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# ARIZONA

*Welcomes You*

ARONSON'S  
ARONSON MUSIC STUDIO'S  
30 West Lyndon  
Phoenix, Arizona



## A FRIENDLY GUIDE FOR THE TRAVELER IN THE LAND OF SUNSHINE AND SCENIC GRANDEUR

The traveler in Arizona will find excellent highways to serve him on his journey through this delightful land of Sunshine and Scenic Grandeur.

The state is crossed east and west by four transcontinental highways — U. S. 60, 66, 70, and 80 — while the Canada to Mexico highway — U. S. 89 — crosses the state north and south. A network of hard-surfaced highways ties all parts of the state together, and so compact and well planned is the Arizona highway system that modern highways lead to the very door of many of the state's famed Scenic Shrines, and others are of easy access.

Arizona's highways are built and maintained to render the greatest amount of service to the traveler. Adequate signing and

striping has been scientifically incorporated into the highway system to insure swift travel with the utmost of safety. The comfort and convenience of the traveler is the first consideration of the Arizona highway department. The traveler into this Empire of the West will find Arizona's highways his constant and good companions.





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## WITH HER MANY ATTRACTIONS



### THE GRAND CANYON OF ARIZONA

**NATIONAL MONUMENT AND PARK**—The world's greatest natural wonder. For two hundred miles the Colorado River flows through this great canyon, appearing a mere thread when viewed from the rim a mile above. No words have been found adequate to describe the breath-taking beauty of this spectacle. Equally impressive from North or South Rims.

**NAVAJO NATIONAL MONUMENT**—Eighty miles from Flagstaff, one of the interesting features of the Navajo Indian reservation. Many prehistoric Indian ruins, ancient caves and cliff-dwellings delight the scientist and historian.

**CANYON DE CHELLY** — **NATIONAL MONUMENT**—Near the New Mexico border, may be reached by good roads from Winslow, Holbrook and Gallup, N. M.—Chinlee Indian school is at the neck of the canyon. **WUPATKI**—**NATIONAL MONUMENT**—Between Flagstaff and Tuba City, the government has set aside 33,865 acres for the preservation of the prehistoric Indian ruins found in this Monument.

**SUNSET CRATER**—**NATIONAL MONUMENT**—A cone-shaped crater of volcanic cinder, near Flagstaff, gray at the base and tapering to a red tip, which reflects the rays of the sun with gorgeous effect.

**WALNUT CANYON**—**NATIONAL MONUMENT**—Many cliff-dwellings make this one of the most interesting points in the state, within easy driving distance of Flagstaff.

**PETRIFIED FOREST** — **NATIONAL MONUMENT**—About 20 miles east of Holbrook, where the Petrified remains of prehistoric trees, some as large as 250 feet in length, blend in gorgeous hues.



**MONTEZUMA CASTLE** — **NATIONAL MONUMENT**—Its history shrouded in the mist of centuries, it is located 54 miles east of Prescott, in the Verde Valley.

**TONTO NATIONAL MONUMENT**—Prehistoric cliff-dwellings in an excellent state of preservation, located just east of Roosevelt Dam on the Apache Trail.

**SAGUARO NATIONAL MONUMENT**—Near Tucson, where the government has set aside 160,000 acres in order to preserve the Giant Cactus which is typical of Arizona, the bloom of which is the state flower.

**CHIRICAHUA NATIONAL MONUMENT**—Nature has fashioned a weird and silent community through the erosive agency of wind and water. Sometimes called Rhyolite Park or Wonderland of Rocks, this monument is located in Southeastern Arizona and may be reached from Douglas, Bisbee or Tombstone.

**TUMACACORI MISSION** — **NATIONAL MONUMENT**—Established in 1690 by the Jesuit priest, Father Kino, the ruins of this structure show the Spanish influence characteristic of all missions built throughout the Southwest, and is a mute tribute to the thorough vandalism of the Apache Indian.

**CASA GRANDE RUINS**—**NATIONAL MONUMENT**—The well-preserved ruins of a four-storied prehistoric community dwelling, with remains of an extensive canal system. The "calendar," and maize found in the walls have excited the scholarly interest and speculation of archaeologists from all parts of the world.

**PIPE SPRINGS**—**NATIONAL MONUMENT**—One of Arizona's historical and picturesque spots. In the early pioneering days this section was the scene of many struggles between settlers and outlaws.

**ORGAN PIPE CACTUS** — **NATIONAL MONUMENT**—South of Ajo and bordering on Mexico. This cactus is so named because its branches resemble the pipes of the pipe organ. It grows as much as 20 feet tall and is one of the uncommon species of the cactus family.

**TUZIGOOT NATIONAL MONUMENT** — A pre-Columbian ruin dating about 1300 A. D. two miles east of Clarkdale on the east bank of the Verde River.

**RAINBOW BRIDGE**—**NATIONAL MONUMENT**—Located 190 miles north of Flagstaff (in Utah). The bridge is 309 feet high and has a span of 278 feet across Bridge Canyon.

**COLOSSAL CAVE**—One of the state's wonders, 28 miles from Tucson and reached via U. S. 80 passing through Vail.



**TOMBSTONE**—One of the most famous mining towns in the West, at the height of its glory it was a city of equal importance with San Francisco. A living reminder of the days of the Old West.

**SAN FRANCISCO PEAKS**—Near Flagstaff, they tower over the surrounding plateau country at an elevation of 12,600 feet above sea level.

**PAINTED DESERT**—Here Nature has swung a reckless brush and painted the sands of the mountain sides to gorgeous hues. This famous scenic attraction may be viewed from Highway 66.

**HOPÍ INDIAN VILLAGES**—Walpi, Oraibi, Hotevilla, Shongopovi, etc., where the annual and world famous snake dance is held late in July and early August. These villages may be reached from Holbrook or Winslow.

**GRAND FALLS**—Southeast of Cameron on the Little Colorado River. Falls and rapids of great scenic beauty.

**COCHISE'S STRONGHOLD** — Seven miles from Highway 666, in the heart of the Dragoon Mountains. For many years the hiding place of the great Apache chief.

**SACRAMENTO PIT**—Located at Bisbee, is one of the largest mines of its kind in the world. More than 20,000,000 tons of copper ore have been taken from this mine.

**OAK CREEK CANYON**—Located in the eastern part of Yavapai County and the southern part of Coconino County, a favorite resort of the angler. Accounted to be second only in beauty and marvelous coloring to the Grand Canyon. Oak Creek Canyon is traversed by Highway 79 and is a delightful vacation center.

### SOUTHWESTERN ARBORETUM

—Between Florence Junction and Superior the late William Boyce Thompson founded this wonderland of plant life. Ten thousand varieties of plants from every continent are here assembled.

### TONTO NATURAL BRIDGE

A result of limestone formation worn by erosion, 14 miles north of Payson and three miles from the main highway. A scenic wonder which yearly attracts many tourists.





**MONTEZUMA WELL**—A cup shaped lake, 78 feet below the surrounding terrain, 750 feet in diameter and fed by subterranean waters of which there is no recorded depth.

**METEOR CRATER**—Regarded as one of Arizona's strangest wonders,

formed by the landing of some terrestrial body from the heavens which buried itself deep in the earth's surface. It is 21 miles west of Winslow.

**COCONINO CAVERNS**—A subterranean cave of great scenic interest north of Peach Springs on Highway 66. Recently discovered, explorations have not yet disclosed the immensity of this scenic wonder.

**DINOSAUR CANYON**—Sixty miles north of Flagstaff, flanked by immense rocks on which are found tracks of the dinosaur.

**NAVAJO BRIDGE**—Seven miles below the historic Lee's Ferry. The bridge floor is 467 feet above the water level of the Colorado River, the span across being 616 feet in length. Highway 89 which crosses the Colorado at this point passes in the very shadow of Echo Cliffs and Vermillion Cliffs and through Houserock Valley from Kaibab Plateau to Cameron.

**FORTIFICATION MOUNTAIN**—A spectacle of unsurpassed beauty, with flaming red base, black sides and flat top near Boulder Dam. An excellent view may be had from Boulder Dam—Kingman Highway.

**BOULDER DAM AND LAKE MEAD**—Located 72 miles north of Kingman, the largest of all federal reclamation projects and one of the greatest engineering feats of all time. Boulder Dam is the highest dam in the world, 727 feet high, reservoir 115 miles long, covering 227 square miles with a storage capacity of 30,500,000 acre feet, at a construction cost of \$165,000,000. Lake Mead, formed by the Colorado River behind Boulder Dam, is the largest man-made lake in the world. A sport center for the fisherman and the sailing enthusiast.

**APACHE TRAIL**—Beginning at Apache Junction, 34 miles east of Phoenix, this world famous trail, once the dark and bloody stalking ground of the Apache, winds through gorgeous mountain scenery to Globe.



**ROOSEVELT DAM**—One of the first Federal reclamation projects, located 79 miles from Phoenix via the Apache Trail. The dam is 273 feet high and forms a lake 25 miles in length. When full the reservoir contains 1,637,000 acre feet of water.

**MORMON FLAT DAM**—Forming Canyon Lake, 47 miles from Phoenix and second in the Salt River Irrigation Project chain of reservoirs below Roosevelt.

**STEWART MOUNTAIN DAM**—The last dam constructed, forming Saguaro Lake. The dam is 1260 feet long and 212 feet in height.

**COOLIDGE DAM**—Its waters are used to irrigate the Casa Grande Valley; it is situated on the Gila River 65 miles from Safford and 26 miles from Globe; height 250 feet; capacity 1,200,000 acre feet; largest multiple dome dam in the world. The highway—U. S. 70—crosses the top of the dam.

**ROCKY POINT IN SONORA**—The Point, 75 miles south of Sonoyta, is a big game fishing port on the Gulf of California, a great winter fishing center for American travelers. **HERMOSILLO AND GUAYMAS**—In colorful Sonora, the capital city Hermosillo and the fishing port of Guaymas are south of Nogales, Arizona, and are popular attractions for the western traveler.



**MISSION SAN XAVIER DEL BAC**—Located nine miles south of Tucson, this mission is conceded to be the most beautiful mission structure in the Southwest. Established in 1700, San Xavier Mission has served the Indians of Southern Arizona down the centuries.

**MONUMENT VALLEY**—A picturesque valley in northeastern Arizona, full of strange and weird rock formations, one of the most unusual regions in the state.

**"LAND OF THE SKY BLUE WATER"**—The home of the Havasupai Indians, 40 miles east of Grand Canyon Village, where a tiny Indian reservation is located in a small canyon, a part of Grand Canyon, whose cliffs rise from the canyon floor 3,000 feet high. A creek of sparkling blue water, forming colorful waterfalls of great beauty lends enchantment to this canyon.

**WHITE MOUNTAINS OF ARIZONA**—Located in eastern Arizona, this mountain range is the trout fishing paradise of the state. Throughout this area are miles of trout streams running through heavy forests. **CORONADO TRAIL**—One of the beautiful scenic ways of the West, the Trail crosses the White Mountains and the Blue Range from Springville to Clifton.



**"THE ENCHANTED CIRCLE"**—A scenic region consisting of five northern Arizona counties described as the most

colorful scenic area in the world.

**TERRITORIAL PRISON**—Historical landmark at Yuma, where in early territorial days the badmen of the territory were incarcerated.

**COAL AND BLUE CANYON**—Two beautiful and colorful canyon areas near Tuba City.

**SYCAMORE CANYON**—A great, wild area south of Williams, noted for its game, an area combining stupendous scenery and remoteness.

**BILL WILLIAMS MOUNTAIN**—A landmark at Williams which has directed travelers through northern Arizona for many decades.

**SUPERSTITION MOUNTAIN**—Wild and remote mountainous region 20 miles east of Mesa, where legend has the Lost Dutchman mine, in the search for which a number of people have lost their lives. Scene of annual Dons' Trek.

**HASSAYAMPA RIVER**—This river, flowing through Wickenburg, has certain properties, according to the pioneer residents of the region, that when a newcomer drinks of it he never tells the truth again. "The Wishing Well" at Wickenburg affords all travelers on Highways 60, 70, 80 and 89 a chance to drink of the Hassayampa.

**CAVE CREEK**—A beautiful canyon region on the eastern slopes of the Chiricahua Mountains.

**PICACHO PEAK**—A landmark in Pinal county where the only battle of the Civil War was fought in Arizona.

**"OLD TUCSON"**—Site of the filming of the motion picture "Arizona," in Tucson City Park near Tucson, where the old walled city of Tucson can be seen.

**PARKER DAM**—Above Parker on the Colorado River, built for the water supply of Los Angeles. Lake Havasu, formed by Parker Dam, is becoming a popular fishing center.

**BARTLETT DAM**—Northeast of Phoenix on the Verde River, Bartlett Dam is newest addition to the irrigation system of the Salt River Valley.



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# HISTORIC ARIZONA



## PRE-HISTORIC

Throughout the innumerable, sun-lit miles that are Arizona, the traveler finds today countless signs of a lost people whose story is told in ancient ruins. Here history that has never been written speaks in silent tongue. Where did they come from? Where did they go? These ancient ones! The archaeologist seeks after them, digging in ruins that were forsaken centuries ago. Whole villages have been discovered in all parts of the state and it is said that major discoveries are to be made. The visitor in Arizona can himself explore into a pre-historic era and conjure about a race of people who lived and flourished here ages ago.

Some of the most interesting and instructive of these pre-historic ruins have been set aside by the U. S. Government as National Monuments, under the supervision of the National Park Service. Here custodians and park rangers tell the story of the ancient people and conduct visitors through ruins that have been carefully excavated and protected.

## THE SPANISH CONQUEST



The earliest visitors into this land that is now Arizona were the Conquistadores of Spain. In 1539, a pious Franciscan monk, Fray Marcos

de Niza, passed this way and the next year came Coronado with his expedition of Conquest. For three hundred years Spanish exploration and colonization was carried on in Arizona, and today the modern traveler can visit two missions, Tumacacori and San Xavier del Bac, which bespeak the days of Old Spain in this state.

With these Spaniards came the Cross of Christianity and the march of civilization. With them came cattle, horses, sheep, and new agriculture for the Indians.

But these Spaniards, seeking gold and silver, found a hard land and a hard life and only the cloaked friars, the kindly fathers, by precept and by teaching left their mark upon the land we live in today.

Yet the music of Spain and of Mexico

can be heard today in the streets and byways of villages and cities of Arizona. Some of the color and enchantment the visitor finds here comes from Old Mexico and Old Spain. Delightful names with the lilt of Castile!

The southern border of Arizona is the northern border of Sonora, one of the Mexico's proud states. Between Arizona and Sonora is a constant passing of people, for pleasure and for trade. The international boundary separates Nogales, Arizona, from Nogales, Sonora, and Douglas, Arizona, from Agua Prieta, Sonora, and yet a few steps across the border and the traveler finds himself in a strange, exotic country, whose color and beauty blends with the color and beauty of Arizona.



## EARLY SETTLERS

Toward the middle of the past century began the western march of American civilization to the new frontier. First came the trappers and hunters like Old Bill Williams and Pauline Weaver. Then came the brave and hardy Mormon pioneers, and the cattleman and the miner.

They not only had to conquer a western wilderness but they had to do so in spite of the dreaded Apache, one of the most fierce and cunning Indians on the North American continent.

They brought the plow that broke the desert and the fertile land on the mesas. They discovered the mineral in our mountains and they built cities. The laws that they made were among the most liberal in the land. They insisted on good schools and they laid the foundation for the future generations who were to come to this Empire of the West.

Today Arizona is still a pioneer land, it is still the frontier. The traveler will not find here a people stifled by tradition or held by the chains of circumstances. Arizona is still a young, growing state and its youth is part of its charm and strength.



## WHEN MEN WERE MEN

Today Arizona, despite its modernity and its progress, still retains some of the flavor of the old west, for which it was renowned throughout the world during the latter part of the 19th century.

Rich mineral deposits around Tombstone and in other places in Arizona attracted some of the best and some of the worst men who ever lived. Tombstone . . . Charleston . . . Galeyville . . . a few of the most lurid chapters in the story of the west.

These were the days of the desperado and the highwayman . . . of the gambler and his ilk . . . of bad men who lived in a young, rough, boisterous land, where dexterity with a six-gun was the surest kind of insurance and where every man made and enforced his own kind of law — and failing to do so died with his boots on.

Such was the old West. Rowdy . . . hard living . . . dangerous . . . where life was cheap but always exciting. Today Tombstone is a living reminder of that wild, rough-and-tumble chapter in Arizona's history, where the traveler can see bullet-scarred walls and streets which will forever retain the vigorous story of their early life.

Such is another side of this charming land called Arizona. This was the Old West, and that gawdy era will always remain with us in our ghost mining camps and in the cattle towns scattered from border to border.



## ARIZONA TODAY

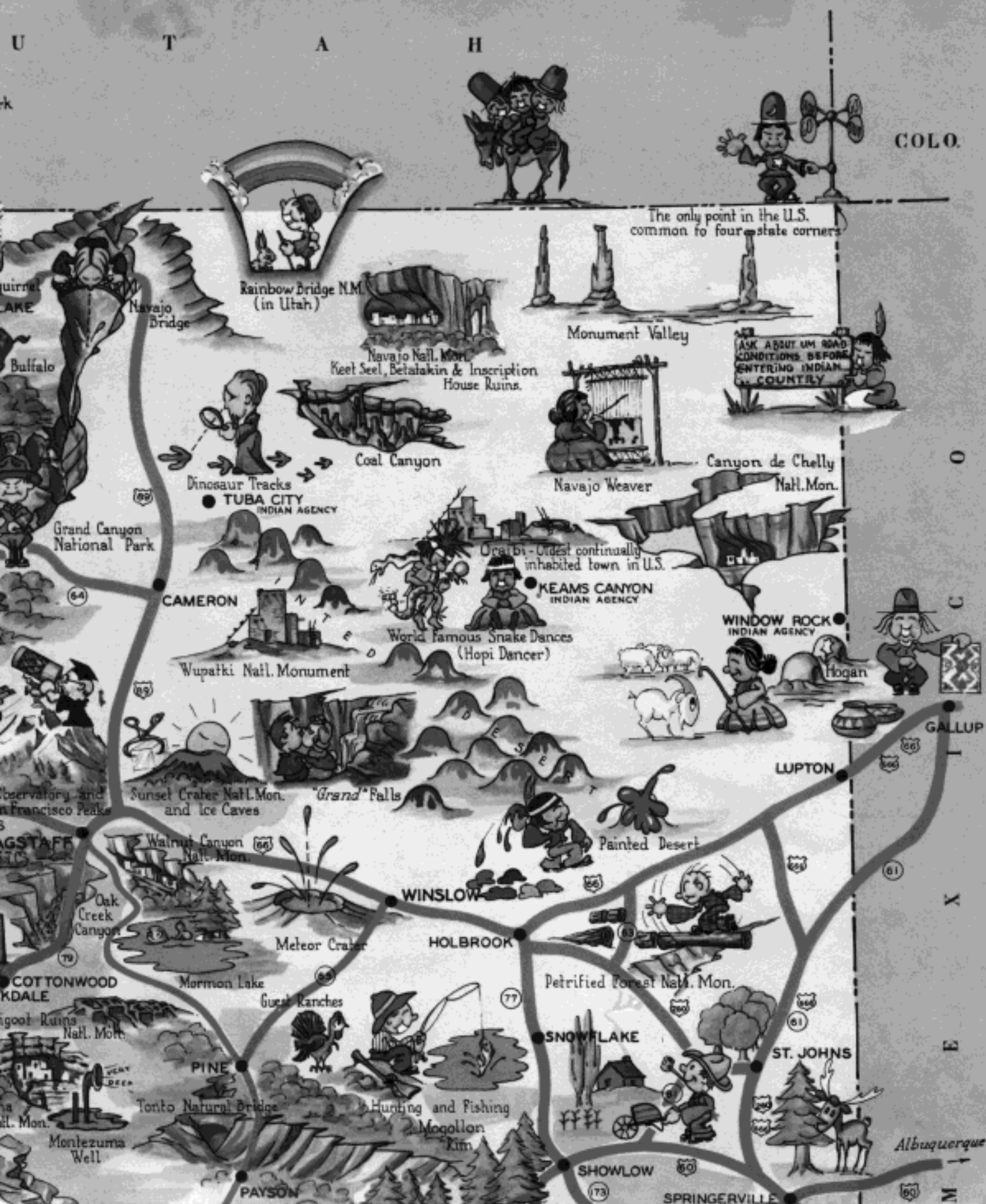
And there is modern Arizona . . . Arizona of today . . . progressive . . . prosperous . . . intelligent. This is the Arizona of modern, up-to-date cities, the Arizona of the great agricultural empire, the Arizona of mountains and desert, where resorts and ranches of charming informality tell of a new way of life . . .

This is the young and vigorous Arizona . . . of fine schools . . . and up-right citizens . . . of mechanical enterprise . . . of great dams that are marvels of engineering . . .

This modern Arizona is hospitable and friendly . . . and the traveler is always welcomed with warm cordiality . . .









**ARIZONA**  
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Drawn By George M. Avey

*Golfo de California*



