

ANZA DAYS ADVENTURE GUIDE



WWW.ANZADAYS.COM

*Your Chance to Experience a True Southwestern Adventure.
Don't Forget Your Hat!*



GREATER Santa Cruz River Valley TOURISM COUNCIL

"The mission of the Greater Santa Cruz River Valley Tourism Council GSCRVTC is to promote the natural, artistic, cultural, historic and recreational experiences of the Greater Santa Cruz River Valley to tourists and residents."

The GSCRVTC is a partnership of many tourism leaders, Chambers of Commerce, and community stakeholders in the Santa Cruz Heritage Area.

We hope you enjoy your Santa Cruz River Valley experience!

Jim Green, Chairman of the GSCRVTC

San Ignacio Inn and Golf Resort



www.HaveSomeFun.us

Welcome to the first edition of the Anza Days Adventure Guide. This collaborative effort was designed to capture the history, present, and future of the Arizona lifestyle in the Santa Cruz Heritage Area.

October 1, 2011, kicks off a month full of Anza Days events and activities in the Heritage Area in anticipation of Arizona's 100th birthday, and our State Wide Centennial Celebration.

The 1775-76 Spanish expedition of Juan Bautista De Anza is highlighted in this publication, and serves as a personal invitation for you to join the festivities. Become a part of Arizona's history!

Dawn Morley, Have Some Fun, LLC

Editor/Publisher info@HaveSomeFun.us

As a visitor from Michigan, I am inspired and awestruck by the beauty and rich history this area of the country offers. I am looking forward to my next trip to explore more along the Anza Trail and surrounding areas.

Thank you for your hospitality! I have met the most wonderful people along the way. I look forward to seeing you all very soon.

Cherie Morehouse, Morehouse Media

*Data Entry/Proofreading * Desktop Publishing * Digital & Offset Print Consulting
Graphic Design * Preflight/Prepress Services*



***Celebrate this incredible journey every October
along the Juan Bautista De Anza National Trail
in the Santa Cruz River Valley.***

**Heritage and History
of the Anza Expedition
Along the Santa Cruz River,
and the Anza Trail.
*Pages 4-15***

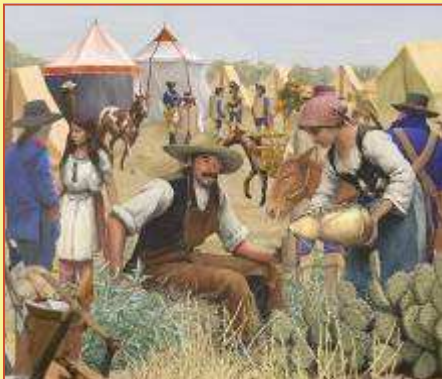


**Traditional Era Attire
*Pages 16-17***

**Communities Along
the Anza Trail.
*Pages 20-45***

**Points of Interest and
Popular Activities.
*Pages 46-59***

Fun All Year Long!



**Safe Travel
Tips and Truth
*Pages 60-61***

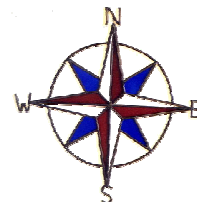


**Annual October Anza Celebrations,
Heritage & Community Events,
*Pages 62-65***

A special Thank You to Graphic Design Specialist Bill Singleton, of Pima County Graphic Services Department for his contribution of the illustrations featured above, and throughout this publication. Look for these illustrations at the various Pima County Juan Bautista de Anza Trail heads



**Walk it!
Bike it!
Ride it!
Explore it!**



The Juan Bautista De Anza National Historic Trail!



A Pioneer of Spanish American History!

Juan Bautista de Anza

Contributed by Phil English, NPS and Karol Stubbs, Anza Trail Coalition of Arizona.

The Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail commemorates the 1200 mile expedition of 1775-1776 led by Lieutenant colonel Anza from Culiacan, Mexico to establish a presidio in Alta California: San Francisco.

Attention first focused on the Anza Trail in 1975 when prominent Southern Arizona rancher Yginio Aguirre and Arizona Historical Society Director, Sidney Brinckerhoff, led a commemorative expedition north from Nogales Arizona. The re-ride was an official Bicentennial Project and celebrated the 200th anniversary.

The first Anza Trail section to be opened to the public in Arizona is a 4.2 mile hike between Tumacácori National Historical Park, and Tubac Presidio State Historic Park, which follows the historic route taken by Anza during the winter of 1775-76.

Don Garate, late Chief of Interpretation for the Tumacácori National Historic Park, was known to many as Captain Juan Bautista de Anza.



1975 Bicentennial re-ride photo contributed by Rick Collins.

Drawing on his tremendous knowledge of Captain Anza and Spanish Colonial history, Don presented first person living history programs. His legacy of honesty, generosity, and dedication to his work and to his family will always be remembered.



*Yginio Aguirre
above*

*Don Garate below
Remembered*



History Begins - Located in north central Spain in 1693, some 290 miles east of the French border, is a Basque area where Juan Bautista, "the Elder" was born.

In 1712 he sailed for Mexico, and in 1718 he reached Sonora where he owned a store and silver mine. By 1720 he and two other Basque émigrés had established silver mines south of Arizpe. It was near there that "the Elder's" son was born in 1736 in Fronterias, Mexico.

In 1752, young Anza enlisted in the Spanish Army and advanced rapidly to the rank of Captain by 1760. As such, he explored much of Southern Arizona in his battles against the Apache and other Native American tribes.

www.AnzaTrail.com

In 1772, Juan Bautista proposed an expedition to the existing Spanish settlements on the California coast such as San Gabriel and Monterey. His preliminary exploration in 1774 was successful, and he returned to the Tubac Presidio in May 1774 to organize a settlement expedition with San Francisco Bay as his goal for the new community.

Juan Bautista de Anza, Presidial Captain of Tubac, left Culiacan, Mexico in the summer of 1775 on a journey that would forever secure his role in the history of California. Anza was charged by the King of Spain to establish a land route through the desert to the coast of California, taking with him families, grain and livestock.

The goal was to create a viable community in Alta California that would expand the reach and power of Spain. Anza also brought several priests who were charged with evaluating potential mission sites, acting as translators, and guiding the spiritual journey of immigrants who joined them.

The final staging area for the group was Tubac. When the expedition left there in late October, 1775, they had over 1200 difficult miles ahead of them.



Expedition painting by David Rickman

Anza carefully planned the journey to avoid the extreme high temperatures and lack of rain in early summer and the monsoon rains of late summer which would bog the travelers down in sticky mud.

There was only one human death of a woman during childbirth. For the next 180 days they traveled without a death between Tubac and San Francisco. Three babies were born and survived, including the child of the woman who died after giving birth.

Along the way great discoveries were made including documentation of Casa Grande. People belonging to various Native American tribes were met and befriended. This relationship would prove fruitful.

Many close calls along the way were averted by Anza's deft ability to enlist the willing help of Native Americans. As weather extremes and lack of forage and water took their toll, dozens of animals died, leaving their bones along the trail as haunting reminders of the harrowing journey.

The animals that made it to California arrived gaunt and malnourished, but alive. The people built homes, communities, an economy, and a vibrant new culture.

The story of their journey and contribution to the history of the United States is recognized by the National Park Service through the establishment of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail.





Beginning Your Next Adventure!

Heritage Area Trail Heads

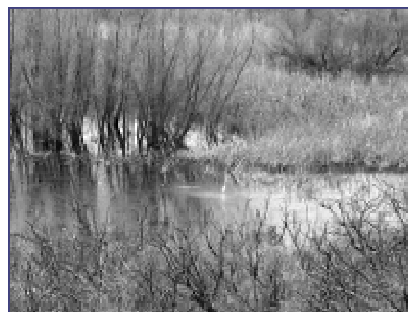
Contributed by Karol Stubbs, Anza Trail Coalition of Arizona.

Wherever you are in the Santa Cruz River Valley Heritage Corridor, you are just minutes away from your next adventure!

Starting at the south end of the Santa Cruz Valley Heritage area, the following Anza Trail segments are open to the public. Most are approved for hikers, bikers, birders, and equestrians. Small horse trailers can be parked at most trailheads, *indicates trailhead for larger trailers. Inside Parks, park rules apply. You may encounter livestock as Arizona is an open range state. Some segments cross the Santa Cruz River, use caution.



Nogales - The first US Official Anza Trailhead is the 1904 Courthouse in Nogales, AZ. The Anza Trail begins at the Mexican border near the courthouse and winds through an old and interesting Nogales neighborhood along Morley Ave. past Banks Bridge and then along Bankerd Ave. At the intersection of Bankerd and Dow Str. turn left for a short block then continue north along Hohokum to Calle Sonora. At Calle Sonora follow Grand Ave. north to Old Tucson Rd for a 4.8 one way mile hike.



Las Lagunas photo courtesy of Santa Fe Ranch Foundation



Rio Rico Trailhead photo courtesy of Jim Green.



Las Lagunas / Campsite 13, Day 16,
Latitude 31°23'12.33"N, Longitude
110°57'9.86"W



Rio Rico – Guy Tobin Memorial Trailhead is located off I-19, exit 17. Head east over the freeway to Rio Rico Dr., 0.2 miles on the right. Heading South is a gate, follow trail signs south one way for approximately 1.0 mile to the railroad trestle. North segment takes you 5.5 miles one way

to the Palo Parado Trailhead. Access this segment from the trailhead located north of the Guy Tobin trailhead, by car, over the bridge on your left.



Palo Parado - Exit 25 off I-19 travel east over the freeway bridge to the stop.

Continue east to the wet crossing of the Santa Cruz River, cross with caution. The trailhead is approx. 0.2 miles ahead. Park on the left. Texas gates are used at both the north and south access points. South takes you to the Guy Tobin Trailhead 5.5 miles one way or head north one way for 1.75 miles where the trail ends at Rancho Santa Cruz.



Santa Gertrudis Lane - Tumacácori Exit 29 off I-19 east to Frontage Rd.

go left at the stop 0.2 miles to Santa Gertrudis Lane, turn right, follow the road 0.1 miles where you'll see the Tumacácori NHP gate on the left, park on the left. Through the gate to the north you are on park property and park rules apply. Follow trail signs for .75 mile towards the Mission, you'll come to an intersection where you can turn to the west to the Mission Trailhead or north to the Tubac Presidio. Enter the Mission from the visitor center off east Frontage Rd. south of the Anza Trailhead parking lot.



Photo courtesy Steven Ross, National Park Service



Tumacácori Mission - Exit 29 off I-19 to east Frontage Rd. to the stop. Turn left,

0.5 miles on the left is the Mission. The Anza Trailhead at the Tumacácori National Park is located north of the Mission's visitor center past the fiesta grounds. Follow the trail east then south to an interpretive Ramada.

Due east to an intersection where you can turn south towards Santa Gertrudis Lane for one mile or north towards the Tubac Presidio. This segment is approximately 4.2 miles one way from the trailhead north, is rustic with foot bridges designed to lift and swing during the monsoon season. This trail passes through private property by public easement, keep gates closed.



Campsite 14, Days 17-24, Latitude 31° 37'4.89"N, Longitude 111°2'38.67"W



Birders along the Anza Trail in Tubac

www.AnzaTrail.com



Tubac Presidio - Camp 14, - Exit 34 off I-19 to east Frontage Rd. Anza Trailhead is located in the southern parking lot at the State Park. Follow the trail from the Presidio Trailhead as it meanders east and south past an interpretive Ramada to an open field and a second Ramada.

South takes you to the **Tumacácori Mission** one way for 3.5 miles or go north past the bat houses through the gate. Follow the trail signs, cross the Wingfield Bridge/Bridge Rd. to the north to the Tubac Golf Resort for a one way trip totaling 1.4 miles.



Amado Road -Take exit 48 off I-19 to east-Frontage Rd. head south 0.5 miles to Amado Rd., turn east for 0.5 miles to the trailhead on the right, park. Through the gate, follow the trail signs south for 1.5 miles to a "Y". Follow the trail to the south boundary on either segment, one way for 0.9 miles. Enjoy the opposite trail segment on your return.



Amado Road Trailhead



Elephant Head Road: I-19 north take exit 48 to east Frontage Rd., continue north to Elephant Head Rd., go right. I-19 south take exit 56 to east Frontage Rd., south to Elephant Head Rd. 1.0 mile, trailhead on the left. Follow the trail signs north 7.2 miles one way to the Abrego Trailhead.



Elephant Head Road Trailhead



La Canoa / Campsite 15, Day 25

Latitude 31°48'57.79"N, Longitude 111°1'18.22"W



Abrego Drive: I-19 south, exit 63, east to Abrego Drive south on Abrego 1.0 miles, trailhead on the left. Follow the trail signs south 7.2 miles one way to the Elephant Head Trailhead.



Punta de Los Llanos / Campsite 16,

Day 26 Latitude 31°55'9.79"N, Longitude 110°59'12.57"W

By Wade Cox.





ATCA clean up crew.

**Mission San Xavier del Bac
Campsite 17, Day 27**Latitude 32°7'20.03"N, Longitude
111°0'29.80"W**Ajo to Irvington**– I-19 Exit
99, a second 1.5 mile section
exists between Ajo and Irvington
where groves of trees have been
planted, including one dedicated to
Anza.**Grant to Silverbell**–Grant Rd. I-10 Exit 256, 7 mile stretch of Anza Trail exists a few blocks west of downtown Tucson. It runs from Columbus Park at Camino del Cerro Blvd south to West Silverbell Rd (29th St.), along the Santa Cruz River. The official Anza Trail route is on the raised cement berm on the west side of the river. This trail is paved from Grant south to Silverbell. North of Grant the trail becomes packed earth and gravel. The trail is continuous and dips safely under major cross streets. Bridges span the washes.**North of Tuquison / Campsite 18, Day 28**

Latitude 32°18'21.35"N, Longitude 111°2'13.60"

**Continental Ranch** I-10 Exit 246, the Continental Ranch segment is located on the west bank of the Santa Cruz River, from W. Ina Road on the south to El Rio Neighborhood Park on the north, one way approximately 4.35 miles.

Tuquison Trailhead accessed on Silverbell Rd.

**Llano del Azotado / Campsite 19, Day 29**

Latitude 32°23'22.87"N, Longitude 111°7'46.62"W

**Heritage Park**– I-10 Exit 240, the Heritage Park located on the east bank of the Santa Cruz River, Between Airline Rd., W. Benda Vista on the south to N. Sanders Rd. on the north, including the Marana Heritage River Park. 4.1 miles.**Oit Par / Campsite 20, Day 30**

Latitude 32°30'12.40"N, Longitude 111°21'12.18"W

**El Aquituni, Picacho / Campsite 21, Day 31**

Latitude 32°30'12.40"N, Longitude 111°21'12.18"W

Anza Trail in Marana courtesy Ed Stubbs,
Anza Trail Coalition of Arizona

Happy Trails!





Heritage Experiences of the Santa Cruz Valley

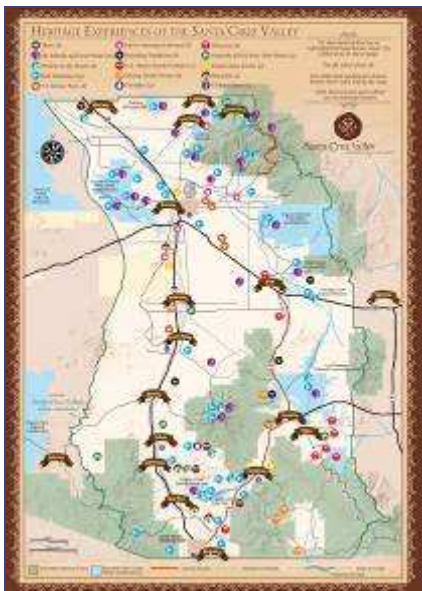
Heritage Tourism

Contributed by Santa Cruz Valley Heritage Alliance.

The *Heritage Experiences of the Santa Cruz Valley* map and brochure identifies heritage destinations throughout the greater Santa Cruz River Valley. The Heritage Map is the first of its kind, highlighting various heritage destinations that tie into the ten distinctive themes or stories of the proposed Santa Cruz Valley National Heritage Area.

Residents and visitors alike can use the map to experience:

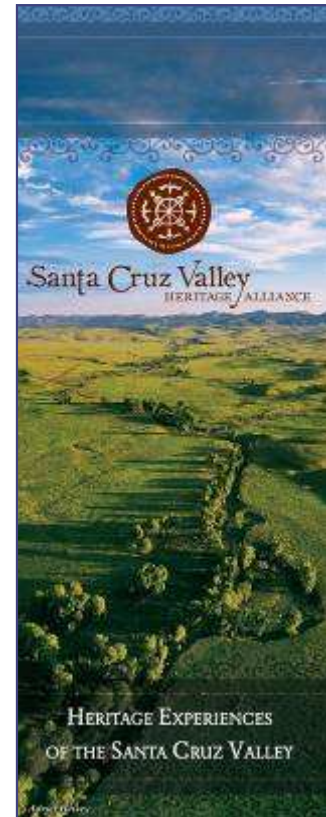
1. Sky islands and desert seas
2. Streams in the desert
3. Bird habitats and migration routes
4. Native American lifeways
5. Desert farming,
6. Ranching traditions
7. Spanish and Mexican frontier
8. Mining booms
9. US military posts on the Mexico border
10. US-Mexico border culture.



The Heritage Experiences of the Santa Cruz Valley map-guide is available free of charge. Printed versions of the heritage tourism maps are available at local Visitors Centers throughout the Santa Cruz Valley or by contacting the Santa Cruz Valley Heritage Alliance at info@santacruzheritage.org.

An interactive, online version of the heritage tourism map is also available on the Heritage Alliance website.

The interactive map allows you to pick and choose one or all ten of the distinctive themes or experiences you are interested in learning more about.



www.SantaCruzHeritage.org/interactivemap



A Nationally Distinctive Region!

Santa Cruz Valley Heritage Area

Article and photos contributed by Santa Cruz Valley Heritage Alliance

World renowned birding. Ancient Native American ruins. Wild West ghost towns. Spanish Colonial missions and presidios. These are just a few of the remarkable heritage experiences we have to share in the Santa Cruz Valley, from the mountains rising above Nogales to the farm fields in Marana.



Southern Arizona's Santa Cruz Valley is blessed with a rich historic legacy in a unique natural environment. Here, Native American, Spanish Colonial, Mexican, and American heritage and traditions intersect with the natural landscape and remain very much a part of our region's vitality.

Through collaborative partnerships of diverse stakeholder groups, the Santa Cruz Valley Heritage Alliance seeks to celebrate the unique treasures of this nationally distinctive region by obtaining federal recognition as a National Heritage Area.

National Heritage Areas seek to preserve and celebrate America's defining landscapes and diverse cultural traditions while also stimulating economic growth.

The National Park Service describes a National Heritage Area as a place "where natural, cultural, historic and recreational resources combine to form cohesive, nationally distinctive landscapes arising from patterns of past and present human activities shaped by geography."

With its combination of cultures, history, languages, traditions, and landscapes, the Santa Cruz Valley is just that!



www.SantaCruzHeritage.org



“Locally produced food tied to the region’s history and cultural identity”

Heritage Foods

Contributed by Vanessa Bechtol of the Santa Cruz Valley Heritage Alliance.

The Santa Cruz Valley is one of the longest continually cultivated regions in the United States, with an agricultural heritage extending back more than 4,000 years.

This agriculture heritage can still be experienced today through the local foods, farm products and livestock grown throughout the Santa Cruz Valley.

At wineries, pick-your-own farms and orchards, farmers’ markets, and restaurants, residents and visitors can sample "heritage foods" tied to the history of the region.

Heritage foods are “locally produced foods tied to the region’s history and cultural identity” and include wild desert food products, historically cultivated crops, foods that are culturally unique to this region, and modern crops that continue the agricultural traditions of the Santa Cruz Valley.



Wild plant foods gathered from the desert include seed pods of mesquite trees, wild greens, and cactus fruits, buds, and pads. Chiltepin, the wild chile plant that is the ancestor of domesticated chile varieties, grows wild in the canyons near Tumacácori and is cultivated for use as a fiery condiment.

Several traditional Native American foods are cultivated or gathered in the Santa Cruz Valley, including tepary beans, several types of squash and melon, and a fast-growing, drought-resistant variety of corn.

Figs, pomegranates, quinces, and other fruit stocks introduced during the Spanish period continue to be grown in private gardens and orchards throughout the Santa Cruz Valley. Check out the new orchard at **Tumacácori National Historical Park**, which features these heritage fruit trees.

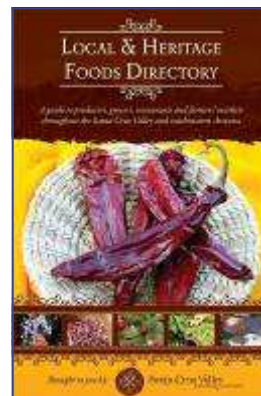
The region also produces a unique dark honey made from the nectars of mesquite blossoms and native wildflowers. Jellies, syrups, and candies made from cactus fruits are popular with tourists throughout Arizona.

www.SantaCruzHeritage.org/foods

As part of its goal to promote place-based foods, the Santa Cruz Valley Heritage Alliance published a guide to the local food producers and vendors in the Santa Cruz Valley, titled ***Local & Heritage Foods Directory: A guide to producers, grocers, restaurants and farmers' markets throughout the Santa Cruz Valley and southeastern Arizona.***

The directory is the first of its kind for southern Arizona and connects all levels of the local food supply chain, from farmers to restaurants to food enthusiasts, making it easier to buy and sell diverse, fresh foods.

Included in the directory is background information about local heritage foods, such as mesquite meal, prickly pear and tepary beans; locations and schedules of regional farmers markets and a seasonal availability chart for the Santa Cruz Valley.



www.SantaCruzHeritage.org/foods

LOCAL FARMS, RANCHES, SPECIALTY PRODUCTS, WINERIES

Please contact each business for address, hours, and special events.

FARMS AND RANCHES

Agua Linda Farm
(520) 520-891-5532
www.agualindafarm.net

Arivaca Community Garden
(520) 398-2990
www.arivaca.net/communitygarden.htm

Avalon Organic Gardens, Farm & Ranch
(520) 603-9932
www.avalongardens.org

Forever Yong Farm
(520) 398-8030
www.foreveryongfarms.com

Green Valley Pecan Co./Pecan Store
1625 E. Sahuarita Rd.
(520) 879-7441
www.pecanstore.com

San Rafael Valley Grass-Fed Beef
(520) 394-0031
<http://srvbeef.com/about.htm>

San Xavier Farmers Cooperative
(520) 295-3774

Walking J Farm
(520) 398-9050
www.walkingjfarm.com

SPECIALTY PRODUCTS

Arizona Cactus Ranch
(520) 625-4419
www.arizonacactusranch.com
Sugar-free, organic, prickly pear fruit nectar.

Santa Cruz Chili and Spice Co.
1868 E. Frontage Rd., Tumacácori
(520) 398-2591
www.santacruzchili.com
Variety of unique chili products, including locally-grown chiles.

Tumacookery
2 Circulo Copa Suite C, Tubac
(520) 398-9497
www.tumacookery.com
Gourmet and heritage food products, including local honey, jam, pecans, and cookbooks.

WINERIES

Callaghan Vineyards
336 Elgin Road, Elgin
(520) 455-5322
www.callaghanvineyards.com

Canelo Hills Vineyard and Winery
342 Elgin Road, Elgin
(520) 455-5499
www.canelohillswinery.com

Charron Vineyards
18585 S. Sonoita Highway, Vail
(520) 762-8585
www.charronvineyards.com

Dos Cabezas Wineworks
3248 Highway 82, Sonoita
(520) 455-5141
www.doscabezaswinery.com

Kief-Joshua Vineyards
370 Elgin Road, Elgin
(520) 455-5582
www.kiejoshuavineyards.com

Sonoita Vineyards
290 Elgin-Canelo Rd., Sonoita
(520) 455-5893
www.sonoitavineyards.com



Walk in the Footsteps of History!

Anza Trail Coalition of Arizona

Article contributed by Karol Stubbs, Anza Trail Coalition.



October 2, 1968, acting on his 1965 "Beautification Speech" President Johnson signed a bill which established the National Trails System Act (NTSA.) The 1968 NTSA provided for two types of trails; National Scenic and National Recreational Trails.

The first two trails, Pacific Crest Trail and Appalachian Trail were National Scenic Trails. In 1978 a third trail category was added, National Historic. The Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail was authorized by Congress on August 15, 1990, the first such trail in the Western Region of the National Park Service. It is one of few long distance National Historic Trails in the United States.

October 23, 1775, Juan Bautista de Anza, then Captain of the Tubac Presidio, led 40 soldiers, 240 civilians and 1000 head of livestock on a 1200 mile overland route to Alta California: San Francisco. The Anza Trail in Arizona commemorates this historic journey, providing the public an opportunity to walk in the footsteps of the expedition.

Today, the Anza Trail offers hikers, bicyclists, birders and equestrians access to this scenic region as it follows the historic corridor of the 1775-1776 Expedition.



Photo Courtesy of Bill Singleton

www.AnzaTrail.com

The Anza Trail Coalition of Arizona (ATCA) is dedicated to the restoration and interpretation of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail in Arizona.

The ATCA acts to identify and restore physical trail within the historic trail corridor and, when not possible, work to establish interpretive kiosks and Auto Route signage along the historic expedition route.



Anza re-enactment riders mount up every October for Anza Days commemorating the historic expedition.

Several segments of the trail cross private lands which require surveys, easements and insurance to provide public access. The trail also requires ongoing maintenance and stewardship provided by our dedicated volunteers.



Photo courtesy of Connie Williams

If you use and enjoy this trail, you can help us establish, maintain, and interpret this National Historic treasure for future generations.

The Anza Trail Coalition of Arizona is an Arizona 501(c)(3) non-profit, all volunteer organization.

www.AnzaTrail.com



Because Dressing Up is Half the Fun!

Traditional Era Attire

Contributed by Rick Collins, recognized expert on heritage clothing.

The men and women of the Anza expedition wore clothing that identified their class and their occupation.

Their clothes were similar to those that would have been worn in the American colonies back east, but there were also differences. The Spanish colonial civilians and soldiers tended to wear brighter colors and some garments not seen in the east.

An 18th century woman generally had three suits of clothes. She worked in the fields in patched older clothing. Once back in the presidio or pueblo she would change into her day clothes.

She then had a third costume, a “print dress”, the only “fancy” apparel she had, which was altered with ribbon as necessitated by age and time.

The basic daily outfit for a woman on the expedition was a simple white chemise, an ankle length skirt, a jacket or bodice, and stockings and black shoes.



There was one garment that really separated the Spanish Colonial women from those in the American colonies. Women back east wore mob caps and bonnets.

Spanish Colonial women universally used the *rebozo*, a rectangular shawl, worn over the head for modesty and protection from the weather. Rebozos might be made of wool, cotton or linen, but she prided herself on a rebozo of silk, brightly colored and often with prints.

The well costumed 21st century woman wishing to join the Anza festivities dressed as a woman of the Anza

Expedition can purchase a brightly colored pashmina shawl, wear a white peasant blouse and an ankle length skirt. A pair of black shoes is appropriate.



www.TucsonPresidioTrust.com

In the 18th century men's costuming was more complicated than women's. The common civilian man started his wardrobe with a voluminous pullover white shirt that reached to just above the knee.

Around his neck he might wear a silk neckerchief. His pants were knee breeches under which he wore calf length white under drawers, complete with lace and ruffles. His coat was usually a plain work coat with cuffs and collar.



When riding, the men wore tight fitting leggings of deerskin, sewn up the rear, fitting like a pair of stockings without feet. These were known as "botas de talon" or boots for the leg.

Flat, broad brimmed hats with flat crowns were generally worn and they might be grey, tan, or more commonly black. A ribbon of red trimmed the crown and a black ribbon was worn as a chin strap.

The soldiers on the Anza expedition were the first to wear the new uniform specified in the Regulations of 1772. They wore fatigue coats of blue with red collar and cuffs, blue breeches and a black hat. Like other men they wore botas de talon for riding, and European shoes.



The arms and armament of the soldiers set them apart. They were uniformed as heavy cavalry, carrying a lance, sword, musket, and shield.

For protection from arrows they wore a cuera, a leather armor of 7 layers of white deerskin.

Men's costuming of the period is actually more difficult to duplicate, but a white shirt, dark pants, and black shoes work well.

A serape with a flat brimmed hat of felt or straw completes the look. A plain white dishtowel or black scarf should be worn around the neck.

For soldiers you can fabricate the leather armor from heavy white duck cloth or single layer of leather. The adarga, or shield can be made with paper maché, and a lance can be made from a closet dowel. A black hat should be worn.





Birthplace of Arizona's History!



Nogales, Arizona

Article and photos contributed by Olivia Ainza, Nogales Chamber of Commerce.



Pimeria Alta Museum

The name of Nogales comes from the Spanish word “Walnut” and walnut trees.

Historically it was known as the “Pimeria Alta”. In the late 1690s, Father Eusebio Kino settled the area, establishing a chain of permanent mission churches.

By the 1880, Nogales had become an important commercial center with the completion of the Trans continental Railroad.

Stop by the “Pimería Alta Museum” located in the Old Nogales City Hall and Fire Station built in 1914. This is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The history exhibits include: Camp Little/ Buffalo Soldiers, African American Nogales-born jazz musician Charles Mingus, the U.S.-Mexico Fresh Produce Industry and many more.

The 1904 Santa Cruz County Courthouse houses the Cowbells and Rangers Museum, which provides information on local heritage and offers public tours.

Nogales-Santa Cruz County has 200 historic properties included in the National Register of Historic Places.

Experience history with a Historic Nogales Walking Tour. Take a stroll through downtown Nogales, Arizona.

The self-guided walking tour takes you through the commercial and residential sections of the city’s center, where legends abound. It is rumored that Pancho Villa hid in secret compartments of houses along Crawford Street.



1904 Santa Cruz County Courthouse.



www.theNogalesChamber.com

Nogales, AZ is a border town with Mexico. Every year, over 5 million people and over 75,000 cars cross the U.S. – Mexico border thru Nogales.

In 1920, Nogales Sonora Mexico is declared a “City”.

The Juan Bautista De Anza National Historic Trail begins in Nogales, travels to San Francisco, California, and continues east around the San Francisco Bay.

The national trail celebrates the route followed by Anza in 1775-76. Anza, a tough frontiersman who spent much of his life in Sonora, led a party of 40 soldiers and their families to found a presidio and mission on the San Francisco Bay.



Paul Bond Boots

The Hilltop Gallery was first opened in 1972, since then it has enriched the art of both sides United States and Mexico by presenting over 20,000 works of art including local artist as well.

Do you need a pair of custom made boots? Paul Bond made his first pair of Cowboy boots in 1929. In 1957 he moved the shop to Nogales, Arizona.



Kino Springs Golf Course

Celebrities who wear Paul Bond boots include Waylon Jennings, Willie Nelson, Monty Montgomery and Barbara Mandrel.

Kino Springs Golf Course at the historic Estancia Yerba Buena Ranch, is located right in the middle of ranching country. Visit Nogales, you'll be glad you did!



Mexican Folkloric Dancer.



On display at the Hilltop Gallery

Soto's Pete Kitchen Outpost

555 E. Frontage Rd.
520-761-9955

La Americana

639 N. Grand Ave.
520-287-7211
www.nogalesamericana.com

La Cabana Restaurant

840 N. Grand Ave.
520-289-3249

Food and Lodging

Best Western Sonora Inn Suites

750 W Shell Road
520-375-6500
www.BestWesternarizona.com

Frida's Bed & Breakfast & Extended Stay,

570 N. Morley Ave
520-470-9708
www.FridasNogales.com

Candlewood Suites

875 N. Frank Rd.

Hacienda Corona De Guevavi

348 S. River Rd
520-287-6503
www.HaciendaCorona.com

Holiday Inn Express-Nogales

850 W. Shell Rd
877-654-3322

El Balcon De La Roca S.A de C.V

Calle Elias #91
Nogales, Sonora, Mexico

Hotel Fray Marcos de Niza Restuarant and Fray Lounge

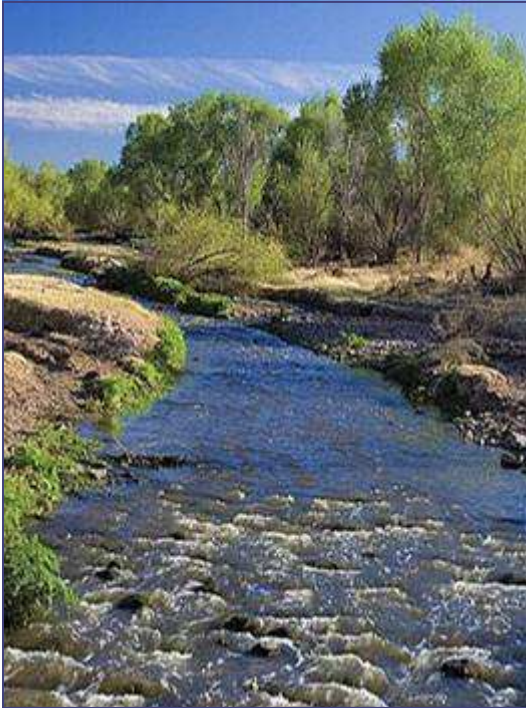
Nogales, Sonora, México
1-866-947-5869
www.HotelFreyMarcosdeniza.com



Arizona's Hidden Treasure!

Rio Rico, Arizona

Article and photos from www.RioRicoChamberofCommerce.com.



Diverse landscapes and temperate climates offer visitors abundant nature opportunities.

The Rio Rico area is where Spanish and Indian families lived generations before the American Revolution, and where Arizona history began.

Rio Rico, "Rich River" in Spanish, a planned community covering 39,000 acres in Santa Cruz County, sits at the foot of San Cayetano Mountain, which soars 2600 feet above the Santa Cruz valley.



Cattle Ranching is one of Arizona's five "C's"



The community was established in 1969 and was originally part of the Baca Float Land Grant. The Luis Maria Baca family was granted 100,000 acres from the government of Spain.

Subsequently granted by the Congress to the heirs of Luis Maria Baca, it was divided into approximately 25,000 lots known as Rio Rico.

That was equal to one lot for every man, woman and child then living in the entire County of Santa Cruz.

www.RioRicoChamberofCommerce.com

With a current population exceeding 20,000, Rio Rico retains its rural splendor. The Santa Cruz River, which flows year around, provides refuge to a wide variety of native wildlife. As you traverse the rural roads you may encounter coyotes, hawks, fox, javelinas and deer.

Explore the Juan Bautista de Anza trail where bird



watching has become a large attraction for visitors to the area. The Santa Cruz River wetlands provide a refuge to many species of wetland birds including ducks and herons.

The Calabasas Mission Ruins, located in Rio Rico, were dedicated to the National Park Service in 1997.



Santa Cruz River Wetlands.



Historical marker at the Guy Tobin Trail Head.

A large Cottonwood Forest, and the ruins of the Mission of Guevavi can be found in Rio Rico as well.

Because of its proximity to Mexico, Rio Rico has become a stopping place, increasing the importance of tourism.

Founded: 1969 Rio Rico grew from 1,400 residents in 1990 to the current estimate of 18,962.

Rio Rico's South Industrial Park has 256 acres, with 100 acres serving produce and distribution warehouses and manufacturing firms.

The Rio Rico commercial area is 544 acres, which includes Rio Rico Resort and the Esplendor Resort, where the sun shines almost everyday so that you can indulge in recreational amenities such as world-class golf on the Robert Trent Jones Sr. designed 18-hole championship course.



Esplendor Resort at Rio Rico.

Esplendor Resort at Rio Rico

1069 Camino Caralampi
Rio Rico, AZ 85648
(520) 281-1901

www.esplendor-resort.com

Area Attractions

La Bocanita

1185 Circulo Mercado
Rio Rico, AZ 85648
(520) 281-0249



The Land of Spanish Missions!

Tumacácori

National Historical Park

Contributed by National Parks Service, Tumacácori.



Mission Records 1684-1848

Tumacácori is a small stop with a large historic past, and is home to Tumacácori National Historical Park.

The park is located on 310 acres, with its visitor center and primary site at the town of Tumacácori, Arizona.

The original inhabitants of the area were the O'odham, known to the Spanish as Pima and Papago. The name "Tumacácori" derives from Spanish attempts to record the O'odham name for their village.

Famous Jesuit missionary Eusebio Francisco Kino first visited the community and dedicated it as a mission in 1691.

During his career, he established a total of twenty-four missions in the region that the Spanish called the *Pimería Alta* (upper land of the Pimas), now southern Arizona and northern Sonora, Mexico.

In 1775 Tubac Presidio Captain Juan Bautista de Anza passed through Tumacácori, to lead over 300 people from Tubac to found a *presidio* (fort) and community at the San Francisco Bay.

The park protects three Spanish colonial mission ruins in southern Arizona: San José de Tumacácori, Los Santos Ángeles de Guevavi, and San Cayetano de Calabazas. The adobe structures are on three separate sites, with a visitor center at Tumacácori.

Two of these missions, Guevavi and Tumacácori, were established by Father Kino in 1691, Calabazas by fellow Jesuit Francisco Pauer in 1756. Calabazas and Guevavi are closed to the public, but can be visited as part of a ranger guided tour during winter months.

Baptismal, marriage, and burial records from the three missions protected by the Tumacácori NHP, other missions, and many more historical documents are available on the Tumacácori website (nps.gov/tuma) for reading, viewing, and printing in a searchable database called Mission 2000.



San Cayetano de Calabazas

The San José de Tumacácori mission was established in January 1691 by Jesuit Father Eusebio Francisco Kino.

In January 1691, the Los Santos Ángeles de Guevavi mission was also established by Father Kino, one day after Tumacácori.



San José de Tumacácori, photo by Lauren Hillquest.



Los Santos Ángeles de Guevavi

The Santa Cruz Chili & Spice Company is a favorite stop among tourist who seek the flavors of the Southwest.



Tumacácori is in the upper regions of the Sonoran Desert. It is warm and dry most of the year. Temperatures will reach the high nineties and low hundreds during some days in the summer months, and on occasion snow in the winter rain season.

Food and Attractions

Santa Cruz Chili & Spice
1868 E. Frontage Road,
502-398-2591
www.SantaCruzChili.com

Wisdom's Cafe
1931 E. Frontage Rd.
520-398-2397
www.WisdomsCafe.com

Tumacacori Mesquite
2007 E. Frontage Rd.
520-398-9356
www.MesquiteDesign.com

**Tumacacori National
Historical Park (NPS)
& Mission Tumacacori**
1891 E. Frontage Road
502-398-2341

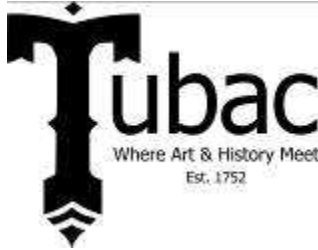
Tumacacori Mini-Mart
2255 E. Frontage Rd.
520-398-2695

Carmen Store
2035 E. Frontage Rd
520-398-2760

Abe's Old Tumacacori Bar
1900 Frontage Rd
520-398-1227

Tumacacori Restaurant
aka The Greek Restaurant
1890 E. Frontage Rd.

www.NPS.gov/Tuma



Where Art and History Meet! **Tubac, Arizona**

Contributed by Tubac Chamber of Commerce.

The art colony of Tubac was established in 1752 as a Spanish Presidio. Tubac's origins lie in the Tubac Presidio Historic Park, located in the village's Old Town.

The Presidio Park is now operated by the Tubac Historical Society, following a massive local effort to keep the park open after the state slated the historic site for closure.



Pottery at the Country

A mere 45 miles from Tucson, Tubac boasts summer temperatures which are notably cooler. More than 100 businesses now line Tubac's streets. A full day, or more, can be spent wandering through the many fine art galleries, visiting art studios and browsing in the many unique gift shops. One-of-a-kind items abound in Tubac.

Perhaps Tubac's most famous person was Juan Bautista de Anza. Anza built the chapel of Santa Gertrudis; the foundation of that chapel lies underneath today's St. Ann's Church – a Tubac landmark.

Each year in October, Anza's trek to the West Coast is celebrated during "Anza Days". Historic reenactments, entertainment, tours and period demonstrations take visitors back to the times of Juan Bautista de Anza.



Annual Festival of the Arts.

Homesteaders, who were granted land during the Arizona Territorial period, lost it in the Baca Float #3 land dispute.

In 1917, Tubacans were evicted from their land and forced to relocate to what is now Tubac's "Historic District."



Presidio model photo by Karol Stubbs



Commemorating Anza's Historic Ride.

www.Tubacaz.com



Present-day Tubac artist, Roberta Rogers

The Tubac Center of the Arts opened in 1972 and first Tubac Festival of the Arts took place in 1960 and continues each February.

Tubac has been home to many celebrated artists over the years.

Harwood Steiger established his seminal fabric silk screening business on Tubac Road back in 1974.

Virginia Hall who grew up in the company of Ansel Adams, wasn't deterred when she moved to Tubac 1979. Hall did not let the absence of abstract art in Tubac deter her from pursuing her art form.

One of Arizona's most beloved artists made Tubac his home during the final years of his life. Hart "Hal" Empie was born in Arizona in 1909 and his credits as a painter include his highly collected "Kartoon Kards", several covers of Arizona Highways, and legions of loyal fans around the world. Empie, who worked entirely from the landscapes of his mind, passed away in 2001.

Working artists' studios surround the grounds which once served as home for a Spanish military garrison.

Tubac's evolution as an art and history destination began when noted American artist, Dale Nichols, established the Artists School in 1948.

The Tubac Presidion State Historic Park was established in 1959, the Historical Museum in 1964.



Welcome to Tubac

Food and Lodging

De Anza Restaurante y Cantina

14 Camino Otero, Tubac
520-398-0300

The Italian Peasant

50 Avenida Goya
Tubac, AZ
520-398 2668

Tubac Market

10 Avenida Goya
Tubac, AZ
520-398-1010

Melio's Trattoria

2261 E. Frontage Road
Tubac, AZ
520-398-8494

Shelby's Bistro

19 Tubac Road
Tubac, AZ
520-398 8075

The Snack Bar Gallery

2221 E. Frontage Road, E
Tubac, AZ
502 - 370-1556

Stables Ranch Grille

& Dos Silos
1 Otero Road
Tubac, AZ
398-2211

Wisdom's Café

1931 E. Frontage Road,
Tumacacori, AZ
520-398-2397

Tubac Presidio State Historic Park

1 Burruel St.
Tubac, AZ
520-398-2252

Tubac Country Inn

13 Burruel St.
Tubac, Arizona 85646
520.398.3178
www.tubaccountryinn.com

Tubac Golf Resort & Spa

1 Otero Road
Tubac, Arizona 85646
520.398.2211
800.848.7893
www.TubacGolfResort.com

Tubac Secret Garden Inn

13 Placita de Anza
Tubac, Arizona 85646
520.398.9371
www.TubacSecretGarden.com



The Gateway to Santa Cruz County!

Amado, Arizona

Article and photos contributed by Patty Ross, Amado Business Association.



The atmosphere of Amado lends itself beautifully to vacationers and local area residents alike. No traffic, no distractions to take you away from your peaceful enjoyments.

Soft adventure, open spaces, starry nights, fresh air, and Historic Western Ranching.

Located just south of Green Valley at I-19 exit 48, Amado is centered in the Sky Islands, which are forested mountain ranges.

Star gazers world wide unite where Whipple Observatory perches on the 8,585-ft. peak of Mt. Hopkins.

A number of tropical and subtropical species inhabit this region, including the puma (mountain lion), coatimundi, eighteen species of bats, more than 400 species of birds, and about 100 species of butterflies can be seen in the area. Herds of the rare desert bighorn sheep survive in the most rugged and remote terrain.

The Santa Cruz Valley is the only place in the United States where tourists can visit the sky islands desert seas landscape and enjoy the exceptional scenic views and biological complexity in a National Heritage Area.



Historic Cow Palace.

The rich ranching history is captured in many of the local businesses. The Cow Palace restaurant, the original home of Ortho Kinsley, with rodeos and his pet lion, have been an Arizona favorite for over 100 years.

Featured in many Hollywood films and music videos, the Long Horn Restaurant was the first true water park, with lakes and paddle boats. The water park and lakes are gone, but the Long Horn restaurant remains as one of Amado's favorite watering holes.



Mount Hopkins, the Fred Lawrence Whipple Observatory.



Long Horn Restaurant.

www.AmadoAZ.com

Rex Ranch Resort and Spa was built in 1938 by Rex Hamaeker, from Houston Texas, who felt the beauty of this place. Rex Ranch is a Retreat Center, restaurant and spa, with meeting space and thirty two rooms where you can take a trail ride, dine or enjoy a drive to see the lush gardens, and experience the true feeling of Arizona.



San Ignacio Golf Club



*Annual Fall Pumpkin Festival,
Agua Linda Farms*

The Inn at San Ignacio offers spacious condo hotel accommodations, and the San Ignacio Golf Club is another treasure for the avid golfer.



Historic Rex Ranch

Amado's Annual Chili Cook Off and Car Show in November, sanctioned by the Amado Territory Ranch, is the newest addition to the list of events that are happening throughout the year.

The Overland Expo arrives in April, and brings to Amado an international group of adventure specialists who will inspire you to get out and explore the world.

Agua Linda farms is the home of the annual Fall pumpkin festival and organic farm products. Agua Linda Farms was rated one of Tucson's top places to visit.

Amado residents strive to preserve the rich and varied history of their community, and invite you to come by and stay a while!

Food and Lodging

Rex Ranch Resort & Spa
131 Amado Montosa Rd.
Amado AZ 85645
520-398-2914
www.RexRanchResort.com

De Anza RV Park
2869 E Frontage Rd.
Amado, AZ
520-398-8628

Mountain View RV Ranch
2843 E. Frontage Rd.
Amado, AZ 85645
Phone: 520-3989401
www.mtviewranch.net

Amado Territory Ranch
3001 E Frontage Rd.
520-398-8628

Inn at San Ignacio
1861 W. Demetrie Loop
520-393-5700
www.InnatSanIgnacio.com

Amado Steak House
3001 E Frontage Rd.
520-398-2651

Kristophers Deli
3001 E Frontage Rd.
520-625-0331

CowPalace
28802 S Nogales Hwy.
520-398-1999

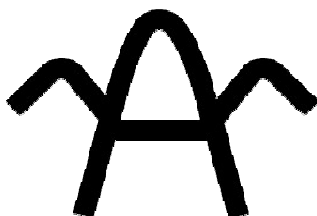
The Longhorn Grill
28851 S. Nogales Hwy.
520-398-3955

BK Outlaw BBQ
28770 S Nogales Hwy.
520-398-9074

Agua Linda Farms
Exit 42 off of I-19
520-398-3218

Amado Mini Mart
28840 S Nogales Hwy.
520-398-2800

Ranchers Mercantile
Nogales Hwy exit 48
520-603-1991



Simple Living in Harmony with Nature!

Arivaca, Arizona

Article and photos contributed by Kathleen Wishnick.

Arivaca's townsite was originally a Pima Indian Village. Mining operations in the area began in 1856 and when the mines played out, ranching took over.

Today, Arivaca is considered a small ranch town. The gentle winding road, with numerous arroyos, is the perfect training ground for cyclists getting in shape for the Tour de Tucson or other cycling activities.



Grill and Sweets patio.

You can enjoy your meal in the covered patio overlooking the Santa Rita Mountains at the Grill and Sweets, or a cup of organic coffee at the Gadsden Coffee Company.

The Arivaca Cienega is a wetland associated with the Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge with hiking trails and several interpretive signs telling you about the area and the wildlife you may encounter. Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge is on the avid birdwatcher's list.



Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge.

The La Gitana Cantina, in the center of town has been a cantina since at least the 1940s, but its origins are lost in time. Besides a dance hall and saloon, it's been used for a church, a courtroom, a store, a hay barn, and a restaurant.

There has been at least one saloon in Arivaca since the 1870s. The little building that now houses La Gitana's is an old cowboy bar with live music and dancing.



www.Arivaca.net

The Arivaca Mercantile Company sits at the corner of Arivaca Road and 4th Street. Take a right from there you can visit the historic Old School House and the Arivaca Cemetery.



Old School House.

Walking through the cemetery is like taking a walk through history. Many of the gravesites date back to the mid 1800's.

The schoolhouse at Arivaca was built in 1879 and is the oldest one room schoolhouse still standing in the state. Designed by Pedro Aguirre and listed on the National Register of Historic Sites, it is no longer used as a school; but it is the center of a lot of community activities.



Arivaca Mercantile.



Gate to the Cemetery.



Arivaca Community Garden.

The Arivaca Community Garden (ACG) began operating in 1998 on a ¼ acre of space at the end of Wedgford road, off of Ruby Road. Since that time, the garden site has grown to nearly six acres and a staff of five.

If you are heading out to Arivaca Lake or to the Community Garden make sure you stop at the Mercantile and pick up a picnic lunch and learn more about the local attractions.

Food and Attractions

Arivaca Grill and Sweets
16725 W. Arivaca Road
Thurs.- Mon. 9am to 7pm
520 398-3913.

Gadsden Coffee Company
16850 W. Arivaca Road
520 398-3251
www.Gadsdencoffee.com

Farmer's Market Saturday's
from 9:00 am to noon

Artists Coop Gallery
Main Street in Arivaca.
11 am- 4pm Wednesday -Sunday
520-398-9488
www.ArivacaArtists.com

**Southwest Institute for Violence
Free Learning (SWIVL) Animal
Sanctuary**
36265 South Broken Dreams Drive
520-398-1166
www.swivl.org

La Gitana Cantina
Live music on weekends.
520-398-0810
www.LaGitanaCantina.com

Arivaca Community Center
16212 W. Universal Ranch
520-398-1166

Universal Ranch Café
Corner of Universal and
Arivaca Ranch Roads
520 398-9200



Restoring History for the Future!

Canoa Ranch

Raul M. Grijalva Canoa Ranch Conservation Park

Article and photos taken from Pima County's Canoa Ranch Master Plan



In the heart of the Santa Cruz Valley Heritage Area, you'll find another hidden treasure: the Historic Canoa Ranch. To understand the story of the Canoa Ranch is to understand the story of Southern Arizona.

Since purchasing the 4,800 acre Canoa Ranch, south of Green Valley, in 2001, Pima County has embarked on a number of projects at the ranch to preserve and protect the valuable natural and cultural resources.

In 2007, the Pima County Board of Supervisors adopted the Canoa Ranch Master Plan to guide the future development of the ranch as a significant educational and conservation center.

The objective of this Master Plan is to integrate the historic site resources with the larger context of the Santa Cruz River Valley to preserve, restore and rehabilitate the site for public benefit.



Canoa Ranch pond, circa 1951.

The Canoa Ranch Master Plan was a year-long public planning project to identify the vast cultural, natural, and educational resources of the Canoa Ranch and to establish priorities for their future protection, interpretation and enjoyment.

The preservation and restoration of historic buildings, as well as efforts to protect important habitat and restore natural systems are well underway.

Canoa's historic built resources include historical, prehistorical archaeological resources, historic buildings, structures, and historic landscapes.



*Before
and after
photos
of the
ongoing
restoration
at Canoa
Ranch.*



Canoa Ranch is a microcosm of the history of our land and our people and the telling of the Canoa Ranch story encapsulates many of the narratives of Southern Arizona. In brevity, the stories of the people of this place are as follows:

Native People (2,000 BC): There was intermittent occupation of the Canoa area throughout the prehistoric period, including Hohokam (600-1450) and O'odham (1600s-1800s).



Canoa Camp by Bill Singleton

Spanish (1690): The Camino Real gradually developed from traditional Native American river bank trails. Father Kino traveled these trails in 1770, followed by Anza on his way to San Francisco in 1775. La Canoa, the Spanish “paraje”, was a regular stop on the Camino Real and believed to be the spot of the Anza camp site.

Mexican (Land Grant) (1821): The Canoa Ranch can be seen as an example of the larger land grant system and its impact on Southern Arizona and the establishment of Hispanic American families.

American Territorial / Maish Driscoll (1869): Indian warfare hindered American occupation of the southwest during this period. The Canoa Hotel, Crossroads Tavern and lumber sales operation are believed to have been briefly located in the southeast corner of the current 4,800 acres. Frederick Maish and Thomas Driscoll began running cattle on the Canoa Grant in 1875. In 1887 they initiated the Canoa Canal Company. In 1880 the Southern Pacific railroad crossed Southern Arizona, and in 1910 Canoa Ranch was linked to it by the Tucson-Nogales railroad.

Manning (1908): Most of the abundant historic era resources remaining on the ranch date from this time. These resources retain near complete historic integrity and remain much as they were during the mid 20th century.



Corporate (1967): Importantly the water rights were separated from the land rights by Pennzoil and water rights then sold to Phelps Dodge, limiting how the land could be used and redirecting large amounts of water to the mines.

Conservation (1997): Pima County voters approve \$2 million to purchase the Canoa Ranch and another \$200,000 to rehabilitate structures in 1997. Sites will undergo ecological restoration or preservation and these should offer a variety of interpretative opportunities.

www.Pima.gov/Cultural



Arizona's Premiere Retirement Community!

Green Valley, Arizona

Contributed by Green Valley / Sahuarita Chamber of Commerce.

The community of Green Valley is not an incorporated town or city, it certainly is recognized as vibrant and organized.

Featured in the April/May 2011 issue of *Where to Retire* magazine as a top retirement locale, Green Valley now features a high percentage of retirees and commercial businesses that stretch from the Canoa Springs at the south end, to the southern borders of the town of Sahuarita to the north.



Golfers Paradise!

The Green Valley area's first European recognition was perhaps in 1775 by Friar Francisco Garcés who recognized the unique character of the area. Friar Garcés would later accompany Friar Pedro Font and Colonel Anza on an expedition to establish San Francisco.

In 1821 King Charles II of Spain authorized the San Ignacio de Las Canoa land grant. The initial point of this grant was at the present Canoa Ranch southern property line. Canoa Ranch was acquired by the Manning family in 1912. It came to be known as the showcase cattle ranch in the southwest.

The modern history of Green Valley began in 1959 when subsidized home construction for senior citizens was started in the area by Don and Norman Maxon. Soon other builders would enter the Green Valley marketplace, and in 1972 Fairfield Homes began building what now totals some 19,000 homes.



Community Performing Arts Center.

As a result, Green Valley now harbors several retirement complexes, medical services and many of the Green Valley Recreation's neighborhood health and social centers for the exclusive use of the senior citizenry.

Many events take place throughout the year. Each October the Country Fair White Elephant hosts a parade with floats, music and horses that attracts many residents of Green Valley and the surrounding communities.

There are numerous nearby attractions that one can visit. The recently constructed Community Performing Arts Center presents musical acts, theater and many community events.

The Green Valley / Sahuarita Chamber of Commerce's annual Taste of the Valley Business Expo allows people to meet local business owners and sample local cuisine.

www.GreenValleyChamber.com



Popular with cyclists year round.



Madera Canyon

Having fun is a big part of the Green Valley lifestyle. Cycling the scenic outskirts of the town is also popular.

Green Valley is the gateway to Madera Canyon. Located only 11 miles from the town, the canyon is world famous for its birding opportunities.

Titan Missile Museum is the only place in America where the public can get up close to a an ICBM missile.

The Green Valley area has 300 plus businesses to serve you! For all these reasons Green Valley has earned it's reputation as the *"The Best Place to Live"* in *Where to Retire* magazine, and voted number one out of fifty locations in www.retire.com's top retirement communities.



Titan Missile

Food and Lodging

Titan Missile Museum

1580 W. Duval Mine Rd.
Sahuarita, AZ, 85614
520-625-7736
www.titanmissilemuseum.org

Triple Play

Putting and Batting
1570 Duval Mine Rd.
Sahuarita, AZ 85614
520-625-7888

Agave (in the Casino)

1100 W. Pima Mine Rd.
520-342-2328

Arizona Family Restaurant

80 W. Esperanza
Green Valley, AZ 85622
520-625-3680

Asian Sky Restaurant

15980 S. Rancho Sahuarita
Sahuarita, AZ 85629
520-207-7041

China Vic

190 W. Continental
Green Valley, AZ 85622
520-625-4111

China View

101 S. La Canada
Green Valley, AZ 85622
520-625-3848

Coach's Bar and Grill

19221 S. Alpha Rd.
Green Valley, AZ 85622
520-625-9698

Dona's Diner

115 W. Esperanza
Green Valley, AZ 85622
520-625-4158

The Grill at Quail Creek

1490 North Quail Range Loop
Sahuarita, AZ 85614
520-393-5806

Grill on the Green

5800 S. Camino del Sol
Green Valley, AZ 85622
520-393-1933

Jerry Bob's Restaurant

1325 W. Duval Mine Road
Sahuarita, AZ 85614
520-399-2500

La Placita Family Restaurant

99 W. Esperanza
Green Valley, AZ 85622
520-625-2111

Lavender

77 E Paseo de Golf
Green Valley, AZ 85622
520-648-0205

Los Agaves

1451 S. La Canada
Green Valley, AZ 85622
520-648-7770

Mama's

180 W. Continental
Green Valley, AZ 85622
520-625-8180

Manuel's Mexican

121 W. Duval Rd.
Sahuarita, AZ 85614
520-648-6068

Old Firehouse

249 W. Esperanza
Green Valley, AZ 85622
520-625-5874

Rigoberto's Mexican Food

18690 S. Nogales Highway
Sahuarita, AZ 85614
520-393-5567

San Ignacio Coyote Grill 4201

S Camino del Sol
Green Valley, AZ 85622
520-625-0112

Sertino's Coffee & Ice Cream

15980 S Rancho Sahuarita
Sahuarita, AZ 85629
520-300-6563

Solaris Restaurant

www.solarisaz.com

Trattoria Ragazzi

101 S. La Canada
Green Valley, AZ 85622
520-399-2040

Trivetti's

Continental Shopping Plaza
Green Valley, AZ 85622
520-625-6062

Twist & Shout Diner

720 W. Calle Arroyo Sur
Sahuarita, AZ 85614
520-625-3044

Two Girls Pizzeria

1570 W. Duval Mine Road
Sahuarita, AZ 85614
520-625-7499

Comfort Inn

90 W. Esperanza
Green Valley, AZ 85622
520-399-3736

Holiday Inn Express

19200 S. I-19 Frontage Road
Sahuarita, AZ 85614
520-625-0900

Inn at San Ignacio

18611 W. Demetrie Loop
520-393-5700

Wyndham Canoa Ranch Resort

5775 S. Camino del Sol



Rich History with a Bright Future! **Sahuarita, Arizona**

Contributed by Mary Reynolds, Town of Sahuarita.

In 1879 Sahuarito Ranch was created by James Kilroy Brown and Olive Leticia Brown. The Browns chose the name “Sahuarito” because of the many saguaros in the area. It was one of the original ranches along the Santa Cruz River, at a time when the region was thick with mesquite and cottonwood trees.



No one seems certain about how “Sahuarito” changed to “Sahuarita.” Through many spellings and alterations, the name reflects the community’s ranch history and the landmark Sonoran Desert cactus.

A small community developed in the area named Sahuarito, while the railroad laid tracks through the area and established a station and post office. New development has replaced the old station, but the tracks remain in use to this day.



In 1948, R. Keith Walden relocated the Farmers Investment Co. (FICO) from California to Arizona. During the 1950s, Walden raised cotton, ran 9,000 sheep in the Santa Cruz Valley, and had a feedlot with over 20,000 head of cattle.

In 1965, over fears of a fall in demand for cotton resulting from the advent of synthetic fibers, Walden switched his crop to pecans. Today, Dick and Nan Walden run the FICO pecan orchard which is among the largest in the world, with over 6,000 acres and over 100,000 trees.

The orchard and pecan processing plant are major employers in the Town, and FICO exports pecans to wholesalers, bakers, and candy makers around the world.

Since incorporating in 1994, the Town of Sahuarita has grown from a small rural community of 1,900 residents into a modern and emerging town of 25,000.

Sahuarita is situated at the northern reaches of the Santa Cruz River Valley, an area unique in its history, culture, and environment; from the rich Sonoran Desert landscape and the Santa Rita Mountains to the pecan orchards lining the banks of the Santa Cruz River.

Sahuarita has six parks with playgrounds, picnic areas, dog parks, and ball fields.

The Anza expedition camped in Sahuarita along the Santa Cruz River at Punta de los Llanos. It was the last stop before reaching Mission San Xavier del Bac. New development of the Anza Trail through Sahuarita is underway, the camp location is not yet officially designated.



Muleteers Painting by Cal Peters.

Fiesta Sahuarita, held the last Saturday in September at Anamax Park, celebrates the Town's birthday. The event includes live music, skateboard competitions, games for kids, and lots of great food. In 2011, we turn 17 years old!



The annual Sahuarita Pecan Festival is quickly becoming the largest event in the area. Thousands of guests attend this November weekend event to enjoy all of their favorite pecan treats, live music, arts, local foods, and games for kids.

The Titan Missile Museum, built in 1963 during the height of the Cold War, is also located in Sahuarita. It's the only Titan Missile in the world accessible to the public. The actual Titan II, once the most powerful nuclear missile on standby in the U.S., remains in the silo for visitors to see.



Food and Attractions

Asarco Mineral Discovery Center

1421 W Pima Mine Road
Sahuarita, AZ 85629
520-625-7513
www.asarco.com

Green Valley Pecan Store

1625 E Sahuarita Rd
Sahuarita, AZ 85629
1-800-327-3226
www.pecanstore.com

Titan Missile Museum

1580 W. Duval Mine Rd.
Sahuarita, AZ, 85614
520-625-7736
www.titanmissilemuseum.org

Triple Play

Putting and Batting
1570 Duvall Mine Rd.
Sahuarita, AZ 85614
520-625-7888

Asian Sky Restaurant

15980 S. Rancho Sahuarita
Sahuarita, AZ 85629
520-207-7041

El Charro Café

15920 S. Rancho Sahuarita
Sahuarita, AZ 85629
520-325-1922

The Grill at Quail Creek

1490 North Quail Range Loop
Sahuarita, AZ 85614
520-393-5806

Jerry Bob's Restaurant

1325 W. Duval Mine Road
Sahuarita, AZ 85614
520-399-2500

Jerry Bob's Restaurant

15990 S. Rancho Sahuarita
Sahuarita, AZ 85629
520-300-4543

Rigoberto's Mexican Food

18690 S. Nogales Highway
Sahuarita, AZ 85614
520-393-5567

Sertino's Coffee & Ice Cream

15980 S Rancho Sahuarita
Sahuarita, AZ 85629
520-300-6563

Solaris Restaurant

100 W. Duval Mine Road
Sahuarita, AZ 85614
520-398-9211
www.solarisaz.com

Twist & Shout Diner

720 W. Calle Arroyo Sur
Sahuarita, AZ 85614
520-625-3044

Two Girls Pizzeria

1570 W. Duval Mine Road
Sahuarita, AZ 85614
520-625-7499

Holiday Inn Express

19200 S. I-19 Frontage Road
Sahuarita, AZ 85614

www.ci.Sahuarita.az.us



Prehistoric Masters of Canals and Desert Agriculture!

Tohono O'odham Nation

Contributed by the official website of the Tohono O'odham Nation.



Master dwellers, creating sophisticated canal systems.

The Tohono O'odham Nation, translated as "desert people," is a federally recognized Tribe located in southwestern Arizona.

The Hohokam were master dwellers of the desert, creating sophisticated canal systems to irrigate their crops of cotton, tobacco, corn, beans, and squash.

They built vast ball courts and huge ceremonial mounds. The Hohokam left behind fine red-on-buff pottery, exquisite jewelry of stone, shell, and clay.

Raising a variety of crops, including tepary beans, squash, melon, and sugar cane, they also gathered wild plants such as saguaro fruit, cholla buds, and mesquite bean pods. They hunted for only the meat that they needed, and their contribution to the Santa Cruz Valley Heritage Area remains today.

In 1687 Father Eusebio Kino, a missionary, arrived in Sonora and established the San Xavier Mission, bringing Christianity wheat, livestock, fruit and metal tools.

During the Juan Bautista de Anza expedition, the many Native American tribes befriended Anza and helped the pioneers complete their floater.

In 1783, Franciscan missionary Fr. Juan Bautista Velderrain, was able to begin construction on Mission San Xavier del Bac.

Today, the Mission is open to the public, and is one of the area's most popular attractions.



Mission San Xavier Del Bac

Located across the parking lot from San Xavier Mission del Bac is the San Xavier Plaza which offers a variety of crafts in its gift shops that include the handy work of the Tohono O'odham Nation.

The Annual Arts and Crafts Market is held the three days following Thanksgiving, and brings together various tribal members from around the United States.



San Xavier Plaza.



Tohono O'odham Dancers.

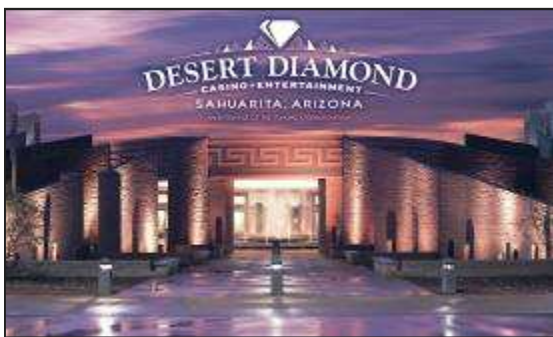
The Tohono O'odham Nation has been involved with tribal gaming for more than 25 years, first opening the Papago Bingo Hall in 1984. When the first Gaming Compact was signed with the State of Arizona in 1993, The Tohono O'odham expanded their business and opened additional gaming properties.

The preservation and sharing of Native art forms and culture is a central component, with art, Native crafts, and traditional Tohono O'odham foods to enjoy.

Prominently featured are baskets made by Tohono O'odham weavers, recognized as some of the finest Native basket makers.



Man in the maze basket design.



Today, the Tohono O'odham Gaming Enterprise—Desert Diamond Casinos and Entertainment—operate three facilities located in Tucson, Sahuarita, and Why, Arizona. This includes the region's first casino-hotel complex on Nogales Highway, with state-of-the-art convention center and meeting rooms.

Guests at the properties will get a taste of the Tohono O'odham culture. Special display areas showcase traditional clothing, baskets, photos and other items that tell the story of the O'odham over time.

Today, the Tohono O'odham Nation is one of the largest tribes in the southwest, with a land base of 2.8 million acres, and have the second largest tribal land base in the U.S. with nearly 30,000 members, living both on and off the reservation.

The Tohono O'odham Nation has invested into its own tribal enterprises to foster economic development while simultaneously maintaining control over the Enterprise's impacts on the environment, natural resources, and tribal cultural values.

www.TONation-nsn.gov



*The City that is older than
the Nation itself!*

Tucson, Arizona

Contributed by Bill and Barb Collins.



On August 20, 1775, Inspector of Military Presidios Lt. Col. Hugo O'Connor and an escort of the Dragoons of Spain arrived at Tucson to establish a fort for the protection of the established mission.

It was the local missionary, Father Francisco Garces, who pointed out a good location for the fort, leading many to say that Garces should be credited with the founding of Tucson. O'Connor, Lt Juan Carmona, and Father Garces signed the document to lay out the Presidio San Agustín del Tucson, establishing Tucson.



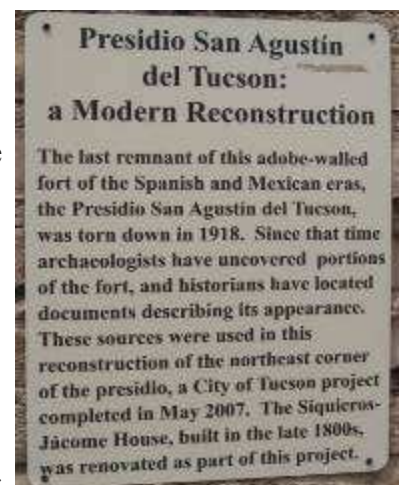
A November 20, 1776 letter from Captain Juan Bautista de Anza gave definitive proof that the garrison had moved north from Tubac to occupy the Tucson fort.

Anza's letter to the Viceroy stated that the distance from the Gila pueblos of the Pima Indians to "San Agustín del Tucson, [where] the garrison in my command is stationed..." was 26 leagues.

One hundred and ninety-seven years later in 1972 the City of Tucson Historical Committee began meeting to decide when to celebrate Tucson's birthday.

The Historical Committee ended up choosing the August 20th date of Tucson's establishment bringing fame and notoriety to Tucson with the claim that the City is older than the nation itself.

The August 1775 date gave Tucson a clear head start on Bicentennial celebrations and on February 5, 1973, the Mayor and Council adopted August 20th as the official birthday of Tucson.



www.TucsonPresidioTrust.com

Downtown Tucson's most popular attraction is the Presidio Trail walking tour.

Nicknamed Turquoise Trail because of the color of the stripe on the sidewalk, is a 2 ½ mile long loop trail through downtown Tucson that highlights structures and sites of historic interest.



Referred to as the Old Pueblo, Tucson is dominated by mountains in every direction, is Arizona's second largest city, with a metropolitan population of 980,263, and home to the University of Arizona.



Reconstructed Presidio San Agustín del Tucson.

Famous attractions include Old Tucson Studios, Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum, Pima Air and Space Museum, and are just a few of the many "must see" adventures of Tucson..

Downtown Food and Lodging

El Charro Cafe

311 N. Court Ave.
Tucson, (520)-622-1922
www.elcharrocafe.com

A Steak in the Neighborhood

135 E. Congress St.
Tucson, (520) 624-9800
www.asteakintheneighborhood.co

Café 54

54 E. Pennington St.
Tucson, (520) 622-1907
www.cafe54.org

Café Poca Cosa

110 E. Pennington St.
Tucson, (520)-622-6400
www.cafepocacosatucson.com

Café à la C'Art

150 N. Main Ave.
Tucson, AZ 85701
(520)-628-8533
www.cafealacarttucson.com

Club Congress

311 E. Congress St.
Tucson, (520) 622-8848
www.hotelcongress.com/club/

Cup Café/ Hotel Congress

311 E. Congress St.
Tucson, (520)798-1618
www.hotelcongress.com

Cushing Street Bar

198 W. Cushing St.
Tucson, (520)-622-7984
www.cushingstreet.com

DOWNTOWN Kitchen

135 S. 6th Ave.
Tucson, (520) 623-7700
www.DOWNTOWNKitchen.com

El Charro Mexican Café

311 N. Court Ave.
Tucson, (520)-622-1922
www.elcharrocafe.com

El Minuto Café

354 S. Main Ave.
Tucson, (520)-882-4145
www.elminutocafe.com

EnotecA Pizzeria Wine Bar

58 W. Congress St.
Tucson, (520) 623-0744
www.enotecarestaurant.com

HUB Restaurant

266 E. Congress St.
Tucson, (520) 207-8201
www.hubdowntown.com

La Cocina

201 N. Court Ave.
Tucson, (520)-622-0315
www.lacocinatucson.com

La Placita Village

110 S. Church Ave.
Tucson, (520) 323-1005
www.bournpartners.com

Maynard's Market & Kitchen

400 N. Toole Ave.
Tucson, (520)-545-0577
www.maynardsmarkettucson.com

On A Roll Sushi Bar

63 E. Congress St. #121
Tucson, (520) 622-ROLL
www.onarollsushi.com

Scott & Co.

47 N. Scott Ave.
Tucson, (520) 624-4747
Website: www.47scott.com

Arizona Riverpark Inn

350 S. Freeway
Tucson, (520)-239-2300
www.theriverparkinn.com

Best Western Royal Sun

1015 N. Stone Ave.
Tucson, (520)-622-8871
Website: www.bwroyalsun.com

Catalina Park Inn B & B

309 E. 1st St.
Tucson, (520)-792-4541
www.catalinaparkinn.com

El Presidio Bed & Breakfast

297 N. Main Ave.
Tucson, 520-623-6151
www.bbonline.com/az/elpresidio

Hotel Congress

311 E. Congress St.
Tucson, (520)-622-8848
www.hotelcongress.com

Hotel Tucson

475 N. Granada Ave.
Tucson, (520)-622-3000
www.hoteltucsoncitycenter.co

La Casita del Sol

407 N. Meyer Ave.
Tucson, (520)-623-8882
www.tucsoncasita.com

La Quinta Inn

750 W. Starr Pass
Tucson, (520)-624-4455
<http://www.lq.com/lq>

Quality Inn Flamingo

1300 N. Stone Ave.
Tucson, (520)-770-1910
www.flamingohoteltucson.com

Ramada Limited Tucson West

665 N Freeway
Tucson, 520-622-6491
www.tucsonramadalimited.co

The Hotel Arizona

181 W. Broadway Blvd.
Tucson, (520)-624-8711
www.thehotelarizona.com

The Royal Elizabeth B & B

204 S. Scott Ave.
Tucson, (520)-670-9022
www.royalelizabeth.com



Committed to the Future...Inspired by the Past

Marana, Arizona

Contributed by Rodney Campbell, Town of Marana.

Marana has a rich history with more than 4,200 years of continuous human occupation in the middle Santa Cruz Valley. Long before the coming of the Spanish Conquistadors and missionaries in the 17th Century, the area was inhabited by the Hohokam people who developed extensive canal systems and used waters from the Santa Cruz River to irrigate crops.



Drawing by Bill Singelton.

In 1775, Juan Bautista de Anza's expedition traveled north along the Santa Cruz River to found the city of San Francisco.

Their campsite was at what is now home to the CalPortland Cement Plant near Marana.

A 15-mile segment of the historic route they took through Marana is designated part of the Juan

Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail.

Rail transportation signaled a major change in the area in 1881, giving Marana its first identification as a specific place on Southern Pacific Railroad maps in 1890. "Maraña" is a Spanish word meaning a jungle, a tangle or a thicket and was chosen as an appropriate name by the railroad workers as they hacked their way through the dense brush.

In March 1977, the Town incorporated about 10 square miles and in August of that year, the 1,500 residents elected their first town council. In early 1979, the town began to grow through a targeted annexation policy and now measures a little more than 120 square miles with an estimated population of 35,000.



Marana has become one of the State's premier golf destination, and recent PGA Tour World Golf Championships—Accenture Match Play, hosted by the Ritz-Carlton.



Ritz-Carlton, Dove Mountain, Marana



American Heritage Tractor.

events that remind us of their farming and ranching heritage.



Founders Day Reenactment.

The Town celebrates its incorporation every year during Founders' Day. Formerly a one-day event each March, Founders' Day will last four days beginning in October 2011.

The event will take place in coordination with several community partners. The Marana Heritage Arena hosts rodeo events monthly, to promote a western way of life and bring opportunities to people who participate in equestrian activities, and other



Monthly Rodeo Events at the Heritage Arena

Visitors can also enjoy Marana's outstanding outdoor lifestyle, complete with nearby Saguaro National Park and the Tortolita Mountains' acclaimed hiking trails.

By matching high-end development with outstanding recreational and cultural opportunities, Marana is becoming known as top-flight destination for employers, tourists and new residents in Southern Arizona.

Lodging and Food

Best Western
8295 N. Cracker Barrel Road
(520) 579-1099

Comfort Inn
4930 W. Ina Road
(520) 579-7202

Days Inn & Suites
8370 N. Cracker Barrel Road
(520) 744-6677

In Town Suites
4314 W. Ina Road
(520) 572-2300

La Quinta Inn & Suites
6020 W. Hospitality Road
(520) 572-4235

Motel 6
4630 W. Ina Road
(520) 744-9300

Red Roof Inn
4940 W. Ina Road
(520) 744-8199

Ritz-Carlton, Dove Mountain
15000 N. Secret Springs Dr.
(520) 572-3000

Super 8
8351 N. Cracker Barrel Road
(520) 572-0300

Travelodge
4910 W. Ina Rd.
(520) 744-3382

A Bar A RV Park
9015 W. Tangerine Rd.
(520) 682-4332

Valley of the Sun MH/RV Park
13377 N. Sandario Rd.
(520) 682-3434

La Tumbleweed Lounge
13915 N. Sandario Rd.
(520) 682-3252

Cattleman's Café
(520) 682-4319

Cracker Barrel
8400 Cracker Barrel Rd.
(520) 579-1845

Texas Roadhouse
8450 N Cracker Barrel Rd.
(520) 579-3855

Hooters of Marana
4385 W. Ina Rd., Ste 9
(520) 572-8145

Chili's Grill & Bar
5975 W. Arizona Pavilions
(520) 572-9065

Colt's Taste of Texas Steakhouse
8310 N. Thornydale Rd.
(520) 572-5968

Hungry Howie's Pizza
7575 W Twin Peaks , Ste 121
(520) 572-6767

In-N-Out Burger
8180 Cortaro Rd.
(949) 509-6261

Nana's Kitchen, LLC
8225 N. Courtney Page Way
(520) 395-2508

Boston's The Gourmet Pizza
5825 W. Arizona Pavilions Dr .
(520) 572-1555

Vero Amore Pizza
12130 N. Dove Mountain Blvd.
(520) 579-2292

Grumpy's Grill
2960 W. Ina Rd.
(520) 297-5452

Golden Corral
6865 N. Thornydale Rd.
(520) 544-0350

New Town Buffet
8500 N. Cracker Barrel Rd.
(520) 572-7888

Subway
5892 W AZ Pavilions, Ste 100
(520) 744-7553
9110 N Silverbell Rd.
9110 N Silverbell Rd., Ste 150
(520) 744-3151

Bubby's Chicago Style
9190 N. Coachline Blvd., Ste. 140
(520) 572-0050

Jerry Bob's
7850 N. Silverbell Rd., Ste 156
(520) 579-0937

Native New Yorker
8225 N Courtney Page Way
(520) 744-7200

Jimmy's American Bistro
8235 N Silverbell Rd., Ste 105
(520) 638-7295

Little Caesars Pizza
8295 N. Cortaro Rd., Ste. #113
(520) 744-0488

Miss Saigon Bar & Grill
4650 W. Ina Rd.
(520) 572-6560

Chinese Box
4299 W. Ina Rd.
(520) 572-7000

www.Marana.com



Caring for our heritage, our community, our future!

Oro Valley, Arizona

*Contributed by the Oro Valley Historical Society,
and the Northern Pima County Chamber of Commerce.*

Oro Valley is a young town, incorporated in 1974, but evidence of habitation in this scenic region north of downtown Tucson goes back 1,000 years.



Hohokam artifacts display.

Hohokam artifacts continue to be discovered in Honeybee Village, on the north side of Oro Valley just below the foothills of the Tortolita Mountains. From around 500 AD, the Hohokam inhabited the area continuously for nearly 700 years. The site is studied by archaeologists around the globe, and there are petroglyphs in nearby Honeybee Canyon.

The Apache arrived early in the 16th century, and inhabited the region only a few decades prior to the arrival of the Spanish Conquistadores.

In 1874, George Pusch, a German immigrant, established a ranch and way station for travelers. It used a unique steam pump to provide water, and eventually Pusch's property became known as Steam Pump Ranch.

Pusch Ridge is named in honor of George Pusch, and Steam Pump Ranch is the subject of restoration and re-enactment efforts today.



Curtisy of the Oro Valley Historical Society.

Fueled by the legend of the lost Iron Door Gold Mine, those in search of gold trekked through Canada del Oro Wash area. Ranching continued to flourish. Romero Ruins, in Catalina State Park, gives an idea of the lives of native people and newcomers alike.

After World War II, the Tucson area experienced dramatic population growth. In the early 1950s the Oro Valley Country Club opened.

A petition to incorporate began circulation in Oro Valley in 1968, and in 1974 the Town of Oro Valley was incorporated., encompassing approximately 34 square miles,

In 1990 the town had a population of 6,670. By 2000, that figure had increased to 29,700 residents. Today, more than 41,000 people call Oro Valley home, with one of the highest performing public school systems in Arizona

At 2,600 feet above sea level, it is a little cooler and wetter than much of the Sonoran Desert, resulting in stunning flora, fauna and living.

The Oro Valley Historical Society has a mission in "preserving the Town's heritage for future generations." Oro Valley supports an emerging arts scene and community.

Catalina State Park has a number of hiking and backpacking trails, and connects to the Coronado National Forest. It is a supreme place for bird-watching.



Catalina State Park stream on the Canyon Loop Trail.

Food and Lodging

Blue Banana Frozen Yogurt Inc.

12125 N. Oracle Rd. #121
Tucson AZ 85737
(520) 989-3998

Bluefin Seafood Bistro

7053 N. Oracle Rd.
Tucson, AZ 85704
(520) 531-8500

Bubb's Grub

16010 N. Oracle Road
Tucson, AZ 85739
(520) 825-6510

Caffe Torino Ristorante Italiano

10325 N. La Canada Drive #151
Oro Valley, AZ 85737
(520) 297-3777

Carrabba's Italian Grill

7635 N. Oracle Road
Oro Valley, AZ 85704
(520) 742-7442

Chick-fil-A

4585 N. Oracle Rd.
Tucson, AZ 85704
(520) 408-2456

Culver's Restaurant

6905 N. Thornydale
Tucson, AZ 85741
(602) 770-1681

El Charro Café Oro Valley

7725 N. Oracle Road #10
Oro Valley, AZ 85704
(520) 229-1922

Flavor of India

12112 N. Rancho Vistoso Blvd.
Oro Valley, AZ 85737
(520) 544-3005

Fox & Hound Restaurant

7625 N. La Cholla Blvd.
Tucson, AZ 85743
(520) 575-1980

Fruit Shack

10785 N. Oracle
Oro Valley, AZ 85704
(520) 297-8122

Harvest Restaurant

10355 N. La Canada Dr., Ste. 141
Oro Valley, AZ 85737
(520) 731-1100

Izzi's Cafe

12985 N. Oracle Road
Oro Valley, AZ 85739
(520) 818-9391

J. Marinara's East Coast Italian

8195 N. Oracle Road, #105
Oro Valley, AZ 85704

(520) 989-3654

Jason's Deli

4545 N. Oracle Road #121
Tucson, AZ 85704
(520) 407-1100

Jerry Bobs Family Restaurant

10550 N. La Canada, Ste. 140
Oro Valley AZ 85737
(520) 797-1106

Keg Steakhouse & Bar

12005 N. Oracle Road
Oro Valley, AZ 85737
(520) 219-9500

Marco's Pizza

10550 N. La Canada Dr., #19
Tucson, AZ 85737
(520) 297-6500

McDonald's

PO Box 70106
Tucson, AZ 85737
(913) 731-5479

Metropolitan Grill

4644 E. Fort Lowell
Tucson, AZ 85712
(520) 531-1212

Orange Leaf Yogurt

7725 N. Oracle Road #102
Tucson, AZ 85704
(520) 382-3113

Panda Express

1683 Walnut Grove Ave.
Rosemad, CA 91732
(626) 372-8409

Papa John's Pizza

6460 E. 22nd Street
Tucson, AZ 95710
(520) 519-0892

THE LOOP- Taste of Chicago

10180 N. Oracle Road
Oro Valley, AZ 85704
(520) 878-0222

World Sports Grille

2290 W. Ina Rd.
Tucson, AZ 85741



The Town Between the Tracks!

Vail, Arizona

Contributed by the Vail Preservation Society.



Vail's Siding, as Vail was originally called, established 1881, has a story 131 years in the making, and owes its existence to the expansion of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and mining in the Helvetia District located to the south in the Santa Rita Mountains.

The original town site is bordered by the east- and west- bound rails that carry Union Pacific Railroad trains along the **Sunset Route**. The image of an Open Range sign juxtaposed against our first traffic light captures the convergence of cultures as rural gives way to an urban pace of life.

Vail is named after Walter Vail and Edward Vail, astute businessmen who ranched and developed mining interests in the area. Edward ran the Vail Ranch to the south in the Santa Rita Mountains while Walter built up the Empire Ranch near Sonoita northward to the foothills of the Rincon Mountains. Walter and partner J. Vosberg deeded a right of way to the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1880 for a siding.



Vail experienced explosive growth in 1895 when the population grew from 25 to over 100. Vail was at the nexus of a young nation's expansion; a place where the railroad, mining, and ranching, drew those seeking a better life to tiny Vail's Siding. Today's population is 10,208.



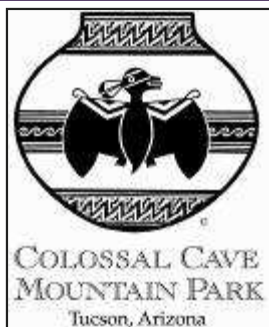
*The Old Vail Post Office
is a designated
Arizona Centennial
Legacy Project.*

Two buildings remain on the original town site, the Old Vail Post Office and the Shrine of St. Rita in the Desert. Built in 1908 when Arizona was a Territory, the Old Vail Post Office, is the sole remaining building from that era on the town site. The largest of its four rooms was used for business, the three smaller rooms as living quarters until 1992. Ceiling planks are marked with *Vail, A.T.* (Arizona Territory).



Shrine of St. Rita in the Desert.

The Shrine was built in 1935 by Carolyn Beach in honor of her late husband, Japanese scientist, Jokichi Takamine. The beautiful stained glass windows and graceful lines seemed almost out of place in the dusty little town as on the day it was dedicated 76 years ago. The Shrine was where families gathered to worship; across the street they met to conduct business, gossip and pick up their mail in the adobe post office.



70 degrees year round.

Colossal Cave has been a part of the local culture since prehistoric times when Hohokam and Sobaipuri Indians used it for ceremonial purposes.

In 1879 Solomon Lick, the proprietor of the Mountain Springs Hotel and Stage Stop discovered the cave while tracking down stray cattle. Its beautiful passages have

attracted exploration ever since. Colossal Cave Mountain Park, open to guests every day of the year, has grown to over 2,000 acres, and is on the National Register of Historic Places.



Cienega Creek

The Las Cienegas National Conservation Area covers more than 45,000 acres of protected rolling grasslands and woodlands in Arizona's Pima and Santa Cruz counties. Cienega Creek, supports a diverse plant and animal community. The region's rolling grasslands, oak-studded hills that connect several "sky island" mountain ranges", are irresistible to both people and wildlife.

The Rincon Valley Farmers Market, along Old Spanish Trail, winding from Tucson east through the Rincon Valley, to Colossal Cave Mountain Park is open every Saturday.

Greater Vail Area Chamber of Commerce
www.gvacc.memberlodge.com
office@greatervailchamber.com

Vail Preservation Society
 520-419-4428
vailpreservationsociety@gmail.com
www.VailPreservationsociety.com

Saguaro National Park East
www.nps.gov/sagu

Colossal Cave Mountain Park
 520-647-PARK
info@colossalcave.com

Arizona Trail
www.aztrail.org

Coronado National Forest
www.fs.fed.us/r3/coronado/forest/passes

Bandit Outfitters
www.banditoutfitters.com

Las Cienegas Preserve
www.empireranchfoundation.org

Food, Lodging & Attractions

Rincon Valley Farmer's Market
 520-591-BARN (2276)
rvfm@RinconInstitute.org
www.RVFM.org

Rancho del Lago
www.ranchodelago.com
Charron Vinyard
 18585 S. Sonoita Hwy.
 520-762-8585
www.charronvineyards.com

Shrine of St. Rita in the Desert
www.stritainthedesert.org

Empire Ranch Foundation
www.empireranchfoundation.org

Hacienda del Desierto
 11770 East Rambling Trail
 (520) 298-1764

Desert Dove
www.desertdovebb.com

Inn at Civano
 10448 E. Seven Generations Way
 520-296-5428
www.innaticivano.com

Voyager RV
www.voyagerrv.com
Montgomery's Grill & Saloon
 13190 E. Colossal Cave Road.
 520-762-0081

Vail Steak House
 113005 E. Benson Highway
 520-762-8777
www.vailsteakhouse.com

Ciones Italian Pizzeria & Bakery
 13190 E. Colossal Cave Rd.
 520-762-5800
www.cionesitalian.com

Argenziano's
 16251 S. Houghton Rd.
 520-762-5999

Vail Pride Day Centennial Celebration
www.vail.k12.az

www.VailPreservationSociety.com



Welcome to the Mountain Empire!

Patagonia, Sonoita, Elgin

Article and photos from www.Patagoniaaz.com.



*The Nature Conservancy's
Patagonia-Sonoita Creek Preserve*

Where cowboy traditions thrive alongside high desert vineyards and a blossoming art community, you will find the intriguing communities of Patagonia, Sonoita, and Elgin. Be sure to make the beautiful drive down scenic highway 83 for a visit.

Patagonia was formerly a supply center for nearby mines and ranches.

The histories of Patagonia, Sonoita, and Elgin are as colorful as their sunsets and as rich as the ore that came from local mines.

Native Americans, Spaniards, Mexicans, ranchers, miners, and Jesuit priests have all inhabited this land over the past five hundred years.

The area's original inhabitants were Native Americans who found that the lush area along the Sonoita and Harshaw Creeks provided ideal living conditions with plentiful hunting and fishing opportunities.

1851 saw the historic visitation of U.S. Boundary Commissioner John R. Bartlett, who was one of the first to publish descriptions of the Sonoita Valley. He designated it too dangerous and impassible for inhabitants, and suggested the U.S. boundary lie farther north.



Local artwork greets you!



www.Patagoniaaz.com

The Mountain Empire got a big boost when the New Mexico & Arizona Railroad connected the area to Mexico in 1882. The villages of Sonoita (known then as the Sonoita Settlement) and Elgin came into being with the arrival of the Benson-to-Nogales Railway.

The last ore was shipped to the smelter in 1960, and the last of the original railroad line was removed in 1962. The Patagonia Station grounds were donated to the Town of Patagonia and made into a Town Park.

Today, the mining camp ghost towns of Harshaw, Mowry, Washington Camp, and Duquesne bear mute testimony to the boom days of yesteryear.



Fourth and fifth generation ranchers and miners still live in the area, as do newcomers such as artists and retirees. Residents have restored historic buildings, and many are in use today...constant reminders of the boom days of yesteryear.

Wineries, Food and Lodging

Callaghan Vineyards

336 Elgin Rd, Elgin, AZ
520-455-5322
www.callaghanvineyards.com

Canelo Hills Vineyard and Winery

342 Elgin Rd., Elgin, AZ
520-455-5499
www.canelohillswinery.com

Dos Cabezas WineWorks

3248 Highway 82
Sonoita, AZ
520-455-5141
www.DosCabezasWinery.com

Kief-Joshua Vineyards

370 Elgin Rd,
Elgin, AZ
520-455-5582
www.kj-vineyards.com

Sonoita Vineyards

290 Elgin Canelo Road
Elgin, AZ
520-455-5893
www.sonoitavineyards.com

Canela Southwestern Bistro

3252 Highway 82
Sonoita, AZ
520-455-5873
www.canelabistro.com

Home Plate Restaurant

303 McKeown Avenue
Patagonia, AZ
Phone: 520-394-2344

Mercedes

328 W. Naugle Ave
Patagonia, AZ 85624
Phone: 520-394-2331

Red Mountain Foods

376 Naugle Avenue
Patagonia, AZ
520-394-2786

Tree of Life Live Food Organic Cafe

P.O. Box 778
Patagonia, AZ
866-394-2520,
www.treeoflife.nu/cafe

Velvet Elvis

292 Naugle Ave.
Sonoita, AZ
520-394-2102,
www.velvetelvispizza.com
www.crowncranch.com

The Duquesne House Bed & Breakfast

357 Duquesne Avenue,
Patagonia, AZ
520-394-2732
www.theduquesnehouse.com

The Enchanted Garden

136 Forrest Drive, #3
Patagonia, AZ
520-604-0070
www.enchantedgardenaz.net

Hacienda Corona de Guevavi

348 S. River Road
Nogales, AZ
520-287-6503
www.haciendacorona.com

La Hacienda de Sonoita

34 Swanson Road,
Sonoita, AZ
520-455-5308
www.haciendasonoita.com

The Sheffield Manor Bed & Breakfast

132 Naugle Ave.
Patagonia, AZ
520-394-2068
www.thesheffieldmanor.com

Spirit Tree Inn Bed & Breakfast

3 Harshaw Creek Rd.,
Patagonia, AZ
520-394-0121
www.spiritreeinn.com

Walker Guest Ranch

99 Curly Horse Rd.
Sonoita, AZ
520-455-4631
www.thewalkerranch.com

Xanadu Ranch Getaway Guest Ranch / Hybrid B&B

92 Los Encinas Road
Sonoita, AZ
520-455-0050
www.XanaduRanchGetAway.com



Changing Tourism, Industry and Culture! **Southern Arizona Railroads**

Contributed by www.TucsonHistoricDepot.org

The remote southern regions of Arizona, and part of New Mexico joined the United States with the signing of the Gadsden Purchase in 1854, when Mexican and Native American traditional lifestyles influenced the region.



The need for transportation and communication with the industrial Northeast drove the construction of transcontinental railroads.

When the Southern Pacific reached Tucson on March 20, 1880, it had become directly responsible for the largest settlement of Chinese in the Territory. Chinese laborer camps turned into towns along the route with stores, restaurants and laundry.

The Chinese took on a number of occupations after the railroad construction played out; they were willing to take jobs few others wanted and to work for lower wages as well. Many achieved success and remained as permanent residents.



Chinese Railroad worker, 1900c.



The Historic Train Depot's Locomotive #1673, contributed by the Arizona Transportation Museum.

In 1898, the SP brought a diverse migration of European, African-Americans, and Jewish pioneers, to southern Arizona region. SP provided the majority of the jobs in Tucson, and paid the largest share of local taxes.

The Tucson Street Railway (TSR) was incorporated on September 9, 1897, and from 1898 to 1900, TSR ran a line from the Southern Pacific depot to the University of Arizona.

Tucson Street Railway became Tucson Rapid Transit Company in June of 1905 and entered the electric streetcar era on June 1, 1906.

In 1930 a petition to have the trolleys replace by buses, passed by the City Council, and at midnight on December 31, 1930, the streetcar age in Tucson ended.

www.TucsonHistoricDepot.org

A group was founded in early 1983 to bring back the trolley. The Old Pueblo Trolley inc. (OPT), a nonprofit operating transit museum, is dedicated to preservation of public transportation history in Tucson and Arizona.

The former Records Building, now the Tucson Historic Depot, is the home of Locomotive #1673, a 1900 mogul, M-4 class, and Arizona Transportation Museum, a division of Old Pueblo Trolley, inc.



Artist rendition of the Tucson Historic Depot.



Records building today.

The Records Building was built in three stages (1907, 1910, 1922), the latest stage completing the building as we see it today.

In 1998, the City of Tucson purchased the former Southern Pacific Railroad Depot on Toole Avenue downtown. Restoration of the main depot building and the three adjacent buildings to their 1941 architectural style was completed in 2004.

On August 20, 2009, streetcars traveled from the north of the railroad tracks to downtown for the first time in over fifty years. OPT cars continue to run part of the line on weekends and for charters.

A Streetcar Named Development is the term used to describe the future of our rails transportation in Tucson.



Historic Trolley runs on weekends.



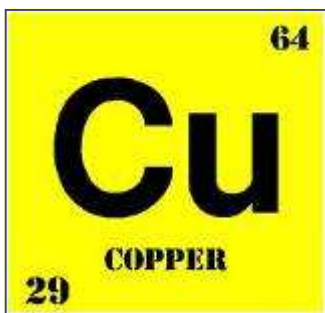
Artist rendition of the Tucson Modern Streetcar Project..

For many years, everyone has assumed that the modern streetcar would co-exist with Tucson's historic trolley. The two would share track and complement each other, it was believed.

Cost saving measures for the Tucson Modern Streetcar Project, and lack of compatibility with the rail tracks, may prove to be the

end of Tucson's Historic Trolley once again. Contact the Old Pueblo Trolley or the Southern Arizona Transportation Museum to learn more at 520-623-2223.

www.OldPuebloTrolley.org



If It Can't Be Grown, It Must Be Mined!

AZ Copper Mining

Article and photos contributed by www.azcu.org, and www.Arizona100.org



Modern-day Arizona has been shaped by many cultures, inventions and events. Native Americans, Spaniards, Mexicans and Europeans are just a few of the cultures that have made their marks and their homes in the Santa Cruz River Heritage Area.

Inventions like air conditioning, and events like the building of railroads and freeways have made it possible for people to live comfortably in the desert. What all these cultures, inventions and events have in common is a relationship to mining.

While mining brought people of many cultures to Arizona in search of fortunes, it was the minerals mined, like copper, that provided for better living in the region.

Without copper there could be no electricity. Without electricity it is doubtful that Arizona's economy would have grown as it did.

Copper is a durable metal used in everything from cell phones and auto-mobiles to plumbing and roofing. It is far more recyclable than aluminum, plastics and glass. With the highest recycling rate of any engineering metal, copper rarely ends up in a landfill.

Recycled copper helps conserve the earth's resources, a primary goal of the "green" building movement.

As the world's population continues to grow, and with it the demand for natural resources, builders and consumers alike have come to realize the importance of using recycled building materials. Copper is "man's eternal metal."



Google Satellite image of the Asarco Mines near Sahuarita.

www.AZCU.org

Throughout the world, copper miners tell a story of how modern life is made possible by copper. Of all the materials that man has learned to mine, copper is the most versatile and durable.

This miraculous mineral is at the heart of all technology, from telecommunications to transportation.

Arizona companies lead the United States in copper production, with approximately 65 percent of the copper produced in this country coming from Arizona mines.

Today, copper mining is still one of the big “C’s” in the economy of Arizona, along with climate, citrus, cotton and cattle.



On February 14, 1912, President William Howard Taft signs a proclamation declaring Arizona to be the 48th State of the Union.

2012, Arizona is celebrating it’s statehood and culture, becoming “100 Years Grand!”

In recognition of the importance of copper mining in Arizona, the Arizona Centennial Copper Chopper motorcycle serves as an ambassador, or the “official mascot,” of Arizona’s Centennial Celebration.

The Arizona Centennial Copper Chopper Tour is organized through the nonprofit Arizona Centennial 2012 Foundation.

The Copper Chopper will travel the state for 17 months (October 2010 - February 2012) promoting Arizona’s 100th anniversary of Statehood, motorcycle safety, and Arizona history.

***Official
Mascot of
Arizona’s
Centennial
Celebration,
the Copper
Chopper.***



To learn more about the history of mining in Arizona and the spectacular events planned for the Arizona Centennial Celebration log on to:

www.Arizona100.org



Building the Fields of Dreams!

B.A.J.A. Sporting Club

Article and photos contributed by Chuck and Mary Lu Catino.



*2007 winners of the over 70 tournament
at the Tucson Showdown.*

A new community park with softball fields is underway in Green Valley that brings new opportunities to the area, thanks to the Born Again Jocks Association (B.A.J.A.), and other community leaders.

In 1997, a committee of interested softball players from the Green Valley area started meeting to review and discuss the viability of forming a team sports group.

Many of the members of the committee at that time had played and/or coached competitive sports in high school, college and the military.

In 1998 the BAJA Sporting Club was formed as a non-profit organization in Arizona by Jim Kelly, Chuck Catino, Ray Fleener, Mickey Green, Jim Carr, John Fawcett and Ivan Allison.



Chuck Catino at new site.

In 2004 B.A.J.A., in partnership with National Resources Parks and Recreation, received a Block Grant of over \$47,000 to complete field #2 at Sahuarita Park.

*Dreams
become a
reality for
many area
residents!*

Recently Chuck Catino, one of the founders of B.A.J.A., has been working with a developer who has now donated around 57 acre parcel of land on Camino de la Canoa to Pima county for a Green Valley Community Park.



*Work has begun with local businesses and volunteers
helping clear the area.*

The organization has now grown to approximately 500 family members including 130 softball players, 120 golfers, and 60 bowlers. One portion of the Park will have a four-field softball area, managed and maintained by National Resources Parks and Recreation (NRPR) with assistance from B.A.J.A.



Gary Grizzle and Karol Stubbs at new site.

Phase One, which is all pro bono by Community Organizations, has now been nearly completed.

Early March 2011, perc tests were complete, with the cleaning, grubbing, and grading underway. Caterpillar, FICO, the WLB Group, the Anza Trail Coalition, B.A.J.A and the Marine Corp League have volunteered to help with debris removal maintenance.

Phase Two and Three will be completed with Tax Deductible donations to the Pima County Parklands Foundation, a 501c3, restricted for Project #137.

Contact Gregoria Tucker at: Pima County Parks and Recs, 3500 W. River Road, Tucson, AZ 85741 for more information.

Phase Four, a \$4 million Tier 1 Bond Issue when passed, will complete this project.

B.A.J.A. has served the Greater Green Valley Area in assisting with charitable events, local civic programs, Little League Baseball umpiring, roadside cleanups, Habitat for Humanity building projects, and local Food Bank drives.

They work with and are supported by the Green Valley/Sahuarita Chamber of Commerce, the Green Valley Council, the Green Valley Community Foundation, Pima County Council on Aging, Green Valley Recreation, Green Valley Assistance Services, Hazardous Waste Pickups and many other businesses.

B.A.J.A. Sporting Club has a game plan.

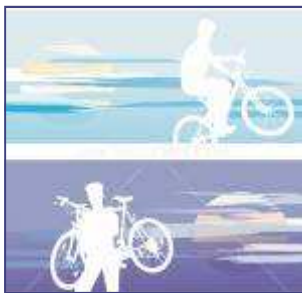
Their mission is to assist active seniors to maximize their retirement years.

Their vision is to be the “Best Senior Sporting Club” and service organization in Pima County.

Their values are dedicated to providing legendary, organized, recreational and social activities to their members.



2009 B.A.J.A Rec League Champions with mascot Gordo.



Up close and personal with the Trails!

Biking Paradise

Contributed by Mary Reynolds, Town of Sahuarita.

Cyclists from all over the world enjoy bicycling in our community. Each winter, the Tucson region hosts professional and elite amateur cyclists seeking warm weather and a variety of roads on which to train and test themselves against local riders.

Our region hosts organized races and charity rides throughout the year, and neighborhood routes offer safe places for families and casual riders to pedal close to home.

In addition, the West Desert Preserve offers mild to moderate mountain biking trails.



Santa Cruz River Crossing– El Tour De Tucson-2007



El Tour De Tucson Bike Race 2007

Advanced riders head to Madera Canyon's Elephant Head Trail for a challenging, rocky trail which rolls along for the first five miles.

But its final climb up to the radio towers will challenge the legs and lungs of even the most expert mountain biker.

El Tour De Tucson comes to Tucson every fall on the weekend before Thanksgiving, and attracts Bicycle Racers from all over the world.

The 2010 El Tour De Tucson Bike Race is an event for the whole family with novice, intermediate, advanced and professional riders competing each year.



Mountain biker on Elephant Head Trail at sunset. Photo by Scott Morris

The Anza Trail through the Santa Cruz Valley ranges from a wide, hard-packed dirt surface to a narrow bumpy dirt trail.

Cyclists should ride bikes with wide tires like mountain bikes or hybrids.



Look for Anza Trail Markers



Anza Trail bridge allows cyclists and walkers to safely cross a wash in Green Valley. Photo by Mary Reynolds;

Many on the communities in the Santa Cruz River Valley provide roadways that have huge well maintained bike lanes, making it easy to escape into the desert and mountains beyond the city limits.

Once you've found your way out of town the roads lanes are wide as they snake through ranches and desert lands colored in pastels. From this point one can ride for hours on rolling foothill roads or base miles under endless blue skies. The option to climb out of the desert and into pine forests & crisp mountain air also exists.



Kevin McDonald and Chuck Hill pause during their ride on West Desert Preserve trails.

For more information on planning your next cycling adventure, check out these websites:

www.scvbac.org
www.gybikehike.com/rides
www.cactuscycling.org
www.bikegaba.org



Give Bikes 5 Feet!



Joe Romero climbs a hill in the West Desert Preserve. Photo by Chuck Hill

Summer Tanager (*Piranga rubra*)Pyrrhuloxia (*Cardinalis sinuatus*)Broad-billed Hummingbird
(*Cynanthus latirostris*)Common Raven (*Corvus corax*)

Arizona's Largest Tourism Attraction!

Bird Watching

Contributed by Jeremy Moss, National Park Service, Tumacacari.

Did you know that “watchable wildlife,” such as birding, is a \$1.5 billion industry for the state of Arizona?

A wide range of elevations and habitat types support more than 400 bird species in the Santa Cruz Valley.

These include species that people come here especially to see, such as the elegant trogon, common black-hawk, northern beardless tyrannulet, broad-billed hummingbird, Montezuma quail, and buff-breasted flycatcher.



Rated one of the top birding destinations in the nation, the Santa Cruz Valley is also a major migratory corridor for species that winter in the tropics.

Some popular birding spots along the Santa Cruz River and Anza Trail include Tumacacori National Historical Park, Tubac Presidio State Historic Park, Sweetwater Wetlands, and Marana Heritage River Park.

How many of these birds can you spot?

Vermilion Flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus rubinus*)Roadrunner (*Geococcyx californianus*)

Arizona State Bird Cactus Wren

Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus



It's easy to get involved in this popular hobby!

Remember to prepare for warm days and sun exposure. Carry extra water, food, shade and don't forget your camera!

Be alert, and practice quiet observation. You will see more if you sit quietly in one location and let the wildlife get comfortable with your presence.

Keep an eye out for venomous creatures, and know how to treat bites. Most desert creatures are normally not aggressive, but need to be respected. Do not sit on rotted logs or place your hands anywhere that you cannot see.

Observe from a distance, especially near nesting areas, important feeding areas, and water sources.

Stay on roads, trails, paths, and durable surfaces such as rocks whenever possible to minimize erosion.

There are several birding clubs in the area that schedule hikes year round. Be sure to check in with the Tucson Audubon Society's "Weekly Rare Bird Alert" at www.TucsonAudubon.org.

With so many species to watch for in the most diverse and abundant landscapes, it's no wonder that Arizona among the most popular birding destination in the world!



Northern Cardinal
(*Cardinalis Cardinalis*)



Ladder-backed Woodpecker
(*Picoides scalaris*)



Red-tailed Hawk
(*Buteo jamaicensis*)



Yellow-breasted Chat
(*Icteria virens*)



Phainopepla
(*Phainopepla citens*)



Managing Today For Wildlife Tomorrow!

Desert Fishing

Contributed by Mark Hart, Arizona Game and Fish.



Stocking Fish from a Fish Farm.

At the end of every fishing trip, be sure to remove any mud, plants, or fish from your equipment, clean, drain and dry all equipment before using it again, and don't transport or stock live fish or plants. It is illegal!!

Arizona Game and Fish Department opened a new boat ramp at Pena Blanca Lake. It is referred to as THE place to be for hikers, wildlife lovers and anglers.

Fishing is something you don't think of when visiting the Santa Cruz River Valley, but the area offers plenty of chances for the avid angler to cast a line and enjoy the day!

To ensure fishermen have a good chance of catching fish, ready to catch fish are stocked over a 10 month period from mid September through June, every two weeks in the Urban Fishing Program.

More than \$570,000 is spent annually to purchase these fish from fish growers.

Arizona's Urban Fishing Program is dedicated to ensuring the fish you catch are safe to eat. Most of the stocked fish are caught within 30 days, so it's likely that the fish you catch came from the fish farm a week or two ago.

You may not realize it, but the greenish water color and reduced water clarity is a good sign that the lake is productive.

While enjoying our favorite fishing holes, please do your part to keep our waters safe from Aquatic Invasive Species!



New boat ramp at Pena Blanca Lake.

At the Urban lakes Catfish, trout, and Sunfish are stocked regularly, while other species of fish may occur in these lakes include white amur, tilapia, crappie and large mouth bass.

Here's a few of the local hot spots:

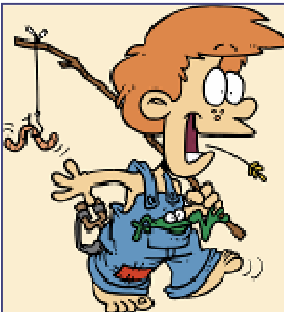
Arivaca Lake is about an hour from Tucson, South towards Nogales on I-19. Get off at the Arivaca/Amado exit 48 turnoff, then follow the road to the city of Arivaca. Follow the signs that point you south from town.

Patagonia Lake is about an hour away from Tucson. Travel east on I-10 to SR 83 and turn right. In Sonoita, turn right on SR 82 and go through the town of Patagonia. Turn right on Patagonia Lake Rd, and follow the signs to the lake.

Just twelve miles north of Nogales, the largest green sunfish in America was caught.

Christopher Columbus Park travel I-10 to grant road. Take Silverbell, north to 4600 N Silverbell Rd.

J.F. Kennedy Park located at 3600 S. La Cholla Blvd. Take I-19 to the Ajo exit East, and North on Lacholla.

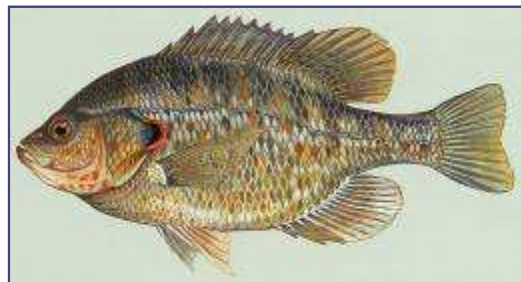


Chuck Ford Lakeside Park located 8300 E. Stella Rd. Take I-10 to Kolb Rd, west to Stella, or access from Sarnoff Dr.

Sahuarita Lake Park take I-19 to Sahuarita Blvd, East to Rancho Sahuarita. 15466 S Rancho Sahuarita Blvd.



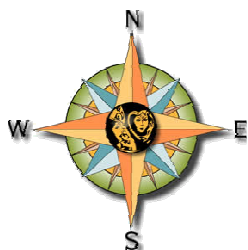
Clockwise from the top: common carp, white amur, catfish, trout, sunfish, and large mouth bass.



I'd rather be Fishing!



WWW.AZGFD.gov



A High Tech Treasure Hunt! **Geocaching in Arizona**

Contributed by www.geocaching.com.



What is geocaching?

Pronounced “geo-cashing”, it’s a high tech, worldwide game of hiding and seeking treasure.

A geocacher can place a geocache in the world, pinpoint its location using GPS technology and then share the geocache's existence and location online.

Anyone with a GPS device can then try to locate the geocache.

The basic idea is to locate hidden containers, called geocaches, outdoors and then share your experience online.

Geocache contents typically include toys, action figures, trading cards and trackable items, such as customized geocoins that are registered with geocaching.com.

The whereabouts of Travel Bugs[®] which are moved from cache to cache.

GPS devices are typically used to geocache. However, geocaching apps for iPhones and Androids use the phone's GPS to help locate geocaches.

*Geocaching is **not permitted** along the Anza Trail in Pima County due to fragile cultural areas and habitats.*



www.Geocaching.com

Before You Head Out

Select a geocache by zip code or address.

Consider the difficulty and terrain ratings—1/1 is the easiest; 5/5 poses the greatest challenge—and whether you need to have permission to cross public or private property in order to complete the find.

Get familiar with your GPS system. Input the coordinates of the geocache, or the first step in the case of a multi-stage find, into your device.

Pack any supplies that you may need—food, water, clothing, some extra batteries for your GPS, and a flashlight if you are setting out later in the day. A camera and trade items make for great memories.

Tell someone where you are headed. Your GPS equipment will not reveal your location to others.

When you arrive at your starting point, mark the trailhead or your car as a “waypoint” to facilitate finding your way back. It’s more effective than breadcrumbs!

Familiarize yourself with the geocache description and clues and then head out. Be sure to look around while you are out, not just focusing on the GPS readings.

Once you find the cache be sure to sign the logbook and return the container to where you found it. If you take something from the cache, leave something of equal or more value.

Leave no evidence of your adventure except for your signature in the logbook. One of the tenets of geocaching is practicing “Cache In, Trash Out” or CITO. To really get in the spirit of geocaching, help clean up any trash you find along the way.



**Good luck on your
next Geocaching adventure!**





Santa Cruz River Valley's longest season of the year!

Golf Season

Contributed by a variety of golf fans.

Golf is a game is a game where the ball always lies poorly and the player well.

The origin of golf is unclear and much debated. The modern game originated in Scotland, where the first written record of golf is James II's banning of the game in 1457, as an unwelcome distraction to learning archery.

Today, golf is one of the world's most popular sports.

You have about the best odds as anywhere to have a sunny golf day in the Santa Cruz River Valley, and plenty of first class courses to choose from.



Golfer Phil Mickelson in the 2011 Accenture Match Play Tournament, at the Ritz-Carlton Dove Mountain, Marana.



King of Scots James II

Since 2007, the World Golf Accenture Match Play Championships have been held here.

Golf fans from around the world have traveled here to watch the pros compete for the prestigious Walter Hagen Cup, named after golf's greatest match-play competitor.

It's not surprising that many pro golfers choose Southern Arizona as their practice destination,



***It's good sportsmanship
to not pick up lost golf balls
while they are still rolling.***



Along with the climate, you're sure to enjoy various forms of desert wild life and the valley's spectacular mountain views.

"Golf is a good walk spoiled."

Mark Twain

Many of the courses offer special golf and lodging packages, and seasonal rate specials, so be sure to check the websites while planning your next golf adventure in the Santa Cruz River Valley.



Golfers of all ages enjoy blue skies, vivid sunsets and majestic mountain views.



It's time to Par Tee!

Golf Listings

Canoa Hills Golf Club
1401 W. Calle Urbano
Green Valley, 520-648-1880
www.CanoaHillsGolfClub.com

Canoa Ranch Golf Club
5800 S. Camino del Sol
Green Valley, 520-393-1966
www.CanoaRanchGolfCourse.com

Haven Golf Club
110 N. Abrego Dr.
Green Valley, 520-625-4281
www.HavenGolf.com

Palo Duro Creek Golf Course
2690 N. Country Club Dr.
Nogales, AZ 877-PLAY-PDC
www.GolfPDC.com

Quail Creek Country Club
1490 N. Quail Range Loop
Green Valley, 520-393-5802

Quarry Pines Golf Club
8480 N. Continental Links Dr.
Marana, 520-744-7443
www.PlayThePines.com

Rio Rico Country Club
1069 Camino Caralampi
Rio Rico, 520-281-8567
www.Esplendor-Resort.com

San Ignacio Golf Club
4201 S. Camino Del Sol
Green Valley, 520-648-3468
www.SanIgnacioGolfClub.com

Torres Blancas Golf Club
3223 S. Abrego Dr.
Green Valley, 520-625-5200
www.ToresBlancasGolf.com

Tubac Golf Resort & Spa
1 Otero Rd.
Tubac, 520-398-2021
www.TubacGolfResort.com



Tips and Truth for Border Travel!

Yes It's Safe! Visit Arizona!

Contributed by David Steele.

The most frequently asked question that our Chamber of Commerce and Visitors Centers get is "Is it safe to visit Southern Arizona?" YES IT'S SAFE!

The media spends so much time declaring that travel in Southern Arizona is unsafe, creating a worldwide perception that visiting Southern Arizona's border towns is dangerous. The facts tell a different story.



Border Patrol Checkpoint on East Bound Arivaca

We do have some new neighbors. Border patrol presence has increased, and there is more awareness of border security.

There are now two Border Patrol check points in our Santa Cruz Heritage Area. One going North on I-19 at Chavez Siding Rd., and the other on Arivaca Rd., eastbound towards I-19 exit 48.

Much like U.S. state line check points that prevent fruits and live plants from passing from state to state, they are there to prevent drugs, and human smuggling into the United States.

You do not need a passport to go through the checkpoints on the U.S. side of the border. A drivers license or government issued ID are required if asked, but agents seldom request proof.

In any case, it is always wise to carry a valid ID when traveling anywhere.

The Mexico/Arizona border checkpoint at Nogales requires a passport, or proper documents.

Due to the increase in security, the wait time can be up to three hours to cross either way.

Know the facts! Check with any of our Chambers of Commerce or Tourism Agencies for more information.



Border Patrol Checkpoint northbound on I-19 at Chavez Siding Rd.

Note from Tony Estrada, Sheriff, Santa Cruz County

The U.S./Mexico border region, including the Santa Cruz River Valley, has never been more secure and safer. I base this observation on having spent 25 years as a police officer in Nogales, Arizona and 18 years as the Santa Cruz County Sheriff.

Recent news coverage would lead one to believe that violence is widespread and rampant in our communities. But the facts tell a different story.

Our overall crime rate is dropping as well as incidents of violent crime. The border region of Arizona is safer than most other areas of the country.

Like any other major international port of entry, we do see our share of smuggling, and related criminal activities. But this activity is isolated and does not involve tourists.

In recent years, there has been a significant influx of local and federal law enforcement resources into this region. In the Nogales area alone, there are over 1,000 Border Patrol agents.

There have also been numerous media reports about violence in Mexico. Those incidents are also isolated and do not target tourists. Major tourist areas in Mexico remain safe.

Visitors to Mexico should not have any problems if they use prudence and caution and stay in well known tourist areas.

We have a unique and vibrant border community where visitors can experience the cultures of two countries safely.

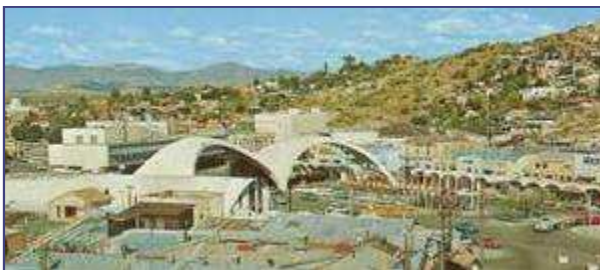
I strongly encourage you to come and visit us.



Nogales Sheriff, Tony Estrada.



International Boundary Marker.



*Photos of the
U.S./ Mexico
border
contributed
by the Nogales
Chamber of
Commerce*

