

book. It is an extremely well done production.

The essays bring to life the people of Bisbee -- how they lived in the past and how they live today. Yet no emphasis is placed on any individuals in a legendary manner as is often done with Tombstone history.

The essays, which look at everyday life, the railroad, the mines, etc., combine to create a sense of the development of Bisbee's strong foundation, which is still evident today. That Bisbee exists today as an energetic community is the result of its foundation.

The sense of strong community spirit guided by wise heads is evident throughout. Bisbee was not

developed by greed but by common sense and honest business sense.

The essays are enhanced by the fact that this book combines literary journalism with pictorial journalism. It's done in such a manner that each essay can be looked at as part of a whole or pursued separately in smaller pieces.

The whole can be as large as placing Bisbee in the context of a world that began demanding more electricity at the same time as Bisbee began producing it in quantity. The smaller pieces can be as small as one photograph, such as the one on page 71 of the Copper Queen Hospital, where I was born.

-- John H. Davis, Jr.

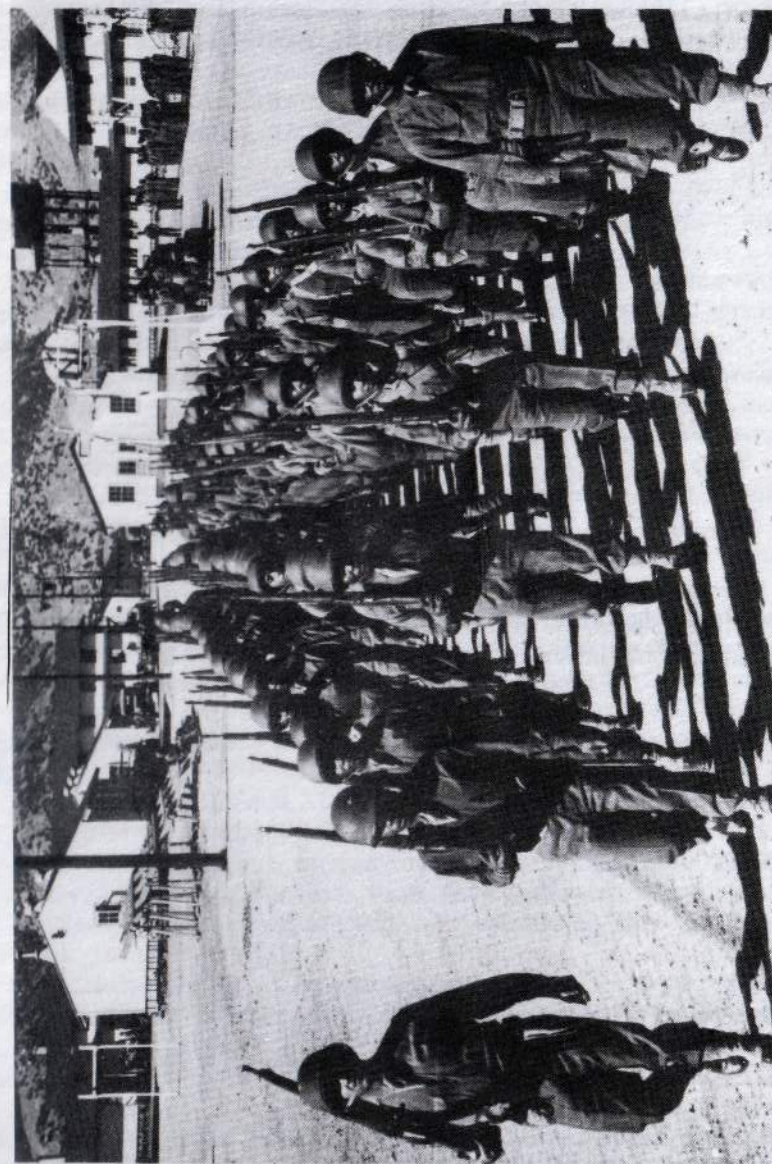
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Membership in CCHAS includes a subscription to The Cochise Quarterly, the Newsletter and other mailings, as well as participation with vote in the annual meeting, participation in field trips and, after meeting certain requirements, the right to engage in archaeological activities of the Society.

The Cochise Quarterly, a journal of history and archaeology of Cochise County and adjacent portions of Hidalgo County, N.M., and Sonora and Chihuahua states in Mexico, contains articles by qualified authors as well as reviews of books on history and archaeology in the area. It is a CCHAS publication. Contributions are welcome. Manuscripts should be submitted to the Editorial Committee, P.O. Box 818, Douglas, AZ 85608-0818.

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CONTENTS

| | |
|--|----|
| HONORING THE MOSONS by Grace McCool..... | 3 |
| THE GATEWAY TIMES: 1959-1967 by Richard "Dick" W. Fulton..... | 5 |
| FORT HUACHUCA'S ROLE IN WORLD WAR II by James P. Finley..... | 11 |
| THE BACK PAGES | 28 |

About the Cover: Troops of the 93rd Infantry Division march through their company area at Fort Huachuca in 1943. (This photo and all others in this issue are courtesy of Fort Huachuca Museum.)

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HONORING THE MOSONS

By Grace McCool

Cochise County's Moson Road was built in 1967 between Highway 90 and Hereford Road. It parallels the San Pedro River. The name honors Frank Bennett Moson and his wife, Pearl (Parker) Moson. The road intersects their Y Lightning cattle and guest ranch.

The Mosons were Cochise County pioneers. Pearl, an Arizona native, was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bill Parker. They lived in Parker Canyon, in the Huachuca Mountains, where Mr. Parker owned a mine and operated a cattle ranch.

Frank Moson, whose friends called him "F.B.", was born in 1878 on his grandfather, Ed Roberts', horse ranch near San Jose, Calif., where his father, William Moson, was ranch manager.

In 1880, his parents divorced. His mother, Ella Moson, and her two brothers, Ed and Frank Roberts, rounded up 200 head of Steeldust horses and drove them all of the way from northern California to Tombstone.

The party was a pack-outfit--all of their possessions and food were brought along on pack horses since there were no wheeled vehicles in the outfit. Four-year-old Frank and his sister Eva, who was five, rode their own horses all of the way.

Frank and Ed Roberts bought a ranch and settled on Babocomari Creek, west of Fairbank. Ella Moson bought a ranch in Ash Canyon in the Huachuca Mountains but soon sold it and moved to Hereford Spring on the San Pedro.

She married Col. William Cornell Greene in 1884. He had bought the San Raphael Del Valle Spanish land grant on the San Pedro from the Elias family. He also bought and leased 50,000 acres of grazing land in Mexico and incorporated the Greene Cattle Company. After his marriage he bought property in Cananea, Son., and eventually developed a fabulous copper mine.

From 1900 to 1910, Frank Moson was ranch foreman of the OR Cattle Company, as Green's company was called. Headquarters were at Hereford. A two-teacher school, a store, company bunk-house, several houses and a railroad station were built. For many years, more cattle were shipped from Hereford, out of pens designed and built by Frank Moson, than from any other railroad station in the U.S.

Large herds from Mexico were driven across the border, inspected for brands and dipped for vermin, then driven to Hereford to be loaded into cattle cars at the railroad. The Boquillas Land & Cattle Company, the Greene Company and many local ranchers all used the Hereford station.

On New Year's Day, 1902, Pearl Parker and Frank Moson were married in St. Augustine Hotel in Tucson. Mrs. Cicero Martin and Ben Snead were attendants. The wedding and reception were attended by the most prominent citizens of Arizona Territory.

The couple bought the Dick Havaline ranch near Charleston and built

the finest ranch house in the country. A daughter, Eva, was born to them in 1904 and a son, Frank Bennett (Bud), a couple of years later.

Col. Greene died at Cananea in 1910 when the spirited team of blood bay horses he was driving ran away and he was thrown from the buggy. George Henshaw was Cochise County Sheriff from 1926-1930, but before that he was bookkeeper for Col. Greene's Cananea Consolidated Copper Company. He told me about the strike at the mine and smelter in 1906 when there was rioting and some Americans were killed. Henshaw said at the height of the fighting, Frank Moson rode horseback across a bridge into town, with a gun in each hand, and did much to save many Americans before volunteers arrived from Bisbee to defend the Americans until Col. Emilio Kosterlitzky and his Mexican rurales rode into town and restored order.

The Mosons sold their ranch when the house burned in 1918 to the Boquillas Land & Cattle Company. They then established the 25,000-acre Y Lightning ranch (named for their brand) halfway between Hereford and the Huachuca Mountains. They moved there on Armistice Day, November 11, 1918.

The Mosons raised Hereford and Brahma cattle, had a remuda of fine horses and accepted paying guests. Their "dude ranch" was one of the first dude ranches in Cochise County. Among their guests were movie stars, state governors, titled Europeans and one guest from China.

The ranch buildings included 10 double cabins, two single cabins, the large ranch house, an old-fashioned carriage house, barns, several stock corrals and even a private landing field. Many guests returned year after year and some purchased nearby ranches.

The Moson's son, Bennett (Bud) Moson, was for many years a Cochise County Deputy Sheriff until his death in 1962. The Moson's daughter, Eva Bradshaw, lives on part of the ranch and raises pure-bred cattle, but much of the ranch has been subdivided.

My family filed a homestead entry in 1933 on a section of land next to the Y Lightning. the Mosons were our neighbors and friends, loaned us saddle horses, gave us beef and kept up our courage during the Depression years. F.B. taught my sons stock-raising, range management and how to keep wind mills pumping water.

He was truly a gentleman. He often stated his favorite maxim—"There is only one unpardonable sin and that is bad manners."

Moson Road honors "F.B." and Pearl Moson—pioneers and ranchers of whom our county can be proud.

THE GATEWAY TIMES: 1959 - 1967

By Richard "Dick" W. Fulton

This article is dedicated to Ira and Dorothy Gwin, owners and publishers of Sierra Vista's first newspaper, the Gateway Times.

The **Gateway Times** made its appearance in Sierra Vista on April 28, 1958. The publishers and owners, Ira W. and Dorothy R. Gwin, started the newspaper in their Bisbee office with meager funds and a will to succeed.

Their first composing room consisted of a small hand-fed job press and a handful of type; here they printed the **Gateway Times** for the next 16 months. By July, 1959, the Gwins were able to purchase complete newspaper equipment to establish a plant in Sierra Vista. In September, 1959, readers read the first newspaper to be published in Sierra Vista. The publication soon enlarged from a tabloid to a full-sized newspaper and was published weekly.

The Gwins served as publisher, business manager and printer. The staff, Jim Stubbs, editor-printer; Helen French, bookkeeper; Vic Bustamente, advertising manager; and Dave Santor, sports editor provided the greater Huachuca community local and regional news coverage. The **Gateway Times** office was located on Main Street and was always open to those who wandered in to discuss local politics or to just say "hello." All were welcomed.

It was this spirit of small town friendliness and sense of community that provided the ingredients for the **Gateway Times** to inform readers of southern Arizona's local history heritage. There were many newcomers arriving daily to work at Fort Huachuca and the newly-created U.S. Army Electronic Proving Ground, which opened in the mid-1950s. These newcomers -- engineers, scientists, military and many supporting personnel -- were mostly Easterners. The West was a new experience for the majority of these people and they were eager to learn about the folklore they saw in movies and on television -- Tombstone with the OK Corral, the Spanish and their lost treasures, the ghost town ruins of Charleston and numerous other exciting stories of Cochise County.

The **Gateway Times** encouraged Stan Adler, Grace (Bakarich) McCool and later Dick Fulton to write about local history. Stan Adler and Grace McCool accepted the challenge and over the next 10 years provided readers with insights into Cochise County gained from lifelong western experiences.

The three writers never discussed their articles with one another; nor in fact, ever met. Each had their own writing style and wrote what they believed would be of interest, striving to be entertaining, informative and historically accurate.

Stan Adler

Stan Adler, a lifelong Hereford resident and cowboy, wrote about many subjects. He was a man of the world but his style reflected the West and the Arizona he loved. His column was simply titled, "Stan Adler." From thereon, the reader became exposed to a wide variety of western folklore.

He wrote of his career and of turning out copy for the press since 1914. An article was no great effort for him. He wrote in his quaint style for the local readers' entertainment.

An old Hollywood character actor friend of his, Billy Horne, once told him, "Stan, never change your style. It may spook some of your readers at first. But after a while they'll get used to it and won't want it any other way."

Adding to this, Adler discussed comments made by a dude ranch winter guest who remarked, "I read your columns but there are lots of words I don't understand. So I looked them up in the dictionary, and they just aren't there." To this he answered, "I don't get words from the dictionary, the dictionary gets words from me."

To those who have read Stan Adler, his "own dictionary" is readily apparent. Adler's world was not just limited to the Southwest but spanned many subjects. He wrote of local and statewide politics, taxes, Eastern tourists, Mexicans, ranchers, dude ranches, Indians and philosophy. Cowboy yarns included bronco riding, rodeos, payday, drinking and "how" cowboys remembered their friends.

Chuck Martin, a Western novel writer, was one such cowboy friend who had not forgotten him. Through Martin, Adler was invited to be a judge in the 1937 "Miss America Bathing Beauty Contest" held at Oceanside, Calif. After the contest, and upon returning to Arizona, he wrote, "Cowboy Rides Herd on Contours."

Adler described his Oceanside experience and his friends who attempted to shield him from the early arriving beauties. It was a well known fact that these beauties would try to jump the gun on their more leisurely opponents by using their charms to influence the judges.

Adler reflected, "The way of the transgressor may be hard, but the way of the bathing beauty judge is tougher than wet rawhide...The beauty contest transpired...but one most unusual innovation that was not fully appreciated by the 10,000 spectating enthusiasts of feminine glamor was the fact that an Arizona cowboy had made a flawless hand as a bathing beauty judge!"

Adler speckled his columns with poetry and every now and then provided a photograph to further emphasize a particular mood. His poetry and cornies illustrated "his" way with words out on the sunbaked pasture:

Trek the cow, the horse, and the ass.
But in a year without rain,
Alas, where in the heck is the grass?

or:

This year's Kansas City Athletics
Are surely a dazzling sight!
I've turned in my color TV machine
And I have gotten a black and white.

He believed "A forty cent snort of Huachuca panther juice would often get you more votes than a \$100 dinner...Politicians are people who put themselves out to put themselves in." He told of the hostess of the Panther

Juice Saloon in Brewery Gulch. She warned an aggressive cowpoke, "Lips that touch likker shall never touch mine." "Your lips?" asked the imbibing cow person. "No, my likker," the lady told him.

On another occasion when discussing the ever so fast changing world, he went through his files to find an article published in the September 1947 **Arizona Highways** addressing the same subject. He concluded, as he had some 20 years earlier, that Arizona's beauty which leaves an unfading memory of splendor was being ignored when attracting tourists. He asked his readers to consider:

the still dark nights on the limitless desert with
countless gleaming stars that seem to hang so
low that you feel you can pick them out of the
sky...spreading cactus flats, blooming in
yellows, reds and purples in a vista that reaches
the distant aquamarine hills...startling magenta
sunsets casting fantastic shadows on the
mountain ridges across the valley...the calm
imposing canyons with lofty trees as your only
companions...the gleaming colored reefs that
seem to have been painted by some prehistoric
giant...the sunbaked open range that gives you
the sense of hawk like freedom. That is
Arizona.

Adler never believed in a fast changing world where the truth was lost. This was Adler, a man who could reduce his feelings to the printed word in a manner that could be understood by his readers.

Grace McCool

Grace McCool wrote with the life experience gained over many years. Her column, "With Grace McCool," illustrated her enjoyment in relating to others the history and folklore of the greater Huachuca area as she understood it.

She wrote of Fort Bowie, the Brunkow mine, Charleston, Gleeson, Greaterville, Pearce, Courtland, Bisbee, Buena City, Lewis Springs, Fairbank, Emory City, Dos Cabezas, the Mule Mountains, the Southern Pacific railroad, camels, ox teams, stagecoaches, Apaches, the Mormon Battalion, Fort Huachuca, the 6th Cavalry, New Year's Eve in Tombstone, Christmas near Sierra Vista, the Earp brothers, gold and silver, the mines and miners, the outlaws and good citizens.

McCool told of these subjects by weaving into each article descriptions of personalities and locations she personally knew. Of special interest were her remembrances of the early residents of Fort Huachuca, Fry and Sierra Vista.

She reflected upon the beginning of what was to become, many years later, Sierra Vista. The settlement was first called Pango, after a pioneer card game. Later its name was changed to Overton, honoring an Army officer from Fort Huachuca.

An early resident was Bill Carmichael, a veteran of the Spanish American War. He settled in Overton, and met and married his first wife, Margaret, in 1908. Carmichael purchased the Riley ranch and store, and in 1909 sold a right-of-way to the Southern Pacific railroad for the shortline from Lewis Springs to Fort Huachuca.

The railroad changed the Overton town name to Garden Canyon after the railroad station. Garden Canyon became an active community during World War I as black troops were brought in to be trained. Garden Canyon was referred to as "White City" due to segregation between the white and black folks.

Oliver Fry and his family homesteaded near Garden Canyon in 1914. Mr. Fry told McCool in 1933 that he "was a native of Iowa and had been engaged in the sheep business in Texas before moving to Arizona, where he raised both hogs and cattle."

After World War I, McCool remembered there were 35 adobe houses facing main street on the Carmichael property. At the end of this street, the spacious Carmichael ranch house faced the store and post office across the street. A few sheet iron cabins were grouped around the Fry ranch house. A huge adobe barn, the largest in the county, stored hay and feed for the Fry livestock.

McCool did not remember seeing children in the area or attending the district school, Buena No. 68, when she came to Garden Canyon to trade at the store in 1933. In 1935, the first church was founded and an adobe chapel built. The pastor was a woman called "Mother Cross."

Mrs. Lillian Fry worked as both postal and store clerk at the Garden Canyon store and post office where she was postmistress. The post office, which burned down in 1961, was located near her father-in-law's house. When Mrs. Fry became postmistress, she had the name of the post office changed to Fry.

Christmas was as always a special event. McCool remembered when she was a little girl, a particular gift to her parents were pen-wipers and match scratchers:

Every desk just had to have a pen-wiper, in the days when you dipped a pen, with a steel pinpoint...we made them like a little book with a fancy cover and the pages were made of felt or flannel...a match-scratcher was made of a square of sandpaper pasted to any sort of cardboard...which was decorated...to hang on the dining room wall.

McCool, a long-time local resident, saw the area grow and the town names change from Garden Canyon to Fry. She saw Sierra Vista surround Fry and in 1956, become an incorporated city.

Her attitude concerning Sierra Vista and its people never changed. She believed Sierra Vista was a city in its own right with fine, progressive people, modern shops, motels and excellent schools. The ram shackle little

district school at the crossroads she remembered in 1933 has been replaced by modern grade schools, a high school and a junior high school.

Richard "Dick" W. Fulton

Dick Fulton was a newcomer to the Fort Huachuca, Fry and Sierra Vista area. He and his wife arrived from Detroit, Mich., on July 4, 1958. He was one of the many "new" people to come to the West to begin a new life and work at the U.S. Army Electronic Proving Ground.

His appreciation of Arizona and the greater Huachuca area grew as had that of many others before him. Saturdays and Sundays became one big adventure for him and his family as they ventured into the countryside.

Using Stan Adler's and Grace McCool's **Gateway Times** articles as guides, the San Pedro River, the ruins of Charleston, Indians and the Spanish tradition became starting points for further investigation of places and events. Since he did not have the experiences of Stan Adler or Grace McCool, there was a lot to learn.

His articles, "Greewood Dick," were based upon research and actual field excursions. The first "Greewood Dick" article was published in the August, 1964 edition of the **Gateway Times** and continued to February, 1967.

Fulton also related events each week in his "Did You Know That?" columns. He wrote of Tombstone, Charleston, mining, local residents, Amerind Foundation, outlaws, Padre Kino and Sobaipuri Indians and Quiburi. Book reviews, local history and current events sprinkled with questions to test the readers' knowledge of the West were often provided to offer a greater insight to an exciting subject.

In one of Fulton's first columns, he wrote that he knew..."Greewood" was spelled 'Greasewood'...but I like it spelled that way." He wrote it was appropriate to combine "Greewood" and "Dick" since "Greewood" described the plant he had to penetrate most of the time to reach wherever he was going, and "Dick" was his first name.

Information spiced with quotes from the Tombstone, Tucson and Phoenix newspapers provided **Gateway Times** readers with a sampling of interesting history in Fulton's columns. For example, the **Arizona Citizen** of March 26, 1880 reported "John Turner is building a good wagon road up Ramsey Canyon, following the old burro trail." Or a comment from the **Tombstone Republican** of 1883 that "D.C. Field, the Wells Fargo agent at Charleston, who was about 50 years of age committed suicide by "...blowing his head all over the walls of his room." The **Tombstone Nugget** in its January, 1880 issue noted that "Mr. Burton, proprietor of the hotel at Huachuca, has been...making extensive arrangements this winter...to his property for the entertainment of guests...as a summer resort this location is the finest in the territory, and Tucson families as well as those from other points, have already engaged rooms for July and August."

Adler, McCool and Fulton provided a look back into local history and related what it was like to be an early citizen of the greater Huachuca area

and a westerner. Each wrote with a distinctive literary expression and personality. Although at times the same subjects were discussed, the basic facts were never in conflict; the authors simply supplemented one another.

Ira and Dorothy Gwin should be recognized for publishing these authors in their belief that local history must be remembered and recorded. The Gwins left a proud legacy for the citizens of Sierra Vista, Fry, Fort Huachuca, Huachuca City, Cochise County and Arizona.

Bibliographic Note

Stan Adler, Grace McCool and Dick Fulton columns were published in the **Gateway Times** from September, 1959 through July, 1969. The **Gateway Times** served Fort Huachuca, Sierra Vista, Fry, Huachuca City and Sonoita. Other known writings of the three authors span a spectrum of magazines, private printings, university and historical society publications.

Adler published articles since 1914 in various newspapers and magazines. In 1938, Stan Adler privately published in Bisbee, **Sagebrush Strokes**. This delightful 70-page book of verse and prose related many yarns of the Southwestern range. It is illustrated by the author's own drawings and photographs.

Jeff Dykes in his Western book catalog, "**A Range Man's Library**," Catalog 55, Winter 1985, places this edition under "Range Rarities" valued then at \$125. He added that this was the first copy he had ever seen.

Jac Hein, in a personal interview with McCool, found she began her writing career in 1922 by writing an article for the **Chicago Tribune**. She also was a reporter and wrote for the Bisbee Review. During her career she wrote a column for the **Tombstone Epitaph**, was a "stringer" for state newspapers and published books, to include **Sermonettes for Children**, **Gunsmoke**, **The True Story of Old Tombstone** and **Sunday Trails in Old Cochise**. She died in 1992.

Fulton, through his "Greewood Dick" research published "**Millville-Charleston: Cochise County, 1878-1888**", Arizona Pioneers Historical Society (Tucson, 1964), vol. VII, no. 1, pp. 9-22 and "**Charleston, Arizona, A Documentary Reconstruction**", Arizona and the West (Tucson, 1966), vol. 9, no. 1, pp. 41-64. He now lives in Fairfax, Va.

A must reading for those interested in Cochise County and in particular, Sierra Vista and its people is Jac Hein's "**Early Sierra Vista: Its People and Neighbors**" (Banner Printing Center, Sierra Vista), 1983, 282 pp. Hein, in writing a column for the **Herald-Dispatch** and **Bisbee Review**, also realized local and oral history would be lost unless it was recorded. His series of columns, which appeared in the Sunday editions, led him to interview many "old timers." From these interviews, he recorded the reminiscences of those who looked back upon their dreams, ambitions and disappointments in providing a foundation for what is the thriving community known as Sierra Vista.

FORT HUACHUCA'S ROLE IN WORLD WAR II

By James P. Finley

Fort Huachuca, tucked away in Southern Arizona, has always made its presence felt in the surrounding community. From its establishment in 1877 as a blocking position to hinder Apache raiding, it served as an umbrella of protection that enabled mining and agricultural interests to develop in an otherwise hostile environment.

When early in the 20th century Mexican revolutions made the border country unstable and scene of countless livestock raids, patrols from Fort Huachuca reassured ranchers and farmers in Cochise County. Citizens became used to seeing large columns of the U.S. Army's 10th Cavalry and 25th Infantry maneuvering along the international line. But it was not until World War II that Fort Huachuca would make its greatest impact.

World War II was a war that changed America. Military life became the common denominator for most young men and some women. Over 13 million Americans, or 10 percent of the entire population, served. It was a war of shared experiences.

The war reached into every state, every community and into each home. In Cochise County it transformed the face of the map and turned an isolated mining and agricultural community into an armed camp. There were 34,627 people living in Cochise County in 1940; that number would more than double during the war years.

As Hitler attacked Europe in 1940, U.S. Army planners in Washington, D.C. drew up a crash construction program to shelter 1,200,000 men at camps across the U.S.. Work on these buildings began at Huachuca in late 1940 and the post was transformed into an infantry division training center. In the ensuing years, the fort's newly built ranges, barracks, offices and service clubs became home for over 25,000 people.

As the landscape at Huachuca was transformed, military installations sprang up around Arizona. The Army Air Corps took advantage of the state's clear skies and negligible air traffic to train its men. Fields were activated in all corners of Arizona.

In Douglas, an army airfield was constructed where bomber pilots received instruction and where the Army conducted some of the first helicopter training. Four thousand four hundred soldiers and civilians served at Douglas and its four sub-bases, one of which was at Hereford.

Huachuca became the hub for most Army and Army Air Corps activities, acting as the supply distribution center for all installations in Arizona and some in New Mexico and California. Huachuca was a sub-depot of the regional Army supply depot at San Antonio, Texas, and forwarded quartermaster material by rail throughout the southwest. The fort issued clothing and equipment, distributed rations, and provided laundry services for some 30,000 soldiers and airmen stationed around Arizona.

The construction at Huachuca began as a \$1.25 million project, but before it was over it would cost \$6 million and employ 3,500 men. One contractor was Del E. Webb, a Phoenix builder who would later become

known for his developments such as the retirement community of Sun City outside of Phoenix.

Fort Huachuca's isolation recommended it for training of two black infantry divisions. War Department planners thought the African-American soldiers would be removed from civilian prejudices and opposition that existed in more populated areas. While that was true to a certain extent, racism existed wherever black troops went, some of it from their own white officers.

The 25th Infantry Regiment, manned by African-American soldiers, would form the core of experience around which these new units would be built. On October 1, 1940, the 25th lost 80 percent of its strength of 1,100, as veterans were sent out to form new black Army units. The regiment filled up to its authorized strength of 2,660 men by adding draftees from the 2nd, 5th and 8th Corps areas.

George Looney, a 25th Infantry regular, told how veterans were sent to give newly formed units experience and training.

Huachuca's first draftees arrived in November, 1940. They were quartered in pyramidal tents used by the Arizona National Guard when they came to Huachuca for their yearly training. Cadres from the 25th Infantry Regiment were sent to the cantonment and I went as the bugler. In the meantime the 25th was sending cadres all over the country for the formation of service units. The famous Red Ball Express came from a cadre of the 25th.

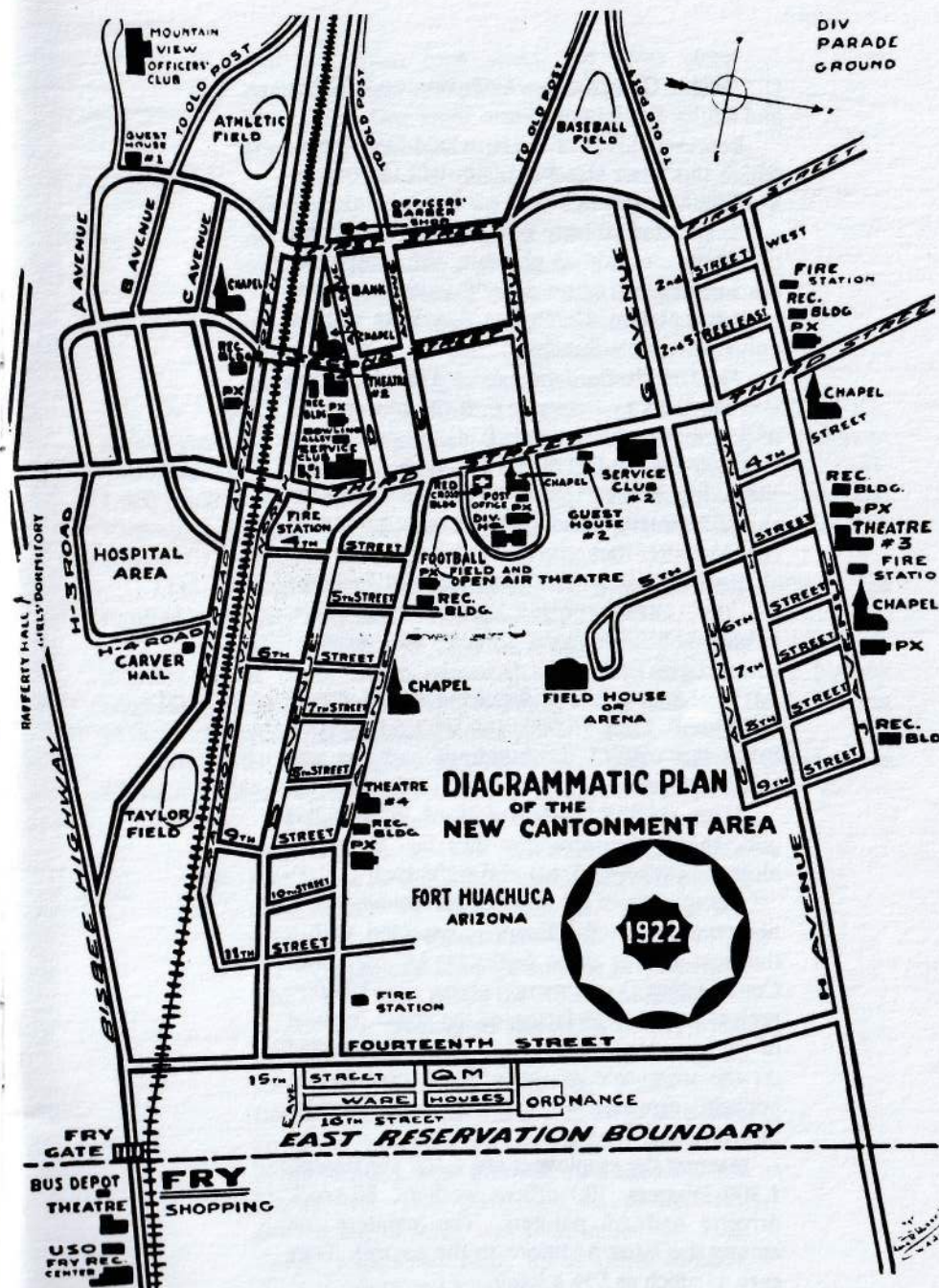
To give you an idea how the men were being sent out in cadre: By December, 1940 there were only four buglers left at Fort Huachuca. These men were regulars, they were soldiers, they knew their jobs, and they were good.²

In November, 1940, the 25th Infantry received 790 draftees from New York, New Jersey and Delaware, 500 more than they expected, because shelter was not available for them at Fort Benning where they were originally scheduled to join the 24th Infantry.³

The first World War II cantonment area of Fort Huachuca was nearing completion in January, 1941. On the 21st of that month, the **Bisbee Daily Review** reported progress on the construction effort:

A record-breaking pace is being set on the expansion program at Fort Huachuca with the roofs already laid on 192 new buildings after only eight weeks of activity.

Employment is at the highest peak since the cantonment was started, with approximately 3,100 persons on the payroll of the contractors,



Map of the new cantonment area at Fort Huachuca in 1943. Before 1940, none of this existed.

Del Webb Construction Company and White and Miller Contractors, Inc.

Representatives of the firm said the payroll, which this week was \$125,000, will increase to \$130,000 next week.

In an effort to have new buildings ready for occupancy as soon as possible, the contractors are working the crews every Sunday from now until completion. Heretofore they have worked only on alternate Sundays.

The first draftees are expected to occupy the new barracks by February 6, if the present rate of progress is maintained, E. G. Shaver, office manager for the Del Webb Company, said. All the buildings are expected to be finished by the end of February, although work on utilities may continue after that.

Approximately 220 buildings are included in the entire project which has been considerably increased since the original contract was let.

Total cost of the undertaking is understood to be more than \$6,000,000, with \$4,200,000 being the cost of the buildings and the rest being utilities.

More than 9,000,000 feet of lumber has gone into the construction thus far. Yesterday alone 22 carloads of material were used.

Completion of 15 new duplex residences for non-commissioned officers is expected within the next two or three weeks by M. M. Sundt Construction Company of Tucson. The \$94,000 project includes surfacing of the street in front of the new structures which are being erected on the west side of the military post in the opposite direction from the new cantonment project.

Among the employees are 1,100 carpenters, 1,300 laborers, 120 office workers, 80 truck drivers, and 65 painters. The painters are among the latest additions to the payroll. They earn as much as \$96 a week.

Construction is proceeding at such a rate of speed that one who visits the site today can see marked progress a week from today.

The cantonment is laid out in blocks like a

real city, with each street and cross street named or numbered. There are eight complete blocks and two large areas in addition at the site of the new buildings.

More than a dozen new barracks are now housing construction workers and these will be the first to be occupied by the draftees when military occupation begins in early February.

"Full Speed Ahead" apparently is the slogan of every employee and official at the construction site, and cooperation has been splendid, according to supervising authorities.

On March 1, 1941, the 368th Infantry was activated at Fort Huachuca, giving the post two full regiments for the first time. The new regiment formed around 210 men who had transferred from the 25th. By April, 1941, 1,600 draftees from Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia, Maryland and Virginia were added and the regiment was on its way to reaching authorized strength of 2,600 men and 123 officers.

One of those officers was 1st Lt. George Looney, 368th Infantry. He recalled when the Army reactivated the 368th in 1941.

"The original 368th had been in World War I. I was chosen as a member of the cadre which consisted of a first sergeant, four platoon sergeants, a supply sergeant and a company clerk. This was the beginning of the 93rd Division at Huachuca down below the railroad tracks."

One of the new selective service soldiers was Clarence Gaines from Cleveland, Ohio. He remembered well those days at Fort Huachuca:

I was drafted into the army in Cleveland, Ohio, on Feb. 8, 1941. We were inducted into Fort Hayes in Columbus, uniformed and placed upon a train for Fort Huachuca, Arizona. We arrived at Fort Huachuca on March 1, 1941. We were the first to move into the new barracks which were then called the New Cantonment.

My first memory of Huachuca is that when we got off the train there, the band from the 25th Infantry was there playing "South of the Border" for us. This was a very large train and all of the men who were going to make up the 368th Infantry were arriving on March 1st and March 2nd. This comprised all of the men drafted out of what was then called the Fifth Corps, which was made up of Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia and Kentucky.

When we arrived, we were marched off to these new buildings which had never been occupied. And our first duty was to take our



An aerial view looking northeast of the division cantonment area built at Fort Huachuca in 1942. Railroad tracks divide troop area 12 west of the tracks and troop area 7 to the east. Division headquarters is in the left-center portion of the photo, enclosed by a U-shaped road. Sgt. Wells Memorial Stadium is just northeast of division headquarters in the stream bed that wends its way between two groups of barracks

and past division headquarters. The photo was taken between 1943, when the stadium was built, and 1948 when division headquarters and troop area 12 were dismantled. The small town of Fry is in the upper right background. The road to towns east and railroad tracks leave Fry as two points of a "V" aimed at the San Pedro River and distant Mule Mountains.

mattresses to a place where we were instructed to stuff them with straw.

I was placed in the Third Battalion Headquarters of the 368th Infantry and was assigned to the intelligence platoon. Within a few weeks, I was changed to the communications platoon, where I became a message center clerk. At this time, all draftees were making \$21 per month, even if you were promoted. For the first four months of your service, you could only make \$21 per month, although I was promoted to corporal. I became a communications clerk, and from there I became a communications sergeant.

Some time thereafter, I had learned much of what they tried to teach me, I was made regimental communications sergeant and much of my duty then was teaching new men who came in what Army communications was about. I stayed there at Fort Huachuca, in the New Cantonment, until late 1942, when I was sent to officer's school at Fort Benning. In the meantime, I had met Pearl Jones, the daughter of retired Sgt. George Jones of Tucson, and we were married.

My wife and I moved into the old post area and there we lived happily ever after. I was not too keen about going to OCS (Officers' Candidate School), but in the meantime many of the fellows with whom I had been drafted had gone and were back at Huachuca as brand new second lieutenants. So I was persuaded to go much later than most of the other fellows because I thought I had a pretty good thing at Huachuca.

My fondest memories of Huachuca are some of the nice people I served with. ... We had a very fine cadre who taught us well and were nice to us. I can never forget those beautiful sunrises and sunsets at Fort Huachuca. I hope someday to see them again. ... I think it is a very fine place to serve.

I left Fort Huachuca in 1942 and went to officers' school and was sent back to Phoenix, Arizona, to the 364th Infantry where I remained until early 1943, when we went

overseas. We served in the Aleutian Islands. In 1944, I was sent back to the paratroop school where I became a paratrooper and was placed as Company Commander of Battalions Headquarters, 555th Paratroop Battalion.

Gaines was discharged after the war and went to school on the G.I. Bill. In 1971, he was a senior partner in the Cleveland law firm of Gaines, Rogers, Horton and Forbes. He credited his military service and the G.I. Bill for his success.

In March, 1941, Sen. Ernest W. McFarland made an inspection visit



Col. Edwin N. Hardy, a cavalry officer and commander of Fort Huachuca during World War II, posed on the parade field. After retirement, the colonel moved to his Montana ranch but returned to Arizona after a few years. He lived in Hereford until his death at age 75 in 1963.

to Fort Huachuca, where he said that he and Carl Hayden, the other senator from Arizona, were doing all in their power to bring a full division of men to the fort. He promised there soon would be an announcement about the additional troops coming to the fort.

That announcement came just a little over a month later when the **Bisbee Daily Review** ran this story datelined Phoenix, May 2.

The military strength of Fort Huachuca will be increased to 35,000 soldiers, the engineering firm of Headman, Ferguson and Carollo disclosed today with the announcement it had received a contract to draw specifications for a \$23,000,000 cantonment.

Sam Headman, engineer in charge of development for the firm, said more than 1,400 buildings were planned to accommodate two triangular divisions. He returned today from Washington with a contract to prepare the specifications after a week-long conference with army officials.

The Phoenix engineering firm handled specifications for the recent \$6,000,000 enlargement of the southern Arizona military post, which now has 5,500 troops.

Construction of the cantonment must be completed within the next eight months, Headman said. The camp will be about two miles north of the most recent addition to the post, which is a mile north of the old fort.

Plans call for 1,242 buildings to house troops, 58 structures for post facilities, including theaters, fire station, post office, service clubs, warehouses, guest houses and churches; 14 for headquarters, finance departments and guard houses; 81 for hospital facilities to accommodate 1,200 to 1,500 beds; four telephone and radio buildings; 26 storage buildings, 12 for a bakery, laundries and cold storage.

Several thousand workmen probably will be employed on the rush job, it was said.

The contract received by the Phoenix firm sets in motion the second expansion at Fort Huachuca within a year. Last October construction of a \$6,000,000 cantonment to accommodate selective service trainees was begun. It was ready for occupancy February 28.

On May 15, the entire 93rd Division was activated at Fort Huachuca, bringing the post's population to over 25,000, making the 75,000-acre reservation the third largest city in the state of Arizona. Although the division was organized around a core of regular Army soldiers from the 25th Infantry Regiment, most of the men were draftees who found neither Army life nor isolated Fort Huachuca to their liking. But others have fond memories of the desert outpost. Lt. Wade McCree, Jr. of the 365th Infantry wrote:

I was sent to the 365th Infantry, ... at Fort Huachuca. Many persons did not like Huachuca. I did. I found it a beautiful place. I liked the desert and the surrounding mountains. I was undoubtedly the exception rather than the rule in enjoying the physical isolation of this post.

On the same day in 1942 that the 93rd Division was activated, President Roosevelt signed the act that formed the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps (WAAC). Later in the war, the title would be simplified to Women's Army Corps (WAC).

In December, 192, the first Women's Army Auxiliary Corps detachments to be sent to the field arrived at Fort Huachuca. The 180 women of the 32d and 33d WAAC companies assumed duties in post headquarters, supporting the 93rd Division. According to at least one of the women: "Fort Huachuca is one of the most beautiful army posts in the country; its frontier history is colorful enough to make any WAAC stationed there want to know something of those early days."



Members of the 32nd WAAC Company entering their barracks in 1942. (U.S. Army Signal Corps photo)

An Army journalist, Pvt. Chester A. Burrill, presented a picture of the busy Fort Huachuca training base in an article appearing in the **Apache Sentinel** on March 9, 1945.

Almost overnight the little village blossomed forth a city, up from the desert. The area of the reservation spread to 117 square miles and the population soon grew to over 25,000. Hundreds of buildings covered the plain below the Old Post. A few years before, the War Department had considered abandoning Fort Huachuca because of an apparent lack of water. The natural resources, Huachuca and Garden Canyons, could not provide a sufficient supply even for the small population and water had been rationed frequently. Now deep wells were sunk and water was abundant.

The new, modern cantonment grew. Embracing now 75,000 acres of land, the training grounds covered the valley and the prairie, up to the mile-high Old Post and continued to the pine-covered backbone of the Huachuca range with an altitude of 7,600 feet. Paved streets were lined with new and comfortable barracks; there was electric power, modern sewage and all the other conveniences of a city. Where once there had been one theater, now there were five with a total seating capacity of over 3,600. During one month the attendance ran over 100,000. Three of the theaters were equipped to present stage productions. Two hospitals were built with 1,141 beds and everything that medical science has conjured up to make the sick well.

Laundries prepared to handle the weekly washing for 30,000 people were put into operation. A dry cleaning plant added another service. These facilities were available too to the air fields as far away as Douglas and Tucson. In a single month 500,000 pieces of flat work and 700,000 pieces of clothing were handled by the laundry. Cold storage plants and storehouses for other foods were erected. ... Two bakeries produced several thousand pounds of bread a day. Over 1,500 gallons of milk were consumed at one meal, most of it

being shipped in. The post dairy supplied the milk for the hospitals.

Shops were installed for the reclamation of items of wearing apparel, tents, equipment and other items. Almost 10,000 pairs of shoes were repaired in a single month to indicate the size of this project. Automotive equipment, tanks, guns, gas masks, all were maintained in perfect working order by the installation of new shops.

To operate the new facilities a great many civilian employees were required. The number grew to 1,400 and a vast city grew to accommodate them. Dwelling units, cafeterias, recreation halls, nurseries for children made up the towns of Knoxville and Apache Flats on the reservation. The fort hummed with activity, military and civilian. In one 24-hour period as many as 23,238 telephone calls were cleared.

Natural water courses were put into use by engineers in training for bridge building and an artificial lake was built in the new area for training with inflated rafts and pontoon bridges. The many miles of open semi-desert provided excellent training ground for desert warfare, camouflage and other tactical problems. The old mining town of Charleston provided a site for the construction of a mimic village. This village was used as an objective for troops in field training. Here the soldiers learned, under very realistic conditions, the critical requirements for street fighting and close combat. Rifle ranges, artillery ranges were built in carefully selected positions all over the area.

The fort's two hospitals began to care for a population suddenly increased. The larger hospital with 946 beds is the only Negro commanded and staffed hospital in the Army and is the largest one in the country. It includes three dental clinics with a total of 42 chairs. The dental staff has averaged 50 fillings a day for each dentist and treated over 1,000 cases per week. The medical corps was staffed by 42 medical officers, 68 nurses and a great number of orderlies, all Negro. Many of the officers

have a distinguished record and each is a specialist in some field. Its X-ray and surgery and medical departments are kept above the standings of similar hospitals by the adoption of the latest approved medical science advancements immediately on their release. The hospital laboratory, maintained by an expertly trained staff, has run 10,000 tests in a month. These tests include milk, water and meats as well as the usual hospital routine.

A stadium seating 11,000 was constructed and put into service. The recreation plant also included a baseball field with a capacity of 10,000, a field house for basketball and roller skating, a golf course, three large swimming pools where more than 1,000 soldiers on a single Sunday took advantage of the facilities. Also put into use were six football practice fields, 25 baseball fields and 100 basketball or volley ball courts.

When the 93rd Division left Huachuca in April, 1943 for eventual deployment to the Pacific, they were replaced on Huachuca's ranges and in the cantonment areas by the 93d Infantry Division, which assembled by May 10, 1943. This African-American division was reconstituted in October, 1942 at Fort McClellan, Ala. Many of the cadre were furnished by Huachuca's 93d Division.

On July 15, 1944, the War Department announced it had established at Fort Huachuca the first basic training center for Black Army nurses. The training at the post's medical facility, which had been designated a station hospital, would prepare the nurses for a commission.

In August, 1944, the first class of Black officer students arrived at Douglas Army Airfield for B-25 familiarization instruction. The pilots were from Tuskegee Army Air Field in Alabama.

A major problem at Huachuca in the early 1940s was a persistent one for all soldiers who braved the challenging terrain of the southwest in years past -- the sense of isolation.

There was a definite lack of wholesome recreational activities. Prostitution outside the gate was a problem. Col. Edwin N. Hardy, Service Command Unit commander at Fort Huachuca, set down his description of the community outside the post gate: "The small town of Fry is dirty, unsanitary and squalid. It has been so for many years...."

On March 27, 1943, a large recreation center was officially opened in Fry, with dignitaries from around the state in attendance. The \$80,000 amusement hall was funded by black businessmen from Chicago. Col. Hardy had encouraged the businessmen to invest in the amusement center,



The fascination of photographing an Arizona snow storm resulted in these two rare views. Top photo is of the Greentop Amusement Hall built by Chicago businessmen. Bottom photo shows the Gate Cafe and behind it the Fry Service Club.



which would become known as "The Green Top" for its domed roof.¹⁰

Although the Army went to great lengths and expense to provide recreational activities on post, soldiers always seem to wander further than the boundaries of a military installation to find their entertainment. With the exception of Fry, the only alternatives were Bisbee, 35 miles away; nearby Naco, Son.; Tucson, 80 miles away; and Agua Prieta, Son., and Douglas, both more than 60 miles away. The Mexican towns, while hospitable to the American Black soldiers, were off limits for enlisted men unless they had a special pass. Bisbee was "out of bounds" until a military police barracks could be built there and MPs stationed in the town permanently.

Cochise County Sheriff I. V. Pruitt announced in late August 1943 that vice conditions in the township of Fry were cleaned up after a series of arrests caused most of the prostitutes and "petty racketeers" to leave. On Sunday, August 22, the place known as "The Hook" and surrounding environs were placed off-limits. The result, according to the VD control officer, was "unaccustomed thousands" of men at the post football game and "countless hundreds" waiting in theater lines. He called Fry an "all but deserted village" and said prostitutes were "fleeing the area by the scores."¹¹

By April 22, 1945, when the last combat unit, the 372d Infantry, departed Huachuca, the war in Europe was coming to a close and activities at Huachuca were dwindling. On April 20, 1945, the *Apache Sentinel* suspended publication because the decreased size of the post did not warrant it. It was replaced with a mimeographed newspaper called appropriately the *Post Script*.

The commanding officer at Fort Huachuca received a letter in the last part of March, 1946 from the Commanding General of the Ninth Service Command at Fort Douglas, Utah. It informed him Huachuca had been "placed in the category of inactive on 31 January 1946." Despite its inactive status, the post was to be prepared "to receive 10,473 troops upon a 60 days notice."¹²

On May 16, 1947, a War Department circular placed Fort Huachuca in the category of surplus, effective May 31. Instructions were given for separation of all eligible military personnel and transfer of those not eligible. Civilian personnel were to be sent a notice of termination and efforts made to place those with retention rights.

The war was over for Cochise County but that place would never be the same. Many soldiers and civilians who had been introduced to the climate and inducements of Arizona would stay to build lives and contribute to the county's growth. The Army would return to the clear-skied isolation of the high desert to test electronics. Fort Huachuca would become a stabilizing factor in the region's economy and a partner in its growth. The history of Cochise County and the U.S. Army in the American Southwest would become inextricably entwined.

Notes

1. Cook, James E., *Arizona Republic*, Dec. 3, 1978.
2. Motley, Mary Penick, *The Invisible Soldier: The Experience of the Black Soldier, World War II*, Wayne State University Press, 1975, 81.
3. Lee, Ulysses G., *The Employment of Negro Troops*, Chief of Military History, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 93.
4. *Bisbee Daily Review*, Jan. 24, 1941.
5. Motley, 81-2.
6. Letter from Clarence L. Gaines, July 8, 1971, in Fort Huachuca Museum files.
7. *Bisbee Daily Review*, May 3, 1941.
8. Motley, 296.
9. Shea, Nancy, *The WAACS*, Harper Bros. Publishers, New York, 1943, 202-2.
10. Lee, 314.
11. Lee, 283-5.
12. Fort Huachuca Museum files.

About the Author: James Finley is director of the Fort Huachuca Museum.

Dear Editorial Committee:

It was with pleasure that I joined your organization and received my first **Cochise Quarterly**. The articles about the McNeal Ladies Aid Society and Amelia Earhart are of special interest to me since my grandparents, Ted (E.H.) and Gladys Taylor, with their children, Dawn (my mother) and Edson, moved to the McNeal area in 1905.

I enjoyed Pete Middleton's article about the day Amelia landed as I did his newspaper article in June, 1982. I have enclosed a copy of the full uncropped picture not fully shown in both articles. The man in overalls with his hands on his hips is my grandfather, Ted, (E.H.) Taylor. Mr. T.J. Leeson, not in the cropped picture, is walking around the wing of the plane in the original.

Quoting from the names written on the back of the photo I have, the people are: John Horning on extreme left (Fred Stolp's great uncle on his father's side), T.J. Leeson (heavy-set, walking toward camera), Amelia Earhart standing in front of plane, Ted (E.H.) Taylor (with back toward camera and hands on hips), and John Erkkilä on far right.

I am looking forward to receiving future Quarterlies and being familiar again with memories of my childhood in Warren and McNeal.

**S. Dawn (Kipp) James
Bisbee**

Dear Editorial Committee:

I am searching for a family bible that was lost in Bisbee in the mid 1920s. The main family name is **YOUNG**. Some of the possible names are:

William Washington Young who married Charlotte Ann Steele; Andrew Jackson Young who married Nancy Ann Blair; Mary Jane Young who married Carter Andrew Barnett Mayberry; Naomie Young who married Sam Norcross; Nancy Ann Young who married William Morgan Brown; William Jackson Young who married Arizona Bobbie Austin; William Nathan Austin who married Nancy Tomlinson; Horace Carl Young who married Cora Velma Maloney; Samuel Curtis Young who married Grace Peterson; Wylie Dennerson Young who married Naomi Roberts; Ruby Lee Young who married Virgil Stockton; Oma Loree Young who married Harold Eglin; Alice Dewreene Young who married Paul Jorgenson; Desmond Jack Young who married Nora Irene Danaher; Thomas Newton Young who married Edna Alma Post; Isaac Taylor Young who married Eliza Clemmie Lewis; John Franklin Young who married Annie Wallace; Albert Lee Young who married Ethel Perryman; Georgia May Young who married Frank Harris; Viola Young who married Mr. Wigley; Susan Inez Young who married Clint Price; Gracie Young who married Mr. Alexander; Lewis Homer Young who married Alma Leona LeFevre; Charles Otto Brown who married Susie Etta Hurst; and Nellie Arena

Brown who married Jack Goodwin Prentice.

I know this is like looking for a needle in a haystack, but I still hope that someone somewhere will turn this bible in.

Thank you for your help.

**Linda M. Richey
Rt. 1 Box 95
St. David, AZ 85630**

Dear Editorial Committee:

I am a Ph.D. student at Arizona State University whose dissertation will focus on baseball in the West. I recently read "Outlaw Baseball in the Old Copper League" by Lynn Bevill which appeared in the Summer 1991 issue of **The Cochise Quarterly**. I realize that the article was published over 18 months ago and your concerns have undoubtedly moved on to other issues, but I felt compelled to write and correct, what I perceive as, misreadings of the historical evidence concerning the protagonist of the article, Hal Chase.

My principal concern is that Mr. Bevill has presented (erroneously, I contend) Hal Chase as a tragic figure. According to Mr. Bevill, the wonderfully talented first baseman who was frequently "at odds" with management, was effectively, yet inexplicably banned from professional baseball in 1920, following a grand jury investigation of the infamous "Black Sox" scandal. Chase next surfaces three years later in Arizona, playing and managing in the Copper League. The author notes that Chase was simply listed as "ballplayer" in the 1935 Tucson

City Directory, and unjustly died in obscurity and squalor in 1947.

The historical record shows that Chase was already an accomplished gambler when he arrived to play for the Highlanders in 1905. He was instantly acclaimed as a star. The principal owners of the New York franchise were Frank Farrell, a notorious New York City gambler, and William Devery, invariably recognized as the city's most corrupt police commissioner. These two owners typified the cozy link between baseball and gaming, which was all too common in the early decades of organized ball.

Nearly every one of Chase's managers, George Stallings, Frank Chance, Christy Mathewson and John McGraw, accused him of "laying down," throwing games, or bribing teammates or opposing players to give substandard performances. At the end of his career when he was playing for the New York Giants in the National League, Chase even made commissions on money he induced others to bet on games that he himself fixed. Chase's crowning achievement in his vast record of deceit came when he brought the gamblers and fixers together to throw the 1919 World Series. Chase bet on the underdog Cincinnati Reds and reportedly won \$40,000.

Additional evidence of Chase's crooked play is apparent. He never played on a pennant winning or championship team. In fact, the fortunes of his teams dropped precipitously when he joined them and rose dramatically immediately

after he left. The Highlanders/Yankees declined by 21 games in Chase's rookie season. After a row with manager George Stallings in 1910, Chase was appointed manager by the Highlander's corrupt owner Frank Farrell. Chase led a team that had finished second in 1910 to sixth place in 1911 (hardly the "acceptable although not outstanding" job that Mr. Bevill described). The New Yorkers improved by seven games after Chase was traded to the Chicago White Sox, who proclaimed that they would surely win the World Series with their new first baseman. Unfortunately, though not surprisingly, the Sox dropped from fourth to fifth, and improved by 23 games in their first complete year without Chase. His Federal League teams finished fourth and sixth. When he joined Christy Mathewson and the Cincinnati Reds in 1916, the team lost 11 more games than the year before, and improved by 28 games and won the pennant in 1919, the year after Chase left. Even with his dominant skills, Chase was not able to bring home a winner in the four-team Copper League.

There is a three year void in Mr. Bevill's account, between 1920 when Chase is expelled from the Major Leagues and 1923 when he reappears in Arizona. Once again, the record shows that he continued his pattern of dishonesty and deceit. Following the 1919 season, John McGraw, Chase's manager, offered his crooked first baseman a pitiful salary in hopes that he would not return to the Giants in

Page 30

1920. Chase did not return to New York, but instead returned to his native California and played in the Pacific Coast League. By August, however, he was forever banned from PCL parks for his attempts to bribe Seattle pitcher Sider Baum. That fall he was indicted by the Cook County (Illinois) grand jury for his role in the Black Sox scandal. He never testified, however, because California refused to expedite him after his wife sued him for divorce.

Baseball historians have universally condemned Hal Chase:

"Hal Chase, probably the most corrupt ballplayer ever..." (Stephen S. Hall, Total Baseball, p. 436);

"...Chase's reputation was smelly everywhere." (Charles Alexander, Our Game, p. 119);

"Hal Chase is remembered as a shining, leering, pock-marked face, pasted on a pitch-dark soul;" (Bill James, The Bill James Historical Baseball Abstract, p. 329);

In an interview shortly before his death, Chase denied nothing, stating only that he did not profit as much from his deceit as he could have.

In a fitting assessment of Chase's skills, The Sporting News in June, 1913 said, "That he can play first base as it never was and perhaps never will be played is a well-known truth. That he will is a different matter." Hal Chase probably never did lose his love of the game of baseball as Mr. Bevill describes because it was while he was engineering fixes that Chase most exerted his influence, made a majority of his money and enjoyed himself the most.

How Chase managed to continue to take advantage of people, when his reputation was so well known, is a very curious thing. He obviously had a magnetic personality that was able to appeal to base human frailties and convince people that it was all right.

Because baseball historians have universally condemned Hal Chase, I found Mr. Bevill's article curious and somewhat troubling. Nevertheless, I greatly enjoyed reading the article and would encourage further research into the history of baseball in the Southwest.

Thank you for the time and opportunity to address my concerns. I enjoy your publication, and look forward to reading the next issue.

Jay C. Ziemann
Scottsdale

Bloody Border: Riots, Battles and Adventure Along the Turbulent U.S.-Mexican Borderlands by Douglas V. Meed, Westernlore Press, P.O. Box 35305, Tucson, AZ 85740. Hardcover, numerous photographs, 242 pages, \$25.

As noted in the quotation at the beginning of this book, life and history along the U.S.-Mexican border is different from any place else in the world. Meed shows just how different in this book.

In the strictest sense, only two chapters of this book concern the Cochise County area. The same as book ends, the chapters on

Cananea and Naco flank the rest of Meed's stories.

El Paso resident Meed spends most of his time relating Texas stories. Some of these, however, are not as Texocentric as one might expect.

The bloody end of Pascual Orozco that Meed details put a stop to a Mexican revolutionary movement whose influence went beyond Chihuahua. The attraction of American mercenaries to the revolution was, as Meed puts it, like moths to a flame and leads to some rousing stories.

The photographs, although awkwardly placed, generally amplify Meed's writing. The writing, while generally proffering stories already presented elsewhere, are very readable and make a solid introduction to the "Bloody Border."

--Cindy Hayostek

Bisbee, Urban Outpost on the Frontier, edited by Carlos A. Schwantes with the assistance of Tom Vaughan. University of Arizona Press, 1230 N. Park Ave. #102, Tucson, AZ 85719. Large format, numerous photos, maps, 146 pages, soft cover, \$40.

This book consists of an introduction and six essays, each dealing with a subject important to the development of Bisbee. Together the essays tell the real story of Bisbee from its beginning through its development to its situation today.

Collections of essays tend to be uneven because some essays are not as well written as others. This, however, is not the case with this

Page 31