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TUCSON



The CHIEF COMMERCIAL CITY
of ARIZONA

SOME EVIDENCES OF TUCSON'S GROWTH AND PROSPERITY

Population 1900, 7,531; in January 1909, 23,000.

Building records for 1907 and 1908, over \$1,500,000.00.

New water system just installed at a cost of \$300,000.00.

One hundred thousand dollars recently expended for construction of new high school building and addition to ward buildings.

New city hall and fire department building to be constructed soon.

Old Pueblo Club building just completed at a cost of \$65,000.00.

Southern Pacific Company has recently

expended over \$150,000.00 on their new depot property.

New 54-room hotel recently built at a cost of \$50,000.00.

Presbyterian Indian school buildings just completed costing \$60,000.00.

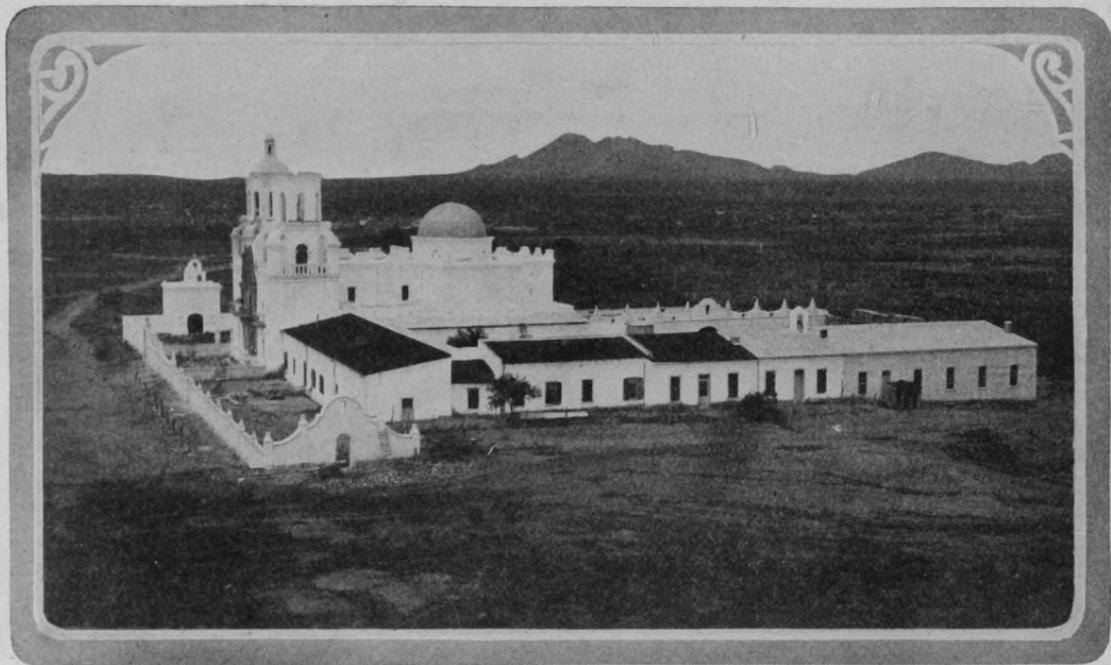
A \$50,000.00 apartment house just completed.

A new \$40,000.00 science building at University now being constructed.

Sixty-five residences costing from \$2,000 to \$5,000 each and 20 residences costing from \$5,000 to \$10,000 each built during 1908.

Seven thousand dollars increase in post office receipts during the past fiscal year.

TUCSON
CHIEF COMMERCIAL
CITY OF ARIZONA



Old San Xavier Mission near Tucson.

TUCSON, ARIZONA

TUCSON, the County seat of Pima County, the metropolis of Arizona, and the educational, business and mining center of the Territory, has a past rich in historical interest and romantic adventure. Though styled "The Ancient and Honorable Pueblo" and believed by many to be the oldest city in the United States, an unbiased study of the authorities fails to sustain such a contention. However, it is unanimously agreed that "THE NEW AND HONORABLE PUEBLO" is the biggest fact and the best city in the "Great Southwest."

HISTORY

In the year 1687 Jesuit missionaries established in the fertile valley of the Santa Cruz the first Arizona missions—those of Guevavi and San Xavier Del Bac, the latter being about nine miles south of Tucson. In 1772 an Indian village, designated Pueblito Del Tucson and consisting of adobe houses, a church, a mission house, and a protective wall against the attacks of the Apaches, was

located about a half mile west of the present city. The ruins are still in evidence. But until the establishment of the Presidio of Tucson in 1781, a Spanish military post for protection against Apache invasion, it is not conclusive that the population consisted of other than Indians.

The Gadsden Purchase in 1853 made the town American territory. A station for the overland mail and a military trading post, Tucson became at once the most important point in Arizona, a distinction never lost. The Arizona pioneers saw strenuous times; and the troops at old Fort Lowell—now in ruins—were often engaged in bloody encounters with the savage Apaches. Civilization was won at cruel sacrifice.

The advent of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1884 naturally revolutionized the frontier town. New industries were established; the rich mining country around Tucson was opened up; and the soldiers, having pacified the Indians, marched away. A modern American city, throbbing with business activity, supplants the quaint old Mexican

Pueblo, and a new epoch of commercial progress is ushered in.

Shrewd business men, here for a brief visit seeking health or recreation, were quick to recognize the potentialities of the country. Their prophecies have been verified. Within the past eight years the population has trebled. Property values have increased at the rate of at least twenty-five per cent each

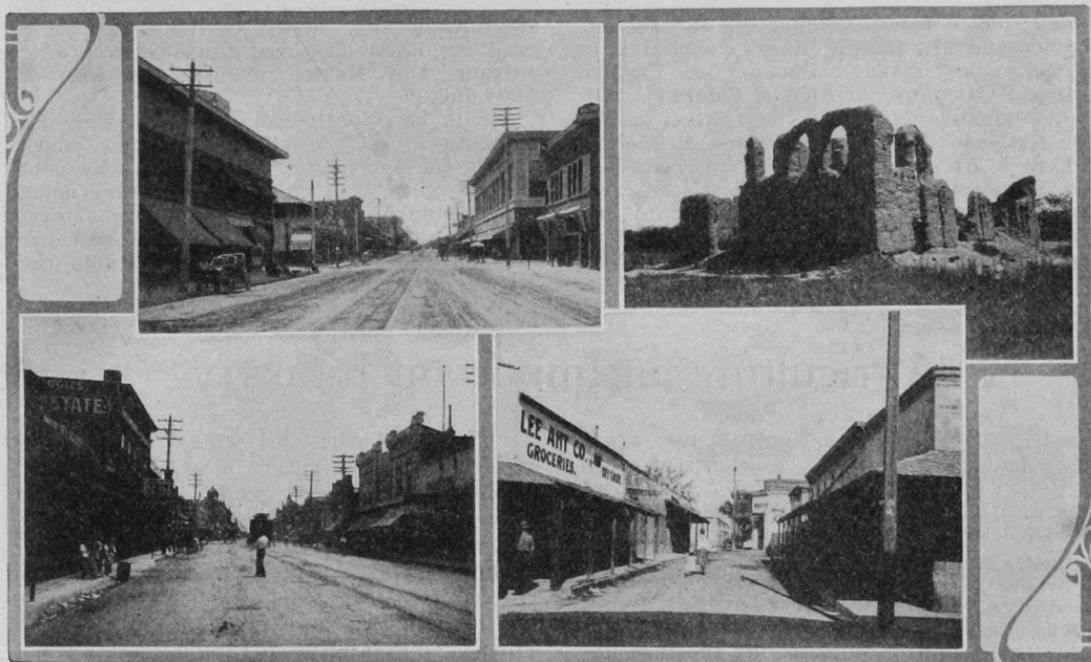
year during the last four years, and centrally located property at a much more rapid rate. The building records for the year 1907 and 1908 total over \$1,500,000.00; and yet building for residence and business purposes has not kept pace with the demand. Capital can find no more profitable field for investment than in Tucson; and all indications point to a continuation of the rapid but substantial growth in every line of business activity.

A Business and Railroad Center

WRAPPED in the security of her splendid location on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, 300 miles west of El Paso and 500 miles east of Los Angeles, Tucson's commercial supremacy is easily understood. A branch of the Southern Pacific runs to Nogales on the international line and thence, via Guaymas on the gulf of California, to Mexico City, making Tucson a gateway to the rich mining and agricultural states of Sonora and Sinaloa. Tucson has a large trade at smaller places along the line of the Southern Pacific, and southeastern Arizona is reached by the El Paso and

Southwestern, connecting with the Southern Pacific at Benson. Tucson's jobbing business covers all of southern Arizona, extending west to Yuma, east to Lordsburg, and south to Guaymas on the Gulf, and thence to Guadalajara, along the line of a new railroad. Towns not on the railroad are reached by stage lines running out of Tucson to places one hundred miles distant.

The Southern Pacific Company employs between 1250 and 1500 men at Tucson with an annual payroll of over \$1,500,000.00. The annual payroll of all the employes on the Tucson Division exceeds \$3,000,000.00.



The New and the Old.

Tucson is also headquarters for the offices of the "Randolph Lines" consisting of the following roads: Phoenix & Eastern Railroad Company, Arizona & Colorado Railroad Company, Cananea, Yaqui River & Pacific Railroad Company, Maricopa & Phoenix and Salt River Valley Railroad Company, Gila Valley, Globe & Northern Railroad Company, Arizona Eastern Railroad Company and the Sonora Railroad Company. There are two hundred men employed in the Tucson offices, with a monthly payroll of \$25,000.00:

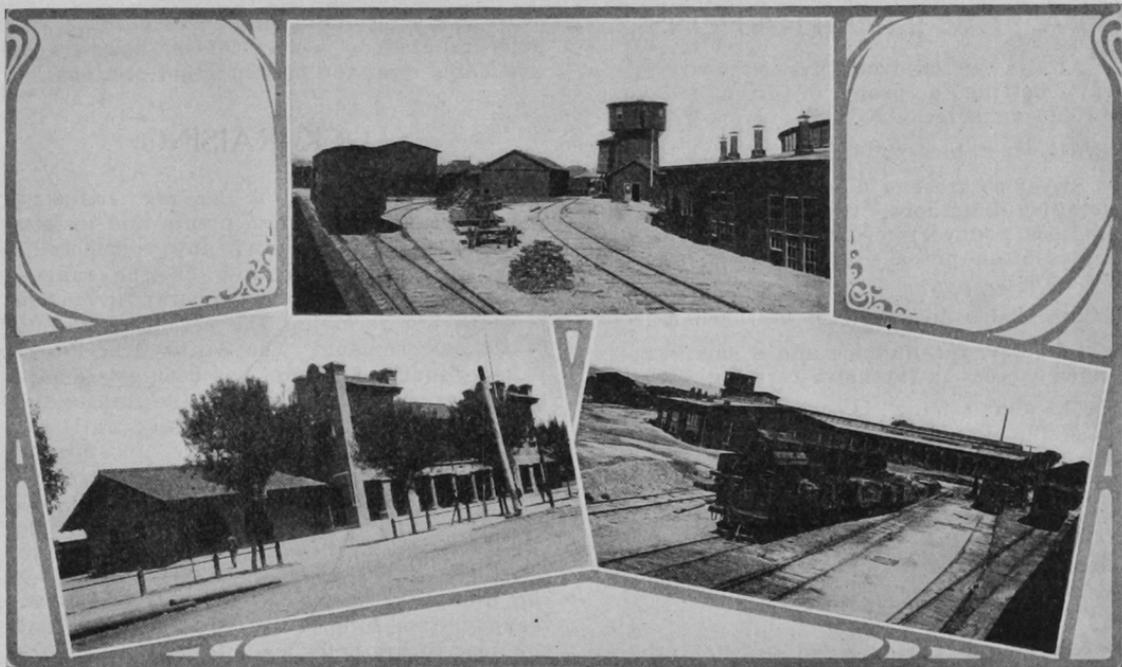
and the monthly payroll of the eleven thousand employes on these lines elsewhere in Arizona and Mexico reaches the sum of \$400,000.00.

It is confidently believed that Tucson's population will reach the 50,000 mark within the next three years. And why not? Her energetic and wide-awake business men, the substantial character of all her business institutions, her splendid location, and her rich natural resources make inevitable the "Greater Tucson."

Agriculture an Important Industry

THERE is no richer soil in the world than that of this so-called desert country. The fertile valleys of the Santa Cruz and Rillito rivers produce abundantly; and with irrigation on a larger scale the entire desert will indeed "blossom as the rose." Thousands of acres of valley land are irrigated by means of gravity ditches. Large ranches are supplied with abundance of water for irrigation purposes by the installation of pumping plants. Nowhere is inten-

sive farming more profitable. Water sufficient for the cultivation of small tracts may be obtained by digging wells, and a pumping plant will do the rest. Under present conditions between 35,000 and 40,000 acres of splendid farming land tributary to Tucson can be irrigated. A quarter section of the best land in the so-called agricultural states will net no greater profit than a 20-acre tract in Pima County, given proper management.



S. P. Depot and Shop Scenes.

A FEW ILLUSTRATIONS

Alfalfa yields from five to six crops a year, netting a profit of from \$65.00 to \$120.00 an acre.

All vegetables yield abundantly.

Sweet potatoes of a very fine variety average \$300.00 an acre. Green chili, onions and tomatoes are very profitable crops. Strawberries often net a profit of over \$1,000.00 per acre.

Cotton also does well in southern Arizona.

Industry, intelligence and a small capital assure success in intensive farming.

Chicken raising is exceptionally profitable, due to favorable climatic conditions and a good market.

Too, there are unusual profits in the dairy business. An enterprising rancher may soon earn a competence with a small herd.

And nowhere is there a finer bee country.

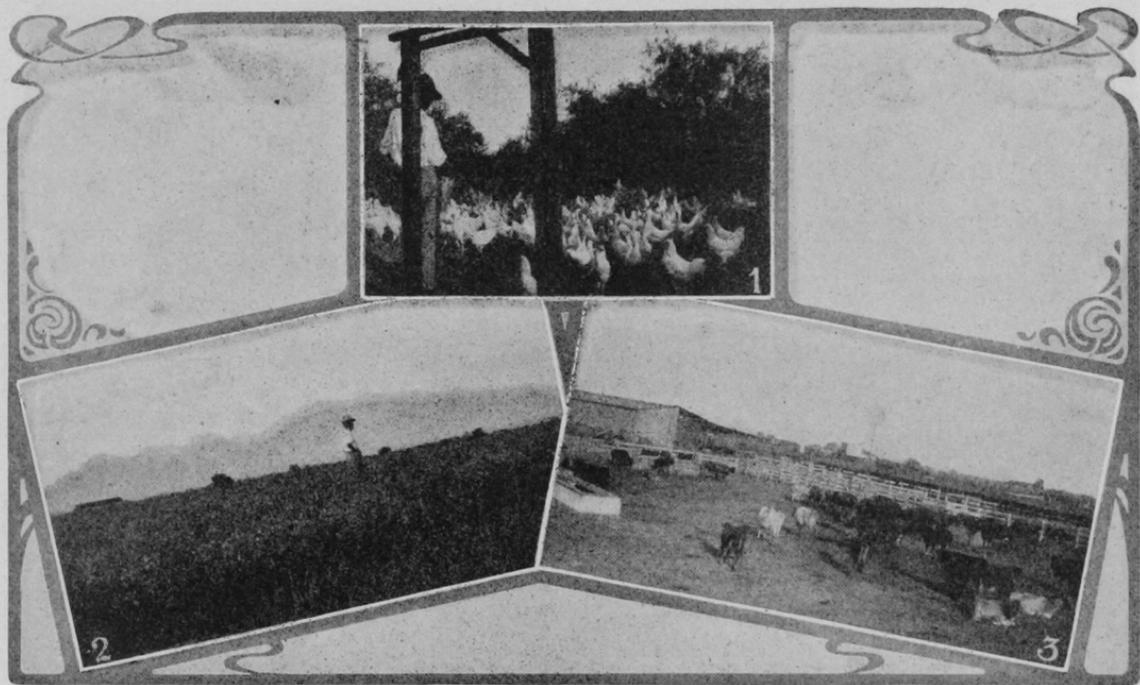
FRUITS

Nectarines, apricots and peaches produce well in favored localities. Apples, plums and

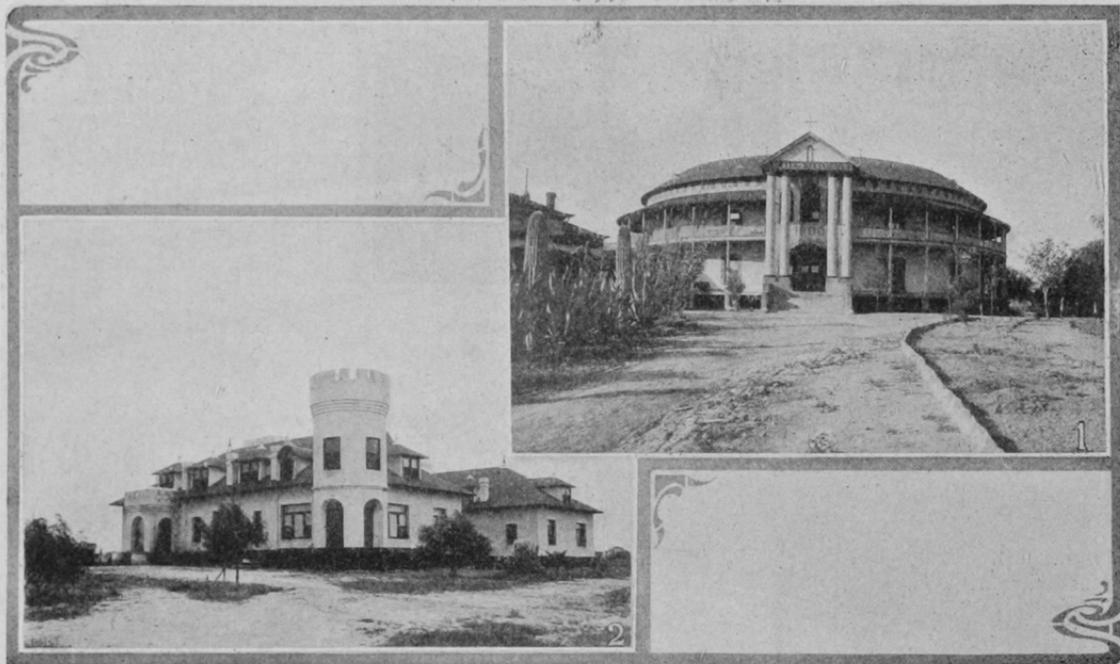
pears are a profitable crop, and quinces and pomegranates do well. Olives, figs, grapes and dates rival the best of other sections.

STOCK RAISING

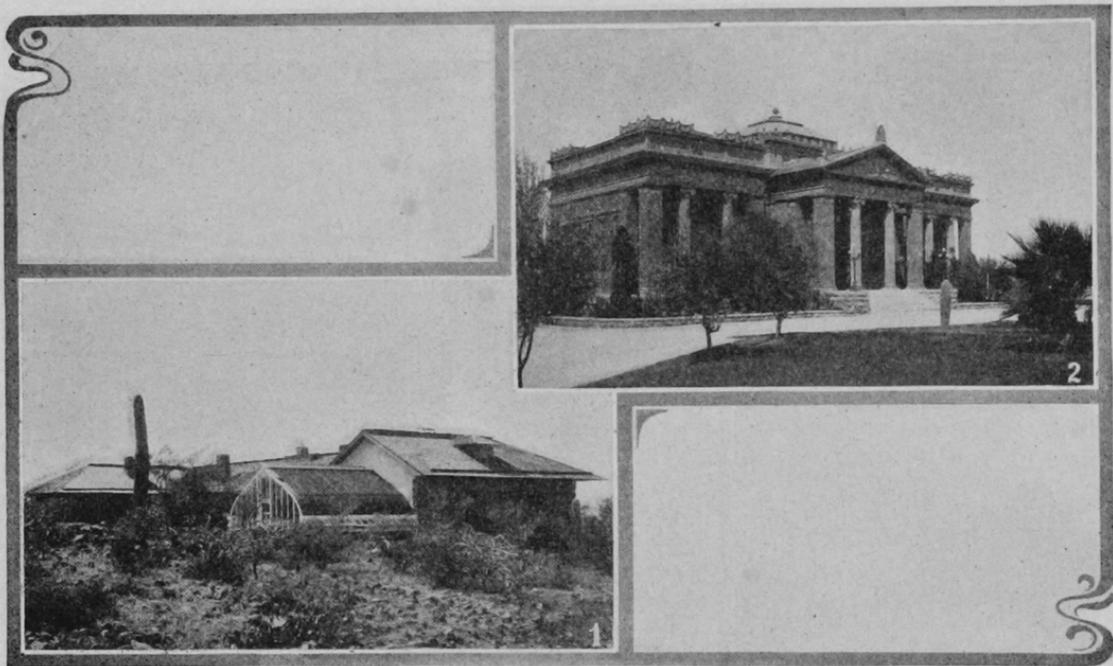
Stock raising is a leading industry, though at present forage plants and grasses are insufficient to justify any considerable increase in the stock now on the ranges. Range reclamation and general irrigation projects are receiving the serious attention of the government. The Santa Rita Forest Reserve south of Tucson has been established for the purpose of preserving the forests and experimenting with desert grasses; while the Arizona Agricultural Experiment Station connected with the University is engaged in a scientific study of range reclamation with results that promise to be of great economic value. Too, the Experiment Station is conducting highly interesting investigations of the underflow water, of which there is an inexhaustible supply, and it is believed that the near future holds a solution of the irrigation problem.



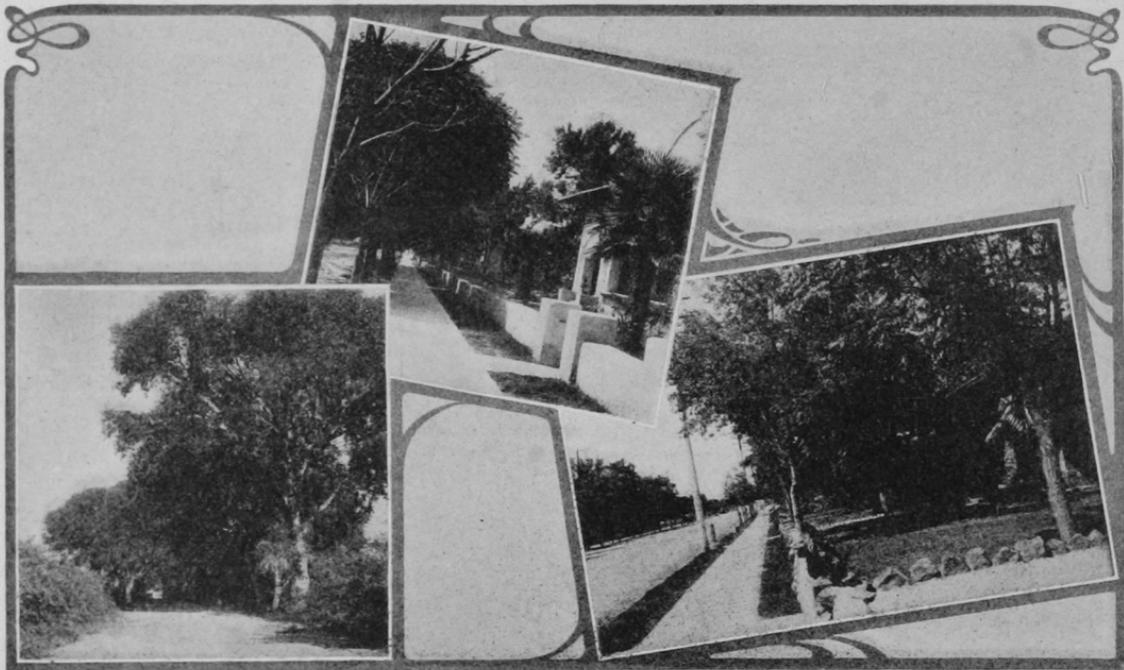
1. Chicken Ranch. 2. Alfalfa Field. 3. Dairy Herd.



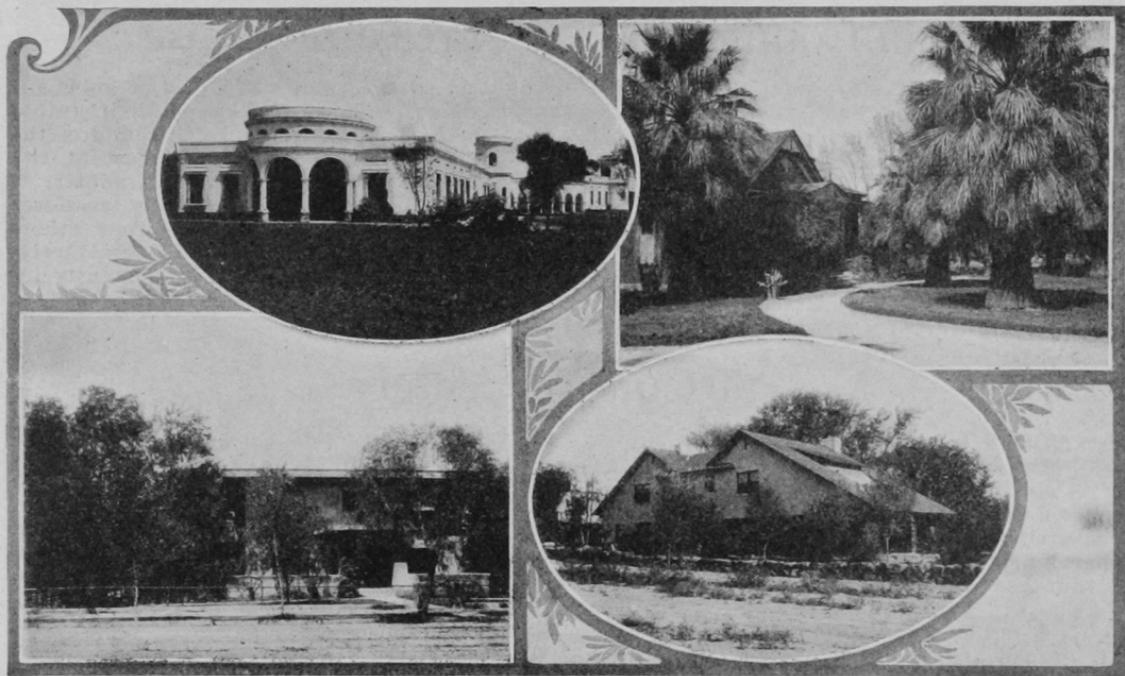
1. St. Mary's Hospital. 2. Whitwell Hospital.



1. Carnegie Laboratory. 2. Carnegie Library.



Street Scenes in Residence Section.



Tucson Residences. Showing Styles of Architecture.

Pima County a Great Treasure House

THE United States produces half of the world's copper; and Arizona leads every state in the Union. Though Southern Arizona and Northern Sonora boast the richest and most productive copper regions known, until within a comparatively short time the vast ore bodies in Pima County lay practically untouched. Today within a radius of fifty miles from Tucson there are seven thousand mining claims. Immense deposits of high grade copper ore are being de-

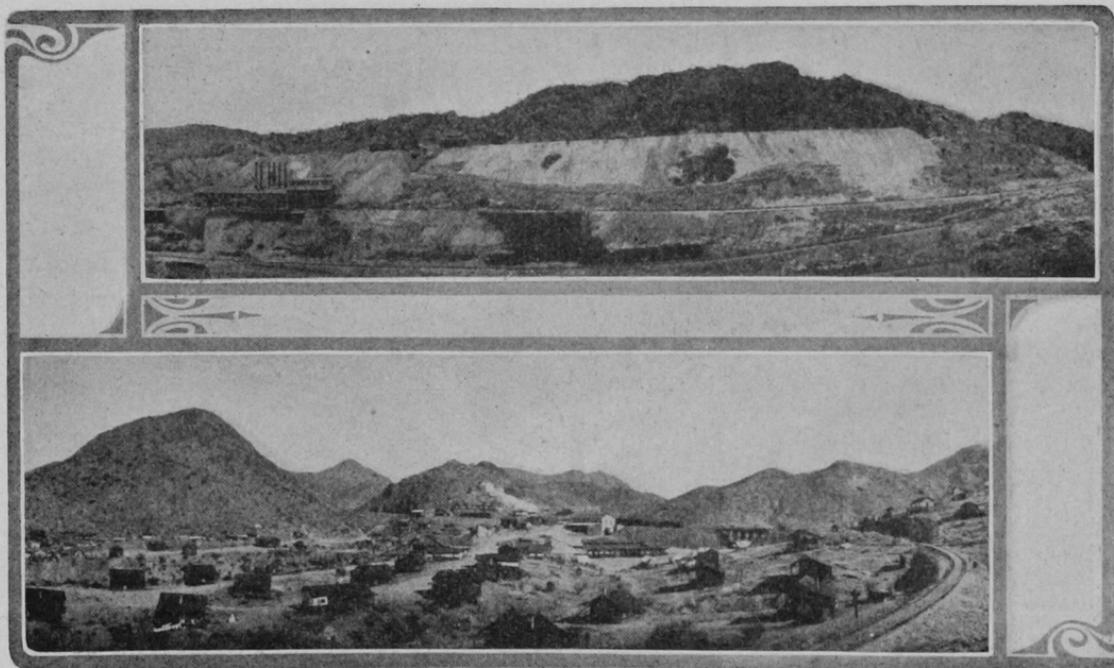
veloped. Great veins and dikes of gold, silver and copper are yielding up their untold wealth to eager searchers. The sound of the pick and drill can be heard almost at the city's limits. Though the mining industry is only in its infancy, Pima County possesses several famous mines and numerous others which are steady producers. General activity in all mining districts and constantly increasing ore shipments promise much for Tucson's future prosperity.

A Culture Center

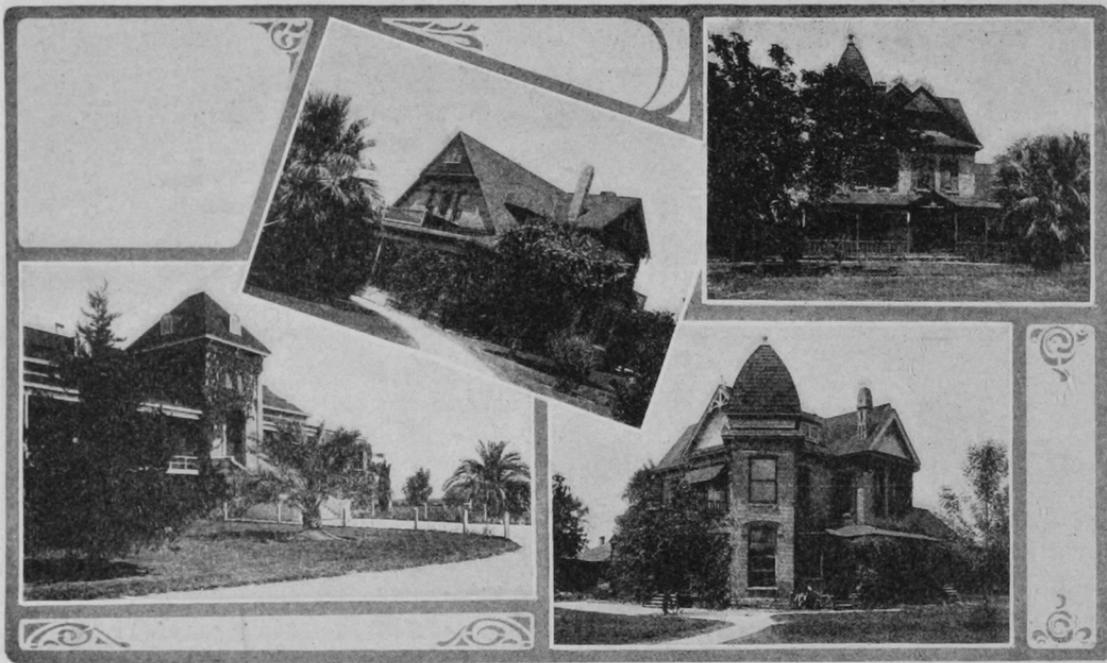
TUCSON is no less conspicuous in culture and educational leadership. With her splendid public school system, well organized parochial schools, and the Territorial University—with its strong engineering and liberal arts courses—exceptional educational advantages are offered.

The public schools are second to none. All grades are under competent supervising principals, and the entire teaching force is

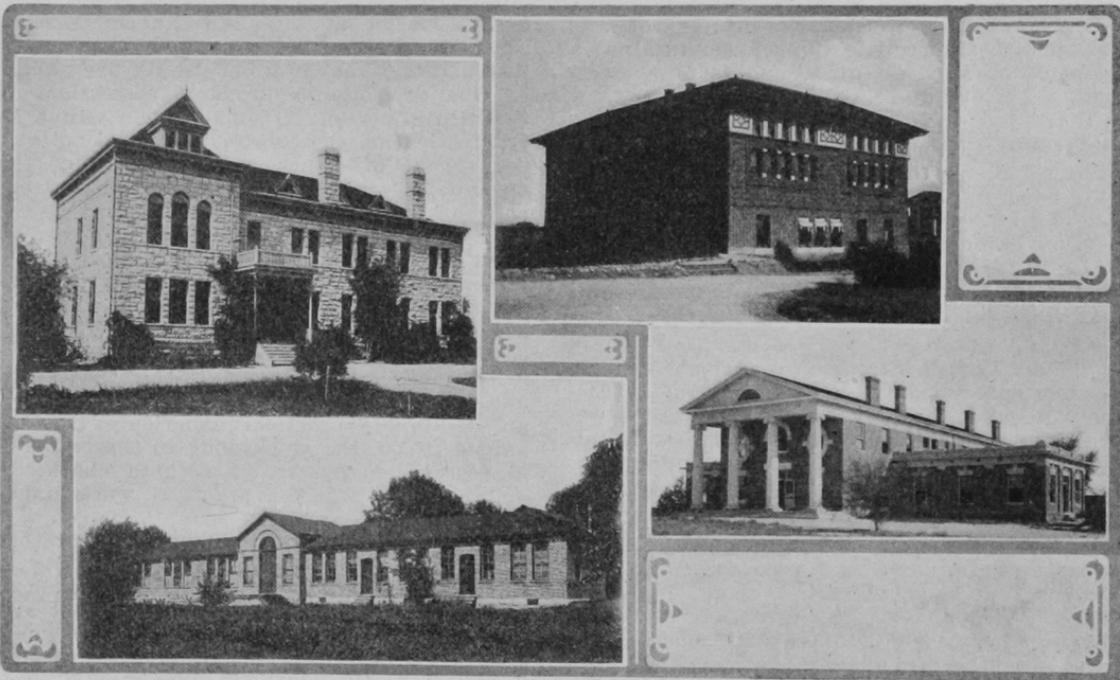
of an unusually high character. The high school instructors are graduates from leading colleges and universities, and candidates for positions as grade teachers must be at least normal school graduates. During the past year \$100,000.00 have been expended for additions to the ward buildings and for the construction of a magnificent high school building, making Tucson's material equipment unexcelled by any city of equal size in the United States.



Silverbell Mining Camp Near Tucson.



University Buildings.



University Buildings.

The Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church maintains a school for Mexican girls, and is now erecting a \$16,000.00 school building.

Here also the Woman's Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church conducts a training school for the Pima and Papago Indians. Founded in 1888 with ten pupils, the average enrollment is now over one hundred and fifty. Recently the board purchased one hundred sixty acres of rich farming land near the city, and on this new location buildings costing over \$50,000.00 have just been completed.

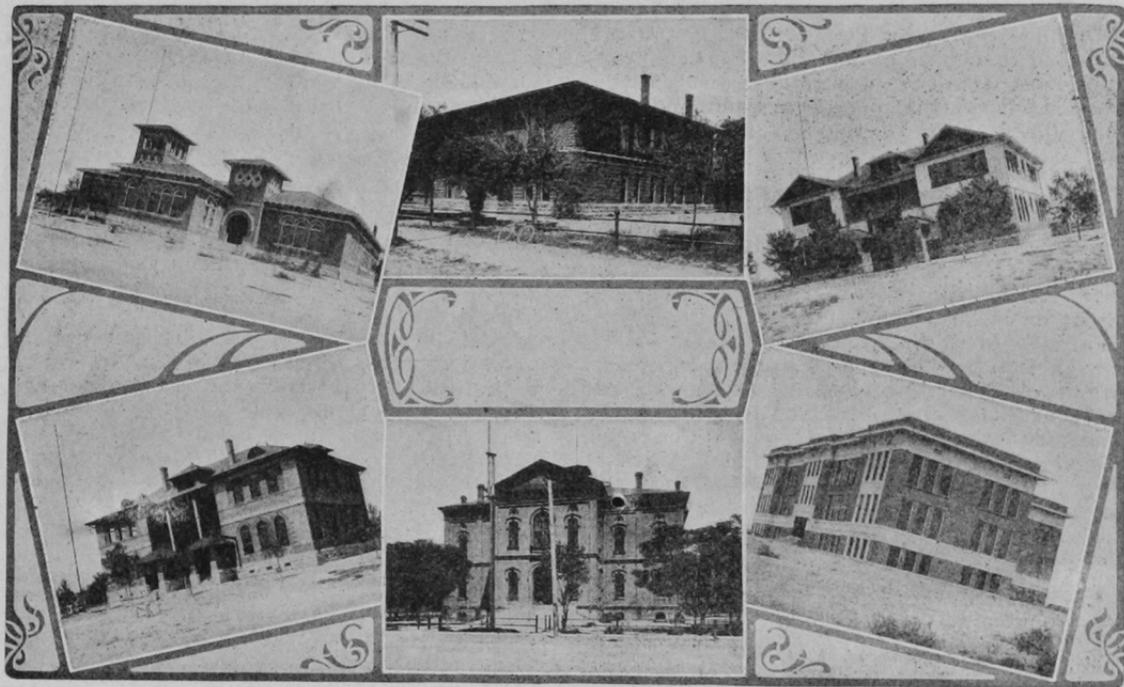
The United States government has recently concluded the construction of a \$10,000.00 school house and dormitory and maintains a school to supplement the work already being done for the Papago Indians.

The Catholic Church is performing an important educational work. St. Joseph's Academy for girls, with an enrollment nearly two hundred, is a recognized force for culture and scholarship. The parochial school with an attendance of over two hundred and fifty is conducted with marked success. At the orphanage about forty children are taught and cared for, while the Sisters

of St. Joseph at the San Xavier Mission school for Papago Indians are engaged in the instruction of one hundred twenty-five pupils.

One of Tucson's proudest possessions is the University of Arizona which unites in one institution the colleges of liberal culture, the school of mines and engineering, the agricultural college and the agricultural experiment station. The school of mines is the peer of any in the United States. Located in what is conceded to be one of the richest mineral regions in the world, an unusual opportunity is afforded the student. The very atmosphere is charged with large mining operations and gigantic development enterprises and, while pursuing the theoretical and experimental work in the mining courses, an invaluable practical experience may be gained. Too, the work done in the civil engineering department is of high character, and the facilities for practical work unexcelled.

Picturesquely situated on Laboratory Mountain about a mile west of the city is the Desert Botanical Laboratory, a branch of the Carnegie Institution of Washington and the only botanical laboratory in the world existing for the sole purpose of investigating desert plant life. The laboratory tract, once



Tucson Has an Excellent Public School System.

a fortified refuge for Papago Indians and still showing evidences of pre-historic occupation, comprises about a thousand acres of wild mesa and rugged mountain commanding a magnificent view of the city and the beau-

tiful Santa Cruz valley. Results of the scientific research being conducted by Director Dr. D. T. MacDougal and his staff are attracting the attention of scientists the world over.

Moral Environment Good

AN important factor in the life of any city is its social and moral environment. Only to the unsophisticated is the Southwest "wild and woolly," and the "Paradise of the bad man."

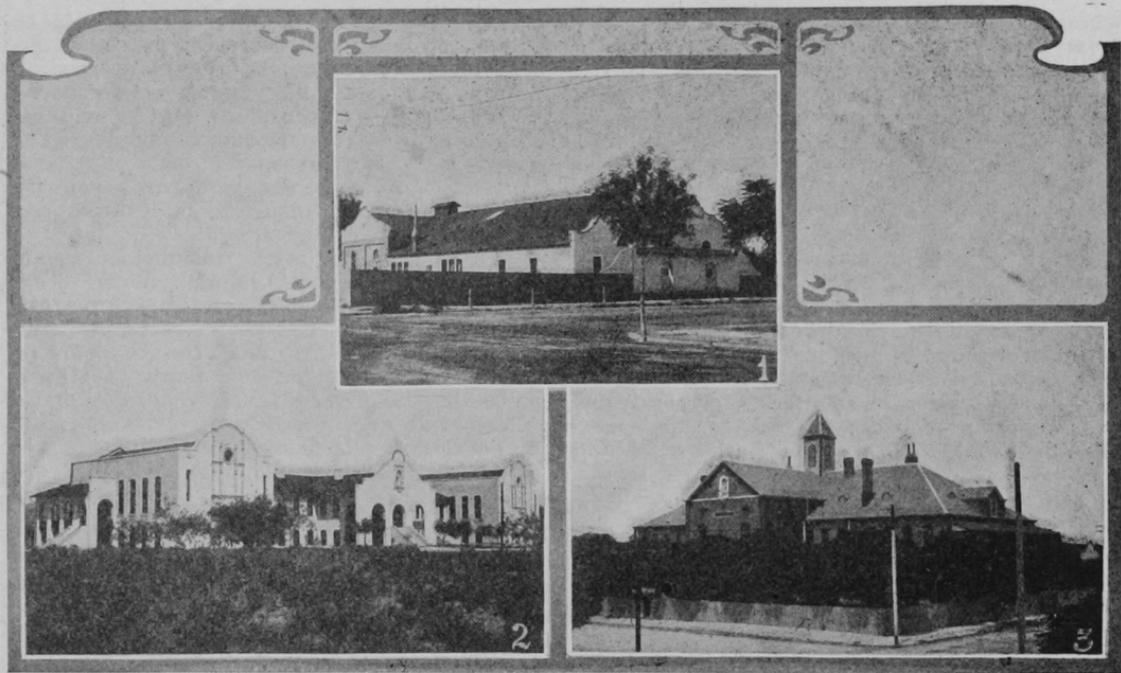
Tucson is well represented by fraternal orders, and her churches are prosperous and influential for good. All the leading denominations are represented. The Congregational is the oldest Protestant church in the city. The Methodists formed an organization as early as 1879, and have recently erected a

handsome modern church at a cost of \$23,000.00. The Presbyterians and Baptists have just concluded the construction of splendid church edifices. The Episcopalian house of worship is a unique work of architecture and a very valuable church property. The Roman Catholic Cathedral is an imposing structure, and the educational and religious work carried on by that church is important and far-reaching. There are also several smaller church societies as yet without special houses of worship.

A Matchless Climate

TUCSON'S climate is world famous. Here is a spot where body and mind alike may rest and recuperate. The grandeur of the ever changing mountains, the gorge-

ous sunrises and sunsets, the star-lit sky at night and the "loving" sunshine of the day are to lovers of nature a never ending joy and inspiration. During the winter months



1. Parochial School. 2. St. Joseph's Orphanage. 3. St. Joseph's Academy.

when in other sections snow, slush and drear bleak winds malevolently drive people to the shelter of their homes. here in beautiful Tucson warm balmy days follow each other in uninterrupted succession. Roses bloom the year round.

The death rate among American children in Tucson is practically nil. The energizing desert air and continuous outdoor life make it a climate par excellence for youth.

Bulletin 27, issued by the Arizona Agricultural Experiment Station, says:

"In the dry air of this territory 'sun-strokes' are unknown. * * * Men and the lower animals perform in safety their customary duties beneath the cloudless skies of Arizona under the highest temperatures ever experienced here. * * * An amount ranging from 15 degrees to perhaps 30 de-

gress, according to the humidity, should be subtracted from the records of maximum actual temperatures during the hot season in Arizona to indicate the sensible temperatures. In like manner the dry air of the arid region enables extremely low temperatures to be endured without discomfort. * * * This high range of temperature even becomes a blessing, insuring as it does, cool nights and refreshing sleep."

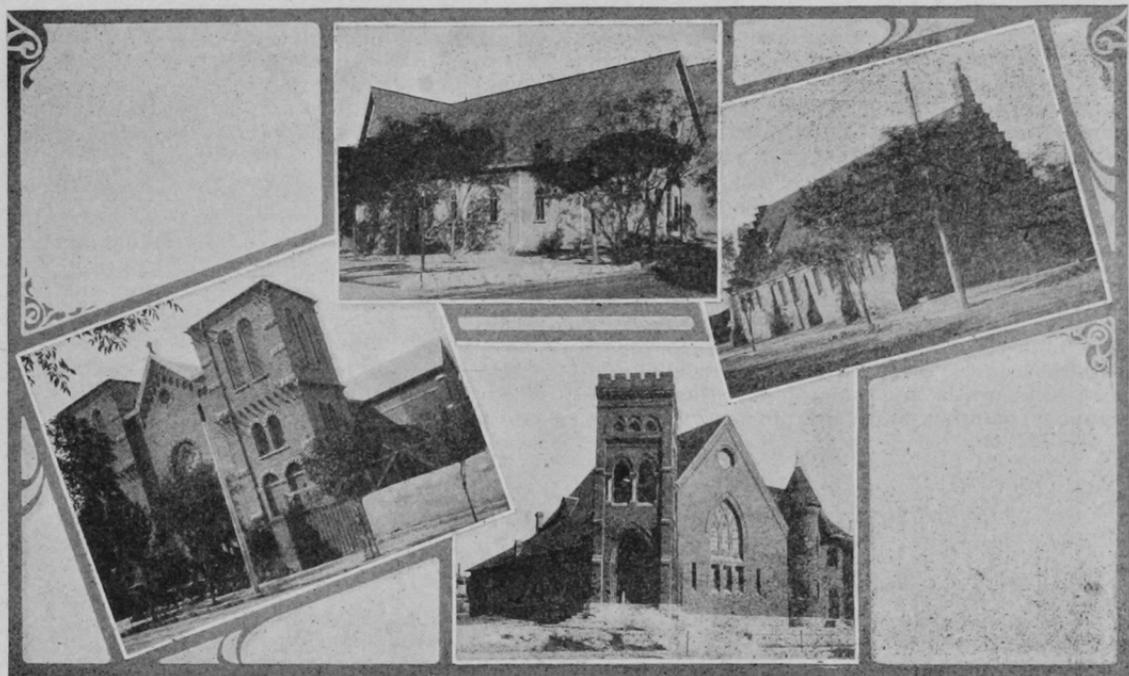
Health seekers with insufficient means for proper support should never leave home. Climate alone cannot perform miracles. Proper nutrition, rest and freedom from worry are essential to recovery. There is no "light out-door work" nor "jobs on ranches" for semi-invalids here. Correct information as to conditions may be obtained by addressing the Chamber of Commerce.

An Ideal Tourist Resort

TUCSON offers attractions other than climate. The old San Xavier Mission, established in 1687 by Jesuit missionaries, is an historic spot. The present church, completed by the Franciscan fathers, stands today a marvel of architectural

skill and beauty and a monument to the devotion of its founders. The wall paintings and decorations and the works of carving and sculpture show a master's hand.

Old Fort Lowell is of dramatic interest to the most unimaginative. Within twenty



Lucson Churches.

years it was necessary to maintain constant guard against the ravaging bands of Apaches which swept down from their fastnesses in the Catalinas eager to prey on life and property. Today the valley skirting the crumbling walls of the old fortress is filled with happy homes and covered with the waving green of perpetual crops.

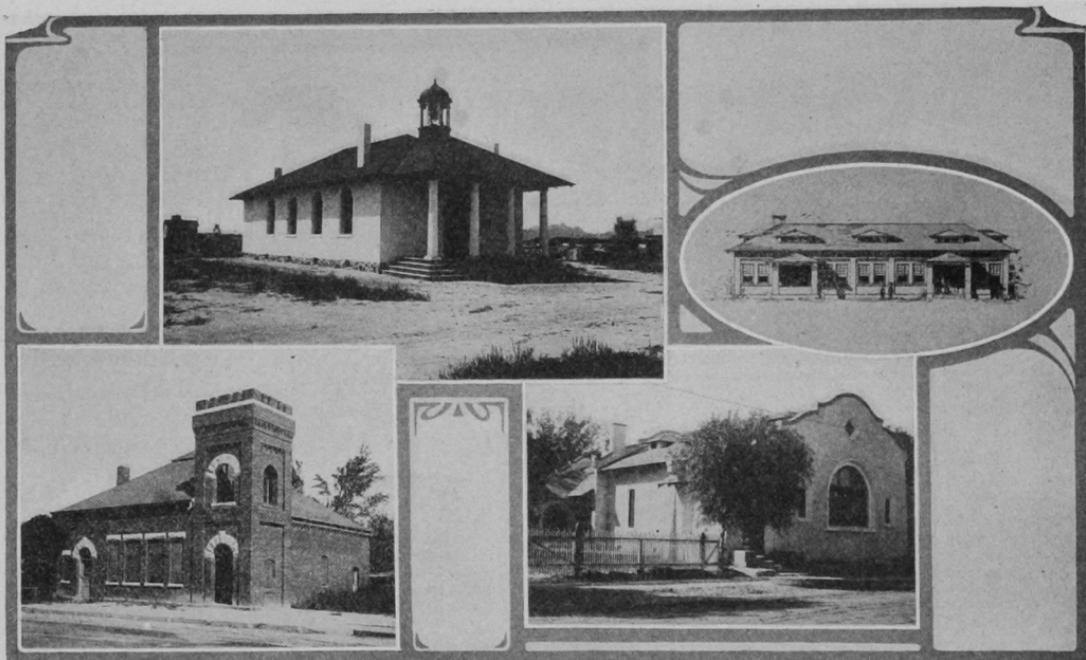
Further into the mountains the Sabino Canyon plunges its deeply gorged path into the heart of the lofty range topped by pine covered Mount Lemmon. From the picnic grounds near the mouth of the Canyon winds a picturesque mountain trail crossing the Canyon and scaling its rocky sides through superb scenery of sheer massive grandeur of mountain walls and precipices. During the summer months many camping parties take

this trail to the summit of Mount Lemmon, where sparkling mountain water, deep shade, and over nine thousand feet of altitude form a cool and attractive resort. Not only this range, but the Rincon, Tucson and Santa Rita offer continually varying scenery for the hunter and pleasure seeker.

Rich, too, in interest and historical suggestion is the older section of the town with its narrow streets and quaint adobe structures, where the Mexican population still retain the romantic customs of their native land, showing a glimpse of medieval Spain in the life of a busy American city.

Golf at the Country Club, driving, horseback riding, automobiling, tennis and baseball are popular pastimes the year around.

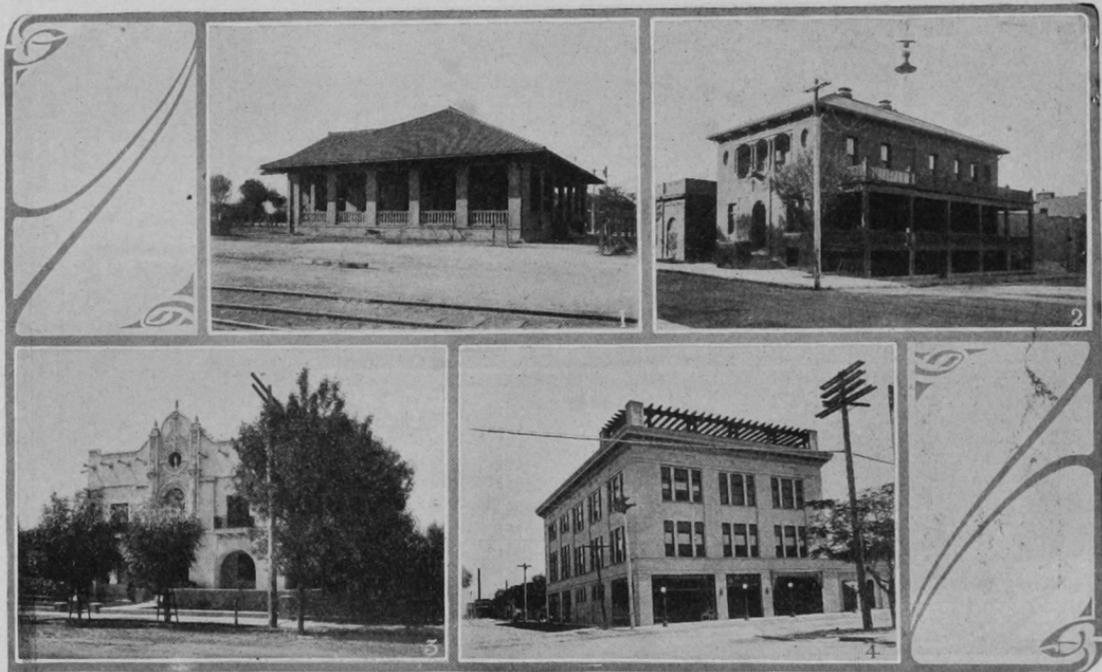




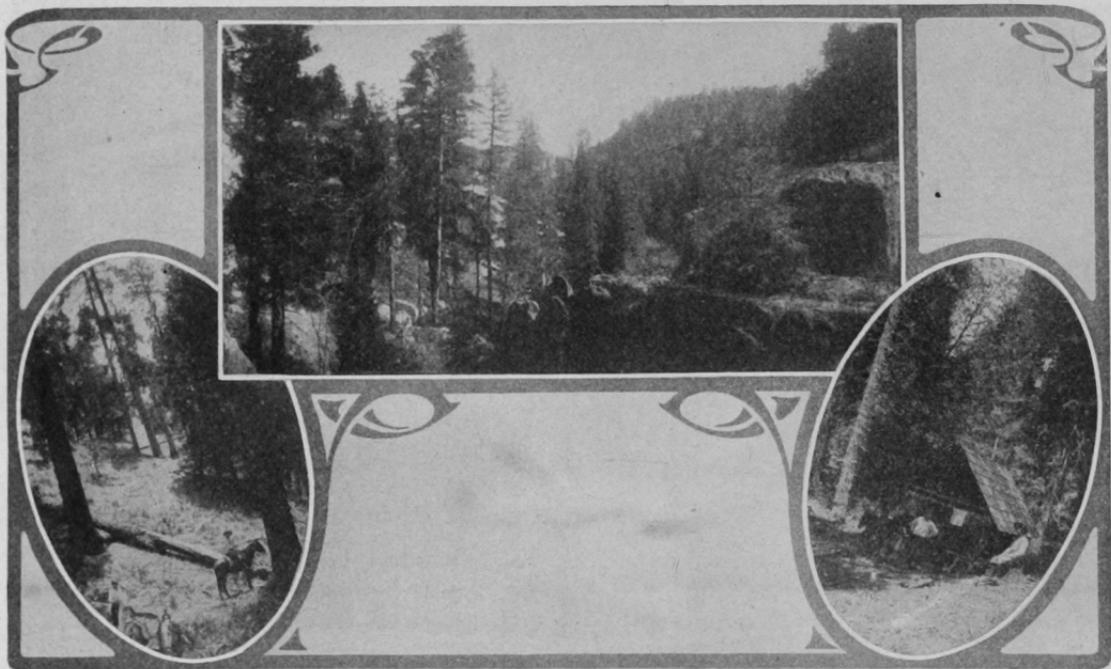
Tucson Churches.



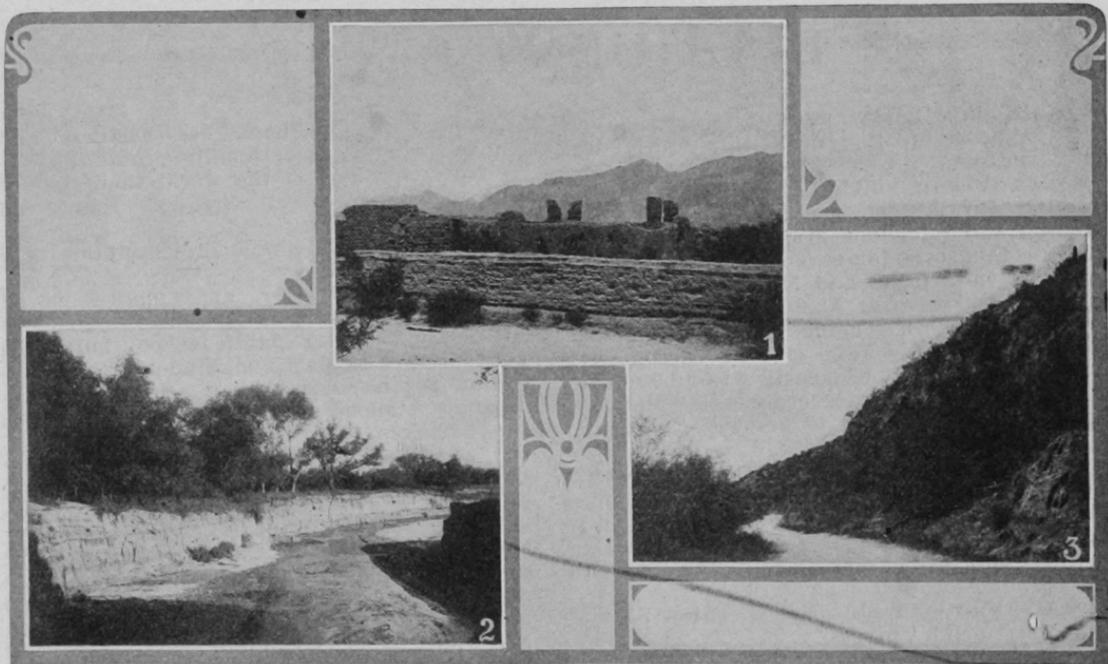
Tucson has modern hotels and apartment houses.



1. S. P. Club. 2. Elks' Club. 3. Owl's. 4. Old Pueblo Club.



In the Catalinas.



1. Old Fort Lowell. 2. Santa Cruz Valley. 3. Mountain Drive.

ELOQUENT FACTS

THE only important city in Arizona on the main line of a transcontinental railroad.

Has modern hotels, free mail delivery, electric car system, gas and electric light plants, and telephone system.

Headquarters for seven different lines of railroad in Arizona and Mexico with an annual payroll of over \$5,000,000.00.

The Southern Pacific Company employs between 1250 and 1500 men at Tucson with an annual payroll of nearly \$1,500,000.00.

The most important commercial and jobbing center between Los Angeles, California, and El Paso, Texas.

The gateway to Mexico for all western coast commerce.

Located in one of the richest mining districts in the world.

Arizona leads every state in the Union in the production of copper.

A culture and educational center. Seat of the Territorial University.

Agriculture, stock raising and fruit growing important industries.

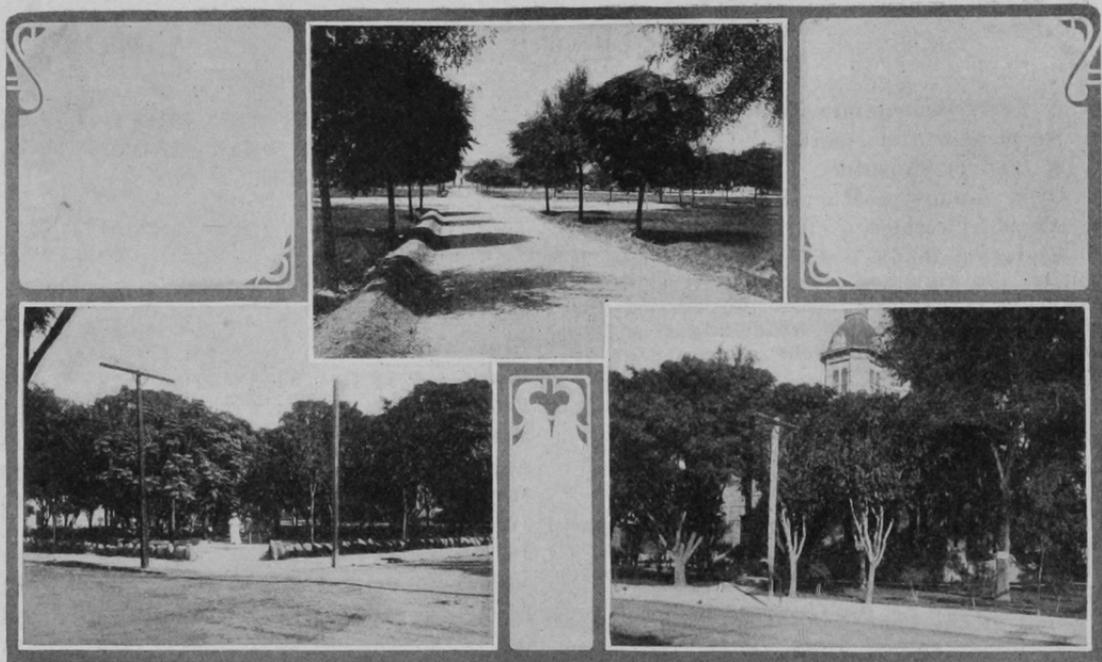
The dairy business, bee business and chicken raising exceptionally profitable.

No richer soil in the world than that of this so-called desert country. Homestead land open for entry.

Capital can find no more profitable field for investment.

Progressing faster and more modern than any other city in Arizona.

Tucson has six public school buildings, good private schools and kindergartens, two Indian schools, a parochial school, the St. Joseph's Academy, the Territorial University, the Carnegie Desert Botanical Laboratory, ten churches, four club houses, a Country club, a public library, an orphanage, two modern sanitariums, an ice plant, two large flouring mills, planing mill, foundry and machine shop, the Southern Pacific shops, four banking institutions, two daily papers, fine business blocks, a half dozen large jobbing houses, the largest convention hall in Arizona, six public parks, beautiful homes, clean, well graded streets, and above all, an intelligent and progressive citizenship.



Park Scenes.

MORE FACTS

A world famous climate.
 An ideal winter resort.
 A land of sunshine.
 Open window weather the year around.
 An ideal residence city.

Elevation 2,369 feet. The elevation is neither too high nor too low. A very high elevation is hard on heart and nerves, and often causes a strain on weak lungs. A very low elevation is apt to be accompanied by fogs and dampness.

Pure water.

No fleas, no cyclones.

No fogs, no sunstrokes.

Cool summer nights.

Many points of historic and romantic interest, among them being the Sabino Canyon, old Fort Lowell and the San Xavier Mission.

Golf at the Country Club, driving, horse-back riding, automobiling, tennis and baseball are popular pastimes the year around.

TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1, 1908.

1907	MEAN MAX.	MEAN MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	PREC.
Dec.	70	33	78	20	..
1908.					
Jan.	67.5	34.8	76	26	.76
Feb.	66.3	36.5	84	22	1.98
Mch.	75.6	42.1	88	28	.39
April	82.2	46.1	91	36	.10
May	86.7	49.6	96	41	.16
June	99.2	59.2	108	43	..
July	96.7	71	106	64	4.77
Aug.	94.9	69.8	100	63	2.18
Sept.	95.1	61.2	102	48	.55
Oct.	83	44.7	98	29	.26
Nov.	74.6	41.4	88	25	.17

Write to H. U. Faylor, Secretary
Chamber of Commerce, for further
information.

Photographs
by
E. J. Whisler

Press of
The Citizen
Tucson

