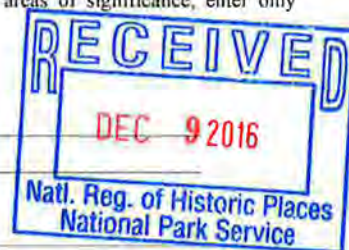


549

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Mountain View Officers' Club
Other names/site number: Bldg 66050; Colored Officers' Club
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: Kilbourn Avenue
City or town: Fort Huachuca State: AZ County: Cochise
Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national X statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B C D

<hr/>	
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>EUGENE COLLINS, SES</u> <u>DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY FOR ENVIRONMENT,</u> <u>STATE AND FEDERAL AFFAIRS</u>	<u>20161201</u>
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property <u>X</u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
<u>E E V</u>	<u>8/11/16</u>
Signature of commenting official:	Date
<u>State Historic Preservation Officer, Arizona State Parks/SHPO</u>	
Title:	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government
<u>ACTING SHPO</u>	

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

1/24/17
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u>4</u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>5</u>	<u> </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DEFENSE/military facility

RECREATION & CULTURE

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER/World War II Military Base Facilities Standard Plan Construction

Materials: (Enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Concrete, wood, asphalt shingles and wood

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State

Note on Methodology

Preparation of this document followed more than two years of discussion between U.S. Army authorities at Fort Huachuca, the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, and the Tucson Historic Preservation Foundation, a preservation advocacy group. A previous version prepared by Jennifer Levstik of the Tucson Historic Preservation Foundation was submitted to the Keeper of the National Register in 2014, but was returned with substantial comments for revision. Among other comments was the direction given by the Keeper's Office to make better use of the latest research on the Mountain View Officers' Club prepared by the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) of the U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center.

The CERL report, *Analysis of the Mountain View Officers' Club, Fort Huachuca, Arizona* (2012) by Adam D. Smith, Susan I. Enscoe, and Samuel L. Hunter reflects the most in-depth research conducted to date on the building's history and condition. In addition to specific information about the building, the report includes broad contextual information about Fort Huachuca and its training mission during World War II, the theme of the black military experience during the war, and a detailed description of how the building was used and its historic role in the training of two army divisions composed of black Soldiers during the era of racial segregation. This study was conducted for Fort Huachuca under Project Number 370273, "Update on the Historic Status of the Mountain View Officers Club at Fort Huachuca, to Include Integrity Analysis, Structural Integrity Analysis, and Full History." The technical monitor was Martyn Tagg, Cultural Resource Manager (CERL 2012, p. xvii).

The present document has been prepared by William Collins, historian for the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office to take into account comments on the previous draft from the Keeper's Office and from authorities at Fort Huachuca. This version is drawn largely from the CERL report, modified for conciseness and for formatting appropriate to the National Register's registration form. Relatively little of the returned 2014 draft nomination has been reutilized. The present preparer makes no claim to having conducted original research and has, to the best of his ability, preserved the interpretation and information presented by Smith, et al. Most of the text in this form is taken verbatim or with some editing from the CERL report.

All uses of the CERL report are footnoted and include, in addition to its original footnotes, the attribution (CERL 2012, p. #). Additional contextual information has been drawn from the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory report, *A Historic Context for the African American Military Experience*, which will be referenced in footnotes in a similar manner as (CERL 1998, p. #).

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State

Narrative Description

*(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)*

Summary Paragraph

The Mountain View Officers' Club (MVOC) was constructed in 1942 as part of the buildup of military training facilities at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, prior to and following the United States' entry into World War II (WWII). It is located at the western edge of the 75,000-acre area known as the New Cantonment. Over 1,400 buildings were constructed within the New Cantonment, which was located east of the 1880s era Old Post (a National Historic Landmark). Although contemporary with the rest of the New Cantonment, the MVOC has an isolated site taking advantage of its relationship to the Huachuca Mountains and Soldier Creek both to the south and southwest. As originally built the MVOC consisted of a two-story Dance Hall block (aligned north and south), flanked by 1 1/2 story wings extending east and west. The east wing housed a dining hall and kitchen while the west wing housed offices and storage areas. The MVOC has wood frame construction throughout and is based on a Standard 700-Series WWII Service Club Plan that has been flipped east to west. The raised floor joists rest on an array of concrete pier foundations. The building originally featured double hung wood windows (many covered over) and the primary entry was from the south through a pair of double doors. The low sloped gable roofs have open eaves and asphalt shingles. The original roof framing remains in place and the Dance Hall features site-built wood trusses spanning east and west. The Dance Hall also features four original stairways and an original wrap around balcony that has been removed to the north. The related two level brick fireplace remains intact. From the time of completion in 1942 until the end of WWII in 1945, the MVOC was assigned to service black officers pursuant to the Army's policy of racial segregation. Following the war the building was repurposed and over the years had substantial modifications.

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State

Narrative Description

The Mountain View Officers' Club (MVOC) was constructed as part of the rapid development of Army training facilities at Fort Huachuca between 1940 and 1942. Its design is a modified version of the Army's 700 series of standard plans for temporary military facilities. Specifically, the MVOC is based on a Service Club Type SC-3 plan and was similar to service club buildings constructed at many Army facilities during the war. Although based on a standard plan, the Army allowed minor site-specific modifications. The 700-series and the later 800-series could be oriented to prevailing winds or topography by the simple expedient of flipping the plans, as was done in the case of the MVOC. Two other modifications to the standard plan were made. The first moved the dance hall porch. The second added a walkway from the front entrance porch around the south and west sides to access a patio off the dance hall porch. In the original plan, the dance hall porch could be accessed by both the dance hall and the café on the other side of the dance hall. Moving it provided a better view of the Huachuca Mountains. To the left of the two sets of double doors at the front entrance is a single door, which does not appear on the SC-3 plan, but may have been part of the original construction, though this is not certain.²

Setting

Fort Huachuca is a United States Army facility located in Cochise County in southeastern Arizona. The post was formally designated a fort in 1882 during the military campaigns against the Chiricahua Apache tribes who were engaged in their final resistance against the encroachment of American military power. The post was located at the edge of Huachuca Canyon at the northeastern base of the Huachuca Mountains, about 50 air miles southeast of Tucson and about 15 miles north of the border with Mexico. Elevations in the Huachucas range from 3,934 feet at the base to 9,466 feet at the top of Miller Peak. The facility now encompasses approximately 76,000 acres and is adjacent to the city of Sierra Vista (2010 population of 43,888).

The infrastructure of Fort Huachuca includes modern facilities serving its current mission. These include the U.S. Army Network Enterprise Technology Command, the U.S. Army Intelligence Center of Excellence, and the Army Military Auxiliary Radio System. Post facilities serve the needs of some 6,500 active duty military personnel, 7,400 family members, and 5,000 civilians.³ The post also retains many buildings from earlier eras of operation, including nineteenth and early twentieth century barracks and other buildings associated with fort's use during the frontier era, and the era around the time of World War I when the all-black 10th Cavalry Regiment took up border duty during the time of the Mexican Revolution. The Old Post area of Fort Huachuca has been designated a National Historic Landmark (See Figure 1).

² CERL 2012, 100-102, 105-106, 109.

³ "Fort Huachuca," Wikipedia article, accessed January 13, 2015.

Mountain View Officers' Club

Name of Property

Cochise, AZ

County and State

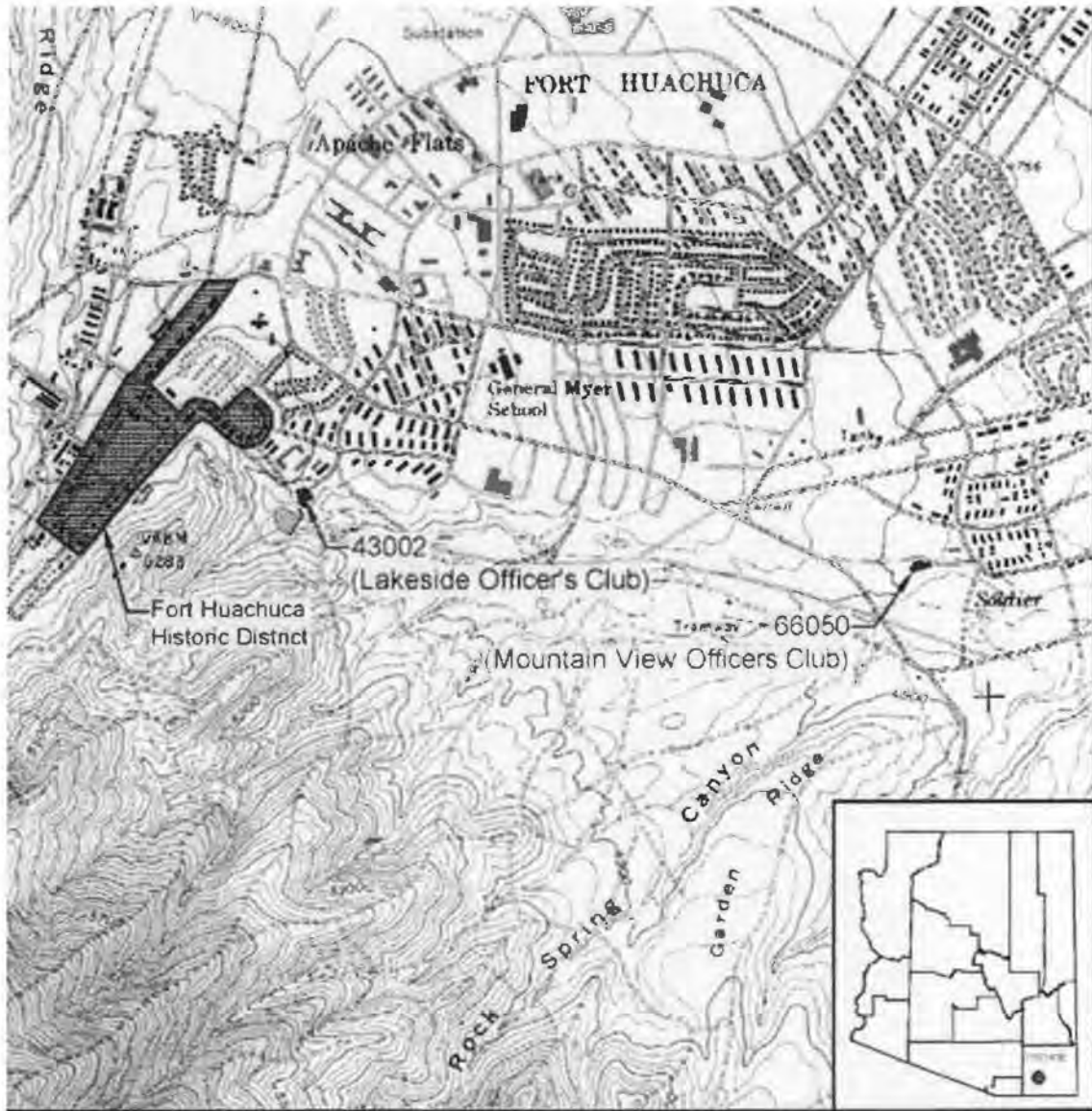


Figure 1. Detail of the 1983 Fort Huachuca topographic map illustrating position of Mountain View Officers Club (center right) in relation to the old post area National Historic Landmark (left) and most of the post's modern facility (top center).

The MVOC was constructed at the western side of the southwestern-most edge of the World War II temporary building cantonment (See Figure 2). It is in a cul-de-sac at the end of Kilbourn Avenue. This area was developed starting in 1940 to house and train an entire infantry division and included hundreds of barracks and other service buildings and structure serving well over 20,000 Soldiers. During the war, neighboring buildings to the MVOC included a series of bachelor officers' quarters to the east and a guesthouse for visitors to the officers' club. These quarters have since been removed. A boxing ring and seating area was to the southeast of the

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State

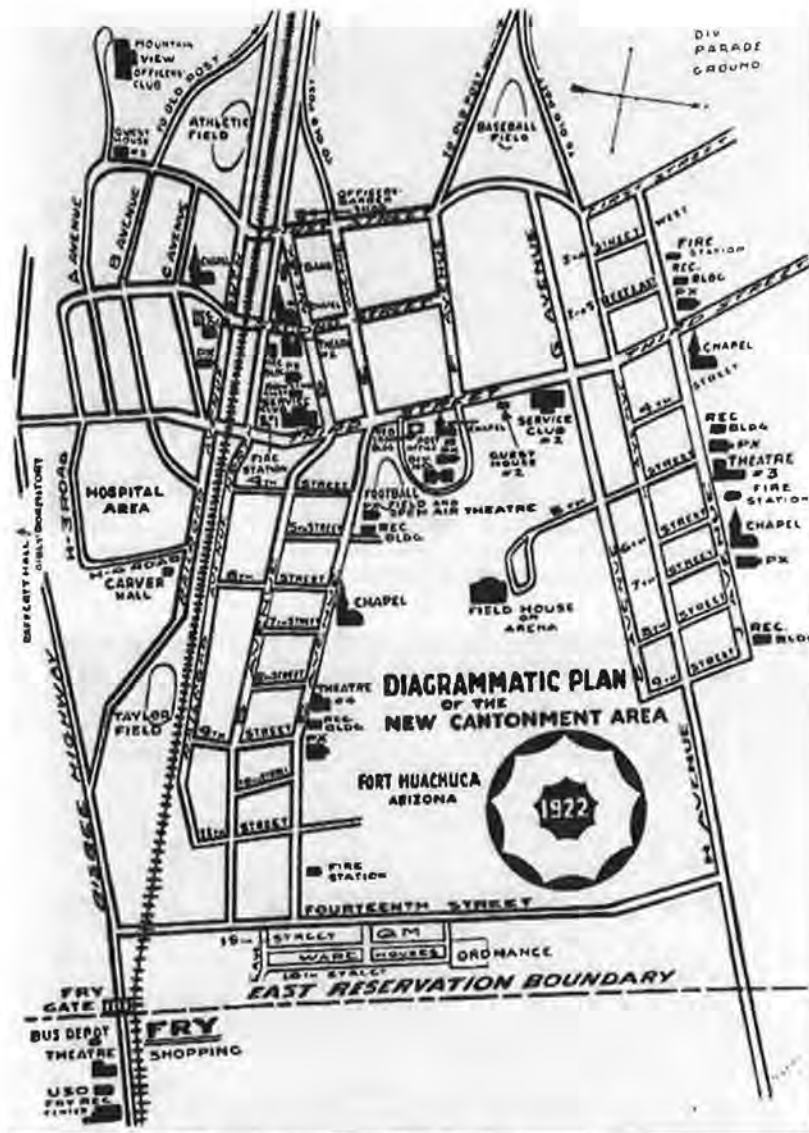


Figure 2. Detail of the eastern portion of the New Cantonment as illustrated by the 1922 Service Command, 1943. Mountain View Officers' Club is depicted in the upper left-hand corner. Illustration courtesy of Fort Huachuca Museum.

MVOC. A tennis court is located to the west and to the north of the tennis court are a baseball field and backstop. Both the tennis court and baseball field still exist. However, only the tennis court is included in this nomination as a contributing property due to its immediate proximity and historic connection to the MVOC. Aside from the MVOC, most of the World War II era cantonment has been demolished. According to information from Fort Huachuca, there are thirty-three World War II-era facilities remaining at the fort, excluding ammunition bunkers, of

Mountain View Officers' Club

Name of Property

Cochise, AZ

County and State

which five are in the New Cantonment near MVOC.⁴ These include four building from the World War II-era motor storage area, just down the street from MVOC, and the pool on Irwin Street. If this portion of the New Cantonment housed black troops, these facilities may have been segregated also. Elsewhere, remnants of the New Cantonment can be discerned by the traces of its road system.⁵

Exterior

The MVOC had an asymmetrical T-plan with, historically, a light-filled, two-story, dance hall block capped by a monitor and 1.5-story side wings to the east and west, each featuring a clerestory. The building's dimensions are 90 x 112 feet, and rising to a height of 23 feet. The roof form of the high dance hall monitor and wings was a flattish gable with eave overhangs and exposed framing. A hipped roof sloped down below the monitor windows and, at the level between the clerestories and ground floor windows, a hipped, pent-roofed sun canopy encircled the building (See Figures 3, 4, and 5).⁶

The MVOC is a wood frame building constructed with 1 x 8 inch tongue-and-groove drop-lap siding. Painted 1 x 4 inch members installed vertically serve as trim and to cap the corners. Only about 3,000 square feet of this original siding remains on the first floor. A renovation of the MVOC into a theater in 1982 resulted in the installation of about 3,600 square feet of 8-inch, tapered, masonite clapboard siding with a wood-grain pattern on the upper floor. The building originally had 98 windows, of which, only two remain unchanged. Replacement siding, additions, and other alterations over the years have resulted in the covering of most original window openings. The upper level is missing about 50 original windows. Additionally, the patio had a bank of double-hung, screened windows, approximately 3 ft wide x 5 ft high each. These openings are now filled with plywood and wallboard and sealed from the interior. Post-historic additions also resulted in the loss of windows.⁷

The main entry on the south elevation originally featured a double, wood panel door with a porch, wooden stairs, and, beneath the sun canopy, a partial, wrap-around, wood platform with railing. Other entryways had simple wood panel doors. The main entry now has a set of two double-three-panel wood doors with 2/2 lights. A poured concrete staircase and ramp are now located at this entrance.⁸

The original porch was modified at the time of construction from the Service Club Type SC-3 plan. In the standard plan the porch extended the length of the dance hall and had double doors to the café. As built, the porch was flipped over to the other side of the dance hall to improve

⁴ Martyn Tagg, Fort Huachuca Cultural Resource Manager, Personal Communication, 2015.

⁵ Jennifer Levstik, *Mountain View Officers' Club National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (Draft)*, 2014, 5; CERL 2012, 160-161; Correspondence from Thomas A. Boone, Colonel, MI Commanding, to Vivia Strang, Arizona State Parks, April 21, 2015, comments on draft MVOC nomination.

⁶ Ralph Comey Architects and Janet H. Strittmatter, Inc., *Historic Building Condition Assessment Report of the Mountain View Officers' Club, Fort Huachuca, Cochise County, Arizona*, 2004, 5; Levstik, *Mountain View Officers' Club*, 5.

⁷ CERL 2012, 195-196, 166.

⁸ Comey and Strittmatter, "Historic Building Condition Assessment Report of the Mountain View Officers' Club," 5-6; Levstik, 5.

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State

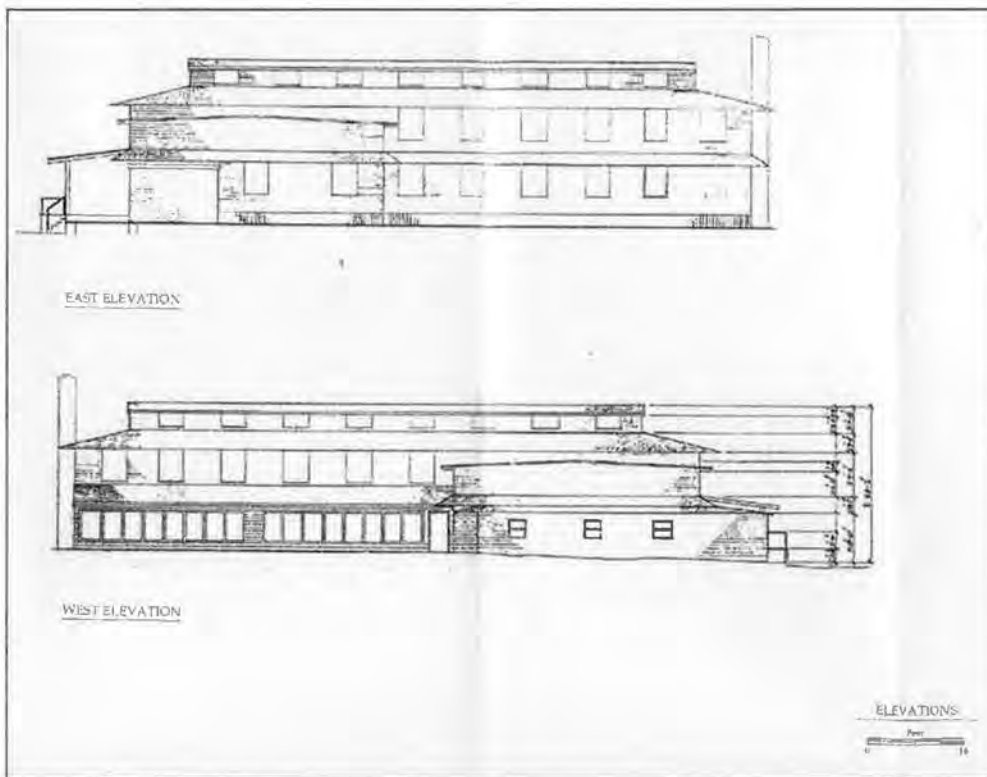
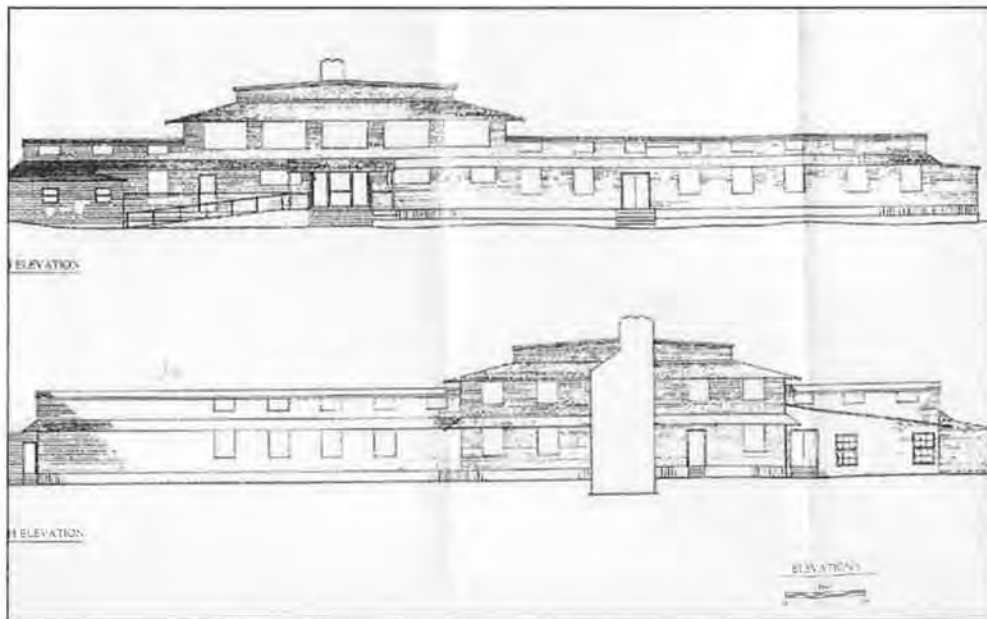


Figure 3. Reduced copies of Mountain View Officers' Club elevations (Finical and Dumbrowski 1982; cited in Comey and Strittmatter, 2004).

Mountain View Officers' Club

Name of Property

Cochise, AZ

County and State

the view of the Huachuca Mountains. Two sets of double doors provided access from the west side of the dance hall to the porch. There was also a series of windows. The porch was enclosed at an unidentified date and the roof extended out and the new area screened in. Double doors from the porch to the north patio were added and the former porch divided into smaller rooms and double doors added to new walls. The date of these changes has not been identified. All window openings between the dance hall and the porch were covered over. The original floor and wainscoting remain.⁹



Figure 4. Historical photograph of MVOC in 1943, south elevation, view facing northeast (left) and recent photograph from 2012 (right). Historical photo courtesy of Fort Huachuca Museum. Recent photo courtesy of Arizona Preservation Foundation.



Figure 5. Historical photograph of MVOC in 1943, view facing northwest (left) and recent photograph from 2012 (right). Historical photo courtesy of Fort Huachuca Museum. Recent photo courtesy of Arizona Preservation Foundation.

⁹ CERL 2012, 152.

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State

The building stood upon concrete piers and footing foundations, which is visible in places above the wood weatherboard skirt. The roof structure features heavy, bolted wood trusses capped by purlins.¹⁰

The Army standard plan used for the MVOC was intended for placement in a wide variety of climates. Its specifications allowed for a snow load that would not occur at Fort Huachuca and, thus, the MVOC is somewhat over engineered for its location. Also, because the U.S. military buildup strained the countries supply of lumber, suppliers often substituted "older growth" wood from slow-growing virgin forests to harvested wood from fast-growing plantations. This meant that buildings like the MVOC used a higher quality wood with higher stress values. Both of these factors contributed to this supposedly temporary building's survival to the present day.¹¹

A low cobble retaining wall, with an integrated barbeque pit, wraps around the west, north, and portions of the east elevations. These cobble walls are similar to walls elsewhere at the fort.¹²

Interior

The interior design of the Mountain View Officers' Club bears no similarity to the original interior plan of the club during its period of significance except for the overall open space in the dance hall.¹³

Vestibule

The front doors currently are two sets of doors opening out to the porch, and each door has four lights. The front vestibule originally was a large space with wood coat racks on the left side of the room. The right side of the room was originally modified from the service club plan from a coat rack area to a restroom. The walls were originally lacquered lengths of wood. The flooring type was 1 x 4 wood planks. An elliptical arched opening connected the vestibule to the dance hall.

The vestibule floor plan has been modified, with a half-wall constructed on the south to form a divider. Currently, the front doors are replacements but still in the style of the original doors. The flooring is bare plywood with portions of original flooring to the left of the plywood. The walls are wallboard over wood studs. The original west wall was removed and a portion of the storeroom was added to the vestibule. The original light fixtures were replaced with recessed fixtures and non-recessed fixtures. The arch between the vestibule and the dance hall was widened and boxed.¹⁴

Dance Hall

The dance hall was the most significant space in the Mountain View Officers' Club (See Figures 6 and 7). It was the largest room by far and had two levels plus a clerestory roof. All three levels had window openings. The second level consisted of a balcony accessed by four staircases—two

¹⁰ Comey and Strittmatter, "Historic Building Condition Assessment Report of the Mountain View Officers' Club," 6.

¹¹ CERL 2012, 172-173.

¹² Levstik, *Mountain View Officers' Club*, 6.

¹³ CERL 2012, 114.

¹⁴ CERL 2012, 114-115.

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State

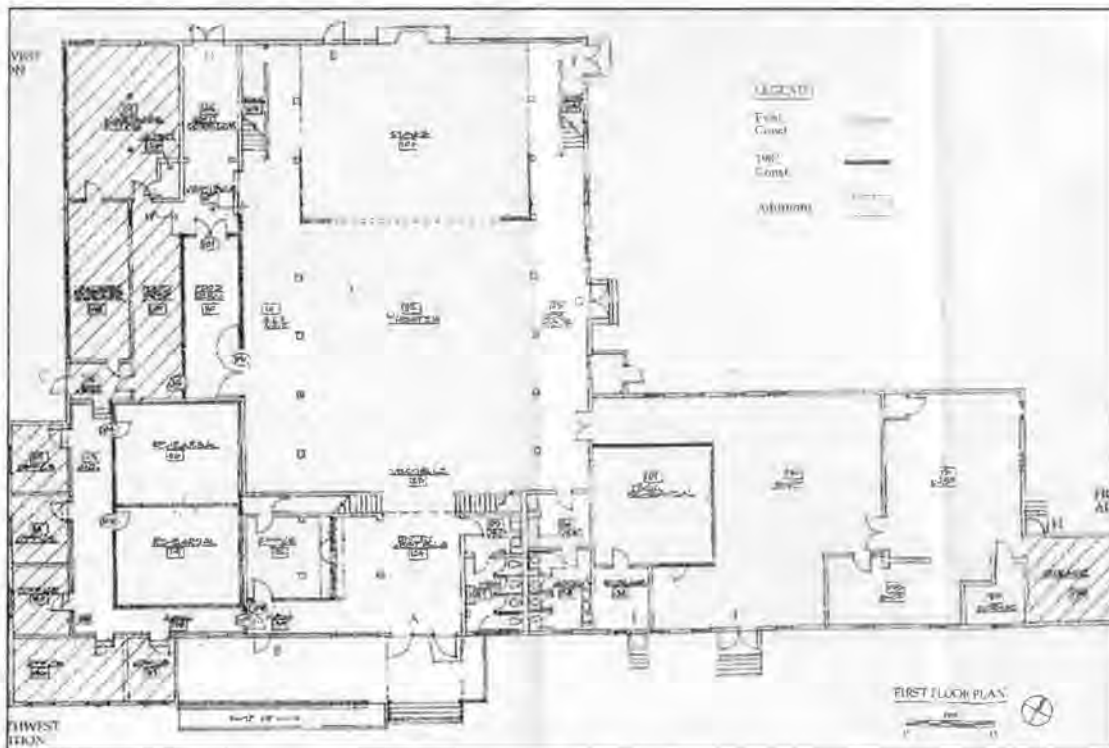


Figure 6. Reduced copy of Mountain View Officers' Club; First Floor (Finical and Dumbrowski 1982; cited in Comey and Strittmatter, 2004).

by the vestibule arch and one on each side of the fireplace. The dominant feature of the dance hall was a large two-level brick fireplace. The dance hall level had one fireplace and a “lounge” on the second level had the other but both could be seen as one entered the dance hall from the vestibule. A large mural by Charles White titled *Five Great Negro Americans* hung over the vestibule arch opposite the double fireplace during WWII.¹⁵

As already stated, the vestibule arch was widened and boxed compared to the original smaller width and elliptical arch. The two sets of stairs by the vestibule arch have their original railing and treads. The balcony on both sides does not have its original railings. The staircases on either side of the fireplaces were enclosed at some point. The flooring for both the dance hall and the balcony is original. The double level fireplace was covered over at some point with wallboard and the two mantels and hearths were removed. The brick mantel and hearth for the dance hall fireplace was rebuilt but the “lounge” level fireplace mantel and hearth are still missing. The balcony that wrapped around the fireplace end of the dance hall forming a “lounge” was removed. The wood wainscot has been removed from the first floor but is still in place on the balcony level. The light fixtures for the dance hall were replaced with ones salvaged from the Lakeside Officers' Club. The mural was removed along with one by Lew Davis also displayed at

¹⁵ CERL 2012, 118-119.

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State

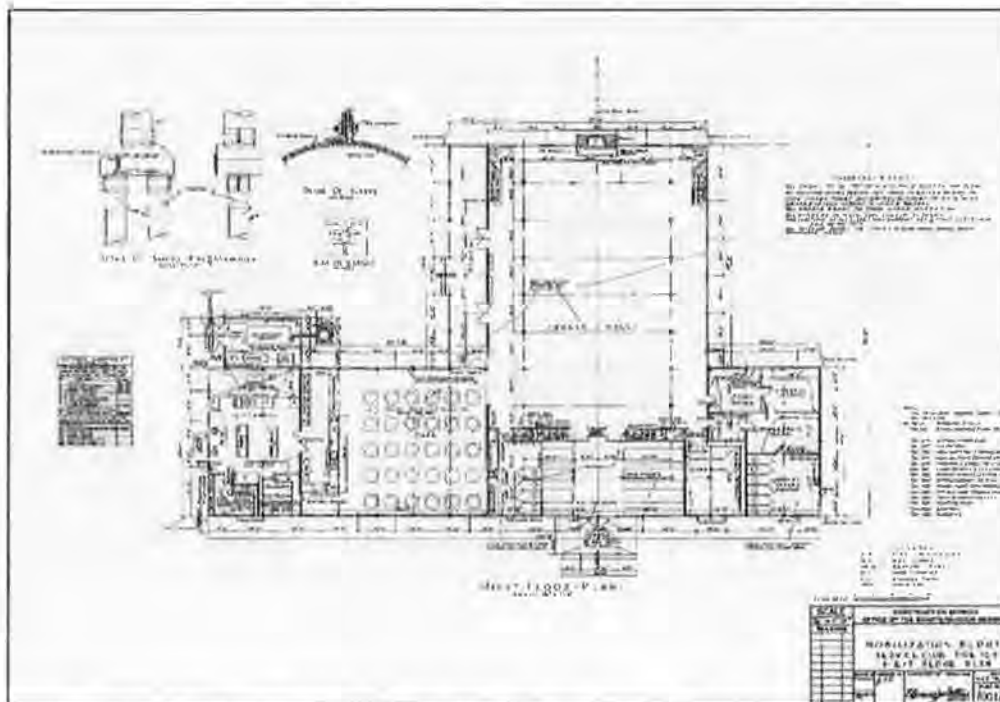


Figure 7. Reduced copy of 700-Series WWII Service Club Standard Plans (First Floor). Note that the as-built plan in Figure 3 flips the standard plan layout (CERL 2012:102).

the Mountain View Officers' Club, and both are now housed at Howard University in Washington, DC.¹⁶

Reading Room

The Reading Room was on the second floor directly above the vestibule. It was accessed by the two staircases in the dance hall and then by doors that opened to the balcony. The reading room was brightly illuminated by ten windows and had wood bookshelves on the wall that separated it from the upper level of the dance hall.

Currently the reading room is broken up into several smaller spaces, one of them being a projection booth and others bathrooms. Four large openings were cut into the wall overlooking the dance hall.¹⁷

Café

The former café area was accessed through an arched opening on the east side of the dance hall, past the staircase to the balcony. The café was a large open room lined with windows on both the

¹⁶ CERL 2012, 119.

¹⁷ CERL 2012, 133.

Mountain View Officers' Club

Name of Property

Cochise, AZ

County and State

north and south sides. A clerestory level had smaller windows further illuminating the café. Opposite of the entrance to the café was the service area, which contained a soda fountain and sandwich serving area.

Currently the room has a double metal door in a boxed opening. The room is divided into two spaces, with a smaller room near the entrance that was turned into an electrical service room. The larger room has a bar in place of the former soda fountain and sandwich serving area. A closet was added to the southeast corner of the old café. The ceiling trusses have been painted black. All of the original windows on the first floor are missing, and all of the windows on the clerestory roof level were removed and their openings sided over.¹⁸

Kitchen

The former kitchen was a large room with a variety of counters and appliances. There was a dishwashing room on the southwest corner with a pass-through to the old café and a storeroom in the southeast corner. A door on the east led to the outside.

All of the original appliances and work areas have been removed. The door to the outside now goes into the freezer/cooler addition.¹⁹

Men's Restroom

For the Service Club Type SC-3 floor plan, a men's toilet was between the vestibule and the café. When the service club plans were modified for the officers' club, it appears that two restrooms were created out of the space in the vestibule that was planned for wood coat racks and the men's toilet. The floors of the restrooms were originally bare concrete.

Currently, the eastern portion of the vestibule and the old men's restroom are divided into three rooms. The first room is entered from the vestibule and is an anteroom to a larger room. The anteroom has non-original blue ceramic wall tile and non-original fired-ceramic floor tile. The second room has its original wood walls but the same non-original fire ceramic floor tile as the anteroom. The other room is accessed from the dance hall and has pink, laminate-coated fiberboard over the original wood walls. This fiberboard was installed in the early 1960s. The floor is still bare concrete.²⁰

Seating area (likely a game room)

The original plan for the Service Club Type SC-3 had a series of small rooms to the west of the vestibule that contained the foyer to the women's restroom and from that into the women's toilet. To the north of the women's restroom was the front office and an office for the hostess. It appears from two of the historic photographs that the service club design was changed when it was modified for use as an officers' club. The modification had a large seating area in this space instead of the offices and women's restroom and toilet. This large seating area had double doors that opened to the porch and a single door that opened out to the front deck. From the remnant of concrete flooring, the large storeroom was still directly to the west of the vestibule.

¹⁸ CERL 2012, 136.

¹⁹ CERL 2012, 140.

²⁰ CERL 2012, 143.

Mountain View Officers' Club

Name of Property

Cochise, AZ

County and State

The current floor plan is completely muddled. A wall has been constructed (along a dimension line in the original floor plan) and all other original walls have been removed. A corridor was constructed along the south and west sides of the exterior walls with a series of doors that accessed the large addition to the south and the west (this addition area previously was not accessible).²¹

Porch

The porch on the historic floor plan for Service Club Type SC-3 extended the length of the dance hall and had double doors to the café. For the plan of the Mountain View Officers' Club, the porch was flipped over to the other side of the dance hall for a view to the mountains. There were two sets of double doors that allowed access from the west side of the dance hall to the porch and a series of windows.

At some point the porch was enclosed. The roof was extended out and this new area was screened in. It is unknown when the double doors from the porch to the north patio were added or when the former porch was divided into smaller rooms and double doors added to new walls. All window openings between the dance hall and the porch were covered over. The two sets of double doors were also modified. The porch does have its original wainscoting (although it is painted) and its original floor.²²

Northwest addition

The area between the seating area (likely game room) and the porch was not part of the original Service Club Type SC-3 design or the officers' club modifications. At some point a large, screened room addition was added on to the porch. This subsequently was added onto again in 1953 for use as a hobby shop when two large rooms were added to the west.²³

Alterations to the Mountain View Offices' Club

Since its use as a black officers' club, the MVOC was modified to accommodate other uses in subsequent decades. Seven major alterations include five additions and two removals from the building. These were:²⁴

- A concrete porch and a long concrete handicap accessibility ramp have replaced the original wooden porch.
- A series of rooms wrap around the southwest corner of the building. This addition has itself been modified by the removal of several windows and a door.
- The porch on the northwest corner was enclosed and more rooms added to the building on the northwest corner.
- A lean-to room was added to the east to house a freezer.
- The boiler room has been removed.
- A large exterior freezer/cooler building was added to the northeast corner.

²¹ CERL 2012, 146.

²² CERL 2012, 152.

²³ CERL 2012, 157.

²⁴ CERL 2012, 109.

Mountain View Officers' Club

Name of Property

Cochise, AZ

County and State

- Most of the windows were removed and covered over by new siding. Replacement siding covers 76 window openings, leaving only 20 windows intact.

Many changes have been made to the MVOC over the years since Fort Huachuca reopened in 1951. The following is a concise summary of these changes in both physical structure and uses:²⁵

- 1953 – Used as a service club for aviation engineers; 117.5 sq. ft. addition to building for use as a hobby shop; shed type roof, concrete floor, added at northwest corner of original building; no cost listed.
- Mid-1950s – used as a general service club for the Electronic Proving Ground.
- 1959 – in use as a non-commissioned officer (NCO) club/NCO open mess until 1966.
- 1960 – constructed patio; \$366.
- 1960 – constructed dance floor in patio; \$1,262.
- 1961 – screen doors installed; \$70.
- 1961 – garbage rack constructed; \$1,176.
- 1966 – in use as an enlisted men's service club until 1971.
- 1971 – renovated former Rocker Club [name for the enlisted men's service club] to a Special Service Entertainment Workshop; \$551.
- 1973 – rehabilitation of Special Service Entertainment Workshop including new stage curtain; \$37,444.
- 1983 – handrails for stairs to second floor.
- 1983 – large renovation project that included construction and installation of new sound proof walls, and upgrade to heating and cooling; \$90,066.
- 1991 – use changed to Administrative General Purpose; was subsequently used for some period by the Army Center and Alumni Program Job Assistance Center.
- 1994 – evaporative cooler added; \$4,221.
- 2004 – building had been vacant for (unspecified) years; use code change to Private/Organizational Club in preparation for lease of the building to the Southwest Association of Buffalo Soldiers (SWABS) who would begin restoring facility.
- SWABS received the lease in 2006; they began renovations in 2009 and the lease expired (not renewed) in 2011.

Additional Contributing Features: In addition to the MVOC building, other contributing features within in the property boundary include an adjacent cobble and concrete wall, a fenced concrete tennis court located to the west of the building (Facility 66051, aka Williams Tennis Court), and a stone pillar to the east marking the entry of the access road to the building. The access road south of the building ending in a traffic circle to the southwest of the building are also contributing features.

²⁵ "Facility No. 66050, "Real Property Record Card; "66050," Real Property Record Files; Stephen C. Gregory, Museum Technician, Fort Huachuca Museum, interview by Susan Enscoe, 30 November 2011. [CERL, 92-94].

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MILITARY

Period of Significance

1942-1945

Significant Dates

1942

1945

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

African American

Architect/Builder

Del E. Webb Construction Company

White and Miller, Inc.

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Mountain View Officers' Club is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the history of the black military experience during World War II, a time when the U.S. Army enforced strict racial segregation in its forces. Between 1940 and 1945, Fort Huachuca in southern Arizona was the largest training facility for black Soldiers in the United States. Two full divisions, the 93rd and 92nd, trained in succession in the New Cantonment, the vast area developed during the Army's rapid build up of facilities before and after the U.S. entry into the conflict. The Army constructed a number of standard service clubs, and pursuant to its official policy of "separate but equal," one was chosen for use as a black officers' club, since the facility constructed as an officers' club was designated for white officers (Lakeside). During the war, the MVOC served as a social and recreational facility for black officers. Although perceived as an instrument of discrimination by its users, the MVOC nevertheless by necessity became the black officers' place of relaxation and entertainment during their residence at Fort Huachuca. The MVOC is recommended eligible for the National Register at the State level of significance as the property at Fort Huachuca most illustrative of the black military experience during World War II. The period of significance begins in 1942, the year the MVOC was constructed and opened. The period of significance ends in 1945 when, its training mission accomplished, the fort was placed on inactive status at the end of the war. Although Fort Huachuca was later reopened and the former MVOC reused for other purposes, the period of significance covers only the time during which the building served in the capacity for which it is primarily important—when it served as an officers' club for black Army officers during World War II.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State

1.0 Organization of statement of significance

The Mountain View Officers' Club (MVOC) is recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its important association with the area of significance of Military History. The MVOC was constructed in 1942 and during World War II served as a recreational facility for black U.S. Army officers of the two divisions trained at Fort Huachuca. Army policy up to and through World War II required the segregation of black Soldiers from white Soldiers and their organization into separate units. While blacks could be commissioned officers, segregation impeded their potential to rise through the ranks by limiting the camaraderie and association white officers enjoyed in their own facility, the whites-only Lakeside Officers' Club. As a physical manifestation of the Army's segregation, or 'Jim Crow' policy, the MVOC elicited mixed emotions from the men who used it. On one hand, an officers' club was considered a military necessity by the Army to provide officers with a relatively informal refuge from the pressures of training thousands of military inductees into an efficient military unit. On the other hand, many black officers at the time considered it demeaning and a detriment to their ability to command the respect of their men. Despite criticism from both black officers at Fort Huachuca and from the national black press, the MVOC remained a segregated facility throughout the war. Unable to change the Army's policies, black officers made use of the facility for its intended purpose. Today, the MVOC is one of five buildings remaining from the New Cantonment of Fort Huachuca, the area that during the war once had over a thousand buildings to serve the black Soldiers who trained there. The four other surviving buildings are at the motor storage area.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) has produced context studies to guide its cultural resource management program, including studies on World War II-era temporary structures, aircraft hangars, and facilities associated with the Cold War. The framework for understanding the theme of military history as presented in this document is based largely on two CERL reports. *A Historic Context for the African American Military Experience*²⁶ highlights the contributions of blacks to the military history of the United States. This study on the African American Military Experience was conducted by a team of researchers who examined secondary literature on black history and military history and primary resources in the National Archives and from individual military installations. An interdisciplinary research team from the CERL also produced *Analysis of the Mountain View Officers' Club, Arizona*²⁷, which provides most of the specific information on the MVOC and Fort Huachuca used in this nomination.

The narrative statement of significance below is organized into four parts, starting with an overview of the black military experience from the beginning of the nation to the end of racial segregation after World War II. Following this overview, the narrative moves to the specific experience of the black Soldiers stationed at Fort Huachuca, which was the Army's largest training facility for black Soldiers—two full combat divisions—during the war. The third section describes the training mission at Fort Huachuca and the facilities constructed to fulfill the mission. This section relates the MVOC to the total development of the New Cantonment, fitting it into the overall scheme of military facilities planning. An important theme

²⁶ Steven D. Smith and James A. Zeidler, *A Historic Context for the African American Military Experience*, (Champaign, IL: Engineer Research and Development Center, Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, 1998), 1. Hereafter referred to in footnotes as 'CERL 1998.'

²⁷ Adam D. Smith, Susan I. Enscoe, and Samuel L. Hunter. *Analysis of the Mountain View Officers' Club, Fort Huachuca, Arizona*. (Champaign, IL: U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center, Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, 2012). Fort Huachuca Cultural Resources Report FH-12-5. Hereafter referred to in footnotes as 'CERL 2012.'

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State

here is the tensions created by the opening of a segregated recreational club for officers whose feelings about the building were at best ambiguous. The final section examines the specific history of the MVOC. Important aspects of this history include the motivation for the use of clubs segregated by race, the kind of activities the building housed, and its uses after the war. By moving the narrative from the general theme of Military History to the specific history of this building, the case is built that the Mountain View Officers' Club conveys a significant association with this important historic theme.

2.0 Black Soldiers in the U.S. Army in World War II and the end of segregation, 1940-1954

World War II would be the last war fought by a racially segregated American army. High officials in the War Department, including Secretary Henry Stimson (“Leadership is not imbedded in the Negro race yet and to try to make commissioned officers to lead the men into battle—colored men—is to work disaster to both”) and Army Chief of Staff George C. Marshall (who asserted the “low intelligence averages” of black Soldiers) assigned all problems with black Soldiers and officers to innate racial characteristics.²⁸ Official racism led to discriminatory recruitment policies in the interwar years as military planners attempted to limit the number of blacks in the peacetime Army. Between 1931 and 1940, black made up less than 4,000 of the total 118,000 Soldiers in the Army prior to the 1940 preparedness campaign.²⁹

During the 27 months between the start of the war on September 1, 1939 and America’s entry on December 7, 1941, black civil rights advocates exerted increasing pressure to integrate the armed forces. Although military officials and political leadership in Washington held firm on segregation throughout the conflict, it was clear that unless something was done to ameliorate the situation and provide greater opportunities for blacks to serve their country in meaningful military positions they would not escape public criticism. While comparisons of segregation to the racism of Nazi ideology provided rhetorical ammunition to black activists, the Army moved to ameliorate conditions for black Soldiers only when it seemed necessary to preserve morale and efficiency. One factor in improving opportunities for blacks was simply the unprecedented scope of America’s mobilization. The United States simply could not mobilize a force capable of taking the initiative across the globe and to work the industrial machine of supply (the “Arsenal of Democracy”) without tapping its black population, some ten percent of its total. And while military officials often deployed black units for behind-the-lines service, to deny some opportunity for blacks to prove themselves in battle might have resulted a demoralizing political battle at home. The Roosevelt Administration, facing an election battle in 1940, compromised to the extent of promising “proportional opportunity,” while leaving the structure of segregation intact. One improvement included the creation of a black unit in the previously all-white Army Air Corps.³⁰

Training for combat in segregated units presented challenges to the War Department. Since blacks were placed in separate units, the policy of “separate but equal” inevitably involved either a wasteful duplication or a none-too-subtle stinting of resources directed against black Soldiers. Army policy regarding black officers required that no white Soldier or officer be placed under the command of a black officer, which inevitably restricted blacks to the lowest grades. Furthermore, despite promises of opportunity for blacks to serve on the front lines, the Army attempted to use blacks for labor and other behind-the-line duties whenever possible. After more than two years of war, the War Department had yet to assign a black unit to a significant front-line position on any front. In one symbolic example, the black 2nd Cavalry Division, finally shipped to North Africa in early 1944, was disbanded and converted to labor,

²⁸ Stimson September 27, 1940; Bland 1991:438,501. (CERL 1998, 218.

²⁹ “Only 3,604 Colored in U.S. Army,” *Philadelphia Afro-American*, October 28, 1939). [CERL 1998, 220].

³⁰ No title, *Pittsburgh Courier*, September 21, 1940 [CERL 1998, 225]; CERL 1998, 224-226.

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State



Figure 8. Members of the 93rd Infantry Division advancing through the jungle while on patrol in Japanese territory off the Numa-Numa Trail, May 1, 1944. National Archives and Records Administration, #111-SC-189381-S.

a conversion directed by Secretary Stimson himself to free up white Soldiers for front-line duty, despite advise from his Advisory Committee on Negro Troop Policies that deploying a black unit to combat “would be the most effective means of reducing tensions among Negro troops.”³¹

By 1944, black units were placed in combat. The 93rd Infantry Division, which had trained at Fort Huachuca in Arizona, fought Japanese troops at Bougainville, with several Soldiers receiving commendations and promotions for their actions (See Figure 8). On Morotai Island in the spring of 1945, Soldiers of the 93rd Headquarters hunted down and captured Colonel Kisou Ouchi, the highest-ranking Japanese officer taken prisoner in the Pacific War.³² Even when restricted to labor duties, black Soldiers performed invaluable service. After the Normandy invasion of June 6, 1944, with the German army in retreat, the Allied forces required an extraordinary rate of supply to keep the enemy from reorganizing. Allied tank units alone needed nearly a million gallons of gasoline per day. To meet the need, Allied logistical planners created what became known as the “Red Ball Express,” from blacks in several quartermaster and transportation companies and battalions. By the time the offensive ended, the Red Ball Express was said to have moved 410,000 tons of gasoline, ammunition and food to the fighting units.³³

Black infantry, armored, artillery, air, and other units were increasingly exposed to the hazards of combat in the war’s final months. The typical experience of combat included episodes of heroism as well as difficulties related to the effects of segregation. Black units received combat citations as well as criticism over their performance. After combat, black units often found themselves engaged in a second battle of explanations when any aspect of their performance appeared inadequate. As in previous wars, white officers seemed too willing to assign the cause of any difficulties or failures in the performance of black units to racial characteristics. Pointing out problems of training and equipment typically experienced by black Soldiers won little sympathy since it was a criticism of the Army’s entire structure of segregation.

³¹ Rose, “Army Policies Toward Negro Soldiers,” 26-31; Stimson January 27, 1944; [CERL 1998, 235-236].

³² 93rd Infantry Division Files 1945; Boyd 1945, n.p. [CERL 1998, 236-237].

³³ Hara, “81 Days to History,” 6-9. [CERL 1998, 238].

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State

For this synopsis of the black experience in the U.S. Army during World War II, the trials of the 92nd Infantry Division will stand for those of all black units. The 92nd Infantry was one of two black division-sized units, along with the 93rd, of the American Army. Both trained at Fort Huachuca, Arizona. Elements of the 92nd arrived in Naples, Italy in August 1944 and participated in the taking of the Arno River and the occupation of the town of Lucca before joining in the cracking of the German's Gothic Line on the southern slope of the Northern Apennines. As described in the CERL context study:

The 92nd's 598th Field Artillery Battalion used its 12 105-mm howitzers with uncanny accuracy to deliver the needed fire for the rapidly advancing infantry battalions. In pursuit of the rapidly retreating German forces, the unit continued its advance along the Serchio Valley north of Pescia, capturing control of Highway 12 along Lima Creek and reaching Lima in the process. In October, the infantrymen, led by 92nd Division Commander Edward Almond, became a part of Task Force 92. Elements of the unit ventured northwest across the ridges of Mount Cauala to capture the city of Massa only to encounter fierce enemy resistance after 6 days of costly fighting. The treacherous terrain and steady counterattack fire from strongly fixed German fortifications required African American soldiers to pay a heavy price for their role in the Mount Cauala-Mount Castiglione Offensive of the 5th United States Army.... Most of the men spent a great deal of time pinned down under enemy fire. "We made seven assaults in ten days before we were finally taken off of Hill California," Charles Brown, a veteran who served in the 370th later recalled. "During that period we were pretty well slaughtered and reduced to a fair-sized single platoon."³⁴

As commonly occurred when black units faced difficulties, the 92nd's commanders disparaged their troops on account of their color. An inspection report analyzing the actions of the 370th in combat in October 1944 stated: "during this action the enemy resistance was stiff and well organized and in consequence the Negro units exhibited serious combat deficiencies; such as mass hysteria, lack of pride of accomplishment, lack of trust, exaggeration of danger, enemy strengths and capabilities, loss of equipment and failure to employ basic combat principles in training."³⁵ According to the 92nd Chief of Staff William J. McCaffrey, "although there had been many examples of individual heroism on the part of Negro officers and soldiers in the division," he believed "that the Negro is panicky and that is environment hasn't conditioned him to accept responsibilities."³⁶

The 92nd Infantry participated in several small, but brutal fights (See Figure 9). In February 1944, the division suffered extensive casualties while crossing a heavily mined area to capture the Cinquale Canal. In March, the 365th and 366th Infantry Regiments, trying to improve their positions in the Serchio Valley near Viareggio, also suffered high casualties. These incidents led to a restructuring of the 92nd Division. The 366th, for example, was withdrawn to the Viareggio area where it became a reserve engineer general service outfit behind the all-Japanese American 442nd Infantry Regiment. The 365th and 371st regiments were moved to defensive positions south of Viareggio, while the 370th was reconstituted with the divisions best officers and returned to the battle line. The reconstituted 92nd Division served the remainder of the war along the Ligurian Coast until the surrender of German forces in Italy on May 2, 1945.³⁷

³⁴ Quoted from Motley, 272-273 [CERL 1998, 241-242].

³⁵ 92nd Infantry Division July 2, 1945. [CERL 1998, 242].

³⁶ 92nd Infantry Division November 22, 1944, December 6, 1944). [CERL 1998, 242].

³⁷ 92nd Infantry Division July 2, 1945; Hargrove, *Buffalo Soldiers in Italy*, 5-6; Lee, *Employment of Negro Troops*, n.p. [CERL 1998, 243-244].

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State



Figure 9. Members of a mortar company of the 92nd Infantry Division in combat near Massa, Italy, ca. November 1944. National Archives and Records Administration, #208-AA-47U-6.

After the war, the Army reexamined the performance of black units. Its report, "The Utilization of Negro Manpower in the Postwar Army," challenged the assumptions underlying segregation and suggested means for improving opportunities for black officers and the limited integration of blacks into regular Army units.³⁸ The Navy, however, moved first when in February 1946 Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal ordered an end to racial discrimination. The Marines, who had held longest to an all-white policy, had been forced by an executive order in 1941 to accept blacks. In 1946, following the Navy's lead, the Marines formally included blacks in their postwar planning. The uneven progress of integration across the services, along with increasing political pressure, spurred President Truman to issue executive Order 9981 on July 26, 1948 marking the beginning of the end for racial segregation in the U.S. military.³⁹ It was only the beginning because Truman ordered implementation on an extended timetable so as not to disturb morale.

On July 26, 1948, President Truman issued Executive Order 9981, declaring it "the policy of the President that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion or national origin."⁴⁰ This order did not contain a deadline for implementation, and several years passed as the Army slowly moved toward integration. In April 1950, the Army lifted the quota on black Soldiers, and the eruption of the Korean War in June resulted in a rapid influx of blacks into the Army, particularly in combat units.⁴¹ The resulting over-strength in black units was eventually utilized by assigning new black replacement troops to under-strength units regardless of racial makeup.⁴² Informal integration was made official in the Eighth Army July 1, 1951, when General Matthew B. Ridgway's request for authority to abolish segregation in his command, for increased combat

³⁸ CERL 1998, 251-253.

³⁹ MacGregor, "Integration of the Armed Forces," 309; Nalty, "Strength for the Fight," 242; Prum, "Where Do We Stand," 27-28. [CERL 1998, 252-253].

⁴⁰ MacGregor, *Integration of the Armed Forces 1940-1965*, 312. [CERL 2012, 90].

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, 430-431. [CERL 2012, 90-91].

⁴² *Ibid.*, 433. [CERL 2012, 91].

Mountain View Officers' Club

Name of Property

Cochise, AZ

County and State

effectiveness, was approved.⁴³ The venerable all-black 24th Infantry again failed to meet expectations in its performance. This time, however, with integrated units to compare, the Army finally admitted that segregation itself was the cause of its problems. The 24th Infantry was deactivated on July 1, 1951. The Korean War demonstrated that when blacks and whites were treated equally, their performance as Soldiers was equivalent. On December 29, 1951, all major Army commanders were ordered to prepare integration programs.⁴⁴ On October 30, 1954, the Secretary of Defense announced the disbandment of the last segregated units.⁴⁵

3.0 Historic Context for the Black Experience at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, 1940-1945

The racial divisions present in American society were mirrored in the U.S. military throughout World War II. Issues involving quotas, separation of races, provision of equal facilities, the level of training offered, and career advancement arose within the military as they did among civilians. The Army was torn between crafting new policies to reduce racial tensions while trying to maintain the status quo so as to not detract energy and resources from the war mobilization. This remained a dilemma throughout the war, and into the next conflict, until resolved by the realization that America's racial divide weakened its armed forces.⁴⁶

3.1 Drafting

Some of these issues came to light at the very beginning of mobilization. The Selective Training and Service Act, enacted on September 16, 1940, was the nation's first military draft initiated before its entry into war. The act contained language providing: "There shall be no discrimination against any person on account of race or color."⁴⁷ The implementation of this language, however, led to difficulties throughout the war.

War Department policies regarding black troops in the prewar rearmament campaign included:⁴⁸

- Blacks to be mobilized in proportion to their numbers in the population of military age men, approximately nine percent.
- Black Soldiers to be utilized in all units for which they qualified, including combat arms.
- Black troops to be organized into all-black units, but likely attached to larger white units.
- While officers for these units could be black or white, black units would have a higher number of officers.
- Black officers to receive the same training, at the same schools, and to the same standards, as white officers. Black officers would only serve in black units, only commanding black troops.
- Black troops to be "trained, officered, quartered, clothed, and provided with all facilities in the same manner as white troops."

⁴³ Ibid., 442-444. [CERL 2012, 91].

⁴⁴ Ibid., 450, 455. [CERL 2012, 91].

⁴⁵ MacGregor, "Integration of the Armed Forces," 444, 473. [CERL 1998, 253].

⁴⁶ CERL 2012, 14.

⁴⁷ MacGregor, *Integration of the Armed Forces 1940-1965*, 12. [CERL 2012, 14].

⁴⁸ Lee, *The Employment of Negro Troops*, 49-50; Steven D. Smith, *A Historic Context Statement For A World War II Era Black Officers' Club at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri*, TR 99/02, (Champaign, IL: U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratories, 1998), 14-15. [CERL 2012, 14].

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State

These general policies held throughout the pre-war mobilization, and most of them held throughout the conflict. The strength limit of black Soldiers as a percentage comparable to the general population was maintained throughout. According to Steve Smith in his historical review of black Soldiers at Fort Huachuca:⁴⁹

By December 1942, the number of blacks enlisted in the Army had increased from a 1939 level of 3,640 men to 467,883. This trend continued throughout the war. Total African American representation in the military climbed as high as 701,678 in September 1944 and as high a total percentage as 8.81% in December 1945. Enlisted personnel reached the 10.29% figure that same month.

3.2 Segregation of housing and recreation programs

The segregation policy required the War Department to provide facilities for black Soldiers in a “separate but equal” fashion. The decision to house and support black troops “as if the colored contingent formed the garrison of a separate camp or cantonment,” posed problems in the distribution and use of recreational facilities.⁵⁰ Separate housing was less of an issue on most WWII expansion posts, due to the recent nature of the construction and the identical nature of the barracks. Very rarely were there any added amenities to these buildings, so there was no need to investigate differences in quality between the barracks assigned to black Soldiers. But it did create difficulties in finding posts for the increasing numbers of black troops.

Recreational facilities posed a related but different problem. These facilities, covering everything from libraries to swimming pools and ball fields to movie theaters, were allocated to installations based on unit size. The larger the units posted to the installation, the more recreational amenities they received, and certain types of facilities were allocated only when the installation population crossed specified thresholds. Since black units were by policy smaller units attached to larger white units, they were at a distinct disadvantage in the allocation of recreational amenities. As Smith explains:⁵¹

Recreational facilities for blacks would be determined by their representation at various installations “. . . as if the colored contingent formed a garrison of a separate camp.” In other words, if a black company was stationed at an installation, they would have separate recreational facilities normally associated with a company-sized unit, if a battalion was stationed at an installation, it would have recreational facilities to serve a battalion. Thus, although there was no official policy about separate recreational facilities, the housing policy of unit segregation by race carried over into unstated policies regarding recreational facilities. Separate housing had some rationale when observed from the viewpoint of unit cohesion. Since units were housed separately by tradition and policy to enhance unit cohesion, unit segregation fit without reference to segregation by race. But segregated recreational facilities stood out more clearly as racial discrimination since usually they were shared by many units at a single post.

⁴⁹ Smith, *The African American Soldier at Fort Huachuca*, 77. [CERL 2012, 15].

⁵⁰ War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, “War Department Construction Policy,” 19 August 1941, RG 92 Quartermaster General, General Correspondence 1936-45, Box 699 File: “600.1 Misc 1940,” National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, Maryland (referred to as ‘NARA’ in subsequent footnotes). [CERL 2012, 16].

⁵¹ Smith, *A Historic Context Statement for a World War II Era Black Officers' Club at Fort Leonard Wood*, 67. [CERL 2012, 17].

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State

While the allocation seems straightforward, exceptions were allowed for additional facilities on posts in isolated areas having no recourse to civilian recreational amenities. Unfortunately, without clear guidelines for applying this exception, it seems to have been applied on a case-by-case basis at the discretion of post commanders. This program for additional facilities was established by order of the Secretary of War on March 31, 1941 with an initial appropriation from the 4th Supplemental National Defense Act of 1941.⁵² These allotments were also based on troop strength, with set numbers for allocations of service clubs, theaters, guest housing, and recreation buildings.⁵³

Segregation of recreational facilities was more irksome to blacks than their inadequacy. Despite a War Department directive on March 10, 1943 “forbidding the assignment of any recreational facility, ‘including theaters and post exchanges,’ by race and requiring the removal of signs labeling facilities for ‘white’ and ‘colored’ soldiers,”⁵⁴ the use of separate facilities by unit was still allowed. The directive had little impact and resulted in enough confusion that local commanders often simply ignored it. The flashpoints seemed to be theaters and post exchanges, which were addressed separately in a War Department directive issued July 8, 1944 that, although allowing separation by unit, insisted all post exchanges and theaters must be open to all.⁵⁵ Implementation of this directive, however, was also uneven and the issue remained a point of contention.

3.3 92nd and 93rd Infantry Divisions in World War II

The policy of assigning black troops to smaller units made it difficult to place the increasing number of black recruits. Mass mobilization pressured the War Department to consider creating larger black units in the fall of 1941.⁵⁶ Basic training for black Soldiers was being carried out at Camp Blanding, Florida; Fort McClellan, Alabama; Fort Devons, Massachusetts; Fort Benning, Georgia; Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri; Fort Knox, Kentucky; and Camp Claiborne, Louisiana, in addition to Fort Huachuca. There were also concentrations of black troops at other installations.⁵⁷ Creating larger black units was a useful option, as Army divisions would utilize a large number of Soldiers in one place. The first public mention of this idea occurred on December 8, 1941, when General George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, spoke to a group of black editors. He informed them “an entire Negro division will be formed in the spring at Fort Huachuca.”⁵⁸ The announcement met with a good amount of hostility. Black leaders had been advocating for a large volunteer unit not defined by race, and they felt the creation of an all-black division simply reinforced the Army’s segregated structure.⁵⁹

⁵² “Authorization of Construction of Recreational Facilities for Colored Troops,” 31 March 1941, RG 394 Records of the U.S. Army Continental Commands 1920-1942, VII Corps Area, Adjutant General, General Administrative File 1920-1941, Box 255, NARA. [CERL 2012, 18].

⁵³ Ibid. [CERL 2012, 18].

⁵⁴ MacGregor, *Integration of the Armed Forces 1940-1965*, 45. [CERL 2012, 18].

⁵⁵ Ibid. [CERL 2012, 18].

⁵⁶ Lee, *The Employment of Negro Troops*, 127. [CERL 2012, 18].

⁵⁷ CERL 1998, 228-229; “Program of Construction and Estimated Cost, Recreational Facilities for Colored Troops,” 6 March 1941, RG 92 Quartermaster General, General Correspondence 1936-45, Box 726, File: “631, 1941,” NARA. [CERL 2012, 19].

⁵⁸ “Plans for Negro Division at Fort Huachuca Revealed,” *Atlanta Daily World*, 10 December 1941, 1. [CERL 2012, 19].

⁵⁹ “Rush New Jim Crow Army Plan,” *Chicago Defender*, 20 December 1941, 1. [CERL 2012, 19].

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State

On January 22, 1943, Secretary Stimson made the formal announcement that the new black division, the 93rd Infantry, would be stationed at Fort Huachuca.⁶⁰ Stationing was a critical issue for the War Department, which had to factor in both available facilities and the attitudes of the local population near the post. Fort Huachuca seemed the logical choice for the 93rd, as it was "a post which had housed Negro troops traditionally and which was far enough away from civilian communities to minimize local protest over sending so large a unit there."⁶¹ Another favorable factor was the already-established presence of black troops at Fort Huachuca provided the new division with seasoned non-commissioned and lower-grade black officers in the 25th Infantry.⁶²

Plans for the formation were well underway by the time the division was announced, with composition and construction both mapped out. According to a December 20, 1941 article in a leading black newspaper:⁶³

Maj. Edmund K. Daley, of the quartermaster general's office in Washington, D.C. arrived in Fort Huachuca, Ariz., last week and checked the site and layout for the proposed new building to house the enlarged force.... Plans for the expansion of Fort Huachuca to accommodate an extra 11,309 soldiers who, combined with the troops in the 25th and 368th infantry would make a triangular division, are definitely under way and construction, when started, will be completed in a maximum of six months. The combined force here would be 17,903 men.... Composing the division will be three infantry regiments, quartermaster and engineering battalions, a medical battalion and artillery and service units.

The announcement triggered speculation about the division's leadership, especially concerning the assignment of black officers. This speculation was put to rest by a March 5, 1942 announcement from Secretary Stimson detailing the activation of the 93rd at Fort Huachuca in May, with Brigadier General C.P. Hall commanding and a number of black line officers assigned to the division.⁶⁴ There were not enough black officers to fulfill the pledge that the 93rd be "partly officered by Negro officer," so the March 5th announcement also included a call for "all Army reserve officers not already on active duty to be sent to Fort Benning for the necessary training."⁶⁵ Once training was completed, they would be posted to Fort Huachuca and the 93rd Division.

Buildings for the new division were completed the first week of May and on May 15, 1942, the 93rd Infantry Division was officially reactivated as part of the Third Army.⁶⁶ The recruits then began their training to become Soldiers (See Figure 10). This consisted of a 17-week course including "Close order drill, military courtesy and discipline, first aid, marksmanship, and many more things that all come under the general heading of Military Science."⁶⁷ By August 1942, the division had 875 officers and 13,345

⁶⁰ "All-Negro Army Division, Second Air Unit Announced," *Atlanta Daily World*, 23 January 1942, 1. [CERL 2012, 19].

⁶¹ Lee, *The Employment of Negro Troops*, 106. [CERL 2012, 19].

⁶² Smith, *The African American Soldier at Fort Huachuca*, 79. [CERL 2012, 20].

⁶³ "Rush New Jim Crow Army Plan," 1. [CERL 2012, 20].

⁶⁴ "93rd Infantry to Organize in May at Fort Huachuca," *Bisbee Daily Review*, 6 March 1942, 1. [CERL 2012, 20].

⁶⁵ "Call Reserve Officers to Train for 93rd," *Atlanta Daily World*, March 11, 1942, 1. [CERL 2012, 20].

⁶⁶ "The original 93rd served with distinction in World War I and was composed of National Guard colored troops from the east. It comprised four infantry regiments: the 269th, the 370th, 371st, and 372nd." From: "Fort Huachuca Becomes Major Training Center," *Nogales International*, 14 August 1942, 1. [CERL 2012, 21].

⁶⁷ "Maj. General Chas. P. Hall Heads Newly Organized 93rd," *Bisbee Daily Review*, 17 May 1942, 1. [CERL 2012, 21].

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State



Figure 10. Soldiers of the 93rd Infantry Division in training, Fort Huachuca, 1942. National Archives and Records Administration, #111-SC-148129.

enlisted men.⁶⁸ The proportion of black officers to white increased over the following months with the number of white officers decreasing from 634 to 279 and the number of black officers increasing from 250 to 575.⁶⁹

Its training at Fort Huachuca completed by April 1943, the 93rd Division was next dispatched to Louisiana to participate in Third Army maneuvers. At completion of this training in June, the division reported to the Desert Training Center at the California-Arizona Maneuver Area for additional exercises held in November.⁷⁰ Despite its desert training, beginning in January 1944 the 93rd was deployed to the South Pacific, first to the Solomons, then to Guadalcanal where individual units were separated.⁷¹ Members of the 93rd saw some combat initially, but by June-July the 93rd were assigned to rear duties of security, labor, and training.⁷² These remained their duties for the war's duration.

Within a period of weeks after the departure of the 93rd, the 92nd Division was moving to Fort Huachuca for training. This was the second all-black troop division created during the war. There was a special inspection of the black troops at Fort Huachuca on July 14-19, 1943 by Brigadier General B. O. Davis, U.S. Army and Mr. Truman K. Gibson, Acting Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War. The subsequent

⁶⁸ Colonel Kilbourne Johnston, Control Division, Services of Supply, War Department, letter to Inspector General, Washington, DC, 17 September 1942, RG 407 Army Attorney General Project Decimal File 1940-45, Entry 363-A Decimal File, Box 4438, File: "330.15 to 333.9 Fort Huachuca Arizona 1-1-40," NARA. [CERL 2012, 22].

⁶⁹ Lee, *The Employment of Negro Troops*, 493. [CERL 2012, 22].

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, 490. [CERL 2012, 22].

⁷¹ *Ibid.*, 500. [CERL 2012, 23].

⁷² *Ibid.*, 516. [CERL 2012, 23].

Mountain View Officers' Club

Name of Property

Cochise, AZ

County and State

report mentions the composition of the 92nd at that time to be 886 officers and 14,551 enlisted troops. In addition, there were two quartermaster corps battalions with another 47 officers and 1,817 enlisted, as well as various smaller support units and the military hospital, which combined increased the total of officers by nearly 200 and enlisted by another 3,000-4,000.⁷³

The 92nd followed the same training path as the 93rd, including Louisiana maneuvers from February to April 1944.⁷⁴ Upon returning to Fort Huachuca, the division prepared for overseas deployment, with the 370th Regimental Combat Team departing on July 15, 1944 for Italy. The full division followed through October and supported the Fifth Army line.⁷⁵ The division units were subsequently detached and served in various campaigns until the Italian surrender on May 2, 1945.⁷⁶

4.0 Historic Context for the Mountain View Officers' Club, Fort Huachuca, 1942-1945

The Mountain View Officers' Club at Fort Huachuca has been utilized for many different functions since its construction in 1942. The first use, as an officers' club for the 93rd and then the 92nd Division's black officers, is the only use for which the building has historic significance. Part of the installation's World War II cantonment, the MVOC provided a social venue for member officers. Primarily a facility for dining and parties, the club also hosted organized entertainment activities and cultural events. This context provides information necessary for understanding the significance of the MVOC.⁷⁷

4.1 World War II Army expansion⁷⁸

Following Germany's invasion of Poland on September 1, 1939, President Roosevelt proclaimed a limited national emergency. With France defeated and Great Britain under siege during the summer and fall of 1940, the Roosevelt administration began preparing national defenses against the rising possibility of direct American engagement in the war. Recalling the delay in raising the American Expeditionary Force following the declaration of war in 1917, Congress anticipated the need for an army of millions by authorizing the president to call up the National Guard and approving the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940. As a result, the Army increased in troop strength to over 1.6 million by December 1941.⁷⁹ This rapid influx of Soldiers resulted in a tremendous need for construction, not only expanding existing military installations, but also creating entirely new training camps from scratch.⁸⁰

As troop strength increased the Army began to build temporary facilities. During the late 1930s, a series of cantonment drawings begun a decade earlier were updated and revised by the Construction Division of the Quartermaster Corps. These "700 Series" drawings formed the basis for the small amount of new construction that fall required by the declaration of limited emergency. Events on the world stage during the spring of 1940 jolted American military and government strategists, awakening them to the potential

⁷³ "Special Inspection of Colored Troops at Fort Huachuca, Arizona," 2 August 1943, RG 107 Assistant Secretary of War, Entry 91 Subject file 1940-47, Box 207 Fort Huachuca, NARA. [CERL 2012, 23].

⁷⁴ Lee, *The Employment of Negro Troops*, 494. [CERL 2012, 23].

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, 553, 559. [CERL 2012, 23].

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, 588. [CERL 2012, 23].

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*

⁷⁸ The text in this section is largely a condensation of material from Adam Smith, Susan Enscoe, Karen Zimmnicki, and Elizabeth Campbell, *Fort Leonard Wood Building Survey 1941 to 1945*, (Champaign, IL: Engineer Research and Development Center, Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, 2003), 2-1 – 2-5. [CERL 2012, 8].

⁷⁹ David W. Hogan, Jr., *225 Years of the Army*, (Tampa, FL: Faircount, LLC), n.d., 292-293. [CERL 2012, 8].

⁸⁰ CERL 2012, 8.

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State

threat to the United States evinced by the rapid German occupation of Denmark, Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands. By the end of June, following the fall of France, Congress had approved nearly two billion dollars in supplemental military appropriations. Troop strength expanded first to 375,000 and \$217 million became available for military construction.⁸¹ These were the first of many appropriations and troop expansions, and in the following months vast sums were expended to recruit, house, train, and supply 1.5 million new Soldiers. Twenty new cantonments were completed by the time America formally entered the war on December 7, 1941.⁸²

To speed construction, new cantonments were developed according to standardized plans. General guidelines for WWII training cantonment layout provided the Army's principal requirements concerning troop placement, facilities siting, and safety concerns:⁸³

Every unit, large and small, would remain intact. Companies would be grouped into battalions and battalions into regiments. Regimental areas would adjoin a central parade ground. Hospitals would be in isolated spots, away from noise and dirt. Storage depots and motor parks would be near railway sidings or along main roads. To prevent the spread of fire, one-story buildings would be at least 40 feet apart, two-story buildings, 50. Firebreaks, no less than 250 feet wide, would be spaced at 1,000-foot intervals throughout the length of the camp. Showing grid-platted streets and straight rows of buildings, the typical envisaged a quadrangular arrangement.

Early in the war, the most common design shifted from a quadrangle to a triangle layout, as Army organization shifted to Triangle Divisions consisting of three regiments under a division command. Each leg of the cantonment triangle contained a regiment, with their training ranges adjacent.⁸⁴ Cantonments were based on the "company block" concept, with each 125-man company unit provided with two 63-man barracks with indoor plumbing and a separate mechanical room for the furnace, one mess hall, one recreation building, and one administration and supply building.⁸⁵ Although the cantonments were standardized in size, shape, and contents, allowance was made for location. Constructing Quartermasters on-site were authorized to make minor changes to fit local topography and other conditions to expedite construction.⁸⁶

Design for buildings placed in the cantonment proceeded rapidly through standardization. Many types of mobilization buildings were designed, providing every necessity of life, including laundry facilities, bakeries, motor pools, administration, hospitals, officer's quarters, chapels (one per regiment), athletic arenas, clubs, warehouses, and communications. The 700 Series of standard plans envisioned structures meeting the criteria of housing an expanded army for an indefinite period of time in a manner that would provide a degree of comfort to the newly inducted Soldier. Primary distinguishing characteristics of the more than 300 building designs included the use of wood stud construction with exteriors painted an ivory color, concrete foundation piers and footings, doors on the narrow front gable ends, ventilators in the gable end wall of two story buildings, and skirt-roofs—an overhanging eave over the first floor

⁸¹ Diane Shaw Wasch, et al., *World War II and the U.S. Army Mobilization Program: A History of 700 and 800 Series Cantonment Construction*, (Washington, D.C.: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1993), 9. [CERL 2012, 9].

⁸² John S. Garner, *World War II Temporary Military Buildings: A Brief History of the Architecture and Planning of Cantonments and Training Stations in the United States*, USACERL Technical Reports CRC-93/01 (Champaign, IL: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Construction Engineering Research Laboratories, 1993), 16. [CERL 2012, 9].

⁸³ Leonore Fine and Jesse A. Remington, *The Corps of Engineers: Construction in the United States (United States Army in World War II: The Technical Services*, Vol. 3), Office of the Chief of Military History, United States Army, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972), 208. [CERL 2012, 9].

⁸⁴ Garner, *World War II Temporary Military Buildings*, 65. [CERL 2012, 10].

⁸⁵ Wasch, et al., *World War II and the U.S. Army Mobilization Program*, 12. [CERL 2012, 10].

⁸⁶ Fine and Remington, *Construction in the United States*, 211. [CERL 2012, 10].

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State

windows that continued around two-story buildings to protect the exterior from water. These design elements were chosen for ease and speed of construction, and consideration of the unskilled laborers likely to be doing the construction.⁸⁷

The 800 Series of standard building plans supplanted the 700 Series during 1941, and were used in the latter part of that year and 1942 for mobilization construction. The new designs altered the 700 Series by eliminating the skirt-roof, raising the ceiling heights in two-story barracks to allow double bunks, increasing the length to allow quarters for specialized personnel, scaling back the eave depth, and reducing the number of nails per connection. As lumber became scarcer in late 1942, asbestos shingles were sometimes used instead of shiplap siding.⁸⁸

Facilities construction was carried out on an assembly-line process with work crews moving from one building site to the next. The combination of standardized layouts and building plans, expedited alterations, and specialized crews allowed cantonments of hundreds of buildings to come into existence in a matter of weeks. From August 1940 to June 1941 the Quartermaster Corps built facilities for nearly one million troops, including Fort Huachuca.⁸⁹

4.2 Fort Huachuca in World War II

At the beginning of World War II, Fort Huachuca was a small installation with a cantonment, service areas, and training lands. As of June 1940, the post was occupied by "the 25th Infantry, a colored unit, with 1065 enlisted, a medical detachment with 29 men, and a quartermaster corps detachment of 49 men."⁹⁰ Ten months later the 368th Infantry Regiment joined, bringing the total strength of black troops at Fort Huachuca to 5,292. This increase coincided with the first major building phase for the WWII cantonment area. In addition to the regular Army buildings constructed, a Federal Works Agency Defense Housing project provided duplex housing for 30 families of non-commissioned officers of the two regiments.⁹¹

The WWII cantonment of Fort Huachuca grew in distinct phases dictated by the pending arrival of troops and War Department budgets. As one phase ended, plans and specifications were being created for the next mass of construction at the post. The work progressed rapidly, as illustrated in a newspaper article discussing the first phase of construction, and commenting that, "well over 200 of them [buildings] were built within 90 days, an average of 2.6 completed buildings a day. A mess hall was readied for use within 12 hours at the start of work."⁹² By the end of construction more than a thousand buildings presented a landscape of identical barracks and supporting buildings spreading down the slope, with the mountains as a backdrop. According to Steve Smith in his historical review of black Soldiers at Fort Huachuca, "... by January 1941 some six million dollars was already at work building the cantonment for the 368th Infantry, and when it was decided that a full division would train there, another 23 million dollars were spent to construct 1,242 buildings for housing, 58 facilities (clubs, recreational buildings, post office, churches,

⁸⁷ Wasch, et al., *World War II and the U.S. Army Mobilization Program*, 12; Garner, *World War II Temporary Military Buildings*, 34-35, 39. [CERL 2012, 11].

⁸⁸ Garner, *World War II Temporary Military Buildings*, 41. [CERL 2012, 13].

⁸⁹ CERL, 14

⁹⁰ "Expanded Army to Keep Racial Bars," *The Baltimore African-American*, 1 June 1940, 1. [CERL 2012, 24].

⁹¹ "Officers Occupy New Homes at Fort Huachuca," *The Baltimore African-American*, 15 March 1941, 1. [CERL 2012, 24].

⁹² Giles Wright, "Fort Huachuca Military Population at Record Peak, New Buildings Ready for Additional Men; Expansion Described," *Bisbee Daily Review*, 30 November 1941, 2-1. [CERL 2012, 24].

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State

guest houses, headquarters', guard houses, hospitals) and 26 storage buildings on 75,000 acres of land. To support this city on the desert, over 1,400 civilians were employed."⁹³

4.3 Cantonment construction, 1940-41

Conducted under Procurement Authority No. QM 7616 P1-3211A, the fixed-fee contract for the first cantonment construction was negotiated during October 1940 and used the architecture/engineering firm of Headman, Ferguson & Carollo of Phoenix to assist with supervision of the construction. The Del E. Webb Construction Company of Phoenix handled the actual construction, with White & Miller, Contractors, Inc. of Tucson as a junior member.⁹⁴ The site layout "had been made during the year prior to the start of actual construction by the War Department, resulting in a definite location of site with reference to the established Post and the well water supply."⁹⁵ The project began on October 24, 1940 with the troop housing completed by February 28, 1941. During this first phase of New Cantonment construction, housing for 5,240 men and officers was built, including 80 barracks (63-man), 26 mess halls, 27 day rooms, 27 storehouse and company administration buildings, 5 officers' quarters (40-man), 2 officers' mess halls, and 18 other buildings for utilities, storage, security, and recreation. The latter category included a regimental-size recreation building, a theater (364-man), a guest house, and one service club (type SC-3, plan 700-1275). Additionally, this contract covered construction of a 190-bed hospital with wards, mess hall, infirmary, storehouse, dental clinic, administration building, and quarters for nurses and officers.⁹⁶

Located to the east of the existing cantonment, the new construction extended east-west along a spur of the Southern Pacific Railroad. The regimental buildings were placed on 1st Street, facing inward to the cantonment. Located on slightly higher ground, occupants of these buildings had a view over the regimental area.⁹⁷ There was a recreation center between Railroad Avenue North and D Avenue. Contained within this area were a "post club, fire hall, and guard house."⁹⁸ All cantonment buildings in this first phase were likely of the 700 Series of temporary building standardized plans. Project architect Sam Headman was quoted in a local newspaper stating that, "the buildings will last almost indefinitely."⁹⁹

Another construction contract to the same firms was let shortly after the original construction for ten additional buildings. The \$134,644 contract included two regimental chapels, three barracks for an anti-tank company, a post exchange, patients' recreation building, mess hall, recreation building, and a storehouse and administration building. The work was completed on August 15, 1941.¹⁰⁰ The two recreation buildings and the post exchange were constructed in an effort to provide additional recreational facilities for black troops.¹⁰¹

⁹³ Smith, *The African American Soldier at Fort Huachuca, Arizona*, 83. [CERL 2012, 24-25].

⁹⁴ Headman, Ferguson & Carollo, "Completion Report: Cantonment Construction Fort Huachuca, Arizona," 10 May 1941, RG 77 Chief of Engineers, Entry 391 Construction Completion Reports 1917-43, Box 134: Fort Huachuca, NARA. [CERL 2012, 25].

⁹⁵ Ibid. [CERL 2012, 25].

⁹⁶ Ibid. [CERL 2012, 26].

⁹⁷ Headman, Ferguson & Carollo, "Completion Report: Cantonment Construction Fort Huachuca, Arizona," 10 May 1941. [CERL 2012, 26].

⁹⁸ Ibid. [CERL 2012, 26].

⁹⁹ Wright, "Fort Huachuca Military Population at Record Peak," 2-1. [CERL 2012, 26].

¹⁰⁰ Ibid. [CERL 2012, 26].

¹⁰¹ Russell G. Carlin, 1st Lieut., Q.M.C. Assistant to Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War, Office of the Assistant Secretary, 27 October 1941, RG 107, Office of the Assistant Secretary of War 1940-1947, Box 242, NARA. [CERL 2012, 27].

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State

By mid-September, the final addition to the cantonment for the 25th and 368th Infantry Regiments was started. Also constructed by the Del E. Webb Construction Company, the 36 buildings include 22 barracks, six battalion administration buildings, two company storehouses, two recreation day rooms, two mess halls and two native-stone gatehouses. By November 15th, the additional buildings were complete, and the troops then moved in, bringing the two regiments to full wartime strength.¹⁰² By the end of the first phase of construction, over \$7 million had been expended on creating the cantonment and 300 new buildings were in place. At the same time, the post population had expanded from about 1,300 to more than 6,000.¹⁰³

The Army selected the firm of Headman, Ferguson & Carollo to provide architectural and engineering services for the new training camp at Fort Huachuca on March 28, 1941. This was part of a group of firms announced for the 28 new camps planned as part of the increase of forces in anticipation of American involvement in the war. The Fort Huachuca project was described as a Triangular Division for 30,000 troops, the same as new camps in fifteen other states. The projects all had different architecture-engineering firms assigned that were regionally located to their assigned camp construction project.¹⁰⁴

The new construction took place under a revised War Department construction policy. Released on August 19, 1941, the policy reflected the strain on resources caused by the massive building program and other Army expansion costs; it limited the numbers and types of buildings that could be constructed in the new cantonments, particularly suspending the construction of family housing for married officers and non-commissioned officers.¹⁰⁵ For the new camps, the essential facilities included in the policy, in addition to barracks, were administration, supply service, maintenance, security, recreation, welfare, and health. At existing posts, the policy dictated that new construction of service, administrative, and recreational buildings were to be provided only where these facilities were considered essential for the increased garrison. Funding would not be made available for construction of swimming pools.¹⁰⁶ Instead, it was suggested that Works Progress Administration funds be used for this purpose.

In a November 4, 1941 correspondence from the Quartermaster General's Office to the Constructing Quartermaster in Zone VIII, the cantonment facilities required by the location of a full triangular division at Fort Huachuca are laid out. Funded by part of a 1942 Supplemental National Defense Bill, this construction effort was designed to provide the additional facilities needed for an authorized total strength of 18,633 officers and enlisted men.¹⁰⁷ Plans had been underway for expanding the fort since earlier that year.¹⁰⁸ According to testimony given at the appropriation hearing by Brigadier General Brehon B. Somervell, chief of the Construction Division of the Quartermaster Corps, "we have had on the ground a

¹⁰² "Builders at Fort Huachuca Get Florence Camp Contract," *Bisbee Daily Review*, 14 November 1941, 1; Wright, "Fort Huachuca Military Population at Record Peak," 2-1. [CERL 2012, 27].

¹⁰³ Wright, "Fort Huachuca Military Population at Record Peak," 2-1; "Huachuca Quadruples in Size last Twelve Months," *Nogales International*, 5 December 1941, 1. [CERL 2012, 27].

¹⁰⁴ RG 92 Quartermaster General, General Correspondence 1936-45, Box 703, File: "600.1 Cost Plus 1941," NARA. [CERL 2012, 30].

¹⁰⁵ War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, "War Department Construction Policy," 19 August 1941. [CERL 2012, 30].

¹⁰⁶ *Ibid.* [CERL 2012, 30].

¹⁰⁷ Edmond H. Leavy, Colonel, Q.M.C. Assistant, Office of the Quartermaster General, Washington, D.C. to Zone Constructing Quartermaster, Zone VIII, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, November 4, 1941, 1st Ind., RG 407 Army AG Project Decimal File 1940-45, Entry 363-A Decimal File, Box 4438, File: 451.9 to 470.1 Fort Huachuca, Arizona 1-1-40, NARA. [CERL 2012, 30-31].

¹⁰⁸ "Minutes of Staff Conference, Construction Division, Quartermaster Corps, Washington, DC, 5 September 1941, RG 92 Quartermaster General, General Correspondence 1936-45, Box 703, File: "600.1 Cost Plus 1941." NARA. [CERL 2012, 31].

Mountain View Officers' Club

Name of Property

Cochise, AZ

County and State

group of engineers for some months, who have been doing the advance planning; we have made surveys, laid out buildings, the water and sewer system, roads and other facilities."¹⁰⁹ Preliminary plans had been submitted and approved in early September.¹¹⁰ Subsequently, the list of facilities had been revised, approved, and a contract awarded by January 20, 1942.¹¹¹

The House Appropriations Committee approved funding the division-size cantonment project at Fort Huachuca on December 3, 1941 at a cost of \$11,590,720.¹¹² The pace of activity increased immediately. That same day, Army officials were on the ground at the fort looking over the site and the finalized plans for the planned cantonment:¹¹³

The architect engineering firm adapted the layout here from a typical layout provided by the War Department. The infantry regiments will be ranged along one side of the parade and recreation area, approximately 6,000 by 3,000 feet, with the artillery, special battalions and division troops on the other. Motor storage areas will be in the rear of these. Each infantry regiment will have 224 motor vehicles, the artillery 599, and the special troops 518.

The project was designed to provide facilities for 11,309 additional men in under six months, bringing the post's military population to 17,903.¹¹⁴ These buildings were all of standardized construction (mostly 700 Series temporary type) identical in style with those at other Army posts. The building list included:¹¹⁵

158 barracks, 71 mess halls, 65 company and administration buildings, 67 company recreation buildings, more regimental chapels, six post exchanges, 11 storehouses, five infirmaries, seven guardhouses, one central dental clinic, one sports arena, 14 motor repair shops, 11 officers quarters, two residences for regimental commanders, two for brigadier general, and one for a major general; one oil shed, 12 oil houses, 17 wash racks, 12 grease and inspection racks, one dispatcher house, four serve stations, nine 12,000 gallon fuel tanks, 38 dispensing nozzles, one station quartermaster office, one station finance office, two theaters with stages, three fire stations, 10 general warehouses, one ordinance repair shop, one inflammable storage building, two loading ramps, 15 portable igloo magazines, one stockade office and tool house four sentry boxes, one laundry including a boilerhouse, one baker, one quartermaster utility shop, one clothing and repair shop, two incinerators, five shop company maintenance buildings with arms rooms, 19,000 lineal feet of fence, and the addition of 12 bays, six by 25 feet each, to the post office. The hospital will be expanded by 741 beds, with all attendant necessities such as operating rooms, clinics, and the like.

The advertisement for bids on the project went out December 8, 1941 and responses were due December 29th.¹¹⁶ In addition to the massive amount of buildings, the specifications included complete water and sewer systems, an electrical distribution system, motor fuel supply and distribution system, a natural gas distribution system, and 15 ammunition magazines.¹¹⁷ A contract for the project was awarded to the Del E. Webb Company of Phoenix, along with the Ford J. Twaits Company and the Morrison-Knudson

¹⁰⁹ "\$11,590,720 Huachuca Fund Approved." *Bisbee Daily Review*, 4 December 1941, 1. [CERL 2012, 31].

¹¹⁰ *Ibid.*, [CERL 2012, 31].

¹¹¹ Leavey, to Zone Constructing Quartermaster, Zone VIII, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, November 4, 1941, 8th Ind., 2 February 1942. [CERL 2012, 31].

¹¹² "\$11,590,720 Huachuca Fund Approved," 1. [CERL 2012, 31].

¹¹³ *Ibid.* [CERL 2012, 31].

¹¹⁴ *Ibid.* [CERL 2012, 31-32].

¹¹⁵ "Bids for Fort Expansion are to be Sought," *The Arizona Daily Star*, 6 December 1941, 1. [CERL 2012, 32].

¹¹⁶ *Ibid.* [CERL 2012, 33].

¹¹⁷ *Ibid.* [CERL 2012, 33].

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State



Figure 11. WAAC cooks prepare dinner in new kitchen at Fort Huachuca. December 5, 1942. National Archives and Records Administration, #111-SC-162454.

Company, both of Los Angeles.¹¹⁸ Work began immediately and the cantonment was largely ready for the arrival of the 93rd Infantry in May 1942.

The only other major construction at the post during the war was a new compound for several hundred Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) Soldiers that were attached to the 92nd Division. Facilities for women at that time were segregated as fully as those for blacks. The necessary barracks, mess halls, administration buildings, recreation buildings, and other facilities were constructed in an area that was generally "off limits" to men (See Figure 11). The Murphy-Keith Company of Tucson won the \$100,000 construction contract.¹¹⁹

4.4 Recreation at Fort Huachuca, World War II

Fort Huachuca's remote location limited recreational opportunities available to black Soldiers, whose isolation was compounded by the lack of a nearby sizable black community. These geographic factors, combined with homesickness, the adjustment to military life, and the daily difficulties inherent in black Soldiers under the command of high-ranking white officers brought about a serious morale problem at the fort among both the black enlisted men and black lower-ranking officers. Soldiers needed places and activities to blow off steam.¹²⁰

¹¹⁸ "Contract Awarded For \$11,000,000 Fort Huachuca Job," *The Arizona Daily Star*, 6 January 1942, 1. [CERL 2012, 33].

¹¹⁹ "Tucsonans Get WAAC Contract," *The Arizona Daily Star*, 8 September 1942, 2. [CERL 2012, 35].

¹²⁰ CERL 2012, 35.

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State

Transportation between Fort Huachuca and the major cities of Tucson and Phoenix was time-consuming and unreliable, particularly for Soldiers without access to automobiles. Bisbee and Tombstone were closer, but relations between the towns and the fort were not always easy.

Construction of the massive cantonment drew hundreds of workers who gathered outside the fort's gate in the small community of Fry (incorporated in 1955 as the present city of Sierra Vista). The presence of the workers and the rapidly increasing numbers of Soldiers on post drew even more to the makeshift town. Fry rapidly became an unsavory place, with prostitution, drinking, and gambling as the major activities, particularly in an area adjacent to the Fort Huachuca gate, which became known as "The Hook."¹²¹

To protect the health of its Soldiers, the Army provided information concerning venereal disease and established a prophylactic station at the fort's gate into the Fry area.¹²² The Army also organized entertainment and recreation to give Soldiers more constructive ways to spend their time. In addition to constructing more on-post recreational facilities, the town of Fry received a United Service Organization (USO) building (represented in Figure 2 outside the fort's gate). These buildings were constructed by the Army and by late 1941, 25 of them were under construction or in planning stages in Texas, Oklahoma, and Arizona.¹²³

The efforts seemed to pay off, as about one year later, the *Baltimore African-American* ran an article stating that the community of Fry was getting cleaned up and becoming a "decent, respectable place of recreation for the nearly 20,000 Soldiers stationed here... canteens, theaters, grocery stores, sandwich shops and the USO Center are landmarks of decency."¹²⁴ This perhaps overstated the improvement, as the more disreputable activities continued at a lower level. Even so, the USO Center remained active throughout the war, as a newspaper article from late 1944 illustrates:¹²⁵

The Fort Huachuca U.S.O. has recently increased all recreational program activities, with the arrival of new units at this station. Motion pictures, dances, hobby, discussion and study groups, and feature contests are popular activities at this U.S.O.... The U.S.O. program, along with the two service clubs, forms a major part of Fort Huachuca's extensive recreational, entertainment, and educational program, under the personal director of Colonel Edwin N. Hardy, Post Commander.

The number and type of recreational facilities constructed at installations during the WWII build-up was proportional to the number of troops posted. The War Department construction policy provided the specifics. As of August 7, 1940, triangular and square division encampments included one day room per company, one recreation building per regiment, one service club per division, and two movie theaters per division.¹²⁶ Two months later, this was amended to add one guest house per division, and the provision of a service club was further clarified, "for camps over 5,000 and less than 10,000 capacity, one service club

¹²¹ CERL 2012, 35-36.

¹²² James P. Finley, "World War II at Huachuca 1940-1949," *Huachuca Illustrated*, Volume 9, 1993, 111. [CERL 2012, 36].

¹²³ "Speed Shown in Building of Army's U.S.O. Projects," *Bisbee Daily Review*, 11 November 1941, 8. [CERL 2012, 36].

¹²⁴ "Ft. Huachuca Says Goodbye to Bad Fry," *The Baltimore African-American*, 14 November 1942, 11. [CERL 2012, 36-37].

¹²⁵ "Fort Huachuca USO Pushes Program," *Atlanta Daily World*, 10 December 1944, 1. [CERL 2012, 37].

¹²⁶ "War Department, The Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D.C., "Supplement No. 4 to War Department Construction Policy," 7 August 1940, RG 92 Quartermaster General, General Correspondence 1936-45, Box 699, File: 600.1 Misc 1940, NARA. [CERL 2012, 37].

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State

will be provided for each station.”¹²⁷ For Fort Huachuca, this meant one service club in the 1940-41 first expansion. The growth of the post in 1941-42 meant that the post was entitled to a second service club. The August 19, 1941 construction policy added a field house for garrisons with more than 10,000 enlisted, and authorized a recreation building for posts with more than 200 officers.¹²⁸ Officers' clubs were not specifically included in the approved list of buildings.

There were hostess houses (also called guest houses) often constructed near service clubs and officer clubs for housing visiting relatives of Soldiers for a few days. In an area as isolated as Fort Huachuca, there would have been few options available for short-term housing of blacks near the fort, so these guest quarters served a vital function for morale purposes.¹²⁹

In addition to facilities, there were organized activities such as hobby clubs, theatrical groups, musical groups, and newspapers produced on post for the enjoyment of the soldiers. Plays were presented in the various regimental recreation halls.¹³⁰ Many new recruits possessed skills that proved useful in providing entertainment, teaching courses, or running workshops, in addition to ex-newspaper men that established papers for both the 93rd and the 92nd Divisions.¹³¹

By early 1942, additional athletic facilities had been provided including volleyball courts, a “hardball diamond in the Old Fort with grandstand,” and several baseball and softball fields.¹³² By September 1942, both the number and type of facilities had been expanded even further, with officers' clubs, swimming pools, tennis courts, a handball court, boxing arenas, ten Post Exchanges, four theaters, and a Red Cross building where personnel did welfare work.¹³³ A newspaper article several months later notes the presence of a football field.¹³⁴

In addition to recruits that left careers as performers, there were also athletes turned Soldiers stationed at Fort Huachuca. Their skills were also utilized for providing recreational outlets. A former professional boxing instructor and trainer, now Private Jones, became the post's primary boxing instructor in the fall of 1942. It is likely that many practice bouts and competitive matches were held on post. The post team was very successful, so they may have given exhibitions.¹³⁵

Exhibitions were also given by professional boxers who found themselves working for Uncle Sam. Joe Louis, the heavyweight boxing champion, was a visitor to Fort Huachuca, although he was stationed in Texas. His first visit was May 17, 1943, and during his two-day stay he visited Soldiers in the hospitals

¹²⁷ War Department, The Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D.C., “Supplement No. 2 to War Department Construction Policy,” 7 October 1940, RG 92 Quartermaster General, General Correspondence 1936-45, Box 699, File: 600.1 Misc 1940, NARA. [CERL 2012, 37].

¹²⁸ War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D.C., “War Department Construction Policy,” 19 August 1941. [CERL 2012, 37-38].

¹²⁹ Smith, *A Historic Context Statement for a World War II Era Black Officers' Club at Fort Leonard Wood*, 67. [CERL 2012, 38].

¹³⁰ “93rd Division Practices 3 New Plays,” *The Baltimore African-American*, 1 August 1942, 5. [CERL, 39].

¹³¹ The *93d Blue Helmet* was published from 18 Sept 1942 to 26 March 1943, and *The Buffalo* was published for the 92d Division. (Stephen C. Gregory, Museum Technician, Fort Huachuca Museum to Martyn Tagg, Cultural Resources Manager, 7 March 2011), used with permission from both parties. [CERL 2012, 39].

¹³² J.R. Batchelor, “U.S.O.-F.S.A. Side Outlined Here,” *The Arizona Daily Star*, 20 January 1942, 12. [CERL 2012, 41].

¹³³ “Huachuca Soldiers To Get Clean Amusements at Fry,” 1 [CERL 2012, 41-42].

¹³⁴ “Ft. Huachuca Says Goodbye to Bad Fry,” 11. [CERL 2012, 42].

¹³⁵ “Jones Boxing Tutor at Fort Huachuca,” *Atlanta Daily World*, 3 July 1943, 4. [CERL 2012, 42].

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State

and refereed boxing bouts. In addition, he visited post headquarters, trained with the men on the field, and dedicated a recreation hall. He was quartered in the enlisted barracks during his stay.¹³⁶

Louis returned to Fort Huachuca from November 19 to 21, 1943. This time, with Corporal Sugar Ray Robinson, he put on three exhibition bouts with 92nd Division opponents. With crowds estimated at 14,000 for each of the exhibitions, at least two of the three were held during halftimes at the football stadium.¹³⁷ Although there are assertions made that Louis used a boxing ring located in the old 25th Infantry training area near the Mountain View Officers' Club, the Soldiers stationed at the fort put on many practice and competitive matches and this could be the reason for the ring near the MVOC. There is no documentary evidence of Joe Louis using the ring, which seems to have been in place since 1941, according to Steve Gregory at the Fort Huachuca Museum. Documentation of the ring consists of a 1941 8mm film segment, and a 1956 aerial photo that shows the ring and a set of old bleachers.¹³⁸ As the demand to observe a fight would have been huge, it is likely that the only other known fight, the third of the Sugar Ray Robinson exhibitions, would have been in the field house.

In addition to "in-house" talent, many notable performers came to entertain the troops at Fort Huachuca. These artists sometimes came on their own, or in small groups, but were most often organized into traveling shows. As such, they would visit many different military posts as part of a larger tour. The administrative organization was Camp Shows, Inc., run by the USO. Camp Shows, Inc. would receive requests from installations for performers, and a group of entertainers would be dispatched. Most of the artists were at least somewhat well known nationally, and they included singers, actors, magicians, puppeteers, musicians, dancers, and comedians. There were several of these troupes made up of black artists that were organized to entertain the black Soldiers.¹³⁹

Fort Huachuca received visits from many entertainers, either as part of the USO program or celebrities making appearances on their own. As with all Soldiers, the men at Fort Huachuca were starved for diversion, and these events were highly anticipated. The shows were most often staged in the theaters. Depending on demand, the more famous headliners performed in the field house or outdoors at the open-air arena. Enlisted men also saw many performances in the service clubs. For example, Ella Fitzgerald performed at a concert and dance in the newly built service club on June 22, 1941 (the year prior to construction of the MVOC), the audience a combination of officers and enlisted men.¹⁴⁰ On January 31, 1942, Etta Moten, the first black to perform at the White House, sang for a capacity house in the post theater.¹⁴¹ Louis Armstrong performed in the field house on August 18, 1944, playing two shows.¹⁴²

One of the most famous performers to visit the troops at Fort Huachuca was Lena Horne (See Figure 12). She joined the USO early in WWII and toured both in the United States and overseas. For black Soldiers,

¹³⁶ "Sgt. Joe Louis Visits Fort Huachuca Today," *Arizona Daily Citizen*, 17 May 1943, 1; Gregory e-mail to Tagg, 7 March 2011. [CERL 2012, 44].

¹³⁷ Finley, "World War II at Huachuca 1940-1949," 62. [CERL 2012, 44].

¹³⁸ "Jones Boxing Tutor At Fort Huachuca," 4; Gregory e-mail to Tagg, 7 March 2011; Stephen C. Gregory, Museum Technician, Fort Huachuca Museum e-mail to Susan Encore, ERDC-CERL, 28 April 2012. [CERL 2012, 44-45].

¹³⁹ Nat Brandt, *Harlem at War: The Black Experience in WWII*, (Syracuse University Press, 1996), 108. [CERL 2012, 45-46].

¹⁴⁰ "368TH Infantry Corporal Scores 'Barbarism' At Ft. Huachuca Dance," *Cleveland Call and Post*, 5 July 1941, 7. [CERL 2012, 46].

¹⁴¹ "Sing For Soldiers," *Cleveland Call and Post*, 31 January 1942, 8B. [CERL 2012, 46].

¹⁴² Finley, "World War II at Huachuca 1940-1949," 70. [CERL 2012, 48].

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State



Figure 12. Historical photograph of Lena Horne posing with Fort Huachuca's Service Command Unit baseball team (1943). Image courtesy of Fort Huachuca Museum.

she was more than just a singer; she was a symbol of beauty and provided the men "someone we can pin on our lockers."¹⁴³

The star singer had a special relationship with Fort Huachuca, for several reasons. The first reason was that her uncle, Sergeant John B. Horne, was stationed there and assigned to the editorial staff of *The Buffalo*, the 92nd Infantry's newspaper.¹⁴⁴ The second reason pertains to the racial situation. Horne seemed to enjoy performing at the post and visited multiple times. After a stay of several days in mid-March 1943, she announced, "her heart belongs to the 92nd Infantry Division."¹⁴⁵ During that stay, she performed at the field house, both service clubs, and the station hospital.¹⁴⁶ According to an article in the *Blue Helmet*, she also joined the Deep River Boys, a Gospel group, in the Headquarters Annex to record an album at some point during the March visit.¹⁴⁷ Horne was back at Fort Huachuca in August 1943 to dedicate Theater No. 5 as the Lena Horne Theater. She sang at a baseball game at Foster Field and posed for photographs on August 22nd, and then took part in the dedication ceremony on August 23rd.¹⁴⁸ Her newest film, "Stormy Weather," premiered at the newly renamed theater. In return, the Soldier crowned her the "Sweetheart of the 92nd Division."¹⁴⁹

¹⁴³ "Lena Horne," *The Telegraph*, 10 May 2010, <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/obituaries/culture-obituaries/music-obituaries/7706158/Lena-Horne.html>. [CERL 2012, 48].

¹⁴⁴ "Official Paper of 92nd Division Comes Off Press," *Bisbee Daily Review*, 13 May 1943, 5. [CERL 2012, 49].

¹⁴⁵ "News of the 92d Division," *Bisbee Daily Review*, 16 May 1943, 5. [CERL 2012, 49].

¹⁴⁶ Finley, "World War II at Huachuca 1940-1949," 52. [CERL 2012, 49].

¹⁴⁷ Gregory e-mail to Tagg, 7 March 2011, referencing the *Blue Helmet*, 26 March 1943. [CERL 2012, 49].

¹⁴⁸ "Lena Horne Glamourizes Baseball at Fort Huachuca," *Cleveland Call and Post*, 9 October 1943, 2B; Gregory e-mail to Tagg, 7 March 2011. [CERL 2012, 49-50].

¹⁴⁹ Finley, "World War II at Huachuca 1940-1949," 60. [CERL 2012, 50].

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State

4.5 Enlisted service clubs and officers' clubs

According to Stephen Gregory, Museum Technician at the Fort Huachuca Museum, there was a difference between service clubs and officers' clubs that went beyond rank. The former were intended for use by enlisted men and were run by the Army's Special Service Division, Services of Supply. "Service clubs (or Servicemen's clubs) were funded, evidently, from morale funds for the benefit of enlisted men and did not require dues."¹⁵⁰ The service clubs had civilian hostesses and ran the social affairs and staffed the on-site library. Mr. Gregory believes that social activities and entertainment were the predominant uses of service clubs, not dining.¹⁵¹ As such, they had snack bars or cafeterias but not more elaborate dining rooms. Standard plans were utilized for service clubs. Several designs existed for buildings to support varying numbers of troops. These sets of plans were replicated across the country with nearly every camp or fort receiving some version of the service club designs.

Recreational activities at Fort Huachuca were the responsibility of the Special Service Division of the post complement in the Army Service Forces. This complement was in charge of maintaining the fort and was entirely stationed at Fort Huachuca as other units such as the 92nd and 93rd Division rotated in and out for training.¹⁵² Special Service was in charge of operating the "theaters, athletic fields, stadiums, and field house; the service clubs; the two officers' clubs; libraries; canteens, postal service, post newspaper... poster shop with its silk screen process; makes up schedules for athletic teams, theatrical troupes, regular and dance bands; handles correspondence courses, classes of all kinds and organizes any new ones where there is sufficient demand; and operates a summer nursery school, education motor tours, educational films and map studies."¹⁵³

When new Soldiers reported to Fort Huachuca, they were usually placed in the Special Service Division if they had experience in the performing arts, visual arts, and writing, or if they were athletes who could assist with the sports program. The WAAC units at Fort Huachuca were assigned to the Special Service Division and played a large role in the entertainment programs, both administratively and as performers. They performed variety shows in service clubs, the Post Exchange, the officers' club, chapels, and day rooms to large crowds.¹⁵⁴ In addition, the units arriving at Huachuca were also tapped for individuals with performing or athletic experience to become cast members, team members, or fill other voluntary slots in the recreation program.¹⁵⁵

Two service clubs were constructed in the New Cantonment (See Figure 2). Service Club #1 (type SC-3, plan 700-1275) was built during the initial phase of cantonment construction October 1940-May 1941. It was located on Third Street near the railroad tracks and next to the fire house.¹⁵⁶ Service Club #2 was built during the second phase of cantonment construction to enlarge the post for a division. Club #2 was located on the other side of Third Street, past the Division Headquarters. On the 1943 map by Anna R. Russell, there was also a building referred to as the "sgts club" below the tennis courts.

¹⁵⁰ Gregory e-mail to Tagg, 2 November 2011. [CERL 2012, 52].

¹⁵¹ Ibid. [CERL 2012, 52].

¹⁵² "Fort Huachuca At War," *The Arizona Daily Star*, 23 December 1943, 8. [CERL 2012, 53].

¹⁵³ Ibid. [CERL, 53-54].

¹⁵⁴ Finley, "World War II at Huachuca 1940-1949," 34. [CERL 2012, 54].

¹⁵⁵ "Fort Huachuca at War," 8. [CERL 2012, 54-55].

¹⁵⁶ "Headman, Ferguson & Carollo, "Completion Report: Cantonment Construction Fort Huachuca, Arizona," 10 May 1941. [CERL 2012, 55].

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State

Since the enlisted service clubs were among the most popular and widely used recreational facilities, much work went into programming and making sure the clubs ran smoothly. An example of the programming at Service Club #1 is given in a 1943 newspaper article:¹⁵⁷

There are two special service men's clubs close to the 92nd Division's headquarters office at the fort. No. 1, with Mrs. M.M. Carter as hostess, provides a sample of how they are used. From two to four thousand a day use its large recreation room and eat the full meals (not short orders) served there. It is there that 144 decks of cards are worn out each month, where the two pianos and juke boxes constantly are played and where the floor is worn out by dancers who shuffle through the new routine called "sanding." There they also use the 5,000 books in the library, write letters, and entertain their best girls.

The importance of the service clubs to the enlisted men is encapsulated in a quote from Sergeant Fred Christian, Service Co, 368th.¹⁵⁸

Officers' clubs were categorized as "open messes," were operated through membership dues received from officers on post, and were run by an appointed officer.¹⁵⁹ An "open mess" denoted a facility in which officers could "dine and recreate in an 'open' environment with other officers without the structure of rank interfering."¹⁶⁰ Officers' clubs were places for relaxation and an informal atmosphere often prevailed, allowing an opportunity for officers to discuss command issues and advise junior officers.¹⁶¹

The relaxed protocol in the officers' clubs facilitated unit morale and established relationships helpful in advancing careers. In the case of black officers, this opportunity was often not available. According to Steven Smith, in writing about a black officers' club at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri:¹⁶²

Officers' clubs, and all the important interaction that occurred in these buildings were almost universally denied the black officer in WWII. For while white officers worked side by side with black officers on duty, off-duty, few white officers wanted to socialize with black officers, and in some cases, vice versa. Black officers were routinely denied access to the officers' clubs across the country. At posts where there were few black officers, which was usually the case, black officers simply had no club.

Due to the lack of facilities for black officers at many installations, existing buildings were often repurposed into clubs, such as at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. In some cases, attempts were made to construct black officers' clubs from scratch. These instances were usually derived from the installation having enough black officers to justify a club, such as the Tuskegee Airmen at Selfridge Field, Michigan. The black officers there were denied use of the existing officers' club, but after protest, the installation command arranged for a "separate but equal" club to be built for them. The unit, however, was transferred before the club was completed.¹⁶³ At Camp Hood, Texas, funds were requested for the construction of "one (1) Officers' Club (colored), Type RB-A-TMod, 32'x100'" along with a black service club and a

¹⁵⁷ "Fort Huachuca at War," 8. [CERL 2012, 55-56].

¹⁵⁸ Finley, "World War II at Huachuca 1940-1949," 107. [CERL 2012, 59].

¹⁵⁹ Gregory e-mail to Tagg, 2 November 2011. [CERL 2012, 59].

¹⁶⁰ Ibid. [CERL 2012, 59].

¹⁶¹ Ibid.; Smith, *A Historic Context Statement for a World War II Era Black Officers' Club at Fort Leonard Wood*, 75-76. [CERL 2012, 59].

¹⁶² Smith, *A Historic Context Statement for a World War II Era Black Officers' Club at Fort Leonard Wood*, 76. [CERL 2012, 59-60].

¹⁶³ J. Todd Moye, *Freedom Flyers: The Tuskegee Airmen of World War II*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 2010), 126-127. [CERL 2012, 60].

Mountain View Officers' Club

Name of Property

Cochise, AZ

County and State

guest house for troops at North Fort Hood.¹⁶⁴ The response was to provide one service club, "modified to provide for both officers and enlisted men (colored) at this Post."¹⁶⁵

For many black officers, the denial of access to an officers' club was humiliating and detrimental to their careers. In a June 26, 1943 letter to the president of the Afro-American Newspapers, one officer related the difficulties he faced:¹⁶⁶

Then, there is the most painful case of all. I a commissioned officer of the United States Army, am denied the rights and privileges of an officer. I am excluded by members of my own rank and station in the Army. I am denied the privilege to use the Officer's Club. Although members of my race are used as waiters and general help around the club, I am denied the privilege of using. It has been a source of embarrassment for a Negro soldier working there to ask me if I am denied the privilege of the club. I ask you, gentlemen, what would you say or do if a soldier, who respected you as an officer of the Army, knew that you, an officer sworn to uphold and defend the principles of this democracy, were being denied the very thing you are asking them to lay down their life for. How can we demand the respect of men under our command when we are not respected by members of our own rank.

Being prohibited from the clubs was a likely exacerbated the higher-level problem of black officer authority. "The Army staff practice of forbidding Negroes to outrank or command white officers serving in the same unit not only limited the employment and restricted the rank of black officers but also created invidious distinctions between white and black officers in the same unit. It tended to convince enlisted men that their black leaders were not full-fledge officer."¹⁶⁷

4.6 Black officers' club at Fort Huachuca

The Old Post officers' club was located in the building that is now the main Fort Huachuca Museum (Facility 41401). It is likely that the building was given another occupant when the Lakeside Officers' Club opened for white officers in August 1942.

Researchers have not located documents detailing the authorization or appropriation of funds for the Mountain View Officers' Club. Neither actual construction documents nor a construction completion report have been located. This is unfortunate, as it is still unclear who approved the construction and for what reasons, what type of facility was originally approved, when the construction work began, if the building started out as another enlisted service club on post, or if it was intended as an officers' club all along, even if it did utilize a service club design.¹⁶⁸

One possibility is that the MVOC was approved to provide additional recreational facilities to installations with significant numbers of black troops. The time period fits, but the existing documents on initial designs for the New Cantonment anticipate only one officers' club, likely the building that became the Lakeside Officers' Club. As a local newspaper reported, "included in buildings at one end will be an

¹⁶⁴ Colonel C.M. Thirkeld, Post Commander Camp Hood, Texas to Commanding General, Eighth Service Command, SOS, Dallas, Texas, 9 March 1943, RG 77: Chief to Engineers, Entry 393: Historical Record of Buildings 1905-42, Box 95: Fort Huachuca Thru Camp Huffman, NARA. [CERL 2012, 60].

¹⁶⁵ Lieutenant Colonel L.O. Vogelsang, Corps of Engineers, Eighth Service Command, ASF, Dallas, Texas to Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army Washington, 15 April 1943, RG 77: Chief of Engineers, Entry 393: Historical Records of Buildings 1905-42, Box 95: Fort Huachuca Thru Camp Huffman, NARA. [CERL 2012, 60].

¹⁶⁶ Lowry G Wright, et al., "Letters from African-American Soldiers during World War II," in *America Firsthand, Volume II: From Reconstruction to the Present*, Robert D. Marcus and David Burner, eds. (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1995), 220-238, http://us.history.wisc.edu/hist102/pdocs/Wright_Letters.pdf. [CERL 2012, 60-61].

¹⁶⁷ MacGregor, *Integration of the Armed Forces 1940-1965*, 37. [CERL 2012, 61].

¹⁶⁸ CERL 2012, 62.

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State

officers' club, while at the opposite end will be division headquarters and a sports arena...¹⁶⁹ This location was mentioned before any actual construction began, and it seems not to have been exactly followed as the Lakeside Club was not actually located in the New Cantonment. Included in the revisions to the November 4, 1941 list of facilities for the New Cantonment was a curious statement from Eighth Corps Headquarters saying, "No comment is made at this time [December 4, 1941] in regard to the substitution of a selected design for the Officers Club as requested by the Post commander as no information as to cost or design of the proposed club is available at this headquarters."¹⁷⁰ A message the next day from the Eighth Construction Zone Constructing Quartermaster's office to the Constructing Quartermaster at Fort Huachuca requested "drawings of the Officers Club requested by the Post Commander to replace the ORM-2 be furnished."¹⁷¹ The Executive Officer of the Area Engineer office at Fort Huachuca responded the next day that no action was being taken on the request as the officers' club had been included in the Station List for the Triangular Division. This decision was later overturned, as in a February 2, 1942 letter from the Corps of Engineers, Ground Troop Section to the Commanding General, Eighth Corps Area, revisions are mentioned that resulted in the construction of one large officers' club instead of a small one and several auxiliary facilities:

Officers' Club: The authorized building schedule includes one (1) Service Club for Officers, Type SC-3, Modified, in lieu of the five (5) Officers' Day rooms, Type ORBL-3, and one (1) Officers' club, Type ORM-2, listed in the schedule of 10-30-41. Instructions to the field provide that modification of the SC-3 will be limited in design, space and cost to the SC-3 authorized, and that features not in harmony with mobilization design will be avoided.

In an April 1, 1943 letter to the Adjutant General, the Director of the Special Service Division made a case for an additional theater at Fort Huachuca. In the course of his argument, he lists the types of recreational facilities authorized at Fort Huachuca between December 15, 1941 and March 3, 1943. Included in the list is "1 Officers' Club, type SCOL-1," indicating that the design decision made on February 2, 1941 to build a Service Club for Officers, Type SC-3, Modified, is what actually was built.¹⁷² Why only one officers' club was mentioned remains unknown.

In fact, in terms of the authorization and construction of the club, there are more questions than answers. If the officer corps for the new division was expected to be composed of more white officers than black officers, then it is logical to assume the one officers' club approved for construction in the initial list was expected to be for white officers, and was therefore located nearer to the Old Post area (likely Lakeside). Then, as the division moved into place, there could have been a rising number of lower-ranking black officers, which with Fort Huachuca's segregated policy for facilities would have required another club. A 2008 documentation report on the Lakeside Officers' Club lays out the course of events this way.¹⁷³

Both officers clubs were erected beginning in 1942, although Lakeside was originally the only officers club built at the fort. The second club, Mountain View was built shortly thereafter when African-American officers began complaining that they were not allowed in to Lakeside. The Army reportedly tried to encourage intermingling between the races at the club, but white officers

¹⁶⁹ "\$11,590,720 Huachuca Fund Approved," 1. [CERL 2012, 62].

¹⁷⁰ Leavey, Office of The Quartermaster General, Washington, D.C. to Zone Constructing Quartermaster, Zone VIII, 4th Ind. 4 December 1941. [CERL 2012, 63].

¹⁷¹ Ibid., 5th Ind., 5 December 1941. [CERL 2012, 63].

¹⁷² Brigadier General F.H. Osborn, Director, Special Service Division, to the Adjutant General, 1 April 1943, RG 160: Headquarters Army Service Forces, Entry 196A: Office of the Director of Personnel, Box 436: Fort Huachuca, File: Fort Huachuca, NARA. [CERL 2012, 63-64].

¹⁷³ James W. Steely and Jennifer Levstik, "Lakeside Officers Club, 1942-1977," (Tucson, AZ: SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc., 2008), 5-6. [CERL 2012, 64].

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State

apparently refused. The Army responded by building an additional club for African-American officers, although the segregation of these facilities did not sit well with the black officers, allegedly referring to Mountain View as "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Unfortunately, the citations given for this information do not seem to support the timeline or the effort to integrate the new officers' club at Fort Huachuca.¹⁷⁴ This report goes on to say "the Lakeside [White] Officers Club (Building 43002) was completed in August 1942, and the Mountain View [Black] Officers Club (Building 66052) a short time later."¹⁷⁵ A February 5, 1943 article in the *93rd Blue Helmet* described the duties of the Special Service Division and includes information about both clubs' opening dates. According to this article, the Lakeside Officers' Club opened on August 8, 1942, followed by the opening of the MVOC on Labor Day (September 7) 1942.¹⁷⁶ With these dates in mind, it is not clear how the Lakeside Officers' Club could have opened and been in use before the MVOC was even begun, since the article states that Lakeside opened just a few weeks before the MVOC opened. Additionally, the order issued by the post commander specifying separate officers' clubs was issued in June 1942, so there would have been no opportunity for black officers to attempt to use the Lakeside club as it didn't open till August. At this point, neither of the statements about attempted integration of the Lakeside Officers' Club nor the rationale provided for construction of the MVOC can be taken at face value.

Other issues arise, however. In light of the directive limiting alterations, how was the Lakeside Officers' Club actually constructed in a highly modified and enhanced form? Perhaps it was authorized and funded through some other mechanism that was not subject the construction restrictions. It is conceivable that at some point during the construction of the authorized officers' club (at the Lakeside site), it was decided it would be a new club for white officers. The MVOC then could have been built as a "separate but equal" remediation for black officers.¹⁷⁷

This "separate but equal" explanation still leaves the question of why Lakeside was so nicely enhanced, while MVOC was very basic. The Lakeside Officers' Club was completed at a cost of \$251,868, while only \$78,648 was expended for the MVOC.¹⁷⁸ Those responsible for the design and construction of the Lakeside club somehow got permission and funding for the extensive modifications to the simple design. For example, a War Department construction policy revision released August 19, 1941 prohibited use of military construction funds for swimming pools. If necessary, they were to be built as a WPA project, using WPA and Post Exchange or recreation funds. This restriction was not rescinded in the War Department's construction policy revision on April 16, 1942.¹⁷⁹

¹⁷⁴ Citations given by Steely and Levstik were Smith, *The African American Soldier at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, 1892-1946* and Smith, *A Historic Context Statement For A World War II Era Black Officers' Club at Fort Leonard Wood*. No specific pages were listed for either reference. The remark about "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is found in "Situation at Fort Huachuca As Reported to the N.A.A.C.P.," 27 May 1944, *Papers of the NAACP*, Part 17, Group II Series A, Microfilm, Reel 20, referenced in Smith, *The African American Soldier at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, 1892-1946*. [CERL 2012, 64].

¹⁷⁵ Steely and Levstik, "Lakeside Officers Club, 1942-1977," 5. Again, no specific citation is given for this information. No other sources were located that provide this timeline. [CERL 2012, 65].

¹⁷⁶ "Special Service Important to Army Morale," *93rd Blue Helmet*, 5 February 1943, 6. [CERL 2012, 65].

¹⁷⁷ CERL 2012, 65.

¹⁷⁸ "Facility No. 66050," Real Property Record Card, Real Property Office, Master Planning Division, Fort Huachuca, Arizona; "Facility No. 43002," Real Property Record Card, Real Property Office, Master Planning Division, Fort Huachuca, Arizona. [CERL 2012, 66].

¹⁷⁹ War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D.C., "War Department Construction Policy," 19 August 1941. [CERL 2012, 66-67].

Mountain View Officers' Club

Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State

Among the instructions in the April 1942 construction policy revision was guidance on facilities in cantonments being limited to "those essential for the operation of a temporary station, including administration, supply, service, maintenance, security, recreation, welfare, and health."¹⁸⁰ Additionally, construction at existing installations was restricted to mobilization type temporary construction, and the policy required that they be "of the simplest type."¹⁸¹ This phrase did not appear in the earlier policy. Perhaps the building that became the MVOC was begun after this revision in policy, and for that reason the resulting structure bore little difference from a standard enlisted club. However, the February 2, 1942 designation of the allotted officers' club design as a "Service Club Officers-Large" may have been intended to replicate an enlisted service club.

The information we do have on the building comes largely from the Real Property records held on post, but even that source is less than straightforward. The Real Property Record Card for the MVOC, Building 66050, says it was completed on November 9, 1942, yet documented sources indicate the club had been open for two months by then, preceded briefly by the Lakeside Officers' Club in August.¹⁸² Newspaper accounts describe a September opening gala at Mountain View and a dance held in October.¹⁸³ This discrepancy in dates is likely the result of a delay in creation of the property card for the new building, with the card first being filled out on November 9th. These two buildings lagged behind the general cantonment construction, which was essentially completed in May 1942 when the 93rd Division arrived. It is not known why the clubs were completed over three months after the cantonment. If a second club was authorized and funded after the cantonment construction was well underway, that could explain the delay for the second club, but not for the first one.

Originally given the designation of T-1562, the MVOC was constructed as a temporary building, standard plan SC-3, except that the design was "flipped" to allow better views of the landscape from the major public areas (See Figure 13). The building designation was changed to T-7045 by June 1, 1943 and later to T-66050.¹⁸⁴

As mentioned previously, these SC-3 large service club designs were constructed on many military posts across the country. A brief perusal of Corps of Engineers construction records from 1940-1942 at the National Archives facility in College Park, Maryland, revealed many examples of SC-3 clubs constructed as part of the military buildup and as part of the supplemental recreational facilities for black Soldiers. Among the many locations where the same building was constructed were Fort Huachuca (Service Clubs No. 1 and No. 2); Fort Belvoir, Virginia; Fort Custer, Michigan; Camp Davis, North Carolina; Fort Dix, New Jersey; Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri; Fort Francis E. Warren, Wyoming; Camp Lee, Virginia; and Camp McCoy, Wisconsin.¹⁸⁵

¹⁸⁰ War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D.C., "War Department Construction Policy Revised," 16 April 1942, RG 92: Quartermaster General, General Correspondence 1936-45, Box 700, File: 600.1 1943, NARA. [CERL 2012, 67].

¹⁸¹ Ibid. [CERL 2012, 67].

¹⁸² "Facility No. 66050," Real Property Record Card, Real Property Office, Master Planning Division, Fort Huachuca, Arizona. [CERL 2012, 67].

¹⁸³ "Top Negro Stars of Hollywood are Heard at Huachuca," *Bisbee Daily Review*, 6 September 1942, 3; "Cavalry Troop Gives First Social Dance at Officers' Club," *Pittsburgh Courier*, 17 October 1942, 11. [CERL 2012, 67].

¹⁸⁴ "Facility No. 66050," Real Property Files, Real Property Office, Master Planning Division, Fort Huachuca, Arizona. [CERL 2012, 68].

¹⁸⁵ RG 77: Chief of Engineers, Entry 391: Construction Completion Reports 1917-43, Box 134: Fort Huachuca, NARA. [CERL 2012, 69].

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State

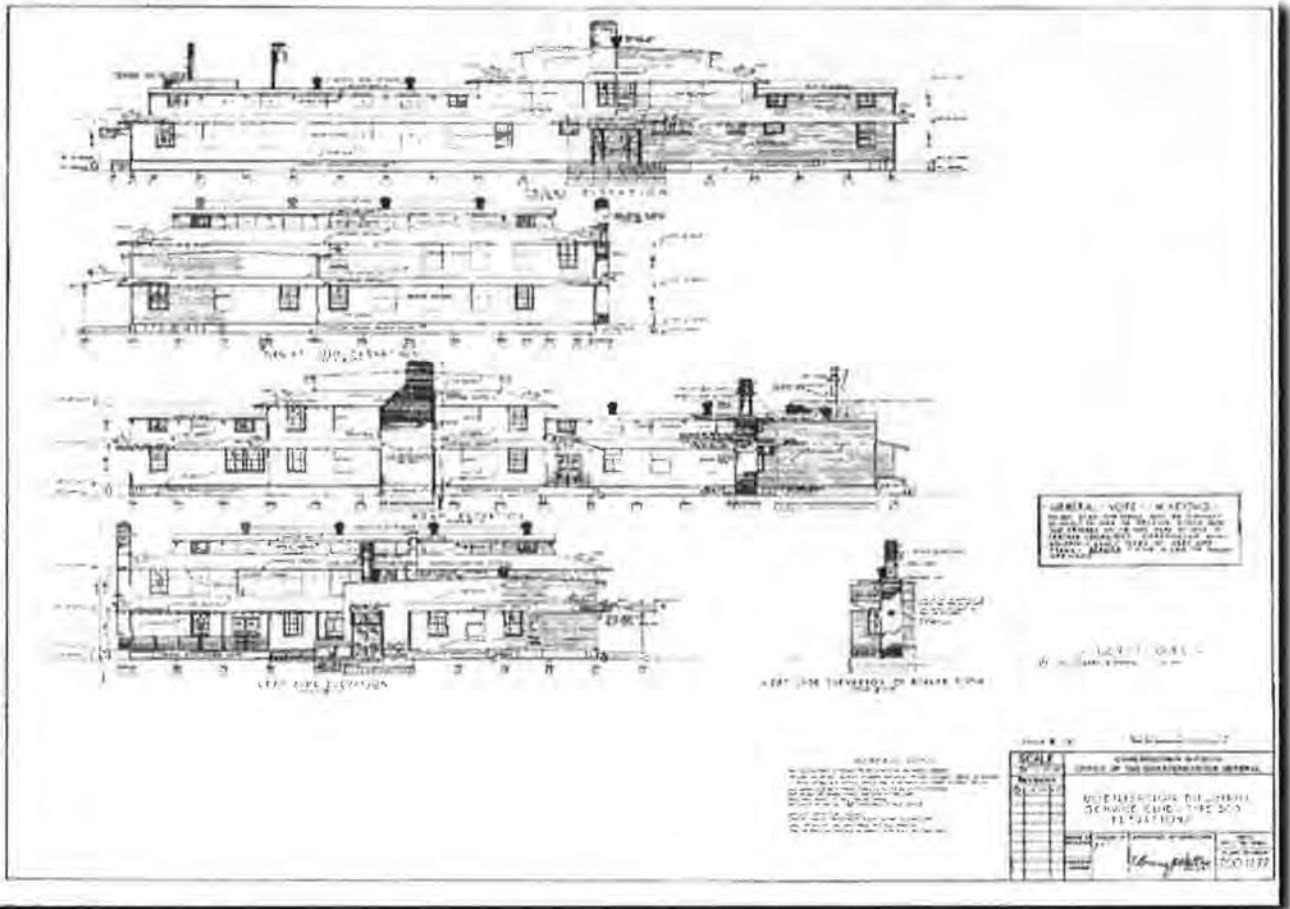


Figure 13. Reduced copy of 700-Series Service Club Standard Plans (elevations). (ERDC-CERL Collection, CERL 2012, 104-105)

4.7 Segregation

The segregation of the officers' clubs at Huachuca was instituted through an order from the office of the post commander on June 4, 1942. The order simply stated (emphasis in original): "Membership in Officers Lakeside Club will be composed of all WHITE officers on duty at Fort Huachuca. Membership in Officers Mountainview [*sic*] Club will be composed of all COLORED officers on duty at Fort Huachuca."¹⁸⁶

It is likely the MVOC was already under construction by June 1942, since it opened approximately nine weeks later and was already named. If already under construction, it was constructed as an officers' club, but not as a segregated club for black officers. If not under construction in late June, it was certainly planned and funds appropriated. Whether it was planned as a service club or an officers' club is still not clear from the available archival documentation, but it does not seem to have been originally planned as an officers' club for blacks. If speculating, it could be supposed that both officers' clubs were planned to be opened to both races, but this plan changed before construction was completed. On the other hand, it

¹⁸⁶ "Segregation at Ft. Huachuca: One Clubhouse for White Army Officers; Another For Colored," *Pittsburgh Courier*, 4 July 1942, 1. [CERL 2012, 71].

Mountain View Officers' Club

Name of Property

Cochise, AZ

County and State

may have been planned by the fort's high-ranking staff to segregate the clubs all along, with the announcement only made in late June. Without documentary proof, there is no way to be certain.

There was an immediate backlash in the black press, once the segregation announcement became public. In a scathing article, the *Pittsburgh Courier* said the post commander's segregation order exposed the presence of Jim Crow attitudes at the fort, and decried the impact of the "calculated, officially-sanctioned segregated setup."¹⁸⁷ The paper followed up with another article three weeks later, presenting a long interview with Colonel Hardy, in which he set out his position on the issue.¹⁸⁸

In an interview with Colonel E. N. Hardy, post commander at Fort Huachuca, this correspondent learned definitely that there would be two separate officers' clubs in operation on the post pursuant to War Department policy. The Mountainview [*sic*] Club will be opened for use by the colored officers, and the Lakeview Club will be for use by the white officers. The clubs will serve officers of the Post Complement and also the 93rd Infantry Division.

"Right or wrong," said Colonel Hardy, "the War Department has provided for two officer's clubs at Fort Huachuca. In doing so, it has expended approximately \$150,000 and approximately evenly divided the money between the two clubs.

"The purposes of officers' clubs are to provide places where officers can get away from the daily grind of their intensive training program, relax, freshen up, and be in a better state of mind and body to carry on the next day's work. Everybody recognizes that morale and relaxation of mind and body are necessary in building an efficient military organization. That is why the War Department has been willing to spend so much money on these officers' clubs, especially in view of the fact that Fort Huachuca is in a very isolated part of the United States, far removed from civilian contacts or opportunities to obtain recreation in communities already established....

"At first it seemed apparent that a large number of colored officers interpreted the plan for the two clubs as being a rigid policy of segregation, which was not intended and will not be practiced. Now that the idea has been made [*sic*] clear, many of the officers who previously declined membership in the Mountainview [*sic*] Club (colored) have withdrawn their refusals and are now members."

Between the time the segregation of the clubs was announced and their opening, Brigadier General B. O. Davis inspected the troops at Fort Huachuca. In a memorandum by the Inspector General to Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, Davis reported that:¹⁸⁹

Approximately 300 colored officers are stationed at Fort Huachuca, and, with the exception of Medical Corps officers, are to a large extent first and second lieutenants. The colored and white officers eat in the same mess, live in the same barracks, serve in the same companies, and apparently are striving to the end of making an efficient fighting division out of the 93rd.

The only matters brought to the attention of General Davis which stress racial problems pertain to the construction of separate clubs for white and colored officers. General Davis considers that in view of the size of the garrison two clubs are essential, but believes that General Hall [Division Commander] and the Post Commander could have met the problem without these clubs having been designated as clubs for either white or colored officers.

¹⁸⁷ Ibid. [CERL 2012, 72].

¹⁸⁸ "Separate Officers' Clubs To Operate At Ft. Huachuca," *Pittsburgh Courier*, 25 July 1942, 1. [CERL 2012, 73-75].

¹⁸⁹ Virgil L. Peterson, Major General, The Inspector General to the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, 6 August 1942, RG 407: Army AG Project Decimal File 1940-45, Entry 363-A Decimal File, box 4438, file: 451.9 to 470.1 Fort Huachuca, Arizona 1-1-40, NARA. [CERL 2012, 76].

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State

Race relations at Fort Huachuca improved little over the next year. In the report of Brigadier General Davis' 1943 inspection there is a list of grievances relating incidents of racial discrimination on and off post. The promotion policy regarding colored officers was creating a morale problem as they saw it as unfair and felt they received less respect from many officers and enlisted men as a result of lower rank or slower promotion. The report continues by stating, "the establishment of separate clubs and messes has a like effect."¹⁹⁰ Although not specifically referring to these "clubs" as officers' clubs, the focus of the discussion is the colored officers, so it is likely the report was referencing the separate officers' clubs. In the report's recommendations section, it specifically stated that "the setting aside of separate clubs and messes for colored officers be discontinued."¹⁹¹

4.8 Opening and use of Mountain View Officers' Club

The official opening of the MVOC was held as part of festivities for Labor Day weekend 1942. The fort was the scene of much fanfare and entertainment that weekend. The main offering was on Sunday, September 6th and consisted of a Hollywood Victory Committee-sponsored show featuring 33 members of the cast of "Cabin in the Sky," then filming in Hollywood. This program was held at the 93rd Division Open-air Arena on post, near division headquarters. Nearly everyone on post came to see the show, with attendance at more than 22,000.¹⁹²

The club opening was covered widely in the black newspapers, with the *Chicago Defender* stating that the MVOC was "Classed as one of the finest club houses for officers at any army post in the country, one for several hundred high ranking colored officers."¹⁹³ A variety show was scheduled at the MVOC for the following evening, featuring the same group of entertainers.¹⁹⁴ Because the article mentioned in a variety show at the club with the same cast was written the day before the club opening, it is possible that the cast performance did not occur. A report of the September 7th opening of the MVOC in the post newspaper simply says the "Cabin in the Sky" cast were "on hand," not mentioning a performance.¹⁹⁵

Fort Huachuca Museum Technician Steve Gregory discovered many mentions in the *Blue Helmet* of entertainment such as concerts, dances and performances across the facilities open to enlisted men on post. In contrast, there were very few mentions of activities at the MVOC, "either because not much was happening there, or because it was more an enlisted-focused newspaper."¹⁹⁶ According to Gregory, it is also possible that the lack of existing coverage on club activities has to do with the club being famous for being segregated.¹⁹⁷ It is conceivable that some entertainers and newspaper editors declined to support the club in an effort to keep it from being a success. When the MVOC first opened, there was a boycott of officers who refused to "cross the threshold" of the club.

In his study, *The African American Soldier at Fort Huachuca*, Steve Smith succinctly discusses the issues involving the segregated club:¹⁹⁸

¹⁹⁰ "Special Inspection of Colored Troops at Fort Huachuca, Arizona," 2 August 1943, 7. [CERL 2012, 76].

¹⁹¹ Ibid., 8 [CERL 2012, 76].

¹⁹² "Stage and Screen Stars Shine Before Soldiers of the 369th," *Chicago Defender*, 19 September 1942, 21. [CERL 2012, 77].

¹⁹³ "Ft. Huachuca Club," *Chicago Defender*, 19 September 1942, 3. [CERL 2012, 78].

¹⁹⁴ "Top Negro Stars of Hollywood are Heard at Huachuca," *Bisbee Daily Review*, 3. [CERL 2012, 78].

¹⁹⁵ Gregory e-mail to Tagg, 7 March 2011, referencing the 93rd *Blue Helmet*, 5 February 1943, 6. [CERL 2012, 78].

¹⁹⁶ Ibid. [CERL 2012, 78].

¹⁹⁷ Ibid. [CERL 2012, 78].

¹⁹⁸ Smith, *The African American Soldier at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, 1892-1946*, 134. [CERL 2012, 79].

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State



Figure 14. Historical photograph of an officer arriving at Mountain View Officers' Club (1943). Image courtesy of Fort Huachuca Museum.

For their part, black officers at the fort were outraged and boycotted the black club, writing letters of protest to the black newspapers. A situation report to the NAACP noted that the black club was known by the black officers as "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Another report mentioned the fact that the African American Officers' club had no swimming pool while the white club did.¹⁹⁹ A medical officer at the post described the tension at the post in regard to the officers' club:

"Before the new cantonment was built there was only one officers' Cantonment on the Post. I am told relations were most harmonious. When the Division (93rd) started coming in it brought with it a large number of the cheapest type of cracker officers.²⁰⁰ Segregation was instituted in that a large new,

¹⁹⁹ Lakeside Officer's Club in fact had a lake, not a pool. *Memorandum, C.E. Nelson to All Officers at Fort Huachuca, 4 June 1942*, Subject: Fort Huachuca Officers Clubs, folder: Inspection Reports for the Office of the Inspector General-Fort Huachuca, Arizona, Box: Inspection Tours, United States-Alabama-Indiana, Archives, Benjamin O. Davis, Sr. Papers, United States Army Military History Institute, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and "Segregation at Fort Huachuca, One clubhouse for White Army Officers; Another for Colored," *Pittsburgh Courier*, 4 July 1942, I cited in Robert F. Jefferson, *Making of the Men of the 93rd, African American Servicemen in the Years of the Great Depression and the Second World War, 1935-1947*, Ph.D. Dissertation, (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan, 1995), 258; "Situation At Fort Huachuca As Reported to NAACP," May 27, 1944, Papers of the NAACP, Part 17, Group II, Series A, Microfilm, Reel 20, University of South Carolina, Columbia: microfilm, Thomas Cooper Library, Copy from Collection of Steven D. Smith, Columbia, S.C.; Letter of Carolyn Davenport Moore, Executive Secretary, NAACP, to Mr. Walter White, Secretary, June 23, 1944, Papers of the NAACP, Part 17, Group II, Series A, Microfilm, Reel 20, University of South Carolina, Columbia: microfilm, Thomas Cooper Library, Copy from Collection of Steven D. Smith, Columbia, S.C. [CERL 2012, 79].

²⁰⁰ "Cracker" is a derogatory term most often used by African Americans to describe racist white southerners. [CERL 2012, 79].

Mountain View Officers' Club

Name of Property

Cochise, AZ

County and State

spacious, elegantly furnished [white] officers' club was built for them in an out of the way place with 5 guest rooms in it and a fishing pond stocked with trout and bass. For the Negroes a Service Club building was built like the one built for soldiers with few appointments and no guest rooms and it was built up against two dormitories for enlisted men's guests. The furniture was nothing like the white had. The Negro officers refused to join it or those that had, sent in their resignations. When Bousfield [Lieutenant Colonel M.O. Bousfield, in charge of Station Hospital #1] got here he ordered every man in his outfit to cancel his resignation. The men of the 318 Medical Battalion which was attached to the division, refused almost to a man to cross its doorsill. Those of us in Colonel Bousfield's unit pay our dues but the most of us never cross the doorsill. Had it not been for that surrender most of the officers believe that the Commandant of the Fort would have abandoned the project and admitted us to the one club.²⁰¹

Despite these issues, the MVOC did become a social center for black officers at Fort Huachuca (See Figure 14). Events at the club would likely have included private parties, dances, local entertainment, banquets, and receptions. It is estimated that at the height of the fort's population during WWII, there were approximately "20-25,000 troops at one time, including between 650-1,000 officers, about 80% of whom were African American."²⁰² This would mean a total of about 520-800 black officers at most, with enlisted men the vast majority of troops on post. While the MVOC and Lakeside Officers' Club would have been the hubs of social activities for officers, the enlisted clubs, along with the theaters and the recreational facilities, were truly the social centers on Fort Huachuca during the war due to the sheer number of enlisted men.

The assistant club officer in February 1943 is quoted in the *Blue Helmet* discussing the types of entertainment usually provided at the MVOC. As with the venues for enlisted men, the officers at the club were mostly entertained by talented Soldiers stationed at the fort. As the club officer states, "like all of Fort Huachuca, we rely on the entertainment produced here by our many talented people, and our club walls have echoed to appreciative applause for the WAACs, the singers and pianists, and specialty numbers too many to mention."²⁰³

Among the documented entertainment at the MVOC was a dance hosted by the officers of the 93rd Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop in October 1942. This event was noted in a newspaper article as "the first time since the formal opening of the club that any distinct officers' units undertook to 'give out' socially."²⁰⁴ In January 1943, members of the post Special Service Unit gave a musical recital to an audience of around 200.²⁰⁵ In February 1943, the WAACS stationed at Fort Huachuca presented a variety show that was recorded for broadcast. A highlight of the show was WAAC Mercedes Jordan, who had previously been a performer at New York's famed Cotton Club in Harlem.²⁰⁶

According to an article in the *Blue Helmet*, important visitors were sometimes invited to socialize at the MVOC as part of a visit to Fort Huachuca. Distinguished visitors mentioned were Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, Brigadier General Spencer C. Dickerson, T.K. Lawless the dermatologist, Paul

²⁰¹ Letter to Roscoe C. Giles to Louie, June 3, 1944, Papers of the NAACP, Part 17, Group II, Series A, Microfilm, Reel 20, University of South Carolina, Columbia: microfilm, Thomas Cooper Library, Copy from Collection of Steven D. Smith, Columbia, S.C. [CERL 2012, 80].

²⁰² Gregory e-mail to Tagg, 7 March 2011. [CERL 2012, 80].

²⁰³ Gregory e-mail to Tagg, 7 March 2011, referencing the *Blue Helmet*, 19 February 1943, 13. [CERL 2012, 82].

²⁰⁴ "Cavalry Troop Gives First Social Dance At Officers' Club," *Pittsburgh Courier*, 17 October 1942, 11. [CERL 2012, 82].

²⁰⁵ Gregory e-mail to Tagg, 7 March 2011, referencing the *Blue Helmet*, 8 January 1943, 1. [CERL 2012, 82].

²⁰⁶ Gregory e-mail to Tagg, 7 March 2011, referencing the *Blue Helmet*, 19 February 1943, 13 and the *Special Service Bulletin*, Volume 1, no. 1, (Fort Huachuca, AZ: 1922d Service Command Unit), March 1943, 5. [CERL 2012, 82].

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State

Williams, the architect, and “many others well known in the military and professional world.”²⁰⁷ Brigadier General Davis was the highest-ranking black officer in the U.S. Army at the time, and made several inspection tours of Fort Huachuca during the war. For a March 1943 visit, a banquet and reception for 200 guests was held at the MVOC, with entertainment provided by the Deep River Boys Quintet, who were on post for the entire month providing entertainment in many venues.²⁰⁸ This is the only reference to a performance by a non-post entertainer at the MVOC, other than the opening. The following month, a large military review was held at Fort Huachuca with thousands of spectators present, including prominent residents and high-ranking officers from Arizona military installations. After the review, Colonel Hardy hosted “500 of the men spectators at a barbecue in a nearby canyon while the women were entertained at the Lakeside Officer Club and the Mountain View Officers’ Club.”²⁰⁹ The entertainment offered was not described.

It is possible that famous entertainers visiting Fort Huachuca to perform at post facilities or the USO Club were also invited to the MVOC for a social evening. Particularly, repeat visitors like Lena Horne might have had occasion to be invited to the MVOC. “Rochester” of the movies and radio’s Jack Benny Show, was mentioned by name as a visitor to the club in a February 19, 1943 *Blue Helmet* article. It could be there were impromptu performances, but unlikely there would have been scheduled performances by these stars at the club. For the most part, entertainment on post was intended as a morale-raising activity for the enlisted men, and held, therefore, in venues open to enlisted troops. As no enlisted Soldiers could enter the club if not working or performing there, it would have been seen as elitist and a show of entitlement for the officers to get to experience these performances when the enlisted troops could not.²¹⁰ As an enlisted man, Joe Louis would have needed a personal invitation from a ranking club member to get in. It is much more likely that he would have socialized with the enlisted men at a service club.²¹¹

The MVOC made national news in the spring of 1943. The club was selected as the site to exhibit a prestigious collection of 83 works by 37 black artists (See Figure 15). Holger Cahill, national director of the Federal Art Project of the WPA, selected the works. They were arranged under the supervision of Lew Davis, former state supervisor of the Arizona Art Project. All the works of art were produced under the WPA Art Project program.²¹² A gala dedication ceremony for the art exhibit was held in the MVOC on May 16, 1943.

One of the most distinctive pieces of art at the exhibit was a mural by Charles White, title *Progress of the American Negro (Five Great American Negroes)*. This was the eminent artist’s first public work and part of the WPA program.²¹³ The large mural was given a prominent position at the MVOC, placed on the wall between the two staircases in the ballroom. The artwork was exhibited at the MVOC from 15-22 May, after which it was moved to Service Club No. 1 from 23-29 May. Service Club No. 2 from 30 May to 5 June then hosted the exhibit. Following this showing, the collection was returned to the MVOC for permanent hanging.²¹⁴

²⁰⁷ Gregory e-mail to Tagg, 7 March 2011, referencing the *Blue Helmet*, 19 February 1943, 13. [CERL 2012, 82].

²⁰⁸ “General B.O. Davis Feted At Huachuca,” *Pittsburgh Courier*, 13 March 1943, 23. [CERL 2012, 82].

²⁰⁹ “Sentry Dogs, Waacs, Scouts, Troops, Reviewed,” *Nogales International*, 23 April 1943, 1, 6. [CERL 2012, 82-83].

²¹⁰ Gregory e-mail to Tagg, 7 March 2011. [CERL 2012, 83].

²¹¹ Ibid. [CERL 2012, 83].

²¹² *The Art Digest*, Issue 7, August 1943, 15. [CERL 2012, 83].

²¹³ Andrea D. Barnwell, *Charles White*, (Petaluma, CA: Pomegranate Communications, 2003), 34. [CERL 2012, 85].

²¹⁴ “First Showing of Negro Art Work at Huachuca,” *Nogales International*, May 14, 1943, 8. [CERL, 87].

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State



Figure 15. Cover of program for art exhibit opening, 1943 (Fort Huachuca Museum), reproduced in CERL 2012, 84.

On September 15, 1944, Colonel M.O. Bousfield wrote to the president of Howard University, a historically black university in Washington, D.C.²¹⁵ Colonel Bousfield was concerned about the fate of the artworks in the club, due to pending closure of Fort Huachuca once the war ended. The letter requested assistance in finding a repository for the artwork, and Bousfield was hopeful that Howard University would be interested in acquiring the collection. Bousfield mentioned that because the club was a large building, Colonel Hardy had secured a large number of WPA artworks by black artists for decoration. The collection contained 38 oils, 44 prints and drawings, 2 murals, and 3 pieces of sculpture.²¹⁶ Around October 1st, President Johnson of Howard University telegraphed Bousfield and indicated the university's desire to acquire the collection. Approval from Col. Hardy must have been quickly forthcoming, as a letter from the Howard University president's office, dated October 4, 1944, was sent to James C. Evans, Assistant Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War, stating that the University was grateful for Evan's office being willing to assist them in acquiring the collection.²¹⁷ The collection was transferred to Howard University in 1947.²¹⁸

²¹⁵ M.O. Bousfield, Colonel, Medical Corps, Commanding, Fort Huachuca to President Mordecai W. Johnson, Howard University, Washington, D.C., 15 September 1944, RG 107: Office of the Assistant Secretary of War, Entry 91, Box 207, File: Fort Huachuca, NARA. [CERL 2012, 89].

²¹⁶ Ibid. [CERL 2012, 89].

²¹⁷ G. Frederick Stanton, Administrative Assistant to the President, Howard University, Washington, D.C. to James C. Evans, Assistant Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War, Washington, D.C., 4 October 1944, RG 107: Entry 188, Box 208: Office of Assistant Secretary of War Civilian Aide to the Secretary, 1940-47, File: "Fort Huachuca," Fort Huachuca, NARA. [CERL 2012, 90].

²¹⁸ Barnwell, *Charles White*, 34. [CERL 2012, 90].

Mountain View Officers' Club

Name of Property

Cochise, AZ

County and State

4.9 End of use as a black officers' club

The departure of the 92nd Division over the summer of 1944 may not have signaled the closure of the MVOC. There may have been a period of little use, but the 372nd Infantry, an all-black unit, arrived at Fort Huachuca in November 1944 for training. Their officer corps was entire made up of blacks, probably consisting of approximately 20 officers. The 1922nd Service Command Unit remained at the post, keeping things running, and had a few black officers. The Station Hospital was still open and was partly run by a black officer corps. Finally, the Women's Army Corps (WAC), formerly the WAAC, detachment remained on post and likely had several black officers.²¹⁹

This group of maybe 40 officers might have been enough to keep the MVOC staffed and operating, but there is no documentary proof of this timeline. It is likely that even if the club did remain open after the departure of the 92nd Division, the departure of the 372nd Infantry in the spring of 1945 probably meant the end for the facility's use as a black officers' club.²²⁰

4.10 Fort Huachuca after World War II

After V-J Day (September 2, 1945), Fort Huachuca was mostly empty. The fort became a separation center to process Soldier discharges between September 15 and December 15 of 1945. On duty at the post during this time period were the unit handling the separation center (64 personnel), the 1922nd SCU, and the WAC detachment. During 1946, a caretaker detachment (Corps of Engineers military and civilians)²²¹ took over the fort and remained until September 15, 1947 when Fort Huachuca was officially closed. At that point, the War Assets Administration began dismantling and selling the WWII cantonment, with much of it gone by 1949, though the buildings around MVOC remained intact at least until 1964.²²²

The rest of Fort Huachuca was turned over to the state, with the Arizona National Guard using the remaining facilities for summer camps. With the service clubs already demolished, the MVOC may have begun its new use as a service club during that time.²²³ Fort Huachuca was reopened for the Korean War, serving the 417th and 419th Aviation Brigades, and the 45th, 304th, 923rd, and 934th Engineer Aviation Groups.²²⁴ A temporary post-war closure ended on February 1, 1954 when Fort Huachuca was reopened as the Army's Electronic Proving Ground. The fort has been continually manned by active-duty Army since that time.

Starting in May 1953, the MVOC building was used as a service club for aviation engineers, for which the building was modified with an addition. A 1953 photograph of the MVOC shows a sign in front: "Service Club Electronic Proving Ground."²²⁵ Later in the decade the building was used as a non-commissioned officer club and as a non-commissioned officer mess until 1966. From 1966 through 1971 the building was an enlisted men's service club called the 'Rocker Club.' At the end of 1971, the renovated building became a Special Service Entertainment Workshop. The Army Career and Alumni Program Job Assistance Center used the former MVOC for a period following 1991. At an undetermined date, formal use of the building ended and by 2004 the building is noted to have been vacant for some

²¹⁹ Stephen C. Gregory, Museum Technician, Fort Huachuca Museum, e-mail to Susan Ensore, 25 May 2012. [CERL 2012, 90].

²²⁰ Ibid. [CERL 2012, 90].

²²¹ Stephen C. Gregory, Museum Technician, Fort Huachuca Museum, e-mail to Susan Ensore, 25 May 2012. [CERL 2012, 91].

²²² CERL, 91-92.

²²³ Ibid. [CERL 2012, 92].

²²⁴ Smith, *The African American Soldier at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, 1892-1946*, 312-313. [CERL 2012, 92].

²²⁵ Martyn Tagg, Fort Huachuca Cultural Resource Manager, Personal Communication, 2015.

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State

years. In 2006, the Southwest Association of Buffalo Soldiers leased the building with the intent of preserving it. Unfortunately, the organization was unable to complete its rehabilitation effort and its lease expired in 2011. The former Mountain View Officer's Club has since been the object of discussion between Army officials and historic preservationists over the viability of further preservation action.²²⁶

5.0 SUMMARY

The Mountain View Officers' Club is significant for its association with the history of the black military experience during World War II, a time when the U.S. Army enforced strict racial segregation in its forces. Segregation played a profoundly important role in defining the relationship between blacks and whites in the United States, establishing a legacy of inequality which the nation has yet to fully overcome. The nomination of the MVOC to the National Register of Historic Places is an appropriate means for commemorating the services of not only the few hundred black officers who used the facility during the war, but also as a means of recognizing the institutionalized barriers which hindered black Americans from enjoying the principles and opportunities—the American Dream—for which the entire nation fought during World War II. We recognize it to understand the magnitude of the achievements of the later Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s and 1960s, which finally demolished the walls of “Jim Crow” dividing American society. The Second World War marked an important turning point in history as black Americans increasingly refused to stay silent or meekly accept the racial status quo. Institutions such as the MVOC represented the stubbornness of the Army's white leadership in coming to terms with mounting evidence of racial segregation's deleterious effect on the American military, even as it faced foes dedicated to ideologies of racism. Though black officers made use of the MVOC as a social and recreational facility they were vocal in expressing their humiliation at being subjected to its demeaning implications.

The MVOC is recommended eligible for the National Register at the State level of significance as the property at Fort Huachuca most illustrative of the black military experience during World War II. It is one of five buildings remaining in the vicinity associated with the fort's New Cantonment. The other four buildings are associated with the motor storage area just down the street from the MVOC and not considered significant. The period of significance begins in 1942, the year the MVOC was constructed and opened. The period of significance ends in 1945 when, its training mission accomplished, the fort was placed on inactive status at the end of the war. Although Fort Huachuca was later reopened and the former MVOC reused for other purposes, the period of significance covers only the time during which the building served in the capacity for which it is primarily important—when it served as a recreational club for black Army officers during World War II.

²²⁶ CERL 2012, 92-94.

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

The text of this nomination is derived largely from two reports conducted by the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory of the U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center:

Steven D. Smith and James A. Zeidler, *A Historic Context for the African American Military Experience*, (Champaign, IL: Engineer Research and Development Center, Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, 1998).

Smith, Adam D., Susan I. Enscore, and Samuel L. Hunter. *Analysis of the Mountain View Officers' Club, Fort Huachuca, Arizona*. (Champaign, IL: U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center, Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, 2012). Fort Huachuca Cultural Resources Report FH-12-5.

These documents are cited in footnotes, along with the report's original footnotes where appropriate as CERL 1998 and CERL 2012.

The sources listed below are citations from the CERL 1998 and CERL 2012 reports. The present preparer has not reexamined these original sources or based the text on a first-hand reading of this source material. These do not constitute the entirety of sources used in those reports, which was extensive, but relates to the specific points included in the present synopsis.

The Art Digest, Issue 7, August 1943, 15.

Barbeau, Arthur E. and Florette Henri. *The Unknown Soldiers: Black American Troops in World War I*. (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1974).

Bigelow, Jr., John. *Reminiscences of the Santiago Campaign*. (New York: Harper and Brothers, 1899).

Blacks in the Armed Forces: Basic Documents. Morris J. MacGregor and Bernard C. Nalty, editors, eight volumes. (Wilmington, Delaware: Scholarly Resources, 1977).

Bland, Larry I. (editor). *George C. Marshall: Interviews and Reminiscences for Forrest C. Pogue*. George C. Marshall Foundation, Lexington, Virginia.

Bowman, Larry G. "Virginia's Use of Blacks in the French and Indian War," *Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine*, 53, 1970, 57-63.

Boyd, Brigadier General Leonard R. Personal File, Bougainville, 93rd Infantry Division, 1945. Leonard R. Boyd Collection Box 1, Folder: Bougainville, Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford, California.

Comey, Ralph, Architects and Janet H. Strittmatter, Inc., *Historic Building Condition Assessment Report of the Mountain View Officers' Club, Fort Huachuca, Cochise County, Arizona*, 2004.

Mountain View Officers' Club

Cochise, AZ

Name of Property

County and State

- Cornish, Dudley T. *The Sable Arm: Negro Troops in the Union Army, 1961-1965*. (New York: W.W. Norton, 1966).
- Davis, Paul C. "The Negro in the Armed Forces." *Virginia Historical Review*. 24, 1948, 499-520.
- Department of Defense. *A Pictorial Documentary of the Black American Male and Female Participation and Involvement in the Military Affairs of the United States of America*. (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office).
- Donaldson, Gary A. *The History of African-Americans in the Military*. (Malabar, Florida: Krieger Publishing Co., 1991).
- Fine, Leonore, and Jesse A. Remington. *The Corps of Engineers: Construction in the United States (United States Army in World War II: The Technical Services, Vol. 3)*. Office of the Chief of Military History, United States Army. (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972).
- Fowler, Arlen L. *The Black Infantry in the West 1869-1891*. (Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1971).
- Garner, John S. *World War II Temporary Military Buildings: A Brief History of the Architecture and Planning of Cantonments and Training Stations in the United States*. USACERL Technical Reports CRC-93/01 (Champaign, IL: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Construction Engineering Research Laboratories, 1993).
- Gatewood, Jr., Willard B. "Negro Troops in Florida, 1898." *Florida Historical Quarterly*. 37, 1970, 1-15.
- Gladstone, William A. *Men of Color*. (Gettysburg, Pennsylvania: Thomas Publications, 1993).
- Gladstone, William A. *United States Colored Troops, 1863-1867*, (Gettysburg, Pennsylvania: Thomas Publications, 1990).
- Glass, Edward. *History of the Tenth Cavalry*. Reprint. (Fort Collins, Colorado: The Old Army Press, 1972 (originally published by Acme Printing Co., Tucson).
- Hara, Steve. "81 Days to History." *Soldiers*. February 1989.
- Hargrove, Hondon. *Buffalo Soldiers in Italy: Black Americans in World War II*. (Jefferson, North Carolina, McFarland & Co. Inc.), 1985.
- Hogan, Jr., David W. *225 Years of the Army*. (Tampa, FL: Faircount, LLC), n.d.
- Leckie, William H. *The Buffalo Soldiers, A Narrative of the Negro Cavalry in the West*. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1967).
- Lec, Ulysses. *Employment of Negro Troops, United States Army in World War II*. Special Studies. (Washington: Center of Military History, United States Army), 1994.

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State

Levstik, Jennifer. *Mountain View Officers' Club National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (Draft). 2014.

MacGregor, Jr., Morris J. *Integration of the Armed Forces 1940-1965*. Defense Studies Series. (Washington: Center of Military History, United States Army), 1981.

Motley, Mary P. *The Invisible Soldier: The Experience of the Black Soldier in World War II*. (Detroit: Wayne State University Press), 1975.

Moton, Robert R. "The American Negro and the World War." *World's Work*, 36, 1918, 74-77.

Muller, William G. *The Twenty Fourth Infantry: Past and Present, 1869-1922*. Reprint of 1923 edition. (Fort Collins, Colorado: The Old Army Press, 1972).

Nalty, Bernard C. *Strength for the Fight: A History of Black Americans in the Military*. (New York: Free Press, 1986).

Nalty, Bernard C. and Morris J. MacGregor. *Blacks in the Military: Essential Documents*. (Wilmington, Delaware: Scholarly Resources, 1981).

Nankivell, John H. *The History of the Twenty-Fifth Regiment United States Infantry, 1869-1926*. Reprint of 1927 edition. (Fort Collins, Colorado: The Old Army Press, 1972).

Ninety-Second Infantry Division. Letter to the Commanding General from the 92nd Infantry Division. File, Top Secret, 92nd Infantry Division Combat Efficiency Analysis and Supplementary Report, 2 July 1945. 92nd Infantry Division Files. RG 407. Records of the Adjutant General's Office, Military Field Branch, National Archives and Records Center, Suitland, Maryland.

Expression Showing Attitudes Towards the Fighting Ability of Negro Troops. 92nd Infantry Division File, November 22, 1944. Entry 236, Box 358, RG 107, Records of the Secretary of War, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War, Military Reference Branch, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Memorandum, Army Service Forces for Colonel Roamer, dated December 6, 1944. File ASF 322.97, 92nd Division, Organization and Tactical Unites, Binder 1, Records of the Headquarters, Army Ground Forces, RG 337, Military Reference Branch, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies of the War of the Rebellion, 1894-1922, Government Printing Office, 128 Volumes, Washington D.C.

Prum, Bruce E. *Where Do We Stand: A Study of Integration in the U.S. Armed Forces.* Unpublished M.A. Thesis, United States Naval Postgraduate School, Alexandria, VA.

Robertson, Jr., James I. "Negro Soldier in the Civil War." *Civil War Times Illustrated*. 7, 1968:21-32.

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State

- Rose, Arnold M. "Army Policies Toward Negro Soldiers—A Report on a Success and a Failure." *Journal of Social Issues*, Fall 1947, No. 3.
- Smith, Steven D. *A Historic Context Statement For A World War II Era Black Officers' Club at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri*. TR 99/02. (Champaign, IL: U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratories, 1998).
- Smith, Steven D. *The African American Soldier at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, 1892-1946*. Seattle: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District), 2001.
- Smith, Steven D., and James A. Zeidler. *A Historic Context for the African American Military Experience*. (Champaign, IL: U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratories, 1998).
- Stimson, Diary entries, September 27, 1940 and January 27, 1944. Henry Stimson Papers, Yale University, New Haven Connecticut.
- Utley, Robert M. *Frontier Regulars: The United States Army and the Indian 1866-1891*. (New York: Macmillan, 1973).
- Wasch, Diane Shaw, et al. *World War II and the U.S. Army Mobilization Program: A History of 700 and 800 Series Cantonment Construction*. (Washington, D.C.: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1993).
- Wharfield, Harold B. *10th Cavalry and Border Fights*. (El Cajon, CA: Privately printed, 1965).
- Williams, Charles H. *Sidelights on Negro Soldiers*. (Boston: B.J. Brimmer, 1923).
- Wilson, Walter. "Old Jim Crow in Uniform." *Crisis*. 46, 1939, 42-44.
- Work, David. "The Tenth Cavalry in Arizona, 1914-1921." *The Journal of Arizona History*. Vol. 46, No. 4 (Winter 2005). 349-374.

Newspapers:

Arizona Daily Citizen
Arizona Daily Star
Atlanta Daily World
Baltimore African-American
Bisbee Daily Review
Chicago Defender
Cleveland Call and Post
Nogales International
Philadelphia African-American
Pittsburgh Courier
Tucson Citizen

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
Name of repository: Fort Huachuca Museum

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than one

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| A. Latitude: 31.545998 | Longitude: -110.337458 |
| B. Latitude: 31.546070 | Longitude: -110.336824 |
| C. Latitude: 31.546082 | Longitude: -110.336556 |
| D. Latitude: 31.545950 | Longitude: -110.336034 |
| E. Latitude: 31.545906 | Longitude: -110.336015 |
| F. Latitude: 31.545845 | Longitude: -110.335981 |
| G. Latitude: 31.545547 | Longitude: -110.336652 |
| H. Latitude: 31.545397 | Longitude: -110.336796 |
| I. Latitude: 31.545325 | Longitude: -110.337023 |
| J. Latitude: 31.545286 | Longitude: -110.337172 |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

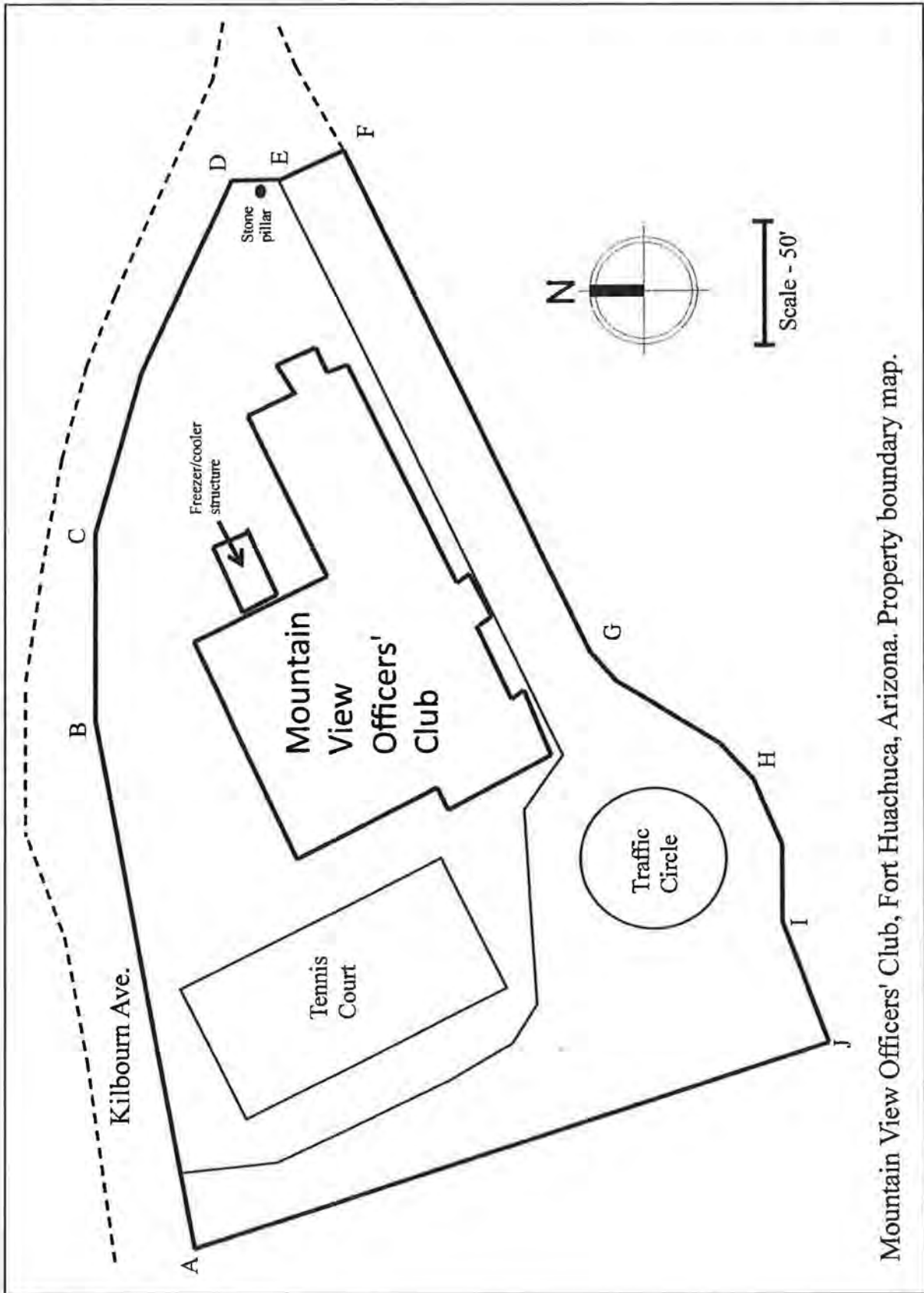
The Mountain View Officers' Club is located in a cul-de sac at the end of Kilbourn Avenue within the confines of the Fort Huachuca Cantonment, near Sierra Vista, Cochise, County, Arizona. The building is depicted within an un-platted section of Township 22 South, Range 19 East on the 7.5' USGS Fort Huachuca topographic quadrangle. The nominated property contains the building itself, an adjacent cobble retaining wall, a tennis court, a stone pillar, and the driveway to the south and west of the building along with a traffic circle. The property is illustrated on the property boundary map on page 63.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The Mountain View Officers' Club was constructed in what was know during World War II as the New Cantonment where hundreds of facilities were constructed to facilitate Fort Huachuca's Army training mission. The MVOC, retaining wall, tennis court, stone pillar, and driveway are the properties from the period of significance and associated with the use or access to the MVOC in the immediate vicinity. A small number of other World War II buildings (described on p. 8) are too distant for inclusion and not associated with the use or access to the officers' club.

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State



Mountain View Officers' Club, Fort Huachuca, Arizona. Property boundary map.

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: William Collins; Jennifer Levstik (Tucson Preservation Foundation)
organization: Arizona State Historic Preservation Office
street & number: 1300 W. Washington St.
city or town: Phoenix state: AZ zip code: 85048
e-mail: wcollins@azstateparks.gov telephone: (602) 542-7159
date: June 12, 2015

Preparation of this document followed more than two years of discussion between U.S. Army authorities at Fort Huachuca, the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, and the Tucson Historic Preservation Foundation, a preservation advocacy group. A previous version prepared by the Tucson Historic Preservation Foundation was submitted to the Keeper of the National Register in 2014, but was returned with substantial comments for revision. Among other comments was the direction given by the Keeper's Office to make better use of the latest research on the Mountain View Officers' Club prepared by the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) of the U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center.

The CERL report, *Analysis of the Mountain View Officers' Club, Fort Huachuca, Arizona* (2012) by Adam D. Smith, Susan I. Enscoe, and Samuel L. Hunter reflects the most in-depth research conducted to date on the building's history and condition. In addition to specific information about the building, the report includes broad contextual information about Fort Huachuca and its training mission during World War II, the theme of the black military experience during the war, and a detailed description of how the building was used and its historic role in the training of two army divisions composed of black soldiers during the era of racial segregation. This study was conducted for Fort Huachuca under Project Number 370273, "Update on the Historic Status of the Mountain View Officers Club at Fort Huachuca, to Include Integrity Analysis, Structural Integrity Analysis, and Full History." The technical monitor was Martyn Tagg, Cultural Resource Manager (CERL 2012, p. xvii).

This document has been prepared by William Collins, historian for the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office to take into account comments on the previous draft from the Keeper's Office and from authorities at Fort Huachuca. This version is drawn largely from the CERL report, modified for conciseness and for formatting appropriate to the National Register's registration form. Relatively little of the returned 2014 draft nomination has been reutilized. The present preparer makes no claim to having conducted original research and has, to the best of his ability, preserved the interpretation and information presented by Smith, et al. Most of the text in this form is taken verbatim or with some editing from the CERL report.

All uses of the CERL report are footnoted and include, in addition to its original footnotes, the attribution (CERL 2012, p. #). Additional contextual information has been drawn from the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory report, "*A Historic Context for the African American Military Experience*, which will be referenced in footnotes in a similar manner as (CERL 1998, p. #).

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Mountain View Officers' Club (Building 66050)
City or Vicinity: Fort Huachuca
County: Cochise State: Arizona
Photographer: Tucson Historic Preservation Foundation
Date Photographed: January 10, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 9. Main façade (south elevation) and East elevation of MVOC. View facing northwest.

2 of 9. Main façade (south elevation) and West elevation of MVOC. View facing northeast.

3 of 9. Detail of main façade (south elevation). View facing west.

4 of 9. West elevation of MVOC. View facing northeast.

5 of 9. North elevation of MVOC. View facing south.

6 of 9. Detail of north elevation. View facing southwest.

7 of 9. Detail of west elevation. View facing south-southeast.

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property

Cochise, AZ
County and State

8 of 9. Baseball diamond north of MVOC. View facing north.

9 of 9. Tennis court west of MVOC. View facing north-northeast.

Photograph numbers and direction of view are illustrated on p. 67.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

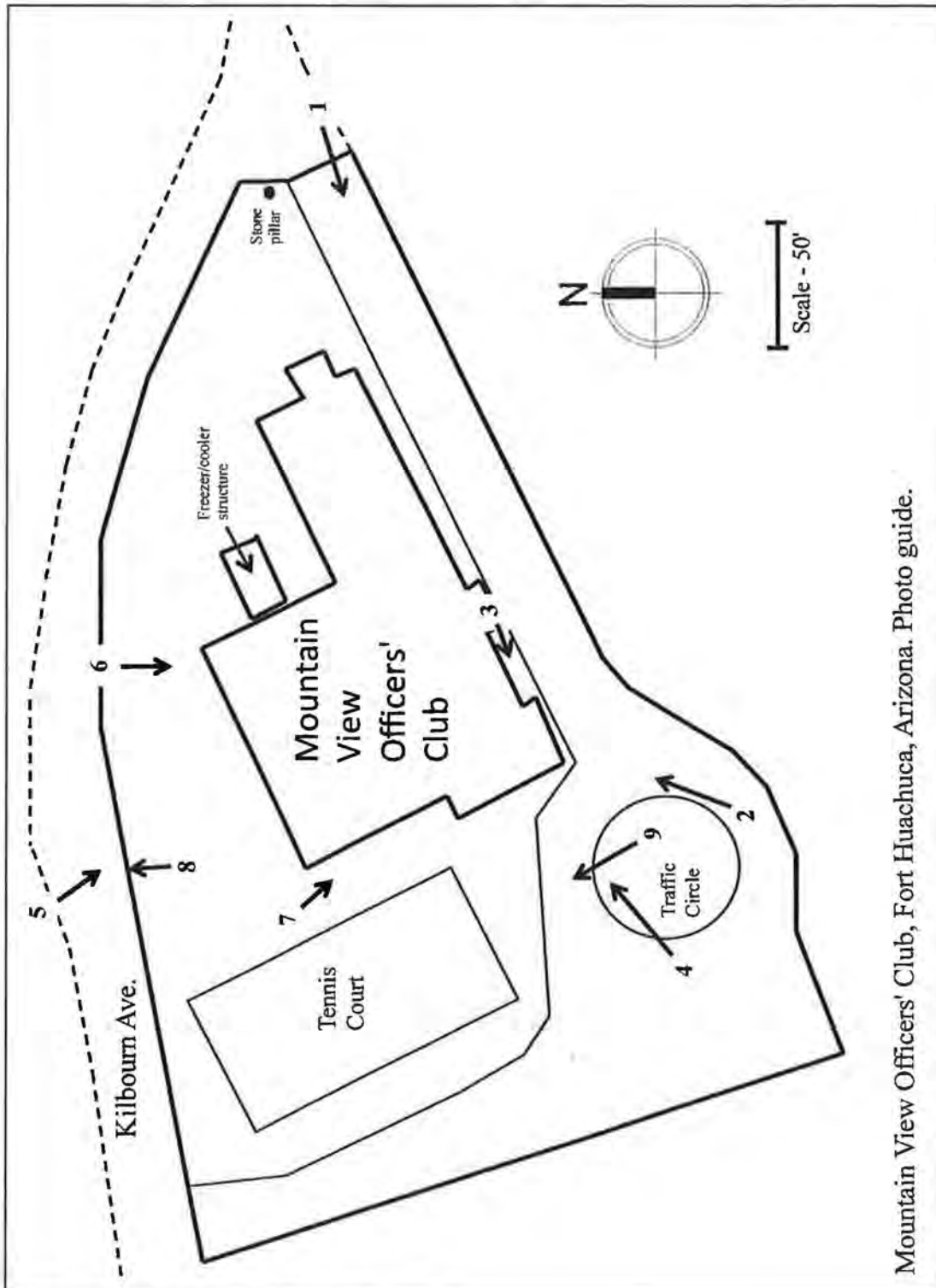
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property
Cochise, AZ
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 67



Mountain View Officers' Club, Fort Huachuca, Arizona. Photo guide.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property
Cochise, AZ
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 68

Additional Documentation: Map (centerpoint Lat/Long)



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property
Cochise, AZ
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs Page 69

Photograph 1. Main façade (south elevation) and East elevation of MVOC. Stone pillar in foreground and driveway leading to circular drive to left. View facing northwest.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Mountain View Officers' Club

Name of Property

Cochise, AZ

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs Page 70

Photograph 2. Main façade (south elevation) and West elevation of MVOC. View facing northeast.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property
Cochise, AZ
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs Page 71

Photograph 3. Detail of main façade (south elevation). View facing west.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property
Cochise, AZ
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs Page 72

Photograph 4. West elevation of MVOC. View facing northeast.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property
Cochise, AZ
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs Page 73

Photograph 5. North elevation of MVOC. View facing south.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property
Cochise, AZ
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs Page 74

Photograph 6. Detail of north elevation. View facing southwest.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Mountain View Officers' Club

Name of Property

Cochise, AZ

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs Page 75

Photograph 7. Detail of west elevation. View facing south-southeast.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property
Cochise, AZ
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs Page 76

Photograph 8. Baseball diamond north of MVOC. View facing north.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Mountain View Officers' Club
Name of Property
Cochise, AZ
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs Page 77

Photograph 9. Tennis court (Facility 66051) west of MVOC. View facing north.





66050







P









WILLIAMS
FIELD

66044

WILLIAMS FIELD AND PARK RULES
1. All games will be played under the official rules of the American Legion Baseball Association.
2. The field is open to all members of the American Legion Baseball Association.
3. The field is open to all members of the American Legion Baseball Association.
4. The field is open to all members of the American Legion Baseball Association.
5. The field is open to all members of the American Legion Baseball Association.
6. The field is open to all members of the American Legion Baseball Association.
7. The field is open to all members of the American Legion Baseball Association.
8. The field is open to all members of the American Legion Baseball Association.
9. The field is open to all members of the American Legion Baseball Association.
10. The field is open to all members of the American Legion Baseball Association.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 12/9/2016 Date of Pending List: 1/11/2017 Date of 16th Day: 1/26/2017 Date of 45th Day: 1/24/2017 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

<i>Submission Type</i>	<i>Property Type</i>	<i>Problem Type</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Appeal	<input type="checkbox"/> PDIL	<input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue
<input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> Photo
<input type="checkbox"/> Waiver	<input type="checkbox"/> National	<input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary
<input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission	<input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource	<input type="checkbox"/> Period
<input type="checkbox"/> Other		<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years

Accept Return Reject 1/24/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria

Reviewer Lisa Deline Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

Janice K. Brewer
Governor

Bryan Martyn
Executive Director



Board Members

Walter D. Armer, Jr., Vail, *Chair*
Mark Brnovich, Phoenix
R. J. Cardin, Phoenix
Kay Daggett, Sierra Vista
Alan Everett, Sedona
Larry Landry, Phoenix
Vanessa Hickman, State Land Commissioner

July 29, 2013

Martyn Tagg
Cultural Resources Manager
ATTN: IMHU-PWB
3040 Butler Road, Building 22526
Fort Huachuca AZ 85613-7010



Dear Mr. Tagg:

Enclosed is one original copy and supporting documentation for the Mountain View Officers' Club, Fort Huachuca AZ. The State Historic Preservation Officer, James W. Garrison, has signed the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.

In a letter received in the SHPO office from Hershell E. Wolfe, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army, he said "once the SHPO's signature is obtained, you will need to provide the nomination package to Army officials at Fort Huachuca for their coordination and endorsement through the Army chain of command" (copy of letter enclosed). In our conversation this morning you requested that the nomination package be sent directly to you for processing through the Army chain of command.

If you have any questions, contact me at vstrang@azstateparks.gov or (602) 542-4662.

Sincerely,

Vivia Strang, CPM
National Register Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Officer
Arizona State Parks

VS:vs

Enclosures

Cc: Hershell E. Wolfe, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army
Maureen Sullivan, Federal Preservation Officer
James W. Garrison, State Historic Preservation Officer
Carol D. Shull, Interim Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places
Demion Clinco, President Tucson Historic Preservation Foundation



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
INSTALLATIONS, ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT
110 ARMY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20310-0110

27 JUN 2013



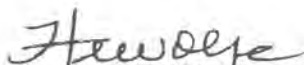
Mr. Demion Clinco
President, Tucson Historic Preservation Foundation
PO Box 40008
Tucson, Arizona 85717

Dear Mr. Clinco:

Thank you for your letter dated June 18, 2013, and the accompanying National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Mountain View Officers' Club at Fort Huachuca. In order to process this nomination, the signature of the Arizona State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) is required in Block 3 of the National Register Historic Places Registration Form. Once the SHPO's signature is obtained, you will need to provide the nomination package to Army officials at Fort Huachuca for their coordination and endorsement through the Army chain of command.

If you have any questions, please contact my Director for Environmental Quality, Dr. David Guldenzopf at david.b.guldenzopf.civ@mail.mil or (571) 256-7822. We appreciate your continued interest in this matter and your support to our Soldiers and Families. A copy of this letter has been furnished to the Department of Defense Federal Preservation Officer, the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places, and to the Arizona State Historic Preservation Officer.

Sincerely,


Hershell E. Wolfe

Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army
Environment, Safety and Occupational Health



Arizona State Parks
1300 W. Washington
Phoenix, Arizona 85007
www.azstateparks.com

Carol D. Shull
Interim Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th Floor (MS2280)
Washington, D.C. 2005-5905

“Managing and Conserving Natural, Cultural, and Recreational Resources”



Re: Black Officers Club, Fort Huachuca

Shull, Carol <carol_shull@nps.gov>

Mon, Aug 19, 2013 at 2:07 PM

To: Lisa Deline <Lisa_Deline@nps.gov>

Cc: Edson Beall <edson_beall@nps.gov>, Kevin Moriarty <kevin_moriarty@nps.gov>, Alexis Abernathy <Alexis_Abernathy@nps.gov>, Paul Loether <paul_loether@nps.gov>

Hi,

I just spoke with Demion Clinco and explained to him that as far as I can see his only recourse is to formally request in writing that the Department of the Army FPO nominate the Mountain View Officers Club under 36 CFR 60.11. We have a letter from the SHPO confirming that the SHPO has signed the nomination and returned it to the Army to Martyn Tagg, the Cultural Resources Manager at Fort Huachuca. I explained to Mr. Clinco that after 60 days, if he has not received a response or disagrees with the response, he can appeal the failure of the nominating authority to nominate under 36 CFR 60.12.

Carol

Carol D. Shull
Interim Keeper of the National Register
of Historic Places
Chief, Heritage Education Services
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street NW
Washington, DC 20005
202-354-2234
FAX: 202-371-1616

Like us on Facebook! <https://www.facebook.com/HHPreservItNPS>

Follow us on Twitter! @HHPreservItNPS

On Mon, Aug 19, 2013 at 12:58 PM, Shull, Carol <carol_shull@nps.gov> wrote:

Hi Lisa,

I have gotten a call on this? Do you have a nomination that was directly submitted and a letter to respond to for the officers club?

Carol

Carol D. Shull
Interim Keeper of the National Register
of Historic Places
Chief, Heritage Education Services
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street NW
Washington, DC 20005
202-354-2234
FAX: 202-371-1616

8/19/13

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Re: Black Officers Club, Fort Huachuca

Like us on Facebook! <https://www.facebook.com/HHPreservtNPS>

Follow us on Twitter! @HHPreservtNPS



Re: Black Officers Club, Fort Huachuca

Shull, Carol <carol_shull@nps.gov>

Mon, Aug 19, 2013 at 2:32 PM

To: Lisa Deline <Lisa_Deline@nps.gov>

Cc: Edson Beall <edson_beall@nps.gov>, Kevin Moriarty <kevin_moriarty@nps.gov>, Alexis Abernathy <Alexis_Abernathy@nps.gov>, Paul Loether <paul_loether@nps.gov>

Jim Garrison called me and reported that he is going to a meeting with ACHP at Ft. Huachuca to help develop what the Army's strategy will be to try to determine if someone can be found to take over the officer's club and maintain it. He is optimistic and concurs with what I told Damien..

Carol D. Shull
Interim Keeper of the National Register
of Historic Places
Chief, Heritage Education Services
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street NW
Washington, DC 20005
202-354-2234
FAX: 202-371-1616

Like us on Facebook! <https://www.facebook.com/HHPreservItNPS>

Follow us on Twitter! @HHPreservItNPS

On Mon, Aug 19, 2013 at 2:07 PM, Shull, Carol <carol_shull@nps.gov> wrote:

Hi,

I just spoke with Demion Clinco and explained to him that as far as I can see his only recourse is to formally request in writing that the Department of the Army FPO nominate the Mountain View Officers Club under 36 CFR 60.11. We have a letter from the SHPO confirming that the SHPO has signed the nomination and returned it to the Army to Martyn Tagg, the Cultural Resources Manager at Fort Huachuca. I explained to Mr. Clinco that after 60 days, if he has not received a response or disagrees with the response, he can appeal the failure of the nominating authority to nominate under 36 CFR 60.12.

Carol

Carol D. Shull
Interim Keeper of the National Register
of Historic Places
Chief, Heritage Education Services
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street NW
Washington, DC 20005
202-354-2234
FAX: 202-371-1616

Like us on Facebook! <https://www.facebook.com/HHPreservItNPS>

Follow us on Twitter! @HHPreservItNPS

On Mon, Aug 19, 2013 at 12:58 PM, Shull, Carol <carol_shull@nps.gov> wrote:

Hi Lisa,

I have gotten a call on this? Do you have a nomination that was directly submitted and a letter to respond to for the officers club?

Carol

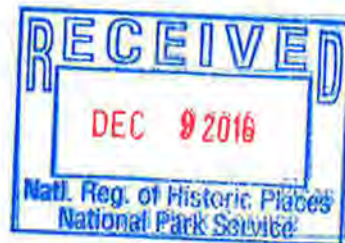
Carol D. Shull
Interim Keeper of the National Register
of Historic Places
Chief, Heritage Education Services
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street NW
Washington, DC 20005
202-354-2234
FAX: 202-371-1616

Like us on Facebook! <https://www.facebook.com/HHPreservtNPS>

Follow us on Twitter! @HHPreservtNPS



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
INSTALLATIONS, ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT
110 ARMY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20310-0110



DEC 01 2016

Ms. Stephanie Toothman
Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places
National Register, History and Education
National Park Service
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Toothman:

Enclosed is the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form to nominate the Mountain View Officers' Club (MVOC), Fort Huachuca, AZ, for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. MVOC is eligible under Criterion A for its importance associated with the area of significance in military history.

As the Federal Preservation Officer for the Department of the Army, I have signed the Federal Agency Certification block that this nomination meets the eligibility criteria.

Please notify my office when the MVOC is formally listed to the National Register of Historic Places. For additional information, my staff point of contact is Ms. Toni M. Patton-Williams, at (703) 697-3937 or Ms. Kathleen McLaughlin, Army Deputy Federal Preservation Officer (DFPO) at 571-256-9726. A copy of this letter has been furnished to the DFPO.

Sincerely,

Eugene Collins
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for
Environment, Safety and Occupational Health

Enclosure