

**A Historic Resource Survey of  
the Town of  
PATAGONIA, ARIZONA**



Prepared for:  
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*Rollin Rice Richardson, founder of the Town of Patagonia  
(Arizona Historical Society)*

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## Acknowledgements

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This project was a team effort encompassing the work of many individuals, many of them volunteers. The sometimes tedious work in photography, research through assessor's records, title searches, and typing of inventory forms was performed through hours of donated time by some very dedicated residents and staff members of the Town of Patagonia. Our thanks are offered to all the volunteers for their contributions in the production of this survey.

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This survey has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. However, the contents and opinions do not reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior.

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## Methodology

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This project was brought about through a grant given by the Arizona Heritage Fund to the Town of Patagonia. Ryden Architects was hired to perform a historic resource survey of the town.

The funding source requires that monies only be spent on properties which are listed, eligible, or determined potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, a traditional "comprehensive" survey which fully investigates and documents all properties within a defined survey area was not possible.

The project scope was defined by SHPO personnel prior to commencement of the consultant's work. SHP personnel performed windshield surveys of all sites within the town boundary of Patagonia. The survey identified properties which appeared to meet the 50-year cutoff for National Register eligibility, while eliminating properties which had lost so much integrity that they could readily be classified as "not eligible". The identified properties were listed, assigned inventory numbers (with a "P-" prefix indicating location in Patagonia), and marked on enlarged USGS maps. This information was given to the consultant as the starting point for the survey.

### **ARCHITECTURAL METHODOLOGY**

All properties identified by SHPO were documented in the field using the "Arizona State Historic Property Inventory

- Historic Building Form" (long form). Form completion was conducted in accordance with SHPO guidelines, and as follows.

Current owner information was obtained from Santa Cruz County Tax Assessor's records.

Construction dates, where known, were indicated. A few were available from existing historical accounts or National Register Nominations, and from Assessor's records. The remainder of the construction dates are estimated dates based upon the consultant's experience as to the relationship between architectural style/condition/materials and era of development, and were intended to estimate dates plus or minus ten years. In the case of vernacular or folk examples, this information should not be regarded as reliable. All estimated dates are denoted "c."(circa).

"National Register Status" is the status following the consultant's evaluation of the property and is the consultant's recommendation. "Listed" is only marked for the properties listed on the National Register at the commencement of the project. "Determined Eligible" indicates that the property is, in the consultant's opinion, either individually eligible to the National Register or would be a contributor to a historic district if included.

"Determined Not Eligible" indicates that the property was built after 1944 or that integrity has been lost. The

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blank for "Not Evaluated" was not used.

All properties' location and building footprints were documented on a survey map. Property lines were established from Assessor's maps. Building footprints were sketched in the field during the survey. Properties which were considered to be individually eligible or contributors were indicated on the map.

## **HISTORICAL RESEARCH**

Research into the history of the Patagonia area was divided into two main components. Volunteers from the Patagonia area checked archives in Santa Cruz and Pima counties, while the consultant conducted research at repositories in the Phoenix area. This split in the research effort allowed both groups to concentrate on the resources available in their local area. Although Santa Cruz County has a long history that predates the town of Patagonia, founded as Rollin in 1896, the research for the Historic Resource Survey of Patagonia focused on the built environment of the town itself, in order to document those properties which may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. A second goal of the historical research was to identify an appropriate historical context for the history of Patagonia and to develop information on the main historical themes which influenced the growth of the town. The specific sources and repositories of information are as follows:

### **Arizona Department of Library, Archives and Public Records**

This state agency located in the Capitol has a vast amount of information on Patagonia in the basement, newspapers on microfilm -primarily the Nogales Oasis and Daily Herald - provided information on important activities in Patagonia. The basement also contains the 1927 Sanborn fire insurance map of the town, as well as census data from 1900, 1910, and 1920. Collections on the third floor include general works on Patagonia in the Arizona collection, as well as the Patagonian newspaper from 1915 to 1929. A few photographs are located here also. The Archives Division on the fourth floor contains old Arizona Corporation Commission files on Patagonia-based corporations and assessor's information from Santa Cruz County.

### **State Historic Preservation Office**

Provided information on Cady Hall, listed on the National Register of Historic Places on December 2, 1992, and on the mining theme context.

### **Arizona State University**

The general collections in the Hayden Library contain information about Patagonia, although most of the information is housed in the Arizona Room Collection. Some information is also found in the state documents section. The Arizona Historical Foundation, located in Hayden Library, also has some information on Patagonia.

### **Phoenix Public Library**

Has general works on Patagonia in its

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collections. The Arizona Room contains a good clipping file of newspaper articles on Patagonia.

### **Patagonia Public Library**

Librarians here have a useful bibliography of books on Patagonia and Santa Cruz County. Has a good collection of information relating to the ranching theme.

### **University of Arizona, Special Collections Library**

Has some photographs of Patagonia, also contains information on early deeds and property sales in Patagonia. Has extensive collection of materials (28 boxes) from Patagonia merchant A.S. Henderson. Henderson had a special interest in the Chinese of Patagonia and collected documents concerning their activities. Volunteer researcher Sally Greenleaf examined this repository.

### **Pimeria Alta Historical Society, Nogales**

Volunteer researchers Leslie Schupp and Ann Castan found a good collection of newspaper articles and manuscript material at this archive.

### **Arizona Historical Society, Tucson**

Robert Fisher of the Arizona Historical Society provided detailed information on Rollin Rice Richardson, as the Society has a large biographical file on the founder of Patagonia. The collection also contains biographical information on other

prominent Patagonians, such as Arthur E. Crepin and Anna Fortune. The Society collections also contain photographs of Patagonia, manuscript material, and some newspaper clippings.

### **Coronado National Forest, Tucson**

This agency of the US Department of Agriculture was consulted for information on the Patagonia Ranger Station buildings which passed out of government hands in 1975. Coronado National Forest Archaeologist James A. McDonald assisted the research effort by tracking down what little information is available on these buildings. The extensive history of the Coronado National Forest, Islands in the Desert by John P. Wilson, is lengthy but contains scant data on administrative buildings and sites.

### **Nogales/Santa Cruz County Public Library**

Assistant Director Suzanne Haddock was able to provide little information.

### **Franklin Public Library, Franklin, Pennsylvania**

Historian Sylvia M. Coast of the Franklin Public Library provided biographical information on Rollin Rice Richardson, the Richardson family, and the Bleakley family.

### **Fort Huachuca Museum**

Although several sources indicated that buildings from Fort Huachuca near Sierra

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Vista had been moved to Patagonia, Fort Huachuca Museum Curator of Collections Barbara N. Tuttle found no information on these buildings in the Museum's files.

### **Patagonia State Park**

Park Manager David Pawlik provided information on the history of this Arizona State Park south of Patagonia.

### **Bureau of Land Management, Phoenix**

The Arizona State Office of the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management has information on homestead locations and mining claims in the Patagonia area. The BLM also has early survey maps of Patagonia.

### **General Sources**

The best basic source on the history of Patagonia is Paul Mihalik's *Patagonia Profile* (Padre Pio Publishers, 1985). This widely-available book describes the basic history of the town, with an emphasis on important individuals. It is richly illustrated with historic-era photos. For Santa Cruz County as a whole, Alma Ready's *Open Range and Hidden Silver* (Alto Press, 1973) gives a narrative chronology of important events in Arizona's smallest county. Although Ready devotes most of her attention to Nogales, she makes frequent reference to Patagonia. Ready has also contributed *A Very Small Place* (Alto Press, 1989), which is a useful annotated bibliography of Santa Cruz County.

Other good starting points for those interested in the history of Patagonia include the 1916 memoir of

John Cady (assisted by ghost-writer Basil Woon) titled *Arizona's Yesterday*. This fascinating book gives a first-person account of Cady's many adventures. For more on Cady, consult the National Register nomination prepared in 1992 by Carolyn Hagopian. Although not devoted to Patagonia, Bernard Fontana and J. Cameron Greenleaf's *Kiva* article "Johnny Ward's Ranch" (1962) shows what can be accomplished by those digging into the history of the Patagonia area.

Santa Cruz County has a rich history, dating back to the Sobaipuri and Apache Indians and the Spanish era. The memoir by Sylvester Mowry *Arizona and Sonora* (first published in 1864) gives a good feel for this era, as does that of miner and pioneer Raphael Pumpelly. His memoir, re-printed in 1965 as *Pumpelly's Arizona* (Palo Verde Press) is a good contemporary account of the conflict between the first settlers and the native inhabitants. This conflict resulted in the establishment of military posts, which is ably described by James Sevren "The Military Posts on Sonoita Creek," a *Smoke Signal* publication (1965) which details events at Fort Buchanan and Camp Crittenden.

Patagonia was essentially the commercial center for an important mining district, so an understanding of mining is critical to its history. The best account is the 1915 US Geological Survey *Bulletin* by Frank Schrader titled "Mineral Deposits of the Santa Rita and Patagonia Mountains." Although quite a bit of mining history came after its 1915 publication date, this is the best source for the early period.

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Robert Lenon's pamphlet The Mowry Mine (1976) contains good information on this important mine, as well as documentation on its condition over 100 years after its start. The historic context study prepared for the State Historic Preservation Office as Gold and Silver Mining in Arizona by Melissa Keane and E. Rogge (1992) offers a good overview on mining in the state, but as a general study is a bit sparse on specifics. Georgia Wehnnan's 1965 Journal of Arizona History article "Harshaw: Mining Camp of the Patagonias," contains some information on Rollin Rice Richardson, but is more valuable as a basic history of this mining camp subsidiary to Patagonia.

Second only to mining as an economic enterprise of Patagonians, ranching and the cattle industry proved a mainstay over the long run as mining went through its boom and bust cycle. The best overall history is Jay J. Waggoner's University of Arizona Bulletin "History of the Cattle Industry in Southern Arizona, 1540-1940" (1952). Waggoner's article is valuable for its southern Arizona focus and its contemporary treatment. A broader view is found in Richard Morrissey's 1950 Agricultural History article "The Early Range Cattle Industry in Arizona." Although now a bit dated, Bert Heskett's Arizona Historical Review article "Early History of the Cattle Industry in Arizona" (1935) contains the basic information used by later authors. A recent examination of the cattle industry noteworthy for its emphasis on the environment and an extensive bibliography, is Larry S. Allen's 1989 Rangelands article "Roots of the

Arizona Livestock Industry."

While mining and ranching fueled the economic engines of Patagonia, without the railroad the town might not exist. The standard source for information on the railroad is David Myrick's Railroads of Arizona. Volume 1 - The Southern Roads (1975). Myrick's mastery of detail and sources is unequalled. Some additional information can be found in James Marshall's Santa Fe (1945). Marshall is good on the infighting between the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific.

An interesting aspect of Patagonia's history is the importance of folklore to its citizens. Much of this can be attributed to the strong influence of Patagonia's many Hispanic residents. We are fortunate that much of this rich history has been documented by the brother and sister team of Frank and Doris Seibold. Doris edited two important folklore collections for the University of Arizona Bulletin, "Folk Tales from the Patagonia Area" in 1948 followed by "Versos del Sombrero Blanco" in 1949. Brother Frank added two collections of fictional stories, Tales from the Sonoita in 1973 and Patagonia Stories in 1983.

Additional information on Patagonia can be gleaned from government and scientific publications on the area. For historical data, the Arizona Statewide Traffic Study by Dashney and Associates (1978) is useful, as is the Arizona Department of Transportation's Patagonia-Sonoita Highway Scenic Road Application Report (1985). The publication by Frank Simons

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On the "Mesozoic Stratigraphy of the Patagonia Mountains," a U S G S Professional Paper (1972) is rather technical but gives a description of the area's geology. Another scientific publication of interest is the University of Arizona master's thesis by Sheila Ann Dean, "Acid Drainage from Abandoned Metal Mines in the Patagonia Mountains" (1982).

In the past few decades, tourism has replaced mining and ranching as an important economic activity in Patagonia. This has led to the development of a body of descriptive works on the town for the purpose of advising visitors of attractions in the area. Although most of this literature is fairly recent, tourism in the Patagonia area is nothing new as the 1926 Progressive Arizona article "Vacationing at the Circle Z Ranch" by Lowell Arnold shows. Other articles of interest to visitors, too numerous to mention here but cited in the bibliography, can be found in Arizona Highways, Outdoor Arizona, and Desert Magazine to name a few. Many of these articles contain good information on the history of Patagonia.

## **HISTORICAL CONTEXTS**

A contextual and thematic approach is used in the description of Patagonia's history. This is consistent with the format preferred by the National Park Service and the State Historic Preservation Office in preparing National Register of Historic Places nominations. The National Park Service describes a "historic context" as consisting of a location, a time, and a historic theme. A historic context is an

organized body of information about a historic property according to stages of development which occur at various times and places. Because the evaluation of Patagonia's historic resources is still in the survey phase, specific contexts for possible National Register nominations have yet to be developed for historic properties identified in the survey. However, the survey phase has produced an overall context for Patagonia's history and identified three main historic themes. The historical narrative presented in this report is organized by this contextual and thematic framework. After an initial description setting the physical location of Patagonia, its historical context is outlined. This is followed by an analysis of the basic themes of ranching, mining, and railroading.

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## Architectural Context Statement

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Patagonia is a unique town because it combines three elements often found separately in many other towns in Arizona. First, the town was developed in part to support the mining and ranching industries in the area. Unlike many other mining towns in Arizona, no visible remnants, i.e., abandoned smelters, can be seen to even suggest that it was ever a mining town. This can be attributed to the fact that the smelter was abandoned very early in the development of Patagonia. The town provided housing and services for the mine workers. Second, the railroad provided a means for transporting the cattle supplied by ranchers to other cities for distribution and sales, similar to the towns of Benson and Kingman. Last, Patagonia was established due to the efforts of a single man, Rollin Rice Richardson, which is similar to the "company towns" of Clarkdale and Clifton. The difference between Patagonia and Clarkdale lies in the fact that Richardson did not build and own the town. Rather, he played the role of real estate broker, selling the lots he owned for people to build upon as they wished.

The architecture of Patagonia reflects both Richardson's vision and the type of people who settled the town---the working class. Homes of the working class population primarily provided shelter with little thought in terms of style. Thus, as the name suggests, Folk houses dominate the landscape of the town of Patagonia today.

### Planning and Establishment of Patagonia

The first Anglo settlements in the vicinity of Patagonia were occupied after the establishment of Camp Crittenden, which was established to protect pioneers from the Apaches. With the arrival of the pioneers two of the major industries in the area were created - mining and cattle ranching, attracting such people to the area as Rollin Rice Richardson.

In the mid- 1800s Richardson, after making his first fortune in oil wells, decided to make a career change to cattle ranching and chose Southern Arizona for his new operation. He purchased several acres of land in the Sonoita valley including the Ashburn homestead which was later to become the town of Patagonia.

Once Richardson made his second fortune in ranching in the late 1800s, he moved his interests towards mining and made his third fortune. After that he changed his focus again back to commerce, and established the town of Rollin, which is today Patagonia. In 1896, Tucson surveyor J.C. Green laid out the town with 100' wide streets, rectangular lots, and a large park, a typical plan for that era. Although the town was laid out in a grid pattern, the grid was slightly skewed in a northeast to southwest direction to align with the existing railroad line. The average lot size was 50' x 105'. Many of the homes seen today sit on double-sized lots. This can be partly attributed to the deals Richardson was giving to prospective

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buyers around 1915 to sell off his remaining lots. For instance, by placing at least a \$3,000 house on a lot, Richardson would deed over two lots.

The Town of Patagonia lies in a valley between the Patagonia Mountains and the Santa Rita Mountains. The Arizona & New Mexico railroad line, established in 1882, ran directly through the middle of the town dividing Patagonia into a northern half and southern half. This railroad provided a lifeline for the people of Patagonia, supplying them and also providing a means for them to ship their products to other markets. Today, a park has been created in the original railroad right-of-way, the tracks having been removed in 1962. Another important feature is Sonoita Creek which runs through town in a southerly direction.

### **Architecture in Patagonia, 1896-1919**

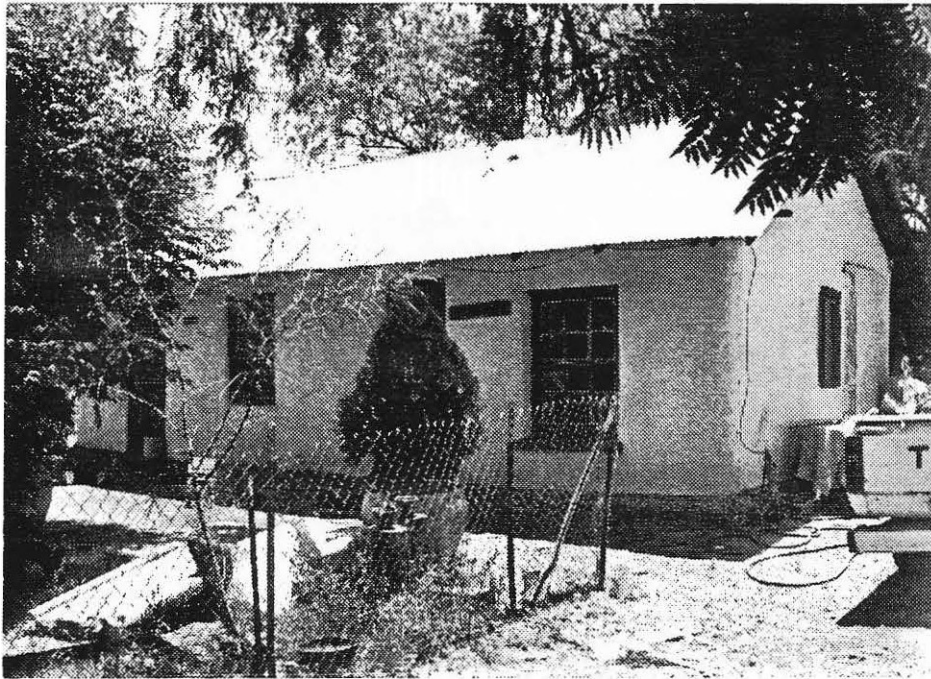
Patagonia was primarily a working class town. The main industries were ranching and mining. In general, the Hispanics worked the mines while the Anglos ranched. With this blue-collar work came blue-collar styles of housing - National Folk houses.

National Folk architecture predominates in Patagonia, reflecting more of a building tradition rather than a "style" ("National Folk" style is differentiated from earlier folk traditions by its "national" scope made possible through the availability of manufactured materials brought to the site by rail). Several types of Folk houses were built in Patagonia with the Hall-and-Parlor and Pyramidal types being the

forms of choice. Examples of the Hall- and-Parlor form are at sites [P-44] and [P- 65]. Characteristics for this form include a side gable roof over a two-room wide, single-room deep plan. The Pyramidal form was chosen by many of the larger properties located on the edge of town, such as that found at [P-30] and [P-56]. The Pyramidal Folk house usually was relatively square in plan, often with a veranda porch surrounding the house. For the most part, the homes built in Patagonia were modest in both scale and detail, but occasionally an exception would appear as can be seen in the two-story-house [P-8] and the four-square Valentine Valenzuela house [P-29]. The I-house plan is similar to its one-story counterpart, the Hall-and-Parlor, in that it is two rooms wide and one room deep main difference between the two forms is that the I-house has two stories rather than four-square house was generated from a square plan with four rooms into a two-story "cube-like" form. In general, the roof form was pyramidal, but occasionally one would find a side gable roof form as was the case at the Valenzuela house.

The pride of Patagonia in 1914 was the newly-constructed school house. The previous school house burned down in 1912. This Mission Revival building, designed by O.J. Olmstead of Nogales, was constructed of brick with stone trim and occupied a hilltop overlooking the town. The building differed in both materials and style with the other buildings constructed in town. The building, constructed of brick rather than the traditional adobe, was built upon a

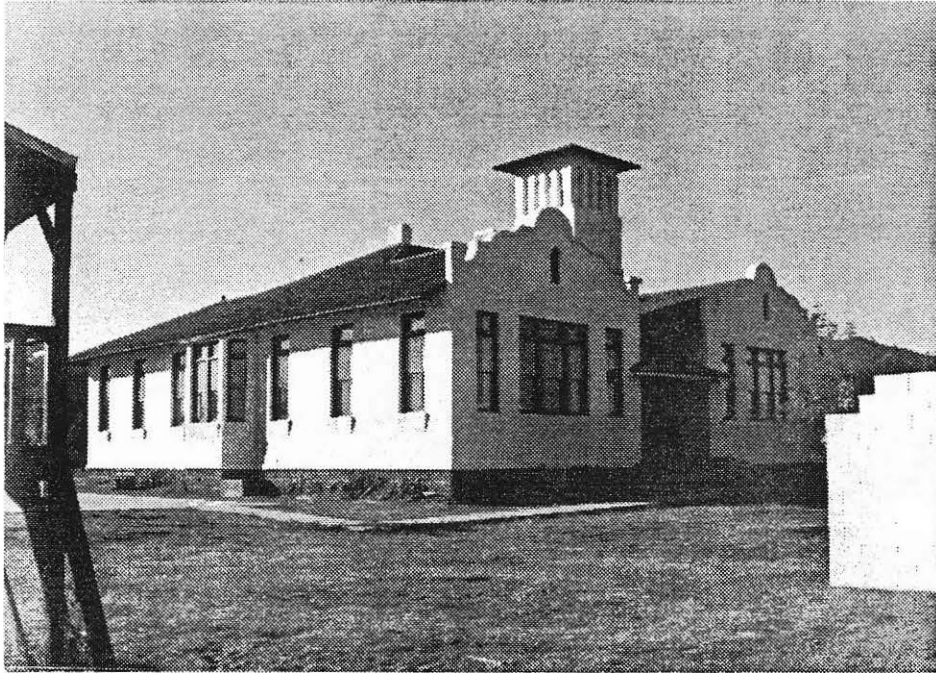




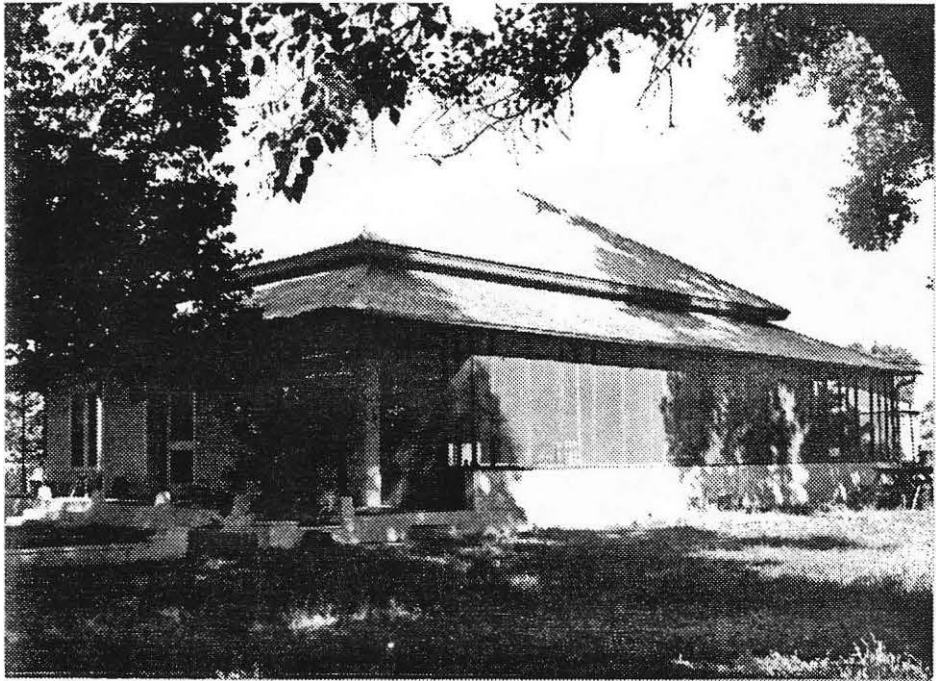
*Corrugated metal roofs are a popular material in Patagonia as seen in this typical Hall-and-parlor National Folk house [P-44].*



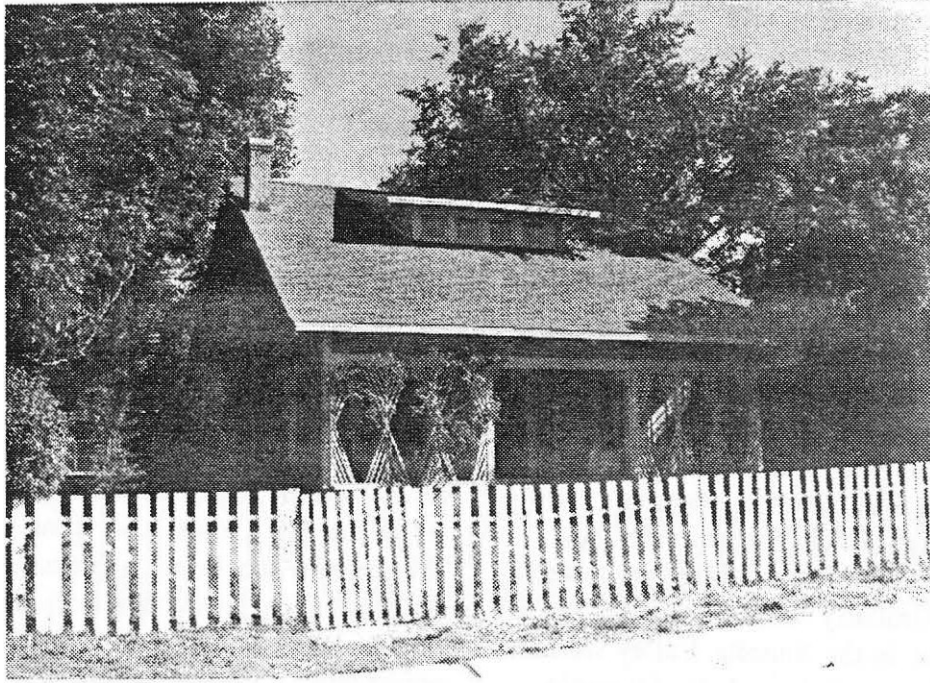
*Typical Hall-and-parlor National Folk house [P-65].*



*Patagonia Elementary School [P-28].*



*Pyramidal roof National Folk house [P-56].*



*Bungalow style house along Naugle [P-54].*

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sandstone base. The sills of the wood double-hung windows were projected.

Curvilinear parapets, characteristic of the Mission Revival style, projected above the hipped roof at the front facade. It was this school that brought many of the ranchers to town to rent houses so that their children could easily attend school. Today, many buildings of the same style surround the 1914 school house. The school house itself has subsequently been sheathed with a stucco finish.

Traditional adobe, used throughout the town, stems from a rich Hispanic heritage. Prior to Richardson's establishing the town of Patagonia (initially named Rollin), the first inhabitants in the Sonoita Valley were Native Americans followed by Hispanic Ranchers. The traditional building techniques employed by both the Hispanic and Native American cultures responded to the arid climate and the available materials. The use of adobe and stone walls provided thermal masses to keep the dwelling cool in the hot climate; and a very durable material if maintained regularly. Even after wood was readily available via the railroad, most of the buildings in Patagonia were still constructed from adobe. This occurred for two reasons: the strong Hispanic culture still very much in existence; and Richardson required as part of his "deals" that new construction be of a fire-retardant material, such as adobe, and not wood framing. The primary roofing material used throughout the development of Patagonia was corrugated metal with the rafters left exposed at the eaves. Rolled asphalt roofing and asphalt

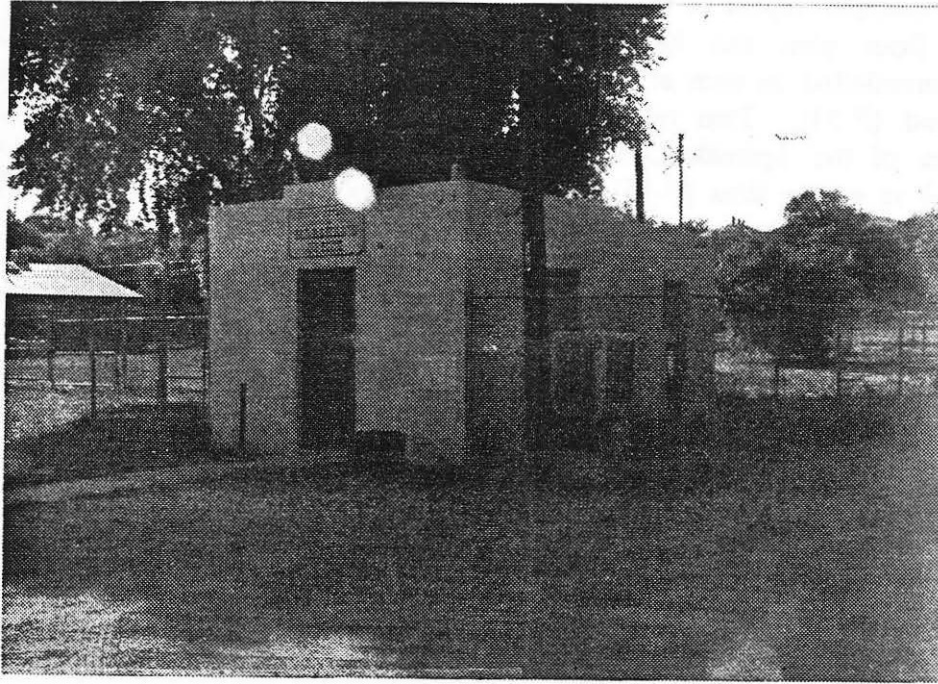
shingles have now replaced the metal roofs in some instances. The simplicity in materials and design includes the windows as well. Typically the houses had wood double-hung windows either 1/1 or 2/2 patterns with screens. Occasionally wood casement windows were installed. Very little wood trim was used except occasionally around door and window openings.

The major building boom for Patagonia occurred around 1915 due to increased mining caused by higher metal prices. Many people began to build residences on a speculative basis and rent them out. This could be another reason for the predominance of simple Folk styles found in the area. Several businesses were constructed during this era including warehouses along the railroad right-of-way. Unfortunately, most of the buildings of the commercial district of Patagonia adjacent to the railroad right-of-way no longer exist. Examples of surviving commercial buildings can be seen at survey sites [P-2] and [P-18].

### **Continued Development through WWII, 1920-1942**

The Hispanic influence remained constant into the twenties with the construction of a few Spanish Colonial Revival buildings. These single-story buildings are characterized by their low-pitched or flat roofs, and adobe construction. The floor plan consists of one, two, or three rooms with multiple exterior doorways and a few small window openings. One characteristic of this style which is very evident with the structures in Patagonia is





*WPA building, the Marshal's Office [P-16].*



*Commercial building on McKeown [P-2].*

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the simplistic, modular layout of the floor plans. The floor plan can be easily expanded or remodeled as seen at survey sites [P-49] and [P-31]. Two relatively good examples of the Spanish Colonial style are found at survey sites [P-15] and [P-52].

With the increase in mining again in the late '20s came another building boom. A few new styles came on the scene including the Bungalow style. Bungalow-style houses traditionally were built between 1905 and the early '20s. The appearance of this style in Patagonia in the late '20s was very common in "rural" towns where popularity of styles lagged behind the larger cities. A good example of this can be found at [P-54]. Typical characteristics of the Bungalow style in Patagonia are the higher-pitched roof, dormer, lattice-work, brackets at the eaves, and a deep front porch. Only a handful of these Bungalow homes were built though, generally along the railroad right-of-way.

As with the rest of the country, hard times fell upon Patagonia in the 1930s. Hope for the community came with Roosevelt's CCC and WPA programs. In 1933 the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) set up camp in the Patagonia Mountains and brought much needed jobs to the community. The Patagonia Ranger Station complex, built in 1935, was a product of the CCC. This Pueblo Revival-style complex, although built from standard plans, used distinctive details to make it unique. The complex now is a residence [P-72] and a part of the high school. After 1935 another program, the

Work Project Administration (WPA) came to Patagonia. WPA projects included the construction of the Marshal's Office [P-16] and the improvement of State Route 82 through town. The Marshal's Office is a very modest building with little or no detail, built only to serve as a jail.

The CCC and WPA programs of the 1930s sparked another building boom in Patagonia. Architectural styles of this time reflected a move back to traditional Hispanic styles with the construction of a few Spanish Colonial Revival homes, an example of which can be seen at [P-52]. Flat or Spanish tile roofs, stucco finish, and front porches are typically found in Spanish Colonial Revival buildings.

With the increase in mineral prices brought about by WWII, the mining industry flourished as well as the ranching industry which provided food for the workers. A major smelter company opened its operation in the area during this era thus creating a need for more housing.

### **Post WWII Architectural Development**

Unlike previous cycles of ups and downs in the mining industry, after WWII ended mining continued to produce jobs in Patagonia thus keeping the economy alive. It wasn't until the late 1950s and early 1960s that the town truly declined due to the closing up of the mining industry and the abandoning of the railroad line. Very little architectural development has occurred since this time. Many of the historic homes have been altered to become new businesses. With the

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exception of the loss of many commercial buildings, the town of Patagonia remains relatively intact. Although the mines have long since shut down, many of the ranches no longer exist, and the railroad line has been abandoned for thirty years, visually the town retains the character and flavor of historic times.

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## Historical Context

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The history of Patagonia rightfully begins in 1896 when Pennsylvania native Rollin Rice Richardson first began to develop his land holdings at the present site of the town. However, because southern Arizona has a rich cultural history of prehistoric, Spanish, Mexican, and nineteenth-century Anglo inhabitants, some brief background is necessary before the twentieth-century tale of Patagonia unfolds. Much of that history is influenced by geography, for it is the fortuitous mesh of easy transportation corridors with natural mineral wealth and open rangeland that provided the impetus for Richardson to envision a town on the high ground above Sonoita Creek.

Sonoita Creek arises in the Canelo Hills and flows in a narrow valley between the Santa Rita and Patagonia mountains in southern Arizona. It is these mountains which have been the source of wealth through the rich history of Patagonia. They are layered volcanic and sedimentary rocks dating from the Triassic and Jurassic ages, from 173 to 144 million years ago. The volcanic forces which created these mountains infused them with deposits of copper, silver, lead, gold, and zinc. These mountains are a continuation of similar formations in the Mexican states of Chihuahua, Durango, and Sonora and have been the source of wealth in both the United States and Mexico for centuries. The name of the State of Arizona is derived from one of these fabulous silver mines, at Arizonac today located in the state of Sonora, Mexico. Early miners

there found silver in huge nuggets, called bolas, some of which weighed up to 2,700 pounds.<sup>1</sup>

Although the precious metals contained in the mountains provided the lure for many of the later settlers, the original inhabitants of the area - the Sobaipuri and Apache Indians had little need for mining. Archaeological evidence indicates that southern Arizona was populated as early as 10,000 years before the present by groups of big-game hunting Paleo-Indian groups and later by more sedentary Archaic-period Native Americans. Although there is some evidence of Hohokam influence in the area as early as 3,000 years ago, most of the Indian sites in the Patagonia area belong to the Piman-speaking Sobaipuri who occupied the fertile valleys of the Santa Cruz River, the San Pedro River, and Sonoita Creek about 2,000 years ago. These native peoples found the Sonoita Valley a pleasant locale, and the artifacts of their civilization are frequently encountered in the Patagonia area. The Sobaipuris had their problems as well, in the form of the Apache Indians who found in the pastoral habits of the Sobaipuris the opportunity for gain. The Sobaipuris gave the name of Sonoita to the valley, named after one of the villages encountered by the Spanish and called by them Los Reyes de Sonoitad.<sup>2</sup>

The initial settlement in the Patagonia area during the historic period, described as that era for which we have written

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records, begins with the exploration of Spanish seekers of souls and riches. In 1539, Fray Marcos de Niza penetrated north in search of the fabled Seven Cities of Cibola, followed one year later by Francisco Vasquez de Coronado. Coronado crossed into Arizona to the east of Patagonia through the San Pedro Valley, where his exploits are recognized today at the Coronado National Memorial. The Spanish explorers set the stage, but the arduous task of settling the frontier of New Spain fell to the black-robed Jesuit missionaries. Starting in northern Sonora in 1687, Eusebio Kino constructed a series of missions in northern Sonora and Southern Arizona, establishing the first missions such as the masterpieces as San Xavier del Bac and Tumacacori, which remain on the landscape today. Kino also founded smaller settlements as well, including a church at Los Reyes and a mission at Guevavi on the Santa Cruz River. Although the Jesuits left many accomplishments, they fell victim to political infighting with the Spanish crown and were expelled from New Spain in 1767. The brown-robed Franciscans took their place, now assisted by Royal Soldiers at the presidios of Tubac (founded 1752) and Tucson (1776). The combination of the missionaries and soldiers meant an era of peace and prosperity for the inhabitants of the Sonoita Valley, a peace that came to an end with the independence of Mexico from Spain in 1822.<sup>3</sup>

Mexico's independence from Spain led to an era of conflict between the Apache and the Sobaipuri, as the military protection of the Spanish soldiers was withdrawn. While the Mexican government could not

send large armies of soldiers to guard the frontier, it could allow its citizens to serve as informal outposts of empire. To develop this northern area of Mexico, the government awarded large tracts of land to settlers. In the Patagonia area, these included the San Jose de Sonoita, the Luis Maria Baca Float #3, and the San Rafael de La Zanja. Of these, the Sonoita and San Rafael figure prominently in the story of Patagonia. The San Rafael was granted by the Mexican government in 1821 to Manuel Bustillo, but acquired at auction in 1822 by Ramon Romero. Leon Herraras acquired the Sonoita grant in 1821. These large Mexican land grants formed the basis for the cattle industry in the Patagonia area.<sup>4</sup>

The few Mexican settlers on these large tracts of land proved no match for the Apache. Time and time again the owners were driven from their ranches by frequent raids. In 1846, the United States took advantage of the disorganized condition of the frontier and declared war on Mexico over a border dispute involving Texas. Two years later in 1848, the lands north of the Gila River were lost to the United States with the ratification of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The area of Patagonia itself became a portion of the Territory of New Mexico in 1854 when the Gadsden Purchase was ratified. The early Anglo settlers found ruin and desolation when they began to move into Southern Arizona, but they also noted the vast potential of the area. One of the first to perceive the possibilities of the area was Sylvester Mowry. In 1855 he helped Charles Poston to organize the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company in Tubac.

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The story goes that in 1857 a Mexican herder discovered a silver outcrop in the Patagonia Mountains, traded it for a pony, and the mine was acquired in 1860 by Mowry for \$22,500. This was the start of the mining boom in Southern Arizona. During this same early period prior to the Civil War, observers noted that wild cattle roamed the area of Southern Arizona. Their survival encouraged the first ranchers to bring cattle to the open plains of the Sonoita Valley.<sup>5</sup>

But before the region's resources could be exploited, the US government had to offer some protection to the miners, cattlemen, and settlers in Southern Arizona. Emboldened and empowered by their years of uncontested reign, the Apache held force in great numbers. To combat this power, the Military Department of New Mexico established Camp Moore in 1856 on the Sonoita River, later changed to Fort Buchanan in honor of the 15th President. Soldiers at Fort Buchanan engaged the Apache on several occasions, and provided some protection to the mining men and settlers who opened up the territory. This came to an end in 1861, after the start of the Civil War, when the troops were withdrawn east and the Fort abandoned. During the Civil War, the Apache had free reign in Arizona. With the establishment of the Arizona Territory in 1863, the military returned to the Sonoita Valley. In 1867, the Military District of Arizona established Camp Crittenden, just a bit further downstream along Sonoita Creek. Camp Crittenden served as an important post during the military campaigns against

the Apache in the late 1860s and early 1870s. By this time the scene of the battles shifted to eastern Arizona, and in 1873 Camp Crittenden was evacuated. On December 20, 1873 Secretary of War William W. Belknap recommended that the Camp Crittenden Military Reservation be sold, and in 1875 suggested its transfer to the Department of the Interior for that purpose since it was no longer needed by the military.<sup>6</sup>

The protection provided by Camp Crittenden encouraged settlers to locate in the Sonoita Valley. The Camp also served as a convenient market for the beef and garden crops produced by the Anglos that now began to locate in the area. One of these early pioneers was Thomas Gardner. Gardner was born in Buffalo, New York, in 1820 and went to California in the gold rush of 1849. In 1860, he settled in Southern Arizona and provided supplies to the Mowry Mine. He married in 1861, and in 1869 settled in the Sonoita Valley at the present location of Patagonia. Gardner farmed at the location of the future town until 1872 when he ran a saw mill in the Santa Rita Mountains. In 1873 he established a ranch in the Santa Ritas and in 1895 moved to the town of Crittenden, then to Patagonia in 1900. Thomas Gardner died in 1906 and the residents of Patagonia erected a fitting monument at his grave on a hill outside of town. One of Gardner's daughters, Mrs. Mary Gardner Kane of Patagonia, recalled some of the exciting events at the ranch where the town is now located. The ranch house stood at the foot of the hill where the Patagonia elementary school now sits,

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with a brush corral on the bench just above the later site of the smelter at Patagonia. Soldiers from Camp Crittenden were hired by her father to protect the ranch and garden, but the family still had trouble with the Apache. Mrs. Kane remembered that the ranch house had two loopholes in the walls - one to look out of and one to shoot from. Her mother, Gertrude Apodaca Gardner, calmly made bullets during one attack as Thomas Gardner fired out the loopholes.<sup>7</sup>

Early pioneer families such as the Gardners helped to establish the dominant economic activities of the Patagonia area - ranching and mining. However, it took another type of individual to open the country to additional settlement. Rather than rugged pioneers, this new breed had a background in the corporate world of boardrooms and banks. The completion of the Southern Pacific railroad across Arizona in 1880 left its rival, the Santa Fe, without an outlet to the ports on the Pacific. Working on directions from the corporate office, a young engineer named William R. Morley hatched a plan to locate a route for the Santa Fe from the Mexican port of Guaymas, north to Nogales, then northeast to link with the Southern Pacific's main line at Benson. The Santa Fe incorporated the new company as the New Mexico and Arizona Railroad Company on June 17, 1881. The Santa Fe celebrated the completion of the line at the future location of Nogales on October 25, 1882.<sup>8</sup>

The completion of the New Mexico and Arizona Railroad in 1882 ushered in a new era for the Sonoita Valley.  
Ranchers

and miners now had a convenient outlet for their products, as well as access to materials needed for construction. The first to feel the effects were the ranchers, and as a result the 1880s are known as the high point of the cattle industry in Southern Arizona. Although Henry C. Hooker had established a herd of 4,000 head near Crittenden in 1869, this venture failed after a short time. Hooker moved on to his Sierra Bonita ranch in eastern Arizona, but the dissipation of the Apache resistance and the construction of the railroad changed the economic equation for Southern Arizona ranchers. One of these early ranchers was a Civil War veteran who had made a fortune in the oil business, Pennsylvania native Rollin Rice Richardson. On June 20, 1880, Richardson acquired the San Rafael de la Zanja land grant and invested \$40,000 of his oil profits into improving it. Three years later, in November of 1883, Richardson sold his interest to Brewster and Colin Cameron who established the San Rafael Cattle Company on the old land grant. Richardson received \$5,000 for his interest, taking some in cash and the rest in San Rafael Company stock. The Camerons capitalized the ranch with \$150,000 and went on to become some of the most successful ranchers in Arizona, particularly known for their herd of award-winning purebred Herefords.<sup>9</sup>

We will come back to the history of the cattle industry later in this report, but it is appropriate to make a formal introduction to our main character at this point: Rollin Rice Richardson. Most of us are familiar with the concept of the "company town" such as the mining communities of Ajo

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and Jerome or the smelter city of Douglas, but Patagonia was something a bit different. It was the "one man town" of R.R. Richardson until his death in 1923 and even then his influence continued. The built environment of Patagonia owes its basic appearance to the personal vision of this one man. The Richardson family in America is traced to Amos Richardson who emigrated from Wales prior to 1639 and settled in Boston. Years later, Gideon Richardson (b. 1782) married Nancy Ann Van Kirk and had six children. One of these, Richard, married Elizabeth Rice and eventually moved to Franklin, Pennsylvania, in Venango County. Richard and Elizabeth had four children, but only one son: Rollin Rice Richardson, born in Shippensburg, Clarion County, Pennsylvania, on July 10, 1846.<sup>10</sup>

The one thing Richardson recalled about his childhood was that he "always worked." His chores around the house included carrying wood, tending to the garden, and caring for the chickens, cattle, and horses. His father was a merchant with a country store, but after oil was discovered in Pennsylvania the family moved in 1860 to Oil Creek in Venango County. In June of 1864, Rollin enlisted in the Union Army with Captain Tanner's Independent Company and served for five months. After the Civil War, Rollin returned to Oil Creek and joined his father in the mercantile business. He invested his profits in oil wells, and after eight years had amassed an interest in more than 200 producing wells. Richardson and his business partners called his producing companies the Oak Shade Oil Co. and

Bradley & Co. Richardson also became involved in the Antwerp Pipe Line Company which built two of the first oil pipe lines in Pennsylvania. In 1880, the Standard Oil Company of Pennsylvania purchased these companies in its consolidation scheme. Of Richardson's seven partners in the three companies, two took stock in Standard Oil and became wealthy. Richardson decided to cash in his interest, that being a little over \$130,000. Later, Richardson reflected that if he had decided to take the stock, his investment might have been increased into the millions of dollars, but his partners who did were dead and "chances are I would have been dead many years ago if I had taken the stock."<sup>11</sup>

Richardson left no clues in his brief autobiography of why he selected Arizona as the fertile ground for his next investment. Bob Cunningham, in his manuscript biography of Richardson, speculates that the life-long bachelor was escaping from a failed love affair, when at the age of thirty-three he collected his money and made the trek to Arizona. Whatever the reason for his initial decision to come to Arizona, over the next forty-three years Richardson left quite a mark on his adopted home. When he died on February 6, 1923, his remains were returned to Franklin, Pennsylvania, for burial at the family plot alongside his mother and father.<sup>12</sup>

Richardson's first venture upon arriving in Arizona was to purchase the San Rafael land grant and enter into the cattle business. After selling to fellow

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Pennsylvanian Colin Cameron in 1883, Richardson purchased the Monkey Springs Ranch from Thomas Hughes, and also purchased the interest of Jerry Dillon and John Vail in the old Camp Crittenden Military Reservation. Richardson called his spread the 'Pennsylvania Ranch' and it eventually grew to include nearly 144,000 acres in the Sonoita Valley. To help manage his growing empire, Richardson took in L.H. Gormley and Alex Harvison as partners. On May 5, 1887, Richardson and Gormley, along with third partner T.L. Stiles, incorporated their operation as the Crittenden Land and Cattle Co. In 1888, Richardson extended his ranch to the boundaries of the Sonoita land grant by purchasing the cash entry homestead of James F. Ashburn. This homestead was the site where Richardson would later locate the town of Patagonia.<sup>13</sup>

During the 1880s Richardson gradually built up his herds of cattle on his Pennsylvania Ranch. By 1890 he had about 12,000 head and was branding nearly 3000 calves each year. Then in 1891, a drought struck. The heavily-stocked ranges of Southern Arizona lacked water until 1893 when the rains finally arrived in late August. At the end of the dry years, Richardson and his partners had lost two-thirds of their stock and went heavily into debt trying to save the rest. By 1895, Richardson had only 4,000 head left and \$25,000 in debts. He acquired the interests of his partners and began to build his herds up again. This experience cooled Richardson on the cattle business, and he started to invest in mining properties. Using the resources of his father, Richard Richardson and his sister

Harriet who had married Franklin banker Orrin D. Bleakley, Richardson started to locate and acquire mines in the Santa Rita and Patagonia Mountains. It is from these mines – the Mother Lode, Three-R, Andes, Josephine, Flux, French, Trench, Blue Nose, and Hardshell that Richardson amassed his third fortune.<sup>14</sup>

Although many of Richardson's mining enterprises proved lucrative, with his experience as a merchant at his father's knee Richardson also knew that much of the money to be made in mining areas was found in places other than the ground. While the miners might make an occasional strike while picking and shoveling, Richardson understood that a steadier income could be made from the earnings of the miners through stores and commercial enterprises. In 1896, Richardson began to put his ideas for the commercial development of his property, the old Ashburn homestead, into operation. Plans for a smelter by the New York based Empire Smelting Company served as his impetus. In early September of 1896, Tucson surveyor J.C. Green arrived near Crittenden to survey the section lines and the smelter site. Green also set stakes for a railroad spur to the smelter and a town site. Laid out near the smelter on 20 acres of flat ground, Green marked locations for streets 100 feet wide, lots, and a large park. The name selected for the new town was Rollin.

This map is endorsed on slip attached to map as follows:-

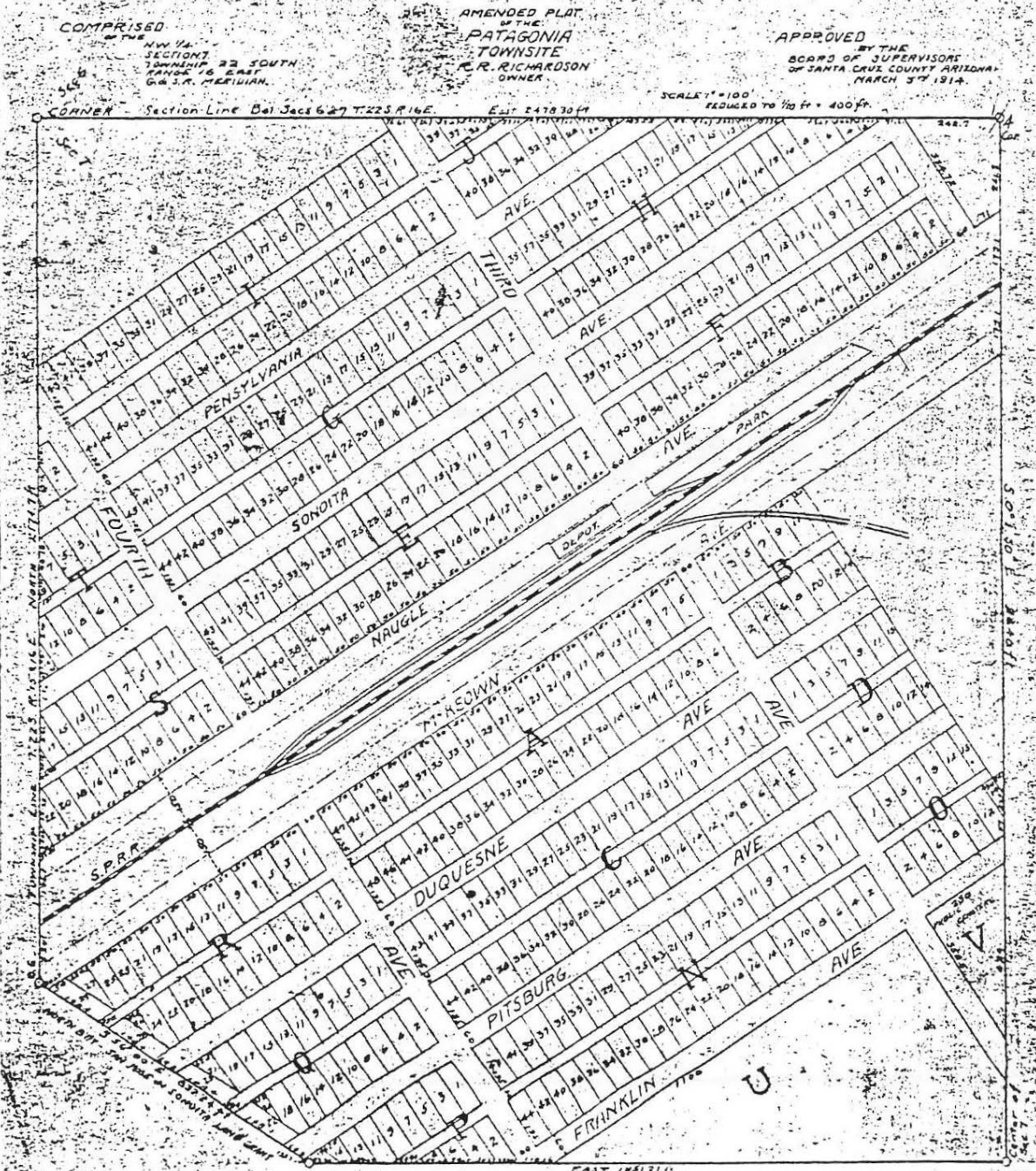
Know all men by these presents that J. P. Richardson the owner of the land delineated and described on the attached map have caused said land to be surveyed and plotted as shown on said map and I hereby dedicate all the avenues, streets and alleys together with Block V (Public Cemetery) as delineated on the aforesaid map, to the public for their general use.

J. P. Richardson  
Acknowledged May 4 1914 by J. P. Richardson before Jay Valenzuela  
a Notary Public in and for the County of Santa Cruz State  
of Arizona (Seal)  
My Commission expires May 5 1914

Abstractor's Note - This map fails to disclose the marital status  
of J. P. Richardson at date hereof.

Filed and Recorded at the request of J. P. Richardson  
March 23 1914 at 3:45 PM

Phil Harold  
County Recorder



Original Plat Map of Patagonia (Arizona Historical Society).



*Historic view of Patagonia, date unknown (Arizona Historical Society).*



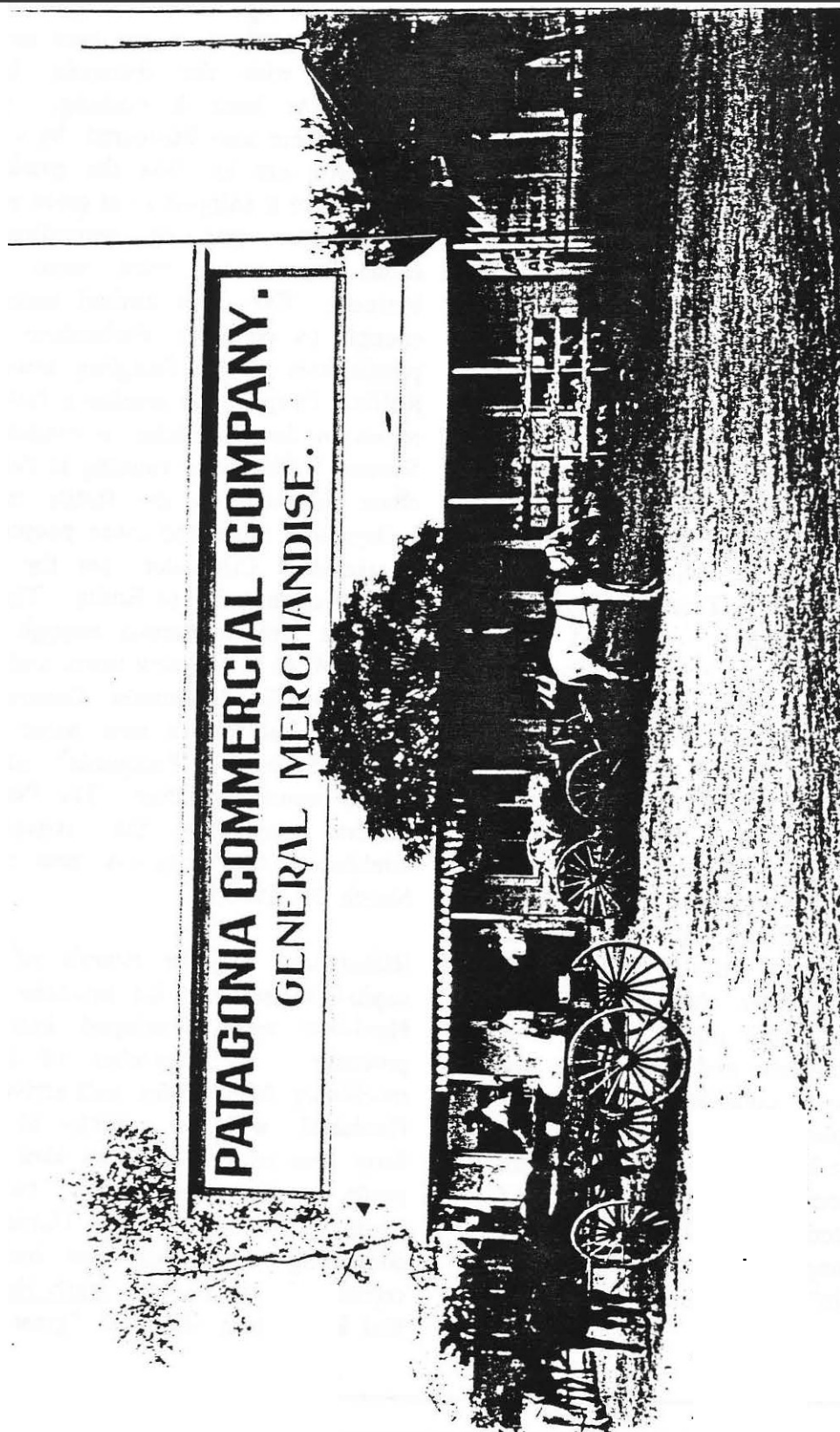
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It is evident that Richardson was working closely with the New York firm to develop the smelter and town. In November of 1896, he mortgaged part of his Crittenden acreage to his brother-in-law Orrin Bleakley to raise money to invest in the smelter scheme, and sold the smelter parcel to Empire for \$300.<sup>15</sup>

By December of 1896 observers noted that Rollin was "a very busy place." Sixty men were employed working on the smelter and forty-five more were laboring at the Hardshell and Flux mines to provide the needed ore for the operation. To meet the daily needs of the workers, Richardson established the Rollin Trading Company with partners J. George Hilzinger and T. A. Kelly. On a visit to Tucson in January of 1897, Richardson reported "a wonderfully satisfactory condition of affairs" and called the townsite of Rollin "especially progressive." On February 1, 1897, Richardson and Kelly purchased Hilzinger's interest in the mercantile store and planned to open a branch store in Harshaw. In April, Abraham Van Sicklin and George M. Gardner, president and secretary respectively of the Empire Smelting Company, arrived in Rollin to witness the smelter being "blown-in" (started for the first time). Using ores from the Hardshell and Flux mine, the test run was considered successful. Empire completed the smelter in March of 1897, but a lack of ore delayed its first run. The company had stockpiled 500 tons but wanted at least 2,000 tons before company manager Dr. Eames would once again "blow-in" the smelter.<sup>16</sup>

The smelter operation ran into problems because the miners in the area could not keep up with the demands for ore required to "flux" the smelter and had to have it shipped in at great expense. The smelter operated sporadically for about two years, then went out of business. Even this limited success was enough to convince Richardson of the possibilities of his fledgling townsite of Rollin. Despite the smelter's failure, the mines in the mountains surrounding the Sonoita Valley were running at full speed, cattle fattened on the fertile hills and valleys, and more and more people began to abandon Crittenden for the up and coming community of Rollin. These new residents were numerous enough to need a post office in the new town, and in 1899 petitioned the Postmaster General. The residents selected a new name for the town, choosing "Patagonia" after the nearby mountain range. The Postmaster General honored the request and established the Patagonia post office on March 31, 1900.<sup>17</sup>

Richardson had the benefit of working capital to support his townsite, for his Hardshell mine developed into a good producer. In November of 1899, the machinery for a 40-ton mill arrived at the Hardshell, with the capacity of reducing forty tons of ore into ten tons of high-grade concentrates every twenty-four hours. The success of the Hardshell was something more than just luck and a reporter for the Phoenix Daily Herald said that Richardson deserved "great credit"



*Typical commercial building, date unknown (Arizona Historical Society).*



*Historic commercial building, date unknown (Arizona Historical Society).*

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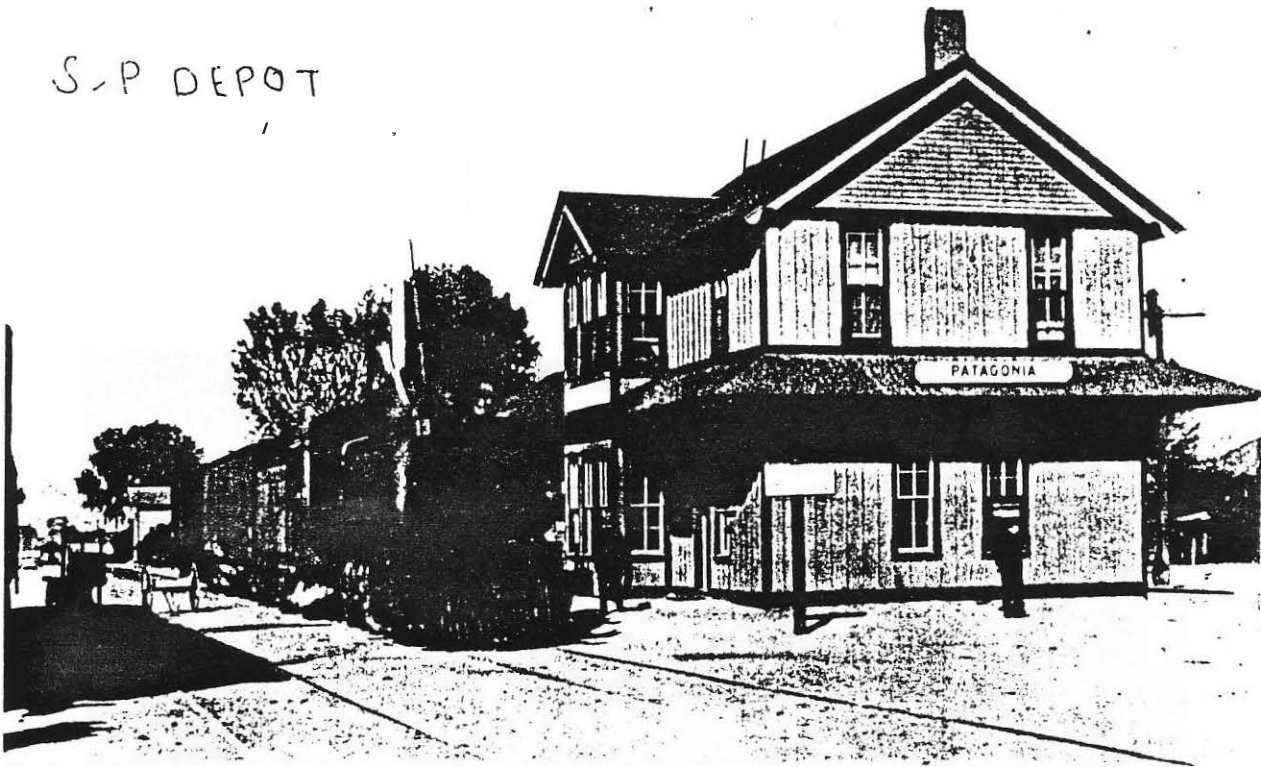
because the "Hardshell has developed into a bonanza under his indomitable pluck." The mining boom in southern Arizona, and the return of prosperity for the cattle industry after the end of the drought, gave rise to Arizona's smallest county - 1,260 square miles. On March 15, 1899, the Twentieth Territorial Assembly created Santa Cruz County on a unanimous vote. Nogales as the largest city was selected as the county seat, and Richardson was appointed to the first term of the Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors. In 1899, Santa Cruz County had about 4,000 residents.<sup>18</sup>

Although Richardson had a penchant for naming things after himself (witness the Three-R Mine and Rollin), he seems to have taken the snub about changing the name of his town in stride and adjusted his enterprises accordingly. He changed the name of his commercial store from the Rollin Trading Company to the Patagonia Commercial Company and in early 1900 began construction on a new store in Patagonia. Although tradition has it that the residents of Crittenden moved somewhat reluctantly to Patagonia, this may be a bit of an exaggeration. In 1900, Patagonia was a bustling place and a desirable location for business. In March, the New Mexico and Arizona Railroad started to grade for two new side tracks at the town and started to haul in material for a new depot. Later that month, James Kane dismantled one of his buildings in Crittenden and moved it to Patagonia. The same month, the Patagonia Commercial Company - which had just completed its new store at the beginning of March announced plans for an

addition and the NM & AZ revealed it would build a freight house as well as a depot. In contrast to the oft-repeated tale that the residents of Crittenden reluctantly moved to Patagonia, many actually welcomed the opportunity to acquire a lot in the booming town and Richardson was happy to oblige them with a deed.<sup>19</sup>

Richardson helped the prospective boosters by engaging Tucson surveyor Homer Santee to plat the lots of Patagonia and in April of 1900 the New Mexico and Arizona started work on the depot. Completed in June at a cost of \$4,000, the depot was a monument to the aspirations of the town's new inhabitants and an indication of the railroad company's belief in Patagonia's potential. Also in June, John Cady opened a restaurant and hotel and the terminus of the stage route between Harshaw, Washington Camp, and La Noria (Lochiel) was moved from Crittenden to Patagonia. The boom attracted the attention of reporters in Phoenix and Tucson (perhaps the recipients of an early "media blitz" by Richardson) who responded with a series of laudatory articles describing the town. The Republican reported that Patagonia was "rapidly becoming the center of mining and cattle interests in Santa Cruz County" and George W. Pittock reported to the Tucson Daily Citizen that Patagonia was the shipping point for the Pride of the West, Duquesne Camp, Mowry, World's Fair and Hardshell mines. By this time the town of Crittenden was almost deserted and Nogales residents were said

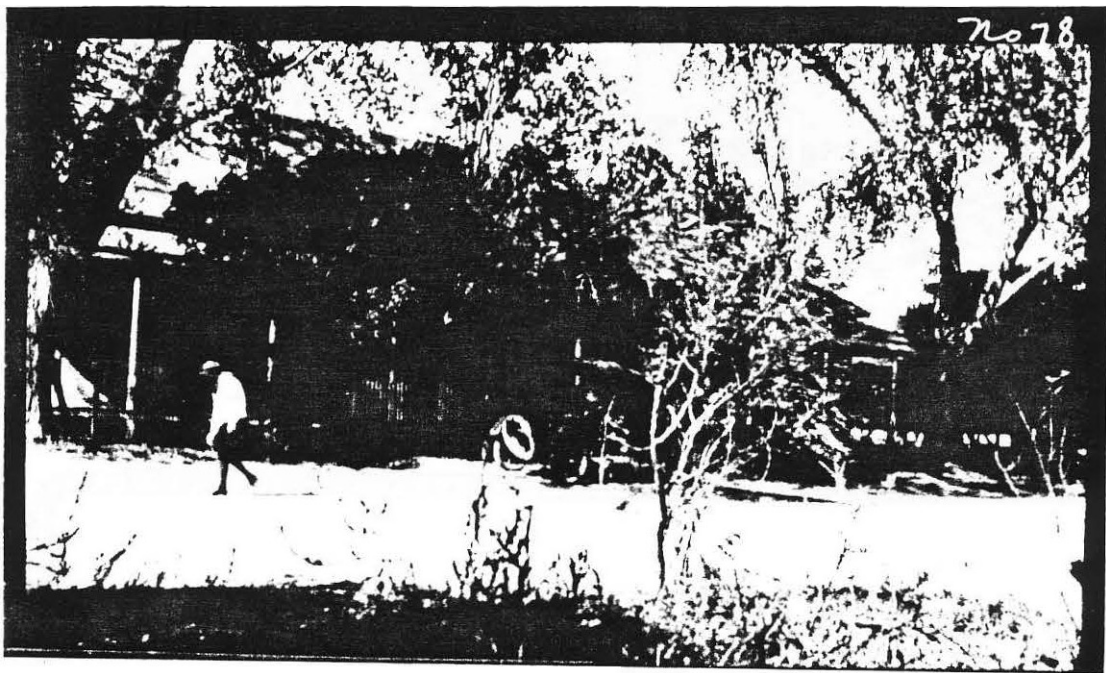
S-P DEPOT



*Southern Pacific Depot, c. 1905 (Arizona Historical Society).*



*View of Depot, date unknown (Arizona Historical Society).*



*Patagonia Hotel 1924 (Arizona Historical/ Society).*

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to fear that the Patagonians might try to spirit the county courthouse away from the border city. The 1900 U.S. Census recorded 133 individuals living in Patagonia, about sixty-seven percent of whom were of Hispanic origin with the remainder being of predominantly Anglo backgrounds.<sup>20</sup>

John H. Cady is representative of the type of enterprising individuals who were quick to see the possibilities of the new town and serves to put to rest the notion that Crittenden residents moved to Patagonia under duress. However, one cannot call Cady's experience "typical" because he had some unusual qualities. One of these was a sense of history, for he set down his memoirs in a 1916 publication called Arizona's Yesterday. Cady stated that one of his reasons for writing his book was "that the State of Arizona, my adopted home should be the richer for the possession of the facts I have at my disposal." Indeed we are, and fortunate as well to have Cady's building preserved in Patagonia. Born in Ohio in 1846, Cady served in the Civil War and continued in military service after the War by joining the First US Cavalry. His travels took him to Yuma, Fort Grant, Tubac, Camp Crittenden, and Tucson. After his discharge, he worked in Mexico and eventually settled in Tucson for a time where he opened a restaurant. He also operated restaurants in Phoenix and the Miami/Globe area before returning to Crittenden. Cady moved on December 15, 1900, to Patagonia "which had just been born on the wave of the copper boom" After renting a house, on January

1, 1901, Cady purchased a lot and erected the first wing of his Patagonia Hotel. He purchased another lot in 1906 and received a third from Richardson in 1912 as a "Christmas present." Cady made several additions to the Hotel over the years, and it included a dance-hall, skating rink, and restaurant. Cady died in 1927, but Cady Hall, as it is known today, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on December 2, 1992 and has been restored by a committee of local residents.<sup>21</sup>

In 1901, Richardson sold his Pennsylvania Ranch to a syndicate made up of ranchers Walter Vail, Oscar Ashburn, and Carroll W. Gates. On April 3, 1903, these men incorporated as the Crittenden Cattle Co. While cattle ranching had made a comeback, the success of his mining and commercial enterprises convinced Richardson that his future lay in areas other than ranching. He received \$60,000 for the ranch and stock and used the proceeds for his business ventures. Still, Richardson remained a large landowner. He retained 500 acres in the vicinity of Patagonia, and two homesteads outside of town. This left Richardson the owner of about 755 acres near Patagonia plus nearly 260 townsite lots.<sup>22</sup>

By this time, Patagonia had all the elements of an established community. Richardson brought water to the town through a pipeline. He also constructed the "Opera House," a sort of community center where dances, parties, and political rallies were held. Arthur E. Crepin managed the Patagonia Commercial



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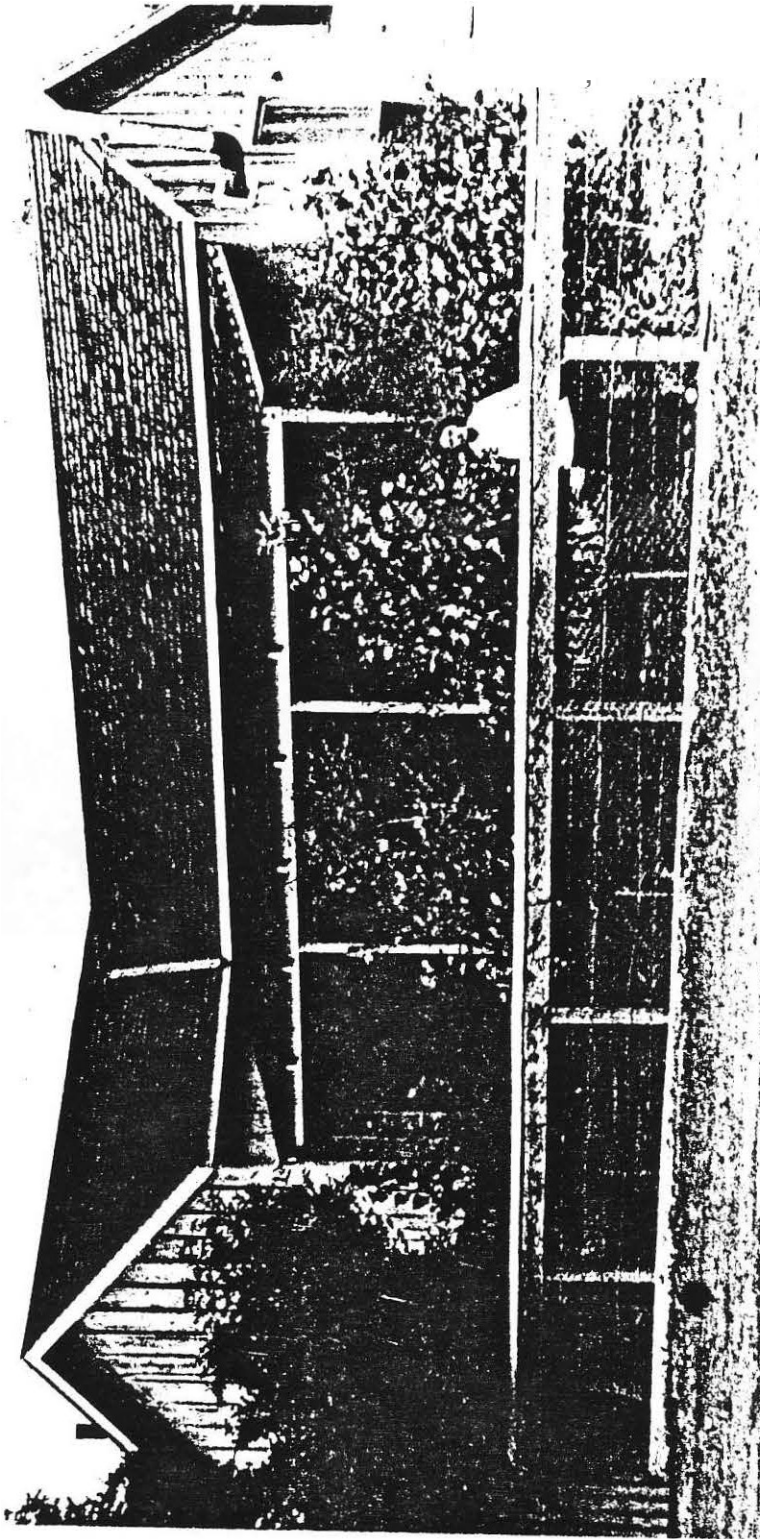
Company for Richardson, assisted by C.M. Minier. Mrs. Mamie Crepin managed the post office. W. T. Powers opened a saloon. Cady had his Patagonia Hotel, and James Kane opened a competing boarding house as well as a store. The Arizona Commercial Company of Nogales opened a branch in Patagonia, managed by Richard Farrell. W. R. Sprechler served the New Mexico and Arizona Railroad at the depot. The New Mexico and Arizona railroad built a section house in 1904 to house its engineers. Patagonia had a considerable population of Hispanic residents at the turn of the century, but these individuals of Mexican ancestry rarely evoked comment from Patagonia observers. Hispanics worked as laborers in the mines, as teamsters hauling freight and ore, and as wood cutters to supply the mines and mills with fuel for their boilers. Patagonia also had a Chinese population. Store owner and merchant Ben Woo, who came to Arizona in 1877 from China, was reported to have built the first house in Patagonia - in 1891 at the site of the future town.<sup>23</sup>

After the initial boom at the turn of the century, Patagonia grew slowly over the next decade. The nationwide depression of 1907 dropped mineral prices for a time and curtailed growth, but within two years prices had rebounded somewhat. The introduction of the cyanide process for refining gold ore in 1909 spurred miners to rework old sites and tailings, but the main emphasis in the Patagonia region remained copper, silver, and lead. In addition to the two large mercantile establishments, Patagonia developed a fine residential district. Three stage lines ran

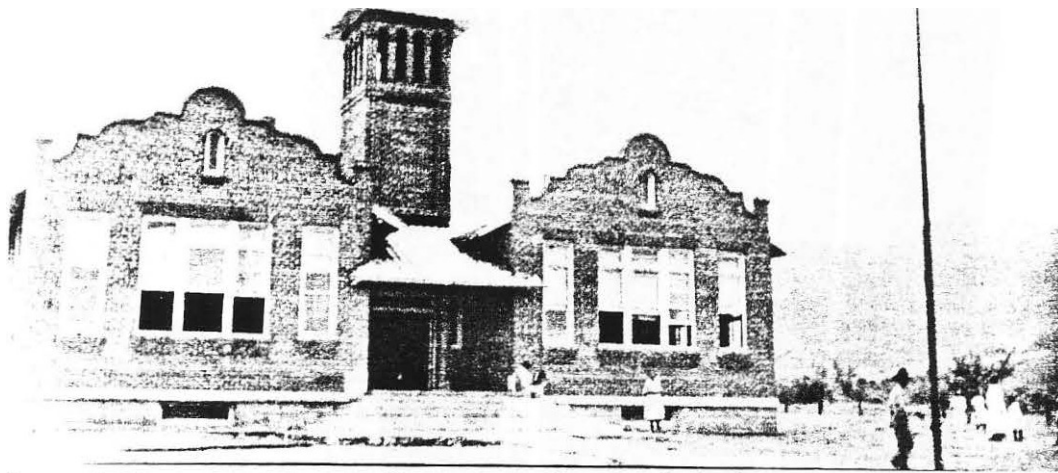
daily from the town to the mining camps of Harshaw, Mowry, Washington, and Duquesne, serving the Harshaw, Tyndall, Wrightson, and Palmetto mining districts. While Nogales was the largest city in Santa Cruz county in 1910 with a population 1,761, Patagonia kept pace as the county's second city with a population of 585. Many of these residents were Hispanic, about 68 percent, with 31 per cent Anglo and less than one percent Chinese. Mexican residents organized celebrations each September to commemorate Mexico's independence from Spain, the diez y seis de Septiembre celebration. Anglos marked July 4th as their big day. Patagonia's July 4th celebrations took on regional importance as a great event, and people came from miles around to attend. A high point was the rock drilling contest. Miners would "double-jack" boulders, using drill and sledge to compete for which team could drill the deepest in an allotted time. One of these boulders from the 1910 July 4<sup>th</sup> celebration still sits near the depot.<sup>4</sup>

In 1912, the Washington Trading Company entered the mercantile business, managed by E.E. Bethell assisted by E.H. Evans, and the Arizona Commercial Company became A.S. Henderson's. These competed with Richardson's Patagonia Commercial Company. In 1913, the Patagonia Commercial Co. listed assets of \$72,381.73, including a branch store at the Three-R mine. All three Patagonia stores dealt in general merchandise and kept up a heavy trade with the mines. To complement the three





*Historic house at Third and Sonoita, date unknown (Arizona Historical Society).*



*Patagonia Elementary School c. 1914 (Arizona Historical Society).*

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stores, Patagonia had three hotels - Cady's, Kane's (The Santa Cruz) and now the Commercial Hotel operated by W.H. Barnett. Val Valenzuela operated a meat market and A.M. Valenzuela the blacksmith shop. G. Urquides owned the Patagonia Fortune Bakery. In December of 1912, Jack Price started a newspaper - The Santa Cruz Patagonian. Town patron Richardson was so pleased he paid \$100 for the first copy of the paper as an investment. By 1913, with war clouds gathering on the horizon of Europe, large corporations began to take over the mining field from the earlier era of wildcat operator. Phelps-Dodge purchased the World's Fair group and the United Verde took over the Trench.<sup>25</sup>

The steady progress of Patagonia residents to boost their small community into a town received a setback in August of 1912 when fire destroyed the small schoolhouse. Patagonians spent little time dwelling on the loss even though they carried no insurance on the building, stating that the school was old and small so it had little value. Residents pledged that they would erect a new school that would be a credit to the town. By early the next year, on February 18, 1913, the Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors authorized an election on the question of issuing \$10,000 in bonds to erect a new school building. The voters of School District #6 responded with enthusiasm and approved the bonds on March 8, 1913. On May 17, 1913, the Board offered the bonds for sale and the County soon had the money at hand to build the new elementary school.<sup>26</sup>

The Board of Supervisors selected Nogales architect and builder O.J. Omstead to design and construct the new school. Omstead had wide local recognition in Nogales as the architect of St. Dominic's Academy (a parochial school), the Sabatier Building, and the residences of Otto J. Herbold and W.C. Budge. The construction arm of Omstead's practice was the Dominguez Builders Supply Co., with Omstead as President and Manager, Thomas Cunningham as its Vice-President, and S.D. Omstead, Secretary. Omstead selected a fine site on a hill above the town for the school. Construction started in the Spring of 1914 and progressed quickly. As the building neared completion in March, observers noted it was one of the finest school buildings in southern Arizona. The brick building with stone trim, occupying a commanding position overlooking the town, reflected well on the community of Patagonia.<sup>7</sup>

Patagonia residents dedicated the school with a gala celebration on April 3, 1914. The Hawaiian Orchestra of Nogales entertained the crowd gathered in the assembly room which had been converted into a ballroom for the occasion. In one of the classrooms, long tables groaned with a heavy load of supper fixings set buffet style, cheerfully dished up by the ladies and gentlemen of Patagonia wearing badges stating "Ask us to serve you. It makes us happy." The event attracted a large crowd from Patagonia, Nogales, and the surrounding area. Proceeds were used to benefit the school through the purchase of a piano and chairs for the assembly room.<sup>28</sup>

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Buildings such as the Patagonia Elementary School were concrete evidence of the growing importance of the town. With metal prices high, more and more residents began to make Patagonia home. Busy with his mining ventures and wanting to capitalize on the interest in the town, in 1913 Richardson entered into an agreement with A.W. Flickinger to help him dispose of his remaining townsite lots. Flickinger formed the Patagonia Development Company to handle the business and erected a new building for the firm near the post office. With the mines in high gear he had trouble finding laborers, so completed some of the work himself. Part of the problem faced by Flickinger in selling the town lots was that Richardson had never filed an official plat of the town with Santa Cruz County. In February of 1914, Richardson engaged county Surveyor H.G. Glore to survey the town and make an official plat. This official record

would assist with the conveyance of town lots. Glore completed the work in March and in April Richardson filed the amended plat with the Santa Cruz County Recorder. While Flickinger promised to prosecute the business with "vim and vigor," he soon became interested in other ventures and the responsibility for disposing of the town lots fell back on the shoulders of Richardson.<sup>29</sup>

High metals prices during the World War I generated a building boom in Patagonia in 1915. The Patagonian records that Nick Bercich built a house in Parker Canyon near Patagonia, as did Jessie L. Gatlin in Squaw Gulch west of town. Tom Gardner constructed a 4-room adobe

house and A.H. Glidewell constructed a house in the east part of the town on the Harshaw road. Others made improvements to buildings they owned, such as R.R. Richardson who updated his W. McKeowen Avenue house. Others who remodeled included E.C. Best, Peter Bergier, and O.F. Ashburn. C.B. Wilson expanded his garage and repair shop.<sup>30</sup>

Patagonia's population reached 654 in 1916 according to a special census by the school trustees. Both business and residential lots were in good demand. This demand for housing led many to construct buildings on a speculative basis as rentals. In January, Herb McCutchan erected a rental house to be occupied by newlyweds Mr. and Mrs. Paul McIntyre. Much of this work was accomplished by master carpenters such as Ed Hainline. Other carpenters included Dale C. Goodrich, R.T. Stump, and Ed Hopkins - who constructed a rental house occupied by railroad pump operator Joe Lamma. These men worked on commercial buildings as well, such as a large warehouse completed in July of 1916 for the Washington Trading Company. To meet the need for lumber, J.W. Miller started the Patagonia Lumber Company and built a 6-room house for his family. Other construction workers came from outside the community. The railroad brought in carpenters in June to tear down an old ore dump along the tracks and build a new, larger facility. Increasing ore shipments from the Duquesne, Three-R, and Mowry necessitated the new 200 by 50 foot platform - in addition to the two dumps already in use.<sup>31</sup>

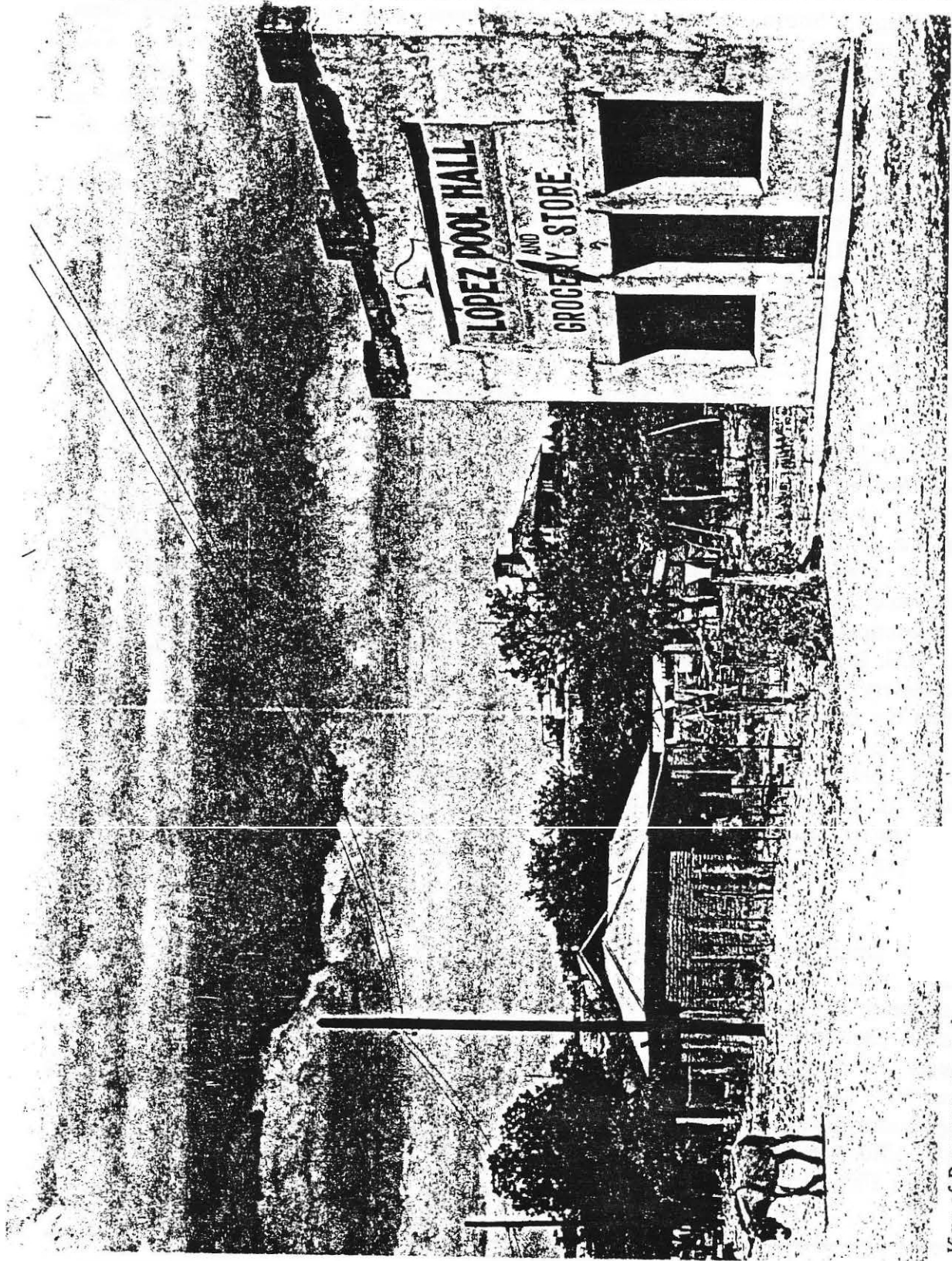
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The building boom encouraged Patagonians to improve some of their other community amenities in 1916. One of the most pressing needs was to clean up the "burying ground." Patagonia's cemetery was located outside of town, on property belonging to the owners of the Sonoita land grant - the Ely Investment Company of St. Louis. In August, the citizens began a drive to collect \$100 for the cemetery. In February of 1917, residents presented a petition containing 104 signatures to C.L. Northcraft, the manager of the Sonoita land grant, asking for the donation of the 50-acre parcel of land containing the cemetery. The Patagonia Woman's Club had five acres of the cemetery fenced in May of 1917, and kept up the pressure on Northcraft to supply the deed. He complied in November and the Woman's Club opened a new subscription drive to add more fencing. H.B. Riggs gave the final report on the cemetery project in June of 1918 by noting that the ground was fenced and the deed recorded. Town father R.R. Richardson helped the community by improving its public space as well. In 1916 he donated land for two parks and money to provide landscaping and park furniture.<sup>32</sup>

In 1917, the Patagonian reported that the community was "becoming known as a place of beautiful homes." Residences constructed that year included ones for Gus Jaeger, J.P. Lamma, D.J. Trask, Dave Putnam, and J.S. Gatlin. Commercial buildings constructed that year included a new post office, the Hopkins and Valles Garage, the First Baptist Church, and an

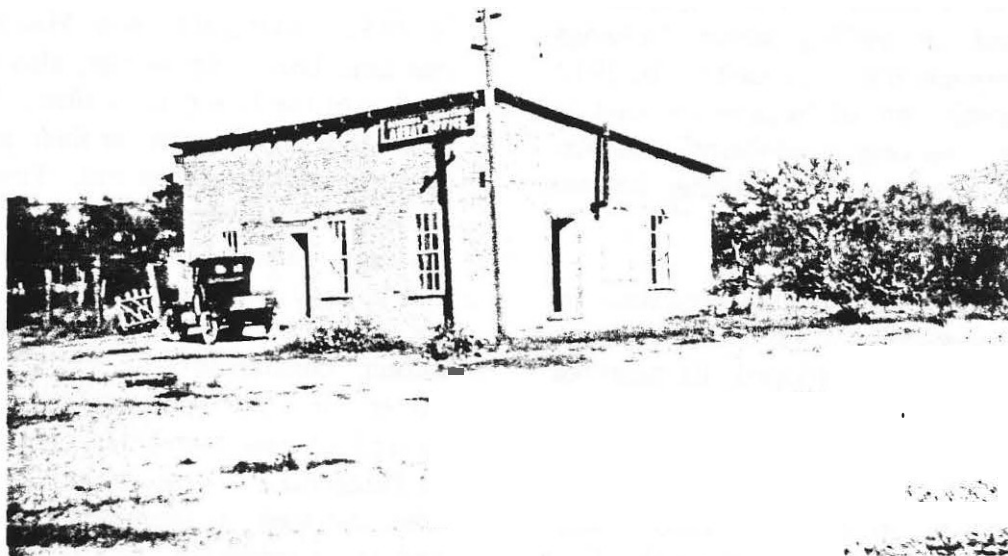
ice-supply warehouse. The building boom began to cool the next year. C.C. Chapman constructed a new home and barber William Fessler arrived in Patagonia to construct a home in the Richardson Tract. C.L. Northcraft built a home adjoining the Commercial Hotel in 1919. C.B. Wilson constructed an ice plant in 1919 and the Patagonia Engineering and Assay Office moved into new quarters. Although the blush had begun to fade from the Patagonia boom after the end of the First World War, Richardson tried to keep it rolling by donating twelve lots to the Red Cross for a fund raising drawing.<sup>33</sup>

The war-time boom encouraged Richardson to lay out two new additions to the town - the East Side Addition and the Linder Addition. However, as metals prices declined after the war Richardson had to rely on his marketing skills to keep his properties moving. He advertised that if a buyer would erect a house valued at \$1,000 or more, Richardson would throw in the lot free. If the buyer erected a house valued at least \$3,000, he would deed over two lots. Richardson even offered terms to his buyers - one-third cash, one-third in six months, and the final third in twelve months. Richardson did insist on one condition to his sales - the construction of frame houses was barred. Richardson did not give a reason for his ban on wood-frame houses, but it is likely that he wished to avoid a disastrous fire which plagued many an early community. In doing so, Richardson encouraged the



*View of Duquesne street, date u*

*Historical Society).*



*Historic Assay Office, date unknown (Arizona Historical Society).*



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continuation of the Hispanic tradition of adobe construction common in Mexico and often used in mining communities where lumber was scarce. Although Patagonia residents have access to dimensioned lumber by the railroad - Santa Cruz County Supervisor J.S. Gatlin ordered a "kit" house from California - Patagonia's many Hispanic residents and mining influence ensured that adobe construction remained a valuable skill among its residents. The expertise of Patagonians at making adobe buildings carried beyond the community. In 1917, W.R. Christianson of Nogales traveled to Patagonia seeking "adoberos" (adobe masons) to work on a building he was constructing in the border city.<sup>34</sup>

In 1920 Patagonia had a population of 757. Its one-time rival for the county seat, Nogales, clearly outstripped its neighbor with a population of 5,199. Still, Patagonia had gradually acquired all the amenities of a modern town. Telephone service began in June of 1920. W.P. Capehart opened the doors of the First State Bank of Patagonia in August, assisted by Cashier D.B. Pierce. The Methodists started construction of their church. Property owners of rentals reported few, if any, vacancies, as the presence of the elementary school lured ranch and mining families to locate to Patagonia during the school year so their children could easily attend classes. In 1921 Valentine Valenzuela began construction of a two-story residence on the hill near the elementary school, and Nick Johnson built a new house. Beyond Richardson, Patagonia business owners also boosted their community. In 1921

these included teamster V.L. McCutchan, the Patagonia Garage, Evans Mercantile Co., Barnett & Barnett, Louie Kang & Co., A.S. Henderson, Patagonia Lumber Co., ice plant owner C. B. Wilson, the Arizona-Patagonia Silver Mining Co., and the Patagonia Engineering and Assay Office.<sup>35</sup>

Long-time Patagonia resident Doris Seibold recalled many of these early Patagonia business leaders at a talk given in 1981. Merchant A.S. Henderson, a one-time boxer and soldier, also served as Justice of the Peace for a time. When his customers lacked cash for their purchases, he accepted ore in payment. Town barber William Fessler kept a library of comics in his shop, but would only allow the men and boys to read them if they had Fessler cut their hair. Bob Campbell ran the local saloon, considered the town recreation center in the twenties and thirties. Several Chinese merchants operated stores in Patagonia. These included Jee Jung, who operated a restaurant and bakery, and the partnership of Louie Karig and Ben Woo. Sam Thomas, another Chinese resident, took over for Jee Jung who left Patagonia in 1924. Because of the difficulty of translating between their American products and Hispanic customers, Kang and Woo sold their goods by the manufacturers logo - Morton Salt was "La Muchacha con el Paraguas," Carnation Milk was "La Leche de Clavel," and Dutch Cleanser was "La Viejecita con La Escoba."<sup>36</sup>

By 1920, the Hispanic population of Patagonia had decreased from the 68 percent in the 1910 Census to about 58



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percent. Over the years the ratio between Hispanic and Anglo residents of Patagonia has averaged 60 percent Hispanic to 40 percent Anglo. Although there was some intermarriage of Anglo and Hispanic partners, particularly in the early years, for many activities the two groups operated in their own spheres. Many Anglo functions were segregated during the twenties and thirties. Residential housing tended to stay separate, although Hispanics and Anglos often lived side by side. Hispanic residents tended to work in the mining industry, while many Anglos held ranching jobs. In 1917, Mexican Independence Day was celebrated "by two well-attended bailes, one at Amado Hall, the other at the Opera House." The 1922 Independence Day celebration at the Opera House was marred when the Mexican Orchestra from Nogales, Sonora, was deported for being in the country illegally.<sup>37</sup>

A cultural difference which exacerbated the economic differences between the Hispanic and Anglo communities was that many Hispanics placed their greatest emphasis on family life, preferring to devote their energy to maintaining family ties. Anglos often placed greater emphasis on activities outside of home, concentrating on business pursuits. For this reason, much of the history of Patagonia is written largely in Anglo terms, as their actions in business and commerce were more frequently noted by outside prominent Hispanic members of the Patagonia community included the Valenzuela clan. Valentine Valenzuela,

patriarch of the family, was born in Los Angeles, California on February 14, 1851. He first came to in Arizona in 1872 and worked as a crew member on a Colorado River steamship, and later moved to Tucson. He homesteaded near Crittenden in 1879 and in 1898 moved to town to take over the mail route. He became one of the founders of Patagonia in 1899. Valenzuela operated the mail run from Patagonia to Lochiel for fourteen years and a meat market in Patagonia for twenty years. He also had interests in mining properties, including the World's Fair mine. Valentine and his wife Lupe had eleven children, many of whom remained in Patagonia to carry on their father's enterprising activities.<sup>38</sup>

Son Val Valentine, Jr. and daughter Lucy (Luz) helped Richardson run his Patagonia Commercial Company and after Richardson's death managed the company store for the Richardson Real Estate, Mining and Commercial Corporation. Lucy Valenzuela served as the corporate secretary for many years. Valentine Valenzuela constructed the imposing two-story adobe which dominates the "skyline" of Patagonia. Grandson Luis Valenzuela worked in mining and construction. He contributed to the built environment of Patagonia by placing the stucco over the red brick grammar school building and erecting the town gazebo on the piers of the old railroad water tank. Other Hispanic contributors to Patagonia include railroad man J. P. Lamma. His son Frank served on the Patagonia town council for sixteen years, including four years as mayor. Rafael Amado began his career in

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ranching and later worked for the mines. Son Ricardo worked as a miner and machinist. The Catholic Church and Amado Hall served as the focal point of community life in Patagonia for Hispanic residents. These early Hispanic pioneers of Patagonia, although far from a complete list, represent those who attracted the attention of historians and observers. Many other Hispanic residents, whose stories have yet to be recorded, also added to the cultural diversity which makes Patagonia a unique place.<sup>39</sup>

While historians and others rarely recorded the contributions of Hispanics to the economic growth of Patagonia, their cultural contributions were noted. Many of these relate to a rich tradition of folklore. Hispanic residents maintained an active interest in music and story-telling. Teacher Doris Seibold recorded these stories in the 1940s. These coplas or versos, often sung or recited, tell of the wisdom and humor of Spanish-speaking residents. One of the most common stories is that of La Llorona, a weeping woman who fills the air on stormy nights with her cries as she searches for a lost baby. These oral traditions served as cautionary tales to inspire the young to better lives.<sup>40</sup>

Although prices had kept up for a time after World War One, for both cattle and mining products, by 1922 the post-War depression which affected business on a national scale began to hit Patagonia. Rental houses became vacant, their windows targets for rock-tossing boys. A fire destroyed the Patagonia Commercial Company Warehouse #3, including 240

bales of hay and mining machinery stored by Richardson. Even Richardson began to slowdown. He took ill after scalding his foot with a dropped pot of hot soup. His bother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. O.D. Bleakley of Franklin, arrived to nurse him back to health and helped him celebrate his 76th birthday on July 10, 1922. At the end of July, Richardson left Patagonia for a visit to his boyhood home of Franklin. There, banker and brother-in-law Orrin helped Richardson put his effects in order. While in Pennsylvania, on October 26, 1922, Orrin D. Bleakley and Richardson finished drawing up the incorporation papers organizing the Richardson Real Estate, Mining and Commercial Corporation with Richardson nephew and Franklin resident W.W. Bleakley as President. Richardson returned to Patagonia on October 30, 1922, his health improved somewhat, with his business ventures formerly conducted personally now in the hands of a corporation. Statutory agent and Nogales resident Fred Noon filed the incorporation papers of the Richardson Real Estate, Mining and Commercial Corporation with the Arizona Secretary of State on January 2, 1923. Its 1923 annual report listed \$456,160.28 in assets and \$56,160.28 in liabilities.<sup>41</sup>

On February 6, 1923, Patagonia residents awakened to the news that many had been expecting. Rollin Rice Richardson had passed away quietly at 3:30 a.m. that morning. Nephews Rollin R. Bleakley and Paul C. Moore arranged for the remains to be shipped to Franklin. The whole town turned out to see the town founder off on his final journey, including many

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residents from around the county. Just what sort of a man was Richardson? His obituary in the Patagonian stated that "he will be remembered fondly by the many who accepted his charities, generous but without ostentation." Six years after his death, other Patagonians wrote "he was a man of great enterprise, initiative, and vision" and "a man of unflinching purpose, vision and determination - a true pioneer, builder and developer."<sup>42</sup>

Bob Cunningham, who interviewed many Patagonia residents who knew Richardson for his biography, uncovered a few unflattering portrayals. Doris Seibold recalled her father said Richardson "wasn't crooked, just crafty." Gordon Farley said "he always seemed pre-occupied, even frowning, and aloof." His nephew's wife, Sarah - Mrs. Rollin Richardson Bleakley - found Richardson's diaries so scandalous and "a threat to the family name that she burned up 43 years of Arizona history." Cunningham asked seven people about Richardson's charity, and four recalled several instances where Richardson was generous. Cunningham concluded that Richardson was a "hard-nosed, no nonsense, money-maker."<sup>43</sup>

With regard to the question of Richardson's character, it probably depends on who is providing the answer. Certainly, in his many years of business Richardson made enemies out of individuals who once had called him friend, such as Arthur E. Crepin. Still, for those who remained on his good side Richardson was a friend, benefactor, and mentor. His brother-in-law and sister

thought enough of him to name a son Rollin Richardson. While this might not prove much about a man's legacy, as the tradition of common names is strong in many families, this practice extended outside Richardson's immediate family. In 1904, James Johnson named his son Rollin Richard Johnson after Richardson. Perhaps it is best to conclude that Rollin Rice Richardson was kind to his friends, but unforgiving of those who stood in his way.<sup>44</sup>

One of those with whom Richardson had a falling out was Arthur E. Crepin, who helped manage the Patagonia Commercial Company. Crepin came to Arizona in 1880. He established a homestead outside Patagonia in the 1890's. His first wife Ida died in Nogales after leaving Patagonia for treatment. In 1899 Arthur married Mamie Watts of Tucson, and the couple returned to Patagonia where they settled down. Arthur became the business associate of Richardson and Mamie was the first postmistress in Patagonia. The Crepin ranch house outside of town was a center of activities for visitors, mining engineers, bankers, ranchers, and politicians. Even the Catholic Bishop partook of the Crepin's hospitality. Richardson sold town lots to Arthur and Marie at a discount. In 1910, the two men lived side-by-side in town.<sup>45</sup>

However, Richardson and Crepin parted company shortly thereafter in a dispute about the ownership of the Three-R group of mines, consisting of the Colossus, Three-R, Mayflower, and Copper Hill. Richardson had located the Three-R in

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1897 and later took in Crepin as part-owner in the claim to raise capital to develop it. In 1906 and 1907, Richardson, Crepin, and surveyor Homer Santee located additional claims, resulting in the Three-R group of mines. The men brought in an additional partner, Ben Heney, prior to this additional discovery. Heney sold his interest in 1911, but later the additional discoveries developed into a rich mining property - the Three-R group was later sold for over a million dollars. Heney sued, stating that Richardson concealed the new discovery to cheat Heney out of his interest. By this time, Richardson had purchased Crepin's interest in the mine, and his ranch outside Patagonia as well. During the trial, Richardson and Crepin had a falling out and Crepin eventually supported Heney's position. In 1914 Heney received a Santa Cruz County Superior Court judgement in the amount of \$36,423.35 but this was reversed on appeal to the Arizona Supreme Court in 1916. Afterward, Richardson recalled his one-time partner as "a drunkard" who "nearly ruined the business." Crepin moved to Tucson in 1917. Still, those who stuck with Richardson were well rewarded. Ed Bohlinger, who discovered the additional claims in the Three-R, became Richardson's trusted partner. Bohlinger later served several terms in the Arizona House of Representatives.<sup>46</sup>

After Richardson's death, Edward F. Bohlinger took over the mining interests for the Richardson Real Estate, Mining and Commercial Corp. Joe C. Collie took over the real estate branch, and Val Valenzuela, Jr. operated the Patagonia

Commercial Company. Tucson Attorney Frank Hereford managed legal affairs. Rollin R. Bleakley looked over the combined efforts. These men had a difficult time, as silver prices remained low. Most miners were content with doing "development work" only just enough annual assessment work to keep their claims valid. Cattle prices were also low, and few head made their way to the loading docks at Patagonia. The town suffered a further blow in May of 1923 when the First State Bank of Patagonia closed its doors. Court-appointed receiver L.A. Bechtol assured depositors that the bank "will pay off in full," but the closure of the local financial institution sent economic shock waves through the community. It never reopened. The economic slowdown continued through 1924.<sup>47</sup>

The slowdown in Patagonia's traditional industries - mining and ranching - also affected the railroad, which suffered from declining revenues. These changing conditions were ripe for someone with a new vision for Patagonia's future. In 1924, those visionaries arrived in the form of Lee and Carl Zinsmeister, natives of Louisville, Kentucky, and sons of wealthy Louisville businessman Jacob Zinsmeister. In 1924, the Zinsmeister brothers purchased a portion of the Sonoita land grant from V.D. Ely, heir to the Ely estate and owner of the Sonoita grant. The brothers called their operation the Circle Z Ranch and helped the local economy by pouring money into improvements such as a reservoir on Sonoita Creek and an adobe ranch house. But the Circle Z was different from traditional Patagonia

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ranches - the Zinsmeisters planned to profit not from fat cattle but the fat wallets of eastern tourists. The Zinsmeisters were riding the crest of the roaring twenties and a tourism boom in Arizona by establishing Patagonia's first "dude" ranch. Carl served as President of the Zinsmeister Ranch Co. and brother Lee managed its details as Secretary. In addition to the reservoir and main building, the brothers also constructed a series of individual cabins along Sonoita Creek about five miles south of Patagonia. The main activity was horseback riding, with simple relaxation a close second.<sup>48</sup>

In 1925, the economy began to rebound as lead and silver prices increased in response to greater industrial production in the nation as a whole. Mining was on the upswing. The New Mexico and Arizona railroad constructed a new water tank in March, and in August 200 tons of lead ore made its way through the ore bins along the tracks. Cattle prices also increased and nine carloads were shipped in October. In 1926, Big Jim Mines, Inc. erected a new concentrating plant in Harshaw, using the flotation process to refine the ore. Silver and lead prices increased and many old mines opened anew. New metals were in demand by the factories of the nation, such as the molybdenum produced at the Big Jim mine. In May of 1926, 500 tons of silver ore from the old Mowry mines went to the smelter in El Paso on the railroad. The Morning Glory and Trench mines began shipping again. In 1927, Phelps-Dodge blew in a lead smelter in Douglas, reflecting the growing demand for the soft

metal. By December of 1927, the Patagonian characterized the increase in mining activity as "steady growth" - not a "boom." Patagonians had a happy Christmas that year, helped by the wages of 350 men working at the mines surrounding the town. In 1928, over 300 mining claims were active in the mountains above the pleasant Sonoita Valley.<sup>49</sup>

The increase in economic activity encouraged Patagonians once again to construct residential and business structures in the late twenties. Herb McCutchan built a new home in 1925, after the old one burned. E.H. Evans added a two-car garage to one of his lots, built by master carpenter Ed Hainline. Rancher Robert Bergier purchased a lot in town in 1929 and had a house built so his children could conveniently attend school, the same reason the B. Lewis family took up residence in town. In April of 1929, E.L. Mercier erected a new home, and several other residences were under construction. Business owners also made improvements during this period. East-Side Garage owner R.C. "Buck" Blabon expanded in 1926. The depot got new paint and siding in 1927, and the section house got paint and a new roof. Owl Drug Co. of Nogales opened a branch in town called the Patagonia Drug Co. with R.F. Marr in charge on August 5, 1928, to fill "a long-felt want" of Patagonians. The upswing in the town was apparent to the 4,000 people who attended the 1929 July 4th celebration at the Circle Z Ranch.<sup>50</sup>

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As with the previous town expansion during World War One when residents constructed the elementary school, Patagonians looked to improve the education of their children during flush times. In the twenties, Patagonia added a high school. The first glimmer of an idea began in April of 1925 when the school trustees voted to engage a teacher for two years so students could complete high school studies in town. In 1926, voters in Santa Cruz County selected Patagonia as the site of a new union high school to serve the students in the surrounding communities outside of Nogales. Plans received a setback in May when voters defeated bonds for the new school, but were later persuaded to lease the unfinished Methodist Church as a site. Carpenter Ed Hainline completed the remodeling. When the high school opened on September 8, 1926, Principal Ralph Zimmermann greeted thirty-three students. By 1928, Patagonia Union High School was even offering night classes for adults.<sup>51</sup>

Patagonians turned their attention to other community betterments as well. The cemetery came under scrutiny again, and the local firemen improved the road to the hilltop site in 1926. In 1929, Postmaster H.B. Riggs started a collection to erect a new fence at the cemetery. Both Anglo and Mexican families utilized the Patagonia cemetery, and both groups donated to the improvement campaign. These included Anglos C.A. Pierce, H.B. Riggs, William Fessler, E.H. Evans, R.A. Campbell, J.G. Kane, C.D. Cummings, A.S. Henderson, J.R. Collie, and Jim Kearney. Hispanic contributors included

Y. Cruz, Jose Gonzales, Ysidrio Valenzuela, Francisco Cajero, Manuel Aros, Juan Portillo, and Luz B. Rivera. Much of the beautiful statuary and ornate wrought iron art of the grave markers remain today, recognized in Lambert Florin's book Boot Hill: Historic Graves of the Old West (1966). Even R.R. Richardson contributed to the new look of Patagonia. In 1929, the Richardson Real Estate, Mining and Commercial Corporation contributed to the cemetery project. In 1927, Richardson's estate donated two town lots and the park on McKeown Avenue to the community. Richardson executor E.F. Bohlinger stipulated that the community must establish an organization to keep the grounds in good condition. In November of 1927, Bohlinger supervised the erection of an ornamental arch over the entrance of Richardson Park to honor his one-time business partner and friend.<sup>52</sup>

Although Patagonia weathered some tough times during the early 1920s by the end of the decade it had developed into a prosperous and peaceful town. Then, in 1929, Patagonians suffered the first in a series of setbacks to their economy. In June and July of that year, the area was plagued by heavy rainfall. At the end of July, Sonoita Creek, swollen with water, washed out miles of railroad track and several bridges between Patagonia and Nogales. In October the nation-wide depression started with the stock market crash. In November, the railroad requested permission from the Federal Interstate Commerce Commission to abandon the route from Patagonia to Nogales. Faced with declining revenues

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and an enormous expense to repair the line, the railroad pressed its case strongly despite opposition from miners and ranchers. In January of 1931, the ICC agreed with the railroad and authorized the abandonment. While the railroad continued to run to Patagonia, it was now the end of the line. The railroad installed a turntable moved from Duran, New Mexico to accommodate the return traffic.

Along with the rest of the nation, Patagonia suffered through the 1930s. The mines were quiet as mineral prices fell, cattle remained on the range instead of being shipped, and fewer "dudes" came to visit the Circle Z Ranch. Many Hispanic residents returned to Mexico after feeling the effects of discrimination brought on by competition for the few jobs that remained. After the inauguration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932, the Federal government responded to the economic problems facing Patagonia and the country with a series of public works projects. These were designed to provide jobs to stimulate the economy and to address some of the basic economic problems which caused the depression. Patagonia received its share of these projects.

In May of 1933 the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) established a in Box Canyon in the Santa Rita camp Mountains. Lease problems soon necessitated a move to Flux Canyon in the Patagonia Mountains. Side camps were constructed at Potrero Canyon and Duquesne. CCC work provided needed jobs for men in the

community while improving the conditions of public lands surrounding Patagonia. One of the CCC men was Luis Valenzuela who worked as a carpenter earning about ten dollars a day. The men constructed a variety of structures, including an impressive dam and spillway channel in a canyon above Patagonia. The dam served to impound flood waters which coursed down the canyon during storms, where it backed up behind the dam until it reached the spillway crest. Then, water would flow at a slower rate of speed as the brunt of the storm passed. Most of this work was completed by the end of 1935.<sup>54</sup>

A second lasting accomplishment of the CCC was the construction of the Patagonia Ranger Station complex. Early in 1934 the Federal government began negotiation with the Richardson Real Estate, Mining and Commercial Corporation for the acquisition of a parcel of land in Patagonia for the buildings. Richardson Corp. Vice-President E.F. Bohlinger handled the transaction. Construction of an office, a residence, a garage, a barn, and a storage room began in the summer of 1934. The CCC boys worked from standard plans but utilized distinctive details to make the Patagonia buildings unique despite their similarities to the Canelo and Nogales ranger stations. Completed during the summer of 1935, these buildings served the needs of the Coronado National Forest for many years. In 1975, the property passed out of government hands. The office was converted into a private residence and the other buildings were acquired by the Patagonia Union High School.

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After 1935 a second government program began to operate in Patagonia. The Work Projects Administration (WPA) also had as its goal the mobilization of the economy through employment. In contrast to the CCC with its emphasis on direct employment, the WPA operated to create jobs through public works projects. These were thought of as more traditional jobs, instead of the "make work" reputation that many CCC projects had. In Patagonia, WPA projects included the construction of the Marshall's office and the improvement of state route 82 through town.<sup>56</sup>

By 1938 the economic programs of the Federal government began to have a positive effect as more and more people found jobs, but it was the gathering storm clouds of war in Europe that really signaled an end to the Depression. Another war would mean another increase in mineral prices and insure ready markets for the cattle industry in southern Arizona. In 1938 the American Smelting and Refining Company (ASARCO) took over the Hardshell, Trench, and Flux mining groups. ASARCO resurveyed the old mines in 1939 and made plans to open new areas to mining. By 1940 ASARCO constructed a mill at Flux and a power plant at the Trench Mine. Although the Federal government banned the mining of gold for the duration of the war so that efforts could be concentrated on strategic minerals, World War II generated a tremendous demand for the copper, lead, zinc, and molybdenum found in the mines surrounding Patagonia. By the end of the War, ASARCO was shipping from 4,500 to 5,000 tons of ore each month out of the mines through Patagonia to the railroad.

ASARCO alone employed over 180 men, many of whom travelled from Patagonia and Nogales to the mines on busses provided by the company.<sup>57</sup>

In contrast to previous cycles of boom and bust in the mining industry, the end of World War II did not mean an end to mining activity in Patagonia. The continuing tension of the "Cold War," which flared into hot conflict on the Korean Peninsula, resulted in a continuing demand for the mineral products of Patagonia. ASARCO averaged a payroll of 125 men at its mines through the early 1950s. The company hauled four busloads of miners from Nogales each work day to labor in the mines; others came from Patagonia and the surrounding area. In recognition of the stability of the community, Patagonia residents began lobbying for the incorporation of the town. In 1948, voters authorized the incorporation of the Town of Patagonia on February 10. The Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors appointed the first set of town officers until a municipal election could be held. At the election, William J. Waggoner was elected Mayor. The Mayor and four council members appointed Nasib Karam as Town Attorney, Robert Haverty as Town Marshall and Robert Lenon as Town Clerk. These men represented a new era of stability for Patagonia. Judge Rothrock served for over thirty-two years as Justice of the Peace and Town Magistrate, Mr. Karam worked as Town Attorney for twenty-five years, and Bob Lenon held posts of Clerk-Treasurer and Town Engineer for sixteen years.<sup>58</sup>



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Although things seemed to be looking up for Patagonia, in November of 1957 residents received a shock when ASARCO closed its operations. This resulted in a tremendous reduction in the amount of ore shipped from the Patagonia depot, as well as a loss of jobs and commercial trade. Just when residents thought things could not get much worse, Patagonians received a second shock. On December 15, 1960, the railroad filed an abandonment petition with the Interstate Commerce Commission. The drop in traffic caused by the closure of the ASARCO mill and the increase in truck shipments of livestock meant the railroad could no longer operate the line from Benson to Patagonia at a profit. Patagonia residents again mounted a campaign to keep the line operating, but on March 13, 1962 passenger trains stopped running to Patagonia. On May 25, 1962, the ICC authorized the abandonment of the line and freight trains stopped as well. The railroad started salvage operations after thirty days, quickly pulling up the tracks and ties so that the decision was irrevocable.<sup>59</sup>

The decline of the railroad and mining industry hit Patagonia hard, but as during earlier episodes of economic change Patagonians sought other avenues of activity. Building on the scenic and historic qualities of the town, Patagonia soon became known as a tourist and travel destination. One of the leaders in the shift to a tourism economy was Anne Schley Stradling, who opened her Museum of the Horse in 1960. Stradling, born into the wealthy eastern Schley family that

owned mansions in Far Hills, New Jersey and Hyde Park, New York, was a bit of a rebel. Always interested in horses, she married rancher Floyd Stradling and moved to Tucson in 1945. She came to Patagonia in 1960 and opened her museum, a world-class collection of horse-related memorabilia acquired by Stradling over the years. Stradling caused a bit of a ruckus in Patagonia when she demolished the old Patagonia Commercial Company store to construct her Stage Stop Motel and Last Gasp Saloon as a complement to the museum, but the increased business traffic soon healed most wounds. For the museum building, Stradling managed to incorporate some of the old adobe structures into the new unit. The Museum of the Horse remained an important destination in Patagonia for many years, with its extensive collection of artifacts attracting visitors from around the nation and the world. In the 1980s the Stradlings sold the hotel and after 1985, in declining health, closed the museum. Its collection has now been moved to New Mexico.<sup>60</sup>

In 1962, Patagonians took steps to secure the preservation of another tourist attraction. This time, local residents stood at the forefront of a battle to save the historic Patagonia depot constructed in 1900. The railroad, no longer in the business of running trains to Patagonia, wanted to demolish the building. Local rancher E.B. Thurber stepped up to save the depot by purchasing it from the railroad. In May of 1964, the depot faced another threat, this time from the Arizona Highway Department which wanted to widen state route 82. The depot was in

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the way of the proposed road construction project. Patagonians rallied again, this time to raise money to move the depot about forty-five feet away from the road. The Patagonia-Sonoita Rotary Club took on the depot as a project and began to raise money. By mid-June, the Rotarians had raised about \$1,500 of the \$5,000 needed to move the building and by the end of the month had collected nearly \$3,500. While some residents questioned the worth of the depot, Rotary Club members found that most of Patagonia's citizens supported the project. In July, the money was secured and the Tucson Warehouse and Transfer Company spent six days moving the depot to its new foundation. Roman Weinzapfel, director of the move, completed the operation on July 14, 1964. Pioneer Paint and Varnish Company of Tucson donated the paint to restore the building to its original yellow color. Members of the Neighborhood Youth Corps applied the paint. Workers replaced the glass in the windows, refurbished the tin roof, and restored the two brick and terra-cotta chimneys. Even the state highway department got caught up in the excitement. In 1966, the railroad, state, and the town agreed on a plan to convert the old railroad right-of-way along state route 82 in to a park, surrounding the depot with a belt of green.<sup>61</sup>

Patagonians looked beyond artifacts and buildings to bring people to the area. In 1965 members of the Tucson Audubon Society began seeking donations to preserve a portion of the old Sonoita Land Grant. Known as "the grove," it consisted of a pleasant spot along Sonoita Creek

where the branches of large cottonwoods intertwined, providing a shady area for picnics and celebrations. It had been used as a popular meeting spot for years, and Patagonia residents had often gone to Sonoita Land Grant manager C.L. Northcraft for permission to use the grove for special occasions. By the 1950s this use had grown much more informal and people no longer asked for permission. The number of people using the grove had increased as well. On holiday weekends and during the summer months swarms of people and cars descended on the grove, damaging the riparian vegetation along the creek and disturbing animals. The idea of preserving the beautiful spot began to germinate encouraged by the Audubon Society because the grove was home to hundreds of bird species. Many of these are unique to Arizona, being more commonly found in Mexico. The grove is the farthest location north that many of these birds fly. In 1966 the Audubon Society donated \$5,000 as a down payment on 312 acres of the old grant, with total purchase price of \$100,000. The property was acquired in the name of the Nature Conservancy, a national group which in 1966 had preserved some 150 natural and scenic areas nationwide from destruction. The grove was its first Arizona acquisition. By 1969 the Nature Conservancy had raised the money and the purchase was complete. In 1970, Interior Secretary Walter J. Hickel placed the Patagonia- Sonoita Creek Wildlife refuge on the National Registry of Natural Landmarks.<sup>62</sup>

The final piece of the 1960s tourism program fell into place in 1968 when the

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non-profit Lake Patagonia Recreational Association, Inc. completed a dam across Sonoita Creek about ten miles south of town. The Association developed acreage surrounding the lake formed by the dam as a private resort with camping, boating, water skiing, fishing, and swimming as popular activities. The success of Patagonia Lake soon overwhelmed the non-profit group of citizens and in 1974 the Arizona State Legislature authorized the purchase of the property as an Arizona State Park. Acquired on April 1, 1975, Patagonia Lake State Park consists of 625.6 land acres surrounding a 260 acre lake. It is a popular recreational destination in southern Arizona.<sup>63</sup>

The development of tourist amenities in Patagonia resulted in a population increase for the town. Many new arrivals, after discovering the beauty and historic nature of Patagonia during a short visit, decided to stay. From a population of 700 in 1950, Patagonia's population declined to 540 in 1960 after ASARCO closed its operations. After its economy shifted to tourism, the population of Patagonia rose to 630 in 1970 and 980 by 1980. In the 1980s the population increase and changing nature of the town resulted in some conflict between groups which favored additional development and those that preferred retaining Patagonia's historic character. The very aspects of Patagonia which made it haven of retirees and others seeking the good life – small town friendships, tradition, and natural beauty - could be changed if too many new arrivals upset the peace and tranquility of this historic Arizona town.

As part of the effort to preserve Patagonia's traditional qualities, residents mobilized to protect its historic buildings such as the depot and Cady Hall. The Historic Resource Survey of Patagonia is another effort to preserve the rich history of this one-time center of ranching, mining, and railroading.<sup>64</sup>

## **HISTORIC THEMES**

### **Ranching**

Ranching was one of the earliest economic activities in Arizona, dating back to the Franciscan fathers who drove the first cattle north from Mexico to provide food and sustenance to their Missions. After the Jesuits expanded the mission program in southern Arizona, mission herds became large. The Sobaipuri and Apache Indians came to depend on cattle for part of their basic food supply. After Mexico's independence from Spain, many wild cattle roamed the hills and valleys of southern Arizona. For the Mormon Battalion which crossed Arizona in 1846, wild bulls proved a formidable foe. After the acquisition of Arizona by the United States, the military forts established to protect settlers from the Apache were ready customers for beef. This was the start of the "modern" era of the cattle industry in Arizona, but even in 1870 there were only 5,132 head in the state according to the U.S. Census.<sup>65</sup>

The big boom in the cattle industry came in the 1880s as ranchers established large herds. Ranchers monopolized water holes

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and cattle devoured the native grasses, but the carrying capacity of the land was more apparent than real. Overstocking of ranges became common and in 1891 cattle ranching in Arizona reached its peak with 720,940 head. That same year saw the beginning of an extended drought that did not break until 1893. This crisis resulted in a complete re-organization of the cattle industry. Ranchers limited their herds, conserved water supplies, fenced and improved their ranges, and concentrated on breeding programs to produce superior animals. The establishment of forest reserves, later National Forests, limited the use of the public domain and instituted a lease program for which ranchers paid grazing fees.<sup>66</sup>

Patagonia is a twentieth century town, and its relation to the cattle industry is to the later scientific era of managed breeds. As an urban area, Patagonia operated as a commercial center for the surrounding ranches which were located away from town. Ranchers came into town to get supplies from the mercantile companies. They shipped their cattle to the rail head at Patagonia where pens held the animals until the train arrived.

Because the ranching industry operated at a distance from the town, the property types associated with the ranching theme in Patagonia are removed from the location of the ranching activity. Those that remain are essentially the residences of workers and owners of ranch properties. Because of the amenities that the town provided in the way of schools and commercial establishments, many ranch owners and workers owned or

rented houses in town. In this way their wives could take advantage of the safety and convenience of living in town and their children could attend school at Patagonia's elementary or high schools. There were structures associated with the cattle industry, such as the pens and loading docks along the railroad tracks, but these were removed after the railroad was abandoned. Commercial stores that catered to the ranch trade have also been demolished. All that remains, then, are those residences associated with ranching families.

### Mining

Mining is another important industry in Arizona with a long history. In fact, it is similar to ranching in that it dates back to the Spanish era when the first mines were discovered. Arizona owes its creation as a separate territory from New Mexico to the importance of its mineral wealth during the Civil War. Despite this early interest, the modern era of mining in Arizona begins after the Civil War when military forces of the United States began to offer protection from the Apache. Most of the early interest was in gold and later silver mining. Although prospectors continued to seek these metals, after the 1880s Arizona became known for its rich deposits of copper.<sup>67</sup>

Mining in the Patagonia area followed this general pattern as well. The completion of the railroad in 1882, after the collapse of silver mining in the Tombstone area from excess groundwater, opened southern Arizona to mining on a large scale. The

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Sonoita Valley, situated between the mineral-rich Santa Rita and Patagonia mountains, offered an easy transportation route for the products of the mines. Mining in the Patagonia Mountains was centered on the camp of Harshaw. It was surrounded by the Flux, World's Fair, Trench, Alta, Hardshell, Hermosa, and Mowry Mines. Further to the south were Washington Camp and Duquesne. The Santa Ritas were dominated by the Salero and Montezuma mines. As the commercial and transportation center of this large mining area, Patagonia owed much of its development to the boom and bust cycle of the mining industry.<sup>68</sup>

The boom and bust cycle in mining was driven by demand for metal products, and to a lesser degree by changes in technology. The heavy demand for copper during periods of national conflict, such as World War One, World War Two and the Korean War led to expansions of the mining industry during these periods. Eras of heavy consumer demand, such as that which occurred during the 1920s and 1950s also spurred the expansion of the mining industry. The other side of the coin is that depressions in the nation's economy resulted in a curtailment of mining operations. These occurred in 1907, following World War One, and during the 1930s. Technology played an important role in the continuing cycle of mining. Smelter access was the most important. Because of the high cost of transporting raw ore, easy access to a smelter was a key to maintaining profitability of the mines. The smelter at Patagonia failed

for lack of proper flux, which had to be shipped in at great expense. For most of the historic period, the ores from the Patagonia district were shipped to the American Smelting and Refining Co. smelter at El Paso. Some lead ores went to the Phelps-Dodge smelter at Douglas. The demise of the railroad in the early 1960s meant an end to easy access to the smelters and thus an end to mining in the Patagonia area.

The impact of mining on the built environment of Patagonia is similar to that of ranching in that both activities occurred outside of town. Mining activity did not occur in Patagonia; it was the commercial and transportation center for the surrounding mining districts. However, in contrast to ranching, mining had a bigger impact because it involved larger quantities of goods and materials. Patagonia was the initial destination for heavy amounts of lumber and machinery that came off the railroad destined for the mines. Once in Patagonia, crews of teamsters used horses and mules (later trucks) to haul the materials to the mines. The process worked in reverse as well. Large carloads of ore made their way down the steep slopes to the Sonoita Valley and Patagonia where they were stored in ore bins along the railroad to await enough ore to make a full railroad car load. The ore was then loaded on the train for the trip to El Paso.

This activity left a legacy of buildings and structures in Patagonia, although many have been demolished. Warehouses and ore bins along the railroad housed

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machinery and ore. Hotels and boarding houses served as temporary housing for the various visitors to the mines. Stores offered articles for the mining trade as well as for household use. Mining companies had offices in Patagonia, often combined with residences. A lumber company, an assay office, and public halls catered to the mining trade. However, few of these commercial structures remain. Like ranching, the mining legacy is found in the residences of the mine owners and workers in Patagonia. These individuals maintained houses in town so that their children could attend school and so their families could avail themselves of the benefits of living in town.

### Railroading

While ranching and mining were the economic mainstays of Patagonia, neither could exist without the railroad. Anything that came or went to Patagonia most often went by the railroad. The construction of the New Mexico and Arizona railroad through Patagonia is closely related to competition between the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroads. Between 1878 and 1881, the Southern Pacific built a southern road across Arizona, linking the territory between Yuma and El Paso into its transcontinental system. In the northern part of the state, the Santa Fe railroad pushed its lines between Gallup, New Mexico and Needles, California from 1881 to 1883. Although this line would eventually reach the ports of the Pacific at Oakland and San Francisco, California, the Santa Fe desired an outlet to the Pacific ports in the south. For this access,

and to serve the mining needs in southern Arizona, it constructed the New Mexico and Arizona railroad. With its completion in 1882, the Santa Fe had access to Pacific ports ahead of the completion of its transcontinental route through northern Arizona. Constructed to compete with the Southern Pacific's route, the Santa Fe still needed the cooperation of the Santa Fe as the New Mexico and Arizona connected with the Southern Pacific's main line at Benson.<sup>69</sup>

The Santa Fe operated the NM&AZ as part of its Sonora, Mexico operations for 16 years. However, the completion of its northern route made the necessity of its southern access to Pacific ports less important. The line served in a minor way for local traffic. Between 1897 and 1898, the Santa Fe gradually disposed of its interest in the NM&AZ, selling off parts to the Southern Pacific. After 1898, the NM&AZ was a Southern Pacific road, and the company was in a better position to integrate the line into its Southern Arizona operations. In 1910, a direct line from Tucson to Nogales was completed, making the line somewhat obsolete, but it still functioned as the most direct route from the Patagonia mining region to the smelter at El Paso. After the Southern Pacific acquired the El Paso and Southwest Railroad from Benson to Douglas, in 1925, it abandoned the duplicate track of the NM&AZ between Benson and Fairbank. The flood of 1929 further reduced operations and in 1931 the line ended at Patagonia. Even with these changes, the Southern Pacific operated the line for another thirty years before finally abandoning the route.<sup>70</sup>

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As with the ranching and mining industries, the railroad had an impact on the built environment of Patagonia. The most obvious of these is the orientation of the town along the old railroad bed, with commercial buildings centered on the old right of way and residential areas beyond. At one time, the railroad line was surrounded with sidings, a water tank, warehouses, ore bins, stock pens, a freight house, a section house, and of course the depot. Of these only the foundation of the water tank, the section house, and the depot remain. Both the depot and the section house have been moved from their original locations. Still, the residences of the railroad workers remain, testimony to the importance of transportation to the history of Patagonia.

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## Endnotes

1. For the geology of the Patagonia area, see Frank Stanton Simons, "Mesozoic Stratigraphy of the Patagonia Mountains and Adjoining Areas, Santa Cruz County, Arizona," USGS Professional Paper 658-E (Washington: US Government Printing Office, 1972).
2. For information on big-game hunters, see Emil W. Haury, E.B. Sayles, and William W. Wasley, "The Lehner Mammoth Site, Southeastern Arizona," American Antiquity 25 (1959): 2-30. For the Hohokam, see Emil W. Haury, The Hohokam: Desert Farmers and Craftsmen, Snaketown, 1964-1965 (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1976). The best reference for the Sobaipuri is Charles C. Di Peso, "The Sobaipuri Indians of the Upper San Pedro River Valley, Southeastern Arizona," The Amerind Foundation 6 (1953).
3. For the Spanish era generally, see John L. Kessell, Friars, Soldiers and Reformers (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1976). For the Patagonia and Santa Cruz County area, see Alma Ready, Open Range and Hidden Silver: Arizona's Santa Cruz County (Nogales: Alto Press, 1973).
4. On the Mexican era land grants, see Jay J. Waggoner, Early Arizona: Prehistory to Civil War (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1985), pp. 158-189.
5. Waggoner, Early Arizona; Bernice Cosulich, "Frontier Flavor Remains in Patagonia Where Early Mining History Was Written," Arizona Daily Star, April 11, 1948. See also Andrew Wallace, ed., Pumpelly's Arizona (Tucson: Palo Verde Press, 1965), p. 70.
6. The best description of Fort Buchanan and Camp Crittenden is James E. Serven, "The Military Posts on Sonoita Creek," The Smoke Signal 12 (Fall, 1965). For true aficionados, consult the copy at the Arizona Historical Foundation in Tempe with annotations and corrections by Benjamin Sacks.
7. On Thomas Gardner, see Mary Gardner Kane, "Reminiscences of Mrs. Mary Gardner Kane," (1926), ms. at Hayden Library, Arizona Room Collection, Arizona State University, Tempe. More information is found in his obituaries, such as "Pioneer Thos. Gardner Gone," Arizona Daily Star (Tucson), April 6, 1906 (I, 3: 4); Douglas Daily Dispatch, April 11, 1906 (I, 5: 3), and the Arizona Republican (Phoenix) April 12, 1906 (I, 5: 2). A description of the Gardner ranch at Patagonia is found in "In the Days of Old Cochise," Santa Cruz Patagonian, March 26, 1915 cl, 5: 6). Mary Gardner Kane died in 1937, her obituaries were published as "Final Tribute Paid Pioneer," Republic, March 11, 1937 (II, 1: 2); and "Patagonia Woman Pioneer is Dead," Phoenix Gazette, March 8, 1937 (I, 6: 2).



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8. The best source for railroading in Arizona is David Myrick's *Railroads of Arizona: Volume 1, the Southern Roads* (Berkeley: Howell-North Books, 1975). Myrick discusses the New Mexico and Arizona on pages 263-300.
  9. Early ranchers in the Sonoita Valley are described by Jay J. Waggoner, "History of the Cattle Industry in Southern Arizona, 1540-1940," *University of Arizona Bulletin* 23: 2 (April, 1952): 34; 41; and 50-51; and by Richard J. Morrissey, "The Early Range Cattle Industry in Arizona," *Agricultural History* 24 (July, 1950): 153-154. On the Richardson/Cameron land transaction, see Waggoner, *Early Arizona*, pp. 178-179 and Janet Ann Stewart, *Arizona Ranch Houses, Southern Territorial Styles, 1867-1900* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1987), p. 115
  10. The early genealogical history of the Richardson family is based on Gail A. Oare, "Patagonia, U.S.A.," *Welsh Heritage Newsletter* (July 1, 1992): 8.
  11. This information is based on the unsigned and undated autobiography titled "Rollin R. Richardson" in the files of the Arizona Historical Society in Tucson.
  12. The most extensive historical examination of Richardson is Bob Cunningham, "Rollin Rice Richardson," paper presented at the Arizona Historical Convention, 1993, on file with the Arizona Historical Society, Tucson. For Richardson's obituaries, see "R.R. Richardson, Pioneer of West, Age 76, Dies Feb. 6," *Santa Cruz Patagonian*, February 9, 1923 and "Col. R.R. Richardson Dies in Patagonia, Ariz.," *Venango Citizen Press* (Franklin, Pennsylvania) February 7, 1923. Great-great nephew Michael M. Bleakley has written a short, undated biography of Richardson, located at the Arizona Historical Society, Tucson. See Also Michael Bleakely's letter to Riva Dean dated November 27, 1989, in the Richardson biographical file at AHS.
  13. Cunningham, "Richardson" Richardson autobiography. Richardson apparently purchased an option on Ashburn's homestead in 1888. This entry, #389, was granted on July 15, 1890 to James F. Ashburn by President Benjamin Harrison, according to records at the Arizona State Office of the Bureau of Land Management. For the Crittenden Land and Cattle Co., see the Arizona Corporation Commission "dead files" at the Arizona State Department of Library, Archives, and Public Records.
  14. Cunningham, "Richardson;" Richardson autobiography.
  15. Cunningham, "Richardson;" "City and County;" *The Oasis* (Nogales) September 12, 1896 (I, 2:1).
  16. *Oasis*, December 3, 1896 (I, 3: 1); February 13, 1897 (I, 3: 1); April 24, 1897 (I, 3: 1); May 1, 1897 (I, 8: 1), and March 13, 1897 (I, 7: 1). For Richardson on the Rollin
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townsite, see the Tucson Daily Citizen, January 11, 1897 (I, 4: 3).

17. There is some confusion in the published references for the Patagonia post office. Byrd Howell Granger, Arizona's Place names (X Marks the Spot) (Tucson: Falconer Publishing Co., 1983) gives the date of December 31, 1899 for the Patagonia post office, with Mrs. Mamie A. Chilpin as post mistress (p. 466). Her 1960 edition Will C. Barnes' Arizona Place Names (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1960), gives the date of March 3, 1900 with Mamie M. Cretin as post mistress (p. 322). The most authoritative source on this subject is John and Lillian Theobald, Arizona Territory Post Offices and Postmasters (Phoenix: Arizona Historical Foundation, 1961). On page 118, the Theobalds give the correct name for Arthur Crepin's second wife - Mamie A. - and the correct date of March 31, 1900. For information on Crepin's first wife, Ida, see her obituary in The Oasis, March 20, 1897 (I, 7: 1).

18. Phoenix Daily Herald, November 27, 1899 (I, 4: 1). For Santa Cruz County, see John J. Dreyfuss, A History of Arizona's Counties and Courthouses (Tucson: Arizona Historical Society, 1972).

19. Oasis, March 3, 1900 (I, 9: 1); March 10, 1900 (I, 12: 1); March 31, 1900 (I, 4: 1). For an alternative view of the move to Patagonia, see "Program of the Fourth Annual Patagonia Rodeo," July 4, 1929, pamphlet at the Arizona State Department of Library, Archives and Public Records, Phoenix. For the traditional view see Paul Mihalik, Patagonia Profile (Patagonia: Padre Pio Publishers, 1985), pp. 5-6.

20. Oasis, April 7, 1900 (I, 4: 1); April 28, 1900 (I, 4: 1); June 2, 1900 (I, 9: 1-2); "Patagonia News: Stories of the Rapid Building Up of an Arizona Town," Republican, August 3, 1900 (I, 8: 2); "Patagonia's Prosperity: Work on Old Properties Pushed and New Mines Being Developed," Republican August 13, 1900 (I, 7: 1-3); "New Town of Patagonia on the Sonoita," Daily Citizen, August 17, 1900 (I, 1: 6). Population statistics gleaned from the 1900 census, microfilm on file with the Arizona State Department of Library, Archives, and Public Records.

21. Cady's Memoirs are published as John H. Cady and Basil Woon, Arizona's Yesterday, Being the Narrative of John H. Cady. Pioneer (n.p., 1916). Information on Cady Hall is contained in the National Register of Historic Places Nomination prepared by Carolyn Hagopian and edited by William S. Collins, dated February 20, 1992, and on file with the State Historic Preservation Office in Phoenix. On the restoration of Cady Hall, see Posey Piper, "Historic Cady Hall Plans Complete," Nogales International, October 4, 1989, and Posey Piper, "Tour of Area Ranches to Benefit Cady Hall Restoration," Nogales International, May 16, 1990.

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22. For Richardson's land holdings see Cunningham, "Richardson," p. 9 and Stewart, Arizona Ranch Houses, p. 116. The Pennsylvania Ranch was later known as the Monkey Springs Ranch and is now known as the Rail-X Ranch. Stewart credits Richardson with adding the pitched roof and bay window to the ranch house after he bought it from Hughes. For Vail, Gates, and Ashburn, see the incorporation papers of the Crittenden Cattle Co. in the Arizona Corporation Commission "dead files" at the Arizona Department of Library, Archives and Public Records.
23. Early businesses in Patagonia are described in the Daily Citizen, August 17, 1900 (I, 1: 6) and Republican, August 3, 1900 (I, 8: 2). For the section house, Oasis, June 4, 1904 (I, 9: 1). For Ben Woo see "Pioneer Chinese Taken by Death," Republic, December 17, 1942 (II, 2: 5).
24. Descriptions of Patagonia in 1909 are found in Nogales, Arizona: The Key to Mining Interests of Sonora, Mexico, (El Paso, Texas: Humphries Photo Co., 1909) and Frank C. Schrader, "Mineral Deposits of the Santa Rita and Patagonia Mountains, Arizona," US Geological Survey Bulletin 582 (Washington, D.C.: US Government Printing Office, 1915), p. 18. Nativity data based on an analysis of surnames in the 1910 census, microfilm on file with the Arizona State Department of Library, Archives, and Public Records. For a description of July 4th, see Alma Ready, Open Range and Hidden Silver: Arizona's Santa Cruz County (Nogales: Alto Press, 1973), pp. 68 and 78.
25. For Patagonia in 1912 see "Patagonia," The Oasis, December 25, 1912 and Jo Conners, compiler and publisher, Who's Who in Arizona (Phoenix: Jo Conners, 1913), p. 146-147. On the Santa Cruz Patagonian, consult its inaugural edition, December 27, 1912. The Washington Trading Company is described in The Oasis, December 25, 1912 (I, 19: 3- 4). On the Patagonia Commercial Co., see the Arizona Corporation Commission "dead files" at the Arizona State Department of Library, Archives and Public Records.
26. Oasis, August 24, 1912 (I, 5: 1) and May 17, 1913 (I, 1: 2).
27. Omstead is profiled in "Dominguez Builders Supply Co.," Oasis, December 25, 1912 (I, 18: 1). Construction progress is reported in The Oasis, March 7, 1914 (I, 6:1) and March 14, 1914 (I, 6: 2).
28. "Patagonia Public School," Oasis, March 28, 1914 (I, 1: 4) and "Patagonia School House," Oasis, April 4, 1914 (I, 9: 1).
29. On the Patagonia Development Company see The Oasis, February 15, 1913 (I, 12: 1) and March 8, 1913 (I, 8: 2). The survey is described in "Platting Town Sites, Oasis, February 28, 1914 (I, 4: 1) and April 11, 1914 (I, 8: 2).
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30. Patagonian, July 2, 1915 (I, 1:4); August 13, 1915 (I,1: 5); September 10, 1915 (I, 1:6); October 8, 1915 (I, 1: 6); October 22, 1915 (1,1: 3); November 5, 1915 (I, 1: 5); November 19, 1915 (I, 1: 3); and November 26, 1915 (I, 1: 5).
31. Patagonian, January 14, 1916 (I,1: 4); March 24, 1916 (I, 1: 1); May 26, 1916 (I, 1: 3-4); June 30, 1916 (I, 1: 6); September 1, 1916 (I, 1: 2); September 26, 1916 (I, 1:1).
32. The cemetery is reported in the Patagonian, July 21, 1916 (I, 4: 3); August 4, 1916 (I, 4: 3); February 2, 1917 (I, 1:3); June 1, 1917 (I, 1:2); November 30, 1917 (I, 1: 5); and June 21, 1918 (I. 1: 2). Richardson's park donation is described in the Patagonian, September 15, 1916 (I, 1: 6).
33. Patagonian, January 26, 1917 (I, 1: 5); March 9, 1917 (I, 1: 3) and (I, 1: 4); March 16, 1917 (I, 1: 1); March 23, 1917 (I, 1: 2); July 13, 1917 (I, 1: 2); August 30, 1918 (I, 1: 1); February 21, 1919 (I, 1: 4); February 28, 1919 (I, 1: 4); and August 29, 1919 (I, 1: 3).
34. On Richardson's real estate program, see his advertisement in the Patagonian, January 3, 1920 (I, 5: 5-6). The reference to adoberos is from the Patagonian, February 2, 1917 (I, 1: 3).
35. Patagonian, June 4, 1920 (I, 1: 6); June 11, 1920 (I, 1:2); August 13, 1920 (I, 4: 1-2); September 24, 1920 (I, 1: 4); October 8, 1920 (I, 1: 6-7); July 29, 1921 (I, 1: 6-7); and November 4, 1921 (I, 1: 3).
36. Seibold's recollections are found in a newspaper clipping at the Pimeria Alta Historical Society in Nogales by Harriet D. Wilson, "Recall Patagonia Merchants," June 16, 1981 (newspaper not noted). For Jee Jung, see Patagonian, June 9, 1922 (I, 1: 2) and June 13, 1924 (I, 1: 2). Sam Thomas is mentioned in the Patagonian, May 23, 1924 (I, 1: 2) and May 10, 1929 (I, 1: 6). Louie Kang died in 1928; Patagonian, September 9, 1928 (I, 1: 5).
37. Census information gleaned from 1920 census on microfilm at the Arizona Department of Library, Archives and Public Records. Patagonia resident Kathy Barney provided information during an interview regarding the relationship between the Hispanic and Anglo communities. On the independence day celebrations, see the Patagonian, September 21, 1917 (I, 1:4) and September 22, 1922 (I, 1: 3).
38. Kathy Barney interview; for Valentine Valenzuela, see Oasis December 25, 1912; "Life Begins at 90 Says an 88 Year Young Early Pioneer," Arizona Daily Star, February 26, 1939; "Steamboat Pioneer Dies at Patagonia," Republic, May 9, 1945 (II, 3: 1).
39. On the Valenzuela and Lamma families, see Paul A. Mihalik, Patagonia Profile (Patagonia: Padre Pio Publishers, 1985). For Ricardo Amado, Sr., see his obituary in the Republic, October 10, 1964 (I, 12:2).
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40. Doris Seibold, "Versos del Sombrero Blanco," University of Arizona Bulletin 20: 2 (April, 1949).
41. Patagonian, July 14, 1922 (I, 1: 5); July 28, 1922 (I, 1: 6); September 8, 1922 (I, 1: 2); and October 20, 1922 (I, 1: 4). On the fire see the Patagonian, January 19, 1923 (I, 1: 7). For the Richardson Real Estate, Mining and Commercial Corporation, see the Arizona Corporation Commission "dead files" at the Arizona Department of Library, Archives and Public Records.
42. Richardson's obituary in the Patagonian, February 9, 1923 (I, 1: 6-7). For another laudatory view see "A Tribute to Col. R.R. Richardson," in "Program of the Fourth Annual Patagonia Rodeo," July 4, 1929, pamphlet at the Arizona State Department of Library, Archives and Public Records.
43. Cunningham's views are found in his 1992 biography, "Rollin Rice Richardson."
44. Information on Rollin R. Johnson from the 1910 Census of Patagonia, on file with the State Department of Library, Archives and Public Records.
45. Crepin information from the Arthur Crepin biographical file at the Arizona Historical Society, Tucson, dated March 2, 1982. For Crepin's first wife, see the brief death notice in the Oasis, March 20, 1897 (I, 7: 1).
46. The lawsuit is cited as Richardson v. Heney, 18 Ariz. 186 (1916); the Supreme Court library has microfilm transcripts of testimony in the case, Supreme Court #1459, filed November 25, 1914. Information on neighbors Richardson and Crepin from the 1910 Census, on file with the Arizona State Department of Library, Archives and Public Records. Richardson's later characterization of Crepin is found in Cunningham, "Richardson," p. 10. Bohlinger committed suicide in 1942, in ill health. His obituaries are cited as "Bohlinger Shoots Self," Gazette, November 5, 1942 (I, 5: 3) and "Former Solon is Found Slain," Republic, November 5, 1942 (II, 1: 1).
47. On the employees of the Richardson Corporation, see the Patagonian, February 9, 1923 (I, 1: 6-7); March 9, 1923 (I, 1: 1); and May 25, 1923 (I, 1: 4). Business outlook is discussed by the Patagonian on August 3, 1923 (I, 1: 4) and February 1, 1924 (I, 1: 5). For the bank failure, see the Patagonian, November 9, 1923 (I, 1: 5) and November 23, 1923 (I, 1: 7), and "State Bank at Patagonia has Failed, Report," Tucson Citizen, May 4, 1923 (I, 2: 3-4).
48. Patagonian, March 28, 1924 (I, 1: 6); November 6, 1925 (I, 1: 2); January 8, 1926 (I, 1: 4); and September 21, 1928 (I, 1: 6). See also Lowell J. Arnold, "Vacationing at the Circle Z Ranch," Progressive Arizona 2:1 (January, 1926): 15-20.
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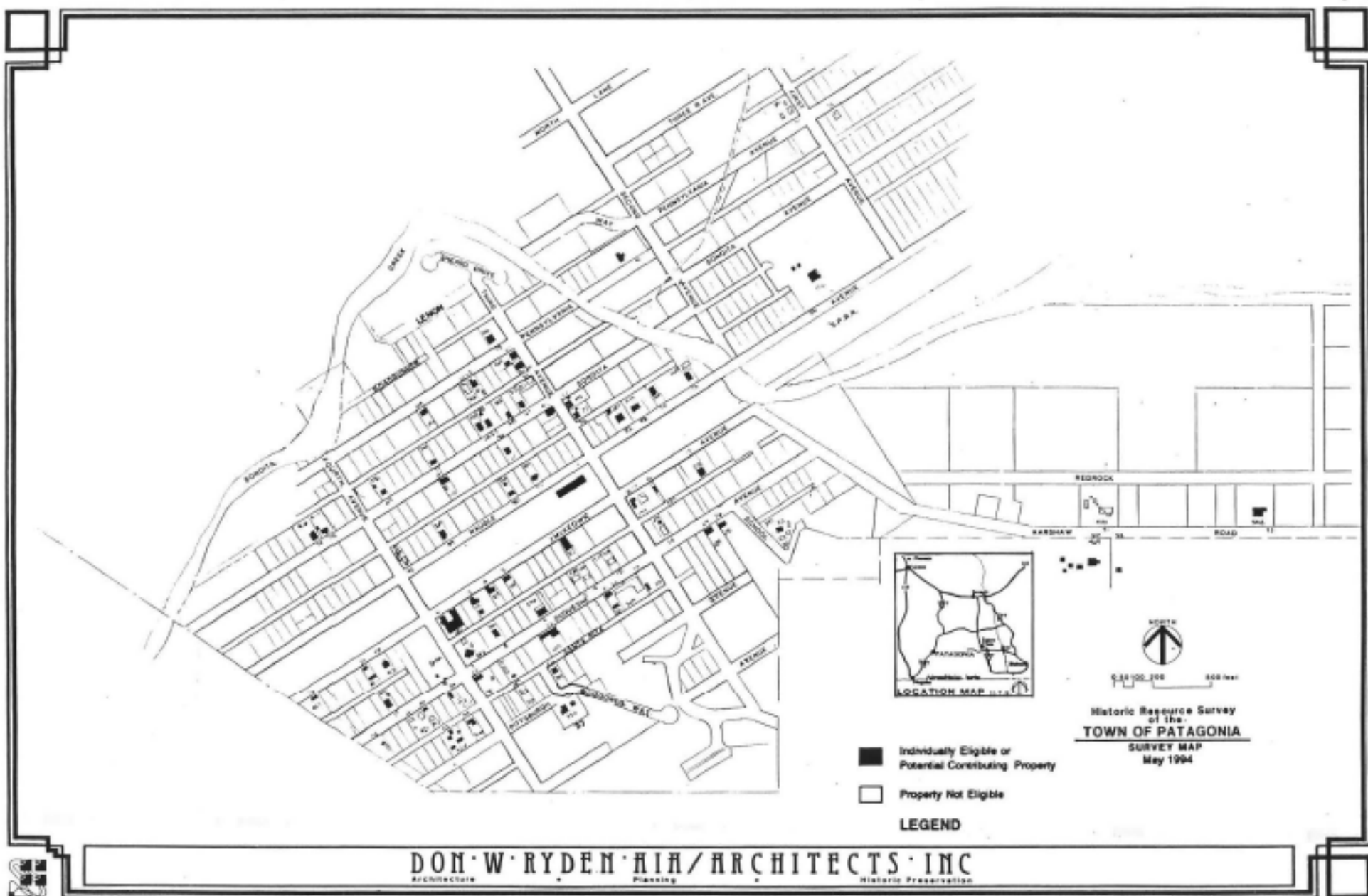
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49. On the steady increase of activity in the cattle and mining industry, see Patagonian, March 20, 1925 (I, 1:3); June 12, 1925 (I, 1:6-7); August 21, 1925 (I, 1:3); October 9, 1925 (I, 1:3); February 17, 1926 (I, 1:6-7); September 3, 1926 (I, 1:6-7); April 22, 1927 (I, 1:6-7); September 2, 1927 (I, 1:3-5); November 18, 1927 (I, 1:4); December 16, 1927 (I, 1:6-7); and January 20, 1928 (I, 1:6).
50. For residential construction, see The Patagonian, March 20, 1925 (I, 1:1); July 16, 1926 (I, 1:2); September 10, 1926 (I, 1:3); January 11, 1929 (I, 1:2); and April 19, 1929 (I, 1:1). The Patagonian noted business improvements on April 23, 1926 (I, 1:20); September 30, 1927 (I, 1:2); August 10, 1928 (I, 1:2); and July 26, 1929 (I, 1:2).
51. Patagonian, April 24, 1925 (I, 1:2); August 28, 1925 (I, 1:5); February 12, 1926 (I, 1:5); May 21, 1926 (I, 1:4); August 6, 1926 (I, 1:1); September 10, 1926 (I, 1:3); and January 6, 1928 (I, 1:3).
52. For the cemetery: Patagonian, May 14, 1926 (I, 1:3) and April 26, 1929 (I, 1:3). See also Lambert Florin, Boot Hill: Historic Graves of the Old West (New York: Bonanza Books, 1966). For the park: Patagonian, January 28, 1927 (I, 1:4) and November 25, 1927 (I, 1:1).
53. On the railroad abandonment, see David F. Myrick, Railroads of Arizona: Volume 1 the Southern Roads (Berkeley: Howell-North Books, 1975), p. 299.
54. Alison T. Otis, William D. Honey, Thomas C. Hogg, and Kimberly K. Lakin, The Forest Service and the Civilian Conservation Corps: 1933-42 (Covallis, Oregon: Pacific Crest Research and Services Corporation, 1986), p. 158.
55. Alison, et al, The Forest Service and the Civilian Conservation Corps, pp. 159-160. Documentation of Bohlinger's role is found in the Arizona Corporation Commission "dead files" for the Richardson Corporation. Forest Service Archaeologist James A. McDonald provided information on the sale of the property.
56. WPA information from W.J. Jamieson, Summary of Inventory of Physical Accomplishments of the Work Projects Administration: July 1, 1935 to January 1, 1940 (Phoenix: WPA, 1940).
57. Bernice Cosulich, "Frontier Flavor Remains in Patagonia Where Early Mining History was Written," Arizona Daily Star, April 11, 1948. BLM Mineral Survey #4222, on file with the Arizona State Office of the Bureau of Land Management, Phoenix.
58. Florence Thornburg, "The Sonoita Valley," Arizona Highways 34: 9 (September, 1958): 6; Richard G. Schaus, "A Round Trip to Santa Cruz," Arizona Highways 29: 9 (September, 1953):31; Nogales Daily Herald, February 27, 1983.
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59. Myrick, Railroads of Arizona, p. 299.
60. "Patagonia's Museum of the Horse," Arizona Cattlelog (September, 1973): 9-12; Don Macdonald, "Patagonia: The Town that Time Forgot," Desert Magazine (March, 1980): 14-16; Gail Tabor, "Equine Incline: Determined Founder Hold Reins of Patagonia's Museum of the Horse," Republic, June 2, 1983; Margery Rose-Clapp, "Former Circus Promoter Raises own Big Top," Republic, August 24, 1985.
61. Marge Kuehlthau, "Patagonia's Historic Depot Appears Doomed Unless," Tucson Citizen, May 27, 1964; "Patagonia Acts To Preserve Depot," Arizona Daily Star, June 19, 1964; "\$3,500 Pledged to Restore Old Depot at Patagonia," Arizona Daily Star, June 28, 1964; "Depot Project Stirs Patagonians," Republic, July 2, 1964; "Patagonia's Depot Begins New Life," Arizona Daily Star, July 15, 1964; James E. Cook, "Patagonia-Sonoita Rotarians Make Civic Center of Depot," Republic, July 26, 1965; J.F. Weadock, "Patagonia Plans Parkway Park on Land Once Held by Railroad," Arizona Daily Star, March 3, 1966; Alma Ready, "A Depot, But No Train," Arizona, January 29, 1967; Margaret Davis de Rose, "Round House Gothic," Desert Magazine 30: 4 (April, 1967): 33; and Mildred and C.R. Hooper, "Meeting Place of Past and Present," Outdoor Arizona 49: 3 (March, 1977): 21-23.
62. Florence Thornburg, "The Sonoita Valley," p. 6; Jane Eppinga, "Some of the Best Little Ghost Towns in Southern Arizona," Arizona (July 14, 1985): 12-14; Murray Sinclair, "Arizona Acres Sought as Sanctuary for Birds," Republic, February 23, 1969; "Wildlife Refuge Approved for Landmark Designation," Republic, April 7, 1970; Don Dale, "Patagonia Special: Birdwatcher's Delight," Republic, June 8, 1979.
63. "Take a Trek to Patagonia Lake," Outdoor Arizona 48: 5 (May, 1976): 5-7. Park Manager David Pawlik provided information on the history of Patagonia Lake State Park.
64. Census data provided by Arizona Department of Commerce.
65. For the early period see Larry S. Allen, "Roots of the Arizona Livestock Industry."
66. For the later period see Janet Stewart, Arizona Ranch Houses.
67. For an overview see Melissa Keane and A.E. Rogge, Gold and Silver Mining in Arizona: 1848-1945 (Phoenix: Dames and Moore, 1992).
68. The best historical study of the Patagonia Mountains mining area is Georgia Wehrman, "Harshaw: Mining Camp of the Patagonias," Journal of Arizona History 6: 1 (Spring, 1965): 21-36.
69. Janus Associates, Transcontinental Railroad in Arizona. 1878-1940 (Phoenix: Janus Associates, 1989).
70. Based on Myrick, Railroads of Arizona.
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## Inventory Listing

Property Inv.#	Address/Locatio	N.R. Status
P1	Old Depot - 3rd & Naugle	Potentially Eligible
P2	339 McKeown	Potential Contributor
P3	355 McKeown	Potential Contributor
P4	361 McKeown	Potential Contributor
P5	371 McKeown	Potential Contributor
P6	387 McKeown	Potential Contributor
P7	38 Duquesne	Not Eligible
P8	366 Duquesne	Potential Contributor
P9	Cady Hall - Duquesne	Listed
PI0	Not Used	Deleted from Survey Not
P 11	332 Duquesne	Eligible
P12	330 Duquesne	Not Eligible
P13	314 Duquesne	Not Eligible
P14	292 Duquesne	Potential Contributor
P15	273 McKeown	Potential Contributor
P16	Patagonia Jail - McKeown	Potential Contributor
P17	Home Plate - McKeown	Not Eligible
P18	McKeown & Third Avenue	Potential Contributor
P19	Duquesne & Third Avenue	Potential Contributor
P20	309 Duquesne	Not Eligible
P21	321 Duquesne	Potential Contributor
P22	Lopez Pool Hall - Duquesne	Potential Contributor
P23	381 Duquesne	Potential Contributor
P24	372 Santa Rita	Potential Contributor

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P25	373 Santa Rita	Not Eligible
P26	357 Santa Rita	Potential Contributor
P27	370 Santa Rita	Potential Contributor
P28	Grammar School on	Potentially Eligible
P29	hill 289 Duquesne	Potential Contributor
P30	469 Harshaw	Potential Contributor
P31	470 Harshaw	Not Eligible
P32	4 Harshaw	Potential Contributor
P33	542 Harshaw	Potential Contributor
P34	423 McKeown	Potential Contributor
P35	451 McKeown	Potential Contributor
P36	455 McKeown	Potential Contributor
P37	430 Duquesne	Potential Contributor
P38	Richardson Park-3rd & McKeown	Potential Contributor
P39	405 Duquesne	Potential Contributor
P40	414 Duquesne	Potential Contributor
P41	421 Duquesne	Not Eligible
P42	433 Duquesne	Potential Contributor
P43	426 Santa Rita	Potential Contributor
P44	406 Santa Rita	Potential Contributor
P45	191 Third Avenue	Potential Contributor
P46	327 Sonoita	Potential Contributor
P47	355 Sonoita	Potential Contributor
P48	384 Naugle	Not Eligible
P49	364 Naugle	Potential Contributor
P50	336 Naugle	Potential Contributor
P51	320 Naugle	Potential Contributor

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P52	284 Naugle	Potential Contributor
P53	280 Naugle	Potential Contributor
P54	278 Naugle	Potential Contributor
P55	274 Naugle	Potential Contributor
P56	132 Naugle	Potential Contributor
P57	195 Third Avenue	Potential Contributor
P58	170 Third Avenue	Potential Contributor
P59	227 Third Avenue	Not Eligible
P60	261 Third Avenue	Potential Contributor
P61	265 Third Avenue	Potential Contributor
P62	321 Pennsylvania	Potential Contributor
P63	325 Pennsylvania	Not Eligible
P64	345 Pennsylvania	Potential Contributor
P65	378 Sonoita	Potential Contributor
P66	330 Sonoita	Potential Contributor
P67	326 Sonoita	Potential Contributor
P68	322 Sonoita	Potential Contributor
P69	318 Sonoita	Potential Contributor
P70	SW corner Lenon & 2nd Avenue	Potential Contributor
P71	NW corner Pennsylvania & 1st Ave.	Not Eligible
P72	NE corner Sonoita & 1st Ave.	Not Eligible
P73	306 Pennsylvania	Potential Contributor
P74	416 Sonoita	Potential Contributor
P75	408-410 Sonoita	Potential Contributor
P76	275 Duquesne	Potential Contributor
P77	354 Sonoita	Potential Contributor

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