

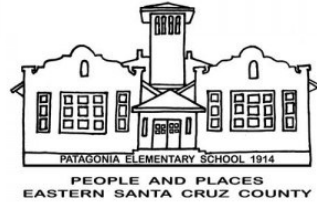
"Burro", Patagonia's Diesel-Electric

The Patagonia Museum acknowledges Inge Meyer whose dedication inspired this brochure. Special thanks to Ramon S. Quiroga and the Patagonia Public Library for providing insight and information for the required research.

The Patagonia Museum is a non-profit organization dedicated to the collection and preservation of the history and culture of eastern Santa Cruz County.

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THE PATAGONIA MUSEUM



HISTORIC PATAGONIA
WALKING TOUR

Timeline of Patagonia History

~1050~1450 The Hohokam thrived in this area.

~1450~1770 The O'odham established a rancheria, Sonoitac, where the corn grows.

1539 Spanish missionary Fray Marcos de Niza entered the San Rafael Valley.

1690 Padre Eusebio Kino established a visita, Los Reyes de Sonoita a church, along the banks of the Sonoita Creek.

1736 In Arizonac, about 20 miles southwest of Nogales, a huge slab of silver was discovered.

1770 Apaches swept through Sonoita Creek and killed the remaining Sobaiपुरis who were a subgroup of the O'odham.

1825 Leon Herreros, a resident of Tubac, received the San Jose de Sonoita land grant from Mexico. He farmed and raised livestock in this area.

1856 After the Gadsden Purchase Fort Buchanan was established in the upper Sonoita Creek to protect mining and farming ventures from frequent Apache raids. Quite a few farms were established on the Sonoita Creek bottomlands to feed the soldiers at the fort and the miners who prospected in the nearby hills.

1861 At the onset of the Civil War, Fort Buchanan was abandoned and destroyed by the Army to thwart any attempt by the Confederacy to utilize the property.

1883 With the completion of the New Mexico and Arizona Railroad, more people arrived in the Sonoita Creek Valley, establishing a settlement called Crittenden, named after the fort a few miles northeast. Crittenden served as a railroad stop.

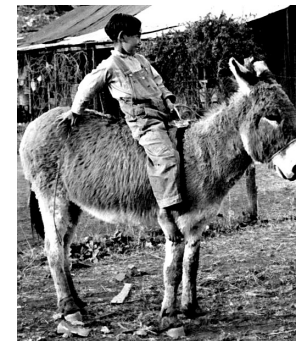
1888 Rollin Rice Richardson (R.R.R) purchased James Ashburn's homestead in the area now known as Patagonia.

1896 Surveyor J.C. Green plotted the town site, named Rollins by R.R.R.

1897 R.R.R built a smelter and sold town lots.

1900 The post office, established as Patagonia was named after the nearby Patagonia Mountains, the Chihuahuaitas.

1948 The Town of Patagonia was incorporated.



Historic Points of Interest

1 Railroad Depot: The two-story wooden depot was built in 1900. In 1962 the railroad line was abandoned. The depot building was purchased by E.B. Thurber and donated to the town. The rails were sold to Gillette Company for razor materials. In 1964 the depot was moved 45 feet away from the expanded Highway 82.

2 Original Commercial District: Currently the original district runs from the Stage Stop Inn to the Long Realty Office. From 1960 to 1983, the center building was home to Anne Stradling's Museum of the Horse. In the 1930's the Patagonia Mercantile, Soda Fountain, Post Office,

2 (continued) Bolinger Rentals, Evans Mercantile, Dawson Scoggins Saloon, Charley May Texaco Station, a pool hall, shoemaker and a barbershop occupied the district.

3 Monument: After hours of lobbying, Patagonia Councilmembers Raymond Bergier and Henrietta Taylor convinced railroad executives to gift the abandoned rail bed to the Town of Patagonia.

4 La Mision de San Miguel: A 1915 adobe building, previously the Big Steer Bar.

5 Mesquite Grove Gallery: The former adobe home of Patagonia founder, Rollin Rice Richardson.

6 Patagonia Community Church: Built in 1922 by volunteers using hand-poured concrete.

7 Richardson Park: In 1926 the RRR estate donated this land to the town. The Community Garden was established in 1999 from a portion of the park.

8 366 Duquesne: A two-story wooden structure built next to the railroad line in 1904, the Railroad Section Foreman Residence, was moved to its present location in 1964.

9 The Duquesne Bed and Breakfast: An adobe row house built in 1898 to house the railroad workers and miners.

10 Cady Hall: Formerly the Patagonia Hotel, this adobe was built between 1901 and 1912 by



John H. Cady. It served as a hotel, restaurant, dance hall and skating rink. Now it is home to the Patagonia Library established in 1957 by the Patagonia Women's Club.

11 Lopez Pool Hall: Built of adobe circa 1940 by Nogales adobero Isidro Barron for owners, Bartolo and Amelia Lopez.

12 309 Duquesne: These adobe and wood-frame metal structures served as the Patagonia Union High School Campus from 1926 to 1948, Doctor Mock's Clinic was established thereafter up and until 1983.

13 289 Duquesne: 2-story adobe built around 1901 for Valentin Valenzuela, a stage coach driver and US Mail courier from Crittenden to Lochiel, a homesteader, rancher, farmer and businessman in the community.

14 Patagonia Elementary School: Built in 1914 after the previous school building succumbed to fire in 1912. Nogales architect and builder, O. J. Omstead selected the site, designed and built this brick schoolhouse which is the longest continuously utilized elementary school facility in Arizona.

15 234 Duquesne: Built from adobe in 1925. A few additions have followed the original structure, that was the residence of Woody Gatlin, Postmaster of Patagonia from 1935 to 1962.

16 299 McKeown: Built in the 1930's from adobe, this is the former home of Hugh Schumake, the original owner of the Wagon Wheel Bar.

17 Patagonia Lumber: In 1913 the Patagonia Lumber Company was established in this wooden structure.

18 Grayce's Gift Shop: Built of wood in 1905. The original residents were Dora and Neil McDonald, a miner.

19 278 Naugle: A Sears and Roebuck prefabricated, mail-order home was erected in 1928.

20 Northeast end of Smelter Alley: Site of original homestead of James Ashburn and later the location of a smelter built in 1897.