



**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property Category of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

(Check only one box)

- building (s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>One</u>	<u>Three</u>	buildings
		sites
	<u>Two</u>	structures
		objects
<u>One</u>	<u>Five</u>	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing).

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / single dwelling

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**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / single dwelling

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**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

Late 19<sup>th</sup> & Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revivals - Pueblo

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**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Adobe; Stucco

roof Asphalt

other Wood porches & lintels; steel & wooden windows

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

**Architecture**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

**1932**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

**1932**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Annie Graham Rockfellow

**Primary Location of Additional Data:**

Name of Repository:

UA Arizona Architectural Archives; Arizona Historical Society/Tucson; Assessor's Office; Hinman Personal Collections

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 17.6 acres

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	—	—	—	3	—	—
2	—	—	—	4	—	—

√ See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Frank and Jill Hinman with assistance from R. Brooks Jeffery

organization \_\_\_\_\_ date July 7 2003

street & number 13001 E. Redington Road telephone (520) 749 – 4477

city or town Tucson state AZ zip code 85749

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative **Black and White photographs** of the property.

**Additional items** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name Frank and Jill Hinman

street & number 13001 E. Redington Road telephone (520) 749 – 4477

city or town Tucson state AZ zip code 85749

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instruction, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 3

Deep Well Ranch  
Pima County, Arizona

### NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Deep Well Ranch House is eligible under Criterion C as an exceptional example of the Late 19<sup>th</sup> and Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revival architectural styles (Pueblo Revival) and for its association with the architect Annie Graham Rockfellow who worked in the Tucson office of Henry O. Jaastad. The period of the building's significance relates directly with the year of the building's design and construction, 1932.

Nestled in the Tanque Verde Valley, east of Tucson, Arizona, the Deep Well Ranch House complex of buildings is built on a ridge overlooking the Alhambra Wash (the old Deep Well is in this wash). The Deep Well property can trace its history as far back as the Hohokams camping along side the Tanque Verde Wash. Painted pottery sherds and arrowheads found on the property suggest that this land served as hunting grounds for Native American tribes long before ranchers grazed cattle over it. During the 1800s, the land was part of the Rancho de la Cebadilla, whose name implies it was fertile ground for the cultivation of barley on which the cattle grazed. It was a wild era with Apache raiders often causing havoc on the local ranches. Twice a week, from 1858 to the beginning of the Civil War in 1861, the Butterfield Stagecoach headed to Tucson. They were known to pass through ranch lands west of the Rincon Mountains (and possibly across Deep Well land) en route to the rest station on Tanque Verde Loop Road. (Riggenbach, pp. 34-35)

In 1911, a year before Arizona's statehood, a significant geological study by the University of Arizona indicated that oil deposits could be found on this land. A wildcat oil venture promoter raised a sum of money from people in Tucson and agreed to bore for oil as long as the money lasted. After going down 825 feet, only a plentiful supply of water was discovered, much to the disappointment of the crew. The well was capped at 200 feet and from then on the property has been known as the Deep Well Ranch. (Bass)

In 1931, in the midst of the Depression, Robert Bass, former governor of New Hampshire purchased 550 acres of the former ranch as a haven for his tuberculin wife, Edith Bass, both of whom moved to Tucson the same year. Governor Bass indicated that he put a great effort into finding a beautiful desert location with an abundance of water and to make a comfortable home the year round with a minimum of upkeep for his invalid wife. (Bass) Serving as Governor from 1911 to 1913, Governor Bass had made a name for himself in the east as a forest and land conservationist. He had successfully passed a Workmen's Compensation Act, enacted the first effective child labor law by establishing a Bureau of Labor, and had helped Independent Republican Theodore Roosevelt in the 1912 presidential election. He also was closely associated with Roosevelt in the Progressive movement. (Bastedo)

Plans were drawn up by the well-known Tucson architectural firm of Henry O. Jaastad. Although Jaastad's name was used on the plans, Annie Graham Rockfellow, his firm's chief designer was the responsible architect on the project. (Jeffery) Significantly, Rockfellow recognized the importance of designing buildings with unique, regionally stylized architecture, as seen in the use of the Pueblo Revival style of architecture in the Bass Residence. Rockfellow designed the home to be an "Indian Affair" (Regan, p. 20), incorporating the design elements of the Pueblo Revival style appropriate to this region and climate including the use of a central courtyard oriented appropriately to the south to capture the warm sun, thick adobe walls, numerous and massive fireplaces, winding stairways to roof decks with mountain views, porches (which she called *portales* on the architectural drawings), and an explicit expression of structure seen in the exposed wooden posts and vigas through out the interior and exterior of the house. The softly rounded adobe walls were stuccoed, and the flat roof is hidden behind gently curving and stepped parapets. Adobe bricks were made on site by a neighboring Hispanic work crew and beams for the living room were brought down from Mt. Lemmon, an area at the time being logged to make

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 1

Deep Well Ranch  
Pima County, Arizona

## SUMMARY

The Deep Well Ranch, nestled in the Tanque Verde Valley east of Tucson, sits on an irregular shaped lot that comprises five structures of which only one is an eligible structure, the 1932 main Ranch House. The Ranch House consists of two buildings that form a U-shaped complex enveloping a central patio. The Ranch House was built of thick adobe walls with portales, balconies, a central hall zaguan, six fireplaces, and viga and saguaro-rib ceilings. The Deep Well Ranch House is eligible under Criterion C as an exceptional example of the Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revival architectural styles (Pueblo Revival) and for its association with pioneer woman architect Annie Graham Rockfellow.

## NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Nestled in the Tanque Verde Valley east of Tucson, the Deep Well Ranch House complex of buildings is built on a ridge overlooking the Alhambra Wash (the old Deep Well is in this wash). It has beautiful desert and mountain views in all directions, and the lush Sonoran desert around it is heavily planted with saguaros, palo verdes, mesquites, chollas, and barrel cactus. The original property, purchased by former New Hampshire Governor Robert Bass in 1931 as a haven for his tuberculin wife, consisted of 550 acres. Today, the nominated property contains 17.6 acres but is still surrounded by approximately 445 acres of undisturbed natural desert vegetation. The Deep Well Ranch house continues to blend into the desert landscape just as architect Annie Graham Rockfellow envisioned and built it in 1932.

The Deep Well Ranch House currently sits on an irregular shaped lot that comprises six structures (see Section 10 for Reference map), of which only one, the main Ranch House, is an eligible structure. The Deep Well Ranch House consists of two buildings that form a U-shaped complex enveloping a central patio on the east, north and west sides and enclosed on the south side by a wall (see Additional Information section for architectural drawings). The Patio, measuring forty by fifty feet, is entered on the southern wall through the original large wooden doors and mission-style belfry hanging over the entry. The Patio is the heart of the house with the façade of each building contributing to the overall character of this outdoor space. A series of wooden post and viga-supported structures extend into the Patio from each of the buildings including a covered porch (or *portal* as defined on the architectural drawings) from the East Building, a canopy from the North Building, a balcony from the second floor of the two-story West Building and protruding vigas from each of the buildings. Access to all the buildings is from the Patio with doors opening onto it. An enormous eucalyptus tree dominates the patio and can be seen from miles away.

The East Building, together with the North Building, form one attached L-shaped building that is a single story. The East Building contains a formal entry hall (or *zaguan* on the architectural plans) that leads from the "front" entry portal to the central Patio. The public living and dining rooms are accessed from either side of the zaguan and all three rooms have a ceiling height of twelve feet. The living room has large metal casement windows on three sides, while the dining room has windows facing the front and patio sides of the house. Both room are dominated by fireplaces, centrally located in the living room and nestled in a corner in the dining room. The living room ceiling is dramatically appointed with thick vigas of Ponderosa pine brought down from Mr. Lemmon and saguaro rib latillas running in the opposite direction. Both rooms have concrete floors, scored and stained walnut brown. Beyond the dining room is a large butler's pantry with elaborate wooden built-in cabinets that then leads to a very roomy kitchen. The kitchen is the only room in the house that is quite different from its original construction. It was originally built to be a large room with appliances and counters around the perimeter, possibly to accommodate the wheelchair-bound wife of the original owner. The house's second owners remodeled the kitchen in the 1950s, installing the then fashionable "St. Charles Kitchen" metal cabinets. Both gas and electric stoves, large ovens, butcher block, stainless steel counters and a spacious pantry are still in use in the kitchen and the only major change has been the choice of ceramic tile in the room. Next to the kitchen is a small dinette originally used

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Deep Well Ranch  
Pima County, Arizona

by the servants. There is a service porch at the back of the house and under the kitchen is a basement that originally housed the steam heating plant and coal bin. The North Building portion is composed of two bedrooms separated by a bathroom with metal casement windows that face both the patio and the outside of the house. The western-most bedroom (Bedroom #3) has a large raised corner fireplace.

The West Building is physically detached from the other building but forms an integral face to the patio. The West Building is considered the bedroom wing with two bedrooms on the ground floor and a large study on the second floor. The two large downstairs bedrooms are connected by two bathrooms (remodeled into one in the 1990's), and each bedroom faces both the outside and courtyard with large metal casement windows. Each bedroom has a fireplace. The master bedroom (Bedroom #1) has cove ceilings and a large covered portal on the west side. In the 1980s, the portal was enclosed and an indoor jacuzzi was added. Although the integrity of this portal has been somewhat compromised, the form, structure and materials are still visible as the enclosure was constructed in a way to make it reversible. The upper floor is accessed by an outside concrete stairway that wraps around the north side of the building that terminates at a wooden roof deck. The upstairs study is accessed through a covered portal whose view faces north and the Catalina, Rincon, and Tucson Mountains. The interior of the study is distinguished by its wooden windows (in contrast to metal casement windows throughout the rest of the house) that open to views to the east, south and west. The study has wooden floors, saguaro-ribbed ceilings, and a large centrally placed fireplace. Adjacent to the study is a small bathroom.

The Deep Well Ranch House had much consideration put into using materials and equipment that would allow comfort not only in the winter, but would provide occupancy in the summer. The buildings are constructed of 18-inch adobe walls that insulated the house from the extremes of hot summers and cold winters. The exterior walls are roughly stuccoed and painted brown with soft edges characteristic of the Pueblo Revival architecture. The ceilings of the public rooms are supported by thick wooden vigas of Ponderosa Pine with saguaro rib latillas spanning across the top of them characteristic of the Pueblo Revival style. The roof is supported by a two-foot deep truss that provides a ventilated air space between the decorative ceilings and the roof. It has been said that the Deep Well Ranch House had the first modern residential air conditioner in Arizona, but there are no records to substantiate this. The interiors of the rooms are defined by scored and brown-stained concrete floors, plastered walls, and metal casement windows (except for the upper story study that has wooden windows). The colors of the rooms are various shades of autumn, faux-painted by Warner Brothers artists for the 1995 movie, Boys on the Side. The house has a total of six fireplaces each with a distinctive design (see architectural drawings). The structure, materials and detailing of the house are in excellent condition and possess a high degree of historical and architectural integrity.

The other structures on the property, three outbuildings, a wood slat well /pump generator house, are ineligible due to recent renovations and additions that have compromised their original integrity. Among the outbuildings is a separate house that originally housed the servants with a garage for the Bass cars. Almost immediately after moving into the home, the Bass' built a separate sleeping building (currently on an adjacent property southwest of the main house) for the children so that they would have limited exposure to their mother's illness. In the early years a swimming pool and tennis court were added to the complex, as were a corral and some small buildings used in connection with livestock. They were outfitted for horses, a cow, and a flock of turkeys that later proved easy and profitable to raise.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Deep Well Ranch  
Pima County, Arizona

room for the Mt. Lemmon Highway. By 1932 the home was completed and the ailing Edith Bass and children moved into their new home in Arizona. Governor Bass commuted for some time to New Hampshire and ultimately retired to Arizona. (Bass)

By 1943, Mrs. Bass' illness forced the family to move closer into town and the Deep Well Ranch was sold in 1945 to Mr. and Mrs. James Freudenthal of Chicago. Retiring early from stock investment activities, the Freudenthals fell in love with Arizona and the lush Sonoran desert. Mr. Freudenthal became active in local civic affairs and served as president to the Tucson Medical Center and to the Tanque Verde School Board. He also founded Shakespeare on the Desert and was active in the Arizona Democratic Party, having friendships with several governors of the state. During his early years on the ranch he also operated a large turkey operation with his wife. Mrs. Freudenthal wrote a series of hiking articles in 1962 and 1965 for the Arizona Daily Star on the Glen Canyon and Lake Powell in which the Deep Well Ranch was featured. In 1975, after Mr. Freudenthal's death the family decided to donate a 368-acre portion of the ranch to the University of Arizona with the restriction that it be kept in its natural state for at least 99 years. In 1986, to settle the estate of Mrs. Freudenthal, the heirs sold another 77 acres to the City of Tucson for a future nature park. The remaining land and buildings were sold to three families.

In 1992, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hinman bought approximately 17 acres of the remaining land that included the original well, ranch house, pool, tennis court, and the three outbuildings previously used for raising turkeys. Having a background in construction, Mr. Hinman meticulously repaired and returned the ranch home to its original state. In 1995, the Ranch House was prominently featured in the Warner Brothers movie Boys on the Side starring Whoopi Goldberg and Drew Barrymore. During the movie's production, Arizona Governor Fife Symington visited the filming and lunched at the Deep Well Ranch. The Ranch House continues to be used for residential purposes.

### **Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revival architectural styles (Pueblo Revival)**

This 20th century revival style is one of three regional revival styles (Spanish Colonial Revival and Mission Revival) that were popularized in the American Southwest by architects, writers and tourism promoters to create a romantic connection to this area. The Pueblo Revival style, relating directly to the Pueblo Indians of northern New Mexico, was ironically developed in northern California in the late 19th century. By the turn of the century, this style had become being used by the Santa Fe Railroad for train stations and auxiliary buildings throughout New Mexico and Arizona, catering to the exotic and romantic expectations of tourists visiting the American Southwest.

Often referred to as the "Santa Fe" style, this style became the "official" style of Santa Fe New Mexico after the 1913 reconstruction of the Palace of the Governors triggered the adoption of the style for all buildings in the core area of the town in 1915. Two of the most influential architects of this style, Isaac Hamilton Rapp and John Gaw Meem, studied the vernacular architecture of the New Mexican pueblos and transformed their qualities into residential and public buildings that influenced other architects throughout California, New Mexico and Arizona through World War II. In their writings, Rapp and Meem promoted the indigenous revival style as an architectural style that represented a connection with nature and a lifestyle more harmonious with the surrounding environment. In reality, their buildings were often built of wood-frame covered with stucco, as in Rapp's 1915 New Mexico Building at the Panama-California Exposition in San Diego California, designed to replicate the 1629 San Esteban church in Acoma, or the same design in brick and stucco, as in the 1916 Fine Arts Museum in Santa Fe. The Works Progress Administration (WPA) further promoted the Pueblo Revival style as an appropriate regional style for their public architectural and art programs during the 1930s.



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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Deep Well Ranch  
Pima County, Arizona

The Pueblo Revival has remained a popular residential style in Tucson and elsewhere for its picturesque and romantic qualities: stepped forms in earth-colored stucco, battered walls, flat roofs with rounded and stepped parapets, simple windows openings, exposed viga ends and portales with wooden brackets as capitals.

### **Annie Graham Rockfellow (1866-1954)**

Rockfellow was born in Mount Morris, New York in the western region of the state that was home to pioneering feminists Susan B. Anthony and Louise Bethune (who in 1881 became the first female professional architect by opening her own practice in Buffalo). In 1887, Rockfellow was the second woman to graduate from the prestigious Massachusetts Institute of Technology. After practicing as an architect in Rochester for eight years, she traveled to southern Arizona to visit her brother John Rockfellow who owned the Stronghold Ranch in the Dragoon Mountains. Liking Arizona, she accepted a position at the University of Arizona teaching English and drawing, but after two years she quit her job, traveled throughout Europe and returned to Rochester to open her own architectural practice. She returned to Arizona in 1909 to assist in the care of her ailing father who had subsequently moved to Tombstone. After her father's death in 1911, she closed her architectural practice in Rochester and attended the 1915 Panama-California Exposition in San Diego where the romanticized revival styles of the Spanish Colonial Revival, California Mission Revival and Pueblo Revival were being promoted as an appropriate architectural expression for the Southwest. Fully enamored with this new expression, she returned to Tucson in 1916 and, at the age of 50 with 29 years of architectural and building experience, joined the well-established architectural firm of Henry O. Jaastad where she stayed until her retirement in 1938. Jaastad, although a prolific and well-connected architect and builder in a rapidly growing Tucson, was not a formally trained architect. Rockfellow's arrival in 1916 marked a dramatic shift in the firm's design competence from plain, utilitarian expressions to those representing current academic styles, including the regional revival styles that she had studied in San Diego, particularly the California Mission Revival and the Pueblo Revival. Jaastad and Rockfellow's good working relationship lasted 22 years during which she took part in all aspects of the office's projects, though her primary role was that of chief designer. Her competence became a valuable asset to the architectural firm as Jaastad began a political career that began as a Tucson city council member in 1924 continuing until he became mayor in 1933, a position he held until 1947. At a time when few women ventured into the field of architecture, Rockfellow made a name for herself as the first registered woman architect in Arizona and was responsible for some of Tucson's prominent public buildings, including Plaza School (1918; now Safford Jr. High School), Christian Science Church (1922), Desert Sanatorium (1926; now Tucson Medical Center), El Conquistador Hotel (1928; demolished 1968), Tucson YWCA (1929), University Heights School Addition (1930), and various buildings for the University of Arizona Campbell Avenue Farm (1935). Although preferring public buildings, Rockfellow did a handful of large residences including the Rockfellow Residence, Hoyt Residence (1929) and the Bass Residence (1932). She was an avid traveler and documented the architecture of Mesa Verde and other ancient sites in the Southwest. Perhaps more than most Tucson architects of her era, Rockfellow wrote meticulously in her diary and photographed her buildings leaving a record of her work that has allowed researchers to finally assign credit to her architectural contributions. In addition to an active professional life, Rockfellow also wrote articles about architecture and, in 1932, presented radio monologues about architecture on KVOA Tucson in which, among other topics, she urged Tucsonans to preserve the unique architecture of Tucson's past. In 1938, at the age of 71, she retired from Jaastad's office and moved to Santa Barbara California where she died in 1954. Her achievements were summarized in an obituary, stating that she was "a leader in the ideas embodying the historic and scenic feeling of Arizona architecture." Rockfellow, whose contribution to the work previously attributed to Jaastad has only recently been acknowledged, was responsible for transporting to Tucson the regional revival styles gaining popularity elsewhere and incorporating them into some of Tucson's most prominent public and private buildings.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Deep Well Ranch  
Pima County, Arizona

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 10 Page 7

Deep Well Ranch  
Pima County, Arizona

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### GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

#### VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

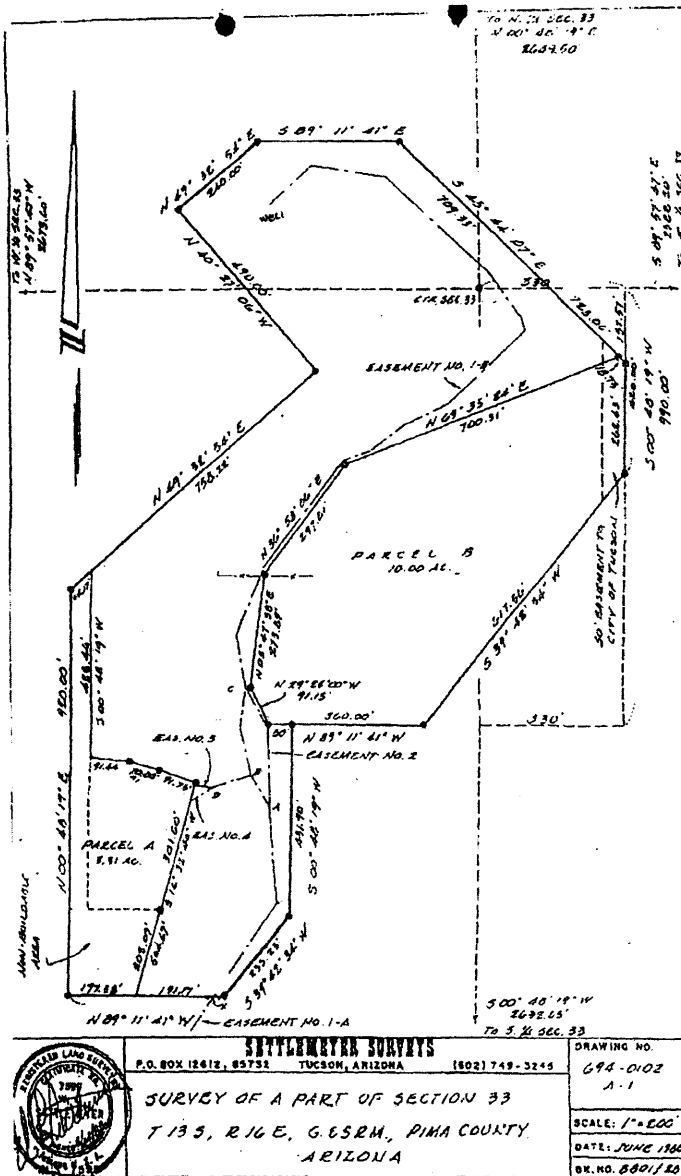
Nominated property is an irregularly-shaped parcel located between Parcel A and Parcel B in the 1988 Survey Map below located in Section 33, Township 13 South, Range 16 East, Pima County Arizona.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 10 Page 8

Deep Well Ranch  
Pima County, Arizona



The UTM references listed below correspond to the following Reference Map. There are some inconsistencies between the USGS building/road location and the 1988 survey. The Reference Map and the UTM references reflect, to the best degree possible, the 1988 survey as overlaid onto the USGS map. The UTM references that define the property are derived from the Agua Caliente Hill, AZ 1996 USGS map:

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Deep Well Ranch  
Pima County, Arizona

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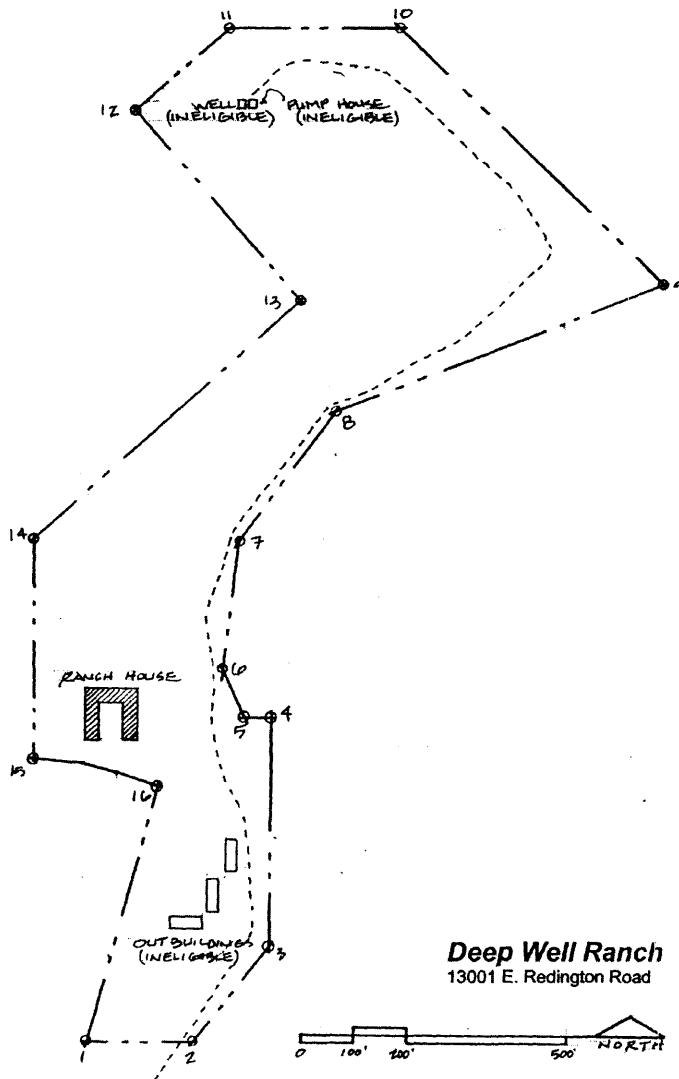
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2	12	526910 3568440
3	12	526970 3568500
4	12	526970 3568700
5	12	526950 3568700
6	12	526910 3568740
7	12	526915 3568820
8	12	526930 3568920
9	12	527070 3568980
10	12	526950 3569090
11	12	526870 3569090
12	12	526840 3569040
13	12	526910 3568960
14	12	526800 3568860
15	12	526800 3568690
16	12	526890 3568660

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Deep Well Ranch  
Pima County, Arizona



## BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary of the nominated property corresponds with the current ownership of the property. Tax parcel number 205-28-007.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number PHOTOS Page 11

Deep Well Ranch  
Pima County, Arizona

NOTE: Archival pen was used to label all original photos.

The following information applies to all photographs:

PHOTOGRAPHER: R. Brooks Jeffery  
DATE: Photos 1-30: January 30, 2003/Photos 31-36: November 20, 2003  
LOCATION OF ORIGINAL NEGATIVES: Arizona Architectural Archives  
College of Architecture Planning and Landscape Architecture  
P.O. Box 210075  
The University of Arizona  
Tucson, Arizona 85721-0075

PHOTO #1 (Neg # DWR-27): South and east facades of East Building with entry portal looking NW



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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number PHOTOS Page 12

Deep Well Ranch  
Pima County, Arizona

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PHOTO #2 (Neg # DWR-29): Patio gate and belfry looking NW





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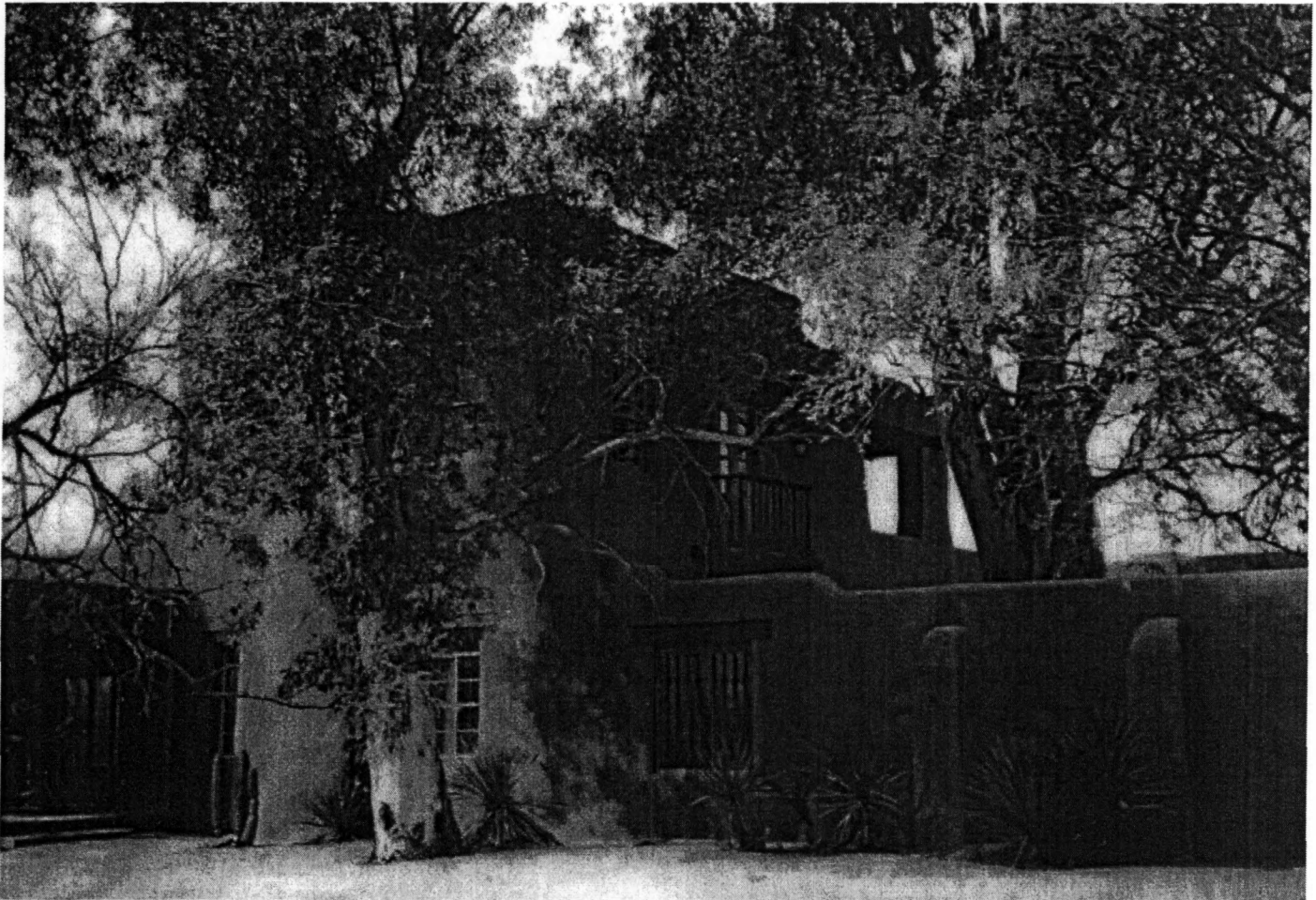
## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number PHOTOS Page 13

Deep Well Ranch  
Pima County, Arizona

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PHOTO #3 (Neg # DWR-28): South and east facades of West Building and patio wall looking NW



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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Deep Well Ranch  
Pima County, Arizona

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PHOTO #4 (Neg # DWR-30): South and east facades of west building looking NW



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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Deep Well Ranch  
Pima County, Arizona

PHOTO #5 (Neg # DWR-14): Partial west façade of East Building from Patio looking East



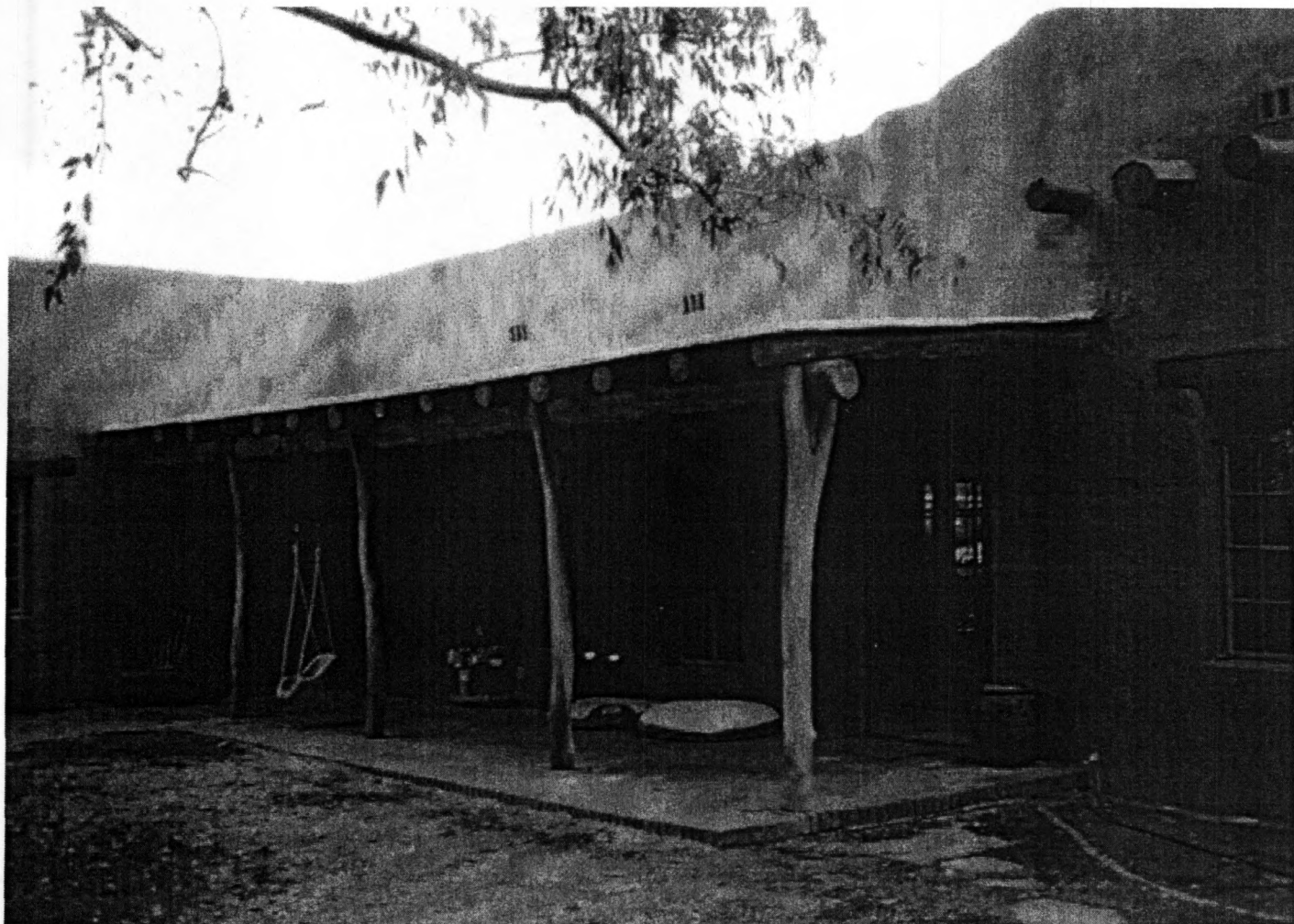
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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Deep Well Ranch  
Pima County, Arizona

PHOTO #6 (Neg # DWR-13): Patio portal from Patio looking NE



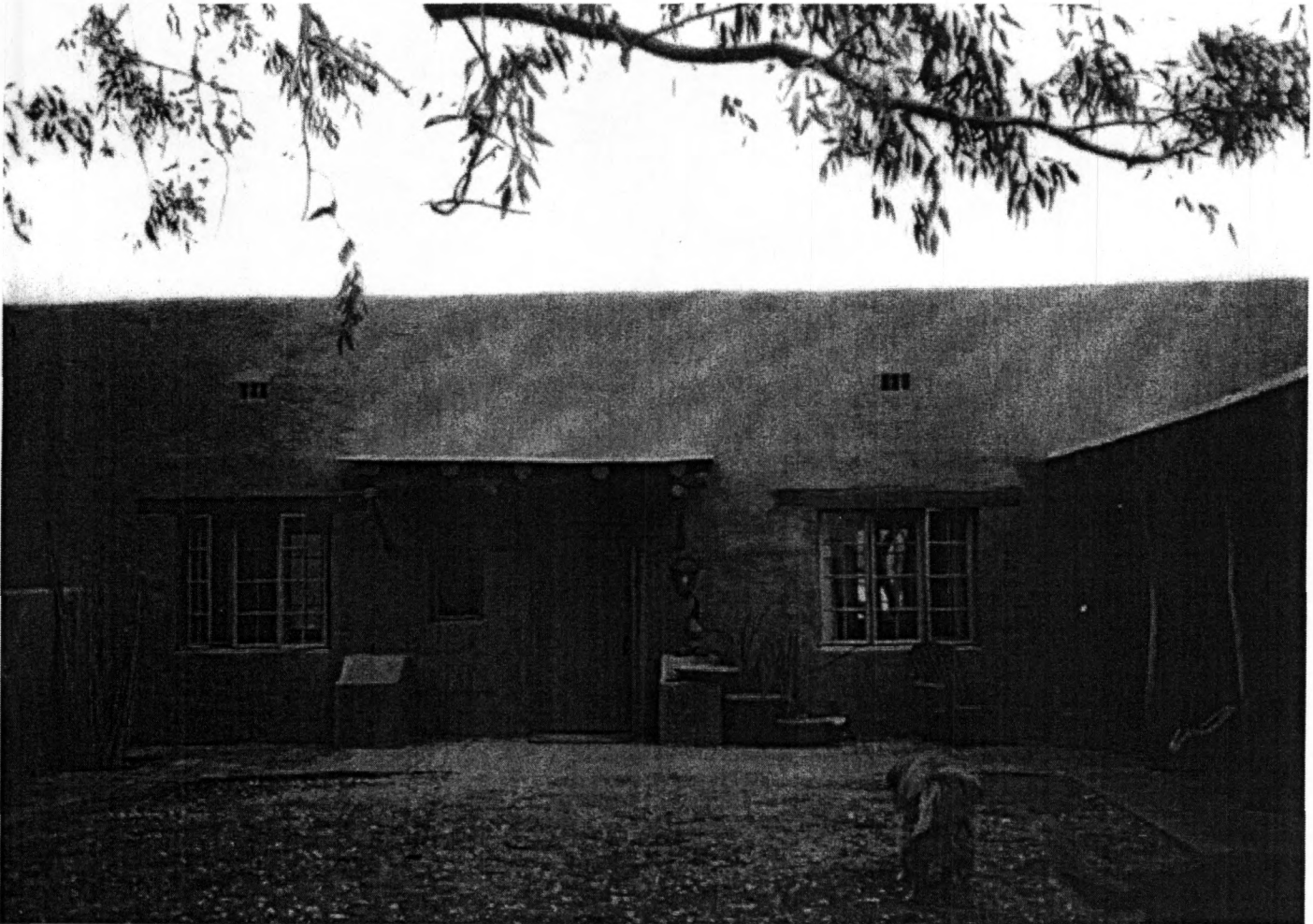
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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Deep Well Ranch  
Pima County, Arizona

PHOTO #7 (Neg # DWR-15): South façade of North Building from Patio looking North



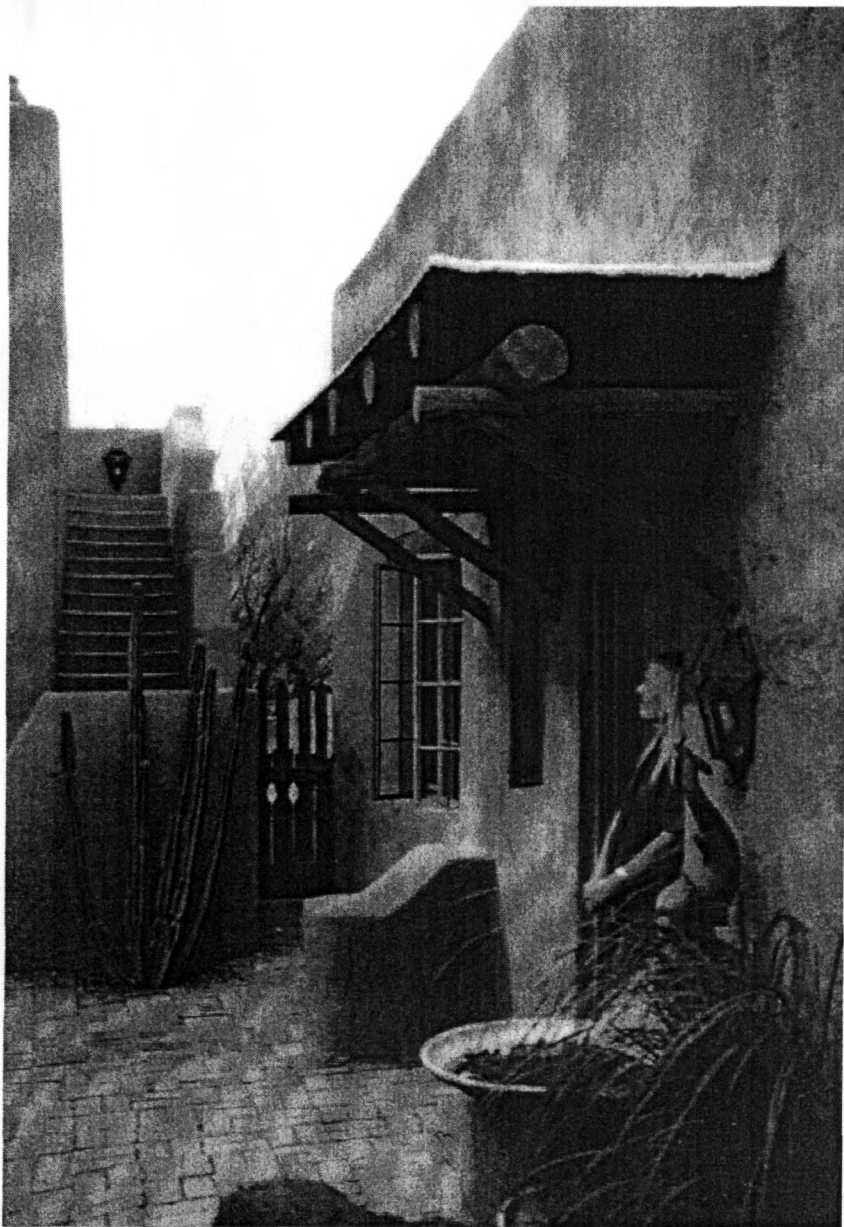
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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Deep Well Ranch  
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PHOTO #8 (Neg # DWR-8): North Building with wooden canopy looking West



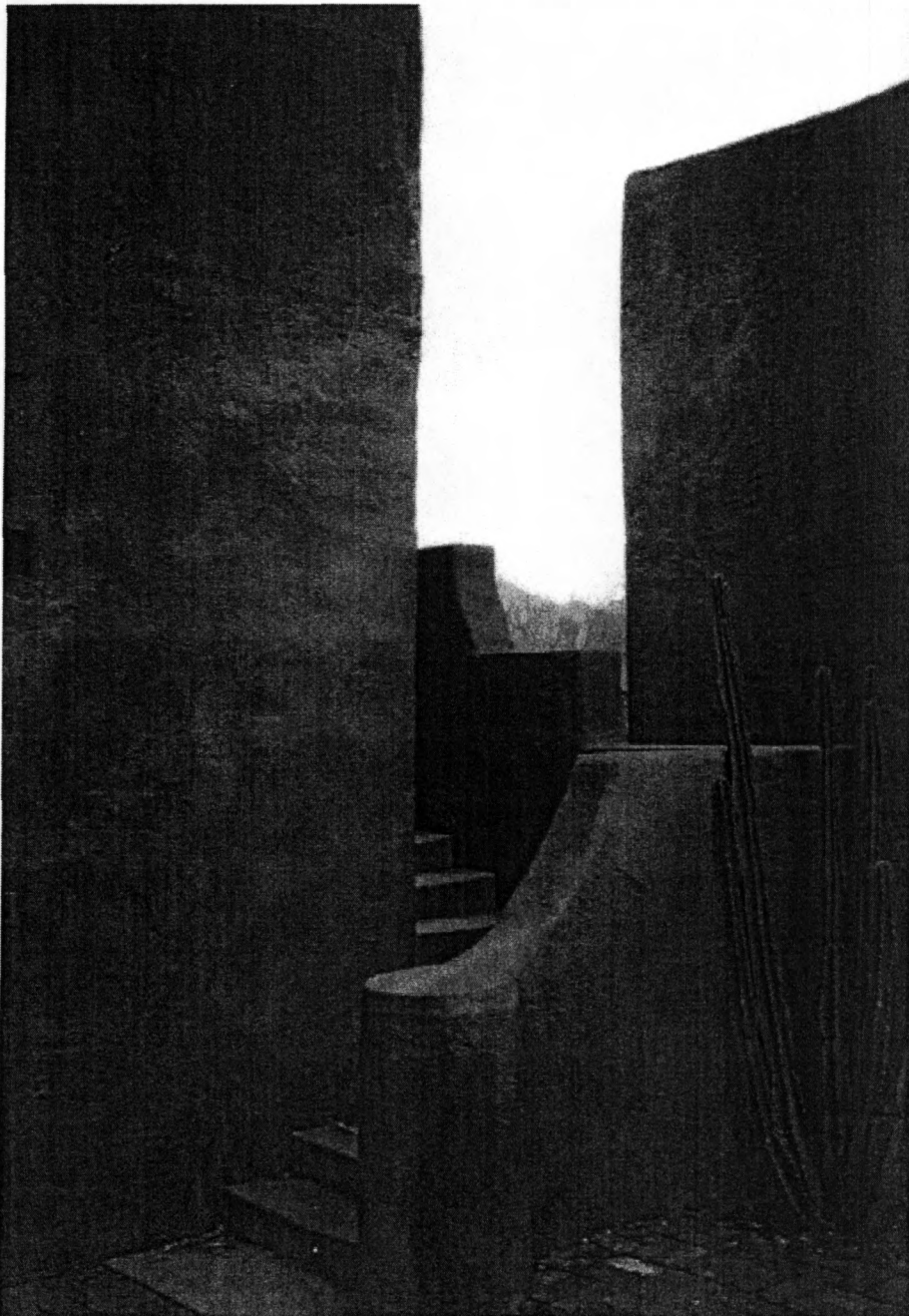
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Deep Well Ranch  
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PHOTO #9 (Neg # DWR-18): Stairway to 2<sup>nd</sup> floor from Patio looking NW



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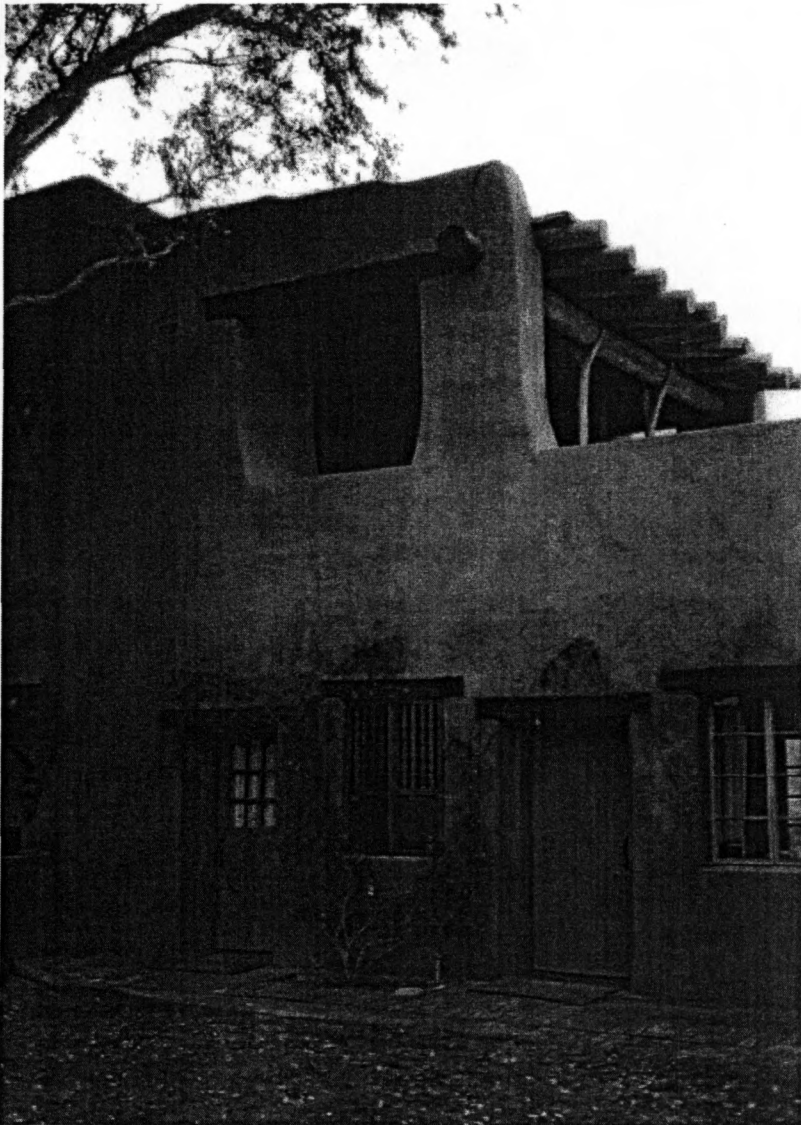
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Deep Well Ranch  
Pima County, Arizona

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PHOTO #10 (Neg # DWR-7): Partial east façade of West Building looking SW





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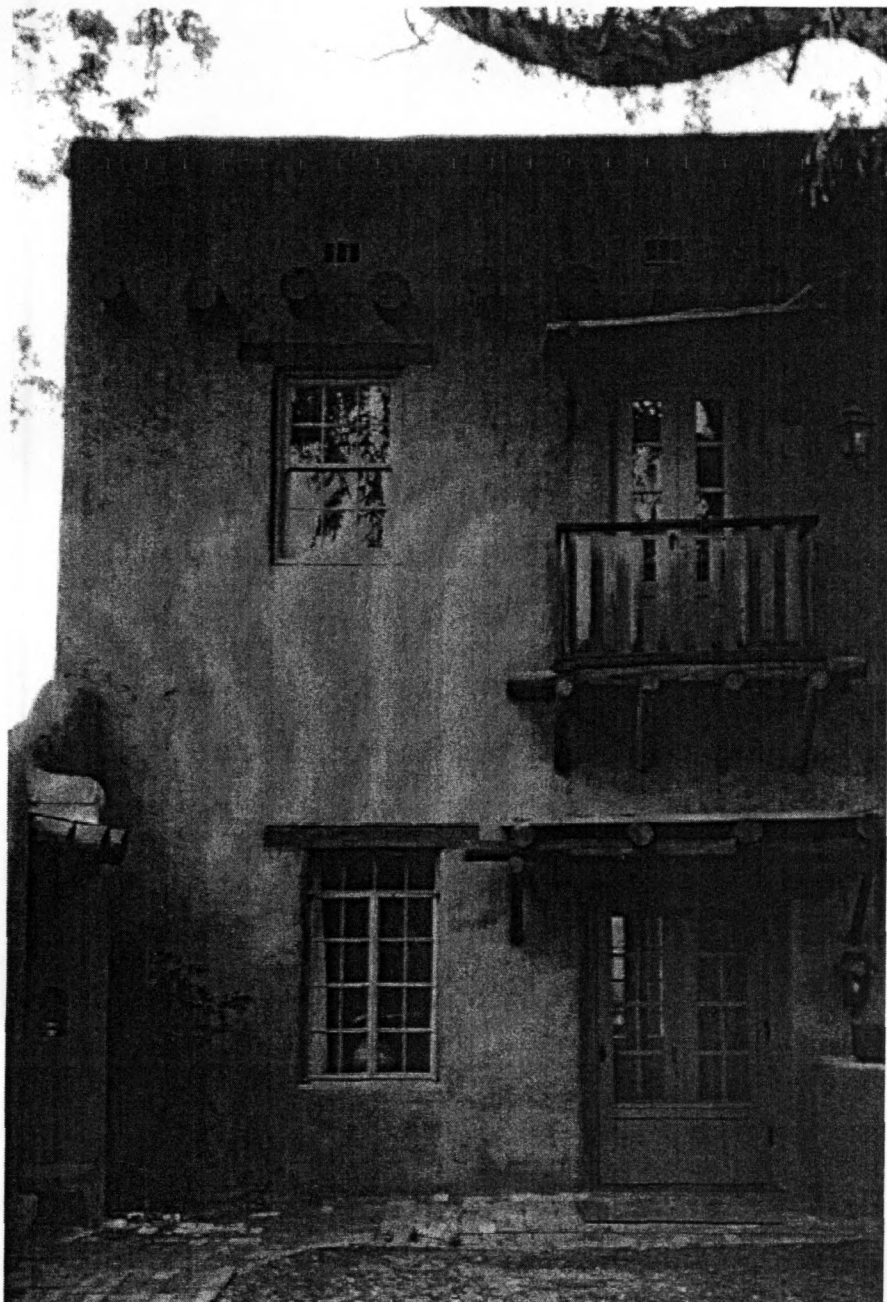
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Deep Well Ranch  
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PHOTO #11 (Neg # DWR-12): Partial east façade of West Building looking West



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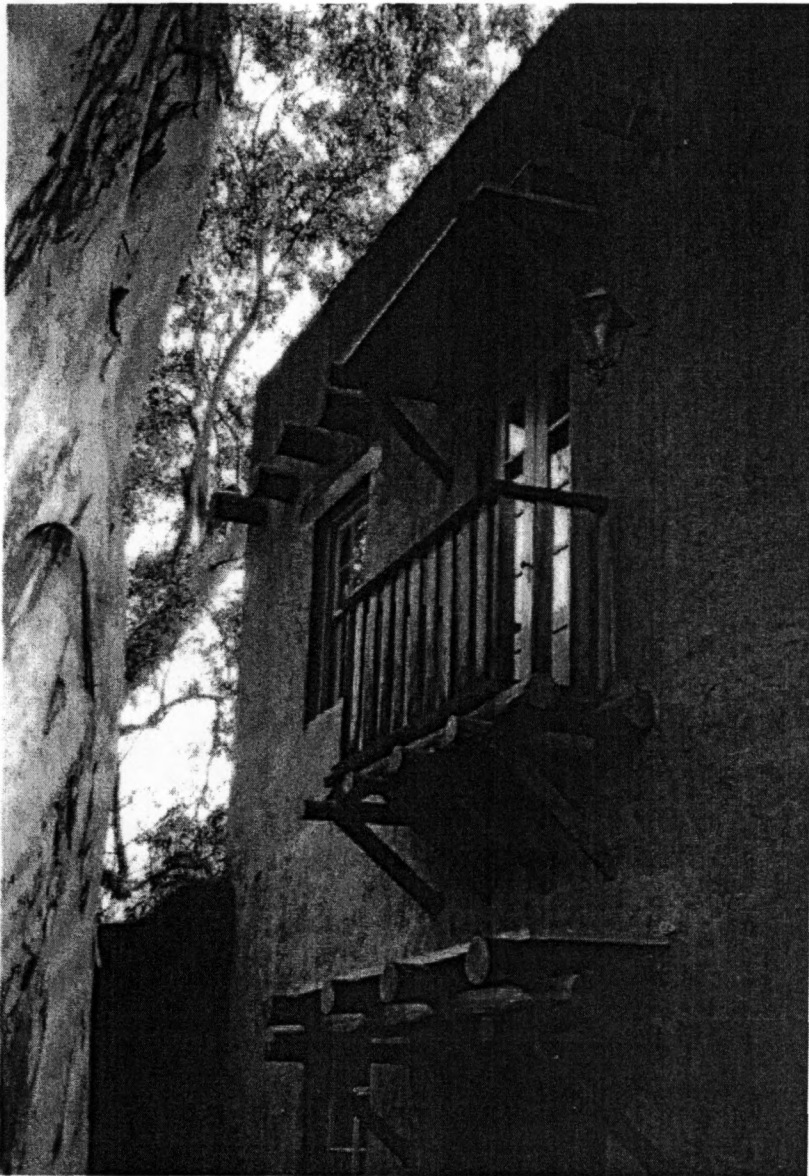
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Deep Well Ranch  
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PHOTO #12 (Neg # DWR-10): Second floor balcony on east façade of West Building looking SW



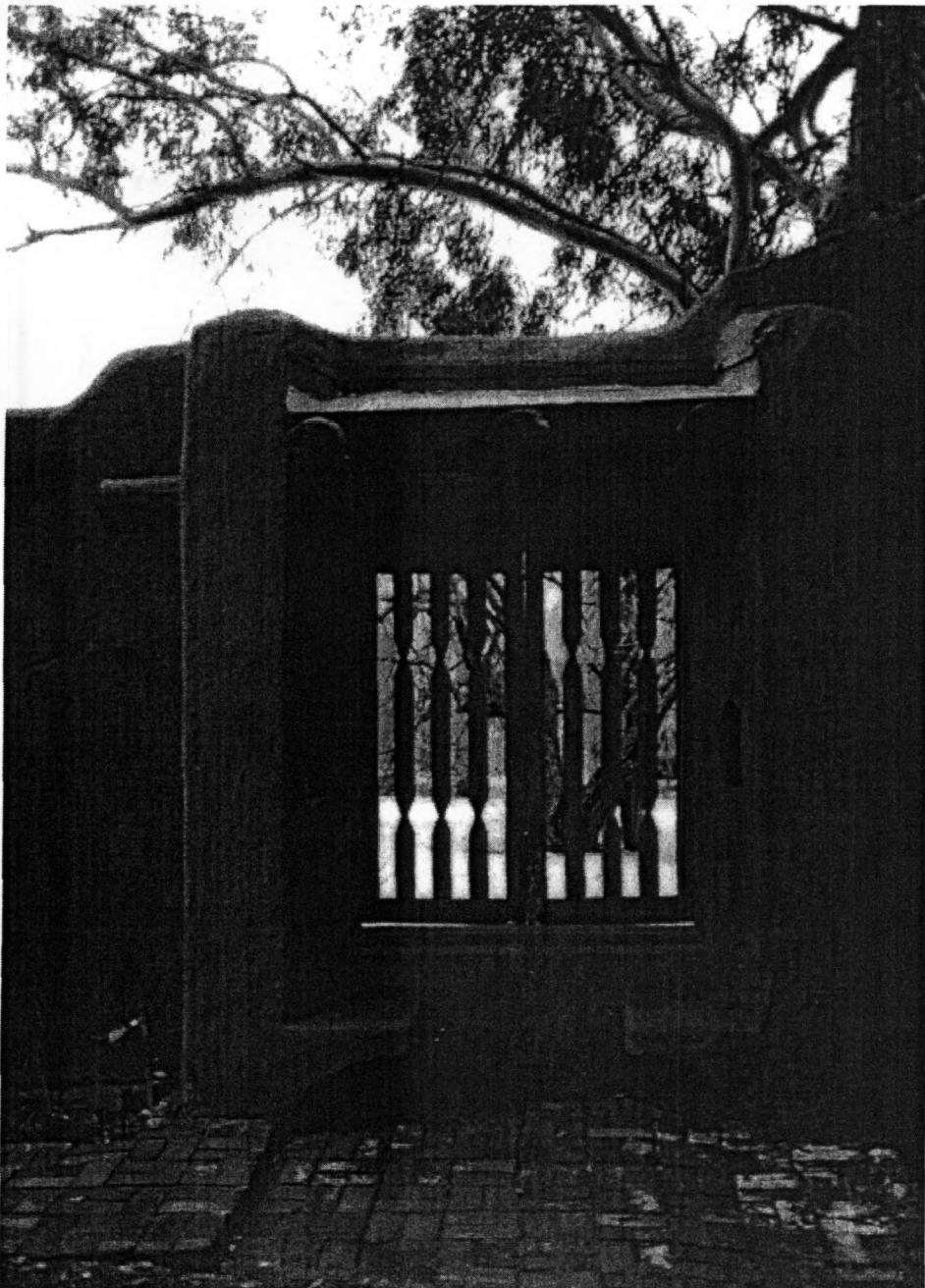
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Deep Well Ranch  
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PHOTO #13 (Neg # DWR-11): Window seat in Patio looking South



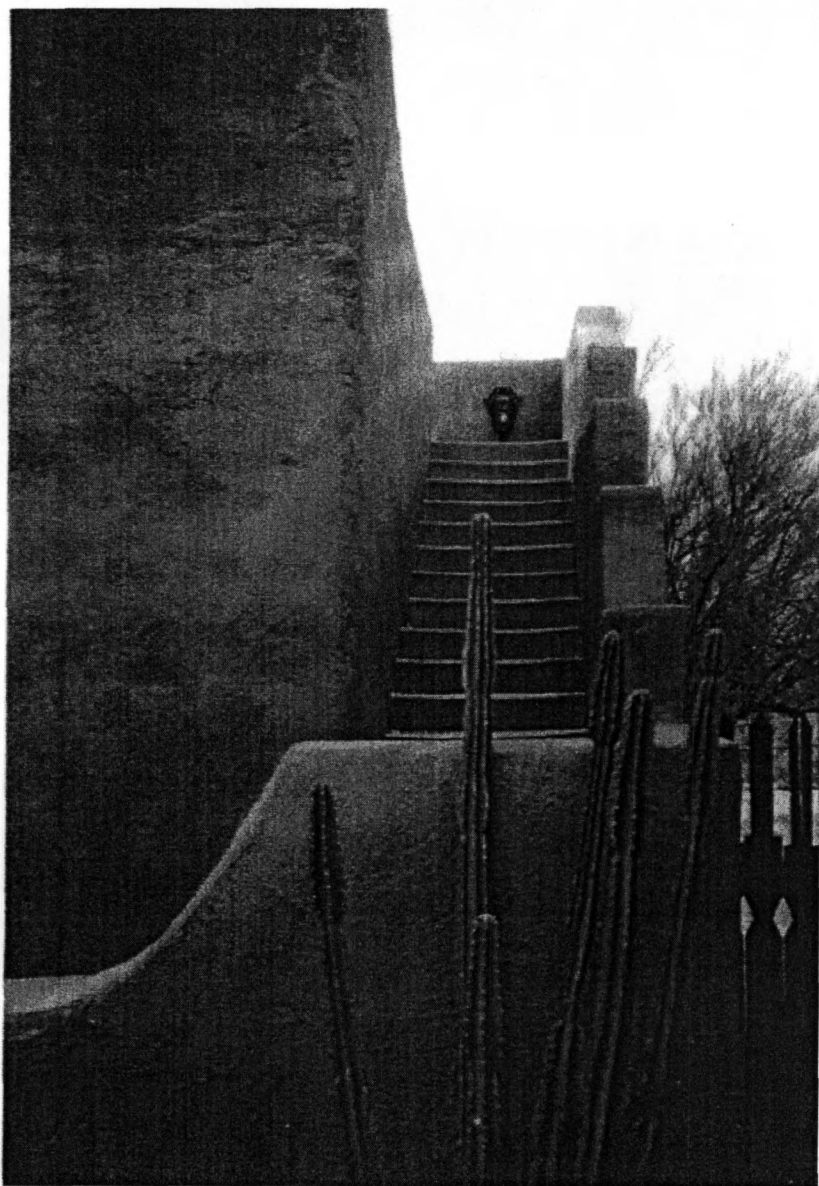
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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Deep Well Ranch  
Pima County, Arizona

PHOTO #14 (Neg # DWR-6): Stairway leading to 2<sup>nd</sup> story of West Building looking West



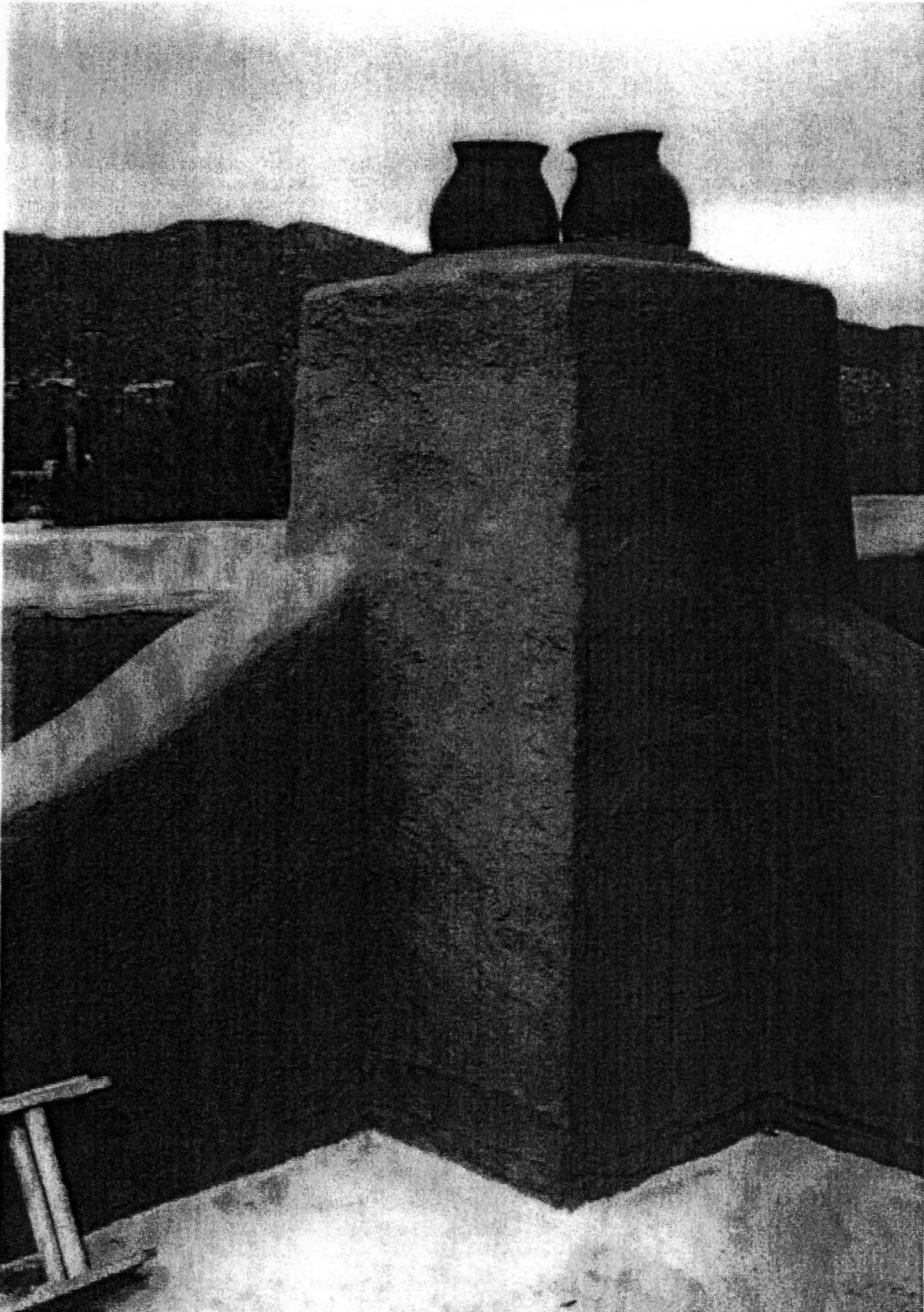
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Deep Well Ranch  
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PHOTO #15 (Neg # DWR-4): Chimney from second story roof deck looking NW



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Deep Well Ranch  
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PHOTO #16 (Neg # DWR-5): View of Patio from second story roof deck looking SE



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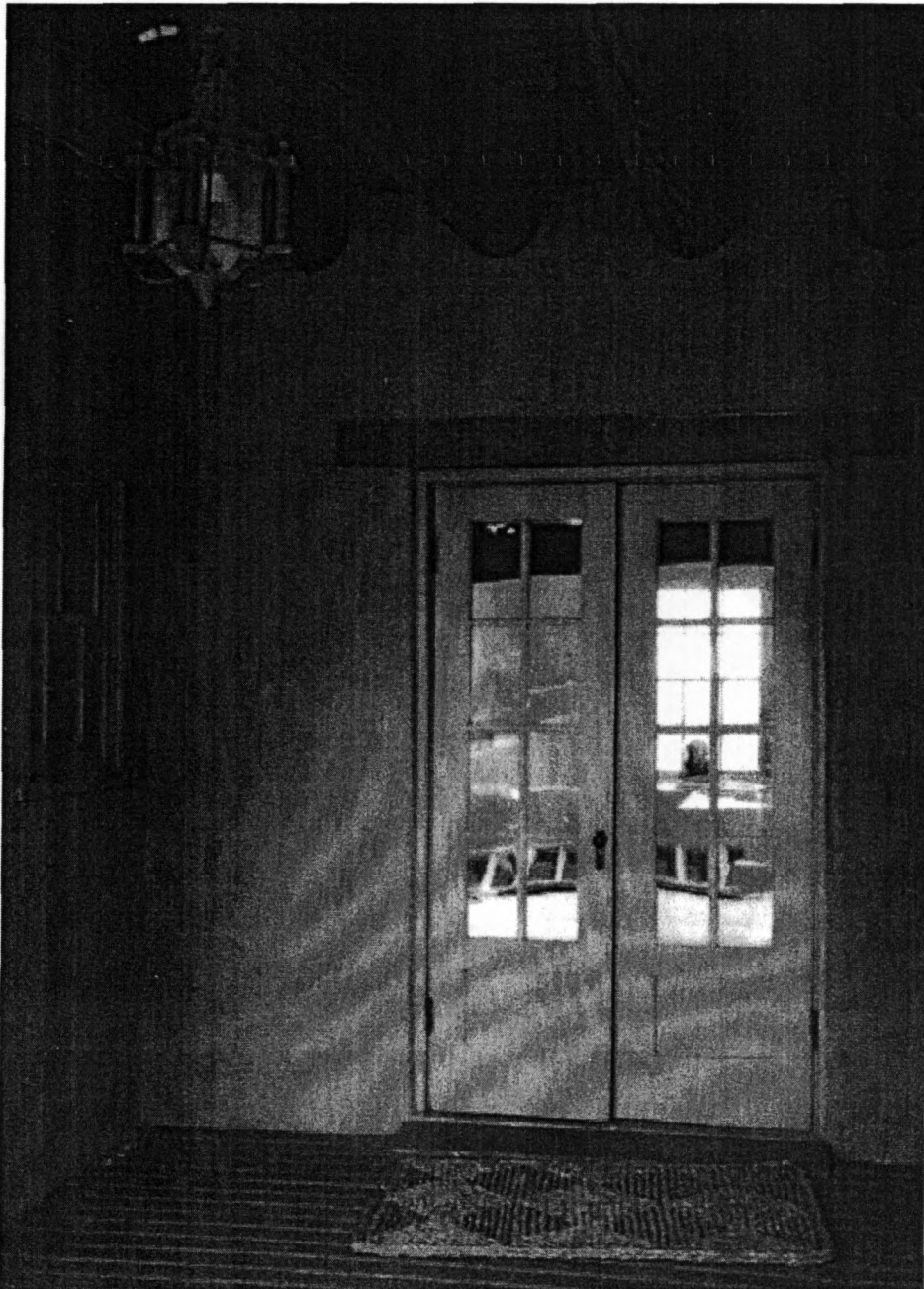
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Deep Well Ranch  
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PHOTO #17 (Neg # DWR-1): Second floor portal looking South



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Deep Well Ranch  
Pima County, Arizona

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PHOTO #18 (Neg # DWR-2): Interior second floor study door to portal looking North





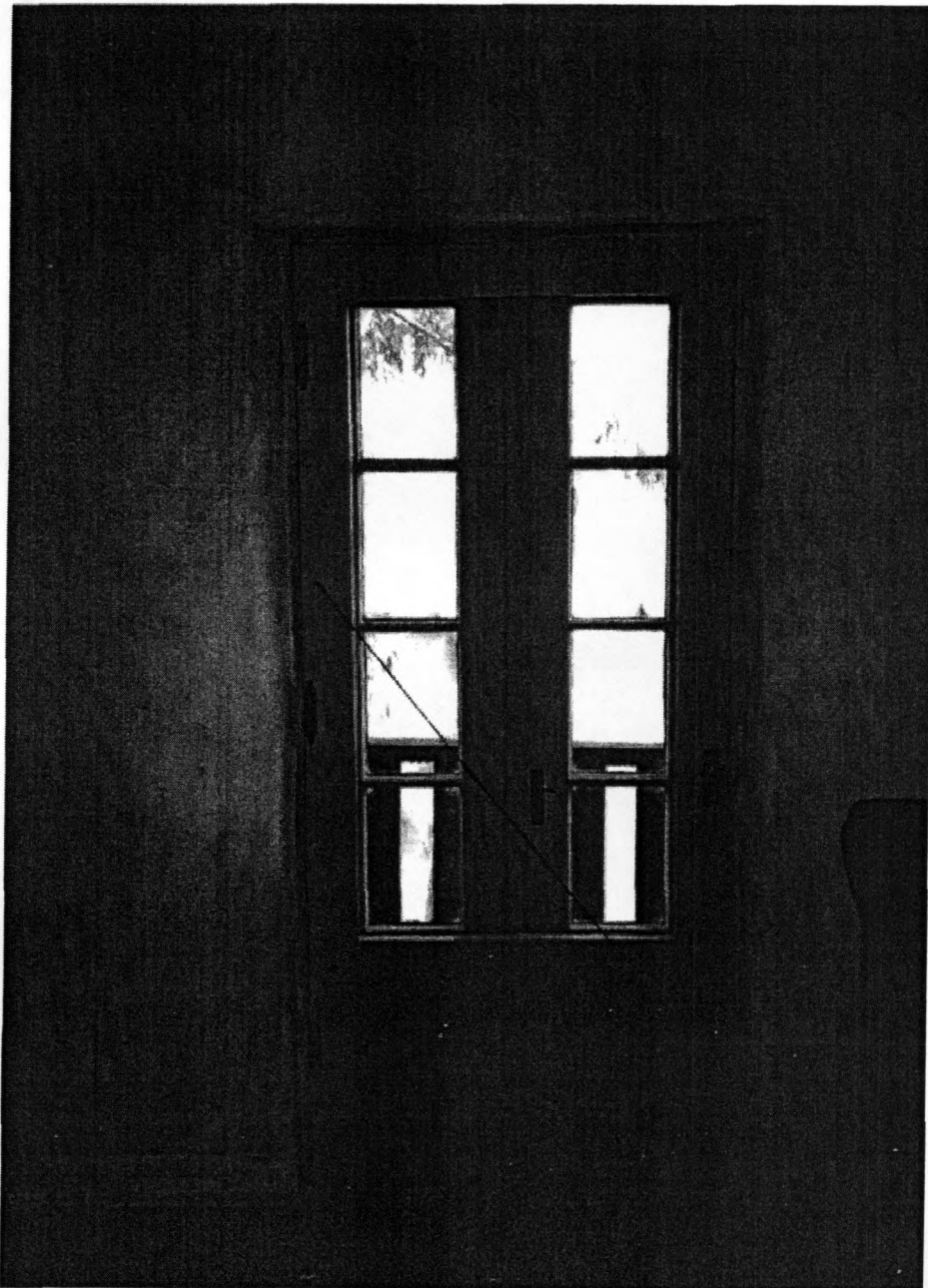
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Deep Well Ranch  
Pima County, Arizona

PHOTO #19 (Neg # DWR-3): Interior second floor study door to balcony looking East



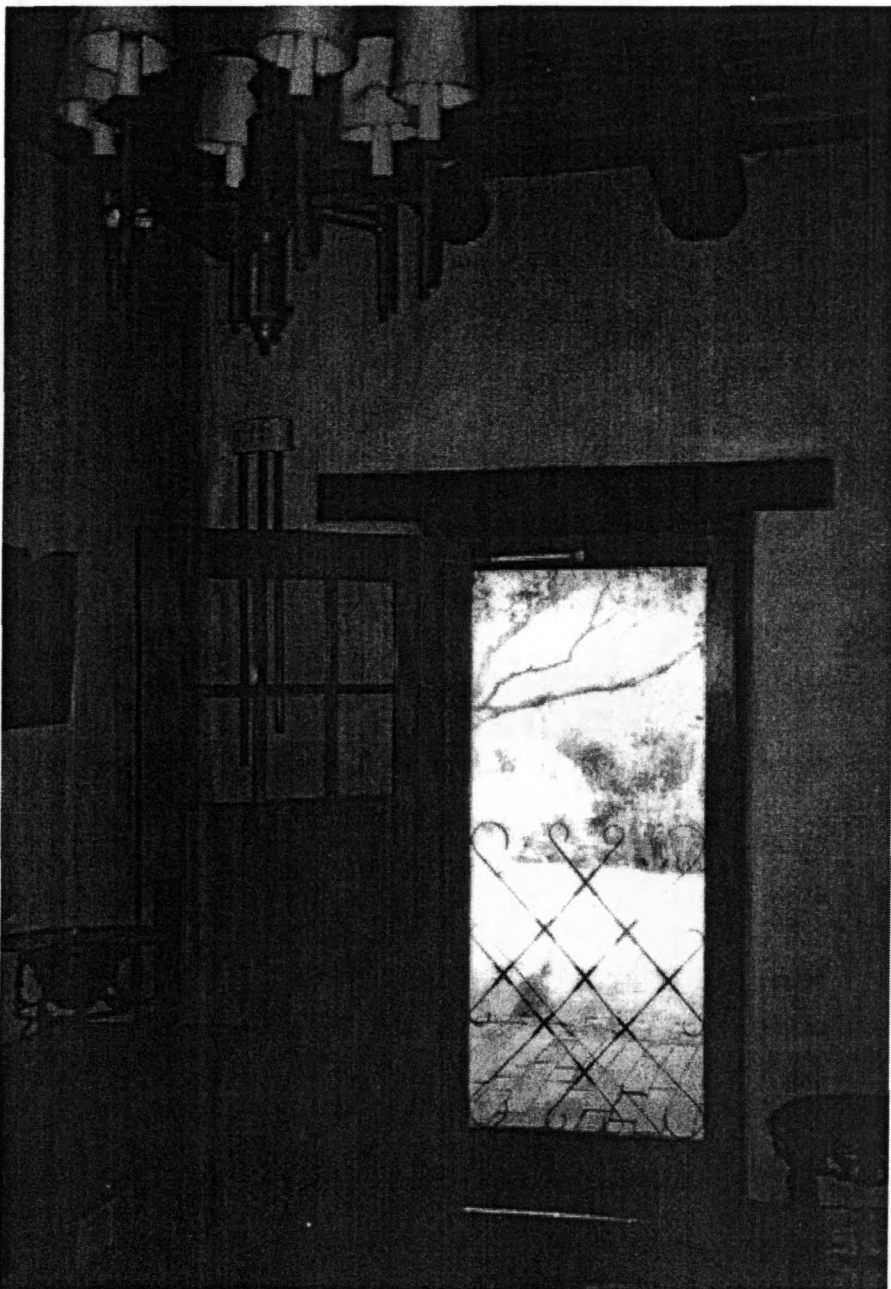
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Deep Well Ranch  
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PHOTO #20 (Neg # DWR-26): Interior entry door from zaguan looking East



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Deep Well Ranch  
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PHOTO #21 (Neg # DWR-22): Interior living room fireplace looking West



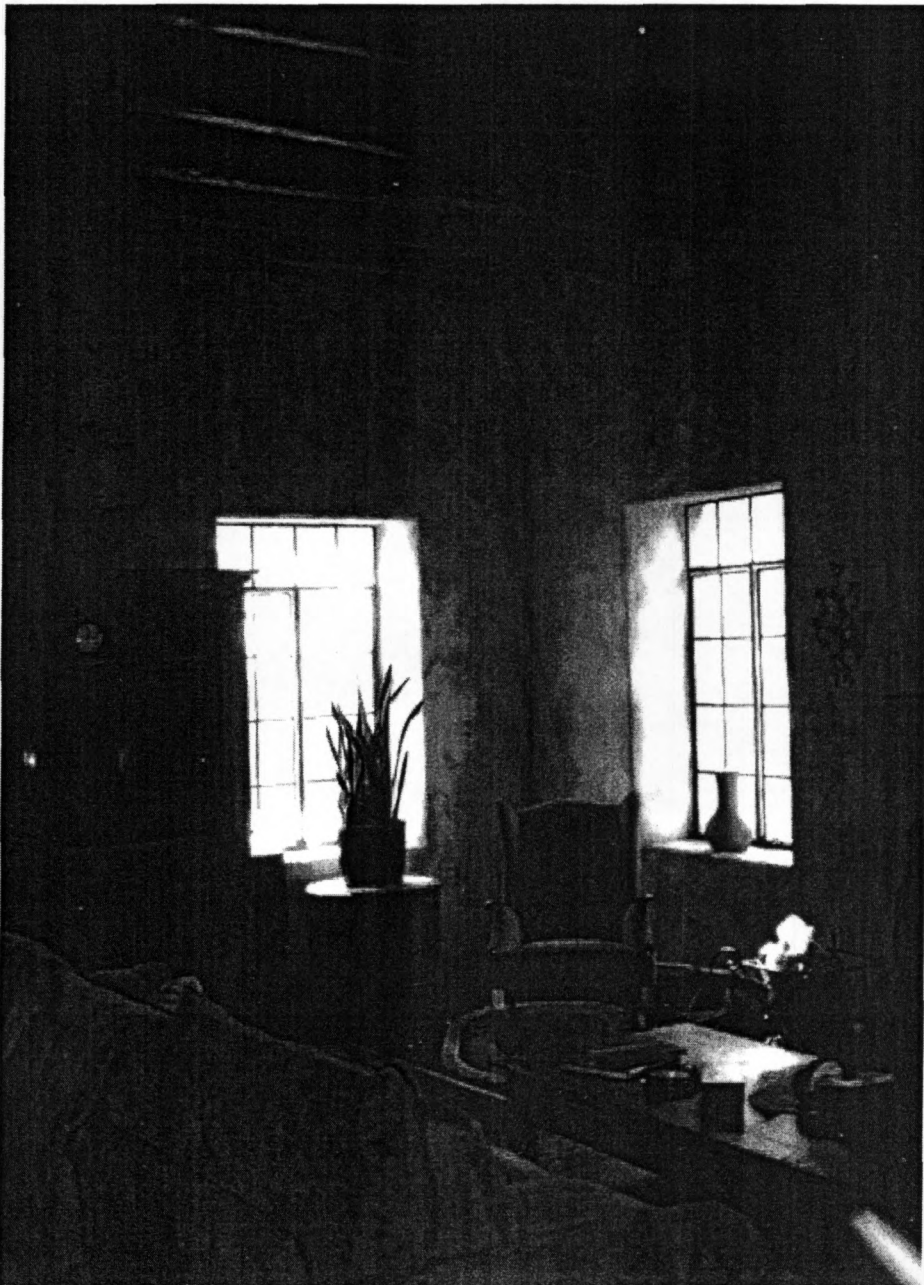
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Deep Well Ranch  
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PHOTO #22 (Neg # DWR-23): Interior living room looking SE



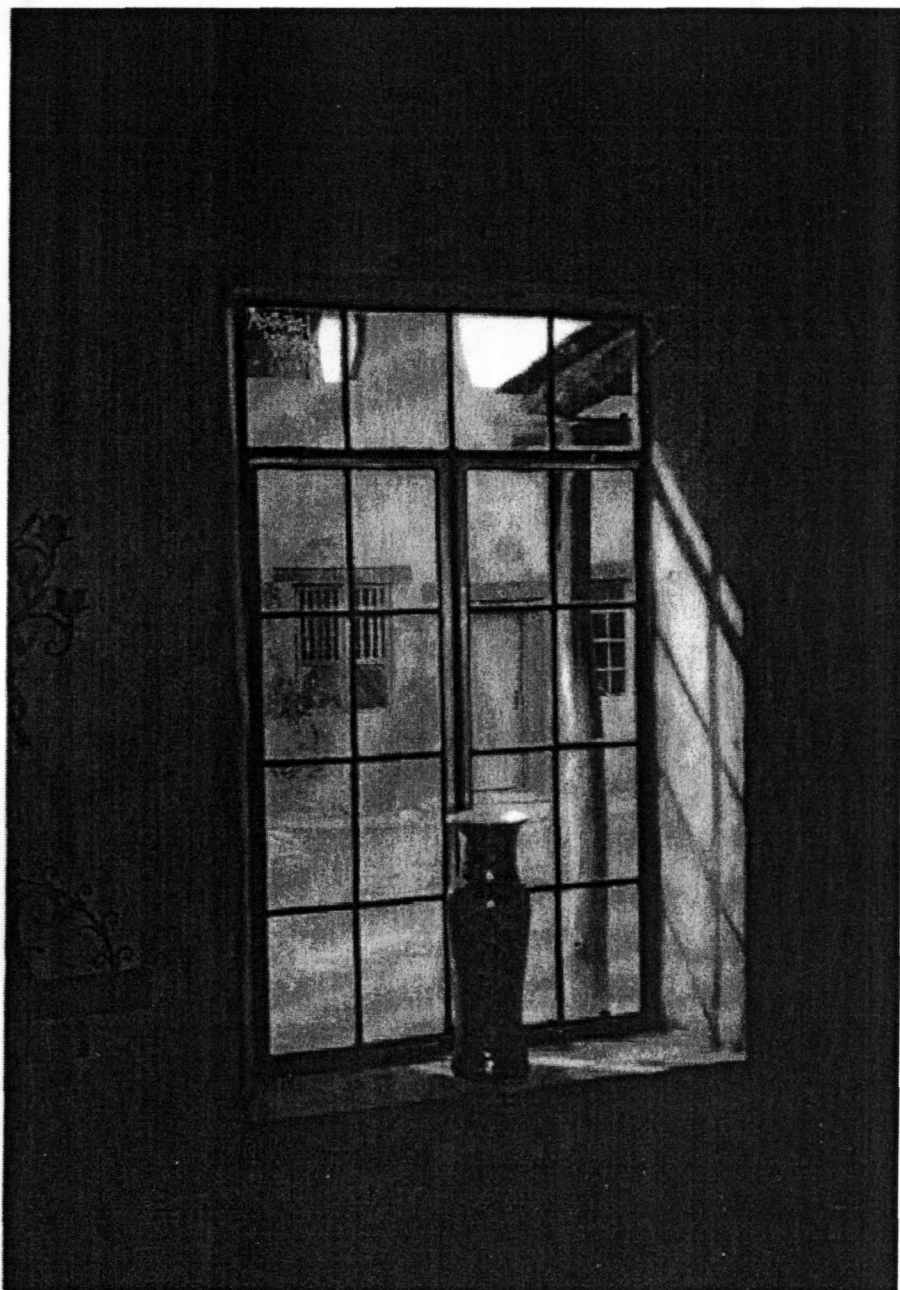
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Deep Well Ranch  
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PHOTO #23 (Neg # DWR-24): Interior living room window to Patio looking NW



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Deep Well Ranch  
Pima County, Arizona

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PHOTO #24 (Neg # DWR-25): Interior living room ceiling with vigas and saguaro rib latillas



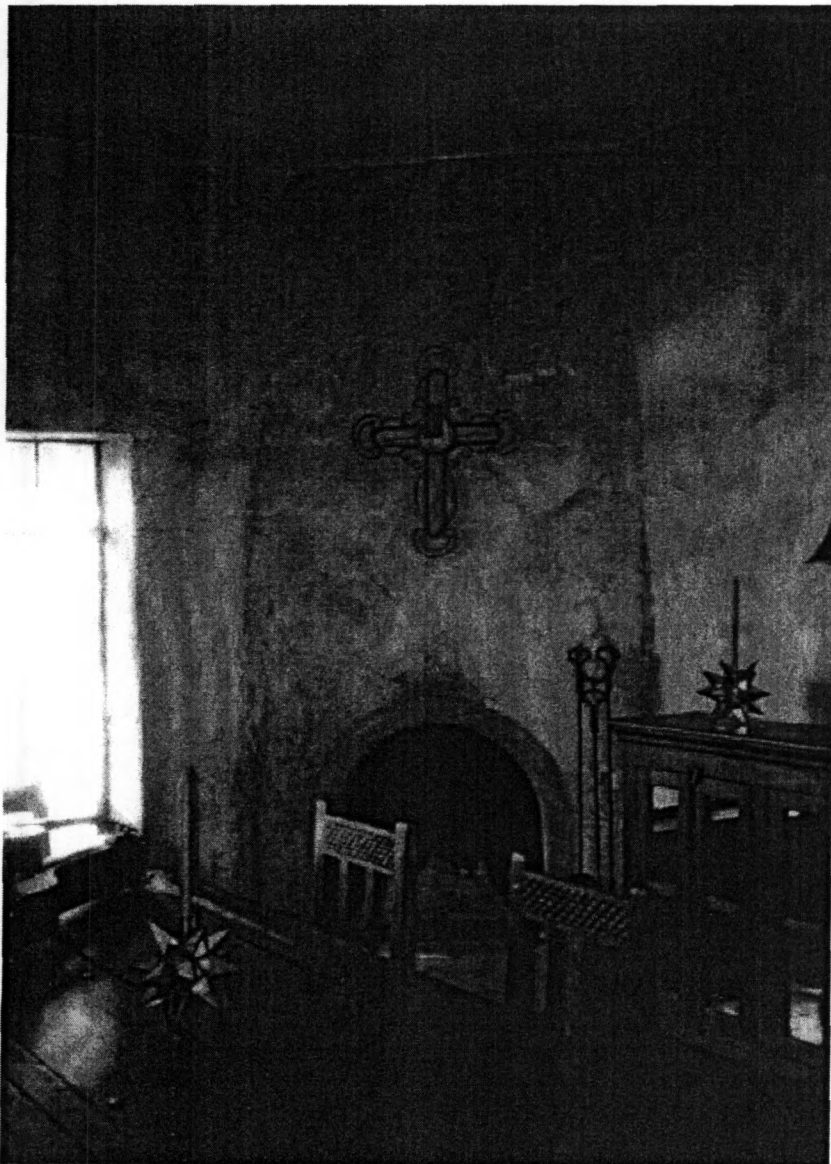
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PHOTO #25 (Neg # DWR-21): Interior dining room fireplace looking SE



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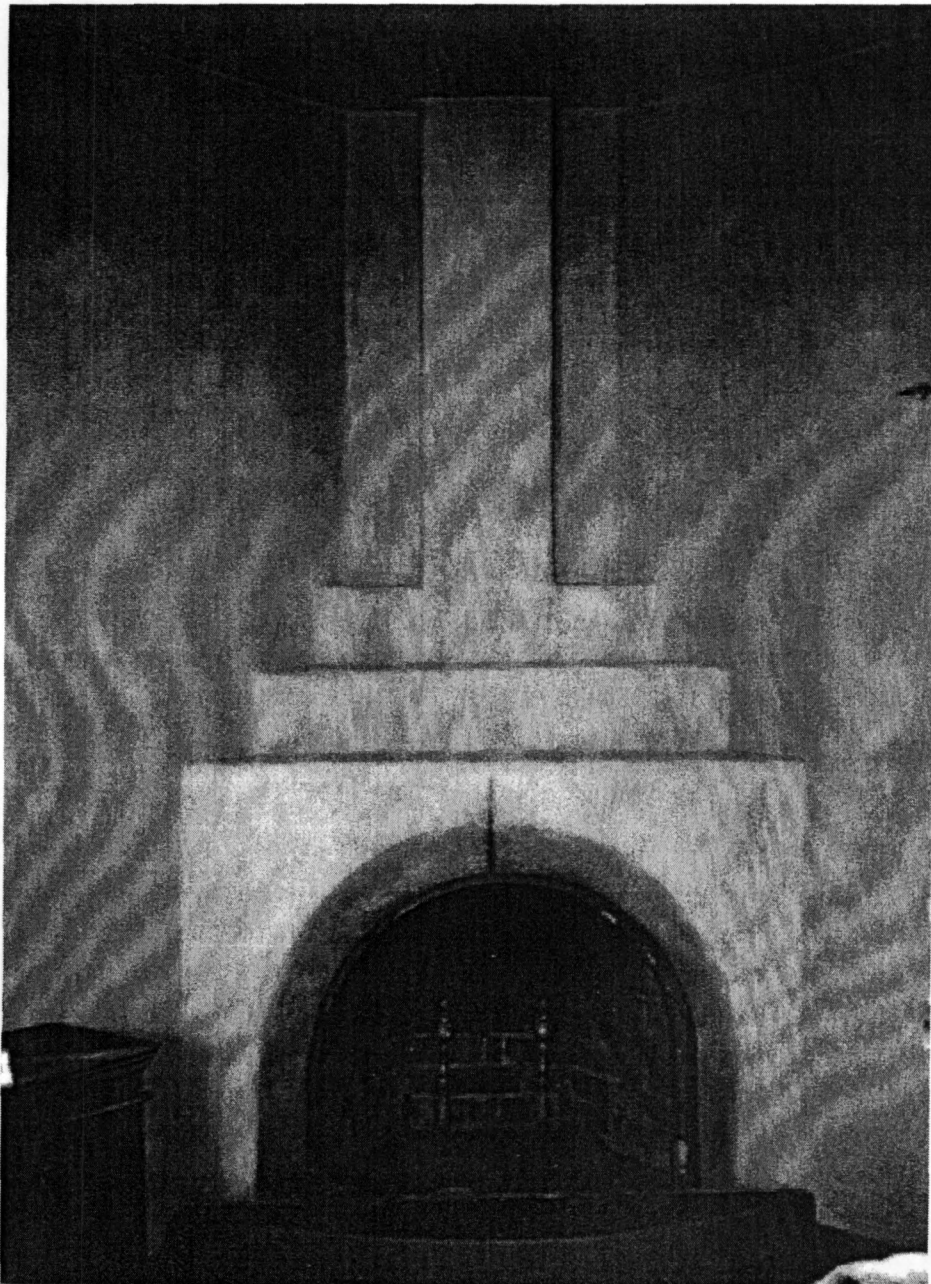
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PHOTO #26 (Neg # DWR-19): Interior bedroom #2 fireplace looking NE





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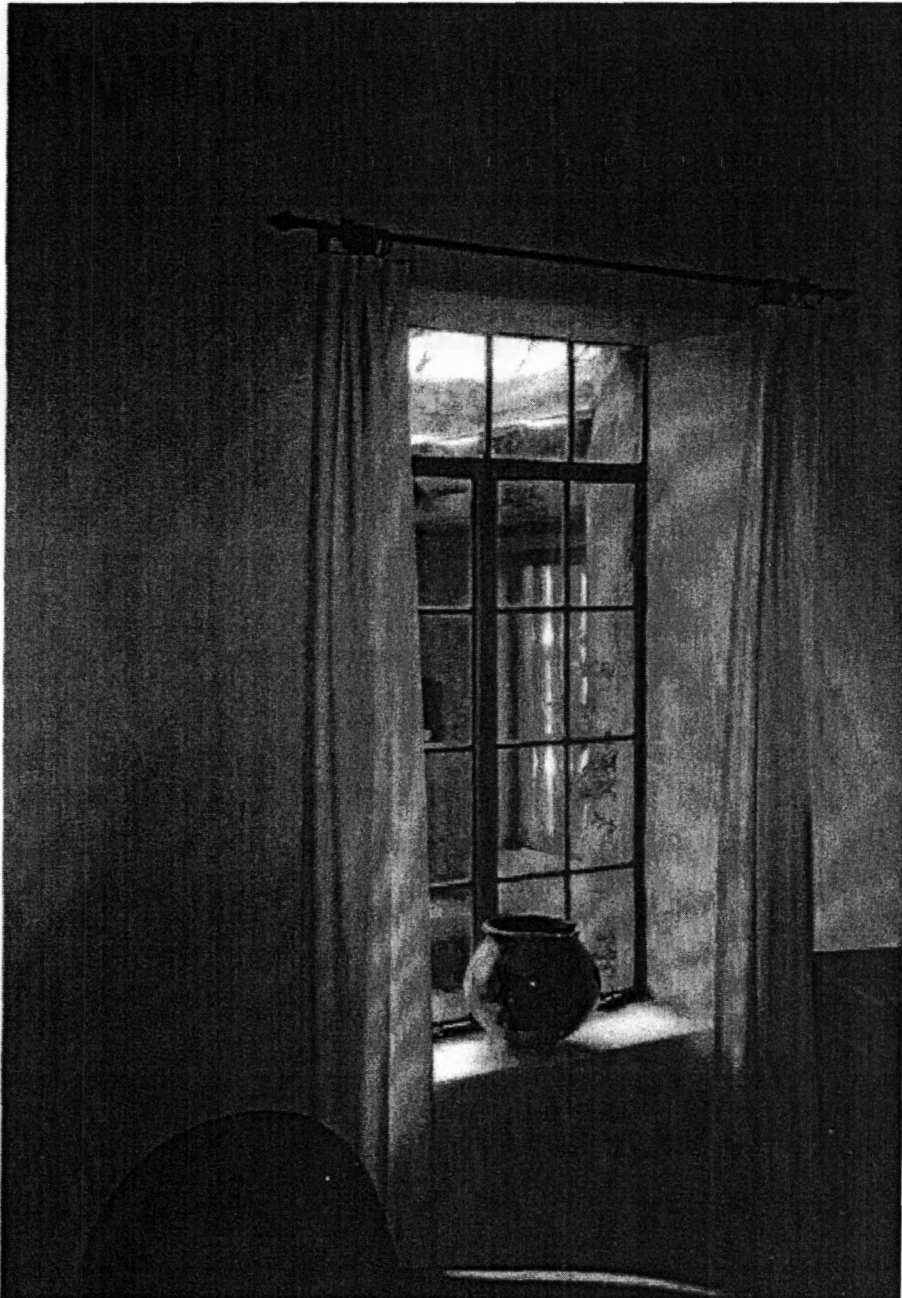
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Deep Well Ranch  
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PHOTO #27 (Neg # DWR-16): Interior bedroom #1 window to Patio looking SE



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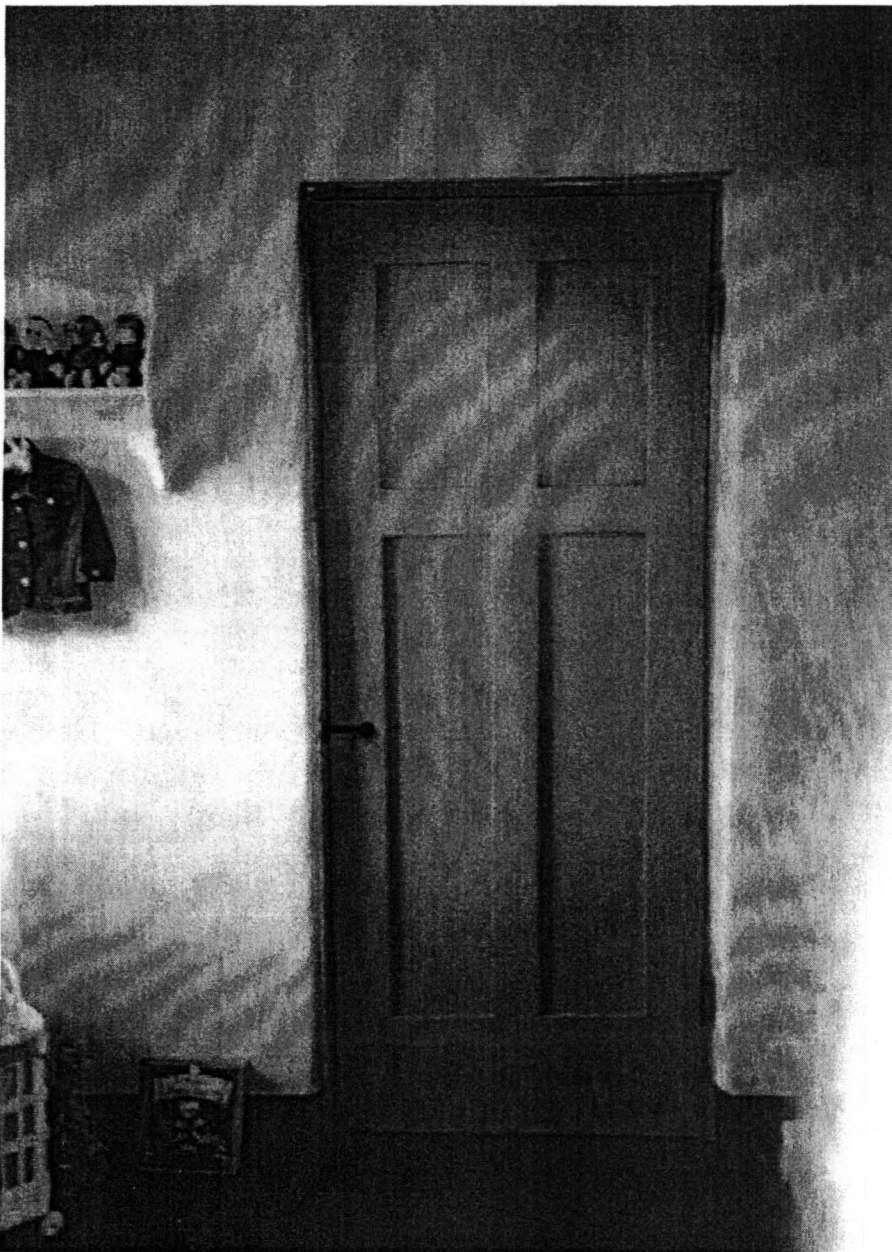
## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Deep Well Ranch  
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PHOTO #28 (Neg # DWR-17): Typical interior door



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Deep Well Ranch  
Pima County, Arizona

PHOTO #29 (Neg # DWR-20): Interior butler's pantry built-in cabinetry looking East



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Deep Well Ranch  
Pima County, Arizona

PHOTO #30 (Neg # DWR-9): Wooden window shutter on patio façade of West Building looking West



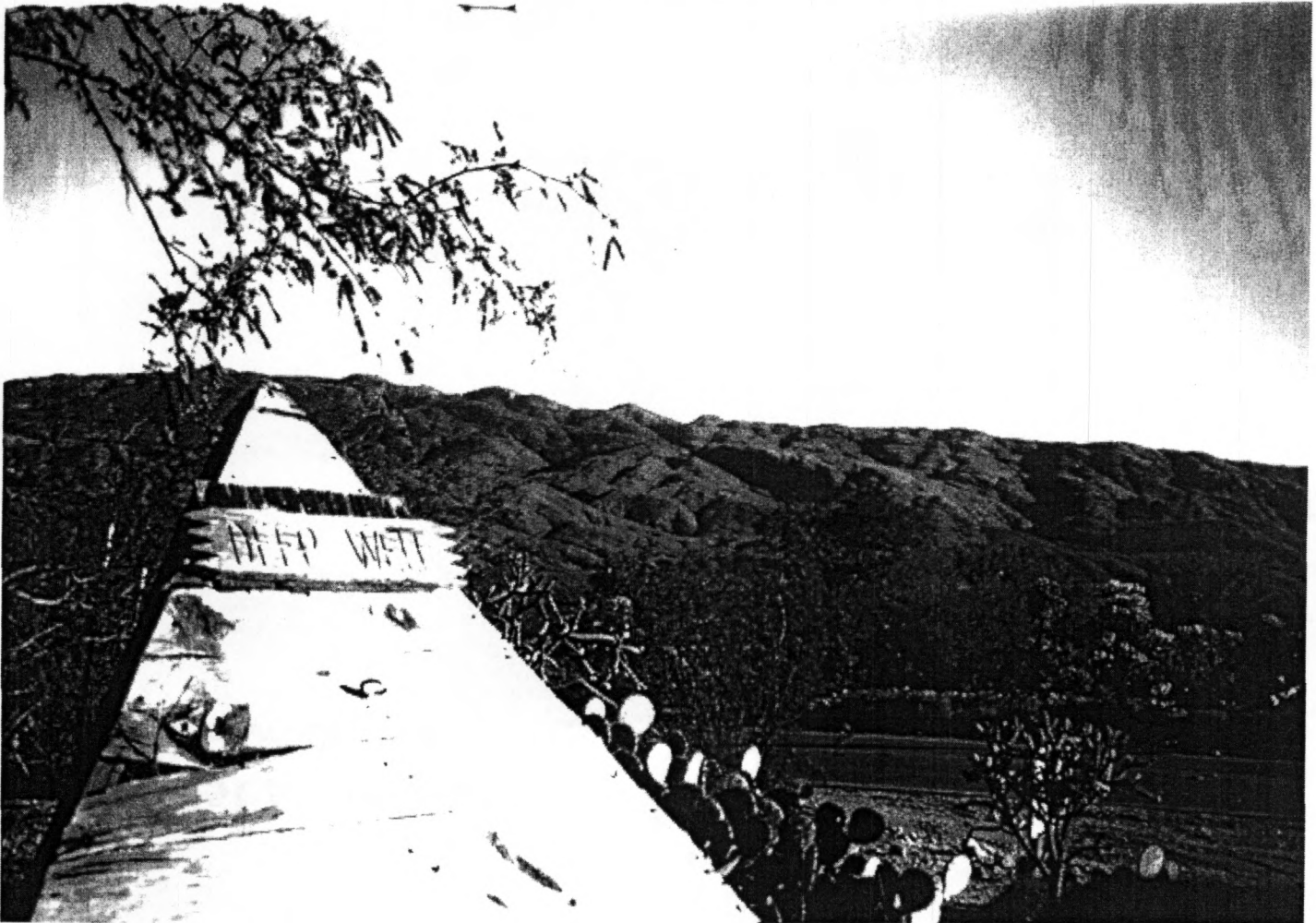
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Deep Well Ranch  
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PHOTO #31 (Neg # DWR-2-17): Ranch entrance sign at cattleguard near Reddington Road, looking SE.



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Deep Well Ranch  
Pima County, Arizona

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PHOTO #32 (Neg # DWR-2-1): Entry road to ranch house, looking North



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Deep Well Ranch  
Pima County, Arizona

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PHOTO #33 (Neg # DWR-2-5): Road from Pumphouse looking toward Ranch House, looking South.



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Deep Well Ranch  
Pima County, Arizona

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PHOTO #34 (Neg # DWR-2-12): Outbuildings looking NW (ineligible due to renovations).





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Deep Well Ranch  
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PHOTO #35 (Neg # DWR-2-13): Outbuilding currently used as residence looking NW (ineligible due to renovations)



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Deep Well Ranch  
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PHOTO #36 (Neg # DWR-2-3): Pumphouse (l) and storage tank (r) looking NW (ineligible)



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Deep Well Ranch  
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HISTORIC PHOTO #1: "R.P. Bass Home by AGR, 1932" Patio portal (photograph courtesy of Arizona Historical Society/Southern Arizona Division, Rockfellow Collection, #96020)



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HISTORIC PHOTO #2: "R.P. Bass Home by AGR, 1932" Oblique view looking SE (photograph courtesy of Arizona Historical Society/Southern Arizona Division, Rockfellow Collection, #96016)



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HISTORIC PHOTO #3: "R.P. Bass Home by AGR, 1932" South facade looking NW (photograph courtesy of Arizona Historical Society/Southern Arizona Division, Rockfellow Collection, #96018)



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Deep Well Ranch  
Pima County, Arizona

HISTORIC PHOTO #4: "R.P. Bass Home by AGR, 1932" Architect Annie Graham Rockfellow in front of Patio entry gate (photograph courtesy of Arizona Historical Society/Southern Arizona Division, Rockfellow Collection, #96021)



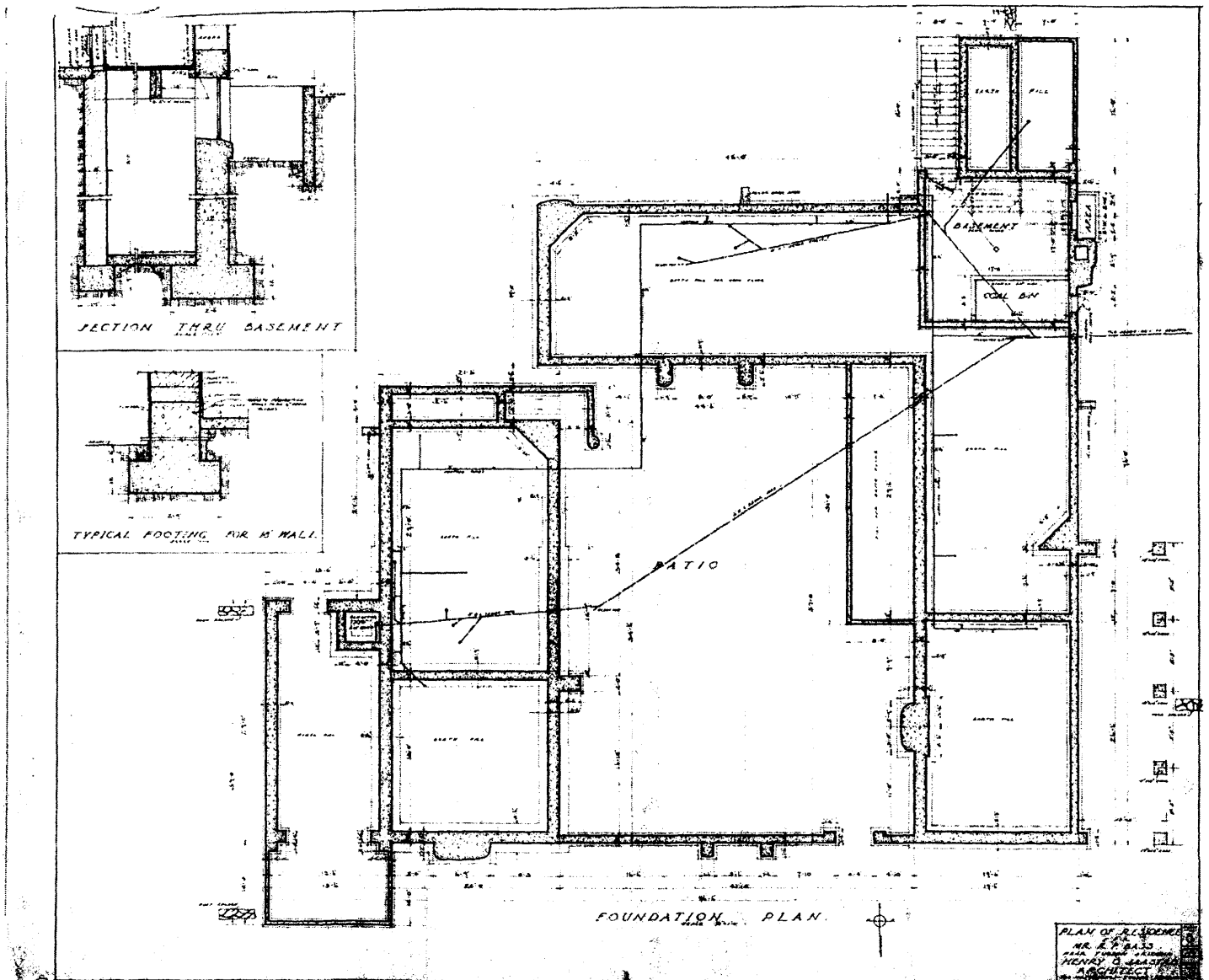
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Deep Well Ranch  
Pima County, Arizona

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING #1: Foundation Plan (drawing courtesy of Arizona Architectural Archives, Jaastad Collection, Project #167)



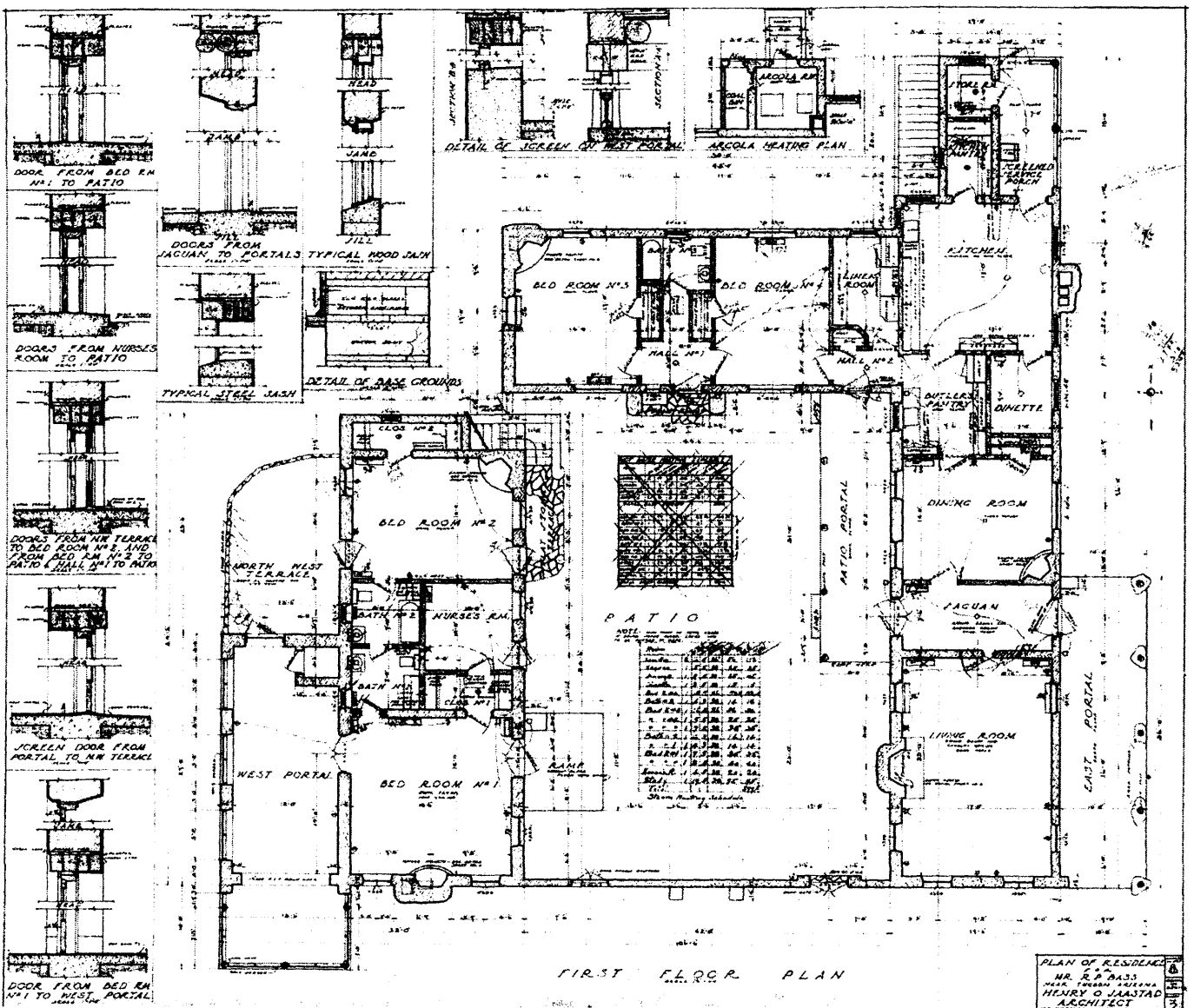
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**ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING #2: First Floor Plan (drawing courtesy of Arizona Architectural Archives, Jaastad Collection, Project #167)**





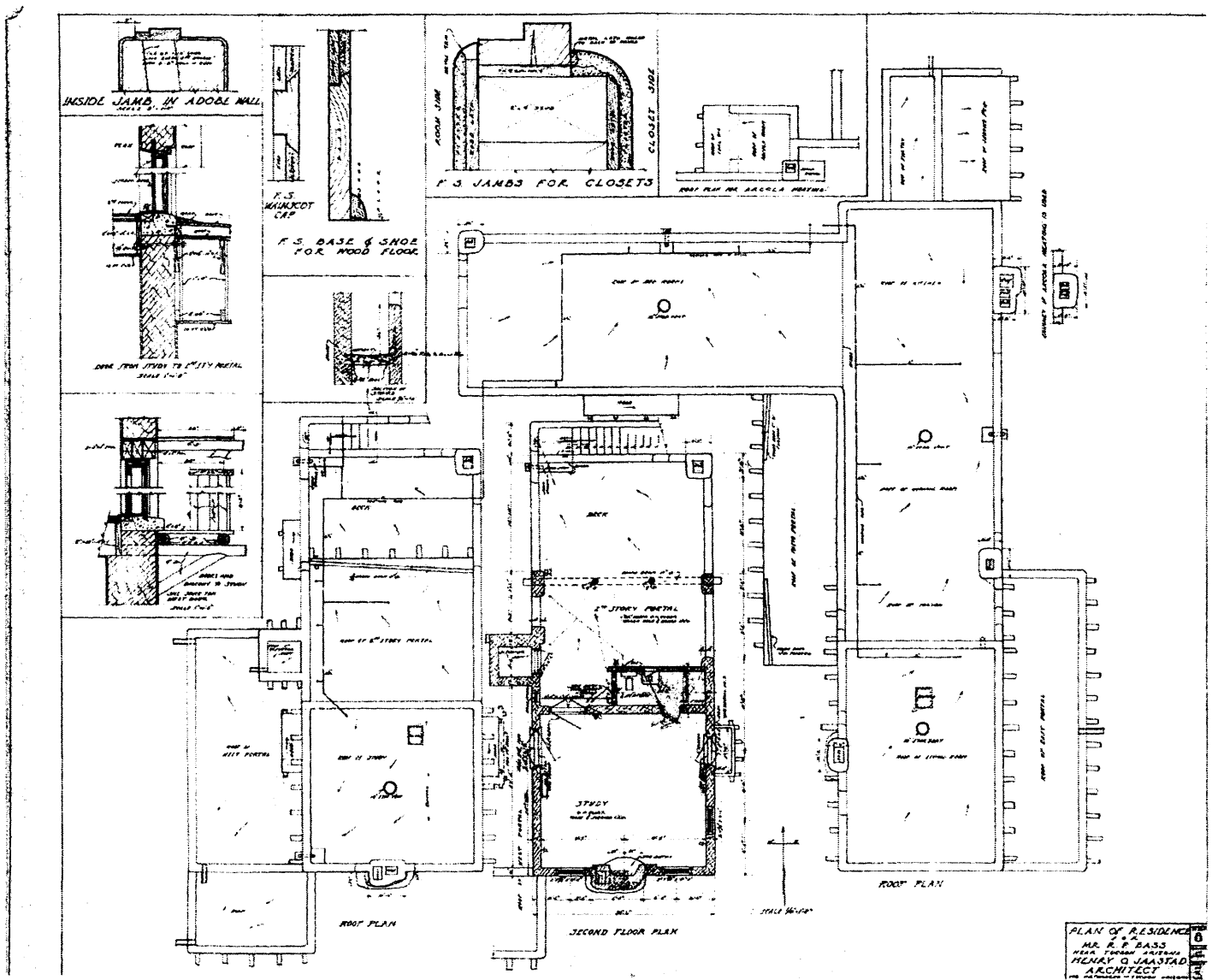
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ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING #3: Second Floor and Roof Plan (drawing courtesy of Arizona Architectural Archives, Jaastad Collection, Project #167)



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ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING #4: North, East and South Elevations (drawing courtesy of Arizona Architectural Archives, Jaastad Collection, Project #167)



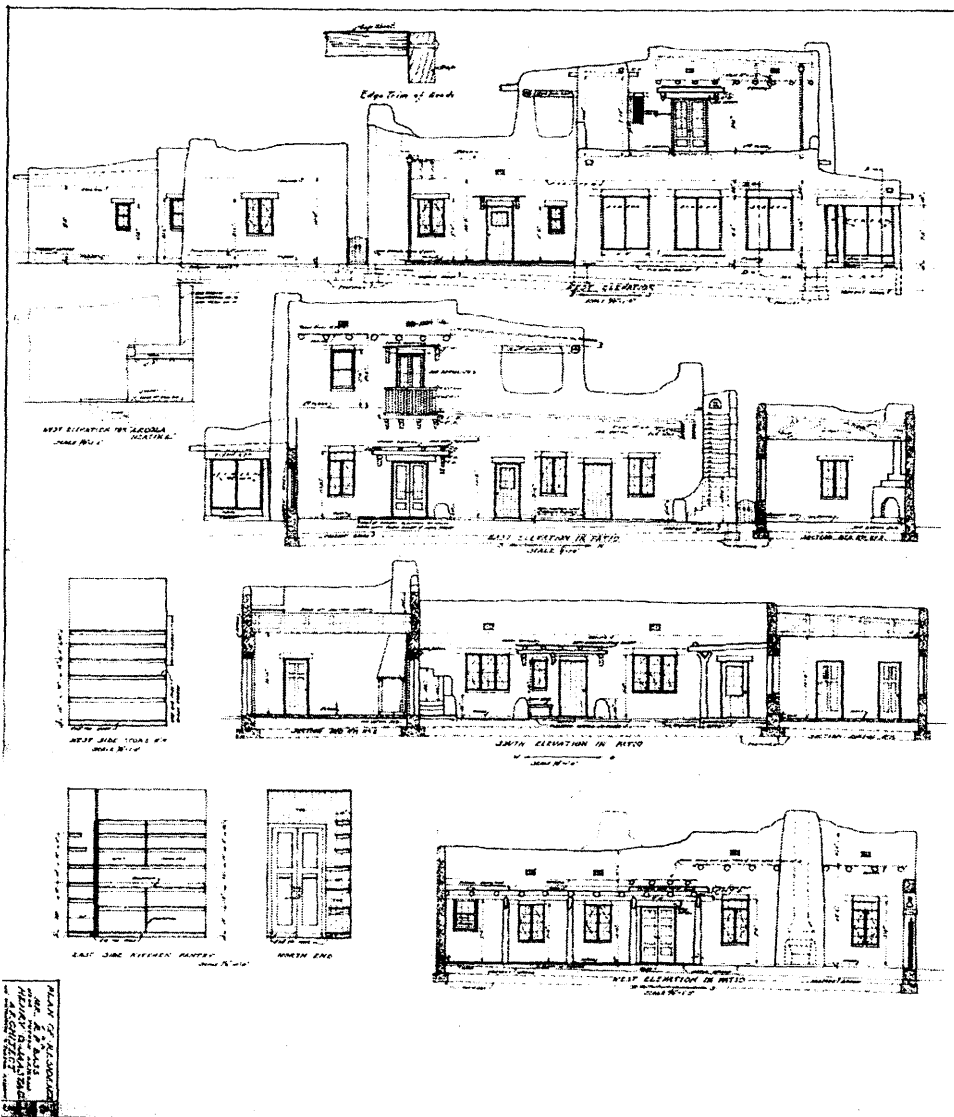
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Deep Well Ranch  
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ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING #5: West and Patio Elevations with sections (drawing courtesy of Arizona Architectural Archives, Jaastad Collection, Project #167)



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ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING #6: Fireplace details (drawing courtesy of Arizona Architectural Archives, Jaastad Collection, Project #167)

