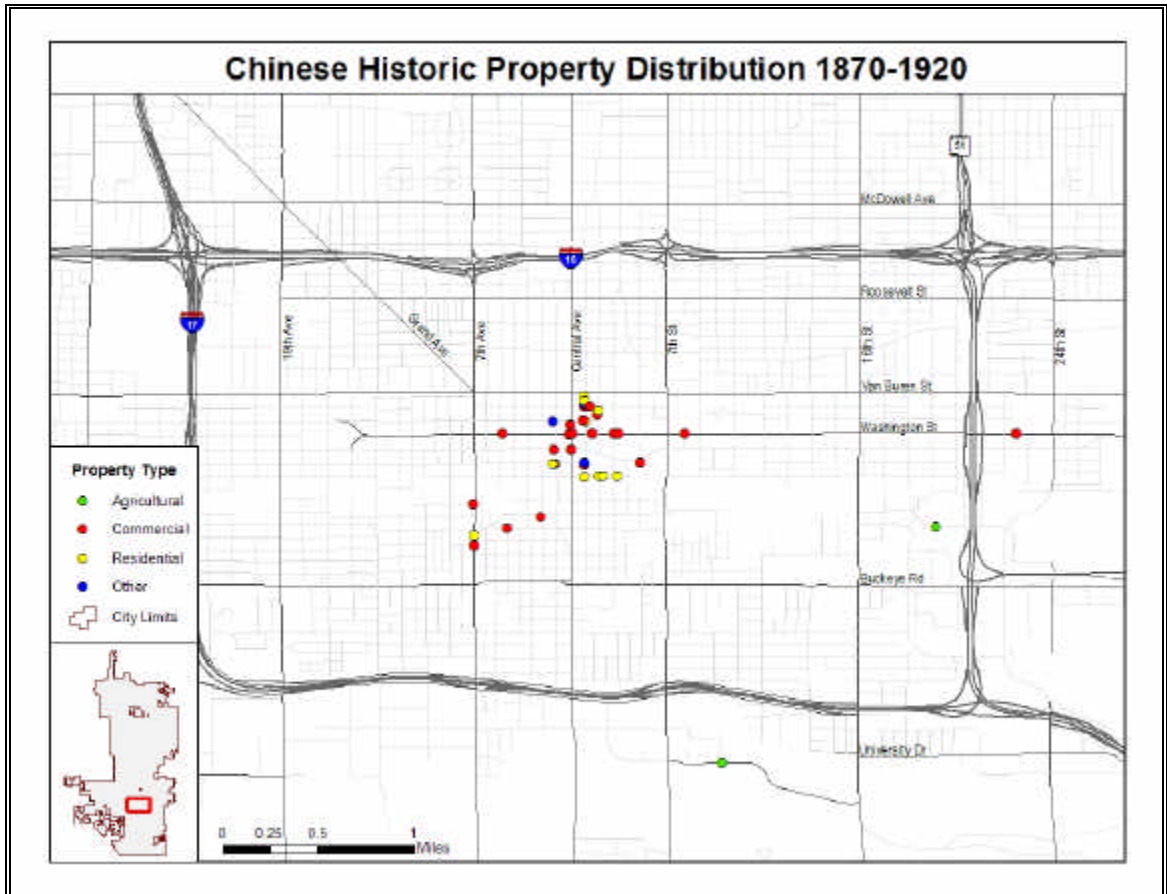


# APPENDICES

## APPENDIX A - MAP SUMMARIES

Text by Daniel D. Arreola, PhD., School of Geographical Sciences, Arizona State University. Maps by Olivia Montalvo, McNair Scholar, School of Geographical Sciences, Arizona State University.



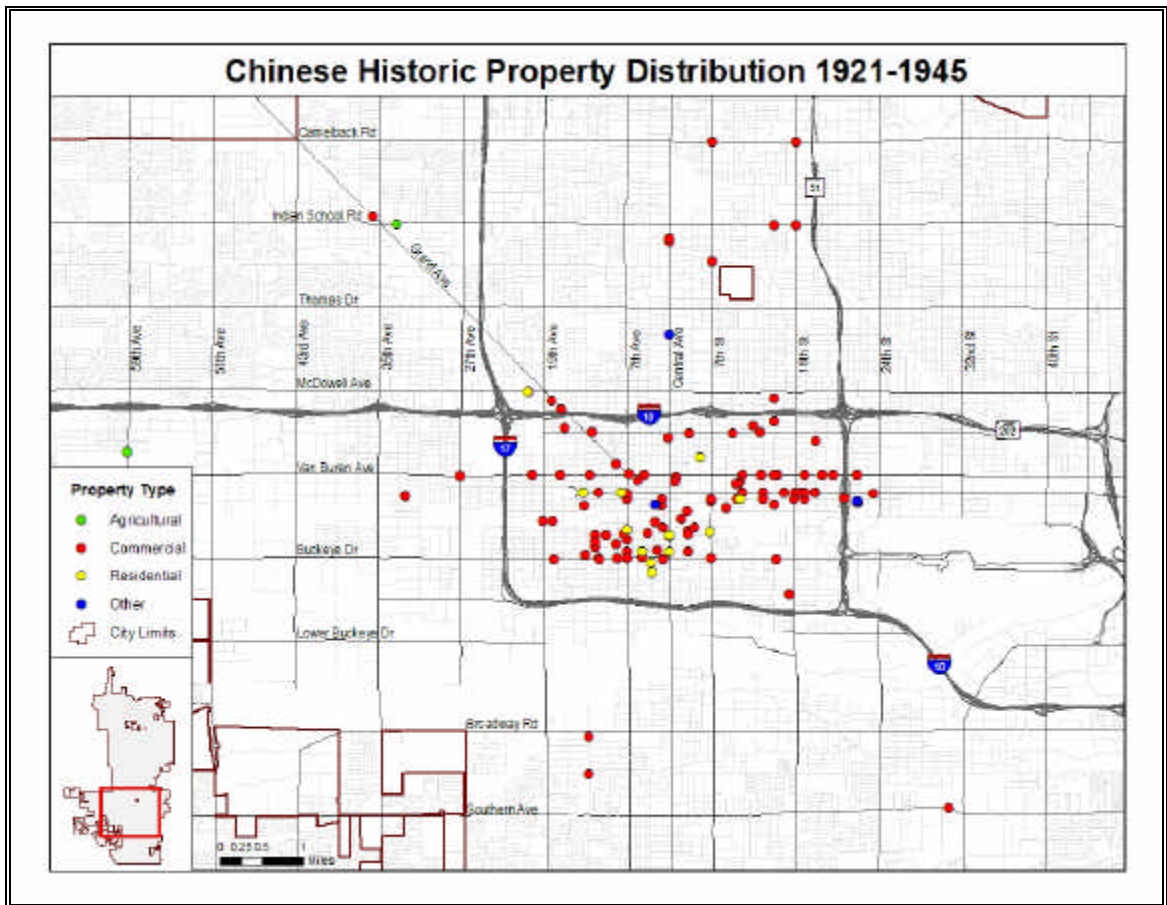
MAP I. CHINESE HISTORIC PROPERTY DISTRIBUTION, 1870-1920

The earliest Chinese in Phoenix drifted into the Salt River Valley in the late 1870s having worked on the extension of the Southern Pacific Railroad into Arizona from California. Map I illustrates the nodes of concentration for this early population. Because early Chinese immigrants were prohibited from owning land or real estate, all resided on leased properties at this time. A few established themselves as truck farmers, essentially vegetable gardeners—an agricultural enterprise that has engaged overseas Chinese historically in many parts of the world. On Map I, the distribution of agricultural properties south of Buckeye Road near 7<sup>th</sup> Street and Buckeye Road, east of 16<sup>th</sup> Street illustrate this type of activity.

More common, however, were small commercial businesses evident on Map I by the cluster of properties between 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue and 7<sup>th</sup> Street and north and south

between Van Buren and Washington streets. These locations were chiefly restaurants, groceries, and other neighborhood services. As discussed in the text of this report, most Chinese in Phoenix during this era resided above, behind, or near these leased commercial properties, oftentimes in the same building. The residential properties shown on Map I suggest the small number of distinct dwellings occupied by Chinese independent of a commercial property.

The relative concentration of these property types—commercial and residential—also captures the spatial extent of the two Chinatowns that emerged in this early history of downtown Phoenix and illustrated above in the details of Sanborn Fire Insurance maps (Figure 2 and Figure 3). The scatter of commercial properties along Washington Street — an early streetcar line — mirrors the locations of many Chinese restaurants in downtown Phoenix (Table 1).

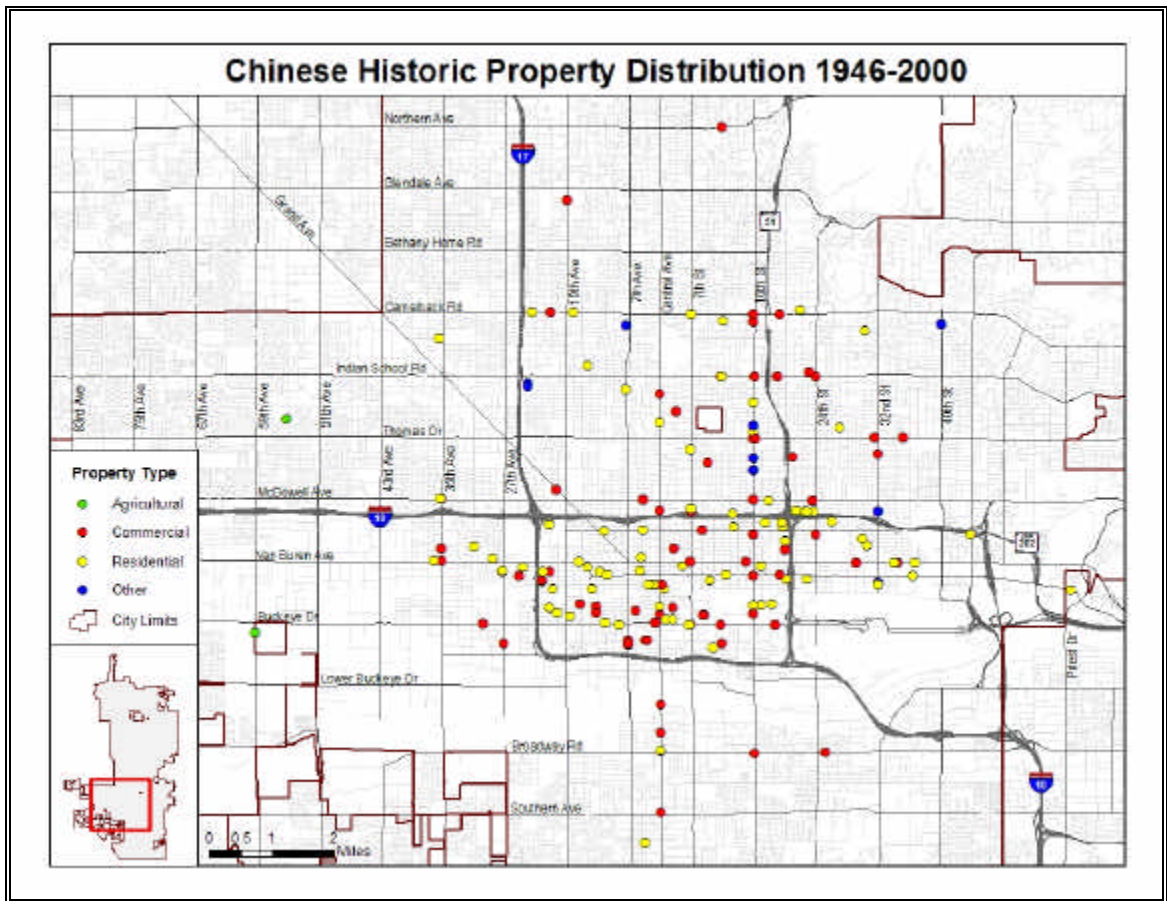


**MAP II. CHINESE HISTORIC PROPERTY DISTRIBUTION, 1921-1945**

Map II illustrates the explosion of Chinese properties that resulted from the growth of Chinese population in Phoenix during this era. Chinese especially came to monopolize neighborhood groceries in a roughly 2 x 6 square mile zone between 19<sup>th</sup> Avenue and 24<sup>th</sup> Street, and between McDowell and Buckeye roads. The number of Chinese who operated groceries in Phoenix grew from thirty-four in 1921 to fifty-three just eight years later in 1929 (Table 2).

Many of these Chinese grocers operated and serviced predominantly Hispanic (Mexican) and African American neighborhoods of south central Phoenix. As discussed in the text of this document, Phoenix Chinese businessmen during this era established contacts with wholesale suppliers in Los Angeles and San Francisco that enabled them to expand the grocery business in Phoenix.

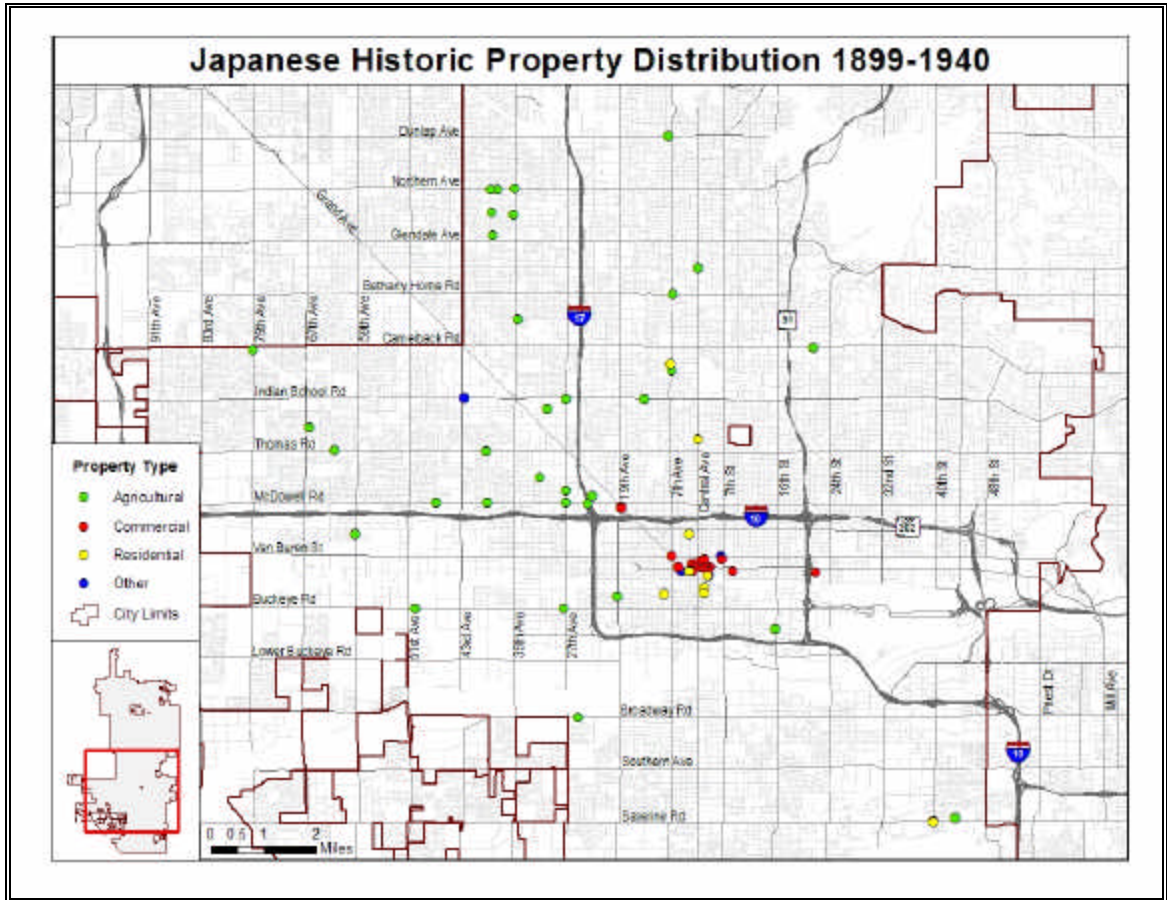
Between 1921 and 1945, as evident from this map, a few pioneering Chinese entrepreneurs were able to locate commercial properties north along Indian School and Camelback Roads between Central Avenue and 16<sup>th</sup> Street. The small number of residential properties on this map reinforces how most Chinese in Phoenix during this time were still forced to live above or behind their businesses as restrictions on property ownership were still in place in this era.



**MAP III. CHINESE HISTORIC PROPERTY DISTRIBUTION, 1946-2000**

The areal explosion of Chinese across Phoenix is well illustrated in Map III. Chinese properties are now seen beyond the central southern zone of the city as witnessed in the previous era.

The number of Chinese groceries in Phoenix likely reached its zenith in 1950 when some two hundred such businesses were scattered across the city from Northern to Southern Avenues between 35<sup>th</sup> Avenue and 32<sup>nd</sup> Street. However, the most instructive change in property distributions evident on Map III is the greater number of residential properties — circa one hundred — that color this view of Phoenix. The removal of the Chinese Exclusion Act, immigration of new Chinese after WWII, and returning Chinese veterans from that war meant that Chinese in Phoenix were now free to own and occupy residential properties.



**MAP IV. JAPANESE HISTORIC PROPERTY DISTRIBUTION, 1899-1940**

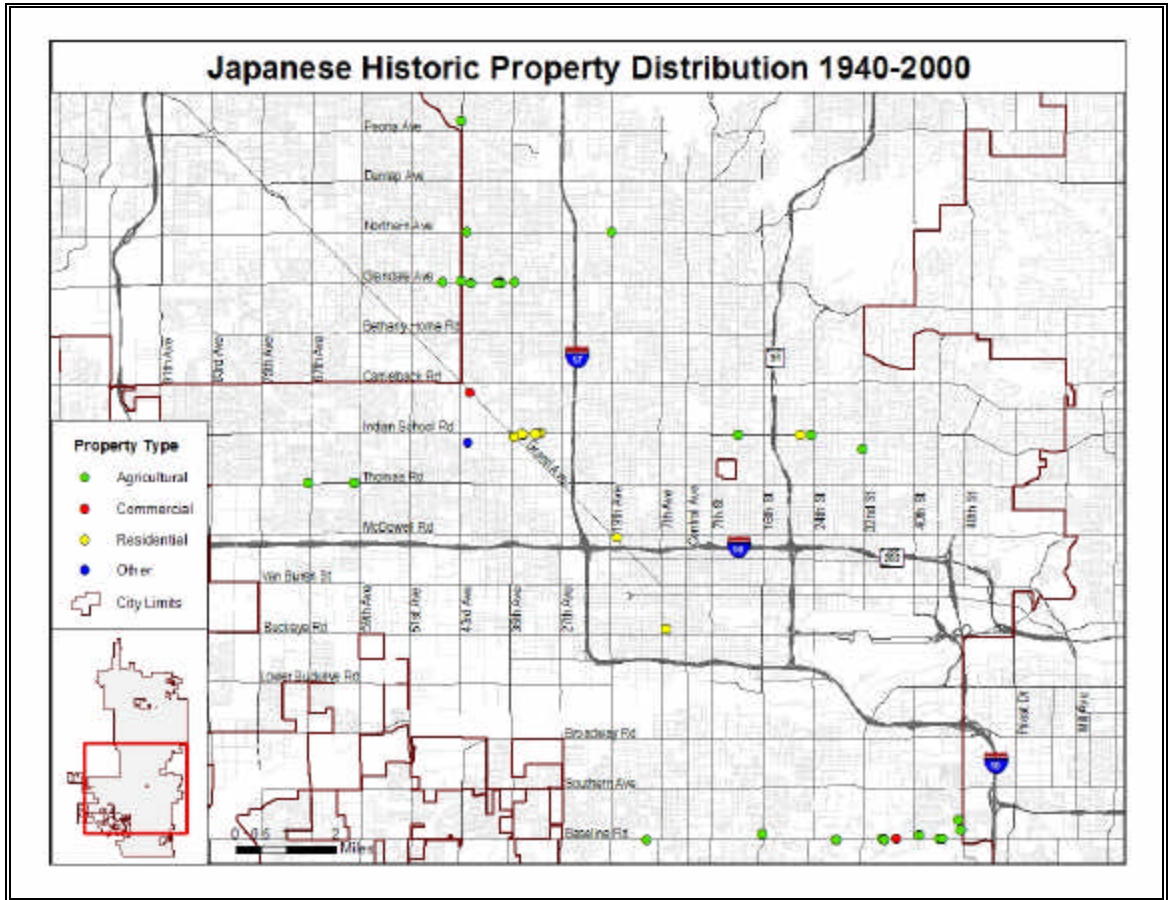
The earliest significant population of Japanese in the Salt River Valley came to Glendale to work sugar beet farms and a factory. After the 1915 collapse of that experiment, Japanese founded truck farms on leased land in northwest Phoenix. Map IV illustrates this scatter of Japanese operated farms as agricultural properties. Japanese truck farmers here and across the valley were responsible for the first commercial production of cantaloupes, tomatoes, strawberries, and lettuce.

A second agricultural innovation introduced to the Phoenix area by Japanese during the 1930s was cut flower farming along Baseline Road near 40<sup>th</sup> Street.

The third cluster on Map IV is the commercial properties in the warehouse district south of downtown Phoenix where several Japanese engaged wholesale produce businesses among other neighborhood services during the 1930s.

Japanese like the early Chinese who came to Phoenix before them were prohibited by law from owning property. Typically, properties were leased, and Japanese resided on farms at or near businesses, illustrated by the residential

cluster surrounding the commercial properties between Van Buren and Buckeye roads.

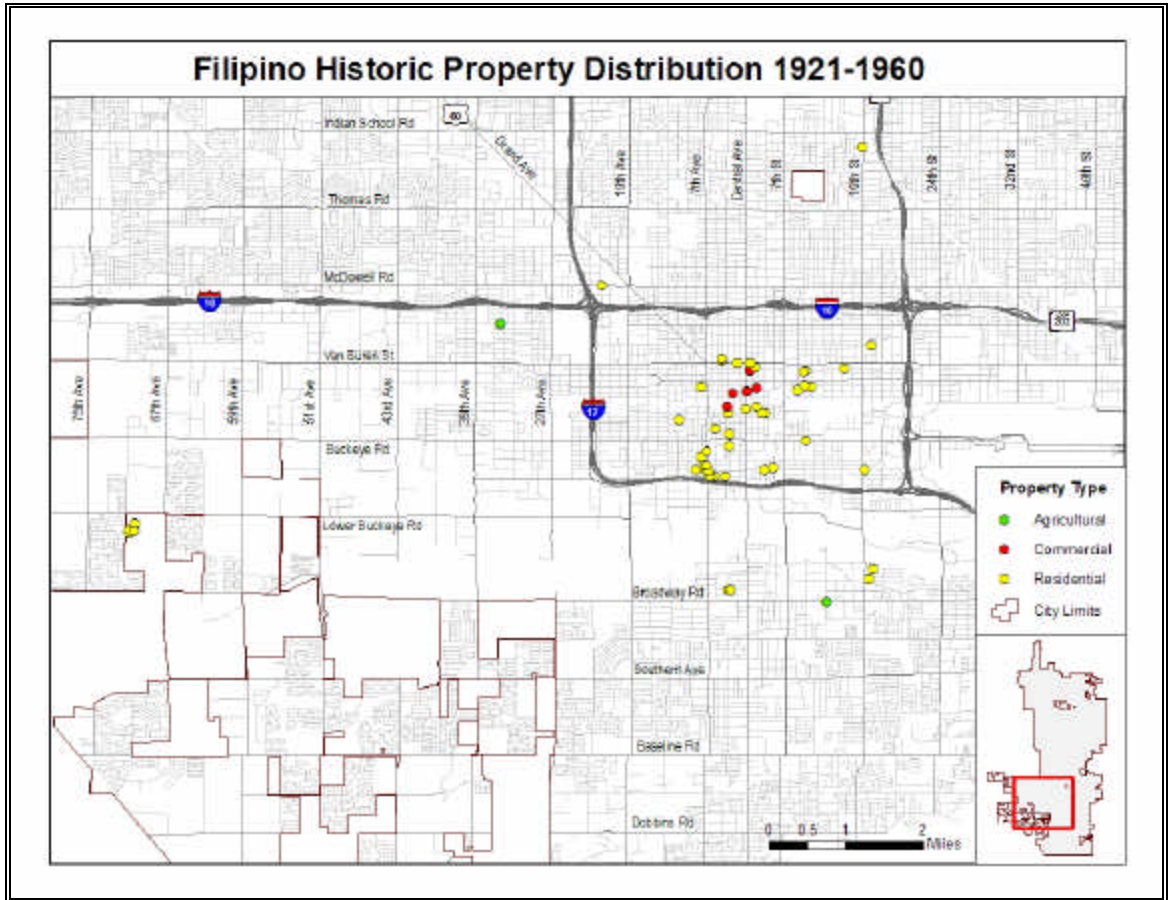


**MAP V. JAPANESE HISTORIC PROPERTY DISTRIBUTION, 1940-2000**

After World War II, many Japanese returned to Phoenix from internment camps across the western United States. The repeal of the Alien Land Law that prohibited them from owning property before the war permitted Japanese to found new properties and carry on as truck farmers and flower gardeners in northwest Phoenix and especially along Baseline Road in South Phoenix.

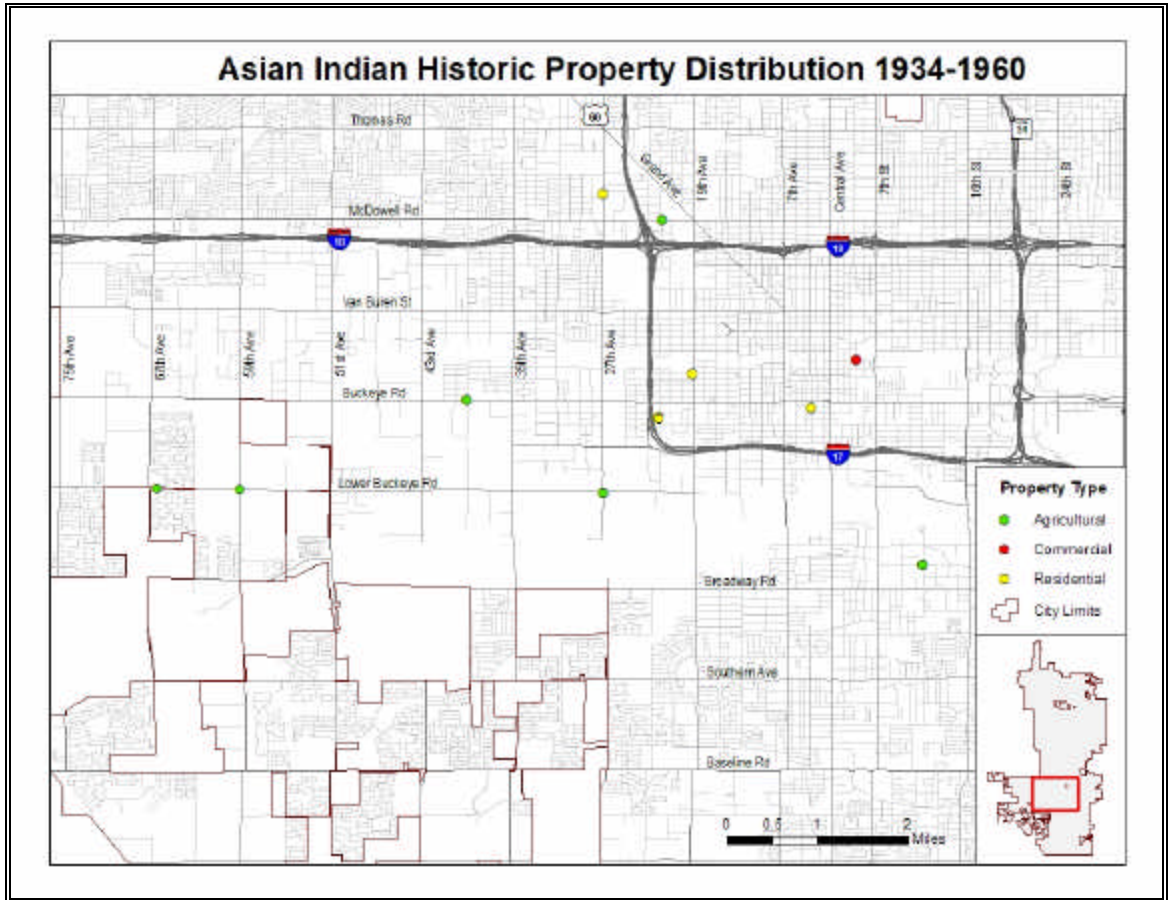
During this era, Japanese temporary workers began to reside near 35<sup>th</sup> Avenue and Indian School Road, creating a node that would emerge as the core of Japanese population in Phoenix.





**MAP VI. FILIPINO HISTORIC PROPERTY DISTRIBUTION, 1921-1960**

Filipinos in Phoenix developed two residential concentrations: one in central south Phoenix where many intermixed with Hispanic residents, and in a small cluster called Santa Maria outside of the city limits at 70<sup>th</sup> Avenue and Lower Buckeye Road.



**MAP VII. ASIAN INDIAN HISTORIC PROPERTY DISTRIBUTION, 1934-1960**

Asian Indians, chiefly Sikhs, became engaged in agricultural industries both as laborers and as a prominent business wholesaler, hence the dominance of agricultural properties on the periphery of Map VII and the single commercial property.

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