This historical walk, designed as a loop, begins and ends at the Presidio San Agustín del Tucson Museum, a reconstruction of the Tucson Presidio that was originally built in 1775. The Museum is located on the north-east corner of the original Presidio site. The complete walk (about 2 1/4 miles in length) takes 1 1/2 to 2 hours, but it can be done in segments, beginning and ending wherever you like.

More than 30 restaurants are within a few blocks of the walk, providing plenty of opportunities for lunch or a break. Most of the sites on the tour are marked with historical plaques that provide additional information.

Enjoy this walk through the heart of our city, which has expanded out from the adobe fort that was its beginning.

Tucson is generally warm and sunny even in winter, so it is advisable to take water and wear a shady hat.
financed the early construction efforts at the presidio, which consisted of 10-foot-high adobe walls and two corner towers, 20 feet high. This fort marked the northeastern edge of the Spanish frontier in Arizona. The northeast corner of Mountain, this was the first European structure in Tucson.

By the 1780s, when the 11-acre fort was completed, it consisted of 10-foot-high adobe walls and two corner towers, 20 feet high. This fort marked the northeastern edge of the Spanish frontier in Arizona. The northeast corner of Mountain, this was the first European structure in Tucson.

This Spanish soldier, assigned to the Presidio San Augustin as a member of the Spanish Army, founded a fort in what is now Tucson. The fort was originally built in 1775 and later expanded to its current size. The fort was completed in 1829 and served as the seat of government for the territory. It was abandoned in 1862 and has since been restored.

To the west you will see a basaltic peak adorned with the letter “A.” This was once the site of the Presidio de Tucson, a Spanish military post. The “A” was added in 1916 by the University of Arizona student union, in celebration of the football team’s victory over Arizona State University. The University of Arizona now has an “A” on its football field.

This little park is named in honor of a neighbor, Rosendo Ruiz. A native son of Tucson, he was a prominent local business leader and philanthropist. The park is located near the historic Presidio San Augustín and is an important cultural landmark.

This shrine is typical of small shrines in many communities across the country. It features an altar, a statue, and a small cross. The shrine is often used for prayer and reflection.

This building houses the National Register of Historic Places Plaque. Described as a “mule-drawn trolley, Elsyan Grove, Simpson’s Baths and the El Sombrero,” this is a fun and educational stop for visitors.

Opened in 1929 in the center of the downtown business district, this building is a popular theater and venue for live performances. It is located on the historic Presidio San Augustín grounds and is a favorite among locals.

This old adobe home was built in the 1860s by tailor Joseph Ferrin and his wife Theresa. The Ferrin’s daughter Clara was instrumental in building the first synagogue in Arizona on south Stone Ave. A store was added to the residence in the 1880s; the structure now operates as a family-owned restaurant and bar.

This adobe building along Cushing Street, built in the Sonoran Revival style, is owned by the National Park Service. It is located on the historic Presidio San Augustín grounds and is a favorite among locals.

This building was originally constructed in the late 1700s as a residence for vaudeville and silent movies. This became Tucson’s first movie theater and is a popular stop for visitors.

La Pilita is the largest cemetery in the city, containing the remains of many of Tucson’s early settlers. The cemetery is located near the historic Presidio San Augustín and is an important cultural landmark.

This building houses the National Register of Historic Places Plaque. Described as a “mule-drawn trolley, Elsyan Grove, Simpson’s Baths and the El Sombrero,” this is a fun and educational stop for visitors.

This building was originally constructed to provide a venue for local flora and fauna the facade features a saguaro, yucca, and native Sonoran Desert plants demonstration garden. It is located near the historic Presidio San Augustín and is a favorite among locals.

This little park is named in honor of a neighbor, Rosendo Ruiz. A native son of Tucson, he was a prominent local business leader and philanthropist. The park is located near the historic Presidio San Augustín and is an important cultural landmark.

This building was originally constructed in 1896 as a residence for the Etherton family. It is located on the historic Presidio San Augustín grounds and is a favorite among locals.

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