

Carl D. Hammond Interview

Bruno: My name is Lee [E.] Bruno. I'm an attorney in Kingman, Arizona. The date is August 7, 1992, at 1:00 p.m. We're at Carl Hammond's home at 520 Spring Street in Kingman, Arizona. I'm with Pablo Jusem of the Arizona Historical Society as well as Carl Hammond. Carl, of course the purpose of this is to make a tape for the State Bar to get some historical background of the practice of law in this area in the old days. To start out, would you tell me for the record your full name and date of birth.

Hammond: Well, my full name is Carl D. Hammond. I was born September the 27th, 1898, in Pender, Nebraska.

Bruno: Did you go to grade school in Nebraska?

Hammond: No. When I was about three years old my father drew a dry land farm in Oklahoma. We moved there and I went to school, a country school for grade school, and Frederick, Oklahoma, for high school. My legal education was in Bakersfield, California.

Bruno: How did you get from Oklahoma to Bakersfield? How did that happen?

Hammond: Well, I worked in the oil fields in Oklahoma and Texas and when Huntington Beach, California, opened up--I always had a desire to go to California, so a fellow I

was working with and I went out there in 1922.

Bruno: You would have been how old then, Carl?

Hammond: Twenty-four.

Bruno: Did you work in the oil business out there?

Hammond: Yes. And E.A. Cline got a charter for a law school in Bakersfield and I was one of his first students to sign up in 1925.

Bruno: Did this fellow seek you out or did you hear about this law school? How did you happen to know about the school being started?

Hammond: I was a friend of the justice of the peace and this lawyer was one of the main ones in Bakersfield. The justice of the peace told me about it. I really started law to be a judge and that's the only part of it I never realized. I tried it twice and got beat both times.

Bruno: In those days what length was the law education? How many years did it entail, to become a lawyer?

Hammond: Well, the school I went to was a night school and we had classes two nights a week and I went for five years, from 1925 to 1929.

Bruno: Worked during the daytime, I take it?

Hammond: Yes. I worked for National Supply Company which dealt in oil field machinery, equipment. Then Lou [Louis L.] Wallace, no, the sheriff of Mohave County came over to

Bakersfield to trace some mining equipment that had been stolen over here and Lou Wallace asked the sheriff, if he found a young lawyer over there he'd like to have him come over, because he first thought that the county attorney needed an assistant. So the sheriff contacted one of my classmates who was raised in Yucca and they had been friends before this guy moved to Bakersfield.

Bruno: This is Yucca, Arizona, just south of the town of Kingman?

Hammond: Yes. The student told my professor, one of them, and he brought it up in class and suggested that I might consider it.

Bruno: How far were you from graduating at this point, Carl?

Hammond: Oh, just a matter of a month or two. Anyway, I came over in January and I talked to Lou Wallace and he said he'd keep track of the Bar Association date and he missed that.

Bruno: Do you mean the test? The bar exam?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: So he was going to let you know that. . . .

Hammond: So it was 1930 before I was arranged to come over for the next bar exam. And from 1930 on I've been a lawyer in Kingman.

Bruno: Where did you take the bar exam?

Hammond: Phoenix.

Bruno: How long did that take?

Hammond: Two days.

Bruno: Strictly a written exam then?

Hammond: Oh, yes. Did you take it?

Bruno: Yes.

Hammond: The second morning there was a fellow from New York. He graduated from Columbia Law School, I think they called it, and practiced six years in New York. I picked him up at San Carlos Hotel and took him out to the capitol, where the bar examination was conducted. He said, "You know," he says, "if there's anything comes up today like yesterday," he says, "I'm all through." He said, "I just can't take it." Well I says, "You're not going to stay long. Because," I said, "when negotiable instruments come up you're going to really have something to contend with." God damn, the first thing to come up was negotiable instruments. Well, I sat down on one aisle seat and he sat down two aisle seats in front of me, just across the aisle. Well, when I finished my negotiable instruments exam I walked by his place and he had a tablet, his questions, tablet, pen and ink on the desk. I went up and got my next subject, come back and answered those. Went by and the same thing was still there. He got those

damned things, looked them over and walked out.

(laughter)

Bruno: That was back in 1930, then, you passed the bar?

Hammond: Yes. May 1930.

Bruno: Just curious, how many people would have been taking the bar at that time with you, Carl, approximately?

Hammond: There was fifty-four, and seven passed. That's how tough it was. I talked to one of the young fellows that just graduated from Tucson, the University of Arizona and there was five or six of us walked out about the same time, standing out in front of the capitol talking. I said, "Well, what would you give for your chances?" He said, "Hell," he said, "I wouldn't offer up a prayer." But he was one of the seven.

Bruno: So then you came back to Kingman and waited for the results and then when you got the results you started to work? Is that the way it went?

Hammond: No. I was working in Lou's office at the time.

Bruno: I see. This is Lou Wallace Senior?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: As distinguished from the Lou Wallace Junior who lives in Kingman?

Hammond: Oh yes. Lou Wallace Junior was going to high school.

Bruno: I see. How old was Lou Wallace Senior then, Carl, when

you went to work for him?

Hammond: I would say in his late fifties.

Bruno: And he had a practice here in Kingman?

Hammond: Oh yes.

Bruno: Did he have any offices anywhere else in the county?

Hammond: No.

Bruno: How many attorneys were in the county then, if you can recall?

Hammond: Well, there was Charlie [Charles P.] Elmer, Hubert Smith, Elmo Bolinger, what the hell was the old judge's name? God, I can't remember names anymore.

Jusem: Faulkner?

Hammond: Yes, he was an attorney with Hubert Smith at that time.

Bruno: Krook?

Hammond: Carl [G.] Krook.

Bruno: Was he the judge then or was he in practice?

Hammond: No, he was practicing. No, the judge was Blakley, Ross Blakley. Then Judge [J.W.] Faulkner was elected judge about 1934 or something like that.

Bruno: So what sort of practice did Lou have in those days?  
Lou Wallace Senior?

Hammond: Well he had practically all the mining law. He was the best mining attorney in the county.

Bruno: Just to get some perspective, in 1930 when you were working with Lou Wallace Senior, was the mines is

Oatman still going?

Hammond: Oh, yes.

Bruno: Were the mines in Chloride still going?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: So it really was a big industry in this part of the country?

Hammond: Oh, yes, the main industry.

Bruno: The main industry?

Hammond: Yes. Of course, the cattle ranches. But my biggest law suit after I left Lou Wallace's office was a mining case. Pat Brady was my client and his daughter lives across the street over here. She married McBraer. He had a lease with the Tom Reed and the lease was for a year. But he went down--he had two hundred feet along the vein and he built the necessary chutes and, god, he shot down ton after ton of the ore. When his lease expired, the Tom Reed kicked him out. Well, the only way he could get rid of this ore was the Tom Reed mill and they told him how much ore he could ship and when to the mill. Well, Pat went to one lawyer and he told him he just didn't have a chance against the company. So he was talking to me one day and told me what had happened. I said, "By god, Pat," I said, "I don't agree with that attorney." He says, "Why?" and I said, "Well, if I remember right, when you shot that ore

down, it changed from real estate to personal property and belonged to you, subject, of course, to the terms of the lease." He said, "Well, do you think you could do anything about it?" I said, "I sure as hell would like to try." He said, "Well, I don't have any money."

I said, "Well, how about a third to me and two thirds to you?" He says, "That's a deal."

Well Lou Wallace Senior was the Tom Reed attorney. So we filed a suit and by god, I looked and I hunted and I hunted and I couldn't find a case in point to prove that it changed character when he shot that ore loose.

I finally found a coal case from Kentucky and that was the only damned one I could find. And do you know where I found that?

Bruno: No.

Hammond: In the law library in Phoenix. I went down and went into the law library in Phoenix, by god, and I finally found that damned case and it was a hundred years old. But I used it and by god, of course I didn't have any trouble getting a jury verdict against a company. That was easy. But they appealed it and I got it reversed on a technicality. I forget now just what it was. But it was some kind of a preliminary pleading that the judge granted and should allowed. They sent it back for a new trial.

Bruno: The appeals court did?

Hammond: To the superior court. We tried it and I got another verdict and damned if they didn't appeal that one. But anyway, the judgment we got was so much a ton and they found so many tons and it amounted to a little over thirty-six thousand dollars. The Tom Reed paid off on thirty-six thousand. I got a third of it and that was the biggest fee I got in private practice.

Bruno: For the record, the Tom Reed was quite a famous and large mining company in Oatman, wasn't it?

Hammond: Oh yes.

Bruno: A big business in those days.

Hammond: Yes. The United Eastern Mining Company. They mined down until the vein broke off and so they started to drift across to pick up the lower half of the vein. In order to do that they sold a hell of a lot of stock and some of the directors sold a hell of a lot short. They got over about two hundred feet and they hit the top of that damned vein that broke off and it was richer than hell. Boy, those stockholders really had to do something to cover up their shorts before it become known that they'd struck that rich vein.

Bruno: Carl, you worked with Lou for five years, you say?

Hammond: I think maybe about four.

Bruno: About four years. Were you an associate or a partner

with him? How was it. . . .

Hammond: No, I just worked for a salary.

Bruno: Just worked for salary?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: Did he have any other attorneys in his office at that time?

Hammond: Charlie Elmer was in there when I first went in but he went out on his own, oh, five or six months later.

Bruno: Then after your work with Lou Wallace did you go into private practice?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: That was just by yourself?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: Just hung up your shingle here in town?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: Did you have your wife as your secretary or did you have a secretary in those days?

Hammond: Well, when I first started there was an accountant had his secretary part time and I had her the rest of the time. I didn't need one all the time.

Bruno: About what year was that, Carl, when you started private practice?

Hammond: I think about 1934. It seems to me I was in private practice something over a year before I was elected county attorney in 1936.

Bruno: So you were in private for that time frame, 1934 to 1936 approximately. What caused you to run for county attorney? What was the impetus there?

Hammond: Well, I was a pretty good friend of the sheriff . . .

Bruno: Who was that?

Hammond: Ernie Graham. You probably didn't know him.

Bruno: No.

Hammond: He was an old mule skinner and he didn't get along with Bolinger.

Bruno: He was the county attorney at the time?

Hammond: Yes. So I was in for two years and god damned if old Bolinger didn't run against me, it was only two year terms, and he beat me.

Bruno: The second time?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: On the first term, though, the sheriff convinced you to run and you did beat him?

Hammond: Yes. And then he asked me to run again two years later and I beat Bolinger, and then I was in until 1954 without any competition at all. I run for judge in 1954 and didn't make it. I was in private practice then for two years and then in 1956 the sheriff wanted me to run again. I told him no, I just wasn't interested in that anymore. I'd had enough of it. The deputy, Bill Harris--I was over in Prescott trying

a case in federal court and Bill Harris was one of my witnesses. Him and my wife and Bill was having dinner down at the Pine Cone down south of Prescott and he was talking to Nettie across the corner of the table, he was sitting across from me and she was sitting on the side of the table. He said, "You know," he says, "your husband doesn't think he's going to run for county attorney. But," he says, "we're going to nominate him anyway." She says, "How is that?" "We're going to write him in."

And do you know, about two weeks before the primary election they put on the damnedest campaign you ever saw. I never left my office. I didn't say one word to anybody. And damned if they didn't nominate me better than two to one. Of course the guy that was running, very unpopular. I don't know if you remember when he was here or not. Colonel [O. Ellis] Everett?

Bruno: Oh, yes, I do.

Hammond: Well he was the one that was running and, Jesus Christ, everybody in the courthouse detested him.

Bruno: So you were elected then again in 1956?

Hammond: Yes. And I was in then until 1962.

Bruno: Carl, let me go back then to when you were county attorney back in 1938 to get some idea of what things were like then. Did you have any deputy county

attorneys?

Hammond: I never had a deputy.

Bruno: Never?

Hammond: Never. I was in there twenty-two years and never had a deputy.

Bruno: Do you remember what the population was in Mohave County 1938 when you first started? Approximately?

Hammond: I would say not to exceed fifteen thousand.

Bruno: And Kingman was the county seat then, of course.

Hammond: Oh, yes.

Bruno: And was it the major city in the county?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: There was no Bullhead City at that time was there?

Hammond: No, nor Lake Havasu.

Bruno: So you had Kingman and the mining towns around, Oatman and Chloride?

Hammond: The Lions Club had a fishing trip down to Lake Havasu when it was a rest camp for World War II.

Bruno: It was Site Six or whatever it was.

Hammond: I think we was down there after the war. But some of the guys, members of the club, had boats and they towed them down there and we they went fishing in Lake Havasu.

Bruno: So as county attorney in 1938, you prosecuted of course all the felonies and misdemeanors that took place in

the county as well as Kingman. Kingman wasn't even a city then was it?

Hammond: Nope.

Bruno: So you had to prosecute those crimes. It kept you pretty busy then, didn't it?

Hammond: No. Hell, I practiced law privately, you know.

Bruno: I see. During this same time?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: During the whole time you were county attorney?

Hammond: Yes. The didn't confine the county attorney's office until, oh hell, after Bernard [T.] Caine was in I know.

Bruno: Well in your private practice then, were you specializing in any field or was it just a general practice?

Hammond: Just general.

Bruno: Can you think of any interesting cases you had as a county attorney, first of all.

Hammond: (chuckles) Well, I convicted a woman of rape.

Bruno: I'd like to hear about that. Tell me about that one, Carl.

Hammond: Well, she had custody of a about a fourteen-year-old girl. They was up on the mountain, up around the scout camp, and there was a boy up there. I don't know just how the connection was. But anyway, she encouraged this girl to have sex with this boy. I convicted her

under the statute of contributory, or aiding and advising, abetting I think it is. In other words, she actually caused this to happen. And the jury convicted her. As a matter of fact, they was pretty disgusted with anyone that would do a thing like that.

Bruno: You mentioned earlier, before we started the interview, about how you, in the earlier days, you'd go hunting before you'd go to work at the office. Tell me about that.

Hammond: Well there was deer in the Cerbats [Mountains] and I'd drive up as far as I could and then I'd hike up along the side of the mountain. I was never lucky enough to find anything but there was deer up there. There was sign, you could read sign all right.

Bruno: This is right close to town here. You're pointing just over behind your house. And you'd do this before you'd go to work in the morning?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: When you started as the county attorney, going back again to 1938, did the court stay in session all year or was it closed for a certain time of the year? The superior court?

Hammond: It was open twelve months of the year. Well, there was one term from 1944 to, 1945 to 1947, I think it was that they didn't have a jury session.

Bruno: Because of the war? Or after the war it was, wasn't it?

Hammond: Well, it was during and after the war. As I remember. And it might have from the election in 1943 to 1945, which was practically during the war. It was one or the other of those. There was very few felony cases and I was lucky enough to get a plea out.

Bruno: Carl, what was your case load as far as felony trials back in the thirties? Did you have one a year or one a month or how did it work?

Hammond: Well, we had jury sessions usually about twice or three times a year.

Bruno: How long would these sessions last?

Hammond: Well one time I was in court every court day from the seventh of December until some time in February. I had seven, I think it was seven criminal cases and two or three civil cases.

Bruno: You mean from you own practice?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: Well when they didn't have these jury sessions then you couldn't set a trial because a jury wasn't available to be called.

Hammond: Unless they waived a jury.

Bruno: So under the procedure in those days they would call a jury panel and only have them empaneled for a certain

time period during the year?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: And the rules were different, I guess, criminal rules.

You didn't have to get a defendant to a speedy trial like you do today.

Hammond: Oh, yes.

Bruno: How did you work that with the jury sessions?

Hammond: Well, if they wouldn't waive a jury we had to call a jury session, because we'd never let the hundred and twenty days go by.

Bruno: Did they have any practice of appointing attorneys for these serious felonies in those days?

Hammond: Oh, yes. Yes, they was entitled to representation.

Bruno: What was your salary as county attorney, Carl? Say, when you started?

Hammond: Well the first four years, I know, it was twenty-five hundred dollars. My budget for those years was forty-five hundred dollars and that covered my salary, my secretary's salary and office expense. And I never did use it all.

Bruno: Your office was in the court house in those days?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: Was that the present old court house that we have now?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: It was built then?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: Did you go to your office each day as the county attorney and you'd spend some time in the office?

Hammond: Yes, I spent--and during my first term or two it was six days a week. It was nine to five office hours. Then they changed the office hours from eight-thirty to five and give us Saturday afternoon off. So we put in six hours and got three back.

Bruno: Who established those hours?

Hammond: The legislature.

Bruno: The legislature, I see. They actually codified the hours you were to spend, have the office open.

Hammond: What?

Bruno: They actually told you the hours you were to have the office open?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: In those days all the felonies proceeded by preliminary hearing, is that right?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: And who was the j.p. [justice of the peace] when you first started as county attorney, Carl? Do you recall?

Hammond: (pause) Well, the j.p. that I remember, god damn, I had his name and then it slipped my mind. Eddie Wisham. But I don't think he was justice of the peace when I was first, the first term. It seems to me there

was a man by the name of Cook

Bruno: And you would have had to appear before him on all the preliminary hearings?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: Then who was the superior court judge when you started?

Hammond: Blakley.

Bruno: Blakley?

Hammond: No. No, Faulkner.

Bruno: Tell us a little bit about Faulkner as a judge and as a person. What was he like?

Hammond: Well, he was a very gruff person. A Missourian. I don't know how or why, he had his education someplace in Missouri, and he came to Kingman from Washington. He practiced, he was a partner with Hubert Smith when I first come to Kingman. Then in 1934, I think it was, he run for judge. He was a judge for twenty years.

Bruno: What was his popularity in the area, if you know, to be elected like that?

Hammond: Well so far as I know, he run without opposition for re-election. He retired. He didn't run for election in 1954.

Bruno: How was he to practice before?

Hammond: I found him very fair. He was a very fair judge. He was disqualified for prejudice very little. I never did disqualify him. I forget now who it was didn't get

along with him very well, but I always got along with him fine.

Bruno: Did you socialize with him at all, Carl, or was it strictly professional?

Hammond: No.

Bruno: Just professional?

Hammond: No. He was quite a bit older than me.

Bruno: He was about how old when you were county attorney, approximately?

Hammond: Somewhere in his fifties.

Bruno: Fifties? And you were in your early thirties?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: Who followed Faulkner? Carl, who was the judge to take his place? You mentioned Lou Wallace's other employee. Was that the one?

Hammond: Charlie Elmer. Charlie Elmer was judge. I guess he succeeded Faulkner.

Bruno: How was he to appear before as a judge?

Hammond: Oh, okay. Yes, he lived right across in that adobe house on the corner over there.

Bruno: Did he retire and move out of Kingman or did he die? Move voluntarily out?

Hammond: I think he retired and died very shortly after. And who the hell replaced him? I don't remember.

Bruno: I don't either, Carl. I can't remember. I have to go

to the courthouse and look at the pictures on the wall.

We should have done that before the interview. All the pictures around the courtroom. Have you seen those?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: They have all the judge's pictures, photos or paintings, around the courtroom.

Tape 1, Side 2

Bruno: When Faulkner was judge, why didn't you run against him?

Hammond: I was county attorney most of the time he was judge.

Bruno: And didn't want to step down as county attorney to be able to run as judge. Is that the reason?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: You couldn't have run as judge and also been elected county attorney under the state law, could you?

Hammond: No. I didn't run for judge until after he retired.

Bruno: Did Faulkner go into practice after he retired or just. . . .

Hammond: No, he retired.

Bruno: Just hung it up. Didn't work anymore?

Hammond: Well, he retired on his pension or retirement pay.

Bruno: Well, tell me, Carl, when you were county attorney

during the war, any peculiarities about that because of the war effort, the rationing, the confusion around the country? Was there a problem as county attorney then?

Hammond: No.

Bruno: Pretty quiet around here still?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: The mines started closing down just before the war, didn't they?

Hammond: Well, the president issued an executive order that gold wasn't a war material and the gold mines shut down just like that.

Bruno: That had quite an impact on the economy of the county then at that point.

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: Towns just sort of dried up, like Oatman?

Hammond: Well, the zinc and lead mines stayed. They were popular. Their employees was exempt from the draft, so that part of it was really better than it had been.

Bruno: But the gold and silver went into nothing?

Hammond: Nothing. No.

Bruno: But other than the economy slowing down in this area because of the mineral's popularity going down, the war effort didn't have much effect on your office as county attorney or your private practice?

Hammond: No.

Bruno: Did you find your private practice getting less because of the lesser population of the county?

Hammond: No, not. . . . I didn't notice it.

Bruno: Still made that money to eat?

Hammond: Yes. (chuckles)

Bruno: To get some idea, Carl, people who listen to this probably won't know this, but to go from Kingman to Phoenix, like Pablo just came up from Phoenix or you will go back that way I guess, you take Highway 93 which is not a very good road, but it does get you to Phoenix, about a hundred and eighty miles. Back in the thirties you couldn't go from Kingman to Phoenix that way, could you?

Hammond: No.

Bruno: Tell us how you go to Phoenix in those days.

Hammond: You went to Ashfork.

Bruno: It wasn't Interstate 40. You took [Highway] 66 or whatever?

Hammond: Yes, to Ashfork and [Highway] 89 through Prescott and the White Star Highway from Prescott down to Phoenix.

Bruno: There was just no Highway 93 going the route it takes today?

Hammond: No. Now, I went down to Phoenix with the sheriff one time and he decided to go down which is now [Highway] 93. I was a little narrow dirt road. Just two tracks.

And to cross Burro Creek you had to go down a hell of a bank, down and across and then up the other side.

Then we come out at Congress Junction.

Bruno: How long did that take?

Hammond: Well, it took as long or longer than if we'd have went the other way, the long way around.

Bruno: Carl, you probably have met some very interesting sheriffs in your days as county attorney. Can you tell us a little bit about some of the sheriffs you've worked with, some of the interesting ones?

Hammond: Well Ernie Graham was sheriff for, god, I don't know how many years. Then Bill Harris. They were the only two that I can remember.

Bruno: I guess it's like today. They came from all walks of life, these guys who ran for sheriff. Right? They were either . . .

Hammond: Yes. Ernie Graham was an old mining equipment teamster.

Bruno: He actually hauled equipment with mules?

Hammond: Yes. Yes, you used jerk lines, see.

Bruno: And he worked this area, over in the Oatman area?

Hammond: Yes, and down south. Yes, he hauled supplies to the mine and moved mining equipment.

Bruno: That was a monumental task in those days, wasn't it, some of that heavy equipment with no power tools like

we have today?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: It's just amazing how you got that stuff moved around.

Hammond: Yes, some of those ball mills and stuff that they had to haul was really something to get loaded and unloaded.

Bruno: Who was the other sheriff that you mentioned?

Hammond: Bill Harris.

Bruno: What was his background before he was sheriff.

Hammond: Well, Ace Harris, his father, was an old, old-timer here and was deputy sheriff under pretty near every sheriff that they had. Until, I forget now what job he had when I came here, it was something with the state.

And of course his son, Bill, was raised here and educated here and was Ernie's chief deputy when Ernie retired. And he run for sheriff and was elected. I just don't remember who followed him.

Bruno: Carl, in the early days of your job as county attorney, did the police department and sheriff's office employ the sophisticated techniques they have today, investigative techniques they use, the photographs, the fingerprints, the other. . . .

Hammond: No. They sent fingerprints to the FBI but the state didn't have an office.

Bruno: Did they rely mostly on--how did they present their

cases or make their cases? Mostly on confessions or how was it?

Hammond: Well, they gathered evidence and was pretty successful except for murders. During the early days here you couldn't hardly get a jury to convict for a killing. It was always some damned defense that they'd come up with and if they had the slightest doubt they'd turn them loose.

Bruno: Did you have that experience with juries on murder cases?

Hammond: Oh yes.

Bruno: Tell us about some of the them, if you can recall.

Hammond: Well, don't ask me to name names, but I had one murder case from up on the Strip. There was an old fellow that lived by what they called Pipe Springs and he kind of, there was a public water but he kind of watched over it. There was a rancher that had eight or ten saddle horses and during a drought they had to take the horse up to Pipe Springs to water them.

This guy's daughter drove the horses up one day and the old man went out, for no particular reason I guess, but anyway him and this gal got into a talking match. She went down and told her father about it. I don't know whether she added a little bit to it or not, but anyway the next morning the old man went up along with a three

hundred Savage Winchester. The old man was out by the spring talking to a neighbor and they was out by the spring. This guy had watered his horses and they was out pretty close by. The old man said, the father of this girl said to this guy, "You apologize to her or I'll kill you." The guy says, "Well I haven't got anything to apologize for." And damned if he didn't shoot him three times, unarmed, no nothing.

Judge Faulkner said that was the most perfect case of cold-blooded murder he'd ever witnessed or ever heard of in his life. That jury turned him loose in an hour and thirty minutes and took forty-five minutes to go to dinner.

Now that was trying murder cases in my time.

Bruno: You mentioned the Strip. For those that don't know, that's the portion of Mohave County that's separated by the Colorado River. We call it the Arizona Strip and it's a long ways and it's a big area from here. Right, Carl?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: Did you ever go up there during your years and campaign, during the campaign? Politic?

Hammond: Oh, yes.

Bruno: How did you get up there to the Strip in those days?

Hammond: Well you either went through Las Vegas [Nevada] or

Flagstaff.

Bruno: It was quite a journey then?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: What towns did you visit there when you were campaigning in the Strip area? Do you remember?

Hammond: Littlefield where the polygamists were. Well, there was a little town east of Littlefield, I can't remember that name. No, Littlefield was up this way.

Bruno: Colorado City?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: Or Short Creek as they used to call it.

Hammond: Short Creek is what it was.

Bruno: Were you involved as a county attorney when the Short Creek raid took place?

Hammond: I was county attorney.

Bruno: Well tell us about that.

Hammond: (laughter) Well, I forget now who the governor's name was.

Jusem: Pyle.

Bruno: Was it Pyle?

Jusem: Yes.

Bruno: Howard Pyle.

Hammond: Yes. When he was elected governor he said he was going to clean up Short Creek. That was one of his promises. Well Frank Porter was sheriff and I was county

attorney.

Bruno: What year was this, Carl, approximately.

Hammond: Jesus.

Jusem: Was it 1953 or 1954, around there?

Hammond: Well I was going to guess in the early fifties.

Anyway, they wasn't going to have any news break. He was going to keep that quiet. He could handle the press. Well, when we got to Short Creek, we went up at night, when we got there, maybe ten or eleven o'clock . . .

Bruno: Who all went up there?

Hammond: Well, the sheriff, a couple of deputies, and myself, from here.

Bruno: Did you have any state police with you? DPS [Department of Public Safety]?

Hammond: No.

Bruno: No state police?

Hammond: Not with us and I don't remember that there was any there at all.

Bruno: Was this arranged by the governor or was it something you arranged?

Hammond: Yes, the governor and attorney general.

Bruno: What was your purpose in going there, to be part of this? Did they tell you?

Hammond: Well, I was county attorney. It was up to me, it was

in my county. And the sheriff, boy! He was the sheriff. There wasn't anybody from Phoenix telling him what to do. When the governor got these warrants out why it was up to him to serve them.

Bruno: They were issued out of this county, the warrants?

Hammond: Yes. Oh, yes.

Bruno: And they were for the crime of polygamy?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: They were arrest warrants then?

Hammond: Yes. When we got up there all these polygamists was in a corral singing. God, there must have been fifty of them. So it was just a question of arresting them and getting their identification and getting transportation to get them to Kingman.

Bruno: Do you know how the word got out to the people up there that this was going to take place?

Hammond: Well I don't know, but the reporters from all over the country was in there interviewing the defendants when we got there. (laughter)

Bruno: You know, in history or in some circles it's called a raid. Your purpose in being there wasn't to raid the town, was it? It was merely to accompany the sheriff to serve his warrants?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: Carl, why didn't they use summonses to appear in court

at a later date rather than arrest warrants? Was that the governor's choice or the attorney general's choice?

Hammond: I think it was the governor.

Bruno: You weren't intended to catch these people in the act? You were merely just to serve the warrants? Is that the idea?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: Was there some other portion of this to remove the children from this situation at the same time?

Hammond: I didn't have anything to do with that.

Bruno: There was someone there doing that at the same time, is that right?

Hammond: I don't know.

Bruno: You can't recall?

Hammond: No, I don't recall.

Bruno: So the defendants were served or arrested and all brought back. How many were brought back, roughly, to the Kingman jail?

Hammond: Oh, as I recall it wasn't more than about eight or ten.

Bruno: Did they then, bond was posted and they posted it and released?

Hammond: My god, I don't--I know they were in jail for awhile, because I would pass by coming to lunch and home from the office and I'd hear them arguing religion in the jail.

Bruno: Did you end up prosecuting any of those defendants?

Hammond: I think they plead guilty. We didn't have a trial and I know they went to prison.

Bruno: They were sentenced to prison as you recall?

Hammond: Well they had to be.

Jusem: How did you feel about taking part in that case?

Hammond: I had very little to do with it.

Jusem: Did you agree with Governor Pyle or disagree with him?

Hammond: Well you had to agree with him because polygamy was just against the law and that's all there was to it. But the state's attorney general done the prosecuting. Of course, I was usually in court the few times they appeared.

Bruno: Did that affect your votes up there in the Strip area afterwards, Carl?

Hammond: No.

Bruno: It didn't? Didn't have any reduction in votes for you?

Hammond: No. Because they didn't blame me or the sheriff for it.

Bruno: Carl, in the early days, what was the practice like? You didn't have the copy machines and the FAX machines and the things you have today. I guess to start out, you didn't bother to make, I guess in the early days you didn't even have mimeograph machines to use there, did you?

You're shaking your head "No". Is that right?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: So you made carbon copies of everything?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: And if someone wanted a pleading you'd either have to find a carbon copy or make him one, I guess. Is that the way it worked?

Hammond: Well you could photograph. But I didn't have one. No, a typewriter was the main machine.

Bruno: I guess the practice wasn't as hectic in those early days, was it, as fast-paced as it is today?

Hammond: No. No, what have we got? Three judges now?

Bruno: Four.

Hammond: Four.

Bruno: And a part-time juvenile judge, Shelley [Sheldon H.] Weisberg. So, yes, four-and-a-quarter, I guess you might say.

Hammond: Gee!

Bruno: When you started your practice did you charge on an hourly rate, Carl, or was it by the job or was it a little bit of both?

Hammond: Oh, I usually just charged for what I did.

Bruno: Based upon the function and you had a set fee for that?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: Do you mean you had a fee for this function rather than

by the hour?

Hammond: Well, say a default divorce case was fifty dollars.

Bruno: And that was the rate that you recall back in the early thirties or late thirties?

Hammond: Yes.

Hammond: And, damn, I don't know if I ever tried a contested divorce case. I know if I knew it was going to be contested I didn't take it because that would really cost votes.

Bruno: When did Lou Wallace Junior start into practice in this area?

Hammond: After World War II mostly. He practiced with his father a few years but in 1940 or 1941 he went into the navy, I think it was, and served during the war and then when he got out of the war I don't think the old man was still practicing anymore. I'm not sure. But anyway, Lou has been practicing ever since he was discharged from the navy.

Bruno: Carl, going back to your practice, you were elected county attorney in 1956 again, I think you said. Is that right?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: And you were county attorney until 1962?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: And then after that did you go back into full time

private practice?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: And you continued full time private practice until when?

Hammond: Until 1981, I think. I know I retired just about this time of the year and I'm sure it was 1981.

Bruno: So about nine years ago.

Hammond: Eleven.

Bruno: Eleven years ago. Excuse me.

Hammond: Jesus, it doesn't seem like that long.

Bruno: Did Dan Schimmelpfennig run against you in the sixties or was he after? Was he before you or after you?

Hammond: He followed me.

Bruno: He followed you?

Hammond: Yes, he asked me if I was going to run for county attorney in 1962 and I told him no. He says, "Well if you're not going to run," he says, "I'm going to." I said, "Well make your announcement." And he run unopposed. And then I don't think he wanted it but for two years and--well I told you his name awhile ago and now I forgot it, that followed Schimmelpfennig.

Bruno: Was it [Wm.] Clark Kennedy?

Hammond: No, I think it was another fellow for two years and then Clark Kennedy.

Bruno: Was Frank [X.] Gordon Senior, he was never a judge up

here was he, Carl?

Hammond: No.

Bruno: He was just a private practice attorney?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: Tell us a little bit about your recollections of Frank Gordon Senior. How was he to work with?

Hammond: Oh, I got along with him all right. A lot of people didn't like him. I didn't think too much of him as a man but I got along with him okay practicing law. He --well, he knew it. He was one of these kind of guys that his way was it. There wasn't any arguing with him.

Bruno: He must have come to Kingman after you got here.

Hammond: Yes, but not very long. Frank [X.] Gordon Junior was a baby. I don't think he was a year old when they came here.

Bruno: What do you think about knowing a person when he was a child and then knowing him all the way through the [Arizona] Supreme Court and through retirement of his career as a Supreme Court justice? Isn't that incredible?

Hammond: Yes. Yes, I moved his admission in the federal court, in Prescott. (pause) Well, for an only child he was exceptional.

Bruno: You practiced before Frank Gordon Junior here in the

county?

Hammond: Oh, yes.

Bruno: How did you like that? Tell us something about that.

Hammond: I liked him as well as any judge I practiced before. He was very fair and he knew his business. He had a damned good legal education, and a good pre-legal. You know, he went to Stanford University where he did pre-legal then to Arizona for his legal education and he was well qualified.

Bruno: Well you were a rarity in the area, Carl, weren't you, in the thirties, to have a law degree. Weren't many attorneys in those days, hadn't they just read the law in some office?

Hammond: Well I really don't know.

Bruno: My recollection, some of the. . . .

Hammond: Frank Gordon Senior was Northwestern in Illinois.

Bruno: Well, Hubert Smith, for example, you mentioned him earlier?

Hammond: I don't think Hubert ever went to law school. I think Faulkner did. Blakley, I think was a law office graduate. Of course Blakley's father, he might have went to law school, Ross Blakley, because his father was judge here years and years and years ago. Territorial days I guess. But Lou Wallace Senior was a graduate of Michigan, University of Michigan, which is,

I guess, one of the best in the country. And Lou, he went to Arizona.

Bruno: Was it hard in those days like it is today to keep an attorney in a small town? Did they always want to go to the big city where there was more shopping and more restaurants and more social life? Back in the thirties, for example?

Hammond: Who is that?

Bruno: In the thirties did they have the same problem they have today? That is, attorneys--I'm familiar with this around here--they don't want to live in a town that's got twenty thousand people like Kingman is today. They want to live in Phoenix with two or three million or a million, with the restaurants and so on. Did you have that same problem in the thirties when Kingman was probably several thousand?

Hammond: Hubert Smith was the only one that I know of that went to Phoenix from Kingman during the time I practiced here. No, I'll take it back. The county attorney that followed Schimmelpfennig. I think he wound up in Mesa. Those two are the only ones that I can think of that left here to practice in the city.

Bruno: So the other men that you worked with, your colleagues, were all satisfied in a small town and seemed to be happy practicing here?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: In the early days, when you started, were there any attorneys in Oatman?

Hammond: No.

Bruno: Any attorneys in Chloride?

Hammond: No. When Hubert Smith came back from Phoenix he went to Chloride and opened an office, but until that time I don't know of anyone that was practicing in Chloride. That is that had an office in Chloride.

Bruno: So in the county then, the only lawyers would have been in the city, or in the Kingman area, it wasn't a city then.

Hammond: Yes. (pause) Yes, in the early days the lawyers were in Oatman rather than Kingman.

Bruno: That would have been in the 1900's or when was that?

Hammond: Yes, early 1900's. Lou Wallace was in Oatman and his partner went to, oh, in the Los Angeles area. I don't know. He came out to try a mining case that I was involved in. We had a jury trial. It was based on a lease, his case was, and the question was, had something to do with--god damned, what? Anyway, my defense was that there was a Arizona statute that they hadn't made this claim; they had to record this lease.

It was a real estate question and in order to enforce it they had to have recorded this lease. I didn't find

the damned statute until we was trying the case. I went down to the recorder's office and by god, the next day when he got his case on, I called the recorder and had her bring up her records. I asked her if she found where this lease had been recorded or a certified copy of it. She said she'd searched her records and there was no such. I got up and cited the section and the judge granted me an instructed verdict, instructed the jury to bring in a verdict for me. That was one of the luckiest moves I ever made.

Bruno: As county attorney you've given advice to many, many boards of supervisors, haven't you, Carl?

Hammond: Well some of the boards of supervisors didn't want my advice. They wanted to do it their way.

Bruno: You must have worked with some very interesting people in those years.

Hammond: Oh, yes. Oh, yes.

Bruno: What was the most interesting character, maybe or two, of the board of supervisors you've met?

Hammond: I can't think of his name and I don't remember now just what the hell the question was, but he insisted on doing it his way and I told him that it was wrong, that the statute prohibited it. He insisted on doing it his way anyway. And by god it wasn't two months until they decided the same question in the Supreme Court and they

ruled that it was against the law. So the next supervisors meeting I got the advance sheets in the local library, you know, and I took the advance sheets down and read the decision to the supervisors and they rescinded their order.

Bruno: Did you make it a practice to go to each supervisors meeting?

Hammond: Oh, yes.

Bruno: You did. How often did they meet in the early . . .

Hammond: Once a month.

Bruno: Once a month. How long would the meetings last back in the thirties, early forties?

Hammond: Oh, sometimes a couple of days.

Bruno: Were they really that long?

Hammond: Oh, yes.

Bruno: A couple of days for a supervisors meeting?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: What did they have to do with all that time? What was going on?

Hammond: Oh, I wasn't there most of the time. I'd go down and look over their schedule and if there wasn't anything that I thought I was interested in I went back to the office. Most of it was just gabbing.

Bruno: Well you know today they meet, what is it, twice a month and they have long meetings and maybe this county

is just full of heavy litigious people. Have you gone to the meetings recently, Carl? The last few years? Heard some of the arguments that take place?

Hammond: No. They've got five now, don't they?

Bruno: Yes.

Hammond: When do they go to three?

Bruno: I think it's this coming election. And they want to go back to five, of course. They have that on the agenda. What organizations have you belonged to in the Kingman area, Carl? Service clubs or groups?

Hammond: Well, I've been president of every one that I've ever belonged to. Lions, the Rotary Club. I've been president twice of the County Attorney and Sheriff's Association. Chairman of the committee of the Red Cross years ago. I was elected president of the Rotary. We was meeting down at the Jade and the guy that operated the radio station . . .

Bruno: Wally Stone?

Hammond: Yes. He was in line for it and at the meeting for nomination, he declined. The president said, well, they'd elect a president the next meeting. So at that meeting I was sitting across the table from Paul Long and Paul Long was gabbing to me just to beat hell. All at once I heard, "All in favor vote with the usual voting sign." I held up my hand. Paul held up his

hand. I says, "Who did we elect?" He said, "You."  
That was one organization, and I told them, that was  
one organization I was going to belong to that I wasn't  
going to be president. I just wanted to be a member of  
one. And by god, that's the way I got it.

Bruno: Do you want to take five?

Tape 2, Side 1

Bruno: Carl, you mentioned Wally Stone and it brought me to  
mind, when you first started here did they even have a  
radio station?

Hammond: No.

Bruno: They didn't? And had what, one grocery here probably?  
One large grocery store?

Hammond: Well the Central Commercial was here. And then where  
the Great Western Bank is it, across from it, Babbitts  
had a store and that's the Flagstaff Babbitts. And  
then there was a couple of little stores on Front  
Street, comparable to the Circle K.

Bruno: When you wanted to go to Las Vegas, was the dam built  
then?

Hammond: No.

Bruno: It wasn't built, so you couldn't take [Highway] 93  
north either.

Hammond: No, we had to go to Needles [California].

Bruno: Cross the river at Needles and then go up the river?  
California?

Hammond: Yes. Of course while they were building the dam they had a ferry and you could go to Las Vegas. I was there a couple of times when we crossed the ferry. We had a tri-state golf tournament. Las Vegas and Needles came to Kingman and Kingman went to Las Vegas and Needles for golf tournaments. That was one of the times I crossed the ferry. Of course it was dirt road.

Bruno: From here to the dam?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: And over to the river?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: About the only access through this area was the east-west Highway 66?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: Did you ever consider going to a larger town to practice law?

Hammond: No. No.

Bruno: Never got the urge to go to Phoenix or Tucson?

Hammond: No.

Bruno: Why was that? Was it your background?

Hammond: I just couldn't take that bustle and delays. We could go to court here most any time. Down in Phoenix you

had to take your turn. No, I was perfectly satisfied with Kingman.

Bruno: Well from time to time you'd have to go to federal court over in Prescott. Is that right?

Hammond: Yes. Yes, I didn't take federal cases. I always referred them to Prescott attorneys because, christ, to go from here to Prescott you'd have to charge for a day's service and the mileage. I didn't ever feel like soaking a client and they had damned good experienced lawyers over in Prescott and the ones I referred them to was always reasonable with their fees. And I never give a damn about being rich. As a matter of fact I've been lazy all my life. And that's no joke.

Bruno: But you've worked an awful lot of years in your life, Carl. You haven't just laid back.

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: You would have been how old when you retired?

Hammond: Eighty-three.

Bruno: Eighty-three and you still went to your office every day and conducted business, right?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: You still drive a car, don't you?

Hammond: Oh, yes.

Bruno: Do you have any hobbies that pulled you out of the law practice from time to time?

Hammond: No. No, about the only thing that I was interested in, I played golf and I went hunting. I haven't been hunting for years.

Bruno: What did you hunt, Carl? Deer?

Hammond: Deer.

Bruno: Turkey? Quail?

Hammond: No, I never went turkey hunting. I hunt quail. Quail and deer.

Bruno: Did you go with some of the other attorneys around here or were you the only hunter?

Hammond: Well I was the only attorney, but I always went with somebody else. I never went out alone, that is to real deer country.

Bruno: Those days you could go anywhere in the state with a permit, couldn't you? With a licence?

Hammond: Oh, yes.

Bruno: It wasn't areas so you could--where would you go?

Hammond: South of Seligman.

Bruno: Down towards Prescott then?

Hammond: No. Down alongside the Grant. Do you know where that is? South of Seligman. There's a ten-mile square grant out there and we used to hunt right along the west fence of the grant.

Bruno: Did you get some pretty good . . .

Hammond: It's called the Jolly Place.

Bruno: Did you get some pretty big deer back there?

Hammond: Oh, yes.

Bruno: Some good ones?

Hammond: Yes. Yes, I got several deer out in that country.

Bruno: Who did you hunt with?

Hammond: Ray van Martyr quite a few of the times. He was our mortician. I guess you remember Ray.

Bruno: Yes.

Hammond: I don't even know who our mortician is now.

Bruno: I don't want to know. (laughter)

Hammond: Well I'm not particular about it.

Bruno: I don't know who it is either. All joking aside, I don't know. Did things pretty well shut down during deer season here in the business, around Kingman? Did everybody go hunting?

Hammond: Well, I don't know if there's so many hunters out of Kingman. Bill Colson, Ray van Martyr, Carl Weigman. I don't know whether you knew any of those or not.

Bruno: Colson.

Hammond: Oh, yes, I guess you'd know Colson. He died, didn't he?

Bruno: Yes.

Hammond: Yes, they're all dead now but me.

Bruno: How did you generate practice, Carl? Of course advertising, now attorneys use that. Did you, just

word of mouth?

Hammond: I just set back and if they come, okay, and if they didn't it was okay with me. As long as I was able to eat I didn't give a damn.

Bruno: You've lived in this house we're in how long?

Hammond: Sixty-one years.

Bruno: So you bought the house in 1931?

Hammond: In 1932.

Bruno: In 1932?

Hammond: I moved in on my thirty-fourth birthday.

Bruno: So this is one house you can say the mortgage is paid on, right Carl?

Hammond: Yes. There was a young fellow in the gents furnishing business here, bought this place on a contract from my son-in-law's grandmother. Well, Dan's mother had charge of it. He got behind in his payments and decided to move to Yuma. So he assigned his contract to me and I got Mrs. Gaddis to approve it and I think there was twenty-three hundred dollars remaining on the contract and about three payments behind. The original contract was twenty-five hundred dollars, twenty-five dollars a month and no interest. So I paid the contract up to, got it current and I paid on it until there was a thousand or twelve hundred dollars remaining. I wanted to do some improving so I asked

Ollie if there was any discount for cash and she said, "Yes, ten per cent." So I paid it off. Put a new roof on it. In 1951 I paid it off. It's been mine ever since. And I put the asbestos siding on and then remodeled the inside.

Bruno: As we were coming over here I was showing Pablo, down the street here, on the corner, that would be Frank Gordon's house, senior. Right?

Hammond: Yes. Both sides.

Bruno: At the end of Spring Street?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: Of course, in the thirties when you bought this house, there was no hilltop area of Kingman. It was all downtown.

Hammond: Well, the Kingman Court was up there, Chambers, and Hubert Smith's homestead.

Bruno: That was it? Just those three?

Hammond: Yes. Young Joe was killed in the fire out there when that oil tank blew up. But old Joe [\_\_\_\_\_] he was--we called him the water man. He took care of the Kingman water company. If you had a leak in the pipe, why you called Joe.

Bruno: Your job as county attorney, Carl, you also were responsible to advise the various county offices, the recorder, the assessor, the treasurer. Did you ever

have any problems doing that? Were these people always willing to take your advice and listen to your opinions? Worked pretty smooth with the county?

Hammond: Oh, yes. Bill Rugg was the assessor. He'd come up once in awhile if you had any problems with him. We'd discuss them and if there were any statutes governing what he should do, I'd look them up for him. Mary Carroll, she come up to me one day and showed me a document. It was acknowledged. I forget what lawyer brought it in. But anyway, she didn't want to record it. I said, "Who brought this in?" When she told me I said, "I want to tell you something right now," I says, "Don't you ever refuse to record anything a lawyer brings you. If it's an acknowledged document, you record it." She never came back to me again for nothing.

Bruno: What was your political affiliation when you ran as county attorney? Were you Democrat or Republican?

Hammond: Democrat. Hell, you had to be a Democrat.

Bruno: Well, I was going to ask you, then the other offices like the assessor and the treasurer, were they mostly Democrat?

Hammond: We had one Republican supervisor.

Bruno: During the whole time that you were county attorney?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: So people were just born Democrat around here?

Hammond: Oh, yes. Yes. But you know, Democrats aren't Democrats anymore. God dammit, they're socialists.

Bruno: It's changed.

Hammond: I just can't get along with them anymore.

Bruno: I changed. I was born a Democrat in Douglas, Arizona, but I changed.

Hammond: Well, my dad was raised in a Republican territory, a Republican family, but he voted Democrat for Grover Cleveland and voted Democratic all the rest of his life. Well naturally, you know, you're raised in a Democratic family, you usually go that way on principle. And up until a few years ago I was perfectly satisfied with the Democratic party and the Democratic candidates. But look what they've got for president this year. Could you conscientiously say you was for that playboy from Arkansas?

Bruno: No.

Hammond: God! And he, from the way he talks, he's god's gift to the United States. He's going to do everything and some of the things the president doesn't have a damned thing to do with. It's Congress that says what they do and what they can't do.

Bruno: (pause) Pablo, can you think of anything?

Jusem: I just have one question. Can you remember your first

jury trial? With Mr. Wallace?

Hammond: Well, one of the first was against the Santa Fe Railroad and Lou was the attorney for the Santa Fe. He hated trials. God, he'd rather take a whipping than to go to court if there was a trial. Of course, I had to conduct the trial because he sat there and advised me.

If I overlooked anything with a witness, why he'd remind me. So when it come to arguing the damned case, I got up and presented the reply to the opening argument. When I got through, the judge says, "Mr. Wallace, would you need anything?" He said, "Oh no. I think my associate covered everything." He didn't do a god damned thing. And that's the trial I remember.

Bruno: It was against the Santa Fe, you say?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: What did it involve? Do you remember that?

Hammond: It involved a right-of-way question. I forget now who the guy was, but he sued the Santa Fe for the rent and the reasonable value of the second right-of-way. Now, the land that the right-of-way was across belonged to the famous Kingman hooker that lived down south of the track. The right-of-way agent that collected the rights-of-way got a written right-of-way from everybody but her. Well, he later bought the quarter section of land that this right-of-way went across and thought,

"Well, hell, they don't have a right-of-way, that's going to be gravy." So I think Hubert Smith filed the case for him. Of course the Santa Fe come to Wallace and Wallace just, by god, turned it over to me. I checked up, done a little research and I found an Arizona case right square in point that held that a subsequent purchaser took title no better than the owner had. And of course the statute of limitations had run on this damned right-of-way question even before this guy bought it. I asked for an instructed verdict on that but the judge denied it and submitted it to the jury, but in his instructions he give them that instruction. They brought in a verdict in favor of the Santa Fe. And by god, in twenty-four hours we got telephone calls from Phoenix, Chicago, every damned Santa Fe lawyer on the system, Los Angeles, every lawyer on the system called us and congratulated us. That was the first verdict the Santa Fe had had in twenty years. Now I mean the whole system.

Bruno: You mentioned Kingman's famous hooker. Who was that, Carl?

Hammond: I don't know. She was gone before I came here. I've heard her name but I don't remember because I wasn't interested in it.

Jusem: Did you enjoy doing trials?

Hammond: Oh, I didn't enjoy trial work too much. You know, alone, the concentration just kills you. You know, you probably experience it too. Physical tired is one thing, but when you get mentally tired, brother, you've had it. Do you find it that way?

Bruno: Yes I do. I sure do.

Hammond: You try a case in front of a jury all by yourself and it is really, you've just got to keep your concentration.

Bruno: What was your favorite kind of work in the practice, Carl? What did you like to do?

Hammond: Probate.

Bruno: Probate?

Hammond: Yes. Probate.

Bruno: Did you have any contested cases in the probate?

Hammond: Yes. The main one was Loving.

Bruno: Loving? This would be the man who had the hardware and mercantile store here?

Hammond: Ice plant.

Bruno: Ice plant?

Hammond: Yes. Loving and Withers had a grocery store where the Great Western Bank is.

Bruno: But this is a different Loving? Different family?

Hammond: No, the old Henry Loving. He grubstaked the Mexican that founded the Goldroad Mine.

Bruno: He got a part of that?

Hammond: Yes. Yes, he was fifty per cent.

Bruno: That was quite a rich mine, wasn't it?

Hammond: Oh, yes. And the superintendent, when the war closed the mine down, was in the county attorney's office when I was county attorney and he told me that they could mine six hundred tons of ore a day for fifteen years without doing another tap of development work. Now with gold is the price it is, why that mine hasn't re-opened, I don't know.

Bruno: I interrupted you on your train of thought. You were going to tell us about Loving and probate. I'm sorry, my fault.

Hammond: Oh, well, Loving had two daughters and his widow, which was their step-mother. She started to probate the estate and we represented her. They protested and we had to go to court on that one.

Bruno: What was the end result? Compromise?

Hammond: Well they were both on residents of Kingman, or the county, and the judge appointed the widow the administratrix so we probated the estate. No, I'll take it back. I was in private practice and I represented Fanny, who lives across the street now. I represented the girls.

Bruno: This was Fanny Loving?

Hammond: Yes. I represented them through the entire probate. I saw that things was handled properly. Of course, with Lou Wallace there wasn't any question about it anyway.

Bruno: Did you know her father? Was he in business when you came to town? Loving?

Hammond: He had the ice plant, yes.

Bruno: This was the same man who grubstaked the fellow that found the mine?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: Was there any great mineral finds when you were here in the early days, Carl, or were they all located by that time?

Hammond: Oh, I think they was pretty well all located. There was a lot of prospecting and claims filed, but I can't . . .

Bruno: The big mines were all in place then?

Hammond: Yes.

Bruno: You must have done quite a bit of mining law work then also.

Hammond: Oh, yes.

Bruno: Did you enjoy that?

Hammond: Oh, yes.

Bruno: Did you?

Hammond: Yes. Of course, the mining law, all you had to do was look it up. It had been decided time after time. It

was easy law to practice.

Bruno: Did these big mining companies around the area of Mohave County, did they have their own in-house attorneys or how did that work?

Hammond: Well Lou represented three or four of them. But the only one that I ever remember going to court for was the Tom Reed.

Jusem: Do you think you can tell us maybe in terms of percentages how much of your law practice was dedicated to mining or probate or this or that?

Hammond: Most of mine was probate.

Jusem: How much practice did you get as a result of being the county attorney? Were you able to get a lot of cases because you couldn't handle it \_\_\_\_\_.

Hammond: Well I got some. As a matter of fact, quite a few. I got acquainted with a lot of people being county attorney. A lot of times they would come up with civil cases for advice.

Bruno: Yes. Free advice?

Hammond: Well, yes.

Bruno: During your hours as the county attorney.

Hammond: Yes. They thought I was everybody's attorney. And I got quite a few cases that way. And some of them was a little bit provoked that I wouldn't take their civil case as county attorney.

Bruno: As county attorney did you ever go out with the sheriff on investigations?

Hammond: Oh, yes. Yes, he used to call me to go out on any homicide. On the first investigation.

Bruno: Just from the very start?

Hammond: Yes. One of the strangest ones happened out east of town. I think there was a woman out there that had a couple of girls that the guys used to go out to see. The owner of the place had a room or something. Anyway, he stayed there, he lived there. This guy come out at an unreasonable hour and started to break in the place. He wanted them to let him in first. He said, then if they didn't let him in he was going to break in.

So at this guy's room that lived there, his cot was right by the window and he stepped up on this cot with a cocked revolver in his hand. It happened to be pointed at this guy and when he stepped on this cot he lost his balance and in falling he pulled the trigger on this gun. He shot that guy in the left ear and didn't break the skin. That bullet went in the hole of his ear and, by god, didn't break the skin.

Well, we had an inquest and this guy testified just how this happened. He said he had no idea of shooting anybody. The judge found it an accidental shooting.

Bruno: To get some idea of the sheriff's office back in the early days, thirties, you had the sheriff and how many deputies would he have had, if you recall?

Hammond: Well, locally, he'd have three or four and then he'd have a deputy in Chloride, Oatman, Hackberry, the Santy and maybe in Topock.

Bruno: Around eight or ten?

Hammond: That would be about it.

Bruno: The sheriff would investigate the important crimes himself?

Hammond: Oh, yes.

Jusem: Why is it that juries never convicted, as you said, anyone of murder? You mentioned that case where it was a clear cold-blooded murder and they did not convict.

Hammond: Yes.

Jusem: Why was that?

Hammond: I don't know. Just sympathetic jurors.

There she is. Come in and meet these fellows.

Female: Okay.

End of interview.