The brothers owned saloons such as the Owl and the Red Light. Marie died September 3, 1899 from kidney trouble,

perhaps due to alcoholism. She had \$500 in the bank, which Annibale Magnani was given through probate. Annibale was known to have beautiful grave makers erected for his 'girls.' Marie's marker says: Ici Repose (here lies) Marie Josephine DeDourt, decedee a (died in) Prescott (dates and from) Amiens Somme France. Regrettee de son Epoux. Priez Por Elle (mourned by her husband, pray for her). Even though her marker indicates she had a husband, her probate indicates she had no family. Marie's last name was documented as Dedours in probate records. Buried in **Rosedale B47 G7**



**17) Edna D'Aubigne Laziola** was born October 23, 1872 in Connecticut. Her father was gone by 1880 and her mother now had five girls to support. Their house was raided by police in 1880 and Edna's mother and older sisters were accused of entertaining men. Edna and her sisters would

become burlesque performers, known for their singing and skirt dancing. The sisters moved west and came to Phoenix about 1896. Edna and sister Annie would operate the Four Mile Road House (4000 E. Van Buren) where tenants were known to use morphine. On January 29, 1900 Edna was staying with a friend when she became lethargic and unresponsive. She had overdosed on chloroform and died before help arrived. Buried in **Rosedale B47 G6**



**18) Louise Humbert** was born 1869 in southern France. Nothing is known of her early life and the circumstances that led to her work for the Magnani brothers. The brothers were known for their saloons such as the Owl and Red Light. She was apparently quite popular as her

obituary described a lavish funeral procession to the cemetery, her casket draped with roses. She died from pulmonary tuberculosis on September 9, 1904. Buried in **Rosedale B7 G7**

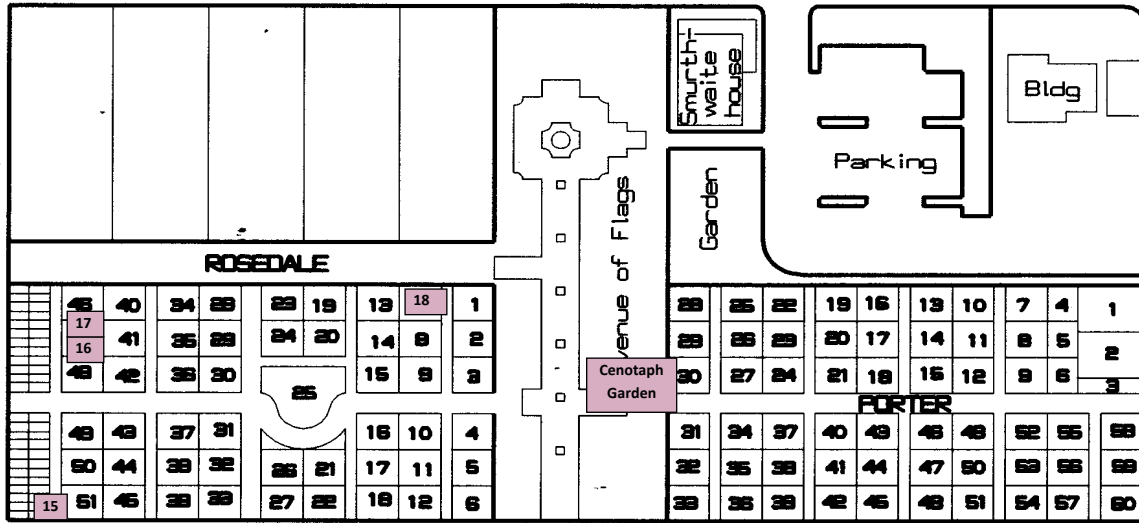
**19) Leticia Rice** was born March 26, 1876. At the age of 17 she was already a 'working girl' for Rose Gregory at her boarding house and saloon located at Central and Van Buren in Phoenix. On May 19, 1893 Leticia and Ruth Reed were out entertaining a couple of men and came back to the house inebriated. Leticia did not want the night to end and the gentleman was obliged to carry her kicking and protesting into her room. Leticia kicked over a kerosene lamp, spilling burning coal oil over her from head to knees. The gentlemen quickly fled. The other girls rolled Leticia in a rug to extinguish the flames. Doctors arrived however Leticia died from the shock of her burns. Her large monument was paid for by an unknown admirer or her employer Rose Gregory. Buried in **Loosley B12 L44 S1/3**



# SOILED DOVES BROCHURE

Pioneer and Military Memorial Park  
1317 West Jefferson St. Phoenix, Arizona

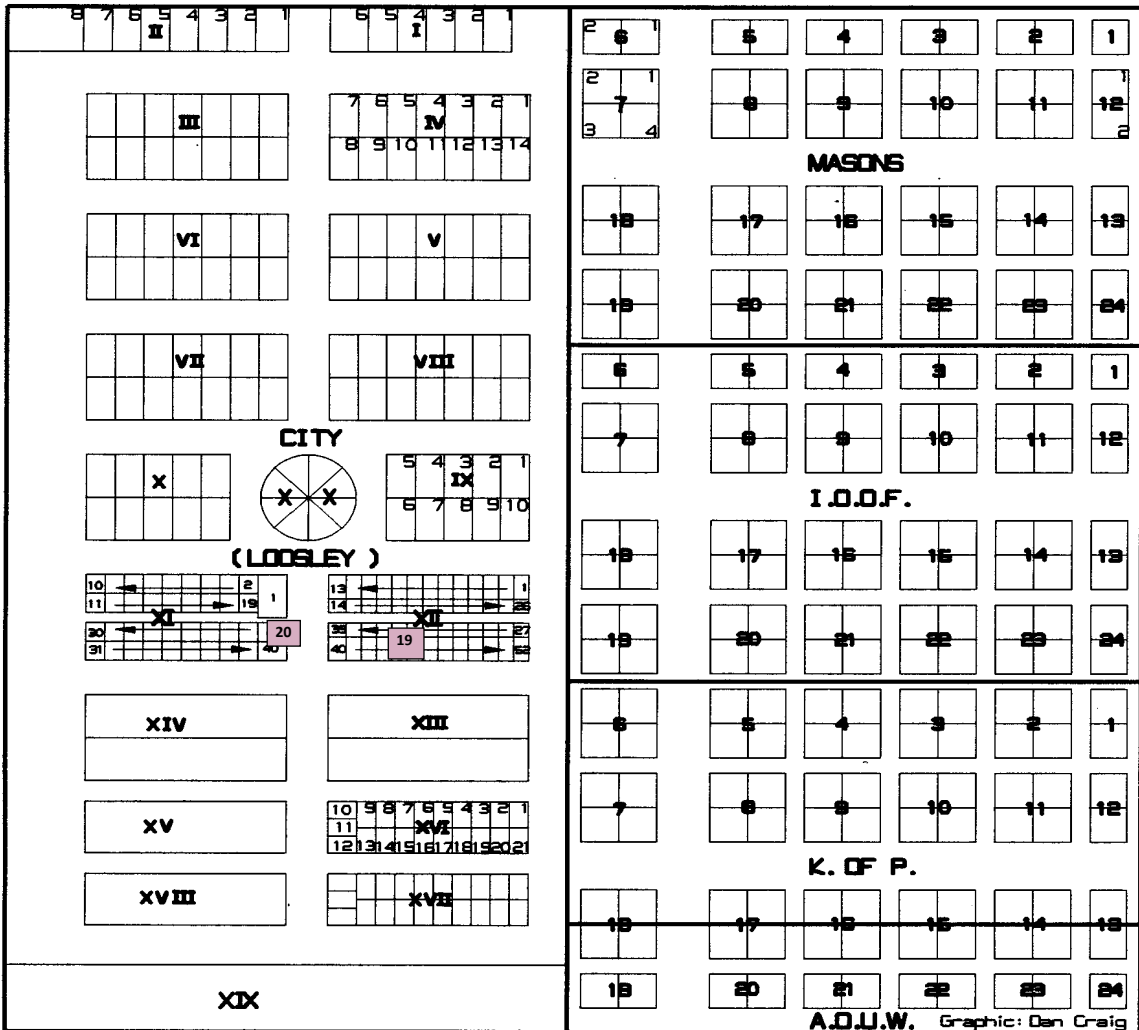
W JEFFERSON ST



S 15TH AVE

S 13TH AVE

W MADISON ST



W HARRISON ST