

7) Jane "Jennie" Netherton Isaac was born 1827 in Tennessee. She married William in 1848 and they would eventually have 11 children, 8 survived to adulthood. The family moved to California around 1860 and in 1870 were in Gilroy where they were farmers. William would also

serve as a Baptist Minister and on the Board of Education. Education would continue to be a priority for this family. In the Spring of 1875, Jennie packed up her household and all headed for Prescott with two wagons, each pulled by four horses. It took two months to arrive, at one point crossing the Colorado River. The family would remain in Prescott until the Spring of 1876, moving temporarily to a small adobe house in Phoenix. A home was built on 400 acres of land at what is now 35th Ave. & McDowell Rd. The Isaacs needing to educate their children, donated the land founding Isaac School. That school is still in existence. The Isaacs prospered and in 1884 Jennie began conducting business in her own name dealing with stock and farming products. The Arizona Legislature had given married women that right in 1865. In 1887 Jennie helped start a chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star as William was a Mason. Jennie held the office of the "Electa," who shares the lesson of Charity and Hospitality. Jennie's husband William died March 23, 1900. Jennie lived alone until she developed grippe, the flu, and died after seven days on February 10, 1902. She is buried in the large family plot in Masons B17 L3 (Photo courtesy Dean



1902



8) Feliciana Baker was born 1883 in Yuma to Albert and Maria. Albert had been a prisoner of war during the Civil War when he was captured by the Union at the fall of Vicksburg. He became a lawyer and Maria was from an old Spanish family. They met and were married

in Los Angeles. The family moved to Phoenix where Albert would become the U.S. District Attorney and in 1893 the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Territory of Arizona. On May 15, 1884 Feliciana found a quantity of morphine pills, frequently prescribed at the time and ingested a fatal dose. The overdose was not discovered until she fell into a stupor. Doctors worked for hours including the use of a galvanic battery, electrotherapy, to save Feliciana to no avail. Feliciana became the first person buried in the newly opened Masons Cemetery B2 L1 G3

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

Open 10 am—2 pm., Thursdays Check our website for additional Open House hours and dates

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Women and Children of Pioneer & Military Memorial Park



Margaret "Aggie" Roby Loring

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Arizona's written history has largely overlooked the role of the pioneer woman. The writers of that history did not set out to ignore women, it was a way of thinking at that time.

Women contributed to the settling of the Territory of Arizona and specifically Phoenix. They suffered through great hardships and accomplished much to create what we now see around us. Some lost children and husbands, at times their only support.

We honor those women and their children in PMMP by bringing their stories to the fore-front so they are not forgotten.

1) Margaret "Aggie" Roby Loring (cover) was born in 1853 in New Hampshire. She married George Loring in 1874 in Boston. When George went west with the Boston Colonists Party, she remained behind with son George. In September 1876 she left all conveniences she was accustomed to behind and traveled to Phoenix where George had become a successful merchant. Since no train stopped in Phoenix, travel would have been by wagon. Aggie developed typhoid after the birth of a son and on August 12, 1878 died. She is buried in the Loring Vault Rosedale. (Photo of Margaret Loring about 1876 courtesy of Arizona Historical Society Library and Archives Tucson, photo #17706)

2) Mary Peterson Kennedy was born 1877 in Nebraska. Mary's parents moved to Missouri where they were farmers. In early 1900, Mary and her sister left home for Pleasanton, Kansas and opened their own dressmaking business. Mary had joined the Royal Neighbors

Lodge of Missouri by this time. The lodge was a progressive women's fraternal benefit society. The society assisted women and children in need and offered life insurance to women, a rarity at the time. The society is now the largest women-led

life insurers in the country. Mary met Benjamin Kennedy, a successful cattleman from Belgrade, Montana. They married in 1901 and moved back to Montana. Shortly after, Mary became ill and was diagnosed with tuberculosis. Mary and Benjamin came to Phoenix where Mary's family was now living. The warm climate was not a benefit to Mary's health and she died February 18, 1902. She is buried near her brother Benjamin and sister Elica (Card) in **Rosedale B4 G3**



3) Berenice Campbell was 5 years old when she died from scarlet fever on July 22, 1890. She was the daughter of Joseph and Margarita. Her mother had also contracted the disease, but recovered. Berenices's father was a well known Judge in Phoenix and was Mayor from 1891-1893. Her

unique grave marker is made of Zinc, sometimes called White Bronze. Buried **Porter B7 G**



4) Sarah "Ella" Hill McElhaney was born 1872 in Georgia. Her family, like many others, moved west to Arizona in the 1880s. In 1889 she married Samuel and they moved to Holbrook where they started a cattle company. A drought forced them to drive the cattle back to Phoenix

where they settled along the free flowing Salt River. Five children were born. In 1905, while loading hogs into a chute, Samuel caught his thumb causing unbearable pain. He fainted twice as he stumbled to the barn. By the time the doctor arrived, Samuel had died from shock and heart failure. He was 42. Sarah was left to raise six children, one born after Samuel had died. Sarah moved into town and raised her children, her 15 year old son stepping into his father's shoes. Sarah developed tuberculosis and died March 25, 1911, she was 39. Her children continued ranching around Yuma and Wellton, Arizona. Sarah is buried with Samuel and son Lucius in City Loosley B4 L2-3 N1/4



5) Mary List Mosier was born 1843 in Pennsylvania. Her family moved to Iowa where she married Benjamin Mosier at the tender age of 15. Mary bore 11 children between 1860 to 1875, six survived to adulthood. The couple moved to Missouri where they became successful farmers.

During that time the Civil War arrived and Benjamin enlisted in the Missouri State Militia, leaving Mary to tend farm. He was able to visit home on occasion, evidenced by his growing family. The Mosiers moved to Phoenix in 1884. Mary lived as a farmer's wife doing the household chores, occasionally forking hay for cattle and working the fields. Mary developed heart problems and in 1897 resigned her position as Sunday school teacher. On December 14, 1897 while driving her horse and buggy home, she suffered a stroke and died. Benjamin soon learned that Arizona had a community property law and Mary's property would be split between him and their children. It had never occurred to him that his late wife owned anything, much less half of the marital assets. Mary is buried in City Loosley **B3 L3 N**



6) Emma Beauchamp McGehon was born 1861 in California. Her parents moved to Phoenix around 1878 where they managed the Swilling Hotel, a simple adobe structure. Later they managed a stage station on the Black Canyon Road (I-17) and the Arizona Canal

(~Dunlap Ave.). As her parents aged, Emma assumed operations of the stage station. She married William McGehon in 1881. The couple had two children, Van who lived to adulthood and a son who died in infancy in 1883. In 1902 Emma's health began to decline and she was diagnosed as having a tumor. She died at St. Joseph's Hospital on October 17, 1903 from blood loss following surgery. Emma was buried next to her infant son in **City Loosley B10 L2 G9**.

Women and Children Brochure

