

Civilian Conservation Corps

Company 3840

Camp SCS-19-A, St. David, Arizona, 1935-1939

**Camp SCS-26-A, Patagonia, Arizona,
1939-1941**



Sharon E. Hunt

Photographs by Elson Alvarez

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Dedicated to the CCC enrollees, Technical Services personnel, and U.S. Army personnel who served in Company 3840, especially enrollees Elson Alvarez and Eduardo Castillo.

This work, as is all my work, is also dedicated to my father, who always supported and encouraged me and whose choices in life continue to inspire my own.

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Any changes or additions to this history will be greatly appreciated and will be incorporated in subsequent printings.

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Preface

This work grew out of my interest in telling the stories of the 1930s-era Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Being part Irish, I treasure the art of storytelling.

I believe that the stories of the CCC are best told by the men who served in this program themselves. I gave a presentation at the 2008 Arizona History Convention on the camp newspapers of Civilian Conservation Corps Companies 858 and 2851, stationed at Camp SP-10-A in Vail, Arizona, 1934-1937. The personalities and the experiences of the men of this camp came through loud and clear through their articles, jokes, and illustrations in these newspapers.

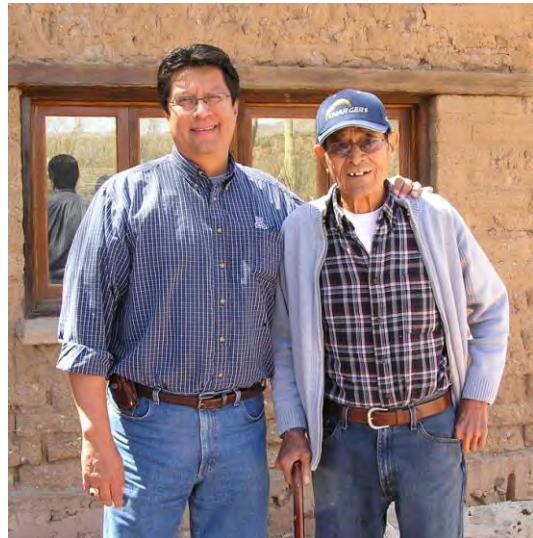
I then expanded my research to the camp newspapers of Company 3840, stationed in St. David and Patagonia, Arizona. While reading and transcribing these newspapers, I became fascinated with the stories of these camps.

I was extremely blessed to be shown a collection of beautiful photographs taken by Elson Alvarez, a CCC boy who served in both the St. David and Patagonia CCC camps.

I wanted others to see and enjoy these photographs and to hear the stories of the boys from these camps.

This book is a collection of information I have gathered from the camp newspapers, government documents, other histories, oral histories, and photographs.

I hope that I have presented the boys' stories well, and I hope that this book will spark the telling of many more stories.



Eduardo "Buck" Quiroz Castillo, enrollee at Patagonia and Parker Lake, with son Daniel

Elson Alvarez, enrollee and LEM at St. David and Patagonia and talented photographer of CCC life, at Civilian Conservation Corps Recognition Day, 2010

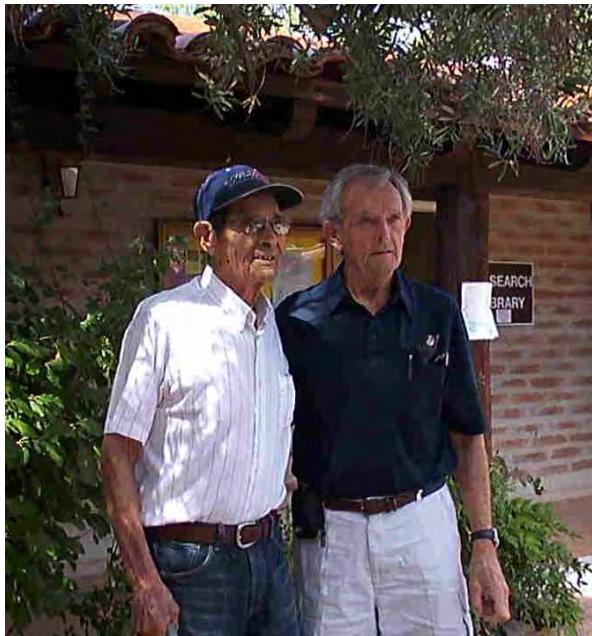
Acknowledgments

Many, many thanks to CCC enrollees Elson Alvarez and Eduardo “Buck” Quiroz Castillo and their families (Al, Martha, Sylvia, and Daniel). They have generously given of their time, their memories, and their photographs to share the history of the CCC. Their legacy will live on for many generations. Elson and Buck exemplify the highest principles of the CCC, and they are a credit to this country and to their families. They have my greatest respect and greatest admiration.

Thanks also to the following individuals:

Patagonia: Ernest Bruss, son of Patagonia camp commander Ernest H. Bruss, who provided photographs and stories of the camp from his father; Daniel Castillo, son of Patagonia CCC enrollee Eduardo “Buck” Quiroz Castillo, and Mary Lou Castillo who provided photographs, stories, research information, and help with camp locations; Bill Gillespie of the Forest Service, who provided information on Camp F-63-A; Mary Bingham, who provided copies of newspaper articles with CCC information; and Dr. Kevin C. Hortsman, who provided information on maps and locations.

St. David: Stan Benjamin of the San Pedro Valley Arts and Historical Society, who helped me identify sources of information and provided information on local ranches and ranchers; Frances Goodman of the St. David Heritage & Cultural Arts Society, who helped with the names in the roster; Ron Higginbotham from St. David, who gave of his time and local knowledge and supplied several wonderful photographs; Sue Kartchner of the St. David Heritage & Cultural Arts Society, who helped with the names in the roster, provided photographs, and helped put me in touch with people from St. David; Louise Larson from Pomerene, who helped me in the early stages of my research by sharing her research; Joanne and Henry Nyquist of St. David, who graciously allowed me to take photographs of their property, which was once part of the CCC campsite; and Patty Walmann from St. David, who helped me obtain current photographs of the St. David campsite.



(left) Eduardo "Buck" Quiroz Castillo (CCC enrollee at Patagonia and Parker Lake) and Ernest Bruss (son of Patagonia camp commander Ernest H. Bruss) meet each other and swap stories about the CCC and Capt. Bruss in September 2010.



(right) Daniel Castillo (son of Buck), Eduardo "Buck" Quiroz Castillo, and Sharon Hunt



(left) Sharon Hunt and Elson Alvarez at Third Annual CCC Recognition Day, March 31, 2012

Part One

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)

History of the CCC

On March 31, 1933, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed the Emergency Conservation Work Act authorizing the creation of what became the Civilian Conservation Corps, or CCC. On April 7, the first enrollees were called up for service in the CCC.

The CCC was one of the federal government's New Deal programs, designed to combat the harsh conditions of the Great Depression in this country. The program put young, unemployed men to work on projects to conserve the nation's natural resources. The CCC strove to educate the men and prepare them for work outside the CCC while combating soil erosion, improving the nation's forests, building roads, and improving the public park system.

The U.S. Army was responsible for running the CCC camps: housing, transporting, feeding, caring for the health of, and educating the enrollees. The U.S. Army personnel consisted of a company commander, a second in command, an educational advisor, and a camp physician.

State and federal government agencies—such as the Soil Conservation Service, Department of Grazing, and the Department of Forestry—oversaw the work projects and trained and supervised the enrollees. The work project foremen and project superintendents were known as Technical Services personnel.

The enrollees were young, unmarried men between the ages of 17 and 28. Each camp had approximately two hundred enrollees.

Nearly 3.5 million men served in more than 4,500 camps across the country during the nine years of the program's existence from 1933–1942. Every state had camps, including Hawaii and Alaska, which were not states at the time.

Among their many accomplishments, the CCC enrollees planted 3 billion trees; restored nearly 4,000 historic structures; built 125,000 miles of roads; spent 4.2 million man-days fighting forest fires; arrested soil erosion on more than 20 million acres of farmland; and built or improved 800 national and state parks.¹



Civilian Conservation Corps Logo. *Courtesy of CCC Legacy.*

The CCC in Arizona

In Arizona, the CCC worked on forestry projects; water and soil erosion projects; park development; and insect and disease control. They built roads; strung telephone lines; installed range fences; built soil erosion and water control features; and planted trees.²

Over 41,000 men from Arizona were enrolled, and more than 52,000 served here, with an average of thirty-one camps operating a year.

The total financial obligation within the state was more than 58 million dollars.³

Some of the notable Arizona projects were the construction of trails, walls, and buildings in the Grand Canyon; development of South Mountain Park in Phoenix; construction of Parker Dam; development of Colossal Cave in Vail; and soil erosion and water control projects in St. David and Patagonia.

Soil Erosion Service/Soil Conservation Service

The Soil Erosion Service (SES) was established in the U.S. Department of the Interior on September 19, 1933. Its director, Hugh H. Bennett, believed that offering the labor of CCC enrollees would be invaluable in convincing farmers to try new methods of soil erosion and water conservation. The CCC allotted camps for demonstration work projects from April 1, 1934-March 31, 1935. The success of these SES demonstration work projects led to the establishment of the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) in the U.S. Department of Agriculture on April 17, 1935.

Eight hundred CCC camps were under the control of the SCS during the length of the CCC program;⁴ their projects arrested soil erosion on more than twenty million acres⁵ and demonstrated the value of soil erosion activities to farmers and ranchers, as well as the general public.

The work of the SCS was principally on privately owned lands, while the Department of Grazing performed similar functions on public lands. Its projects focused on preserving and developing soil resources through improvement of range land and control of erosion. The projects included stock tanks, water-spreading dikes, revegetation, contour ditches, check dams, and other irrigation and water-control systems. Many of the enrollees were from farming or ranching backgrounds, and the SCS personnel hoped that the enrollees would apply what they learned about soil conservation practices back home on their farms and ranches at the end of their CCC enrollment.

A few years ago most farmers laughed at the so-called "Scientific" farming, but they have learned that it is necessary to have knowledge of how to conserve their land as well as their money. When the men in SCS camps return to their homes they will be able to make improvements on the farms; this will also improve their community and their state. Every man enrolled has a splendid opportunity to learn the principles of Soil Conservation. These fundamentals are the basis of a farmer.
[camp newspaper, February 1936]

An article in January 17, 1941 issue of *The Casa Grande Dispatch*, quoting K.C. Balcomb, regional CCC administrator, noted that the enrollees helped in the national defense effort by receiving training in job skills and helping farmers and ranchers conserve their natural resources. Three of the twenty-two camps operated by the SCS in the CCC Southwest Region in 1941 were located in Arizona, assisting farmers and ranchers in completing and coordinating water conservation systems.

District Headquarters

The Soil Erosion Service/Soil Conservation Service had twenty-three camps in Arizona from 1934 to 1942.⁶ These camps were located in Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, Maricopa, Pima, Santa Cruz, and Yavapai counties.

The St. David and Patagonia CCC camps were under the U.S. Army command in the CCC's Tucson District. The St. David camp was in the Nogales Sub-District and then the Benson (formerly Willcox) Sub-District. The Patagonia camp was in the Nogales Sub-District. Officials in the district headquarters oversaw the operation by U.S. Army personnel of the CCC camps in their district. The U.S. Army was responsible for the running of the camps, providing food, housing, medical care, transportation, educational opportunities, and recreational opportunities to the enrollees.

The District Quartermaster was charged with the purchase, procurement, storage, and issue of all supplies to camps; transportation by rail of personnel and supplies; and direction of all construction, maintenance, and repair work on the buildings and structures in the campsites.

The headquarters for the Soil Conservation Service was in Safford, Arizona, Graham County. The Gila District SCS warehouse in Safford supplied tools and equipment to the individual camps and oversaw the work of the Technical Services personnel on camp work projects.

Camp Designations

Enrollees were organized into companies, which were assigned numbers. The company number remained the same even when the location and camp designation of the company changed.

Camp designations consisted of a code for the governmental agency for which the camp worked (SCS=Soil Conservation Service), a number, and a letter for the state in which the camp was located (A=Arizona).

Company 3840 was stationed both at Camp SCS-19-A in St. David, and at Camp SCS-26-A in Patagonia, as well as at several fly camps.

The fly camps, or side camps, were small, temporary camps to support work projects at a particular location. They were given descriptive names rather than designations. The side camps for Company 3840 included the Beach, Brophy, Buena Vista, Finley, Saxon, and St. David (when the company was stationed at Patagonia) camps.

Camp SCS-19-A in St. David, Cochise County, was in operation from September 16, 1935 to September 30, 1939.

Camp SCS-26-A in Patagonia, Santa Cruz County, was in operation from October 1, 1939 to September 9, 1941.⁷

Part Two

Camp SCS-19-A

St. David, Arizona

1935-1939

Introduction

In July 1935, the federal government announced that Civilian Conservation Corps Camp SCS-19-A would be established at St. David.⁸ On August 23, 1935, twenty enrollees, designated Company 3840, arrived from Bonham, Texas, to set up camp. They were met at the camp by Engineer William Anderson and Project Superintendent A.A. James. Captain William Cowherd arrived later that day to take temporary command of the camp. U.S. Army authorities arrived on August 25, including Lt. Alfred A. Citrynell, Camp Surgeon, and Lt. Bartle, Camp Commander.

The camp was located at the present-day site of the St. David RV Resort on Hwy. 80 in St. David. The camp was abandoned in September 1939 when Company 3840 moved to Camp SCS-26-A in Patagonia, although a small fly camp remained in St. David at another location until 1941.



One of the lakes at the site of the former St. David CCC camp. According to CCC enrollee Elson Alvarez, there were ducks in the lake during the CCC days, although not the same ones!

Sharon E. Hunt.

Work projects of the camp were dedicated to water control and soil conservation: construction of rubble masonry dams, earth dams, brush dams, contour ditches, head cuts, gully plugs, wire check dams, rock percolators, diversion dams, water-spreading dikes, masonry drops, and weirs in St. David and on nearby ranches. The CCCers also were engaged in revegetation projects; road and truck trail construction; fence construction; and stock tank and water trough construction.

The enrollees worked on the Adams Ranch, Beach Ranch, the Finley Ranch, the Saxon Ranch, the Louis Sands Ranch, the Jack Speiden Ranch (now the Jay Six Ranch), and the Buchenberg Ranch.

The company was voted the outstanding camp in the Nogales Sub-District from the standpoint of high efficiency and cooperation of all members of the command in December 1935. The camp won the prize-winning sub-district pennant in September 1936. The government inspector classified the camp as “superior” in October 1936.



CCC-built rock-and-concrete building at the former St. David CCC campsite, 2010. It was the CCC camp's blacksmith shop.

Sharon E. Hunt.



A portion of the CCC-built wall at the former St. David campsite, 2010.
Sharon E. Hunt.

Camp Site

The camp was located at the present-day site of the St. David RV Resort on Hwy. 80 in St. David. Materials for the camp buildings began to be trucked in on Monday, July 29, 1935.⁹ The Benson, Arizona, newspaper, *The San Pedro Valley News*, reported that ten trucks arrived in Benson on July 26, 1935, to unload lumber for the CCC camp, located south of the town of St. David across the road from the Whipple Dahlia farm. The newspaper further reported that July 27 and July 28 were spent unloading and hauling supplies. When enrollees and U.S. Army personnel arrived in late August 1935, the enrollees went to work preparing the camp. They improved the office, supply room, barracks, and mess hall. They built garages, a blacksmith shop, tool room, and a Technical Services office under the supervision of Project Superintendent A.A. James and his foremen.

The campsite included a headquarters building, containing the camp commander's office; U.S. Army officers' quarters; Technical Services quarters; Technical Services office; oil house; supply room; four wooden barracks housing fifty men each; kitchen, storeroom, and mess hall; bath house; concrete wash rack for the trucks; recreation hall; infirmary; photo shop; blacksmith shop; tool room; carpentry shop; barber shop; and garage. The buildings were heated with coal.



Camp carpentry shop

A pit latrine was provided for the enrollees, while the officers, technicians, and infirmary had flush toilets and septic tanks.

The artesian wells provided plenty of water for the camp. The bath house flows went into an open irrigation ditch, flushed weekly by water from irrigation lakes.¹⁰

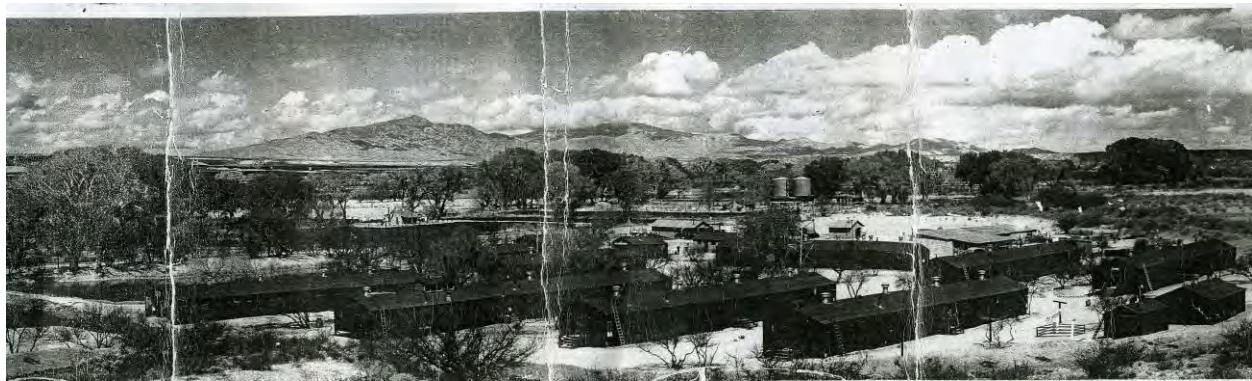
In addition to the buildings, there were a tennis court, basketball court, swimming pool, fish pond (containing bass and an alligator), volleyball court, horseshoe pit, and an aluminum painted shed with the company number on it in a 12x15' grass and rock bordered island.

La Garto, Lieutenant Walker's pet alligator, returned home April 19th, accompanied by approximately 93 enrollees who, after much reining in the canal, succeeded in landing him. La Garto has sojourned in those inviting waters for approximately six months. [camp newspaper, April 1936]

The grounds were enclosed with wire fence, and graveled throughout. Desert vegetation, watered from five artesian springs in the area, was planted around the campsite, including cacti, mesquite, cottonwood, willow, dahlias, hollyhocks, Bermuda grass, castor beans, gladiolas, Mexican paintbrush, and vines. Dahlias from the camp won first prize at the 1936 St. David annual fair.

On September 15, 1936, an accident occurred in camp which injured four enrollees, resulting in the death of one enrollee. An explosion occurred in the camp latrine: the latrine orderly had used gasoline in the latrine pits.

When the camp was abandoned in the fall of 1939, most of the buildings were demolished. A rock-and-concrete building (the camp's blacksmith shop) and walls from the camp are still standing at the site. The twin lakes that were also present at the time of the CCC camp remain.



Panoramic view of campsite looking towards Rincon Mountains. The barracks are the long buildings lined up in a row and facing north to south. The mess hall is the left building of the two long buildings facing north to south in the center right of this photo. From official CCC report. *Courtesy Ron Higginbotham.*

The following photos of the current condition of the CCC campsite location were taken by the author and made possible due to the generosity of Joanne and Henry Nyquist, who own the property on which some of the CCC camp was located.



Adobe brick wall



Dynamite shed. This building is in the top right of the panoramic photo of the campsite on page 7.



Fire control device



Henry Nyquist demonstrating use of
CCC fire control device in 2011



Camp Motor Shed; the inside has an I-beam the length of the building on the roofline to lift machines. This building is in the top left of the panoramic photo of the campsite on page 7.

Canteen

The canteen (also referred to as the post exchange and the camp exchange) was the camp store. It sold such items as cigarettes, cigars, and tobacco; candy; toiletries; writing supplies; cards; and laundry soap.

The profits were used to make improvements to the camp and provide recreational activities for the enrollees.

Sample of Items from Price List, Camp Exchange, December 1939¹¹

Tin of Bull Durham tobacco	\$.05
Handkerchiefs	\$.08
Vitalis	\$.40
Dough boys	\$.10
Pipes	\$.30
Candy	\$.05
Listerine	\$.05
Sodas	\$.05
Writing Tablets	\$.05
Shoe polish	\$.09

In 1938, CCC officials conducted a special investigation regarding embezzlement of camp exchange funds. There was a deficit of \$455.11 in the camp exchange fund.

This special investigation was instigated by a March 31 letter from enrollee H.E. Callaway, technical clerk. Mr. Callaway notified government inspector A.E. Stockman of the shortage of camp exchange funds and alleged that the army officers who were auditing the accounts were trying to make up the shortage up through overcharging the enrollees.

There are certain things going on in this camp that I believe you should know ...
They [Army officials] are trying to cover everything up. This is a good chance for you to get good information concerning irregularities in this respect. [Letter from H.E. Callaway to A.E. Stockman, March 31, 1938]

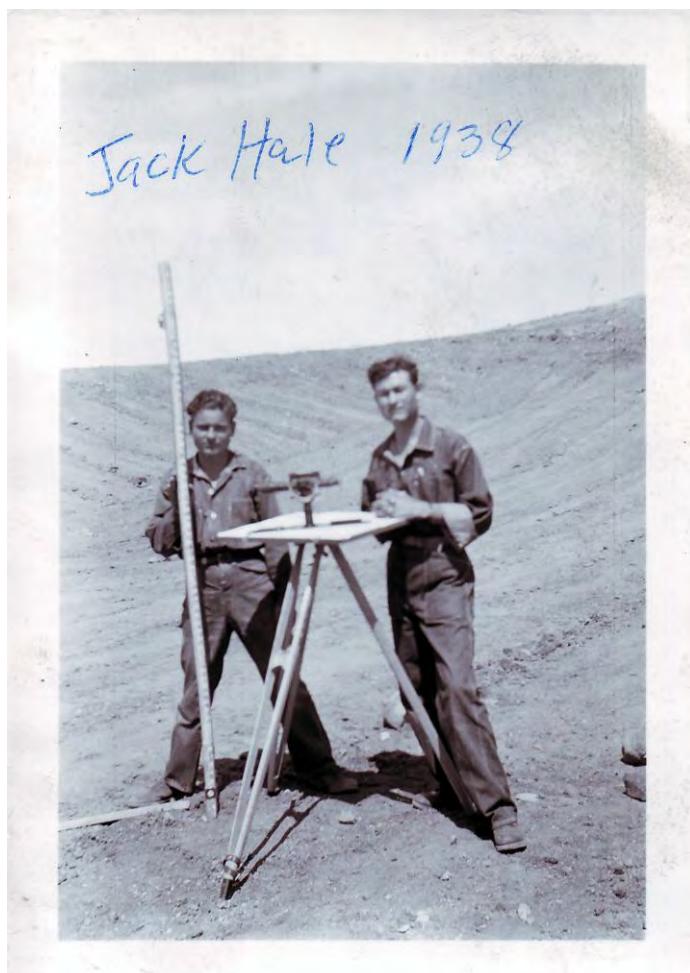
Mr. Kenlan, assistant to the CCC director, assigned Stockman to this special investigation. The investigation concluded that Exchange Officer 2nd Lt. Charles Rolison, who was District Headquarters chief clerk before being assigned to the St. David camp, was guilty of misappropriating camp exchange funds and overcharging enrollees for coupon books. As a result of this investigation, Lt. Leonard R. Walker was relieved of duty, although he was not found guilty of wrongdoing. New procedures were instigated to prevent a reoccurrence of this event.

Clothing

The U.S. Army supplied the clothing for the enrollees. At the beginning of the program, the enrollees were given World War I surplus uniforms. According to enrollee Elson Alvarez, these uniforms didn't fit, and so the enrollees had to alter them. The enrollees at the St. David camp tried to get the camp commander to hire two women from the surrounding area to do the alterations, without success. Elson had to shorten his pants quite a bit, so that he "would look good for the ladies." He continued to do his own clothing alterations throughout his life, and he is quite proud of the sewing skills he developed in the CCC!

Later in the program, the enrollees were outfitted with khakis or with blue denim pants and shirts with patch pockets stitched with white thread with jackets to match.¹² The enrollees were issued leather finger gloves for work, shoes (at least one pair, although two pair was the goal) and socks. Shoe repair services were available at that camp.¹³ Technical Services personnel were issued raincoats. According to the Tucson District Educational Survey for 1936, enrollees involved in dam construction required more reissues of denims than other projects, while road construction crews wore out shoes the most quickly of all projects.

Foot lockers were provided to each enrollee for storing their clothing at the foot of their cots. Enrollees were required to purchase their own laundry soap from the Camp Exchange and to wash their own clothes in the camp laundry. Enrollees had their own "dress-up" clothes to attend church and dances in the area.



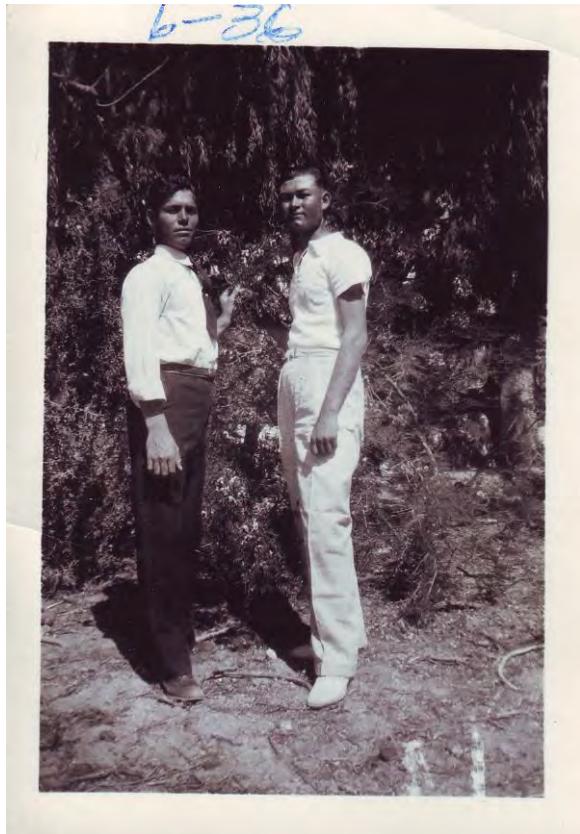
Enrollees Jack Hale and Elson Alvarez surveying in their CCC work clothes, 1938

Powell - Velez



Lujan - Esparza

Enrollees Howard Powell, Velez, Tony Lujan, and Pete Esparza in uniforms and street clothes



Enrollees A. Gutierrez and Elson Alvarez dressed up to attend 6 a.m. mass in Benson, June 1936

Enrollee Elson Alvarez in his World War I surplus uniform, which he altered himself because the pant legs were too long! Enrollees were given their uniforms as they came down the line with no regard for sizes and whether the uniforms would fit the enrollee or not.



Company Strength

Civilian Conservation Corps companies were composed of approximately two hundred enrollees, sometimes less but rarely more.

Upon establishment of the St. David camp on August 23, 1935, twenty enrollees arrived from Bonham, Texas. On August 27, 1935, 150 Texas and Oklahoma enrollees arrived and 12 Local Experienced Men (LEMs) enrolled at Benson and moved to the camp.

Date	Company Strength	Enrollees on Work Projects	Technical Personnel
11/35	208	178	12
10/36	130		
11/38	144 (54 in main camp; 30 in each side camp)		
2/39	191	161	

Source: CCC Camp Inspection Reports



Enrollees on barracks steps

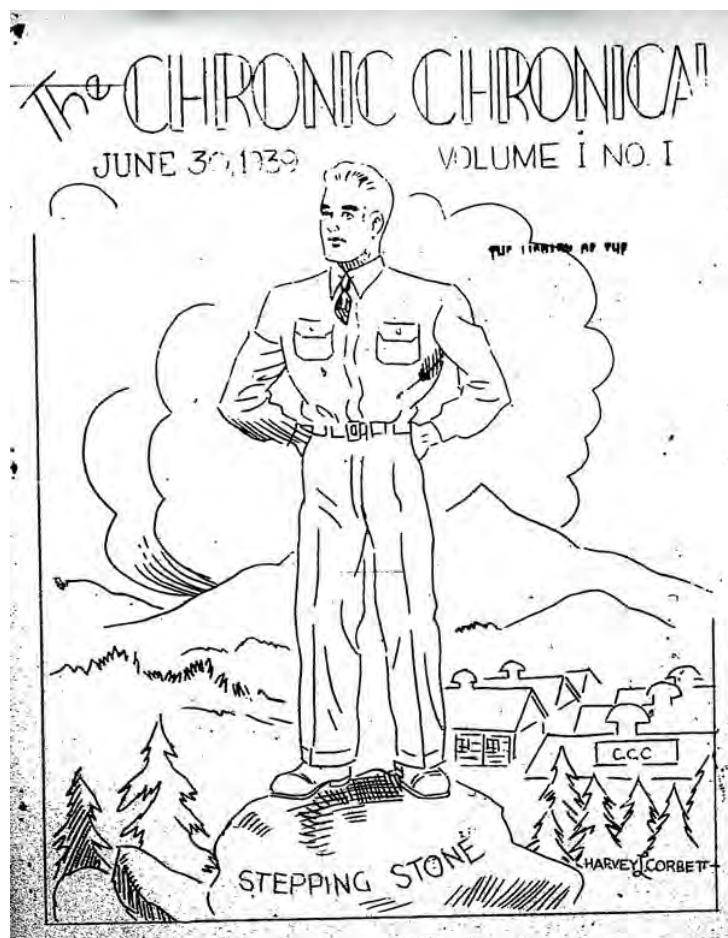
Educational Program

The U.S. Army personnel ran the camp's educational program. The program was designed to combat illiteracy, develop citizenship, provide job training, and give the enrollees the practical and job skills they needed to succeed in life and obtain jobs in the private sector. With the advent of World War II, their training also made them valuable in the country's national defense program.

The primary aim of the educational program was to prepare the enrollees for citizenship and jobs when they left the CCC, rather than instruction for handling the job at hand while in camp.

An educational advisor oversaw the program. The educational advisors were Thomas Lillico (11/1/35-3/1/37); Charlie A. Baker (3/1/37-); Roy Colbert (1938); and Leo C. Houghton (1939).

Technical Services and U.S. Army personnel taught the courses. In addition, the U.S. Army hired teachers from the neighboring area to conduct classes.



Camp newspaper illustration extolling the virtues of the CCC as a stepping stone for enrollees, June 1939; Harvey Corbett, illustrator

Classes were held in the Recreation Hall in the evenings during the week. They fell into four categories: academic, vocational, job training, and informal.

Academic: The removal of illiteracy was a major goal for the educational program. The enrollees who did not have the opportunity to get an elementary school education were able to do so in the camp's educational program. Academic courses included arithmetic, elementary education, English grammar, geography, geometry and trigonometry (taught by Engineer Bill Anderson), history, journalism, letter writing, literacy/reading, spelling, and writing. In October 1936, seven enrollees were attending sessions at the St. David High School to earn their high school diplomas.¹⁴ The camp procured textbooks from the St. David High School.¹⁵

Vocational: The Technical Services personnel taught vocational courses to help the enrollees secure jobs after leaving the CCC. Courses included auto mechanics, concrete construction, carpentry, cooking, surveying, welding, blacksmithing, mess management, leathercraft, silversmithing, mat weaving, radio operation, typing, and woodworking.

Job Training: Job training for the enrollees was achieved through the supervision and instruction of their work projects by the Technical Services staff. Job training included instruction in soil conservation engineering and surveying, truck driving, tool repair and maintenance, tractor operation, clerical work, the use of explosives, and leadership. In October 1936, the commanding officer arranged jobs at the mines in Bisbee for ten enrollees, each at \$4.80/day.¹⁶

Informal: Mr. and Mrs. L.P. Haney, WPA music teachers, taught music and orchestra. Courses in social training, citizenship, etiquette and Glee Club were also offered. An uncommon course offered in the St. David camp was taxidermy in 1936. Educational films from District Headquarters and the departments of the interior and agriculture were shown weekly.



The camp educational building

Bi-monthly safety meetings were held by Technical Services and U.S. Army personnel in the main camp and in the side camps, and the enrollees took life-saving instruction and fifteen hours of Red Cross First Aid training. Company meetings were held bi-monthly.

The Educational Advisor provided a personal guidance hour every day. Lectures by U.S. Army personnel covered camp discipline, character training, First Aid, health habits, job skills, morale, religion, safety, obtaining a job, sane living, and venereal disease. Outside speakers gave lectures on firefighting, soil conservation, occupations, and highway safety.

Side Camps: The educational advisor visited the side camps once a week and conducted classes; however, the educational program in the side camps proved to be a challenge. It was difficult to hold classes in these camps because of problems with lighting.¹⁷ Also, since enrollees could move back and forth between side camps and the main camp, it was difficult to maintain continuity for these enrollees' education.



The camp orchestra in 1937. Elson Alvarez is on the left in the bottom row playing the bugle.



Texas enrollees Telesforo Quinones and Adam Flores play their guitars in May 1936

Enrollees

Enrollees in the CCC were young (between the ages of 17 and 28), unmarried men. They enrolled for six-month periods, beginning in October and April of each year.

Pay was \$30.00/month, with the enrollees sending \$25.00 home. Work crew assistant leaders received \$36.00, and work crew leaders received \$45.00.

The enrollees at the St. David camp were predominantly from Texas, Oklahoma, and Arizona.

The Texas enrollees hailed from Fort Worth and the surrounding area in northeastern Texas; from Corpus Christi and the surrounding area in southern Texas; and from San Antonio and the surrounding area in southern Texas.

The Oklahoma enrollees hailed from Oklahoma City and the surrounding area.

The Arizona enrollees were from southeastern Arizona, including St. David and Benson.

Enrollees were transported by the U.S. Army by train to the nearest station. SCS-19-A enrollees came by train to Benson, and then were transported by trucks to the St. David camp.

See **Hometowns** for a complete listing of the hometowns of the camp personnel.



Camp newspaper illustration of a rookie enrollee's experience upon entering the CCC camp, July 1939; illustrator Harvey Corbett

We saw Blackie running from someone in Benson the other day, but we won't say who. [camp newspaper, June 1939]

Clarence Lumpkin has been telling us that he was going to invest in a bicycle. We wonder if he really will, and will he ride it back to Texas if he does? [camp newspaper, June 1939]

We wonder if Bohanen really did get lost in Tucson recently? Perhaps he had better get a compass, a map of the city, a guide, or something. [camp newspaper, June 1939]

Cox, its O.K. to show your interest, but don't you think it's going a little strong to sit on the girl's fence at three A.M.? [camp newspaper, July 1939]

An enrollee at St. David made a small fortune charging twenty-five cents for a haircut in the camp's barber shop. [Elson Alvarez]



Enrollee Abel Cortez from Laredo, TX

Food

The U.S. Army was responsible for feeding the enrollees. Enrollees were assigned to the U.S. Army Overhead as cooks and bakers. The ration allowance per enrollee per day was \$.42 in February 1939.¹⁸ Food supplies were procured from the district quartermaster as well as from open-market purchases in Tucson, Benson, and St. David.¹⁹ Garbage was picked up daily by local ranchers for their pigs.

According to the *San Pedro Valley News* (9/11/36) Mr. Emanuel, chef at the Commons of the University spent three days at the camp giving cooking lessons to the cooks and mess sergeant.

Each day the menu was posted and sent to the district headquarters office. Although the menus were extensive and the food was generally good, there were some complaints. A supplementary inspection report included this statement: "A few members of the technical agency ... said the mess varied between good and poor. The repetitious serving of beef in some form or another may be one of the contributing factors to this criticism."²⁰

The February 1939 inspection report noted that there "was almost united complaint against cold field lunches." A subsequent memo from the CCC Arizona District Headquarters regarding field lunches instructed camp commanders to vary the content of sandwiches and field lunches and put dessert in every lunch.²¹

The camp originally had an icebox and contracted with a local company in Benson for refrigeration; subsequently, they had mechanical refrigeration.

December 25, 1937

CHRISTMAS DINNER MENU

Chicken Soup		Crackers
Virginia Baked Ham		Candied Yams
	Cranberry Sauce	
Roast Chicken		Sage Dressing
Snowflake Potatoes		Buttered Peas
Giblet Gravy		Sliced Tomatoes & Mayonnaise
Celery	Olives	Pickles
	Dates	Grapes
Butter Scotch Pie	Coconut Cake	Hot Rolls and Butter
Assorted Candy	Peanuts	English Walnuts
Apples	Oranges	Bananas
	Coffee	Ice Water
	Cigars	Cigarettes

St. David Arizona
CO 3840 CCC
Camp SCS-19-A
Thursday October 31 1935
Menu

STATION X-19-A
CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS
CO 3840 CAMP SCS-19-A
ST. DAVID ARIZONA

BREAKFAST

Weinie Omelette
Dry Cereal
Fresh Milk
Stewed Apples
Bread
Butter
Coffee

DINNER

Beef Stew
Buttered Squash
Boiled Cabbage
Lettuce & Tomato Salad
Blackberry Cobbler
Bread
Butter
Ice Water



SUPPER

Chile & Beans
Stewed Potatoes
Creamed Carrots
Combination Salad
Raisin Pies
Bread
Butter
Ice Water

Approved By

L.R. Walker
2nd Lt. Inf-Res
Camp Commander
John J. Blythe, M.D., signed above
Camp Surgeon

Prepared By
H.C. Hammett
Mess Sgt.

Menu, Thursday, October 31, 1935

Breakfast

Weenie Omelet
Dry Cereal
Fresh Milk
Stewed Apples
Bread & Butter
Coffee

Supper

Chile & Beans
Stewed Potatoes
Creamed Carrots
Combination Salad
Raisin Pies
Bread & Butter
Ice Water

Dinner

Beef Stew
Buttered Squash
Boiled Cabbage
Lettuce & Tomato Salad

Blackberry Cobbler
Bread & Butter
Ice Water

Hometowns

The hometowns of the CCC personnel at Camp SCS-19-A were

Arizona

Benson	St. David
Phoenix	Tucson
Safford	Willcox

Illinois

Chicago

New Mexico

Roswell

Oklahoma

Ada	McLoud
Asher	Norman
Crescent	Orlando
Crowder	Pittsburg
Date	Quinton
Eufaula	S'ana
Guthrie	Shawnee
Hartshorne	Tecumseh
Kiowa	Trousdale
Krebs	Wanette
Lexington	Yukon

Texas

Alice	Gonzales	Muleshoe
Aransas Pass	Grafton	Odell
Arcadia	Hagerman	Olden
Benavides	Hillsboro	Paris
Blue Ridge	Honey Grove	Ranger
Bonham	Italy	Ravenna
Brady	Ivanhoe	Realitos
Charlie	Jackstore	Rising Star
Charleston	Karnes City	Rockport
Concepcion	Kingsville	San Angelo
Cooper	Laredo	San Antonio
Corpus Christi	Leonard	San Diego
Cross Plains	Lockhart	San Marcos
Crowell	Lohn	Santos
Denison	Marion	
Eastland	McKinney	
Ennis	Mexin	

Inspection Reports

The camp was inspected regularly by CCC government inspectors, who reported on educational and recreational opportunities for the enrollees; company strength; medical care; and condition of the campsite.

Form 11
(Revised 3-22-38)

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CAMP INSPECTION REPORT

By A. W. Stockman Date of inspection February 23, 1939
Company No. 3840-W Camp No. SCS-19-A Camp name St. David Date camp established 8-22-35
Camp location Benson Cochise Arizona Length of CCC service 3 Yrs.
(City or town) (County) (State)
Name of company commander Chas. Z. Ridgway Rank 1st. Lt. Inf. - Res. Length of CCC service 15 Months.
Name of subordinate officer Richard S. Davies Rank 1st. Lt. Cav. - Res. Length of CCC service
Name of medical officer William L. Nabry Rank Full-time Length of CCC service
Name of contract surgeon William L. Nabry Rank Part-time Length of CCC service 3 Yrs. 6 Mos.
Name of camp superintendent Louie McGavic
Number of Army leaders 5 Number of assistant Army leaders 3
Number of project leaders 5 Number of assistant project leaders 9
Present company strength 191 Number of enrollees released to work project 161
Number of enrollees regular camp overhead 24 Sick 4 AWOL None AWL None
Number of project assistants (5.) Number of technical and facilitating personnel
Number of enrollees authorized detail 2 Give reason and duration 1 D.S. attending Cook's
school for two weeks ending February 28th, 1939 and other clerk trainee at D.H.Q.
school for month ending March 4th.

Are any enrollees assigned to camp work without proper approval? No.

About five active co-workers present at present of which four are the same as last year, although others on waiting list.
Briefly specify your observations

Is work performed according to approved plan and progressing in proper order? Yes, with present co-operation.
Number of man-days lost on work project during last 3 months 1528 Reason Bad weather, 634; Camp Projects, 50
Detach Service 96; Conditioning, 75; AWL, 382; AWOL 64; SK in Camp, 141; SK in Hospital, 49;
Hands of Civil Authorities, 18; Dental, 58.

Have you checked CCC Form 7 with the work project? Yes

Have you made a field inspection of work project? Yes

For brief description of camp sanitation: Kitchen has grease trap, tile lines into two cess-pools. Bath-house flows direct thru wood flumes into an open irrigation ditch, flushed weekly by water from irrigation lakes. Poor seepage. Pit latrine for enrollees. Flush toilets and septic tanks for Officer's, technicians and infirmary. Garbage collected daily by rancher. Abundant water-supply from artesian well. Ordinary insect area.

MEDICAL SERVICE

How many camps under supervision of doctor? 3 How often does he visit them? Sponsored at parent camp.
Visits side-camps one per week each.

How often are enrollees examined for venereal disease? All enrollees weekly.

Is medical service up to standard? Yes Are supplies adequate? Yes

Food supplies—How procured? District Quartermaster and Open Market purchases from Tucson and some in Benson.

Is veterinary inspection made? Yes Are food items weighed and checked for specification? Yes

Are perishable foods properly refrigerated and otherwise protected? Yes (Mechanical refrigeration)

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Camp Inspection Report, inspector A.W. Stockman, February 23, 1939

Describe recreational and athletic activities

Good recreation hall, game equipment. Good athletic equipment and field facilities. Competitive intra-camp tournament, etc. Athletic contests are held between high school and local teams in St. David, Benson and Tombstone. High school in St. David allows use of its gymnasium and field facilities. Camp Motion picture weekly. Focus on campsite provide swimming in warm weather. Arrangements made with local communities to furnish talent for impromptu entertainments.

Once weekly to Benson,

Are trucks provided for recreation? Yes Twice monthly to Tucson

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Do enrollees have opportunity to attend at least one service weekly? Yes. How often does chaplain visit camp? Average three times monthly

Describe efforts and results Church at St. David, 1 mile from camp available for protestant enrollees. Trucks available to Benson 7 miles distant for 15 Catholics in present Camp, but no request been made. Chaplains services attended almost 100 per cent.

Rate all items listed: S—SUPERIOR E—EXCELLENT G—GOOD F—FAIR P—POOR.

Company morale	G	Barracks	G	Infirmary	E	Latrine	G
Shoes	G	Kitchen	F	Supply room	E	Camp area condition	B
Clothes	G	Mess hall	G	Garages	E	Shoe repair	E
Food supplies	G	Officers' quarters	G	Oil house	E	Laundry service	E
Mess	F	Technical service qtrs	G	Educational building	E	Records and accounts	G
Canteen	F	Recreation hall	E	Bath house	F	Reading Room	E

Are enrollees properly dressed on work projects? No On other occasions? Yes

SAFETY

Are CCC Safety Regulations enforced? Yes Submit form questionnaire. *See*

Is there an ambulance in camp? No Condition

Motor equipment:

Number Good

Number Fair

Number Poor

Number Unserviceable

Army trucks _____

See form 29148

Technical service trucks _____

Heavy, number of, type, condition _____

DISCHARGES

Feb. 22 to 28, 1938	YEAR OF 1938						YEAR OF 1938						TOTAL	
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June		
Honorable before end of term	2	5	6	4	3	7	6	5	2	0	1	4	0	45
Administrative desertion	1	2	2	0	1	5	4	1	1	0	2	0	3	22
Administrative, other causes	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	
Dishonorable desertion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dishonorable, other causes	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	7
End of term of enrollment	0	0	0	56	1	0	0	0	14	93	0	0	164	

* Discharge record for entire year required. Place check mark (✓) under current month.

For general remarks: Mess condition and many minor deficiencies being reported by me to District Headquarters indicate there has been lack of active ~~in~~ ^{CAMP} Army Super-visors recently, despite C. C. O.'s past splendid reputation. Administration can only be classed as "fair". Technical area is in splendid shape. C. C. O. Shows keen interest to correct all conditions. Co-operation between C. C. and Supt. is satisfactory. Please see supplemental report.

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IN 1985

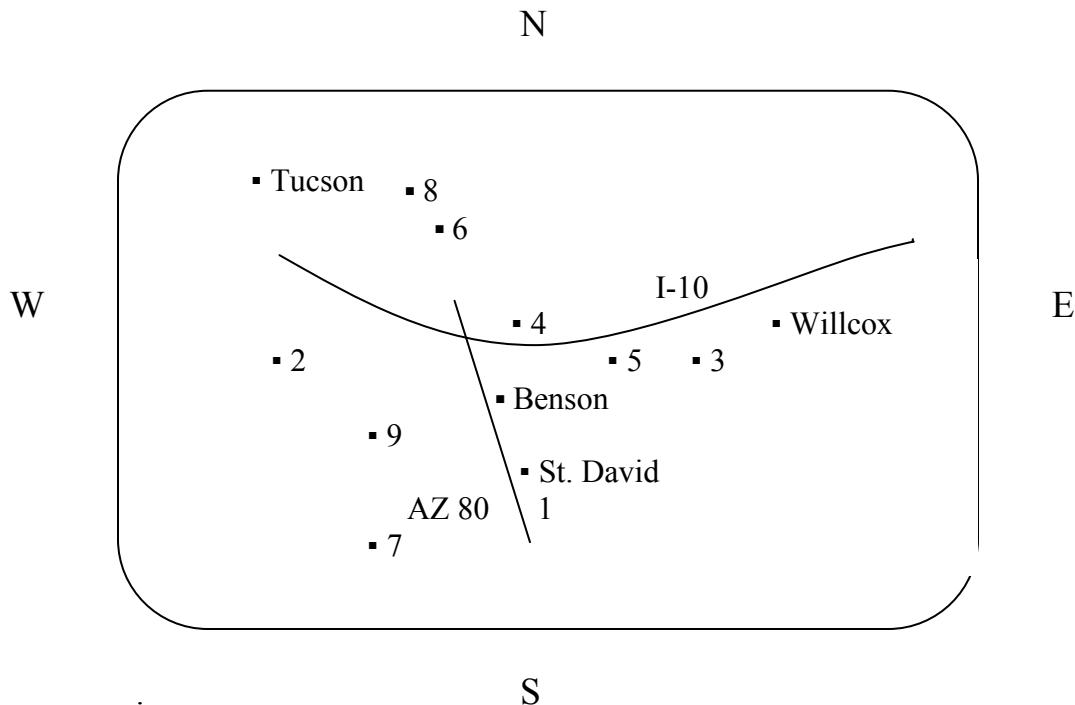
Signed

A. H. Heckman

A. H. Heckman

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-7023

Map of Campsites and Work Projects



- 1 The St. David camp SCS-19-A was located at the present-day site of the St. David RV Resort on Hwy. 80 in St. David
- 2 Beach Side Camp: identified in the camp newspaper and official reports as being 44 miles from main camp
- 3 Finley Side Camp: identified in the camp newspaper and official reports as being 27 miles northeast of main camp; believed to be the Billy FOURR, Four F Ranch, near Dragoon, bought by James (Jim) Finley in 1935. Finley also bought the ranch of J.R. Murphree in Texas Canyon in February 1936.
- 4 Saxon Side Camp: identified in the camp newspaper and official reports as being 47 miles from main camp; Harry Saxon was the boss at the Box Bar Ranch in Willcox as well as a partner in the Three Links Cattle Company. The latter was mentioned in the camp newspaper as a work site for the CCC. The September 11, 1936 *San Pedro Valley News* identifies the Saxon ranch as being three miles north of Pomerene.
- 5 Dave Adams: Texas Canyon
- 6 Jack Speiden Ranch: west of Benson; now known as the Jay Six Ranch
- 7 Brophy Side Camp: Believed to be on the Babocomari Ranch near Whetstone, bought by the Brophy family in 1935; also listed as working on Louis Sands Ranch near Fairbank; possibly the Brophy Ranch listed on map on page 96.
- 8 Colossal Cave, Vail, AZ
- 9 Empire Ranch, Sonoita, AZ

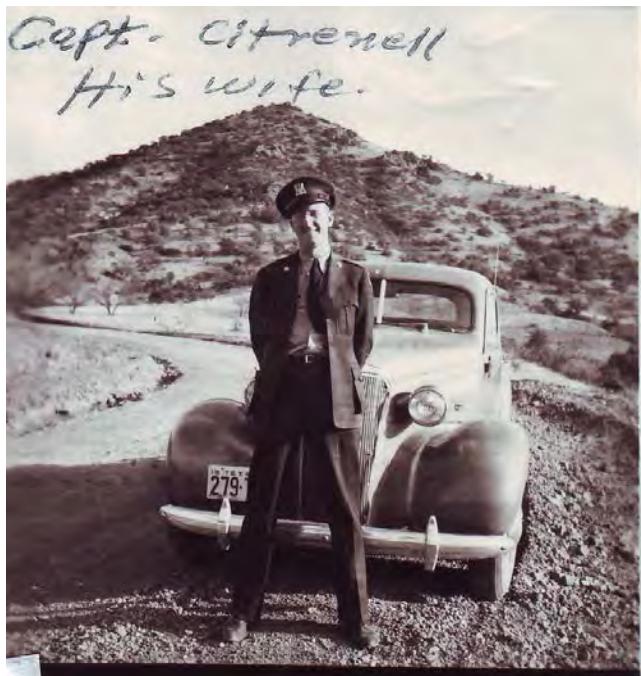
Note: Map not drawn to scale; locations are best approximations.

Medical Care

The U.S. Army supplied district and camp physicians to vaccinations and medical care to the enrollees. The camp had an infirmary; enrollees with serious injuries or illnesses were sent to local hospitals. The camp physician visited the side camps once a week.

The camp physician also gave Red Cross First Aid instruction to the enrollees as well as lectures on health. The camp newspaper included articles on health and hygiene.

Physicians at the camp included Dr. Tenisk, Dr. Frederick Van Buren, Dr. Alfred A. Citrynell, and Dr. William L. Mabry.



Captain Alfred A. Citrynell, camp physician

Camp infirmary, June 1939



Neighboring Towns

The personnel of the CCC camp were active in the surrounding communities of Benson, St. David, Dragoon, Tombstone, Bisbee, and Tucson. They attended dances, went to church, participated in sports tournaments with local teams, and visited the area on the weekends. The U.S. Army trucks would transport the enrollees to local towns.

Many of the enrollees had girlfriends in nearby towns. On Sundays, the cook would make the enrollees cheese and bologna sandwiches, and the girlfriends would come visit the camp for a few hours and share a picnic lunch. The presence of the CCC boys in St. David wasn't positive for the St. David boys; Dick Tilton from St. David remembers having to worry about the CCC enrollees taking away all the girls from the locals! Families visiting the enrollees would stay at the Oasis Court in Benson, where they received a reduced rate.

The camp had at least ten or twelve citizen visitors every Sunday.²² The St. David High School contributed new curtains for the recreation hall in 1936. The Business and Professional Womens Club of Arizona held its annual meeting and banquet at camp on October 23, 1936. Entertainment was furnished by the camp's orchestra and Glee Club. The camp sponsored a Fourth of July celebration in 1939 and visited Dragoon for an Easter service in 1937. Camp Commander Lt. Walker was very interested in forging relationships with nearby residents; on July 19, 1936 he hosted a large delegation of Benson business men at the CCC camp.

CO. 3840 PLANS GALA JULY FOURTH: One of the big events in Southern Arizona for July Fourth will be the elaborate and versatile celebration to be held at St. David and presented by CCC Camp SCS-19-A, near that city. Preparations are almost completed for the large crowds expected from the surrounding communities. The charge of one dollar for the entire day will include a baseball game between the snappy CCC nine and the Tombstone Town Team, the use of the Camp's swimming pool, and old fashioned barbecue, a picture show, and a dance featuring the orchestra of the Pioneer Hotel in Tucson. [camp newspaper, June 1939]

We feel that our camp could not be in a more ideal location. Even though all of our boys are away from their home state, they feel at home here due to the fact that all in the community of St. David act so friendly toward them. Again we wish to thank you for your splendid cooperation. [camp newspaper, February 1936]

The boys of the camp wish to take this means of thanking the community of Dragoon for their hospitality. Never have we seen a more cordial welcome extended any group of young men. Certainly no one could ask for a better spirit of cooperation than was shown between the boys of this camp and the community of Dragoon is putting over a [Easter] program of this nature. [camp newspaper, March 1937]

Newspaper

The journalism class published the camp newspaper under the supervision of the educational advisor. As part of the educational program, it was designed to give enrollees writing experience, art training, and instruction in English and grammar.

The St. David camp newspaper went by various titles: *Snappy Daze* (1936); *The Oasis* (1937); *El Toro* (1938); the *Try-weakly Gag* (1939); and *The Chronic Chronical* (1939).

The newspaper contained information on work projects and sports and recreational activities, with plenty of jokes and illustrations about the enrollees. U.S. Army and Technical Services personnel also contributed columns on safety, medical care, and opportunities to better themselves and get ahead in life. Mr. David Hand, superintendent of the St. David school district, helped publish the newspaper.

Advertisement: Chester Childres, dealer in high class hugs and kisses. Apply: 401 Canal Street. [camp newspaper, April 1936]

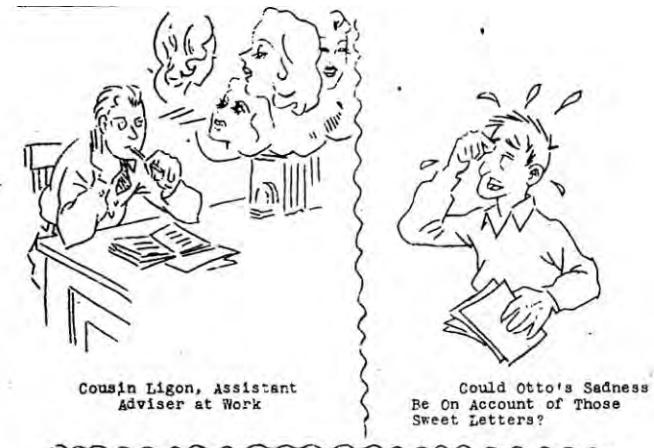
Lost: One dirty shirt. When laundered please return to J.C. McGuire. [camp newspaper, April 1936]

The purpose of the newspapers as expressed in the first issue of the camp newspaper *The Oasis* in March 1937 was

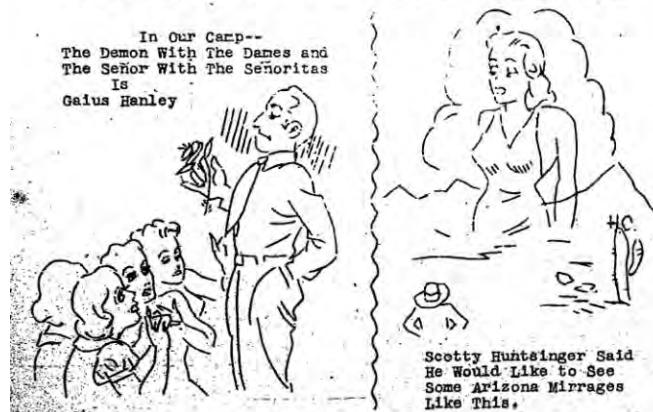
1. to print the current CCC news of this camp and district.
2. to further the interest of the educational program of this camp, by offering journalistic training as called for in newspaper work.
3. to bring to our attention the paramount issues concerning the Civilian Conservation Corps.
4. to serve as a means of information for the public, thereby bringing about a more intelligent understanding of the economic and social conditions of the men in camp, that through cooperation of both parties these conditions might be improved.

These CCC camp newspaper goals were reprinted in the *San Pedro Valley News*, the local newspaper of the nearby community of Benson, Arizona, to notify the local community of the purpose and goals of the camp's educational program and newspaper.

Cousin Ligon,
Assistant Advisor
at Work



In Our Camp-
The Demon With
the Dames and
The Señor with
the Señoritas Is
Gaius Hanley



Camp newspaper illustrations of enrollees' love lives, June 1939; illustrator Harvey Corbett

A group of boys went to Tombstone to a dance. After the dance they didn't want to come home. We wonder why? Could it be the girls? [*Chronic Chronical*, June 1939]

The greatest advantage of the pool tables is that Lieutenant Walker has no difficulty in locating his First Sergeant and Clerks. [*Snappy Daze*, February 1936]

Yesterday Clark applied for a job as life guard for our local swimming pool. "Can you swim" inquired "Doc" Citrynell. "No, but I can wade to beat the devil." [*Snappy Daze*, May 1935]

Rookie: Is there anything the matter with me? Don't brighten me half to death by giving it a long name, just tell me what it is in plain English.

Doctor: Well to be frank with you your lazy. [*The Oasis*, 1937]

Rookie: Okay now tell me the scientific name for it so that I can report to the First Sergeant. [*The Oasis*, 1937]

Could Otto's
Sadness Be On
Account of
Those Letters?

Scotty Huntsinger
Said He Would
Like to See Some
Arizona Mirrages
Like This.

Recreational Activities

The Recreation Hall, or “Rec Hall,” was a place for the men to relax after their workday. It contained two pool tables, a ping pong table, several card tables, a piano, and comfortable overstuffed furniture. A radio was available, as were chess, checkers, and other games. The building housed a reading room/library, educational rooms, and an auditorium. The April 1936 camp newspaper claimed the hall was “on a par with the Santa Rita for comfort and beauty.”

Weekend programs included field days, intra- and inter-camp competitions, sports activities, hiking, and photography.

Company 3840’s recreation hall and reading room ranks as one of the best in the district. Recent purchase of fifteen spring steel chairs with leather covered cushions should make it the best one in the district. No longer do the boys of the camp have to sit on uncomfortable chairs or broken down benches. [camp newspaper, March 1937]

Frederick Rape says: When he starts to play pool he loses control of his brain and all of the balls start running into the pockets so fast he can't keep up with them.
[camp newspaper, April 1936]



Camp newspaper illustration of enrollee reading in camp library, March 1937

Reading Room/Library: The reading room/library contained reference books such as atlases, encyclopedias, and classics, donated by U.S. Army personnel, and magazines donated by the people of neighboring communities, including the Bisbee Women’s Club and Mrs. Nacia of Tombstone. The Tucson District of the CCC purchased traveling libraries of one hundred fiction books for all the camps in the district so the enrollees had a supply of new books.

The room contained reading chairs, tables, and lamps. In 1937, fifteen spring steel chairs with leather-covered cushions were purchased for the room. In 1939, the permanent library had

125 books of fiction; 35 magazines; one local paper, three hometown papers, and the CCC newspaper *Happy Days*.²³

Motion Pictures: Movies were shown every Friday in the recreation hall auditorium.

Amateur Night: Arrangements were made with local towns to provide talent for impromptu amateur night entertainment.

Checkers: The boys held checker tournaments and games which were open to all players from the nearby towns, who could arrange to play the enrollees by talking to Mr. L.P. Haney.

Field Trips: The enrollees went on field trips in the surrounding area, such as a February 1936 trip to the Dragoon Mountains.

Holidays: The camp held a Fourth of July celebration in 1937 at Cochise Stronghold, with about 200 people from Cochise, Pearce, Dragoon, and other towns attending. The program included music supplied by the W.P. Orchestra, baseball, and horseshoes.

The camp held a gala Fourth of July event in 1939 for themselves and the people of the surrounding area. The charge of one dollar for the entire day included a baseball game between the “snappy CCC nine” and the Tombstone Town Team, the use of the Camp’s swimming pool, and old fashioned barbecue, a picture show, and a dance featuring the orchestra of the Pioneer Hotel in Tucson.

In March 1937, the camp held their annual Easter Sunrise Service at held at Texas Canyon, Arizona, with the help of the community of Dragoon. Approximately one hundred boys from the camp attended and assisted with the music. After the service, an egg hunt and dinner was held.

In November 1937, the CCC camp had a Thanksgiving feast, with the enrollees from the side camps joining those at the main camp for the meal. The menu included King turkey and all the trimmings, with plenty to go around. After the meal, the boys read, visited, and rested until the 4 p.m. checkers game, with Griff Pierce as champion. On Thanksgiving night, many of the boys attended dances given in St. David and Dragoon. Mr. and Mrs. L.P. Haney, WPA music teachers, conducted singing and games in the auditorium for those who remained in camp.

Christmas 1937 saw plays and other entertainment for the boys, with the boys from the side camps again taking part in the program.

Visits to Nearby Towns: The U.S. Army provided trucks to transport enrollees once weekly to Benson and twice monthly to Tucson. Enrollees went to Benson every Tuesday and Thursday for movies and whenever dances are held. After the movies, the enrollees would go to the Horse Shoe Café for coffee before heading back to camp.

Enrollee Elson Alvarez also reports that they would visit Tombstone to watch them make Hollywood movies on the weekends.

Dances: Enrollees attended dances in nearby towns (Benson, Tombstone, Bisbee) and held dances in camp. Enrollee Elson Alvarez remembers coming back from a dance one night and missing the 9 p.m. curfew. He had to wash dishes for two weeks! The September 23, 1938 *San Pedro Valley News* noted that dances were given at the CCC camp each Saturday night for free by WPA music teachers Mr. and Mrs. L.P. Haney.

A number of our ‘social icons’ attended a dance at Tombstone last Saturday evening. [camp newspaper, February 1936]

IMAGINE: Cousin Ligon sleeping soundly while the dance is in full swing. Jabber P. Barrera sitting silently in a corner. Cooper doing the Big Apple—or should we say a Fan Dance? [camp newspaper, July 1939]

Religious Services: Young peoples’ groups from local churches came to camp to present musical programs and services.

An average of forty men attended churches every Sunday in Benson, transported there by Army trucks. A Protestant church was also available in St. David.

The Tucson District Chaplain, Capt. Hurt, came to camp and held services three times/month. One of the enrollees, Roy W. Walker, also conducted services in camp.

Roster

*This roster was compiled from several official and unofficial sources;
it is neither an official nor a complete roster.*

Enrollees

Abrego, Amando (TX)	Bird, James (TX)
Abrego, J. (TX)	Blackwell, Joe (TX)
Adams, George H.	Blakey, William C. (St. David, AZ)
Alcazar, A.A. (TX)	Bohanen
Alexander, Clifton R.	Bomar, John
Alien, Valton Jr.	Borders, Fred (TX)
Alley, James F.	Breedon
Almarez, E. (TX)	Bond, J.C.
Alsup, Dencil L.	Born, Millard F.
Alvarez, Elson (TX)	Brawner, Alvis T.
Alvarez, Francisco R.	Bray, Charles T.
Amaro, A.A. (TX)	Bridges, Ace E.
Amick, Lee Jr.	Brooks, Pelham F.
Ammons, Johnnie Y.	Briseno, J. (TX)
Amparan, V. (TX)	Brown, Elden L. (TX)
Ancheta, Alfred A.	Bruce, Odis K.
Andrews, Sam D. (TX)	Brune, William C.
Antu, Manuel	Burchfield, Hollis (TX)
Aredondo, Damian	Burns, M. (TX)
Arnold, Buck	Butler, Leon J.
Arocha, Juan (TX)	Calderon, Marsellino (TX)
Arvallo, Miguel F.	Callaway, Hugh E. (TX)
Ashmore, Francis (TX)	Campbell, Martin P.
Atkins, Glenn D. (St. David, AZ)	Canales, F. (TX)
Atkins, Hassell D.	Candia, Abel B.
Baker, M.	Cannon, Edward (AZ)
Barker, James (TX)	Cano, Paterios (TX)
Barnes, Gordon W.	Cantu, Ben (TX)
Barr, John (St. David, AZ)	Cantu, J. (TX)
Barrera, Filbert (St. David, AZ)	Cardenas, Henry (TX)
Barrera, Maximo	Carlile, Miller M.
Barrera, Primitivo F. Barron, N. (TX)	Carrasales, Julian (TX)
Barron, Roberto (TX)	Carroll, Rodney (TX)
Bass, Sam H. Jr.	Castenada, Eduardo B.
Battles, Kenneth H.	Castillo, Secundino (TX)
Beanvides, R.N. (TX)	Castro, R.N. (TX)
Beasley, George (TX)	Catarino, Estaban G.
Bennett, Chester (TX)	Cawthon, Billie F.
Bessler, George (TX)	Chamberlain, W.J. (TX)

Chandler, Paul (TX)
Chaney, James F.
Chaney, Herron
Chapman, Lloyd V. (TX)
Chase, James E.
Chavarria, Fred (TX)
Chavez, Ernest
Childres, Chester (TX)
Clark, J.C. (OK)
Clark, L.A. (OK)
Clark, Lee A. (TX)
Cochran, John J.
Cockrell, Odell
Cochran, Thomas B.
Coley, Calvin (TX)
Cooper, Calvin
Corbett, Harvey L. (OK)
Cortez, Abel A. (TX)
Cota
Cox
Craig, Jack T.
Craig, Robert S.
Crockett, Melvin T.
Crow, Eual Y.
Crow, Harvey (TX)
Cruz, Simon (TX)
Cullar, J.W. (TX)
Cummings, Carroll (TX)
Curry, Douglas (TX)
D'Antin, Dennis (TX)
Davis, Aubrey R.
Davis, John F. (TX)
Dawson, Oliver T. (TX)
De La Garza, Antonio (TX)
Delgado, Pedro (TX)
Derman, Lovell
Ditto, Joe D.
Dodson, E.K.
Dozier, Ralph (TX)
Duarte, Rodolfo V.
Duchene, Henry V.
Durbin
Durham, Maurice G.
Early, James L.
Escabedo, Guadalupe (TX)
Edwards, Rayburn W.
Ellis, George E.
Esparaza, Pete (TX)
Etheridge, Kenneth R.
Everett, Bruce J.
Farley, Steven D. (TX)
Faulkner, A.V.
Faulkner, Melvin J.
Finley, George M.
Finley, Raymond (TX)
Flores, Adam (TX)
Flores, Gilberto
Flores, R.S. (TX)
Flores, Willie (TX)
Flowers, Christian H.
Fokes, Charles A. (St. David, AZ)
Forrest, Arthur
Fox, Henry (OK)
Franco, J. (TX)
Freeman, Tommie J.
Fultz, Buck (OK)
Futch, John W.
Garcia, P. (TX)
Garcia, Selso (AZ)
Garza, J. (TX)
Gates, Roy D. (TX)
George, Martin G.
Geurra, J. (TX)
Gill, Jack D.
Gilles, Herman (OK)
Gilmore, Loyd T.
Ginn, Lawrence E. (OK)
Gist, Wayland O.
Gober, George W. (OK)
Goff, J.B. (TX)
Goldman, E. (TX)
Gomez, J. (TX)
Gonzales, Juan (TX)
Gonzales, V. (TX)
Good, L.B.
Goodman, Andrew A.
Gondillo, Gonelio
Gonzales, Charles
Gordan, Dorsey F. (OK)
Grady
Gray, John
Graves, Alton R.

Groves, Mark
Green, Robert C. (OK)
Griffin, James R. (OK)
Guillentine, E.V.
Gullett, E. (TX)
Gullett, Kizo (TX)
Gutierrez, A. (TX)
Hall, Lonnie P.
Hall, Richard L.
Hancil, M. (OK)
Hammock, Houston H. (OK)
Haney, Carl (OK)
Hankins, Archie (TX)
Hanks, Larkin B. (TX)
Hanley, Clerek
Hanley, Gaius
Harbison, Roland
Harcrow, Clarence
Harmon, Everette (TX)
Harred, Archie L.
Harris, James D.
Harrod, Lee
Hartsfield, Audie Ray
Hays, Roland (OK)
Heacker, Lewis C. (TX)
Henry, Basil A. (OK)
Herman
Hernandez, Eladio (TX)
Hernandez, Juan (TX)
Hernandez, Marcelino
Hernandez, N. (TX)
Herrera, R. (TX)
Hewitt, Pedro (TX)
Hickman, Elmer T.
Hill, Emmitt W. (TX)
Hill, Gordon (TX)
Hill, Joe (TX)
Hinojosa, A. (TX)
Hinojosa, J. (TX)
Hodgkiss, John C. Jr.
Hoff, Bennie E.
Hooper, James F.
Howard, Charles Jr.
Howery, Georgie W.
Hudson, R.K. (St. David, AZ)
Hughes, Blan H. (TX)
Hulsey, John (TX)
Huntsinger, Wiley S./Scotty
Ivy, Sam
Jackson, James C.
Jackson, Lois E.
Jaimes, C. (TX)
Jenkins, Julius P.
Jimenez (TX)
Johnson, Albert (TX)
Johnson, Lawson I.
Johnson, Thomas J.
Jones, Earl W.
Jordan, Alonzo (TX)
Juarez, Jesus (AZ)
Keith, Forest W.
Kelley, Flaut T.
Kinser, Larry D. (TX)
Kirby, Stephen A. (TX)
Lale, Sam
Lamb, Alvin S.
Landeros, Chadelario (TX)
Lee (TX)
Lee, John H.
Lee, Walter (NM)
Lee, Wayne
Lewis, Alfred L.
Ligon, Muriel D.
Little, Eddie G.
Lockstedt, Otto O.
Lopez, J. (TX)
Lopez, P. (TX)
Lopez, Rudolpho
Lovell, Derman
Lowery, Jack R.
Lowing, Arthur J. (IL)
Lujan, Tony (TX)
Lumpkin, Clarence E.
Luna, Jesus M.
Luna, T. (TX)
Maddox, Loyal D.
Mangun, Loyd M.
McRae, Eurdith H.
Marshall, Henry L.
Matthews, Ray
May, J.T. (TX)
Maynor, Mac W. (OK)

McClain, Marcellus (OK)
McCommas, Fred (St. David, AZ)
McCullum, Milton
McDaniel, William L.
McDonald, Alsbury H.
McElroy, Emmit (OK)
McFadden, Harvey G.
McKee, Walter D. Jr.
McGuire, J.C. (TX)
McGuire, Mickey
McIntyre, James (TX)
McRae, Parley (St. David, AZ)
Med?, M. (TX)
Medina, P. (TX)
Mendoza, Henry (Benson, AZ)
Mercer, Roy D. (OK)
Merdibles, Luis E.
Methany, Elmer (TX)
Meza, Antonio (Benson, AZ)
Miller, R.L. (St. David, AZ)
Miller, R.S. (St. David, AZ)
Milligan, Jasper L.
Mireles, Dan (TX)
Mireles, E. (TX)
Misener, R.E. (OK)
Molera, Enrique R.
Moore, James R.
Moore, Oliver R. (OK)
Moore, Roy
Moore (TX)
Morales, J. (TX)
Morris, A. (TX)
Morris, Gene
Morris, James E.
Morris, John R.
Morrison, Joe S. (TX)
Morrow, J. (OK)
Mulurax, Denver W.
Murray, Leonard J.
Murray, Lue B.
Myers, Kayler (OK)
Myers, Lawrence T. (OK)
Navarro, Tomas (TX)
Naylor, Kelsey C.
Nelms, J.B. (OK)
Newman, Oran E.
Nino, G. (TX)
Nixon, C.W. (OK)
Nobles, Acie
Noland, Albert H. (OK)
Nolen, F.F. (TX)
Nolen, John C. (TX)
Norris, Ed
Nubbin
Nunez, P. (TX)
O'Keefe, David K. (TX)
Ormsby, Ralph A.
Orozco, Manuel S.
Ortiz, Tony (TX)
Padia, F. (Benson, AZ)
Parker, George W.
Parker, William G.
Parrish, Benjamin (TX)
Partida, Jesus R.
Paschall, Leslie (TX)
Patterson, Lawrence D.
Pearce, B. (OK)
Peché, Alonzo (TX)
Peek, Luther D.
Peltier, Homer (OK)
Pena, R. (TX)
Perez, Antonio B.
Peruel, Azel L.
Peters, Hansell J.
Peterson, Leo (St. David, AZ)
Pfluger, Grover
Phillips, Benjamin (TX)
Pickens, Emmett W. Jr.
Pierce, Griff
Pingleton, W. (OK)
Plumb, Ambrose (St. David, AZ)
Potts, Eldrige (TX)
Powell, Howard
Powers, Arnold (OK)
Prewitt, Claude W. Jr.
Pyatt, Melvin (TX)
Queseda, A. (TX)
Quinones, Telesforo (TX)
Rankin, Sam T. (TX)
Rape, Frederick
Rape, William F. (TX)
Rayburn, Roy W.

Redding, Dan (OK)
Reed, F.C. (OK)
Reeves, Joe D. (TX)
Reyes, J. (TX)
Rich, John D.
Richey, Clarence A.
Rivas, Manuel
Rivera, Carlos S.
Roberts, Daniel B.
Robles, Joe U.
Rocha, Juan
Rodrick, Bob (TX)
Rodriguez, Amadeo (TX)
Rodriguez, R.R. (TX)
Rorabaught, O.H. (OK)
Ross, Walter (OK)
Rove, Tommy L. (TX)
Rowe (OK)
Ruiz, J. (TX)
Rush, Delbert L. (TX)
Russell, Raymond (TX)
Salas, E. (TX)
Salazar, Augustin
Salazar, William
Sanchez, Frank M. (AZ)
Sanders, Archie (TX)
Sanders, Ray (TX)
Sanders, W.E. (OK)
Sangster, Billy (TX)
Savage, James T.
Scallorn, Edward (TX)
Schupp, Wesley W. Jr.
Seals, Vernon M.
Self, Herman D. (St. David, AZ)
Sepulveda, G. (TX)
Serrato, Weldon
Sessums, Albert L. (OK)
Sierras, Gene
Silvas, J. (TX)
Singhurst, D. (OK)
Slater, James W. (OK)
Slaughter, Chester
Smith, Arnold (TX)
Smith, Gordon R.
Smith, James N.
Smith, William (OK)
Soliz, Joe (TX)
Sotelo, Enrique E.
Sparks, Elmus (TX)
Sparks, Gilbert D.
Spearman, Eugene (TX)
Spiva, James E.
Stamper, Rex X. (TX)
Steinocher
Stevens, Jess W. (OK)
Stevens, Joe
Stevens, Mancil L. (OK)
Stewart, Thomas H.
Stites, G.W. (OK)
Stockton, Elmer
Strawn, Oklie (TX)
Talbert, Homer R.
Tarrant, E.L. (TX)
Tatum, Glenn (TX)
Taylor, C.H./C.M. (St. David, AZ)
Taylor, F.E. (OK)
Taylor, Frank (TX)
Thomas, P.E. (OK)
Thomas, Vincent E.
Thompson, J.R. (TX)
Thompson, John L.
Thornton, H.L. (OK)
Tidwell, James L.
Tilgham, Add L. (TX)
Tilley, Dorsey F. (TX)
Tingle, Hanson L.
Totten, Andrew F.
Trevino, R. (TX)
Tucker, C. (OK)
Tucker, Harry C.
Turner, Charles A. (TX)
Turner, Rex R. (TX)
Unwin, James D.
Utley, Raymond (TX)
Vann, James O.
Vansickle, Terry B.
Vasquez, Demo R. (OK)
Vasquez, Joe (OK)
Vasquez, Manuel (St. David, AZ)
Vaughn, Sidney L.
Vaughn, Woody G. (TX)
Velez

Wade, L.C.	Williams, Glenn (TX)
Wagner, Stanley (IL)	Williams, Leo C. (TX)
Walker, H.W. (OK)	Williams, Robert C. (OK)
Walker, Roy (OK)	Wilson, ?ue B.
Walters, ?churg	Wilson, Arthur (St. David, AZ)
Ward, Eugene (NM)	Wilson, G.A. (OK)
Weaver, J.W. (OK)	Wilson, Lester R.
Webster, E.H. (OK)	Windham, Jack D.
Webster, Loyer E.	Wingo, C. (OK)
Wheeler, W.V. (OK)	Woody, E.E. (OK)
White, John H.	Woody, O.H. (OK)
Whited, Ross (TX)	Works, Roy C. (TX)
Whitten, Arlis (OK)	Wright, G. H. (OK)
Wilkerson, E. (OK)	Yarbrough, J.B. (TX)
Wilkins	Zamora, I.G. (TX)
Williams, Charlie (TX)	



Group photograph of St. David CCC personnel. From official CCC report. Camp Physician Dr. Mabry is eighth from the left in the second row. Lt. Walker is ninth from the left in the second row. Enrollee Elson Alvarez is ninth from the right in the third row. *Courtesy Ron Higginbotham.*

Technical Services

Anderson, William E., Engineer; Acting Project Superintendent
Barrow, Sam G., Project Foreman (St. David, AZ)
Barton, Leslie L., Sr. Foreman
Cain, W.J., Project Foreman
Craft
Creech
David, Walter L., Sr. Foreman
Fanning, James E., Sr. Foreman (8/35-4/36)
Fuller, E.M., Project Superintendent (5/36-4/37)
Gilkey, Charles J., Mechanic
Greene, James E., Mechanic
Hampshire, Project Superintendent (4/37-)
Hartsfield, Audie Ray, Sr. Foreman
Holland, B.F., Non-Tech. Foreman
Hook, Clifford P., Project Engineer
Irby, Alfred W., Sr. Foreman
Irvin, Harry I., Jr. Agronomist
James, Arthur A., Project Superintendent (8/35-4/36)
Key, Orin, Blacksmith
Leonard, Charles B., Jr. Asst. Tech.
McGavic, Louis, Project Superintendent (1938-1939)
Myrick, J.R., Project Foreman
Navarro
Novack, Milo F., Project Foreman
Pfluger, Grover, Sr. Foreman
Skora, George W., Jr., Clerk-Typist
Summers, John T., Blacksmith
Wright, James E., Sr. Foreman
Wyrick, John R., Sr. Foreman
Wyrick, Richard

U.S. Army

Baker, Charlie A., Educational Advisor (1937)
Bartle, Lt., Camp Commander (1935)

Bruton, Wm. T. Jr., 2nd Lt., Inf.-Res.
Cartmell, Stanley E., Ensign, Camp Adjutant, Second in Command
Citrynell, Alfred A., 1st Lt., Med-Res., Camp Physician
Colbert, Ray, Educational Advisor
Cowherd, William, Captain, Camp Commander (1936)
Crispello, Wilbur, Capt. Inf.-Res., Camp Commander (1938)
Davies, Richard S., 1st Lt., Cav.-Res., Second in Command (1939)
Haney, Mr. L.P., WPA music teacher
Haney, Mrs. L.P., WPA music teacher
Houghton, Leo C., Educational Advisor (1939)
Hunt, Willis S., EEP Instructor, Buena Vista Side Camp
Hurt, Arlie G., District Chaplain
Knowles, Ralph E., 2nd Lt., Cav.-Res. (9/36-)
Lillico, Thomas B., Educational Advisor (11/1/35-3/1/37)
Mabry, William L., Camp Physician
MacLaren, Donald R., Lt., Camp Commander (1935)
Parker, Captain, Company Chaplain (8/35-2/36)
Pinney, EEP Instructor, Beach Side Camp
Ridgway, Chas Z., Lt., Camp Commander (1939)
Rolison, Charles A., 2nd Lt. Adj.-Res. (1938)
Rollo, Clint, Educational Advisor (7/1936-7/1937)
Smith, John R., Contract Physician
Tenisk, Dr., Camp Physician
Van Buren, Frederick, District Surgeon (AZ)
Walker, Leonard R., 2nd Lt., Inf.-Res., Camp Commander (1935-4/38)

Side Camps

Side camps, also known as fly camps, were temporary camps set up at work project sites at a distance from the main camp that were too far to drive the CCC personnel back and forth to each day. They were established to work on a specific project for a given amount of time.

Enrollees lived in WWI surplus tents; the number of enrollees in these camps was restricted to fifty. Enrollees could request transfers from the side camp to the main camp every two weeks.

The camp had side camps at the Beach Ranch, Finley Ranch, and Saxon Ranch.

The camp physician visited the side camps once a week. The educational advisor visited the camps to conduct classes once a week, but the educational program at the camps was a challenge, due to lack of educational facilities, lighting, and the movement of enrollees from side camp to main camp. A movie was shown in the camps every Friday.

See the [Map](#) for the location of these camps.

The social training class in the side camps has produced some excellent artists eating with the knife. Doc Patterson should drop the worm and flea cure to take care of the lost time accidents resulting from cuts with the knife around the neck and ears. [camp newspaper, 1938]

Finley Side Camp: A side camp was established at the Finley Ranch on October 27, 1937, with a work area of 22,317 acres and 30 enrollees.²⁴ The Finley Side Camp is mentioned in the 1937 camp newspaper as having a brilliant softball team. It was 27 miles from camp and still there in December 1937. The CCC enrollees put in masonry gully-control structures, such as centre drops, and constructed fences. The Finley Side Camp is believed to have been at the Billy FOURR, Four F Ranch, near Dragoon, bought by Jim Finley in 1935.

Saxon Side Camp: A side camp at the Saxon Ranch was established on August 19, 1937, with a work area of 132,812 acres.²⁵ In December 1937, the camp had 30 enrollees. The Saxon Side Camp is mentioned in the 1938 camp newspaper as being under the supervision of Mr. Irby. The 1939 camp inspection report lists it as being in operation with 50 men doing the same work as the main camp, such as repairs of access roads, and completion of earth stock tanks, masonry drops, and loose-rock water spreaders. The Saxon Side Camp is identified in the camp newspaper and official reports as being 47 miles from main camp, and the September 11, 1936 *San Pedro Valley News* identifies the Saxon ranch as being three miles north of Pomerene. Harry Saxon was the boss at the Box Bar Ranch in Willcox as well as a partner in the Three Links Cattle Company. The latter was mentioned in the camp newspaper as a work site for the CCC.

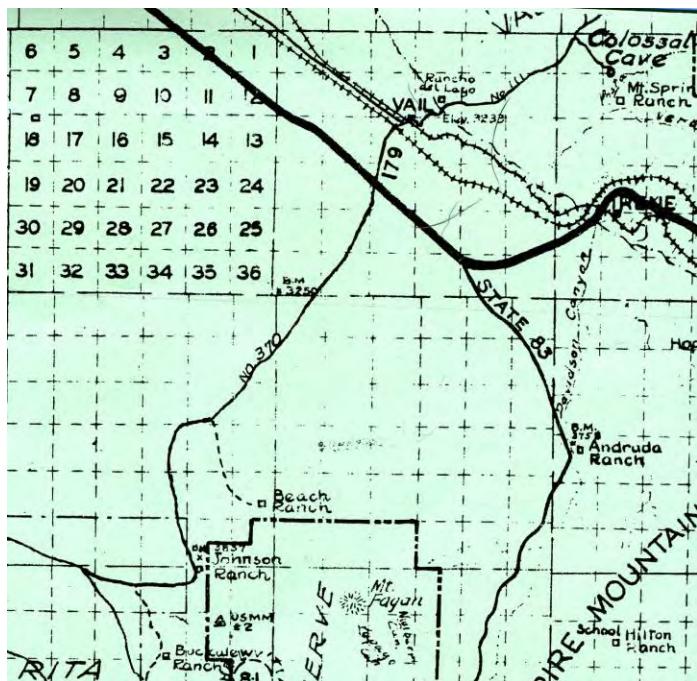
Who said this, “I were sent to Saxon and I were jest getting sos I were enjoying Mountain Music and I were getin plenty of it too.” [camp newspaper, 1938]

The Saxon Side Camp Softball Team is rapidly becoming the best in this region. They beat the Fort Grant Boys Industrial School Team! [camp newspaper, June 1939]

Beach Side Camp: In July 1937, the Beach fly camp, formerly part of Tucson Camp SCS-21-A, was transferred to the SCS-19-A camp, with a work area of about 25,600 acres. It was located 44 miles from camp with fifty men.²⁶ At that time, there was approximately six months worth of work left for the camp to do. This camp performed the same soil conservation work as the main camp. In November 1937, the camp personnel were building fences for control of grazing and boundaries, earth stock tanks and collection dikes, and water-spreading dikes.

Duarte of the Beach Side camp reports his hand fit as a fiddle and ready for work in 3 or 4 months. [camp newspaper, 1938]

Beach Side Camp



Location of Beach Ranch on *Map of Pima County Including Santa Cruz County, Arizona, 1932*. The Beach Ranch is in the center bottom, south of Vail.



Group photograph and panoramic view of Beach Side Camp. From official CCC report.
Courtesy Ron Higginbotham.

Buena Vista Side Camp: The location of the Buena Vista Side Camp is unknown. Daniel Castillo believes, based on an examination of the camp view photograph below and Google Earth, that it was located near the small community of Buena Vista in the Safford area. A great deal of soil erosion work was done in this area by the CCC, and it is possible that boys from the St. David camp came to this area to provide muscle for these projects.



Group photograph (above) and panoramic view (left) of Buena Vista Side Camp. From official CCC report. *Courtesy Ron Higginbotham.*

Sports Activities

The enrollees had plenty of sports activities to keep them busy, including badminton, baseball, basketball, boxing, football, hiking, horseshoes, running, soccer, softball, speedball, swimming, tennis, track and field, volleyball, and weightlifting. Inter-barrack and inter-camp athletic contests were held regularly, and the enrollees played local teams from St. David, Benson, Patagonia, Nogales, and Tombstone.

The sports facilities at St. David included a baseball field, basketball court, boxing ring, croquet court, football field, horseshoe pit, outdoor punching bag, softball field, swimming pool, tennis court, track field, and volleyball court. The St. David High School allowed the enrollees the use of its gymnasium and field facilities. The U.S. Army supplied the sports equipment for the enrollees.



Baseball: The camp team played teams from the St. David High School, the Benson High School, Pomerene, and Tombstone High School.

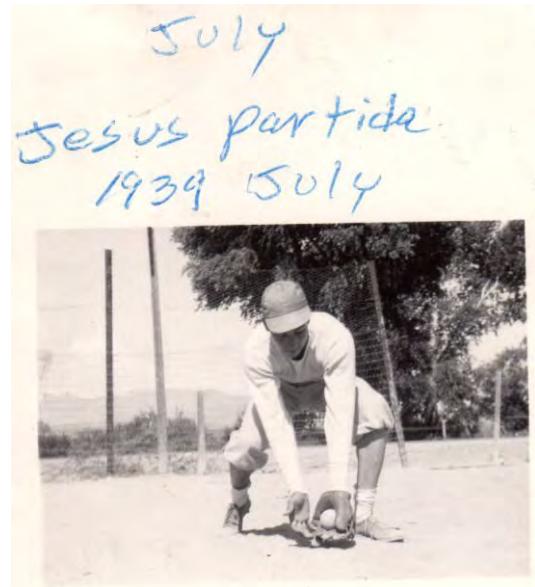
Friday afternoon the Camp team will cross bats with the fast Tombstone High School baseball team at Tombstone. Dozier and Peche will do the hurling for the Camp with "Heavy" Scallorn doing the receiving. Turner, Meza, Carroll and Peche will form the infield and in the outfield Coach Lillico will have Andrews, Griffin and Matthews. [camp newspaper, April 1936]

Enrollees playing baseball [camp newspaper, March 1937]

Baseball fever is in the wind. There seems to be plenty of material for a good team and it is the hope of the camp to build a team that will take the State tournament without a struggle. The boys in the northern section of the state play a good brand of ball but what we like is plenty of competition. We are going out there fighting and that is half of the battle. [camp newspaper, 1938]

The baseball players have been working out during their spare moments and are rounding into pretty shape. Among the outstanding ball players in our Company are: Lit Sparks, a pitcher, Hernandez, a catching prospect, infielders: Chamberlain, Turner, Navarro, Whited and Sam Andrews. Bennett, Gullett and Frank Taylor are prospective outfielders. Coach Lillico has been asked by various high school coaches in this section to play his team on the high school schedule. [camp newspaper, February 1936]

The [baseball] game with the Pomerene Pansies Sunday afternoon, June 25th disclosed that the Pansies were, in truth, Panthers. Result: 14-13, with Pomerene up. [camp newspaper, June 1939]



Enrollees play baseball in photo on the left, while enrollee Jesus Partida catches a grounder in July 1939 in photo on the right.



Enrollee Jesus Partida catches a ball in July 1939 in the photo on the left, while enrollee Elson Alvarez does the same in the photo on the right.

Basketball: The camp's basketball team participated in inter-camp competition and in the Tucson District Basketball Tournament in Tucson, February 28-29, 1936. The team also played the local St. David High School team. The enrollees used the St. David High School gymnasium for games.

Tonight Charlie Rolison will bring his fast Headquarters team down to St. David to tangle with Coach Tom Lillico's scrappy quintet from Company 3840.... Company 3840 will be much stronger in this game, because of the return of Sam Andrews, the hard fighting forward. Mickey [McGuire] has played some fine basketball up to date and he is expected to count up the necessary points to win the ball game. Chester Childres will be at center. The guard positions will be well taken care of by the reliable Ross Whited and Rod Carroll. Lit Sparks, Chester Bennett, Ralph Dozier and J.R. Moore will see much action before the night's festivities are over. [camp newspaper, February 1936]

Softball: The camp team was awarded a trip to participate in the Western States Softball Tournament at Phoenix in 1935. The camp also participated in inter-camp tournaments.

Then the mighty McRae stepped up to bat and took a horrible slash—strike one. The next one was likewise a mighty swing, but not a strike. The ball sailed up, up and over between the center and right fielders heads. If we'd had a fence it would have been a home run. Having no fence McRae took a three base hit; three men scored and the game was within one run of the Yellowjackets' pointed nose. But fate, gentlemen, fate was against the buzzers. The next man couldn't bring McRae, our hero, home and so the game ended 14-13 in favor of the Pomerene Pansies. [camp newspaper, June 1939]

Tennis: The camp had a tennis court, and many of the enrollees who played tennis visited the Benson Courts on the weekends for matches with Benson tennis players.

Under the direction of Dr. Citrynell a tennis court will be constructed. The first load of material was hauled in from the project by Mr. Fanning and his crew. The tennis enthusiasts are working with the Doctor during their spare moments. [camp newspaper, February 1936]

Many of our tennis players visit the Benson Courts on the weekends for matches with Benson tennis players. "Mickey" Le Guire and Dr. Citrynell are two of the outstanding players in Camp. Many of the other players are improving with each match. [camp newspaper, April 1936]

Swimming: The camp was located next to two lakes, each approximately one acre in area and watered from artesian wells. The upper lake was stocked with fish, mostly bass and some catfish. The enrollees were not allowed to fish here; fishing was reserved for area residents. The lower lake was built by the enrollees under the supervision of foreman Richard Wyrick in April 1936. The enrollees constructed a diving board for the lake in June 1936. The swimming lake was open to the public for their use. The pool was open to the public. The camp commander, Lt. Leonard R. Walker, gave life saving lessons to the men of the camp.

A.V. Faulkner has been working like a good fellow trying to get a good diving board built in time for the Fourth of July Celebration.

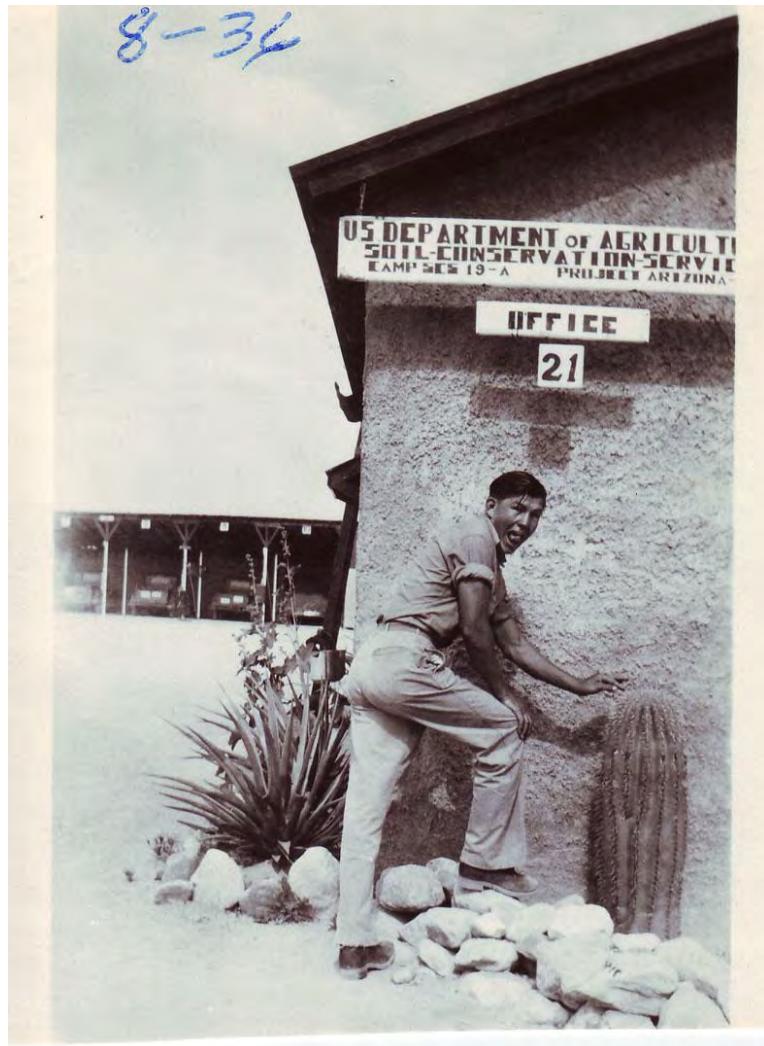
[camp newspaper, June 1936]



Elson Alvarez rowing on St. David CCC camp lake, May 28, 1937

Technical Services

Technical Services personnel were responsible for overseeing the work of the enrollees on the camp's work projects. These men were either individuals from the federal Soil Conservation Service or local experienced men (LEMs) with specific skills.



Technical Services Office,
with truck garage in background, August 1936

The technical services staff included project superintendents William E. Anderson, Mr. Hampshire, E.M. Fuller, A.A. James, and Louis McGavic; project engineers William E. Anderson and Clifford P. Hook; junior agronomist Harry I. Irvin Jr.; project foremen, Sam G. Barrow, Leslie L. Barton, W.J. Cain, Walter David, James E. Fanning, Audie Ray Hartsfield, B.F. Holland, Alfred W. Irby, John R. Myrick, Milo F. Novack, Grover Pfluger, and James E.

Wright; mechanics Charles J. Gilkey and James E. Greene; and blacksmiths Orin Key and John T. Summers.

The pay for Technical Services Personnel was²⁶

Project Superintendent: \$2,700

Project Engineer: \$2,100

Senior Foreman: \$1,680-1,800

Mechanic: \$1,680

Blacksmith: \$1,320

Enrollees were assigned to Technical Services to act as clerks.

As for the clerks, Rape and Rankin, they are happily contented; they finish all of their work on very short notice, which gives Rape time to go back to bed and Rankin to play pool and water Lieutenant Walker's bed of sweet peas. [camp newspaper, April 1936]



Loyd T. Gilmore surveying in field, March 1939

Timeline

Weekday Schedule (the enrollees worked 5 days a week; on the weekends they engaged in sports and recreational activities and visited nearby towns)

- 6 a.m. Reveille; calisthenics; roll call; flag raising; breakfast; barracks Inspection
- 8 a.m. Off to work
- Noon Lunch in field
- 4 p.m. Return from work
- 5 p.m. Dinner
- 6 p.m. Educational classes
Sports and recreational activities
- 9 p.m. Curfew

1935

- 8/23 Camp SCS-19-A established at St. David
- 8/25 Cadre of twenty men from Bonham, TX, arrives at camp; met by Superintendent A.A. James and Engineer William Anderson
Captain William Cowherd arrives later that day to take temporary command of the company
Cadre sets to work preparing camp

Army authorities arrive, including Lt. Alfred A. Citrynell, Camp Surgeon, and Lt. Bartle, Camp Commander
- 8/27 150 Texas and Oklahoma junior enrollees arrive
12 local experienced men enroll at Benson and move to camp
- 9/16 Work begins on SCS projects
- 10/24 Lt. Leonard R. Walker becomes camp commander
- 11/4 Educational director assigned to camp
School room and recreation hall improved
Classes in vocational and elementary subjects introduced
Several enrollees attending St. David High School

Nov. Work projects were spread out over an area of approximately 100,000 acres and included soil conservation work (masonry, rock, earth, and brush dams and contour ditches); other work was revegetation, road construction, and stock tank construction

1936

2/13 First issue of camp SCS-19-A newspaper *Snappy Daze* published
By this time, the enrollees had completed two large water storage tanks; 2,798 check dams; 20 miles of diversion ditches, spreader dikes and terraces; constructed 15 miles of minor roads; seeded approximately 150 acres; sodded approximately 40 acres; and treated some 2,000 acres of land

4/1 Beginning of new enrollment period; 73 men leave; 98 men re-enroll

Apr. Camp swimming pool completed and filled with water from the artesian well
Renovation of camp buildings

Aug. The CCC enrollees worked with nearby ranchers, also known as cooperators, who provided materiel in exchange for their work. Cooperators were Dave Adams [Texas Canyon], Sam G. Barrow, J.N. Curtiss, Finley Ranch, Milo F. Novak, C.E. [Clarence] Post [raised horses; was sheriff deputy], John Sands, and the Saxon Ranch.

Oct. Work projects included gully control and water conservation work (rubble masonry dams, rubble dams, gully plugs, wire check dams, percolators, diversion dams, water-spreading dikes, and earth dams); construction of stock tanks; and building and maintenance of truck trails over a work area of approximately 400 square miles

1937

July Beach fly camp, formerly part of Tucson Camp SCS-21-A, transferred to SCS-19-A camp

8/19 Fly camp established on Saxon Ranch, 50 miles west, with thirty men

10/27 Fly camp established on Finley Ranch, 27 miles northeast, for thirty men, with work area of 22,317 acres doing same work as main camp

Nov. Main camp engaged on a work area of about 8,614 acres. Work projects included construction of earth stock tanks, steel rim stock tanks, concrete water troughs,

earth dikes for water spreading and/or diversion, masonry drops and weirs for gully control and water spreading, and rock percolators for water spreading.

Beach Side Camp: Work projects included fences for control of grazing and boundaries, earth stock tanks and collection dikes, and water-spreading dikes.

Finley Side Camp: Work projects included masonry gully-control structures, such as centre drops, and fence construction.

Saxon Side Camp: Work projects included repairs of access roads, construction of earth stock tanks, masonry drops, and loose-rock water spreaders.

1939

10/1 Company 3840 moves to Patagonia and establishes Camp SCS-26-A
Side camp operates at St. David

1941

Sept. Main camp at Patagonia and side camp at St. David abandoned; company moves to Parker Lake, Arizona



St. David fly camp before move to Patagonia, 1939

U.S. Army

The U.S. Army supervised the running of the camp, providing housing, transportation, clothing, medical care, and food for the enrollees. U.S. Army personnel were responsible for the enrollees after their work day was completed. They offered educational classes, recreational programs, and sports programs.

The first commanding officer was Lt. Bartle. He was replaced by Lt. MacLaren in order to accept duties as sub-district commander. Lt. Leonard R. Walker relieved Lt. MacLaren on Oct. 24, 1935. In 1938, Wilbur Crispello, Capt. Inf-Res., was camp commander. Charles Z. Ridgway served as camp commander in 1939.

Seconds in command included Stanley E. Cartmell, Richard S. Davies, Lt. Charles Rolison, William T. Bruton, and Ralph E. Knowles.

Camp surgeons included Lt. Alfred A. Citrynell, Frederick Van Buren, John R. Smith, Dr. Tenisk, and William L. Mabry.

Educational advisors were Thomas Lillico, Charlie Baker, and Roy Colbert.



Ensign Stanley E. Cartmell, Second in Command

The greatest advantage of the pool tables is that Lieutenant Walker has no difficulty in locating his First Sergeant and Clerks. [camp newspaper, February 1936]

Lt. Citrynell and Sgt. Heacker inspection in "Rec" Hall:

Lt. Citrynell- "Just look at the dust on those tables; why I can write my name on them."

Heacker: "Gee, Doc, it must be swell to have a education."

[camp newspaper, April 1936]

Work Projects

The camp personnel worked on soil conservation projects for the Soil Conservation Service (SCS). The work of the enrollees was supervised by Technical Services personnel. Field work began September 16, 1935. Many of the enrollees in the St. David camp were from farming and ranching backgrounds and the soil conservation projects in which they participated were of particular interest to them. See the **Map** on p. 24 for approximate work project locations.

The camp was situated near the San Pedro River, a tributary of the Gila River. The watershed in this area had been badly overgrazed, and the purpose of establishing a camp at this site was to alleviate the conditions of erosion that were damaging the land.²⁷ The main objective of the work of the camp was the capture and control of water flows with the aim of improving the rangeland.

They built tanks, dike spreaders, stabilizers and other constructions of this type in an effort to utilize, or to greater utilize, the limited supply of water in the desert. They also built water storage tanks for cattle and other range stock to improve ranching and to arrest the soil erosion that would occur when the cattle walked over long distances to obtain water.

The water spreaders distributed the moisture during rainy periods over a greater surface. The rock stabilizers prevented further erosion of washes and ditches and had the goal of causing earth to fill in behind them and bring the land formation back to its native appearance. The check dams slowed down water flow and encouraged absorption of water into the land for the vegetation. Revegetation of areas also aided in soil erosion control.

According to soil scientist Gregory Seymour loose earthfill diversion dams was the main focus of all erosion-control structures built by the CCC. The dams were built across washes to divert and capture water. They consisted of a berm made of dirt placed perpendicular to the wash. A bulldozer was used to push dirt downstream to create a basin and dam and then was driven on top to compact the earth in place. The basin function as both a reservoir for water and a desilting pond. The distance between the dams varied, but generally was 1/10 mile.

Before inauguration of the CCC, rains came and were lost down the numerous washes. The water went unchecked over the rolling slopes of range lands and raced on to be carried down the rivers, leaving the earth without the seasoning which proper conservation would provide. This is a semi-arid region, and unless the limited supply of water is controlled the ranges will be very poor. So one can easily see the value of the work being done for range improvement. [Harvey Corbett, camp newspaper, June 1939]

Work projects included

- Construction of water control and soil conservation devices: rubble masonry dams, earth dams, brush dams, contour ditches, gully plugs, wire check dams, rock percolators, rock spreaders, diversion dams, earth water-spreading dikes, masonry drops, and weirs
- Revegetation
- Road construction
- Fence construction
- Stock tank construction (earth and steel rim)
- Concrete water trough construction
- Truck trail construction and maintenance



Head cut; "one of thousands built"

Between September 1935 and February 1936, the enrollees completed two large water storage tanks; 2,798 check dams; 20 miles of diversion ditches, spreader dikes and terraces; constructed 15 miles of minor roads; seeded approximately 150 acres; sodded approximately 40 acres; and treated some 2,000 acres of land.²⁸

In November 1935, the work projects were spread out over an area of approximately 100,000 acres and included soil conservation work (masonry, rock, earth, and brush dams and contour ditches); other work was revegetation, road construction, and stock tank construction.

Work projects in October 1936 included gully control (rubble masonry dams, gully plugs, wire check dams); water conservation (earth dams, water-spreading dikes, percolators, diversion dams); stock tanks; and maintenance (truck trails, earth dams) over a work area of approximately 400 square miles.

The work area of the main camp in November 1937 was about 8,614 acres, with three fly camps (Beach, Finley, and Saxon). By this time, work had been completed on approximately 370,000 acres.²⁹

Work projects as of November 1937 were:

- Main camp: earth stock tanks, steel rim stock tanks, concrete water troughs, earth dikes for water spreading and/or diversion, masonry drops and weirs for gully control and water spreading, rock percolators for water spreading
- Beach Side Camp: fences for control of grazing and boundaries, earth stock tanks and collection dikes, water-spreading dikes
- Finley Side Camp: masonry gully control structures, such as centre drops, and fence construction
- Saxon Side Camp: repairs of access roads, completion of earth stock tanks, masonry drops, and loose-rock water spreaders

The total number of enrollee man-days spent on work projects for December-January 1939 was 8,910.³⁰

Diversion Dams: According to Seymour, loose earth fill diversion dams were the nucleus of the erosion-control structures built by the SES in Arizona. They were built across washes and gullies to capture and divert the stream flow and consisted of a berm of dirt placed perpendicular to the wash. A bulldozer was used to push dirt downstream to create a basin and dam and then a machine was driven on top of the newly created embankment and rocked back and forth to compact the earth into place. The excavated basin served as both reservoir and desilting pond. They were generally spaced ten miles apart along the wash, but the distance between them could vary.³¹



Enrollees Jack Hale and Elson Alvarez at dam

Ranches: The CCC enrollees worked with nearby ranchers, known as cooperators, to improve range management and build soil erosion features. The SCS wanted to improve the rangeland and convince ranchers of the value of soil conservation activities. These cooperators provided materiel in exchange for the work of the CCC enrollees. Some of the neighboring ranchers were opposed to any governmental interference on their land and/or did not have the funds available to meet the requirements for cooperation with the CCC.

In August 1936, these cooperators were Dave Adams [Texas Canyon]; Sam G. Barrow (horses, materials, equipment); J.N. Curtiss (materials, horses); Finley Ranch; Milo F. Novak; C.E. [Clarence] Post [raised horses; was sheriff deputy]; John Sands; and the Saxon Ranch.³²

Side Camps: The work on the side camps at local ranches included

- Beach Side Camp (Beach Ranch). Built fences for control of grazing and boundaries, and earth stock tanks, collection dikes, and water-spreading dikes.
- Finley Side Camp (Finley Ranch). Built masonry gully control structures, and constructed fences.
- Saxon Side Camp (Saxon Ranch). Repaired access roads, and constructed earth stock tanks, masonry drops, and loose-rock water spreaders.

Enrollee Elson Alvarez states that the CCC put in stock tanks and rock spreaders at the Jack Speiden Ranch west of Benson. In June 1936, Elson met John and Joe Kennedy Jr. at this ranch. The Kennedys had been sent out west to the ranch by their father on a working vacation to toughen them up and improve their health.

According to enrollee Filbert Barrera, the camp did conservation work by Dragoon Mountains and rock work on ranches. They also did some rock work a mile west of Sky Line.³³

Building a stock tank



“Building a stock tank.” These stock tanks were built on a rancher’s land so that the cattle didn’t have to walk far in order to obtain water and thus did not cause soil erosion.



Head cut at Josephine Canyon; “head cut taken upstream”; “one of 8 at Josephine Canyon”

School Bell: According to Wayne Merrill, the enrollees dug the school bell from the rubble of the old St. David schoolhouse, which had been toppled by the 1887 earthquake.³⁴ The bell is now mounted in the St. David School’s Historic School Bell Monument and Commemorative Walkway, erected in 2005 by the St. David Heritage & Cultural Arts Society on the St. David school campus. A brick in honor of the CCC boys has been placed there, donated by the author.

Is it possible that the bell was put into use because Sergeant Hanley got dizzy spells from blowing his whistle too much? [camp newspaper, June 1939]



Monument Caption: This bell originally hung in the first adobe school house. The school was destroyed by the 1887 earthquake. In the 1930s, the bell was removed by the “CCC Boys” to what became known as the “Golden Bell Park.” The bell was returned to the St. David School in 2002, where its voice can again be heard. *Courtesy Sue Kartchner.*

Surveying: The survey crew consisted of six enrollees. They surveyed the topography for the building of stock tanks, roads, rock spreaders, telephone lines, and fence lines. Supervisors of the survey crews were William (Bill) Anderson and then Ray Hartsfield (from St. David).

Enrollee Elson Alvarez was a surveyor for Camp SCS-19-A. One day the camp engineer (Anderson) came into the mess hall at dinner and asked who had taken geometry and trigonometry in school. Two enrollees raised their hands; the next day they were told to report to the Technical Office and meet with Anderson. He then put Elson on the camp survey crew. After 3 ½ months, Elson was promoted to instrument man and given the grade of assistant leader. After six months, he was promoted to leader and put in charge of the camp survey crew. The camp barber left, and he took over the barber shop and the photo shop.

The survey crew worked on camp work projects and on various surveying projects at other locations. According to Alvarez, the surveyors from the camp went one day to build a fence line down by the State Park Service Office at Colossal Cave, and they did surveying work for the Vail and Boice families on the Empire Ranch near Sonoita.



Elson Alvarez surveying with plane table and telescropy



Survey crew



Survey crew



SCS-19-A survey crew



Survey crew, 7/14/39. Elson Alvarez is in middle

6-1937



J. J. Ranch

Ray Hartsfield

Ray Hartsfield, camp engineer, June 1937

Camp Engineer

H. Corbett 8-1939

Harvey Corbett, draftsman, August 1939

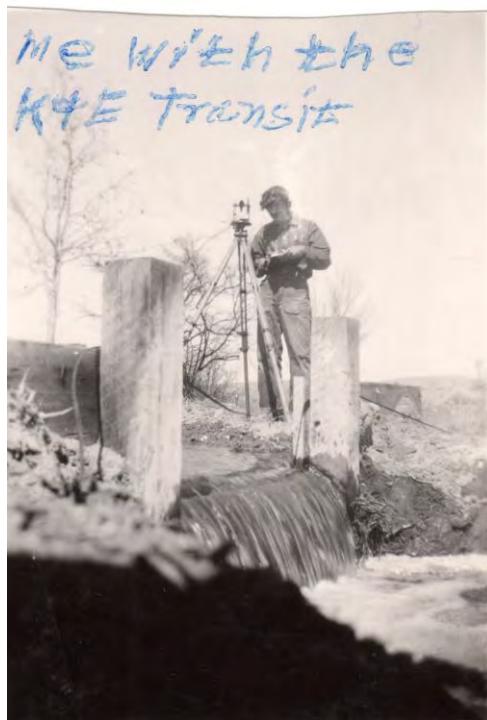


H. Corbett

Draftsman



Enrollees Elson Alvarez (left) and Harvey Corbett (right) survey in 1939



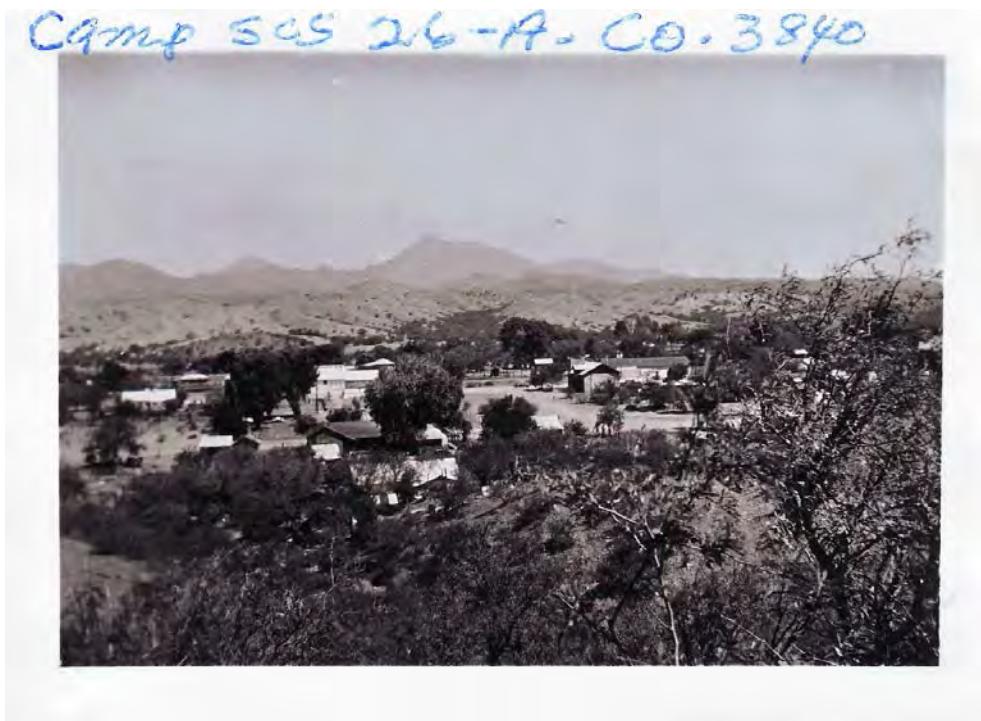
Enrollee Elson Alvarez with the K&E transit

Part Three

Camp SCS-26-A

Patagonia, Arizona

1939-1941



Panoramic View of Patagonia, AZ

Introduction

Company 3840 moved from Camp SCS-19-A in St. David, AZ, to Camp SCS-26-A in Patagonia, AZ, in October 1939. The camp was located about three miles south of Patagonia, on what is now private land.

The company took over the campsite that had been previously designated Camp F-63-A, Flux Canyon. This camp was first occupied in November 1933 by men of the Box Canyon Camp. In 1934, the camp became known as F-63-A. It was used during the winters of 1934 and 1935. Enrollees at first lived in tents with wooden floors; then wood frame barracks were built. Companies 832, 862, and 2847 occupied the camp. Work projects of this camp included building fences, and working on the Patagonia Ranger Station and Nogales Ranger Station.

Work projects for Camp SCS-26-A included building a dam for flood protection for Patagonia residents; fencing; road repair; and building soil erosion and water control devices (diversion dikes, check dams, water spreaders). They worked on local cattle ranches constructing truck trails, fencing, and stock tanks, including the Buchenberg Ranch, the Louis Sands Ranch, and the Saxon Ranch. They worked at St. David building a dike; near Fort Huachuca, repairing roads; and at Flux and Josephine canyons near Patagonia.

The camp was closed in September 1941, and Company 3840 moved to Camp FWS-1, Parker Dam, Parker Lake, in northern Arizona, working there from 9/14/41 to 5/31/42.



Panoramic View of Patagonia CCC camp, ca. 1939/40.
Courtesy Ernest Bruss.

3840TH COMPANY CCC, C

ERNEST H. BRUSS, COMPANY COMMANDER

RANDALL P. LEGLER, SUGALTER
WILLIAM L. MABRY, CAMP PHYSICIAN
FRANK S. LINHART, CAMP EDUCATIONAL ADVISER

PHOTOS BY SPENCER A. HYKOFF, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

A. NEUMAN, OPERATOR

DATE - JUNE 4, 1940

LEADERS

DAVIS, AUBREY R., SR. LDR. ALVAREZ, ARMANDO R.

ALVAREZ, GILBERTO R.

CHRISTIAN, LEE P. ALVAREZ, GILBERTO R.

CLARK, VERNON ARRIOLA, JACK D.

HALL, LOUIS P. ARRIOLA, EDWARDO G.

BAKER, JAMES M. BAKER, JAMES M.

BALDWIN, JAMES E. BARNES, GORDON J.

PARKER, WILLIE G. BARTON, CHARLES M.

PARSONS, MOFFITT E. BENAVIDES, LEOVIDES

VADE, L. C. BENAVIDES, OSCAR

WEINER, ALVIN E. BERRIOS, JOSÉ

ASS'T. LEADERS BERRIOS, JOSÉ

ALVAREZ, ELSON BOHANNAN, JOEL F.

AMICK, LEE S. JR. BRONAUGH, EUGENE F.

BROWN, E. BUSTAMANTE, JOSÉ L. JR.

FUTCH, JOHN H. CABRERA, HERMAN R.

GOMEZ, OSCAR CABALLERO, GUILLERMO

GILMORE, LOYD T. CAMPBELL, MARTIN P.

GRILLES, JOHN S. CANTOS, JACACIO

GRAVES, ALTON R. CANTOS, RAFAEL

GUERRA, OSCAR CAPRA, MARCOS

LALE, SAM CARBANZA, JOSE J.

LAURENCE, RAY V. CASTAÑO, CARLOS

MOSS, WILLIE C. H. CAVANAGH, JAMES C.

RODRIGUEZ, AVELINO CHARLES, JUAN JR.

SLAUGHTER, CECIL C. CHIAFFINO, MANUEL T.

THOMPSON, EDWARD COLLINS, LAWRENCE H.

TURNER, REX R. COPPING, RAY E.

CORTES, RAMON COTO, JOE E.

DELA CRUZ, JAHUEL DELACRUZ, JOSÉ

DELA CRUZ, JAHUEL DIAZ, HILARIO

ALMAGUER, FIDEL

DODIER, ROD
DOVALINA, LI

EDWARDS, BILL

ELLIS, GEORI

ESCOBEDO, RI

FEDERICO, FI

FITZPATRICK, HENRY

FLORES, MARI

FLORES, SEVI

FORIUS, JMW

FRANK, EMO

FREY, LEO

GALLEGOS, JO

GARCIA, CARI

GARCIA, ELIO

GARCIA, JESUS

GARCIA, IVAN

GARCIA, JUAN

GARCIA, TOM

GARCIA, LEO

GARZA, RODRI

GILBREATH, J.

GONZALEZ, RI

GODFREY, ED

GRAHAM, EUGI

GRANADO, NAI

GRANILLO, LIO

GRIFFIN, CALI

GUTTERESE, I.

HACKNEY, CHI

HALEY, HAYDEN

HALL, MILLER

HARRIS, EDW



Camp 3840 campsite and personnel from official report. Enrollee Elson Alvarez is fourth from the right in the bottom row of the camp group photo. Bottom right: Beach Side Camp (see pp. 40-41) and Brophy Side Camp (see pp. 95-96). *Courtesy Ernest Bruss.*

PANY C.C.C. CAMP SCS-26-A, PATAGONIA, ARIZONA
COMMANDER LOUIE MC GAVIC, PROJECT SUPERINTENDENT

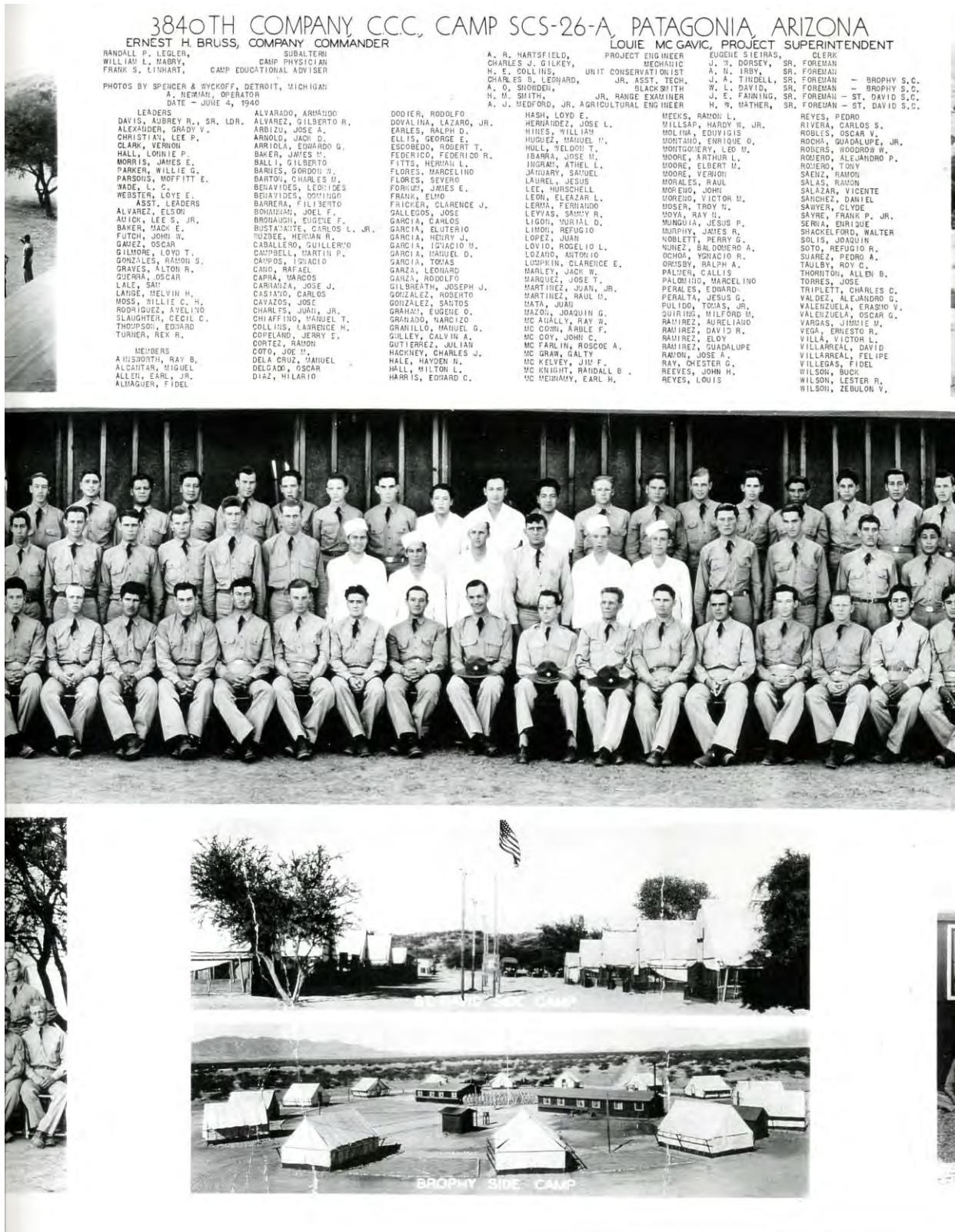
COMMANDER

TER CER ISER IGAN	DOUGLES, RODOLFO DOVALINA LAZARO, JR. EARLES, BALD O. F. D. HARDO G. ERTO ERTO DON W. BLES W. ESTADOS DOMINGO LIBERTO DEL F. J. F. CARLOS L. JR. JAN R. ZUILLERO INTN P. 26 JES J. LOS IE J. R. MANUEL T. RENCE H. DRIE E. MANUEL AR	A. R. HARTSFIELD, CHARLES J. GILKEY, H. E. COLLINS, CHARLES B. LEONARD, A. S. SCHAFFNER, H. M. SMITH, A. J. MEDFORD, JR.	PROJECT ENGINEER, UNIT CONSERVATIONIST, JR. ASST. TECH, BLACKSMITH, JR. RANGE ENGINEER, AGRICULTURAL ENG'NER	CLERK, FARMER, SR. FOREMAN, SR. FOREMAN - BROPHY, SR. FOREMAN - BROPHY, CLERK - ST. DAVID, SR. FOREMAN - ST. DAVID
RAMONDO	HASH, LOYD E. HERANDEZ, JOSE L. HIGUCHI, MATEJUL M. HULL, WELDON T. IBARRA, JOSE M. HODGES, ROBERT JACARAY, SAMUEL LAUREL, JESUS LEE, HURSCHELL LEON, ELIAS L. LERMA, J. FERRARIO LEYVAS, SAMMY R. LIGON, MARIAL D. LOMELA, JOSE LOPEZ, JUAN LOVIO, ROGELIO L. LOZANO, ANTONIO LUPIANO, CARMECE E. MARLEY, CARL MARQUEZ, JOSE T. MARTINEZ, JUAN, JR. MATA, RAUL M. MATA, JUAN MAZO, JOAQUIN G. MC AILLEY, RAY W. MC ALLEY, ANNE F. MC GOY, JOHN C. MC FARLIN, ROSCOE A. MC GRAN, GALTY MC KEEVER, F. MC KNIGHT, RANDALL B. MC MURRAY, EARL H. REYES, LOUIS <th>WEEKS, RAMON L., MILLIS, HARDY W. JR., MOLINA, EDUVIGIS, HORN, ROBERT O., MONTGOMERY, LEO M., MOORE, ARTHUR M., MOORE, ELBERT M., MORAN, VERNON, MORALES, RAUL, MORENO, J. VICTOR M., TRIN, N., MAYA, RAY N., MUNGUA, JESUS P., NODAL, JESUS R., NUÑEZ, BALSOMERO A., OCHOA, YACACIO R., DRISBY, RALPH A., PAGAN, CARLOS, PALOMINO, MARCELINO, PERALES, EDWARD, PERALTA, JESUS G., PEREZ, JESUS, QUIRING, MILFORD M., MC AILLEY, RAY W. MC ALLEY, ANNE F. MC GOY, JOHN C. MC FARLIN, ROSCOE A. MC GRAN, GALTY MC KEEVER, F. MC KNIGHT, RANDALL B. MC MURRAY, EARL H. REYES, LOUIS</th> <th>REYES, PEDRO RIVERA, CARLOS S. ROBLES, OSCAR V. ROCHAS, GUADALUPE, JR. RODRIGUEZ, ALEXANDRO P. ROMERO, ALEJANDRO P. ROQUIERO, TONY SAENZ, RAMON SALAZAR, ALFREDO SALAZAR, VICENTE SANCHEZ, DANIEL SANTOS, CARMEL SAYAN, FRANCIS P., JR. SERINA, ENRIQUE SHACKELFORD, WALTER SIL, JESUS SOTO, FEDERICO R. SUAREZ, PEDRO A. TAUBLY, ROY C. THOMAS, ALLEN B. TORRES, JOSE TRIPLETTE, CHARLES G. VALDEZ, ALEJANDRO G. VALDEZ, ERASMO VALDEZ, JUAN VALDEZ, JUAN VARGAS, JIMIEU VEGA, ERNESTO R. VILLA, ALEXON VILLAREAL, FELIPE VILLAREAL, FIDEL VILLEGAS, FIDEL WILSON, RAY WILSON, LESTER R. WILSON, ZEBULON V.</th>	WEEKS, RAMON L., MILLIS, HARDY W. JR., MOLINA, EDUVIGIS, HORN, ROBERT O., MONTGOMERY, LEO M., MOORE, ARTHUR M., MOORE, ELBERT M., MORAN, VERNON, MORALES, RAUL, MORENO, J. VICTOR M., TRIN, N., MAYA, RAY N., MUNGUA, JESUS P., NODAL, JESUS R., NUÑEZ, BALSOMERO A., OCHOA, YACACIO R., DRISBY, RALPH A., PAGAN, CARLOS, PALOMINO, MARCELINO, PERALES, EDWARD, PERALTA, JESUS G., PEREZ, JESUS, QUIRING, MILFORD M., MC AILLEY, RAY W. MC ALLEY, ANNE F. MC GOY, JOHN C. MC FARLIN, ROSCOE A. MC GRAN, GALTY MC KEEVER, F. MC KNIGHT, RANDALL B. MC MURRAY, EARL H. REYES, LOUIS	REYES, PEDRO RIVERA, CARLOS S. ROBLES, OSCAR V. ROCHAS, GUADALUPE, JR. RODRIGUEZ, ALEXANDRO P. ROMERO, ALEJANDRO P. ROQUIERO, TONY SAENZ, RAMON SALAZAR, ALFREDO SALAZAR, VICENTE SANCHEZ, DANIEL SANTOS, CARMEL SAYAN, FRANCIS P., JR. SERINA, ENRIQUE SHACKELFORD, WALTER SIL, JESUS SOTO, FEDERICO R. SUAREZ, PEDRO A. TAUBLY, ROY C. THOMAS, ALLEN B. TORRES, JOSE TRIPLETTE, CHARLES G. VALDEZ, ALEJANDRO G. VALDEZ, ERASMO VALDEZ, JUAN VALDEZ, JUAN VARGAS, JIMIEU VEGA, ERNESTO R. VILLA, ALEXON VILLAREAL, FELIPE VILLAREAL, FIDEL VILLEGAS, FIDEL WILSON, RAY WILSON, LESTER R. WILSON, ZEBULON V.	
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Camp 3840 campsite and personnel from official report. Camp Commander Ernest H. Bruss is third from the left in the bottom row in middle photograph. Top right: Patagonia camp (see p. 63); bottom left: Beach Side Camp (see pp. 40-41) and Brophy Side Camp (see pp. 95-96).

Courtesy Ernest Bruss.



Camp 3840 campsite and personnel from official report. Center: Beach Side Camp (see pp. 40-41) and Brophy Side Camp (see pp. 95-96). *Courtesy Ernest Bruss.*

Camp Site

The campsite was located on what is now Flux Canyon Road.

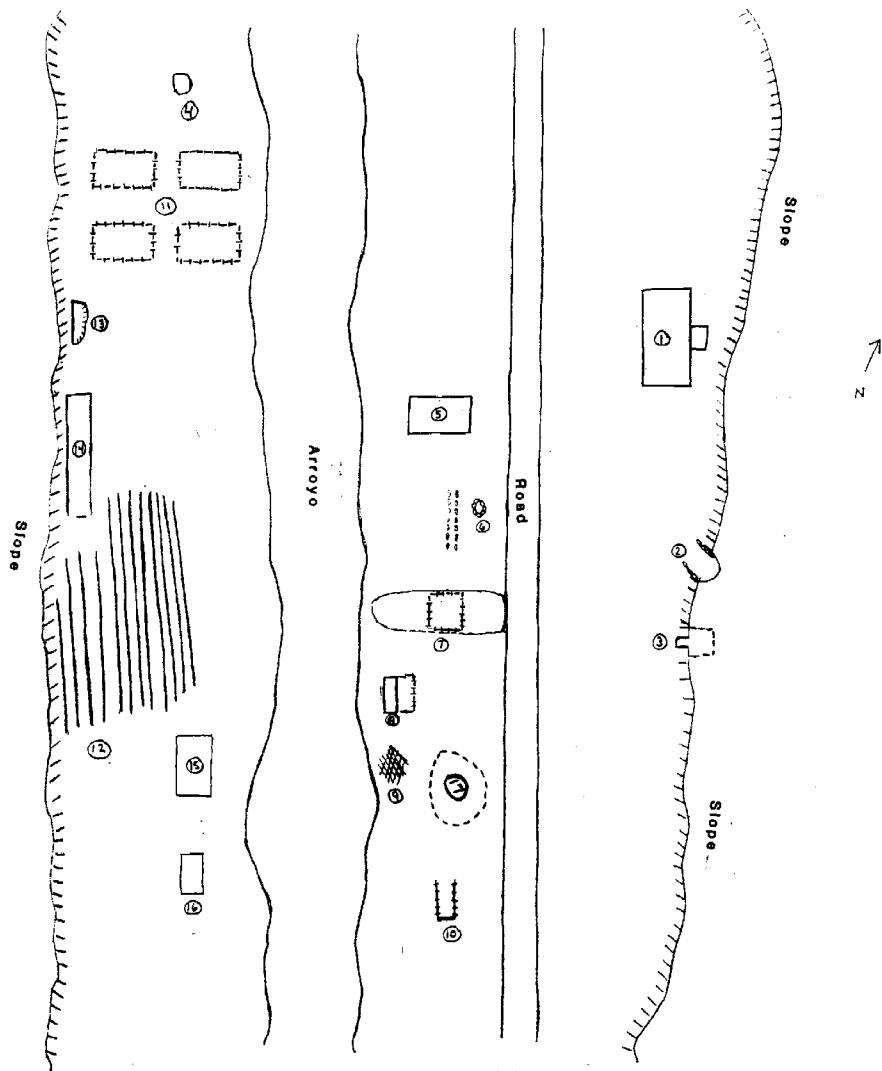
The enrollees of Camp F-63-A built the original fixed-type buildings at this camp in 1935. In 1939, Company 3840 built several portable buildings to replace many of the original buildings: technical services officers' quarters, garage, oil house, workshops, educational building, and one additional barracks. The permanent barracks and bathhouse that were constructed in 1935 remained in use by Company 3840. The buildings were heated by coal.

In addition to the buildings, the camp also boasted a softball diamond, football field, basketball court, volleyball court, horseshoe court, and punching bag platform.

The map on page 69 describes the campsite in 1987 as identified by enrollees from the F-63-A camp that occupied the site before Co. 3840 moved in.



View of Patagonia CCC campsite from nearby hill, 2010. *Courtesy Daniel Castillo.*



Flux Canyon CCC Camp F-63-A

Sketch Map 8/14/87

Not to Scale

Map of CCC Camp F-63-A site by Catherine Cameron, which is based on visit to area in 1987 with CCC Camp F-63-A CCC personnel. *Courtesy William B. Gillespie.*

Legend

1. Administration Building	10. Concrete Slabs/Area for Heating Water
2. Ice House	11. Barracks
3. Meat Locker	12. Recreational Field
4. Concrete Slab	13. Pit
5. Kitchen and Mess Hall	14. Stone Building
6. Pit	15. Garage
7. Garage	16. Tool Shed
8. Bakery	17. Corral for horses and mules
9. Coal Pile	



Concrete slabs for heating water at Patagonia CCC campsite, 2010 (#10 on map on p. 69). *Courtesy Daniel Castillo.*



Patagonia CCC camp administration building, 2010
(#1 on map on p. 69). *Sharon E. Hunt.*

The Patagonia CCC campsite coal pit (the story of the coal pit comes from CCC enrollee Eduardo "Buck" Castillo as retold by his son Daniel Castillo): Up until 1941, storing the coal used at Camp 3840 was a simple matter of piling it into a small mound in the middle of the camp. Access to the camp from the Patagonia Highway was via the Flux Canyon Road which was (and still is) a public road that ran through the middle of the camp. The road led to the Flux Mine a few miles away in the Patagonia Mountains. This public access to the camp and during hard economic times resulted in an increased problem with coal theft. My dad was given the assignment of building a coal storage pit that would provide some security. The chosen site was located beyond a wash and at the base of a small hill, thereby limiting easy access to the coal.

The design of the pit was simple yet effective in reducing theft. The pit was rectangular in shape. Rock walls formed three sides of the pit, and the hill provided the fourth "wall." The walls were 3-4 feet high, thereby preventing anyone from simply backing up their car or truck next to the coal. If someone was intent on stealing the coal, they would have to shovel it over the wall. One end of the pit had to be open to allow entry by CCC personnel, so Dad left an opening, but built a small wall a foot or two in front of the opening. Men could walk in and out of the coal pit, yet the wall prevented anyone from taking large quantities.

Having cement left over from the project walls, Dad decided to use it to form a small plaque in the shape of a shield on the wall next to the opening. Dad inscribed his name, the year (1941) and the name of the camp commander—Captain Ernie Bruss. He also fashioned a second shield on the edge of the side wall next to the opening of the pit in which he inscribed: "CCC. SCS 26-A, Co. 3840, 1941." Except for a few letters, the first shield has deteriorated. The second shield is still intact.



Plaque at coal pit, 2010. The plaque reads:
CCC
SCS-26-A
Co. 3840
1941

Sharon E. Hunt.



Coal pit at Patagonia CCC campsite, 2010
(#13 on map on p. 69). *Sharon E. Hunt.*

Buck Castillo also helped to build the stone building identified as #14 on the map on page 69, which was used to store coal. He recalls using some of the remaining unused cement to form a basketball-sized flat surface on the wall by the opening upon which he drew a shield within which he inscribed "CCC," "SCS-26-A," "1941," and "Stanley Cartmell," the name of the Second in Command (photo on p. 52). He also helped build the structure identified as #6 on the map, which was built from unused cement and was meant to be a cement pond.



Cement pond/pit at Patagonia CCC campsite, 2010 (#6 on map on p. 69). *Sharon E. Hunt.*



Site of garage at Patagonia CCC campsite, 2010 (#15 on map on p. 69). *Sharon E. Hunt*.



Site of Patagonia kitchen/mess area at Patagonia CCC campsite, 2010 (#5 on map on p. 69). *Sharon E. Hunt*

Canteen

The canteen, or camp exchange, was the camp's store. It stocked smoking materials (cigarettes; chewing tobacco), laundry soap; candy; writing materials; and toiletries.

One of the U.S. Army personnel served as the camp exchange officer, and the enrollees ran the operation. Profits from the store were used to provide recreational activities for the enrollees. After suspected thefts from the store, Camp Commander Ernest Bruss used the nearby tall hill as a vantage point to watch over the store in 1939.

Clothing

Clothing was supplied to the enrollees by the U.S. Army. Work clothing was denim and khakis, with leather gloves and shoes also provided to the enrollees. Shoe repair was offered at the campsite. The enrollees had to do their own laundry, buying their laundry soap from the camp exchange.

CCC BOYS PRAYER

Now I lay me down to sleep,
I praise the Lord my clothes to keep.
They were issued me to keep warm,
I know they take them but mean no harm.
So, if my clothes from me they take,
I hope I die before I awake.

Basil Brand [camp newspaper, November 1939]

Company Strength

Civilian Conservation Corps camps were set up to have two hundred enrollees, with fifty enrollees assigned to a barracks. The side camps had approximately fifty enrollees, housed in tents of ten enrollees each.

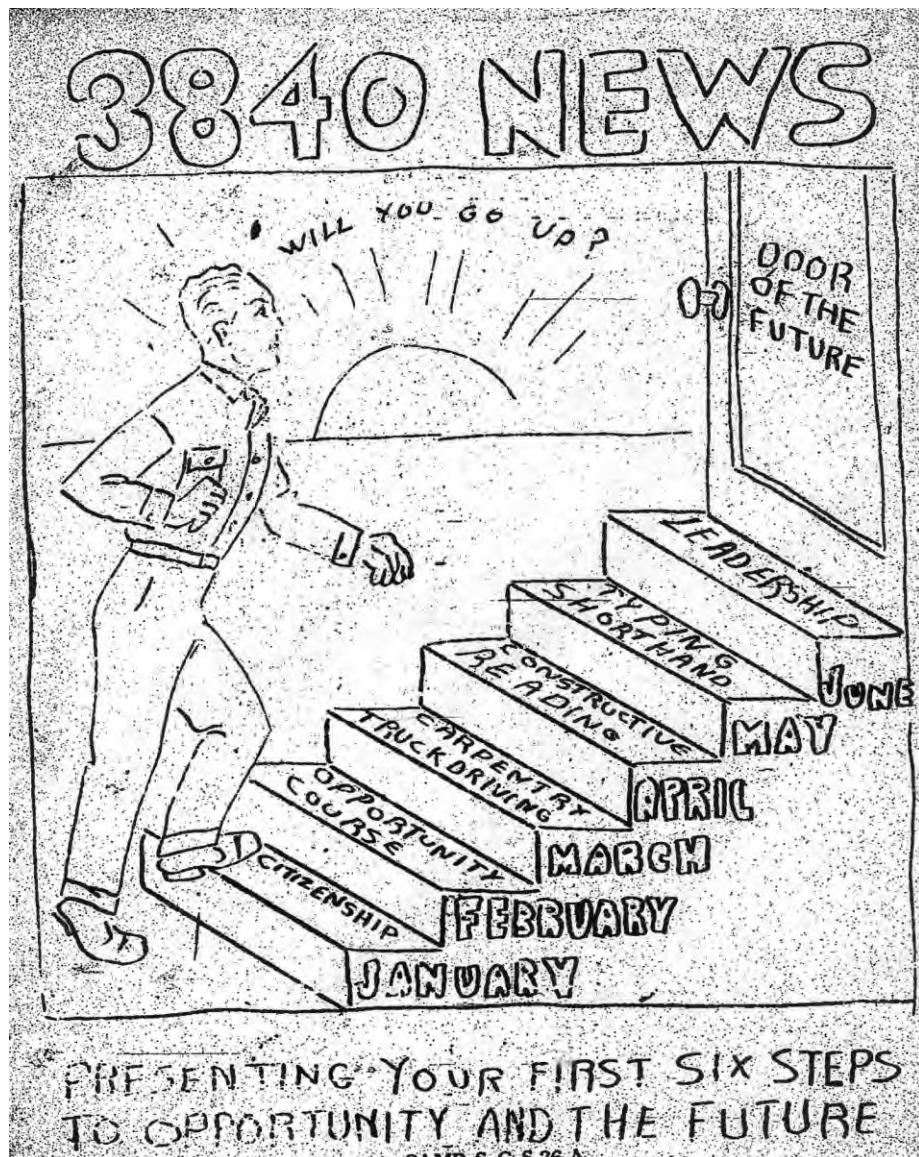
Date	Company Strength	Enrollees on work projects	Technical Personnel	Army Camp Leaders	Army Asst. Camp Leaders	Project Leaders	Asst. Project Leaders	Project Assts.
12/39	183							
1/40	197							
2/40	191							
3/40	135							
5/40	199	148	10	5	7	5	8	5
5/41	161							
6/41	157	119	12	5	5	4	8	3

Source: CCC Camp Inspection Reports

Educational Program

The educational program was considered an important part of the CCC life, and the U.S. Army supplied an educational advisor to oversee this program in each camp. The program was designed to combat illiteracy, develop citizenship, provide job training, and give the enrollees the practical and job skills they needed to succeed in life.

The primary aim of the educational program was to prepare the enrollees for citizenship and jobs when they left the CCC rather instruction for handling the job at hand while in camp.



Camp newspaper illustration on the value of education, January 1940;
"Will You Go Up?"; illustrator CCC enrollee Jack Hale

The Patagonia's camp educational advisor was Frank S. Linhart. Several of the enrollees helped out as assistant educational advisors. The teaching staff was composed of U.S. Army personnel, Technical Services staff, local teachers, and enrollees. In June 1941, the teaching staff was twelve, including an advisor, eight foremen, and three enrollees. Courses were two hours weekly and twelve weeks in length and were held in the evening after the workday. The educational advisor visited the side camps once a week.

The camp's educational building was completed in November 1939, an event lauded by the camp newspaper. This building housed a reading room/library, three classrooms, and a carpentry shop. The camp's reading room/library included an educational library (reference materials and textbooks); a permanent library (classics, histories, science); and a traveling library (fiction, adventure, detective). Many of these books were donated by the camp commander Captain Ernest H. Bruss. In 1941, there were a total of 714 books.

Why does Cecil Chandler always study the big Map book in the Reading Room?
Is he going some place? Is he looking for the shortest route to his girl's home?
[camp newspaper, February 1940]

Classes fell into four categories: academic, vocational, job training, and informal.

Academic: Of particular importance in the academic classes was teaching literacy. In June 1941, 11% of the enrollees were classified as illiterate. Academic classes included English, arithmetic, spelling, and penmanship on a 4th-grade level. Outlines and instructional materials were produced by the county superintendent of schools and principals of the local high schools, who also acted in an advisory capacity to the camp's educational advisor.

Vocational: Most courses were of a vocational nature and included classes in blacksmithing; blueprint reading; carpentry; gardening; clerical training; concrete construction; metalwork; photography; soil erosion; mat weaving; citizenship; typing; journalism; U.S. government; weight-lifting; fundamentals of boxing; general construction; shorthand (taught by Mrs. Faye Bruss, wife of the camp commander Ernest H. Bruss); teacher training; and leadership training.

Job Training: Job training occurred on the job and in classes that included truck driving, welding, tractor operation, surveying, pipe fitting, auto mechanics, soil conservation, and cooking and baking. The enrollees were able to take these skills with them when they left the CCC to apply in their jobs. For instance, the soil conservation instruction was designed to help enrollees on their family farms after their CCC enrollment. Before the enrollees began work on a project, for instance road building, the technical services foreman explained the principles of the job and why it must be done in a certain way.

Informal: Informal classes included music and dramatics.

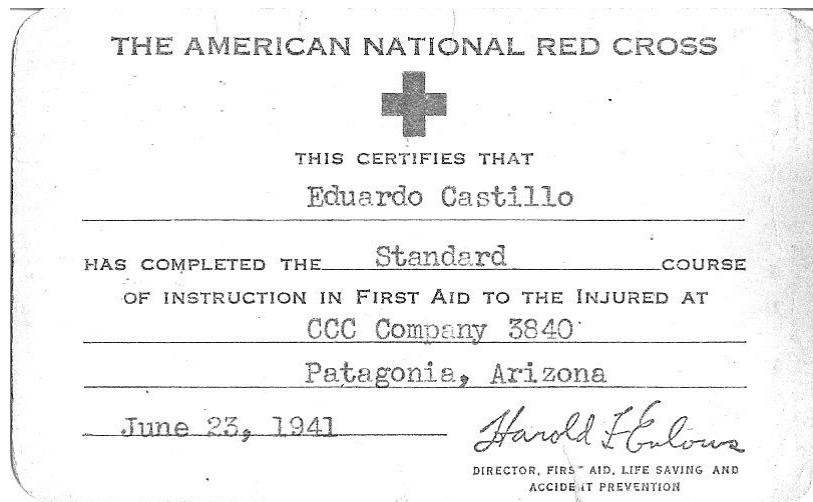
The newest subject now being taught in camp is Dramatics. A pretty good bunch of fellows came out to class the first night, when they found out a teacher from Patagonia was coming to give the first lecture. Most of the boys didn't know what it was all about, because they just kept staring at the teacher, Miss O'Brien ... She even has our Educational Adviser noting (now don't get me wrong) [Willie Caballero, camp newspaper, December 1940]

Outside speakers gave lectures on firefighting, soil conservation, occupations, and highway safety.

Films were shown on agricultural business, industry, service trades, soil conservation, and the professions.

Company meetings were held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of the month.

Safety meetings were held on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month, with the entire personnel present. The enrollees received fifteen hours of Red Cross First Aid training at both main and side camps, taught by the camp physician.



American Red Cross First Aid card issued to enrollee Eduardo "Buck" Quiroz Castillo.

Courtesy Eduardo and Daniel Castillo.

"This certifies that Eduardo Castillo has completed the standard course of instruction in First Aid to the injured at CCC Company 3840, Patagonia, Arizona, June 23, 1941."

Enrollees

Enrollees in the CCC were young (between the ages of 17 and 28) and unmarried.

Enrollees from Camp SCS-26-A came mainly from Arizona and Texas.

Hometowns for Arizona enrollees included Benson, Miami, Nogales, Patagonia, Phoenix, and Tucson.

Texas hometowns included Brownsville, Corpus Christi, Eastland, Hebbronville, Laredo, and Mexin.

Enrollment periods were for six months, beginning in October and April of each year.

Enrollment periods for the Camp SCS-26-A enrollees began in October 1939, January 1940, and October 1940. Beginning in September 1940, many of the enrollees went to Nogales and enrolled in the Arizona National Guard.



Enrollees Oscar Gamez, Robert Garcia, and
Elson Alvarez out in field

Enrollees received \$30.00/month as pay for their labor and sent \$25.00 home. Work crew assistant leaders received \$36.00, and work crew leaders received \$45.

See **Roster** for a listing of names and hometowns of the enrollees.

Food

Menus for breakfast, dinner, and supper were posted daily. The fruits and vegetables for the camp were supplied by local farmers. All other food supplies were procured through the District Quartermaster in Tucson. Fresh pasteurized milk was served daily. The camp had mechanical refrigeration. Enrollees worked as cooks, bakers, and K.P. (kitchen patrol).

Coldy has some indications of the sickness of the innards. It seems he was previously denied that very tasty morsel, a piece of blackberry pie. That BIG HOOPER was the one who was unlucky enough to get his pie. They harangued vociferously for the remainder of the day. [camp newspaper, November 1939]

Ques. "Who has the biggest elbow spread at the Mess table?"

Ans. "Gus Wolfe."

[camp newspaper, November 1939]

We will save on rations for awhile since the dentist pulled Campus's teeth. It will also give some of us fellows a chance to eat. [camp newspaper, January 1940]

Rookie: "Did you get any mail?"

Arkansas: "Yes, sir—from my mother. She was proud I was kitchen police, but hopes I didn't have to shoot anyone."

[camp newspaper, January 1940]



Enrollees Robert Garcia and Elson Alvarez grilling sandwiches in the field.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

PERISHABLE FOOD CONSUMED

DATE: June 1, 1941

PRECEDING
MONTH: May CAMP NO. 604-25-A, O. P. Ranch, Arizona

Total Ra- tions	Smoked or Dried Meats	Beef Fresh	Lards	Pork Fresh	Cooked Meats	Veal Fresh	Frank- fur- ters	Hearts & Liver	Butter
4,947	556	1,402	864	631	412	0	302	70	320
Ice Cream	Cheese	Poul- try	Eggs (dz)	Bread	Milk (qts)	Fish Fresh	Fresh Fruits	Vege- tables Fresh	Pota- toes
30 gal.	389	80	480	2,350	2,033	130	\$110.00	\$144.42	4,000

Perishable Food Consumed, May 1941

Fresh Beef: 1,402 lbs.
Ice Cream: 30 gallons
Eggs: 480 dozen

Bread: 2,350 slices
Butter: 320 lbs.
Milk: 5,033 quarts

Potatoes: 4,000
Cheese: 389 lbs.
Frankfurters: 302

Tuesday: 5/27/41		\$	Camp Meal:	\$	\$
Stewed fruits	5 lbs.	.10			Beef soup & croutons .50
Dry cereals	100 lbs.	.06			Boiled beef & dumplings .18
Fresh milk	50 qts.	.69			Boiled potatoes .40 lbs. .02
Pork sausage	40 lbs.	.18			Colored beans .15 lbs. .05
Fried potatoes	50 lbs.	.02			Kraut .8-No-10 .25
Gravy		.25			Veg. salad .20 lbs. .05
Hot biscuits		2.00			Hot buns .20
Butter	3 lbs.	.36	Number served _____		Butter .2 lbs. .56
Coffee	6 lbs.	.06			Coco iced .150
Water			Field Meal:		Raisin pies .18 .10
			1 meat or meat spread sandwich $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. .14		Water
			1 fruit spread 1.00		
			1 cheese spread $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. .22		
			Fresh fruit or pat. .01		
			Coffee .6 lbs. .09		
			Cream .4 cans. .07		
			Sugar .4 lbs. .05		
			Number served 67		
			Total Cost .19.35	Total Cost .15.00	Total Cost .16.80

Menu, May 27, 1941

Breakfast

Stewed fruits
Dry Cereal
Milk
Pork sausage
Gravy & Biscuits
Fried Potatoes
Coffee

Dinner (in field)

Meat spread sandwich
Fruit spread
Cheese spread
Fresh fruit
Coffee

Supper

Beef soup
Boiled beef and dumplings
Boiled potatoes
Beans

Vegetable salad
Iced cocoa
Buns & butter
Raisin pie

Inspection Reports

CCC government inspectors made regular inspections of the camp and reported on educational and recreational opportunities for the enrollees; company strength; medical care; and condition of the campsite.

CCC Form 1NY 609
(Revised 7-6-40)

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
WASHINGTON, D. C.

✓

CAMP INSPECTION REPORT

By M.J. Bowen, Special Investigator Date of inspection June 5, 1941
 Company No. 3840 Camp No. SCS-26-A-W-JR W-V C-JR C-V Date camp established 1935
 Camp location Patagonia (City or town) Santa Cruz (County) Arizona
 Name of company commander Ira C. Hargis Rank CAF*7., (Civ.) Length of CCC service 3 mos.
 Name of subordinate officer Jesse L. Baker Rank CAF-4., (Civ.) Length of CCC service 2 mos.
 Name of medical officer _____ Rank _____ Length of CCC service _____
 Name of contract surgeon William L. Mabry Full-time Length of CCC service 6 yrs.
 Name of camp superintendent Louie McGavic Part-time Give reason and duration Over 8 years.
 Number of camp leaders 5 Number of assistant camp leaders 5
 Number of project leaders 4 Number of assistant project leaders 8
 Present company strength 157 Number of enrollees released to work project 119
 Number of enrollees regular camp overhead 25 Sick 9 AWOL 1 AWL 3
 Number of project assistants 3 Number of technical and facilitating personnel 12
 Number of enrollees authorized detail 0 Give reason and duration _____

Are any enrollees assigned to camp work without proper approval? No.

CAMP BUILDINGS

Type of construction: Portable 1/2 camp Nonportable 1/2 camp How heated? Coal used for fuel.

Are buildings properly maintained? Yes. Is camp area in good order? Yes.

In need of some repairs, but camp is to be vacated in the very near future.

Brief description of camp sanitation:

Good water supply adequate; Commercial lighting.
 Good drainage-sewerage; Flush toilets—pit type latrines.
 Camp sanitation, very good.

MEDICAL SERVICE

How many camps under supervision of doctor? One. How often does he visit them? Stationed in camp.

How often are enrollees examined for venereal disease? Food handlers weekly, all other monthly.

Is medical service up to standard? Yes. Are supplies adequate? Yes.

Food supplies—How procured? Fruits, vegetables local, all other thru Dist. Q.M.

Is veterinary inspection made? Yes. Are food items weighed and checked for specification? Yes.

Are perishable foods properly refrigerated and otherwise protected? Yes. (Mechanical refrigeration.)

REVIEWED BY	16-740
FILE	✓
FOLLOW-UP REPORT	

Camp Inspection Report, inspector M. Bowen, June 5, 1941

RECREATION

Brief description of recreation and athletics
 Weekly movies, numerous small indoor games, pool,
 ping-pong, plenty reading material, well-furnished reading room;
 Horse-shoes, Soft-ball, volley-ball, badminton, croquet, boxing, and track.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Do enrollees have opportunity to attend at least one service weekly? Yes. How often does chaplain visit camp? 2nd month.
 Describe efforts and results **Very good attendance. Enrollees go to Negales for Services every Sunday.**

Rate all items listed:	S-SUPERIOR	E-EXCELLENT	G-GOOD	F-FAIR	P-Poor.	PTP	G
Company morale	G	Barracks	E	Infirmary	E	Latrine	PTP
Shoes	E	Kitchen	G	Supply room	E	Camp area condition	E
Clothes	E	Mess hall	G	Garages	E	Shoe repair	E
Food supplies	E	Officers' quarters	E	Oil house	E	Laundry service	E
Mess	E	Technical service qtrs	E	Educational building	E	Records and accounts	E
Canteen	E	Recreation hall	E	Bath house	G	READING ROOM	S

Are enrollees properly dressed on work projects? Yes. On other occasions? Yes.

SAFETY

Yes. Are CCC Safety Regulations enforced? Submit form questionnaire.

Is there an ambulance in camp? Yes. Condition EX. Good.

Motor equipment:

	Number Good	Number Fair	Number Poor	Number Unserviceable
Army trucks	2	2		
Technical service trucks	18	13	4	1
Heavy, number of, type, condition	5-tractors; 2-carry-all; 3-jack-hammers; 1-compressor; 3-mixers; 2-rippers; 1-h. cist; 1-rock-crusher; 8-sheepsfoot-rollers; 5-fresno scrapers;			

	YEAR OF 1940						YEAR OF 1941						TOTAL
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	
Honorable before end of term	2	1	36		4	1	5	6	3	3	3	4	68
Administrative dis dismissals					4	5	5	3	2	3	2		24
Administrative, other causes	4											1	5
Dishonorable desertion		2		1								1	4
Dishonorable, other causes		2					1						3
End of term of enrollment			33			3			93		21	150	

* Discharge record for entire year required. Place check mark (✓) under current month.

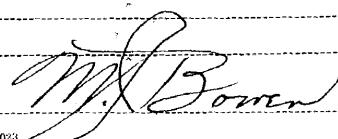
For general remarks:

Camp in excellent condition. Mess morale very good.
 This company is to be disbanded ~~soon~~ in the very near future.
 Work Projects; Progress very satisfactory.

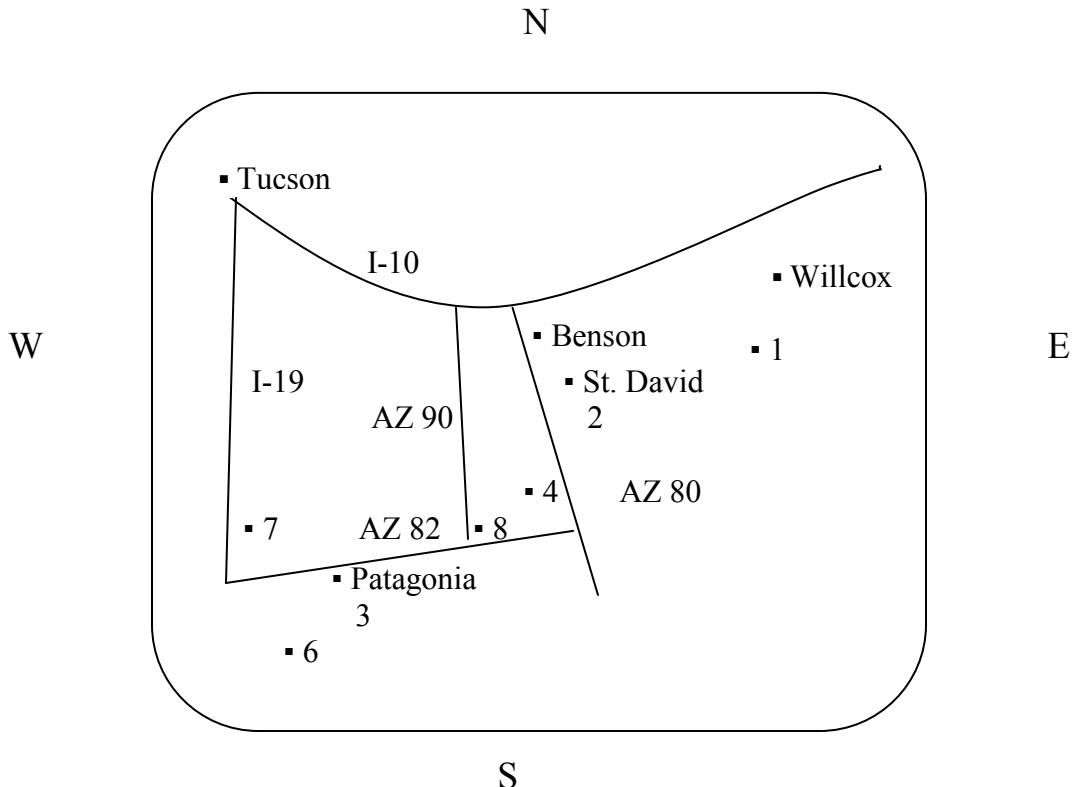
Work project report to be given on separate form.

Signed

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-7023



Map of Campsites and Work Projects



- 1 Saxon Side Camp: identified in camp newspaper and official reports as being 130 miles from main camp; Harry Saxon was the boss at the Box Bar Ranch in Willcox as well as a partner in the Three Links Cattle Company. The latter was mentioned in the camp newspaper as a work site for the CCC
- 2 St. David Side Camp: identified in camp newspaper and official reports as being 62 miles from main camp
- 3 Buchenberg Ranch: believed to be the Rocking Chair Ranch in Patagonia, bought by Alvin E. "Buchie" Buchenberg in 1923–1924
- 4 Brophy Side Camp: Believed to be on the Babocomari Ranch near Whetstone, bought by the Brophy family in 1935; also listed as working on Louis Sands Ranch near Fairbank; possibly the Brophy Ranch listed on map on page 96.
- 5 Flux Canyon
- 6 Josephine Canyon
- 7 Near Fort Huachuca

Note: Map not drawn to scale; locations are best approximations.

Medical Care

The U.S. Army contracted with physicians to act as camp physicians, along with the district physician, to provide vaccinations and medical care to the CCC personnel. Elemer E. Cooper and William L. Mabry served as camp physicians at the Patagonia camp.

The camp physician also taught Red Cross First Aid to the enrollees.

The camp had an infirmary; personnel with serious illnesses or injuries were transported to local hospitals.

The camp physician visited the side camps once a week.



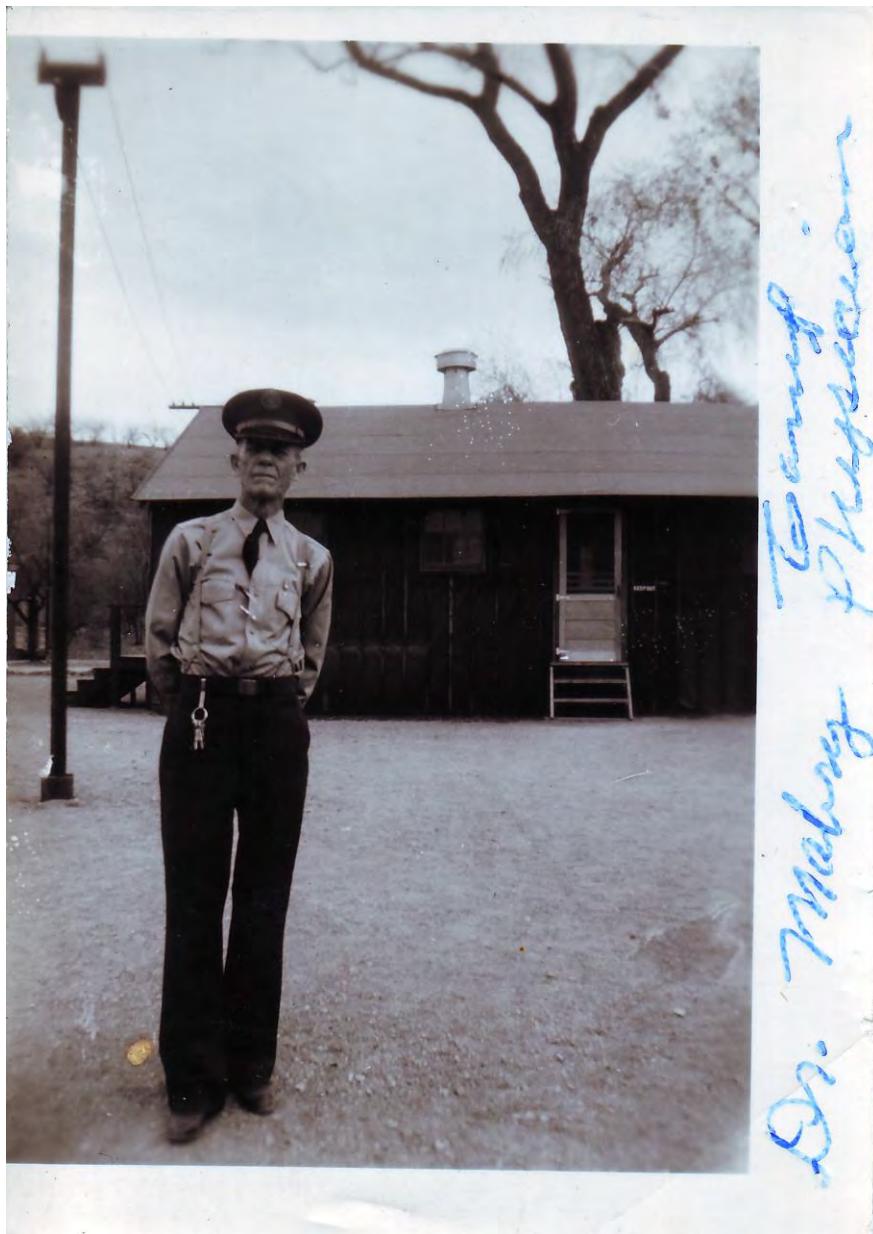
Camp newspaper illustration,
"That Is Not Appendicitis,"
November 1939; illustrator Jack Hale

Ques. "Who is always reading Lurid Detective Tales?"

Ans. "Dr. Mabry."

[camp newspaper, November 1939]

Since Capt. Bruss has gone on his vacation. Dr. Mabry who used to play 2nd base for the St. Louis Browns has been taking the team to the games and Capt. Bruss couldn't have made a wiser choice. [camp newspaper, July 1940]



Dr. William L. Mabry, camp physician

Doctor and Mrs. Mabry now live in Patagonia. We are very glad to have them close by. [camp newspaper, June 1940]

Neighboring Towns

The camp was located about three miles south of Patagonia and about fifteen miles north of Nogales.

The enrollees could go to Nogales and Patagonia on the weekends. The U.S. Army supplied trucks to transport the enrollees to these towns.

The enrollees attended religious services in Nogales each Sunday and attended Saturday night dances in both towns.

Many had girlfriends in the neighboring towns as well. Residents of the surrounding area were invited to the monthly company dance in camp. The camp sports teams played local teams in softball and basketball.

Some of enrollees visited stills run by local residents in the surrounding area, until the U.S. Army personnel put an end to those visits.

There is an excellent community spirit of cooperation and friendliness, existing between the camp and the town of Patagonia (3 miles away). The townspeople have made many favorable comments regarding conduct of enrollees. [May 1940 Camp Educational Report]

The little girl that Jerry is infatuated with in Patagonia seems to take up three fourths of his thinking capacity. [camp newspaper, November 1939]

“Who was the Hot Shot at our dance Saturday night?”

“That was dapper Willie Hines, talking shyly and dancing spryly with a damsel from Patagonia.” [camp newspaper, December 1939]

The basketball team of camp F-64-A has challenged SCS-26-A to a game. We have accepted the challenge, and the air will be full of basketballs, when the two teams meet on Thursday night December 28th, at the Opera house in Patagonia. [camp newspaper, December 1939]

Oh! Dear Chillun it is from the bottom of my heart that I swell with joy at seeing our company team going every Tues. & Thurs. to compete in the Nogales Softball League. [Willie Caballero, camp newspaper, June 1940]

Why is it that so many of our boys go to Patagonia instead of Nogales on Saturday? Could it be those cute girls? [camp newspaper, May 1940]

The September 8, 1941 edition of the *Tucson Daily Citizen* reported that Ross Hanley, a Benson garage employee, was struck by a car while repairing his car on the side of the Patagonia highway. Jess Cole, Hanley's companion, flagged down a CCC truck, and they rushed Hanley to the hospital.

Newspaper

The camp newspaper was published by the journalism class under the supervision of the educational advisor. As part of the educational program, it was designed to give enrollees writing experience, art training, and instruction in English and grammar.

The Patagonia camp newspaper was called the *Thirty Eight Forty News*. Issues were published in November and December 1939; and January, February, May, June, July, and October 1940.

Issues contained sports news, details of work projects, and plenty of jokes, poems, gossip, and illustrations, particularly about the enrollees' love lives. Also included in the newspaper were articles on medical care, safety issues, the importance of education, and the opportunities available to enrollees to make something of themselves in the CCC.

To many CCC enrollees, the only beauties to be found in Arizona are those which attend the Saturday night dances in Nogales and Patagonia. [camp newspaper, January 1940]

Alvarez entering the reading room on a cold night just before company meeting:
"Gamez, why haven't you a fire here? It's too cold."

Gamez (with a serious air): "Cause, there's hot air here now."
[camp newspaper, December 1939]

Flash: This last tid-bit has nothing to do with Coach Bruss, but with the softball players. The sidewalk outside the playing field is getting to be a regular "Lover's Lane." Just as soon as the first game is over, you can see all the players, from Marcellino Palomino the team's best pitcher to the bat boy, hand in hand with some girl from Nogales. Coach Bruss is having a tough time keeping those ballplayers inside the softball field fence. [camp newspaper, June 1940]

Vernon Moore is afraid to go to the water pump after dark. "Pour'que' Huck?"
Afraid of ghosts? [camp newspaper, June 1940]



Mr. Leonard: January! Why aren't you working?

January: How can I work when Shackelford is
asleep in my wheelbarrow?

[camp newspaper illustration, July 1940; illustrator Jack Hale]

Starting in this issue, you all will be surprised to know that there's a "Fifth Column" in Company 3840, which hears nothing, tells nothing, sees nothing, and knows everything. This person will try to bring out secrets, gossip and other confidential mysteries of the enrollees in Company 3840. So! Beware! For he's everywhere. Woo yours girls in Nogales or in Patagonia, in remote places and talk in Chinese or Japanese, remember that walls have ears belonging to that dreaded "Fifth Column." [camp newspaper, June 1940]

Recreational Activities

After their work was done for the day, the enrollees had access to many recreational activities.

For Recreation, we give a deep yawn, a long sigh and sit back down. [camp newspaper, January 1940]

The camp's Recreation Hall had a piano, pool table, ping-pong table, cards, checkers, dominos, and a radio. Tournaments were a regular occurrence. There was a Games Room and a Reading Room with books, magazines, and newspapers. Weekly movies were shown.

Clarence Richey is the new Ping-Pong champion, having won an elimination tournament last Saturday night over 8 other boys. He is strutting now, but wait until he meets the Educ. Advisor. [camp newspaper, February 1940]

There is a lot of interest in Dominoes these days. Every night, after classes, a group gathers in the Games Room of the Educational building, and play some hot games. Some of the boys who think they are champions at this game are: Basil Brand, Loyd Gilmore, Harding Anderson, Jerry Copeland, Melvin Lange, L.C. Wade, Clarence Richey and Ray Meeks. [camp newspaper, February 1940]

Enrollees took field trips to Bisbee, Naco, Tombstone, Willcox, the Dragoon Mountains, and Nogales. They attended dances on the weekends in Patagonia and Nogales as well as having a monthly camp dance.

Enrollees had many opportunities to participate in religious services and church activities. Every Sunday at 9 a.m., a truck left the camp for Nogales, so that Catholic and Protestant enrollees could attend church. Also twice monthly, usually on Wednesday nights at 7 o'clock, either a Catholic or Protestant chaplain visited camp and held a meeting in the Recreation Hall.

The holidays were celebrated in camp with parties and special meals.

LAST CHRISTMAS IN THE CCC

We got up about six o'clock and then ate breakfast in the Mess Hall, which was decorated with Christmas Holly and colored paper. After breakfast, we played some new games that were given to the company as a Christmas present. We had a tree and had a lot of fun decorating it.

Then, at one o'clock we ate a dinner that was fit for a King. Boy! Did we have a fine meal, all we wanted to eat. Besides our own company there were a number of guests from Benson and Tucson, who brought some candy and other presents for the boys.

One boy dressed up as Santa Claus and passed out all kinds of presents. These gifts consisted of anything he could get for nothing around camp. One boy got a Coca Cola bottle, one an old shoe, and another got a box of small frogs.

[Clarence Richey, camp newspaper, December 1939]

Roster

*This roster was compiled from official and unofficial sources
and is neither an official nor a complete roster.*

Enrollees

Aguilar, Manuel	Campbell, Martin P. (TX)
Ainsworth, Ray B.	Campos, E.
Alcantar, Miguel	Campos, Ignacio
Alexander, Grady V.	Campos, Juan
Allen, Earl Jr.	Campus
Almaguer, Fidel	Cano, Rafael
Alvarado, Armando	Cantu, B.
Alvarez, A.	Capra, Marcos
Alvarez, Elson (TX)	Caranza, Jose J.
Alvarez, Gilberto R.	Casiano, Carlos
Amick, Lee S. Jr. (Tucson, AZ)	Castillo, Eduardo Quiroz, "Buck" (Nogales, AZ)
Anderson, Harding	Cavazos, Jose
Araiza, Ralph	Chandler, Cecil
Arbizu, Jose A.	Charles, Juan Jr.
Arendon, L.	Chiaffino, Manuel T.
Arnold, Jack D.	Christian, Lee P. (TX)
Arrendondo, Guadalupe	Christian, Rod (TX)
Arriola, Eduardo G.	Collazo, Pete
Ashby, "Red" (Miami, AZ)	Collins, Lawrence H.
Austin, James	Collins, "Sleepy"(TX)
Baker, James M.	Cooley
Baker, Mac E.	Copeland, Jerry
Baker, Rae	Cortez, Ramon (TX)
Balli, Gilberto	Coto, Joe M. (Miami, AZ)
Barnes, Gordon W. (TX)	Cruz, Joe
Barrera, Filbert (St. David, AZ)	Daggres, Ernest
Barton, Charles M.	Davis, Aubrey R.
Benavides, Domingo	de la Cruz, Manuel
Benavides, Leonides	Delgado, Oscar
Bliss, N. Rolly	Diaz, Hilario
Bohanan, Joel F.	Dodier, Rodolfo
Bolli, Gilbert	Dovalino, Lazaro J.
Brand, Basil	Durbin
Bronaugh, Eugene F.	Durham, Glen
Bruce, Kelly	Dyer, "Red"
Bull, Weldon	Earles, Ralph D.
Busby, "Dopey"	Ellis, George E.
Bustamante, Carlos L. Jr.	Escobedo, Robert T.
Buzdee, Herman R.	Ethridge, Kenneth
Caballero, Guillermo, "Willie"	

Federico, Federico R.
Fitts, Herman L.
Flores, C.
Flores, Roberto
Flores, Marcelino
Flores, Severo
Forkum, James E.
Frank, Elmo
Fricker, Clarence J.
Futch, John W.
Gallegos, Jose
Gallegos, Ruben
Gamez, Oscar
Garcia, Carlos (TX)
Garcia, Eluterio
Garcia, Henry J.
Garcia, Ignacio M.
Garcia, Manuel D.
Garcia, Roberto (Phoenix, AZ)
Garcia, Tomas
Garza, O.
Garza, Leonard
Garza, Rodolfo
Gilbreath, Joseph J.
Gilmore, Loyd T.
Gonzales, Anselmo
Gonzales, Ramon S. (TX)
Gonzales, Santos (TX)
Gonzalez, Roberto
Gonzalez, Santos
Graham, Eugene O.
Graham, Granado
Granado, Narcizo
Granillo, Manuel G.
Graves, Alton R.
Guerra, Oscar (TX)
Gulley, Albert
Gulley, Calvin A.
Gutierrez, Julian
Hackney, Charles J.
Hale, Hayden N.
Hale, Jack
Hall, Lonnie P.
Hall, Milton L.
Hammett, Jack
Hanley
Haro, Benny (Phoenix, AZ)
Harris, Edward C.
Hash, Loyd E.
Hernandez, Jose L.
Higuez, Manuel M.
Hines, William
Hooper
Howard, Charles (TX)
Hull, Weldon T.
Ibarra, Jose M., "Joe"
Ingram, Athel L.
January, Samuel
Lale, Sam
Lange, Arthur
Lange, Melvin H.
Larralde, Ernesto
Laughtman
Laurel, Jesus
Lee, Herschell
Leon, Eleazar L.
Leyvas, Sammy R.
Ligon, Muriel D.
Limon, Refugio
Lomell, V.
Lopez, Joe
Lopez, Juan
Lovio, Rogelio L.
Lozano, Antonio
Lumpkin, Clarence E.
Marley, Jack W.
Marquez, Jose
Martinez, A.
Martinez, Juan/Johnny Jr.
Martinez, Raul M.
Mata, Juan (TX)
Mathews, Payton
Mays, Fred
Mazon, Joaquin G.
McAlvey
McAnally, Ray W.
McCown, Arble F. "Slim"
McCoy, John C.
McCrae
McFarlin, Alvin
McFarlin, Roscoe A.
McGraw, Galty

McKelvey, Jim F.
McKnight, Randall B.
McMennamy, Earl H.
Meeks, Raymon L.
Meza, Lamberto
Millsap, Hardy W. Jr.
Molina, Eduvigis
Montano, Enrique O.
Montgomery, Leo M.
Moore, Arthur L.
Moore, Elbert M.
Moore, Gilbert
Moore, Vernon
Morales, Raul
Moreland, Edward E.
Moreno, John V., Rock Worker (AZ)
Moreno, Tony
Moreno, Victor M.
Morris, Billy
Morris, Gene
Morris, James E.
Morris, John
Moser, Troy N.
Moss, Willie C.H.
Moya, Ray N.
Munguia, Jesus P.
Munoz, E.
Murphy, James R.
Murray, James
Nash
Noblett, Perry G.
Nunez, Baldomero A.
Ochoa, Ygnacio R.
Ormsby, Ralph A.
Palmer, Callis
Palomino, Marcellino (Tucson, AZ)
Parker, Willie G. (TX)
Parsons, Moffitt E.
Partida, Jesus
Perales, Edward
Peralta, Jesus G.
Pulido, Tomas Jr.
Quiring, Milford M.
Ramirez, Aureliano
Ramirez, David R.
Ramirez, Eloy
Ramirez, Guadalupe
Ramon, Jose A.
Rascon, Sporty
Ray, Chester G.
Reeves, John H.
Reyes, Louis
Reyes, Pedro
Richey, Clarence
Rivera, Carlos S.
Robles, Oscar V.
Rocha, Guadalupe Jr.
Rodriguez, Avelino (TX)
Rogers, Ray
Rogers, Woodrow W.
Romero, Alejandro P.
Romero, Tony
Saenz, Joe
Saenz, Ramon
Sailor
Salas, Ramon
Salazar, Vicente
Sanchez, Daniel
Sawyer, Clyde
Sayre, Frank P. Jr.
Serna, Enrique
Shackelford, Walter
Sierras, Eugene L., Clerk and Stenographer,
 Technical Services (AZ)
Slaughter, Chester C.
Solis, Joaquin
Soto, Refugio R.
Suarez, Pedro A.
Taulby, Roy C.
Thompson, Edward
Thornton, Allen B.
Torres, Jose
Triplett, Charles C.
Turner, Rex R.
Valdez, Alejandro G.
Valenzuela, Erasmo V.
Valenzuela, Oscar G.
Vargas, Jimmie M.
Vega, Ernesto R.
Velasquez, Alfredo (Nogales, AZ)
Villa, Victor L.
Villanueva, Liberto

Villarreal, David	U.S. Army
Villarreal, Felipe	
Villegas, Fidel	
Wade, L.C., Warehouseman (TX)	
Webster, Loyer E.	
Weeks, Ray	
Wilson, Buck	
Wilson, Lester R.	
Wilson, Ralph	
Wilson, Vance (AZ)	
Wilson, Zebulon V.	
Wolfe, Gus	

Technical Services

Adair, Sr. Agric. Engineer
Burch, Loyd, Foreman
Collins, H.E., Conservationist
David, Walter L., Foreman
Dorsey, James M., Foreman
Fanning, James E., Foreman
Freeman, D.P., Jr. Range Examiner
Gilkey, Charles J., Mechanic
Haigler, Albert C., Sr. Foreman
Harford, George W., Sr. Foreman
Hartsfield, Audie Ray, Engineer
Irby, Alfred W., Senior Foreman (TX)
Leonard, Charles B., Jr. Asst. Technician (AZ)
Mather, Harold, Foreman
McGavic, Louis, Project Superintendent (IA)
Medford, A. Jay, Jr. Agriculture Engineer
Santa Ana, Constantino, Jr. Asst. to Technician
Sierras, Eugene, Clerk and Stenographer (IA)
Smith, Harlie M., Jr. Range Examiner
Smith, E.P., Foreman
Snowden, Albert O., Blacksmith
Snowden, Charles, Blacksmith
Tindell, J.A. (Patagonia, AZ), Foreman
Wright, Frank O., Foreman
Wright, James E., Foreman
Zeitz, Abe, Jr. Agric. Engineer

Arnold, Jack, Teacher
Baker, Jesse L., Second in Command (1941)
Bruss, Ernest H., Capt. (TX), Camp Commander (1939-1940)
Cartmell, Stanley E., Subaltern, 2 nd in Command
Cooper, Elmer E., Camp Physician
Davis, Jack I., Capt., Camp Commander
Hargis, Ira C., Camp Commander (1941)
Legler, Randall P., Second in Command (1940) (CO)
Linhart, Frank S., Educational Advisor (Romania)
Mabry, William L., Camp Physician
McClendon, Bernard, Teacher
O'Brien, Miss (Patagonia, AZ), Teacher

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
SIXTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES 1940
POPULATION SCHEDULE

S. D. No. 12-16
S. D. No. 12-16
Block No. 124
Census of Population, 1940

NAME	RELATION	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION										PLACE OF BIRTH	CENSUS	PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, EMPLOYMENT STATUS														
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J			K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y
BRUSS, Ernest H. (G)	Head	M	W	33	M	16-4	X																					
	Wife	F		31	M	16-4	X																					
	Son	M	W	4	S	16-0	X																					
IRBY, ALFRED N. (G)	Head	M	W	42	M	16-8	X																					
	Wife	F		32	M	16-8	X																					
McGAVIC, LOUIE (G)	Head	M	W	43	S	16-0	X																					
	Wife	F		26	M	16-0	X																					
SIERRAS, EUGENE (G)	Clerk	M	W	24	S	16-2	X																					
LEONARD, CHARLES B. (G)	Foreman	M	W	40	S	16-0	X																					
MORENO, JOHN V. (G)	Warehouseman	M	W	22	S	16-0	X																					
PARKER, WILLIE B. (G)	Warehouseman	M	W	23	S	16-0	X																					
WADE, J. (G)	Warehouseman	M	W	23	S	16-0	X																					
LINHART, FRANK S. (G)	Adviser	M	W	39	S	16-0	X																					
LEGLER, RANDALL P. (G)	Subaltern	M	W	30	S	16-0	X																					

1940 Census Sheet, Camp SCS-26-A, Patagonia, AZ

(Name, Age, Place of Birth, Occupation)

Ernest H. Bruss, 33, TX, Company Commander, Civilian Conservation Corps

Faye A. Bruss, 31, TX (wife of Ernest)

Ernest H. Bruss Jr., 4, TX (son of Ernest and Faye)

Alfred N. Irby, 42, TX, Senior Foreman, Soil Conservation Service

Opal M. Irby, 32, KS (wife of Alfred)

Louie McGavic, 43, IA, Head, Project Superintendent, Soil Conservation Service

Eugene Sierras, 24, IA, Clerk and Stenographer, Soil Conservation Service

Charles B. Leonard, 40, AZ, CCC Enrollee, Jr. Foreman, Soil Conservation Service

John V. Moreno, 22, AZ, CCC Enrollee, Rock Worker, Soil Erosion

Willie Parker, 23, TX, CCC Enrollee, Clerk, Civilian Conservation Corps

L.C. Wade, 23, TX, CCC Enrollee, Warehouseman, Civilian Conservation Corps

Frank S. Linhart, 39, Romania, Educational Advisor, Civilian Conservation Corps

Randall P. Legler, 30, CO, Subaltern, Civilian Conservation Corps

Notes on the sheet state "lines 1-5 incl. families living on camp area in trailers (Bruss and Irby families) and "lines 6-13 incl. people living in CCC Camp SCS-26-A." This would be Technical Services personnel (McGavic, Sierras, Leonard, Moreno, Parker, and Wade) and U.S. Army personnel (Linhart and Legler).

The value of the Bruss trailer is listed as \$700; the value of the Irby trailer is listed as

taken on April 23, 1940. Source NARA.

Side Camps

Side camps, also known as fly camps, were temporary camps set up at work project sites at a distance from the main camp that were too far to drive the CCC personnel back and forth to each day. They were established to work on a specific project for a given amount of time.

Enrollees at the side camps lived in WWI surplus tents. The number of enrollees at these camps ranged from thirty to fifty, with ten enrollees housed in each tent.

The camp physician visited the side camps once a week, as did the educational advisor. Camp SCS-26-A had three side camps: Brophy; Saxon; and St. David.

Brophy: When the Saxon Side Camp was abandoned in February 1940, enrollees from this camp moved to the Brophy Side Camp, believed to be on the Babocomari Ranch. Frank C. Brophy bought the Babocomari land grant/Babocomari Ranch in the Whetstone Mountains in the fall of 1936 from Perrin Properties, Inc. Daniel Castillo has located two possible sites for the Brophy Side Camp near the town of Whetstone using the photograph below. *The Official Map of Cochise County, Arizona, 1916*, shows the Brophy Ranch northeast of Gleeson. The Brophy Side Camp is also listed as working on the Louis Sands Ranch near Fairbank, where they built stock tanks, dams, and dikes under the supervision of foreman Walter L. David.

Brophy Wit?

Mr. David: "Christian, that dike has to be finished in a hurry."

L.P. Christian: "Well, sir, Rome wasn't built in a day."

Mr. David: "I wasn't bossing that job, either." [camp newspaper, June 1940]

The work program already planned and approved on this 44,000 acre ranch calls for the expenditure of over \$23,000 in labor, material and supervision. It is roughly estimated that this amount of work will keep the 50-man Brophy Side Camp busy for the next twelve months. This camp now has only 25 men, but soon after it is moved it will be filled to full strength. [W.G. Parker, camp newspaper, November 1939]



Brophy Side Camp, ca. 1939/1940. Courtesy Ernest Bruss.



Location of Brophy Ranch (top right) northeast of Gleeson on *Official Map of Cochise County, 1916*. The town of Tombstone is in the center left of map.

Saxon: The Saxon Side Camp is listed in the camp newspaper and official reports as working at the Saxon Ranch and the Three Links Cattle Company in Willcox, building diversion dikes and dams. Harry Saxon was the boss at the Box Bar Ranch in Willcox as well as a partner in the Three Links Cattle Company. The camp was identified as being located 130 miles from the main camp. The camp was abandoned in February 1940, and the enrollees went either to the Brophy Side Camp or back to the main camp.

For the benefit of the new enrollees, Saxon side-camp, is one hundred and thirty miles from here. Foremen Mr. David and Mr. Irby are in charge. They are mighty fine fellows too. [camp newspaper, November 1939]

The Saxon fly camp boys started the new year off with a whiz-and a bang-. Now that the Xmas and New Years hustle and bustle are over, they have settled down to work. [Chester Slaughter, camp newspaper, January 1940]

Moving preparations have been completed, and the side camp is now actually on the move. The work of the Saxon fly camp, on the Saxon ranch, is nearing completion. We are wondering about our new location. After staying around this part of the country so long, it seems like home to many. [camp newspaper, February 1940]

Several of the boys from this side camp have been employed by the C.A. Cassion Construction Company which is building a highway through Willcox. We rest assured that these fellows will acquire themselves in a creditable manner. The training received while in the CCC was a qualifying factor in getting their jobs. Good luck fellows and the best of success!!! [Chester Slaughter, camp newspaper, February 1940]



Fly camp near Willcox, AZ

St. David: There was a side camp in St. David after the company moved the main camp from St. David to Patagonia in 1939. The St. David Side Camp was approximately 62 miles from the main camp, and their work was supervised by foremen Mr. Fanning and Harold Mather. The enrollees worked on the Eisman ranch in November 1939, building diversion dikes. In January 1940, they were building a dike west of St. David; by May 1940, it was 1,500 feet long, with less than 100 feet to go, and contained an 8-foot fill.

The St. David Side Camp had a garden where they planted lettuce and turnips for the camp kitchen. James Fanning taught the enrollees the principles of agriculture, such as irrigation, weed control, soil preparation, seed planting and insect control.

Mr. Fanning and all the boys are enlarging the garden to plant radishes. Ralph Wilson and John Morris are gathering tow-sacks for something or another. [camp newspaper, May 1940]

The dike west of St. David is 1500 feet long, having less than 100 feet to go. It now contains an eight-foot-fill. [camp newspaper, May 1940]

If anyone should visit St. David Side Camp on a Saturday morning, they would find out ten enrollees busily engaged in taking care of the Camp garden. The ground was recently plowed, and planted to lettuce and turnips, and it is confidently expected that it will produce enough vegetables for the Camp kitchen this winter. The boys are getting excellent instruction from Mr. James Fanning, the Senior Foreman in charge. He says that the willing enrollees are very much interested in learning the principles of Agriculture, such as irrigation, weed control, soil preparation, seed planting and insect control. The following enrollees are congratulated for their interest in farming: Rae Baker, Jose Torres, James Murphy, Edward Harris, Weldon Bull, and Edward Thompson. "Hope you have plenty of lettuce and turnips this winter boys"!!!! The observer. [camp newspaper, October 1940]

Sports Activities



Camp newspaper illustration of enrollees playing sports, June 1940;
illustrator Willie Caballero

Sports were a big part of camp life, with teams in baseball, basketball, football, softball, speedball, volleyball, and soccer. There were also badminton, croquet, boxing, hiking, horseshoes, and track and field.

The enrollees played each other (with teams formed by barracks), as well as teams from other CCC camps and surrounding towns. The basketball and softball teams played in the Nogales City League.

The camp had a softball diamond, football field, basketball court, volleyball court, horseshoe court, and punching bag platform. The camp also had sporting equipment on hand for the enrollees to use. Basketball games were played in the Patagonia High School gym.

In a practice game between the CCC camp team and the locals of Patagonia, the camp team showed signs of developing into a fairly decent group....Especially notable were the efforts of Joe Lopez and V. Lomell noticeable. They hit the basket with unfailing accuracy. Several of the other boys showed signs of being good defensive men. Lomell was high point man for the camp team, with 6 points. C. Garcia, Hooper, and Coto were noticeable in their defensive efforts. With a little more practice, the locals from Patagonia had better look out for the CCC boys. [Basil Brand, camp newspaper, November 1939]

Promoter Linhart's first "Friday Night Smoker" went over with a bang. In fact there were several bangs. One of them exploded on Fred Mays' chin and he went down for a very long count. His opponent was "K.O. Clyde Sawyer," the boy with the right hand full of ether. [camp newspaper, December 1939]

The major sports attraction right now in camp is the activity of our Softball team in the Nogales Softball League. The team broke into the winning column last Sunday afternoon, by defeating the Brophy side camp with a score of 16 to 10. The heaviest hitters so far are H. Diaz with 5 hits out of 3 games and Rex Turner and R. Gonzales have 3 hits apiece. The team as a whole is developing excellent team play, and according to Coach Bruss, "We are still going to win." So, gang, let's give the team our best support. [camp newspaper, May 1940]

The surprise of the month was when company 3840 did the impossible. Believe it or not we, ahem, ahem,--came out on the long end of a 15 to 12 score. Standouts in defense were Carlos Garcia, who had the Lobos worried all evening with his long arm, and Jesus Partida who was in the thick of defense. On offense, Ted Lopez was first with 6 points, and yours truly with 14 points. These CCC boys are really getting tough. [camp newspaper, December 1939]



Enrollee Jesus Partida, 1938

Enrollee Eduardo “Buck” Quiroz Castillo was from Nogales, Arizona. Buck is the nickname he has carried since childhood, which he took to honor his cowboy hero Buck Jones. He was such an outstanding softball player that Captain Bruss, Camp SCS-26-A commander and coach of the softball team, went to him and asked him to enroll in the CCC and come to the Patagonia camp. Buck wanted to see the world a bit more, so Capt. Bruss promised him that he would be transferred to another camp at some point. He kept his word when Company 3840, and Buck, moved to Parker Lake in northern Arizona in September 1941.

Here is Buck’s story, as told by his son Daniel Castillo:

A slight change in his plans occurred when he was basically recruited to pitch in the Patagonia CCC camp. Someone in charge of the camp told him that they heard he was interested in joining the CCC. He said they were correct, he was planning to volunteer. They told him they wanted him to pitch for the Patagonia Camp. The incentive for joining and staying in Patagonia was he would be near his home in Nogales and would be able to visit his family frequently. He liked the idea and agreed although being young and single he told them also wanted to see other parts of the State. They agreed. He was initially assigned to Patagonia and eventually went to Parker Dam and a CCC camp outside of El Paso, Texas. He ended his CCC days in Pine, Arizona.

Camp SCS-26-A’s softball team has new spirits and pep since Buck Castillo, pitcher of Southern Trust from Nogales, has entered our camp along with some “rookies” of Phoenix who helped fill vacant spots in the infield and outfield.
[camp newspaper, July 1940]



Eduardo “Buck” Quiroz Castillo (third from left in top row) and Co. 3840 friends at the Parker Dam CCC camp. *Courtesy Eduardo and Daniel Castillo.*

Technical Services

Technical Services personnel were men employed by the Soil Conservation Service to supervise and instruct the enrollees on the camp's work projects. Some of these men were men with specific skills from the area, known as Local Experienced Men (LEMs). The camp engineer, William Anderson, was formerly a professor of engineering at The University of Arizona.

Enrollees were selected to work for the Technical Services as technical clerks, blacksmiths, and work project leaders and assistant leaders.

Technical Services personnel included project superintendent Louis McGavic; engineers Adair, Audie Ray Hartsfield, A. Jay Medford, and Abe Zeitz; conservationist F.E. Collins; foremen Loyd Burch, Walter L. David, James M. Dorsey, James E. Fanning, Albert C. Haigler, George W. Harford, Alfred W. Irby, Harold Mather, Smith, Tindel, and James E. Wright; range examiners D.P. Freeman and Harlie M. Smith; mechanic Charles J. Gilkey; and blacksmiths Albert O. and Charles Snowden.

Pay for these positions was³⁵

Camp Superintendent:	\$2,600
Camp Engineer:	\$2,000
Range Examiner:	\$2,000
Sr. Foreman:	\$1,680-1,800
Mechanic:	\$1,740
Jr. Foreman:	\$1,320

Mr. Smith and Mr. Leonard have a crew of men who are repairing roads and building "Thank-you-Moms." They are also clearing brush away from the road. They are about thirty-five miles from here, close to Fort Huachuca.

Mr. Dorsey also has a crew of men and they are building a dike the other side of Patagonia, on Forest Service property. They are sure getting along fine with the building of the dike.

They are still building dikes over at St. David camp.

[camp newspaper, January 1940]

Timeline

Weekday Schedule (the enrollees worked 5 days a week; on the weekends they engaged in sports and recreational activities and visited nearby towns)

6 a.m.	Reveille; calisthenics; roll call; flag raising; breakfast; barracks inspection
8 a.m.	Off to work
Noon	Lunch in field
4 p.m.	Return from work
5 p.m.	Dinner
6 p.m.	Educational classes Sports and recreational activities
9 p.m.	Curfew

1939

10/1	Company 3840 stationed at Patagonia at Camp SCS-26-A, site of former Camp F-63-A Side camps at Brophy, Saxon, and St. David
Nov.	Saxon Side Camp works at Saxon Ranch and Three Links Cattle Company in Willcox, building diversion dams St. David Side Camp working on the Eisman Ranch, building diversion dikes

1940

Jan.	Work project near Fort Huachuca, about thirty-five miles away, to repair roads, clear brush away from roads, and build “Thank-you-Moms” Work crew, under Mr. Dorsey, building a dike on the other side of Patagonia, on Forest Service property St. David Side Camp building dikes
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Feb. Saxon Side Camp ended; men returned to main camp or moved to Brophy Side Camp

May Work projects included constructing fencing, building diversion dikes, repairing roads, developing truck trails, and constructing soil conservation devices (check dams, water spreaders) on local cattle ranches

St. David Side Camp still operating; building dike west of St. David

Work done on ranch near camp owned by Mr. A.E. Buchenberg

Two side camps and main camp in operation

June Brophy Side Camp enrollees pouring seven large concrete stock tanks under the supervision of Mr. David on the Louis Sands Ranch near Fairbank/Whetstone

1941

May Saxon and St. David side camps operating with total of 63 enrollees

June Work projects nearly completed. Enrollees working on flood control work and building dam to serve for flood protection for the residents of Patagonia.

9/9 Main and side camps abandoned
Company 3840 moved to Camp FWS-1, Parker Dam, Parker Lake, Arizona



Retreat at Patagonia. From official CCC report. *Courtesy Ernest Bruss.*

U.S. Army

U.S. Army personnel included a company commander, a second in command, an educational advisor, and a camp physician. The camp commanders were Capt. Ernest H. Bruss, Capt. Jack I. Davis, and Ira C. Hargis. The seconds in command were Jesse L. Baker, Stanley E. Cartmell, and Randall P. Legler. The educational advisor was Frank S. Linhart, and the camp physicians were Elemer E. Cooper and William L. Mabry. These personnel oversaw the operation of the camp. They were responsible for transporting, feeding, housing, disciplining, and clothing the enrollees; providing medical care; overseeing recreational and sports activities; and conducting the camp's educational program. Army personnel taught classes on first aid, leadership, citizenship, and safety. They also contributed to the camp newspaper, with articles on proper behavior, morale, and safety.

Strive forever to keep up the spirits centering around the ideals of LOYALTY, HONESTY, and AMBITION. Lt. Cartmell [camp newspaper, December 1939]

Flash! A Magician is in Camp. Beware! of the Evil One

In the last month, strange things have happened. Mr. Linhart's Ford was chained to a tree, later, when he brought tools to break the chain, it had disappeared. (Change your drinks Lin?) One night, his Ford was found hidden behind the supply room. Another time, the spark plugs were disconnected. Looks like someone is trying to keep you from dating the "Red-head." We wonder if Legler knows? So long Gang!! [Ralph Ormsby, camp newspaper, June 1940]



U.S. Army truck with enrollee Jack Hale (left) and Capt. Jack I. Davis, Camp Commander (right)

Camp Commander Ernest H. Bruss

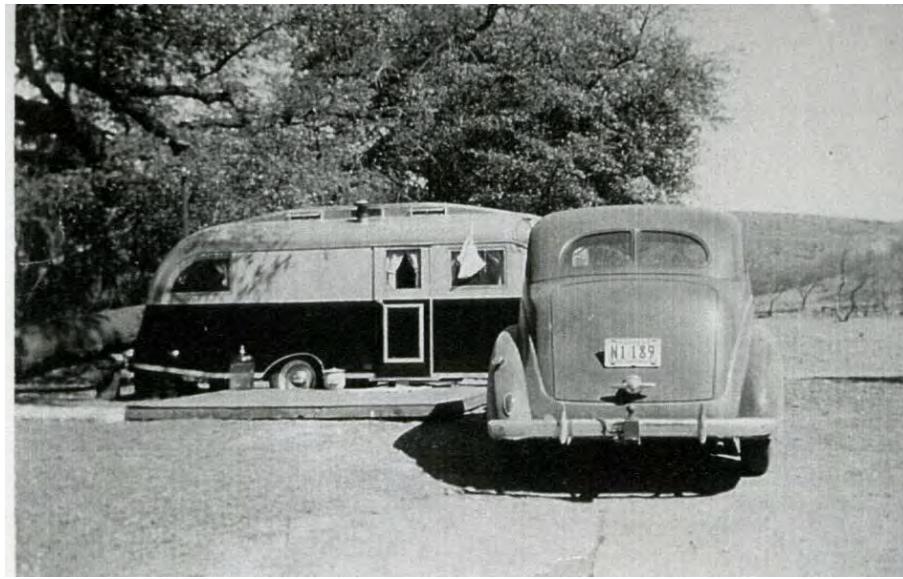
At the company dance!

The couples had a lot of fun during the “Broom Dance.” The funny part of it was that Lt. Legler and Capt. Bruss had to dance with the broom more than any one else. [Clarence Richey, camp newspaper, February 1940]

Captain Ernest H. Bruss served as camp commander at Patagonia from 1939 to 1940. He also served at a number of other CCC camps in southeastern Arizona. He previously worked in Dallas, TX, for C.R. Smith, the man who founded and built American Airlines into a world airline, as an office manager. There, he met his future wife, Faye, who worked as Smith's secretary. They both lost their jobs in 1933, but Ernest had a reserve U.S. Army commission from Texas A & M, so he went on active duty with the CCC when Roosevelt asked the army to run it.



Camp Commander Capt. Ernest H. Bruss
at Patagonia campsite, 1940.
Courtesy Ernest Bruss.



This small trailer was the family accommodations while Capt. Bruss served at the Patagonia CCC camp. His son, Ernest, was four years old when the family was at Patagonia. *Courtesy Ernest Bruss.*



CCC enrollee Eduardo “Buck” Quiroz Castillo and Ernest Bruss, son of Patagonia camp commander Ernest H. Bruss, meet each other and swap stories about the CCC and Capt. Bruss in September 2010.

Work Projects

The enrollees were mainly engaged in soil erosion and water conservation work. They built diversion dikes, check dams, and water spreaders. They also repaired roads, constructed fencing, and built stock tanks (earthen and concrete). They constructed a dam in Patagonia for the local residents. See the **Map** on p. 83 for approximate locations for work projects.

The enrollees worked at St. David, near Fort Huachuca, and at Flux and Josephine canyons near Patagonia. On local ranches, they built stock tanks, fences, truck trails, and check dams. Ranches they worked on included the Saxon Ranch, the Three Links Cattle Company in Willcox, the Louis Sands Ranch near Fairbank/Whetstone, and the ranch owned by Mr. A.E. Buchenberg near Camp SCS-26-A in Patagonia.

Thanks to Miss Buchenberg for the ice cold punch. All the boys in Mr. Leonard's crew send her a million thanks. [camp newspaper, June 1939]



Flux Canyon detention dam

Man-days on work projects, according to inspection reports, were 8,782 for Feb.-April 1940 and 6,510 for March-May 1941.³⁶ Equipment for their work included tractors, scrapers, plows, cement mixers, and road rippers.

The enrollees worked at Flux Canyon in the Coronado National Forest north of the town of Patagonia in 1939. They built fences and water detention dams in both Flux Canyon and Josephine Canyon.

In November 1939, crews from the St. David Side Camp were working on the Eisman Ranch, building diversion dikes under the supervision of foremen James E. Fanning and Harold Mather. In January 1940, the camp was building a dike west of St. David, and by May 1940, it was 1,500 feet long, with less than 100 feet to go, and contained an eight-foot fill.

In January 1940, enrollees from the main camp were working close to Fort Huachuca, about thirty-five miles away, repairing roads, clearing brush away from the roads, and building "Thank-you-Moms" under the supervision of Mr. Smith and Mr. Leonard of the Technical Services. Also at this time, a crew of enrollees from the main camp, under Mr. Dorsey, was building a dike on the other side of Patagonia, on Forest Service property.

The Brophy Side Camp work crews worked on the Louis Sands Ranch near Fairbank, pouring concrete stock tanks and building dams. The side camp is believed to have lived and worked on the Babocomari Ranch, owned by Frank Brophy, near Whetstone. The Brophy family were Arizona pioneers. James E. Brophy arrived in Arizona in 1881, establishing a ranch holding at Soldier's Hole near Tombstone and working for the Chiricahua Cattle Co. The Brophy family acquired the Babocomari Ranch in 1935, becoming the third owners of this historic ranch since the King of Spain claimed it four hundred years later.

The side camp on the Saxon Ranch worked on building diversion dikes, as well as working at the Three Links Cattle Company in Willcox, under the supervision of foremen Walter L. David and Alfred W. Irby.

By June 1941, the work projects were nearly completed. The enrollees were working on flood control work and building dam to serve for flood protection for the residents of Patagonia.³⁷

The camp was abandoned in September 1941, and Company 3840 moved to Camp FWS-1, Parker Dam, Parker Lake, in northern Arizona, working there from 9/14/41 to 5/31/42.

Safety: Safety was an important issue in the CCC. Safety meetings were held on a regular basis, the enrollees received Red Cross First Aid training, and articles on safety were a regular feature in the camp newspaper. As CCC Regional Director M.R. Tillotson noted in a 1941 newspaper article, "Safety is one of the unpublicized values in CCC training but it is stressed from the time a boy enters a camp until he leaves the service. ... On the job he is trained to think and act safely. His health and his welfare are of paramount importance, and every effort is made to keep him not only well and happy but safe" (*The Casa Grand Dispatch*, May 15, 1941).

FLUX CANYON LAMENT

When I started for the C's-
I expected a life of ease,
But to my awful dismay.
I found everything a different way.

First, a whistle in the morning,
The "Tarantula!!" Take warning.
"Wake up! you guys," He shouts with glee-
"Or I'll see you Tuesday,
At the Scrubbing Bee!"

Next, there's work, as you all know
I wonder why we have to go?
But what are we to do? I ask
It really is something of a task.

At 5 p.m. be dressed and neat.
We have to go to "Retreat."
Clean cloths and shoes shined.
Or else, there'll surely be a fine.

Oh! How we worry day by day.
Also, how we wish it was Saturday-
We want to see the girls,
Who are so pretty,
"But on with the Denims,
We're on BATH DUTY."

[Willie Caballero, camp newspaper, July 1940]



Group shot of Patagonia enrollees.
From official CCC report. *Courtesy Ernest Bruss.*

Earthen dam built by Camp SCS-26-A personnel in Patagonia, AZ.
Photographs by Sharon E. Hunt.





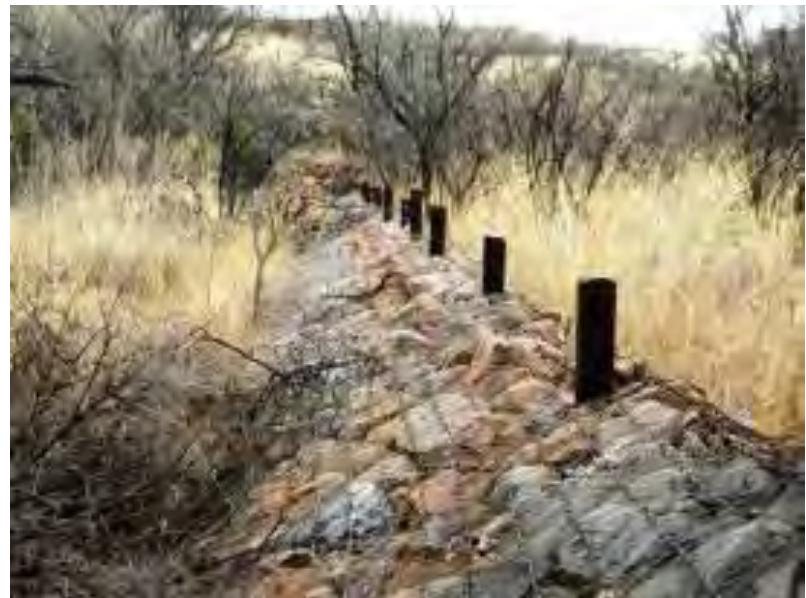
150-foot-long dry-stacked gabion dam in School Canyon, Patagonia, anchored by railroad rails and heavy wire. This dam connects with the earthen dam on p. 111. *Courtesy Murphy Musick.*



The east end of the gabion dam abuts the west end of the earthen dam.
Courtesy Murphy Musick.



The west end of the gabion abuts the canyon wall. *Courtesy Murphy Musick.*



A view of the gabion dam looking east toward the west end of the earthen dam.
Courtesy Murphy Musick.

The Life-history of a Ration Truck-driver
By Joseph Gilbreath [camp newspaper, June 1940]

Bang! Psst! Out goes a tire. Raining dogs and cats-stop and fix the tire, getting disgustingly wet and dirty. And then continuing on my way, wondering if the tire is going to hold.

Although the above may sound discouraging, the job is really pleasant. On my daily trips, I enjoy the scenery. Some people may think it would be tiresome going over the same route day without end, but though the beauty of the hills is always there it is forever changing; and the sky and the clouds make of my journey a trip into wonderland. And the cattle that graze along the road hold my interest. To watch the calves toddle after their mothers is most amusing. The cattle are my friends, so long as they keep their distance from my radiator hood.

The daily routine of a ration truck-driver is as follows: First thing in the morning, the driver must get his keys; then he is off to the shed to get his truck, whose engine must be charged, and whose tires, fuel, and oil must be looked after. Usually, there is mail to be picked up at the Technical Office, or some rations to be loaded onto the truck from the stoop at the rear of the Mess Hall. Then the driver swings around to the Army Office, there to have the ration lists checked by the Captain, and to pick up the out-going mail for the Company. All of these things are done daily by me.

Many unusual happenings come my way as I whistle a little tune from behind the wheel of my great Government truck. While driving along toward the side camp the other day, I came upon a truck which sat in a ditch along the side of the highway. At first, I thought it had been abandoned; but on further observation, I saw someone asleep at the wheel. I was worried lest someone had gotten hurt, but when the fellow awakened, he assured us that everything was all right. Then I was a little sad, for I had hoped to use some of my First Aid knowledge.

Sonoita is very close to our Camp, but when one is there, he seems in a different world completely. There are not many hills around that tiny watering station, but the ground rolls and rolls into the horizons. Many coyotes live in this country. I saw three big fellows the other day—that is, I almost saw them. Though I could see them facing me across the pasture, by the time I had gotten to that spot, they could be seen no longer. The hide of the coyote looks a great deal like the bark of the mesquite tree. This hide is often used to good advantage, for it enables the little animal to conceal himself from an enemy.

Each night as I go to bed, I look ahead with enthusiasm for the new day, wondering what unexpected adventure will show itself as I go along in my ration truck.

Enrollees' Stories

Elson Alvarez

I was born in Sarita, Texas on January 11, 1917, the fifth child of a family of eight children (four boys and four girls). I grew up on the King and Kennedy Ranches in south Texas. Later my father went into cotton farming when the white gold of the south was in its hey day.

When the big drought and the great depression hit the country, the family started raising live stock and vegetables for its support.

During the summer of 1935 I did get a job with the county engineer as a rod and chainman for fifty cents a day. I was eighteen years old at the time and he talked me out of joining the CCC's. I was also the area's school kid barber and knew practically everybody around. So, when all the older boys were returning from far away lands after serving their time in the CCC's, and had nothing but praise for Roosevelt's Tree Army, I made up my mind to join it.

On April 23, 1936, I enlisted at Mathis, Texas. We boarded a train (Troop Train) in San Antonio, Texas, bound for Tucson, Arizona. When we arrived there were a half dozen stake body trucks waiting to take us to St. David, Arizona, home of Company 3840 at Camp SCS-19-A.

After about two months of pick and shovel work, the camp engineer came into the mess hall at dinner and asked who had taken geometry and trigonometry in school. Two of us raised our hands and the next day the sergeant told us to report to the Technical office and meet with the camp Engineer. He put me on the camp Survey Crew and the other enrollee in the Drafting office. After three and a half months I was promoted to Instrument man and was given the grade of Assistant Leader. After six months I was promoted to Leader and in charge of the camp Survey Crew. The Camp Barber went home and I took over the barber shop and the photo shop.

On September 1939 the company was moved to Patagonia, Arizona and renamed the camp SCS-26-A. It was in June 1940 that I met my wife-to-be Socorro in Nogales, Arizona. Socorro and I were married on June 5, 1941. We had our first child, a boy, on July 31, 1944. Our second child, a girl, was born March 6, 1948 and our third child, also a girl, was born October 23, 1950.

And now back to the reason that I was able to get married, live out of camp, and own a car, was that I was promoted to Project Assistant in August 1940. But, then in August of 1941 the word came down that the camp jay be closing in the very near future. I had no other choice but to look for another job. You all know how scarce they were – there were no openings to be found. I finally contacted the general manager of the Nogales Power Company on Friday, August 29, 1941. During our talk the general manager asked me what my job was at camp, who was my supervisor, the name of the company Commander, and the camp telephone number. He asked me if I didn't mind waiting in the front office he would talk to me again in a few minutes. It seemed forever but, in about fifteen minutes he called me in, shook my hand, and told me to report for work on Monday. This was really my lucky day!

After forty years of service with Citizens Utilities Company, I retired as their Plant Superintendent in charge of the Power Plant and the Motor Pool. During this period I also served in the Army Air Corps from May 1945 to May 1946 as a Photo Lab Technician. Also for over thirty years I served Local Union NO. 1476 IBEW as a Secretary and Business Manager. I also ran an auto shop in Nogales, Arizona for twelve years.

See pages vi, vii, viii, 4, 11, 12, 16, 18, 30, 37, 44, 46, 55, 56, 58, 60, 62, 65, 78, 79

Buck Castillo

See pages vi, vii, viii, 71, 72, 77, 101, 107

Arthur J. Lowing

Arthur Lowing was born in Maywood, IL, and enrolled in the CCC in Tucson on Jul 7, 1938 at the age of 18. He was a truck driver while in the CCC. This certificate of discharge shows that he was an enrollee in the 3840 camp at St. David, SCS-19-A.

H-O-N-O-R-A-B-L-E

Certificate of Discharge

from

Civilian Conservation Corps

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT* Arthur J. Lowing, CCC-3840546 MEMBER OF THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS, WHO WAS ENROLLED July 7, 1938 AT Tucson, Arizona, IS HEREBY DISCHARGED THEREFROM, BY REASON OF** HONORABLE: To accept employment which will better his condition

SAID Arthur J. Lowing WAS BORN IN Maywood IN THE STATE OF Illinois WHEN ENROLLED HE WAS 18 YEARS OF AGE AND BY OCCUPATION A Truck-Driver HE HAD Blue EYES, Brown HAIR, Ruddy COMPLEXION, AND WAS Six FEET INCHES IN HEIGHT. HIS COLOR WAS White

CCC Camp SCS-19-A
GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AT Co. 3840, THIS Second DAY
Benson, Arizona

OF November, ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND Thirty-eight.

John B. Ridgway

CHAS. Z. R. RIDGWAY, 1st Lt. Inf.-Res.
Commanding (Name) CCC Co. 3840 (Title)

C.C.C. Form No. 2
April 6, 1933

Tony Lujan

When Tony Lujan ran away from the orphanage, he was found by a German couple. He worked for them and was raised by them but the couple could not adopt him because in those days German or Caucasian people could not adopt Mexican children. He was brought to St. David through the CCC program. When Tony lived/worked in the St. David camp, he met his bride at a dance in Benson. He married Lorenza Hernandez in 1938 and lived in Benson and worked at the Apache Powder Company. He and Lorenza had three children, Dolores, Alfred and Martin. Sadly, Tony died very young in 1949 at the age of 35. He has two surviving children, Alfred who lives in Killeen, Texas, and Martin who lives in Tucson. His wife Lorenza died in 2001. (e-mail correspondence, April 2012)

The May 7, 1935 issue of the *Snappy Daze* camp newspaper had this joke including Lujan:

Lillico [Roaring with rage]: "Who told you to put those flowers on the table?"

Lujan: "The Commanding Officer sir"

Lillico: "Pretty, ain't they?"

See page 12

John Tunstall

Enrollee John Tunstall received fatal burns when a camp latrine burst into flames. According to the Patagonia camp inspection report, the enrollee assigned to treat the latrines with approved chemical compounds used gasoline instead.

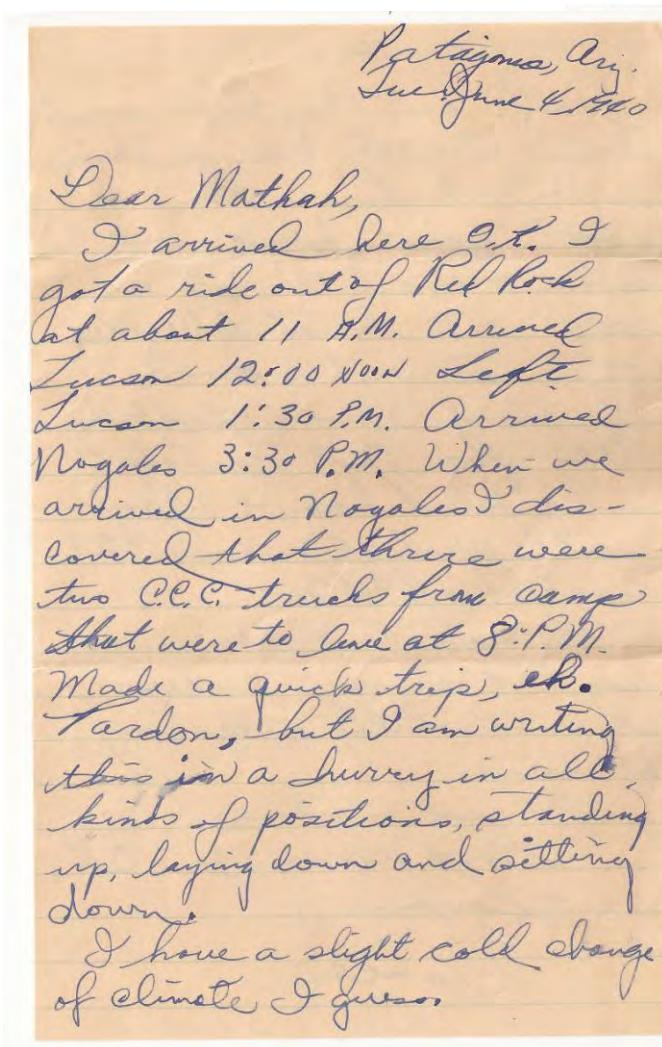
LC Wade

L.C. Wade was born in Broadus, TX, in 1915. In 1934, he enrolled in the CCC program and served with Company 3840 at St. David and Patagonia. After leaving the CCC, he earned his pilot's license. He tried to join the U.S. Army Air Corps, but was turned down because of his lack of education. He then sought to join Britain's Royal Air Force, which was recruiting American pilots because of heavy losses in the Battle of Britain. In December 1940, Wade was accepted by the RAF. He became an ace fighter pilot and a celebrated American hero, who was even introduced to President Franklin D. Roosevelt at the White House. On January 12, 1944, he took off in a light bomber plane from Foggia, Italy. As the plane climbed from the runway, it went into a spin and crashed, killing Wade.

See pages 89, 94

Vance Wilson

Vance Wilson was an enrollee from Red Rock, AZ. In June 1940, he wrote a letter back to his mother about his travel to and the first days of his CCC enrollment. Thanks to Lisa Jackson for the copies of this letter!



2.

Well, I am the cook, now.
Today I cook Rice pudding
and Hot buns.

But I must hurry now
and get this letter off on
the G.I. truck to Nogales.
Please write soon.

I think I was docked
\$1.00 for last Friday
why I don't know. You
will probably receive \$2.1
instead of \$3.2.

Be sure and send me
that money - unless
it is absolutely necessary
at home.

Please write,
Don't worry - I am O.K.,
Love
Vance

Notes

1. *NACCCA Journal* 26 (11):12.
2. *NACCCA Journal* 26 (12):4.
3. Cohen, Stan. *The Tree Army: A Pictorial History of the Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942*. Missoula, MT: Pictorial Histories Publishing Co. 1980.
4. "Happy 75th Anniversary to the Civilian Conservation Corps." NRCS. www.nrcc.usda.gov/FEATURE/anniversaryccc/ccc.html
5. "Roosevelt's Tree Army: A Brief History of the Civilian Conservation Corps. CCC Alumni web site." <http://www.cccalumni.org/history1.html>.
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