The scary and extended Coronavirus 19 hit the Glendale Arizona Historical Society with a historic, devastating pandemic of nearly two years. Many of the society programs and financial sources were eliminated, meetings were postponed or cancelled, but the newsletter continued, and work on the research and repairs to the Manistee Ranch were done. Let’s meet to celebrate the resilience of our members and be together to celebrate the joy of Christmas through fellowship and singing of Christmas music lead by Lannie Dewberry. Please bring your favorite Christmas dessert or treat. The members will review and approve the nomination slate for directors and officers for 2022.

THE GLENDALE PROPOSAL

Long ago, an Arizona Republic reporter was at the Adams Hotel in Phoenix and watched as a young man, Charles William Case Deering (1876-1924), recently arrived by train from Chicago. Before having his room assigned, the young man made a call to Mary Wentworth Bartlett: "I must see you tonight; I came a long distance" He then said, “I will come early in the morning.; you must be ready.” He left an order at the hotel desk to have a carriage ready at 6:30 am. That morning the reporter came to watch. The carriage drove up, and another carriage appeared a minute later that was occupied by a minister. The young man entered the first carriage and was followed by the second carriage through to streets toward the city outskirts. The carriages went up Grand Avenue to the suburban settlement of Glendale and the home of a prominent young lady. The young man and preacher remained at the house long enough for a marriage ceremony to be performed. That evening the young man disappeared, but on the incoming train was the father of the young lady, William Henry Barlett, owner of Sahuaro Ranch. The couple had a formal wedding ceremony later on April 6, 1899 in the rose garden of Sahuaro Ranch. They were the first couple to get married at the rose garden. Since then, there have been over 2,000 weddings at Sahuaro Ranch facilitated by the Glendale Arizona Historical Society. The couple moved to Hawaii, and were later divorced. Charles moved to San Francisco in 1921 and piloted aircraft. He crashed a plane and committed suicide in 1924 because he was unable to recover from the crash injuries. Mary died from surgery complications in 1926.
The beautiful park at 59th Avenue and Bethany Home Road would not have existed were it not for Mr. Harry Bonsall, a resident of Glendale for nearly 60 years. He came to Glendale in 1916 and stayed until his death in 1970. He established the Southwest Flour and Feed Company in 1919 and managed it until it burned in 1969. His business was one of Glendale’s largest employers, and many residents got their start there. He provided a market for local farm products and financing for real estate and crop purchases. Harry was a Glendale Elementary School Board member in the 1920s. He cashed teachers’ pay “warrants” when Maricopa County was bankrupt during the Great Depression and issued warrants rather than checks. He spearheaded, with the Sands family, the first swimming pool in Glendale. He was a 50-year member of the Masonic Lodge and Eastern Star. He founded the “Glendale Fair,” predecessor of the Maricopa County Fair. He helped found the Glendale Rotary Club and had 41 years of perfect attendance. Harry was also instrumental in Highway 60 development. Before WWII, he acquired land for the U.S. Government for Luke Air Force Base and Thunderbird Field and became a founding director of the American Institute for Foreign Trade. He was an active leader in Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Salvation Army, Glendale Welfare Fund, Arizona Boys Ranch, United Way and many other community activities. Harry, quietly and anonymously, did many other things for Glendale citizens including sending deserving but underprivileged children to college, assisting new widows to become financially adjusted, assisting bed-ridden home and hospital patients, helping deserving young people acquire a home and many more good deeds.

D.H. “Harry” Bonsall, through friendship with Senator Carl Hayden, acquired the current park property site through federal appropriation, causing the U.S. Poultry Experiment Station to be established on the site, which operated into the 1960s. He stopped the station abandonment in the 1950s and cleared the title so the property would revert to the City of Glendale for a municipal park only if the station were discontinued. It was discontinued in the 1960s and the property is now one of Glendale’s finest public parks thanks to D.H. “Harry” Bonsall.

HISTORICAL TOURS ARE BACK

MANISTEE RANCH 1897 HOUSE
5127 W. NORTHERN AVENUE (enter from the parking lot on 51st Avenue)
Tours are conducted by the Glendale Arizona Historical Society docents from October through May: noon to 4 pm (last tour starts at 3 pm). Fees: Adults $5, Seniors $4, Veterans $4, Ages 6-16 $1, GAHS MEMBERS FREE. The 2021-2022 tour dates are the 1st and 3rd Saturdays of the month on October 2, 16; November 6, 20; December 4, 18; January 15; February 5, 19; March 5, 19, April 2, 16 and May 7.

SAHUARO RANCH 1898 GUEST HOUSE
9802 n. 59TH Ave. Glendale AZ
FREE TOURS of the Guest House by appointment only for the fall

SAHUARO MAIN HOUSE—tours are cancelled for the fall
The Board of Directors wishes each of you a blessed and Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year and is pleased that the society is back with nearly its full array of services and activities. The Board is grateful to be a long-time partner with the City of Glendale since 1986 in the use of the Guest House, Rose Garden and Palm Grove for weddings. The five-year License Agreement with the City was up in 2021, and the city approved the renewal of the agreement, with a few amendments, for another five years. Candy and Bill Shepard and Rose Garden volunteers work very hard maintaining the rose garden. The city crew, along with a vendor, overseeded the grass oval to make it beautiful for the weddings. The city staff, through rental of the Packing Shed for receptions; and the society secretaries, handling reservations for rose garden weddings, make a great team. The chair handlers for the weddings, Robin Berryhill and Shelly Patterson, are doing a great job, and their help is deeply appreciated. The many volunteers that facilitate the weddings get a huge thank you for an essential and terrific job. It takes more than a village to do weddings. The biggest thank you goes to the many who contributed money to keep the society functioning.

Manistee Ranch continues to need the society’s help for repairs and maintenance. Volunteers Bill Greb, his wife Donna, John Geurs and his wife Paulette do an amazing job with house repairs and extensive grounds upkeep. Jae Espinoza, contractor, does a fantastic job in major and difficult repairs for the historic buildings. Jessica Koory is constantly attentive to the house’s needs as well as educating visitors with volunteer docents through Manistee Ranch tours twice a month. Leslie Newcomb keeps both the Guest House and Manistee Ranch clean, neat and tidy. The City of Glendale, through its Parks and Recreation staff and the Facilities Department, are terrific partners in maintaining Manistee Ranch.

Nominations are now being accepted for board members for the 2022-2023 term. Two positions are up for election. Please contact Catherine Morgan at 623-640-3994 or at cuiblemorgan@gmail.com or contact any current board member or officer for information. This is a great opportunity to serve the community in promoting and preserving Glendale’s history.

**THE AROMA OF GLENDALE**

The operator of a Phoenix citrus grove, Ed Mehren, created a grapefruit drink in 1936 called “Citrus Club” that was bottled in Phoenix. Two years later he partnered with Herb Bishop, rebranding “Citrus Club” as a soft drink called “Squirt.” The name was due to grapefruit squirts. The concentrate for the drink was made from Arizona-grown grapefruit at the Glendale Beet Sugar Factory from 1938 to 1977. Nearby residents remember the strong citrus aroma throughout the neighborhood. In 1941, the character “Little Squirt” was created by the partners for marketing. Today Squirt is the bestselling grapefruit soft drink in the United States.

Marian Reich’s husband, Ben Reich, worked at the Squirt Company from 1947 to 1973 retiring at age 63. He worked the 12-hour night shift supervising the grapefruit processing. The grapefruits came in by trucks, were washed and went to the second floor to be juiced, and the juice was placed in a concentrator and cooked. The concentrate was placed in plastic bags, which were put into reinforced cardboard barrels, and placed in cold storage. It was then shipped out to seven countries, although for a while, the Squirt Bottling Company bottled the product at the Beet Sugar Factory. The factory did not occupy the front of the building, and there were not many employees at the factory, but people enjoyed the work. Marian stated “It was a place of business that provided steady jobs—year round work.”

Marian’s folks came to Arizona in 1939 and bought a farm on Palm Lane and 63rd Avenue where they had a few cattle, chickens and turkeys. They also sold milk at the farm. When the family first moved to the Glendale area, the lots were irrigated. Marian remembers going into Stapley’s store and seeing a sign “Get your dam canvas here,” which was confusing to her and her sister. They soon learned that the canvas was used to block off the irrigation water.

Rosie Miller’s father, worked at the factory from 1943 to 1972. He would haul the peel created by the processing of grapefruit to feed lots. He also fixed the machinery and boilers, and the factory was hot, except in the cold storage. Nevertheless, relatives and friends of the employees loved to visit the factory because at the end of the tour was a free Squirt drink sample.
Before the flush toilet, these essential structures were used extensively in Glendale and called outhouse, little house, privy, backhouse, water closet or latrine. Outhouses were in the backyards away from the house and wells to protect from pollution and disease. The outhouses were cleaned often with soapy water and scrubbing. A bag of lime was often kept in the outhouse to dump down the hole to control the odor. When needed, the property owner would hire a professional “gong farmer” to empty the pits, which was a perilous job fraught with suffocation and illness. Outhouses often had The Farmer’s Almanac hanging on the wall. The publication had a hole on the left side allowing it to be hung from a nail. Occasionally there would be screams from the building when people encountered snakes, spiders, bees or wasps. The architectural design was not attractive but functional. Most of the buildings were three to four feet wide and seven feet tall. The facility usually had no window, light, heat or electricity. They would have a door at a lower level to allow for removal of material in the pit. There would be cutouts in various shapes for ventilation and light. Public outhouses would have a star for men and crescent moon for women. This was a time when outhouses of Glendale were an essential structure and are now historical.