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TUCSON



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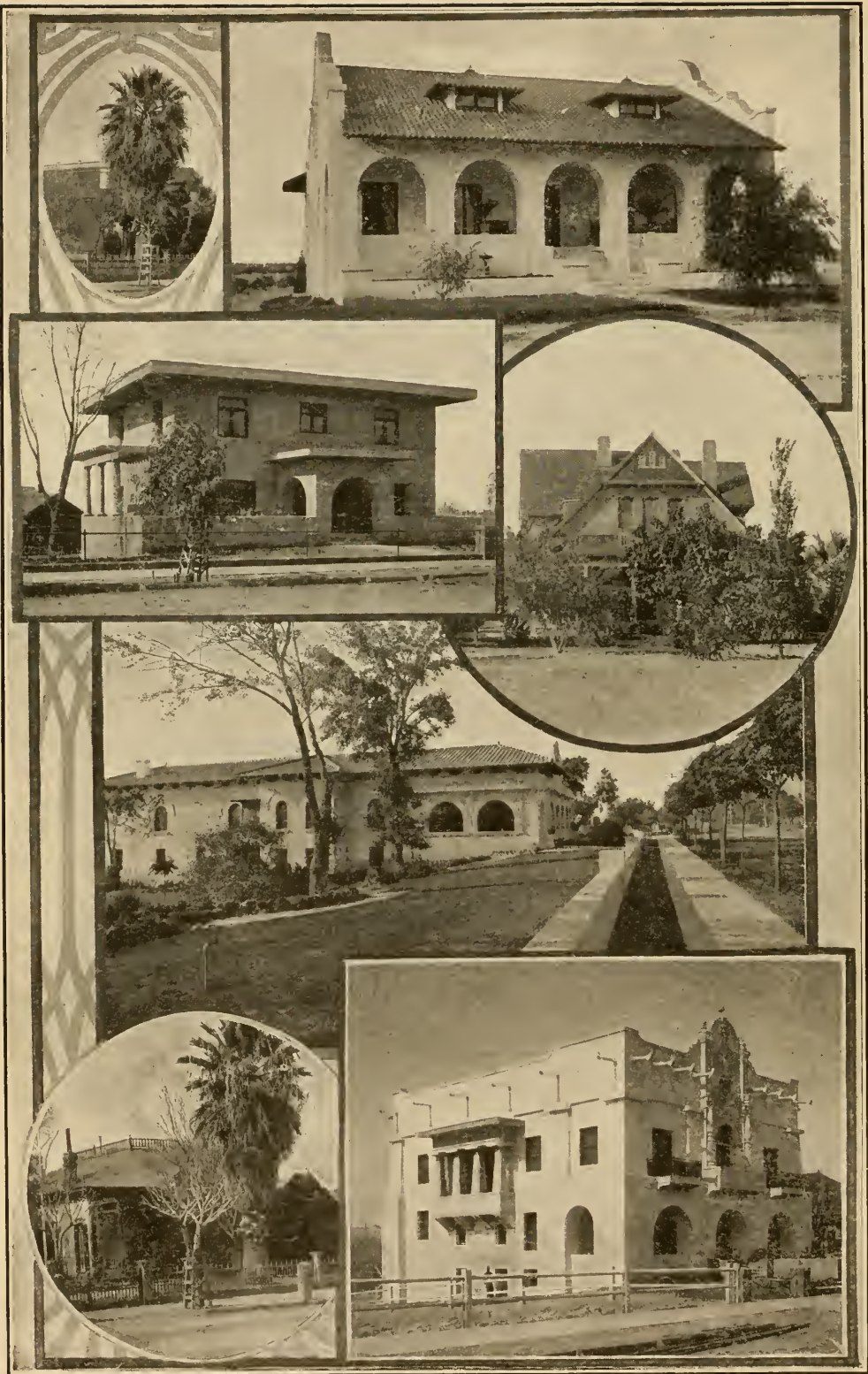
Tucson, Arizona's Metropolis

By ALLAN B. JAYNES

TUCSON has a history rich in anecdotes of the adventures of the Spanish conquerors and of the American invaders who came to the southwest after the Gadsden purchase. As early as 1649 the missionaries from Sonora penetrated southern Arizona as far north as the Gila river and established missions at Tubac and at San Xavier. In the valley nine miles north of the San Xavier Mission, the Spaniards built a post to protect their settlements from Apache invasions, and the small village which grew up around the soldiers' barracks was called Tucson, a name which the Indians applied to the watering place in the valley near the town.

On the mountain which rose up from the Santa Cruz valley just west of Tucson, the Spanish soldiers threw up breastworks and built a lookout from which they could survey the country far to the north, for it was from this direction that the Apaches swooped down on their raids. Tubac was made the headquarters for the Spanish soldiers in those days, and Tucson was merely an outpost peopled by the most venturesome. And so it remained for almost two hundred years.

In 1853 came the Gadsden purchase, which added the territory in which Tucson is located to the United States. This was followed by an American invasion, and Tucson became a station for



SOME HOMES OF TUCSON SHOWING TYPES OF PRESENT ARCHITECTURE

the overland mail and the largest and most important point in Arizona, a distinction which it has held down to this day. For many years after the American occupation Tucson was but a military and trading post and a mail station. On many occasions the savage Apaches terrified the inhabitants, and the troops stationed at Tucson and old Fort Lowell, which was near the town and is now dismantled, were engaged in putting down the Indians.

Although a lively frontier town in those days Tucson was not destined to become an important point until the Southern Pacific Railroad arrived in the year 1884. This event quite naturally revolutionized the frontier post; new industries were established, the rich mining country around Tucson was opened up, and the soldiers, having pacified the Indians, marched away. But for all of this the old Mexican pueblo still retained its relics of the past, its narrow streets lined with adobes remained

unchanged and the large Mexican population clung to the old customs. It has only been in the past few years that Tucson has emerged from a somewhat obscure past to find herself a modern city in every sense of the word, a great business center and the metropolis of a rapidly growing territory, rich in natural resources.

While the history of the early days in Tucson is a remarkable one, the story of her recent transformation from a quaint old Mexican pueblo to a modern American city is not less marvelous. In the past five years the city has been practically rebuilt, but the many new buildings have not taken from Tucson her foreign flavor, as her builders have preserved in these new structures the most picturesque features of the Mexican architecture and many of her new buildings are of Aztec design. The Santa Rita Hotel, a handsome new structure, is built after this fashion, as are also many residences and a new club-house. These remnants



SAN XAVIER MISSION



PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS OF TUCSON



THREE OF TUCSON'S CHURCHES

of the past, thus preserved, make Tucson as attractive in that respect today as when the Spanish soldiers paraded her streets in their glittering uniforms.

The modern Tucson is a growing city of fourteen thousand inhabitants. Her rapid growth in the past few years can be attributed to her advantageous location as a distributing point for southern Arizona and Sonora, to the rich mining and grazing country which surrounds the city, and to the matchless climate, which attracts hundreds of health-seekers in the winter months. The Mexican population, which was formerly in the majority, now comprises less than one third of the total population and the Mexican merchants are among the most successful and enterprising citizens of Tucson. The principal business street of the city always presents a metropolitan appearance. All of Tucson's streets are level, well graded and well lighted at night. The business blocks and stores equal those found in a city twice the

size, and new store and office buildings are constantly being erected to meet the ever increasing demand.

The schoolhouses, churches and other public institutions of Tucson are among her most remarkable features. A few years ago three new school buildings of a very artistic design were constructed, and it was supposed at that time that they would meet the needs of the city for a number of years to come, but they are already well filled and another new school building is under construction. The Catholic Sisters maintain the St. Joseph's Academy and parochial schools at Tucson. All of the leading denominations—Congregational, Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic—are represented by churches. The Pima county court-house, with the public park adjoining it, is the most inviting spot in the center of the city. The Carnegie free library, erected two years ago at a cost of \$25,000, is surrounded by well-kept grounds and faces



—Tucson has thrown off her out-grown shell and emerged from a somewhat obscure past to find a rapidly growing territory.

Washington Park, the military plaza of the old Mexican town, and the largest public park in the city. The Elks, Odd Fellows and United Workmen all own handsome buildings, and the residence of the Owls is the most unique structure in Tucson.

Tucson is well able to care for the winter visitors that come from all over the country to enjoy her matchless climate. There are twelve hotels in the city, and one of these, the Santa Rita, which has just been completed, is decidedly the most novel of tourist hotels in the southwest. The Santa Rita, named for the high range of mountains to the south, is by far the most imposing structure in the old pueblo of Tucson. It is built after the Aztec fashion, and its white walls loom up above all of the other buildings. From its spacious roof gardens one can survey the mesa for miles over its vast sweep to the mountains, for Tucson lies in a natural amphitheatre, surrounded on all sides by ranges. On one side the mountains come within a few miles of Tucson, while in another direction the Santa Cruz river can be seen winding for a great distance to the mountains at its source. This scene from the roof garden of the Santa Rita is said to

rival the view of the Alps from Milan's cathedral. A perfect paradise, too, are the patios and palm gardens of this new hotel, the equipment of which is in keeping with the charm of the country which surrounds it. The climate, unexcelled anywhere, makes Tucson the most alluring of winter resorts.

The University of Arizona, the head of the territorial system of education, is located at Tucson. The campus of this institution is on high, open ground northeast of the city and overlooking the country around. There are three hundred students always in attendance at the university, and the faculty is composed of twenty professors from leading educational institutions east and west, and their assistants. In addition to a half dozen older buildings, a new gymnasium donated by a mining company has just been completed, and a new library building is being erected at a cost of \$25,000. The Arizona experiment station, a manual training school, and a mill for the reduction of ores are connected with the university. The mining school ranks very high, and the credits of the University of Arizona are accepted by the leading institutions of learning. For the size and age of the university, the equipment is very



herself a modern city in every sense of the word, a great business center and the metropolis of rich in natural resources.

complete and additions are constantly being made. Many persons prominent in the literary world spend the winters in Tucson, and they have shown a great deal of interest in the university and have done much to raise its standard to the present high level.

The Desert botanical laboratory of the Carnegie institution has just been established in the mountains west of Tucson for the purpose of experimenting with the desert flora. The laboratory building is constructed of the black volcanic rocks used by the Spanish soldiers in erecting their breastworks and is built on the shelf of the mountain used by them as a lookout. A thousand acres of hill and plain surrounding the laboratory are being used for experimental purposes, and scientists expect that the discoveries of the laboratory will add greatly to the knowledge which they already have of the desert flora. The Desert laboratory was the first piece of real estate to be acquired by the Carnegie institution, and one of its first branches. The first report of the laboratory, which has just been issued, is attracting the attention of scientists abroad as well as in this country.

Outside of the university and the Desert laboratory, there are a number

of other interesting places in and around Tucson to which the visitor can make excursions, chief among which is the San Xavier Mission, nine miles south of Tucson in the Santa Cruz valley. The old mission was established by Jesuit priests in 1590, and the old church is a very interesting structure, with its decorations of the seventeenth century, its wall paintings, its fantastic facade and its half-ruined towers. Fort Lowell, which in former days was commanded by now famous generals, has been abandoned, but is nevertheless a delightful place for picnicking. Fort Lowell is seven miles from Tucson, and eight miles further on a sparkling brook comes down through Sabino canyon and out of the Catalina mountains. A scenic trail leads up this canyon through forests of pine and spruce to the highest point, 10,110 feet, from which Tucson can be seen, twenty miles distant, a mere dot on the vast expanse of tableland.

A country club has just been established, and a handsome club-house will be erected on a pretty spot not far from the city. An automobile stage line carries passengers to a resort in the Catalina mountains forty miles north of Tucson. The ranches around Tucson



—all of Tucson's streets are level,.. * * well graded*

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THE ELKS' CLUB HOUSE

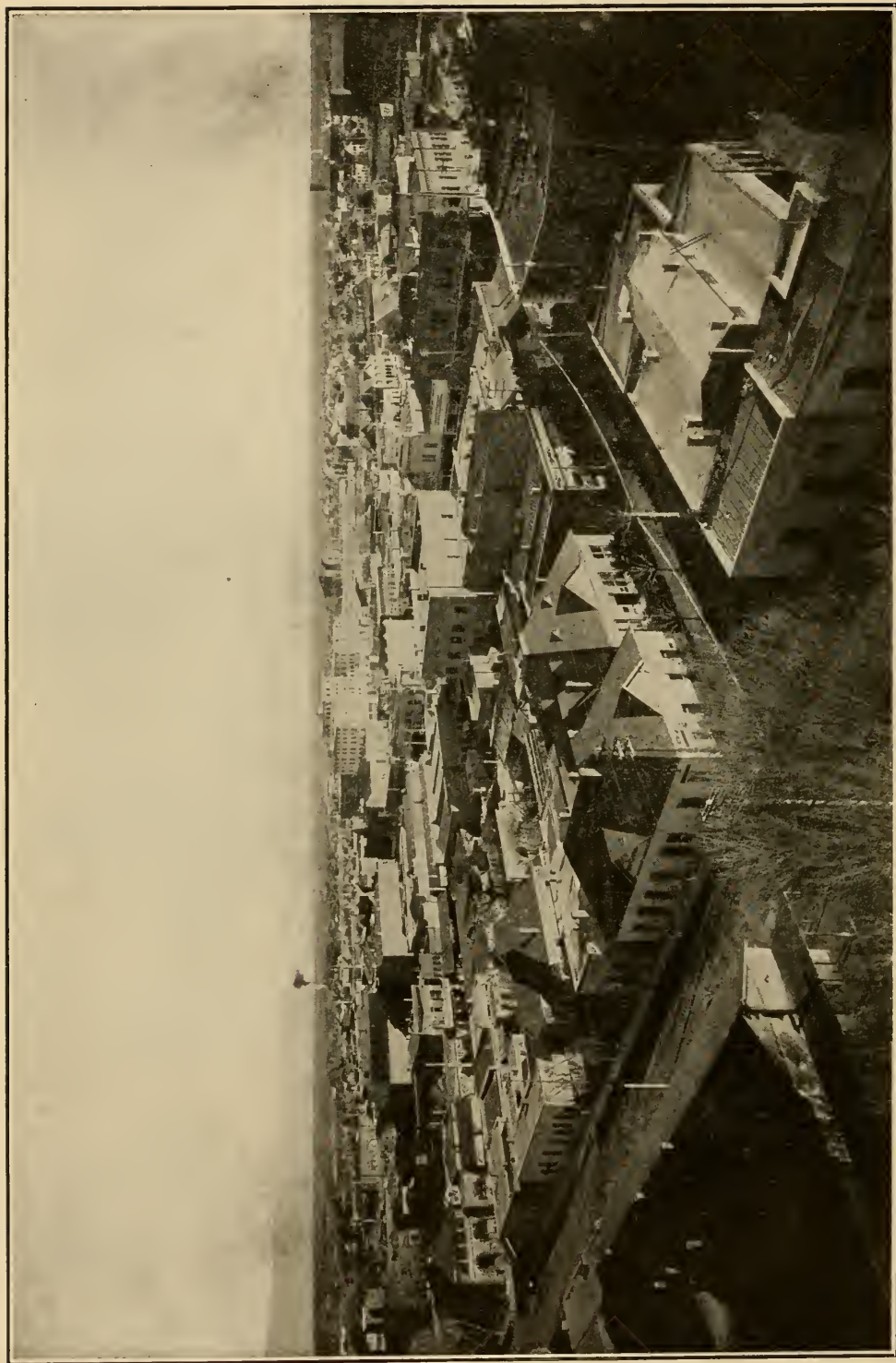


SANTA RITA HOTEL

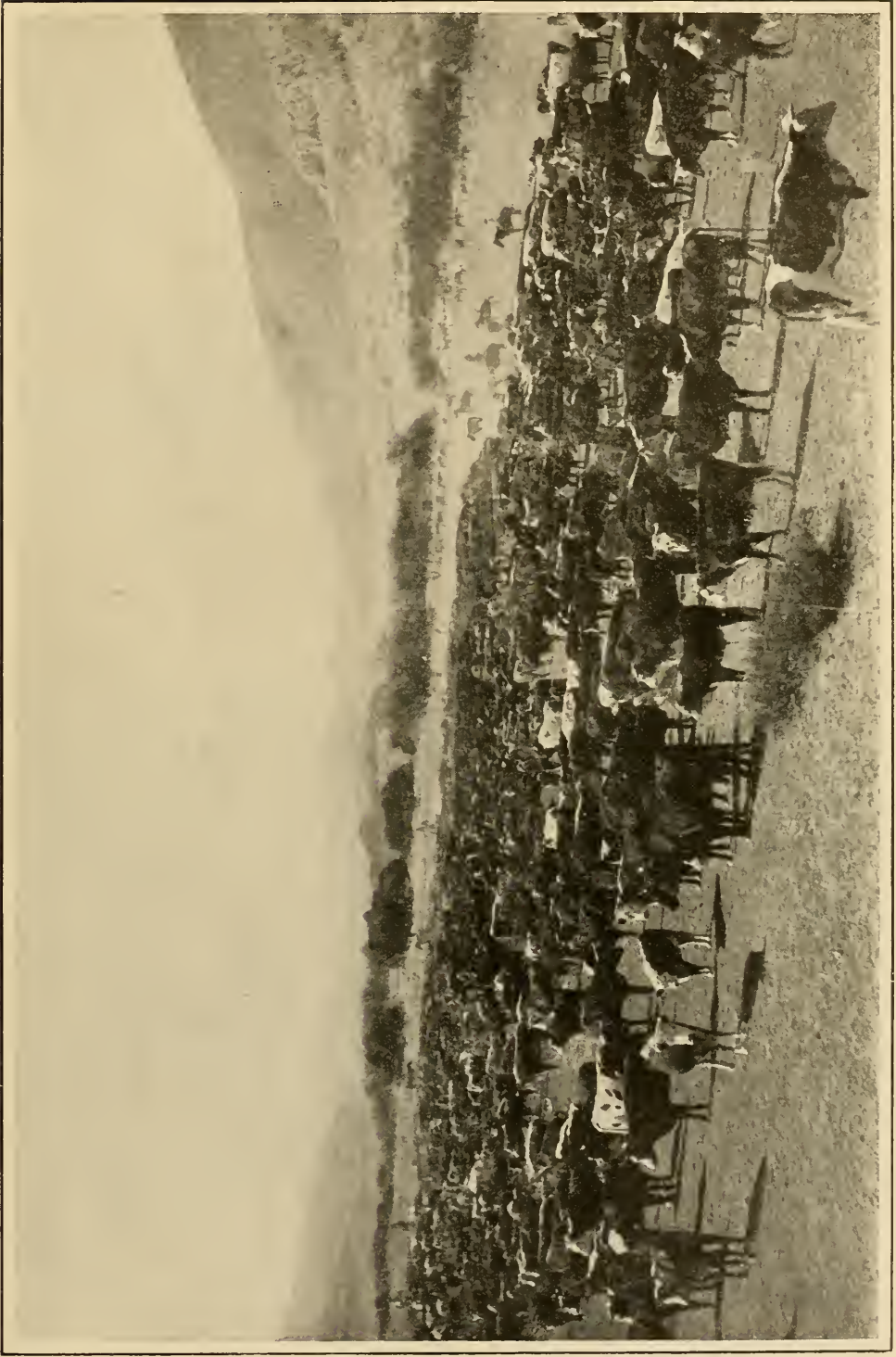
and the cowboys who ride the range also attract the tourist, while the Indians on the reservation south of the city and the caballeros of the Mexican quarter add to the attractions which the city has for the visitor.

The industries of Tucson are many and varied. There are two national banks in the city, whose deposits exceed over a million and a half of dollars; a trust company was organized

some months ago, and has met with success; three building and loan associations have been established for several years; the city is equipped with a complete telephone system, while light is supplied by gas and electric light plants; two daily papers, morning and evening, are published in Tucson; two flour mills grind the wheat raised by the Maricopa and Pima Indians; two ice plants supply the needs of the citizens; the



THE COMMERCIAL SECTION OF TUCSON ; SANTA RITA HOTEL IN THE CENTER



THE GRAZING LANDS OF PIMA COUNTY MAKE RANCHING VERY PROFITABLE



ONE OF THE NEW SCHOOLS



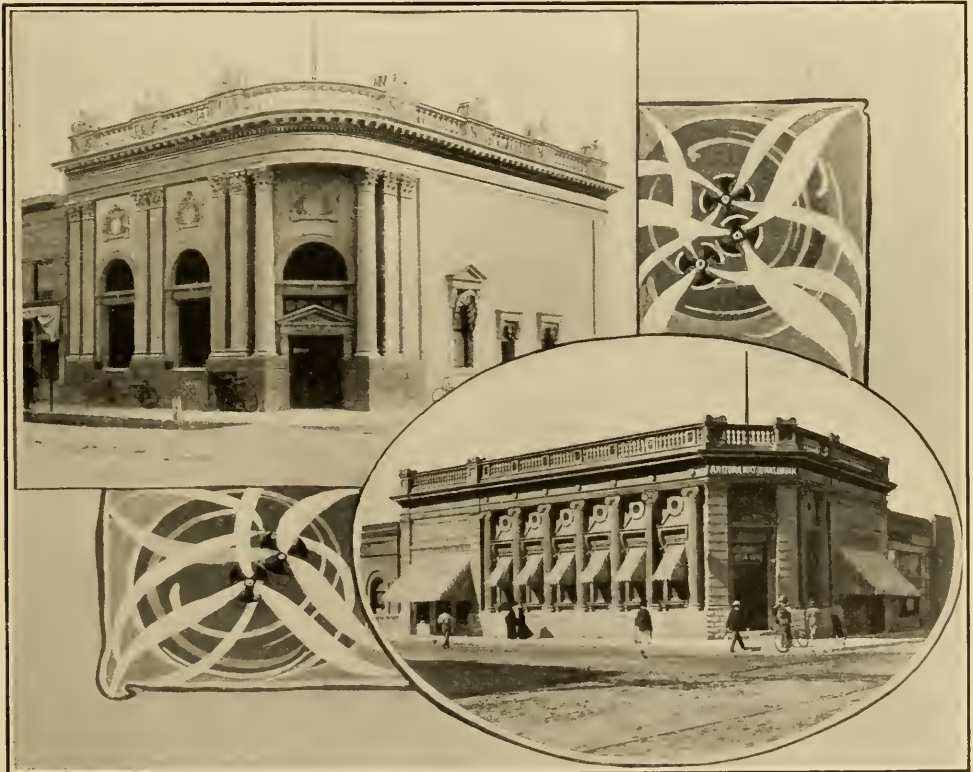
ST. MARY'S SANATORIUM

Southern Pacific maintains large shops at Tucson, and a foundry and machine shop employs many men. At Tucson's modern theatre the leading attractions of the American stage stop en route to California.

Tucson is located on the main line of the Southern Pacific railroad three hundred miles west of El Paso and five hundred miles east of Los Angeles. A branch of the Southern Pacific runs to Nogales on the international line and thence to Hermosillo and Guaymas on the Gulf of California, making Tucson a gateway to the rich state of Sonora, whose possibilities in a mining way are just beginning to be realized. 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. Towns not on the railroad, ranches and mining camps are reached by stage lines

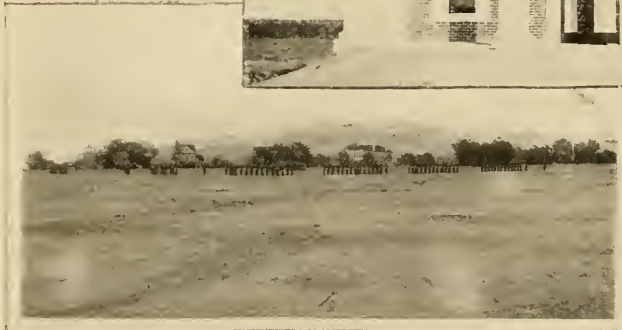
running out of Tucson to places a hundred miles distant.

The grazing lands of Pima county make ranching very profitable. Many forage grasses grow to maturity in the rainy season, and the snow on the mountains, melting with the advent of spring, waters the ranges at that time of the year. The government has established the Santa Rita forest reserve south of Tucson for the sole purpose of experimenting with the desert grasses with a view of obtaining practical results. In the springtime the ranges are covered with poppies and other beautiful wild flowers. The agricultural possibilities of the Santa Cruz valley are wonderful, for where water can be carried out over the land two crops a year can be raised and as many as five and six crops of alfalfa, the staple product of all Arizona farms and ranches. If the attempts to develop artesian water in the Santa Cruz valley

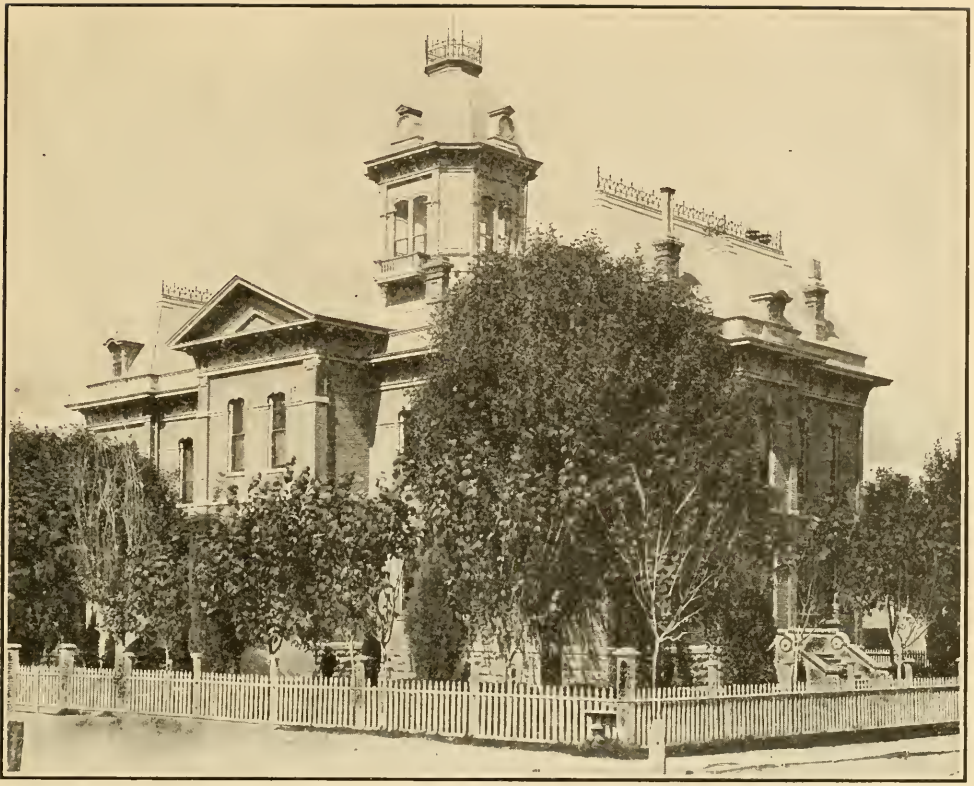


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BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA



PIMA COUNTY COURT-HOUSE, TUCSON

be successful, it has in store a wonderful future as a farming section.

Among her own citizens, Tucson's prosperity and commercial advantages are considered her greatest attraction, but abroad she is best known for her climate. The dry air and altitude of Tucson make it a natural sanitarium for those afflicted with throat, lung and many other troubles, so that many find rest and cure every winter under her Italian sky. The Catholic Sisters maintain a complete hospital and sanitarium for tuberculosis patients, just west of the city, where those who are afflicted with that disease and seek Tucson for the beneficial effects of the climate, can receive the best of care.

The residents of Tucson are ever loyal to their city. There is something about the air, the sky and the mountains which clings to them when they go elsewhere, and sooner or later they

wander back. Those who spend the winter in Tucson go away to tell of their delightful times in the old pueblo, of the prosperity of her citizens, and of her many commercial advantages. Others hearing, perhaps for the first time, of the enterprise of this southwestern city are attracted to Tucson, many of them locating and establishing new business enterprises. In this way Tucson has sprung from an old Mexican pueblo and military post to the modern city which she is today in a comparatively short time. A few of the pioneers remain to tell of the wars with the Apaches and of the hardships of the early days on the frontier, but to those who have come to Tucson in recent years this seems somewhere in the far distant past. For Tucson has cast aside her outgrown shell and stands today a monument to the enterprise of her citizens and to the resources of the surrounding section.



HANDIWORK OF INDIANS ON THE RESERVATION NEAR TUCSON

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