

Evo DeConcini
Oral History Project:
Arizona Legal History

Interview with Elizabeth Daume
April 22, 1987
AV 0399

Tucson: Arizona Historical Society



1988

THE EVO DECONCINI ORAL HISTORY PROJECT: ARIZONA LEGAL HISTORY

HISTORICAL NOTE

In 1985, James F. McNulty, Jr., former U.S. Congressman from Arizona and currently an attorney with Bilby and Shoenhair in Tucson, proposed that the Arizona Historical Society develop an oral history project to collect the reminiscences of senior judges and lawyers in Southern Arizona. As a former partner in one of the oldest law firms in the state, in Bisbee, he had long been aware of the wealth of information and experience expressed in many of his colleague's lives and careers, some of whom had been practicing law for over fifty years. In an effort to preserve and disseminate their stories and observations about the profession, the Archives Department of the Arizona Historical Society/Tucson developed a pilot program focused on Southern Arizona, with the goal of collecting the reminiscences of fifteen to twenty individuals associated with the legal profession over the last fifty years.

The project was funded through a challenge grant made by Roy Drachman and money subsequently donated by members of the Pima County Bar Association and the DeConcini family. At Mr. Drachman's request, the project was named for the late Judge Evo DeConcini, a highly-respected member of the Arizona Bar and a long-time friend.

Most of the interviews were conducted between 1986 and 1988, by Mr. McNulty. Interviews were also conducted by Robert

Palmquist, Jack August, and Adelaide Elm. Additional interviews with judges and attorneys conducted previously for other oral history projects were included with the DeConcini Project, to expand the scope of the project. The narrators, representing both rural and urban practices, were identified for inclusion by Mr. McNulty and other members of the State Bar. They included three judges, sixteen attorneys, the wife of a former state Supreme Court justice, and the legal secretary of one of the oldest law firms in the state. All transcripts and tapes are available to the public at both the Arizona Historical Society and the University of Arizona College of Law.

In addition to preserving the recollections of legal practitioners in Southern Arizona, the Evo DeConcini Legal History Project has spurred the collection and preservation of primary documents relating to legal history, such as day books, client ledgers, correspondence and photographs from law firms and individuals connected with the profession. It is hoped that the DeConcini Project will serve as a model for the collection of such memoirs and historic materials on a state-wide basis.

THE EVO DECONCINI ORAL HISTORY PROJECT: ARIZONA LEGAL HISTORY

SCOPE AND CONTENT NOTE

This collection consists of 43 cassette tapes (60 to 90 minutes in length), thirty-two 1/4-inch audio tapes, and twenty-one transcripts produced for the "Evo DeConcini Oral History Project: Arizona Legal History" by the Archives Department of the Arizona Historical Society between 1966 and 1988.

The collection is arranged in two series: (1) Oral interviews conducted for the project; and (2) Oral interviews gathered from other projects.

Series One consists of fifteen interviews: (1) Charles Ares; (2) Ralph W. Bilby; (3) Thomas Chandler; (4) Elizabeth Daume; (5) Ora DeConcini; (6) Gordon Farley; (7) Martin Gentry; (8) Thomas L. Hall; (9) Virginia Hash; (10) Norman Hull; (11) Ashby I. Lohse; (12) James F. McNulty, Jr.; (13) James Murphy; (14) Alton C. Netherlin; (15) Joseph C. Padilla; and (16) Wesley Polley. Interviews 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, and 13 were conducted by Mr. McNulty. Interviews 11, 14, 15 and 16 were done by Robert Palmquist. Adelaide Elm conducted interviews 4, and 9, and Jack August conducted interview 12.

Series Two consists of five interviews: (17) Harry Gin; (18) Don Hummel; (19) Hayzel B. Daniels; (20) Rubin Salter; (21) Rose Silver. The Gin interview was conducted by Bonita Lam for the "Chinese in Tucson" project; Don Bufkin, Acting

Executive Director of the Arizona Historical Society, conducted the Hummel interview; Richard Harris and Carol Jensen conducted the Daniels interviews; Baiza Muhammad interviewed Salter for the African-American History Internship Project; and Rose Silver was interviewed by Mary Melcher for the "Women and Work: An Aural History," a joint project of the Arizona Humanities Council and the University of Arizona.

The bulk of the collection deals with the experiences and observations of these individuals relating to the legal profession in Southern Arizona over the last sixty years. The interviews document the following topics: education preparatory to the profession (law school, reading law, the bar exam); legal practice during the Depression, and the influence of the New Deal; relationships between the legal profession and politics; the role of judges vis a vis the Bar; the increasingly litigious nature of society; the effect of social changes on the practice of law; the experiences of women and minorities in the profession; and post- World War II changes in the legal system. Of particular interest are anecdotes about particular cases and clients; histories of several old law firms in Southern Arizona; University of Arizona Law School professors and courses of study; opportunities some had to practice law without a law degree; and remembrances of the colorful individuals who influenced the profession in Territorial days and early statehood.

The collection is valuable for its comprehensive look at

the law profession in Southern Arizona over the first half of this century, and its emphasis on the changes which have occurred within the profession during that period.



Elizabeth Daume Interview

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Photograph, Elizabeth Daume,
Steve Desens, and Jim McNulty, 1986. i

Biography iv

Birth in Austria, 1908. 1-2

Parents' arrival in Bisbee. 3-4

Bisbee's German community during World War I. 4-7

Father's work as motorman for Phelps Dodge. 8-10

Bisbee Deportation. 11-12

Early memories of Bisbee, businesses. 13-15

Bisbee neighborhoods. 16-17

Lavender Pit. 17

Primary school. 18-19

Bisbee High School. 20-21

Childhood games and friends 21-23

Memories of Mexican Revolution. 23-24

Probating Lemuel Shattuck estate. 24

Marriage, 1926. 26

First automobile. 26-27

Work for Phelps Dodge Mercantile. 28-30

Job with Southern Arizona Auto. 30-32

Husband's service in World War II 32-33

Termination of job with Southern Arizona Auto 34-35

Beginning work for Sutter and Gentry law firm 35-37

Lawyers' salaries during Depression 38

Sutter's and Gentry's real estate and personal finance matters	40-41
Memories of Fred Sutter	42-43
Jim McNulty joins firm, 1951.	44-45
Wiswall estate; Martin Gentry's heart attack.	45-48
Attorneys associated with firm.	48-49
Work with probate	49-50
Jim Gentry's real estate holdings	51-52
Relationships with lawyers in firm.	52-53
Women who worked in office.	54-56
Office equipment over years; move to new office	57-59
Clients over year	60-61
Taking minutes for Shattuck Denn union meetings	61-63
Recording court proceedings for Fred Sutter	64
Celebration of forty years with firm.	65-68
Early probate work for Sutter	70-71
The politics of members of the firm72
Types of cases handled by firm.	74-75
Earlier history of firm76
Hannigan Brothers case.77
Jim McNulty	78-80

Elizabeth Daume Biography

Elizabeth Kraker Daume was born in 1908, in Austria, while her mother was visiting relatives. The family moved to Bisbee in 1909, where her father worked for Phelps Dodge. Daume graduated from Bisbee High School in 1926 and worked as a bookkeeper for Phelps Dodge Mercantile. She then was the bookkeeper for the Southern Arizona Auto Company.

In 1937, Daume was hired by Fred Sutter and Jim Gentry to be the secretary for their law office. She managed the office, kept their personal financial records, handled much of the probate work, worked with the various lawyers who joined the firm, and hired and fired other secretaries over the years. In 1985, she retired after 47-1/2 years with the firm.

This interview gives a unique look at the history of what may be the oldest continuous law firm in the state. The firm of Sutter and Gentry went through several name changes, as partners came and left, and Elizabeth Daume worked with all of them. Her recollections of Fred Sutter and Jim Gentry are clear and valuable. She recalls a number of the early clients of the firm and the kinds of legal work the firm handled for them.

In addition to her perspective on the legal profession, Daume's interview offers a vivid picture of Bisbee during the first half of this century, particularly the period around World War I. Her descriptions of the town, businesses, and relationships between residents offer valuable insights into this important mining community.

ELIZABETH DAUME INTERVIEW

We are today, April 22, 1987, doing an interview with Elizabeth Daume, who worked for the firm of Sutter and Gentry, with various name changes, for many years. We're in the offices now, of Desens, Behrens and Hitchcock, her law firm for fifty years.

Daume: Forty-seven-and-a-half.

Elm: Forty-seven-and-a-half years. My name is Adelaide Elm and I'm the interviewer. Hello.

Daume: Hello.

Elm: First of all I'd like to start off with just some biographical questions. Just things about your life, from birth on. Can you tell me when you were born, and where?

Daume: I was born in Austria, which is now Yugoslavia, and I was born on February 26, 1908.

Elm: In 1908.

Daume: Yes.

Elm: Did you live there for a number of years or, did you come to the States soon?

Daume: No. How it happened that I was born over in Austria. My mother went over to visit her mother and her brothers and the relatives. She was pregnant at the time. And that was in January when she went over and I was born in February.

Elm: So your parents weren't actually living in Austria then, when you were born?

Daume: No.

Elm: Where were they living at that time?

Daume: Cleveland.

Elm: Cleveland, Ohio?

Daume: Yes. And that's where so many of the Germans went when they came here. And they had kind of colonies, you know, where they congregated and they, and they kept up all the customs and everything from the old country.

Elm: When did your parents actually move to the United States then? Do you remember? Of course you weren't born then, but do you know?

Daume: No. But I don't think I can remember that. But it was before 1908, but my mother and father were not going together at that time. They met and--she knew who he was in the old country--but they met in Cleveland. And that's where they were married.

Elm: What was your father's occupation? What was he doing in Cleveland?

Daume: I don't know.

Elm: Do you know why they came to the States from Austria?

Daume: For the same reason that all the people that were over there thought that the streets were lined with gold in the United States. And everybody wanted to come to the U.S.A.

Elm: Did they have relatives who were here before them? Did they come to join family that was already here?

Daume: I can't tell you that for sure.

Elm: Oh.

Daume: But they did have families here.

Elm: How long did they stay in Cleveland then? You were born and your. . . .

Daume: I was born in 1908, in the old country, and then my mother came back--she stayed there six months--and then she came back and I think, perhaps, they didn't stay in Cleveland too long after they were married. They were married at the time, but not too long. And I think my father went to Colorado first. That's where so many of them went because there was opportunity for work.

Elm: What kind of work?

Daume: Mining. And then they began to drift down to Bisbee. Most of them. And that's why we had--we had a lot of foreigners here in Bisbee, at that time. Germans, Serbs, Montenegros and there may have been others, but I was a kid and I didn't pay too much attention.

Elm: So it was mining then that brought your parents to Bisbee?

Daume: That's right.

Elm: Were there other Austrian families here? Did you all consider yourselves Austrian rather than German or

Daume: No. We considered ourselves German because where they came from was right on the border. German and Austrian, and they spoke German.

Elm: I see. And there was a large German community here, wasn't there?

Daume: There sure was.

Elm: Was Muheim here then? He was a merchant, local merchant. Do you remember that name?

Daume: I knew the Muheims later. Especially after I began working here. And I knew the old man, Joseph Muheim, and I knew, in fact I knew Evelyn Muheim, which was the youngest girl, and she's still living here.

Elm: Is that right?

Daume: Yes. Of course she's up in the years now, but she's still not old. And then there was Inez Muheim who married Joe Muheim. There was Inez who married Joe Muheim. Her name wasn't Muheim at the time. And she married Joe. Well, the mother was Spanish and her name was Carmelita and we probated her estate when she died. It was a big estate too. And I think that Mr. Muheim was a stockholder in the Miner's and Merchant's Bank over here.

Elm: Yes.

Daume: And. . . .

Elm: Was there, in the German community, did very many of the Germans who were here speak German in their homes?

Daume: Always.

Elm: Really?

Daume: I did until I went to school, and my mother said, "You talk German, too. Because I want you to know both of them." And I said, "I'm not going to talk German. They don't, that's not the way they talk in school." So I quit talking German, at home. But I could understand it all, and oh, we did lapse back once in a while to the language. But my sisters never talked it, and I had three sisters.

Elm: Yes. I wanted to ask you about brothers and sisters.

Daume: No brothers. Three sisters.

Elm: What were their names?

Daume: The one next to me was Stephanie. S-T-E-P-H-A-N-I-E. And then next to her was Helen. H-E-L-E-N. And then the youngest one was Marie. Then we took a middle name when we were confirmed in the church. But we never used those. We just used our first names altogether.

Elm: When--you were a young child when World War I broke out, I know. But since you all were Germans . . .

Daume: I remember World War I. I mean, in my mind certain things about World War I.

Elm: What kind of things do you remember?

Daume: I think mostly what I remember is my parents talking about it. And then, you see, we being Germans made a difference, and. . . . But I don't think I remember

anything specific about the World War I.

Elm: Do you think that your parents were, were they concerned for Germany? Did they feel ties to Germany that made them feel bad about the war?

Daume: I don't know about my father. I don't remember whether he ever said anything, but my mother said, "You belong over here now and you are an American. And you, you have to do what they do here. You have to honor the flag." Things like that. She was real patriotic. And I enjoyed, I enjoyed listening to her. She used to tell me things about her parents. And I think I'm the only one who really knew anything about that side of the family. But I recently had a cousin die in New York--they eventually came over. They were displaced during the war, called displaced persons. And we sent packages all the time, of clothing and food. And I remember one time we sent a package and we put cigarettes in. He didn't smoke, my cousin, but cigarettes and coffee, I think, is mostly what we put in. And they were robbed of those things. When they'd come through customs or whatever it was, they took those things out. And they never got them. So they said don't put those in any more, because on the black market cigarettes brought a lot of money. And that's what we thought Gus was going to do with it. So that they could survive. But he, he said don't put those in

anymore, and so we didn't.

Elm: He never got them?

Daume: No. And one time, when they were--they had a nice place, finally, in Germany, in Austria. A nice ranch place and it was all fixed up and everything. And they were run off of that place by the Russians, and the Russians set fire to lots of things. But then my folks fixed it up again afterward, and. . . . My grandfather's name was Andrew Eppich. E-P-P-I-C-H. And my grandmother's name was Elizabeth, and that's who I was named after. And they lived right by the church. And I was baptized three days after I was born. They went over to the church. Mom said it was beautiful country. They had lots of trees and everything. And then when I was six months old she was coming back to the U.S. And she said, (laughs) she said I was so friendly and I went with everybody. And I didn't know a stranger. And she said those dirty old sailors with beards and everything on the ship, they carried me all over. And I didn't even care. But my mother worried about it because she--you know, I was only six months old.

Elm: That's right.

Daume: But she said I enjoyed it. They packed me all around. So that was a nice thing to remember.

Elm: Sure. It really is. Do you remember at all during

that time period in school, did children at school treat you differently because you spoke German at home or because they knew that you were German maybe? Was there any anti . . .

Daume: No.

Elm: . . . feeling . . .

Daume: No. None whatever.

Elm: Oh.

Daume: Because, you see, down where we lived then finally, in Bakerville, which is, was a part of Bisbee, which is now a part of Bisbee, the, the Serbians lived down there. There was a mingling of people and nationalities and there was no antagonism. Generally. Oh, the usual fights among the kids, but that's all.

Elm: Well, was this a community where most of the miners lived?

Daume: Yes.

Elm: Was it mostly miners that lived there?

Daume: Yes.

Elm: Of all nationalities. Mixed.

Daume: Yes.

Elm: What did your father do? He came to work at the Copper Queen Mine?

Daume: He worked for Phelps Dodge Corporation.

Elm: Okay. What was his job?

Daume: He was a motorman in the southwest mine down here,

which is where, now, the mine tour is. And it goes in that tunnel and, but it doesn't go nearly as far as my father went. And they dug, they had men digging ore in there and they'd fill dump cars and then my father brought them out. He'd pull them with a motor. He was the motorman. And there was a trestle along the highway down there. Do you know what a trestle is?

Elm: A bridge? A high bridge? A wooden bridge.

Daume: Well, it, well he brought the motor out onto this trestle and they could dump the cars from there down into the ore cars through that trestle, see.

Elm: Okay.

Daume: And I remember that when, I hope, when I was in high school I used to look for my father when he came out of the tunnel to dump. Lots of times I did see him and I'd wave through the window from the streetcar. We had to ride the streetcar then. And he'd wave back. And another time we went in to where he worked. But he got permission to take us in.

Elm: How far in did you go?

Daume: I don't know how far that is. It's quite a ways though.

Elm: Was it kind of scary? It's . . .

Daume: It didn't frighten me.

Elm: It didn't?

Daume: No. I don't think I was real easily frightened in

those days. I am more now. (laughs) But not then. And he, he got permission for us to go down in a shaft there but my husband went too, at that time and I, we went in a big bucket, like this, that they used for dumping stuff, and I don't even know what it was. But I do remember riding in that bucket down into the mine. And I liked that.

Elm: Goodness gracious. What an experience. Were they using donkeys then, back there in the mine? Or was that earlier? In earlier days?

Daume: I don't know. I don't think so. I think the men did all the shovelling. There might have been some animals, but I don't know.

Elm: Yes. Was your father a member of one of the unions, that you know of? Did he talk about union activities?

Daume: P.D. had no union at that time. In those days the mining companies didn't have unions. That came way later. And he never belonged to the union because he quit.

Elm: Oh. When did he quit working for P.D.?

Daume: In 1952 he retired and he went off and left us, and he went to California.

Elm: I see. Well, during the First World War, in that era, when you were still a child, do you remember hearing about labor strikes or, you know, anti-Phelps Dodge sentiment among the miners?

Daume: Oh. Well that, that was always a subject, of union strikes. But the union never got in until way later.

Elm: I see.

Daume: Way later.

Elm: Wes Polley was telling us that he was just five years old, but he remembers seeing the men rounded up for the Bisbee deportation, and marched down there and put on the trains. Were you aware of that happening? You were . . .

Daume: Yes, but I think, I'm not sure if we had gone to Cleveland and come back. Did he tell you what year it was?

Elm: It was 1917.

Daume: 1917?

Elm: Yes.

Daume: July, I think. It was the summertime.

Daume: I remember the deportation. And I remember, my uncle, they were going to load him onto one of these cars, boxcars. They were going to ride them over to New Mexico? Is that what Wes said? And, and dump them off there, I guess. But my uncle must have been sick, and they didn't take him. So he stayed here.

Elm: He was a mine employee also?

Daume: Yes.

Elm: Did the law firm, in later, that you know of, after this, was it involved in any of the claims or

litigation against Phelps Dodge . . .

Daume: Not that I know of.

Elm: . . . related to this?

Daume: No. Of course, see, I started in 1937 and this was quite a bit before.

Elm: Yes, it was. I know that a lot of people in Bisbee are reluctant to talk about the deportation. It's still kind of an issue around.

Daume: It's a sore spot.

Elm: Why is that? Do you know?

Daume: No. And they call it a disgrace more or less.

Elm: To whom? Who is it a disgrace to? The mining company or the town? Do you have any feeling on that?

Daume: I can't tell you who initiated the deportation and I don't know whether that, that would have anything to do with it or not. But I was only about ten years old, see. And so I didn't remember too much about it.

Elm: And your parents didn't talk about it in later years?

Daume: They might have, but I didn't pay any attention.

Elm: It's funny what we remember from our childhood, isn't it?

Daume: Yes.

Elm: Well, I'm interested in going back maybe a little bit, or during that time period, in some of your earliest memories of Bisbee. I know it's changed. You say there were streetcars?

Daume: Well yes. We had streetcars that started up at the end of Tombstone Canyon and it ran clear down to the country club, which was beyond Warren. It went clear down there, then it turned around and came back again. And in 1928, I think it was, the streetcars were discontinued. I rode the streetcar to high school. I walked to Lowell, which was about a ten or fifteen minute walk--my parents didn't have much money, so then I had a nickel to ride the bus, I mean the streetcar from Lowell. Then we got on at what was then the Lowell waiting room. That's where you waited for the streetcar. So then coming back I got off at Lowell and I walked home to Bakerville from there. But always, I remember one incident that happened several times. We had a friend in the butcher shop. Tovrea, E. A. Tovrea Company had a meat market in Lowell. T-O-V-R-E-A. And lots of times we'd walk and save our money and go in and buy a dill pickle at that store. (laughs) That was fun. It really was. We got a kick out of that.

Elm: You wouldn't spend your nickel on candy? Or ice cream?

Daume: No. We wanted pickles. And they were so good. They were great big ones in a jar on the counter. And the butcher was a friend of ours. But he always picked out a good one for us.

Elm: Martin Gentry, in his interview, mentioned that his brother, Jim, had a confectionery here in town for a

few years.

Daume: He did. Over on Main Street. Of course I don't remember the confectionery as such, but I know it was over there and it used to be where Sasse's used to be. Did he tell you that?

Elm: No.

Daume: S-A-S-S-E. It was a candy store.

Elm: So did you know Jim Gentry when he was in the candy business?

Daume: No.

Elm: I guess he had ice cream too.

Daume: He might have. We had another ice cream place over here. Oh, we had two. One up, well, what was the Eagle Theater at that time, where the floodgates were. They let the floodgates down when the storms came and the water raced down Main Street ninety to nothing. Oh, it was scary. And they called that the flood gate. And that's where the streetcar stopped lots of times. And this candy store, well it wasn't a candy store it was a grocery store, but they had candy and everything, was right across from the Eagle Theater, where the floodgate was. And then--it was the Busy Bee Market, was the name of it. And we used to go in there a lot and he had a fountain, a soda fountain, and all kinds of sundaes and ice cream and everything. I remember one time, (laughs) I wanted another one and I was

ashamed to ask for it in there, so I, I left that Busy Bee place and went down to, down, further down Main Street and went into one of those stores and ordered another sundae.

Elm: What was your . . .

Daume: I don't know where I got the money, but. . . .

Elm: What was your favorite flavor? What sundae did you prefer?

Daume: I don't know.

Elm: Chocolate? (laughs)

Daume: I like chocolate now, but I--it was probably strawberry or vanilla.

Elm: Yes. Do you remember how much they cost then? Back then?

Daume: The cones?

Elm: Or your sundaes, cones.

Daume: I don't know how much the sundaes cost. But probably ten or fifteen cents. The cones were a nickel.

Elm: Times have changed.

Daume: They sure have. Especially when you have to pay a dollar for an ice cream cone.

Elm: One small scoop. Was the Busy Bee where your mother shopped for groceries or?

Daume: No. It was just a general store. And everybody around here shopped in there.

Elm: Was this a . . .

Daume: And they had deliveries, I think. Sim Chase and Ernie Beyer had a grocery store across the street right next to the Eagle Theater, and they made deliveries. They had a truck and people would give their orders, or they had a solicitor who would go around and take the orders in the morning--P.D. did that too, the P.D. store--and they'd take the orders and then in the afternoon they delivered them. I remember the man who took the orders at the P.D. His name was Sam Reiser. R-E-I-S-E-R. I think he was Jewish. But he was a heck of a nice guy.

Elm: Your parents lived, you grew up then in Bakerville? Is that what you said?

Daume: Bakerville. No "S" in it.

Elm: Bakerville. Okay. Were there other small communities outlying Bisbee where the miners and their families lived? What were some of them?

Daume: There was Lowell and there was Warren. There was none of this other stuff that's new.

Elm: Yes.

Daume: The San Jose and Huachuca Terrace. None of that stuff was there then.

Elm: Was there a Jiggerville or something like that?

Daume: Yes. And that is, was done away with when they dug the pit, down here.

Elm: Oh!

Daume: That eliminated Upper Lowell, Jiggerville and whatever

little place might have been around there.

Elm: When did they start--you're talking about the Lavender Pit?

Daume: Yes.

Elm: When did they start digging that? Do you--was it when you were a child or before you came?

Daume: I don't know when they started it. But I do know that it changed the highway. The P.D. started this. It might have been 1951. It's something rings in my mind that it was possibly 1951.

Elm: So it was later? You think it was later, not in the earlier years?

Daume: Yes. And they started digging that and they were taking--now, did you notice the dumps around the town?

Elm: No. I didn't.

Daume: There's, down in Bakerville, right off of Bakerville, there was what they called the Number Seven dump. And they ran locomotives out there, little dinkeys, and they hauled ore from the mines, from the pit and dumped it down and made these big dumps that are huge. That Number Seven is really big.

Elm: Is that the tailings? Is that what they call the tailings piles?

Daume: Yes. Well there's a pond across the street that comes out underneath the highway.

Elm: Well, so you've seen big changes just in the landscape

around here, haven't you?

Daume: Yes.

Elm: With whole communities disappearing?

Daume: Cowan Ridge was down there too, and they moved that to Bakerville. They moved those houses. Phelps Dodge was real good to the people and they brought in movers and they moved those houses and gave them a place to put them. They put some of those down in Bakerville.

Elm: I see. But you lived in Bakerville as long as you can remember when you were growing up?

Daume: Yes. And I lived there even after I was married. But I did live up by the high school for a while after I was married. Just a short while. But my husband liked the canyon. I liked the wide open spaces and the sunshine. The sunshine would last an hour or two longer down there than up here. And it was cold up here, in the winter time. But he got over that. He likes Warren.

Elm: I wondered, when you mentioned school. Where did you go to school?

Daume: Greenway.

Elm: Is that an elementary school? Was that an elementary school?

Daume: That was the elementary school and then James Douglas was there too--junior high school.

Elm: Oh. Was Greenway . . .

Daume: See. I went to the elementary and then I went over to James Douglas Junior High. And then from there I went to Bisbee High School.

Elm: Now, the Greenway School wasn't named for John Campbell Greenway, was it? John Greenway who was the manager of . . .

Daume: I think it was.

Elm: Really?

Daume: Yes. There's a big Greenway house down there that they used to call Greenway house but they don't any more.

Elm: Do you know if Isabella Greenway ever lived here in Bisbee? She. . . .

Daume: I remember the name, but I don't know anything about her.

Elm: Okay. She was married to John Greenway who was, I guess he was the manager of Calumet and Arizona from 1910 to . . .

Daume: Well, I wouldn't be surprised.

Elm: So you went to Greenway and then to James Douglas.

Daume: It was all together there in the lot. They had three buildings. And the elementary school was in the little ones, in the two buildings, and then the junior high was in the next one. And we had grades through the ninth grade down there. Later they changed that and then the ninth grade went to high school. And that's when--I did go to high school. I think in the tenth,

eleventh and twelfth grades.

Elm: To Bisbee High? Bisbee High School?

Daume: Bisbee Senior High School.

Elm: Is that the white one that's up here on the hill?

Daume: Yes.

Elm: When was that built? Do you know? I didn't know it was there. Let's see. When were you in high school? When did you graduate?

Daume: I went to high school in 1923 and I graduated in 1926.

Elm: Three years? Did you . . .

Daume: It was only a three year . . .

Elm: I see.

Daume: . . . at that time. Now it's four. (Ninth grade was added.)

Elm: I have a question. You talked about Warren, I think, as a community that was out that way. Was that--I've been told that most of the mining management . . .

Daume: Executives lived there.

Elm: Yes.

Daume: They did. And we called that "Snooty Place," you know. That's where all the snooty people lived. But there were a lot of good people there and a lot of their girls were in school when I was. And I remember that we talked to them and had fun with them just the same. But they were so smart. That was what bugged us. They got to skip grades. We didn't get to skip. We weren't

that smart. (laughs)

Elm: Oh.

Daume: Yes. When they went to high school, lots of times they skipped the tenth grade and went to the eleventh grade.

Elm: I was told by someone that they thought there was a wall around Warren or part of Warren playground or play area or something to keep some of the kids out who didn't live in Warren. Were you aware of that? Is that a true story?

Daume: I never heard it, and I never saw a fence.

Elm: Good. That's a nasty rumor then.

Daume: I think it's just a rumor.

Elm: Okay. Someone who is pro-miner. (laughs)

Daume: There was a little school up on the hill in Warren which afterward was made into apartments, but it was white, a white schoolhouse. I never went there, but my husband did.

Elm: What kinds of things as a kid did you all do for fun?

Daume: Oh, what didn't we do? We did all the things they don't do now. Like, well, next door to us there were seven kids. And next door to them there were six kids. And on the other side of us there were two kids, besides four of us. So that was quite a bunch of kids. In the evenings we played Run Sheepy Run and we played Hopscotch and we jumped rope and we, we hid things. There was the garbage man lived down there, too, and he

had great big dump trucks, horse-drawn, and we used to run over and hide in those trucks, you know. That was the Run Sheepy Run. And, oh, and another thing, this man's name was Franklin and he hauled all the stuff from everywhere. He had horses, great big horses, pulling these big trucks, dump trucks is what they were, or wagons I guess because they didn't have any motors. And he raised pigs up on the hill, way up on the hill and he used a lot of the garbage for that. But he did--the store up here in Bisbee used to have boxes of candy that were old and they were beginning to get hard, so Mr. Franklin would bring them home and give them to all us kids. Boy! I liked hard candy anyway and so we all got boxes of chocolates. We had a good time.

Elm: (laughs) Who were some of your friends back when you were in school, junior high, high school? Were they children of your parents' friends or neighbors?

Daume: No. They were mostly kids, neighbors, the neighborhood kids and children from Warren.

Elm: Yes.

Daume: But not the smart ones. (laughter)

Elm: Did very many of the Mexican kids go to the school too? Was there a good ethnic mix of . . .

Daume: I don't remember that. I don't remember Mexicans. I don't believe there were very many of them if there

were any. That may have come later.

Elm: The miners, Mexican miners, lived in another. . . .

Daume: They lived across the line which is only seven miles from Bisbee and in "Tin Town".

Elm: What line? The county--no--county line?

Daume: No. The U.S. and Mexico.

Elm: Seven miles? Oh, I didn't realize it was so close.

Daume: Yes. It's real close. They used to have revolutions they were fighting down there all the time.

Elm: Well, speaking of that. You were pretty small, but do you remember talk of Pancho Villa or the Mexican Revolution while you were here?

Daume: Yes. I do. I remember Pancho Villa, the name. I never saw him, but I do remember that he was in the conversations and one thing and another.

Elm: Did people seem to be afraid and nervous about the revolution down there?

Daume: Yes. But, you know what we did, later, my husband and I and a bunch of others, we went down to Don Luis--do you know where Don Luis is?

Elm: I've heard of it but I don't know it.

Daume: Well, it's an outlying district from--it's near San Jose Estates. (Houses made from tin.)

Elm: Yes.

Daume: It was. It still is there, but much improved now. But we went up on a mountain and we watched them, down

there in Mexico; we could see them fighting. We heard the guns going off. But we never went any further than that. Just that far. (laughter)

Elm: That was enough.

Daume: Yes.

Elm: Did you know the Shattuck family at all?

Daume: I knew Spencer real well.

Elm: Was he the son of Lemuel Shattuck?

Daume: Yes. And Spencer Shattuck ran the bank for a long time, after his father died. We probated Lemuel Shattuck's estate, and it was over three million dollars, and, oh, we just, that was a big estate in those days. And, and I thoroughly enjoyed working on that estate. And I want you to know that when I did the accounting, and I did it all by myself, I had twenty-eight pages of typing to make up the accounting. Then I had the order to make.

Elm: Goodness. And you did it all on your own, all by yourself.

Daume: Yes. I could--the probate was easy for me. I loved it. That's the part I miss mostly. I don't know how I ever became a bookkeeper here. It's not what I wanted really, but you just drift into these things and I guess they had to have somebody do that and I did it but I also did this other stenographic work, too.

Elm: Well, you were smart. You were one of the smart ones

too. That's probably part of it.

Daume: No. (laughs) I don't think so. Not in the same category that those girls were in Warren.

Elm: Let me ask you. You've mentioned your husband several times. What's his name and when did you marry?

Daume: Well, his name is Sumner. S-U-M-N-E-R. I think I put that on that biographical thing.

Elm: Yes. You did.

Daume: S. Daume. And he was born here in Bisbee.

Elm: When was he born?

Daume: 1907, October 17.

Elm: Do you suppose he'd be interested in an interview?

Daume: No. Because they've tried to get him to do that several times and he absolutely puts thumbs down on it. So I know it's no use. He would be mad at me for even suggesting it. (laughs)

Elm: Maybe after he hears yours or sees your transcript he'll be interested.

Daume: I don't think so. He'll probably correct it. He has a better memory than I have.

Elm: I forgot to ask you at the beginning, I think I forgot, what your maiden name was.

Daume: Kraker. And it's spelled K-R-A-K-E-R.

Elm: Okay.

Daume: And I was called everything in school. Like Cracker, Krayker, oh, and we used to get so mad at those names.

That's not unusual anymore.

Elm: No. What year were you married?

Daume: 1926, December 18.

Elm: Did you live here in Bisbee right after you married?
Did you go away?

Daume: We never left Bisbee. We were married in Tombstone.

Elm: What did your husband do? How did you all meet?

Daume: On a picnic. I don't know, a whole bunch of us went on a picnic down to the Twin Buttes and he was with someone else and I was with John Comiano and, and I don't know. That's just how we started getting together.

Elm: Were picnics . . .

Daume: I only went with him three months.

Elm: That's all I went with my husband, too.

Daume: That's all you need. (laughter)

Elm: Were picnics something you all did as a group, with a group of friends?

Daume: Yes. We went evenings and we'd built bonfires and roasted weenies and marshmallows and baked potatoes in hot coals or things like that.

Elm: How did you go? Did someone have cars that you went in?

Daume: Yes, we had cars.

Elm: Did your family have a car or . . .

Daume: No. My father--I didn't drive it, you know. I wasn't

allowed to yet. But my father bought the first car, I guess in Bakerville. I don't know. But it was one of the first anyway. And he paid six hundred dollars for it and it was a Ford Model T. And we used to just go out and sit in it just to sit in it. And I'd read the Sunday funnies out in it and I'd stay and stay. It was really a novelty to have that car.

Elm: I'll bet. Did you all go on drives on Sundays?

Daume: Yes. My father took us out to the valley lots of times. And the first year when I--well we haven't come to my working at the P.D. yet.

Elm: No, and I want to get to that soon. But go ahead and tell me whatever comes to mind.

Daume: He took us to Ramsey Canyon, my sister Helen, she was four years younger, and myself. And we--that was my first vacation when I was working for the Phelps Dodge Mercantile Company. And I had two weeks and my dad took us out, the whole family went, and they left us there, Helen and I, and we had a cabin in Ramsey Canyon. And we stayed alone. Gee, we would never do that now.

Elm: How old were you then?

Daume: I think I must have been seventeen.

Elm: You had graduated from high school?

Daume: Yes. But I didn't graduate when I was seventeen. I graduated between seventeen and eighteen, I think it

was.

Elm: You mentioned that you worked for Phelps Dodge?

Daume: Mercantile Company.

Elm: Mercantile.

Daume: That was their retail store, which is now the I.D.A. Building across the way here.

Elm: When did you start with them? Right after you finished school?

Daume: Yes. I was teacher's pet. Faith Rosalind Cox, her name was. She was the business teacher up there. And I took shorthand from her. And typing. No, I didn't take shorthand from her. I took typing from her. And she gave me all the preferential jobs around town. Short ones, you know, Even while I was in school. And in connection with that, she and Miss Irene Fitzgerald, who was the history teacher--and I hated history--they were pals. Well, I decided that I was going to ditch school with Agnes Barringer one time. And we ditched every day for a week. We went to the Lyric theater down here. And that's how I got that job at the P.D. Because she said they wanted someone to work in the summertime. And I did. I worked three months during the summer and Mr. Lee Blair was the chief clerk then and I, I liked that work. There were only six of us upstairs in what was the store general office. The mercantile office was downstairs for all the other

stuff. I liked that job a whole lot. Oh, Miss Lillian Regan was the bookkeeper and she, she let me work on her books. That's how I learned debit, credit and stuff like that. And that was really the basis of my work. Really. And . . .

Elm: At Phelps Dodge Merc?

Daume: Yes. And then I got laid off. I worked there quite a while, seven-and-a-half years, then I got laid off. Mr. Blair said--I said, "I'm not going back to school, Mr. Blair. I want to work." And I did want to work. I didn't want to go to school. And I only had six months to finish, to get my diploma. And he said, "If you don't go back to work, I won't give you, I won't let you keep your job."

Elm: If you don't go back to school?

Daume: Yes. He said, "I want you to go and get your diploma. But I'll let you work a half a day." And he did. And I got my diploma.

Elm: What year was that, do you remember?

Daume: Yes. 1926.

Elm: 1926. So you worked part time while you were finishing school. Was that pretty hard on you?

Daume: No.

Elm: No?

Daume: None of that stuff was hard for me as long as I could work, that's all I cared.

Elm: Yes. When you worked did you share the money with your family or was it your spending money?

Daume: I paid board and room. But I think I only paid thirty-five dollars a month.

Elm: Was that something that a lot of kids did when they got jobs, at that time?

Daume: I don't know. But my folks were so old fashioned they thought you should pay your own way.

Elm: How did you feel about that? Was that okay?

Daume: Oh, yes. It was all right with me. My mother saved the money, twenty dollars every month and put it in a bank account and later she gave it to me.

Elm: How nice. That's a good lesson and a nice thing to do too.

Daume: Yes.

Elm: How much did you make with Phelps Dodge Mercantile? Do you remember?

Daume: Yes. When I was working part time I made fifty dollars a month. And after that, when I got on steady, I think I made sixty. And then my first raise was to ninety dollars. And oh, I was in pig heaven. I thought, that's like a million dollars, you know. But when I started working for Sutter and Gentry, well in--wait a minute. I want to go back a little. I worked then for Southern Arizona Auto because I got laid off at the P.D. My husband had a job and the Depression was on

and they said as long as my husband had a job the other girls did have work. I got laid off. And I was off a year and a half. One day Andy Liddell, who was general manager of the Mercantile called, called me and said they need somebody down at Southern Arizona Auto and go up and talk to Ed Plumb. And I did.

Tape 1, Side 2

Daume: He was the manager of Southern Arizona Auto, but not the owner. George Jackson in Douglas was the owner. And--this was a branch. So I went up and talked to him and I got that job. And it was strictly bookkeeping, but any, anything that had to be written I wrote it myself. I made it up myself. Wrote the letters and everything like that.

Elm: So you did secretarial work as well as the bookkeeping.

Daume: As well as the bookkeeping.

Elm: What was the Southern Arizona Auto Company? Did they sell automobiles?

Daume: They sold automobiles for General Motors.

Elm: Okay. Is that Chevrolet?

Daume: Yes. It was Chevrolet and Oldsmobile and Buick. We had a Buick a couple of times. My husband was car minded at that time. He's gotten over that, too. Well, we don't need it anymore. (laughter) We went

all the time.

Elm: On trips you mean?

Daume: Yes. We used to go to California a lot, and we used to go to Phoenix and--he was in the service. Did I tell you that?

Elm: No, you didn't.

Daume: And I went down to see him in Florida. Florida? Yes. And later to Boston!

Elm: Goodness.

Daume: He was in the Navy and he wanted me to come back there because they were going to ship out.

Elm: When was this? What year?

Daume: When war was declared. In 1940?

Elm: In 1941?

Daume: Yes, 1941. That's when the first contingent went out of here. And he said, "I'm not going to be drafted. I want to volunteer. And I want to pick the navy." So he went to El Paso and enlisted. And they let him come home until after Christmas, and then he went to California and then from there he went to Norfolk, Virginia and then from there he went to Boston. And when he was in Boston they were--he was on a repair ship, called the Melville--and he was going to, he said, "We're going to ship out." I think he said to Iceland. That's where he went. And he wanted me to come back there before they did ship out, because you