

THE
RESOURCES OF ARIZONA:

ITS

**MINERAL, FARMING, AND GRAZING LANDS, TOWNS, AND MINING
CAMPS; ITS RIVERS, MOUNTAINS, PLAINS, AND MESAS;
WITH A BRIEF SUMMARY OF ITS INDIAN TRIBES,
EARLY HISTORY, ANCIENT RUINS,
CLIMATE, ETC., ETC.**

A MANUAL OF RELIABLE INFORMATION CONCERNING THE TERRITORY.

COMPILED BY
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adapted for fruit culture, and the valley of the Gila yet promises to become one immense orchard and vineyard.

YAVAPAI COUNTY.

The principal body of farming land in this county is found along the valley of the Verde. This valley averages from a few hundred yards to a half a mile in width. The soil is a rich loam, and in places a black mold of great fertility. The river bottom is settled its entire length, where it is not confined to canyons. There is plenty of water for irrigation, and good crops are raised in the driest season. Corn, wheat, and barley are the principal productions. Although but little attention has been paid to fruit, it has been demonstrated that fine grapes and peaches can be grown in this valley. Outside of the Verde the farming lands of Yavapai are confined to small valleys situated from four to six thousand feet above sea level. Among the most important of these valleys are Williamson, Chino, People's, Agua Fria, Skull, Kirkland, and Walnut Grove. Their soil is generally a rich mold, formed by the detritus from the surrounding hills. There is no water for irrigation in most of them, and farmers depend entirely on rain for the raising of a crop. Corn, wheat, barley, alfalfa, and all kinds of vegetables, are raised in these elevated valleys, their greatest drawback being late and early frosts and droughts. Fine apples and peaches are grown in several places, and grapes in some secluded nooks. The number of acres under cultivation in Yavapai is estimated at 5,000, although no reliable data can be had from the assessor's office.

PIMA COUNTY.

The valley of the Santa Cruz is the principal agricultural settlement of this county. This stream, which rises in the Huachuca mountains, sinks in the thirsty sands for more than two thirds of its course. Near Tubac and Calabasas, opposite Tucson, and at San Xavier, the stream comes to the surface, and the land in the vicinity is brought under cultivation, producing crops of cereals, vegetables, and fruits. The valley of the Santa Cruz, opposite Tucson, has been cultivated for hundreds of years, and shows no diminution in its productiveness. The soil is rich, and only needs water to grow anything that is planted in it. The Sonoita valley, east of the Santa Ritas, and about sixty miles south-east of Tucson, is one of the most productive spots in the southern portion of the Territory. It extends from old Fort Buchanan to Calabasas, nearly thirty miles, and is settled, wherever water can be had, the entire distance. The soil is a rich, dark loam, and the climate is well adapted for fruit raising. This valley was time and again swept with fire and drenched with blood during the Apache wars, and the graves of its early settlers mark the hillsides from one end of the valley to the other. The valley of the Arivaca, in the southern part of the county, contains some good land, but it is claimed by a "grant," thus preventing settlement.