

PLASENCIA

# GILBERT

COMMUNITY RESOURCE INVENTORY  
January, 1975

Property of  
Food Control Division - MC Library  
Please Return to  
2301 W. Durango  
Phoenix, AZ 85009

LIBRARY



Compiled by  
Eldon E. Moore  
Community Development Specialist

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE  
UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA  
TUCSON

The University of Arizona College of Agriculture is an equal opportunity employer authorized to provide research, educational information and other services only to individuals and institutions that function without regard to race, color, sex or national origin.

LIBRARY

A033.901

6-20-75 01/75

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
INTRODUCTION. . . . .	1
Purpose. . . . .	1
Methodology. . . . .	3
Acknowledgements . . . . .	5
I. HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS . . . . .	7
II. GEOGRAPHY/DEMOGRAPHY. . . . .	15
Location . . . . .	15
Topography . . . . .	16
Climate. . . . .	18
Population . . . . .	20
III. COMMUNITY SERVICES. . . . .	25
Community Government . . . . .	25
Tax Structure. . . . .	26
Schools. . . . .	29
Fire Department. . . . .	31
Police Department. . . . .	32
Water System . . . . .	33
Sanitation . . . . .	33
Flood Control. . . . .	34
City Streets . . . . .	34
Planning and Zoning. . . . .	35
Medical Facilities . . . . .	35
Library Services . . . . .	36
Recreational Facilities. . . . .	36
Housing. . . . .	38
Commercial Sales and Services. . . . .	41
Professional Services. . . . .	42
Financial Institutions . . . . .	42
Construction Services. . . . .	42
Publications . . . . .	42
Radio/TV Stations. . . . .	43
Churches . . . . .	43
Community Organizations. . . . .	43
IV. UTILITIES . . . . .	45
Electricity. . . . .	45
Natural Gas. . . . .	47
Communications . . . . .	49
V. MANPOWER RESOURCES. . . . .	50
Labor Market Analysis. . . . .	50



	<u>PAGE</u>
VI. INDUSTRIES. . . . .	51
Agriculture. . . . .	51
Manufacturing. . . . .	54
Tourism. . . . .	55
VII. TRANSPORTATION. . . . .	69
Rail Service . . . . .	69
Motor Freight. . . . .	69
Bus Systems. . . . .	70
Highway System . . . . .	71
Air Service. . . . .	72
REFERENCES. . . . .	73

## INTRODUCTION

### Purpose

Your Community Resource Inventory, as the title implies, is a look at the economic, human and natural resources of the area. It is compiled to aid the people of the community in their efforts to solve community problems and achieve community goals. It is not a master plan for the future, but a comprehensive inventory of local resources which the people can use to help bridge the gap between their goals and the successful achievement of community progress.

THE ASSUMPTION IS, ONCE ONE IS CLEARLY AWARE OF THE RAW MATERIALS WITH WHICH HE HAS TO BUILD, HE CAN DEVELOP A MORE REALISTIC DESIGN FOR REACHING A FEASIBLE GOAL.

Your Community Resource Inventory should be an attractive and useful document. The design, format, and language in the report should exemplify the pride the people have for their community, and accurately depict what it has to offer.

ABOVE ALL, IT MUST BE USEFUL, FILLED WITH UP-TO-DATE FACTS ABOUT THE ECONOMY, ORGANIZATION AND CULTURE OF THE COMMUNITY.

In this way, your Community Resource Inventory can serve as a "benchmark" for the development of a comprehensive plan. Even going through the simple process of publicly discussing the resources in the report, will help to guide the people towards a more accurate evaluation of their needs and a realistic selection of goals.

IT IS AN EXCELLENT VEHICLE FOR ENCOURAGING CONSTRUCTIVE COMMUNITY ACTION.

As long as it is kept up-to-date, your Community Resource Inventory will provide a wealth of newcomer information, and serve as an important reference for prospective industries and investors. Much of the data in the Report can be used by professional planners, and it will also aid in preparing the general public for cooperating with such an undertaking. In addition, it can provide leaders with most of the data needed for writing applications and proposals for government assistance.

Finally, your Community Resource Inventory should be designed in such a way that anyone or any group in the community can make the necessary revisions to maintain its accuracy and keep it up-to-date. This is greatly aided by identifying each source of information. And it needn't be a chore. Turn it into an interesting challenge for some civic group or student organization.

BY GIVING THE PEOPLE AN OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE THE COMMUNITY  
IN THIS WAY, YOU WILL HELP TO INCREASE THEIR KNOWLEDGE  
AND APPRECIATION OF THE GREAT "HOME TOWN" IN WHICH THEY  
LIVE.

### Methodology

Your Community Resource Inventory is part of a concentrated community development program called COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE, offered by the University of Arizona Cooperative Extension Service.

The Community Development Institute is a people-participation program which can revitalize public spirit and community action while providing the necessary information and skills to carry out community goals. It is designed to put the community back into community planning. In addition, it provides a systematic and sustained approach to community study and action, and involves a long-term commitment by Extension's community development team.

Each institute is coordinated in three phases, and all communities are encouraged to revise the general scheme to suit their own specific needs, as well as become actively involved in every phase of the institute.

## Phase I: Defining Community Needs, Goals, and Resources

The Extension Team meets with community leaders to organize community-wide cooperation for a series of studies designed to determine the community's principal needs, goals, and resources. The information gathered from these studies is then compiled into a Community Development Profile, of which your Community Resource Inventory is one part. Each community is provided with ample copies of every report to encourage local involvement, and frequent opportunities are given for discussion and revision of the work conducted.

## Phase II: Leadership Seminars

Once the community's resources, needs and goals are determined, along with some agreement on priorities for the latter, the logical steps for achieving these goals are decided upon. This will also help to determine the skills needed for effective community action.

A concentrated series of seminars or workshops are then designed for the community to review the basic attitudes and skills required, so that every citizen can effectively do his share to work towards the goals that all have chosen. These seminars are coordinated by the Extension Team, who also invite the participation of other resource

persons to assure the best expertise available. Some of the subjects included in these seminars can be: Economic Development, Housing, Recreation Development, Beautification, etc.

### Phase III: Mobilization for Implementation

As an immediate follow-up to the Leadership Seminars, the community receives assistance from the Extension Team in organizing working committees and action organizations necessary to fulfillment of the tasks outlined in the Community Development Profile. A coordinated plan for periodic long-term follow-up is then agreed upon, wherein members of the Extension Team and representatives of those cooperating agencies committed to the program return to the community, providing assistance where needed in support of the community's new development program.

Since every community is unique and usually at a different stage of development from others, the program of Community Development Institute incorporates adequate flexibility for adaptation to any circumstance. It is up to the people of the community and Extension Team to determine what kind of a program best suits their needs and capabilities.

### Acknowledgements

The cooperation and active support received from the Town of Gilbert and so many of its citizens is gratefully acknowledged

by the Community Development Specialist. Thanks to Mayor Dale Hallock and the council for their interest and support as well as the members of the town staff for its capable assistance.

Special thanks go to Town Manager Lynn Stuart, for his enthusiastic assistance and coordination and to Postmaster Nolan Mack for his help in the population estimates for the area. These are indicative of the cooperation received from the entire community.

Special recognition is given to the staff of the Word Processing Center of the Office of Economic Planning and Development who spent hours in typing this report.

## I. HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS

The history of the little mile square of land upon which the town of Gilbert was later built parallels, to a large degree, the history of the state of Arizona. In Indian days the Pima and Papago tribes built irrigation ditches through this arid desert region to farm tiny tribal plots. Then in the mid-1700's the Spanish explorers came from Mexico to explore and establish Catholic missions among the Indians. The unsettled Gilbert region was part of that land which was established as the Arizona Territory in 1863.

On May 20, 1862, the United States Congress passed the Homestead Act which provided that any person over 21, who was the head of a family, and either a citizen or an alien who intended to become a citizen, could obtain the title to 160 acres of public land if he lived on the land for five years and improved it. The act also allowed a person to substitute the payment of \$1.25 an acre for the five year residence requirement.

Present day Gilbert had its beginning when homesteaders came into the area to settle under the provisions of the 1862 and subsequent land acts. According to the records, there were six homestead entry patents, one timber culture

patent and three cash entry patents made in the 1890's which began the settlement of the Gilbert area.

At the turn of the century, the first grammar school of the Gilbert district was built at the corner of Baseline and Cooper Road. This building was a typical little, one room school house but never painted inside or out. It was known as the Highland School District.

In 1902, civil engineers surveyed the Gilbert area to map the country for later construction of a railroad track for the Phoenix and Eastern Railroad (now the eastern branch of the Southern Pacific). Most of the country around Gilbert was still desert. When the final survey was completed, the railroad company approached Mr. Pine asking consent to construct the railroad track through a small portion of his land. Mr. Pine agreed to give the railroad right-of-way providing they would construct a side track at the first crossing beyond his land. The side track was built on the land homesteaded by William "Bobbie" Gilbert. This shipping point was named Gilbert. Though there was no town at this time, the railroad made it possible for farmers in the area to ship their hay, grain and sugar beets by rail rather than haul them by team and wagon to market. "Bobbie" as he was called by all those who knew him, made the name Gilbert one of the best known in the state in the cattle business. He died on January 4, 1945 at the age of 87 years.

Crop production in this period was largely dependent upon the amount of irrigation water available. Since the Roosevelt Dam was not yet under construction, the water came from a dam near Granite Reef. With the dedication of the Roosevelt Dam in 1911, Gilbert had access to unprecedented amounts of irrigation water. Agriculture continued to grow in economic importance as indicated in an article written by Charles M. Blakely for a local Arizona magazine in December 20, 1929: "The alfalfa hay capitol of the world is a title that has been won by Gilbert rather than claimed. Between 1,000 and 1,500 carloads of hay are shipped annually through Gilbert over the Southern Pacific lines. Each carload averages 13 tons and each ton has a value of about \$15. This makes the annual gross revenue of the district from alfalfa hay alone run from \$200,000 to \$300,000. The hay is always a high quality and finds a demand even in hay producing states." Records show that during the month of April, 1939, a total of 28 cars of sheep were shipped from Gilbert. It was estimated that four times that number would have been shipped if the Southern Pacific Company would have enlarged the corrals and furnished water. Through the years Gilbert has continued to be an agricultural community yet broadening the commodities to include cotton, dairy and fat beef.

Once the shipping point was established it didn't take long for the town to begin. Around 1910, two men by the names of Butler and Ayers built the first general store. A year later the Pacific Creamery Company was built on the land now used for the Capital Feed and Seed Company, then the next few years saw the second general store, two blacksmith shops, bank, lumberyard and post office.

On April 21, 1914, a legal dedication of the Gilbert Townsite was filed at the Maricopa County Recorders Office. Administering the estate of Amos Burk, the land was subdivided and dedicated to the public for the use and benefit of all public streets and alleys in the townsite. This original townsite (which was located entirely on the north side of the railroad tracks) was developed with lots 25 feet wide and 110 feet deep. The majority of individuals purchased two lots on which to build their homes. It is interesting to note that nearly all of the original names of the streets have been retained.

The first Common Council of the Town of Gilbert was held at the office of the Halstead Stoner Lumber Company on July 16, 1920 following incorporation as a town. There were 371 names listed in the city directory for the year. Four years later, Gilbert became an independent voting precinct with 394 registered voters.

As the area grew so did the need for educational facilities. The old frame Highland School became too small and a larger cement block school was built on the corner of Guadalupe and Cooper Road. In 1914, the present school site was purchased from Everett Wilbur. Gilbert by this time was a thriving small town and the vicinity was very much in need of a school in a central place. The first portion of the grammar school building was started which included four school rooms, two offices and an assembly room. It was said to have 85 pupils. Though Gilbert's first students to receive a high school diploma were graduated in 1918, the first high school building was erected in 1920. There was no formal high school prior to this time so those graduating students from the 8th grade who desired further education were tutored by the grammar school teachers.

Improvement in services and environment is always desired by a progressive community and Gilbert was no exception as cited in the town's history. The well for Gilbert's domestic water was drilled in 1925. At 475 feet a large flow of pure water was encountered. Tests made at that time showed that Gilbert had the purest water in the valley.

A special Christmas present was awarded to the townspeople in 1929 as the town council authorized the S.M. Morse Engineering Company to begin preliminary work on the

construction of sidewalks in the corporate limits of the town. Gilbert began a branch of the Maricopa County Free Library in the Woman's Club building in 1931. However, in 1950, the Gilbert Public Library opened in the basement of the town hall with a paid librarian. Fun and festivity was the order of the day on February 18, 1934 as the official opening of the Gilbert City Park took place with a basket lunch, program and games. In later years the Gilbert Recreational Club was organized. Tennis courts and horseshoe pits were prepared. Flood lights were installed and anyone wishing to use the lights dropped 25¢ in a small cash box that was attached to the light pole.

At a special meeting of October 11, 1937, the town council accepted a five year contract between the Town of Gilbert and the Central Arizona Light and Power Company whereby the company was to supply a completely modernized city lighting system. The old messenger cables were to be removed and an updated mast arm bracket type carrying 2,500 lumen bulb were to be installed. Two months later the new street lighting system was turned on for the first time.

On January 2, 1938, Congressman John R. Murdock sent a telegram to the Town of Gilbert telling of the approval of the Gilbert City Hall Fire Station WPA project. In December of that year "Gilbert Enterprise" featured this article: "The dedication celebration program for completion

of Gilbert's new \$18,000 town hall and fire department building was held Wednesday evening commencing at 7:30 P.M. and was attended by a large crowd, many of the town visitors being present. The new building was open for inspection throughout the evening. The Gilbert new town hall building is constructed of adobe and of Spanish design with concrete floors and is 72 feet by 41 feet in size, finished in tan colored stucco on the outside and covered with a red tile roof. The central section of the building will be used as an assembly hall and Justice of the Peace court room. The town clerk's office is located in the right wing of the building and a modern sanitary jail is located in the left wing of the building. Also the fire department truck and fire fighting equipment is located in the front part of the left wing of the building."

The 70's have brought about a rapid change in the area surrounding the town. The rapid urban sprawl is evidenced by the western growth and expansion of the town of Mesa to the incorporated lines of Gilbert. The growth of Chandler to the south likewise is pushing toward the town's incorporated lines. The rich farmland is fast becoming residential dwelling and ranchettes. What the mid and late 70's bring to the town will depend much on the citizens themselves, the goals they set, the plans they make and the implementation of those plans.

TO OUR TOWN

May it always remain a friendly little farming community,  
a wholesome place to raise children, where God-fearing  
citizens strive to love their neighbors as themselves.

SCOTT L. CLUFF, 1971 (1)

## II. GEOGRAPHY/DEMOGRAPHY

### Location

Gilbert, "Friendliest Town in 'The Valley of the Sun'", is located beyond the urban sprawl 25 miles southeast of the capital of Phoenix. South of the Mesa Incorporated Boundary by approximately one mile it is off the main thoroughfare. It has easy access to the major arteries leading to the greater metropolitan area as well as east and west side of the valley. It lies three miles east of Highway 87, leading south through the Town of Chandler to Interstate 10 and Casa Grande. It is four miles south of Highway 60 and two miles south of the proposed Superstition Freeway. Ten miles to the west Baseline Road intersects with Interstate 10, a part of the Interstate Highway System. Gilbert is near the southwest corner of Maricopa County and is in State Planning District I.

Table 1  
Mileage from Gilbert to  
Major Western Cities (2)

City	Miles To	City	Miles To
Albuquerque	428	Los Angeles	411
Dallas	991	Phoenix	25
Denver	765	Salt Lake City	679
El Paso	386	San Diego	385
Las Vegas	316	Tucson	102

Topography

Covering an area of 4.2 square miles, Gilbert is located on the east side of the fertile Salt River Valley at an elevation of 1,420 feet.

Gilbert is in the Desert Region that has a general slope toward the south and west and is characterized by broad, gently sloping alluvial valleys separated by short, sharply carved northwest trending mountain ranges rising abruptly out of the desert.

Increasing aridity toward the west and southwest has influenced the erosive processes such that the topography of the mountains becomes progressively sharper and more rugged in the same direction. Some of the better known ranges in the area are the McDowell, Sierra Estrella and the Superstition. The Mazatzal

Range towers on the northeastern boundary of the county. This is a precipitous area of high ridges separated by V-shaped canyons. The view from the west is dominated by the extremely rugged Four Peaks which receive about 30 inches of precipitation annually and frequently are covered with snow in winter. These mountain masses are composed primarily of very old rocks, including granite, gniess and schist.

Geologic conditions have a pronounced effect on the suitability of the mountain areas for various uses. Because of the steep rocky nature and the lack of large water supplies, these masses are limited primarily to such uses as grazing, wildlife habitat, recreation and mining.(3)

Nature gave Gilbert the scenic view of mountain ranges yet surrounded it with fertile farmland. The natural vegetation, in undeveloped desert, is creosote bush, mesquite, saltbush, cactus, and annual grasses and forbs.

It is possible to recognize soil patterns on the landscape--soils which have similar soil texture, parent material, depth of bedrock, etc. Soil patterns are named for a specific soil association. The soils surrounding Gilbert are from the Mohall-Contine Association. These are nearly level clay loam and clay soils on old alluvial fans and valley plains. The soils are used for irrigated crops, homesites, seasonal rangeland, recreation and wildlife.(4)

## Climate

The climate is of a desert type with low annual rainfall and low relative humidity. Daytime temperatures are high throughout the summer months. The winters are mild. Nighttime temperatures frequently drop below freezing during the three coldest months, but afternoons are usually sunny and warm.

Sunshine in the area averages 86 per cent of the possible amount, ranging from a minimum monthly average of 77 percent in January and December to a maximum of 94 percent in June.

There are two separate rainfall seasons. The first occurs during the winter months from November to March when the area is subjected to occasional storms from the Pacific Ocean. Snowfall occurs very rarely in the Salt River Valley, while light snows occasionally fall in the higher mountains surrounding the valley. The second rainfall period occurs during July and August when Arizona is subjected to widespread thunderstorm activity whose moisture supply originates both in the Gulf of Mexico and along Mexico's west coast. These thunderstorms are extremely dry, although precipitation in substantial amounts has fallen on occasion during every month of the year.

The valley floor, in general, is rather free of wind. During the spring months southwest and west winds predominate and are associated with the passage of low pressure troughs. During the thunderstorm season there are often local gusty winds, usually flowing from an easterly direction. Throughout the year there are periods, often several days in length, in which winds remain under 10 miles an hour. (5)

The "growing season" is defined as the length of time between the last occurrence of 32 degrees in the spring, and the first occurrence in the fall. The latest date for temperature 32 degrees or below in Gilbert is February 28 and the earliest date is December 2. Thus there are 277 days in the growing season for Gilbert. (3)

Table 2  
Range of Temperatures and Precipitation  
Gilbert, Arizona (5)

Average Temperature			Average Precipitation	
Coldest Month, January	<u>High</u> 64.8	<u>Low</u> 37.6	Wettest Month, August	1.22 in.
Hottest Month, July	104.8	77.5	Driest Month, June	0.12 in.
Average Annual Temperature	85.1	55.4	Average Annual Precipitation	7.05 in.

Population

"Population Explosion" is the best way to describe the phenomenal growth from the last census count to the present. Estimation is 99.8 percent increase for the incorporated town during this time period.

Table 3  
Population for Gilbert and Maricopa County  
1930 to 1974 (41)

Year	Town of Gilbert	Percent of increase for period	Year	Maricopa County	Percent of increase for period
1930	791	-	1930	150,970	-
1940	937	5.5	1940	186,193	23.33
1950	1,114	24.8	1950	331,770	78.19
1960	1,833	39.0	1960	663,510	99.99
1970	1,971	7.0	1970	967,522	45.82
1974	3,938	99.8	1974	1,173,000	21.24

Although there has been an increase in population since the town was incorporated, only two other periods have shown a dramatic increase. As shown in Table 3, there was approximately 25 percent growth between the years of 1940 and 1950 and a 39 percent growth for the 10-year period of 1950 to 1960. In a planning report for Gilbert, prepared

by the Maricopa County Planning and Zoning Department, February, 1960, the population for Gilbert was estimated at 3,500 by the year of 1980. Thus the town has surpassed this projection with years to spare. The report also estimated that the Gilbert area, exclusive of Williams Air Force Base, would have a population of over 7,000 by 1975-80. In the area beyond the incorporated boundaries of the Town of Gilbert served by the Gilbert Post Office, it is estimated that an additional 3,026 people live in the area. Therefore, the Gilbert area (the Town and its immediate Trade Area) now has an estimated population of 6,964.(7)

Based on the Maricopa County population projections by Valley National Bank the 1980 Population for the Town of Gilbert is estimated to be 5220. Estimation for the total trade area is 9064.(8)

Figure 1 shows the number of persons by age group for each of the census counts for 1950, 1960, and 1970. The 15 to 24 age group shows the greatest increase for the 1970 census count. There has also been a small increase in each of the age groups from the 35 year old and up.

In Figure 2, the 25 year old and below has a higher percentage of total population than the same age groupings for the county population. The 25 through 45 age grouping is about the same

FIGURE I Population by Age Groups  
 Gilbert, Arizona  
 1950-1970

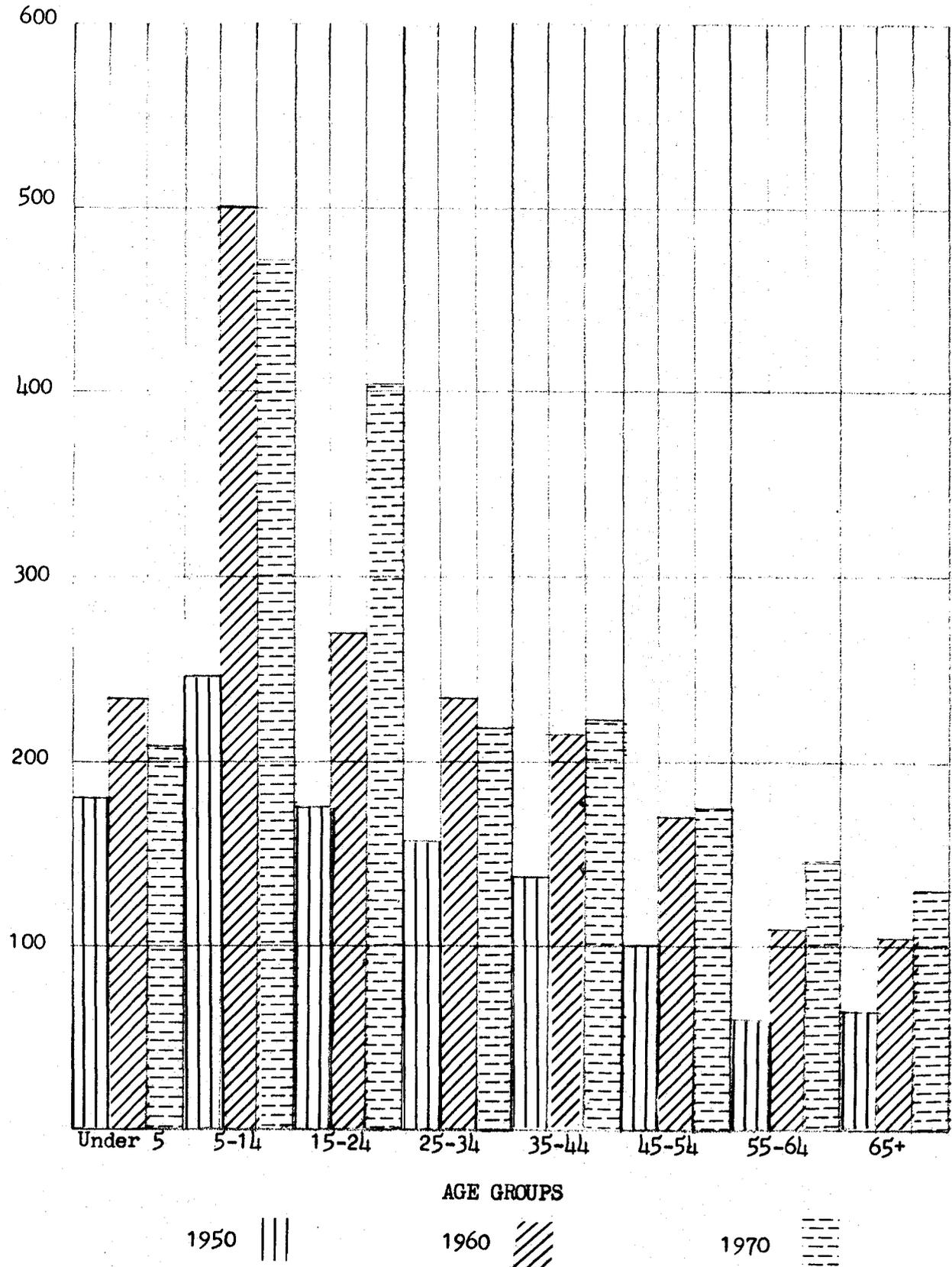
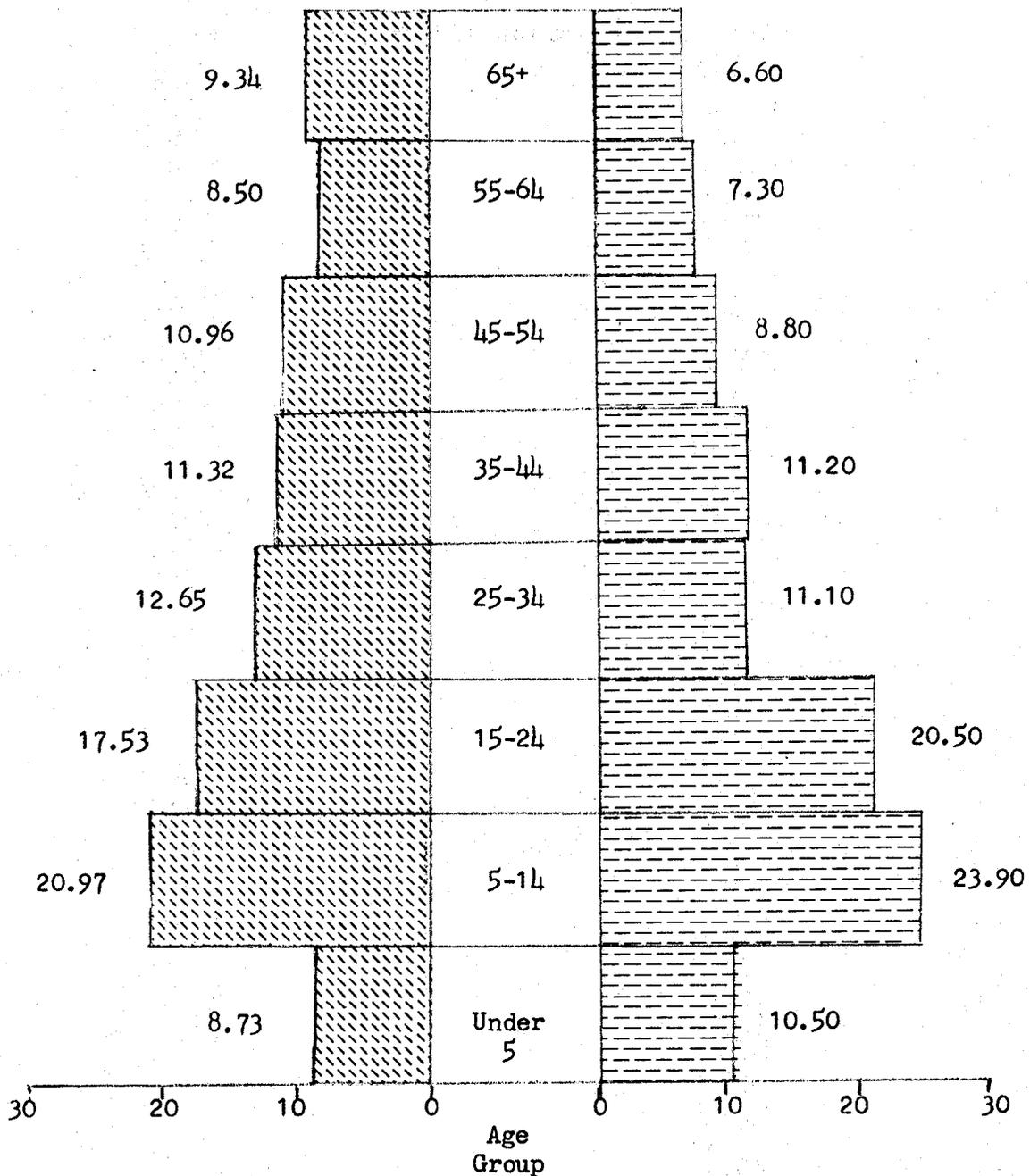


FIGURE 2 Age Profile For Maricopa County and Gilbert, Arizona, 1970



Population of Maricopa County as percent of total population

Population of Gilbert as percent of total population

as Maricopa County while the 45 year old and above has a lower percentage of total population than the same groups for the county population. There appears to be no major increase in the population during the winter months as compared to metropolitan area or other towns of similar size in the state.(6)

### III. COMMUNITY SERVICES

#### Community Government

Gilbert is governed by a Mayor and six Councilmen. All are duly elected for four year terms, half with terms overlapping. Appointed city officials include a City Manager, City Clerk, Attorney, Magistrate, Police Chief, Fire Chief, Public Works Director, and Librarian. The town also has a Building Inspector.

The town has zoning ordinances and a planning and zoning commission. Presently, there is no comprehensive development plan but the Town Council is working toward a plan for the future.

There are 24 employees on the town payroll with an annual payroll of \$153,162 for the past fiscal year.

In the fiscal year 1973-74, the town of Gilbert had an annual income of \$468,162. Total expenditures in the same fiscal year came to \$441,102. This compares with an income of \$172,766 and expenditures of \$142,886 for the fiscal year of 1969-70. The town has a bonding capacity of \$262,124 with a present bonded indebtedness of \$220,000. (9)

Table 4

Sources of Income for the Town  
of Gilbert, 1973 (9)

---

<u>Source</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Property Tax	\$ 28,200
State Sales Tax	55,580
City Sales Tax	27,641
Licenses and Permits	8,105
Police Fines and Forfeitures	11,551
Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax	18,394
Utility Revenue	178,688
Federal Grants	50,861
Federal Revenue Sharing	15,560
State Revenue Sharing	26,279
Franchises	3,216
Auto Lieu	11,997
Irrigation	3,320
Parks and Recreation	4,152
Other	24,628

---

Tax Structure

General Property Tax: The Maricopa County Assessor is responsible for assessing and collecting all state, county, city, school district and special purpose district taxes. Table 5 gives the assessed percentage of full cash value.

Table 5

Percentage of Cash Value  
Assessed by Property Classes

Property Class	Percent of Cash Value
Residential	15
Agricultural	18
Commercial	27
Mines (Producing)	60
Utilities	50
Railroads	60

In Table 6, the property tax rates per \$100 of assessed valuation is given. The tax rate for Gilbert has decreased the past two years. The growth in population has created a burden on the school system and an increase in the school tax. This year has a noticeable decrease in the school tax for the Gilbert District.

Table 6

General Property Tax Rates  
Gilbert, Arizona  
(per \$100 Assessed Valuation) (10)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
State	2.20	1.65	1.90	1.55	.75	1.50
County	2.13	1.13	2.13	2.10	1.94	2.37
City	1.42	1.42	1.72	1.72	1.20	1.00
School	7.30	5.77	7.37	8.99	11.73	5.97
Total	13.05	10.97	13.36	14.36	15.62	10.84

State Income Tax: Corporation income tax rates begin at 2 percent on the first \$1,000 and graduates to a maximum of 10.3 percent on taxable net income in excess of \$6,350. Personal income tax rates begin at 2 percent on the first \$1,000 of income and increase to a maximum of 8 percent on taxable income of \$7,000 or more. Arizona is one of the few states which allows credit on both corporation and personal state tax returns for federal taxes paid.

Sales Tax: Arizona has a 4 percent tax on the gross sales of retail establishments, utilities, theaters, hotels and storage companies.

Manufacturers who do not sell to the ultimate consumer are exempt from the sales tax. Transactions for resale are exempted. A direct sale by an Arizona manufacturer to an out-of-state ultimate consumer is not taxable if the transaction is part of interstate commerce. Gilbert has a 1 percent levy for city sales tax.

Unemployment Insurance Tax: Unemployment insurance rates range from 0.25% to 2.9% of the first \$4,200 of wages paid in the calendar year to each employee. New employers begin at a rate of 2.7%. The employer's rate is annually reevaluated, based on the employer's experience rating and the condition of the fund. A good experience rating may allow a rate below the standard minimum. The average rate of 1.5% is among the lowest in the nation. (11)

Workman's Compensation Insurance: The premium rate on Workman's Compensation Insurance has a wide range depending upon hazards involved in various occupations. Under state law, companies with payrolls which exceed \$1.5 million per year are permitted to be self-insured, subject to approval by the Industrial Commission. They must have assets in excess of \$500,000 and must post bond of \$200,000. The Arizona Industrial Commission's policy holders receive an annual dividend as reimbursement for over-accrual. The average Workman's Compensation rate is \$1.34 per \$100 and the maximum benefit paid is \$616 per month. (12)

Inventory Tax: There is no inventory tax in Arizona.

#### Schools

As one might expect with the phenomenal population growth of the town, a similar growth has been experienced in the Gilbert School System. Gilbert's elementary school enrollment has increased 69 per cent over the past five years. The high school enrollment has increased 61 per cent during the same period. Presently, all schools are near to capacity enrollment.

Additional data for the current year is listed below on the Gilbert School District #24.

	<u>Elementary</u>	<u>High School</u>
Number of Schools	2*	1***
Number of Teachers	1**	42
Total Enrollment	1,704	716
Annual Budgeted Expenditures	\$1,954,933	\$1,208,792
Federal and State Aid	173,961	135,919
Other Sources of Aid	6,007	39,902
Assessed Valuation	11,296,810	11,296,810
School Bonding Capacity	87,589	76,465
School Bonding Indebtedness	11,209,221	11,220,345
Total Volumes in Library	15,461	8,765

\*Kindergarten through sixth Grades.

\*\*Seventh and Eighth Grades.

\*\*\*Ninth through twelfth grades.

A program in diversified occupation is available to those students desiring on-the-job training along with their scholastic work.

Special Education, Home Economics and Related Occupations, Agriculture Cooperatives, and Bachelor Survival Cooking are additional special educational classes offered to the high school students.

The elementary schools offer special classes in learning disabilities for students in kindergarten through sixth grades. Classes for the emotionally handicapped are available in all elementary grades. Resource programs

are available in the primary, intermediate, and junior high level grades.(13)

Institutions of higher learning and technical schools are within less than one hours drive for those students desiring training beyond the high school level. Arizona State University is located in Tempe and provides bachelor, master, and doctoral programs in a wide variety of academic disciplines. Five other Phoenix area institutions including College of Del Rey, DeVry Institute of Technology, Grand Canyon College, Southwestern College and Thunderbird Graduate School of International Management also offer programs of study leading to the bachelor degree. Thunderbird Graduate School also offers a master's degree in International Management.

An extensive Maricopa County Community College System composed of Glendale, Mesa and Scottsdale Community Colleges, Phoenix College, and Maricopa Technical College offers course work for day or evening students in college transfer or vocational education.(3)

#### Fire Department

The Town of Gilbert has a National Board Class 8 Insurance Rating. However, improvement in the department may lower this rating considerably. Fire-fighting personnel consist of 15 volunteer firemen. Equipment includes a 1953 600 gallon

GMC pumper and a 1967 1000 gallon Seagraves pumper. The department also has civil defense and emergency equipment. A class 9 rating is carried in the adjacent area to the town and is serviced by the Rural Fire District. Twelve men and three pumpers are sent to each alarm but as many as seven trucks could be available if needed. The equipment includes two 500 gallon--one carries a 1000 gallon tank--and a 750 gallon pumper which also carries a 1000 gallon tank. Each truck is equipped with first aid equipment. All firemen are licensed Emergency Medical Technicians. A rescue squad is available through the District.(9) (42)

#### Police Department

The Gilbert Police Department has a staff of eleven that includes a Director, Detective, Sergeant and eight patrolmen. The department also has two reservists. All officers serve a dual role of reserve deputy sheriff through the Maricopa County Sheriff's Department. This enables close coordination with the Sheriff's Mesa Substation for calls outside the city limits. All calls are dispatched through the Maricopa County Sheriff's Department though the town does have the capability of dispatching its own force.

The police department works in close cooperation with all law enforcement agencies and emergency services. The department has four vehicles including two patrol, one detective and one staff car.(9)

## Water System

Gilbert's water supply comes from three underground wells. Two are municipally owned while the third is contracted from the Salt River Project. An additional well is under contract if needed. Presently, the water is stored in a one-million gallon, ground level tank and a 55,000 gallon elevated tank, with an additional 500,000 gallon tank proposed. During the peak consumption periods, the usage is 75 percent of capacity but low periods are only at 15 percent of capacity.

The Town of Gilbert owns and operates the water system, serving an area of 20 square miles. There are 1282 residential, 78 commercial and 10 industrial consumers presently. The residential water rates are \$3.25 for the first 10,000 gallons and 30¢ per thousand gallons thereafter for those living inside the corporate limits. Those outside the corporate boundaries pay \$6.30 and 50¢. The commercial and industrial rates are \$9.75 for the first 20,000 gallons and 30¢ per thousand gallon graduating to 20¢ per thousand gallons thereafter. (9)

## Sanitation

The Town of Gilbert provides garbage collection service twice a week for both residential and commercial establishments. Residential fees are \$2.00 per month while the commercial fees vary from \$2.00 to \$10.00 per month depending on the volume of collection.

The town maintains an 18.37 acre sanitary landfill at Ray and Elliot Roads. The hours of operation are from 8 A.M. to 3:30 P.M., Monday through Saturday. Sewage treatment is by oxidation ponds. The system has a capacity for 4,000 population and is now operating at 62.5 percent of capacity. There are 670 residential and 90 commercial connections within the corporate lines. Service beyond corporate lines is by septic tank. Sewer rates are \$2.00 per month for residential. Business and commercial rates are 10¢ per 1,000 gallons of water used except for trailer parks and motels which are charged 8¢ per 1,000 gallons.(9)

#### Flood Control

Flooding is controlled by the Powerline and Vineyard Road Dams that were constructed in the watershed area just east of the Pinal County line. Additional protection will be given with the completion of a floodway along the Roosevelt Water and Conservation District Canal. Presently the District is acquiring the rights-of-way for the project.(14)

#### City Streets

Gilbert has 20.84 miles of city street, of which 17.14 miles are paved and one mile is lighted. The town operates a street department for maintenance and improvement. Plans are for paving an additional mile in 1976.(9)

## Planning and Zoning

The town does have zoning ordinances administered by a seven member planning and zoning commission. Areas beyond the municipal limits are governed by the county which has its own zoning ordinances. Parts of the town are zoned for industrial purposes. Industrial building and/or site plans must be approved by the planning and zoning commission and town council. (9)

## Medical Services

Though Gilbert does not have a hospital, it is within a twenty minute drive to four hospitals with a combined total of 465 beds. Excellent surgical and treatment facilities are offered in the four institutions from open heart surgery to psychiatric outpatient units. Ambulance service is available from Mesa Ambulance Service with two units in Mesa and one in Chandler. Advance Aviation Service in Mesa offers patients air transportation nation wide. Gilbert has one doctor of osteopathy, one pharmacy with one full-time and one part-time pharmacist. The Maricopa County Health Department offers clinics for child health care, family planning and maternal care. In addition, a nutritionist and social worker assist with special needs and instructional programs. Through the WIC (women, infants and children) program, vouchers are given to nutritional deficient and breast feeding mothers for the purchase of food for improvement of their diet. (15) (16) (17)

## Library Services

The Gilbert Public Library has three librarians to serve the people of the town. In addition to its 10,000 volumes, other books and materials are available through the interlibrary loan program. Film strips, projectors, and cassettes are available in the library. A summer reading program is offered for elementary students in cooperation with the State Library Extension. Approximately 200 children participated in the past summer's program. A pre-school story hour is offered every Monday morning during the entire year. The library participates in the College Level Exam Program. Plans are to offer bi-lingual program for pre-schoolers this next year. Services for the blind are also available through the library. Service hours are from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M., Monday through Thursday and 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. Friday. (18)

## Community Recreational Facilities

Gilbert has a one acre public park with picnic area. There is a municipal swimming pool with a playground adjacent to the pool. Organized activities for the community include Little League Baseball, summer softball and baseball and winter basketball for men and boys. Recreational facilities within the schools are two gymnasiums, four tennis courts, two athletic fields and playgrounds. There are two private roping arenas. Community activities are held throughout the year. Gilbert Day is an all day western attraction that is held just prior to Thanksgiving.

Activities of the day include parade, a Lion's Club rodeo, a carnival, and the American Legion bar-b-que and dance. The Western Art Festival, held in February or March is a two day attraction exhibiting the works of western artists of the area. An Annual Art Festival is held the first of May and includes a "Welcome Newcomer Day" to honor all new residents. A free dinner and program is offered to the new residents during this event. Gilbert's Jamboree offers an opportunity for the young ladies of the town to compete in the Gilbert Day Queen Contest. A bar-b-que and dance is also a part of this annual event. On July 4th, the town's residents turn out for a day of games and contest for the total family. Patriotic stage productions are offered by members of the community, along with Spanish dances and various food booths sponsored by community organizations. If additional cultural activities are desired, a half hour drive to Metropolitan Phoenix will give culture from international flavor to our own Arizona's Indian and Spanish heritage. Musical categories ranging from rock, classical and jazz to mariachis and Indian music are presented live. Phoenix Civic Plaza is the new home for the Phoenix Symphony while the university and community colleges have regular concert series. Legitimate theatre is presented by at least ten local groups and touring companies. Many nationally recognized artists live and create in the valley. Art groups, galleries, museums and shows are numerous. (19) (3)

Phoenix also offers college and pro sports in an hours time. It offers Pacific Coast Triple A Baseball, World League Hockey and NBA Basketball. The nationally recognized Arizona State Sun Devils offer exciting college football.

### Housing

Existing housing in Gilbert is considered inadequate. Rental property is difficult to find. The monthly rental rates for two and three bedroom apartments range from \$125 to \$175. Single family homes rent for \$150 to \$175 per month. The 1970 census count show a total of 554 homes with 439 listed as single family dwellings. It lists 289 owners and 231 renter occupied. Though resale of homes is evidenced, most are in the older homes that have been built for a period of ten to twenty years. In the past 42 months home building has been active in Gilbert. Some 350 permits have been issued. The most active time came at the close of 1971 and early 1972. An additional spurt came toward the end of 1972 and the first half of 1973 with the remainder of the time at a rather even pace. Figure 3 shows the number of permits by month and year. There are 26 subdivisions in the area with 45 percent of the homes completed. Table 7 gives the listing of completions, lots available for future home sites and the price range of the homes. (20)

FIGURE 3 Housing Permits  
1971 through 1974  
Gilbert, Arizona

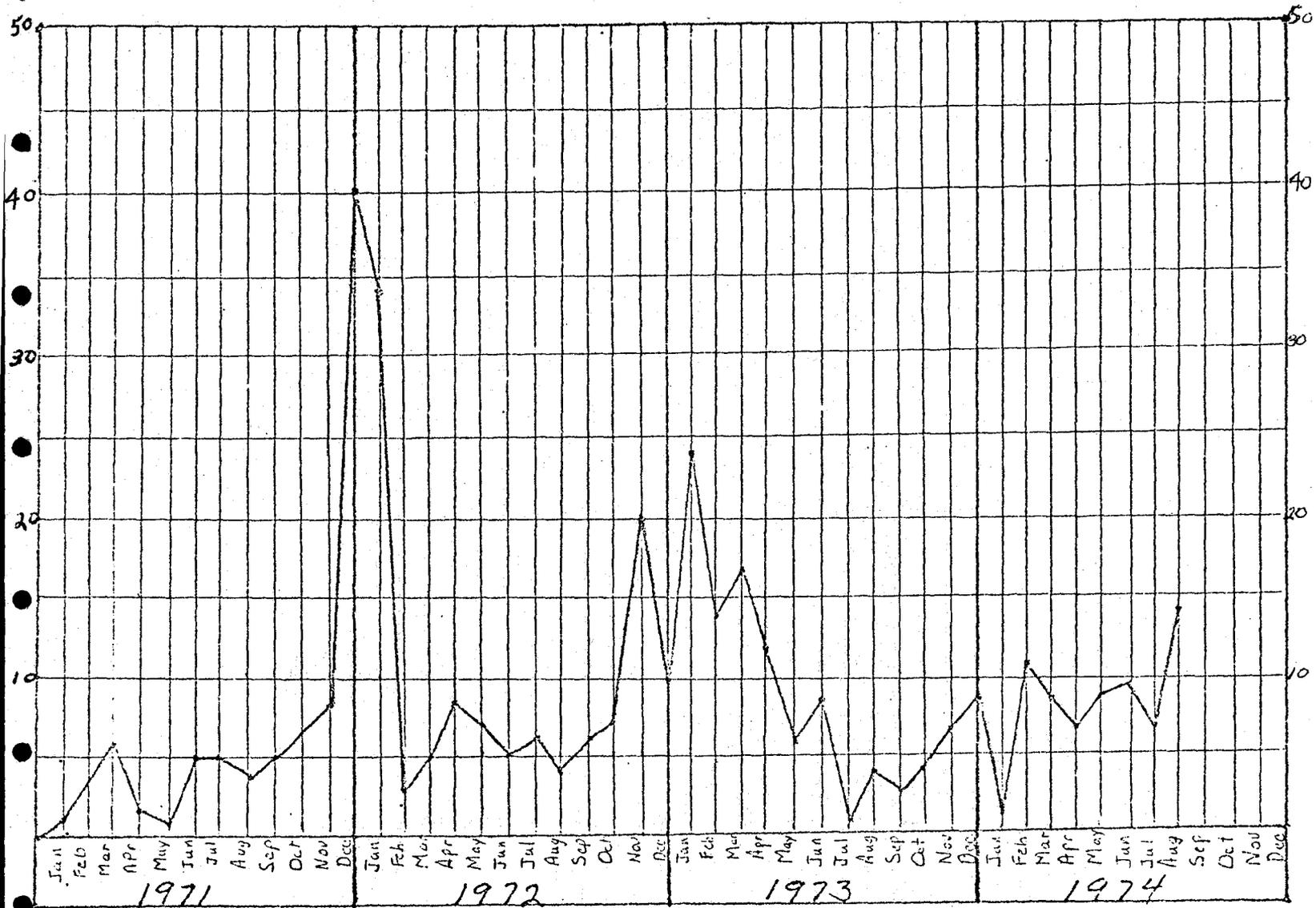


Table 7

Home Construction Since 1970  
Gilbert, Arizona (9)

Number of Subdivisions	Price Range of Homes	Number of Houses Completed	Number of Lots Available for Homes
1	\$18,000-20,000	66	4
1	20,000-25,000	96	4
2	26,000-32,000	33	154
7	30,000-40,000	179	171
15	40,000-55,000	252	428

Construction costs are competitive with the greater Phoenix Metropolitan area. Typical construction and land costs are as follows:

Range of lot size	--	7,000 to 43,560 sq. ft.
Typical lot size	--	7,000 sq. ft.
Range of lot prices	--	\$6,000 to \$12,500
Typical lot price	--	\$7,000
Type of Construction	--	frame, block or brick
Cost per square foot	--	\$21 to \$23

Construction cost of apartment buildings would be lower with a \$16 to \$20 price range.

There is one mobile home park that has 54 spaces.

## Commercial Sales and Services

Although Gilbert's Business District has much competition from the metropolitan area, it offers a large number of service-type businesses as exhibited in Table 8.

Table 8

Businesses in Gilbert, Arizona  
November, 1974 (19)

Type of Business	Number	Type of Business	Number
Antique	1	Gun Shop	3
Appliance	3	Hardware	4
Auto Repair	6	Indian Store	1
Auto Supply	5	Iron Works	4
Barber Shop	2	Jewelry	2
Beauty Shop	2	Laundromat	1
Building Materials	1	Moving and Storage	1
Cabinet	1	Pest Control	1
Car Wash	1	Plumbing and heating	1
Clothing Store	1	Restaurant	2
Custom Hay	2	Saddle Shop	2
Drug Store	1	Small Equipment Rental	1
Feed and Farm Supply	7	Tavern	4
Food Store	2	Towing	1
Furniture	2	Upholstery	2
Gas Station	4	Wallpaper and Floor Covering	3
General Merchandise	1	Wholesaler	3

### Professional Services

Like many small towns, Gilbert has a limited number of professional services available: specifically, 2 CPA's, 1 Insurance Agent, 4 Realtors and 1 Veterinarian. (19)

### Financial Institutions

The First National Bank of Arizona is the only commercial bank located in Gilbert. The San Tan Credit Union is available to the school personnel.

### Construction Services

There are five general contractors and one plumbing contractor in Gilbert. (19)

### Publications

The Gilbert Examiner--recently known as the Arizona Roundup--serves Gilbert, Higley, Queen Creek, Williams Air Force Base, and the fringe areas of Chandler and Mesa. It has a circulation of 650 and is published each Wednesday. The Chandler Arizonan, also a weekly, is published on Wednesday and serves the area. It has a circulation of 6,200. Plans are to increase a Saturday edition as well. The two Phoenix daily papers - Republic and Gazette are available to the citizens of Gilbert. (21) (22)

## Radio/TV Stations

Gilbert has a wide variety of radio fare through the many radio stations covering the Salt River Valley. More than 30 AM, FM, and FM stereo stations provide classical, country, and contemporary music, as well as news, weather, and sports information in two languages, Spanish and English. Five VHF TV stations are available from Phoenix. Channels 3 (ABC), 10 (CBS), and 12 (NBC) are national network stations. Channel 5 is a private station while Channel 8 is a local public broadcasting network station which originates from Arizona State University. The area also has one UHF station broadcasting on Channel 21. (3)

## Churches

The following eight churches serves the community: (19)

Assembly of God	First Baptist
Church of Christ	Pentecostal
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (three wards)	United Methodist
Community Baptist	

## Community Organizations

Gilbert is served by a number of service, civic, business, and educational organizations such as: (19)

American Legion

American Legion Mounted Color Guard

Boy Scouts

Chamber of Commerce

Gilbert Art Club

Gilbert Historical Society

Girl Scouts

Lions Club

Lionettes

Sheriff's Posse

4-H Club

## IV UTILITIES

### Electricity

Electric power is supplied to the Gilbert area by the Arizona Public Service Company. Over the past five years, there has been a continual growth in consumers except for industrial.

Table 9

Number of Electric Meters by Type of Consumer  
Gilbert, Arizona (23)

Year	Residential	Commercial	Industrial
1974	840	105	7
1973	806	116	6
1972	698	111	5
1971	591	103	6
1970	575	100	7

Electric power is supplied in accordance with the following rate schedule:

Monthly Bill Rates - Residential

May - October    \$1.62 which includes the use of    20 kwh  
Summer            3.07¢ per kwh next                    260 kwh  
                     2.16¢ per kwh next                    720 kwh  
                     1.92¢ per kwh next                    1,000 kwh  
                     1.79¢ per kwh all additional kwh

November -

                  April    \$1.62 which includes the use of    20 kwh  
Winter            3.07¢ per kwh next                    260 kwh  
                     1.90¢ per kwh next                    320 kwh  
                     1.28¢ per kwh next                    400 kwh  
                     1.08¢ per kwh all additional kwh

Monthly minimum \$1.62

Monthly Bill Rates - General

\$1.21 which includes the use of    12 kwh  
3.41¢ per kwh next                    488 kwh\*  
2.75¢ per kwh next                    3,000 kwh  
1.21¢ per kwh next                    42,000 kwh  
0.99¢ per kwh next                    400,000 kwh  
0.87¢ per kwh all additional kwh

\*Add 115 kwh per kw for the first 197 kw over 3 kw, 78 kwh per kw next 200 kw and 51 kwh per kw for all additional kw. Minus 0.115¢ for each kwh in excess of 300 kwh per kw or 12,000 kwh, whichever is the greater.

Natural Gas

Natural Gas is furnished by Arizona Public Service Company.  
An increase in the number of consumers is shown in Table 10.

Table 10

Number of Gas Meters by Type of Consumers  
Gilbert, Arizona (23)

---

Year	Residential	Commercial	Industrial
1974	1427	135	12
1973	1440	140	11
1972	1148	120	12
1971	1006	123	12
1970	931	123	13

---

Natural gas is supplied in accordance with the following  
schedule of selected rates:

Monthly Bill Rates - Residential

May - October     \$1.44 including                    5 therms  
Summer            15.83¢ per therm next     20 therms  
                      9.46¢ per therm next     25 therms  
                      5.18¢ per therm all additional therms

November - April

Winter            \$1.44 including                    5 therms  
                      15.83¢ per therm next     20 therms  
                      9.46¢ per therm next     25 therms  
                      8.21¢ per therm next     120 therms  
                      6.64¢ per therm all additional therms

Monthly minimum \$1.44

"Therm" - That amount of gas having a heating value of  
100,000 British Thermal Units.

Monthly Bill Rates - General

\$1.45 which includes the use of            5 therms  
15.83¢ per therm next                    20 therms  
9.46¢ per therm next                    25 therms  
7.47¢ per therm next                    300 therms  
6.53¢ per therm next                    350 therms  
5.80¢ per therm next                    500 therms  
4.76¢ per therm next                    33,800 therms  
4.55¢ per therm next                    215,000 therms  
4.34¢ per therm next                    500,000 therms  
3.72¢ per therm all additional therms

Monthly minimum \$1.45

Peak consumption is January through March with minimum consumption during July through September. El Paso Gas Company is the supplier to the local company.(23)

#### Communications

Telephone service is provided by Mountain Bell Telephone Company. Presently all service is through the Mesa exchange. However, a \$3 million exchange is under construction at the corner of Gilbert and Guadalupe Roads in Gilbert. This exchange will incorporate the latest in technology and will offer services such as automatic billing by tape and instant call tracing. Optional features will include Three-way conference calls, call transfer, speed calling and touch phones. There will be 2200 phone connections at time of changeover with a maximum of 5100 phones. The system is capable of expanding to 15,000 lines for the area. There will be 400 trunk lines into the exchange with 400 outgoing and 200 incoming local tandem.(24)

Approximate date for transfer to the Gilbert exchange is January, 1975. Telegraph service is provided by Western Union through the Mesa or Chandler offices.

## V. MANPOWER RESOURCES

### Labor Market Analysis

From a "farming community" in earlier years, Gilbert has evolved into a "bedroom community" for the Greater Phoenix area. The term "bedroom community" indicates a manpower resource living in the town but employed beyond the corporate boundaries and its immediate area.

Estimation of the labor force is 1,416 people living within the corporate limits and 2,044 people living in the area served by the Gilbert School District and the Gilbert Post Office.

In addition to the manpower resources in Gilbert and the adjacent area, the eastern end of Maricopa County offers a large labor pool for industries desiring to locate in or near the town. The 1970 census shows a population of 181,594 for the three census subdivisions of Chandler, Mesa and Tempe.

## VI INDUSTRIES

### Agriculture

From the early days of homesteading, agriculture has been an important industry economically to Gilbert. Though it has long since diversified from the "hay capital of the world" alfalfa has continued to be the major agricultural income producer. In 1973, it ranked second, in value, to cotton as a single commodity.

Even though much of the cropland north and west of the town has been infringed upon by urbanization, the land east and southeast is primarily used for agricultural production.

Table 11

Acreage for Agricultural Production  
Gilbert, Arizona\* (27)

---

Total available acreage	28,160
Acreage for roads, ditches, etc.	961
Acreage for urban development	2,560
Acreage set aside or fallow	2,156
Total cropable acreage	22,483
Acreage multiple cropped	17,051
Total cropped acreage	39,534

---

\*Estimation is based on data received from the Salt River Water Users, Roosevelt Water and Conservation District and the Bureau of Reclamation.

The total value of crops produced in 1973 was over \$12.5 million. Table 12 shows the diversity of crop production in the area. Though acreage in vegetable production was small relative to total land in production, vegetables show the highest gross return per acre. Ranking first in total value, cotton also shows the second highest return per acre for all crops. (27)

Table 12  
Acreage and Value of Crop by Commodity  
Gilbert, Arizona\* (25) (26)

Crop	Acreage	Value of Crop
Barley	1639	\$ 398,183
Sorghum	1868	458,314
Wheat	2320	805,022
Alfalfa	9005	2,971,650
Hay	517	56,742
Pasture	15174	1,884,982
Silage	1112	209,875
Other Forage	517	124,437
Cotton (Upland)	5406	3,429,680
Cottonseed		580,426
Cotton (Pima)	298	238,354
Cottonseed		19,521
Sugar Beets	227	91,242
Sugar Beet Seed	32	23,616
Other seeds	127	18,669
Cabbage	50	47,250
Lettuce	250	525,000
Cantaloupes	130	263,250
Watermelons	130	143,000
Vegetables (Misc.)	45	105,750
Citrus	400	192,000
Plums	60	26,000
Pecans	100	80,000
Nursery	36	4,594
Gardens	91	407
Total	39,534	12,697,964

\*Estimation is based on data received from the Salt River Water Users, Roosevelt Water & Conservation District and the Bureau of Reclamation. (26, 27, 28, 29)

In 1911, the Pacific Creamery Company built a plant in Gilbert, thus dairying must have grown prior to the company's locating in the town. Economically, dairying is still important with the 1973 sales totaling more than \$4.8 million. Sales of fluid milk accounted for 92 percent of the total. Table 12 gives data on total animals, inventory value and type of sales.(30)

Table 13

Number of Dairy Animals and Economic Value  
Gilbert, Arizona\* (30)

	Numbers	Inventory Value	Annual Value of Product Sales
Cows	3,700	\$2,035,000	\$ 4,440,000*
Heifers	1,850	763,000	
Bull Calf Sales	1,480		59,200
Cull Cow Sales	1,110		305,250

\*Fluid Milk Sales

Due to the creeping urbanization of the Greater Phoenix Area, livestock feedlots were forced to relocate outside the urban area. Those that migrated to the eastern end of Maricopa County had an estimated gross sales of \$1,806,000 for the Gilbert area.(31)

## Manufacturing

Manufacturing provided employment for 444 people and an annual payroll of \$1,919,625 this past year.

Evans Steel Company is the largest employer with 310 people in 1974. The plant has 105,000 square feet under roof and had an annual production of \$5 million in fabricated steel products. The products are marketed in the Phoenix Metropolitan Area. Plant expansion is possible as required by productivity. (33)

Second largest in employment is the Anderson Clayton Company, an oilseed processing and feed mixing plant. Its capacity is 130 tons of oilseed products and 120 tons of feed per day. The plant produces cottonseed oil, cottonseed hulls, linters and various mixed feeds which are marketed in Arizona and California. (35)

The Valley Cotton, Inc., a cotton cleaning and compressing company, employs two permanent and 12 to 20 seasonal employees. The company purchases the raw product from cotton gins in portions of three counties. Geographically, the area includes Marana to the south, Gila Bend to the west, Peoria on the north and east to Queen Creek. California is the primary market for cotton processed through the local plant. (32)

The Chandler Gin Company operates from September through January in the Gilbert plant. It employs two permanent and 10 to 15 seasonal workers. (34)

## Tourism

Although tourism is not a direct major contributor to the economy in Gilbert, an hours drive offers many historical sites as evidenced by the following: (36)

### Historic Sites Within a Fifty-Mile Radius of Gilbert

#### MARICOPA COUNTY

Apache Cave (Skull Cave). Horse Mesa Dam vicinity. 1872.

Cavalry-Apache engagement. Federal.

Arizona Biltmore Hotel. 24th Street and Missouri, Phoenix.

1927. Designed by Albert Chase McArthur assisted by Frank Lloyd Wright. Textile block construction. Private.

Arizona State Capitol. 1700 West Washington, Phoenix. 1899.

Rotunda building of Arizona stone. State.

Arizona State University Archives Building. Tempe.

Twelve-room, two-story red brick constructed 1907 as home for the president of what was then Tempe Normal School. State.

Arizona State University Old Main. Tempe. Three-story

red brick, 1894. Second building constructed at what was then the Territorial Normal School.

Front exterior much altered. State.

Ashurst Cabin. Pioneer Arizona. Pioneer log cabin.

Childhood home of Senator Henry Fountain Ashurst.

Now on display at Pioneer Arizona. Private.

Bartlett Dam. Carefree vicinity. 1939. It was then  
the highest multiple-arch impounding dam in the  
world. Multiple federal and private.

Brazaletes Pueblo. 12 miles NE of Carefree, Horseshoe  
Dam vicinity. 1100-1300 A.D. Sinagua complex.  
Excavated by Arizona State University. Federal.

Camelback Inn. 5402 East Lincoln, Paradise Valley. 1936.  
Unit masonry wall construction, stuccoed, pueblo  
style. Private.

Raymond Carlson House. 1123 West Palo Verde Drive,  
Phoenix. 1951. Frank Lloyd Wright split-level.  
private.

La Casa Vieja. 3 West First Street, Tempe. 1871. Home of  
Charles Trumbull Hayden, founder of Tempe and father  
of Senator Carl Hayden. Adjacent to Hayden's mill  
and ferry. One-story adobe, formerly two stories.  
Much altered. Private.

Corpstein Duplex (Airplane House). 411 and 415 Roosevelt Avenue, Phoenix. Ca. 1900. Two-story brick and stucco, carriage house between units. Private.

Desert Station. St. John's Mission vicinity. 1858. Water for this stage station had to be hauled twenty miles.

Dome House. Cave Creek. 1950. Circular design by Paolo Soleri. Private.

Duppa Station (New River Gasoline Station). Black Canyon Highway. 1860s-1875. Early stage station. Portion of original building remains. Private.

Duppa-Montgomery Homestead. 116 West Sherman, Phoenix. 1868. One of the earliest homesteads in the Salt River Valley. Private.

Earth House. Cosanti Foundation, Scottsdale. 1956. Unusual construction: concrete poured over earth mounds. Paolo Soleri design. Private.

Evans House. 1108 West Washington, Phoenix. Queen Anne style residence. Private.

Farmer-Goodwin House. 820 Farmer Avenue, Tempe. Ca. 1883. Two-story adobe, French doors and windows, wide central hall. Private. NR.

Fort McDowell. 1867. Important base for Apache campaigns.

Now a reservation. Indian trust.

Grady Gammage Auditorium. Arizona State University, Tempe.

1963. Last building constructed from Frank Lloyd Wright design. Noted for acoustical engineering. State.

Gila River Indian Reservation. 1859. First Indian reservation

in Arizona. 1871. First Indian school in Arizona.

Indian trust.

Goodyear Site. Chandler vicinity. 1916-1944. Planned community established by Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. Private.

Guadalupe. S of Phoenix. 1907. One of two major Yaqui villages in Arizona. Established by Yaqui refugees from Mexican oppression. Private.

Hackett House (Hilge Bakery). 401-405 Maple, Tempe.

1888. Bakery, residence, and retail shop. Two buildings. Red brick. Municipal.

Hayden's Ferry. Mill Avenue and Salt River, Tempe.

1872. Established by Charles Trumbull Hayden, founder of Tempe. Municipal.

Hayden Mill. Mill Avenue and Salt River, Tempe.

1874-1894. Site only. Mill established by Charles Trumbull Hayden, founder. Private.

Hermosa Inn. 5532 N. Palo Cristi Road, Scottsdale.

1935. One-story adobe, Spanish style. Designed by Western artist Lon Megargee. Private.

Hohokam-Pima Irrigation Sites. Phoenix area. Extensive prehistoric canal system. Multiple municipal, private, and Indian trust. NR.

Horseshoe Dam. Cave Creek. 1944. Sixth and last water storage dam of Salt River Project. Multiple private and federal.

Hunt's Tomb. Papago Park, Phoenix. 1932. George W. P. Hunt was Arizona's first state governor and served seven terms. A successful businessman and banker, Hunt achieved national prominence as a leader in prison and labor reform and once served as US Minister to Siam. Municipal.

Initial Point. S side of Gila River opposite mouth of Salt River. Ca. 1854. Initial point of official surveys. State.

Jeppsen House. 690 N. Alma School Road, Chandler, 1910?

One of the oldest houses in Chandler. Colonial style, 24 rooms. Private.

Litchfield Park. Litchfield. 1916. Planned community by Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. Private.

Luhrs Hotel. Central and Jefferson, Phoenix. 1888.

Neo classic, much altered, but retains elaborate pedimentation on the 2nd and 3rd floors. Private.

Maricopa County Complex. Bounded by Jefferson, Madison, First Avenue, Third Avenue, Phoenix. 1964. Four major buildings connected by raised landscaped plaza. County.

Mesa Grande. Near Brown Road and 10th Street, Mesa.

Prehistoric site. Private.

Carlos Montezuma Grave. Fort McDowell Cemetery. 1923.

Montezuma, an Apache, became a successful physician and fighter for Indian rights. Indian trust.

Neighborhood House. Near South 7th Street and East

Southern Avenue, Phoenix. 1912. Community building. Municipal.

Park of the Canals. Lehi Bluff. Bounded by Horne Street,  
Mesa Consolidated Canal. Prehistoric. Hohokam  
canal system. Private.

Rose Pauson House. End of 32nd Street North, Phoenix.  
1940. Ruins of Frank Lloyd Wright building.  
Private.

Niels Peterson House. 56th Street and Southern Avenue,  
Tempe. 1892. Queen Anne revival farm house. Private.

Phoenix Original Site. East Van Buren and 28th Street,  
Phoenix. Ca. 1868-1870. The townsite was moved  
west several blocks in 1870 leaving this area  
as a separate community until the town expanded  
to include it. Multiple state and private.

Phoenix Carnegie Library and Library Park. 1101 West  
Washington, Phoenix. 1908. Red brick, modified  
circular plan. Municipal.

George Poil House. 4070 Priest Road, Tempe. 1905.  
Two-story, frame farm house, three fireplaces.  
Private.

Pueblo Grande. 4619 East Washington, Phoenix. Ca.  
500-1400 A.D. Hohokam village ruins and irrigation  
canals. Only completely excavated ball court N  
of Mexico. Excavated by Smithsonian. Municipal. NR.

Dr. R. L. Rosson House. 139 North 6th Street, Phoenix.  
1892. Victorian, local bricks. Eastlake mode, three  
stories, hexagonal turret. Private. NR.

San Marcos Hotel. Chandler Place, Chandler. 1912.  
California Mission style. Private.

Old Scottsdale Elementary School. 133 East Main,  
Scottsdale. 1914. One-story, red brick. Municipal.

Solar House. Shea Blvd. and Sundown Drive, Scottsdale.  
1957. Designed to use solar energy. Private.

Strong-Reeves House. 604 Ash. Tempe. Ca. 1895.  
One-story brick and adobe, mansard roof. Private.

Sun Bonnet House. 5808 North 30th Street, Phoenix.  
1953. Frank Lloyd Wright design modified by  
addition of second story by another architect.  
Private.

Taliesen West. Scottsdale, 1937. Frank Lloyd Wright  
school and residence for architects. Private. NR.

Territorial Doctor's Office. 6 West 5th Street, Tempe.  
1886. One-story adobe. Private.

Tierra Verde, Litchfield Park. 1960s. Planned community,  
one of twelve in the old Litchfield area. Private.

Trinity Cathedral. 100 West Roosevelt, Phoenix. 1915.  
Mission style, brick and tufa. Private.

Wells Fargo Building. 59th Avenue and Grand Avenue,  
Glendale. Wells Fargo freight office. Private.

Westward Ho Hotel. 618 North Central, Phoenix. 1928.  
Major Southwestern hotel for many years. Private.

White Residence. NW of Tempe bridge. 1919. River stone,  
imaginative design. Private.

#### PINAL COUNTY

Adamsville Ruin. State Highway 287, Florence vicinity.  
Classic Hohokam, 1200-1450 A.D. Includes ballcourt  
and irrigation ditches. State. NR.

Adamsville Site. W of Florence. 1866. Ruins of early  
agricultural community based on irrigation.  
Private.

Alamo Canyon. West of Picket Post Mountain. Salado  
sites. Federal.

Arnett Creek. Superior vicinity. Salado sites. Federal.

Bah Ki (Baaki). Casa Blanca Ruin vicinity, Gila River Indian Reservation. ? to present. Pima agricultural community. Butterfield Stage Station 1858. Early steam flour mill. Indian trust.

Blackwater Stage Station. Gila River Indian Reservation. 1875. Stage station at Pima village. Indian trust.

Blue Water Site. E of Casa Grande. 1870s? Stage station between Maricopa Wells and Tucson.

Burnt Corral Pueblo. Roosevelt Dam vicinity. Salado ruin. Federal.

Butte-Cochran Charcoal Ovens. 18 miles E of Florence. 1870s. Five beehive ovens of native stone.

Camp Pinal (Camp Infantry, Camp Picket Post). Superior vicinity. 1870. Established to protect miners from Apache. Private.

Casa Blanca Ruins. Gila River Indian Reservation. Hohokam ruins. Indian trust.

Casa Blanca Ruins National Monument. One mile N of Coolidge.  
14th century. Village, canals, and unusual four-story  
caliche building. Federal. NR.

Clandestine Smelter. Florence vicinity. Ca. 1890.  
Illegal processing of high-grades ore.

William Clarke House. Main Street, Florence. 1884.  
Two-story adobe, much deteriorated. Private.

First Florence Courthouse. Fifth and Main Streets,  
Florence. 1877. U-shaped adobe, two-storied  
west wing. Private.

Gila River Indian Reservation. 1859. First Indian  
reservation in Arizona. 1871. First Indian  
school in Arizona. Indian trust.

Maricopa Wells Site. St. John's Mission vicinity.  
1858. Butterfield Overland Stage Station site.  
Site visited by Spanish in 17th and 18th centuries.  
Indian trust.

Mineral Mountain Archaeological Site. 50 miles SE of  
Phoenix. Prehistoric Desert Hohokam site. Mounds.  
Unexcavated. Federal.

Oneida Stage Station Site. Casa Grande vicinity. 1858.

Butterfield Overland Stage Station site.

Peralta Grant Monumental Rock. Montezuma's Head vicinity, Estrella Mountains. 1883-1895. Petroglyph presented as "evidence" in spectacular land grant fraud. Indian trust.

Picacho Pass and Picacho Peak. Picacho vicinity. 1846, 1862. Mormon Battalion campsite, 1846. In 1862 the second and last military skirmish of the Civil War to take place in Arizona occurred at Picacho Pass. State.

Picacho Petroglyph Site. East of Eloy. Prehistoric petroglyph site. State.

Pinal County Courthouse, Second. Between 11th and 13th Streets on Pinal Street, Florence. 1891. Victorian, red brick, grand staircase with railings of redwood carved in England. County.

Pinal Ranch. Halfway between Superior and Miami on Highway 70. 1870s. Site of Camp Pinal. Early ranch house, 13 room adobe with much of original furniture. Private.

Poston's Butte. Florence vicinity. Charles Poston (1825-1902) Arizona's first delegate to Congress, is buried here where he had intended to erect a Temple to the Sun. State.

Sacaton Intaglio (Monster). Sacaton vicinity. Prehistoric intaglio effigy. Indian trust.

Sacaton Station. Sacaton. 1857. Terminus of stage line to Fort Yuma. Indian trust.

Silver King Mine. Superior. 1877. Rich silver mine. Federal.

Snaketown. 3 miles W of Gila Butte on the Gila River Indian Reservation. 500-1150 A.D. Hohokam village ruins including ball court. Indian trust. NR.

Superstitions. Apache Junction vicinity. Setting of mythical Lost Dutchman Mine. Federal.

Thompson Southwest Arboretum. Picket Post Mountain vicinity. 1924. Noted desert arboretum with specimens from all over the world. State.

Weaver's Needle. Superstition Mountains. Landmark. Federal.

GILA COUNTY

Apache Trail State Highway 88 from Roosevelt Dam to Horse Mesa Road Junction. 1905. Built for Roosevelt Dam construction. Federal.

Camp Reno. Punkin Center vicinity. 1867-1870. Base for Apache campaigns.

Roosevelt Cemetery. Roosevelt Dam vicinity. 1905-1911. Cemetery for original town. Federal.

Roosevelt Dam. On the Salt River NE of Phoenix. 1911. First major project completed under the Newlands Act of 1902. Rock construction, 284 feet high, 1125 feet long. NR.

Salt River Diversion Canal. Roosevelt Dam vicinity. 1905. Diverted water from dam construction site. 15 miles long. Federal.

Sieber Monument. 2 miles N of Roosevelt Dam on Highway 188. 1907. Al Sieber, famous guide and Indian scout was killed during construction of Roosevelt Dam. Federal.

Tonto National Monument. Roosevelt vicinity. Federal.

## VII. TRANSPORTATION

### Rail Service

Rail transportation to Gilbert is provided by the Southern Pacific Company. The freight service is in carload lots (less than carload lots is handled by motor freight) with the shipper having the loading responsibility. Since Gilbert is on the main line, there is daily freight drop. Passenger service is available in Phoenix through AMTRAK. (37)

Table 14

Railway Transit Time from  
Gilbert, Arizona to:

Town	Delivery Time (days)	Town	Delivery Time (days)
Baltimore	6	New York	10
Chicago	4	San Diego	3
Dallas	5	Seattle	8
Denver	3	St. Louis	4
Los Angeles	2	Tucson	2
New Orleans	5		

### Motor Freight

Ten trucking firms provide Gilbert with service to all major points. The firms providing daily service are United Parcel, City Delivery, O-N-C Hopper, Thunderbird, and Transportation Services. Four firms offer service on a freight basis only

and are C.W. Keith Transfer, R.E.A., Western Gillette, and Yellow Freight Lines. Leeway Freight Company provides service on a truck load basis only.

Table 15

Truck Transit Time from  
Gilbert, Arizona to:

Town	Delivery Time (days)	Town	Delivery Time (days)
Baltimore	10	New York	10
Chicago	10	Phoenix	Overnight
Dallas	5	San Diego	2
Denver	5	Seattle	10
Los Angeles	2	St. Louis	8
New Orleans	10	Tucson	Overnight

Bus Systems

There is no bus service to the Town of Gilbert. However, transportation and freight services are offered daily in the neighboring towns of Chandler and Mesa. The Greyhound Company has nine buses through Chandler and 15 buses through Mesa. The Continental Company has five buses through Chandler and four buses through Mesa. Both companies offer national services through their franchised routes. (38)

Highway System

Gilbert lies three miles east of State Highway 87 and south of Baseline Road (State T-69). Both routes have had a yearly increase in traffic until this past year. Tables 16 and 17 gives the traffic count for the years of 1969 through 1974.

Table 16

Average 24-Hour Traffic from Chandler  
North City Limits to the  
Junction of Baseline Road(2)

Year	Total Number of Vehicles	Number of Out-of-State Vehicles
1969	10,135	1,029
1970	11,450	1,035
1971	12,698	1,391
1972	13,169	1,198
1973	13,447	847
1974	13,000*	---

\*May, 1974 Count.

Table 17

Average 24-Hour Traffic from  
Tempe East City Limits  
to Junction of State 87(2)

Year	Total Number of Vehicles	Number of Out-of-State Vehicles
1970	8,035	474
1971	8,348	492
1972	13,840	1,259
1973	14,090	1,113
1974	12,000*	---

\*July, 1974 Count

## Air Service

Three airports are within a 40-minute drive of Gilbert. Falcon Field is a municipal airport located in Mesa. The airport has one lighted, asphalt runway that is 4,300 feet in length. The airport services include aviation and jet fuels, hangars, tie downs, and maintenance service. The field has UNICOM and approach lights. Charter service is available offering both interstate and intrastate flights.(39)

The Chandler Municipal Airport has one lighted, asphalt runway that is 2,600 feet in length. Aviation fuel and tie downs are available at the facilities.(40)

Commercial air service is available through the Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport. International service to Mexico from Phoenix is supplied by two airlines. Seven additional airlines provide passenger and freight service domestically with connections to international flights at numerous destinations. Four airlines provide freight service only.(3)