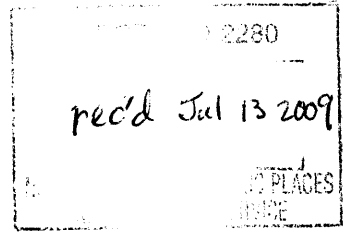


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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

=====

1. Name of Property

=====

historic name Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape

other names/site number Roy P. Drachman-Agua Caliente Regional Park

=====

2. Location

=====

street & number 12325 East Roger Road not for publication N/A

city or town Tucson vicinity X

state Arizona code AZ county Pima code 019 zip code 85749

=====

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

=====

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

James W. Garrison 9 JULY 2009
Signature of certifying official Date

ARIZONA STATE PARKS
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain):

James McCulland July 14, 2009

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	buildings
<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>23</u>	<u>18</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register none

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

Cattle Ranching in Arizona, 1540-1950; Arizona Cattle Ranching in the Modern Era, 1945-1970

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

- Cat: Agriculture/Subsistence
- Recreation and Culture
- Domestic

- Sub: animal facility
- agricultural field
- irrigation facility
- outdoor recreation
- single dwelling
- secondary structure

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Landscape
Recreation and Culture

Sub: park
outdoor recreation

=====

7. Description

=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Vernacular

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete, Concrete (Masonry Unit)
roof Wood (Shingle), Metal, Asphalt
walls Wood (Weatherboard), Brick, Stucco, Adobe
other _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.) See Continuation Sheet.

=====

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.)

- 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.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture
Entertainment/Recreation

Period of Significance 1873-1959

Significant Dates N/A

Significant Person (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Unknown

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

See continuation sheet for Section 8.

=====

9. Major Bibliographical References

=====

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

See continuation sheet for Section 9.

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 # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government (Pima County Cultural Resources Office, Tucson, Arizona)
- University
- Other

Name of repositories: Arizona Historical Society, Tucson, Arizona

=====

10. Geographical Data

=====

Acreage of Property 100.05

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	_____	_____	_____	3	_____	_____

2 _____ 4 _____

X See continuation sheet for Section 10.

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

See continuation sheet for Section 10.

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

See continuation sheet for Section 10.

=====
11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Janet Parkhurst, architect, and James Ayres, historical archaeologist; revised by Carrie J. Gregory, architectural historian

organization [Revisions completed by] Statistical Research, Inc. date January 12, 2009

street & number 6099 E. Speedway Blvd. telephone (520) 721-4309

city or town Tucson state AZ zip code 85712

=====
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 (Map 1)
- A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources (Map 2)
- A **location map** for photographs taken on April 15 and 17, 2008 (Map 3)

Drawings

- Architectural drawing of Main House in 1999 (Drawing 1)
- Architectural drawing of Caretaker's Cottage in 1993 (Drawing 2)

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

=====
Property Owner
=====

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

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 1

Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona

7. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape consists of 100.05 acres in Pima County, Arizona (Maps 1 and 2). Located in the southeastern portion of the state, the property lies in the foothills of the Santa Catalina Mountains between Agua Caliente Wash, a major watershed that crosses the property along the extreme northwest corner, and the western end of Agua Caliente Hills on the east. It is located approximately 19 miles east-northeast of downtown Tucson. The property is bounded on the south by Roger Road, on the west by Soldier Trail (a historical route), on the north by Prospect Lane, and on the east by private land. Low-density residential development rings the property. Nestled adjacent to the eastern low hills, the property has a spectacular view north to the Santa Catalina Mountains. Views of the adjacent residential developments are buffered by dense vegetation. Pima County purchased the property encompassing the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape in 1984 and added it to its Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation Department as the Roy P. Drachman–Agua Caliente Regional Park.

Cattle ranching has a long history in Arizona. The physical traces of that history—the districts, houses, outbuildings, corrals, fences, grazing lands, agricultural fields, and many other features associated with ranching—are found throughout Arizona and are the subject of two recent statewide Multiple Property Documentation Forms: *Cattle Ranching in Arizona, 1540–1950* (Collins 2002) and *Arizona Cattle Ranching in the Modern Era, 1945–1970* (Collins 2007). The present nomination relies on both the general historic context developed for the Multiple Property Documentation Forms and the property types that it establishes. Collins defines the Ranch Landscape as “the broadest category of ranch-related properties” (2002:F92).

General Description of the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape

The Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape, comprising the entity known today as Roy P. Drachman–Agua Caliente Regional Park, is a unique portion of rural land near Tucson, Arizona. Originally settled by Peter B. Bain in 1873, Agua Caliente Ranch lay outside the 2-year-old incorporated village of Tucson. Bain started a cattle operation, supported by a pair of natural springs (hot and cold), but sold the property in 1875 to James P. Fuller, who successfully developed the property. He began with cattle ranching and erected adobe buildings and improved the natural springs. Naturally vegetated, peripheral land was used for cattle grazing. Fuller also created an irrigation system using the springs and constructed ponds to water orchards, alfalfa fields, and gardens, raising produce to sell in Tucson. Fuller’s produce business was the first successful attempt in Tucson to provide vegetables and fruit to consumers on a commercial scale. In addition to the ranching and agricultural activities, Fuller successfully developed the hot springs as a local health resort or recreation spot. The expansion from cattle ranching into commercial horticulture and public resort facilities made the Agua Caliente Ranch different from other pre-1900 Tucson Basin spreads.

Although James P. Fuller died in 1882, subsequent owners (approximately 17 of them) continued the industries he developed, constructing additional buildings and ponds, the most prominent features of the property. Besides Fuller, the most noteworthy owners were Gibson and Alice Hazard (1935–1947) and Mr. and Mrs. Art Filiatrault (1951–1959). Ranching ceased at Agua Caliente in 1959, and from that time through 1984, the property experienced a period of neglect, as only caretakers resided on site. During this time, some features, like the original citrus orchard and various buildings and structures, fell into disrepair or were demolished. Built features that remained on the

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Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona

property when it was purchased by Pima County in 1984 included three of the primary domestic buildings from the ranch and all of the ponds. Since 1984, the property has served as a park for public recreation and education.

The Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape consists of a 100.05-acre core of the original ranch, which includes the Spring site and Pool; the residential core; the ponds that were used for irrigation, recreation, and retention; the retired orchard and agricultural field; and a variety of other ranching- and agriculture-related features. The remaining buildings from the period of significance are related to ranching and include the Main House (1873–1952), Bunkhouse (ca. 1920s), and Caretaker's Cottage (1940–1951). These three buildings were rehabilitated per the Secretary of Interior's standards for park educational purposes between 2003 and 2004. Eight dry and wet ponds dating from the late 1870s to ca. the 1960s are being preserved. Additional ranching and agricultural features on the property include an irrigation system with standpipes, valves, and gates; water conveyance features, such as a stream, ditches, dams, and a pipeline; and ranching features, such as fencing, troughs, and cattle guards. The property also holds prehistoric and historical-period archaeological sites, but no standing ruins.

Modifications by Pima County resulting from the change of use include a dirt road/path system (for pedestrian and park-vehicle use only) around the ponds and an access road, parking lot, Maintenance Building (2004), and Restroom Building (1988) in the eastern half of the property near the residential core and the main pond. The additions are compatible with the historic landscape. The dirt road/path system follows the natural contours of the property and is not obtrusive to the historic landscape. The access road, for the most part, follows the dirt entry road that existed upon Pima County's purchase of the property. The parking was placed at the outside edge of the historic core. The new buildings are designed to be compatible. They have low massing and roof pitches similar to the original buildings and are clad in sand-colored stucco. Their design and placement is unobtrusive to the landscape. The master plan for the park recommends that

[d]esign elements and facilities [are] to be responsive to the regional, cultural, climatic, ethnic and historical setting of the Agua Caliente Region. Structures and remnants of archaeological and historical value will be preserved and enhanced or integrated into the park design and program whenever possible (Lloyd et al. 1989:24)

As discussed in more detail in Section 8 of this nomination, the period of significance for the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape is 1873–1959. The beginning of the period corresponds to the year the Agua Caliente Ranch was established as a cattle ranch; the end of the period corresponds to the year that cattle ranching ceased on the property. See Photographs 1 and 2 for aerial photographs taken in 1960 of the core part of the property. The Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape retains sufficient integrity to reflect the historic associations that it attained during its period of significance.

Methods

The development of this registration form for the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape follows the guidelines of four publications:

1. *How to Complete the National Register Form*. National Park Service National Register Bulletin. (McClelland 1997)
2. *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*. National Park Service National Register Bulletin. (McClelland et al. 1999)

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Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona

3. "Introduction: Beyond Bricks and Mortar; Evaluating and Documenting Landscapes for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places," in *Historic Landscape Resource Manual* (McClelland 1999)
4. *Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques*. National Park Service. (Page et al. 2005)

The description of resources (contributing and noncontributing) within the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape integrates two registration processes.

1. Categorization of landscape characteristics as initially defined by the National Park Service (McClelland 1999) and later amended (Page et al. 2005), whereby each resource is described as one of the following characteristics: natural systems and features, spatial organization, land use, cultural traditions, cluster arrangement, circulation, topography, vegetation, buildings and structures, constructed water features, small-scale features, views and vistas, and archeological sites.
2. Classification of each resource as one of the defined property types from the Multiple Property Documentation Forms on cattle ranching in Arizona (Collins 2002, 2007), whereby ranch-related features are classified as ranch landscapes; ranch districts; ranch houses; auxiliary ranch buildings and structures; agricultural fields, orchards, and other agricultural features; stockyards; line camps; watering facilities and windmills; fences and cattle guards; or miscellaneous features. The property types used in this nomination are based on the ones suggested by Collins (2002, 2007), with minor additions. The Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape does not include stockyards or line camps, so they will not be discussed any further.

To accommodate each of the registration processes applicable to this property, each resource within Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape was first classified according to property type (if applicable) and then categorized as a landscape characteristic. The following narrative describing resources of Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape is hierarchically arranged by landscape characteristic, property type, and existing condition, history, and integrity for contributing and noncontributing resources.

The original nomination form for Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape was submitted in October 2003 and authored by Janet Parkhurst, R.A., and James Ayres, M.A., of Harris Environmental Group, Tucson, Arizona. Revisions are based on comments received from the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places. This revised document is primarily based on the original nomination form (Parkhurst and Ayres 2003), architectural reports by CDG Architects (1993a, 1993b), the master plan for the park (Lloyd et al. 1989), and an intensive pedestrian survey completed by SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) (Twilling et al. 2002). Additional archival or primary research was not conducted, but a reconnaissance-level landscape survey was conducted in April 2008 of the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape. Map 3 provides photograph locations for pictures taken April 15 and 17, 2008.

Characteristics of the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape

1. Natural Systems and Features

The Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape is located within the Arizona Upland subdivision of the Sonoran Desert portion of the Basin and Range Province, a physiographic region that includes the western and southern portions of Arizona, adjacent portions of southern California, southern New Mexico, and the Mexican state of Sonora.

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Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona

The Basin and Range Province is characterized by generally northwest-southeast-trending mountain ranges, with elevations from a few hundred to more than 10,000 feet. The ranges rise abruptly from alluvial valleys and broad basins, such as the Tucson Basin. The Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape is at the far northeastern edge of the Tucson Basin, where the Agua Caliente Hills rise on the east, meeting the spectacular Santa Catalina Mountains on the north. The highest peak in the Santa Catalina Mountains is Mount Lemmon, at an elevation of 9,157 feet above mean sea level. Agua Caliente Wash, an ephemeral stream that flows during heavy seasonal precipitation, crosses the northwestern corner of the property.

Agua Caliente Spring is located in the southeastern portion of the property. The spring originates beneath the surface, between the gneissic rocks of the Santa Catalina Mountains and the conglomerate sediments that fill the Tucson Basin. As described in the master plan, "water flowing through the gneiss comes into contact with the surface through the existence of faults or more probably, due to the structure of the surrounding topography" (Lloyd et al. 1989:15). Although most springs in the Tucson Basin are seasonal, Agua Caliente Spring flows year round, suggesting a significant groundwater reservoir.

The climate of the Tucson Basin is desert or semidesert. The average precipitation of the Tucson Basin is 11 inches per year, with the Santa Catalina Mountains receiving about 30 inches per year. The precipitation occurs primarily in the summer as short intensive storms and in the winter as long, low intensive rains (Lloyd et al. 1989). The biotic community is Sonoran Desertscrub. Five distinct terrestrial plant community types are present within the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape: Palm Disclimax, Eucalyptus-Goodding Willow Disclimax, Salt Cedar-Four-winged Saltbush Disclimax, Riparian Woodland, and Arizona Upland. Table 1 provides a list of dominant plants, as provided in the master plan (Lloyd et al. 1989:88-90). In addition to the dominant plants, a variety of grasses, sedges, and shrubs would have provided for low-intensity cattle grazing during the ranch's active period.

The natural systems and features retain integrity. Changes in vegetation diversity and density within the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape are the result of historic modifications: ornamental plantings, agriculture, volunteer growth, and grazing. Although all of the property has been historically modified by cattle grazing, naturally vegetated areas are found on the eastern and western ends of the property (Photographs 3 and 4). There are no current threats to the natural systems and features of the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape.

Property Type: Watering Facilities and Windmills

This property type is described by Collins as "structures and places where water is taken from the ground for use by cattle or by people" (2002:F84). Under the subtype *springs*, Collins (2002) describes a spring as a naturally occurring place where water comes to the surface without the aid of pumping. He notes that springs are "tremendously valuable resource[s]" in arid Arizona (Collins 2002:F84). As it pertained to cattle ranching, the location and volume of the spring often determined the location of ranches and the extent of grazing. To be significant, registration requirements of the Multiple Property Documentation forms for Cattle Ranching in Arizona necessitate that these properties must be associated in a significant way with the context of cattle ranching. Collins explains that very few springs are individually eligible, but some springs may be eligible for listing as contributing elements to a Ranch District or Ranch Landscape (Collins 2002:F85-F86).

Agua Caliente Spring and Pool (Contributing Site)

Existing Conditions. At present, water flows from Agua Caliente Spring, a single water source. Its current estimated discharge is 50 gallons per minute. At its origination is a small collecting pool of clear water that measures approximately 8 by 10 feet (Photograph 5). A horizontal pipe at the base of the pool appears to tap into the spring.

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Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona

Table 1. Dominant Plants of Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape

Common Name	Scientific Name	Introduced Species
Alkalai sacaton	<i>Sponobolus airoides</i>	
Athel tamarisk	<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	X
Barrel cactus	<i>Ferocactus wislizenii</i>	
Burrobush	<i>Hymenoclea monogyra</i>	
Burweed	<i>Isocoma tenuisecta</i>	
Cane cholla	<i>Opuntia spinosior</i>	
Catclaw acacia	<i>Acacia greggi</i>	
Cattail	<i>Typha domingens</i>	
Chain fruit cholla	<i>Opuntia fulgida</i>	
Christmas cactus	<i>Opuntia leptocaulis</i>	
Climbing milkweed	<i>Sarcostemma cyanchoides</i>	
Creosote bush	<i>Larrea tridentata</i>	
Desert broom	<i>Baccharis sarothroides</i>	
Desert hackberry	<i>Celtis pallida</i>	
Desert honeysuckle	<i>Anisacanthus thurberi</i>	
Desert willow	<i>Chilopsis linearis</i>	
Engelmann prickly pear	<i>Opuntia phaecantha</i>	
Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>	X
Fishhook cactus	<i>Mammillaria spp.</i>	
Foothill paloverde	<i>Cercidium microphyllum</i>	
Fremont cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>	
Goodding willow	<i>Salix gooddingii</i>	
Grey thorn	<i>Ziziphus obtusifolia</i>	
Indian tea	<i>Ephedra trifurca</i>	
Muhly	<i>Muhlenburgia spp.</i>	
Mimosa	<i>Mimosa spp.</i>	
Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	X
Osage orange	<i>Maciura pornifera</i>	X
Palm	<i>Washingtonia spp.</i>	X
Pappus grass	<i>Pappaphorum mucronulatum</i>	
Purple three-awn	<i>Aristida purpurea</i>	
Rabbitfoot grass	<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	X
Russian thistle	<i>Salsola kall</i>	X

continued on next page

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Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona

Common Name	Scientific Name	Introduced Species
Saguaro	<i>Carnegiea gigantea</i>	
Saltbush	<i>Atriplex canescens</i>	
Salt cedar	<i>Tamarix chinensis</i>	X
Saw grass	<i>Cladium californicum</i>	
Seep-weed	<i>Suaeda spp.</i>	
Spike rush	<i>Eleocharis spp.</i>	
Sweet clover	<i>Melilotus spp.</i>	
Velvet ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	
Velvet mesquite	<i>Prosopis velutina</i>	
Whitehorn acacia	<i>Acacia constricta</i>	
Wolfberry	<i>Lycium spp.</i>	

From this pool, the water flows westward in a small stream (Spring Stream) to Pond A/C. Adjacent to and north of the pool are eight cut-rock steps that lead down the bank to the Agua Caliente Spring and Pool.

History. In its original state, it was a pair of springs, hot and cold. It fed the *cienea* (a marsh) in the vicinity. Its original discharge rate is unknown. Historic occupants of the ranch utilized the spring for ranching, agriculture, residential, and recreational purposes. In 1881, its temperature was 88°F. In 1888–1889, its temperature was 100°F. In 1901, it had an annual flow of 50 miner’s inches, and in 1910, its temperature was 86°F. In an attempt to increase flow, the spring was dynamited when the Hazard family owned the ranch from 1935 to 1947. This had the unintended consequence of changing it from a dual hot and cold spring with a combined flow of 350–500 gallons per minute to a single lukewarm spring producing 200 gallons per minute. Between 1947 and 1951, the temperature ranged from 90°F to 96°F, and water discharged at 250 gallons per minute. In 1984, the water temperature was 92°F, and the discharge rate was 250 gallons per minute. In 1989, the water temperature was 87°F. In July 2000, the spring stopped for the first time since its discovery. Once monsoonal rains began that same summer, the spring began flowing again (Steve Frazier, Senior Lead Maintenance at Roy P. Drachman–Agua Caliente Regional Park [SLM], personal communication, 2008).

Integrity. The Agua Caliente Spring and Pool exhibits integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. There are no current threats to its integrity. It is a contributing resource to the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape.

Spring Stream (Contributing Site)

Existing Conditions. The Spring Stream originates at the Agua Caliente Spring and Pool and flows into Pond A/C. It flows west within sandy embankments that curve gently through a dense zone of several varieties of volunteer palm trees (Photograph 6). It is more than 350 feet long and widens as it approaches Pond A/C. Near the pond, the stream flows through a pipe beneath an asphalt-paved pedestrian bridge (Bridge 1). Just before it reaches Pond A/C, the Spring Stream flows over a small, historic concrete dam (Dam).

History. The existing eastern segment of the Spring Stream is likely very close to being in its original state, with the exception of the addition of two built features (Bridge 1 and Dam), neither of which severely impedes its flow. The

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western segment of the Spring Stream, which took water to the *cienea*, was demolished with the construction of Pond A, the earliest pond. Historic occupants of the ranch utilized the water for ranching, agriculture, residential, and recreational purposes.

Integrity. The Spring Stream exhibits integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. There are no current threats to its integrity. It is a contributing resource to the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape.

2. Spatial Organization

The spatial organization of the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape is directly associated with the utilization of the natural systems and features by people, as the natural systems and features of the property directly influenced the placement of ranching and agricultural operations. The original 160 acres purchased for cattle operations included Agua Caliente Spring, which provided a natural water source for livestock. The original quarter section appears to have included the eastern quarter of today's Roy P. Drachman-Agua Caliente Regional Park. The first pond (Pond A), constructed in the 1870s, was placed at a point downstream from the Agua Caliente Spring and Pool, retaining the flowing water for livestock. The grazing lands surrounding the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape are said to have extended north to the foothills of the Santa Catalina Mountains (Steve Frazier, SLM, personal communication, 2008). A 1960 aerial photograph of the property shows that there were another approximately 50 acres of agricultural land north of the now-retired Alfalfa Field (Twilling et al. 2002:47). The current access road to the property overlies the historic entry for the most part, and many segments of the park's Dirt Road/Path System are remnants of the historic roads and paths.

Many of the water retention and water conveyance systems on the property follow natural contours, allowing for some gravity-flow components. The Caretaker's Cottage is located to the south of the now-dry irrigation pond (Pond B), which is just upslope of the Fruit and Citrus Orchard (retired) and the Alfalfa Field (retired). The Palm Grove (retired) was planted north of the Agua Caliente Spring and Pool and Spring Stream and east of the earliest pond (Pond A), surrounding it on two sides with water.

The placement of the residential core is a component of the spatial organization of the property, as the buildings are clustered in one portion of the property. The residential core is strategically placed near the Agua Caliente Spring and Pool and Spring Stream and the earliest pond (Pond A) (Photograph 7). The buildings would have been surrounded on three sides by the Spring Stream, Ponds A-C, and the original access road, buffering the cluster from the open ranching spaces and the agricultural areas. Within the cluster, the Main House, Caretaker's Cottage, and Bunkhouse are all separated by spaces of more than 100 feet, making a triangle. This provided some privacy for the ranch owners and their employees.

The existing spatial organization of the landscape is a reflection of its dynamic history. Changes to the spatial organization include new paths, two new buildings, and a new pond; two highly modified ponds; removed ancillary buildings and structures; and abandonment of the agricultural fields. The spatial organization of the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape retains integrity of location, design, setting, and materials. The integrity of workmanship, feeling, and association has been compromised by the new buildings and paths, removal of buildings and structures, and overgrown and nonexistent agricultural fields. There are no current threats to the spatial organization. Collins (2002, 2007) did not identify property types for features associated with spatial organization.

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3. Land Use

Land use is the major human force that shapes and organizes rural landscapes. The Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape was established in 1873 around the Agua Caliente Spring for dairy cattle operations, as it had the two principal requirements for success in arid Arizona: acreage suitable for grazing and a reliable source of water. There is no good record of how much land was used for grazing purposes by the owners of Agua Caliente Ranch during most of its history. Ranching activities continued on Agua Caliente Ranch until 1959, when the holding totaled 1,100 acres. The residential core, including the headquarters of the ranch, associated outbuildings, and other features related to the operation of the ranch, has always been located where it is today. The residential core and the ponds are the primary buildings and structures of ranching activities; the primary land-use imprint on the landscape is the modified vegetation diversity and density. Without the grazing cattle, the vegetation has become denser; livestock kept the area from becoming overly wooded. Remaining small-scale built features include fencing, troughs, and cattle guards.

Agricultural and horticultural activities were taking place within the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape as early as 1875. James Fuller used the earliest pond (Pond A) for irrigation and watering cattle. Pond B—the second and caretaker's, or irrigation, pond—was constructed to supply water to an irrigation system for a field and an orchard. By 1877, Fuller was producing fruits and vegetables for his ranch and selling the surplus in Tucson, then incorporated for 6 years. The ponds and irrigation system are the primary structures of this activity; the primary imprint on the landscape are the three retired agricultural areas that supported alfalfa, fruit, citrus, and palm trees.

In addition to water retention for livestock and irrigation, the natural spring water was also used for recreational purposes. As early as 1878, James P. Fuller had the "Mineral Warm Springs water" assayed (Twilling et al. 2002:40) and used it for health, medicinal, and recreational purposes. Shortly after Fuller's death in 1882, his sister "tempted day visitors to the ranch for 'one of the best Sunday dinners that can be had in the Territory' as well as the 'sanitarial [*sic*] qualities of its hot springs'" (Twilling et al. 2002:43). The resort activities continued on the property until about 1919, when new owners used the property for private guests and renters, rather than public visitors. The imprint of this land use on the property is most apparent in Pond A/C and Bridge 1, which are discussed under other subheadings. Pond C was developed as the swimming lake, and the bridge once provided access to a small island.

Land use in the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape has included ranching, agriculture, and recreation, all of which have left a visible imprint on the land in the form of buildings, structures, furrowed fields, and ponds. Since its purchase by Pima County in 1984, the primary land use has been passive recreation. Natural revegetation of abandoned fields and the removal of ancillary buildings and fencing has modified the historic land-use patterns throughout the property. There are no new threats to the integrity of land-use features, as passive recreation is compatible. Land use in the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship. Changes in function and the abandonment of agricultural fields have diminished the integrity of feeling and association.

Property Type: Fences and Cattle Guards

The fences and cattle guards property type is described by Collins as "a structure built to demarcate a boundary and to limit movement from one area to another" (2002:F86). Ranches may contain miles of fencing to define grazing areas and jurisdictional boundaries. The most common fencing is constructed of barbed wire strung between metal or wood poles. Collins notes that "before the invention of barbed wire, fences were expensive to build and were limited to the areas around the ranch house where cattle were not wanted, such as the house or garden" (2002:F86).

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Cattle guards, designed to prevent cattle passage, were usually integral parts of fences and allowed fencing without gates.

Registration requirements state that the location of the boundary marker must be important and should reflect a significant jurisdictional boundary or a change in land use. Fences and cattle guards must retain integrity of location and materials. Collins discusses the nature of fences as exposed elements requiring maintenance, stating, "Historic materials may remain on the ground, but they are no longer a standing structure" (2002:F87). Fence ruins may be eligible if they yield important information about a boundary. To be significant, cattle guards must have been constructed to serve the ranch. Collins explains that it is unlikely for a fence or cattle guard to be individually eligible, but if they retain integrity of location and materials, they may be eligible as part of an eligible Ranch District or Ranch Landscape (2002:F87).

Fencing (Noncontributing Structure)

Existing Conditions. There is much evidence of prior fencing, and features such as the Alfalfa Field (retired), horse corrals (nonextant), and grazing areas were probably fenced at some point during the historical period. SWCA identified intact and partially standing fence sections, downed remnant fences, single upright posts, and strands of wire, all indicating former fence lines (Twilling et al. 2002:27–28). There are six fence lines (partial and intact) within the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic District. The fence lines range from approximately 10 to 350 feet. The fencing is barbed wire, hog-wire mesh, or some combination of the two (Photograph 8). Fence posts are metal or wood (local mesquite) and include a few railroad ties. Fencing elements are located in various places throughout the property, with the majority in the eastern portion. Currently, the property is fenced along its entire boundary by a nonhistoric, metal-stake-and-barbed-wire fence. The park maintenance team has removed many portions of the original fences (Steve Frazier, SLM, personal communication, 2008).

History. The history of the fencing is unknown. Based on the materials, construction methods, and their condition and weathering, they appear to date to cattle ranching on the property from 1873 to 1959. Fencing likely evolved from predominantly tree or branch posts with barbed wire during the earlier years to metal posts and hog wire mesh.

Integrity. The fencing does not retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. The small segments of extant fencing are not associated with any known historic boundaries and will likely not yield important information about a boundary or fencing technology. The original fence lines have been severely modified or removed, with most extant portions no longer standing. The fencing is a noncontributing structure to the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape.

Cattle Guards (2) (Contributing Structures)

Existing Conditions. There are two historic cattle guards just west of the current park entrance, indicating possible previous ranch entrances. As measured and described by SWCA, the cattle guards are very similar, one oriented north-south (near Roger Road and closest to the current entrance) (Photograph 9), and the other east-west (just southwest of Pond A/C). They are constructed of board-formed poured concrete and made with cobble-sized aggregate. They are spaced approximately 16 feet 6 inches apart and divided by steel poles 3 inches in diameter spaced at intervals of 3–4 inches (Twilling et al. 2002:27). The roads associated with these features are no longer visible.

History. The history of the cattle guards is unknown. Based on the materials, construction methods, and their condition and weathering, they appear to date to cattle ranching on the property from 1915 to 1940.

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Integrity. Located south of the historic core and adjacent to Roger Road, the cattle guards appear to be associated with the southern boundary and historic entrances to the property or grazing areas. The cattle guards retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. They no longer retain integrity of association as they have been bypassed by the current alignment of Roger Road and the park entrance. There are no current threats to the integrity of either cattle guard. The cattle guards are contributing structures to the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape.

Property Type: Agricultural Fields, Orchards, and Other Agricultural Features

As noted by Collins (2002, 2007), cattle ranches often include agricultural features, especially those of the twentieth century, as irrigated fields provided limited pasture or a supply of alfalfa for feeding cattle, “an important supplement for the natural grasses of the range” (Collins 2002:F89, 2007:E15, F103). Orchards and other fields represented a diversification of the ranch’s production, which, Collins explains, was “particularly important for historic ranches, or smaller family-owned ranches, where self-sufficiency was more valuable than economic specialization” (2002:F89). Fields and orchards were likely to be in close proximity to the main ranch complex because they require more intense labor and management than cattle grazing, and the water supply was usually concentrated near the domestic core.

Registration requirements state that agricultural fields, orchards, and associated features are likely to be eligible as contributing features of either a Ranch District or a Ranch Landscape, as they require association with other ranch property types. To be eligible, registration requirements necessitate that these features retain integrity of association, location, and setting, with materials, design, and workmanship of lesser importance. Collins explains that it is not necessary that a field remain in use, because “[a] former field can still convey its historic agricultural use as long as it remains relatively free of native vegetation and retains its original contour” (2002:F90). The survival of associated built structures, such as irrigation systems, is important to show how agriculture succeeded in an arid environment.

Alfalfa Field (Retired) (Contributing Site)

Existing Conditions. The irregularly shaped Alfalfa Field (retired) is located in the north-central section of the property, just west of the irrigation, or caretaker’s, pond (Pond B), and measures approximately 600 by 700 feet. As surveyed by SWCA, it is defined by furrows, tree stumps, and irrigation features, such as valves and gates, and an underground irrigation system fed by Pond B (Twilling et al. 2002:28). The majority of the field is covered in a dense growth of velvet mesquite (*Prosopis velutina*) and cholla (*Opuntia spp.*).

History. The historic presence of alfalfa under cultivation at Agua Caliente Ranch was first documented when Philip Chambers owned the ranch, from 1895–1899, but it may have been cultivated earlier. The Alfalfa Field (retired) was irrigated by water fed from the irrigation, or caretaker’s, pond (Pond B). Parkhurst and Ayres (2003), in their original nomination of Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape, examined several aerial photographs of the ranch spanning the years 1941–1987. The 1941 aerial photograph shows that this furrowed field is the southernmost of additional cultivated fields that extended northward towards Agua Caliente Wash; it measures 8.7 acres (Twilling et al. 2002:43). Aerial photographs indicate that the field was still under cultivation in 1960. By 1971, the field was identifiable but beginning to revegetate naturally. By 1987, its boundaries were not distinguishable on aerial photographs.

Integrity. The Alfalfa Field (retired) retains integrity of location, setting, workmanship, and feeling. The integrity of design, materials, and association has been compromised through the revegetation of the field in plants not similar to the scale and visual appearance of alfalfa. Although the Alfalfa Field (retired) does not remain free of vegetation, much of the furrowing is still visible, the contour remains the same, and the irrigation system is still in situ. There

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are no current threats to the integrity of the field. The retired Alfalfa Field is a contributing site to the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape.

Fruit and Citrus Orchard (Retired) (Noncontributing Site)

Existing Conditions. The rectangular-shaped, retired Fruit and Citrus Orchard lies in the central portion of the property, just south of the Alfalfa Field (retired). As surveyed by SWCA, the orchard measures approximately 1.4 acres in size and includes tree stumps generally less than a few inches high and not more than 1 inch in diameter (Twilling et al. 2002:29). The orchard is covered in a dense growth of velvet mesquite (*Prosopis velutina*). One of the park's paths traverses the southeastern corner (Photograph 10).

History. The fruit tree orchard was begun by James P. Fuller during his ownership of the ranch between 1875 and 1882 and cultivated as late as the early 1960s (Photograph 11). By 1877, the ranch was producing figs, and by 1878, the ranch was cultivating oranges, dates, pomegranates, quinces, and grapes. By 1881, there were reportedly 3,000 trees planted (Twilling et al. 2002:40). The 1941 aerial photograph shows the orchard in a waffle grid of irrigated furrows. The uniform rows of round canopy trees in the 1959 and 1960 aerial photographs appear to be citrus. The orchard is said to have died off between 1962 and 1963 (Twilling et al. 2002:41).

Integrity. The retired Fruit and Citrus Orchard does not retain integrity. There are no fruit or citrus trees, and only a few stumps remain. The field is not delineated by vegetation, or the lack of, and has revegetated. A nonhistoric path cuts through the field, and there are no planting, irrigating, or harvesting patterns or features remaining. The retired Fruit and Citrus Orchard is a noncontributing site to the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape.

Date Palm Grove (Retired) (Contributing Site)

Existing Conditions. The retired Date Palm Grove exists as a grassy lawn interspersed with palm trees, expanding north from the Spring Stream, east from Pond A/C, south from the bunkhouse, and west from the parking lot (Photograph 12). The Washingtonian palm trees, with many volunteers, remain densest along the Spring Stream and the eastern edge of Pond A/C because of the water. Current aerial photographs show some date palms (also known as Mexican Fan palms) within the grove arranged in a grid pattern. Within the boundaries of the retired Date Palm Grove are the Restroom Building and a very small portion of the parking lot. Park paths approximate the southern and eastern boundary; two others cut across the area diagonally (Photograph 13).

History. The Date Palm Grove (retired) (Photograph 14) was planted in the late 1930s by Gibson Hazard. The 1941 aerial photograph shows a waffle-grid zone of planting in the area of the grove. The palm trees appeared to be quite small in 1941, but the 1959 and 1960 aerial photographs show that the maturing trees in rows were undeniably palms.

Integrity. The retired Date Palm Grove retains integrity of location, setting, materials, and association. The integrity of design, workmanship, and feeling has been compromised through the removal of the irrigation grid and some of the trees. The contour of the grove and many of the palms remain, and a grass lawn covers the areas of missing trees from the grove. Recent additions to the grove include park paths, a restroom building, and a portion of the parking lot. There are no current threats to the integrity of the grove. The retired Date Palm Grove is a contributing site to the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape.

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4. Cultural Traditions

The cultural traditions of Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape are represented by the practices that influenced the development of the landscape but are not readily discernable on the ranch today. The landscape has a deep history of Native American use that predates the Spanish, Mexican, and American occupation of the territory. In the vicinity of Agua Caliente Ranch was a large prehistoric village site, which archaeologists call the Whiptail Ruin. Archaeological investigations show that the spring was an important water source and a continuous focus of prehistoric activity dating back to as early as the Middle Archaic Period, or 6000–1500 B.C. In addition, numerous features were identified that date to the Classic Hohokam Period, or 1150–1450 A.D. (Twilling et al. 2002).

Although not established until after Spanish and Mexican occupation of the territory, the Agua Caliente Ranch is within a border region of southern Arizona where Hispanic and early-American traditions of ranching, farming, and architecture successfully commingled. The influence of Hispanic vernacular building traditions is most apparent in the architecture of the early adobe buildings (nonextant) on the property and the few adobe walls integrated in existing buildings. Photograph 15 shows one of the adobe buildings that once existed on the ranch. The use of adobe as a building material reflects either the making of adobe on the ranch by Hispanic workers or the early-American adoption of a construction technique originally introduced by the Hispanic culture in the region, as the earliest adobe buildings (nonextant) were constructed on the property by James P. Fuller. A report of the property in William Henry Bishop's *Old Mexico and Her Lost Provinces* provides a glimpse of the property as it appeared in 1882:

The buildings consisted of a number of unpainted adobe houses, each of a single, large, comfortable room, roofed with strips of cactus. There was a "summer dining-room" made of ocotilla [*sic*] sticks, the intervals open; and a "winter dining-room," with tight walls, and a fireplace, in which a wood fire was burned mornings and evenings. The hot spring, a clear, pleasant water, said to resemble English Harrogate, ran out from below a bath house, consisting of a patched canvas tent. It became, below, a pretty brook, a pond for the cattle, and source of supply for irrigating the orchard (Bishop 1883).

From this description of the building materials (i.e., adobe and ocotillo branches), it appears that the early buildings on the property were influenced by Hispanic traditions and local responses to building construction. Later additions and modifications to the property represent early-American traditions. This includes the adaptation of existing resources to meet the needs of an isolated population, architectural stylistic influences, and spatial organization. Adobe walls were reused and incorporated into newer buildings that were constructed later in time. The Main House has subtle Colonial Revival influences. The residential core is strategically placed near the Agua Caliente Spring and buffered from the open ranching spaces and the agricultural areas.

The cultural traditions of the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape retain integrity. Changes in the ownership and function of the property have incorporated features once associated with Hispanic traditions of construction and early cattle ranching in Arizona. The early-American tradition is most reflected in spatial organization of the property. There are no current threats to the integrity of the cultural traditions. Collins (2002, 2007) did not identify any associated property types for features reflecting cultural traditions.

5. Cluster Arrangement

The cluster arrangement at the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape includes two clusters: (1) the residential core and (2) the retired Alfalfa Field and the retired Fruit and Citrus Orchard. The residential core consists of the Main House, the Bunkhouse, and the Caretaker's Cottage, which are discussed under the subheading of Buildings and Structures, below. The retired Alfalfa Field and retired Fruit and Citrus Orchard are clustered

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just west of the irrigation pond (Pond B) and discussed under the subheading of Land Use, above. The residential core of the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape retains integrity, and there are no current threats. The field and orchard cluster do not retain integrity, as the Fruit and Citrus Orchard (retired) does not retain sufficient integrity to reflect its significance.

Property Type: Ranch Districts

Collins describes a Ranch District as “the area around the primary scene of ranch activities These would include the main house, auxiliary buildings and structures, some fences and cattle guards, watering facilities and windmills, and other agricultural fields and features” (2002:F91–F92). A Ranch District would include all of the buildings, sites, structures, or objects that convey the full impression of ranch activities. Collins explains that the presence of modern features does not impede eligibility, as long as the district as a whole retains sufficient integrity of feeling. Properties in a ranch may have been built over a number of years, as ranches are dynamic and evolve. Defining the appropriate period of significance is important so that contributing properties reflect this evolution. He notes that in Arizona, it is common practice to use the “fifty-one percent rule,” wherein a district is eligible as long as a majority of the properties within it are contributing (Collins 2002:F92). The Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape does qualify as a Ranch District, but because it also qualifies as a Ranch Landscape, it will be recorded as such.

6. Circulation

Circulation networks include the spaces and features that constitute systems of movement for transporting people, goods, and raw materials. Historically, the Agua Caliente Spring served as a link between Camp Lowell, near Tucson, and Soldier Camp, in the Santa Catalina Mountains. It was part of a network developed to protect territorial travelers, ranchers, and cattle from Apache raids (Lloyd et al. 1989:17). There are no remnants of this network within the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape, although the road forming its western boundary is called Soldier Trail. Until 1971, at least, the somewhat curved, east-west-oriented dirt drive from present-day Soldier Trail did not continue eastward, as Roger Road does today, but instead terminated at the Agua Caliente ranch headquarters. By 1987, Roger Road was straightened along the southern boundary, and dirt roads appeared on the northern and eastern boundaries of the current property.

Although there is pedestrian and (restricted) vehicle access to most of the property, circulation is not a primary feature of the historic Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape. Bridges 1 and 2 are historic, while the other circulation features are modern. Although the water-conveyance system contributes to circulation, it is discussed under the subheading of Constructed Water Features, below. The only threat to circulation features is the possible removal of Bridge 1, which is severely deteriorated. Pima County has documented Bridge 1 with a Historic American Engineering Record and intends to replace it (Herbert 2007).

Property Type

Collins (2002, 2007) did not identify any associated property types for circulation features, but there are examples of such features on the property.

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Access Road (Noncontributing Structure)

Existing Conditions. The Access Road was constructed to limit public access and direct people to the Parking Lot from Roger Road. The Access Road is a paved, two-lane road that winds east, then north into the Parking Lot.

History. How the ranch was accessed early in its history is unknown. An examination of early aerial photographs shows that one fork of the east-west-oriented road from Soldier Trail ran south of the ponds and curved north, to the east of the retired Date Palm Grove and Agua Caliente Spring, and ended near the bunkhouse. This alignment into the heart of the ranch complex was very similar to the current one. A second fork from this road appears to have branched off nearer to the eastern edge of Pond A/C and headed north as a rock-lined drive ending in a cul-de-sac south of the Main House. The access route as seen on the 1959 and 1960 aerial photographs follows the same route, for the most part, as the existing Access Road, which was paved in 1997.

Integrity. This structure is noncontributing to the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape because it was constructed outside of the property's period of significance. Although the Access Road may follow one of two routes that existed within the period of significance, the route does not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling.

Parking Lot (Noncontributing Structure)

Existing Conditions. Constructed to limit vehicle access to the property, the Parking Lot is paved, rectangular, and has about 85 spaces for vehicles and 3 spaces for buses or large recreational vehicles. At the far north end, there is a circular drive.

History. The area of the current Parking Lot was cleared and paved in 1997.

Integrity. This structure is noncontributing to the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape because it was constructed outside of the property's period of significance.

Gates (4) (Noncontributing Structures)

Existing Conditions. The four Gates were all constructed to limit public access and direct people through the property. Access to the Roy P. Drachman–Agua Caliente Regional Park is provided from the south along Roger Road through three gates, two for the public and one for park personnel managing utilities. The primary entrance consists of a metal sliding gate between concrete masonry-unit walls clad in stucco with pillars clad in rock veneer. Immediately west of this gate is a pedestrian entrance outfitted with a swinging metal gate, similarly incorporated into the wall and positioned between two rock-clad pillars (Photograph 16). The third gate is a metal-pipe swinging gate. At the far north end of the Parking Lot, there is another gate that leads to the maintenance yard. This gate is metal and swings between two pillars clad in rock veneer.

History. The main gates on Roger Road and the gate providing access to the maintenance yard were constructed in 1996. The metal-pipe gate was installed in 2008.

Integrity. These structures are noncontributing to the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape because they were constructed outside of the property's period of significance.

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Walls (3) (Noncontributing Structures)

Existing Conditions. Three Walls were constructed to limit public access and direct people through the property. They are concrete masonry-unit walls clad in stucco. One wall impedes access to the maintenance yard, one prohibits access to the trash receptacles, and one buffers the parking lot from the core of the park.

History. The low wall separating the parking lot from the core of the park was constructed in 1998. The concrete-masonry-unit walls surrounding the maintenance yard and the trash receptacles were constructed in 2004, in conjunction with the construction of the Maintenance Building.

Integrity. These structures are noncontributing to the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape because they were constructed outside of the property's period of significance.

Dirt Road/Path System (Noncontributing Structure)

Existing Conditions. The Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape has a network of dirt roads and paths (Photograph 17). These roads, primarily for pedestrian use, also provide access for small park-maintenance vehicles. The majority are well-groomed dirt paths, but a few have been covered with asphalt. Paths provide access to and around the two ponds (Ponds G and H) at the western end of the property. There are bermed causeways that connect paths to the islands in Ponds G and H. The retired Date Palm Grove, which is a grassy park, is crossed with paved walkways.

History. It is difficult to ascertain from aerial and historic photographs the location of early footpaths, cattle and horse trails, and vehicular routes, of which there were undoubtedly many. Aerial photographs show that dirt drives may have provided access along the northern edges of the retired Alfalfa Field and the retired Fruit and Citrus Orchard. However, several of the dirt roads appear to have been established on the property prior to Pima County's purchase.

Integrity. The Dirt Road/Path System is a modern feature to accommodate passive recreational activities for park visitors. The dirt road/path system was constructed outside the period of significance and is a noncontributing structure to the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape.

Bridge 1 (Contributing Structure)

Existing Conditions. Bridge 1 is a wooden footbridge connecting the mainland to the approximately 2,500-square-foot island in Pond A/C (Photograph 18). As described by Pima County Cultural Resources, the bridge is 54 feet 6 inches long and provides a walkway width of 27 inches at its narrowest point. The bridge consists of seven pairs of 6-by-6-inch wooden posts set in the bed of the pond. The horizontal wood decking is supported by beams that span about 9 feet each. A 2-inch metal pipe running through the 6-by-6-inch posts provides a handrail (Herbert 2007:2-3). The bridge is in a severely deteriorated condition and cannot be repaired. A Historic American Engineering Record has been prepared for the bridge, as Pima County plans to replace it (Herbert 2007).

History. The bridge was constructed in the 1930s (Herbert 2007:1). It is unknown whether the bridge served another function besides providing access to the island for recreational purposes and as a point of interest for users. Photographs 19 and 20 are historic photographs of the bridge.

Integrity. Although it is in poor condition, Bridge 1 has very good integrity of location, design, setting, materials, feeling, workmanship, and association. It is a contributing structure to the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape.

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Bridge 2 (Contributing Structure)

Existing Conditions. Bridge 2 is located west of the Agua Caliente Spring and Pool and over the Spring Stream. It is an asphalt-covered pedestrian bridge (Photograph 21). As surveyed by SWCA, the bridge is 19 feet 8 inches long, 13 feet 10 inches wide, and 4 feet high. Constructed of mortared stone walls filled with earth, the bottom of the bridge extends to the bed of the stream, with a large concrete pipe allowing the unimpeded flow of water.

History. There is no known history of the bridge, but based on the materials, construction methods, and its condition and weathering, it appears to date to cattle ranching on the property from 1910 to 1940. This bridge may coincide with the second fork of the east-west oriented dirt drive from present-day Soldier Trail (mentioned above) that branched off nearer to the eastern edge of Pond A/C and headed north as a rock-lined drive to end in a cul-de-sac south of the Main House.

Integrity. Bridge 2 retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. There are no current threats to its integrity. Bridge 2 is a contributing structure to the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape.

7. Topography

According to the National Park Service, the characteristic of topography is “the three-dimensional configuration of a landscape surface characterized by features (such as slope and articulation) and orientation (such as elevation and solar aspect)” (Page et al. 2005:Appendix 3:9). The activities and patterns of spatial organization at Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape have been influenced by the topography of the property. Although the elevation difference within the property is slight, the Agua Caliente Spring and Pool is on the higher side, with the water-retention and water-conveyance systems at lower elevations. Many of the constructed water features use gravity to convey water. The topography of the property also made it viable for cattle ranching. The slight slope of the property made it easy for cattle to roam, and the northern and eastern mountains acted as natural barriers of the presumed larger range.

The topography of the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape retains integrity. It has been modified through construction of water-retention ponds and a water-conveyance system, which contribute to the significance of the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape. Although the water-retention ponds and water-conveyance systems are features associated with the topography, they are discussed under the subheading of Constructed Water Features, below. There are no current threats to the integrity of the topography. Collins (2002, 2007) did not identify any associated property types for topographic features.

8. Vegetation

One of the primary character-defining features of the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape is vegetation. The majority of the property consists of indigenous or native vegetation that was used for grazing cattle. Thus, the associative properties of that vegetation are discussed under Natural Systems and Features above. Although the Alfalfa Field (retired), Fruit and Citrus Orchard (retired), and Date Palm Grove (retired) are introduced vegetation, they are discussed under the subheading of Land Use, above. This section will focus on nonagricultural and naturalized (or introduced) vegetation. This characteristic is most apparent in the plantings near the buildings and the vegetation along the Spring Stream.

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Historic photographs show a lush array of shade and ornamental trees and plantings in the residential core, including Aleppo pine (*Pinus halepensis*), arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*), palms (*Washingtonia spp.*), eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus spp.*), oleander (*Nerium oleander*), saltcedar (*Tamarix chinensis*), cottonwood (*Populus spp.*), and mesquite (*Prosopis spp.*). Due to a naturally high water table, vegetation of all kinds thrives. Vines, shrubs, and hedges were planted adjacent to the Caretaker's Cottage and the Main House. Ornamental plantings and scruffy lawns were also maintained within the enclosed yards and pool area of the Main House. Trees and dense vegetation grew on the shores around the ponds nearest the buildings (Ponds A, B, and C). The shallow pond edges also fostered the growth of reeds and other riparian plants. A dense mesquite bosque, as shown in the 1941 aerial, once grew in the vicinity of the Agua Caliente Spring and Spring Stream. A natural harbor for coyotes, the bosque was removed by the Filiatrault family so the animals would leave. Gradually, replacement growth, especially by volunteer palm trees, moved in. In addition, there is said to have been, near the main house, a truck farm (or a market garden, where vegetables are grown for market) whose fruits and vegetables were taken to Tucson for sale (Steve Frazier, SLM, personal communication, 2008).

Many of these planting patterns remain today. Mature shade trees around the residential core include mesquites, Aleppo pines, and palms. Plantings immediately adjacent to the buildings were removed, for the most part, during the rehabilitations. One of the most notable remaining specimens is a very large mesquite tree adjacent and to the east of the Main House. There are many nonhistoric, introduced plantings within the residential core, including trees and many varieties of cacti and succulents. A cactus-and-succulent garden is said to be in the former spot of the truck garden (Steve Frazier, SLM, personal communication, 2008). The area of the retired Date Palm Grove—south of the residential core, north of the Spring Stream, and west of the Parking Lot—has been modified. Once a grid of date palm trees, the area features a generous expanse of lawn, numerous historic and volunteer palm trees, and other tree varieties. The volunteer palms have become quite dense along the edges of Pond A/C and the Spring Stream. The drainage swale along Roger Road also fosters a dense selection of volunteer palms and other plants.

Vegetation of the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape is a primary characteristic of the property and includes native or indigenous, introduced or naturalized, and agricultural species. The land, as modified by cattle, the retention and conveyance of water, and the abandonment of agricultural fields, has been naturalized. Vegetation is a very dynamic feature and changes with time. Overall, the vegetation of the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape retains integrity, and there are no current threats to it.

Property Type

Collins (2002, 2007) did not identify any associated property types for vegetation features, but there is an example on the property.

Mesquite Tree (Contributing Site)

Existing Conditions. The Mesquite Tree is on the east side of the Main House (Photograph 22). It is supported by a mortared cobblestone rest at its base to help keep the weight off the largest limbs.

History. The history of this specimen is unknown. It is estimated to be about 150 years old. It is likely naturalized, a native plant that received ample water because of its proximity to the Main House. There are no known historic photographs of this tree.

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Integrity. The Mesquite Tree has integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. There are no current threats to its integrity, and it is a contributing site to the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape.

9. Buildings and Structures

Along with the natural systems and features within Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape, the buildings and structures are the most prominent elements of the property. The buildings and structures were critical to the success of the cattle ranching operation, as they provided shelter for the humans and water for the livestock and agricultural fields. The existing buildings include the Main House, Caretaker's Cottage, and Bunkhouse. Buildings added to the landscape include the Maintenance Building and the Restroom Building. Structures at Agua Caliente, such as the ponds, are addressed in other sections.

The buildings within the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape are considered vernacular, not designed by architects but by ordinary people. Vernacular buildings vary greatly in appearance and use and are described by their most distinguishing characteristics, such as form or morphology. Form is the product of a building's footprint, the mark its perimeter makes on the ground, in combination with its wall height and roof shape. Form, the basic building envelope, is independent of structural materials and superficial detailing. The three historic buildings at the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape—the Main House, Caretaker's Cottage, and Bunkhouse—are good examples of single-story, linear- and compound-plan vernacular forms with moderately pitched roofs.

The presence of preexisting adobe rooms and walls incorporated into the Main House and Caretaker's Cottage represents the Anglo-American reuse of a construction technique originally introduced by the Hispanic culture into the region. It was a common historic practice to extend an earlier adobe core by adding rooms, even of different construction materials. The 12-inch-thick adobe-walled rooms in the two dwellings are likely remnants of linear-plan buildings. Linear-plan spaces are modest and one room deep, have rectilinear footprints, and are commonly one story. Typical linear-plan dwellings found in Arizona after the arrival of Anglo-Americans included the single-cell "hall cabin," the double-cell "hall-and-parlor," and the double-cell "shotgun," with pitched roofs—hipped, gabled, or shed. Stylistic influences are minimal but some of the earlier work on the Main House represents Colonial Revival influences, such as the bay window on the west facade and the veranda on the north facade.

The property reflects the dynamic nature of the built environment through changes in function, use, and ownership. Since the end of the period of significance, the built environment has been modified through the addition and modification of ponds and the addition, demolition, and modification of buildings. Some of the ancillary buildings and structures that remained on the property in 1959 have since been demolished, leaving only the primary buildings standing. Although considered structures, the ponds, water conveyance system, and irrigation system are discussed under the subheading of Constructed Water Features, below. The Main House, Caretaker's Cottage, and Bunkhouse have been rehabilitated per the Secretary of the Interior's standards to meet the educational goals of the Roy P. Drachman–Agua Caliente Regional Park. The existing buildings retain integrity, and there are no current threats to them.

Property Type: Ranch House

Collins explains that the ranch house is the primary residence of the ranch owner or operator and often served as the business office, making the ranch house the focal point of the ranch (2002:F82). Ranch houses were often the most substantial building on a ranch, in terms of size, workmanship, and style. They were constructed in a great variety

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of styles: "Some are vernacular in their use of local materials, simple workmanship, and cultural character; others are ostentatious displays of wealth" (Collins 2002:F82). Ranch houses are eligible if they relate to the context of cattle ranching in a significant way. Collins discusses the extreme rarity of a historic ranch house's survival to the present time with no alterations or deterioration, as often additions are made to them over the years (2002:F83). He notes that the replacement of historic materials in windows or roofs is not unusual and explains that if the additions fall within the defined period of significance, then the property may be eligible (2002:F83).

Main House (Contributing Building)

Existing Conditions. The Main House is a vernacular, single-story, compound-plan building (Photograph 23). Numerous incremental additions have made the Main House a sprawling, cross-wing building with intersecting pitched roofs and various wall systems, door and window types, and roof forms. The building can best be described as three parts—the western section, central section, and eastern wing—forming a bent H oriented north-south (Drawing 1). The western section consists of an irregular rectilinear plan of eight spaces, including a root cellar and a wide hall. The central section consists of three spaces, and the eastern wing consists of two spaces. The foundations are of board-formed poured concrete and concrete masonry units. The structural system is varied, with one adobe room in the interior part of the western section, wood frame in portions of the western section and in the entire central section, and brick in most of the western section and in the entire eastern wing. The root cellar is constructed from board-formed poured concrete and is accessed by seven concrete steps. The eastern wing is a detached structure connected to the Main House by the gable roof, creating a breezeway between the two buildings. A concrete masonry-unit wall surrounds the northern portion of the Main House from the south end of the eastern section, around the Mesquite Tree, to the eastern portion of the western section, protecting and limiting access to the rear of the Main House. This "backyard" has low seating walls and a concrete patio. The building is surrounded by mature trees.

Exterior-wall materials vary. The entire eastern wing and most of the western section exhibit their brick construction. The western section also reveals a weatherboard-clad, wood-frame entry to the root cellar and a weatherboard-clad laundry room on the north facade (Photograph 24). The north wall of the room that creates the back of the root cellar is wood frame with brick veneer. The one adobe room in the western section is clad in weatherboard on its exposed (eastern) side. The central section is clad in horizontal weatherboard with a beaded edge, on both the north and south facades.

Varieties of roof forms cap the building. The most southwesterly room exhibits the only flat roof (Photograph 25). Detailed with a cornice formed of weatherboard, this roof is clad in composition roll. The remaining roof systems are wood frame, clad in wood shingles. Over the remaining portions of the western section are two cross-gables, one cross-hip, one gable, and one shed roof, all with moderate overhangs and exposed rafter ends. The hip roofs have triangular wood-frame vents, whereas the gable ends exhibit both triangular and square wood-frame vents. The central section has a gable roof that crosses to the perpendicular roofs of the western section and eastern wing. On the north side of the central section, a shed roof protrudes at the bottom of the gable-roof line forming a veranda (Photograph 26). The eastern wing has a hip roof with a moderate overhang and exposed rafter ends. Most of these overhangs have narrow fascia boards. Three red-brick chimneys capped with a one-course corbelled chimney cap project above the rooflines in the western section.

The main entrance to the building is on the south facade of the western section and is flanked by two niches built into the flanking brick walls. The five-panel (four panels above a large bottom panel crossed with an X pattern), wood front door is 8 feet 10 inches wide and leads to a wide interior hall. Other exterior doors include a one-pane, glass-over-single-panel wood Dutch door with flanking sidelights; eight-pane French doors; a four-pane-over-two-panel wood door; a double-hung-window-over-two-panel door; four-panel doors; and a single-panel door.

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The rambling Main House also features a considerable variety of window types. The west facade has the most interesting windows on the building, with four wood-frame horizontal sliding, eight-fixed-pane windows that flank an eight-pane French door and a bay window with four-over-four double-hung sash windows (Photograph 27). Other window types include four-over-four, wood-frame, double-hung sash; paired wood-frame, six-pane hinge; paired steel-frame, four-pane casements; paired steel-frame, three-pane casements; eight steel-frame, fixed-pane windows flanked with steel-frame, four-pane casements; four steel-frame, fixed-pane windows flanked with four-pane casements; a bank of 16 fixed-pane, steel-frame windows; and a corner of 18 fixed-pane, steel-frame windows. Windows set in wood frame and adobe construction have wood sills, whereas those windows set in brick construction have brick sills.

Interior finishes include smooth wall plaster and wood paneling. Flooring appears to be mostly scored concrete, with a couple of rooms with vinyl flooring. Interior doors are typically wood panel types. Windows and doors commonly have wood trim. Interior trim includes baseboards of different sizes and quarter-round and crown molding. Other interior details include chair rails and wood mantles. Built-in features are found in several rooms and include bookcases, bookshelves, corner cabinets, china cabinets with a keystone-capped arched opening, and a low masonry bench. The kitchen has vintage 1950s metal Saint Charles cabinetry, characterized by its sleek and contemporary lines, curved counters and bases, fixed-pane cabinet doors, and cupboards with sliding glass doors. The layout of this kitchen includes cabinetry and work surfaces along all major walls and is divided visually by a wide central peninsula.

History. The Main House at the Agua Caliente Ranch, typical of many early Arizona ranch houses, evolved into a sprawling, one-story building, as the result of several additions and remodeling episodes. The core of the building, a 265-square-foot adobe room in the eastern portion of the western section may be the original portion of the house. Bain supposedly constructed a one-room adobe building at the ranch ca. 1873. During the late 1870s or early 1880s, a "winter dining room" and a fireplace were added (CDG Architects 1993a:2). Fuller was reported to have constructed adobe buildings at the ranch (see Photograph 7). Architectural evidence indicates that the adobe core had a gable roof aligned north-south. Although the adobe core was likely one of the Bain (1873) or Fuller (ca. 1880) buildings, there is no direct evidence to prove the survival or incorporation of a feature of such early vintage. A second ca. 1880 adobe building once existed where the eastern wing stands now. It burned down in 1951, and evidence of it remains in the north wall of the central section closest to the eastern wing.

The first known building episode related to the ranch house occurred in 1925, attributable to the Willard White family, who owned the property between 1922 and 1930. They added the bedroom wing to the east of the Main House and a living room and library in the western section. They may have also added or remodeled the kitchen, at the northern end of the western section. The plan of the bedroom wing was linear and bent, creating the central section of the H. The living room was constructed adjacent to the west wall of the adobe core; the library was constructed on the south wall of the adobe core.

The next round of additions occurred under the ownership of Gibson Hazard, Jr., which lasted from 1935 to 1944. In 1938, the breezeway and the Arizona room (the flat-roofed portion, which was a former patio [Photograph 28; see Photograph 20]) were constructed west of the library, and the veranda was constructed connecting the western and central sections on the north side of the Main House.

Soon after the Art Filiatrault family purchased the ranch in 1951, a fire destroyed the east housekeeper's residence and singed a portion of the bedroom wing, or central section. The Filiatraults then built a two-bedroom, two-bath, brick structure (eastern wing) which they connected to the Main House by a roofed, screened breezeway. The family made improvements to the kitchen and living room and added a laundry room and carport. Steel casements replaced earlier kitchen windows and new metal Saint Charles cabinets were installed. Sliding glass doors replaced the living room bay window. The Filiatraults also added a patio, swimming pool, bathhouse, and bar north of the Main House.

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The Main House was rehabilitated per the Secretary of Interior's standards in 2004 with Pima County bond funds to change the use of the building from a residence to a visitor's center and educational building. The Project Manual stated, "All work shall be to the highest standards of all trades, and shall conform to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation and Rehabilitation" (Bob Vint and Associates Architects 2002:6). The sliding glass doors on the west facade of the western section were removed, and the bay window was reconstructed. Other changes included the following:

- Renovating for wheelchair access
- Replacing portions of deteriorated roof trusses with prefabricated wood trusses
- Reroofing with cedar shingles
- Providing new electrical, mechanical, and plumbing systems
- Repairing, refurbishing, and repainting all interior and exterior doors and windows
- Repairing and painting all:
 - exterior wood siding, eaves, trim, etc.
 - exterior brick walls and concrete stem walls
 - interior plaster walls and ceilings
 - interior cabinetry and trim
- Cleaning, repairing, staining, and sealing existing interior concrete floors
- Installing new vinyl composition tile flooring in kitchen, bathrooms, and gallery spaces
- Providing new brick-on-sand paving in Arizona room and exterior porch
- Repairing and repointing brick chimneys
- Reglazing windows and doors with tempered safety glass
- Installing continuous, buried rodent barrier at foundation
- Providing new appliances for kitchen
- Resurfacing existing countertops and backsplashes with plastic laminate to match original pattern and design
- Providing complete fire-sprinkler system (Bob Vint and Associates Architects 2002:3-5)

Integrity. The Main House retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Major remodeling episodes occurred in 1925, 1938, and in the 1950s, expanding the 265-square-foot adobe room into a sprawling ranch house in the shape of a bent H. All of these major changes were completed within the period of significance and contribute to the significance of the building. The building still looks like a residence, and it evokes a sense of the past. The building does not retain integrity of association, as the ranch owner or manager no longer lives there or manages the cattle from that location. Its uses are compatible. The building houses a gallery with display areas, a gift shop, and the park manager's office. Park staff use the kitchen, formal dining room, and living and reading room, all of which are decorated with early-to-mid-twentieth-century furnishings and historic photographs. There are no current threats to integrity. The Main House is a contributing building to the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape.

Property Type: Auxiliary Ranch Buildings and Structures

Collins explains that a working ranch requires auxiliary buildings and structures to "provide working and living space for ranch employees, storage space for equipment, and specialized structures for the management of cattle" (2002:F88). These buildings do not exhibit elements of style, as utility is their primary function, and they are built simply, with minimal ornamentation. Auxiliary ranch buildings and structures tend to be concentrated around the

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main ranch house so the ranch manager can control primary ranch functions. These buildings and structures can be significant for their contribution to conveying how a ranch functions. They may be eligible as contributing properties to a ranching district if they retain sufficient integrity of association, design, materials, location, workmanship, setting, and feeling to convey the significance of a historic ranch complex.

Caretaker's Cottage (Contributing Building)

Existing Conditions. The Caretaker's Cottage, also known as Rose Cottage, is a vernacular, two-room, linear-plan building that serves as a special-event facility (Photograph 29). Constructed on a poured concrete foundation, the structural systems are adobe and concrete masonry units (Drawing 2). The western portion of the building contains adobe walls from a previous building, whereas the eastern, and wider, portion of the building is constructed of concrete masonry units. On the south facade, the adobe room is inset 3 feet 9 inches from the edge of the masonry wall. The building is surrounded by mature trees and has a patio and seating wall on its south side. A small long patio and a planting bed are located on the north side of the building. A short concrete-masonry-unit wall encloses much of the west end of the building.

The building is capped with a shingle-clad gable roof, with the portion over the adobe walls at a slightly lower pitch than the rest of the building. The eastern portion of the lower-pitched roof peak is capped with a low-profile, rectangular sheet-metal structure. The west facade exhibits a triangular vent in the gable, and the eave is wide and has narrow fascia board. The south and north facades have open eaves with round attic vents and moderate overhangs. Instead of fascia boards, both eaves have gutters attached to the rafter ends. The east facade supports an exterior red-brick chimney, which is approximately 15 courses above grade (Photograph 30). The chimney has a one-course corbelled chimney cap.

The main entrance is almost centered on the south facade and consists of a two-panel wood door. Two other two-panel wood doors provide access to the building: one is located on the south facade and provides direct access to the adobe portion of the building, and the other is located near the center of the north facade. The lintels over the doors are wood. Windows exist on the south, west, and north facades. Those in the adobe, or western, portion of the building are wood-frame, paired three-pane hinged windows—one on the west facade and one on the north facade. The windows in the concrete-masonry-unit, or eastern, portion of the building are steel-frame, three- and four-pane casement windows. In addition, there is a large, single-pane window on the north facade flanked by five windows that include a four-pane casement. All have wood lintels and concrete sills.

The building interior features the two original principal spaces as defined by the exterior walls. The interior faces of the block and adobe walls are plastered. A display "window" showing an original adobe wall has been installed on one wall. The fireplace wall features the centrally located red-brick fireplace projecting slightly from the plaster wall surface. The raised hearth and firebox floor are constructed of concrete. Flooring in the masonry wing is a polished concrete slab. Brick pavers cover the floor in the adobe room.

History. The Caretaker's Cottage includes an earlier adobe room at the western end and a concrete-masonry-unit addition of the late 1940s or early 1950s. The adobe room and wall segment likely date to the 1930s or 1940s and not to the Bain or Fuller era. In a 1993 building assessment, CDG Architects regarded the adobe room as dating to the early 1940s, based upon condition and physical evidence. The adobe wall segment once supported a projecting roof to form a porch. Mr. Gibson Hazard, Jr., claims to have constructed the adobe building as a winter home for his grandmother (CDG Architects 1993b:5). In addition, the architects noted two different types of concrete block on the south facade, raising the possibility that a bathroom addition may have preceded that of the larger concrete-masonry-unit room. It is believed that the concrete-masonry-unit room was constructed between 1947 and 1951,

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when the Chesrow brothers owned the ranch. During the Filiatrault era, 1951 to 1959, the dwelling was called the "Rose Cottage" and used as a rental.

Photographs from the 1960s show the Caretaker's Cottage set just east of a large, very mature cottonwood tree on a neck of land between the northern ends of Ponds A/C and B. Pond B, now an earthen depression, was the "caretaker's lake" and used for irrigation. Shown filled with water in 1960 photographs (Photographs 31 and 32), Pond B was dry by 1971. In 1960, there was a planting strip adjacent to the north facade and a brick terrace with a low brick wall. These hardscape features were reinstalled sometime after 2002.

The interior apparently had two principal spaces, a living area in the masonry portion and a bedroom in the adobe portion. Built in the south end of the space between the incorporated adobe wall segment and the bedroom was a wood-frame bathroom. A modest kitchen area may have been installed along the south wall.

The Caretaker's Cottage was rehabilitated per the Secretary of Interior's standards in 2004 to change the use of the building from a residence to an educational building. The Project Manual stated, "All work shall be to the highest standards of all trades, and shall conform to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation and Rehabilitation" (Bob Vint and Associates Architects 2002:6). Changes included the following:

- Repairing and plastering adobe walls
- Replacing deteriorated roof trusses with prefabricated wood trusses
- Installing a new block bond beam along the north and south eaves
- Installing a bathroom
- Reroofing with cedar shingles
- Providing new electrical, mechanical, and plumbing systems
- Repairing, refurbishing, and repainting all interior and exterior doors and windows
- Repairing and painting all:
 - exterior wood siding, eaves, trim, etc.
 - exterior brick walls and concrete stem walls
 - interior plaster walls and ceilings
- Cleaning, repairing, staining, and sealing existing interior concrete floors
- Reglazing windows and doors with tempered safety glass
- Rebuilding interior firebox at existing fireplace
- Reconstructing east end gable wall surrounding fireplace
- Installing continuous buried rodent barrier at foundation
- Providing complete fire sprinkler system (Bob Vint and Associates Architects 2002:3-5)

Integrity. The Caretaker's Cottage has integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The major remodeling episode likely occurred between 1947 and 1951, within the period of significance. Set between Pond A/C and Pond B, the building still looks like a caretaker's cottage. The building does not retain integrity of association, as neither caretaker nor renter lives there. Its use as an educational facility is compatible, and there are no current threats to integrity. The Caretaker's Cottage is a contributing building to the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape.

Existing Conditions. The Bunkhouse is a vernacular, three-room, linear-plan building that serves as a park-staff support building. The wood-frame building was constructed on a poured concrete foundation and has a large porch on the north facade (Photograph 33). The site drops to the north, and the building on the north side is 1 foot 10 inches above grade. The Bunkhouse plan includes the original rectilinear portion of the south side of the

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building, plus a room partially enclosing almost 16 feet 6 inches of the west end of the original 8-foot-3-inch-wide porch. The building has two moderately pitched, opposing shed roofs. The higher roof slopes south and covers the original rectilinear portion of the south side of the building; the other shed roof slopes north, covering the portion of one room and the porch. Two rectangular attic vents are located on the north facade above the porch, and three rectangular attic vents are located on the south facade. On the west end of the building is a mechanical yard containing new heating and air-conditioning equipment surrounded by a concrete-masonry-unit wall.

The roofs are clad in corrugated metal, with metal flashing concealing the edges. The eaves are closed with a tongue-and-groove soffit and have a moderate overhang. There are no gutters. With the exception of the northern wall that fronts the porch, the building is clad in horizontal tongue-and-groove siding trimmed with narrow vertical boards (Photograph 34). The northern wall fronting the porch is clad in vertical weatherboard, with small strips of beadboard overlaying the seams. The porch floor is constructed of board-formed poured concrete and exhibits surface scoring. Three 6-by-6-inch posts with 4-by-4-inch diagonal brackets support a 6-by-6-inch beam. The porch is 7 feet 4 inches high at the north end and 10 feet 2 inches high at the south end. The porch is accessed by concrete stairs on the north facade. Concrete stairs, now leading to a wall, still exist on the west facade where the porch was enclosed. An interesting assortment of early patches made of tin can tops or flattened can sides is screwed to the siding, apparently to cover holes.

There are three exterior doors—two provide access from the porch, and the third provides access from the east facade. The doors are five-panel wood types with locksets and keyholes. The building has a small variety of window types. On the original rectilinear portion, there are: one wood-frame picture window; two wood-frame, four-pane hinged windows; one paired steel-frame, four-pane casement window; two paired wood-frame, four-pane hinged window; one steel-frame, three-pane fixed window with flanking three-pane casement windows; and one wood-frame, double-hung window. The enclosed porch exhibits two window types: one steel-frame, eight-pane fixed window flanked by four-pane casement windows and one paired steel-frame, four-pane casement window.

Interior details include plastered walls, beadboard wainscoting capped with trim, baseboard trim, built-in shelves and cabinets, and wood trim around the doors. There is 3-inch tongue-and-groove flooring. Interior doors are five-panel wood types. Hardware is polished bronze. The kitchen area includes cabinetry in the southeast corner, a Formica counter, and a sink. An old, floor heater grille in the kitchen area near the hall is evidence of a former under-floor furnace.

History. In the late 1920s, to house ranch hands, the Willard White family built the Bunkhouse of redwood lumber obtained from dismantled railroad cars. Originally a one-room-deep, or typical “linear,” plan, the shed-roofed structure also included a north-facing open porch. As revealed in a historic photograph, the walls and the roof of the structure were clad in corrugated metal sheathing in the late 1940s (Photograph 35). Prior to part of the porch being enclosed, there were four doors and two windows on the porch facade. There were also two windows on the east facade. The porch was accessed from both ends by concrete stairs. There were originally five braced posts to carry the beam supporting the north end of the porch’s shed roof. Apparently sometime between 1947 and 1951, when the Chesrow brothers owned the ranch, the metal siding was removed from the exterior walls. At some point after the late 1940s, the interior of this building was partitioned and the porch partially enclosed at the west end to create three rooms. The porch has also been screened with a siding-clad stem wall. It is known that the Bunkhouse, also called the “Redwood Cottage,” was used as a rental, certainly by the Filiastrault family, who owned the property from 1951 to 1959. A 1964 photograph shows the bunkhouse generally as it appears today. The Bunkhouse was rehabilitated to support park operations in the 1990s with grant funds from the State Historic Preservation Office.

Integrity. The Bunkhouse has integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It was remodeled to its current size in the 1950s, most likely, and within the period of significance. Although it still looks

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like a residential building, the Bunkhouse does not retain integrity of association because it is no longer a residential building. Its use as an educational facility is compatible, and there are no current threats to integrity. The Bunkhouse is a contributing building to the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape.

Maintenance Building (Noncontributing Building)

Existing Conditions. The Maintenance Building is a rectangular building that houses the park-operations support equipment and staff. The building is constructed of concrete masonry units, stuccoed on the outside, and left unfinished on the inside. The building has a gable roof clad in corrugated metal. The eaves have a moderate overhang and are open, exposing rafter ends. The eave edges are clad in narrow fascia board, and the gabled ends support centered, rectangular attic vents. The main entrances are on the north side and consist of a centered, interior roll-up steel door with iron security grills and a single-panel metal door on the east end. The west and south facades each have paired steel-frame, six-pane casement windows. The sills are masonry; the lintels are wood. The building is enclosed on three sides by a block wall and is adjacent to a trash-receptacle enclosure.

History. The Maintenance Building was constructed in 2004 to support park operations.

Integrity. The Maintenance Building was constructed after the period of significance. It has a low profile and is painted a sand color, preventing it from obtruding on the landscape. The Maintenance Building is a noncontributing building to the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape.

Restroom Building (Noncontributing Building)

Existing Conditions. The Restroom Building is a rectangular building that houses the only public restrooms in the park. The building is constructed of concrete masonry units, stuccoed on the outside, and left unfinished on the inside. The building has a low-pitched shed roof clad in corrugated metal. The eaves have a moderate overhang and are open, exposing rafter ends. The eave edges are clad in narrow fascia board, and rectangular attic vents run along the base of the eave. The main entrance is on the west facade and consists of symmetrical openings to the north and south leading to separate facilities for men and women. The only door, a single-panel metal door, is on the east facade and leads to a maintenance storage room. The toilet stalls have slump-block partitions and rustic-board gate doors.

History. The Restroom Building was constructed in 1988.

Integrity. The Restroom Building was constructed after the period of significance. It has a low profile and is painted a sand color, preventing it from obtruding on the landscape. The Restroom Building is a noncontributing building to the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape.

10. Constructed Water Features

Along with the natural systems and features within Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape, the buildings and structures are the most prominent elements of the property. Of these built elements, the ponds are the most iconic features of the Roy P. Drachman–Agua Caliente Regional Park. There have been significant changes to the natural landscape related to the methods employed to capture, guide, store, distribute, and retain the Agua Caliente Spring water. As water is not an abundant resource in the southern Arizona desert, the control of existing water was critical to the success of the cattle ranching operation, providing water for the livestock and agricultural fields. The eight ponds are considered vernacular, not designed by architects but by ordinary people.

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The constructed water features of the landscape reflect the functional history of cattle ranching and the reality of water conservation in the desert. Changes to the constructed water features since the end of the period of significance include one new pond, the expansion of two ponds, the combination of two ponds, a well, two ditches, an irrigation gate, and a pipeline. Most of the constructed water features of the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape retain integrity, with no current threats.

Property Type: Watering Facilities and Windmills

Collins defines the property type as “structures and places where water is taken from the ground for use by cattle or by people” (2002:F84). Subtypes include wells, dams, canals, and pipelines. A well is a dug or drilled hole that provides access to groundwater. It differs from a spring in that it is not natural. Collins explains that in Arizona, wells are not large water-filled holes, to which which a bucket and pulley are attached (2002:F84). In Arizona, they are drilled deep into the ground with a pipe connecting groundwater to the surface; most have pumps to draw up the water. Collins notes that dammed streams were another source of water (2002:F85). Dams were often connected to other water-conveyance elements, such as canals. Canals, or ditches, are open waterways used to convey water from sources such as dams, wells, or springs. Irrigated fields and orchards were used to support and diversify cattle operations. Pipelines were also used for water conveyance, often an important element of a ranch irrigation or watering system. To be eligible, the facilities must be associated in a significant way with the context of cattle ranching. As noted by Collins, “Since water is a critical resource for ranching throughout the state, they [watering facilities and windmills] do have importance” (2002:F85). These facilities are typically not individually eligible but may be eligible as part of a Ranch District or Landscape.

Ponds A/C, B, D, E, and F (5) (Contributing Structures) and G, H, and I (3) (Noncontributing Structures)

Existing Conditions. The eight ponds extend across the property (see Map 2). SWCA assigned letters (A–I) to the ponds during their survey for ease of identification (Twilling et al. 2002). They are unlined depressions with earthen embankments (Photographs 36–43). The fill removed to create the depressions was often pushed to the edges to make higher walls. In at least two cases (Ponds A/C and F), stones have been used to reinforce the pond sidewalls. The sizes of the ponds vary, with the smallest, Pond D, measuring approximately 70 by 65 feet and the largest, Pond H, measuring approximately 435 by 300 feet. With the exception of Ponds A/C, B, and I, the ponds’ wet or dry status changes depending on the time of year, as they are seasonally filled. Pond A/C is kept full year round, fed by the Agua Caliente Spring and/or well. Ponds B and I are permanently dry, as Pond B contains the leach field for the restroom facilities, and Pond I holds park support materials. Rain fed, Ponds D and E will hold water, whereas F no longer does.

History. Nine ponds have been constructed on the property throughout its history. Only eight exist today, as Pond A/C is a combination of original Ponds A and C. The ponds were created for different purposes, including water retention, irrigation, and recreation. Modifying them for new functions or abandoning them altogether has been a historic pattern at Agua Caliente Ranch. Table 2, adapted from a table developed by SWCA, provides a summary history of the ponds at the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape (Twilling et al. 2002:42). Pond A (main lake), currently the northern portion of Pond A/C, is likely the location of the original pond dug by James Fuller in the late 1870s to water his cattle and irrigate his orchard. Pond B (caretaker’s lake) provided irrigation to the Alfalfa Field (retired) north of the Fruit and Citrus Orchard (retired). Its initial construction date is not known, but Pond B appears on the 1941 aerial photograph. Pond C (swimming lake) was not connected to an irrigation system but was used for swimming by the 1930s. It appears on the 1941 aerial photograph separated from Pond A by a narrow embankment. By removing the embankment, Ponds A and C were combined into one between 1960 and 1971, becoming Pond A/C. This combined, deep main pond has become larger than, and its edges more irregular than those of, its original components. Ponds D, E, F, and G also appear on the 1941 aerial photograph. According to

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Table 2. History of Ponds within the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape

Pond	Common Name	Location	Date	Function	Appearance in Historical Aerial Photographs							Comment	
					1941	1959	1960	1971	1987	1998	2002		
A	main lake	west of Main House	ca.1870s	irrigation	wet	wet	wet						first pond constructed by Fuller by 1882
B	caretaker's pond	north of Pond A	ca.1870s	irrigation	unclear	wet	wet	dry	dry	dry	dry		dry by 1971
C	swimming lake	south of Pond A	by 1930s	water retention, swimming	wet	wet	wet						separate pond until at least 1960
A/C	main pond	combination of Ponds A and C	1960–1971	water retention				wet	wet	wet	wet		deep main pond
D	retention pond	west of Ponds A and C	by 1941	water retention	wet	wet	wet	dry	dry	dry	dry		shallow, marshy
E	retention pond	west of Pond D	by 1941	water retention	shallow	dry	wet	wet	dry	wet	dry		shallow, marshy
F	retention pond	west of Pond E	by 1941	water retention	shallow	dry	shallow	dry	dry	dry	dry		shallow, marshy
G	retention pond	west of Pond F	by 1941	water retention	shallow		wet	dry	wet	wet	wet		enlarged retention pond
H	retention pond	west of Pond G	by 1953	water retention		wet	wet	dry	wet	wet	wet		enlarged retention pond
I	unknown	east of Pond B	after 1960	unknown				dry	dry	dry	dry		built on site of horse corral

SWCA (Twilling et al. 2002), these ponds were used to retain excess water and did not connect to an irrigation system. Pond H, the water retention feature located furthest west, was in place by 1953. Between 1979 and 1980, Ponds G and H were enlarged in anticipation of a residential development, to be named “Fantasy Island,” which was never developed. Each has retained the configuration as enlarged during that time. Pond I, the most recent construction, was built sometime after 1960 in the locale of the former horse corrals, just east of Pond B.

Integrity. Ponds A/C, B, D, E, and F retain sufficient integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling to reflect their significance. These ponds were built between the 1880s and 1941, within the period of significance, for the purposes of irrigation, recreation, and retention. They do not retain integrity of association, as they are no longer used for any of these purposes. Ponds A/C and B no longer retain integrity of design. Pond A/C was created shortly after the period of significance by removing the small embankment between Ponds A and C. The ponds were originally separate, as their uses differed. Pond B no longer holds water or feeds the attached irrigation system. Ponds D, E, and F retain integrity of design, even in their dry state, because they were built as retention ponds to hold the seasonal rains. There are currently no threats to their integrity, and Ponds A/C, B, D, E, and F are contributing structures to the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape.

Ponds G and H do not retain sufficient integrity to reflect their significance because of major modifications in 1979–1980 that compromised their integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, and association. These structures are noncontributing to the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape.

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Pond I was constructed outside of the property's period of significance and is a noncontributing structure to the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape.

Water Conveyance System (Ditches 1–6; Pipeline) (Contributing Structure)

Existing Conditions. At present, water flows from Agua Caliente Spring and Pool via the Spring Stream to Pond A/C. The Pipeline from Pond A/C takes the overflow water to the far western end of Ditch 1, where it travels through a modern gate and fills Pond G. Overflow from Pond G travels through Ditch 5 to Pond H. Overflow from Pond H travels through Ditch 4 to a shallow wash and off the site. Water is no longer purposely conveyed through Ditches 1, 2, 3, and 6. The shallow, narrow ditches appear to have been hand excavated. All are earthen and unlined. Ditches 5 and 6 are sparsely lined with cobbles. The Pipeline consists of an aboveground, earth-covered plastic pipe. The ditches and pipeline are used for water conveyance for filling, draining, and channeling excess water from the ponds.

History. The exact age of most of these features is not known and they do not appear on aerial photographs. It appears that Ditch 1 (Photograph 44) used to convey water from Pond A/C to Pond G, and Ditch 2 used to convey water from Pond G to Pond H. Ditches 3 and 7 do not have an apparent function, although Ditch 3 may have once drained Pond H to the wash, and Ditch 7 may have drained water off Roger Road. Ditch 5 likely reuses much of Ditch 2. Ditch 6 was constructed in 1994, and the Pipeline was installed ca. 2003.

Integrity. The Water Conveyance System retains sufficient integrity of setting, workmanship, feeling, and association to reflect its historic significance. New elements have compromised the integrity of location, design, and materials. The system still conveys water between the ponds and sends the overflow to Agua Caliente Wash. There are no current threats to the integrity of the system. As elements, Ditches 5, 6, and 7 and the Pipeline are not contributing, but as a feature, the Water Conveyance System is a contributing structure to the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape.

Dam (Contributing Structure)

Existing Conditions. Along the Spring Stream, just before it reaches Pond A/C, is a small concrete dam. Measuring 43 inches in length and 13 inches in width, water easily flows over it. The downstream side of this dam is encased in palm roots and soil.

History. Although its purpose and date of construction are unknown, this feature appears in a 1941 photograph.

Integrity. The dam retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. There is no current threat to its integrity, and the dam is a contributing structure to the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape.

Irrigation System (Standpipes 1–4; Valves and Gates) (Contributing Structure)

Existing Conditions. The Irrigation System is in the north-central portion of the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape. With only a few isolated elements, the system is concentrated in two areas: one runs across the center of the retired Alfalfa Field; the other is to the northeast of the retired Alfalfa Field, near a cattle trough. The system consists of three board-formed, poured concrete standpipes (Photograph 45); one concrete-masonry-unit standpipe; underground piping; and 35 valves and gates. Each standpipe houses one or more metal pipes that rise from below the ground to round valve handles at the top. The standpipes are square in plan, with heights varying from 18.5 inches to 74 inches. The irrigation valves, which could be opened to let water bubble out, measure 11.5 inches in diameter. With the exception of the modern gate on Ditch 6, the gates consisted of rectangular pieces

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of metal that slid up and down between short, upright concrete segments (Twilling et al. 2002:30). The irrigation valves were used to control water in the furrows. The underground piping consists of 38-inch-long segments, between 11 and 14 inches in diameter, with collared ends. The Alfalfa Field (retired) was irrigated by water fed from Pond B through a release valve in its northwest corner set in a concrete wall 7 feet 10 inches high and 11 feet 6 inches wide.

History. The date of the irrigation system is unknown, but the portion within the retired Alfalfa Field is visible as an east-west line crossing near the center of the field in the 1941 and 1960 aerial photographs. The date of the release valve in Pond B is not known, but Pond B was certainly in place by 1941.

Integrity. The irrigation system retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The system no longer retains integrity of association, as its feeder pond is empty and its fields retired. There are no current threats to the system. The irrigation system is a contributing structure to the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape.

Troughs/Basin (3) (Contributing Structures)

Existing Conditions. There are three board-formed, poured concrete features on the property. Two of them appear to be cattle troughs and are 89 inches long, 38 inches wide, and 23 inches high, with 6-inch-thick walls. Spigots attached to the irrigation system were used to fill them. The other is a basin 39 inches long, 38 inches wide, and 29 inches high, with 12-inch-thick walls. Its purpose is unknown.

History. The dates of construction of the three concrete features are unknown. Based on the materials, construction methods, and their condition and weathering, they appear to date to cattle ranching on the property from 1873 to 1959.

Integrity. The troughs and basin retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. They no longer retain integrity of association, as they are empty and not used by cattle any longer. There are no current threats to their integrity, and the troughs and basin are contributing structures to the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape.

Well (Noncontributing Structure)

Existing Conditions. The Well is in the south-central portion of the property along Roger Road. Only piping exists on the surface.

History. The Well was installed ca. 2003 to keep Pond A/C full.

Integrity. The Well was constructed after the period of significance. The Well is a noncontributing structure to the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape.

11. Small-Scale Features

Historic small-scale (in size) elements, such as the Dam, Mesquite Tree, Agua Caliente Spring and Pool, Bridges (1 and 2), and Fencing are related to constructed water features, circulation, vegetation, or land use, and are therefore discussed in other sections. Modern steel-mesh picnic tables, benches, and barbeque grills are found in locations among mature trees on the grounds. These elements are not historic and are not counted as features for this study. Collins (2002, 2007) did not identify any associated property types for small-scale features.

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12. Views and Vistas

Views are the prospect of a broad range of vision, and vistas are the contrived prospect of a discrete range of vision (Page et al. 2005:Appendix 3:10). Although the property has views, the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape does not have any vistas. Existing views are primarily of the Santa Catalina Mountains and the Agua Caliente Hills. As the property's topography is relatively flat and most of the vegetation is dense, there are few expansive views of anything lower than the mountains (see Photographs 3 and 17). Early in its history, when cattle were still grazing heavily across the landscape, it is likely that there were more views across the property that took in a greater expanse, including features lower than the mountains. The views retain integrity, as the view of the mountains, the most prominent landmarks, remains unobstructed. Collins (2002, 2007) did not identify any associated property types for views.

13. Archeological Sites

Archaeological investigations have been conducted within the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape. The ranch complex itself is recorded as archaeological site AZ BB:10:25 (ASM) by the Arizona State Museum. Archaeological monitoring was carried out in 1994 by Cultural and Environmental Systems (Heuett et al.) Testing and limited excavations have been conducted by SWCA (Wellman and Slaughter 2001). These latest excavations were undertaken in eight small study units scattered throughout the original ranch headquarters area, where surface manifestations indicated the existence of historic remains. A total of 18 historic features within the eight study units were located and completely or partially excavated. The features consisted of six trash middens, four postholes or posthole alignments, six pits containing historic debris, one pit in which offal from butchered cattle was buried, and one trench that connected two pit features. The excavated area encompassed less than 5 percent of the total area where the original ranch buildings and structures were located. A 2002 survey by SWCA of Roy P. Drachman–Agua Caliente Regional Park identified 79 historic features within the park boundaries (Twilling et al. 2002).

As mentioned above, Agua Caliente Ranch has a long history of Native American use that predates the Spanish, Mexican, and American occupation of the territory. Agua Caliente Spring is an important feature of Whiptail Ruin, a large prehistoric village site that dates back to as early as the Middle Archaic Period, or 6000–1500 B.C. (Twilling et al. 2002). The site was first recorded in the 1890s but not included in the Arizona State Museum site files until 1960. Numerous subsequent archaeological investigations have been conducted, including testing and data recovery projects that revealed more than 80 features (Twilling et al. 2002:3–6).

Property Type: Miscellaneous Features

Collins (2002, 2007) uses the property type of miscellaneous features for other cattle ranching features that do not fall under other property types. Under miscellaneous features, Collins discusses a privies-and-dumps subtype associated to cattle ranching as it “often served as convenient dumpsites for ranch trash” (Collins 2002:F96). The registration requirements are such that these sites may be eligible under Criterion D “for their potential to yield significant information as long as the sites retain integrity of association, materials, and location” (Collins 2002:F96). Although the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape has archaeological sites, some features excavated and some not, related to ranching, they are not discussed in detail nor evaluated in this nomination.

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Contributing and Noncontributing Features

Table 3 identifies the features of the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape as contributing or noncontributing buildings, structures, and sites, based on their historic integrity and association with the statewide Multiple Property Documentation Forms *Cattle Ranching in Arizona, 1540–1950* (Collins 2002) and *Arizona Cattle Ranching in the Modern Era, 1945–1970* (Collins 2007). There are 41 features—23 contributing and 18 noncontributing.

Integrity and Condition

The Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape as a whole has integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Location refers to the place where the significant activities occurred. Even though the historic boundaries of the cattle operations are unknown, the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape encompasses the historic core and all of the remaining built features as the Roy P. Drachman–Agua Caliente Regional Park. Design is the composition of natural and cultural elements. The change in use from cattle ranching, agricultural, and recreational pursuits to passive recreation has not compromised the integrity of design. Setting is the physical environment within and surrounding the landscape, which has not been severely altered. Materials include those that are naturally occurring or used in construction. For Agua Caliente Ranch, the primary materials are vegetation for grazing cattle; earth for constructing ponds; and adobe, brick, and wood for constructing buildings. Workmanship is seen in the ways people have fashioned their environment, which is still observable in the fields, buildings, and ponds. Feeling is an intangible quality, but represents what the property evokes through physical characteristics. The combination of location, setting, design, materials, and workmanship cumulatively induce a sense of the past. Association is the direct link between the landscape and the events that shaped it. As the property no longer facilitates cattle ranching, it does not retain sufficient integrity of its association. Although the property is no longer an operating ranch or resort, the property retains the ability to convey its significance. The Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape retains the general character, appearance, and feeling of its historic period through its built components (namely buildings and ponds) and rural setting. The property today reflects the spatial organization and physical components that it attained during the period of significance. Many of the characteristics that shaped the land are still present today.

The historic integrity of landscape processes is good. The natural systems and features reflect historic changes in the vegetation diversity and density through ornamental plantings, agriculture, volunteer growth, and grazing. The spatial organization reveals the use of the property for cattle ranching, agriculture, and recreation. Modifications to the spatial organization include the introduction of new paths, two buildings, and a pond; removed ancillary buildings and structures; expansion of two ponds; and abandonment of the agricultural fields. The additions are unobtrusive, and the missing elements do not detract from the overall landscape. Land use has included ranching, agriculture, and recreation, of which all have left a visible imprint on the land. The new use of passive recreation is compatible. Cultural traditions are the least visible on the property, but include spatial organization and architectural stylistic influences.

The primary landscape components retain integrity and include vegetation, buildings and structures, and constructed water features. Vegetation is the most dynamic component of the landscape. It includes native or indigenous, introduced or naturalized, and agricultural species. The majority of the property consists of indigenous or native vegetation that was used for grazing cattle; another part, although now becoming naturalized, once supported agricultural fields.

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**Table 3. Contributing and Noncontributing Features
of Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape**

Feature, by Type	Contributing	Noncontributing
Buildings		
Main House	X	
Caretaker's Cottage	X	
Bunkhouse	X	
Maintenance Building		X
Restroom Building		X
Structures		
Pond A/C	X	
Pond B	X	
Pond D	X	
Pond E	X	
Pond F	X	
Pond G		X
Pond H		X
Water Conveyance System (Ditches 1-6, Pipeline)	X	
Irrigation System (standpipes [4], valves, and gates)	X	
Dam	X	
Troughs/Basin (× 3)	X	
Cattle Guards (× 2)	X	
Bridge 1	X	
Bridge 2	X	
Pond I		X
Access Road		X
Parking Lot		X
Gates (× 4)		X
Walls (× 3)		X
Dirt Road/Path System		X
Fencing		X
Well		X

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Feature, by Type	Contributing	Noncontributing
Sites		
Agua Caliente Spring and Pool	X	
Spring Stream	X	
Alfalfa Field (retired)	X	
Date Palm Grove (retired)	X	
Mesquite Tree	X	
Fruit and Citrus Orchard (retired)		X

The remaining historic buildings are prominent elements in the landscape and retain integrity, having just been rehabilitated per the Secretary of the Interior's standards. Those that no longer remain were ancillary and not primary features, and those that have been added are modest and unobtrusive to the landscape. The most recognized components of the landscape are the constructed water features, most notably the eight ponds. Although a few constructed water features have been added to the landscape to convey and retain water, they do not lessen the integrity of the character-defining feature.

The secondary, or lesser, landscape components that retain integrity include cluster arrangements, circulation features, topography, small-scale features, views, and archaeological sites. The property retains its original cluster arrangement of buildings and agricultural fields. The removal of ancillary buildings and the abandonment of the agricultural fields have slightly detracted from the cluster arrangements, but they retain enough integrity to convey their existence and function. Circulation features are minor elements on the property. The largest circulation feature is the modern trail system that provides pedestrian access to visitors of the Roy P. Drachman–Agua Caliente Regional Park. Although many of the trails are likely rehabilitated historic paths, the addition of trails does not diminish the historic integrity of the landscape. The topography provided for the property's historic activities and was modified with the construction of water-retention ponds and water-conveyance system. The small-scale features, such as benches, tables, and barbeque grills, are not historic. The views within the landscape mostly consist of the surrounding Santa Catalina Mountains and the Agua Caliente Hills, and grazing may have increased the views across the landscape.

The condition of the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape is good. The landscape does not show clear evidence of major negative disturbances or deterioration. The landscape's historical and natural values are well preserved under the existing conditions. Current management documents protect the cultural and natural values of the property.

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8. NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape is historically significant under National Register of Historic Places Criterion a for its association with cattle ranching and resort/recreation activities in Arizona. The period of significance is 1873–1959, which reflects the nearly continuous use of the property as a cattle ranch and includes the periods that the ranch functioned as a resort or hot springs—1878 to 1898, and at various times through 1951. Throughout the period of significance, the full extent of the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape was devoted to cattle ranching, resort/recreation, and agriculture, and virtually all of the architecture and other features preserved on the landscape today represent different aspects of this history. Although the historic boundaries of the cattle and resort/recreation activities are unknown, the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape encompasses the historical core and all of the remaining built features.

Cattle Ranching in Southern Arizona

This section is an adaptation of a summary prepared by Statistical Research, Inc., for the Canoa Ranch Rural Historic Landscape National Register of Historic Places Nomination (O'Mack and Parkhurst 2007). It has been revised for the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape nomination to reflect additional data from Collins's Multiple Property Documentation Form *Arizona Cattle Ranching in the Modern Era, 1945–1970* (2007). Cattle ranching became an important part of the regional economy, but it should be noted that, "while the value of cattle to the Arizona economy is great, the relative importance of Arizona to the national livestock industry is small" (Collins 2007:E2).

Cattle first entered Arizona as early as 1540, the year that Francisco Vásquez de Coronado led the first major Spanish expedition into the U.S. Southwest, but cattle ranching in Arizona did not begin for another 150 years. In 1690, the Jesuit priest Eusebio Francisco Kino began introducing small herds of cattle into southern Arizona as he established missions along the Santa Cruz River and explored throughout the region. The cattle in these early herds were developed from imported Spanish breeds and were well adapted for survival in hot, arid southern Arizona. Herds were tended both by the relatively small numbers of Spanish settlers in the region and by local Native Americans.

An important consequence of Mexico's independence from Spain, won in 1821, was an increase in the number of land grants awarded to private individuals by the Mexican government. Many of the grants in southern Arizona, where ranching was usually the only feasible use of the land, were for very large parcels, in some cases exceeding 50,000 acres. Spanish and Mexican ranchers recognized the need for vast reserves of land when raising cattle in this arid region, where sources of water were scarce and the grazing capacity was limited.

By the 1840s, a nearly constant threat of Apache raids had forced the virtual abandonment of most large land grants in southern Arizona. In 1854, the Gadsden Purchase made southern Arizona a part of the United States, but Apache hostilities continued to make ranching difficult, especially on the large, isolated land grants. A system of forts was soon established by the U.S. Army to protect lives and property in the region, and ranching gradually grew safer and more profitable. The presence of the army also created a new market for beef, which in turn spurred further development of ranching. Remnants of the Mexican cattle herds survived into the U.S. period, but Anglo-American ranchers also brought in new stock from the east, which greatly changed the composition of southern Arizona herds.

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The Homestead Act of 1862 led to an influx of easterners and others to Arizona drawn by the lure of land ownership and the possibility of financial success. Farming was often impossible in arid southern Arizona, so many newcomers turned to cattle ranching, which itself proved impossible on the standard 160-acre homestead. The Arizona ranchers who survived in the business did so by expanding their holdings to include multiple water sources and thousands of acres of rangeland, thus emulating the older Spanish and Mexican tradition of using a vast acreage to raise cattle. The Agua Caliente Ranch was established in 1873 around a natural spring.

In the first decades of the U.S. period (1854–1880), ranchers in southern Arizona endured isolation, Apache raids, and other harsh conditions and had to be essentially self-sufficient. Until 1880, the year the railroad arrived in southern Arizona, the materials and features of buildings in a typical ranch headquarters were mostly Spanish or Mexican in origin, with an emphasis on simple massing, small windows set into adobe walls, and flat roofs. The design of ranch buildings and other structures tended to reflect the realities of life in a demanding, sometimes dangerous environment. The basic model for the early Arizona ranch was the Spanish or Mexican hacienda, in which the main house, serving as both residence and business office, was the focal point. Other buildings and structures, such as stables, bunkhouses, workshops, and corrals, were arranged in close proximity. Later in the nineteenth century, as Anglo-American influences became stronger, the functional equivalent of the hacienda became the ranch headquarters, which was similarly the pivot of all ranch activities (Collins 2002; Stewart 1987).

The years between 1880 and 1893 are called the boom period by Collins (2002). The beginning of transcontinental rail service in Arizona opened up a national market for meat suppliers. In addition, the economy was good, which led to the acquisition of open ranges by speculative cattlemen. Cattle ranching hit its peak in 1890, when the amount of livestock hit record highs. The boom period ended when the great drought of the 1890s struck, fundamentally altering the character of the Arizona cattle industry. The drought caused the decline of tall grasses and increased the dominance of woody plants like mesquite. In 1901, forage conditions were examined in Arizona, and the southern Arizona rangeland was characterized as more degraded than anywhere else in the western United States because of overgrazing. The 1910 and 1920 agricultural censuses showed little change in the cattle population from 1900.

For cattle ranching, the first half of the twentieth century included many decisions about the great expanse of land (1.8 billion acres) in public domain. Debate revolved around the best way to dispose of it. The two competing interests fought over maximizing revenues or promoting settlement and development. In response to demand for range-management reform, the U.S. Congress passed the Stockraising Homestead Act of 1916, allowing claims of up to 640 acres and requiring improvements worth \$1.25 an acre. In 1934, the Taylor Grazing Act was established as part of the New Deal, ending the era of the open range. The Bureau of Land Management was established in 1946, but did not receive the funds to carry out an effective program of land management until 1952 (Collins 2002).

The post–World War II period of cattle raising began under wartime price regulations that were discontinued by 1946 and revived during the Korean War. Cattle ranching was a volatile business in every period, and in the postwar period, cattle raisers were at the mercy of the marketplace. Cattle ranching retained only a tenuous link with its frontier past, and the focus turned to modernization, specialization of ranch operations, economic rationalization, capital investment, and innovation. Modernization often included mechanization, which replaced labor with equipment for labor-intensive activities. Specialization included making changes to meet particular aspects of the meat industry, such as revamping finishing or processing methods. Economic rationalization is defined by Collins as the “continuous drive to improve control over the production process with the goal of reducing costs and increasing the value of output” (2007:E17). Capital investments were a way to keep one’s ranch viable and included investing in purebred cattle to improve the quality of meat and in new equipment and technologies. Another common investment was in irrigation for raising feed crops and alfalfa, supplementing the range vegetation, which also provided for the reduction of rangeland use and allowed for small-scale operations (in terms of land use). Innovations were most seen in breeding, feeding, and soil conservation that included controlled breeding and selective reproduction. Even with the new focus, the factors of terrain, climate, importance of public lands, and distance to market would continue to affect the character of Arizona cattle ranching (Collins 2007).

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During the years between 1953 and 1957, the western states experienced the most arid years since the 1930s. And although the cattle industry was one of the most reluctant of any agricultural producers to accept the expansion of federal programs, eight Arizona counties accepted federal assistance as drought disaster areas. In addition to drought and oversupply issues that plagued cattlemen in the 1950s, the industry was also plagued with aphids that attacked alfalfa fields and a decline in prices. In early 1956, Steve Bixby, president of the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association stated, "Many members are on the ropes and groggy, but few are giving up" (quoted in Collins 2007:E39). The troubles of the 1950s were countered by new industry marketing campaigns and the modification of marketing practices in order to lower costs, but they didn't outweigh the problems, and the rural landscapes of ranching and agriculture would continue to give way to residential subdivisions (Collins 2007).

The 1960s brought a more holistic approach to livestock management. One of the drivers for this movement was the general acceptance that Arizona range conditions had deteriorated over the past century and that overgrazing was a significant contributing factor. At the federal level, the issue was partially addressed through the Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960, which balanced uses, including cattle grazing, and carrying capacity of federal lands. As public lands constituted a major portion of Arizona's grazing range, this had a positive effect on the industry, and cattle growers worked with agencies to improve the land with fences, water sources, and roads. At a local level, the industry began performance testing, which had cattle growers reconsidering the role of breeding, feeding, and business management. The holistic approach also brought forth range improvement strategies "to improve the grazing capacity of the land through engineering and capital investment" (Collins 2007:E53). A strategy already employed by several ranches, it included water development, and management focused on holding water and making it available in areas that cattle would not otherwise graze. Throughout the remainder of the century, cattle growers would face environmental concerns about their practices, economic inflation, greater industry regulation, and tax reforms (Collins 2007).

Collins (2002, 2007) calls the Ranch Landscape the broadest category of ranch-related property in Arizona. Its distinguishing feature is the use of vast areas of land for grazing. In the early years, the range was open and unfenced, and a rancher's use of it was limited only by the availability of water and his ability to manage his herds. By the early twentieth century, much of the open range was fenced, but often only to mark the limits of an individual rancher's property. Cattle still roamed freely over ranches of many thousands of acres. A common misconception is that beyond the confines of its headquarters, a ranch consisted of a natural landscape. In reality, ranching altered every part of the open range to some degree, and cattle trails, constructed water features, and fencing are significant features of the Ranch Landscape.

Period of Significance

The period of significance for the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape is 1873–1959, which reflects the nearly continuous use of the property as a cattle ranch. Throughout the period of significance, the full extent of the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape was devoted to cattle ranching, agriculture, and recreation, and virtually all of the architecture and other features preserved on the landscape today represent different aspects of this history. Although the historic boundaries of the cattle operations are unknown, the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape encompasses the historical core and all of the remaining built features.

The ranch, centered on Agua Caliente Springs, was purchased by Peter B. Bain in 1873 for raising dairy cattle. The ranch was one of very few developed outside of the immediate Tucson area and the Santa Cruz River corridor in the early 1870s. The ranch stands as a reminder of early American settlement at a time when Apache raiding made such settlements difficult to maintain. To that end, the federal government increased its presence in the area in 1873 with Camp Lowell. They withdrew additional lands in 1875 that included Agua Caliente Ranch for the Fort Lowell military

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reservation, which was abandoned in 1891. Three months before Agua Caliente Ranch was withdrawn from public domain in October of 1975, James P. Fuller purchased the ranch, expanding the cattle operation, growing produce for market, and providing a resort facility for local residents. He was an early entrepreneur of Tucson, with a keen understanding of small-scale irrigation agriculture and knowledge of how to develop a public recreation and health facility. The warm springs attracted the citizens of Tucson from 15 miles away. Fuller's legacy was strong, and subsequent owners of the ranch found it economically advantageous to continue projects he had initiated in the early 1880s. They continued to raise cattle, maintained the orchards and gardens, and promoted the health resort. After a variety of owners, cattle ranching ceased at the Agua Caliente Ranch in 1959. Between 1959 and 1984, various schemes were posed for the property, including a lakeside residential development. Pima County purchased the property in 1984 and created the Roy P. Drachman-Agua Caliente Regional Park. Table 4 presents a summary of the owners and activities of the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape. The table was adapted from one developed by SWCA using data from previous work by James Ayres (Twilling et al. 2002:40-41).

Historic Context

The Agua Caliente Ranch complex was founded by Peter B. Bain in 1873 about 15 miles northeast of Tucson, Arizona. At that time, Tucson had been an incorporated village for only 2 years and a part of the United States for only 19 years. The ranch was located at the site of two springs in the foothills of the Santa Catalina Mountains. Prior to Bain, this important source of water was known and used by the prehistoric peoples, some of whom settled nearby. The Spanish founders of Tucson and subsequent immigrants, including Mexican settlers, the U. S. Army, and cattle and sheep men, undoubtedly took advantage of the springs. Throughout this long period, the Apache, as well, were probable users of the springs. Bain was a photographer from San Diego, California, who arrived in Tucson in early 1871. By 1872, he was engaged in a small way in the cattle business. When he filed a preemption claim on 160 acres surrounding the springs in 1873, he had already made some improvements to the property. By May 1874, probably because he could not make a living raising cattle, he was working in Tempe, Arizona.

In March 1875, Bain sold the "Agua Caliente Rancho" and all improvements to James P. Fuller for \$300 and moved on to become a farmer near Altar, Sonora, Mexico. Fuller was born in Ohio around 1829, and as a young adult, he worked his way to California. He moved to Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico, sometime in the 1860s. His reportedly "financially embarrassed" status abruptly changed in 1869 when he married Josefa Gutierrez de Felix, a wealthy rancher's widow with four children. Fuller and his new wife decided to settle in the Territory of Arizona in the United States. Beginning in 1870, they made at least six trips from Hermosillo to Tucson, transferring Josefa's extensive movable property. The initial trip brought unspecified numbers of beef cattle, horses, oxen, ox carts, and other goods. In 1873, Fuller drove additional animals to Tucson, including sheep, goats, and burros. He also brought a wagon load of Sonoran oranges and other fruit that he sold and gave away to fruit-starved Tucson residents. The livestock was placed on their Rincon Ranch east of Tucson, a location for which he filed a preemption claim in 1873. The final livestock drive from Hermosillo, a distance of about 220 miles, was completed in December 1874, at which time he brought his wife and two of her children to Tucson. In all, over 2,000 head of livestock were driven, along with various types of wagons, carts, other equipment, tools, and household items.

In late 1874, prior to his final trip from Sonora, he established a butcher shop and vegetable and fruit market in Tucson. Using his newfound wealth, he also began to purchase ranches, town lots, irrigation systems, and other real property in and around Tucson and northern Sonora. It was during this period of virtually unchecked splurging that he purchased the Agua Caliente Ranch, which quickly became the centerpiece of his business and ranching activities. Two months after the purchase of the ranch, Josefa died. Fuller fully expected to inherit everything, but

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Table 4. Summary of Owners and Activities at the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape

Owner	Year	Activity	Livestock	Crop	Spring
Peter B. Bain	1873-1875	Dairy ranch and residence	Dairy cattle		Warm Springs
James P. Fuller (Agua Caliente Rancho)	1875-1882	Ranch, residence, resort, and fruit and vegetable farm	Cattle	Cantaloupes, figs, and vegetables (1877); oranges, dates, pomegranates, quinces, grape vines, and others (1878); melons, onions, cucumbers, potatoes, beets, tomatoes (1878); 3,000 trees (by 1881)	Mineral Warm Springs water assayed (1878); 88°F (1881); Springs fed cattle pond and irrigated orchard (1882)
Fort Lowell Military Reservation	1875-1882				
Eliza Jane Fuller Watson (James Fuller's sister)	1882-1885	Ranch, residence, resort, fruit/citrus orchard, and vegetable farm	3 cows, 2 heifers, 1 mule mare, 1 horse, and 24 chickens	Oranges, figs, apricots, and other fruit trees; ornamental trees such as ash, poplar, and black locust for sale (1882)	
Dr. John and Elizabeth Achenbach	1885-1886	Ranch, residence, resort, fruit/citrus orchard, and vegetable farm	Achenbachs purchased Mrs. Watson's livestock		
Ed Bullock	1886-?	Ranch, residence, resort, fruit/citrus orchard, and vegetable farm	Cattle and horse breeding		
Federal Government	1895-1898				
Philip Chambers	1898-1899	Ranch, residence, and citrus orchard	Cattle	Orange grove and alfalfa fields	100°F
William M. Griffith and Edwin P. Drew	1899-1906	Unknown; presumably continues as ranch, residence, and fruit/citrus orchard			Annual flow of 50 miner's inches (1901)
Edwin P. Drew	1906-1911	Unknown; presumably continues as ranch, residence, and fruit/citrus orchard			86°F (1910)

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Owner	Year	Activity	Livestock	Crop	Spring
F. M. Gauen	1911-1913	Unknown; presumably continues as ranch, residence, and fruit/citrus orchard			
William M. Griffith	1913-1916	Unknown; presumably continues as ranch, residence, and fruit/citrus orchard			
John A. McMurren	1913-1919	Unknown; presumably continues as ranch, residence, and fruit/citrus orchard			
James A. White (absentee owner from El Paso)	1919-1922	Ranch headquarters for A7 (Bellota) and Agua Caliente Ranches	Horses and cattle		
Willard White and Edna Bull (James A. White's children)	1922-1930	Ranch headquarters for A7 (Bellota) and Agua Caliente Ranches	Horses and cattle		
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Blake (absentee owners from New York)	1930-1935	Winter residence for Blake family and their guests, ranch, and fruit/citrus orchard	Cattle and dairy cows	60 acres in alfalfa; 30 x 60-foot irrigated truck garden south of the main house	
Gibson and Alice Hazard	1935-1947	Ranch	Cattle, hogs, and chickens	Alfalfa and fruit from existing orchard; planted date palms south of the main house and eucalyptus trees	Two springs (one hot, one cold) with combined flow of 350-500 gal/min; Cynamited into one lukewarm spring with flow of 200 gal/min
Agua Caliente Ranch Company; Albert and David Chesrow from Chicago	1947-1951	Ranch; plans for a resort			250 gal/min and 90-96°F
Mr. and Mrs. Art Filiatrault	1951-1959	Ranch and rental guest houses	Small number of horses and cattle	17 acres alfalfa; Fuller's orchard still producing	

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Owner	Year	Activity	Livestock	Crop	Spring
Dr. and Mrs. Otis Miller	1959	No longer a working ranch; various plans for development			
Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Golder: Rail N Ranch Corporation	1959-1962	No longer a working ranch; various plans for development			
Myriad Research and Development Company	1962-1979	No longer a working ranch; various plans for development; Dale and Lois Corey lived on the ranch (1963-1979)		1962-1963 orchard died	
Goedecke Development Company (Arnie Goedecke of Lynwood, Washington	1979-1980	No longer a working ranch; various plans for development			
Myriad Research and Development Company	1980-1984	No longer a working ranch; various plans for development			
Pima County	1984-present	Roy P. Drachman-Agua Caliente Regional Park			250 gal/min and 92°F (1984); Spring stops temporarily (July 2000)

the four children protested, and the Pima County, Arizona, probate court awarded much of the real property and chattel to them. Fuller was able to retain only about \$1,500 worth of the property, including the Agua Caliente Ranch.

The legal setback did not slow Fuller, and he worked diligently during the last half of the 1870s to develop the ranch. He erected buildings of adobe, improved the warm springs, and created an irrigation system for a large orchard and fields, in which he raised vegetables and other crops for sale in Tucson. At the same time, he continued to increase the size of his livestock holdings. Some of his vegetables and fruit were available for market at least by 1877. His orchard produced grapes, oranges, dates, figs, pomegranates, apricots, peaches, and probably lemons and limes, among other items. Garden crops encompassed many vegetables, including potatoes, tomatoes, watermelon, cantaloupe, and peas. Fuller's produce business was the first successful attempt in Tucson to provide vegetables and fruit to consumers on a commercial scale. Although many Tucson households maintained backyard gardens, none could meet the community's demand for fruit and fresh produce. In 1882, a visiting dignitary noted that Fuller's ranch was one of the few places in Arizona showing the beginnings of systematic cultivation.

At the same time his agricultural activities were expanding, he also successfully developed the warm springs as a local health resort or recreation spot. The rustic facility catered to the sick, as well as to those who simply wanted to relax and soak in the 88°F mineral waters from the springs. In 1878, it was the first such facility established in rural Pima County, and potentially southern Arizona, and quickly became a destination for Tucson residents.

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Hot springs were not uncommon in Arizona, and many were used and developed for recreational purposes. In addition to hydrotherapy, hot springs provided an opportunity for relaxation and seclusion in typically picturesque surroundings. Several "resorts" flourished throughout the state in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in addition to Fuller's springs at Agua Caliente Ranch, including Castle Hot Springs, Indian Hot Springs, Hooker Hot Springs, Agua Caliente (in Maricopa County), and Verde Hot Springs. Castle Hot Springs, located 50 miles northwest of Phoenix, was named in 1867 and developed into a resort in 1896. It operated as a luxury resort until a devastating fire in 1976. Indian Hot Springs in Eden, Graham County, was developed in 1882. In 1907, a three-story hotel was added, and later the operator installed Roman-style baths. The property operated as a resort until 1964. Hooker Hot Springs, north of Benson, was discovered in 1875. Dr. Glendy King built primitive bathhouses, with the eventual hopes of establishing a sanitarium, but his death preceded that development. In 1935, Jessica MacMurray, her aunt, and a Mrs. Patterson operated the site as a dude ranch, which closed in 1982. The spring at Agua Caliente, in Maricopa County, was recorded in 1749 by a Spanish missionary and purchased in the 1860s by King Woolsey and George Martin. Woolsey created a health resort sometime after the purchase, and the associated hotel was built in 1898 by the Modesti family. The springs dried up during increased farming after World War II. Verde Hot Springs dates back to the 1920s. Located 22 miles south of Camp Verde, it consisted of a lodge of river rock and log beams, bathhouses, and pools. It operated successfully until fire destroyed the lodge in 1958 (Allen 1989; *Arizona Republic* 1984; Brooks 1989; Meehan 1989; Smith 1987; Sturgis 1950).

These five examples show that similar resort activities to those at Agua Caliente Ranch were occurring at other Arizona locales during the same period, but Agua Caliente Ranch, beginning with the ingenuity of James P. Fuller, was the only property that used the spring water for both resort activities and cattle raising. Fuller promoted it as Mountain Park Thermal Spring and provided cottages for overnight stays and dining facilities for his guests. A promotional article appeared in the 1881 *Tucson City Directory* for "Fullers Springs or Agua Caliente." The resort continued to be a success after the arrival of the Southern Pacific Railroad in Tucson in 1880. Fuller's success, based in large part on his wealthy wife's resources, was enhanced by hard work, imagination, and good timing. At about the age of 52, Fuller's poor health prompted him to convey his holdings to his sister, Eliza Jane Watson. He died in Yuma, Arizona, on the train while on his way to California on January 23, 1882.

Mrs. Watson attempted to continue Fuller's work at the Agua Caliente Ranch and apparently was successful in doing so until her death in August 1885. Her two married daughters, Fanny Jones and Hattie Anderson, inherited the ranch, but promptly sold it to John and Elizabeth Achenbach, who in turn sold to Elizemond "Ed" Bullock in 1886. Bullock and his brother, Thomas, were bachelors and never married. Ed continued Fuller's ranching activities and the resort tradition. He took advantage of the fruit crop by filling 2,000 jars with peaches and apricots in 1889 for the Tucson market. Bullock sold the ranch to Phillip H. Chambers in 1895. Although primarily interested in prospecting and mining, Chambers did little to the ranch beyond maintaining the status quo. After Chambers, William Griffith and E. P. Drew (1899), F. M. Gauen (1911), and John A. McMurren (1916) owned the ranch in turn. Absentee owner James A. White acquired the ranch in 1919, and in 1922, his son, Willard White, and daughter, Edna Bull, inherited it. The Whites operated a large-scale ranching empire of which the Agua Caliente Ranch was a small part. In 1922, an attempt was made to sell the ranch to the Tucson Hot Springs Hotel Co. for the development of a resort, but it was never constructed.

After Bullock's tenure on the ranch, most of the subsequent owners maintained the status quo and made few substantial improvements. John Hilzinger, who visited Chambers in 1897, reported on the orange orchard and fields of alfalfa. He said Chambers wanted to develop a resort on the ranch, but it never materialized. Drew was irrigating in 1910, and Blake ran cattle and raised alfalfa and a large garden. The property continued as a working ranch in 1930, when it was purchased by Joseph Blake from Willard White. Blake, in turn, sold to Gibson DeKalb Hazard in 1935.

The Hazards maintained the irrigated alfalfa fields and the fruit orchard and raised cattle. The Hazards also had celebrity guests on the ranch, including actor William Holden, Monty Montana and other rodeo performers, and barnstorming pilots. Erskine Caldwell, author of the classic novel, *God's Little Acre*, and his wife rented the main

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house in the summer of 1945. Hazard worked the ranch until 1947, when it was sold to the Chesrow brothers, Eugene, Albert, and David, from Chicago. The Chesrows continued to ranch, built a caretaker's cottage, and planned to build a resort that never came to fruition. They, too, entertained a long list of celebrity guests, including politicians Everett Dirksen and Mo Udall and movie stars Tom Mix, Rex Allen, and Leo J. Carroll.

The Chesrows sold the ranch to Art Filiatrault and his wife in June 1951. Filiatrault immediately set out to remodel and repair the ranch buildings and to expand its size to about 1,200 acres. At this time, 17 irrigated acres were in alfalfa, and a large portion of the old fruit and citrus orchard was maintained. Both cattle and horses were raised, but they provided insufficient income to fully support the ranch. The Filiatrault family was the last to use the ranch as a serious working property and the last to make substantial improvements and positive changes to it.

The Filiatraults operated the ranch until 1959, when it was sold to the Otis Millers, who in turn promptly sold to the Lloyd Golder family. In 1960, the Golders transferred the property to their Rail N Ranch Corporation, and in 1962, the Myriad Research and Development Co. owned the ranch. Dale and Lois Corey lived on the ranch as part-owners and caretakers for the company from 1963 to 1979, longer than any other owner. From 1968 to the 1970s, the ranch became a popular movie and television-commercial venue. Parts of two movies and numerous commercials were shot there. The Coreys also rented out the bunkhouse and the caretaker's cottage for extra income. During this period, the property was used only as a residence and not for agricultural or livestock pursuits. Buildings and structures in serious disrepair were demolished during the 1960s.

Myriad sold the property to the Goedecke Development Co. in February 1979. Mr. Goedecke also intended to develop the site as a resort, guest ranch, or housing development, to be called Fantasy Island. Goedecke lost the ranch in 1980, and it was repurchased by Myriad.

In 1984, Pima County acquired the land with a donation from Roy P. Drachman for use as a park and open space preserve. Since 1984, the park has been known as the Roy P. Drachman–Agua Caliente Regional Park.

Landscape and Architecture Context

The history of Agua Caliente Ranch is embodied in the surviving elements of the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape, including the residential core of buildings; irrigation, retention, and recreational ponds; and ranching-related structures. The property reflects the ranching, agricultural, and recreational activities that took place during the period of significance. This section examines the Agua Caliente Ranch in terms of the context of Arizona ranching history, as defined by Collins (2002, 2007).

The southern Arizona ranch landscape is notable for its vastness, aridity, and isolation. The initial selection of a site for a ranch was determined by proximity to a natural water source—for Agua Caliente Ranch, the natural springs—around which a rancher would assemble an often enormous acreage often only suitable for low-intensity grazing. Agua Caliente Ranch survived because of its permanent springs, which flowed all year round. When the railroad arrived in 1880, providing access to steam-powered well-drilling equipment, more Arizona ranches had the opportunity to prosper. Access to subsurface water opened even the most remote and arid of areas to grazing. With the increased availability of water, it was also common for ranchers to diversify into agriculture and other activities.

Collins explains that the only limitation to the rancher was his ability to manage his herd and the availability of water (2002). This changed in the twentieth century when the open range began to be fenced, and land use regulated, although it did not mean that ranches did not still extend for thousands of acres. There is a misconception

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that beyond the buildings and structures, range consists of natural landscape. Collins attempts to put this theory to rest by explaining how ranching altered the land, changing vegetation growth, diversity, and patterns (2002). He poses that there are "vast expanses of Arizona that are taken to be natural landscape that are in reality historic cattle ranching landscapes" (Collins 2002:F99). In short, in a ranching landscape, the land is the unifying feature of the landscape and is reflected in elements such as spatial organization, cultural traditions, circulation patterns, vegetation, and cluster arrangement.

Ranch Cluster

Along with the landscape and its water resources and open range, the primary component to cattle ranching was the headquarters and residential core, which was typically an isolated island of various activities in a sea of range land. This centralization of functions is what made the ranch headquarters the focus of building efforts on a ranch, a pattern exemplified at the Agua Caliente Ranch. Collins describes it as the area around the primary locus of ranch activities (2002). A ranch cluster is a group of buildings, structures, and other features that developed in a particular location because of factors, such as topography, proximity to water, cultural tradition, spatial organization, and vegetation. It includes all of the buildings, sites, structures, or objects that convey the full impression of ranch activities. The most important cluster of any cattle ranch is the headquarters cluster, which includes the residential buildings, corrals, shed, shelters, and other ranching structures. The headquarters is planned to be self-sufficient and is typically near a water source.

The residential core at the Agua Caliente Ranch is a good example of a ranch cluster. It consists of the Main House, Bunkhouse, and Caretaker's Cottage. It was surrounded by open range and strategically placed near the Agua Caliente Spring and Pool, Spring Stream, and the earliest pond (Pond A). The buildings would have been surrounded on three sides by the Spring Stream, Ponds A-C, and the original access road, buffering the cluster from the open ranching spaces and the agricultural areas. Within the cluster, the Main House, Caretaker's Cottage, and Bunkhouse are all separated by more than 100 feet, making a triangle. This provided some privacy for the ranch owners and their employees.

Ranch Houses

Historically, the southern Arizona ranch house served both as the owners' residence and the business office for the ranch. Functionally and visually, it was the focal point of the ranch, the primary building in terms of size, workmanship, and style (Collins 2002:F82). Early Anglo-American ranchers in southern Arizona adopted many of the features of the Spanish-Mexican building tradition, often out of simple expediency. Adobe was the most readily available building material, and the limited resources of most early ranchers prevented a departure from simple forms. The arrival of the railroad in Arizona in 1880 changed this pattern significantly, as the availability of brick and dimensional lumber allowed the construction of "American-style" buildings. Between the extremes of traditional Sonoran types and the new Anglo-American forms were a number of transitional forms. At Faraway Ranch in Cochise County, the ranch houses retained Sonoran elements, particularly in the use of adobe, but flat roofs were abandoned (Collins 2002:E73).

In the early twentieth century, a romantic longing for a regional style more "natural" to the Sonoran Desert led to the construction of ranch houses like the one at Dos Lomas Ranch in western Pima County, a designed Sonoran-style house built by Mexican laborers (Collins 2002:E73). At Canoa Ranch, Levi Manning was influenced by a similar romanticism when he built his "Mexican hacienda." Other styles for ranch houses include Southwest

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Revival and Bungalow styles. Starting in the 1930s, and increasingly after World War II, ranchers preferred the Ranch and Modern styles. Among the wealthiest ranchers, it was fashionable to hire skilled architects to design their ranch houses.

More than any other characteristic, the Arizona ranch houses exhibit a strong "additive" tradition, one that continued well into the 1950s. Present in both Hispanic- and Anglo-American-style architecture, the additive tradition means either the expansion of an existing house by room additions over time, or the incorporation of an earlier core room, often of adobe or stone, into a larger, newly constructed house. Mexican residential planning was a modular, additive process in which unspecialized, single rooms are strung together in a linear arrangement. Anglo-Americans were inclined to build a complete house all at once, but were often inspired to expand and were typically limited only by economic constraints.

Historic architecture at Agua Caliente Ranch reflects primarily the Anglo-American (Euro-American) vernacular tradition imported into Arizona. There is also a Hispanic influence in the early use of adobe, a wall construction material. Vernacular architecture is ordinary, unsophisticated, and nonprofessionally designed. It is commonplace because it is ordinary, and its types occur frequently.

The Anglo-American vernacular tradition includes characteristic building forms, generally with pitched roofs, constructed of materials of mass production such as fired brick, dimension lumber, glass, and millwork. Especially important is the balloon frame (industrialized light-timber framing) that allows for wide-span, pitched roofs. The Anglo-American tradition also includes "styles," seen in the fashionable ornamentation installed on buildings. Anglo-American vernacular forms on the Agua Caliente Ranch include linear, massed, and compound-plan residential buildings with pitched roofs. In addition, the Main House features subtle elements of Colonial Revival-style influence, including the bay window on the west facade and the veranda on the north facade.

The presence of preexisting adobe rooms and wall extensions incorporated into the Caretaker's Cottage and the Main House represent the use of a primarily Hispanic construction technique indigenous to the Spanish Colonial and later Mexican frontier. It was an adobe tradition derived from the architecture of Spain and the Classical Mediterranean basin. Spaniards had learned adobe-technology construction with form-cast, sun-dried bricks from the Moors, who entered the Iberian Peninsula in the eighth century. In the nineteenth century, Anglo-Americans adopted the basic, very thick (typically 18 inch) adobe wall system, sometimes plastered with lime, and employed continuous stone foundations. Anglo-Americans either adopted Hispanic parapet-walled, flat-roofed building types or adapted the regional adobe technology to pitched-roofed forms. In the twentieth century, thick adobe walls were thinned to 10 or 12 inches, set on concrete foundations and encased in gypsum-based plaster.

Linear-plan cottages, modest one-room-deep or one-room-wide structures, have rectilinear footprints. This category begins with the one-room square- or rectangular-plan single-cell dwelling. It includes double-room forms like the hall-and-parlor or shotgun types, in which the entry is either on the wide or narrow side of the dwelling. These modest forms were undoubtedly present during the earliest development of the ranch. In addition, the linear-plan continued to be built later on site. Massed-plan elements, many rooms wide and deep, made possible by wood-frame roof technology, were combined with linear-plan spaces to create the Main House. This main ranch house has a compound plan in which linear and/or massed elements are juxtaposed at angles to create a cross-wing form. The compound-plan form with irregular massing and pitched roofs has roots reaching back to nineteenth-century popular culture in America. These complicated buildings proliferated with the advent of modern, industrialized building processes.

Stylistic influences found in the Main House are part of a surge of American interest, from 1880 to 1955, in Colonial styles, especially the early English and Dutch buildings of the Atlantic seaboard. However, probably the most common Colonial Revival style found in Arizona is based upon domestic, French Colonial architecture from the Mississippi Valley. Identifying features of this style include an ample hipped roof commonly extending over a porch or veranda. Early photographs of the Main House before later modifications show this influence most clearly.

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Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona

Summary

The Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape, comprising the entity known today as Roy P. Drachman–Agua Caliente Regional Park, is a unique portion of rural land near Tucson, Arizona. It consists of a 100.05-acre core of the original Agua Caliente Ranch, which includes the original spring and pool; the residential core; the ponds that were used for irrigation, recreation, and retention; the retired orchard and agricultural field; and a variety of other ranching- and agriculture-related features. These features convey the ranch's past as a significant cattle ranch in southern Arizona. The period of significance is 1873–1959, reflecting active cattle operations on the property. The Agua Caliente Ranch is a good example of a southern Arizona cattle ranch of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, with its combination of open-range grazing, intensive irrigated agriculture, and headquarters cluster. It was unique among southern Arizona cattle ranches in its diversification and development of a commercial-scale produce business and a health resort. As the as Roy P. Drachman–Agua Caliente Regional Park, the cultural and natural values of the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape are preserved.

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Pima County, Arizona

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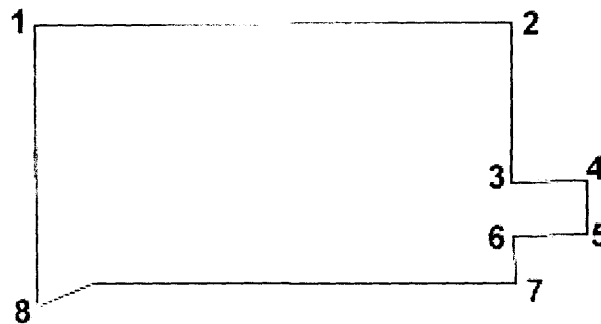
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Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM References



Vertex	Zone	UTM Datum	Easting	Northing
1	12	NAD 27	524730	3571710
2	12	NAD 27	525739	3571722
3	12	NAD 27	525754	3571437
4	12	NAD 27	525846	3571435
5	12	NAD 27	525846	3571391
6	12	NAD 27	525753	3571392
7	12	NAD 27	525744	3571304
8	12	NAD 27	524738	3571285

Boundary Description

The Roy P. Drachman–Agua Caliente Regional Park property, currently owned by Pima County, includes two parcels in Section 20, Township 13 South, Range 16 East on the Gila and Salt River Baseline and Meridian. The largest, Tax Parcel Number 205-34-1740, is a rectangular, 99.09-acre property, and its legal description is the south half of the southwest quarter (except for the western 30 feet, for road right-of-way) and the west half of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of said Section 20. The boundaries of the largest parcel run approximately 3,300 feet east-west and 1,330 feet north-south. The second, a much smaller parcel of 0.96 acres encompassed by Tax Parcel Number 205-34-1750, is adjacent, on the east side of the 99.09-acre parcel. Its legal description is the north 150 feet of the south 400 feet of the west half of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter (except the west 50 feet thereof) of Section 20. The parcels are mapped on the Agua Caliente Hill, Arizona, U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map (Figure 1).

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Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona

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Boundary Justification
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Even though the historic boundaries of the cattle operations are unknown, the Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape, as the Roy P. Drachman–Agua Caliente Regional Park, encompasses the historical core of ranch operations. This includes all of the remaining built features and the primary natural features of the landscape. The landscape boundary coincides with the administrative boundary of the park and preserve. (Note: The original 160 acres purchased for cattle operations included Agua Caliente Spring and consisted of the southeast quarter of Section 20, which includes the eastern quarter of today’s Roy P. Drachman–Agua Caliente Regional Park.)

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Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona

Maps

Map 1. U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map showing boundaries of Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape.

Map 2. Sketch map of Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape.

Map 3. Photograph location map for photographs taken of Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape on April 15 and 17, 2008, by Carrie J. Gregory.

Drawings

Drawing 1. Architectural drawing of Main House in 1999 (courtesy of Bob Vint and Associates Architects).

Drawing 2. Architectural drawing of Caretaker's Cottage in 1993 (courtesy of CDG Architects).

Photographs

The location of all photographs is Agua Caliente Ranch, Pima County, Arizona.

Photograph 1.

Photographer: Unknown, courtesy of Manley-Prim Photography, Inc.

Photograph Date: 1960

Original Negative Location: Arizona Historical Society, Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Aerial photograph of Agua Caliente Ranch, view to the south

Photograph 2.

Photographer: Unknown, courtesy of Manley-Prim Photography, Inc.

Photograph Date: 1960

Original Negative Location: Arizona Historical Society, Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Aerial photograph of Agua Caliente Ranch, view to the north

Photograph 3.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of native vegetation from the southern boundary, view to the northwest

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Additional Documentation: 54

Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona

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Photograph 4.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of native vegetation from the southwestern corner of the property, view to the northeast

Photograph 5.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 17, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of the Agua Caliente Spring and Pool, view to the southeast

Photograph 6.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of the Spring Stream, view to the south-southeast

Photograph 7.

Photographer: Unknown, courtesy of Dr. James Klein

Photograph Date: 1901

Original Negative Location: Arizona Historical Society, Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Agua Caliente Ranch, view to the north

Photograph 8.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Typical fencing type on the property, view to the east

Photograph 9.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: One of the two cattle guards on the property, view to the southwest

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Additional Documentation: 55

Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona

Photograph 10.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Park path traversing the southeast corner of the retired Fruit and Citrus Orchard, view to the northeast

Photograph 11.

Photographer: Unknown, courtesy of Gibson Hazard Jr.

Photograph Date: Late 1930s or early 1940s

Original Negative Location: Arizona Historical Society, Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of the Fruit and Citrus Orchard, view to the northwest

Photograph 12.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 17, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of retired Date Palm Grove, view to the west

Photograph 13.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of retired Date Palm Grove, view to the south-southeast

Photograph 14.

Photographer: Unknown, courtesy of Gibson Hazard Jr.

Photograph Date: Unknown

Original Negative Location: Arizona Historical Society, Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Date Palm Grove, view unknown

Photograph 15.

Photographer: Unknown, courtesy of Jeanne Kersey and Gerald Johnson

Photograph Date: Early 1930s

Original Negative Location: Arizona Historical Society, Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Residential core of Agua Caliente Ranch, with the Main House on the left and an adobe building on the right

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Photograph 16.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of main entrance, view to the northeast

Photograph 17.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of path northeast of Pond H, view to the northeast

Photograph 18.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Bridge 1, constructed in the 1930s, view to the south-southeast

Photograph 19.

Photographer: Unknown, courtesy of Jeanne Kersey and Gerald Johnson

Photograph Date: Early 1930s

Original Negative Location: Arizona Historical Society, Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Bridge 1 in Pond A with Pond C in background, view to the west

Photograph 20.

Photographer: Unknown, courtesy of Francis Kniaz

Photograph Date: Late 1940s

Original Negative Location: Arizona Historical Society, Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Bridge 1 in Pond A and Main House, view to the east

Photograph 21.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Bridge 2 south of the retired Date Palm Grove and over the Spring Stream, view to the southeast

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Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
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Photograph 22.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Specimen Mesquite Tree with Steve Frazier for scale, view to the northeast

Photograph 23.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 17, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Main House, south facade, view to the northeast

Photograph 24.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Main House, north facade of western section, view to the south-southeast

Photograph 25.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Main House, south facade of western section, view to the north

Photograph 26.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Main House, north facade of the central section, view to the south-southeast

Photograph 27.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Main House, west facade of the western section, view to the east-southeast

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Pima County, Arizona

Photograph 28.

Photographer: Unknown, courtesy of Gibson Hazard Jr.

Photograph Date: Late 1930s or early 1940s

Original Negative Location: Arizona Historical Society, Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Main House with Mrs. Alice Hazard and Gibson Hazard Jr. in foreground, view to the northeast

Photograph 29.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Caretaker's Cottage, south facade, view to the northeast

Photograph 30.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 17, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Caretaker's Cottage, south facade, view to the northwest

Photograph 31.

Photographer: Unknown, courtesy of Manley-Prim Photography, Inc.

Photograph Date: August 1960

Original Negative Location: Arizona Historical Society, Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Caretaker's Cottage, view to the east

Photograph 32.

Photographer: Unknown, courtesy of Manley-Prim Photography, Inc.

Photograph Date: August 1960

Original Negative Location: Arizona Historical Society, Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Caretaker's Cottage with Pond B in foreground, view to the south

Photograph 33.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 17, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Bunkhouse, north and east facades, view to the southwest

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Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
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Photograph 34.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Bunkhouse, south and east facades, view to the northwest

Photograph 35.

Photographer: Unknown, courtesy of Francis Kniaz

Photograph Date: Late 1940s

Original Negative Location: Arizona Historical Society, Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Bunkhouse, view to the south

Photograph 36.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Pond A/C, view to the north

Photograph 37.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Pond B, view to the north

Photograph 38.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Pond D, view to the northeast

Photograph 39.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Pond E, view to the south-southwest

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Photograph 40.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Pond F, view to the west-southwest

Photograph 41.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Pond G, view to the west

Photograph 42.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Pond H, view to the west

Photograph 43.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Pond I, view to the east

Photograph 44.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Ditch 1, view to the southeast

Photograph 45.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

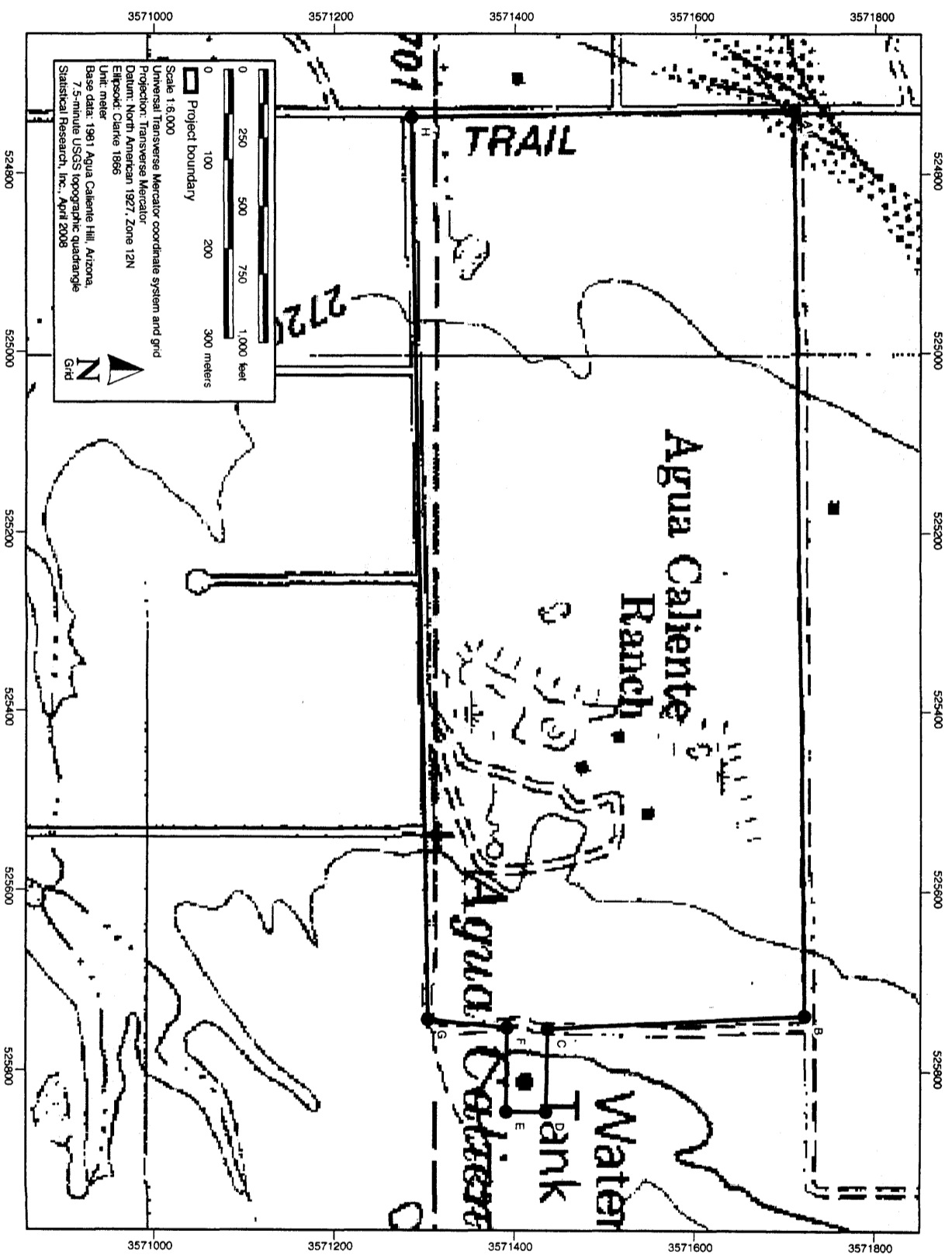
Description of View: Overview of a standpipe, view to the south

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Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona

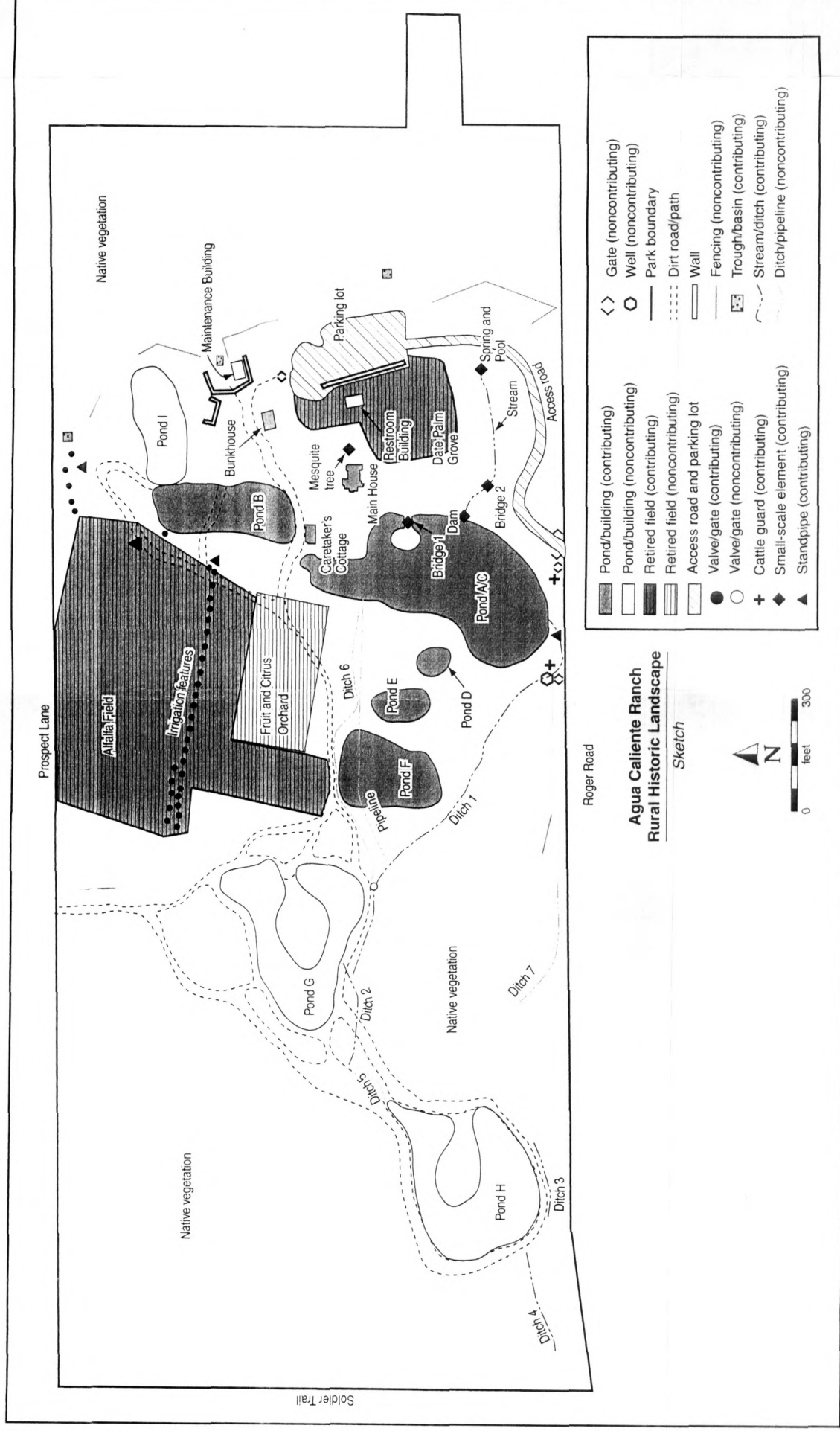


Map 1. U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map showing boundaries of Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape.

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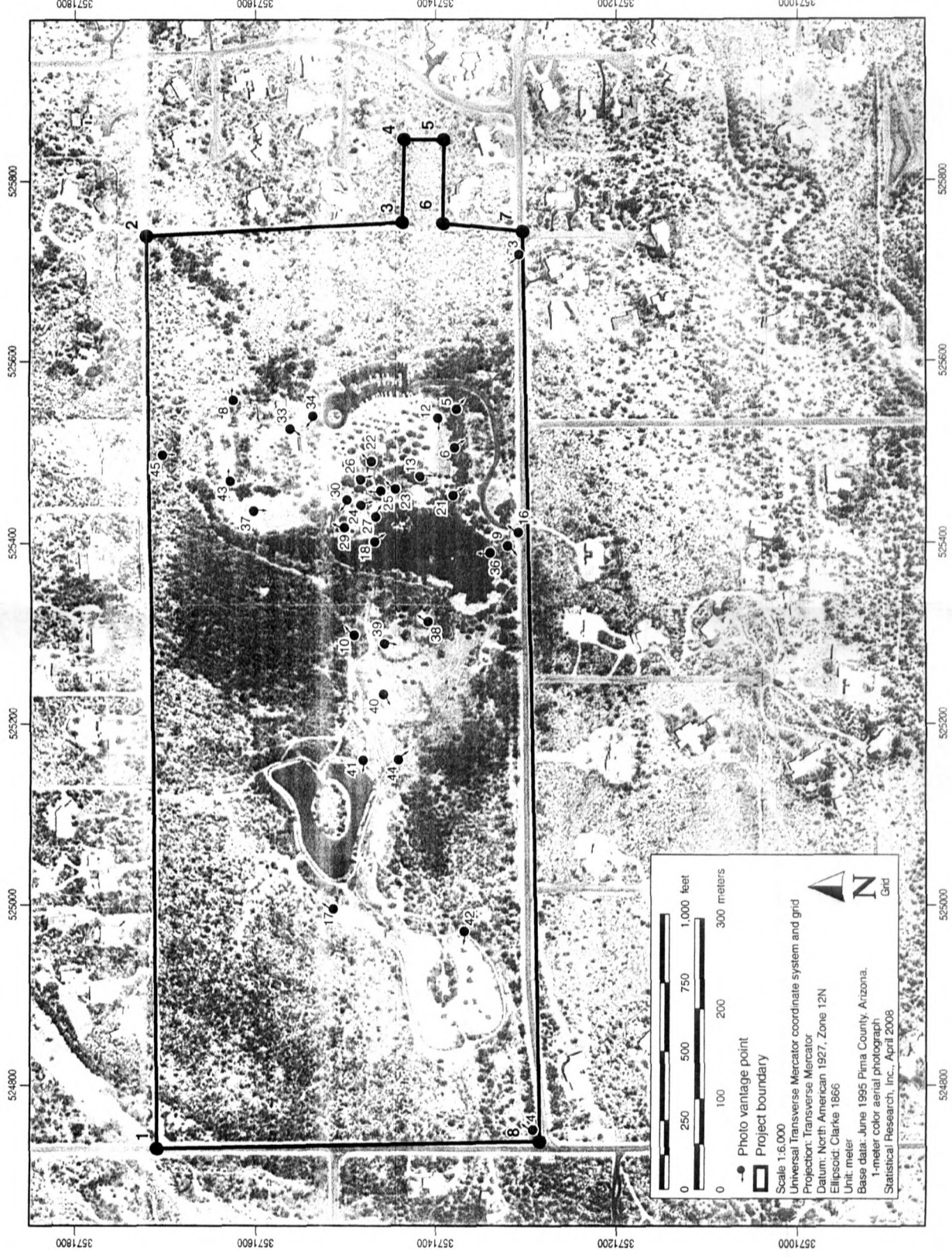
Map 2. Sketch map of Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape.

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Additional Documentation: 63

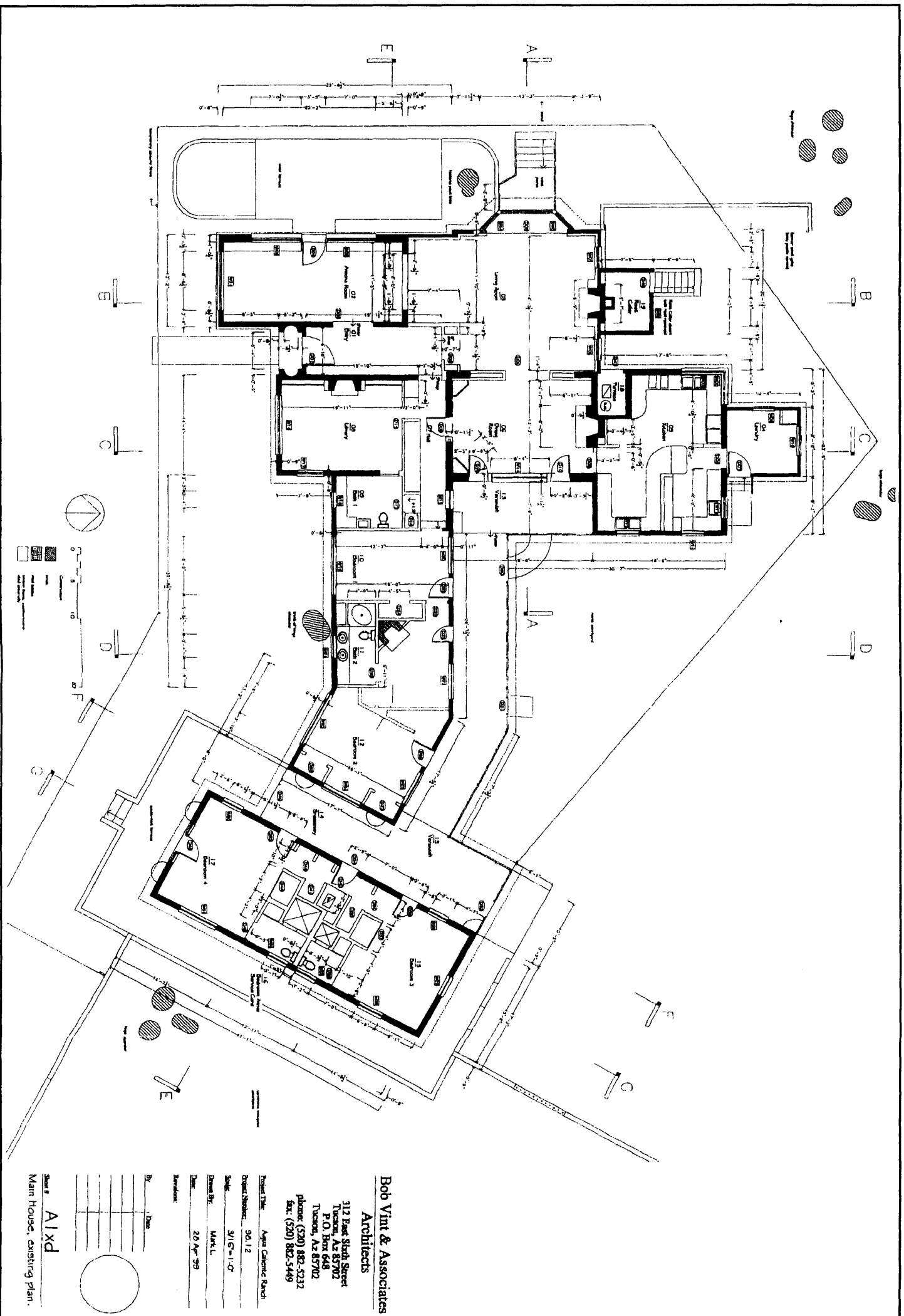
Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
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Map 3. Photograph location map for photographs taken of Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape on April 15 and 17, 2008, by Carrie J. Gregory.

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Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona



Bob Vint & Associates
Architects
312 East Sixth Street
Tucson, Az 85702
P.O. Box 648
Tucson, Az 85702
phone: (520) 882-5232
fax: (520) 882-5449

Project Title: Agua Caliente Ranch
Project Number: 96.12
Scale: 3/16" = 1'-0"
Drawn By: Mark L.
Date: 20 Apr '99
Reviewed:

Sheet: A1Xd
Main House, existing plan.

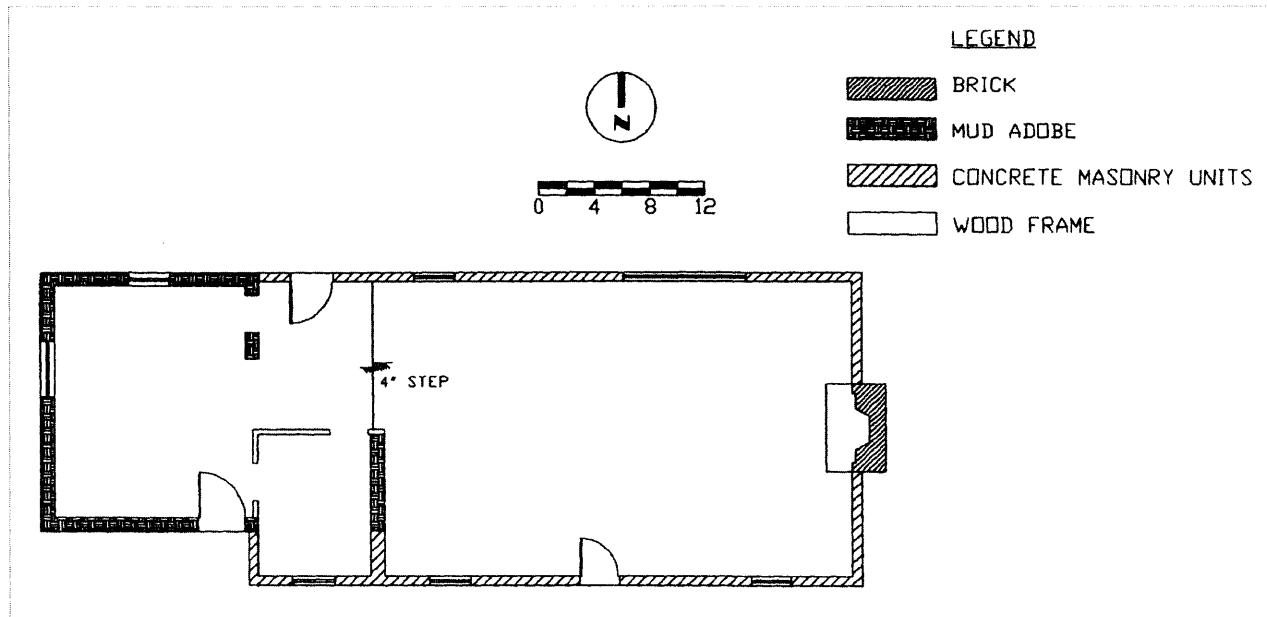
Drawing 1. Architectural drawing of Main House in 1999 (courtesy of Bob Vint and Associates Architects).

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Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
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Drawing 2. Architectural drawing of Caretaker's Cottage in 1993 (courtesy of CDG Architects).

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Photograph 1.

Photographer: Unknown, courtesy of Manley-Prim Photography, Inc.

Photograph Date: 1960

Original Negative Location: Arizona Historical Society, Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Aerial photograph of Agua Caliente Ranch, view to the south

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Pima County, Arizona



Photograph 2.

Photographer: Unknown, courtesy of Manley-Prim Photography, Inc.

Photograph Date: 1960

Original Negative Location: Arizona Historical Society, Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Aerial photograph of Agua Caliente Ranch, view to the north

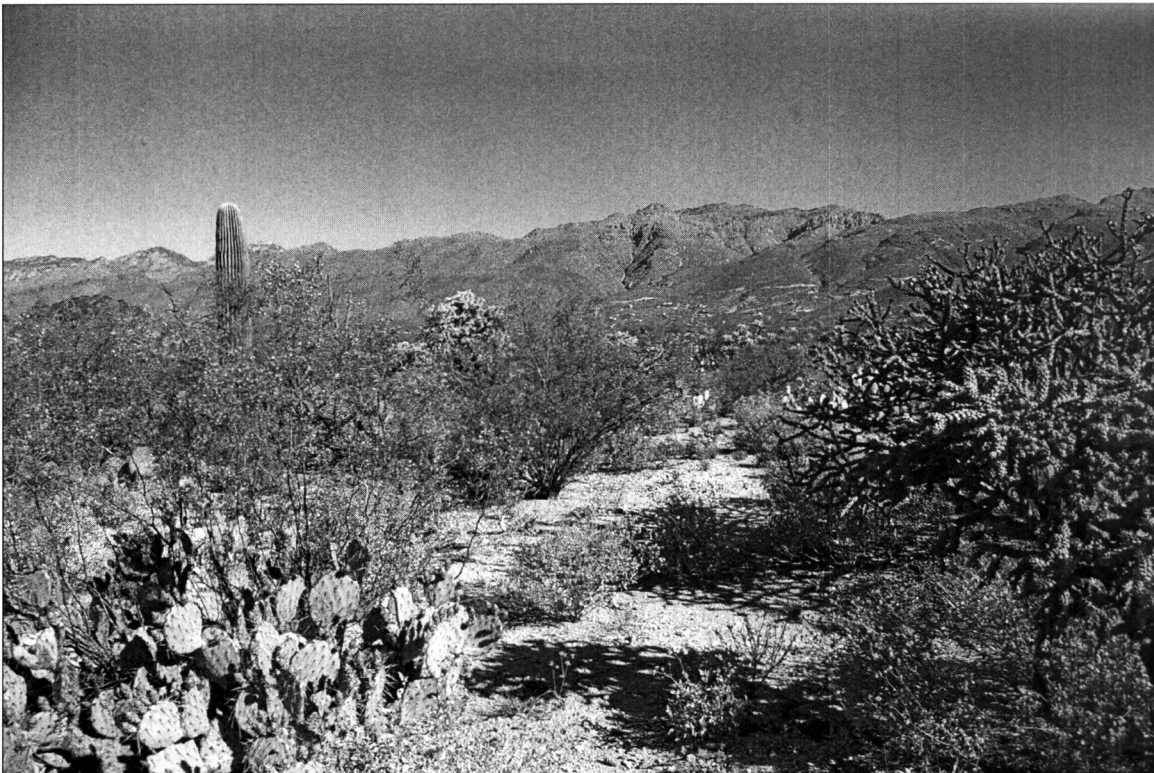
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Additional Documentation: 68

Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona

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Photograph 3.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of native vegetation from the southern boundary, view to the northwest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Additional Documentation: 69

Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona

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Photograph 4.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of native vegetation from the southwestern corner of the property, view to the northeast

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Additional Documentation: 70

Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona



Photograph 5.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 17, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of the Agua Caliente Spring and Pool, view to the southeast

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Additional Documentation: 71

Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona



Photograph 6.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of the Spring Stream, view to the south-southeast

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Additional Documentation: 72

Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona



Photograph 7.

Photographer: Unknown, courtesy of Dr. James Klein

Photograph Date: 1901

Original Negative Location: Arizona Historical Society, Tucson, Arizona

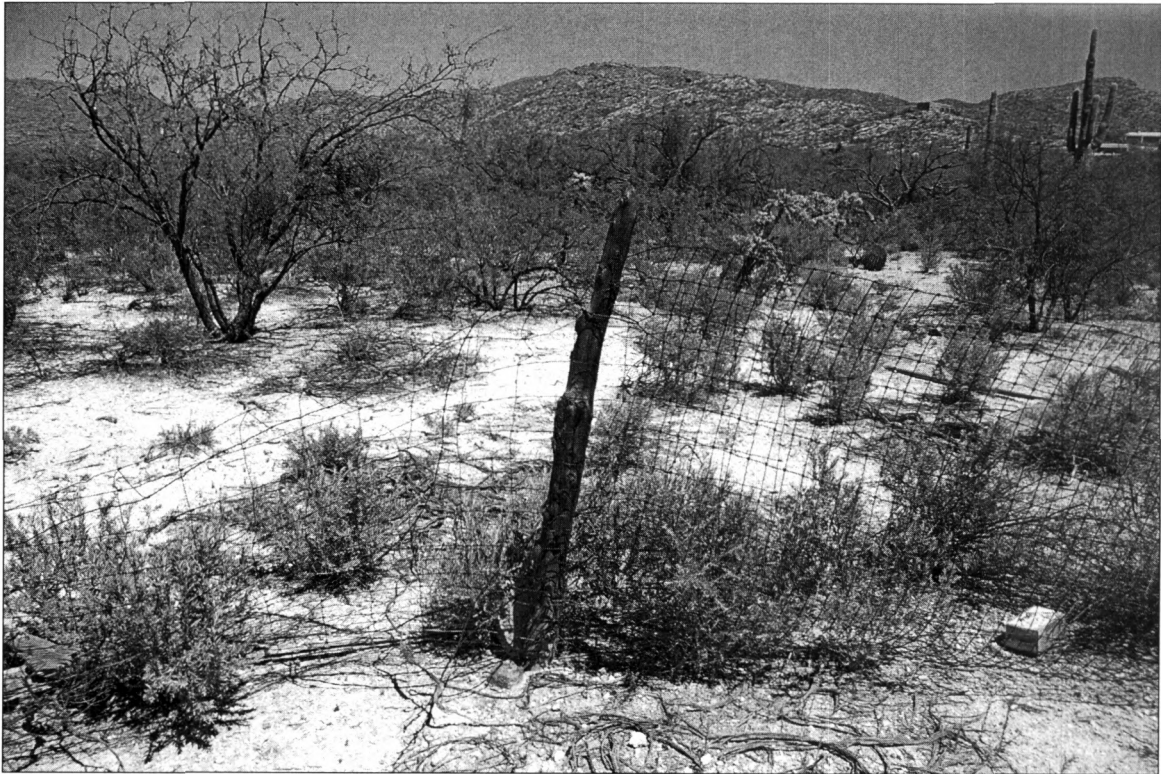
Description of View: Overview of Agua Caliente Ranch, view to the north

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Additional Documentation: 73

Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona



Photograph 8.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Typical fencing type on the property, view to the east

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Additional Documentation: 74

Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona



Photograph 9.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: One of the two cattle guards on the property, view to the southwest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Additional Documentation: 75

Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona



Photograph 10.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Park path traversing the southeast corner of the retired Fruit and Citrus Orchard, view to the northeast

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Additional Documentation: 76

Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona



Photograph 11.

Photographer: Unknown, courtesy of Gibson Hazard Jr.

Photograph Date: Late 1930s or early 1940s

Original Negative Location: Arizona Historical Society, Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of the Fruit and Citrus Orchard, view to the northwest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Additional Documentation: 77

Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona



Photograph 12.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 17, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of retired Date Palm Grove, view to the west

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Additional Documentation: 78

Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona



Photograph 13.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of retired Date Palm Grove, view to the south-southeast

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Additional Documentation: 79

Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona



Photograph 14.

Photographer: Unknown, courtesy of Gibson Hazard Jr.

Photograph Date: Unknown

Original Negative Location: Arizona Historical Society, Tucson, Arizona

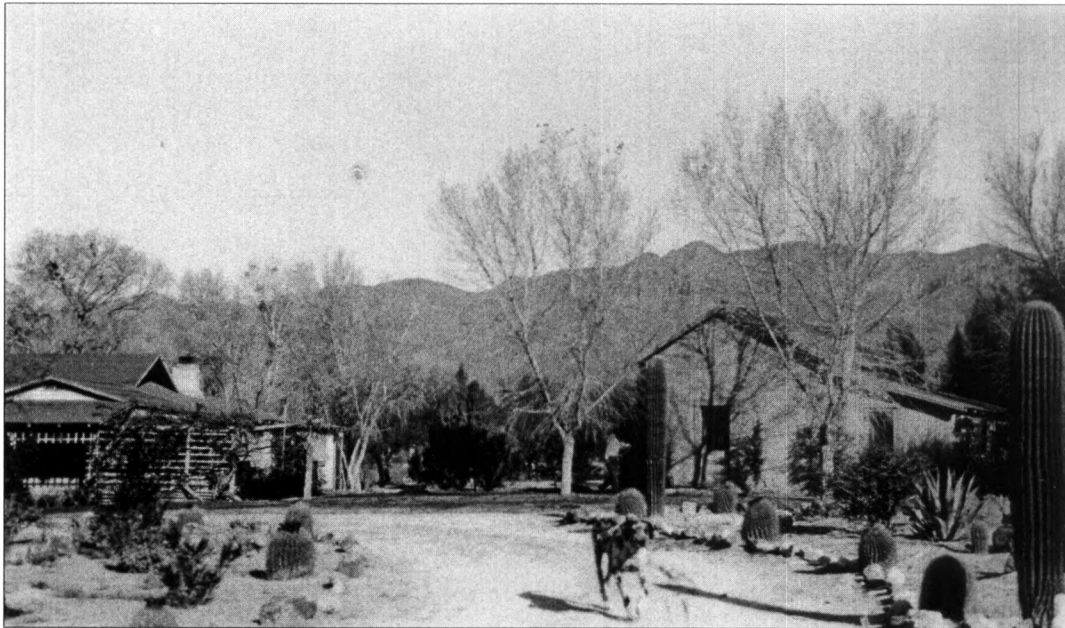
Description of View: Overview of Date Palm Grove, view unknown

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Additional Documentation: 80

Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona



Photograph 15.

Photographer: Unknown, courtesy of Jeanne Kersey and Gerald Johnson

Photograph Date: Early 1930s

Original Negative Location: Arizona Historical Society, Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Residential core of Agua Caliente Ranch, with the Main House on the left and an adobe building on the right

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Additional Documentation: 81

Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona



Photograph 16.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of main entrance, view to the northeast

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Additional Documentation: 82

Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona



Photograph 17.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of path northeast of Pond H, view to the northeast

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Additional Documentation: 83

Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona



Photograph 18.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Bridge 1, constructed in the 1930s, view to the south-southeast

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Additional Documentation: 84

Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona



Photograph 19.

Photographer: Unknown, courtesy of Jeanne Kersey and Gerald Johnson

Photograph Date: Early 1930s

Original Negative Location: Arizona Historical Society, Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Bridge 1 in Pond A with Pond C in background, view to the west

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Additional Documentation: 85

Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona



Photograph 20.

Photographer: Unknown, courtesy of Francis Kniaz

Photograph Date: Late 1940s

Original Negative Location: Arizona Historical Society, Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Bridge 1 in Pond A and Main House, view to the east

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Additional Documentation: 86

Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona



Photograph 21.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Bridge 2, south of the retired Date Palm Grove and over the Spring Stream, view to the southeast

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Additional Documentation: 87

Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona

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Photograph 22.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

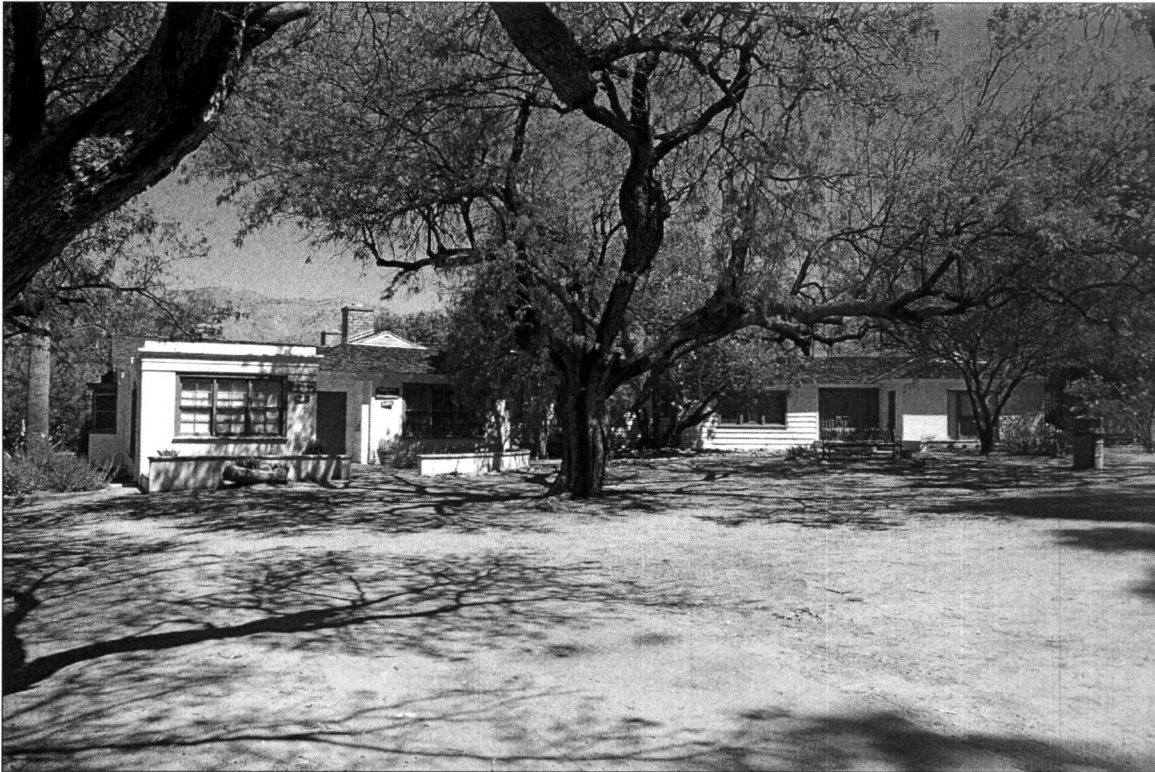
Description of View: Specimen mesquite tree with Steve Frazier for scale, view to the northeast

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Additional Documentation: 88

Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona



Photograph 23.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 17, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Main House, south facade, view to the northeast

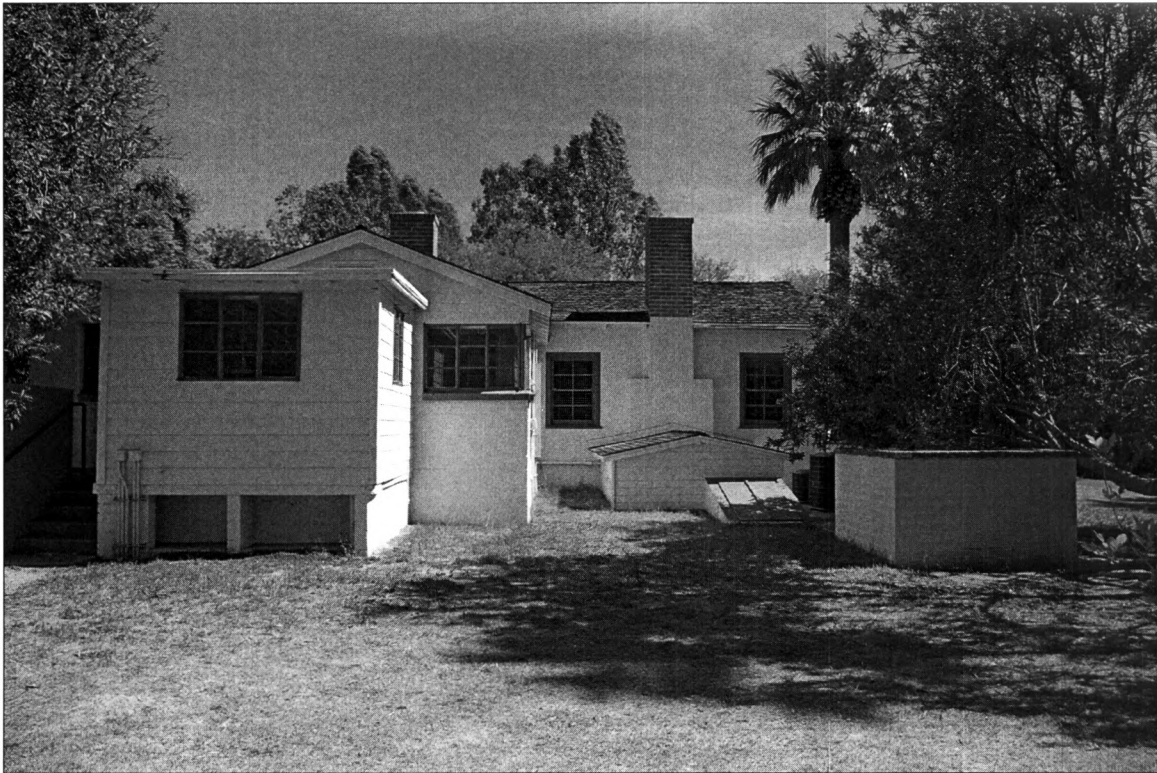
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Additional Documentation: 89

Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona

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Photograph 24.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Main House, north facade of western section, view to the south-southeast

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Additional Documentation: 90

Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona



Photograph 25.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

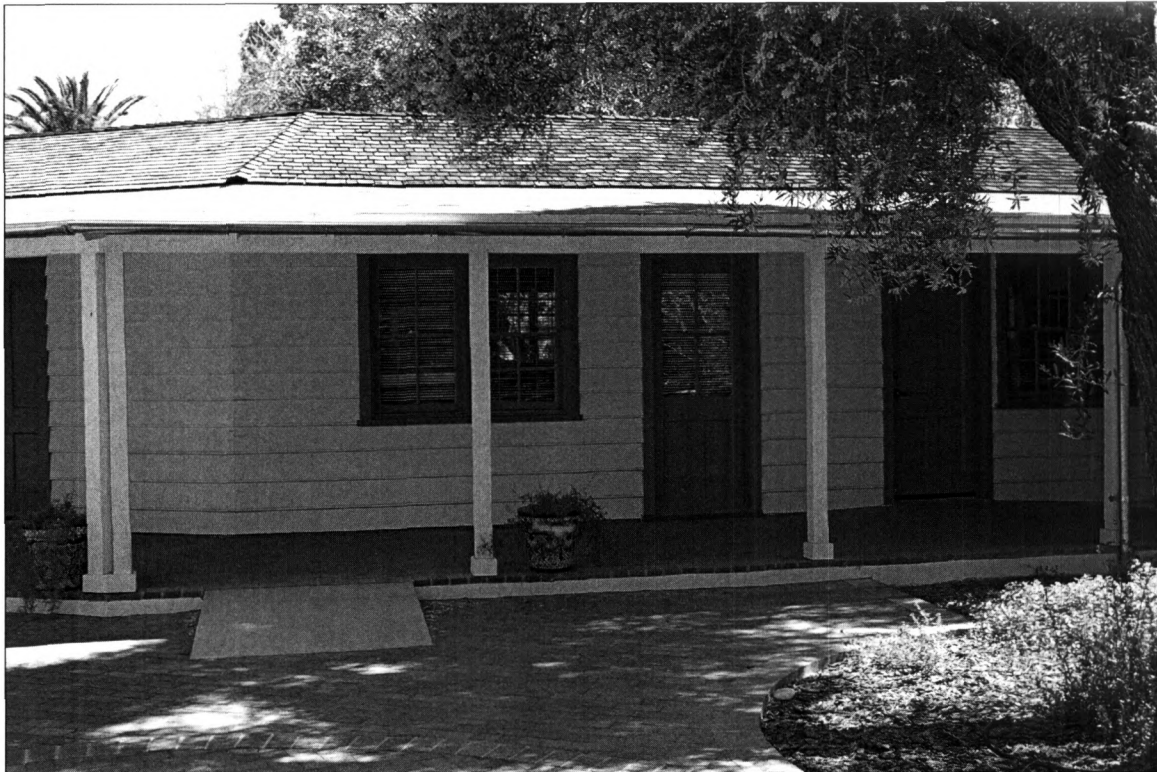
Description of View: Overview of Main House, south facade of western section, view to the north

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Additional Documentation: 91

Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona



Photograph 26.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

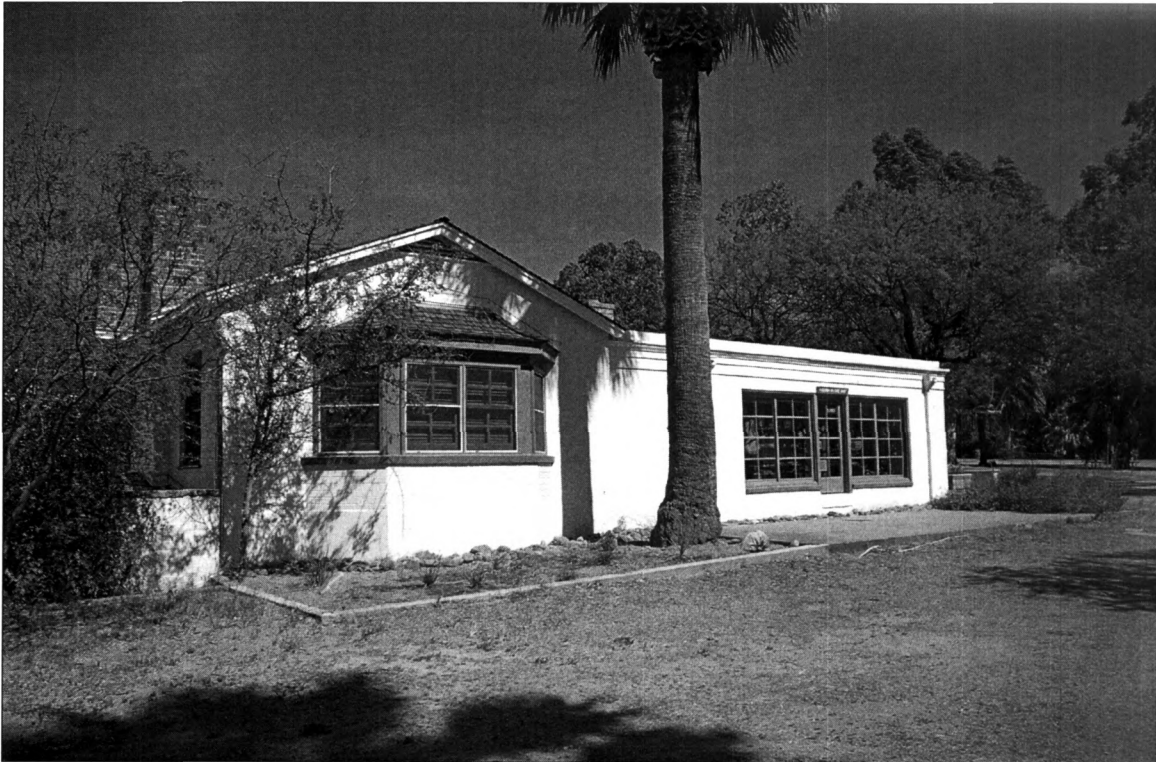
Description of View: Overview of Main House, north facade of the central section, view to the south-southeast

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Additional Documentation: 92

Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona



Photograph 27.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Main House, west facade of the western section, view to the east-southeast

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Additional Documentation: 93

Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona



Photograph 28.

Photographer: Unknown, courtesy of Gibson Hazard Jr.

Photograph Date: Late 1930s or early 1940s

Original Negative Location: Arizona Historical Society, Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Main House with Mrs. Alice Hazard and Gibson Hazard Jr. in foreground, view to the northeast

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Additional Documentation: 94

Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona



Photograph 29.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Caretaker's Cottage, south facade, view to the northeast

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Additional Documentation: 95

Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona



Photograph 30.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 17, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Caretaker's Cottage, south facade, view to the northwest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Additional Documentation: 96

Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona



Photograph 31.

Photographer: Unknown, courtesy of Manley-Prim Photography, Inc.

Photograph Date: August 1960

Original Negative Location: Arizona Historical Society, Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Caretaker's Cottage, view to the east

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Additional Documentation: 97

Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona



Photograph 32.

Photographer: Unknown, courtesy of Manley-Prim Photography, Inc.

Photograph Date: August 1960

Original Negative Location: Arizona Historical Society, Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Caretaker's Cottage with Pond B in foreground, view to the south

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Additional Documentation: 98

Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona



Photograph 33.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 17, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

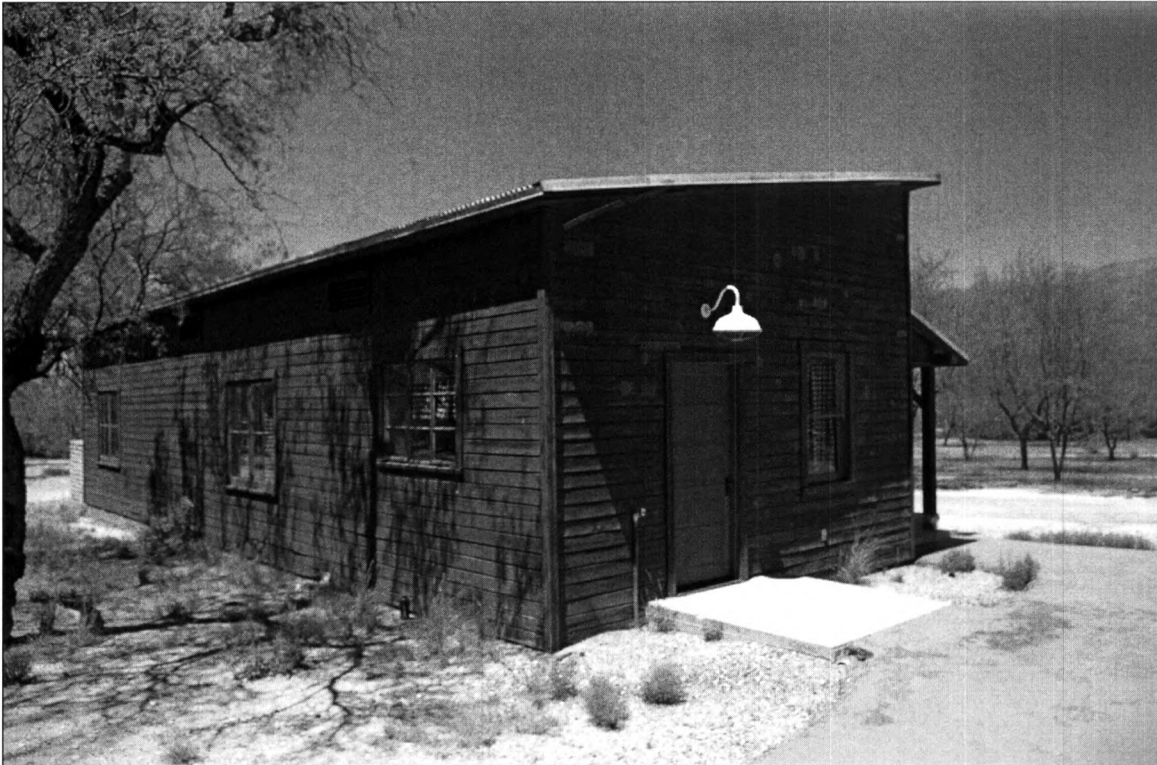
Description of View: Overview of Bunkhouse, north and east facades, view to the southwest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Additional Documentation: 99

Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona



Photograph 34.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Bunkhouse, south and east facades, view to the northwest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Additional Documentation: 100

Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona



Photograph 35.

Photographer: Unknown, courtesy of Francis Kniaz

Photograph Date: Late 1940s

Original Negative Location: Arizona Historical Society, Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Bunkhouse, view to the south

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Additional Documentation: 101

Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona



Photograph 36.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Pond A/C, view to the north

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Additional Documentation: 102

Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona



Photograph 37.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Pond B, view to the north

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Additional Documentation: 103

Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona



Photograph 38.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Pond D, view to the northeast

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Additional Documentation: 104

Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona



Photograph 39.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Pond E, view to the south-southwest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Additional Documentation: 105

Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona



Photograph 40.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Pond F, view to the west-southwest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Additional Documentation: 106

Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona



Photograph 41.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Pond G, view to the west

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Additional Documentation: 107

Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona



Photograph 42.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Pond H, view to the west

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Additional Documentation: 108

Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona



Photograph 43.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of Pond I, view to the east

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Additional Documentation: 109

Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona



Photograph 44.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

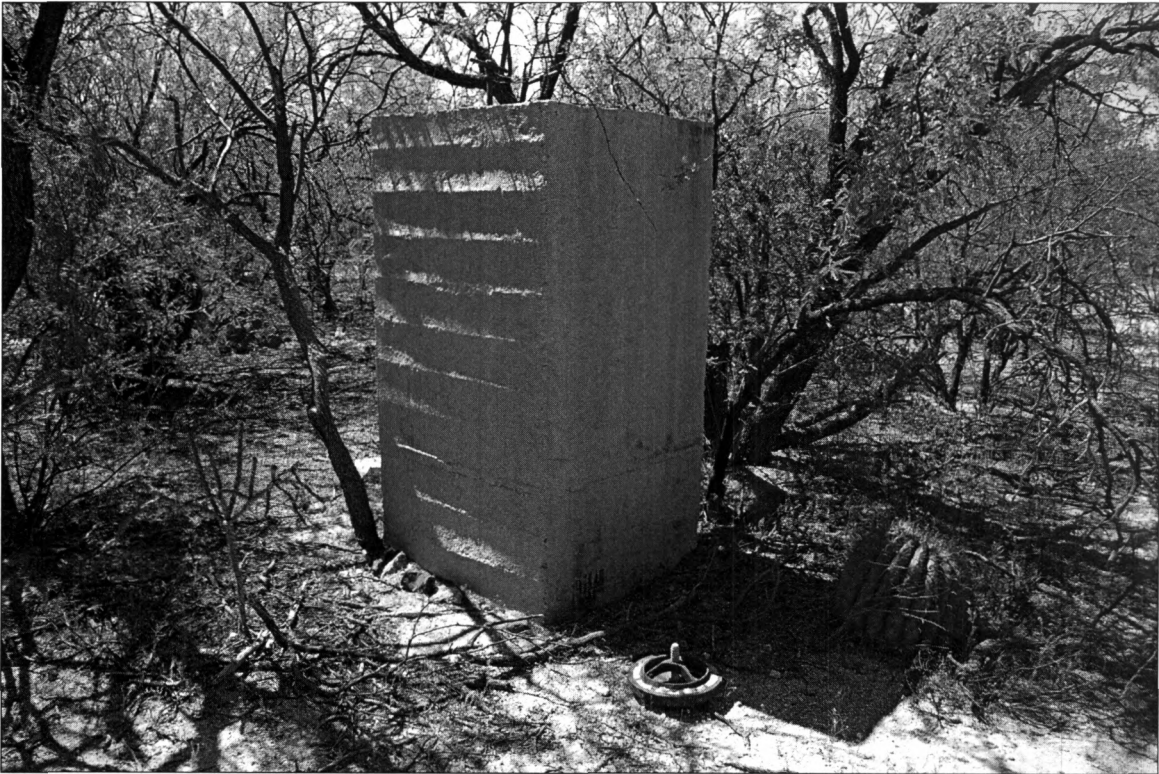
Description of View: Overview of Ditch 1, view to the southeast

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Additional Documentation: 110

Agua Caliente Ranch Rural Historic Landscape
Pima County, Arizona



Photograph 45.

Photographer: Carrie J. Gregory

Photograph Date: April 15, 2008

Original Negative Location: Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description of View: Overview of a standpipe, view to the south