<u>Please Note:</u> Send membership forms and checks to:

Evelyn Lathram 1920 West Mountain Laurel Drive Oro Valley, AZ 85737



Please Note New Address!

Please send feedback and letters or articles for publishing to: Susan Bickel 3732 East Guthrie Mountain Place Tucson, AZ 85718 susansbickel@aol.com

Bowie Alumni Newsletter

Vol. 13, No. I, Spring 2013



From the Editor of the Bowie Alumni Newsletter

Susan (Spikes) Bickel

It isn't too late to make your plans for the June 8, 2013 Bowie School Reunion!

Daytime Events are Free and the Dinner, Karaoke, Dancing at the Elks is \$40.00 per person (the Reunion Committee has worked hard to keep the price the same as last time, <u>and</u> offer a steak dinner). The cost must be prepaid by May 18th, 2013 and cancellations and refunds cannot be made after that date.

The new Holiday Inn Express and Suites, 1251 N Virginia Ave., Willcox, set aside a block of 50 rooms with a group rate of \$64.00 per night (good for June 7th and 8th), which includes breakfast. While it may be too late to get the group rate, it never hurts to ask! Be sure to say you are with the **Bowie School Reunion**. Other hotels in Willcox are listed on your registration form.

The agenda sounds like a lot of fun with plenty of time for visiting and catching up with friends. Hopefully everyone will stay for the Sunday morning tour to see old Bowie pictures and other memoranda at the Chiricahua Regional Research Center in Willcox. Kathy Klump will conduct the tour.

This edition of the Bowie Alumni Newsletter is packed with fun articles written by Bowie alums. I wish to thank Wanda Logan Howard, Lola (Elizabeth) Carleton Simmons, and Ken Fousel for contributing their memories for publication. If anyone wishes to submit material for the newsletter, it will be much appreciated and enjoyed. So many of you have told me these old stories and memories are the best part of this document. In addition to having your memories printed in the newsletter, the newsletter is archived with the Chiricahua Regional Research Center so that future generations can share your stories of growing up in Bowie.

Phyllis and Tony Cohorn wish to invite everyone to their 50th Wedding Anniversary Celebration. More information and details can be found in the newsletter.

See you in Bowie and Willcox on June 8th!

Minutes of the Bowie School Alumni Group Spring Luncheon held at Golden Corral in Tucson, March 16, 2013



There were 18 alumni and guests at the luncheon: Back Row: Gabino (Bobby) Montana, Delbert "Skip" Fousel, Ken Fousel, Edward and Ernestine Crews, Larren Yelton, Florina Christiernsson, Charles Harmon. Middle Row: Jeane Fousel, Phyllis and Tony Cohorn, Nancy-Jean Welker, Bobbie Blandin. Front Row: Evelyn Lathram, Wanda Allen-Yearout, Wilma Allen. Not pictured: Chris Tapia, and Susan Bickel.

Status Reports:

The Bowie Power Station is still on hold, but there are glimmers of hope that as the economy improves it will move forward. The Bowie Chamber of Commerce is sponsoring A Friends of the Jimmie Libhart Library Committee to get the community involved with the library. Nancy-Jean, Bobbie, and Florina are on the board. A summer reading program will be implemented using money from a grant from the Arizona Community Foundation. The Northern Cochise Fund is beginning another grant cycle. The town will be working with the Pistachio Group this spring for a big cleanup.

Planning for 2013 Reunion has begun. It is to be held the 2nd Saturday in June – June 8, 2013. Registration and visiting will begin about 10 am at the Bowie School, followed by an afternoon program. There will be a dinner, karaoke, and dance at the Elks Club in Willcox in the evening. At a later date we will be emailing and mailing invitations to all the addresses we have on file. The invitations will have the cost per person for the evening events (day time events are free), and other information, like a listing of local motels.

Bowie School Buildings on the National Register of Historic Places: Kristine Smedley, a graduate student working on a Museum Studies degree, has taken over the project and the nomination will be included in the next newsletter.

Reminders and Announcement:

See updated websites for Bowie Schools, and the alumni page http://www.bowieschools.org/, click on Schools, then Alumni. The Bowie School Alumni Membership Fee is due at the beginning of the calendar year. Please send Bowie School news and "old stories" to the newsletter editor, Susan Bickel. And remember to make a donation to Bowie Schools for an Arizona State Tax Credit.

The Albert R. and Nellie D. Spikes Fund has been converted to a scholarship fund administered through Arizona Community Foundation. The criteria are: Student must be a resident of the town of Bowie, Arizona, or is a graduating senior from Bowie High School; and Student must be seeking to enroll in any type of post-secondary education at any type of school (Vocational, 2-year or 4 year school in the U.S.)

New business:

A donation to the school will be skipped this year to ensure we can cover the reunion expenses.

Alumni News

Geraldine Brown died November 2012, Lucy Ansley, widow of Ken Ansley, died November 2012, Melba Lagle (Larry Lagle's mother) died December 2012, Johnnie N. Gutierrez died January 2013. Ollie B. (Saner) Chapman has moved to California to be near her daughter. Jackie (Lenzner) Malone has moved to Kingman to live with her daughter, and Willadene (Blanton) Eckley we believe has moved into an assisted living facility in Tucson.

Treasurer's report:

The membership fund contains \$1246.00, reunion fund \$2300.26, walls of merit fund \$67.89, flower fund \$425.45, general fund \$295.74 for a balance of \$4335.34.

Input from the membership:

Tony and Phyllis Cohorn will celebrate their 50th anniversary at noon, August 10th, at the Elks Club in Willcox. (Editor's note: See correct information later

in this newsletter.) Delbert "Skip" and Jeane Fousel will celebrate 67 years of marriage this year.

We will have to look for a smaller venue for our next luncheon as our group is getting smaller.

Those We Will Miss:

Our condolences to those who have lost family and friends.



Johnnie N. Gutierrez was called home by our Lord on January 22, 2013 at the age of 82 in Tucson, AZ. He was born June 11, 1930 in Bowie, AZ and at age 11, moved to Tucson. Johnnie was a hard working cement finisher by trade who

was preceded in death by his loving wife of 57 years Efren; daughters, Lydia and Mercy and sons, Rene and Ruben. Johnnie is survived by children, Armando (Linda), Johnny (Alice), Art, Raul (Christy), Gloria; siblings, Helen Contreras, Martha Torrez, Rito Gutierrez, as well as his special granddaughter, Erica. His legacy continues through the lives of his children, 20 grandchildren and 24 great-grandchildren who will honor his time with us by continuing on as a family who will always stand together as one by the Grace of God's Love. He will be forever in our hearts. The family would like to thank Dr. Herbert McReynolds and staff, Nellie Palma and Tracy Lopez for all their care and assistance with Johnnie. Visitation to be held at MARTINEZ FUNERAL CHAPEL, 2580 S. 6th Ave Tucson, AZ 85713 on Friday, January 25, 2013 from 6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. with a Service also at Martinez on Saturday, January 26, 2013 from 9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. Interment to follow at South Lawn Cemetery, 5401 S. Park Ave. 85706.

Arizona Daily Star www.azstarnet.com

GEMETTA, Jonathan Lee, 77, teacher, Feb. 20, (Known as Lee Osborn while teaching in Bowie) Death reported February 27, 2013 - Arizona Daily Star -

Martha Fierro 1935-2013

Posted: Arizona Range News: Wednesday, March 20, 2013 9:54 am Martha Fierro, **of Bowie**, Ariz., died at home on March 17, 2013 at the age of 77. She was born on

June 30, 1935 in Torreon, Coahuila, Mexico, to Francisco and Librada Vasquez.

Martha was a devoted homemaker, always giving with a loving heart to all who needed help. She was a member of Our Lady of Guadalupe Catholic Church in Bowie.

In January of 1958 in Sierra Blanca, Texas, she married Joaquin Fierro who survives her. She is also survived by her children: Delia (Matt) Eyrich of Goodyear, Ariz.; Patricia Mullett of Whitefield, Maine; Joaquin (Irma) Fierro, Jr. of Bowie; George (Jennifer) Fierro of Houston, Texas; Sylvia (Reynaldo) Pacheco of Willcox, Ariz.; Hilda (Mike) Charron of Avondale, Ariz.; and Victor (Alma) Fierro of Willcox, Ariz. Martha is also survived by 28 grandchildren, 22 great-grandchildren, two sisters and one brother. Preceding her in death were her parents, a son Henry Fierro and a daughter Anna Margarita Fierro.

A Rosary will be offered at 7 p.m. on Thursday, March 21 at Westlawn Chapel. Mass of Christian Burial will be celebrated at 10 a.m. on Friday, March 22 at Our Lady of Guadalupe Catholic Church in Bowie. Burial will follow in Desert Rest Cemetery in Bowie. Contributions may be made in Martha's name to the Charles Wm. Leighton Jr. Hospice, P.O. Box 115, Willcox, AZ 85644.

Services entrusted to Westlawn Chapel, Mortuary and Crematory of Willcox, Ariz.

James E Scott, 79, died March 25, 2013 in Tucson. He graduated from Bowie Hi in 1952. His parents were Bill and Jessie Scott. He is survived by his wife Elaine, daughter Susan Jones, son Mike, and stepson Shon Edmons. I talked to his wife this morning and he had diabetes, but his death was unexpected. I'm sure she would be glad to hear from anyone that remembered Jim. (Contact Evelyn Lathram or Susan Bickel for wife Elaine's address.) Daughter Susan lives in Willcox and I'm sure she will put something in the Range news. He also has a younger brother, Marty. *From Ernestine Crews*

Jeane Elene Fousel, age 86, passed away quietly in her sleep on Saturday, April 6, 2013. She had been hospitalized with congestive heart failure. She is survived by her husband, Delbert (Skip) Fousel, class of 1939, and a large, loving family. Memorial Services will be on Saturday, April 27, 2013 at 2:00

p.m. at EAST LAWN PALMS MORTUARY, 5801 E. Grant Rd., Tucson.

(Please see additional comments about Jeane from her Celebration of Life, elsewhere in this newsletter.)

Chuck Lathram

Chuck Lathram age 83, passed away April 19, 2013, in Tucson, Arizona, after a long battle with congestive heart failure. Chuck was born in Kentucky and after graduation from high school, he enlisted in the Navy and served almost four years in Alaska during the Korean War as a Seabee. After attending the University of Kentucky and earning engineering degree at Southern Technical Institute, Georgia, Chuck worked as an engineer on the Titan missile sites all over the West, eventually moving to Tucson. He married Jean in 1959 and had two children, Bernie Lathram (Kathy) and Sarah Cook (Rick) who survive him. He has one grandson, Christopher Cook. In 1976, he married Evelyn who also survives him. He was preceded in death by his parents and a brother. Chuck was a life-long learner, earning degrees and certificates in many different fields. He worked as a computer programmer and taught at Pima Community College. Chuck loved the outdoors; hunting, boating, shooting, hiking and was an accomplished photographer. He was proud of the fact that he was a dedicated runner, running more than 60,000 miles, often in 100+ degree weather. In lieu of flowers please make donations in his name to Gospel Rescue Mission Woman's Center, 707 W. Miracle Mile, Tucson, AZ 85705. There will be a Memorial Service Thursday, May 2, 2013 at 10:00 a.m. in the Chapel at EVERGREEN MORTUARY AND CEMETERY, N. Oracle & W. Miracle Mile.

www.evergreenmortuary-cemetery.com

Published in the Arizona Daily Star on April 28, 2013

Update:

Bowie School District Nomination for the National Register of Historic Places, by Kristine Smedley, December 2, 2012

As the town of Bowie, Arizona, continues its struggle to survive, it has a beacon of hope that shines bright. It is its schools. Bowie School District No. 14 has stood as a symbol of pride and is an indication of the important role education plays in the town. Beginning when Bowie was in its infancy with its

one room school, the district continually expanded to reflect the town's commitment to education. Henry O. Jaastad, well respected Tucson, Arizona, architect, was chosen to design three of the four buildings on the school grounds and his buildings epitomize school architecture. It is no exaggeration to state that these are some of the finest examples of educational architecture in the state of Arizona. Bowie School District No. 14, which includes, Eva Hall 1912-1914, High school 1922, Gymnasium 1940, and Mary Doyle elementary 1960, is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the role of education in the community of Bowie, Arizona, and Criterion C for its example of educational architecture. All the buildings retain their integrity and exemplify educational architecture and the role of education within a community.

Background

As the Southern Pacific Railroad was expanding west across Arizona, Captain James H. Tevis established the town of Tevis in 1881. As the railroad continued to grow, so did the town of Tevis. The town's train station became the forwarding point for soldiers, Cavalry horses, Indian scouts, and supplies from nearby Fort Bowie, as well as other livestock and numerous freight trains. In 1894, the Gila Valley Globe and Northern Railroad entered the picture and railroad traffic increased exponentially. With ten passenger cars and about ten freight trains, crews were consistently stopping for meals and water. This necessitated the need for Tevis to expand even further. As Tevis continued to develop and prosper, it was decided the town should change its name to reflect nearby Fort Bowie. In 1912 the town of Tevis was officially changed to Bowie (Tevis 2007). One year later, the town of Bowie had grown to include: two schools, a post office, several railroad houses, two good hotels, three saloons, two newspapers, a lumberyard, three restaurants, five goods stores, a train depot, a telephone exchange, a bank, livery stables, three pool halls, a veterinary surgeon, a Southern Pacific Railroad shop, a Arizona Marble Quarry, as well as numerous farms and ranches (Graham Guardian 1913). As this pattern of growth continued, by 1930, Bowie, Arizona, had a population of over six hundred people. Contributing to Bowie's development was the realignment, paving, and overall improvement of Highway 86 which ran

directly through town (Census 1930). The highway increased visibility from tourists and encouraged travelers to visit Bowie as they journeyed west.

As a hub for nearby Fort Bowie, the town of Bowie became a sort of a novelty for visitors who had never been to the "wild west" before. The town was already well known for its history of Geronimo and his band of warriors who had been shipped out of Bowie on their way to Florida after their surrender in 1887 (Arizona Star 1908). Bowie accommodated the tourists by providing some of the top rated curio shops and restaurants in the state. Some shops even hired Navajo Indians to weave rugs in front of the stores to attract tourists. As the town's tourist industry continued to flourish, the farming industry was also expanding. With over 19,000 acres of cotton, cotton gins were operating seven days a week (Yelton 2012). Additionally, thanks to the success of the railroads, Bowie had also became the center of an extensive cattle industry. Twice a year, ranchers would round-up their cattle and drive them through the center of town to be loaded into cattle cars for shipping to slaughter houses in Phoenix, Arizona, or Los Angeles, California. (Fousel 2012). Unfortunately, Bowie's success began to slip away in the 1950s when the railroads ended passenger service and the Marble Quarry closed. Further compounding the situation was the establishment of Interstate 10 in 1969, which bypassed the town (Klump 2011, 7). Bowie no longer had travelers to support the town and other industries were slipping away. Like so many other towns during this time period, Bowie fell into a state of disrepair. One of the things keeping the town together was its schools.

Criterion A - Event- Role of Education in Bowie, Arizona

The significant role that education plays in Arizona is evident since its early days as a state. Arizona's first governor, Governor Hunt, was a staunch advocate of compulsory education and free text books (West 2012). The importance of education in the state was paralled in Bowie. As Captain James H. Tevis was establishing Tevis as a railroad town in 1881, he recognized the importance of education. In 1885, partnered with Southern Pacific who donated a portable building, Tevis donated land and the first school in Bowie was established. The one room schoolhouse was eighteen feet by twenty-four feet. It

was located in the central part of town, just off of the main street for all to see (Klump 2011, 74).

As the town continued to grow, it was apparent the school needed to expand as well. In July 1912, an election was held for the sale of bonds to raise money in the amount of five thousand dollars for the purpose of building and furnishing a schoolhouse as well as improvement of the grounds. It passed unanimously with eleven votes for issuing bonds and zero against (BOS 1912, 262). Tucson, Arizona, architect Henry O. Jastaad was chosen to design the new school. The modern two room grammar school, later named Eva Hall, opened in 1912. Shortly after the opening of the new grammar school enrollment at the school increased significantly and it became apparent the school needed to expand once again (Casa Grande 1914).

Again a bond election was held to raise money in the amount of seven thousand dollars for the building and furnishing of a two room addition to the present school. It passed with a large majority, but the school board decided five thousand dollars would be sufficient to cover the new addition (BOS 1914, 301). With its impressive bell tower, four thirty-four square foot classrooms and modern heating, the finished school was one the finest modern brick school buildings in the state (Bowie Enterprise 1915). By 1917 the Bowie public school district had an enrollment of eighty-two students and offered a full nine month term. The school also offered the first two grades of high school in addition to the usual eight grades (Bowie Enterprise 1917).

The excellence of the Bowie schools was becoming well known as the town continued to flourish. When the Raymond Whitcomb Excursion, composed of aristocrats from Boston, stopped in Bowie for a few hours to be entertained by the school children with a recital, they were pleasantly surprised. Admittedly, they were expecting a "frontier school" with a "backwoods" teacher. What they found instead was a modern brick schoolhouse and four well qualified teachers. They were so impressed, they made a donation to the school of fifty dollars (Bowie Enterprise 1919).

By late 1920 it became painfully aware the school system needed to expand once again. Already recognized for a modern grade school that was second to none in the state, it was acknowledged the city would benefit tremendously with the addition of another school building, as well as additional equipment and teachers (Bowie Enterprise 1920).

As support for a new high school grew, a bond proposition vote was held July 15, 1921, requesting the school board to sell bonds for a new school. It passed with a vote of forty votes for the proposition and twenty-four against the proposition. The votes against the proposition were due to the residents' belief the school was going to be built on a tract of land that would be too small or that the school would not be able to be seen from the trains as they passed through town or from the highway (BOS 1921, 179). As a direct result, the petition was presented to the Bowie School District requesting the board permit the sale of bonds in the amount of fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of constructing, equipping and furnishing a new school building, as well as improvement of the grounds (BOS 1922, 263). The election resulted in 101 votes in favor of selling bonds and twenty-three opposed. In addition, the location of the new school was selected with a vote of 108 for the location on present school grounds and sixteen votes for the site north of the Southern Pacific tracks (San Simon March 3, 1922). Once again Henry O. Jaastad was selected as architect for the new school. The town was so proud of the new school the plans were placed on display in the window of the bank for all to see. It was apparent before it was even built it was going to be one of the finest high schools in the state (San Simon March 24, 1922).

When the new high school opened September 18, 1912, one hundred twenty-five students began the first four year school in Bowie, with Albert R. Spikes as the superintendent. The new school was modern in every way. Its amenities included: athletic fields, an auditorium, showers, baths, large classrooms, steam heat, electric lights and chemical laboratories. This made Bowie High School one of the most modern buildings in the state. Additionally the school curriculum was recognized by the Arizona State Normal Schools as well as Universities, thus allowing graduates of Bowie High School admission to all higher institutions with full credits (Tucson Daily Citizen Nov 1922 and San Simon 1922). The first Bowie High School graduation was held June 14th, 1923, and graduated Miss Kate Richards and

Miss Nathalie Aldrich with the address delivered by D.T. Milner of the Bowie Bank (Tombstone Prospector 1923).

Bowie and its schools continued to grow and in 1936 the New Deal brought a Works Progress Administration project, in joint effort with the Bowie School District, for the construction of a pool on the Bowie School District grounds. This brought much needed employment to Bowie, as well as provide a vital asset to the community. Designed to irrigate the school grounds when it was drained weekly, the pool became a center of activity for the town. People came from all around the surrounding area to swim and picnic (Yelton 2012).

By 1940 the Bowie School District decided it needed a new gymnasium to accommodate the growing school population, as well as provide a community center for the town. A special election held to decide whether bonds should be sold in the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars for the purpose of constructing and equipping a gymnasium for the Bowie School District. It passed with fifty-seven votes for the sale of bonds and twenty-six against (BOS 1940, 161). Once again, Tucson, Arizona, architect Henry O. Jaastad was selected to design the gymnasium with Womack Construction Company, Phoenix, Arizona, the general as contractor. When the gymnasium was completed in August 1940, it was considered one of the finest gymnasiums in the state. Heated with an automatic oil furnace, the gymnasium could accommodate 350 people and had a ninety-by-sixty foot spring floor with one inch of spun glass under the hardwood finish, tile changing rooms with showers, a full kitchen and dining room, as well as a lounge with a Additionally, the gymnasium had an fireplace. electronic scoreboard, standard boxing ring, six basketball backstops, one handball court and two sets of volleyball standards. On top of providing an indoor location for school and town athletics, the gymnasium was also used for town and school dances as well as Bowie Chamber of Commerce meetings, civic group meetings and various dinners (Arizona Republic 1940).

By 1960 the town of Bowie had grown to a population of 1033 people and the town once again found itself in the position of needing an additional school, as well as an expansion of the gymnasium

(Census 1960). On January 5, 1960, a special bond issue vote was held for the sale of 150,000 dollars to construct, furnish and equip a new school, as well as expand the gymnasium. The unanimous resolution authorized the sale of bonds with the stipulation the purchase of the new school site would not exceed 5000 dollars (BOS 1960, 323). This time, Tucson architect Terry Atkinson was chosen to design the new elementary school. By the late 1960s the children of Bowie were attending school in all the schoolhouses: the one room schoolhouse, housing kindergarten; the original grammar school, housing first through fourth grade; the new elementary school, housing fifth through eighth grades; and the high school, housing ninth through twelfth grades. By the 1969-1970 school year, the Bowie School District had the largest population of students in the history of school with a total of 209 students enrolled (Bureau of Educational 1970, 28).

Unfortunately, after the 1969-1970 school year, the town of Bowie began to decline. By 1970, one year after the completion of the highway I-10 bypass, the population began to decrease. In 1970 Bowie had 1273 residents, by 1990 there were 649 and by 2010 there were only 449 residents (Census 1970, 1990, 2010). Current school enrollment reflects the drastic drop in population with a current enrollment of eighty-five students (Bowie School District 2012). As a direct result of the decrease in students, in the 1980s both the original one room schoolhouse and the old grammar school ceased to function as schools. The old grammar school was repurposed as the town library until 2001 (Arizona Daily Star 1985).

Albert Spikes

Throughout the growth of the Bowie School District, Albert R. Spikes understood the importance of schools and education in the town of Bowie. In 1915 Spikes began his service to the Bowie school system when he assumed the principle position of a four-room schoolhouse with a staff of three teachers. After serving a tour in Europe during WWI, Spikes returned to the school as principal once again. By the 1920s, Spikes became an ardent supporter of the expansion of the school system with the construction a new high school. Once the high school was completed in 1923, he assumed the role of high school principal. Shortly after, Spikes was promoted to superintendent, where he was able to expand the

school district further with the addition of a state of the art gymnasium, swimming pool, and tennis courts. After serving the Bowie School system for over twenty years, in 1941 Spikes went on to become elected to the Arizona House of Representatives. In 1951 he was elected to the Arizona Senate where he served until 1968. During his time in the Senate, in which he was the Chair of the Committee on Education, Spikes was able to spearhead legislation that established Arizona's junior college system, promoted kindergartens, distributed free textbooks and created a teachers' retirement system (Cochise County 2011, 29).

Criterion C - Architecture - Educational Architecture

History

Ever since the creation of schoolhouses, they have provided more than just a simple building for education. They have been a symbol of a community's pride. As America moved into the twentieth century, school buildings began to garner an even more prominent position within the community and it was reflected in the architecture as school buildings began to resemble other commercial buildings of importance, such as courthouses and townhalls. Additionally, these structures typically depicted the styles of their region, thus further enhancing the bond the school had with the community values it was reflecting (Weisser 2006, 202-203). This movement became more apparent during the Progressive Era when public education became viewed as a "vehicle for social improvement" attainable by all, rather than just "culture factories" for the elite. Thanks to educational reformers such as John Dewey, public education was becoming recognized as a tool necessary for social progress and social order, as well as sustaining the principles America was founded on: democracy and freedom (Gyure 2011, 64-65 and Baker 2012, 1).

Early school building designs were simple but distinguished buildings. They were well planned and standardized. Keeping in line with their position in a community, schoolhouses were built with materials, such as brick, that were meant to last over a long period of time. These utilitarian schoolhouses were relatively plain with minimal furnishings such as chalkboards and desks. The traditional one room schoolhouse was a common style of architecture,

because teaching techniques of the time involved one teacher, one class, in one classroom. The teacher's purpose was primarily to stand in the front of the classroom and project the information to the students. As the number of students began to grow and compulsory education became standard in many locations, school buildings began to expand to multiroom structures. Unfortunately, these classrooms were merely a series of isolated rooms in one building, with the typical template of one teacher, with the set number of students being lectured from the front (Gores 1974).

Even though these schoolhouses were minimalistic with the standard teacher-student template, early on there was special emphasis on the lighting of these classrooms. This was primarily due to the implication that adequate lighting played a critical role in education and health. It was recognized that without adequate sunshine, classrooms were dreary, dismal places capable of spreading contagious diseases as well as stifling learning. The most efficient way to mitigate these factors was by flooding the classroom with sunshine, thus sanitizing the room as well as providing students with the best environment for learning (Lachance 1919, 45). The role light played in early education and health required a great deal of planning and research when it came to classroom design. Some scholars went so far as to prescribe, "Light should come over the left shoulder of each pupil." Consideration was also taken into account to minimize the amount of shadows in the classroom. This was accomplished by minimizing the space between each window and ensuring windows did extend to the ceiling. It was also recommended that the height of the windows should not be higher than desk level to ensure students had the ability to look out the window. The seriousness in which natural light was taken into consideration while designing early classrooms garnered more details architects take into account today (Baker 2012, 5).

As school theories began to progress, more diversified groups of students were entering schools systems, thus requiring curriculums to expand. The humanities based curriculum shifted to include vocational education programs and more manual training. To accommodate this shift, schools began to move beyond the one room concept and incorporated more specialized rooms such as laboratories, gymnasiums, libraries, home economics and

woodshops. This movement revolutionized schools, transforming them from the simple one room schoolhouses to larger, more complex structures reflecting school reformation (Gyure 2011, 33).

During the mid twentieth century, school design began to shift once again. With building materials becoming more diverse and cost effective, school design moved away from the monumental, multistory schools of earlier times, to a more practical one story building design with flat or slightly sloping roofs. Spaces within the buildings became more flexible with rooms being designed larger with the idea of multi purposing. Lighting also played a significant role in modern design. With the emergence of florescent lighting, no longer was is necessary to rely on natural lighting as the primary source of illumination for classrooms. This technology allowed researchers from the Illuminating Engineering Society to conduct light testing that allowed for lighting standards to increase drastically from the previous thirty foot-candles for classrooms to seventy foot-candles for optimum classroom lighting. As a direct result, windows became smaller and were found to be necessary only on one side (Baker 2012, 7).

Bowie School District

The school buildings in the Bowie School District typify educational architecture and mirror the educational architectural movements in the United States. All of the buildings on the school property are a direct representation of their southwestern heritage and pride. The old grammar school, high school and gymnasium, while utilitarian in design, all have Mission/Spanish revival aspects, while still retaining the traditional schoolhouse appearance. All of the buildings, while slightly varied, are of symmetric design, have dramatic arched doorways, walls of windows and clay tile roofs. When first looking at the property one is taken aback at how impressive these buildings truly are.

Keeping in mind building materials for schools were meant to endure, Jaastad choose to use brick, which is the material of choice typically found in educational architecture. Additionally, bricks have always been a preferred building material in Arizona as well. It traces its roots back to the adobe bricks used in the construction of pueblos, missions and a

majority of other buildings in the Southwest. With this in mind, Jaastad ensured the bricks used to construct the high school would be of the highest quality. Therefore, the raw materials used for bricks and the tile roofing came from the Tucson Pressed Brick company, which produced some the finest quality in the state. (Tucson Daily Citizen 1922). The use of local bricks was indicative of how the town of Bowie felt about their schools and was a direct reflection of its ties to heritage, culture and community.

The Mary Doyle elementary school is also a school with stature. While a span of over twenty years separates the older buildings from the new elementary school, it still retains the same dignity the other three buildings warrant. While still constructed out of traditional brick, the school has a more modern appearance than the others. You can see the shift from a more monumental building to a more practical one. Mary Doyle is a more modern, one story building with a slightly sloping roof. It was designed with flexibility in mind and reliance on artificial lights for illumination, thus possessing smaller windows than the older three buildings.

Henry O. Jaastad

When well known Tucson architect Henry O. Jaastad was chosen to design the Bowie high school, grammar school and gymnasium, he understood the role the schools played in the community. Jaastad, Norwegian born, came to the United States in 1886 as a journeyman carpenter. By 1908, Jaastad had opened his own architecture firm. Four years later, in 1912, Jaastad had branched into commercial architecture, designing schools, office buildings, hospitals, and sanitaria. After researching mission architecture throughout the Southwest and Northern Mexico, Jaastad began to design properties in the newly emerging Mission Revival style. This led to an increase in popularity, thus allowing him to begin designing for the Tucson elite. This popularity assisted Jaastad in securing a position on the Tucson city council in 1924. This was followed in 1933, with a twelve year period as Tucson's mayor. All the meanwhile he was still designing buildings throughout the Southwest. When Jaastad retired in 1957, he left a legacy of over five hundred projects designed by his architectural firm (Nequette and Jeffery 2002). Eight of his buildings are currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places with

two of them being schools: #87002577, Safford High School, Safford, Arizona and #83003494, University Heights Elementary School, Tucson, Arizona. Both schools, built in the early 20th century, are very similar in design to the Bowie schools and are listed for their educational architecture, significance of education in the communities which they serve and his use of Mission/Spanish revival architecture.

The Bowie high school, old grammar school, elementary school and gymnasium all maintain their integrity. Unlike many buildings today, these structures have had minimal changes and look like they did when they were built over fifty years ago. Three of the schools, the high school, gymnasium and elementary school, are all still being used as school buildings. The only changes that have been made since their erection was the addition of an elevator in the high school, an addition of a special education room to the back of the gymnasium and plywood placed in the windows of the gym. Unfortunately, the one room schoolhouse that once stood on the Bowie school grounds, burned down in the early 2000s and the old grammar school is currently condemned after a failed roof renovation in the 1990s causing the building to separate where the two room addition was added in 1914. Even with these changes, the remaining Bowie school buildings look the same as when they were designed years ago and still exude a sense of town pride.

Conclusion

Since its beginning, Bowie School District No. 14 has always played a vital role within the community. Over the years, the school has hosted both school and civic athletics, recitals, annual Christmas plays, polling locations, meetings for Scouts and Lions club as well as other community groups. For many years the high school had a well renowned band that was the pride of the town, in which almost all students participated. The Junior Prom was considered the social event of the year for the entire community, parents and students alike (Welker 2012). The school has been the thread that held the town of Bowie together through both the good times and the bad. While the town of Bowie has undergone significant changes, one thing has not changed; its dedication to its schools. While, it may not be the school district of yesteryear, the community still rallies around their schools. The facilities provide moments in time such

as baby showers, weddings, and other civic meetings to be shared. While many of the sports programs have slowly disappeared, Friday night football still continues to rally the town. Only instead of illuminating the field with a modern lighting system, the Border Patrol sets up their lights so the game can go on. It is examples like this that show that even in the face of adversity, the town of Bowie strives to remain relevant. Without its schools, Bowie would lose its identity.

Both the role of education in the town of Bowie and the examples of educational architecture combine to exemplify why Bowie High School qualifies for listing on the National Registry of Historic Places. The buildings on the school grounds are the finest buildings in the town of Bowie and in fact are some of the finest examples of educational architecture in the state of Arizona. Bowie School District No. 14 is a tale steeped in a rich history that warrants preserving. By listing the school on the NRHP, it will ensure future generations the ability to appreciate and share the story the town of Bowie and its schools. Bibliography

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Arizona's Great Velocipede Race

Arizona Capitol Times, January 11, 2013 Jane Eppinga

El Tour de Tucson, one of the largest road bicycling events in the United States, started in 1983. The ride takes place every November. However, the seeds for the event were planted as early as the 1890s. Around that time, Tucson cycling clubs sprang up all over the city, although not everyone embraced the "velocipedes"---an umbrella term for any human-powered land vehicle with one or more wheels—also known as bicycles. Many religious groups

pronounced dire warnings about the new "instrument of the devil" especially for women. Women rode with weights attached to their skirts except for the more daring women who wore bloomers, billowy pants that fastened below the knees, as advocated by Amelia Bloomer.

Tucson City Councilman Frank Russell owned a Tucson bicycle shop on Church Street. At a Council meeting on May 4, 1897, there was a debate as to whether Tucson should provide the police chief with a horse. Russell proposed that he should be provided with a bicycle which required no food and for which the driver had to be sober. The next day the chief of police was mounted on a bicycle.

Cochise County Sheriff Scott White was fondly remembered as the bicycling sheriff. In September 1894, he got on his bicycle and chased after a thief who had stolen a Winchester gun. The cattle along the road had never seen a man on a bicycle and surrounded him. Were it not for the help of two cowboys, the cattle would have attacked the sheriff. On April 1, 1895, the Tombstone Prospector reported, "Scott White came in from Dos Cabezas last night where he went on Thursday on U. S. business. He rode his bicycle there and back, and crossed Sulfur Springs Valley in a sand storm, which was 'terrific in the extreme'. He came home vesterday against a strong head wind but with no mishaps. The distance traveled was 120 miles."

In 1888 the seeds of Arizona's great velocipede race sprouted on a May morning when Tommy Lyons, a partner in the Lyons and Campbell Cattle Company near Silver City was having a drink with Doc Bolton, a non-practicing physician and Jeff Clayton, a big, blond, simple soul in Silver City's Timmer Hotel. Bolton insisted that the great velocipede racer, H. J. Kennedy, could beat any damn horse in the world. Lyons said he couldn't. The argument raged on even after Clayton pointed out that Kennedy had already beaten a couple of horses.

Lyons insisted that he had a horse and knew a man that could beat the velocipede and its rider. Clayton said he would stake a bet on the cyclist with 5,000 head of Mexican cattle. Lyons said he had 2,000 head of prime livestock he would stake against Clayton. By evening, Lyons had added \$1,000 to sweeten the pot.

They recruited Kennedy for the September 14 contest. The 50-mile race between a horse and a bicycle would start from the Timmer Hotel in Silver City and end near the Cabinet Saloon in Deming. Lyons chose **Cochise County Deputy Sheriff Billy King** to ride Rattler, the meanest horse on his ranch. King would get \$1,000 if he won.

When Kennedy arrived in Silver City, he bragged about his racing record and sneered at the "cow cultivators". The race date arrived and Silver City filled up with men waiting for the contest to begin. Lyons and his cowboys bet on Hall, while smaller ranchers bet on Kennedy.

With both parties on their mark, Silver City Mayor Jack Fleming fired off his six-shooter. Terrified by the gunshot, Rattler lurched and almost threw Hall off his back. Hall got his horse under control and it was off to the races. Hall let the bicycle-bound Kennedy get just a little bit ahead until they arrived at Hot Springs where there were no more spectators. Then Hall pulled ahead and kicked dirt in his opponent's face all the way to the finish line.

The crowd broke into a roar when Hall arrived in Deming, a winner by two and a half minutes. Kennedy pedaled into town hollering "foul" and Clayton reneged on his bet. Out of Lyon's \$1,000, Hall received \$300 for his win.

Bowie Area News:

A new museum will be opening soon in Willcox. Located in the Maid Rite Feeds building, the museum will showcase ranching and agricultural heritage in the Willcox, Bowie and northern Cochise County area. The museum is in its infancy, but it should attract plenty of attention from residents and visitors alike. One special feature, as suggested by Keith Klump, will feature a wall burned with the brands from long ago to the present time. Keith says:

Maid Rite Feeds of Willcox, AZ featuring farm, ranch and pet supplies now has a brand new building which will include in its very modern décor a display of livestock brands that will include old territorial brands that are presently still being used locally on our farms and ranches.

Bowie area man convicted of shooting at BLM rangers

Arizona Range News: News

Jonathon Shacat; Carol Broeder; Sierra Vista Herald/Range News | Posted: Wednesday, January 16, 2013

BISBEE — A man was convicted on Friday in Cochise County Superior Court of shooting at two Bureau of Land Management rangers near Bowie in 2010.

Tracy Thibodeaux, 72, was charged with two counts of attempted first-degree murder and two counts of aggravated assault with a rifle against Tim Rinehart and Mark Brunk on June 5, 2010.

Jurors deliberated for about three hours on Thursday afternoon and Friday morning before reaching verdicts. The jury was allowed to consider lesser-included offenses of attempted second-degree murder and attempted manslaughter.

On Friday in Division 3 court, Thibodeaux was found guilty of two counts of attempted second-degree murder and two counts of aggravated assault. The jury consisted of seven men and five women.

Judge Wallace Hoggatt ordered a pre-sentence report. He scheduled a sentencing hearing for Feb. 8 in Division 3 court.

BLM Rangers Brunk and Rinehart were on patrol in the Apache Pass Road and Happy Camp Canyon area near Bowie when Thibodeaux fired a Remington 770 30-06 bolt-action rifle, striking their vehicles.

The defendant claimed he acted in self-defense. He contended he had been under surveillance by the federal government, and he was afraid.

BLM Safford Field Manager Scott Cooke said Saturday, "This was a very serious incident and we are glad to see closure in this case after more than two years."

Sheriff's deputies had apprehended Thibodeaux on Thursday, June 10, 2010.

He had evaded arrest until that morning when Cochise County Sheriff's deputies took him into custody without incident near the post office in Bowie.

Thibodeaux was booked into the Cochise County Jail on two counts of attempted murder and two counts of aggravated assault, said Carol Capas, spokesperson for the sheriff's office.

"We had leads that we had been following since the beginning of the incident, and one panned out," Capas said at the time.

On June 5, Thibodeaux reportedly opened fire on Rinehart and Brunk after they followed his white pickup in the area of Happy Camp Canyon and Apache Pass Road near Bowie.

The two rangers unhurt by the rifle shots, continued to follow Thibodeaux until he eventually returned down the same road, at which point Rinehart and Brunk, who were in pursuit, opened fire on him and the truck, Capas said.

Thibodeaux continued down Happy Camp Canyon to his residence, where multiple law enforcement agencies, including the Department of Public Safety, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and U. S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement eventually gathered and an armed standoff ensued with a woman, 48-year-old Kimberly Adgurson.

Adgurson was eventually taken into custody after Cochise County SWAT personnel used tear gas to force her out of the home.

Later, a search of the home revealed an unspecified number of guns. Thibodeaux was not found, Capas said.

Sheriff's office investigators later obtained and executed a search warrant of Adgurson's home in Benson. Investigators also conducted a second, consensual search of another Benson residence but did not locate Thibodeaux.

Adgurson was booked in the county jail on an \$8,000 bond. On Jan. 27, 2011, Adgurson was sentenced to 3.5 years in the Arizona Department of Corrections (ADOC), with credit given for 228 days, Capas told the Range News.

From Betty Sager: posted March 14, 2013 on **Facebook**

Tuesday's cemetery cleanup was a success. We were done by about 10:15AM. Faded flowers and broken ornaments were removed. You are now free to place new flowers/decorations on the grave sites of your loved ones.

Since our bi-annual cleanup is a newly established policy and this was the first cleanup, we were lenient in removing decorations. We left the newer looking flowers and left mementos (teddy bears, flower pots, etc.,) and saved/returned a few Christmas decorations to the families of the departed ones for use next year. Notices will be posted in August with our SEPTEMBER 2013 cleanup date. We ask that you remove any mementos prior to that date. Please help us keep our Bowie Desert Rest Cemetery looking as nice as possible. Thank you

County considers block grant proposals Shar Porier Bisbee Daily Review | Posted: Wednesday, March 6, 2013 Willcox

Range News - www.willcoxrangenews.com

BISBEE — Every two years, Cochise County gets federal funding through the U.S. Department of Housing Community Development Block Grant program.

These revenues have declined over the past few years from \$300,000 to about \$170,000 this year. The Cochise County Board of Supervisors held its second required public hearing during a meeting on Tuesday. These funds are limited in use to improve water and wastewater systems, homeless facilities, housing rehabilitation, low-income or handicapped facilities, services for seniors and the homeless neighborhood revitalization projects to eliminate blight, according to Lisa Marra, grant coordinator.

Requests considered by the board included: Elfrida water improvement; Fry Fire electrical upgrades; Bowie Water District upgrades; Bowie Fire Department structure work, a helicopter landing zone and a blood pressure monitor; Bay Acres sewer connections; emergency home repairs throughout the county, St. David Water District improvements and sidewalk, curb and gutter work in the Sulgar subdivision in Sierra Vista. Marra noted the two latter requests were received after the supervisors' work session, held earlier this month.

The supervisors will make a final decision on what will get funded at one of its March meetings after Marra meets with the state and with the Southeastern Arizona Governments Organization for its input on which projects might get more consideration for funding.

Klump works to secure newspaper history

E.M. Hendricks for the Arizona Range News | Posted: Wednesday, March 13, 2013

(Note: Kathy Klump and Peta-Anne Tenney created the "Images of America: **Bowie**" book.)

Kathy Klump reads a lot of newspapers. In the spring of 2012 she began the project of reading the entire output of the Range News.

A Willcox newspaper began publishing in 1883 or 1884 with a weekly titled the Southwestern Stockman. The issues the Chiricahua Regional Museum and Research Center has date from 1885. The output of 1893 and 1894 are copied onto disks, and it has not been determined which issues may be missing. The museum has copies of some of those issues.

The Southwestern Stockman was not a continuous publication and by March 1894, it became the Sulphur Valley News, which published until the end of 1896. The only known extant copies of the Sulphur Valley News are at the museum and the collection is complete.

The Arizona Range News began in 1896.

Chiricahua Regional Museum and Research Center director Kathy Klump thoroughly reads, in chronological order, every issue. After a year, she has reached issues dating to 1909.

As she reads, Klump flags pages containing articles of particular interest. Peta-Anne Tenney photographs the flagged pages and loads the image to a computer file. Klump then places printed copies into relevant files.

The idea is to create an informational network of local information across the decades. This referencing gathers together available primary source information so that each future researcher need not search out each source.

Not a standard museum practice, Klump has undertaken this effort on her own initiative. As a

result of this work, she is developing her own encyclopedic familiarity of years of Willcox history.

Reviewing newspaper stories chronologically allows her to have a new historical perspective. In addition, she is able to add to the accuracy of local history and augment historical research.

The Research Center received grants from the Arizona Historical Society to preserve the newspapers in dedicated binders. Each page is contained in a plastic folder that keeps the paper from deteriorating further. When the Center pointed out that much of the collection could not be found elsewhere, the State Archives wanted to microfilm the issues it did not have. As a result, further funding of the project to protect the originals was offered, but was contingent upon the center making those issues available to the state. Klump balked at the idea of shipping so precious a resource to Phoenix, so she carried them there herself and participated in the microfilming to the benefit of both parties.

Klump worked with the microfilming technicians for the entire week in Phoenix. She helped the micrographic technician, Kim Smith, prepare and photograph each page and organize the content of each roll of film. The initial photography was then forwarded to the developer and quality expert, Christy Tocik, who evaluated the exposure settings to balance the differences in color of the paper. Then a master was created for separate climate controlled storage, to be used only if the working copy is damaged. A silver duplicate was created to be kept in the State Archives and used as the source for Diazo copies made for researchers. Klump returned from Phoenix with a Diazo copy for the museum.

The microfilming is funded by The Arizona Digital Newspaper Project, administered by the Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records. The Project, whose funding in turn derives from a joint effort by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Library of Congress, seeks to create a nationwide online digital database for newspapers published between 1836 and 1922. That the Research Center here in Willcox owned the only known copies of some early issues of the Arizona Range News secured approval of the funding.

The issues at the office of the Arizona Range News had been microfilmed in the 1980s, but there were substantial numbers of issues missing. The microfilm wound up at the Family History Center in Willcox until it closed and the film was donated to the Center. Most of the missing issues were anonymously donated to the Center some 10 years ago. More were found later at the Range News office and added to the collection.

This is just one of many projects dedicated to preserving the history of the Sulphur Springs Valley. *EM Hendricks is a resident of Dragoon*.

Bowie School News:

Congratulations Graduates!

The Bowie Alumni Group wishes to congratulate the 2013 Bowie High School graduates. We invite you to attend our Bowie Alumni Reunion on June 8th, 2013.



Bowie Spelling Bee Champion Nyomi Hernandez and Runnerup Ariana Nuñez.

Nyomi Hernandez is Bowie Spelling Bee Champion!

Bowie Elementary School recently held its Spelling Bee. Nyomi Hernandez spelled the most words correctly and was named Bowie Spelling Bee Champion. All third through eighth grade classes held classroom contests; the classroom winners competed to represent Bowie at the Cochise County contest in February. Ariana Nuñez was named Runner-up for correctly spelling the second most words. Bowie will be represented by both girls at the Cochise County Spelling Bee in February, 2013. This year the Spelling Bee was held in the Davey Baker Library located in the Mary Doyle building. The word reader was Patrick O'Donnell and Bowie Staff members Cathi Jones, Tammy Hopkins and Juana Martinez served as judges. Many students seemed frustrated in the early rounds, as the word lists seemed challenging compared to their study lists used for practice.

Student achievement is our focus and we strive to enrich the classroom instruction with relevant activities. You are encouraged to please visit Bowie Schools and discuss our successes and programs. We are located at: 315 W 5th St. Bowie, Office Phone: 520-847-2545 Willcox Range News February 6, 2013

<u>Personal Stories About Bowie and the</u> <u>People Who Lived Them:</u>

(Editor's note: The following explains that Wanda Logan Howard sent her mother's recollections to Evelyn via email, for inclusion in the newsletter.)

Dear Evelyn,

Yes, Alice is was my mother. She and my daddy, Biff. moved to Bowie in 1966. Willcox is our hometown. My brother Butch Logan and his family, Mattie, Laura and Biff lived there so Mamma, Daddy and my younger brother Walt moved there to be near them. We had lived in California for about 12 years when they moved back. Walt graduated in 1968 and eventually married Andara Montierth. I married in California in 1962 and we moved our family to Michigan in 1970 where I have lived since. Mamma and Daddy became unable to care for themselves in 1996 so my hubby and I moved them to Michigan as Hospice patients, to live with us until their deaths in 1997. They passed away November 22 (Daddy) and November 23 (Mamma) and are buried in Stockbridge, MI. I personally only lived in Bowie for the first 3 months of 6th grade with Mrs. Hodges as my teacher, then we moved to California right after Christmas, that was Dec 1954. Oh, Mamma worked at Stan's Café then and I don't remember what Daddy did! I visited my folks many, many times and used to go to SanBow meetings with them when I was there, I really do love Bowie! I think I would love it a LOT today....I just dug myself out of 8" of snow that fell a couple of days ago!! You have a great day and please stay in touch!

From Alice Logan, March 1994: "I have written my memories for enjoyment only. This is no intention of leading anyone to believe I am an authority on Bowie's history.

Bowie was once considered a railroad center due to the railroad 'Spur-Line' going from Bowie to Solomanville, Safford, Thatcher, Pima, Globe and Miami, Arizona. The branch line was not scheduled to meet with the passenger trains on the main S.P. Line (Southern Pacific), here at Bowie and as a result, there was a lay-over for the train passengers at times, who had to change trains to reach their destination.

There were a couple of hotels, rooms above the train depot, also the Harvey House. The businesses accommodated the lay-over patrons, of course other people also. There was also an Opera House. Eventually highways, better cars and airplanes, etc., have eliminated the need of hotels and so forth. In bygone days, Bowie boasted a bank, drug store, weekly newspaper, a doctor in residence, a mortuary and a Soloman-Weichersham Commissary. There were several small cafes, a barber shop, saloons and Weinberger's Mercantile. There were two churches and a school. These all benefitted the community, consisting of homesteaders, prospectors, ranchers, miners, rail roaders and anyone else in the surrounding vicinity.

The first graded road from Benson, AZ, east to New Mexico state line reached Bowie in 1922-23. Until then, a wagon road followed along near the S.P. Railroad right of way. A graded road to Safford was built about the same date. These roads were a move toward progress, with the auto industry building better and better cars and people wanting more modern transportation than the horse buggy/wagon provided. The first graded road from Willcox was west or north of the railroad to approximately a mile, or in line with the Mountain View R.V. Park, west of Bowie. It crossed the tracks to the south side and came down Lawrence St. to Central Ave. It turned south on Central for one block then east on Kinchilla St. for approximately 1 1/2 mile, (in line with the gin) where it crossed back to the north side of the tracks and east to San Simon. This route on Central Ave. passed along what was known as the 'Business Block'. The first paved road

came about 1938-39, it used approximately the same route as the graded dirt road, except it crossed under the railroad at Luzena and continued eastward on the south side of the railroad. What is known today as I-10 Alternate became Main Street. Over a period of three decades there have been at least ten filling stations, seven cafes and four motels to benefit the tourist trade. They have closed, with the exception on one motel, since the freeway by-passed Bowie in 1968

Originally the railroad played an important part in the transportation of merchandise, whether it was livestock, mining equipment, hardware, food stuffs or passengers, so the hub of business was as near the S.P. depot as was feasible. Also, the late Ira Welker told me the railroad furnished water for the town's people, therefore the residents lived as near the well as possible. They either carried water or hauled it in barrels on wagons for their personal use. The first well in the Bowie area was dug by hand, under the supervision of T.J. Tevis, by Santiago Navarette's father with the help of 3 or 4 other men. Some of them stood guard at all times in case of an Indian attack.

The railroad reached Bowie in 1880-82. The steam engines required lots of water, therefore, the railroad put a well down and installed a pump to pump water into an overhead tank to fill the boilers on the engines. There were other places of business, plus those afore mentioned. One business was Cliff Dickson's father's garage, blacksmith shop and wood yard. That was located on the block where Cliff's Barber Shop is located today. The Catholic Church stood in front of the burned house (Catholic Parsonage) across the street from today's Chamber of Commerce.

Something I remember was a large square of cement that had an iron ring in the center, just outside the old jail. My sister and I passed by the jail going to kindergarten and first grade at school. We were told that the iron ring was where prisoners were chained so they would get some fresh air and sunshine. My sister, Leola, and I would cry because they were so mean to the prisoners. We never saw anyone chained there, but I am sure that if there had been, we would have detoured a long way around! The late Lila Gates told me she saw some chained there.

My father helped to build the first graded highway from Willcox to Bowie and the road camps consisted of many tents, used as living quarters for the workers. Most of the men ate at the cook shack. There were 25-30 boarders and my mother cooked for them. The road camps moved as the road was finished eastward. We lived at Rasso, then about half way between Rasso and Luzena, then Luzena and Bowie. Mama didn't cook for them anymore, so my folks rented a newly built house from Bob Bajar. My older sister, Mary, passed away at that time and then our house burned. We moved back to the road camp which was north of town, where there was room for horse corrals. The horses and fresnos* were used to build the road grade and wagons were used to haul fill dirt, so horses were a necessary part of the building process.

My sister, Mary, was a 6th grader. Her teacher was Lillian Richards. My teacher was Miss Fleming. First grade was held in the room at the High School that serves as a library now. The first school, a frame structure, was built by railroad carpenters in the 1890's, today it is Jay Dagley's home. The brick building at the corner of Central and 5th Street was built in 1907. Today it serves as County Library and Community Center. Carl Olander told me that the small frame building in back was moved in from a country location. He wasn't sure, but it possibly came from the Nine Mile School site. The late Opal Cooke told me the first high school classes were held in the house 2 doors east of where Tom and Mickey Cooke now live on Kinchilla St.

Some people may disagree with my olden day memories of Bowie. That is their prerogative. I have written this for anyone's enjoyment who reads it as well as mine. Any corrections are welcomed."

Signed Alice C. Logan, March 1994

*Not sure if that's the right word, but she put it in there. I thought some of you may enjoy reading this so I posted it like she wrote it. If anyone wants a copy, I have my mom's handwritten and her typed copy. Just let me know by message, email or here and I will send you a copy! Oh, my grandfather's name that worked on the road was Lee Crawford. Thanks, Wanda Logan Howard (posted on Facebook "Where the Heck is Bowie, Arizona?")

Memories from Lola "Elizabeth Carleton"

I Remember: A R Spikes

The year was 1930 and I was 12 years old when this man came into my Life.

I was there in a one room rock cabin....roughly 15 miles from Bowie... with 3 younger siblings. Our family was in the midst of a crisis: James- the brother just younger than I- was in the hospital at Douglas in a cast from armpits to ankles!! He had been run over by the truck!

(The only other incident I recall about that time was that my mother had a "sponge" ready to make bread when she had to go with my brother. I made the bread, OK except: I forgot to add the salt! Tasteless, but we ate it.)

And here was a man asking questions I may- or may not- have answered to his satisfaction.

What I do know is that we moved into town to live while school was in session for all the years I went to school in Bowie.

WHY? Because it was cheaper to pay X-\$ per child to be in town than to send a school bus for us. (That stipend was welcomed by my parents too, because we were in the midst of the "Great Depression". Dad hadn't had a job since that Spring....when he worked at the mine at Walker- near Prescott. (The final year the family went to school in Bowie a school bus did taken them to and from school!)

What I remember best about Mr. Spikes is that he was a reasonable person...used what I call: "common sense" and encouraged each who would...to make the best use of what was available.

Example: I only had 2 years at Bowie High School-Dad got a job in a mine at Bisbee!!

When this happened I needed only 2 "credits" to graduate...because Mr. Spikes permitted it. I was aware of one other who previously had such a privilege. (Were there others?)

A R SPIKES: a name I'll never forget!!

And this tribute from Lola:

James (Jim) O. CARLETON...a tribute from a sister

Yes: This is the brother who was in a body cast from armpits to ankles!! His many mishaps, etc. would take more than one chapter to tell about.

James too, came to Bowie Schools from Walker, Arizona in the Fall of 1930. I believe his first teacher to have been "Miss HOWARD"

As he got older he missed a lot of school because his father needed his help...until while in High School he quit even trying to go to school.

During WWII he worked in the shipyards at Mare Island. From there into heavy construction- then, finally became a licensed building contractor. Built housing developments...mostly around Redding, Shasta, California area...where he still lives.

His disposition is most unusual and such that he has always been much respected by all who ever met him...and much loved by his children and extended family.

During WWII he married Daphne Della NEAR (NEHER). They celebrated their 60 years of marriage 4 years before she died. They had 3 children...2 of whom had University educations. Fairly late in life he became a serious Tennis player...perhaps influenced by his son, Duane, who took up Tennis while at BYU and daughter Della, who taught it at a Sacramento High School until retirement. Not to be ignored is their other daughter, Donna, who worked in southern California-coaching individuals and teams continuously for several years and still keeps her hand in.

When he built his final home in Sacramento: a standard sized tennis court is in his back yard! Many come to share his joy in the sport!

Let it be known: in 2005 he "earned the ranking as #1 in the USTA" and the same with his doubles partner...Dr. Kenneth HAYES of San Jose, California.

He even competed in Europe! Austria- to be precise.

In February of this year there was no one found to compete with him...he has outlived them all!

P.S. I'm including copies of some documentation, etc

Editor's note: the documentation includes copies of Jim's certificates from the United States Tennis Association of Northern California, certifying that Jim scored the most Grand Prix points in Men's 80 Doubles in 2000; was named Player of the Year in 2005 in the First Men's 85 Doubles; and a certificate from 2005 stating that James Carleton and Kenneth Hayes has earned first place in the Men's 85 Team Doubles division of the United States Tennis Association.

Additional documentation which space prohibits me from including in the newsletter, includes a copy of a newspaper article from the June 10, 2000, Record Searchlight. Including several pictures, the article states "Eighty year-old Jim Carleton is just getting into the swing of things with his tennis career. The longtime Redding resident recently won the USTA Seniors National Indoor 80s Double Championships in Vancouver, WA. The article continues, "When the family gets together, they put on a tournament on the court next to his house. It was even a family member who got him started playing. "I was about 14 when my aunt gave my sister a racket, Carleton said. "When she broke a string, she let me have it. I tried to string it with a piano wire." Now he's playing a winning tune."

(Editor's note: Lola included a hand-written note stating that she is one of six siblings who attended Bowie Public Schools beginning in the fall of 1930. Three are deceased. We will look forward to seeing her and her brother Jim at the reunion on June 8.)

Celebration of Life, Jeane Elene Fousel

Editors note: The following comes from the written remarks given by Ken Fousel at the Celebration of Life for his sister-in-law, Jeane Fousel. I asked Ken for a copy of his remarks and he handed me the complete document! So, I will relate here, a few of the many humorous anecdotes that Ken shared with the approximately 75 family and friends who gathered in celebration of Jeane's life on April 27, 2013.

Today we acknowledge and celebrate that warm and joyous person who was such an important part of our lives, who endeared herself to us forever!

Now, I should probably explain the presence of that rather unusual object displayed here beside the beautiful picture of Jeanne. No, it is not an urn that contains Jeane's ashes.... That blue plastic glass was, arguably, one of Jeane's most beloved and prized possessions. It went everywhere with her, always filled with her Southern sweet tea with lemon (her own secret recipe!). It was the first thing she wanted when she work up and the last thing she wanted at bedtime. It was in her hand or by her side every minute of every day.

It famously appeared in.... wedding photos and holiday tables. It has been with her in all 50 states and most Canadian provinces. Skip even built a special holder between the two front seats of their van, so it wouldn't spill over in the course of their many travels.

Sooooo, it seems only fitting and proper that we should stand her one last drink of tea as we say goodbye to her today.

....in January 1946, a young man named Delbert Fousel had just been discharged from the Army Air Corps, and had come back to his home town of Bowie to help run the family Texaco service station. One day a friend, who coincidentally was working in the same office as Jeane, stopped by the station to tell Delbert that there was a really good lookin' girl down at the railroad office and that he wanted to introduce him to her. As Delbert was the only single young man over the age of 21 in the town of Bowie and Jeane, as it turned out, was the only single young woman over the age of 16, Delbert went to meet her the following day.

...... The move from New York City to Tucson and finally to Bowie was a major cultural change.... Maybe even a shock... for Jeane (born and raised in Alabama with only a short stop in Tucson at an early age, and then traveled to New York City where she studied opera), as Bowie was by far the smallest town in which Jeane had ever lived.

After meeting Jeane (who had moved to Bowie to be closer to her family), Delbert asked her to a dance in the nearby town of Willcox on March 22, 1946, their

first real date. And they were married less than 3 months later, on June 12. Talk about a whirlwind courtship.... But they spent the next 67 years together.... Dancing all the way, becoming locally famous for their "double shuffle shag".

Now, back to that dance in Willcox. Jeane, a prim and proper Southern Belle had just returned from the exciting, high fashion city of New York and as a result, she really "put on the dog" for this small town western country dance.

She wore a beautiful suit, stockings, high heels and long white gloves. She was a real "stunner!" This caused quite a stir in the tiny town of Willcox, where everyone else was dressed in "Wild West Casual", which for men meant a clean white T-shirt and a good pair of Levi's and for the ladies, it was comparably down-home casual. But Jean always used to say "it never hurts to be the best dressed woman in the room".... Which she most definitely was that night.

....up to that point in his life, his name was Delbert....but Jeane really disliked the name Delbert, so once they started going steady, she decided to rename him Skip, and he has been known by the name Skip ever since.

The story of their actual wedding day is remembered and told differently by all those who were there....and 67 years is a long time to try to remember and get all the details right...so suffice it to say that everything that could go wrong, did go wrong, and the trip to Lordsburg and the following couple of days of their honeymoon in Cloudcroft, NM was really a harrowing "trial by fire" for Jeane.

Now, to skip ahead to their wedding day: In Arizona back then, the state law required a 3-day delay after getting the license and since Bowie was such a tiny little burg, you had to go to Bisbee, the county seat, to get the required marriage license, and that was a 6 hour, 150 mile round-trip over mostly dirt roads! So when it came time to get married, many...probably most...people simply drove 50 miles east to Lordsburg, NM, which was our substitute for Las Vegas! In Lordsburg, a couple could get their marriage license, find an available minister or Justice of the Peace, round up a couple of witnesses if necessary, have the wedding and be on

their way in less than two hours! And usually there was no bridal gown, no bridal bouquet, no photographers, no wedding cake, sometimes not even a wedding ring. Nada. Just tie the knot and get out of town! And the whole thing only cost about \$25 to \$35. Forget your large, expensive, fancy weddings. This was the real deal... years before Las Vegas came on to the scene!

But, that was not the end of surprises for Jeane....she had one more experience from which she almost did not recover.

The newlyweds had just come home from their < honeymoon and were getting ready to crawl into bed that first night when they noticed that there was an odd smell in the bedroom. Seems the pillowcases had been stuffed with onions and garlic! Then they discovered that there were rocks under the sheets and a cowbell tied under the box springs.... And I'll let you guess what that was for!

Of course, Skip knew exactly what was going on...another Wild West tradition, a Shivaree!

All of a sudden, at every window and door in the house, there began a hollering and banging and noises of all kinds. Jeane was scared to death!!! Back then, nobody ever locked their doors, so suddenly, all these friends and neighbors came barging into the house... and into the bedroom... where they proceeded to dress Skip in a pair of swim trunks and Jeane in a teeny weeny sunsuit. She was placed in a wheelbarrow with another cowbell attached, and Skip paraded her through the main street of town, surrounded by cars with headlights and horns blaring. After a short stop at the most popular bar in town, they ended up at Doug and Bobbie Welker's place where they had quite a party!

One of Skip's favorite memories is Jeane's first time fishing...behind the dam at River Lake in Greer. Skip was in rubber boots, fishing from the middle of the stream, when he heard Jeane scream. When he turned to look, there she was, having "Arkansawed" a trout, which came off the hook in mid-air, and was desperately trying to flip-flop its way back to the water. Jeane was trying to stop it by beating it to death with her fishing rod, screaming her head off. Skip laughed so hard, he fell over in that ice cold

water! But Jeane was "hooked" on fishing and they continued to camp and fish for the rest of their lives.

Bowie Names in the News:

Newport Beach to Ensenada Yacht Race: Loe Real beats sundown

Howard Enloe's Jenn 60 trimaran completes Newport to Ensenada in 7 hours, 3 minutes, 51 seconds, just second boat to finish before sundown.

April 26, 2013

In 65 years there had been just one boat that finished the Newport-to-Ensenada Yacht Race before sundown.

Now, make that two.

Loe Real, a Jenn 60 trimaran, completed the 126 nautical miles from Newport Beach to Ensenada in 7 hours, 3 minutes, 51 seconds Friday, nearly breaking the record set by Stars & Stripes in 1998. Stars & Stripes finished in 6:46:30, 17 minutes, 21 seconds faster than Loe Real.

The Newport Ocean Sailing Assn. sent out a special report shortly after Loe Real arrived to Ensenada.

"The sun dropped below the horizon about 19 minutes later, making Loe Real only the second boat to finish any of the 66 races in daylight," the report read.

Loe Real finished first overall in 8:45:03 four years ago in another race that was notably windy.

More of the 204 boats that started the race were expected to finish during the night, some seeking the monohull record of 10 hours 37 minutes 50 seconds set by Doug Baker's Magnitude 80 in 2009.

— Steve Virgen

H L Enloe PO BOX 26486 EL PASO, TX 79926 915-526-3563

Editor's Note: I would like to thank my husband, Brian Bickel, and my cousin, Evelyn Lathram, for their generous and helpful assistance. SB

Mark your Calendar Now!



Everyone is invited to join Phyllis and Tony Cohorn as they celebrate their 50th Wedding Anniversary. Join Phyllis and Tony at the Willcox Community Center on Saturday, August 10, at 12 noon. A barbeque lunch will be followed by music and dancing.

Phyllis and Tony emphasize that the only gift they request is your presence.

Please RSVP to Wendy Cohorn.

Bowie Unified School District #14

Patrick O'Donnell, Superintendent P.O. Box 157 315 W. 5th Street Roger Studley, Business Manager Bowie, AZ 85605

(520) 847-2545

Bowie Elementary School Mary G. Doyle Building

Bowie Middle School Eva Hall Building Home of the **Panthers** Fax (520) 847-2546
District Gymnasium
Bruce E. Brown Gym

Sen. A. R. Spikes Building

Home of the Cougars

April 25, 2013

Dear Bowie School Community Supporter

I am writing this letter to request your assistance with the operational expenses for our school/community swimming pool.

The rural location of Bowie limits the available opportunities for community members, especially our children, to have recreation activities during the summer. For this reason, Bowie Schools has worked hard each year to fund the swimming pool's operation. The Bowie Swimming Pool traditionally opens the day after school lets out for the summer. That day this year falls on Friday, May 24, 2013. Unfortunately, the expense is thus that Bowie Schools is looking at not opening the pool this year. The school district budget must be reduced by approximately 15% and the pool cost is suggested as part of that reduction. We have been spending an average of \$12,200 the past three summers. This accounts for Life Guards, water, chemicals, electricity, umbrellas, and testing supplies. The maintenance and water-testing is accomplished during the morning adult swim time to reduce time costs. The water will entirely come from the district well this year. The user fees collected the past three summers average \$951 per year. The Governing Board has looked at the pool as a necessity and therefore used Maintenance and Operations budget dollars for funding.

We are asking community businesses and citizens to offer any financial support they can to create a recreational opportunity for the community. We have kept the pool open six days per week (Tuesday through Sunday), eight hours per day. The pool has been open for 54-61 days the past three summers. We have discussed the reduction of days and/or hours. Sadly, the expense requires our attention in these tight budget times. Our average pool budget the past few years is as follows:

Expenses:

Lifeguard Wages and related expenses

Pool Chemicals and testing supplies Electricity Umbrellas, rescue-flotation devices \$187 per day (8 hrs x 2 guards x \$9.75 plus ERE) (\$10846 for last summer of 58 days) \$1256 per year (Shock,chlorine tabs,granules,strips) \$261 for the summer (bathroom lights, pump) \$200 (needed for life guard stand)

Income: An average of \$951 for the summer

As a result of discussions, the Governing Board is considering not opening the swimming pool this summer. I have also been asked to seek donations of financial support from community businesses and citizens. I look forward to clarifying any of this information and to discussing your potential donation. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Patrick O'Donnell Superintendent Nancy-Jean Welker Governing Board President

Governing Board

Nancy-Jean Welker, President

Kim Klump, Member

Kristin Skiles, Member Jared Allred, Clerk Barth Morin, Member www.bowieschools.org





BOWIE PANTHERS! Annual Membership Fee Form



- The Annual Membership Fee of \$10.00 includes the Newsletter when it is published. Alumni will NOT receive the Newsletter if they do not pay the Membership Fee.
- There is no guarantee how many copies of the Newsletter will be published each calendar year. Our Newsletter Editor will attempt to publish at least one per year, and more if possible.
- Husband and wife alumni and family members <u>living in the same household</u> will need to pay only one annual membership fee. If the family wishes to pay more, it will be gladly accepted to help cover expenses.
- Failure to pay the annual membership fee will NOT prevent an alumnus from attending a reunion, a luncheon or other alumni activity.
- If you would like to receive the Bowie School Alumni Newsletter, please fill out the form and send it with a check or money order for \$10.00 to:

Evelyn Lathram, 1920 W. Mountain Laurel Dr., Oro Valley, AZ 85737

•Make your checks or money orders for the Membership Fee payable to the: Bowie School Alumni Group.

Name(s):	
Address:	
City, State, Zip code:	
Phone:	Email address:
Year(s) graduated or	years attended or faculty:
Do you want to receiv	e the newsletter via regular mail or Email?
Do you want to receiv near Tucson or Phoen	e invitations to the Bowie School Alumni Group luncheons held in Arizona, in or iix?
Yes; No	
Do vou want to receiv	e invitations to the future Bowie School Five Year Reunions?
Yes; No	

Thank you for supporting the Bowie School Alumni Group!

Board of Directors: Lorenzo Abalos, Susan Bickel, Florina Christiernsson, Evelyn Lathram, Larren Yelton