

Early Historic Streets (ca. 1775-1940)

(Boundaries include 17th Street to the south; St. Mary's Road to the north, Granada Ave to the west and Stone Avenue to the east and Toole Avenue to the northeast. Earliest name shown in parenthesis; current name shown in bold print; no name change shown in bold print)

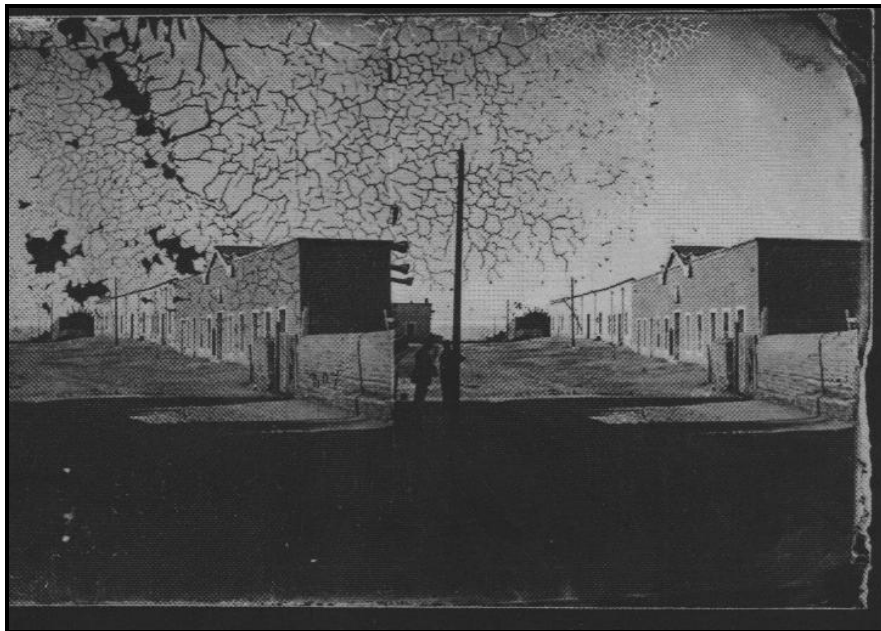
Prepared by the City of Tucson Historic Preservation Office, 2012

- **Council Street** (Miltenberg Street) – Named during Arizona's Territorial period after German immigrant, Frank Miltenberg (1854-1913). In 1874, Miltenberg arrived in Arizona, initially working at the Silver King Mine before establishing the Tucson's first bakery a year later at 28 North Stone Avenue. Miltenberg was active in local politics, serving for six years as councilman for Ward 2. The eastern portion of the street, between Toole Avenue and Stone Avenue retained the name Miltenberg Street until at least 1939, while the western half of the street, between Stone Avenue and Meyer Street was changed to Council Street, purportedly in reference to Tucson's town council.

Source(s): McClintock, J.H. *Arizona: The Youngest State*. Chicago: The S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1916 (Vol.III).

- **Court Street**-In 1856, Tucson's presidio walls made navigating the local streets difficult. In an effort to circumvent the walls and avoid having to re-enter the presidio through the main gate, a section of the south wall was opened and Court Street was established, affording a direct route through the presidio.

Source(s): Lockwood, Frank C and Donald W. Page. *Tucson the Old Pueblo*. Tucson: Santa Cruz Valley Press, 1930; Reprint 2005.



Stereograph of Court Street, late 1800s (image courtesy of the Arizona Historical Society, Tucson. Photograph No. B111291).

- **Meyer Street** (Callejon de las Flores)– Originally named “Flower Alley” during Tucson’s Spanish period, its name was later changed to honor German-born soldier and politician, Charles H. Meyer (1829-1907). He came to Arizona with the US Army as part of the Hospital Corps and settled in Tucson in 1858. While living in Tucson, he was the town druggist, a justice of the peace, and implemented chain gang labor to clean city streets.

Source(s): Lockwood, Frank C and Donald W. Page. *Tucson the Old Pueblo*. Tucson: Santa Cruz Valley Press, 1930; Reprint 2005.

- **Alameda Street** (Calle de la Milpes/Cemetery Street) –Originally named Calle de la Milpes (‘Road Which Leads to the Fields’) during Tucson’s Spanish period in reference to the route linking the presidio and adjacent agricultural fields. Renamed Cemetery Street in the mid-1800s, the street served as the main thoroughfare between the center of downtown and the local military cemetery near the intersection of Stone and Toole Avenues. Between 1872 and 1875, the cemetery was moved farther north and the street was renamed Alameda Street in reference to the thick stands of Alamos (cottonwood) trees near the banks of the Santa Cruz River.

Source(s): Lockwood, Frank C and Donald W. Page. *Tucson the Old Pueblo*. Tucson: Santa Cruz Valley Press, 1930; Reprint 2005.

Henry, Bonnie. “A Huge Archaeological Undertaking”. *Arizona Daily Star*. 12 October 2008.



Historical photograph of Alameda Street facing east, after road paving, 1920 (image courtesy of the Arizona Historical Society, Tucson. Photograph No. B35524).

- **Main Avenue (Calle Real)** –Originating during Mexico’s Spanish period, “Royal Road” connected Spain’s southern and northern territories. The route linked the southern cities of Mexico City, Guadalajara, Mazatlan, and Culiacan, Magdalena to Spain’s northern outposts, including Tucson. Over time, the Calle Real extended to Yuma, San Diego and San Francisco. Even after Mexican independence in 1821, Calle Real remained the primary travel route linking Mexico and the southwestern United States. In 1872, the street name was changed to Main Avenue.

Source(s): Lockwood, Frank C and Donald W. Page. *Tucson the Old Pueblo*. Tucson: Santa Cruz Valley Press, 1930; Reprint 2005.

Midey, Connie. “Camino Real Ruled in the Day”. *Arizona Republic*, 8 October 2007.



Historical photograph of Main Avenue facing north, Fremont House in foreground, late 1800s (image courtesy of the Arizona Historical Society, Tucson. Photograph No.74366).

- (Calle de la Mission or Calle del Arroyo) **Pennington Street** – Originally named in the late 1600s after the route connecting Tucson’s Presidio with mission San Cosme de Tucson located at the base of Sentinel Peak. During that same period, the street was also referred to as Calle del Arroyo, in reference to the arroyo immediately south of the presidio walls. The street was renamed in 1871 to honor businessman and Arizona pioneer Elias Green Pennington (1809-1869) who used the arroyo for his saw-mill business. In 1869, Pennington was killed by Apache Indians.

Source(s): *The Weekly Arizonan*, 12 June 1869.

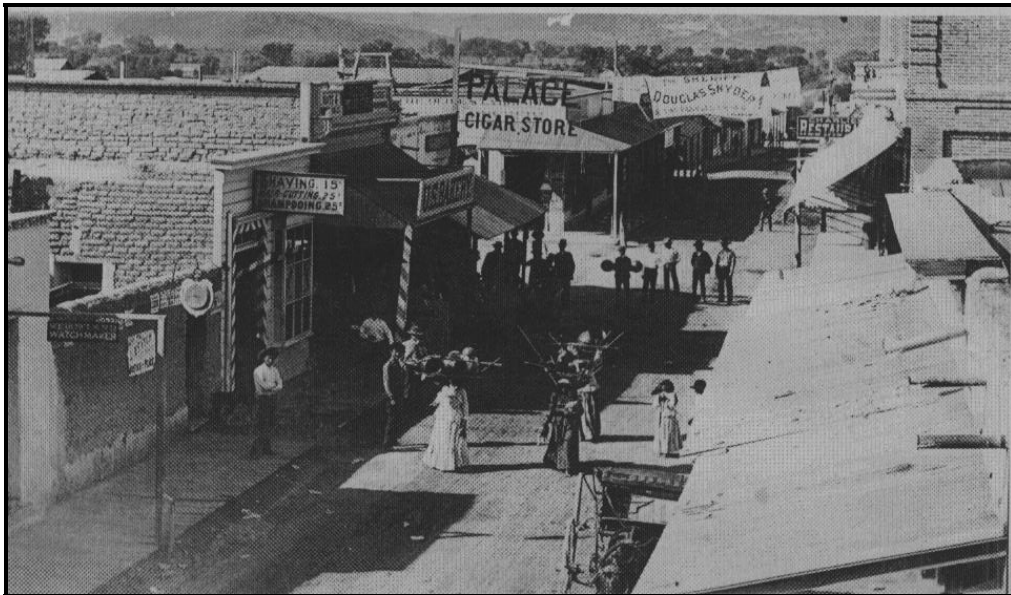
Lockwood, Frank C and Donald W. Page. *Tucson the Old Pueblo*. Tucson: Santa Cruz Valley Press, 1930; Reprint 2005.



Historical photograph of Pennington Street, ca 1881 (image courtesy of the Arizona Historical Society, Tucson. Photograph No.B109289).

- **Congress Street** (Calle de la Alegria) – Originally named “Street of Joy” during Tucson’s Spanish period. In 1869, its name changed to Congress Street, derived from Charles O. Brown’s Congress Hall Saloon. In 1867, Arizona’s territorial capital was moved to Tucson and Brown’s saloon served as one of three meeting places for the Territorial Legislature.

Source(s): Lockwood, Frank C and Donald W. Page. *Tucson the Old Pueblo*. Tucson: Santa Cruz Valley Press, 1930; Reprint 2005.



Historical photograph of Congress Street facing west, ca 1888 (image courtesy of the Arizona Historical Society, Tucson. Photograph No.2911).

- **Convent Street** – Named in 1869 for the convent located adjacent to San Augustín Cathedral. The convent was built to house seven Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet. When the nuns finally arrived in 1870, they opened the city’s first parochial school for girls next to San Augustín Church—the St. Joseph’s Academy for Young Ladies. Three years later they opened a school for American Indian children at San Xavier Mission, followed a year later by the establishment of the St. Augustine’s Parochial School for Boys.

Source(s): Sheridan, Thomas E. *Los Tucsonenses: The Mexican Community in Tucson, 1854-1941*. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1986.

McMahon, Sister Thomas Marie. “The Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet: Arizona’s Pioneer Religious Congregation: 1870-1890”. St. Louis University: Masters Thesis, 1952.



Historical photograph of Convent Street, late 1800s (image courtesy of the Arizona Historical Society, Tucson. Photograph No. B207839).

- **Jackson Street**- Named in 1872 after John A Jackson (ca 1835-1870), a rancher and farmer who lived at the San Pedro settlement near Tucson. On 16 April 1870, he was ambushed and killed by Apache Indians on his return to his ranch.

Source(s): *The Weekly Arizonan*, 16 April 1870.



Historical photograph of Jackson Street, 1895 (image courtesy of the Arizona Historical Society, Tucson. Photograph No.B200277).

- **Ochoa Street** – Named during Arizona’s Territorial period to honor Estevan Ochoa (1831-1888), whose ancestors arrived in Mexico with the Cortez expedition. He was born in Chihuahua, Mexico to a wealthy mining and ranching family. Before settling permanently in Tucson in 1860, he lived in Mesilla, New Mexico. He was a prominent Tucson businessman, politician, and philanthropist. He helped fund the construction of the city’s first schools.

Source(s): Sheridan, Thomas E. *Los Tucsonenses: The Mexican Community in Tucson, 1854-1941*. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1986.



Historical photograph of the southeast corner of Ochoa Street and Convent Street, looking east-southeast, Marist College in foreground, ca 1916 (image courtesy of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Tucson).

- **McCormick Street**-Named during Arizona's Territorial period after territorial delegate to Congress, Richard McCormick (1832-1901). In the 1870s he sponsored legislative measures to reduce discrimination against Mexicans in the Arizona territory. With support of Governor Anson P.K. Safford, McCormick also helped establish Arizona's first public school system.

Source(s): Lockwood, Frank C and Donald W. Page. *Tucson the Old Pueblo*. Tucson: Santa Cruz Valley Press, 1930; Reprint 2005.

Sheridan, Thomas E. *Los Tucsonenses: The Mexican Community in Tucson, 1854-1941*. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1986.

- **Camp Street**- In 1862, a tent camp located in what is now the Armory Park neighborhood was established for Union soldiers. The camp, named Military Plaza was abandoned in September 1864 but re-activated in 1866, after which time it was a permanent military post under the name Camp Lowell. During the camps occupation, soldiers used a path, known as Camp Street, connecting the Old Military Plaza to the village of Tucson. Portions of the street were built over, but remnants of the alignment follow modern-day Broadway Boulevard.

Source(s): Cosulich, Bernice. *Tucson, The Fabulous Story of Arizona's Ancient Walled Presidio, 1962-1900s*. Tucson: Treasure Chest Publications, 1953.



Historical photograph of the intersection of Camp Street and Stone Avenue, looking west, ca 1904 (image courtesy of the Arizona Historical Society, Tucson. Photograph No. BN200555).

- **Corral Street**- Named in the late 1860s for the location of the U.S. quartermaster's corral where Camp Lowell's military horses were housed. The corral was located west of Camp Lowell near South Scott Avenue.

Source(s): Sheridan, Thomas E. *Los Tucsonenses: The Mexican Community in Tucson, 1854-1941*. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1986.

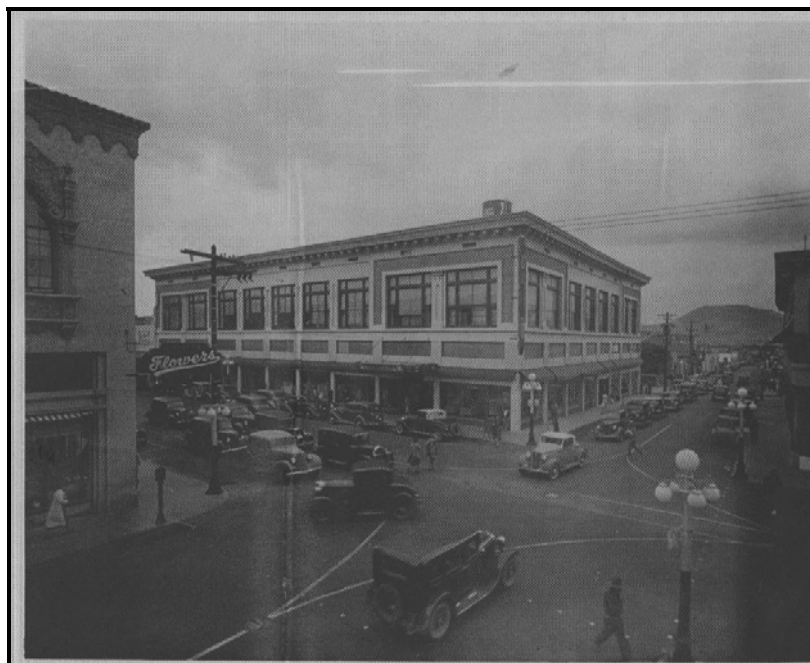
- **Toole Avenue**– Named during Arizona's Territorial period after Tucson's mayor, Dr. James Toole (1824-1884). Before serving in politics, he acted as Adjutant General for the Arizona Territory. He was also a surgeon and later a banker. Upon collapse of his bank, Toole took his own life.

Source(s): Arizona Historical Society Ephemera Files. *Places-Arizona-Tucson-Streets-Names-General*. Consulted November 23, 2011.

- **Stone Avenue** – Named during Arizona's Territorial period for Colonel John Finkle Stone (ca 1836-1869). He was a colonel in the Union Army and owner of the first house on Stone Avenue at McCormick Street. Stone also operated a mine near Apache Pass, where he later died during an Apache attack. Between 1926 and 1990, Stone Avenue was part of U.S. Highways 80 and 89.

Source(s): *Weekly Arizona Miner*, 30 October 1869

Arizona Historical Society Ephemera Files. *Places-Arizona-Tucson-Streets-Names-General*. Consulted November 23, 2011.



Historical photograph of the intersection of Pennington Street and Stone Avenue, 1938 (image courtesy of the Arizona Historical Society, Tucson. Photograph No. BS200574).

- **Scott Avenue**–Named during Arizona’s Territorial period after businessman and Tucson pioneer, William F Scott (1831-1914). In the 1870s, he operated a flour mill adjacent to his home at the corner of Main and McCormick (since demolished).

Source(s): Lockwood, Frank C and Donald W. Page. *Tucson the Old Pueblo*. Tucson: Santa Cruz Valley Press, 1930; Reprint 2005.

- **Granada Avenue**– Its name derives from the Spanish word meaning “pomegranate.” The area between what is now Interstate-10 and Main Avenue once supported irrigated agricultural fields during Arizona’s Territorial period.

Source(s): Sheridan, Thomas E. *Los Tucsonenses: The Mexican Community in Tucson, 1854-1941*. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1986.

- **Cushing Street** – Named in 1872 for First Lieutenant Howard B. Cushing (1838-1871). During his early military career, Cushing participated in many notable Civil War battles, including Shiloh, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg and Hatcher’s Run. In 1871, while in pursuit of Apache Chief Cochise, Lieutenant Cushing was killed by Apache Indians.

Source(s): *Arizona Citizen*, 13 May 1871

- **Church Street** – Named during Tucson’s Spanish period in reference to the original San Agustin Cathedral and convent. Built between 1860 and 1863, the cathedral was located between Court Street, Church Street and what is now Broadway Boulevard.

Source(s):Arizona Historical Society Ephemera Files. *Places-Arizona-Tucson-Streets-Names-General*. Consulted November 23, 2011.



Historical photograph of San Augustin Cathedral and plaza, ca 1883 (image courtesy of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Tucson).

- **Franklin Avenue**—Named in the 1870s after the military scout and surveyor, Charles Franklin (ca 1844-1924). In 1871, he served as a scout for General Crook, and a year later, helped Sidney W. Foreman complete the first formal survey of Tucson. “Charles Franklin” appears to have been an alias, and his real name was Albert Franklin Banta.

Source(s): Arizona Historical Society Ephemera Files. *Places-Arizona-Tucson-Streets-Names-General*. Consulted November 23, 2011.

Lockwood, Frank C and Donald W. Page. *Tucson the Old Pueblo*. Tucson: Santa Cruz Valley Press, 1930; Reprint 2005.

- **Kennedy Street** - Named in the 1870s for local merchant Hugh Kennedy (ca 1840-1870) who was fatally wounded by Apache Indians while driving provisions to Camp Grant.

Source(s): *The Weekly Arizonan*, 4 June 1870

- **Simpson Street**—Named in 1872 after William H. Simpson (birth date unknown-1871), a silver prospector who came to Tucson after numerous unsuccessful mining ventures in Central and South America. Before he was killed by Apaches in 1871, Simpson mined several prospects around Tucson and served as a soldier under First Lieutenant Howard B. Cushing.

Source(s): *Arizona Citizen*, 13 May 1871

- **Otero Avenue**—Named during Arizona’s Territorial period after Sabino Otero (1842-1914), the “cattle king of Tubac.” Otero was a prominent Mexican rancher who operated one of the largest ranches in southern Arizona—a former Spanish land grant stretching across both sides of the Baboquivari Mountains through the middle Santa Cruz Valley.

Source(s): Sheridan, Thomas E. *Los Tucsonenses: The Mexican Community in Tucson, 1854-1941*. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1986.

- **Elias Avenue**—Named during Arizona’s Territorial period after prominent Mexican pioneer, Jesus Maria Elias (1829-1896), who was also recognized as one of the most skilled Indian fighters in the territory. In 1871, he played a prominent role in the notorious Camp Grant Massacre. Both Jesus Maria and his brother Juan served in the territorial legislature.

Source(s): Sheridan, Thomas E. *Los Tucsonenses: The Mexican Community in Tucson, 1854-1941*. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1986.

Lockwood, Frank C and Donald W. Page. *Tucson the Old Pueblo*. Tucson: Santa Cruz Valley Press, 1930; Reprint 2005.

- **Samaniego Avenue**-Named during Arizona's Territorial period after Mariano Samaniego (1844-1907), a native-born Mexican who later became a naturalized U.S. Citizen and attended St. Louis University. His educational background and frontier skills helped him become one of Tucson's most successful businessmen and politicians. He operated stage and freight lines, as well as harness and saddle shops. Samaniego also founded the Canon del Oro and Rillito ranches, and participated in the Santa Cruz Valley Canal and Irrigation Company, an early venture to provide water to the Tucson Basin.

Source(s): Sheridan, Thomas E. *Los Tucsonenses: The Mexican Community in Tucson, 1854-1941*. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1986.

- **Ash Alley**-A narrow north-south trending alley located between North Stone and North Church Avenues, and West Franklin and West Council Streets. The alley was given a name in the 1930s when land owners began subdividing their large residential lots, selling the back half of their lots for new homes. It is unclear how the alley's name originated, but it is likely that it refers to the household refuse that was discarded along the alley.

Source(s): Rochlin, Jay. "A Simple Question Leads Tucson's 'Street Man' into Intriguing Hobby." *Tucson Citizen*, 19 December 1980.

- **Calle Carlos Arruza**-Named in the 1940s to honor acclaimed bullfight Carlos Arruza (1920-1966). Arruza rose to fame as a bullfighter in the 1940s and fought in Nogales, Sonora on multiple occasions.

Source(s): Portillo, Ernesto. "Nogales Bullfights Saw Grace Amid Gore". *Arizona Daily Star*, 18 July 2007.

- **Washington Street**-Named in the late 1870s in honor of the first president of the United States, George Washington.

Source(s): Arizona Historical Society Ephemera Files. *Places-Arizona-Tucson-Streets-Names-General*. Consulted November 23, 2011.

- **Telles Street**-Named during Arizona's Territorial period after Mexican pioneer and farmer Joaquin Telles (1835-1890). The street was originally spelled Tellez, but was later changed to Telles.

Source(s): Sheridan, Thomas E. *Los Tucsonenses: The Mexican Community in Tucson, 1854-1941*. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1986.

Arizona Historical Society Ephemera Files. *Places-Arizona-Tucson-Streets-Names-General*. Consulted November 23, 2011.

- (Sister’s Lane) **Saint Mary’s Road**-Named in 1880 in reference to Arizona’s first hospital, Saint Mary’s Hospital. Established in 1880 by the Sisters of Saint Joseph of Carondelet, the hospital housed 11 patients, four sister-nurses, and one doctor.

Source(s): Sheridan, Thomas E. *Los Tucsonenses: The Mexican Community in Tucson, 1854-1941*. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1986.

Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet. *St. Mary’s Hospital and Sanatorium*. Tucson: Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet, Ca. 1910.

Brief descriptions of early historic streets no longer in existence in Tucson (in full)

- **Calle de la Mesilla** – Named during the mid-1800s to honor the U.S. acquisition of the Gadsden Purchase, the Treaty of La Mesilla was formalized on Nov. 16, 1854. The U.S. army had formerly stationed their supply outposts along this road. Located between Main Street and Convent Street, and south of Broadway Boulevard, the street was eventually built over to make way for the Pima County Superior Court building.

Source(s): Otero, Lydia R. *La Calle: Spatial Conflicts and Urban Renewal in a Southwest City*. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 2010.

- **Maiden Lane** (Calle de la India Triste or “Street of the Sad Indian Girl”) – Local lore suggests that the street was named during Tucson’s Mexican period in reference to an unmarried Indian girl who lived with a Mexican officer in the presidio. After his death, she was exiled by her own family and the family of the military officer. In the 1870s, the street name was changed to Maiden Lane and became the first home for Tucson’s “sporting district.”

Source(s): Woosley, Anne I. *Early Tucson*. Charleston: Arcadia Publishing, 2008.

Carmony, Neil. *Whiskey, Six-Guns and Red-Light Ladies, George Hand’s Diary, Tucson 1875-1878*. Silver City: High Lonesome Books, 1994.

- **Sabino Alley** (Gay Alley) – Running from Ochoa on the north to McCormick Street on the south, Sabino Alley was a short passageway between Meyer and Convent Streets. In 1891, in an effort to move the “sporting district” along Meyer Street away from the center of town, the district was re-established along Sabino Alley. In the early 1930s, a tall fence was constructed to obscure the view of the alley from pedestrian traffic. In the 1960s, the alley was built over when the Tucson Convention Center was built.

Source(s): Cosulich, Bernice. *Tucson, The Fabulous Story of Arizona’s Ancient Walled Presidio, 1962-1900s*. Tucson: Treasure Chest Publications, 1953.



Historical photograph of Sabino Alley, 1955 (image courtesy of the Arizona Historical Society, Tucson. Photograph No.18190).

- **Pearl Street/Ott Street** (Calle del Correo) – Originally named “Post Office Street,” during Arizona’s Territorial period. The street ran north of Pennington Street roughly between what is now Granada Avenue and Church Street. The name was derived from the home and post office of Tucson’s postmaster and mayor, Mark Aldrich’s (1801-1873). The south-western half of street was alternatively called Pearl Street, referencing a madam who ran a brothel south of Pennington Street. The street name changed again in 1872 to Ott Street in honor of local Sheriff, Hylor Ott (1830-1881).

Source(s): Carmony, Neil. *Whiskey, Six-Guns and Red-Light Ladies, George Hand’s Diary, Tucson 1875-1878*. Silver City: High Lonesome Books, 1994.

Sonnichsen, C.L. *Tucson: The Life and Times of an American City*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1987.