

Chapter 3

SUPPORTING RESOURCES

This chapter documents sufficient heritage, nature, open-space, and outdoor recreation resources within the proposed boundaries to support a National Heritage Area designation. Most of the listed resources are open to the public, including destinations, events, facilities, businesses, organizations, and other types. This inventory includes all National Historic Landmarks and properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It also includes several significant heritage sites that were identified during the preparation of this feasibility study – many of which are likely eligible for inclusion in the National Register. Appendices A-C include descriptions of the most important historic buildings, archaeological sites, and site clusters in the proposed National Heritage Area.

Some archaeological sites, historic buildings, ghost towns, traditional cultural places, and important natural areas are on private or tribal lands not open to the public. They are, however, included in this inventory because they are significant resources relevant to the interpretive themes of this National Heritage Area. Further, projects related to the recognition, preservation, restoration, and interpretation of resources on public, private, or tribal lands will be eligible for funding and technical assistance from the National Heritage Area.

This chapter concludes with a summary of local crafts, foods, and music styles that can be found in few, or no other, places in the United States. These distinctive regional traditions are also considered to be heritage resources that could be recognized, preserved, interpreted, and promoted through a National Heritage Area designation. They are relevant to the interpretive themes of this National Heritage Area and help to distinguish it from existing National Heritage Areas.

NATURAL, OPEN-SPACE, AND OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES

The nature resources of the proposed Santa Cruz Valley National Heritage Area are ecologically important, including flowing streams, important desert, riparian, and grassland habitats, sky island mountain ranges with multiple life zones, unfragmented corridors for wildlife movements and migrations, and diverse plant and animal communities, including many endemic and tropical species not found in other regions of the United States.

The natural resources and open spaces of the valley also have aesthetic and recreational values that add to southern Arizona's high quality of life. These are major draws for visitors from other parts of the United States and from many countries. Resources for outdoor recreation and nature tourism include hundreds of miles of backcountry trails, many excellent birdwatching locations, and other natural attractions and outdoor recreation opportunities in Coronado National Forest, Saguaro National Park, Tumacácori National Historical Park, four state parks, and other parks, preserves, and public lands. Valley residents and visitors also enjoy many unobstructed views of scenic landscapes, clean air, and dark night skies full of stars.



National Heritage Areas are corridors or regions where historical, cultural, and natural resources combine to form unique landscapes that benefit from voluntary preservation and promotion.

Flora and Fauna

The proposed National Heritage Area contains an extraordinary array of plants and animals. This results from several factors, including the wide range of elevations, the convergence of the Sonoran and Chihuahuan deserts, and sky island mountain ranges that contain biological influences from the Rocky Mountains to the north and from the Sierra Madre Occidental to the south. A number of tropical and subtropical species reach the northern end of their ranges in this area, including jaguar (*Panthera onca*), coatimundi (*Nasua narica*), Mexican long-tongued bat (*Choeronycteris mexicana*), elegant trogon (*Trogon elegans*), violet-crowned hummingbird (*Amazilia violiceps*), banded rock rattlesnake (*Crotalus lepidus klauberi*), and many others.

Certain groups of animals are particularly well represented in the region, including bats, birds, and rattlesnakes. The area is particularly well known for bird watching due to the wide variety of species found there, including many Mexican species that only enter the United States in this border region. The sky islands, isolated from each other by broad desert valleys, often contain endemic species of small mammals, reptiles, arthropods, and so forth. These unique species are often found only in a single mountain range. The Nature Conservancy has identified a region encompassing the Huachuca Mountains, the San Rafael Valley grasslands, and other contiguous areas (mostly within the proposed National Heritage Area) as the most critical area in Arizona for conservation of flora and fauna. The proposed National Heritage Area is home to a large number of organizations that appreciate and conserve the flora and fauna of the region, including the Arizona Native Plant Society (southern region), the Southeast Arizona Butterfly Association, the Tucson Audubon Society, the Tucson Herpetological Society, and many more (see “Nature Organizations” section).

Flora and Fauna in the Proposed National Heritage Area

- ◆ More than 400 species of birds
- ◆ About 200 migrating bird species; the largest number in the United States

- ◆ More than 100 species of butterflies
- ◆ Sky island mountain ranges with unique species
- ◆ More than 25 bird species rarely found north of the Mexican border
- ◆ Focal species are Mexican gray wolf, jaguar, mountain lion, black bear, and northern goshawk
- ◆ More than 15 endangered species
- ◆ Nine areas have among the highest biological diversities in Arizona
- ◆ One area is ranked as the most critical area for biological conservation in Arizona
- ◆ Three land corridors are critical for wildlife movements and linkages
- ◆ Nine areas are critical habitats for birds

Public Lands

Of a total of some 2.1 million acres within the proposed boundaries, about 71 percent (1.5 million acres) of the Santa Cruz Valley National Heritage Area is public land of different types. Large holdings are managed by the United States government, the State of Arizona, Pima County, and local municipalities.

The National Park Service manages over 92,000 acres in the east and west units and associated wilderness areas of Saguaro National Park. Much smaller, but of critical importance to Spanish Colonial heritage and riparian habitat, is Tumacácori National Historical Park (recently expanded to 355 acres). Coronado National Forest manages about 648,000 acres in the proposed National Heritage Area, in three districts that encompass the Huachuca, Pajarito, Patagonia, Rincon, Santa Catalina, Santa Rita, Tumacácori, and Whetstone mountains, as well as the Canelo Hills. Within these Forest Service lands are over 140,000 acres in wilderness areas and natural areas. The Bureau of Land Management manages roughly 63,000 acres in rangelands, planning districts, and also the 42,000-acre Las Cienegas National Conservation Area.

Arizona state agencies manage 645,000 acres, including State Trust Lands (486,000), Arizona State Parks (37,000), and over 120,000 acres of conservation and natural areas. Pima County holds more than 50,000 acres in parks, recreation areas, conservation lands, and flood control parcels. Those holdings are being expanded to protect key biological resources and open spaces identified by the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan. Smaller, but significant lands are managed by municipalities such as the City of Tucson and the Town of Marana.

Managers of Public Lands in the Proposed National Heritage Area

- ◆ Pima County
- ◆ State of Arizona
- ◆ Town of Marana
- ◆ U.S. Bureau of Land Management
- ◆ U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
- ◆ U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Coronado National Forest, Santa Catalina, Nogales, and Sierra Vista Ranger Districts
- ◆ U.S. National Park Service

Public Lands, Parks, and Natural Preserves in the Proposed National Heritage Area

Managing Entity	Acres Within SCVNHA
Arizona Open Land Trust	
Catalina Foothills (easement)	12
Crescent Ridge (easement)	28
Subtotal	40
Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum	21
National Audubon Society	
Appleton-Whittell Research Ranch	8,000
Pima County	
Arthur Pack Regional Park	503
Canoa Ranch (easement)	1,642
Canoa Ranch (fee simple)	3,159
Cienega Creek Natural Preserve	3,979
Colossal Cave Mountain Park	2,140
Pima County Parklands Foundation	316
Roy P. Drachman Agua Caliente Park	101
Sweetwater Preserve	695
Southeast Regional Park	3,004
Tortolita Mountain Park	3,124
Tucson Mountain Park	19,544
West Branch of Santa Cruz River	74
Pima County and PCFCD Parcels	13,641
Subtotal	51,922
Rincon Institute	
Rocking K Ranch (management agreement)	1,200
Tanque Verde Creek (two easements)	27
Subtotal	1,227
Santa Cruz County	
Calabasas Park	25
Ronald R. Morris Park	13
Tubac North Facility Park	10
Subtotal	48
Southeast Arizona Land Trust	
San Rafael Valley (easement)	817
State of Arizona	
Arizona State Parks	
Catalina State Park	5,493
Patagonia Lake State Park	5,000
San Rafael State Park and Natural Area	3,550
San Rafael Ranch (easement)	17,500
Sonoita Creek State Natural Area	5,284
Tubac Presidio State Historic Park	11
Desert Laboratory, Tumamoc Hill Research Station	842
Las Cienegas National Conservation Area	2,307
Santa Rita Experimental Range and Wildlife Area	53,130
Sonoita Valley Aquisition Planning District	65,626
Sonoran Desert Station for Arthropod Research	388
State Trust Lands	486,175
Subtotal	645,306

Managing Entity	Acres Within SCVNHA
The Town of Marana	
Section 7/10 mitigation	3,531
Conservation easements	413
Subtotal	3,944
The Nature Conservancy, Arizona Chapter	
Patagonia-Sonoita Creek Preserve (fee simple)	850
Patagonia-Sonoita Creek Preserve (easements)	500
San Rafael Valley	1,050
Deeded lands (Pima County)	2,873
Easements (Pima County)	67
Subtotal	5,340
Tohono Chul Park	49
Tucson Audubon Society	
Esperanza Ranch (easement)	300
Esperero Canyon	15
Mason Audubon Center	20
Subtotal	335
U.S. Bureau of Land Management	
Las Cienegas National Conservation Area	41,972
Sonoita Valley Acquisition Planning District	7,917
Other BLM Lands	13,261
Subtotal	63,150
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation	
Posta Quemada Acquisition	155
U.S. Forest Service	
Coronado National Forest (excluding wilderness areas, natural areas, and a botanical area)	504,608
Butterfly Research Natural Area	1,129
Elgin Research Natural Area	355
Miller Peak Wilderness	20,190
Mt. Wrightson Wilderness	25,260
Pusch Ridge Wilderness	56,037
Rincon Mountain Wilderness	37,038
Santa Catalina Research Natural Area	881
Wild Chile Botanical Area	2,500
Subtotal	647,998
U.S. National Park Service	
Saguaro National Park East	8,938
Saguaro National Park East Wilderness	58,498
Saguaro National Park West	11,282
Saguaro National Park West Wilderness	12,994
Tumacácori National Historical Park	355
Subtotal	647,998
Total	1,520,419

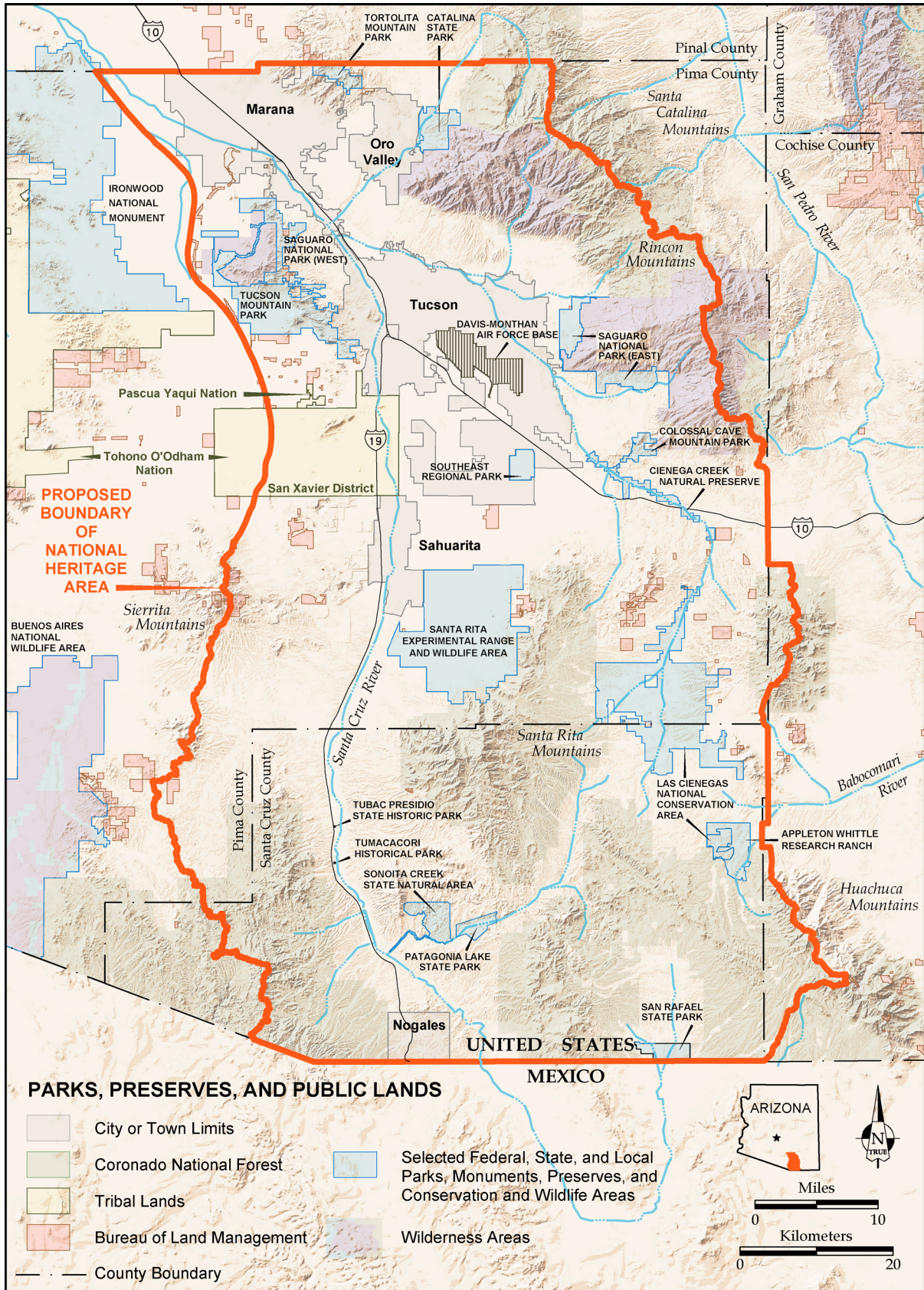
Nature Parks

Many areas of biological, cultural, or historical significance have been designated as parklands under a variety of jurisdictions, including two national parks, four state parks, and six large

county parks. Federally managed parks include Saguaro National Park (91,700 acres in the east and west units and associated wildernesses) and Tumacácori National Historical Park (recently expanded to 355 acres). Popular natural and recreational areas in Coronado National Forest include Madera Canyon and Sabino Canyon. The Arizona State Parks system manages the Tubac Presidio State Historic Park, Patagonia Lake State Park, Catalina State Park, and San Rafael State Park and Natural Area (totaling over 30,000 acres). Pima County manages key resources such as Tucson Mountain Park (19,544 acres), Roy P. Drachman Agua Caliente Park (101 acres), and many others. Private and nonprofit conservation organizations have other holdings, including preserves managed by The Nature Conservancy, the Tucson Audubon Society, the Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum, and Tohono Chul Park.

Nature Parks and Preserves in the Proposed National Heritage Area

- ◆ Arizona Open Land Trust, Catalina Foothills and Crescent Ridge easements
- ◆ Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum
- ◆ Arthur Pack Regional Park, Pima County
- ◆ Butterfly Research Natural Area, Coronado National Forest, Santa Catalina Ranger District
- ◆ Calabazas Park, Nogales
- ◆ Canoa Ranch, Pima County
- ◆ Catalina State Park
- ◆ Christopher Columbus Park, Tucson
- ◆ Cienega Creek Natural Preserve, Pima County
- ◆ Colossal Cave Mountain Park, Pima County
- ◆ Desert Laboratory, Tumamoc Hill Research Station, State of Arizona
- ◆ Elgin Research Natural Area
- ◆ Esperero Canyon, Tucson Audubon Society
- ◆ Julian Wash Natural and Cultural Resources Park, Tucson (under development)
- ◆ Las Cienegas National Conservation Area, U.S. Bureau of Land Management
- ◆ Mason Audubon Center, Tucson Audubon Society
- ◆ Mount Wrightson Wilderness Area, Coronado National Forest, Nogales Ranger District
- ◆ National Audubon Society Appleton-Whittell Research Ranch
- ◆ Patagonia Lake State Park
- ◆ Patagonia Sonoita Creek Preserve, The Nature Conservancy
- ◆ Pima County Flood Control District parcels
- ◆ Pima County Parklands Foundation
- ◆ Posta Quemada Acquisition, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
- ◆ Pusch Ridge Wilderness Area, Coronado National Forest, Santa Catalina Ranger District
- ◆ Reid Park, Tucson
- ◆ Rincon Institute, Tanque Verde Creek easement and Rocking K Ranch management agreement
- ◆ Rincon Mountain Wilderness Area, Coronado National Forest, Santa Catalina Ranger District
- ◆ Ronald R. Morris Park, Santa Cruz County
- ◆ Roy P. Drachman Agua Caliente Park, Pima County
- ◆ Saguaro National Park (east and west units and wilderness areas)
- ◆ San Rafael State Park and Natural Area
- ◆ Santa Catalina Research Natural Area, Coronado National Forest, Santa Catalina Ranger District



Parks, preserves, and public lands within the proposed National Heritage Area.

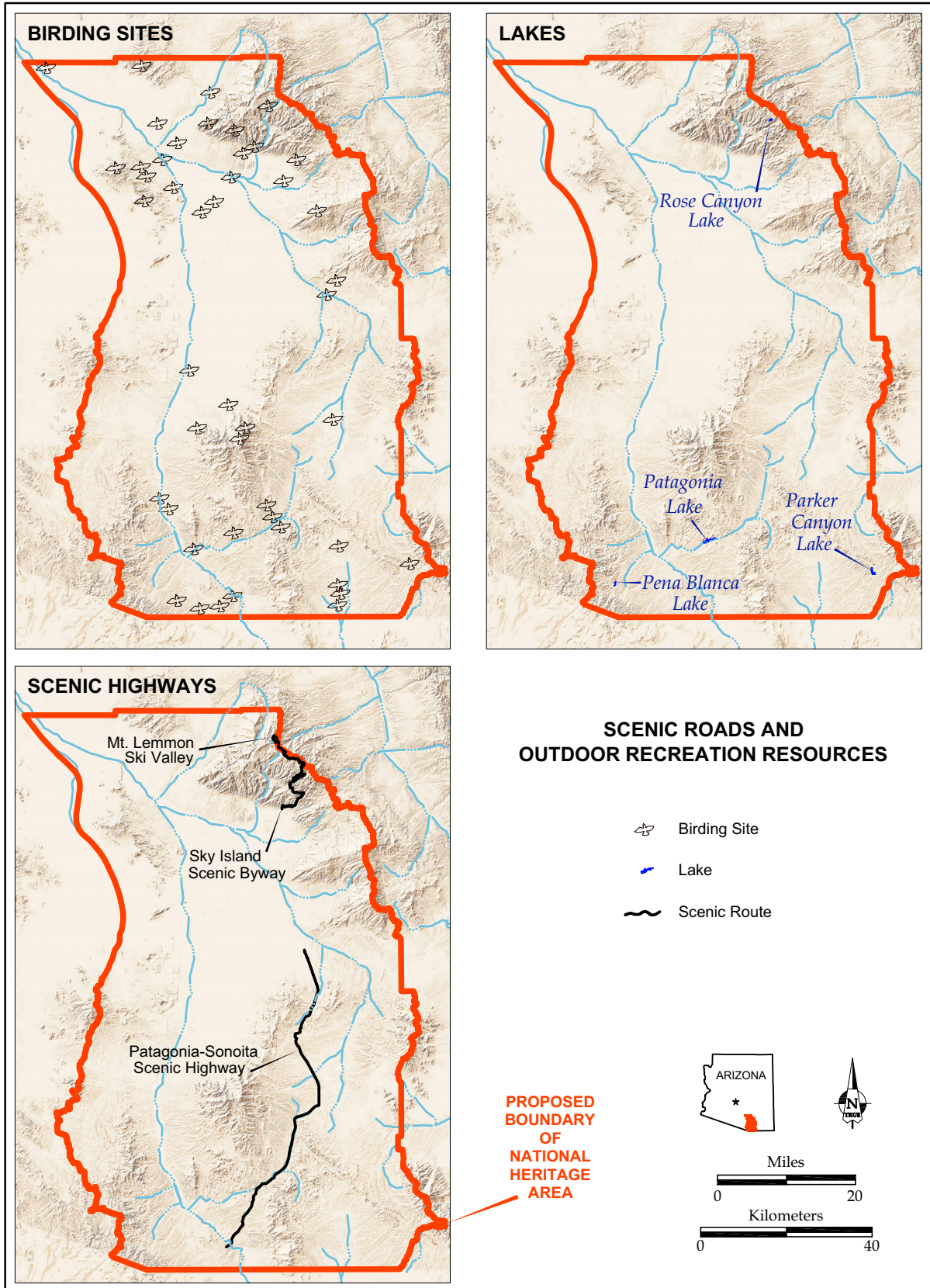
- ◆ Santa Rita Experimental Range and Wildlife Area, State of Arizona
- ◆ Sonoran Desert Station for Arthropod Research
- ◆ Sonoita Creek State Natural Area
- ◆ Sonoita Valley Acquisition Planning District, U.S. Bureau of Land Management
- ◆ Southeast Arizona Land Trust, San Rafael Valley easement
- ◆ Southeast Regional Park, Pima County
- ◆ Sweetwater Preserve, Pima County
- ◆ Tohono Chul Park, Tucson

Natural Preserves

Natural preserves totaling more than 400,000 acres protect key ecological resources in the proposed National Heritage Area. Examples on public lands include the state-managed Sonoita Creek State Natural Area, Pima County's Cienega Creek Natural Preserve, and the Bureau of Land Management-managed Las Cienegas National Conservation Area. The Bureau of Land Management preserve encompasses biologically key riparian resources, scenic mid-elevation grasslands, historic ranch buildings, and important prehistoric archaeological sites. The Cienega Creek Natural Preserve, managed by Pima County, contains biologically valuable riparian habitat in a region that has lost more than 90 percent of its original riparian areas. Pima County is also currently using bond money to acquire additional preserves determined by the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan to be key to the survival of healthy populations of important indicator plant and animal species. Arizona State Parks conserves unique grasslands in the San Rafael Valley, as does the National Audubon Society in grasslands near Elgin (Appleton-Whittell Research Ranch). The Nature Conservancy runs the Patagonia-Sonoita Creek Preserve near Patagonia, another key riparian resource and important stop for birdwatchers from all over the world. Ecological resources on private lands are also preserved through conservation easements. These easements are managed by Arizona State Parks, Pima County, and some municipalities, as well as by nonprofit organizations such as The Nature Conservancy, the Tucson Audubon Society, the Arizona Open Land Trust, and the Southeast Arizona Land Trust.

Scenic Landscapes and Scenic Roads

Scenic landscapes are areas with little or no visible development, where sightseers are impressed by grand natural vistas or where stargazers enjoy dark night skies. Tucson's standards for outdoor lighting are stricter than most, minimizing the light pollution that many urban areas experience. For daytime views, few visitors will fail to be inspired by the rocky, saguaro-studded *bajadas* of Catalina State Park or the pine and wildflower fastness of the Huachuca Mountains. Those who are familiar with these kinds of landscapes may not be aware of the unparalleled vistas afforded by southeastern Arizona's mid-elevation grasslands, including the startlingly picturesque view across the San Rafael Valley. This valley (which has no visible utility lines for many square miles) has been selected many times by movie directors, and it is the site where *Oklahoma!* was filmed. However, scenic landscapes are visible in places other than the backcountry. Many paved highways offer miles of vistas. The proposed National Heritage Area has several designated scenic roads, including the Sky Island Scenic Byway (Mount Lemmon Highway) and the Sonoita-Patagonia Scenic Highway. This region



Scenic roads, birding sites, and lakes in the proposed National Heritage Area.

is replete with bright blue skies, the green of saguaros and mesquites, and a backdrop of purple mountains majesty.

Scenic Landscapes and Scenic Roads in the Proposed National Heritage Area

- ◆ Arivaca Road, Pima County
- ◆ Box Canyon Road, Coronado National Forest, Nogales Ranger District
- ◆ Cienega Creek Natural Preserve/Las Cienegas National Conservation Area
- ◆ Colossal Cave Road, Pima County
- ◆ Coronado National Forest
- ◆ Gates Pass Road, Pima County
- ◆ Kinney Road, Pima County
- ◆ Mission Road, Pima County
- ◆ Oracle Road, Pima County
- ◆ Picture Rocks Road, Pima County
- ◆ Pima County Mountain Parks
- ◆ Redington Road, Coronado National Forest, Santa Catalina Ranger District
- ◆ Saguaro National Park (east and west units and wilderness areas)
- ◆ San Rafael State Park and Natural Area/San Rafael Ranch easement
- ◆ Santa Rita Experimental Range and Wildlife Area
- ◆ San Xavier District, Tohono O'odham Nation
- ◆ Sahuarita Road, Pima County
- ◆ Sky Island Scenic Byway (Mount Lemmon Highway), Coronado National Forest
- ◆ Sonoita-Patagonia Scenic Highway
- ◆ South River Road, Santa Cruz County

Riparian Areas

Riparian describes the banks of streams and rivers, and the unique plants and animals found there. At lower elevations, riparian habitats are dominated by big, billowing willow and cottonwood trees. At higher elevations, these are joined by hackberry, sycamore, ash, walnut, alder, and other trees. In dry regions, such as southern Arizona, certain plants are found only in the moist areas along streams and rivers. Some animals that roam mountains and deserts depend on visits to riparian areas, where they can rest, drink, and sometimes hunt. Other animals spend their entire lives in riparian areas and cannot survive without them. These include many fish, frogs, and bird species. Some 60-75 percent of all wildlife species in this region depend on riparian areas at some point in their lives.

Riparian areas also function as movement or migration corridors for wildlife. North-south trending rivers (such as the Santa Cruz River) are important migratory routes for birds. Unfortunately, most estimates show that about 95 percent of riparian areas in southern Arizona have been lost to groundwater pumping, cutting of fuel wood, grazing, and development. Riparian trees and shrubs depend not so much on the water running in the stream, but on the fact that the soil is moist in the area along the stream, often from the presence of subsurface flow. Water tables are extremely sensitive to groundwater pumping (usually for metropolitan, agricultural, or mining use) and can quickly be lowered below the root zone of riparian plants. However, there are still some 90 miles of streams and rivers that flow year-round (although

some flow with treated effluent) that support riparian habitats that are both beautiful and critical for wildlife.

The rarity and biological importance of flowing water in the desert have been recognized by the designations of Las Cienegas National Conservation Area, and the Patagonia-Sonoita Creek and Canelo Hills National Natural Landmarks.

Riparian Areas with Perennial Surface Flows in the Proposed National Heritage Area

- ◆ Cienega Creek
- ◆ Davidson Canyon Creek
- ◆ Sabino Creek
- ◆ Santa Cruz River, San Rafael Valley reach
- ◆ Santa Cruz River, Rio Rico-to-Tubac reach
- ◆ Santa Cruz River, Tucson-to-Marana reach
- ◆ Sonoita Creek
- ◆ Tanque Verde Creek

Lakes

Lakes are rare in southern Arizona and many are man-made. However, they often provide crucial riparian and open water habitat in a region that has lost many of its natural riparian areas. The banks of lakes often harbor habitats for birds, small mammals, and frogs. Lakes act as migration stopovers or wintering grounds for many shorebirds, ducks, and other water birds. Lakes also provide recreation opportunities such as swimming, fishing, and boating, which would otherwise be rare in this arid region. Four major lakes in the region include Peña Blanca Lake, Parker Canyon Lake, Rose Canyon Lake, and the region's largest at Patagonia Lake State Park. Several other smaller lakes ring the Tucson area, including those at Kennedy Park, Roy P. Drachman Agua Caliente Park, Christopher Columbus Park, and the Kino Environmental Restoration Project.

Public Lakes in the Proposed National Heritage Area

- ◆ Christopher Columbus Park, Tucson
- ◆ Kennedy Park, Tucson
- ◆ Kino Environmental Restoration Project, Tucson
- ◆ Patagonia Lake State Park
- ◆ Parker Canyon Lake, Coronado National Forest, Sierra Vista Ranger District
- ◆ Peña Blanca Lake, Coronado National Forest, Nogales Ranger District
- ◆ Rose Canyon Lake, Coronado National Forest, Santa Catalina Ranger District
- ◆ Roy P. Drachman Agua Caliente Park, Pima County

Trails and Bikeways

In growing numbers, Americans are enjoying non-motorized transportation, particularly walking, hiking, horseback riding, and biking. Several clubs and organizations facilitate these

activities, such as the Southern Arizona Hiking Club and the Sonoran Desert Mountain Bicyclists. There are more than 600 miles of trails for hikers, equestrians, or cyclists in the proposed National Heritage Area. Some provide access to places that would be unavailable otherwise; for example, scenic landscapes and riparian areas. Others, like the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historical Trail between Tubac and Tumacácori, retrace historic footsteps, as well as provide access to bird-filled riparian forests.

Urban trail systems like those in the Santa Cruz River and Rillito River parks provide restless urbanites places to walk or ride near their homes. These river parks are part of 500 miles of urban bikeways in the Tucson metropolitan area that provide commuter and recreational routes for cyclists. Trails range in length from half-mile nature walks, to the Arizona Trail, which crosses the entire state, and the Anza Trail, which will eventually link southern Arizona with Mexico in one direction and the San Francisco Bay in the other. Many trails are accessible through developed trailheads, with parking, restrooms, picnic tables, and other amenities.

Trails and Bikeways in the Proposed National Heritage Area

- ◆ There are more than 500 miles of bikeways in the Tucson metropolitan area.
- ◆ More than 160 miles of bikeways in rural Pima and Santa Cruz counties are within the proposed National Heritage Area.
- ◆ There are more than 600 miles of trails for hiking, horseback riding, and/or mountain biking.
- ◆ Long segments of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historical Trail and the Arizona Trail cross the proposed National Heritage Area.

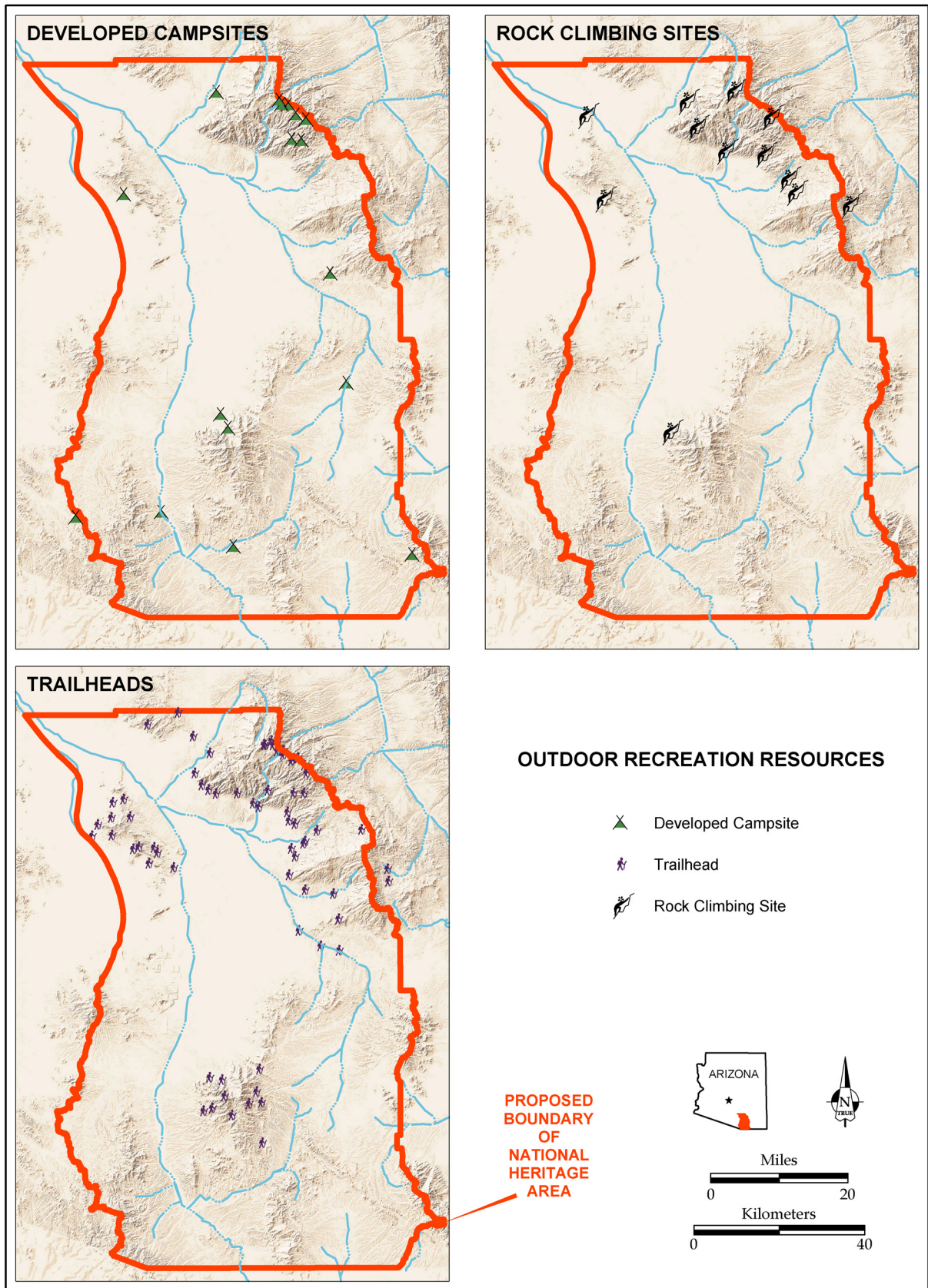
Camping Areas

There are many places to camp in the proposed National Heritage Area. These include 14 developed public campgrounds with moderate fees (developed camps in National Forests, State Parks, and so on), several developed private campgrounds (KOAs), and vast tracts of National Forest and Bureau of Land Management land where free camping is permitted almost anywhere (with a 100-foot limit away from water). Campgrounds are found in all kinds of ecological settings, from Sonoran Desert uplands such as Catalina State Park, to mid-elevation areas, like White Rock Campground near Peña Blanca Lake, to pine forests such as Bog Spring Campground in Madera Canyon.

Many major destinations such as National Parks, National Forests, and State Parks have campgrounds with various levels of amenities (water, toilets, showers, snack bars, and so forth). While campgrounds in the proposed National Heritage Area are designed to facilitate many recreational and educational uses, they are also perfect for relaxation. Campgrounds are often located in areas with beautiful sights, natural wonders, and trailheads that lead to more adventures.

Developed Public Campgrounds in the Proposed National Heritage Area

- ◆ Bog Springs, Coronado National Forest, Santa Nogales Ranger District
- ◆ Catalina State Park
- ◆ Colossal Cave Mountain Park, Pima County



Developed campsites, rock climbing sites, and trailheads in the proposed National Heritage Area.

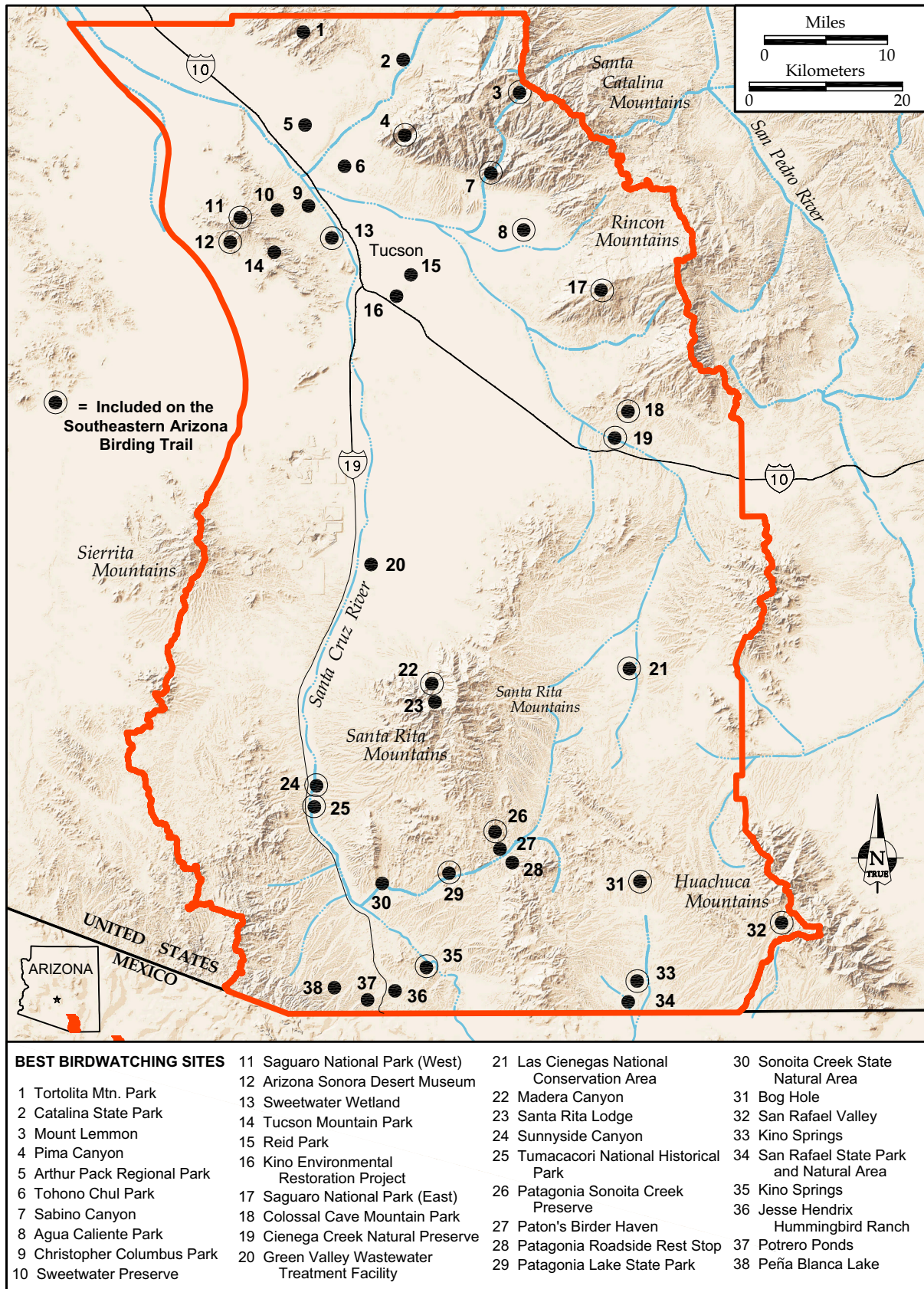
- ◆ General Hitchcock, Coronado National Forest, Santa Catalina Ranger District
- ◆ Gilbert Ray Campground, Tucson Mountain Park, Pima County
- ◆ Molino Basin, Coronado National Forest, Santa Catalina Ranger District
- ◆ Parker Canyon Lake, Coronado National Forest, Sierra Vista Ranger District
- ◆ Patagonia Lake State Park
- ◆ Peña Blanca Lake and Recreation Area, Coronado National Forest, Nogales Ranger District
- ◆ Peppersauce, Coronado National Forest, Santa Catalina Ranger District
- ◆ Rose Canyon, Coronado National Forest, Santa Catalina Ranger District
- ◆ Showers Point, Coronado National Forest, Santa Catalina Ranger District
- ◆ Southeast Regional Park, Pima County
- ◆ Spencer, Coronado National Forest, Santa Catalina Ranger District

Birdwatching Spots

Southeastern Arizona, which includes the proposed National Heritage Area, is unsurpassed among North American birdwatching (or birding) regions. A major birding magazine rated it second among birdwatching destinations in the United States. The diversity and rarity of bird species in southeastern Arizona is due to the available range of elevations and habitats. The affinities of the area to the Sierra Madre Occidental of Mexico makes it the northern extent of several Mexican species. Riparian areas harbor nesting neotropical migrants such as common black hawk, northern beardless-tyrannulet, and broad-billed hummingbird. Mid-elevation deserts and grasslands yields birds such as the varied bunting, Cassin's sparrow, and Montezuma quail. Sky island mountains draw buff-breasted flycatchers, magnificent hummingbirds, and elegant trogons. The region – particularly the north-south trending Santa Cruz Valley – is a major migratory corridor for species that winter in the tropics and nest north of the Mexican border. Over 400 bird species are found annually in southeastern Arizona. Most of these can be found in the proposed National Heritage Area, as can 20 of the 50 stops on the Southeast Arizona Birding Trail. Birding tourism to the proposed National Heritage Area is both domestic and international, with visitors coming from Western Europe, Australia, and other parts of the world. Inns and bed-and-breakfasts that cater specifically to birdwatchers dot the landscape. They often offer special resources such as bird feeders, advice on destinations, early breakfasts, and sack lunches.

Popular Birdwatching Spots in the Proposed National Heritage Area

- ◆ Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum
- ◆ Arthur Pack Regional Park, Pima County
- ◆ Anza Trail
- ◆ Bog Hole Wildlife Area
- ◆ Catalina State Park
- ◆ Christopher Columbus Park, Tucson
- ◆ Cienega Creek Natural Preserve, Pima County
- ◆ Colossal Cave Mountain Park, Pima County
- ◆ Green Valley Wastewater Treatment Facility, Green Valley
- ◆ Jesse Hendrix Hummingbird Ranch, Nogales
- ◆ Kino Environmental Restoration Project at Ajo detention basins
- ◆ Kino Springs



Birdwatching sites in the proposed National Heritage Area.

- ◆ Las Cienegas National Conservation Area
- ◆ Madera Canyon, Coronado National Forest, Nogales Ranger District
- ◆ Mount Lemmon, Coronado National Forest, Santa Catalina Ranger District
- ◆ Patagonia Lake State Park
- ◆ Patagonia Roadside Rest Stop
- ◆ Patagonia Sonoita Creek Preserve
- ◆ Paton's Birder Haven, Patagonia
- ◆ Peña Blanca Lake, Coronado National Forest, Nogales Ranger District
- ◆ Pima Canyon
- ◆ Potrero Ponds, Nogales
- ◆ Reid Park, Tucson
- ◆ Roy P. Drachman Agua Caliente Park, Pima County
- ◆ Sabino Canyon, Coronado National Forest, Santa Catalina Ranger District
- ◆ Saguaro National Park (east and west units and wilderness areas)
- ◆ San Rafael State Park and Natural Area
- ◆ San Rafael Valley
- ◆ Santa Rita Lodge
- ◆ Sonoita Creek State Natural Area
- ◆ Sunnyside Canyon
- ◆ Sweetwater Preserve, Pima County
- ◆ Sweetwater Wetland, Tucson
- ◆ Tohono Chul Park, Tucson
- ◆ Tortolita Mountain Park, Pima County
- ◆ Tucson Mountain Park, Pima County
- ◆ Tumacácori National Historical Park

Nature-based Museums and Gardens

Eleven nature museums and gardens are in the proposed National Heritage Area. The world-renowned Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum is one of the best-known attractions of this sort. Its combination of native animal zoo, Sonoran Desert plant preserve, and education projects has drawn people to its location west of Tucson for decades. However, several other museums and gardens highlight some of the distinctive attributes of the Sonoran Desert and the sky islands that tower above it.

Tohono Chul Park provides visitors with an intimate introduction to desert perennial plants and wildflowers, as well as annual festivals and educational events. A visit to the Tucson Botanical Gardens is serene and educational for those who want to learn about desert plants and how people have lived with them and have used them. The Tucson Botanical Gardens has a superb educational program for children and adults and is the meeting place for many clubs and organizations such as Arizona Native Plant Society, Gardeners of Tucson, and the Rose Society of Tucson. Tucson Audubon Society's Mason Audubon Center, on Tucson's northwest side, features an important ironwood-saguaro habitat. The center holds educational events and monthly public tours to educate about Sonoran Desert plants and wildlife. The visitors centers at both the east and west units of Saguaro National Park also have exhibits about Sonoran Desert geology and ecology. The unique ecosystems and high biological diversity of sky islands are interpreted at the Palisades and Sabino Canyon visitors centers in the Santa Catalina Ranger District of the Coronado National Forest. The International Wildlife

Museum in Tucson features dioramas of local wildlife in native habitats. The University of Arizona Herbarium has the largest collection in the world of plant specimens from Arizona and Sonora, Mexico. The campus Arboretum features both native and exotic varieties of ornamental trees, shrubs, and cacti, including a number of trees that are the largest living specimens in Arizona.

Nature-based Museums and Gardens in the Proposed National Heritage Area

- ◆ Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum
- ◆ International Wildlife Museum
- ◆ Mason Audubon Center, Tucson
- ◆ Palisades Visitor Center, Santa Catalina Ranger District, Coronado National Forest
- ◆ Sabino Canyon Visitor Center, Santa Catalina Ranger District, Coronado National Forest
- ◆ Saguaro National Park East Visitor Center
- ◆ Saguaro National Park West Visitor Center
- ◆ Tohono Chul Park, Tucson
- ◆ Tucson Botanical Gardens, Tucson
- ◆ University of Arizona Herbarium
- ◆ University of Arizona Campus Arboretum

Annual Events with Nature Themes

Ten nature-themed annual events in the proposed National Heritage Area celebrate everything from cacti to bird migrations to the arrival of the summer monsoon rainy season. The latter is preceded by the Día de San Juan Festival in Tucson, a fiesta dating to the Spanish Colonial era, which celebrates preparations to plant traditional crops that depended on the summer rains. Native peoples' intimate knowledge of nature is not entirely lost, as is demonstrated by June saguaro fruit harvests and other traditional food celebrations.

The Festival of Hummingbirds at the Tucson Community Center celebrates the large variety of native and migrating hummingbirds in this region. The Fiesta de los Aves in southeastern Arizona includes many local events. Tucson Audubon volunteers and others come to Tumacácori National Historical Park to perform an annual migratory bird count during spring bird migration. Several Christmas Bird Counts monitor resident winter bird populations within the proposed National Heritage Area.

Major seasonal milestones such as the spring Wildflower Festival at Tohono Chul Park, the Ironwood Festival at the Mason Audubon Center celebrating the blooming of ironwood tree, and traditional fall harvests inspire festivals all over the proposed National Heritage Area, including the October open house at the Native Seeds/SEARCH farm in Patagonia, coinciding with the Patagonia Fall Festival.

Annual Nature Events in the Proposed National Heritage Area

- ◆ Dia de San Juan Festival, Tucson
- ◆ Festival of Hummingbirds, Tucson
- ◆ Fiesta de los Aves International Migration Celebration, southeastern Arizona
- ◆ National Audubon Society Great Backyard Bird Count, nationwide

- ◆ Harvest Festival, Colossal Cave Mountain Park
- ◆ Ironwood Festival, Mason Audubon Center, Tucson
- ◆ Native Seeds/SEARCH San Juan Day Festival and Potluck, Patagonia
- ◆ Nogales Christmas Bird Count
- ◆ Patagonia Annual Christmas Bird Count
- ◆ Tucson Audubon Birdathon, southeastern Arizona
- ◆ Tucson Audubon Christmas Bird Count, Tucson
- ◆ Wildflower Festival, Tohono Chul Park, Tucson

Nature-related Lodging

More than 25 lodgings are located in scenic natural settings in the proposed National Heritage Area. They include simple cabins, bed-and-breakfasts, luxurious inns, and dude ranches. These accommodations welcome winter visitors, birdwatchers, butterfly enthusiasts, hikers, golfers, and people who simply want to be out of the city. They are often located near public lands and other heritage and nature tourism destinations such as national and state parks and birdwatching hotspots. These accommodations offer a wide range of special services to nature enthusiasts, equestrians, and history buffs.

Nature-related Lodging in the Proposed National Heritage Area (Partial List)

- ◆ Agave Grove B&B Inn, Tucson
- ◆ Amado Territory Inn, Amado
- ◆ Azure Gate B&B, Tucson
- ◆ Bed and Bagels of Tucson, Tucson
- ◆ Chuparosa Inn, Madera Canyon
- ◆ Cactus Cove B&B, Tucson
- ◆ Circle Z Guest Ranch, Patagonia
- ◆ Coyote Crossing B&B, Tucson
- ◆ CP Ranch, Nogales
- ◆ Desert Trails B&B, Tucson
- ◆ Dos Marias B&B, Nogales
- ◆ Duquesne House B&B, Patagonia
- ◆ Hacienda Corona de Guevavi, Nogales
- ◆ Karrels Double K Ranch B&B, Tucson
- ◆ Kentucky Camp, Coronado National Forest, Nogales Ranger District
- ◆ Madera Kubo B&B, Madera Canyon
- ◆ Mi Gatita Inn, Sahuarita
- ◆ Rex Ranch Resort, Amado
- ◆ Rio Rico Resort, Rio Rico
- ◆ Santa Rita Lodge, Madera Canyon
- ◆ Sonoita Inn, Sonoita
- ◆ The Old Benton Place, Sonoita
- ◆ The Secret Garden Inn, Tubac
- ◆ Tubac Golf Resort, Tubac
- ◆ Vineyard B&B, Sonoita

Other Nature-related Businesses

More than 45 nature related businesses sell everything from hiking gear and maps to bird food for backyard birds. Many local plant nurseries specialize in drought-tolerant, wildlife-attracting native plants. Nurseries and companies such as Wildlands Restoration (a source of native seeds) consult on returning disturbed areas back to native Sonoran Desert vegetation. Premier nature tourism companies will show visitors—and help them enjoy—the natural resources and watchable wildlife of the Santa Cruz River watershed. A number of businesses sell nature and tourist guidebooks to make visits to the area more efficient and informative.

Other Nature-related Businesses in the Proposed National Heritage Area (Partial List)

- ◆ Abbott and Cobb Nursery, Nogales
- ◆ Acacia Nursery, Marana
- ◆ Aimohila Adventures, Tucson
- ◆ Arid Lands Greenhouses, Tucson
- ◆ Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum Gift Shop
- ◆ Audubon Nature Shop, Tucson
- ◆ Bach's Greenhouse Cactus Nursery, Tucson
- ◆ B&B Cactus Farm, Tucson
- ◆ Bear Canyon Nursery, Tucson
- ◆ Borderland Tours, Tucson
- ◆ Catalina Cactus Company, Catalina
- ◆ Catalina Heights Nursery, Tucson
- ◆ Civano Nursery, Tucson
- ◆ Coronado Heights Wholesale Nursery, Tucson
- ◆ Desert Survivors Native Plant Nursery, Tucson
- ◆ Desert Trees Nursery, Tucson
- ◆ F & F Nursery, Nogales
- ◆ Greenbelt Nursery, Green Valley
- ◆ Great Western Tours, Tucson
- ◆ Harlow Gardens, Tucson
- ◆ High Lonesome Bird Tours, Sierra Vista
- ◆ Keller Nursery and Landscaping, Oro Valley
- ◆ La Ruta de Sonora Tours, Tucson
- ◆ Magic Garden Nursery, Tucson
- ◆ Mesquite Valley Growers, Tucson
- ◆ Miller's Surplus, Tucson
- ◆ Native Seeds/SEARCH, Tucson
- ◆ Old Pueblo Cactus, Tucson
- ◆ Outback Nursery, Green Valley
- ◆ Outdoor Adventures, Tucson
- ◆ Pima Valley Greenhouses, Tucson
- ◆ Plants of Distinction, Tucson
- ◆ Plants for the Southwest, Tucson
- ◆ Sheldon's Nursery, Tucson
- ◆ Silverbell Nursery, Tucson

- ◆ Sonoran Desert Nursery, Tucson
- ◆ Spanish Trail Outfitters, Tucson
- ◆ Stuart Healy, Western U.S. Bird Guide
- ◆ Southwest Trekking, Tucson
- ◆ Summit Hut, Tucson
- ◆ Tanque Verde Greenhouses, Tucson
- ◆ Tortolita Mountains Nursery, Marana
- ◆ Western National Parks Association Store, Oro Valley
- ◆ Wild Bird Store, Tucson
- ◆ Wild Birds Unlimited, Tucson
- ◆ Wildlands Restoration, Tucson

Nature and Outdoor Recreation Organizations

The wealth of nature resources in the proposed National Heritage Area is preserved, studied, and celebrated by some 20 nature-related organizations. Some of these organizations focus on particular life forms, such as the Southeast Arizona Butterfly Association and the Tucson Cactus and Succulent Society. Others are more general conservation organizations such as the Tucson Audubon Society or the Sonoran Institute. Still others focus on protecting and enhancing particular areas such as the Southeast Arizona Land Trust or the Friends of Saguaro National Park. Particularly interesting are groups of ranchers who are banding together to maintain open space and unique traditions in the face of urban sprawl, as is the case with the Sonoita Valley Planning Partnership.

There are 16 outdoor recreation organizations as well, including the Southern Arizona Hiking Club and the Sonoran Desert Mountain Bicyclists. Some organizations specialize in trails, such as the Anza Trail Coalition and the Pima Trails Association. Trail maintenance is also an interest of some equestrian groups, such as the Tucson Mountain Riders. Nature-related organizations and coalitions, such as the Coalition for Sonoran Desert Protection, advocate for open space and habitat, research and educate about ecology or specific life forms, or work to preserve traditional ways of relating to the natural world. Perhaps unique among local organizations, Native Seeds/SEARCH preserves seeds of native crops and the traditional knowledge about their growth and use.

Nature Organizations in the Proposed National Heritage Area

- ◆ Arizona Native Plant Society, Tucson
- ◆ Arizona Open Land Trust, Tucson
- ◆ Arizona Watchable Wildlife Tourism Association, Patagonia
- ◆ Coalition for Sonoran Desert Protection, Tucson
- ◆ Friends of Madera Canyon, Green Valley
- ◆ Friends of Saguaro National Park, Tucson
- ◆ Native Seeds/SEARCH, Tucson
- ◆ Pima County Parklands Foundation, Vail
- ◆ Pima Trails Association, Tucson
- ◆ Rincon Institute, Tucson
- ◆ Sierra Club, Rincon Group

- ◆ Sky Island Alliance, Tucson
- ◆ Sonoran Arthropod Studies Institute, Tucson
- ◆ Sonoran Desert Weed Whackers, Tucson
- ◆ Sonoran Institute, Tucson
- ◆ Southern Arizona Butterfly Association, Hereford
- ◆ The Nature Conservancy, Arizona Chapter, Tucson
- ◆ Tucson Audubon Society, Tucson
- ◆ Tucson Cactus and Succulent Society, Tucson
- ◆ Tucson Herpetological Society, Tucson
- ◆ Western National Parks Association, Tucson

Outdoor Recreation Organizations in the Proposed National Heritage Area

- ◆ Arizona Trail Association, Phoenix
- ◆ County Line Riders of Catalina
- ◆ Greater Arizona Bicycling Association, Tucson Chapter
- ◆ Green Valley Recreation Hiking Club
- ◆ Sonoran Desert Mountain Bicyclists, Tucson
- ◆ Southeastern Arizona Horseman's Association, Vail
- ◆ Southern Arizona Hiking Club, Tucson
- ◆ Southern Arizona Mountain Bike Association, Tucson
- ◆ Southern Arizona Roadrunners, Tucson
- ◆ The Nature Loop, Tucson
- ◆ Tucson Climber's Association
- ◆ Tucson Mountain Riders
- ◆ Tucson Orienteering Club
- ◆ Tucson Saddle Club
- ◆ Tucson Volkssport Walking Klub
- ◆ University of Arizona Ramblers, Tucson

HERITAGE RESOURCES

The heritage resources of the proposed Santa Cruz Valley National Heritage Area are incredibly rich and diverse due to: (1) the long human presence in this region; (2) its function as a corridor for exploration, contact, and colonization for a succession of cultures; and (3) its unique mix of living cultural traditions with deep historical roots. Types of heritage resources include working historic landscapes, historic communities and neighborhoods, ghost towns, historic trails, historic buildings, traditional cultural places, historical museums and parks, heritage and cultural events, historic lodgings, and heritage organizations. Within the proposed National Heritage Area are several National Historic Landmarks and a large number of historic districts and buildings listed on the National Register of Historic Places. As well as historical value, the heritage resources of this region also have cultural and aesthetic values that add to a sense of place for valley residents, and that attract visitors from all over the world. Some of the unique heritage resources of this region include:

- ◆ archaeological remains of 12,000 years of human occupation, including those of the earliest known farming villages and irrigation canals in western North America;

- ◆ stunning examples of well-preserved Spanish Colonial architecture at the Mission San Xavier del Bac and Tumacácori National Historical Park;
- ◆ the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historical Trail being developed along the route of the 1775 expedition that founded San Francisco;
- ◆ nineteenth-century mining ghost towns;
- ◆ working cattle ranches more than 100 years old;
- ◆ ruins of pre- and post-Civil War United States military posts; and
- ◆ historic communities and neighborhoods characterized by Sonoran- and Territorial-style architecture and streetscapes.

Working Historic Landscapes

Outside the cities and towns, the Santa Cruz Valley is a working landscape with 12 rural areas that support traditional livelihoods. Native Americans with prehistoric roots continue to live and farm along the river in the San Xavier District of the Tohono O'odham Nation. Mexican-Americans who trace their lineages back to the eighteenth century in this region continue to farm and ranch. Anglo ranching families raise cattle on the same valley lands as their nineteenth-century ancestors. Extensive ranchlands are located in the Empire-Cienega and San Rafael valleys, in the Amado and Sópore Wash areas, and in the foothills of the Rincon, Santa Rita, and Sierrita mountains. Farming landscapes include the Marana cotton fields, the Green Valley pecan orchards, and the vineyards around Sonoita and Elgin. This region is an important producer of beef (including organic, grass-fed beef), cotton, pecans, wines, and spices. The 300-year history of metal mining continues with the operation of copper mines near Green Valley. Two areas where current farming and ranching can be traced back into history are listed on the National Register of Historic Places as National Rural Historic Landscapes.

Working Historic Landscapes in the Proposed National Heritage Area

- ◆ Amado-Sopore Wash ranchlands
- ◆ Catalina area peach and apple orchards
- ◆ Empire-Cienega Valley ranchlands
- ◆ Green Valley area pecan orchards
- ◆ Marana cotton farms
- ◆ Rincon Mountains ranchlands
- ◆ San Rafael Valley ranchlands
- ◆ Santa Rita Experimental Range and Santa Rita Mountains ranchlands
- ◆ Sierrita Mountains copper mines
- ◆ Sierrita Mountains ranchlands
- ◆ Sonoita and Elgin area vineyards and orchards
- ◆ Tortolita Fan ranchlands

National Register Rural Historic Landscapes in the Proposed National Heritage Area

- ◆ Binghampton, Pima County
- ◆ Pennington, Santa Cruz County

Historic Communities

The Santa Cruz Valley has 15 historic communities founded by, or before, 1910, that are still occupied today. Two have been inhabited since prehistoric times, and they are among the oldest continuously occupied communities in the United States. Archaeological investigations have demonstrated that the foot of A-Mountain, the birthplace of Tucson, has been occupied almost without interruption for more than 4,000 years. Historical records indicate the Native American settlement at San Xavier del Bac has been occupied since before European contact in 1691, and its roots probably extend far back into prehistory. Tumacácori was also occupied by Native Americans prior to 1691, but was abandoned during several intervals since that time. Tubac was established by the Spanish in 1752, but also experienced periods of abandonment. The former mining boomtowns of Duquesne, Harshaw, and Greaterville have retained (or regained) a few residents since their heydays in the 1870s, and Nogales, Patagonia, Sonoita, Elgin, Lochiel, and Vail have been inhabited since the early 1880s. Amado was established during the early twentieth century. Many of these historic communities have well-preserved historic buildings, streets, and neighborhoods still used today.

Historic Communities in the Proposed National Heritage Area

- ◆ Amado (1910 to present)
- ◆ Duquesne, Santa Cruz County (1880 to present)
- ◆ Greaterville, Pima County (1874 to present)
- ◆ Harshaw (1875 to present)
- ◆ Lochiel (1884 to present)
- ◆ Marana (1890 to present)
- ◆ Nogales (1880 to present)
- ◆ Patagonia (1882 to present)
- ◆ San Xavier del Bac (pre-1691 to present)
- ◆ Sonoita and Elgin (1882 to present)
- ◆ Summerhaven (1924 to present)
- ◆ Tubac (1752 to present)
- ◆ Tucson (circa 2000 B.C. to present)
- ◆ Tumacácori (pre-1691 to present)
- ◆ Vail (1881 to present)

Mining Ghost Towns

The mountain ranges in the proposed National Heritage Area contain more than a dozen mining ghost towns, most of them in the Santa Rita, Patagonia, and Sierrita mountains. Although precious metal mining goes back to Spanish Colonial times, the ghost towns visible

today are remnants of a series of short-lived mining rushes for gold and silver between the 1870s and the early twentieth century. Greaterville, Harshaw, Duquesne, and Lochiel still have a few inhabitants today (see also “Historic Communities” above), although not close to the populations of their boomtown days. Many ghost towns are on private property, but can be easily viewed from Forest Service roads that pass near, or through, them. A few, like Kentucky Camp and Harshaw, are within the Coronado National Forest and are open to the public.

Mining Ghost Towns in the Proposed National Heritage Area

- ◆ Alto, Santa Cruz County (1875-1933)
- ◆ Duquesne, Santa Cruz County (1880 to present)
- ◆ Greaterville, Pima County (1874 to present)
- ◆ Harshaw, Santa Cruz County (1875 to present)
- ◆ Helvetia, Pima County (1880s - 1911)
- ◆ Kentucky Camp, Santa Cruz County (1874-1904)
- ◆ Lochiel, Santa Cruz County (1884 to present)
- ◆ Mowry, Santa Cruz County (1857-1913)
- ◆ Olive, Pima County (1880s-1892)
- ◆ Old Rosemont, Pima County (1894-1910)
- ◆ New Rosemont, Pima County (1915-1919)
- ◆ Salero, Santa Cruz County (early 1700s and 1884-1890)
- ◆ Total Wreck, Pima County (1879-1890)

Historic Trails

Parks and other public lands in the Santa Cruz Valley have many miles of historic trails first used in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries that are still used today by hikers, horseback riders, and mountain bikers. Many of these trails were originally built for access to mines and mining camps during the late nineteenth century. Other trails were early stagecoach routes (the Butterfield Overland Mail Trail, 1858-1861), and still others were routes of Spanish explorers and expeditions. The Juan Bautista de Anza National Historical Trail, designated in 1990, commemorates the expedition that passed through the Santa Cruz Valley in 1775, and established the community of San Francisco. Several sections of the trail in Santa Cruz County – including the stretch between Tumacácori National Historical Park and Tubac Presidio State Historic Park – have been developed for hikers and birdwatchers and are marked with interpretive signs. The Anza Trail Coalition of Arizona and Pima County plan to develop more stretches and connect them, and the Metropolitan Tucson Convention and Visitors Bureau has begun promoting heritage tourism along the Anza Trail. The nonprofit Empire Ranch Foundation is developing the Empire Ranch Heritage Trail, with interpretative signs about historic ranch life in the Empire-Cienega Valley. The Army Corps of Engineers is working with local stakeholders on development of the Paseo de Las Iglesias along the Santa Cruz River between San Xavier and downtown Tucson. The 7.5-mile-long project will include riparian habitat restoration and develop another stretch of the Anza Trail.

Historic Trails in the Proposed National Heritage Area (Partial List)

- ◆ Agua Caliente (Vault Mine) Trail, Santa Rita Mountains, 1899
- ◆ Box Camp Trail, Santa Catalina Mountains, 1897
- ◆ Butterfield Overland Mail Trail, Pima County, 1858-1861
- ◆ Cactus Forest Trail, Rincon Mountains, 1880
- ◆ Carter's Trail, Santa Catalina Mountains, 1884
- ◆ David Yetman Trail, Tucson Mountains, 1931
- ◆ Empire Ranch Heritage Trail, Cienega Valley, 1870s
- ◆ Florida Saddle Trail, Santa Rita Mountains, 1880s
- ◆ Freeman Homestead Trail, 1920s
- ◆ Hugh Norris Trail, Tucson Mountains, 1870s
- ◆ King Canyon Trail, Tucson Mountains, 1917
- ◆ Juan Bautista de Anza National Historical Trail, west bank of Santa Cruz River, 1775
- ◆ Manning Camp Trail, Rincon Mountains, circa 1900
- ◆ Pontatoc Ridge Trail, Santa Catalina Mountains, 1907
- ◆ Romero Canyon Trail, Santa Catalina Mountains, 1889
- ◆ Sendero Esperanza Trail, Tucson Mountains, 1905
- ◆ Starr Pass Trail, Tucson Mountains, 1884
- ◆ Tanque Verde Ridge Trail, Rincon Mountains, 1860s
- ◆ Webber Trail, Santa Catalina Mountains, circa 1896
- ◆ Weldon Trail, Santa Catalina Mountains, circa 1882

National Historic Landmarks

Some historic places are designated as National Historic Landmarks because they possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States. Fewer than 2,500 historic places bear this national distinction. The National Historic Landmarks program is administered by the National Park Service, which is part of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Six National Historic Landmarks are located in the proposed Santa Cruz Valley National Heritage Area. These include four Spanish colonial missions (Guevavi, Calabazas, San Xavier, and Tumacácori), a research center for desert environments established in 1903 (the University of Arizona's Desert Laboratory), and a silo for an intercontinental ballistic missile built during the Cold War (the Titan Missile Silo).

National Historic Landmarks in the Proposed National Heritage Area

- ◆ Desert Laboratory
- ◆ Mission Los Santos Angeles de Guevavi
- ◆ San Cayetano de Calabazas
- ◆ San Xavier del Bac
- ◆ Titan Missile Silo
- ◆ Tumacácori Museum



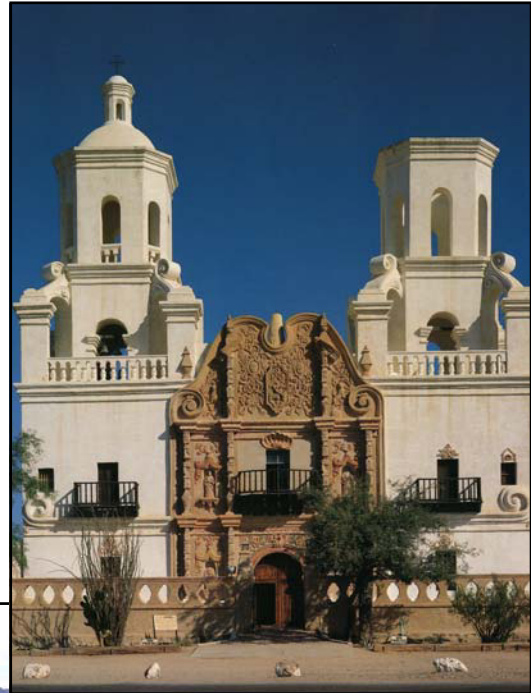
Santa Cruz County has many well-preserved historic structures and distinctive cultural landmarks.



National Register Properties

The National Register of Historic Places is the nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. Authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our significant historic and archaeological resources. Properties listed in the National Register include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. The National Register is administered by the National Park Service, which is part of the U.S.

The rich heritage of Pima County is also represented by numerous historic buildings, archaeological sites, and traditional cultural places.



A National Heritage Area will help the two counties work together to increase recognition of the places that make our region unique.



Department of the Interior. The proposed Santa Cruz Valley National Heritage Area contains 28 districts and 102 individual buildings listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

National Register Historic Districts in the Proposed National Heritage Area

- ◆ Armory Park, Tucson
- ◆ Barrio El Hoyo, Tucson
- ◆ Barrio Libre, Tucson
- ◆ Blenman-Elm, Tucson

- ◆ Catalina Vista, Tucson
- ◆ Colonia Solana, Tucson
- ◆ Colossal Cave Preservation Park, Pima County
- ◆ Crawford Hill, Nogales
- ◆ El Encanto Estates, Tucson
- ◆ El Montevideo, Tucson
- ◆ El Presidio, Tucson
- ◆ Fort Lowell, Tucson
- ◆ Indian House Community, Tucson
- ◆ Iron Horse Expansion, Tucson
- ◆ Kentucky Camp, Coronado National Forest
- ◆ Marsh Heights, Nogales
- ◆ Menlo Park, Tucson
- ◆ Patagonia
- ◆ Pie Allen, Tucson
- ◆ Ruby, Santa Cruz County
- ◆ Sam Hughes neighborhood, Tucson
- ◆ San Agustín del Tucson, Tucson
- ◆ John Spring neighborhood, Tucson
- ◆ Speedway-Drachman, Tucson
- ◆ Tubac Townsite, Tubac
- ◆ Tucson Warehouse, Tucson
- ◆ University of Arizona campus, Tucson
- ◆ West University, Tucson

Individual National Register Properties in the Proposed National Heritage Area

- ◆ Pima County: 59 buildings or structures outside of National Register Districts
- ◆ Santa Cruz County: 43 buildings or structures outside of National Register Districts

Other Important Historic Properties

The Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan has identified 52 buildings and four streetscapes in Pima County as Priority Cultural Resources worthy of preservation and eligible for inclusion in the National Register. In an inventory specially conducted for this feasibility study, the University of Arizona's Preservation Studies Program has identified 24 buildings and 12 districts in Santa Cruz County eligible for the National Register, but not currently listed. Appendix A includes descriptions of some of the most important historic properties in the proposed National Heritage Area. This list is a small sample of the historic properties that are likely eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

Other Important Historic Properties in the Proposed National Heritage Area

- ◆ Pima County: 52 buildings and four streetscapes are Priority Cultural Resources not currently on the National Register
- ◆ Santa Cruz County: 24 buildings, sites, or objects; 12 districts not currently on the National Register

Important Archaeological Sites and Districts

The Santa Cruz Valley has been an important borderlands corridor and homeland for millennia. The oldest artifacts found in this region indicate human presence since at least 12,000 years ago. Maize agriculture spread northward through this valley 4,000 years ago. The early farming culture that flourished in the valley for the next 2,000 years developed the earliest pottery, canals, and villages in western North America. Later in prehistory, the valley was a boundary between the Hohokam culture spreading southward from the Phoenix Basin and the Trincheras culture centered in northern Sonora. When the first Spanish colonists and Jesuit missionaries arrived in the late seventeenth century, they found numerous villages of the Sobaipuri Pima (O'odham) Indians along the riverbanks. Archaeological sites containing artifacts, remnants of structures, and human remains are the physical traces of these prehistoric cultures and events. Historic archaeological sites may or may not have standing structures. More than 5,000 archaeological sites have been recorded in the proposed Santa Cruz Valley National Heritage Area. There are five National Register Archaeological Districts in this region.

The Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan for Pima County has also identified 56 prehistoric and historic Priority Archaeological Sites and 22 prehistoric Priority Archaeological Site Complexes in Pima County in the proposed National Heritage Area. An inventory of archaeological sites in Santa Cruz County conducted for this feasibility study identified another eight prehistoric and historic important archaeological sites and four important archaeological site clusters in Santa Cruz County in the proposed National Heritage Area. Only one historical archaeological site (Warner's Mill) is currently listed on the National Register. The remainder of these sites, site complexes, and site clusters are likely eligible for inclusion in the National Register. Appendices B and C include descriptions of these important archaeological sites and site clusters in the proposed National Heritage Area.

Important Archaeological Sites in the Proposed National Heritage Area

- ◆ one historic archaeological site on the National Register (see Appendix B)
- ◆ 44 prehistoric and 20 historic Important Archaeological Sites currently not on the National Register (see Appendix B)

Important Prehistoric Archaeological Districts and Site Clusters in the Proposed National Heritage Area

- ◆ Los Robles Archaeological District (see Appendix C)
- ◆ Sutherland Wash Archaeological District (see Appendix C)
- ◆ Sutherland Wash Rock Art District (see Appendix C)
- ◆ Rincon Mountain Foothills Archaeological District (see Appendix C)
- ◆ Upper Davidson Canyon Archaeological District (see Appendix C)
- ◆ 27 additional Important Archaeological Site Clusters currently not on the National Register (see Appendix C)

Traditional Cultural Places and Landmarks

Certain places on the landscape are associated with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community. These traditional cultural places are rooted in the history of that community and

are important in maintaining its continuing cultural identity. The proposed Santa Cruz Valley National Heritage Area has numerous traditional cultural places important to Native American tribes, Mexican-Americans, or residents of historic neighborhoods. Traditional cultural places of the Tohono O'odham tribe include certain mountain peaks, springs, caves, and other natural landmarks; the church and nearby shrines at the San Xavier Mission; and prehistoric archaeological sites they associate with their ancestors. For members of the Pascua Yaqui Tribe, traditional cultural places include the church and courtyard in Old Pascua neighborhood where annual Easter ceremonies are performed.

In historic barrios and along roadsides, valley residents with cultural roots in Mexico have built many Catholic shrines honoring saints (for example, Saint Jude's Shrine, El Señor de Los Milagros Shrine), the Virgin Mary (Grande Avenue Shrine), deceased relatives (Telles Grotto), and traditional folk heroes (El Tiradito). Oral history identifies the Oak Tree Church as a grove of trees at the headwaters of Sonoita Creek where, lacking a church building, local residents met outdoors for Catholic religious ceremonies during the early nineteenth century. The La Capillita and the De Grazia Chapel, while not sanctified churches, are important cultural and religious centers for residents of the surrounding neighborhoods. The following list is a selection of some of the best-known traditional cultural places in the Santa Cruz Valley.

*Traditional Cultural Places and Landmarks in the Proposed National Heritage Area
(Partial List)*

- ◆ De Grazia Chapel, Tucson
- ◆ El Señor de Los Milagros shrine, Menlo Park neighborhood, Tucson
- ◆ El Tiradito (Wishing Shrine), Barrio Historico, Tucson
- ◆ Garden of Gethsemane (Felix Lucero Park), Tucson
- ◆ Grande Avenue Shrine, Tucson
- ◆ La Capillita, Fort Lowell neighborhood, Tucson
- ◆ Oak Tree Church, near Sonoita
- ◆ Old Pascua church and courtyard, Tucson
- ◆ San Xavier Mission and nearby shrines, San Xavier District of the
- ◆ Tohono O'odham Nation
- ◆ Saint Jude's Shrine, South Tucson
- ◆ Stone Avenue Temple, Tucson
- ◆ Telles Grotto Shrine, Patagonia

Archaeological, Historical, and Cultural Museums

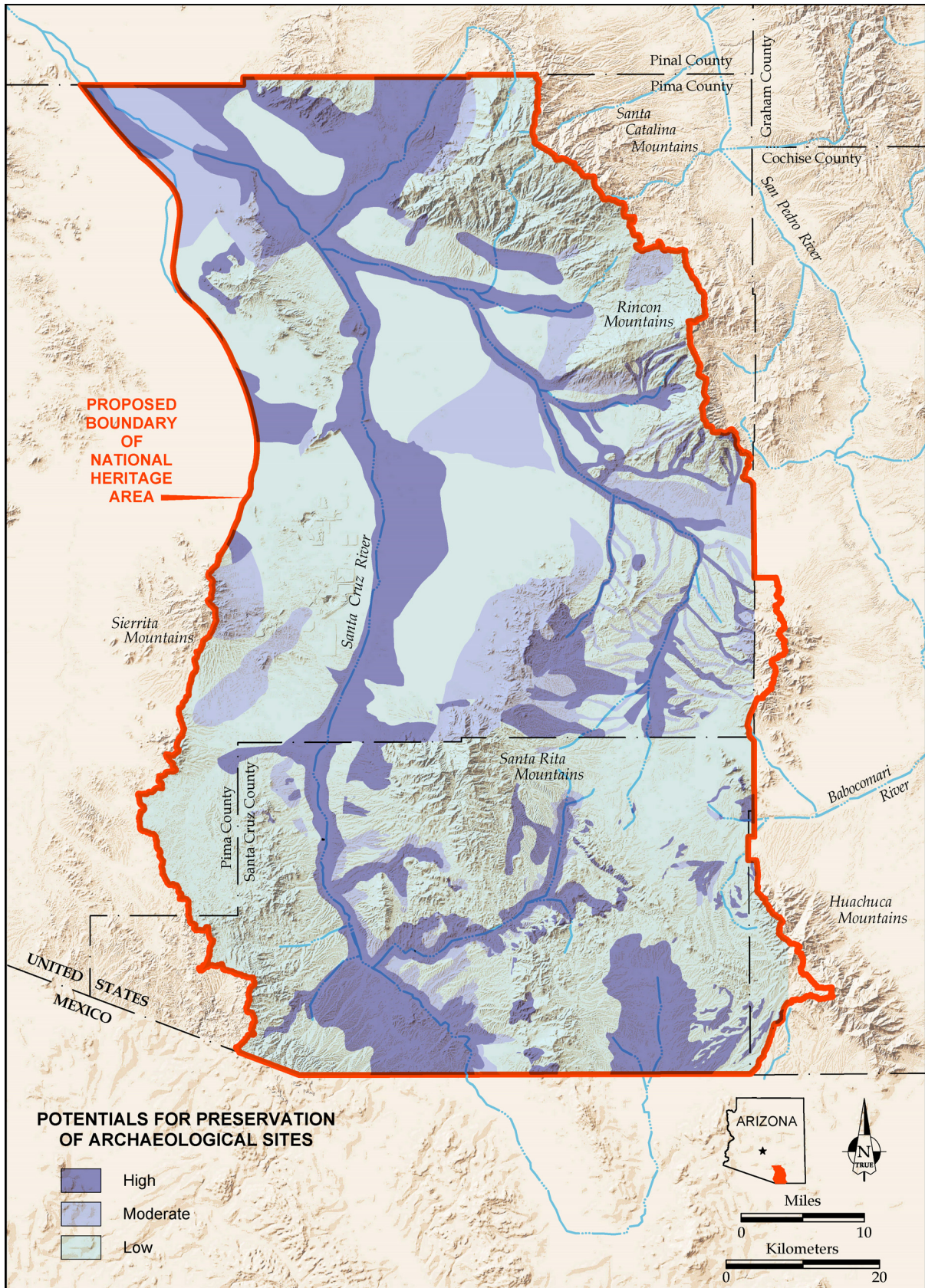
The proposed Santa Cruz Valley National Heritage Area has 29 museums that interpret local archaeology, history, and cultures. The Arizona State Museum is internationally recognized for its important collections and popular exhibits on Southwest prehistory and Native American cultures. The Arizona Historical Society Museum in Tucson, and the Pimería Alta Historical Society in Nogales, have permanent and rotating exhibits about local and state history. The Arizona Historical Society Downtown Museum specializes in exhibits about the history of downtown Tucson. The entire 4,000-year history of Tucson will be interpreted at the City of Tucson's planned Tucson Origins Heritage Park. The history of the Santa Cruz Valley during the Spanish colonial and Mexican periods are interpreted at Tubac Presidio State Historic Park, Tumacácori National Historical Park, and the Sosa-Carillo-Frémont House and La Casa

Map illustrating historic and archaeological sites and site clusters in the proposed National Heritage Area not included here (contains sensitive information).

Cordova in Tucson, as well as the Arizona Historical Society Museum on Second Street. Local residents and visitors who want to learn about ranching history in this region can visit the Empire Ranch Western Heritage Site in the Empire-Cienega Valley, the Ranchers' Heritage Center in Nogales, and La Posta Quemada Ranch Museum. Planning has also begun for interpretive displays about ranching at Pima County's Canoa Ranch. The agricultural history of the Santa Cruz Valley will be a focus of the planned Marana Heritage Park. United States military history in the Santa Cruz Valley is highlighted at the Fort Lowell Museum and the Museum of the Horse Soldier in Tucson. The history of aviation is the theme of the internationally famous Pima Air and Space Museum. Local transportation history is featured in Tucson at the Southern Arizona Transportation Museum and Old Pueblo Trolley, which describes itself as a "mobile transportation museum." A number of smaller museums, such as the Afro-American Heritage Center in Tucson, emphasize the local histories of specific cultures and ethnic groups.

Archaeological, Historical, and Cultural Museums in the Proposed National Heritage Area

- ◆ Afro-American Heritage Museum, Tucson
- ◆ Arizona Historical Society, Downtown Museum, Tucson
- ◆ Arizona Historical Society, Second Street Museum, Tucson
- ◆ Arizona Ranger Museum, Nogales
- ◆ Arizona State Museum, Tucson
- ◆ Conley Museum of the West, Tucson
- ◆ Empire Ranch Western Heritage Site and Educational Center, Las Cienegas National Conservation Area
- ◆ Fort Lowell Museum, Tucson
- ◆ History of Pharmacy Museum, Tucson
- ◆ Kentucky Camp, Santa Rita Ranger District, Coronado National Forest
- ◆ La Casa Cordova, Tucson
- ◆ La Posta Quemada Ranch Museum, Colossal Cave Mountain Park, Pima County
- ◆ Marana Heritage Park, Marana
- ◆ Museum of the Horse Soldier, Tucson
- ◆ Old Pueblo Trolley, Tucson
- ◆ Old West Movie Poster Museum, Flamingo Hotel, Tucson
- ◆ Pima Air and Space Museum, Tucson
- ◆ Pimeria Alta Historical Society, Nogales
- ◆ Postal History Museum, Tucson
- ◆ Ranch Museum, Santa Cruz Chili and Spice Company, Tumacácori
- ◆ Santa Cruz County Cowbells Ranchers' Heritage Center, Nogales
- ◆ Southern Arizona Transportation Museum, Tucson
- ◆ Sosa-Carrillo-Frémont House, Tucson
- ◆ Titan Missile Museum, Sahuarita
- ◆ Tubac Presidio State Historic Park
- ◆ Tucson Museum of Art and Historic Block, Tucson
- ◆ Tucson Origins Heritage Park, Tucson
- ◆ Tucson Rodeo Parade Museum, Tucson
- ◆ Tumacácori National Historical Park



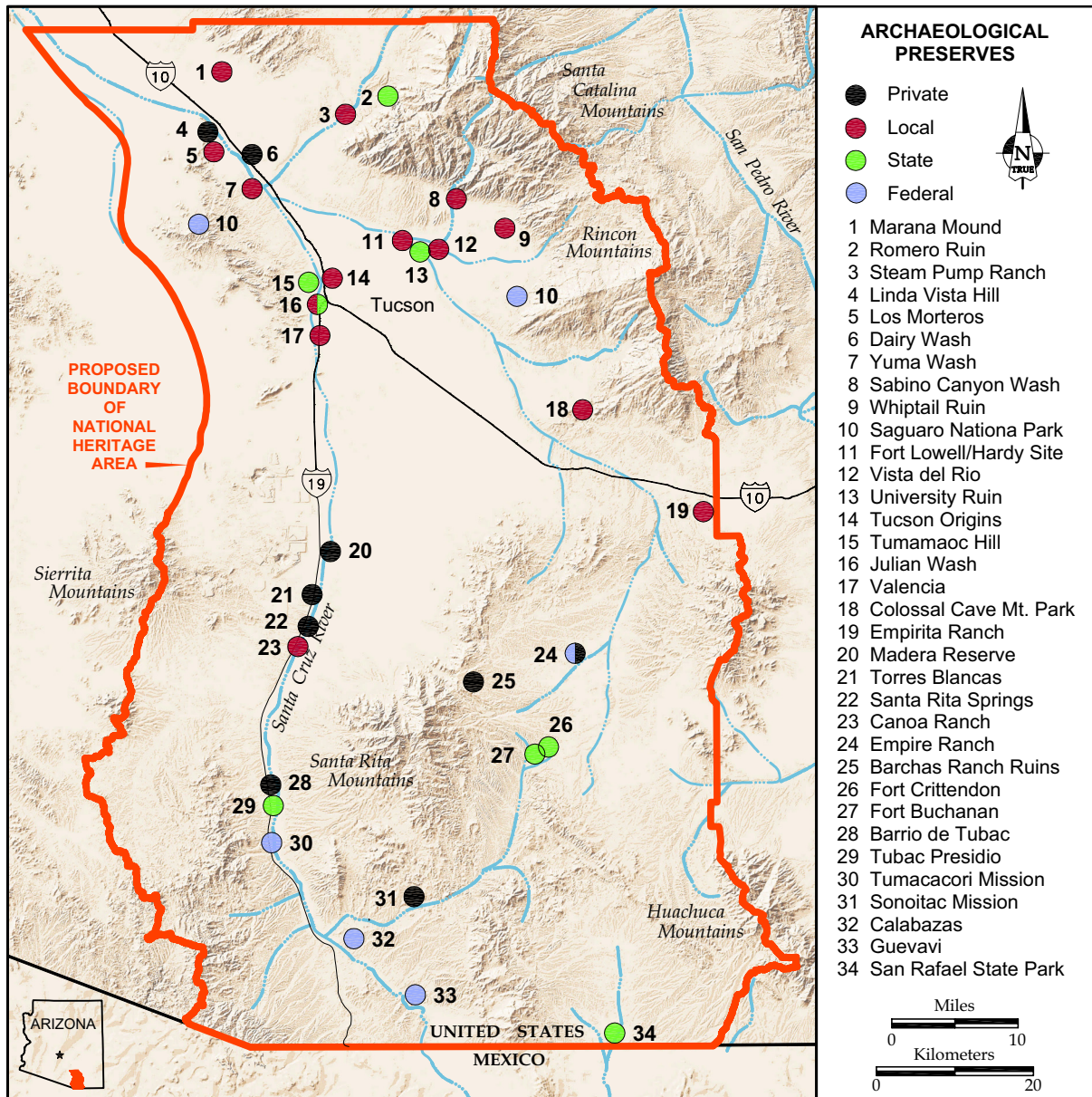
Relative potentials for preservation of archaeological sites in the proposed National Heritage Area.

Archaeological and Historical Parks and Preserves

Remains of prehistoric cultures, standing historic buildings, and historical archaeological sites representing different periods, cultures, and styles are preserved and interpreted for the public at 40 archaeological and historical parks and preserves in the proposed Santa Cruz Valley National Heritage Area. A local variant of the Hohokam culture that flourished in this valley between A.D. 550 and 1450 is interpreted at Romero Ruin in Catalina State Park and at the Hardy site in Fort Lowell Park. Several additional parks that will interpret the prehistoric heritage of this region are currently under development, including the Tucson Origins Heritage Park, the Marana Heritage Park, the Julian Wash Natural and Cultural Resources Park, the Los Morteros site, the Yuma Wash site, and the Vista del Rio Cultural Resources Park. Important Spanish colonial archaeological sites are interpreted at Barrio de Tubac Archaeological Preserve, Tumacácori National Historical Park, and Tubac Presidio State Historic Park, and will be the focus of interpretation at the planned Tucson Origins Heritage Park. The public can learn about United States military history in this region at Fort Lowell Park. Ranching history and traditions in the Santa Cruz Valley will be highlighted for the public at several parks and preserves under development, including Bojórquez-Aguirre Ranch, Canoa Ranch, Empire Ranch, and San Rafael State Park. There are also potentials for public interpretation of important prehistoric and historical archaeological sites at Tumamoc Hill National Historic Landmark, the Nature Conservancy Patagonia-Sonoita Creek Preserve, and Roy P. Drachman Agua Caliente Park.

Archaeological and Historical Parks and Preserves in the Proposed National Heritage Area

- ◆ Agua Caliente Ranch, Roy P. Drachman Agua Caliente Park, Pima County
- ◆ Barchas Ranch Ruin, Pima County
- ◆ Barrio de Tubac Archaeological Preserve, Tubac
- ◆ Bojórquez-Aguirre Ranch, Marana
- ◆ Calabazas, Tumacácori National Historical Park
- ◆ Canoa Ranch, Pima County
- ◆ Colossal Cave Mountain Park, Pima County
- ◆ Dairy Site, Marana
- ◆ Empire Ranch, Las Cienegas National Conservation Area
- ◆ Empirita Ranch, Pima County
- ◆ Fort Buchanan, Santa Cruz County
- ◆ Fort Crittenden, Santa Cruz County
- ◆ Fort Lowell/Hardy site, Fort Lowell Park, Tucson
- ◆ Guevavi Mission, Tumacácori National Historical Park
- ◆ Julian Wash Natural and Cultural Resources Park, Tucson
- ◆ Kentucky Camp, Santa Rita Ranger District, Coronado National Forest
- ◆ Los Morteros, Pima County
- ◆ Madera Reserve, Green Valley
- ◆ Marana Mound, Marana
- ◆ Marana Heritage Park, Marana (under development)
- ◆ Romero Ruin, Catalina State Park
- ◆ Sabino Canyon Ruin, Pima County
- ◆ Saguaro National Park East
- ◆ Saguaro National Park West
- ◆ San Agustín Mission/Clearwater Site, Tucson Origins Heritage Park



Archaeological and historical parks and preserves in the proposed National Heritage Area.

- ◆ San Rafael State Park
- ◆ Santa Rita Springs, Green Valley
- ◆ Sonoitac Mission, Patagonia-Sonoita Creek Preserve
- ◆ Steam Pump Ranch, Oro Valley
- ◆ Titan Missile Silo National Historic Landmark, Green Valley
- ◆ Torres Blancas, Green Valley
- ◆ Tubac Presidio State Historic Park
- ◆ Tucson Origins Heritage Park, Tucson (under development)
- ◆ Tumacacori Mission, Tumacacori National Historical Park
- ◆ Tumamoc Hill National Historic Landmark
- ◆ University Ruin, Tucson

- ◆ Valencia site, Pima County
- ◆ Vista del Rio Cultural Resources Park, Tucson
- ◆ Whiptail Ruin, Roy P. Drachman Agua Caliente Park, Pima County
- ◆ Yuma Wash site, Marana

Annual Heritage and Cultural Events

The rich and diverse cultural traditions of the Santa Cruz Valley are celebrated in 40 annual heritage and cultural events. Native American heritage is showcased during several powwows and craft fairs, the Ha:san Bak Saguaro Harvest Festival, the Waila Music Festival, and the Yaqui Easter Ceremonies. Spanish colonial heritage is recognized during the Anza Days Cultural Celebration, which includes a horseback ride from Tumacácori to Tucson, with riders in period clothes reenacting the Anza expedition of 1775; La Fiesta de San Agustín; La Fiesta de Tumacácori; the Tumacácori High Mass; and the Tucson Birthday Celebration. There are also a large number of festivals celebrating Mexican holidays, musical and dancing styles, foods, and arts, including Cinco de Mayo fiestas in several communities, the Día de San Juan Festival, the Día de los Muertos Parade, the Folklorico Festival Extravaganza, the International Mariachi Conference and other mariachi festivals, La Fiesta de los Chiles, the Norteño Music Festival, and the Puro Mexico Tucson Film Festival. Ranching and cowboy heritage is celebrated during the Empire Ranch Fall Roundup and Spring Trail Ride, the Fiesta de Los Vaqueros Rodeo and Parade, the Sonoita Rodeo, the Tucson Cowboy Music Roundup, and Trail Dust Days. Several cultural festivals, such as Tucson Meet Yourself, the Patagonia Fall Festival, and the Tubac Festival of the Arts, emphasize the cultural diversity of this region.

Annual Heritage and Cultural Events in the Proposed National Heritage Area

- ◆ American Indian Heritage Powwow and Craft Market, Tucson
- ◆ Anza Days Cultural Celebration, Tubac Presidio State Historic Park
- ◆ Arizona Archaeology Month, local events (March)
- ◆ Cinco de Mayo Celebrations, Nogales and Tucson
- ◆ Davis-Monthan Air Show, Tucson
- ◆ Dia de Los Muertos Parade, Tucson
- ◆ Dia de San Juan Festival, Tucson
- ◆ Dillinger Days Street Festival, Tucson (January)
- ◆ Empire Ranch Fall Roundup Open House and Western Art Show (September)
- ◆ Empire Ranch Spring Trail Ride (May)
- ◆ Fiesta de Los Vaqueros Rodeo and Parade, Tucson (February)
- ◆ Fiesta Grande, Tucson
- ◆ Fiesta Navidad, Tubac
- ◆ Folklorico Festival Extravaganza, Tucson
- ◆ Ha:san Bak, Saguaro Harvest Festival, Colossal Cave Mountain Park
- ◆ International Mariachi Conference and Fiesta de Garibaldi, Tucson
- ◆ La Fiesta de Los Chiles, Tucson Botanical Garden
- ◆ La Fiesta de San Agustín, Tucson
- ◆ La Fiesta de Tumacácori, Tumacácori National Historical Park
- ◆ La Reunion del Fuerte, Fort Lowell Park, Tucson
- ◆ Luminaria Nights, Tubac and Tucson Botanical Garden
- ◆ Mariachi Festivals, Nogales and Patagonia Lake State Park

- ◆ Norteño Music Festival, South Tucson
- ◆ Patagonia Fall Festival, Patagonia
- ◆ Puro Mexico: Tucson Film Festival (November)
- ◆ Rillito Downs Horse Races (January)
- ◆ Sonoita Quarterhorse Races
- ◆ Sonoita Rodeo, Sonoita (September, Labor Day weekend)
- ◆ Southwest Indian Art Fair, Tucson
- ◆ “The Empire 100” Western Art Show and Sale (January-February)
- ◆ Tubac Festival of the Arts
- ◆ Tucson American Indian Arts and Crafts Event (January)
- ◆ Tucson Birthday Celebration (August)
- ◆ Tucson Cowboy Music Roundup
- ◆ Tucson Meet Yourself
- ◆ Tumacacori Historic High Mass, Tumacacori National Historical Park
- ◆ Trail Dust Days, Tucson
- ◆ Waila Festival, Tucson
- ◆ Wa:k Powwow, San Xavier District, Tohono O’odham Nation
- ◆ Yaqui Easter Ceremonies, Old Pascua, Tucson

Historic Lodgings

In addition to destinations and annual events, visitors can experience local cultural and architectural traditions in more than 30 historic guest ranches, inns, lodges, bed and breakfasts, and hotels in the proposed Santa Cruz Valley National Heritage Area. Many guest ranches are working ranches in operation since the late 1800s, and a number of bed and breakfasts are in adobe houses more than 100 years old. Several lodges and hotels were built during the early twentieth century when the region first became a resort and health destination. Many of these heritage lodgings have been restored to their original appearance and decorated with period furnishings, arts, and crafts, allowing visitors to feel as if they have stepped back to earlier times and cultures.

Historic Lodgings in the Proposed National Heritage Area (Partial List)

- ◆ Adobe Hideout B&B, Tucson
- ◆ Adobe Rose Inn, Tucson
- ◆ Arizona Inn, Tucson
- ◆ Bellota Ranch, Tucson
- ◆ Canyon Ranch Health Resort, Tucson
- ◆ Catalina Park Inn Bed and Breakfast, Tucson
- ◆ Circle Z Ranch, Patagonia
- ◆ Corona Ranch, Tucson
- ◆ Crown C Guest Ranch Retreat, Sonoita
- ◆ Dos Marias Bed and Breakfast, Nogales
- ◆ Elysian Grove Market Bed and Breakfast Inn, Tucson
- ◆ Flying V Ranch, Tucson
- ◆ Ghost Ranch Lodge, Tucson
- ◆ Hacienda Corona de Guevavi Bed and Breakfast, Santa Cruz County
- ◆ Hacienda del Sol Guest Ranch Resort, Tucson

- ◆ Hotel Congress, Tucson
- ◆ Kentucky Camp (bed and no breakfast), Santa Rita Ranger District, Coronado National Forest
- ◆ La Posada del Valle Bed and Breakfast, Tucson
- ◆ Lazy K Bar Guest Ranch, Tucson
- ◆ Lodge on the Desert, Tucson
- ◆ Rainbow's End Bed and Breakfast, Sonoita
- ◆ Rex Ranch Resort, Amado
- ◆ Royal Elizabeth Bed and Breakfast Inn, Tucson
- ◆ Sam Hughes Inn, Tucson
- ◆ Santa Rita Hotel, Tucson
- ◆ Tanque Verde Guest Ranch, Pima County
- ◆ The Adobe Guesthouse, Tucson
- ◆ The Congenial Quail Bed and Breakfast, Tucson
- ◆ Tubac Golf Resort
- ◆ Wild Horse Ranch, Tucson
- ◆ White Stallion Ranch, Tucson

Heritage Societies, Associations, and Nonprofits

Thirty-three heritage organizations are working to preserve and increase recognition of the history, cultural traditions, historic architecture, and archaeological sites in the Santa Cruz Valley. Some of these organizations have been active for a long time, such as the Arizona Historical Society (formerly the Arizona Pioneer Historical Society) founded in 1864, the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society (1914), the Tucson Corral of the Westerners (1944), and the Pimería Alta Historical Society (1948). Some organizations are groups of descendants of early pioneers and residents of this region, such as Los Descendientes del Presidio de Tucson, La Pilita Association, the Jewish Historical Society of Southern Arizona, and the Tucson Chinese Historical Society. Several groups specialize in ranching history and restoration of ranch buildings, such as the Empire Ranch Foundation, Friends of Canoa Ranch, and the Santa Cruz County Cowbells. The Southern Arizona Guides Association and the Southwest Mission Research Center give regional tours of historic sites. Living history exhibits and reenactments of historical events are performed regularly by the Anza Trail Coalition, Los Tubaqueños, the Tucson Presidio Trust, and the Western Buffalo Soldiers Association.

Heritage Societies, Associations, and Nonprofits in the Proposed National Heritage Area

- ◆ Adobe Corral of the Westerners, Tucson
- ◆ Anza Trail Coalition of Arizona
- ◆ Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society, Tucson
- ◆ Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Chapter
- ◆ Arizona Rangers: Santa Cruz, Sonoita, and Tucson Companies
- ◆ Center for Desert Archaeology, Tucson
- ◆ Centro Cultural de Las Americas
- ◆ Coronado National Forest Heritage Society
- ◆ Empire Ranch Foundation
- ◆ Friends of Agua Caliente

- ◆ Friends of Canoa Ranch
- ◆ Friends of Kentucky Camp
- ◆ Friends of the 1904 Courthouse, Nogales
- ◆ Jewish Historical Society of Southern Arizona, Tucson
- ◆ La Pilita Association, Barrio Historico, Tucson
- ◆ Las Adelitas, Green Valley
- ◆ Los Descendientes del Presidio de Tucsón, Tucson
- ◆ Los Tubaqueños, Tubac
- ◆ Old Pueblo Archaeology Center, Marana
- ◆ Old Pueblo Trolley, Inc., Tucson
- ◆ Patronato San Xavier
- ◆ Pimería Alta Historical Society, Nogales
- ◆ Santa Cruz Cowbells, Santa Cruz County
- ◆ Southern Arizona Guides Association
- ◆ Southwest Folklore Center
- ◆ Southwest Mission Research Center
- ◆ Southwest Parks and Monuments Association, Oro Valley
- ◆ Statistical Research Foundation
- ◆ Tubac Historical Society, Tubac
- ◆ Tucson Chinese Historical Society
- ◆ Tucson Presidio Trust for Historic Preservation, Tucson
- ◆ Tucson Corral of the Westerners, Tucson
- ◆ Western Buffalo Soldiers Association, Inc., Tucson

Traditional Crafts, Music Styles, Foods, Crops, and Livestock Breeds

The Santa Cruz Valley has a number of regionally distinctive types of crafts, music styles, foods, farm and ranch products, and livestock breeds associated with Native American, Mexican, and American cultural traditions. Rooted in history, they are expressions of cultural and regional pride. They are some of the things that make this region special, cultivated and enjoyed by residents, and appreciated and sought by visitors.

Local Crafts

Locally produced Native American crafts include Tohono O'odham baskets, made from either wild plant fibers or steel wire, and Yaqui carved and painted wood masks used in traditional Easter ceremonies. Mexican-American blacksmiths keep alive the craft of hand-forged, wrought iron gates, window screens, fences, railings, and furniture. Several local shops make custom and "Mission-style" furniture out of native mesquite hardwood, and display them in galleries and sell them over the internet. Custom Western saddles, boots, and belts are produced by several renowned leatherworkers. Locally made piñatas and cascarones (wooden wands with decorated eggshells containing confetti) are popular items for traditional Mexican holidays and fiestas. Several traditional construction materials and techniques used by some local builders can also be considered to be crafts, including adobe architecture, a waterproof plaster made from a mixture of crushed lime and cactus juice, shade structures (ramadas or wa:atos) made from mesquite logs and saguaro ribs, and living fences made of ocotillo plants.

Locally Produced Crafts in the Proposed National Heritage Area

- ◆ Tohono O'odham baskets
- ◆ Yaqui masks
- ◆ Wrought iron
- ◆ Mesquite furniture
- ◆ Western saddles and boots
- ◆ Mexican fiesta supplies (piñatas, cascarones)
- ◆ Local construction techniques and materials (adobe, lime and cactus-juice plaster, mesquite and saguaro-rib ramadas, ocotillo fences)

Local Foods, Farm, and Ranch Products, and Livestock Breeds

In terms of both acres under production and value, cotton is the most important crop grown in the region. Extensive orchards near Green Valley are the leading source of pecans in Arizona. Red and white wines are manufactured and bottled by several wineries near Sonoita, Elgin, and Nogales, where the climate and soils match those of Mediterranean countries. Among the varieties grown in local vineyards is the Mission grape, introduced during the Spanish period. The region produces a unique dark honey made from the nectars of mesquite blossoms and native wildflowers. Jellies, syrups, and candies produced from cactus fruits are popular with tourists.

Several traditional Native American foods are cultivated or gathered. Chiltepin, the wild chile plant that is the ancestor of domesticated chile varieties, grows wild in the canyons near Tumacácori (a Native American name meaning "where the wild chiles are gathered") and is also cultivated as a fiery condiment. Other native crops include tepary beans; several types of squashes; a fast-growing, drought-resistant variety of corn; and "devil's claw," the fibers of which are used to make baskets. Wild plant foods gathered from the desert include seed pods of mesquite trees, wild greens, and cactus fruits, buds, and pads.

Figs, apples, pomegranates, grapes, and other fruit stocks introduced during the Spanish period continue to be grown in private gardens and orchards throughout the region, and are currently being inventoried in preparation for re-establishing historic orchards and for commercial sale in plant nurseries. Dried and ground chiles, cumin, oregano, and other Mexican spices are locally produced and packaged.

Cattle ranching has been the major rural land use for more than 300 years. While most ranches raise cattle to ship to feedlots in other states, some local ranches butcher their own beef, and others specialize in certain breeds of horses and ponies. Grass-fed, organic beef (raised on native forage, and using no hormones or antibiotics) is increasing in importance. The region is famous for breeding quarterhorses for racing and rodeo competition. Some conservation breeders raise the Wilbur-Cruce Mission strain of colonial Spanish horses, called Spanish Barbs, descended from horses introduced to the region by missionaries and ranchers during the late 1600s.

Locally Produced Foods, Agricultural Products, and Livestock Breeds in the Proposed National Heritage Area

- ◆ Cotton
- ◆ Wine
- ◆ Pecans
- ◆ Mesquite honey
- ◆ Cactus fruit products (jellies, syrups, and candies)
- ◆ Wild chiles (chiltepinas)
- ◆ Native crops (Tohono O'odham corn, squashes, tepary bean, devil's claw)
- ◆ Native wild foods (mesquite pods, foods from cacti, wild greens)
- ◆ Spanish Colonial fruits (figs, apples, pomegranates, quinces, grapes)
- ◆ Mexican spices
- ◆ Range-fed, organic beef
- ◆ Quarterhorses
- ◆ Spanish Barb horses

Farmers Markets in the Proposed National Heritage Area

- ◆ Community Food Bank Farmers' Market, Tucson, Saturdays and Tuesdays, 8:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.
- ◆ Downtown Farmers' Market and Arts and Crafts Mercado, Tucson, Wednesdays, 8:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m.
- ◆ Fresh Fridays, Tucson, El Con Mall, Tucson, Fridays, 1:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m.
- ◆ Horse Country Farmers' Market, Tucson, Saturdays and Sundays, 10:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m.
- ◆ Main Gate Square Sunday Farmers' Market, Tucson, first Sunday of each month, 10:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m.
- ◆ Oro Valley Farmers' Market, Oro Valley, Saturdays, 8:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.
- ◆ Plaza Palomino Saturday Market, Tucson, Saturdays, 9:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m.
- ◆ Rincon Valley Farmers' Market, Pima County, Saturdays, 8:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m.
- ◆ Sonoita Growers' Market, Saturdays, 9:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m., May-August
- ◆ St. Phillip's Plaza Farmers' Market, Tucson, Sundays, 8:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m.

Pick-Your-Own Farms in the Proposed National Heritage Area

- ◆ Agua Linda Farm, Amado
- ◆ Douglas Apple Orchard, Elgin
- ◆ Forever Yong Farm, Amado
- ◆ Howard's Orchard, Catalina

Wineries in the Proposed National Heritage Area

- ◆ Arizona Vineyards
- ◆ Callaghan Vineyards, Sonoita

- ◆ Charron Vineyard, Vail
- ◆ Dark Mountain Winery, Vail
- ◆ Sonoita Vineyards, Sonoita
- ◆ Village of Elgin Winery, Elgin

Research and Conservation Farms in the Proposed National Heritage Area

- ◆ Campus Agricultural Center, University of Arizona, Tucson
- ◆ Marana Agricultural Center, University of Arizona, Marana
- ◆ Native Seeds/SEARCH Conservation Farm, Patagonia
- ◆ San Xavier District Farmers Co-op
- ◆ Santa Rita Experimental Range, University of Arizona, Pima County
- ◆ West Campus Agricultural Center, University of Arizona, Tucson

Annual Planting and Harvest Festivals in the Proposed National Heritage Area

- ◆ Autumn Harvest Festival, Tucson
- ◆ Blessing of the Seeds, Native Seeds/SEARCH Conservation Farm, Patagonia
- ◆ Blessing of the Vineyards Festival, Elgin
- ◆ Blessing of the Harvest Festival, Elgin

Local Traditional Music Styles

There are several traditional styles of music in the Santa Cruz Valley, and some can be heard in few other places. These are the sounds of the United States-Mexico borderlands and the American Southwest, and they are played on local radio stations, at annual festivals, at family celebrations, and in backyards. They celebrate the Native American, Mexican, and American heritages of the people who live here, and remind visitors they are definitely not in anywhere U.S.A. This regional music is unique because it is grounded in local history and the blending of cultures that has occurred in the Santa Cruz Valley. Many of the styles draw on each other for inspiration and instrumentation. The multicultural history of the Santa Cruz Valley is reflected in this music.

The waila music of the Tohono O'odham, the native people of the Sonoran Desert, developed from the music of nineteenth century fiddle bands that adapted European and Mexican tunes heard in northern Sonora. Also called chicken scratch, waila music is only instrumental. The most traditional forms of waila are played with a fiddle, guitar, and drums, although some bands now include a button accordion, alto saxophone, and electric six-string and bass guitars. The dances performed to this music include the waila (similar to a polka), the chote (based on a folk dance from Scotland or Germany), and the mazurka (based on a Polish folk dance). Regardless of the beat, all waila dances move around the floor in a counterclockwise direction. The annual Waila Festival in Tucson is an opportunity to experience this distinctive music and its dances.

Mariachi music developed in western Mexico during the mid-nineteenth century, and was originally played at weddings. In the 1920s and 1930s, mariachi bands added cornets and then trumpets to the traditional violins, guitarras, vihuelas, and guitarrones. It became the most popular music in Mexico during the 1940s and 1950s, when it was spread by Mexican

radio and charro films. Mariachi bands can be heard at many Mexican restaurants, private parties, and annual festivals in the region, and young Mexican-Americans learn to play in youth bands such as Los Changuitos Feos, and in the University of Arizona Mariachi Program. The Mexican-American role in the development of this style is firmly rooted in Tucson, where local groups such as Mariachi Cobre popularized the style for United States Hispanic and non-Hispanic audiences alike. The importance of mariachi music in the region is reflected in the annual Tucson International Mariachi Conference and Fiesta de Garibaldi that bring together local artists with stars from Mexico and around the world.

Corridos are Spanish-derived ballads of northern Mexico that tell tales of the 1910 Mexican Revolution, the lives of heroes and outlaws, border crossings, horse races, disasters, and ill-fated loves. Corridos very often transmit important oral history. Corridos became popular on both sides of the border in the 1920s, when musicians added the accordion, introduced by German and Czech immigrants to northern Mexico, southern Texas, and southern Arizona in the late nineteenth century. Polkas, waltzes, chotiches, and mazurkas were introduced with the accordion. These mixed with corridos to form norteño music in the early 1950s. Traditional corridos are still composed and performed as a vital part of the cultural traditions of the region. An annual corrido composition contest in Tucson perpetuates the tradition among audiences young and old.

Norteño music (also known as conjunto) is a music style of the United States-Mexico borderlands based around the accordion, drums, bajo sexto (12-string guitar), and string bass; it often includes vocals. Modern groups also use the electric bass, alto saxophone, and keyboards. During the later twentieth century, norteño evolved with the influences of Columbian cumbia music, American rock music, and elements of brass bands (the latter called banda sinaloense). In the Santa Cruz Valley, norteño music can be heard on many radio stations and at the annual Norteño Festival in the City of South Tucson.

The dramatic ranchera style of music emerged during the 1910 Mexican Revolution. It is played at several different beats, and its lyrics traditionally celebrate rural life, tell of the struggles of ordinary people, and declare strong romantic feelings. Norteño bands favor rancheras with a polka beat, while mariachi bands play rancheras to the slower beats of boleros (Latin American romantic ballads) and waltzes. Ranchera music became popular on both sides of the border when it was featured in several American films in the 1950s.

On the United States side of the border, Mexican-Americans developed their own styles of folk music during the late nineteenth century, including ballads and orquesta music. During the 1940s, Tucson's Lalo Guerrero and other zootsuit-wearing pachucos fused swing jazz and boogie with rhumba and the slang of El Paso (caló) to create a unique Chicano sound played on radio stations and in dancehalls throughout the Southwest and in Los Angeles. Today, there are a number of Santa Cruz Valley-based, Mexican-American bands playing borderland styles of music.

In addition to these Native American, Mexican, and Mexican-American styles of music, several types of Western music can be heard. These range from late nineteenth century Western folk ballads and cowboy songs played on guitars, sometimes accompanied by vocal harmonies and yodeling, to Western swing, an upbeat and eclectic mix of country, blues, polka, and swing jazz played on the fiddle, string bass, drums, saxophone, piano, and pedal steel guitar. Originating in the dance halls, roadhouses, and county fairs of west Texas in the 1920s and

1930s, Western swing spread throughout the Southwest and gained a wide following through radio in the mid-1940s. The annual Tucson Cowboy Music Roundup features all of these types of Western music, and they can also be heard in local nightclubs and steakhouses, as well as at folk festivals throughout the region.

Local Traditional Music Styles in the Proposed National Heritage Area

- ◆ Waila
- ◆ Mariachi
- ◆ Corridos
- ◆ Norteño
- ◆ Ranchera
- ◆ Mexican-American folk music
- ◆ Chicano music
- ◆ Western folk ballads
- ◆ Cowboy songs
- ◆ Western swing

