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INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NPS Form 10-900 (Rev. 08/86)
NPS Word Processor Format
(Approved 03/88)

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms and How to Complete the National Register Registration Form (National Register Bulletins 16 and 16A, respectively). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries. Use letter quality printers in 12 pitch. Use only 25% or greater cotton content bond paper.

1. Name of Property

historic name Bates Well Ranch
other names/site number Bates Well, Growler Well, Gray Ranch, El Veit

2. Location Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument

street & name Postal Route 1, Box 100 N/A not for publication
city, town Ajo X vicinity
state Arizona code AZ county Pima code 019 zip code 85321

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	contributing	
			noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>7</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>7</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u> </u>	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<u>14</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: _____ No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

 See continuation sheet.

James Grunieri AZSHPO 4/6/94
Signature of certifying official Date

ARIZONA STATE PARKS
State or Federal agency or bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

 See continuation sheet.

Edmund Beavers 4/16/94
Signature of commenting or other official Date

National Park Service, Dept of the Interior
State or Federal agency or bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

listed 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:)

Edson H. Beall 5-20-94

Signature of the Keeper Date

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE-animal facility

VACANT/NOT IN USE

DOMESTIC-single dwelling

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(enter categories from instructions)

Main Ranch House = Early Transitional, Sonoran to Anglo

foundation concrete slab
walls frame plastered with stucco
roof corrugated metal
other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Summary

Henry Gray's ranch house (the main ranch house) is the primary building at Bates Well. With its sloping gable roofs, stuccoed walls, and flush window openings, it is representative of the Early Transitional, Sonoran

to Anglo, style of architecture. Other buildings include a relatively small residence, a hay barn/bunkhouse, another bunkhouse, a tack house, a small shed with walls made of ocotillo stems, and a blacksmith's shop. The structures consist of three windmill/wells, two corrals, and one arrastra. The hay barn/bunkhouse contains two artifacts -- two fresnos -- that are situated for display on the floor inside the hay barn. All of these are in the category of contributing to the ranching story at Bates Well including the 1953 well/windmill of Henry Gray. The property is located in the northwestern quadrant of Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument about 2 1/4 miles directly south of the northern boundary and about 8 miles directly east of the western boundary.

Location and Setting

The Bates Well property is located in a scenic, arid valley in the northwestern quadrant of Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument. It is situated in an alluvial flat bordered by low rocky hills about 2 1/4 miles directly south of the northern boundary and about 8 miles directly east of the western boundary of the monument. The property is situated in a mixed-cactus/paloverde plant community bordered by mixed-scrub communities to the east and west characteristic of the brittlebush, foothill paloverde, and triangle bursage that grow on the dry volcanic slopes of the Bates Mountains. Along the Bates Well Road, it is about four miles southwest of the northern boundary. It is adjacent to Growler Wash in Growler Pass a little over one mile southwest of the intersection of the pass with the northern Growler Mountains and southern Bates Mountains. It is about 16 1/2 miles from the property northeast to the town of Ajo via the bumpy, one-lane, dirt-and-gravel Bates Well Road that connects at the monument's boundary with the dirt-but-graded and thus-more-improved Darby Well Road. The site of Growler Mine, on the National Register of Historic Places as the Growler Mine Area, is about 1 1/2 miles to the west of Bates Well. The remote setting remains much the same as it was when cattle were being run there in the heyday of the Gray Partnership, which began in 1919 at Dos Lomitas Ranch in what is now the monument and flourished at Bates Well during the 1930s and beyond.

List of Contributing and Noncontributing Elements

<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Built</u>	<u>Element</u>
Arrastra	c. 1909	1 structure
Bunkhouse No. 1	c. 1935	1 building
Tack House	c. 1935	1 building
Hay Barn/Bunkhouse No. 2	c. 1935	1 building
Blacksmith's Shop	c. 1935	1 building
Ocotillo Shed	c. 1935	1 building
Small Residence	c. 1935	1 building

List of Contributing and Noncontributing Elements (continued)

<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Built</u>	<u>Element</u>
Windmill/Well No. 2	c. 1935	1 structure
Water Tank	c. 1935	1 structure
Windmill/Well No. 3	c. 1935	1 structure
Eastern Corral	c. 1935	1 structure
Southern Corral	c. 1935	1 structure
Main Ranch House	1936	1 building
Henry's Windmill/Well (Windmill/Well No. 1)	1953	1 structure

TOTAL contributing elements: 7 buildings and 7 structures.

<u>Noncontributing</u>	<u>Built</u>	<u>Element</u>
TOTAL noncontributing elements: none.		

Present Appearance of Contributing Elements

As stated in their 1967 Historic Sites and Structures Inventory for Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, historians William Brown and Wilton Hoy concluded at the time that, "except for the two wells themselves" [the original well of W. B. Bates, dug perhaps as early as 1870, and the later Daniels Well, dug circa 1913 by Reuben Daniels], the property of Bates Well contains "no historic structures--[it] being occupied by the modern ranch headquarters of Henry Gray" (page 31). Brown and Hoy allude in their work (page 31) to "the two wells, corrals and ranch houses" that "Kirk Bryan described [in] the Bates Well-Growler Pass area about 1920." Kirk Bryan's book was published in 1925, The Papago County, Arizona: A Geographic, Geologic, and Hydrologic Reconnaissance with A Guide to Desert Watering Places, and his references are to the holdings at Bates Well of Reuben Daniels, whom he describes as a "miner, cowman, and deputy sheriff" (page 358). This nomination, thus, assumes that the extant buildings and structures at Bates Well, with the exception of the earlier arrastra, are of Henry Gray's occupancy, which began in 1935 and ended with his death in 1976. The present configuration of buildings and corrals seems to have been in place by 1942 when the main ranch house, built in 1936, was moved by Henry Gray from Growler Mine to Bates Well.

The main ranch house is a simply constructed, T-shaped, one-story frame building with intersecting gable roofs of corrugated tin and an exterior of wooden boards covered with plastered stucco. The house has two rooms -- a kitchen and a large bedroom. The bedroom has especially tall windows relative to the height of the building, which was built in 1936 according to historian F. Ross Holland's interview with Henry Gray, April 19, 1972, at Bates Well. Originally used at Growler Mine to the west,

Henry Gray dismantled and moved the house to Bates Well in 1942 according to historian Jerome A. Greene's interview with Henry Gray's younger brother, Robert Louis Gray, Jr., August 24, 1976, at Dowling Well (Greene 1977a:91). Historian Wilton Hoy (1976:167) also refers to Henry Gray moving "the present Bates Well house down from the Growler Mine." "Growler Copper Co., Gila Bend" is stamped on the underside of the tin roof in the gable over the kitchen door. Hoy (1990) documents the participation of Robert Louis Gray, Jr. (Bobby) in the reassembly of the main ranch house at Bates Well: Bobby said, "Brother Henry moved the house from the [Growler] mine to where it is today [at Bates Well]. That was around 1942. I helped erect it."

The main house of the ranch may have been a miner's cabin originally (southern exposure) with a later add-on (northern exposure) (Garrison 1992). The building has been stabilized and is maintained that way as a discovery site for visitors. That is, visitors who want to learn about cattle ranching in what is now Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument may reach the somewhat remote property by four-wheel-drive vehicle and explore it on their own. The other buildings and structures at Bates Well range from good to poor condition.

The small residence is on the eastern side of the work shed known as the blacksmith shop, adjacent to it. About the house are examples of devices used in the desert to make life more pleasant such as a desert cooler and a screened box to help protect and preserve food. The condition is fair. The small residence is located about 450 feet south of the main house and was apparently built circa 1935. In 1972, this building was being "used by an Indian who works on the ranch" (Holland 1972:2).

The blacksmith's shop, again apparently built circa 1935, is in poor condition and has a corrugated metal roof and a ramada. The walls are a combination of unpainted vertical wooden planks and corrugated metal.

The hay barn (Bunkhouse Number 2), built circa 1935, is oriented along an east-west axis and located just north of the eastern corral, which is about 600 feet due east of the main house. It is wood frame and unpainted plank construction with much lumber that appears old. Some planks are noticeably newer, indicating replacement. The roof is corrugated metal. Some staffers of the monument refer to this building as Bunkhouse Number 2 (Conner 1989-1991), although historians working in the monument have generally referred to it as a "barn-like shed" (Holland 1972:2) or "hay barn" (Greene 1977b), hence the name Hay Barn.

Just west of the windmill and water tank near the eastern corral, Bunkhouse Number 1 (Conner 1989-1991) is of frame construction, covered with tongue and groove boards, and oriented along a north-south axis. Its paint is peeling. This building was constructed circa 1935 according to the 1967 analysis of William Brown and Wilton Hoy.

Directly across from the bunkhouse above lies the tack house, built circa 1935 and unpainted and of frame and plank construction. It is situated on a north-south axis, and the lumber has a relatively new appearance.

The small shed of ocotillo walls is in poor condition. It lies east of the blacksmith shop, directly across a dirt road that connects with the southern corral and the main house. The roof is corrugated metal. Like the other buildings above, the date of construction would appear to be about 1935 when Henry Gray went to Bates Well as noted below in the section on historic appearance.

Two of the three wells/windmills which remain with their steel towers intact are attributed to the early Henry Gray period, circa 1935, and are considered to be contributing elements. The third is later in Henry Gray's tenure at Bates Well, 1953, but is listed as a contributing element even though less than 50 years old. It brings to mind the fact that Bates Well functioned as a cattle ranch until Henry Gray's death in 1976. Daniels Well was destroyed in 1951 by a flood from nearby Growler Wash. "To replace it, Henry Gray dug another in the summer of 1953, located just in front [to the west] of his ranch house and today called Henry's Well" (Greene 1977a:91). That well provided water to the southern corral through a metal pipeline.

Two corrals are extant on the property, one to the east of the main house and the other to the south. These are attributed to the circa-1935, early Henry Gray period. The eastern corral is about 600 feet from the main house. It is large, irregularly shaped and built partly of railroad ties, partly of mesquite poles and barbed wire, and partly of laid-up mesquite limbs. It has a ramp and a V-shaped loading chute. The corrals are attributed to the circa-1935, early Henry Gray period.

The southern corral is located about 1,050 feet from the main house and constructed partly of mesquite and partly of railroad ties. One section contains a large concrete watering trough; two sections are holding pens; and a fourth section has a chute and loading ramp. As with the other corral, it is shaped irregularly.

An arrastra, 7 feet in diameter, is located on the eastern side of the bunkhouse between it and the water tank near the eastern corral. Most but not all of the arrastra's stones are in place; a few are missing on the southern edge forming a gap in the embedded stonework. No evidence survives of any wheels or drag stones. About three feet two inches in height, a vertical metal axle, spindle, or round center post is in place. The arrastra may date to 1909 or before. The term arrastra comes from the Spanish and is defined as "a primitive grinding mill for crushing ore; powered by mule, oxen or water power" (Keane and Rogge 1992:103).

The two fresnos that are now situated on the floor inside the hay barn/bunkhouse could eventually be displayed as artifacts outside as part of an interpretive story. They are somewhat rusty but in good condition. The term fresno comes from the Fresno Agricultural Works of Fresno, California -- manufacturer of the steel "fresno scraper or fresno...an earth-digging and transporting device consisting of...a bucket operated along the ground... a buck scraper... [or] drag scraper...[or] earth scraper... modified...to lift the scoop from the ground when filled" and pulled by a team or horses or mules or towed by a tractor (Gove 1986:910, 289, 625).

The fresnos at Bates Well may date to 1917. Fresnos were known to be in use in 1917 at José Juan Tank, sometimes called José Juan Charco. A tank or charco is a natural depression which catches and holds rain water for a time. More specifically, a charco is "a shallow natural water catchment in clay, adobe, or rock where flood water collects. The standing, stagnant water may be from several inches up to five feet deep and up to 1,500 feet long. [A charco] may hold water from a few days to several months after rainfall. Historically [charcos were] used for domestic, livestock, and irrigation purposes" (Hoy 1993:5). Charcos are important water sources to wildlife and were extensively utilized by cattlemen for their livestock.

José Juan Tank/Charco is located 3/4 of a mile west of the western boundary of the monument in what is now the Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge. Reuben Daniels of Bates Well used to run some of his cattle there. "Probably the fresnos were used to deepen the natural depression or charco [at José Juan Charco], perhaps by José Juan Orosco [who lived farther south at Quitobaquito in what is now the monument] sometime before 1917" (Hoy 1976:235). Reuben Daniels may have used the fresnos around Bates Well because there are some charcos just to the north of the property as indicated on the 1922 water-sources map of Kirk Bryan, surveyed in 1917, which is in a pocket at the back of his 1925 book.

The posthistoric 1953 well/windmill of Henry Gray has its steel tower intact and standing in place with many remnants of a metal pipeline from the well to the southern corral visible on the surface of the ground. The windmill tower and the pipeline contribute as evidence of the occupation and use of the site until Henry Gray's death in 1976.

Circa 1935, the water tank that is part of the complex of Windmill Number 2, described below, consists of a galvanized metal cylinder situated on a raised wooden platform. It is in good condition. The cylindrical tank is about 6 feet 6 inches in diameter and 6 feet in height; the platform is about 8 feet 6 inches wide and 7 feet tall for an overall height of 13 feet for the water tank structure.

Windmills

Windmill Number 1, the structure and site of Henry Gray's 1953 windmill/well, has its steel tower intact and in place plus the wind wheel and vane. The sails of the wind wheel are missing. The vane has "WOODMANSE Air Master FREEPORT ILL" stencilled on it. See photograph number 5 for a silhouette view of the tower, vane, and wind wheel without sails.

In 1872 with the initiation "of a solid-wheel wooden Woodmanse windmill," Harrison Woodmanse founded what became the Woodmanse Manufacturing Company of Freeport, Illinois; steel windmills by Woodmanse "appeared on the market about 1892" (Baker 1985:330). The first self-oiling Woodmanse windmill went on the market in 1923, the Oil Bath. The second was introduced in 1932, the Air Master, which was produced into the 1950s when the company stopped making windmills (Baker 1985:330, 334, 381).

Windmill Number 2 is situated just west of the eastern corral. The steel tower of the windmill is intact and in place along with the wind wheel, its sails, and the vane. A galvanized metal water tank on a raised wooden platform is immediately adjacent on the corral side of the tower. Stencilled on the vane is the name "MOMSEN-DUNNEGAN-RYAN Co. EL PASO TEXAS." See photograph number 6 for a frontal view of the wind wheel with sails, vane, tower, and water tank.

The Momsen-Dunnegan-Ryan Company is not mentioned by T. Lindsay Baker in his book A Field Guide to American Windmills (1985). However, the wind wheel, sails, and vane appear to be identical in shape and design to that of Aermotor Model 702 as depicted in a 1977 photograph by Baker 1985: 117) of an Aermotor Model 702 in place in Custer County, Nebraska. Perhaps the Momsen-Dunnegan-Ryan Company of El Paso, Texas, distributed windmills built by the Aermotor Company of Chicago, Illinois, the same way that the Burdick and Burdick Company of El Paso, Texas, did for the Challenge Company of Batavia, Illinois. A photograph on page 76 of Baker's work is captioned as follows: "Windmill-laden truck from the Burdick and Burdick Company of El Paso, Texas, agents for the Challenge Company with territory covering much of the desert Southwest in the 1930s and 1940s." Significantly, the vane has stencilled on it "BURDICK & BURDICK El PASO TEXAS," not the manufacturer "CHALLENGE BATAVIA ILL." (Baker 1985:76, 174). Aermotor windmills are further mentioned below.

Windmill Number 3 is the northernmost windmill/well at Bates Well. The well reflects the early Gray period circa 1935. The steel tower of the windmill is intact and in place as well as the wind wheel, its sails, and the vane. The vane has "AERMOTOR" stencilled on it. See photograph number 7 for a silhouette view of the wind wheel with sails, vane, and tower.

Aermotor steel windmills have been manufactured since the 1880s (Baker 1985:383-384). Model 502 was made in 1915 only, the year that self-oiling was introduced. Model 602 was manufactured from 1916 to 1933. Model 702 was made in Chicago from 1933 to 1958 and elsewhere until 1981. Model 802 began in 1981 and is still in production (Baker 1985:116-117).

"All of the Aermotor windmills were made by the Aermotor Company of Chicago until 1958, when the firm began the first of several changes in corporate ownership" (Baker 1985:117). Subsequently they have been made in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Argentina. "By far the most popular water-pumping windmill of the twentieth century, the Chicago-built self-oiling Aermotor mills have been called the Cadillac of the windmills because of their outstanding design and quality of workmanship. Even today old reconditioned 702 Model mills command prices almost as high as those of factory-fresh new mills" (Baker 1985:116).

Other Elements

The nineteenth-into-the-twentieth century Tohono O'odham or Hia-Ced O'odham village of Juni Kahch or "place of saguaro fruit" at Bates Well is well known in the historical literature and comes to ready reference if one visits and converses with the O'odham residents of the Gu Vo District of the Tohono O'odham Nation on the eastern border of the monument.

The site of the store at Bates Well mentioned by Carl Lumholtz during a 1909-1910 trip could possibly be located as an archeological site. The exact locations are unknown of sites associated with a Hohokam encampment -- perhaps dating to circa A.D. 1000 -- the village of Juni Kahch, the circa 1909 store at Bates Well, and three well sites circa 1870-1926. These resources are believed to lie in the vicinity, but archeological surveying has not yet found them. The general area around Bates Well may have considerable archeological potential for the discovery of prehistoric Hohokam and historic Tohono O'odham and Hia-Ced O'odham sites (formerly known as Papago and Sand Papago, respectively). A Hohokam encampment site is known to exist in the vicinity (Greene 1977a:121). There may be many more. An example would be the Hohokam reservoir recently discovered a few miles to the east of Bates Well within the monument (Rankin 1991). This Hohokam site may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places within a prehistoric context. It has not yet been evaluated for eligibility.

Archeology in prehistoric and historic contexts at Bates Well and other parts of the monument is intended to be the subject of a forthcoming National Register nomination (Anderson 1992). It would be appropriate to include the historic wells at Bates Well in future archeological surveying and nomination consideration.

The original well -- that of W. B. Bates -- is said to have collapsed early in this century, and staff members of the monument have attempted to locate the site but have been unable to do so (Greene 1977a:89; Mikus 1992). It may be possible to locate it archeologically, especially with the help of the 1922 water-sources map of Kirk Bryan, surveyed in 1917, which is in a pocket at the back of his 1925 book. With the same map, the two wells initiated by Reuben Daniels between 1915 and 1926 might be located as archeological sites also.

Historic Appearance

When explorer Carl Lumholtz visited Bates Well during a 1909-1910 trip, he said that a mine and store were there. However, we have no indication as to what these structures were like except for the arrastra, which may have been there then, associated with small-scale gold mining, and thus date to the period of W. B. Bates, the first Anglo settler. Or it could have been part of the improvements made by Reuben Daniels circa 1913. Reuben Daniels was known as a miner and cattleman. The arrastra almost certainly predates the period of Henry Gray because the circa-1935 bunkhouse was built so close to the arrastra as to preclude its use. According to the recent investigations of historian Wilton Hoy, it is most likely that "the arrastra was placed at Bates [Well] before Henry [Gray] arrived" (personal communication, October 1990). Although the presence of an arrastra could imply mining from the Spanish Colonial or Mexican periods, many Anglos used arrastras, too (Kelly and Kelly 1983; Chappell 1990; Kelly 1994). The fact that the central, vertical post of the arrastra was made of machined metal no doubt suggests Anglo rather than Spanish Colonial or Mexican origins.

The main ranch house was moved from Growler Mine in 1942. And, according to historians William Brown and Wilton Hoy, the other buildings and structures were constructed as part of the cattle-ranching operation of Robert Louis Gray, Sr., (Bob) and his sons, Henry, Jack, and Robert, Jr., which extended with Henry Gray to Bates Well in 1935 from the Dos Lomitas Ranch that Bob Gray acquired in 1919. "Four of the sons -- Henry, Jack, Ralph, and Robert Louis, Jr., (Bobby) --eventually became partners with their father in the ranch operations, although in the 1940s Ralph sold his interest to Bobby Gray and moved to California" (Greene 1977a:59). The Gray Partnership ended with the deaths of Henry and Bobby, both in 1976.

Integrity

The property remains much the same as it was when it became part of the cattle ranching enterprise of the Gray family in 1935 under Robert Louis Gray, Sr.'s son, Henry. Its present configuration of corrals,

outbuildings, and main ranch house apparently was complete by 1942 when the main ranch house, built in 1936, was moved by Henry Gray from Growler Mine to Bates Well. This house is the only example left of the built environment at Growler Mine. Growler Mine is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The fact that the house was recycled nearby, so to speak, in another context and setting just adds to its significance in terms of the frontier practice, also widely employed by the Grays, of adaptively using available materials at hand.

The two corrals, main ranch house, and outbuildings such as the blacksmith shop, bunkhouse, hay barn, and tack house, are representative of the distinctive pattern of the Sonoran Desert cattle ranching developed by the Grays with main ranches and line camps. The arrastra dates to earlier periods of Bates Well associated with mining as noted by Carl Lumholtz in 1909-1910 or with mining and ranching as pursued by Reuben Daniels starting shortly before 1913. Arrastras are becoming rarer, and the one at Bates Well is the only one extant in what is now the national monument.

Although "Arizona has other intact ranch complexes that date to the historic period," as historian Kathy McKoy (1990) observes in reference to Bates Well, the Bates Well property represents a very complete and intact example of the frontier ranching pattern in Arizona typical of the Sonoran Desert during the first third of the twentieth century. In other words, the Sonoran ranching characteristics of Bates Well should be emphasized. Bates Well is not just a ranch in Arizona of the historic period; it is a frontier, Sonoran Desert ranch.

Photographs

If alternative names are given, they refer to the usage in the monument's record of inspections and photographs (Conner 1989-1991).

1. Main Ranch House/Henry Gray's House, Bates Well; Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Pima County, Arizona; taken by Charles Conner, July 22, 1990; negative on file, Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument; looking north; Photograph No. 1, Bates Well. Conditions are essentially the same today.

2. Main Ranch House/Henry Gray's House, Bates Well; Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Pima County, Arizona; taken by Lawrence F. Van Horn, July 16, 1992; negative on file, Branch of Planning, Western Team, Denver (Colorado) Service Center, National Park Service; looking north; Photograph No. 2, Bates Well.

3. Main Ranch House/Henry Gray's House, Bates Well; Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Pima County, Arizona; taken by Lawrence F. Van Horn, July 16, 1992; negative on file, Branch of Planning, Western Team, Denver (Colorado) Service Center, National Park Service; looking south; Photograph No. 3, Bates Well.
4. Main Ranch House/Henry Gray's House, Bates Well; Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Pima County, Arizona; taken by Lawrence F. Van Horn, July 16, 1992; negative on file, Branch of Planning, Western Team, Denver (Colorado) Service Center, National Park Service; looking southeast; Photograph No. 4, Bates Well.
5. Henry Gray's 1953 Windmill-Well/Windmill No. 1, Bates Well; Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Pima County, Arizona; taken by Lawrence F. Van Horn, July 16, 1992; negative on file, Branch of Planning, Western Team, Denver (Colorado) Service Center, National Park Service; looking west; Photograph No. 5, Bates Well.
6. Early Gray Period Water Tank Windmill-Well/Windmill No. 2, Bates Well; Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Pima County, Arizona; taken by Lawrence F. Van Horn, July 16, 1992; negative on file, Branch of Planning, Western Team, Denver (Colorado) Service Center, National Park Service; looking southwest; Photograph No. 6, Bates Well.
7. Early Gray Period Northernmost Windmill-Well/Windmill No. 3, Bates Well; Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Pima County, Arizona; taken by Lawrence F. Van Horn, July 16, 1992; negative on file, Branch of Planning, Western Team, Denver (Colorado) Service Center, National Park Service; looking east; Photograph No. 7, Bates Well.
8. Tack House/Stall, Bates Well; Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Pima County, Arizona; taken by Lawrence F. Van Horn, January 30, 1989; negative on file, Branch of Planning, Western Team, Denver, Service Center, National Park Service; looking north; Photograph No. 8, Bates Well. Current conditions are reflected.
9. Bunkhouse by Arrastra/Bunkhouse No. 1, Bates Well; Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Pima County, Arizona; taken by Lawrence F. Van Horn, July 16, 1992; negative on file, Branch of Planning, Western Team, Denver (Colorado) Service Center, National Park Service; looking south; Photograph No. 9, Bates Well.
10. Arrastra, Bates Well; Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Pima County, Arizona; taken by Lawrence F. Van Horn, January 30, 1989; negative on file, Branch of Planning, Western Team, Denver (Colorado) Service Center, National Park Service; looking north; Photograph No. 10, Bates Well. Current conditions are reflected.

11. Hay Barn/Bunkhouse No. 2, Bates Well; Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Pima County, Arizona; taken by Lawrence F. Van Horn, February 3, 1989; negative on file, Branch of Planning, Western Team, Denver (Colorado) Service Center, National Park Service; looking west; Photograph No. 11, Bates Well. Current conditions are reflected, except for some loss of the metal roof. See Photograph No. 12.

12. Hay Barn/Bunkhouse No. 2, Bates Well; Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Pima County, Arizona; taken by Lawrence F. Van Horn, July 16, 1992; negative on file, Branch of Planning, Western Team, Denver (Colorado) Service Center, National Park Service; looking west; Photograph No. 12, Bates Well.

13. Eastern Corral, Bates Well; Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Pima County, Arizona; taken by Lawrence F. Van Horn, February 3, 1989; negative on file, Branch of Planning, Western Team, Denver (Colorado) Service Center, National Park Service; looking east; Photograph No. 13, Bates Well. Current conditions are reflected.

14. V-Shaped Chute, Eastern Corral, Bates Well; Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Pima County, Arizona; taken by Lawrence F. Van Horn, July 16, 1992; negative on file, Branch of Planning, Western Team, Denver (Colorado) Service Center, National Park Service; looking southwest; Photograph No. 14, Bates Well. This v-shaped, double chute is a distinctive feature of the property.

15. Mesquite construction, Eastern Corral, Bates Well; Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Pima County, Arizona; taken by Lawrence F. Van Horn, July 16, 1992; negative on file, Branch of Planning, Western Team, Denver (Colorado) Service Center, National Park Service; looking south; Photograph No. 15, Bates Well.

16. Small Residence/Shack No. 2, Bates Well; Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Pima County, Arizona; taken by Lawrence F. Van Horn, July 16, 1992; negative on file, Branch of Planning, Western Team, Denver (Colorado) Service Center, National Park Service; looking southwest; Photograph No. 16, Bates Well.

17. Blacksmith's Shop/Shack No. 1, Bates Well; Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Pima County, Arizona; taken by Lawrence F. Van Horn, July 16, 1992; negative on file, Branch of Planning, Western Team, Denver (Colorado) Service Center, National Park Service; looking south; Photograph No. 17, Bates Well.

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Summary

The property is a twentieth-century ranch and is being nominated as such. The Bates Well Ranch is considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and B (McClelland 1986:1; 1991) -- Criterion A as a very complete example of a frontier ranching complex of the Gray Partnership in the Sonoran Desert during the 1930s and into the 1940s, and Criterion B as an important property closely associated with Robert Louis Gray, Sr., in what is now Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument. Gray is historically significant locally as a cattleman who with his sons, Henry, Jack, and Robert Jr., strongly influenced the cultural landscape of the monument with some fifteen properties devoted to cattle raising. The level of significance of this nomination is local; the property is significant within the context of cattle raising in southern Arizona.

Sonoran Desert cattle raising is important to Arizona history under the area of significance of the National Register of Historic Places, Agriculture -- Cattle Raising. The property exhibits buildings and structures that are characteristic of the cattle-raising pattern that developed and expanded in the international-border area that is now Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument during the early and middle decades of the twentieth century. The period of significance for the property dates from circa 1913 to 1942. The former date represents the appearance of cattle raising at Bates Well with the advent of Reuben Daniels. The latter date represents the moving of the main ranch house to Bates Well in 1942. Its association with Robert Louis Gray, Sr., and son Henry is demonstrated below, and a case is made for Robert Louis Gray, Sr.'s historical significance as "the quintessential frontier cattleman" of the area according to historian Wilton Hoy (1976:170).

Historical Background

Bates Well has been a site of human habitation in the Sonoran Desert from prehistoric times until the present period. It served as a crossroads and camping spot for seasonal routes of aboriginal migration and trade in prehistoric Hohokam and historic Tohono O'odham and Hia-Ced O'odham times (formerly Papago and Sand Papago peoples, respectively). It, for example, was a stopping place for the O'odham on their annual pilgrimages south to gather salt by the Gulf of California. It continued as a crossroads during the Anglo period of settlement and was the site of the nineteenth and twentieth century Hia-Ced O'odham village of Juni Kahch

(variously spelled as Juni Kaack, Tjuni Kaatk, Tjunikaat, or T junikaatk). It means "Where there is saguaro fruit or place of saguaro fruit." During a 1909-1910 trip, the explorer Carl Lumholtz visited Bates Well, observing that, "Some of the former sand people [Hia-Ced O'odham] live here. At present this is a mine and store, a few Americans residing. Good well" (page 378 of his 1912 work New Trails in Mexico).

Jerome Greene in his 1977 Historic Resource Study, Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Arizona, concludes that the original well at "Bates Well, or Growler Well, as it was sometimes called, one of the earliest developments in the area, was dug around 1886, perhaps earlier, by a settler named W. Bates" (page 89). "W. B. Bates...may have been a Confederate soldier...[He] dug the well and [later] probably sold or gave it to Rube Daniels" (Hoy 1976:164). Since it was during his tenure at Bates Well (Bryan 1925:181), W. B. Bates might have been involved with the arrastra there and thus in the 1909-1910 mining referred to by Carl Lumholtz, above.

Water would have been necessary for the operation of the arrastra. Water was either slowly dripped onto the gold ore or periodically added while it was being pulverized to a sand by the dragstone in the circular pit pulled by a horse or mule. "Water was added to make a fluid mixture to which a measured amount of mercury (quick or quicksilver) was added toward the end of the grinding cycle" (Kelly and Kelly 1983:86).

Water was obviously very important in the desert. In the early days of Bates Well, it basically served as the sole water source for the Growler Mine and surrounding community, a mile or so to the west. Subsequently, whoever "controlled Bates Well pretty well controlled the Growler Valley rangeland" (Brown and Hoy 1967:32).

The copper mine at Growler began in the late 1880s, and productivity peaked in 1916. The 1925 work of Kirk Bryan, specifically the 1922 water-sources map therein, surveyed in 1917, shows two wells at Bates Well with none at Growler Mine, not even an abandoned well or dry hole. No other water sources such as springs are indicated either, although at Bates Well, "numerous springs in the nearby mountains" were associated with the O'odham village of Juni Kahch, mentioned above (Greene 1977a: 89). "Bates Well...provided water for the [Growler Mine] settlement and underwent a temporary name change to Growler Well" (Greene 1977a:112). "Bates's Well...is now curiously called the Growler Well," circa 1909-1910 (Lumholtz 1912:290).

Concerning cattle, Reuben Daniels (1878-1926) was known to be running cattle at Bates Well in 1913, and that year is generally accepted as the time when he acquired the property from W. B. Bates. "No major cattle production by Americans in the immediate vicinity of the national monument took place until after 1912, and earlier references to cattle

and horses in the Sonoita Valley largely referred to stockraising south of the international line" (Greene 1977a:58).

Reuben Daniels was married to an O'odham woman, Viviana Orosco, and they had six children. He made improvements at Bates Well in the form of buildings, corrals, and wells. The original well of W. B. Bates soon caved in, and Daniels dug another near it. Then, in 1915, Reuben Daniels and a man named Charles G. Puffer dug a third well near Growler Wash to the southwest of the original well. A windmill and a corral complex were constructed at the new site, informally called Daniels Well or the West Well by Kirk Bryan (page 181). At least three more wells came to be dug at Bates Well, including the last one of Henry Gray in 1953 that replaced Daniels Well.

Kirk Bryan in his 1925 work refers to Reuben Daniels as a "miner, cowman, and deputy sheriff" (page 358). He sold Bates Well to the brothers John and Samuel McDaniels. The latter went to work in the New Cornelia Copper Mine at Ajo, Arizona, in 1922 and sold his half interest to Albert Behan, at one time deputy sheriff of Ajo, who in turn later sold that interest back to John McDaniels. John got some backing in Tucson and built a ranch house at Bates Well "with intentions of organizing a guiding service for fishing at the Gulf [of Cortez]. However, the house inexplicably burned" (Hoy 1970:164). Henry Gray bought Bates Well in July 1935 from John McDaniels, made the improvements that remain today, and ranched there until his death in 1976.

Beginning in 1919, Robert Louis Gray, Sr. (Bob) (1875-1962) and later three of his sons -- Henry (1897-1976), Jack (1909-1975), and Robert, Jr. (Bobby) (1912-1976), -- eventually came to control as the Gray Partnership virtually all of the ranching interests in what in 1937 became Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument. Bob Gray was born in Little Rock, Arkansas, but went off to Texas as a very young man to work for a big cattle outfit. By age 17 he had become a pretty seasoned cowboy and married Sara (known as Sallie) Amand Cope, a cattleman's daughter from San Angelo, Texas. They moved to Fort Stockton, Texas, in 1892 on Bob's becoming an independent cattleman. They eventually had nine children -- five boys and four girls.

Sometime before 1912, the Gray family moved to San Simon, Arizona, where Bob and Sallie's youngest child, Robert, Jr., was born in 1912. They drove a wagon pulled by two mules and brought cattle with them, averaging fifteen to twenty miles a day (Hoy 1970:166). Two years later in 1914 the family moved again to a ranch in French Joe Canyon near Benson, Arizona. Following five years of ranching there, Bob Gray purchased a ranch, including a ranch house, from Lon Blankenship farther west and somewhat south in Arizona on the border with Mexico in what is now Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument. That was in 1919, and this time those of the family not herding horses to their new ranch rode in a Model-T Ford

touring car. The route by automobile, incidentally, was west from Benson past Tucson and Indian Oasis, now Sells, to Ajo. Turning south, they took the Darby Well Road to Bates Well and on to Quitobaquito where they followed the international-boundary line southeast to Lon Blankenship's Rattlesnake Ranch, which Bob Gray renamed Dos Lomitas Ranch for the two small hills close to the ranch house (Hoy 1970:166). "The purchase included roughly 300 head of cattle, the Blankenship ranch house (built in 1914), Blankenship's corrals, windmill, Gachado and Dowling line-camps, Aguajita and Williams Springs, and virtually unlimited, unfenced grazing lands" (Hoy 1976:166).

Robert Louis Gray, Sr. and three sons -- Henry, Jack, and Robert, Jr., -- came to hold virtually all of the ranching interests in what became Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument in 1937. The senior Gray started buying ranches, line camps, and water rights in 1919, and he and his sons became the dominant ranchers in the Sonoran Desert below Ajo, Arizona, on the northern side of the international border. Bates Well Ranch was but one of several Gray properties in what became the monument, including Aguajita Spring, Alamo Canyon Ranch, Bonita Well Line Camp, Bull Pasture, Cement Tank, Dos Lomitas Ranch, Dowling Ranch, Gachado Line Camp, Hocker Well, Pozo Nuevo Line Camp, Pozo Salado or Salt Well, Red Tanks Well, Wild Horse Tank, and Williams Spring.

Robert Louis Gray, Sr., is described by historian Wilton Hoy as "a feisty, indomitable, rawhide cattleman...the quintessential frontier cattleman" (Hoy 1976:165, 170). He apparently was straightforward, personable, gregarious, honest, hospitable, and opinionated and raised his children to stay out of trouble and to fit the same mold. Historian Jerome Greene adds that Bob Gray was an astute businessman and property manager (Greene 1977:59). He and his sons, Henry, Jack, and Robert, Jr., who all lived out their lives in what is now the national monument, would hire Tohono O'odham Indians and Mexicans when extra cowhands were needed "to help with round-up and branding work" (Hoy 1976:169). Some of these individuals were long in the employ of the Grays, such as Chico Suni, an O'odham who worked for Bob and then for Henry and who still lives in the area north of the monument. Bob Gray and his family shopped, generally by horseback in the early days, both north and south of the international border, and he was known north in Ajo and south in Sonoyta as a colorful character as well as a respected member of the frontier community. He and the rest of his family "learned to work with the desert and with their Anglo, O'odham, and Mexican neighbors very well" (Hoy 1976:169). These values of cross-cultural cooperation are indeed consistent with similar values of the national monument today.

For better or worse, Bob Gray and his ranching sons -- Henry, Jack, and Bobby -- shaped or influenced much of the cultural and natural landscape of what is now Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument. Many of the cultural resources being interpreted today in the monument are former ranching

properties of the Grays. These were either taken over from the former owners or established by the Grays. The distribution and historical function of these ranch headquarters and line camps were determined in a cultural-ecological way by the need to have watering spots for livestock in the trigger-gate/open-range pattern of Sonoran Desert ranching. The Grays consolidated this pattern and perpetuated it for fifty-seven years within what is now the monument. Unfortunately, they affected some of the natural resources by overgrazing, which was not uncommon among Arizona ranchers, and the monument may not as yet be fully recovered since the cessation of cattle raising in 1976.

At Dos Lomitas in 1919, with the cattle they shipped to Ajo by rail and herded south to their new ranch and the cattle they bought from Lon Blankenship, they had "roughly a thousand [1,000] head" (Hoy 1970:166). According to Kirk Bryan (1925:418), "as many as 2,000 head of cattle have been kept at Bates Well, but that number is more than the range can support." To compare the increase in the number of grazing cattle over time, there were about 1,800 cattle in Pima County, Arizona, in 1870 (Clemensen 1989:61). "By 1892, the yield in cattle shipped from Pima County was 121,000 head" (Spicer 1986:137). "It appears to be a general practice of Desert Cattlemen in all sections of the country around Tucson, Arizona, to run all the range can carry in good years in the hope that during unfavorable seasons, such as the last winter [1941-1942] and present summer season [1942], enough of them will survive the drought and lack of feed [forage] that they can make up the difference in good years" (Ratcliff 1942, quoted in Hoy 1976:228). Over the years after the establishment of the monument, annual grazing permits issued by the National Park Service to the Gray Partnership ranged from 550 cattle to 1,050 a year.

Historic Context

The Bates Well ranching property is associated at the statewide level with the context of early to mid-twentieth-century cattle raising in southern Arizona. Cattle were first brought into Arizona by Don Francisco Vásquez de Coronado on his expedition north from Mexico, 1540-1542. This journey was the precursor of the trail drive, an integral practice of the cattle industry to get the animals to market. Impetus to the actual raising of livestock in Arizona occurred late in 1696 and early in 1697 when Padre Eusebio Francisco Kino placed some cattle, sheep, goats, and horses with the Tohono O'odham (formerly Papago) Indians of Mission San Xavier del Bac and with the Sobaipuri Indians along the San Pedro River at the Quiburí Rancherías. "Thus began the cattle industry of Arizona," according to Kirk Bryan in his 1925 work on "The Papago Country, Arizona" (page 9).

Cattle and other livestock raising from the very early days on into the nineteenth century was often coupled with horticulture and agriculture. That was true of the Spanish missions to the Indians in southern Arizona of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and it was characteristic of William Kirkland's 1857 operation along the Santa Cruz River at Canoa, about twenty miles north of Tubac. He is credited as being the first Anglo to take up ranching in Arizona. It was also true of Pete Kitchen's spread along the Santa Cruz in the 1860s near the present Mexican border when his outfit alone was able, with a fortified ranch house, to hold out against the constantly raiding Apaches. It was later true in the early twentieth century of the Robert Louis Gray family at Dos Lomitas Ranch. After the Apaches were subdued by the United States Army in the 1870s and 1880s following the Civil War, the presence of Anglos increased as they began to enter and settle the area obtained from Mexico through the Gadsden Purchase in 1853-1854. The pursuit of ranching as a primary and specialized activity was a consequence of the so-called taming of the frontier, although frontier conditions still existed that indeed required a great deal of ingenuity to adaptively and creatively use a combination of local and imported materials for construction, that is, the use of miscellaneous materials at hand (Appleman and Jones 1969:51).

With the subjection of the Apaches, mining and cattle raising picked up in southern Arizona. That begun by the Spanish was resumed by Anglos. The coming of railroads were a stimulus also. In various parts of the state, cattle raising had assumed the aspects of a business enterprise by 1880, and the building of the Southern Pacific was of paramount historic importance towards that end. The Southern Pacific was the first railroad in Arizona and operated its first service there in 1877. The town of Ajo by 1916 had been linked with the Southern Pacific by the Tucson, Cornelia, and Gila Bend Railroad (Walker and Bufkin 1986:46; Dollar 1991:44). That coincided with the establishment of the New Cornelia [Copper] Mining Company at Ajo and the stimulation of the cattle industry in the vicinity of Ajo. The Ajo railhead eliminated the necessity for a long trail drive, and the developing mining community provided a local market for beef. Cattle raising by the 1920s had become a significant part of Arizona's economy along with copper mining, lumbering, sheep raising, and tourism.

The story of cattle raising in the Arizona portion of the Sonoran Desert is dominated by that of the Robert Louis Gray family. The Sonoran setting sparsely contrasts with the more lush, grassy environment of the Santa Cruz and San Pedro rivers to the east where ranching began in Arizona. Starting in 1919, Robert Louis Gray, Sr. or Bob (1875-1962) and three of his sons -- Henry (1897-1976), Jack (1909-1975), and Robert, Jr. or Bobby (1912-1976), -- eventually came to control as the Gray Partnership virtually all of the ranching interests in what in 1937 became Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument. Grazing continued in the monument by way of a series of grazing permits issued over the years by

the National Park Service. The Gray ranching operation only ended in 1976 with the deaths of Henry and Bobby Gray.

The frontier-border style of the Grays was noted for its use of miscellaneous building materials at hand and for a series of ranches and line camps about a day's ride apart with wells, corrals, and trigger gates, which were used to roundup the cattle when they came in for water from the open range. According to Wilton Hoy in his 1976 compilation Organ Pipe Cactus Historical Research, "roundups...were...made by trapping the cattle at given water holes surrounded by a corral and a gate through which they could enter but not leave" (page 227). The trigger gate was clever and representative of the Grays' distinctive pattern of cattle raising in the Sonoran Desert. Caroline Wilson, the head of interpretation at the monument, in her 1987 brochure on Puerto Blanco Drive, emphasizes the uniqueness of the trigger gate as a very distinctive feature of Sonoran Desert ranching. "Rather than riding the range to round up cattle in the traditional manner of the American West, ranchers of Northwestern Papagueria, including the Gray family, selected the hot, drought season when natural [watering] holes dried up. They ran water inside the corrals and closed them with trigger gates. So when cattle entered the corral through the V-shaped gates that pointed into the corral, barely allowing passage in, they could not exit the gates" (Hoy 1976:169). See photograph 20, southern corral, Bates Well.

Among the fifteen properties within Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument used by the Grays for various aspects of cattle raising, the Gachado Line Camp is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The Bates Well and Dos Lomitas ranches are being nominated to the National Register as being on a par with the Gachado property in that, along with Gachado, they represent the best and most intact of the Gray properties and the cattle-raising theme within the monument. The ranches at Bates Well and Dos Lomitas complement the line camp at Gachado as the two main ranch headquarters of the Gray operation. The other ranching properties in the monument are considered ineligible because of lack of integrity. In March 1990, Ann Howard and Patricia Stein of the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office personally visited and examined the Bates Well and Dos Lomitas properties and evaluated them as eligible for the National Register.

It is interesting to note that some of the same values described in the historical-background section for Bob Gray and his ranching sons of participating in a bicultural situation of mutual cooperation both north and south of the international border are valid goals today for the national monument. With their overgrazing, the Grays obviously did not stress the conservation of natural resources, but they did learn to live much in harmony with the Sonoran Desert and with different peoples and cultural groups on both sides of the border. These latter values are symbolized and emphasized by the monument's status as an international

biosphere reserve and corresponding participation in the Man in the Biosphere Program of the United Nations. Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument was so designated by the United Nations in 1976.

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___ See continuation sheet.

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

___ University

___ Other

Specify Repository:

Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Arizona

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 8 acres

UTM References

A 1/2 3/ 1/ 6/ 2/ 2/ 0 3/ 5/ 6/ 0/ 8/ 3/ 0
Zone Easting Northing

B 1/2 3/ 1/ 6/ 4/ 5/ 0 3/ 5/ 6/ 0/ 6/ 1/ 0
Zone Easting Northing

C 1/2 3/ 1/ 5/ 9/ 5/ 0 3/ 5/ 6/ 0/ 3/ 0/ 0
Zone Easting Northing

D 1/2 3/ 1/ 5/ 7/ 8/ 0 3/ 5/ 6/ 0/ 5/ 6/ 0
Zone Easting Northing

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

The Bates Well ranching site is bounded on the south by Growler Wash, which runs west-south-westerly. The distance between the southeastern corner and the southwestern corner is approximately 1,700 feet. The southwestern corner includes the irregularly shaped corral south of the main ranch house. From the water trough in the southern corral, the boundary line proceeds northwesterly along a barbed wire fence for about 260 feet to a corner post and then north-northwesterly for about 870 feet along the continuation of this barbed wire fence. From a fence corner, the boundary proceeds northeasterly along the fence for about 1710 feet to another fence corner. A break occurs in this fence for an open gate, permitting entry by dirt road to the main house and the rest of the property (see accompanying map).

The boundary continues along the fence south-southeasterly for approximately 590 feet to a stake, 2 by 2 inches, located on the fence line 50 feet west of the hay barn, where it turns easterly for about 300 feet to another stake, 2 by 2 inches. The boundary then turns southerly for roughly 180 feet to the southeastern corner of the property where there is a mesquite tree. The tree is adjacent to Growler Wash on the northern side, 100 feet east of the eastern corral of Bates Well. No precise bearings or angles are known. The measurements were made by Jerome A. Greene with a ten-foot wheel in the spring of 1977. On July 16, 1992, using a four-foot wheel, the writer of this nomination confirmed the boundaries laid out by Greene for the 1977 National Register nomination.

The property falls mostly within the northeastern quarter of Section 35 with a portion extending into the northwestern quarter of Section 36, Township 14 South (T 14 S), Range 7 West (R 7 W). The map reference is the Bates Well Quadrangle, Pima County, Arizona, 7.5 Minute Topographic Series, Provisional Edition 1990, United States Geological Survey, Denver, Colorado, scale 1:24,000.

___ See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the main ranch house, hay barn, and other buildings and follows the extant fence lines and corrals historically associated with the Gray period of ranching at Bates Well. The parcel that contains

the well and water tank just east of Bunkhouse Number 1, the eastern corral, and the Hay Barn/Bunkhouse Number 2 have been included although they are on Section 36 of Township 14 South, Range 7 West, which is state land. They are included on this form because negotiations are in progress with the State of Arizona through the State Lands Office for a land exchange so that ultimately Section 36 above will become National Park Service land. This nomination is being put forward with the knowledge and advice of staffers of the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office.

___ See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

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