

Dos Lomitas Ranch Corral



Identification:

Preferred Structure Name:	Dos Lomitas Ranch Corral				
Structure Number:	HS02C				
Other Structure Name(s):	<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Other Structure Name(s)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Blankenship Ranch Corral</td> </tr> </table>	Other Structure Name(s)		1.	Blankenship Ranch Corral
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1.	Blankenship Ranch Corral				
Park:	Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument				
Historic District:	<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Historic District</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Dos Lomitas Ranch</td> </tr> </table>	Historic District		1.	Dos Lomitas Ranch
Historic District					
1.	Dos Lomitas Ranch				
Structure State:	Arizona				
Structure County:	Pima				
Region:	Intermountain				
Cluster:	Southwest				
Administrative Unit:	Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument				
LCS ID:	056699				

Historical Significance:

National Register Status:	Entered - Documented
National Register Date:	05/06/1994
National Historic Landmark?:	No
Significance Level:	Local
Short Significance Description:	The Dos Lomitas Ranch Corral, Organ Pipe NM, is one of the contributing structures of the Dos Lomitas Ranch, entered into the NR, at the local level, under Criterion A, Sonoran Desert cattle raising & B, assoc'n w/Robert Louis Gray, Sr. District's period of significance is 1919-1976.
Long Significance Description:	The Dos Lomitas Ranch Corral, Organ Pipe NM, is one of the contributing

structures of the Dos Lomitas Ranch, entered on the National Register, at the local level, under Criteria A, Sonoran Desert cattle raising; Criteria B, the most important cattle-ranching property associated with Robert Louis Gray, Sr. "the quintessential frontier cattleman" of the area; and D, potential to yield additional information archeologically. The period of significance begins for the district with the purchase of the water rights and land for the ranch in 1919 and ends with the deaths with the last of the three Gray sons, Henry and Robert, Jr., in 1976, and the subsequent removal of the last of the Grays' cattle from the monument.

The ranch was the first of the fifteen ranches and line camps in the Gray family cattle business which developed the ranching potential of the desert country north of the border and dominated the lands of Organ Pipe National Monument for nearly 60 years.

The Dos Lomitas Ranch was entered into the National Register of Historic Places on May 6, 1994.

Construction Period:

Construction Period:

Historic

Chronology:

	Physical Event	Begin Year	Begin Year AD/BC	End Year	End Year AD/BC	Designer	
						Designer	Occupation
1.	Built	1917	AD			Gray, Robert Louis, Sr.	Other

Function and Use:

Primary Historic Function:

Enclosure/Exclosure

Primary Current Use:

Enclosure/Exclosure

Structure Contains Museum Collections?:

No

Other Functions or Uses:

	Other Function(s) or Use(s)	Historic or Current
1.	Livestock	Historic
2.	Abandoned/Unmaintained	Current

Physical Description:

Structure Type:

Grounds/Landscape

Square Feet:

11446

Material(s):

Structural Component(s)	Material(s)

1.	Superstructure	Wood
2.	Superstructure	Concrete

Short Physical Description:

Large irregularly shaped corral approx 118'x97' w/ 3 compartments, including loading chute & ramp. RR ties & mesquite posts w/ mesquite limbs stacked for walls. Gates dimensional lumber. Concrete watering trough along fenceline in SW section.

Long Physical Description:

The Dos Lomas Ranch Corral, partially built around 1917 before the property was transferred to Robert Gray, is composed of three corrals in one with a loading chute and ramp and constructed of railroad ties and mesquite poles limbs. Rather than conducting massive cattle roundups each season, the Gray Family ranch operations utilized the 'open range via a trigger gate' to lure their cattle to water in their corrals at round-up time. A water trough was located within one of the corrals, secured by a 'trigger gate.' At round-up time, thirsty cattle would come in for water from the open range of the desert. Wanting a drink from the trough inside the corral, they would push on closed, V-shaped gates held together with pieces of stretchy rubber) like an inner tube for an automobile or truck tire). The gates could be pushed open enough by the animals for them to get through. Then the gates would snap shut at the point of the V (like a spring loaded one-way valve), trapping the animals inside the corral. These trigger gates were indispensable to successful Sonoran Desert ranching.