D-19A




# Blankenship Ranch - Gachado Well Line Camp

Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument

Arizona

Stabilization Report - 1973

by

George J. Chambers

Ruins Stabilization
Arizona Archeological Center
Tucson, Arizona
February, 1974

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# INTRODUCTION

On April 3, 1973, Project Supervisor George J. Chambers and a crew of five Navajo stone masons and two local laborers began stabilization of the Blankenship-Gachado Well ranch complex at Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Lukeville, Arizona.

The crew consisted of Foreman Raymond Torrivio, Mixer-man Stanley Edway, Stone Masons John Frank Johnson, George Beyale and Daniel Harrison, and ORPI seasonal maintenance laborers Art and Ruben Encinas. On April 12 Archeologist Peter M. Laudeman and Arizona Archeological Center's Maintenance Worker Homer Medlin joined the project, the former as assistant to the Project Supervisor and the latter for short-term carpentry work.

The project (Master Plan #2016-E-MN OPC, PCP #M-41) was funded under Western Region account #8660-00851, with a total approved operation program of $15,000. Work began on April 3 extended for 2.5 pay periods and was completed on May 6, 1973.

## Gachado Well Line Camp

Emergency stabilization of the line camp in 1972 primarily was concerned with repairs to the badly eroded adobe walls. Some veneering was done and the foundation of the collapsed chimney was delineated. Remaining deficiencies of the structure included exposure of eroded adobe walls, missing or deteriorated door and shutters, deterioration of the original roof and a missing chimney.

Work began at Gachado Well on April 3 with the first few days devoted to production of approximately 1,500 soil-cement adobe bricks. Three forms were used, each with a capacity of a dozen 12" x 6" x 3" bricks. After the adobes had dried, they were "antiqued" by rounding off corners and edges with a rock hammer.

At approximately one foot intervals, both vertically and horizontally, 3-inch deep holes were drilled into the adobe walls of the line camp and rebar wire was grouted in to tie the new veneer to the old walls.

When the new veneering reached roof level, the temporary shelter above the line camp was removed and the original roof was cleared of all debris. The soil-cement adobes were continued upward to form a parapet, with two stove-pipe cannales set into the west parapet. The north wall chimney was reconstructed, with previously delineated foundation stones as a base and with the Blankenship chimney as a model. Just below the cap-stones of the chimney a plywood plug was inserted and coated with soil-cement, to prevent rain from entering the chimney. The plug may be easily removed if a functional fireplace ever is desired.

As the parapet was constructed, an interior ledge was formed to serve as a support for 2" x 4" stringers placed just above the soil layer of the original roof and 5/8" plywood sheeting was fastened to the stringers. A single sheet of PVC liner, 20 mils thick, was laid across the plywood and cement along the interior walls of the parapet, forming a water-tight barrier above the roof. With the aid of ORPI's front-end loader, soil-cement was lifted to the roof and spread in a 2-inch thick layer across the entire surface, grading downward to the west parapet cannales.

Eroded areas of the upper interior walls of the line camp were filled in with soil-cement to bring the walls flush with the ceiling.

Two new shutters and a door were built and installed, using carriage bolts and heavy-duty hinges to deter vandalism. With the aid of a welding torch the new wood was "antiqued," sprayed with a flame retardant and painted with a mud-cement adhesive slurry. The ceiling of the line camp was sprayed with flame retardant and with Pentachloraphenol. As a final step, all exterior walls were coated with a mud-cement adhesive mixture to give a more "mellow" appearance to the new veneer.

Blankenship Ranch

After installation of a protective roof during the 1972 field season, remaining exterior deficiencies at the ranch-house included a completely collapsed portal, loose and missing cement stucco and missing or badly deteriorated foors and shutters.

On April 23 the work camp and all equipment was moved to the Blankenship Ranch. As a first step, all remaining cement plaster was removed from the walls and the adobe was brushed down to a hard surface. At one-foot intervals, both vertically and horizontally, 3-inch deep holes were drilled into the walls and rebar wire was grouted in. Chicken wire with a 1-inch mesh was then secured to all exterior wall surfaces with the tie wires, to serve as a support for the new plaster.

After thoroughly wetting down the adobe walls, new cement plaster was applied in two coats, each 1-inch thick. Both coats were sprayed frequently with a fine water mist during daylight hours to prevent cracking. A narrow ditch was dug along the base of the walls and partially filled with soil-cement adobes. The cement plaster was carried down and outward to check any future basal erosion.

Minor repairs were needed on the north wall chimney, including filling in areas of interior basal erosion and setting a soil-cement adobe cap on the upper chimney walls.

Three new doors, a screen door and five new shutters were built and installed to replace missing or badly deteriorated originals, Carriage bolts and heavy-duty hinges were used to deter vandalism. All new wood was "antiqued" with a welding torch, sprayed with a flame retardant and painted with a mud-cement adhesive slurry. Red paint covering door frames on the south and east sides of the ranch house was removed after it had been determined that the door frames were not painted originally. The ceilings of all four rooms of the ranch house were sprayed with flame retardant and with Pentachloraphenol.

Blankenship Portal

Most of the 2-inch pipe stringers and some saguaro rib latias had been salvaged from the original portal when it collapsed. New mesquite uprights were needed and were obtained locally, as was a sufficient supply of saguaro ribs to complete the portal. The forked mesquite uprights were first cut to size and their bases painted with Pentacholoraphenol. They were then set with cement into 18-inch deep holes located according to specifications. New and original pipe stringers were set in place on the uprights and secured with rebar wire. Above these were laid the saguaro rib latias, sheets of heavy cardboard and flattened cement sacks, and 20 mil PVC liner, cemented to the south and east walls where they butted against the portal. As a final step, a layer of soil-cement was spread over the PVC liner and coated with fine gravel.

The portal celing first was sprayed with flame retardant and then with Pentacholoraphenol. The mesquite uprights also were treated with Pentachloraphenol.

Outbuildings

The interior and exterior walls of Outbuilding #1 were sprayed with flame retardant and the exterior walls were painted with a matte finish spar varnish to portect the flame retardant from rain.

The interior and exterior walls of Outbuilding #2 were sprayed with flame retardant. Since this structure is to be dismanteled and stored in Outbuilding #1, the exterior walls were not painted with the spar varnish.

No work was done at Outbuilding #3.

Supplies and Materials

With the exception of a few emergency items, supplies were purchased in Tucson, rather than in Ajo, because of immediate availability and reasonable cost.

Sand was provided by the ORPI maintenance staff from local sources, and adobe soil was obtained from a borrow pit located just south and east of Gachado Well Line Camp.

Technical Data

Soild-cement adobe bricks: the mixture consisted of one part Portland type II gray cement, one part sand and five parts adobe soil. The same mixture was used as a mortar for the veneering.

Cement plaster: the plaster used for exterior walls of the Blankenship Ranch consisted of one part Portland Type II gray cement and four parts sand.

Soil cement: a mixture of one part Portland Type II gray cement, two parts sand, and six parts adobe soil was used to coat the Gachado Well Line Camp roof and the Blankenship portal

Mud-cement adhesive: one 8-ounce cup of "Daraweld" per bucket of mud. Depending upon consistency desired, more or less water was added to the mud.

Flame retardant: the product used was "Flamort WC".

Spar varnish: the product used was "Rezite XX" exterior spar varnish, clear finish, mixed 8 to 1 with "Plumbdul" flatting oil.

Blankenship Ranch

Square footage of walls plastered: 1,120
Square footage of portal roof donstructed: 808
Square footage of portal Pentacholoraphenol-treated: 968
Square footage of ceiling, doors and shutters Flamort-treated: 1,680

Gachado Well Line Camp

Square footage of walls veneered: 515
Square footage of roof constructed: 242
Square footage of ceiling, door and shutters Flamort-treated: 286
Square footage of ceiling Pentacholoraphenol-treated: 242

Outbuildings

Total square footage Flamort-treated: 1,993
Square footage painted with spar varnish: 568

Atotal of 172 man-days were expened on the project, excluding the time of the Project Supervisor, his assistant, and the Arizona Archeological Center's maintenance worker.

## Cost Breakdown

A total approved operating program of $15,000 was available for the FY '73 field season. Of this amount, $2,000 was set aside for use by ORPI in repair work to the Dos Lomitas Well and the remainder was utilized for stabilization.

| | |
|---|---|
| Personal Compensation and Benefits: | $ 5,885.00 |
| Transportation of Persons: | 1,858.00 |
| Transportation of Things: | 418.00 |
| Printing and Reproduction: | 65.00 |
| Supplies and Materials: | 1,774.00 |
| *Capital Acquisitions: | 3,000.00 |
| | $13,000.00 |

*The $3,000 programmed under Capital Acquisitions was used to purchase a 20-foot Wells Cargo work trailer. The money was a reimbursement to the Arizona Archeological Center for previous work done at ORPI under the ARAR M & R account.

## References

Blankenship Ranch, Historic Structures Report, Parts 1 & 2, Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Arizona, by Roy E. Appleman and Russell Jones, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, 1969.

In general, stabilization work performed during the 1973 field season followed procedures outlined in the above document. Any deviation from these specifications was with the approval of the Historic Preservation Team, Denver Service Center. In a few instances, information supplied by either Bobby Gray or Henry Gray, former owners of the Blankenship Ranch, was used to fill in details not mentioned in the above reference.

Tel. No. (602) 792-6501

E22
IX-H2215 ORPI
(~~AA~~)AA
IX- H30

April 20, 1973

023 ORPI
Clearance No.

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument

From: Acting Chief, Arizona Archeological Center

Subject: Archeological Clearance, Gachado Well

The effects of the following project on archeological resources have been assessed:

Gachado Well: Stabilization activities.

The basis for this assessment is: The enclosed Arizona Archeological Center memorandum dated April 9, 1973, from Archeologist, R.S.U., George J. Chambers, to Senior Archeologist, Arizona Archeological Center.

Since there is no substantial evidence that significant archeological resources will be affected adversely, clearance to proceed is hereby provided.

If concealed archeological resources are encountered during construction, please take all necessary steps to protect them and immediately notify this office so that appropriate action may be taken.

Douglas H. Scovill

Enclosure

cc:
Supervisor, DCPC w/enclosure
State Director, Arizona w/enclosure

PAGilman: fb 4/20/73

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Senior Archeologist, ARAR

DATE: 4-9-73

FROM : Archeologist, R.S.U.

SUBJECT: Archeological Clearance - Gachado Well

Gachado Well Line Camp is located in the S.E. ¼, S.W. ¼, Section 9, T 18 S, R. 5 W, Gila and Salt River Meridian. It is approximately 68 yards due north of the Mexican Border, and one mile west of International Boundary Marker #166.

Our borrow pit is located approximately 42 yards south by south-east of a large dead Mesquite tree situated at the south-west corner of the line camp.

The work area (cement mixer, work trailer, vehicle parking) is located just south of the line camp.

The area surveyed is encompassed by lines drawn from just south and east of the borrow pit to the south-east corner of the corral, thence to the south-west corner of the corral and from that point straight south to the Border Patrol Road. (See sketch map.)

No evidence of prehistoric sites was found in the area surveyed, and it is requested that archaeological clearance be granted for stabilization activities at Gachado Well.

George J. Chambers

Enclosures - 2 maps

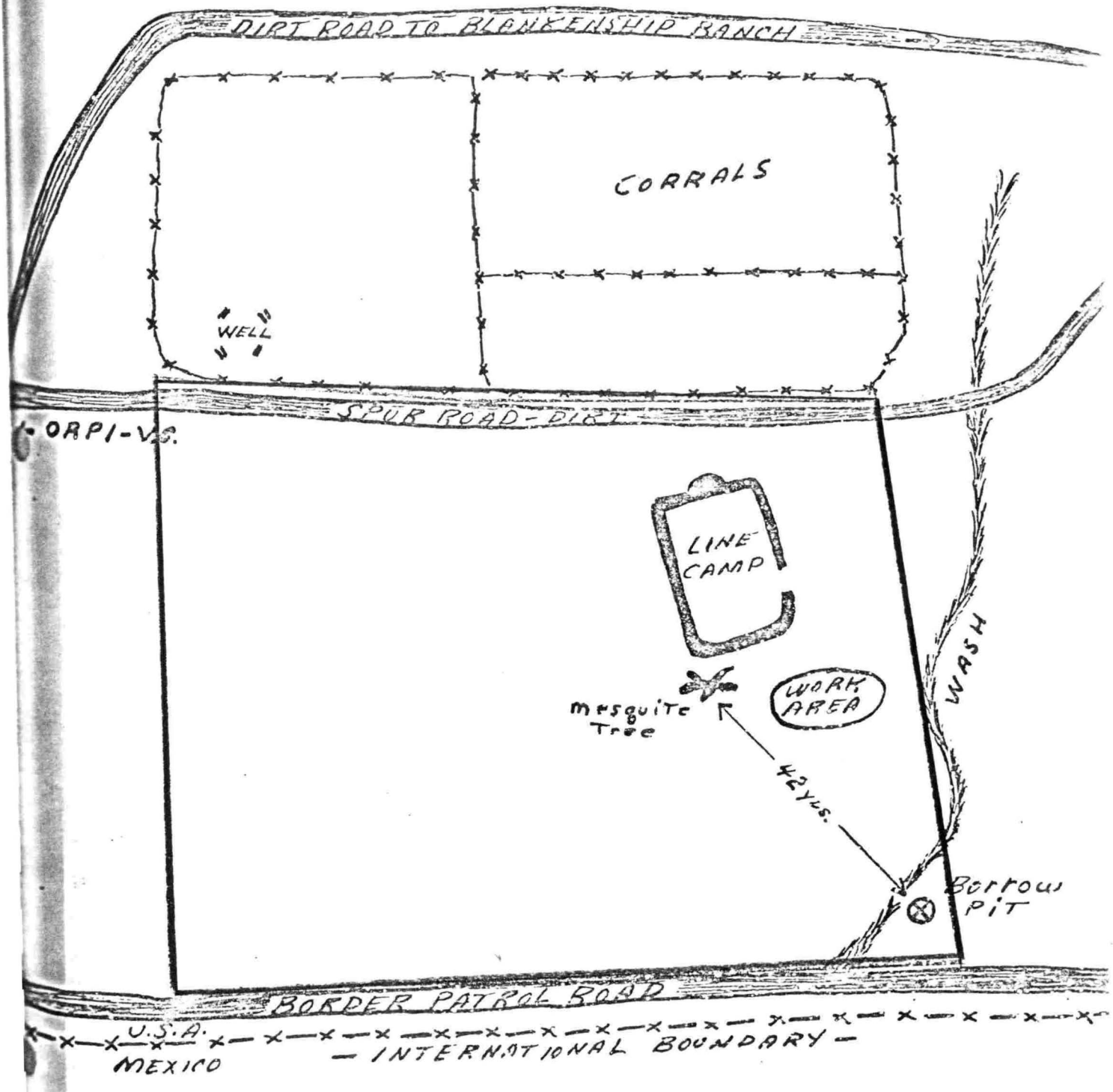


*Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan*

# GACHADJ WELL

↑N

Area surveyed outlined in red.



ADVISORY COUNCIL
ON
HISTORIC PRESERVATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

# MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

WHEREAS, the National Park Service, Department of the Interior proposes to stabilize three groups of "ranch structures" (Blankenship Ranch, Gachado Well, and Pozo Nuevo) located within Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument; and

WHEREAS, the National Park Service, Department of the Interior has determined that this proposal will affect the above properties, which have been recommended to the Secretary of the Interior for nomination to the National Register, and pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 has requested the comments of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the procedures of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Federal Register, November 14, 1972, pp. 24146-24148) representatives of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the National Park Service, and the Arizona State Liaison Officer for Historic Preservation have consulted and reviewed the undertaking to determine the nature of the effect:

THEREFORE:

It is mutually agreed that implementation of the undertaking, as indicated in the attached letter and pertinent sections of the "Blankenship Ranch Historic Structures Report" which identify the procedures to be followed that will insure the preservation of the properties' historic integrity, will not have an adverse effect.

Robert R. Garvey, Jr. 3/27/75
(date)
Executive Secretary
Advisory Council on Historic
Preservation

(date)
National Park Service
Department of the Interior

(date)
Chairman
Advisory Council on Historic
Preservation

(date)
Arizona Historic Preservation Officer



THE COUNCIL *is charged by the Act of October 15, 1966, with advising the President and Congress in the field of Historic Preservation, recommending measures to coordinate governmental with private activities, advising on the dissemination of information, encouraging public interest and participation, recommending the conduct of special studies, advising in the preparation of legislation, and encouraging increased training and education. The Council also has the responsibility to comment on Federal or Federally-assisted undertakings that have an effect on cultural [illegible]*

Department of the Interior

National Park Service

NEGATIVE DECLARATION

ORGAN PIPE CACTUS NATIONAL MONUMENT, ARIZONA

Western Region

In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the National Park Service has prepared an environmental appraisal on the following proposed project:

Stabilization of Historic Ranch Structures at
Gachado, Blankenship and Pozo Nuevo Wells
Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument

The assessment process did not indicate a significant environmental impact from the proposed action. Consequently, an environmental statement will not be prepared.

An environmental appraisal, which summarized the assessment, is on file at the above office and will be available for public review upon request.

March 28, 1973
Date

Edward A. Hodgson, Jr.
Superintendent

APR 3 1973
Date

J. C. Cook
ACTING Director, Western Region

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ENVIRONMENTAL APPRAISAL

Proposed

# STABILIZATION OF THE HISTORIC RANCH STRUCTURES AT GACHADO, BLANKENSHIP AND POZO NUEVO WELLS ORGAN PIPE CACTUS NATIONAL MONUMENT ARIZONA

Prepared by

ORGAN PIPE CACTUS NATIONAL MONUMENT
AND
WESTERN REGIONAL OFFICE
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## ENVIRONMENTAL APPRAISAL

1. Brief description of the proposal: (a) Gachado Well Adobe - repair exterior faces of walls with soil-cement adobies, repair doorway and windows, install waterproof membrane on roof and resurface with soil-cement adobe; (b) Blankenship Well - Adobe ranchhouse and frame outbuildings - replaster the exterior of the ranchhouse with cement plaster, rebuild the portal with materials salvaged from the original, except for new upright posts, install waterproof membranes on portal roof and resurface with soil-cement, and make needed repairs to frame structures to prevent collapse; (c) Pozo Nuevo jacal and outbuildings - repair as needed to prevent collapse, install waterproof membrane on jacal roof and resurface with soil-cement.

2. Brief description of environment: (a) Gachado Well (about 100 feet north of the Sonoyta River and Mexican Border) - the area around the adobe structure has been tramped bare by cattle, and only a few mesquite trees and some creosote bush remain on this barren, dusty patch of sand; (b) Blankenship Well (about 300 yards north of the Sonoyta River and Mexican Border) - the adobe ranchhouse and most frame buildings are located on a small broad north-south ridge of volcanic rock. The well and one frame structure are located down in the sandy wash to the east. The first road to the well wanders between the adobe ranchhouse on the north end and the two outbuildings on the south. The sandy area down by the well has been trampled bare. On the rocky hill, however, there are saguaro, barrel and other cacti, creosote and mesquite trees, particularly on the east slope. The area around the buildings is rocky and bare. Pozo Nuevo well (14 miles west of Lukeville, and six miles north of the Mexican border) - along the nearby shallow wash a few mesquite trees and creosote bushes survive; all else has been trampled by cattle.

3. Probably impact of the project on the environment: The existing dirt roads and borrow areas around the ranch structures at Gachado, Blankenship and Pozo Nuevo wells will be used in the project. Vehicles will haul equipment, supplies and personnel to the work sites and some of the barren areas will be used for parking trucks, storing supplies and equipment, mixing and applying cement and soil-cement, and excavation of dirt from borrow pits to make soil-cement. The structures will be repaired, strengthened and preserved.

4. Mitigating measures included in the proposed project: To present the disturbance of archeological features in the vicinity of the project, all areas proposed for use, i.e., parking, storage, work, or borrow, will be inspected by the project archeologist prior to use. He will ensure that all work areas are located so as to avoid disturbing cultural remains. His inspection will be documented by an archeological clearance issued by the Arizona Archeological Center.

5. Any probably adverse environmental effects which cannot be avoided: Excavation of borrow pits at all three sites.

6. Relationship between local short-term uses of environment and maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity: Visitors to these parts of the monument will be inconvenienced by not being able to inspect the buildings during the project. However, they will be able to watch the stabilization crew preserve the buildings. The structures will be saved from the danger of immediate collapse, strengthened to withstand the elements, and placed in safer condition for the visitor to enter. At present, the visitation is light at Blankenship - Gachado, and lighter still at Pozo Nuevo. At the completion of this work, visitation will be encouraged and will increase markedly..

7. Any irreversible and irretrievable commitment of resource: None.

8. Alternatives considered with evaluation of each: (a) No work on structures would lead to their collapse and loss with high degree of danger to visitors; (b) removal of all structures would mean the loss of irreplaceable resource; (c) Total reconstruction of structures would be expensive and out of character with the historic nature of the resource; and (d) stabilization of existing structures to preserve them as is with minimum change.

9. Public objections to project, if any, and their resolution: None.

10. Agencies consulted about the project: Arizona State Liaison Officer for Historic Preservation, Mr. Dennis McCarthy, Director, Arizona State Parks; and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Washington, D.C.

11. Reasons for concluding there will be no significant impacts: (a) the areas to be used in stabilization have already been trampled by cattle and used by the ranchers for similar purposes. The work is of a beneficial nature, as it preserves the resource; the area to be used will be located to avoid disturbing cultural remains. The borrow pits will be located as stated above. The minor inconveniences to visitors during the project are offset by the results, i.e., safer, stabilized structures which can be maintained and provide a more accurate picture of ranch life. Also, there are no known public objections to the project. These structures are over fifty years old and were built at the start of cattle ranching in this area. They are the oldest buildings in the monument. They should not be allowed to deteriorate and collapse, nor should they be demolished to reduce their hazard to the visitor. They should be preserved as the time-worn but still usable structures that they so recently were.

RUINS STABILIZATION RECORD (First Sheet)

Room
Kiva

Date April 1973 Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument

Project number 00851 Name of ruin Gachado Well

Personnel of party on this job: Wall (N.E.S.W.) All

Chambers, crew of 7 Floor, roof Roof

References to publications and justifications for job:

See introduction

## ARCHITECTURE

**Orientation, plan and type (Situation, evidence of additional stories, period of construction relative to surrounding rooms, evidence of burning, etc.)**

Gachado Well Line Camp is located 68 yards north of the Mexican border, and 1 mile west of International Boundary Marker #166. It is a one room adobe structure, constructed CA 1920. Immediately to the north of the building is a corral and well.

**Floor (Floor type: additional notes)**

Cement over packed dirt. The cement probably does not date back to original construction.

**Roof (Roof type: additional notes)**

Vigas, organ pipe and saguaro rib stringers, creosote bush, cardboard, soil.

**Details (Notes on doorways, lintels, etc.)**

Doorway and window in east wall, window in west wall, fireplace in north wall interior and chimney on outside north wall.

Room or Kiva No. Gachado Well

RUINS STABILIZATION RECORD (Second Sheet)

Condition on date when work started

Ancient masonry: Poor. Adobe walls are badly eroded, chimney has collapsed, woodwork of doorway and windows has deteriorated, soil is missing from roof.

Repair or reconstruction previous to this work:

See Sudderth, 1972.

Materials, construction, and technique in making repairs or accomplishing job:

A total of approximately 1,500 soil-cement adobes were made for veneering the walls. Ratio was one part Portland Type II cement, 1 part sand (local) and 5 parts soil from immediate vicinity of site. Three inch deep holes were drilled in the original adobe walls and tie wires grouted in, approximately one foot apart, to tie new veneering to the old wall. The north wall chimney was completely reconstructed, using the previously delineated foundation as a base and the Blankenship chimney as a model. The original roof was cleared of all debris and a grid of 2" x 4" stringers placed just above the original soil layer. 5/8" plywood sheets were laid above the stringers and covered with a PVC liner cemented to the interior parapet walls. Above this a 2" thick layer of soil-cement was spread. A new door and a 2 new shutters were installed, antiqued and sprayed with Flamort WC, as was also the ceiling.

Reference to drawing:

Work authorized by_____
Archeologist

Date work started: 4/4/73

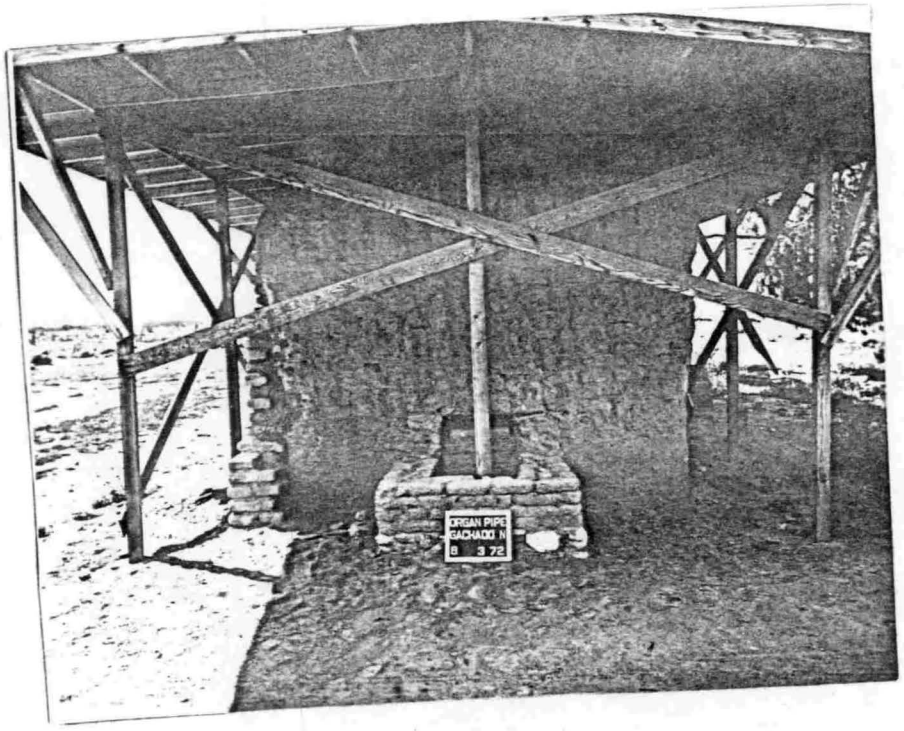
117 man days

Date work finished: 4/23/73

(Note: Place "before" and "after" pictures on blank bond sheets, caption, and keep with these record sheets. Include "during" pictures to show interesting or important details or technique. Use additional sheets for any heading if necessary).

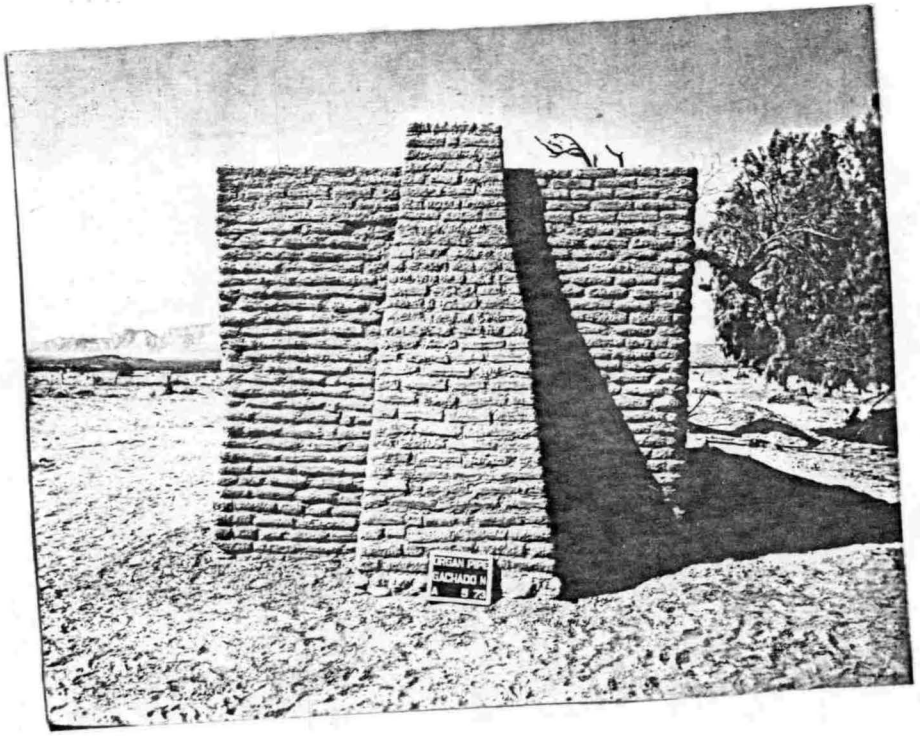


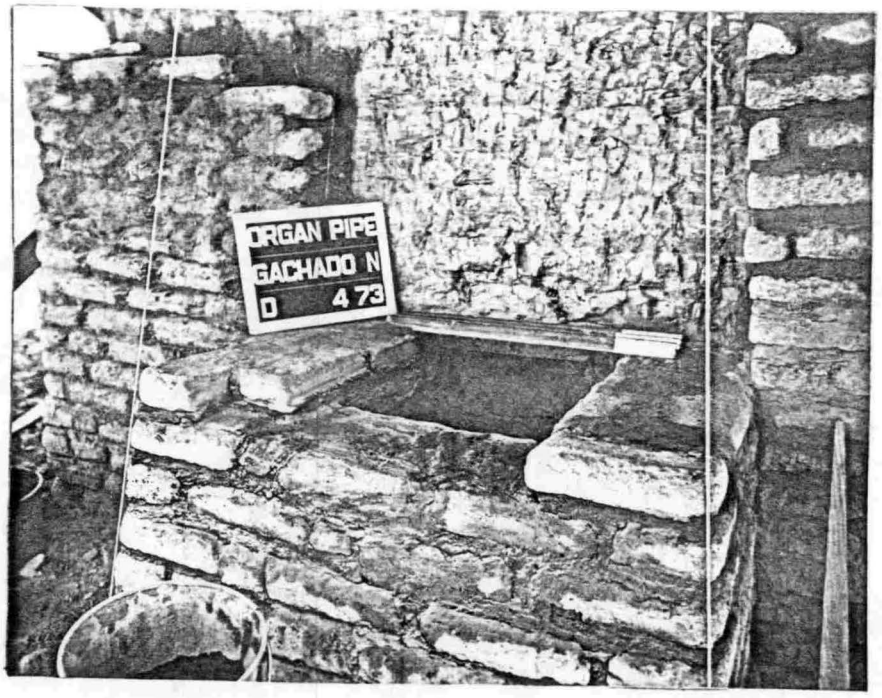
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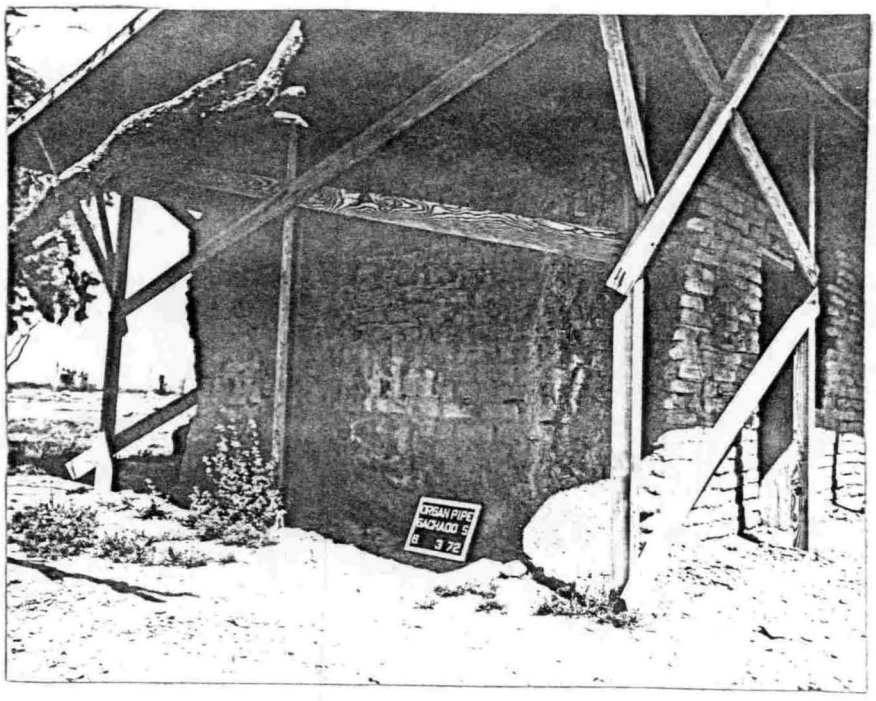

Above: Gachado Well, north wall before stabilization.

Below: After re-veneering wall and restoring chimney.



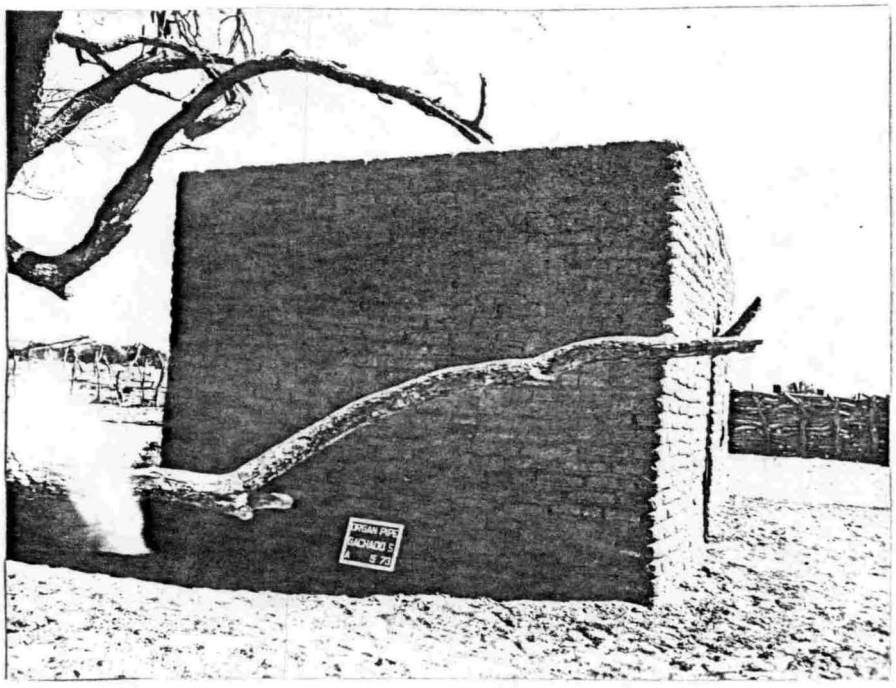


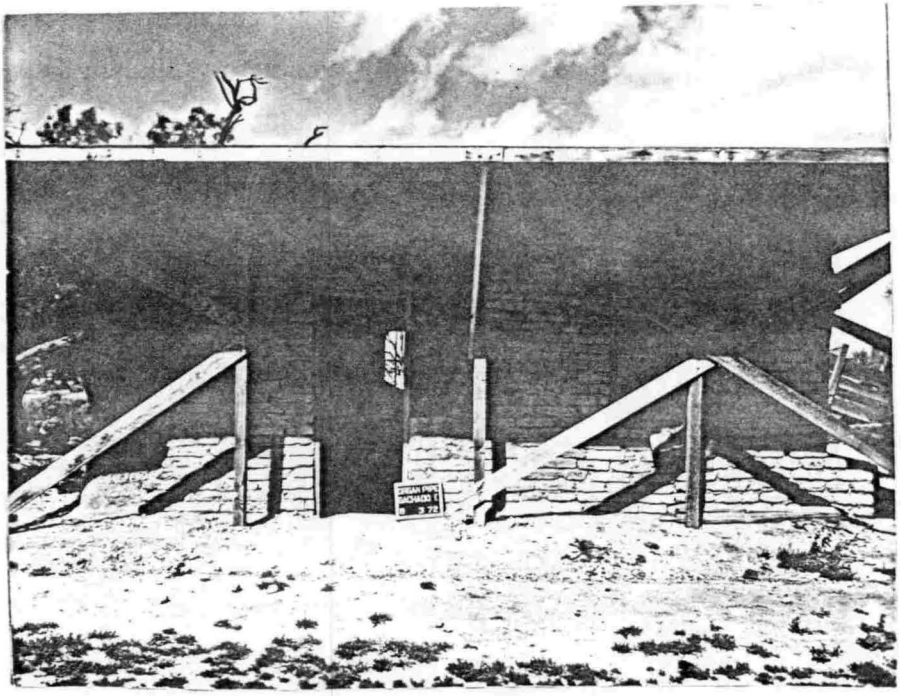

Above: Detail of chimney restoration. Note metal fence posts used as horizonatal support for rear wall of chimney.




Above: Gachado Well, south wall before stabilization.

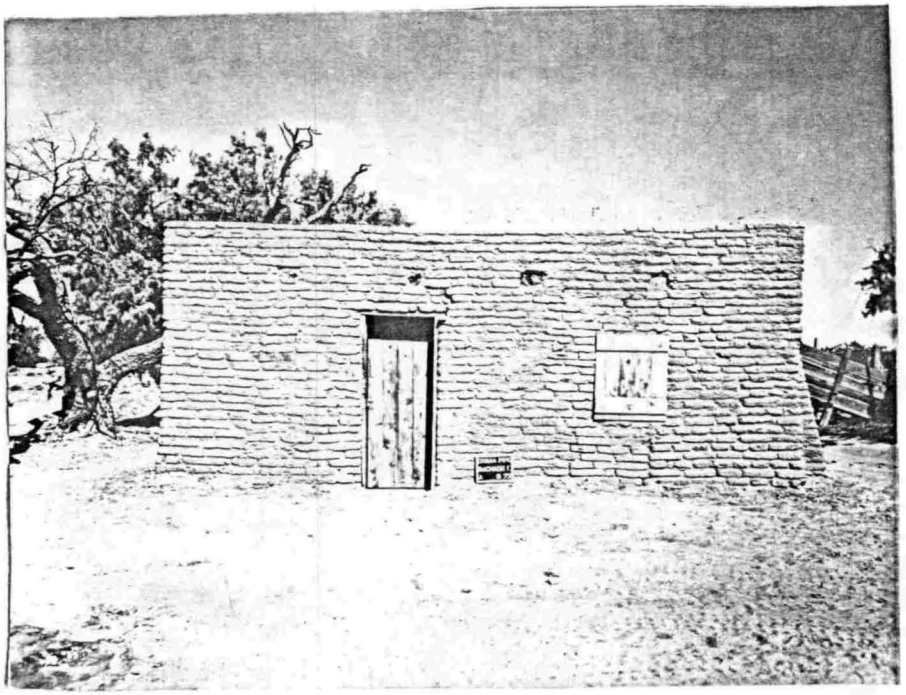
Below: South wall after re-veneering.

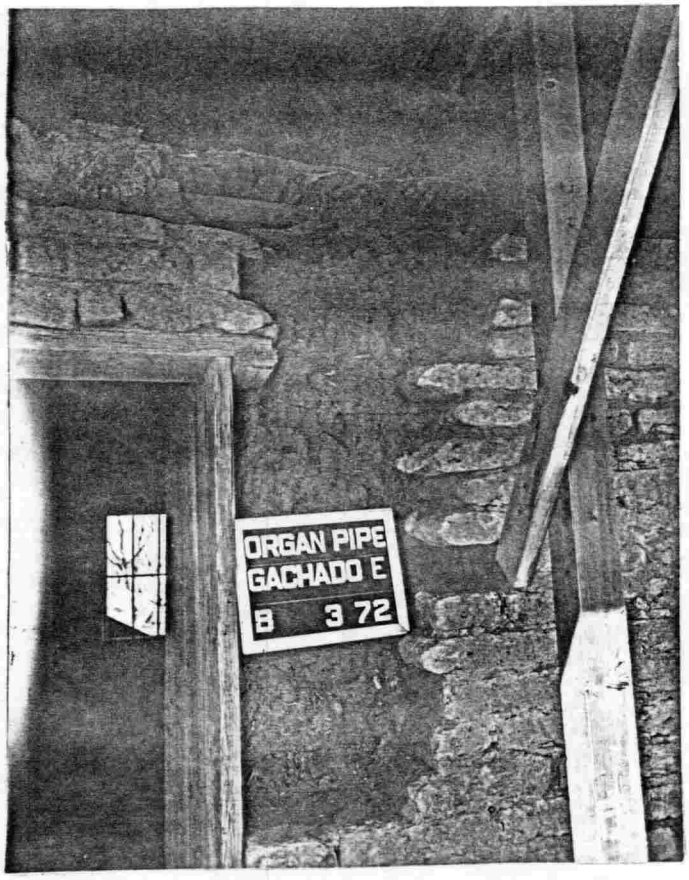




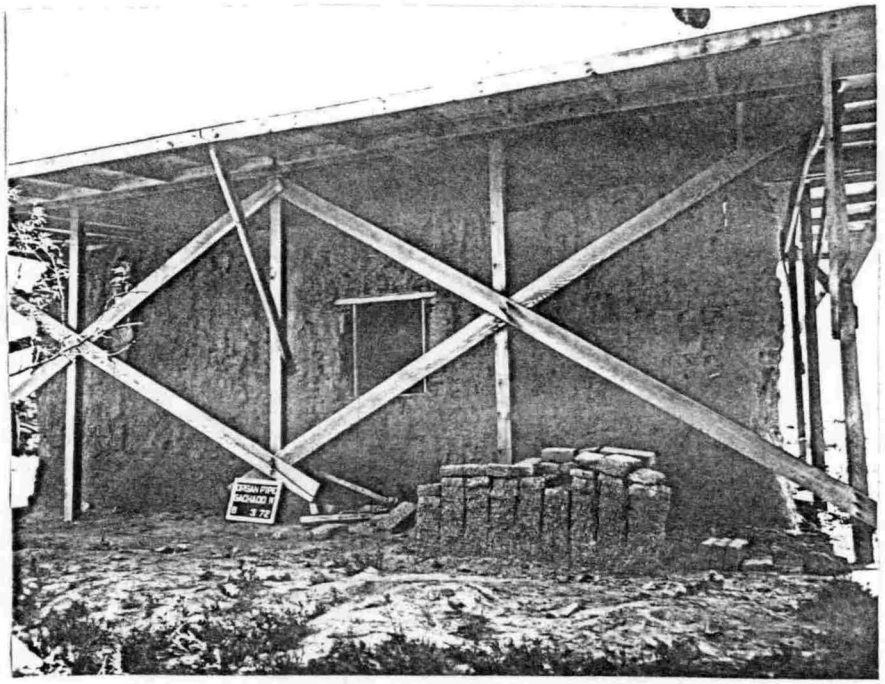
Above: Gachado Well, east wall before stabilization.

Below: East wall afterre-veneering. Door and shutter are replacements of the original.



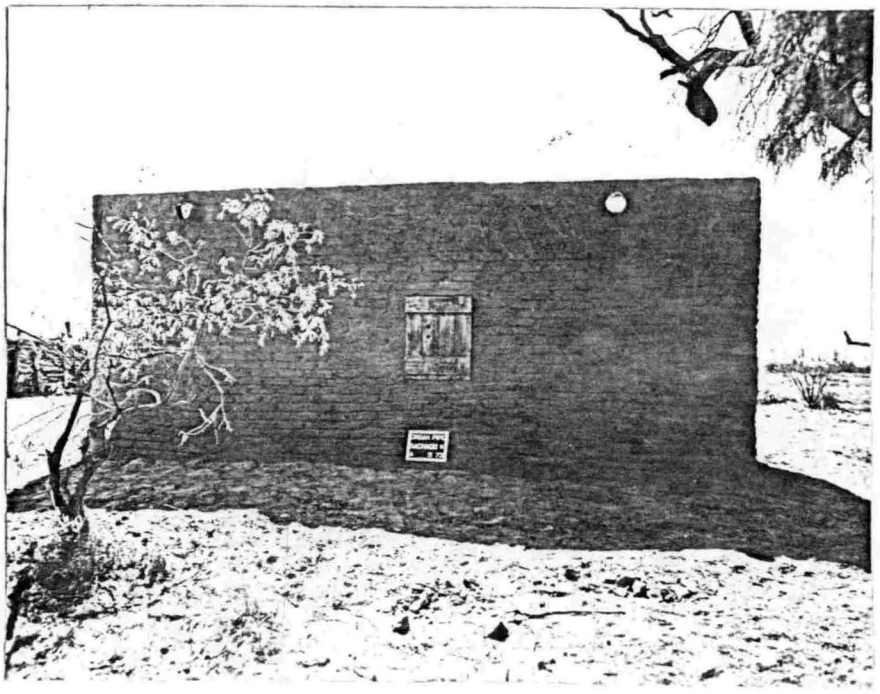


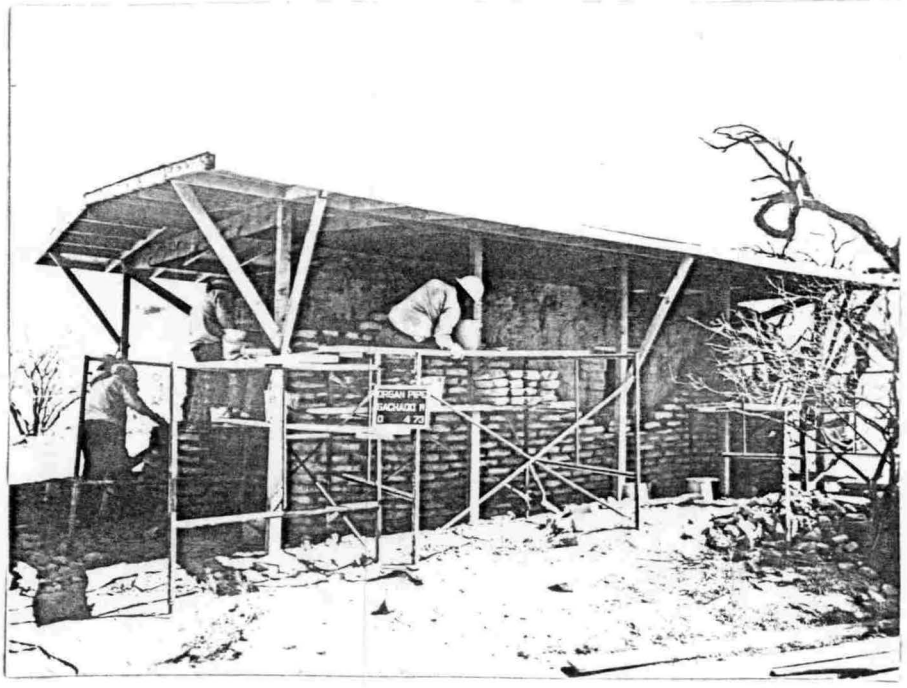

Above: Gachado Well, east wall close-up before stabilization



Above: Gachado Well, west wall before stabilization. Note stack of soil adobes from 1972 season

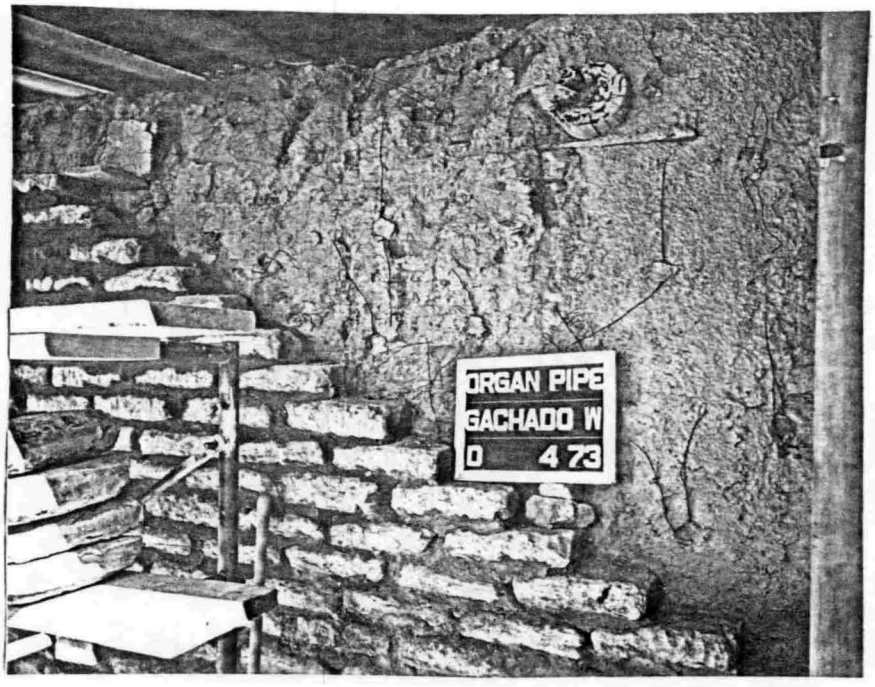
Below: West wall after re-veneering. Shutter and roof drains are replacements of the original.





Above: West wall, Gachado Well, during re-veneering.

Below: West wall showing detail of re-veneering.
Note tie wires grouted into adobe wall.



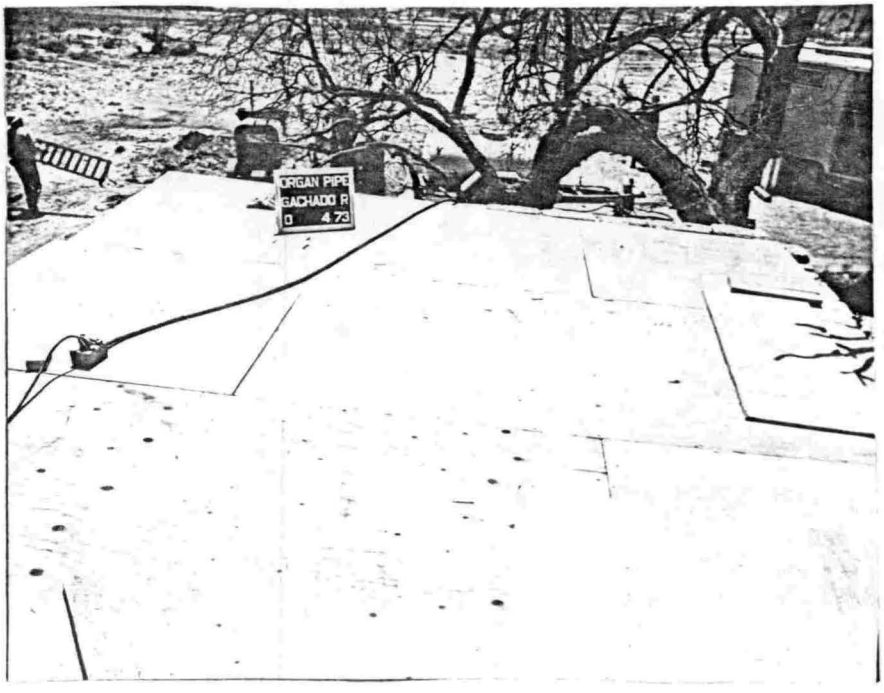


Above: Gachado Well roof after removal of assorted debris. Exposed soil is from original construction.




Above: Gachado Well roof showing detail of stringer construction around chimney.

Below: Gachado Well roof after construction of protective plywood shell.

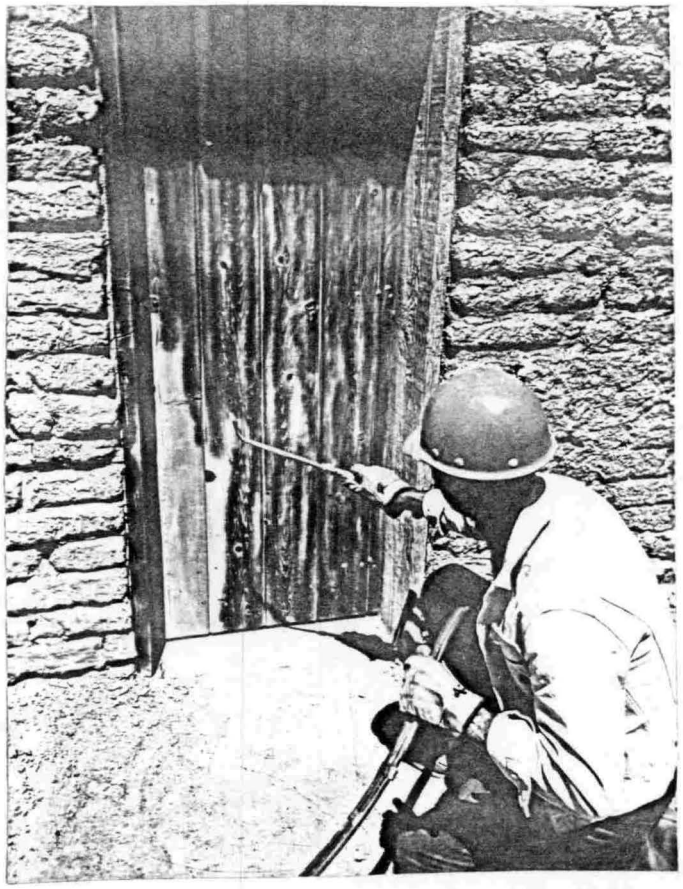




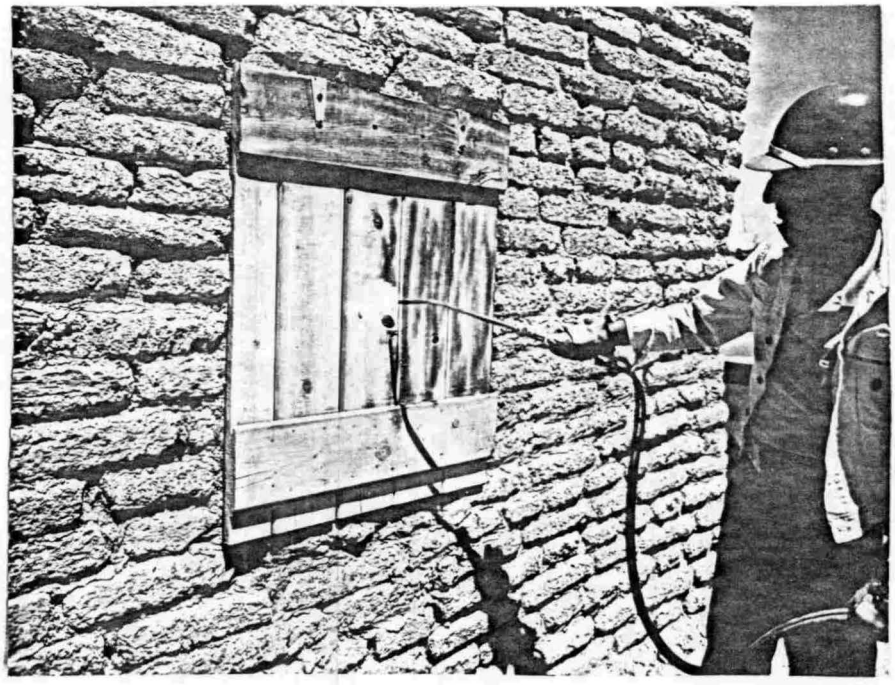

Above and below, installation of PVC liner over plywood shell.




Western Archeological Center Library



Above and below, "antiquing" new wood of door and shutter at Gachado Well.



RUINS STABILIZATION RECORD (First Sheet)

Room
Kiva

Date May 1973 Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument

Project number 00851 Name of ruin Blankenship Ranch

Personnel of party on this job: Wall (N.E.S.W.) All

Chambers, crew of 7 Floor, roof Roof - Interior, exterior

References to publications and justifications for job:

See introduction

## ARCHITECTURE

**Orientation, plan and type (Situation, evidence of additional stories, period of construction relative to surrounding rooms, evidence of burning, etc.)**

Blankenship Ranch (Dos Lomitas) is located approximately 100 yards north of the U.S. - Mexico international boundary, at International Boundary Marker #167. The main building faces to the south. South and east of the ranch-house are two small outbuildings. The corral and another outbuilding are north and east of the ranch-house. The main structure (Dos Lomitas) was constructed CA 1920 and contains four rooms.

**Floor (Floor type: additional notes)**

Packed dirt.

**Roof (Roof type: additional notes)**

Vigas, organ pipe and saguaro stringers, creosote bush, cardboard, soil.

**Details (Notes on doorways, lintels, etc.)**

Doorway in south wall, west end; north wall, west end and east wall, south end.

One window each in north, east and west walls; two windows in south wall.

Room or Kiva No. Blankenship Ranch

RUINS STABILIZATION RECORD (Second Sheet)

Condition on date when work started

Ancient masonry: Fair. Defects: Original cement stucco of exterior walls is peeling off or already missing. Doors and shutters are either missing or badly deteriorated. The chimney base shows evidence of erosion. The portal has already completely collapsed.

Repair or reconstruction previous to this work:

See Sudderth, 1972.

Materials, construction, and technique in making repairs or accomplishing job:

All old cement was removed from exterior walls and the adobe brushed down to a hard surface. Three inch deep holes were then drilled into the adobe walls approximately one foot apart and tie wires grouted into the holes. The tie wires were used to secure 1" mesh chicken wire to the walls, and a 2" thick coating of cement was then plastered over the walls. Erosion in the chimney base was corrected and soil-cement adobes used to cap the chimney. New doors and shutters were made to replace originals. A new portal was constructed on the south and east faces of the ranch-house, using mesquite posts as uprights and pipe and mesquite posts as stringers. Across the stringers were laid split saguaro ribs, cardboard, PVC liner, soil-cement and finally a coat of gravel. All wood surfaces were sprayed with Flamort WC and treated with Pentachloraphenol.

Reference to drawing:

Work authorized by_____
Archeologist

Date work started: 4/24/73

55 man days

Date work finished: 5/6/73

(Note: Place "before" and "after" pictures on blank bond sheets, caption, and keep with these record sheets. Include "during" pictures to show interesting or important details or technique. Use additional sheets for any heading if necessary).

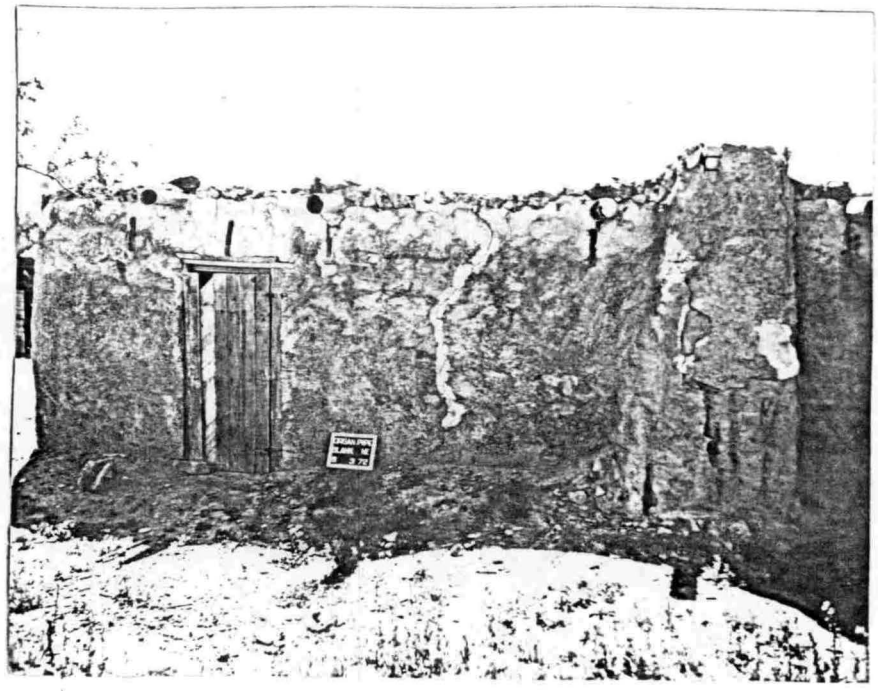


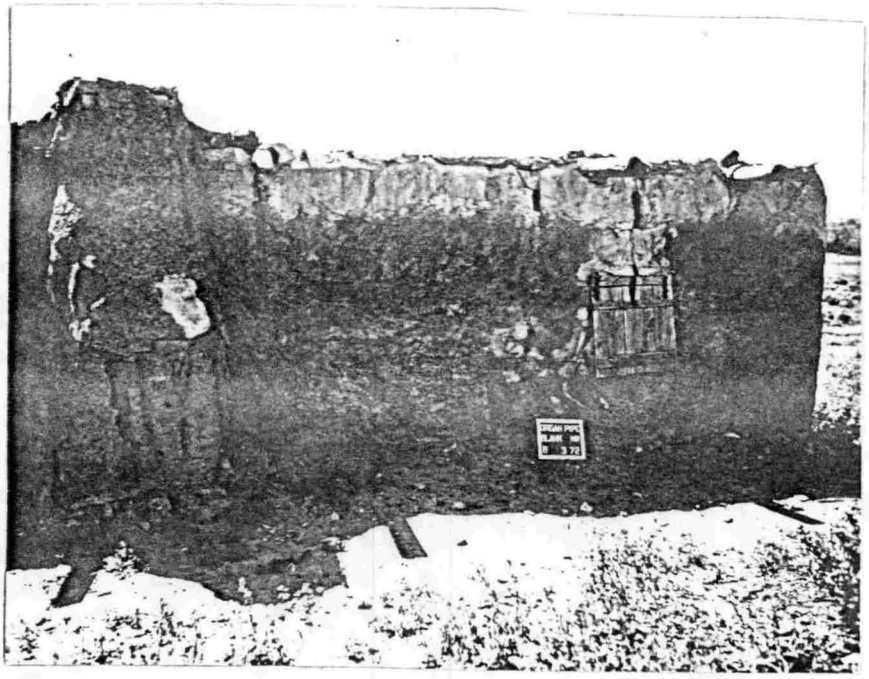
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Above: North wall, east end, Blankenship Ranch before stabilizing.

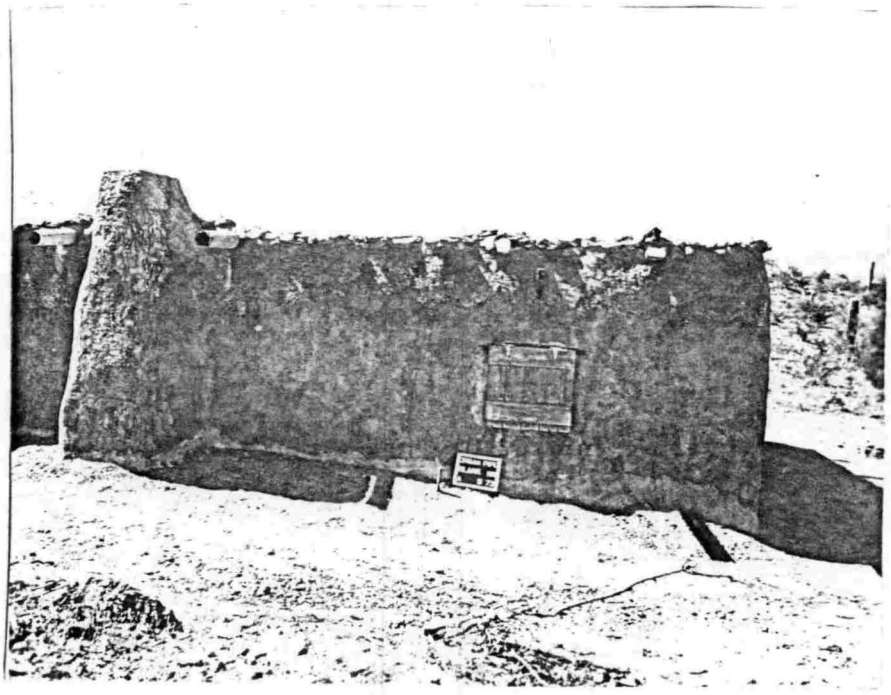
Below: Same after stabilization. Original door was replaced and chimney capped.

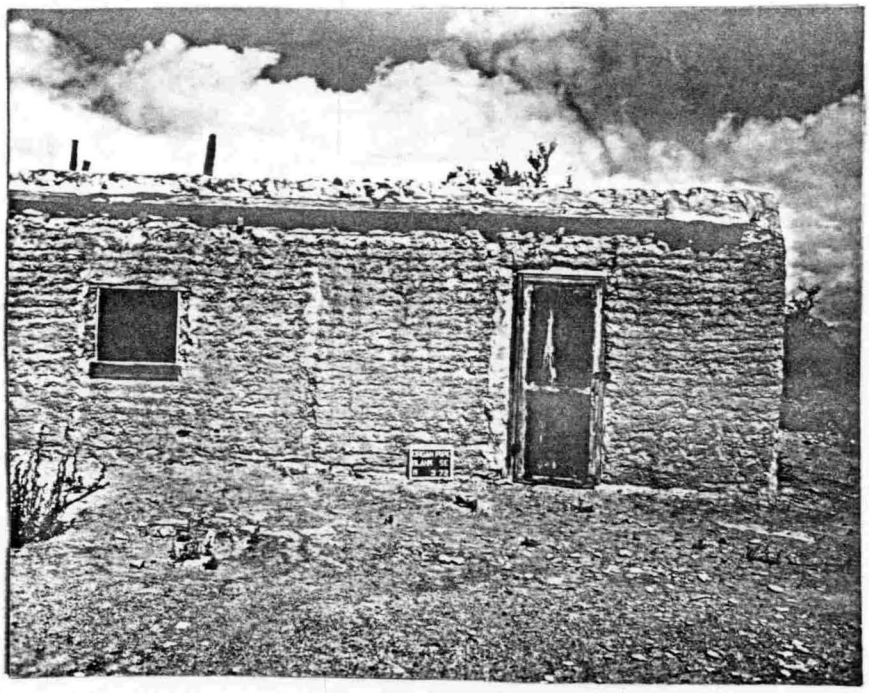




Above: North wall, west end, Blankenship Ranch before stabilization.

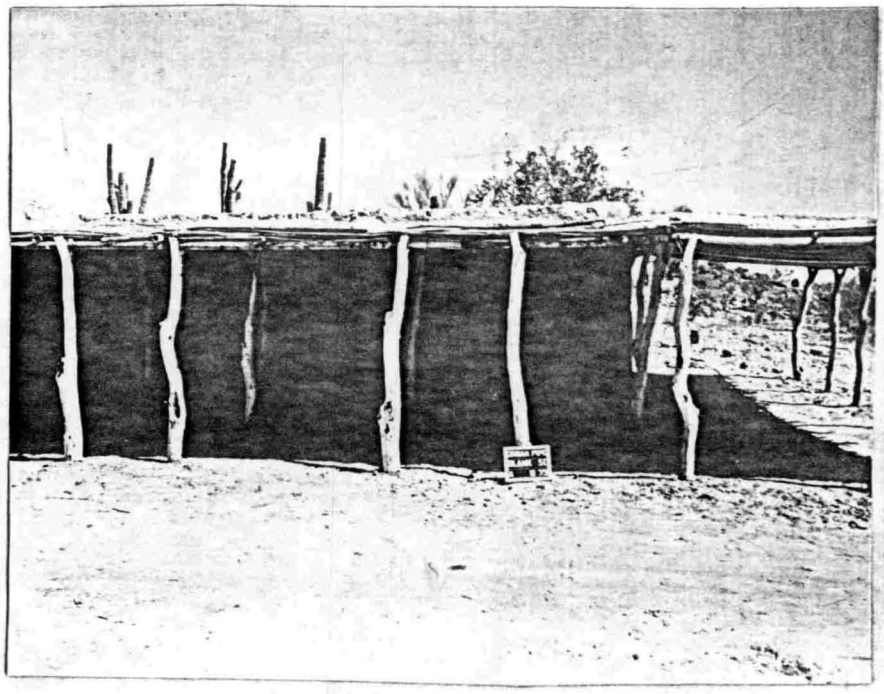
Below: Same afer stabilizing. Original roof drain spouts were retained.

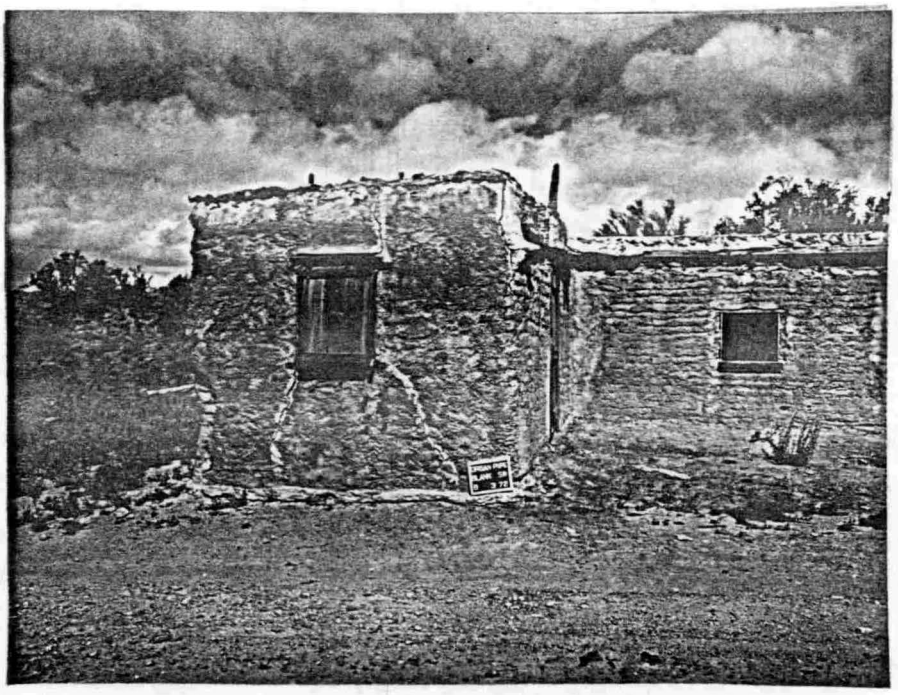




Above: South wall, east end, Blankenship Ranch before stabilization.

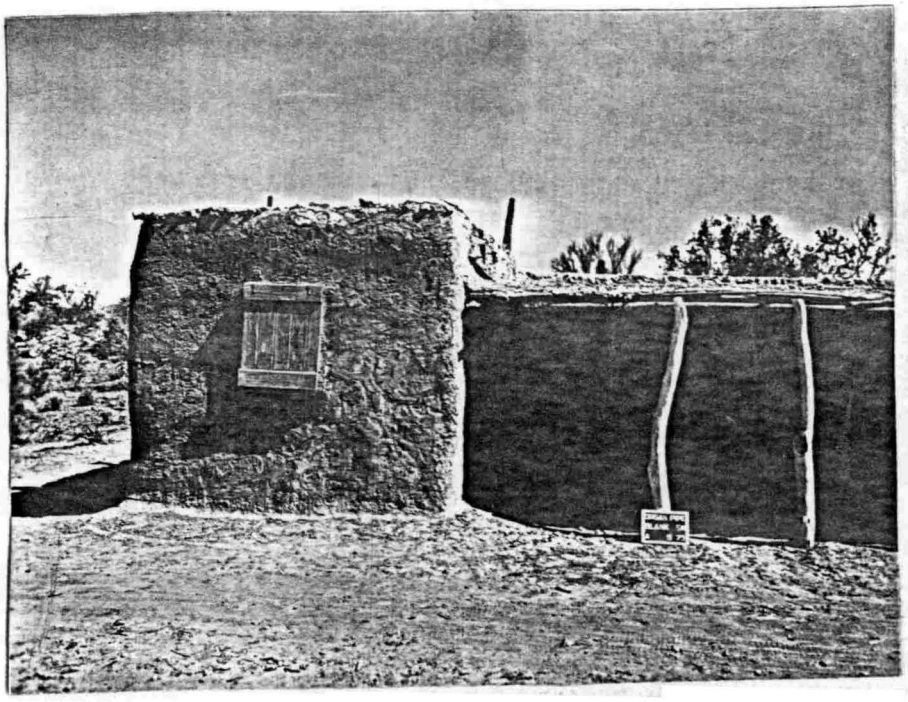
Below: Same after stabilization and replacement of Ramada.

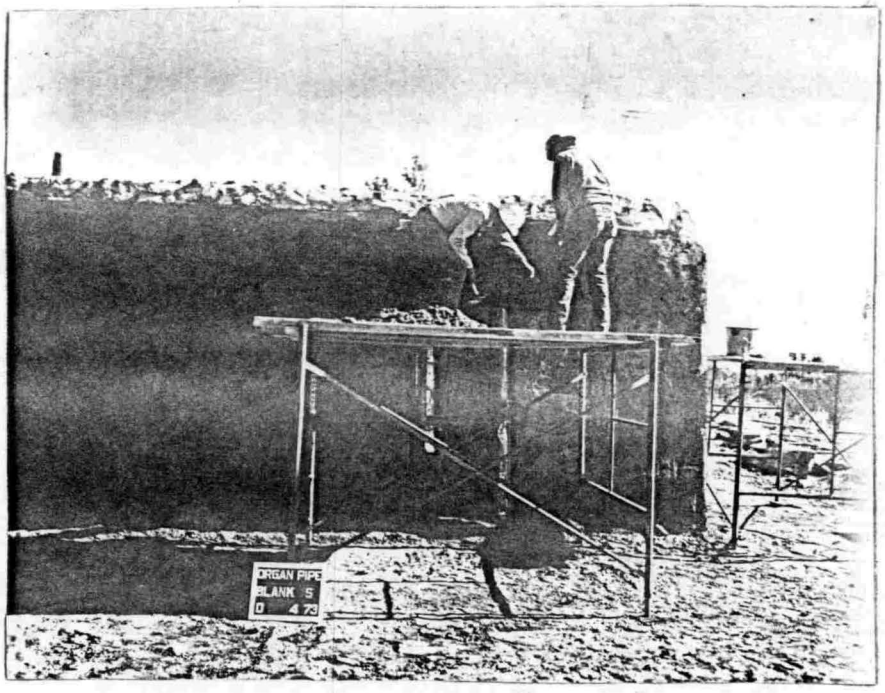




Above: South wall, west end, Blankenship Ranch before stabilization.

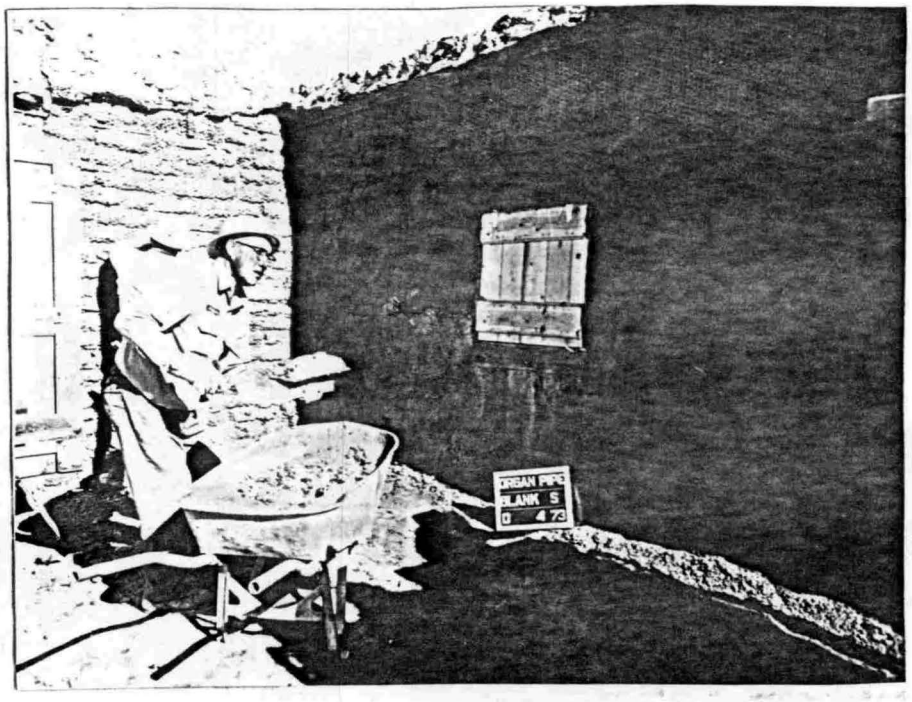
Below: Same after stabilizing. Original shutter has been replaced.

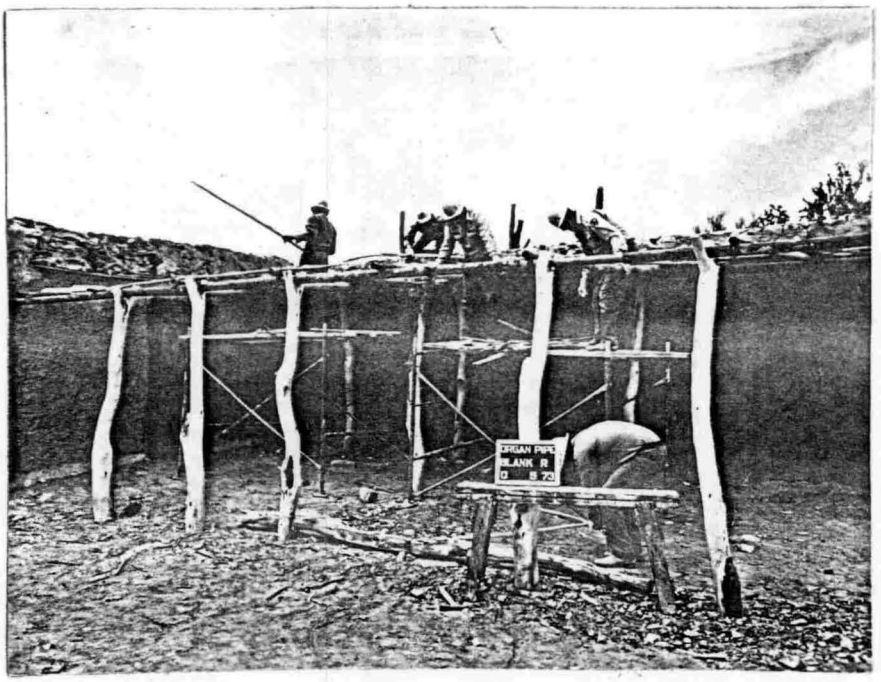





Above: Installing chicken wire on wall of Blankenship Ranch as stucco support.

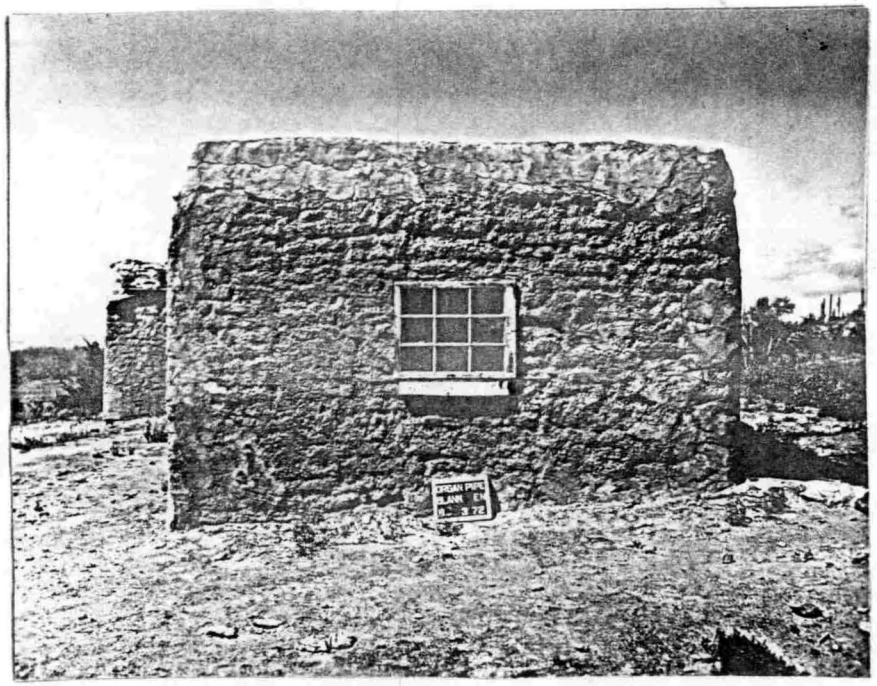
Below: Applying cement mortar to original adobe wall of Blankenship Ranch. Note chicken wire coating adobe walls.





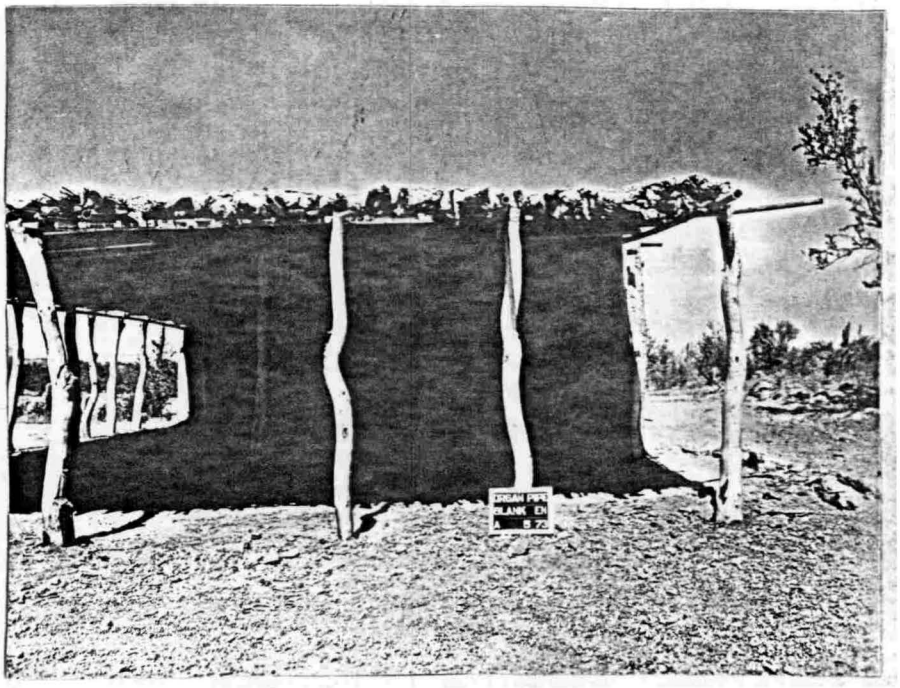

Above and below, details of constructing Ramada at Blankenship Ranch.

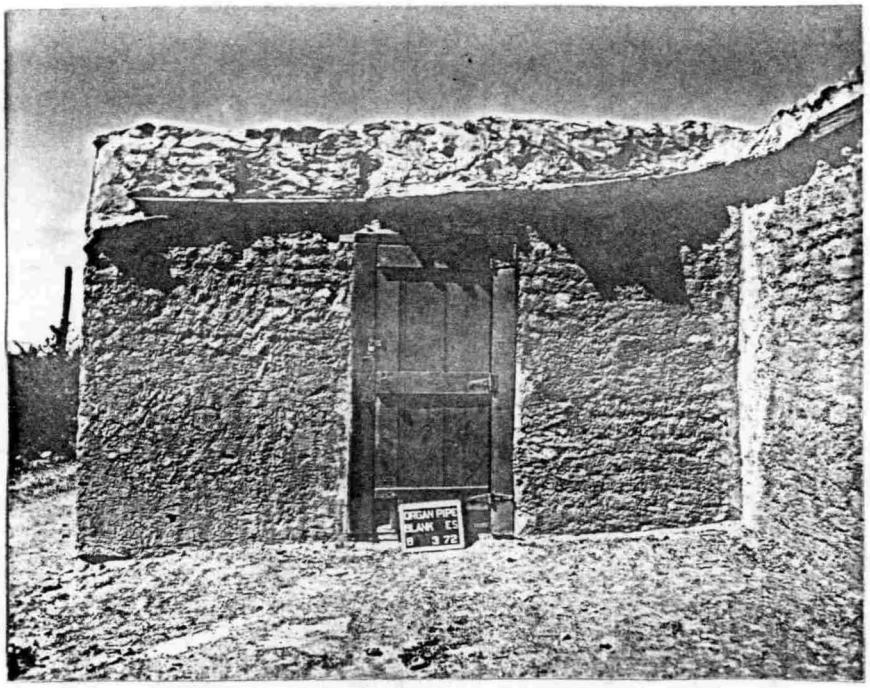




Above: East wall, north end, Blankenship Ranch before stabilization.

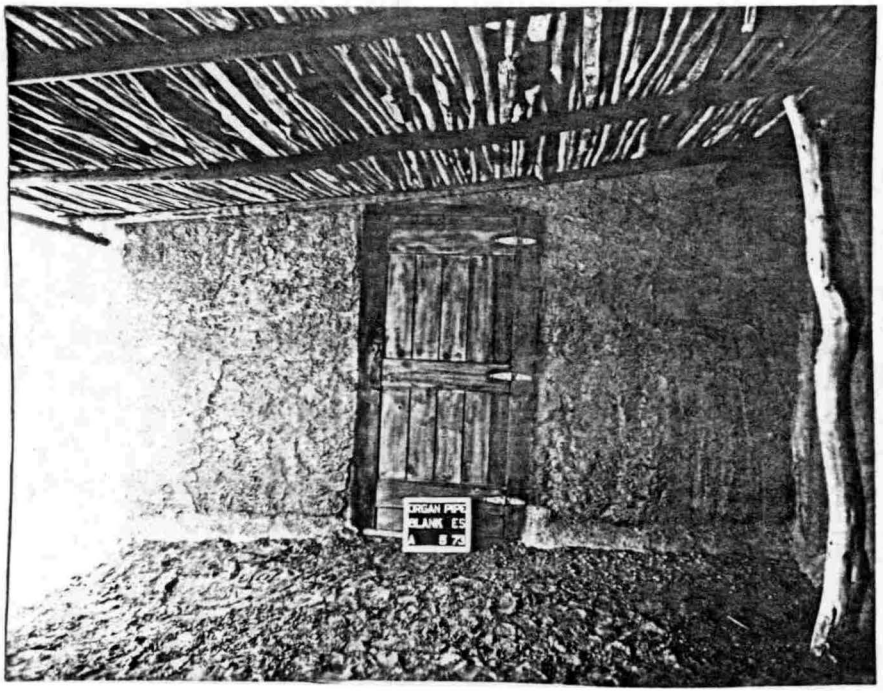
Below: Same after cement veneering and reconstruction of Ramada.

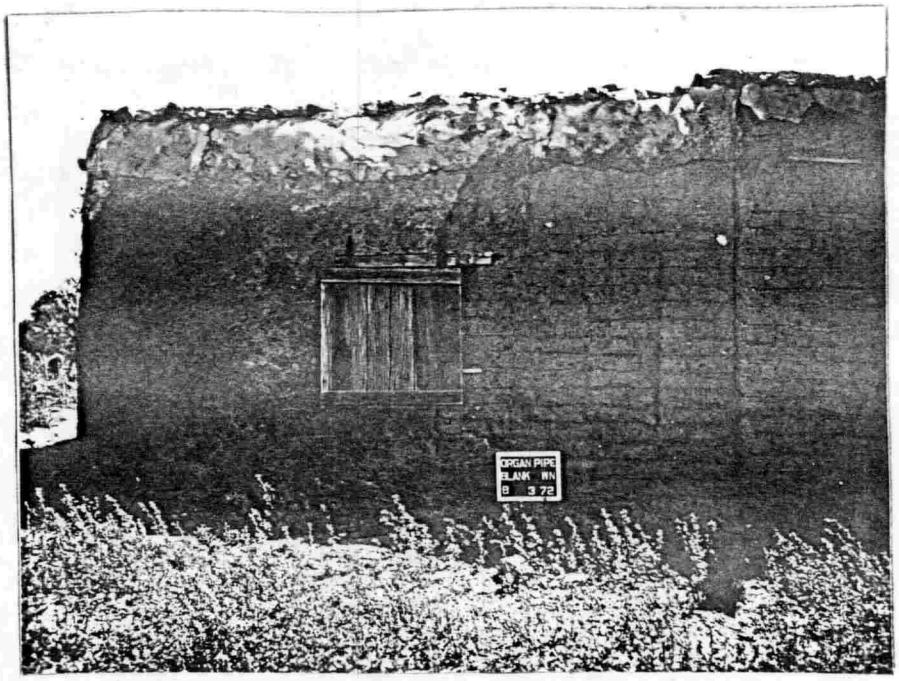




Above: East wall, south end, Blankenship Ranch before stabilization.
Note area below roof-top indicating slope of Ramada.

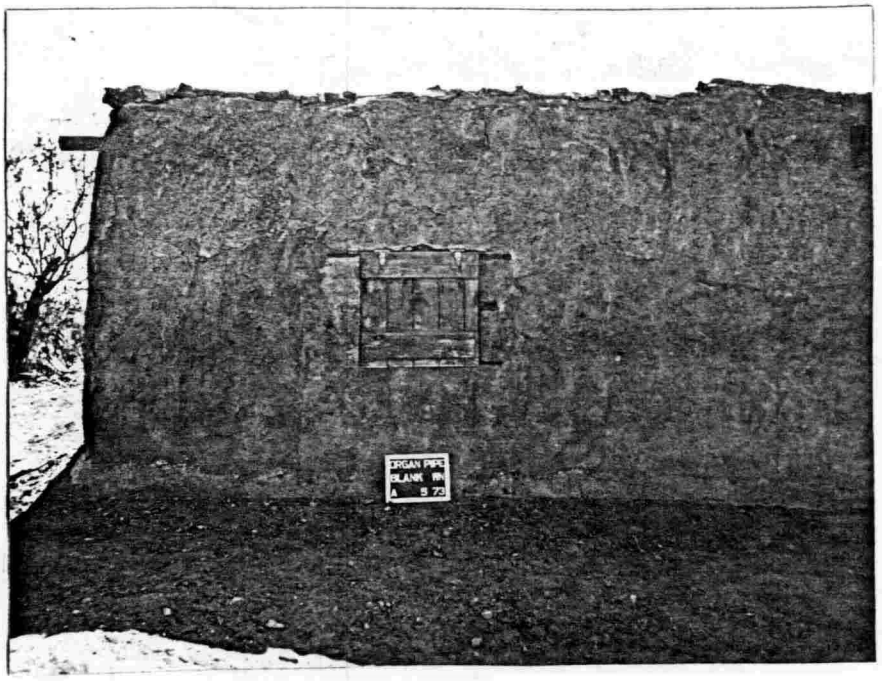
Below: Same after stabilizing and construction of Ramada.

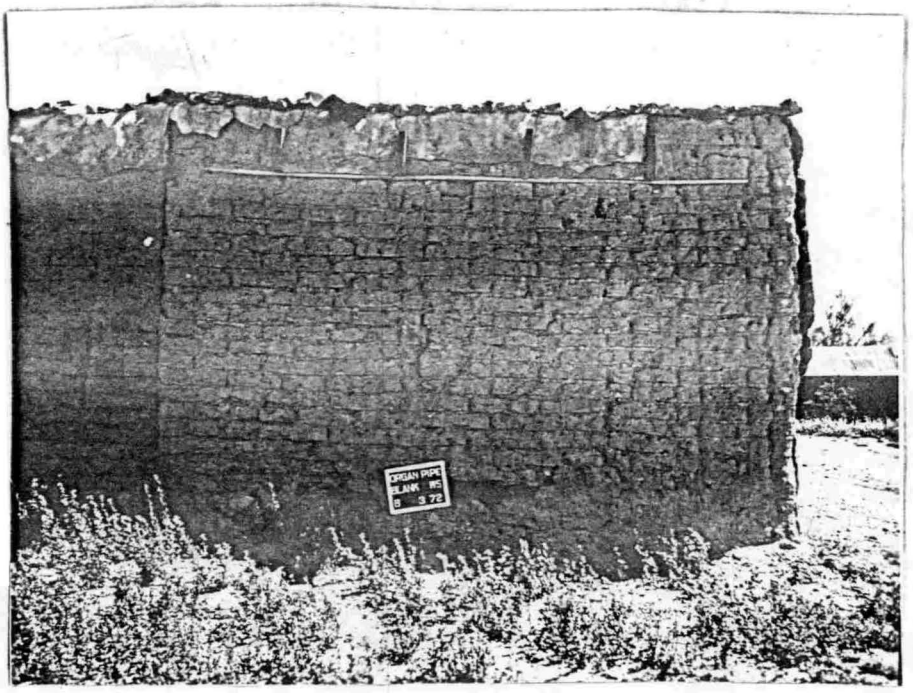





Above: West wall, north end, Blankenship Ranch before stabilization.

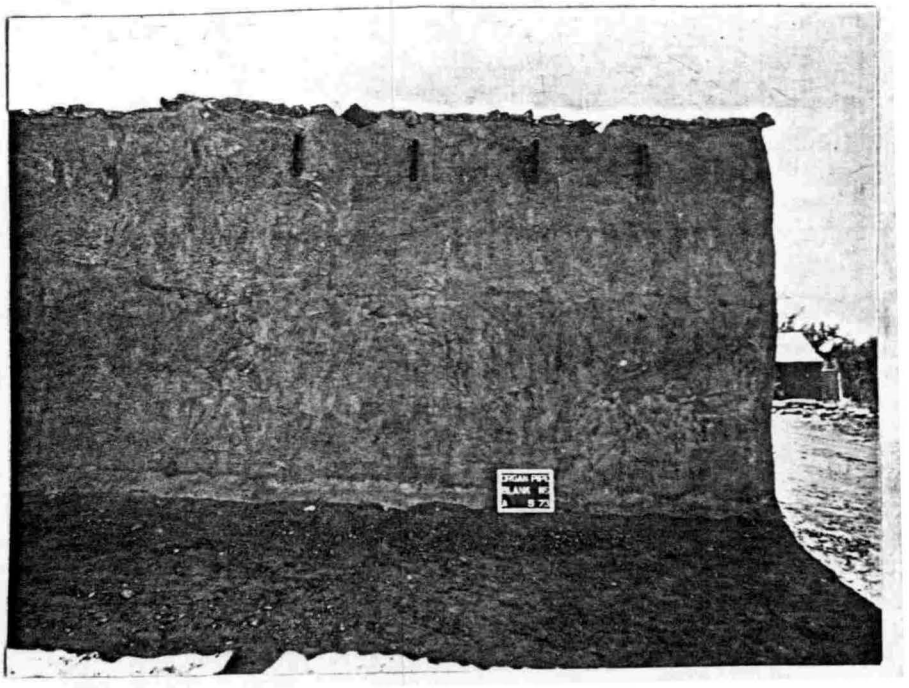
Below: Same after re-veneering cement over adobe wall. Original shutter has been replaced.

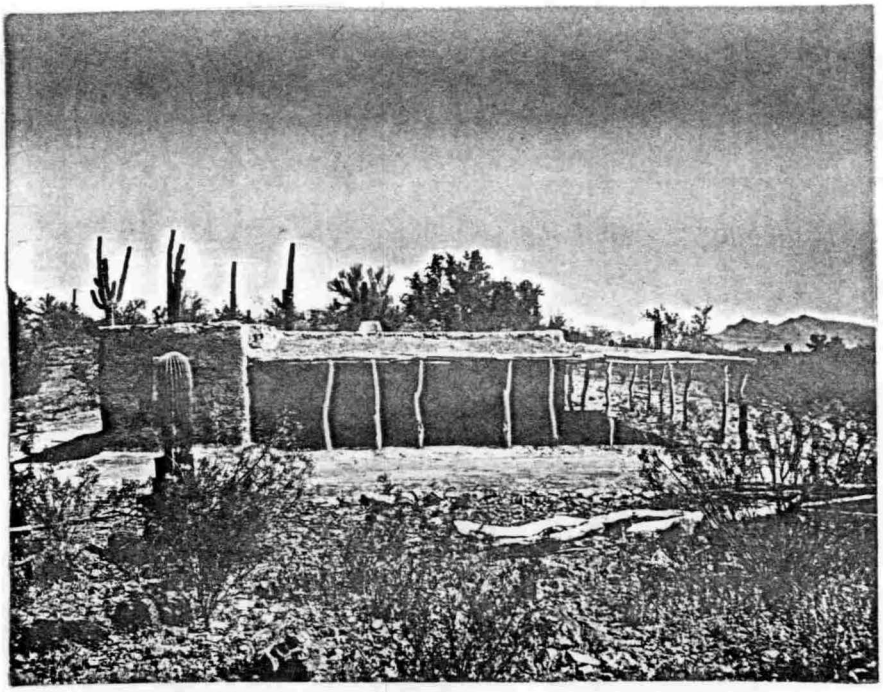




Above: West wall, south end, Blankenship Ranch, before stabilization.

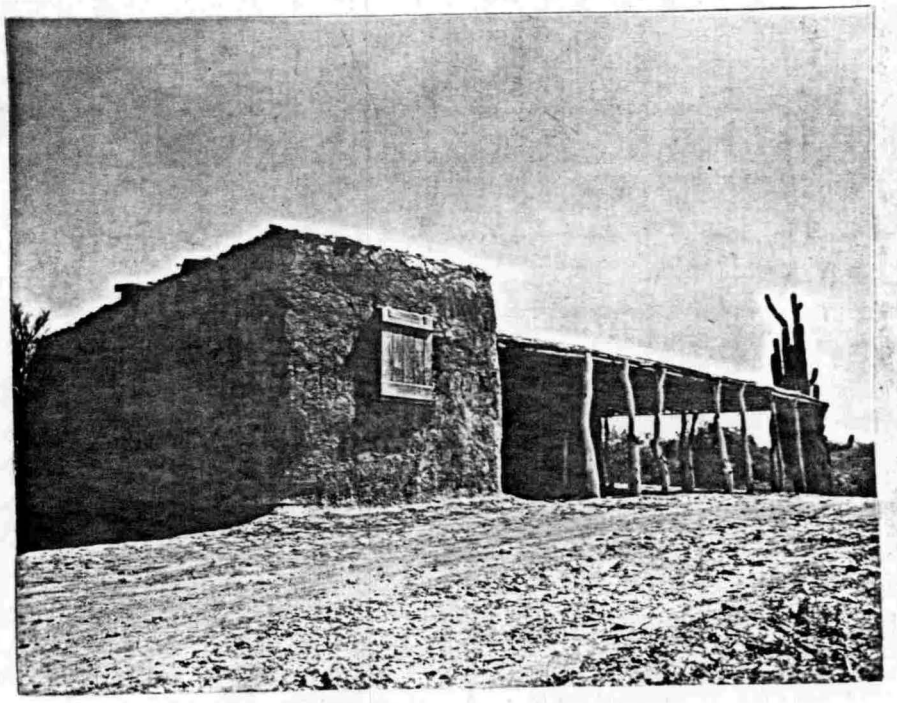
Below: Same after stabilization.





Above: General view of Blankenship Ranch from the south after stabilization and construction of the Ramada.

Below: View of the ranch after stabilization, from the southwest.



RUINS STABILIZATION RECORD (First Sheet)

Room _____
Kiva _____

Date May 1973 Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument

Project number 00851 Name of ruin Outbuilding #1

Personnel of party on this job: Wall (N.E.S.W.) All

Chambers, crew of 5. Floor, roof _____

References to publications and justifications for job:

See introduction

## ARCHITECTURE

Orientation, plan and type (Situation, evidence of additional stories, period of construction relative to surrounding rooms, evidence of burning, etc.)

Outbuilding #1 is a storage shed located just south and east of the ranch-house, and facing to the north. It is a rectangular wooden building with tin roof. The wall boards are slightly curved and were apparently salvaged from a large water storage tank. The structure was constructed CA 1920.

Floor (Floor type: additional notes)

Packed earth.

Roof (Roof type: additional notes)

Galvanized tin sheeting, corrugated. The roof is peaked.

Details (Notes on doorways, lintels, etc.)

There is a doorway, with door intact, in the north end, east side, of the building.

Room or Kiva No. Outbuilding #1

RUINS STABILIZATION RECORD (Second Sheet)

Condition on date when work started

Ancient masonry:

Wooden walls and tin roof are in fair shape, with some outward leaning of the east and west walls due to a lack of rafter support. One of the 4" x 4" door frame posts has deteriorated below ground level. A few roof sheets are loose and somewhat buckled.

Repair or reconstruction previous to this work:

None

Materials, construction, and technique in making repairs or accomplishing job:

Interior and exterior wall surfaces were sprayed with Flamort WC, and all exterior wall surfaces painted with spar varnish to protect the flame retardant.

No other work was done.

Reference to drawing:

Work authorized by_____
Archeologist

Date work started: 5/3/73

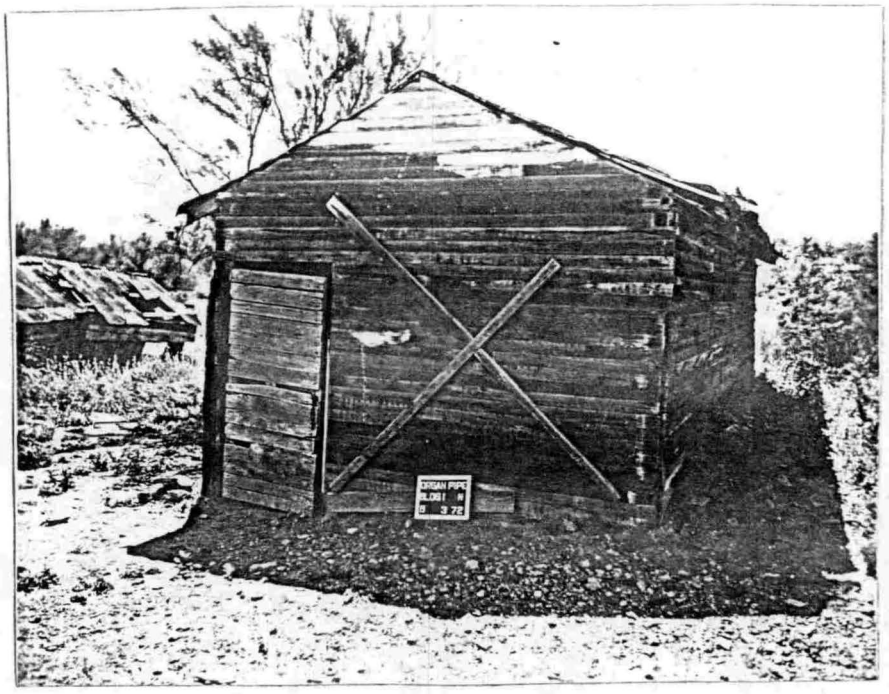
1 man day

Date work finished: 5/4/73

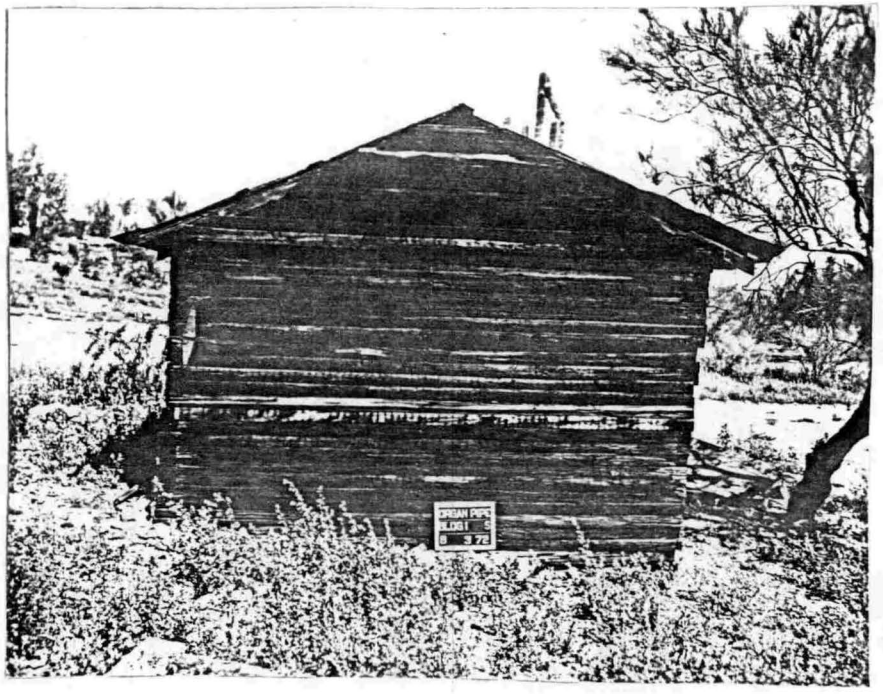
(Note: Place "before" and "after" pictures on blank bond sheets, caption, and keep with these record sheets. Include "during" pictures to show interesting or important details or technique. Use additional sheets for any heading if necessary).



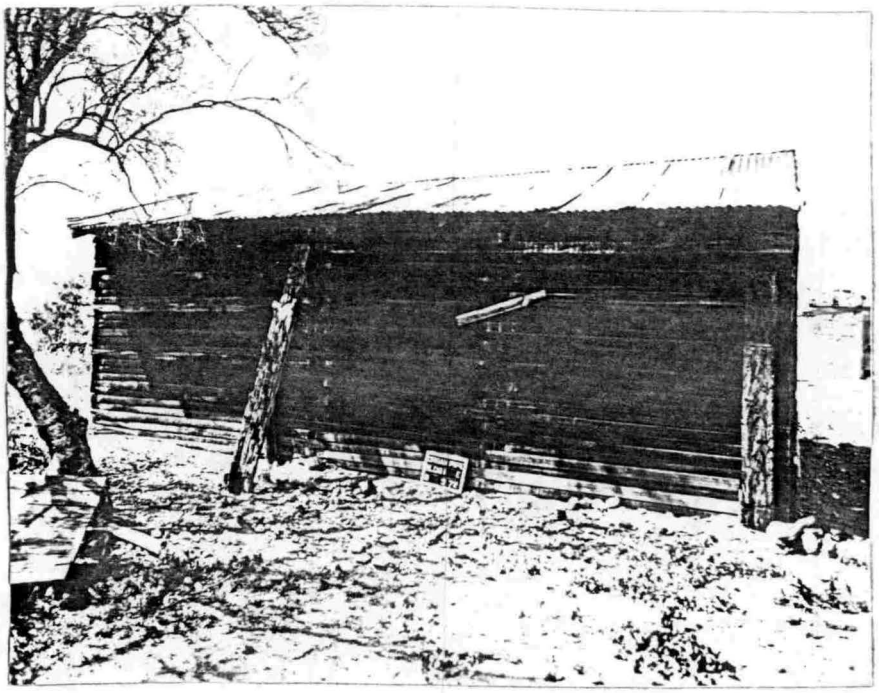
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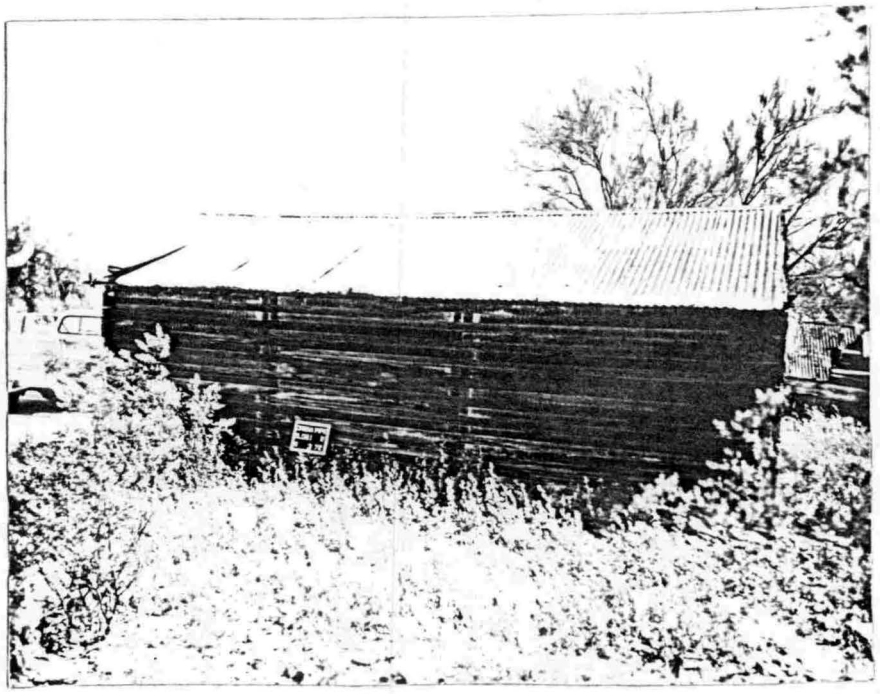
Outbuilding #1, north end. No work was done except for application of flame retardant and spar varnish.



Outbuilding #1, south end. No work was done except for application of flame retardant and spar varnish.



Outbuilding #1, east side. No work was done except for application of flame retardant and spar varnish.



Outbuilding #1, west side. No work was done except for application of flame retardant and spar varnish.

RUINS STABILIZATION RECORD (First Sheet)

Room _____
Kiva _____

Date May 1973 Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument

Project number 00851 Name of ruin Outbuilding #2

Personnel of party on this job:

Chambers, crew of 5.

Wall (N.E.S.W.) All

Floor, roof _____

References to publications and justifications for job:

See introduction

## ARCHITECTURE

**Orientation, plan and type (Situation, evidence of additional stories, period of construction relative to surrounding rooms, evidence of burning, etc.)**

Outbuilding #2 is a storage shed located south and east of the ranch-house and facing to the north. It is a rectangular wooden building with tin roof, and was constructed CA 1920.

**Floor (Floor type: additional notes)**

Packed earth.

**Roof (Roof type: additional notes)**

Galvanized tin sheeting, corrugated. The roof is peaked.

**Details (Notes on doorways, lintels, etc.)**

There is a doorway, minus door, in the north wall of the structure.

Room or Kiva No. Outbuilding #2

RUINS STABILIZATION RECORD (Second Sheet)

Condition on date when work started
Ancient masonry:

The shed is in very poor condition, with approximately 35% of the wall boards and 15% of the tin roof missing. Remaining wood and tin are loose and deteriorating.

Repair or reconstruction previous to this work:

None

Materials, construction, and technique in making repairs or accomplishing job:

All interior and exterior wall surfaces, and interior supports and partitions, were sprayed with a flame retardant.

No other work was accomplished.

Reference to drawing: Work authorized by Archeologist

Date work started: 5/3/73

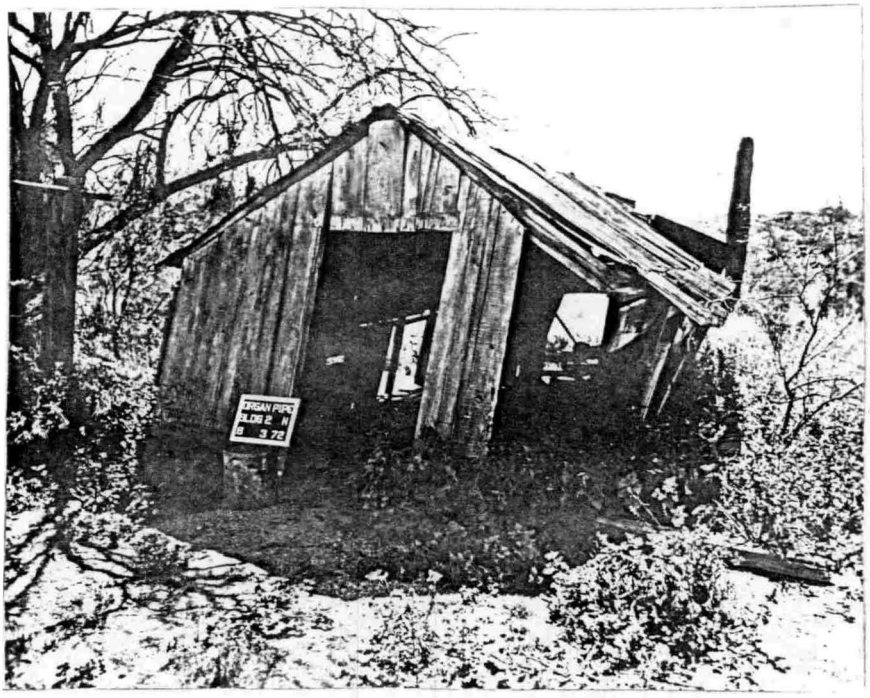
1 man day

Date work finished: 5/4/73

(Note: Place "before" and "after" pictures on blank bond sheets, caption, and keep with these record sheets. Include "during" pictures to show interesting or important details or technique. Use additional sheets for any heading if necessary).



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Outbuilding #2, north end. All wood surfaces were sprayed with flame retardant.




Outbuilding #2, south end. Note extent of missing wall boards.



Outbuilding #2, east side. All remaining roof material needs replacement.



Outbuilding #2, west side. Most of the framework has buckled, causing a pronounced lean to the west.

RUINS STABILIZATION RECORD (First Sheet)

Room _____
Kiva _____

Date May 1973 Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument

Project number 00851 Name of ruin Outbuilding #3

Personnel of party on this job: Wall (N.E.S.W.) All

Chambers, crew of 5. Floor, roof _____

References to publications and justifications for job:

See introduction

## ARCHITECTURE

Orientation, plan and type (Situation, evidence of additional stories, period of construction relative to surrounding rooms, evidence of burning, etc.)

Outbuilding #3 is located north and east of the ranch-house, near the corral. It is constructed primarily of railroad ties, with a galvanized tin roof, and was probably used for storage of hay and harness. The building was constructed CA 1920 and is situated above the remains of an earlier structure.

Floor (Floor type: additional notes)

Packed earth.

Roof (Roof type: additional notes)

Galvanized tin sheeting, corrugated. The roof is flat and slopes to the west.

Details (Notes on doorways, lintels, etc.)

There is a doorway (with door) in the east wall and a window in the north wall.

Room or Kiva No. Outbuilding #3

RUINS STABILIZATION RECORD (Second Sheet)

Condition on date when work started
Ancient masonry:

The structure is in fair shape. About 2/3 of the total wall footage is of railroad ties, and is in sound condition. The remainder of the walls, and the roof, are of galvanized tin sheets in poor to fair condition, with some sheets buckled or missing. Interior partitions are in fair condition.

Repair or reconstruction previous to this work:

None

Materials, construction, and technique in making repairs or accomplishing job:

No work was done to this structure.

Reference to drawing: Work authorized by_____
Archeologist

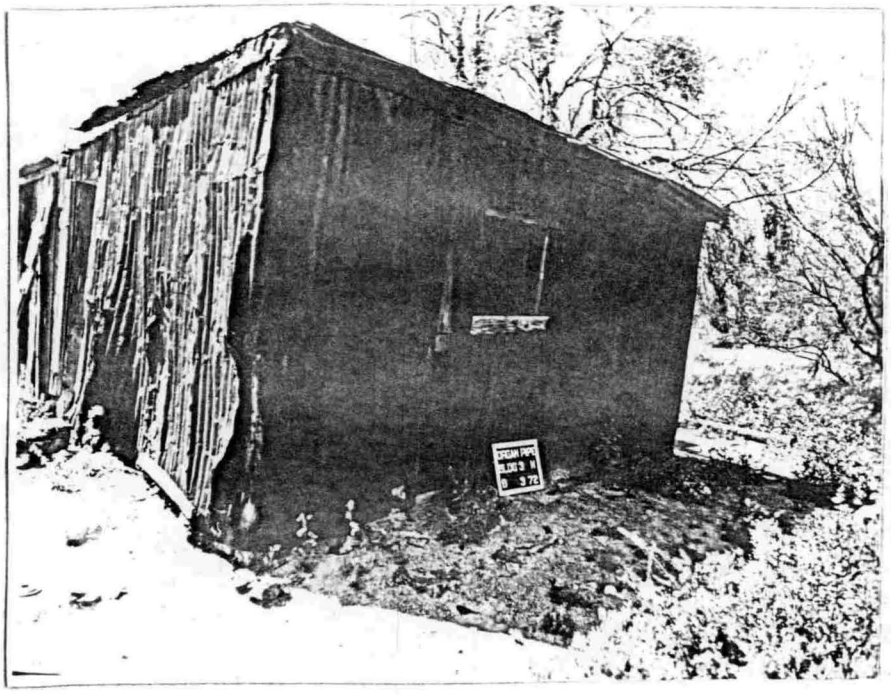
Date work started:

Date work finished:

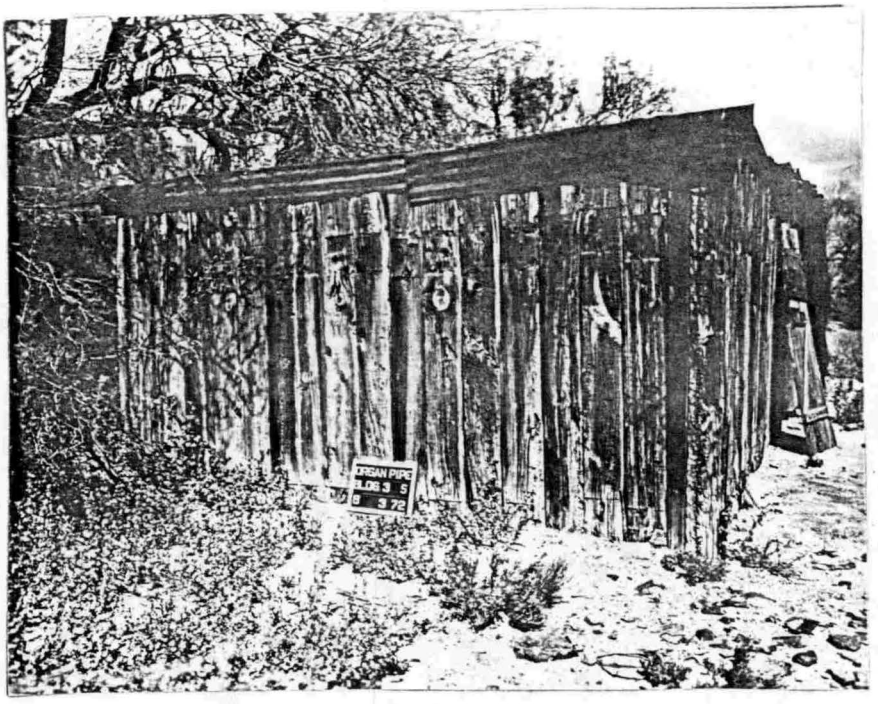
(Note: Place "before" and "after" pictures on blank bond sheets, caption, and keep with these record sheets. Include "during" pictures to show interesting or important details or technique. Use additional sheets for any heading if necessary).



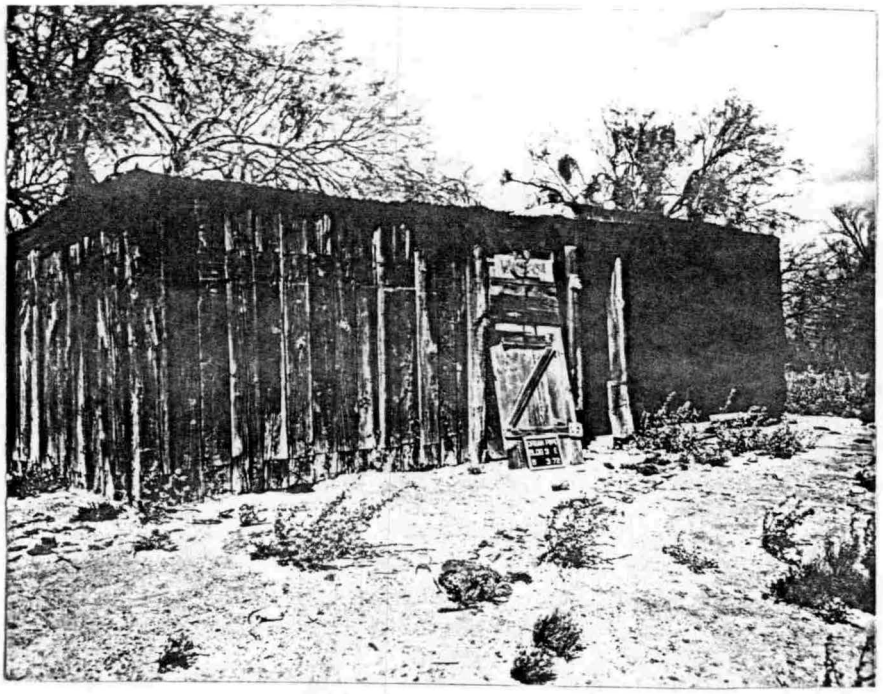
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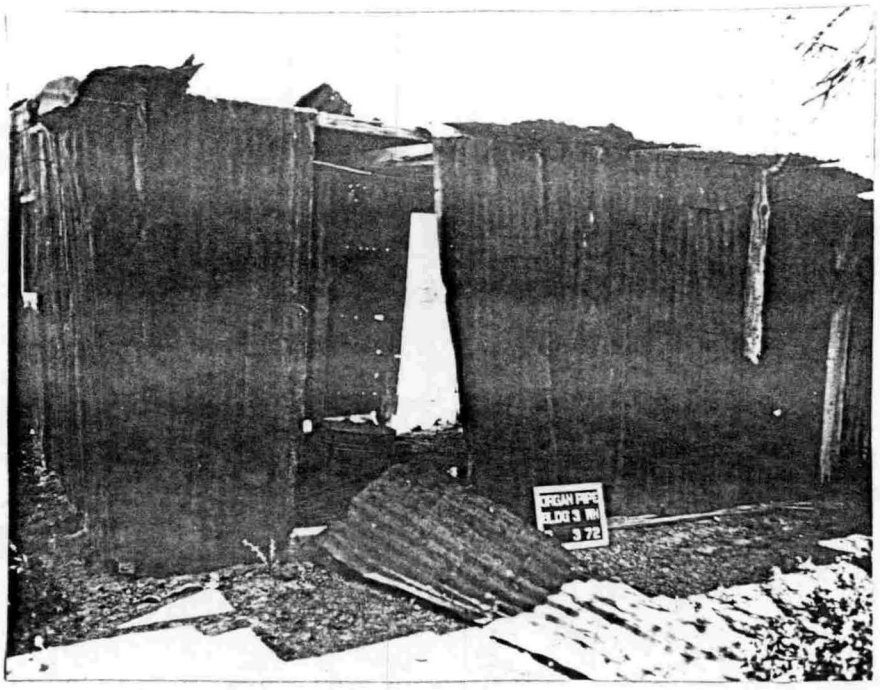
Outbuilding #3, north end. Note loose sheeting east of window.



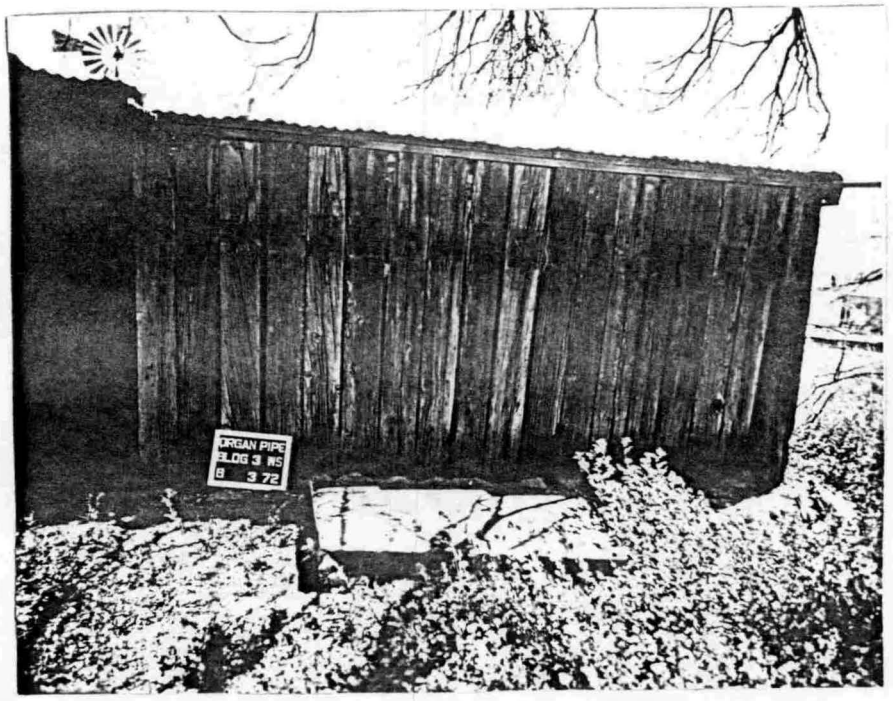
Outbuilding #3, south end. Railroad ties are in good condition, with minor basal deterioration.



Outbuilding #3, east side. The original door is intact but disconnected from door frame.



Outbuilding #3, west side, north end. All galvanized sheeting is loose and some sheets need replacement.




Outbuilding #3, west side, south end. The railroad ties had been painted with creosote sometime in the past.