# The Fort Bliss Preacquisition Project:

## A History of the Southern Tularosa Basin



*by*

**Kenneth V. Faunce**

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**Conservation Division**
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**United States Army Air Defense Artillery Center**
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Lee and McNew Cowboys
(photo courtesy of George McNew)

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# Executive Summary

This report represents the results of one of the first historic archaeological projects conducted on Fort Bliss. There was a growing awareness during the 1990s about the number and significance of historic period archaeological sites on post. These range in age from the earliest Euroamerican settlement to the Cold War and include sites such as Wilde Well, the scene of the 1899 gun battle that pitted Oliver Lee and Jim Gilliland against Pat Garrett and his posse; the Butterfield Trail; and the Salt Trail, which dates to the seventeenth century.

This report melds Fort Bliss' responsibilities under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 with research into each sites' history. The text includes a description of each historic archaeological site and a statement of its significance in terms of National Register of Historic Places eligibility. The report will serve as a basis for future historic archaeological projects on post. The author is to be commended for pulling together data from a variety of sources and integrating it into a readable and informative text. We hope the reader will gain a knowledge and appreciation of the history and historic period archaeology of this "little" corner of the Old West.

James E. Bowman
Archaeological Resources Team Leader
Fort Bliss, Texas

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Also, special thanks go to Karen Adkins Faunce for her help and ideas throughout this project. Her support and patience helped me complete this project.

# I Introduction

The sequence of events in the southern Tularosa Basin is typical of that of the southwestern United States as a whole. The area experienced Indian wars, military action, settlement, and various other activities represented throughout the Southwest. However, while activities in the southern Tularosa Basin followed a general pattern seen in the Southwest, the people and their experiences are unique. Therefore, recognizing the regional patterns and highlighting those individuals and situations that make the Tularosa unique is necessary.

A major factor in the uniqueness of the Tularosa Basin is the dry and harsh climate. In the 1770s Don Bernardo de Miera y Pacheco called the Tularosa Basin "Llanos sin Agua"— plains without water (Adams 1956: 268), and Captain S. G. French, while attempting to establish a route for a wagon road from the Gulf of Mexico to El Paso, stated that travelers passing over the trail in the area between the Pecos and the Rio Grande would be surprised that any route was found at all (U.S. Senate 1850: 49).

These and similar opinions led to an avoidance of the area, and the Spanish believed that the southern Tularosa was more dangerous than the Jornada del Muerto to the west. The lack of water resources and the constant threat of Apache attacks made the area less than desirable. For more than 300 hundred years El Paso and the surrounding communities had to deal with raiding Apaches who left their camps in the Seven Rivers area in the Sacramento and Organ Mountains and the slopes of Sierra Blanca to attack the settlements in the area. Despite these threats settlement did spread to the southern Tularosa Basin. Confining the Mescalero Apaches on a reservation near Fort Stanton in the early 1870s removed a major blockade to settlement, and the cattle booms of the early 1880s brought ranchers and homesteaders into the undeveloped land of the basin. Even earlier, miners moved into the mountains surrounding the basin, and by the 1880s the railroad men became interested in the coal and timber resources. Over time more ranchers, homesteaders, miners, and railroaders began to move into the area, and these settlers and the sites they left behind are the focus of this study.

Little was known about the civilian acivities in the southern Tularosa Basin within the boundaries of Fort Bliss, Texas, so the Cultural Resources Management program, Directorate of Environment, created Project 94-01 to inventory and assess the post's historical archaeological sites. However, the ultimate goal of the project was to gain a better understanding of the activities associated with these sites. The project examined the pre-army occupation history of Fort Bliss, Texas, including the Doña Ana-Orogrande Complex and the McGregor Guided Missile Range. The study focused on areas of the Organ, Hueco, Sacramento, and Franklin Mountains, as well as the grasslands of Otero Mesa and the floor of the southern Tularosa Basin and Hueco Bolson. It examined the ranching, mining, and railroad activities before army occupation of present-day Fort Bliss, including the Spanish and Mexican use of the area. The project assessed the significance of these activities and the archaeological sites associated with them. Also, the study examined historic

properties for significance for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Properties. The project explored land use and why certain enterprises were successful while others were not, as well as the social and economic impact pre-army occupations had on the local and regional areas. Objectives of the project were as follows:

1. Locate and record historical sites.
2. Inventory and assess historical sites.
3. Compile a general background history or historical context of the Fort Bliss-Tularosa Basin area.
4. Determine the past activities in the study area and the individuals associated with them.
5. Establish a clear progression of land ownership for historical sites and all other property within the Fort Bliss boundaries.
6. Compile a historical background on the owners of these sites and other properties.
7. Establish where the sites fit into the historical context of the area.
8. Describe the modifications and land use associated with the historical sites and the activities in the study area.

The project examined various aspects of civilian activities within the boundaries of Fort Bliss. The study determined where these groups of people came from and why they migrated into the area. Also, when possible, the study investigated the ethnicity of these groups and the roles of the women and the families. The project examined the interactions and relationships between the various groups and communities as well. Other aspects researched were the interaction and relationships between the civilians and the military and the civilians and the Native Americans. Between September 1993 and August 1995 project personnel examined 343 historical archaeological sites and compiled a history of the project area and civilian activities within it.

## Methods

The study used available literature, hisorical archival documents, and photographs. Many sources provided a general background history of the area. Archival collections at the University of Texas El Paso, New Mexico State University, the Centennial Museum, and the Fort Bliss Museum, as well as state archives in Santa Fe and Austin, were examined. These collections include documents from several families in the basin and from the El Paso and Northeastern Railroad, El Paso and Southwestern Railroad, and the Southern Pacific Railroad. Also, the records of Otero County, New Mexico; Doña Ana County, New Mexico; and El Paso County, Texas, provided land ownership documents, as well as various other transactions within the project area. Documents from various Texas and New Mexico stock associations were examined as were the records of the Alamogordo Public Library, El Paso Public Library, and the Branigan Public Library in Las Cruces. The Cobb Files, the land acquisition papers of Fort Bliss, provided information about the military acquisition of the ranges.

Several oral histories were conducted with surviving members and descendants of

families involved in the Fort Bliss area. Also, oral histories conducted in the past were collected, as many people involved in settlement of the basin are now deceased. Copies of all data and documents are on file at the Directorate of Environment, Conservation Division, Fort Bliss, Texas. Records from the Otero County Clerk's Office, Doña Ana County Clerk's Office, and the El Paso County Clerk's Office were entered into a computer database so that all available land ownership records for Fort Bliss are accessible. It is now possible for a researcher to determine the land ownership history of a historical site when it is recorded.

The project recorded 190 previously unrecorded historical sites. These sites were located using historical maps, documents, and oral histories because a systematic pedestrian survey was not possible due to project limitations. Project personnel visited the sites found by using historical records and recorded any historical remains that were present. Also, certain previously recorded sites were revisited to determine their condition and to reevaluate the site type and significance. The revisited sites were chosen based on the possible presence of significant features and/or structures.

## Geology and Topography

The project area includes the Tularosa Basin and Hueco Bolson and the encircling mountains that define the region (Figure I-1). This area is part of the Mexican Highland section of the Basin and Range Province, which is an area of narrow subparallel north-south or northwest-southeast trending mountain ranges separated by flat basins (Church et al. 1996). The Tularosa Basin is approximately 200 kilometers long with a maximum width of 60 kilometers, and the Hueco Bolson is approximately 80 kilometers long with a maximum width of 25 kilometers (Carmichael 1986:35). The San Andres, Organ, and Franklin Mountains border the area on the west and the Sacramento and Hueco Mountains and Otero Mesa are on the east. Chupadero Plateau forms the northern boundary and the Rio Grande Valley forms the southern boundary. The Jarilla Mountains are the only significant landform within the basin. Although all the mountain ranges within the study area resemble each other, they vary in elevation and composition. The Franklin, Organ, and Jarilla Mountains contain more igneous and metamorphic materials while the San Andres, Sacramento, and Hueco Mountains contain more sedimentary materials (Church et al. 1996).

### Franklin Mountains

The Franklin Mountains in El Paso County, Texas, and Doña Ana County, New Mexico, extend from El Paso 37 kilometers north into New Mexico. The Franklins are part of a north-south chain of mountains that includes the Organ and San Andres Mountains of New Mexico and the Sierra del Norte and Sierra del Presidio in Chihuahua, Mexico (Harbour 1972: 10). Maximum width of the range is less than 8 kilometers and it rises more than 918 meters from the basin floor with elevations ranging from 1,652 meters to 2,203 meters (Church et al. 1996).

### Organ Mountains

The Organ Mountains in Doña Ana County, New Mexico, are between the Tularosa Basin on the east and the Jornada del Muerto and Mesilla Valley on the west. The Organs are part of a north-south chain of

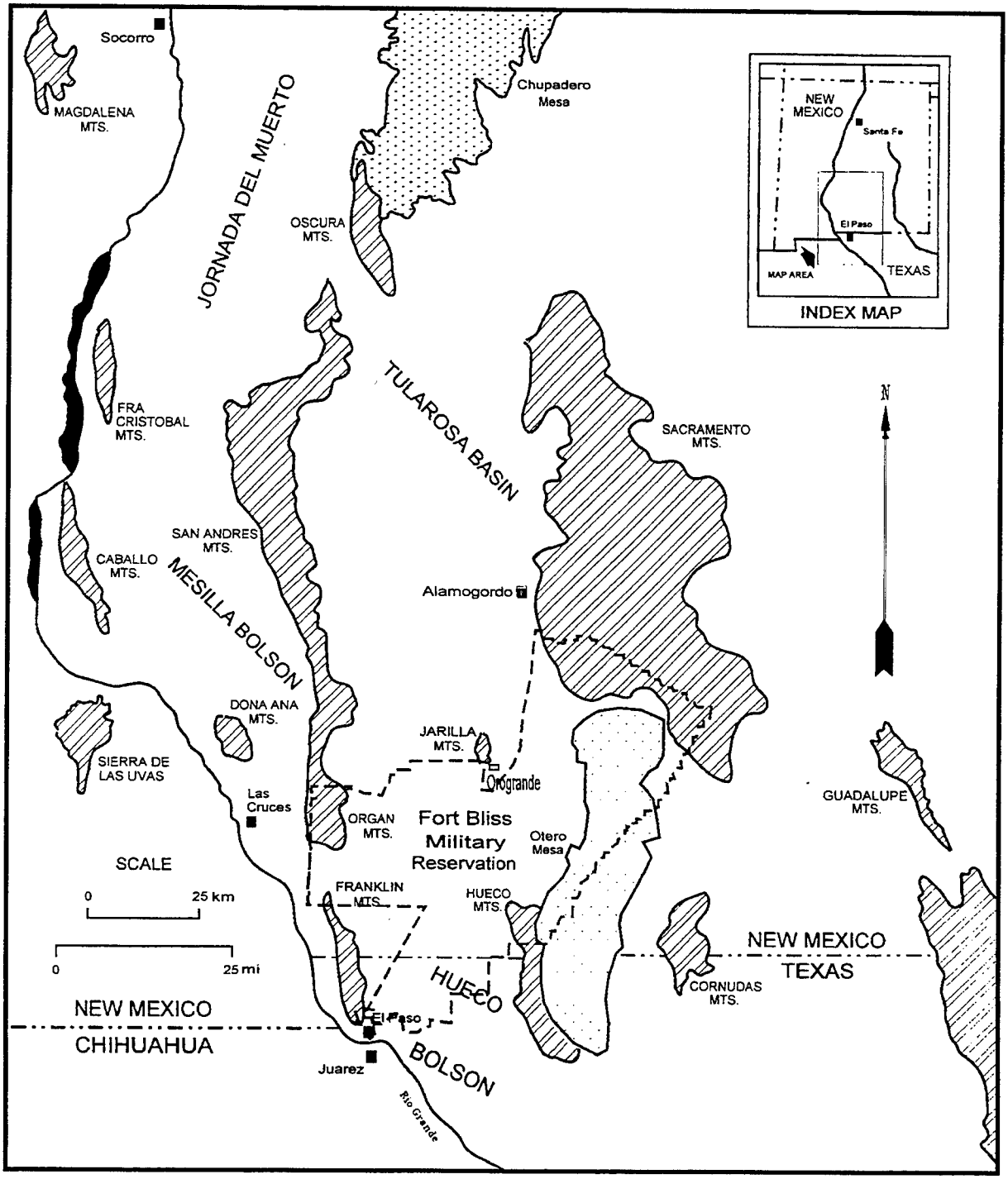



*Figure I-1. Fort Bliss Military Reservation and Vicinity. Project 94-01 studied historical sites within the reservation boundaries in Texas and New Mexico.*

mountains that includes the Franklin and San Andres Mountains of New Mexico and the Sierra del Norte and Sierra del Presidio in Chihuahua, Mexico (Harbour 1972: 10). Elevations range from 1,224 meters to 2,757 meters, and the east scarp is more than 1,600 meters above the floodplain of the Rio Grande (Church et al. 1996). The Organ Mountains are primarily igneous rocks with intrusions of sedimentary rock.

### San Andres Mountains

The San Andres Mountains are in Doña Ana and Otero Counties, New Mexico. The range forms a narrow, flat, north-south, east-facing arc 129 kilometers long from San Augustine Pass at the south to Mockingbird Gap at the north, and from 10 to 27 meters wide (Church et al. 1996). The range is between the Tularosa Basin on the east and the Jornada del Muerto on the west. The east scarp rises 918 meters above the Tularosa Basin with elevations of up to 2,741 meters (Church et al. 1996).

### Jarilla Mountains

The Jarilla Mountains are within the Tularosa Basin of Otero County, New Mexico. The range is approximately 40 kilometers long by 9 kilometers wide with elevations up to 1,622 meters. The Jarillas contain both igneous and metamorphic materials that contain heavy minerals with limestone, chert, and jasper being common (Church et al. 1996). The Jarillas have also been a source of turquoise both prehistorically and historically.

### Sacramento Mountains

The Sacramento Mountains form the eastern boundary of the Tularosa Basin, and are 129 kilometers long with elevations of more than 3,670 meters (Church et al. 1996). The range belongs to the Southern Rockies Belt, and is a by-product of the Sacramento Uplift of Late Tertiary times (Church et al. 1994: 3).

### Hueco Mountains

The Hueco Mountains border the Hueco Bolson 42 kilometers east of El Paso, Texas, in El Paso County, Texas, and Otero County, New Mexico. The low barren range consists primarily of sedimentary rocks that rise more than 306 meters above the basin floor with elevations ranging from 1,315 meters to a maximum elevation of 2,055 meters at Cerro Alto (Church et al. 1996).

## Vegetation

A large variety of vegetation and ecological zones exists within the boundaries of Fort Bliss. While describing every type of plant that grows in the Tularosa Basin is not possible, the more common types are listed. The classifications that follow are extremely general, and the actual types of plants found in the listed communities will vary depending on aspect, substrate, proximity to water, slope, and various other considerations.

On Otero Mesa the predominant community type is yucca-grassland, which consists of soaptree yucca (*Yucca elata*), grama grass (*Bouteloua* spp.), burro grass (*Scleropogon* spp.), sacaton grass (*Sporobolus* spp.), tobosa grass (*Hilaria mutica*), banana yucca (*Yucca baccata*), muhly grass (*Muhlenbergia* spp.), and three-awn grass (*Aristida* spp.).

The Hueco and Franklin Mountains consist of creosote scrubland and the thorn-

succulent scrub communities. The creosote scrubland contains creosote bush (*Larrea tridentata*), mariola (*Parthenium incanum*), tarbush (*Flourensia cernua*), muhly grass (*Muhlenbergia* spp.), and three-awn grasses (*Aristida* spp.). The thorn-succulent scrub community contains torrey yucca (*Yucca torreyi*), sotol (*Dasylirion wheeleri*), Spanish dagger (*Agave lecheguilla*), acacia (*Acacia* spp.), prickly pear (*Opuntia* spp.), hedgehogs (*Echinocereus* spp.), Turk's head (*Echinocactus horizonthalonius*), and ocotillo (*Fouquieria splendens*).

The Sacramento Mountains comprise the transition community, which contains juniper (*Juniperus* spp.), pine (*Pinus* spp.), mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus montanus),* and oak (*Quercus* spp.). The Organ Mountains have transition and Canadian communities with the Canadian community containing montane conifer forest, montane scrub, Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga mentzeisii*), and Ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*). The basin floor consists of coppice-dune and creosote scrubland communities with the coppice dunes containing mesquite (*Prosopis* spp.) and broom snakeweed (*Gutierrezia sarothrae*).

## Discussion

The one major influence on all activities in the Tularosa Basin was — and is — water. During the past 400 hundred years wet periods with high rainfall made the basin hospitable. However, those times were the exception rather than the rule, as the average rainfall for the area is extremely low and long periods of severe drought are common. The lack of water in the Tularosa Basin was a major cause for the slow settlement of the area.

Little settlement occurred during the early Historic period and most of the activity before the 1850s was exploratory or military. Most settlement did not occur until after the 1860s with the major periods being in the late 1880s and the early twentieth century. The late settlement and the hardships the settlers faced were two aspects that made the history of the Tularosa Basin unique. This study represents only a small portion of the long and diverse history of the Tularosa Basin and Hueco Bolson.

# II Spanish, Mexican, and Early United States Activities

Exploration and use of the Tularosa Basin by the Spanish were limited as most expeditions stayed near the Rio Grande. When the Spanish did enter the basin, it was primarily to chase Apache raiding parties. They had little interest in the interior of the Tularosa Basin due to the Apache presence and the lack of water. The first clear indication of a Spanish presence in the basin was in 1647 when a trail through the basin connected with the Camino Real in El Paso del Norte to bring salt to the Durango mining district in Mexico (Bentley 1991a: 46). The trail continued to be used to exploit the salt deposits in the basin until the late nineteenth century

Many Spanish explorers traveled the Jornada del Muerto rather than enter the Tularosa Basin (Freeman 1977: 90). Trails through the basin were used more regularly after Mexican independence and land grants were established that used the southern basin for livestock grazing. After the United States acquired the region in 1848, the military sent several expeditions to map and explore the area, as well as deal with the Apaches. However, it was not until the Mescalero Apaches were settled onto a reservation that most of the settlers moved into the southern basin.

## Spanish Expeditions and the Apache

The Mescalero Apaches were the dominant presence in the Tularosa Basin. They ranged throughout the Organ, San Andres, Guadalupe, and Sacramento Mountains, and Chupadero Mesa and the Seven Rivers region. Their presence throughout the basin was a continuous deterrent to settlement and exploration. In April 1541, near the Canadian River in the New Mexico-Texas Panhandle region, the Coronado expedition encountered nomadic Indians whom they called *Querechos*, meaning Meat Eaters (Schroeder 1973: 124). Based on Coronado's description, which was the first documented encounter with this group of Native Americans, the Querechos were most likely Apaches (Sanders 1993: 206–207).

In 1581 and 1582 the Chamuscado-Rodriquez expedition entered the area looking for gold and converts (Scurlock 1986: 92). Under Captain Francisco Sanchez Chamuscado, the party was the first group of Europeans to cross through the Rio Grande pass between the Franklin Mountains and the Sierra de Juárez that later became known as El Paso del Norte (Sanders 1993: 207). Near the San Andres or Oscura Mountains the expedition sighted groups of nomadic Indians who fled from the Spanish (Hammond and Rey 1929: 286; Schroeder 1973: 124). The expedition gave no name for the Indians, but "they were likely ancestral to the Mescalero Apache because they were said to live in rancherias and were

found in traditional lands of the later Mescalero" (Sanders 1993: 207). Later, near the headwaters of the Pecos River the Chamuscado-Rodriquez expedition encountered a tribe called the Vaqueros, who were possibly the Querechos described by Coronado (Schroeder 1973: 124). This expedition made no mention of any Apache groups in the El Paso area, although they reported the Manso Indians of the Rio Grande (Sanders 1993: 207). The route the Chamuscado-Rodriquez expedition followed became the Camino Real, which closely parallels the present-day Interstate Highway 25.

After the Chamuscado-Rodriquez expedition, the next survey of the area by the Spanish was the Espejo expedition. Don Antonio de Espejo and a group of two priests and fifteen soldiers followed the Rio Grande north from El Paso del Norte. The Spanish expedition crossed the Rio Grande at El Paso del Norte but did not enter the Tularosa Basin due to the lack of water in the area. In January 1583 south of the present city of Socorro, New Mexico, the expedition discovered abandoned rancherias (Bolton 1952: 175). Gaspar Castano de Sosa, who planned to colonize New Mexico, led the next Spanish expedition and traveled north by way of Iraan, Texas (Schroeder and Matson 1965: 55–57). On October 31, 1590, they encountered a group of nomadic Apaches at Oak Creek and the Pecos River (Hull 1916: 314). In 1591 a Spanish party exploring the Pecos River near the Guadalupe Mountains noted the local Indians disbanding from the plains and traveling back to either the Guadalupe or Sacramento Mountains for winter camp (Schroeder 1973: 125).

Juan de Oñate and his party formally claimed the El Paso del Norte area on April 30, 1598 (Sonnichsen 1968: 12). Although Oñate did not mention Apaches in his reports, he mentioned the Manso Indians that lived from El Paso to Rincon, New Mexico (Schroeder 1973: 125–126). Oñate did not enter the Tularosa Basin but proceeded farther north along the Rio Grande.

The Spanish presence in the area increased in the seventeenth century, and reports of Apache activity increased as well. As the Spanish came in contact with more Apaches they used various names for the Mescaleros including Apache de Perillo, Los Siete Rios Apaches (Seven Rivers Apaches), Natages, Faraones, and, finally, Mescalero Apaches (Sonnichsen 1968: 4). Between 1637 and 1641 the Mescalero Apaches began to raid the Pecos Pueblos and the southern pueblos of the Rompiros. These raids came from the southeast, which would be the area around Sierra Blanca, New Mexico. The continuing raids from this area and from the Sacramento Mountains eventually led to abandonment of the southern pueblos (Schroeder 1973: 130).

After the 1650s the Siete Rios band expanded west from the Pecos River near the Guadalupe Mountains and the Apaches occupied more of the Tularosa Basin and the Hueco Bolson (Sanders 1993: 204). The Apaches started raiding the Spanish settlements and the pueblos under Spanish protection, which made it difficult for the Spanish to control the southern pueblos. These raids led to the first of several Spanish expeditions into the Tularosa Basin in 1653 to chastise the Apaches (Scholes and Mera 1940: 401). On December 6, 1659, the Spanish established their first mission in the El Paso-Juárez area, which meant an increased Spanish presence in the area (Sonnichsen 1968: 23). However, the southern pueblos continued to decline when the Apaches began raid-

ing them again in the late 1600s (Hackett 1937: 298). The raids came from the southeast around the Sacramentos and Sierra Blanca, which meant the Apaches were still a strong presence in these mountains. These raids continued until the southern pueblos were abandoned, and then the Apaches apparently migrated out of the Sacramentos into the Sandia Mountains (Schroeder 1973: 130).

The Pueblo Indians of northern New Mexico revolted in 1680 forcing the Spanish population out of that area for 12 years (Scurlock 1986: 97). This revolt resulted in the growth of El Paso del Norte as the Spanish population of northern New Mexico moved into the area (Schroeder 1973: 130). The move increased the Spanish activity in the Tularosa Basin, and settlement in the El Paso area led to domestic animals entering the diet of the local Apaches (Basehart 1973: 156–157). Sanders (1993: 206) states that the Apaches might have grazed the captured animals on Otero Mesa. Also, the Seven Rivers Apaches extended their range westward from the Guadalupe Mountains and the Pecos River, while continuing to use the Seven Rivers area (Schroeder 1973: 130). Around 1680 Governor Otermín led an expedition into the Organ Mountains where he believed the Apaches lived. Although the Apaches escaped him, Otermín found signs of their occupation around "a large cave in a huge rock" (Thomas 1974: 14). This description matches that of a cave on the face of Cuevas Rock in the southwestern Organ Mountains just outside the boundaries of Fort Bliss. Donald J. Lehmer (1948) excavated this cave in 1948, but he did not mention finding Apache materials. The Apaches could have used the cave but their remains were not identified during the archaeological investigation. Apache archaeological sites are difficult to identify, which accounts for their underrepresentation in the archaeological record.

In 1682 Spanish chroniclers noted that the Mescaleros raided the Mesilla Valley, then quickly retreated east through San Augustine Pass to San Augustine Springs on the east side of the Organ Mountains. From the springs the raiders headed north to Ojo San Nicholas and then to the Sacramento Mountains. The Apaches also retreated to Soledad Canyon in the Organ Mountains, a favorite haven for the raiders. In 1692 on the south end of the Jornada del Muerto Spaniards captured a Faraone Indian who said he had participated in a raid on El Paso del Norte where sixteen cows were stolen (Espinosa 1940: 199; Thomas 1974: 3). This is the first mention of the raids on El Paso that continued until the nineteenth century.

During the 1700s the Spanish in the El Paso area began to refer to the Apache Indians in southern New Mexico as Natages (Sanders 1993: 211). In 1726 Brigadier Don Pedro wrote that the country of the Natages, which was the area around the Organ Mountains, had abundant water and everything else necessary for agriculture (Hackett 1937: 236). However, the Apache presence in the mountains was a strong deterrent to settlement.

In 1766 the Spanish Crown recognized the "precarious presidial system and the ineffectiveness of the defenses on New Spain's far-flung frontier, which stretched from Texas to California" (Thomas 1974: 16). The Marque de Rubi then surveyed the presidial line and reported that the Mescaleros "inhabited the mountains, Organ, Sierra Oscura, Sacramento, Sierra Blanca, and

Seven Rivers" (Thomas 1974: 18). As Rubi traveled with Nicolas de Lafora up the Rio Grande, he reported Apache activity in the Organ Mountains and the Soledad Canyon area. Also, he reported permanent Apache rancherias at Soledad Spring and San Augustine Spring (Kinnaird 1958: 85). The Apaches began to migrate south out of the Sandia Mountains during the 1760s because the Comanches moved southwest from the southern plains into northeastern New Mexico. They pushed the Mescaleros south of the Sacramento and Guadalupe Mountain ranges and through sporadic warfare remained a threat to the Apaches (Schroeder 1973: 134). The Apache migration and the Comanche presence led to renewed warfare and raiding that made settler's lives difficult and threatened the collapse of the northern frontier (Sonnichsen 1968: 83). Indian wars and raids between 1771 and 1776 in northern Mexico resulted in 7,764 people killed, 154 captured, 166 ranches or settlements abandoned, and 68,256 head of cattle and horses stolen (Sonnichsen 1968: 83).

Five thousand Spanish lived in the colonies within 34 kilometers along the Rio Grande, and Rubi recommended the establishment of presidios near the river crossings to protect the settlers from the Apaches (Thomas 1974: 16). The Apaches used the crossings to migrate back and forth into northern Mexico, and in 1771 the Crown approved Rubi's fortification recommendations. Royal Regulations for the area incorporated Rubi's fortification plans, and Lieutenant Hugo O'Conor was assigned the duty of campaigning against the Apaches (Thomas 1974: 16). In November O'Conor campaigned against the Natage north of the Rio Grande in the Guadalupe and Organ Mountains where he surprised one rancheria, killing 45 Apaches and driving the rest from the area (Betancourt 1981: 2; John 1975: 446). Shortly after this battle the Spanish ceased campaigns against the Apaches for four years while they established new presidios at the river crossings (Sanders 1993: 215).

In 1775 Fray Dominguez mentioned "repeated Apache incursions on El Paso del Norte from the area surrounding the Presidio" (Adams 1956: 270). This increase in activity resulted in more Spanish expeditions and in the spring of 1775 the Spanish resumed field maneuvers against the Apaches when O'Conor and his 1,500-man force campaigned successfully against the Gila Apaches. When Captain Bellido of San Elizario, lieutenant governor of El Paso del Norte, informed O'Conor of Apaches in the Sacramento Mountains (Betancourt 1981: 3), O'Conor's force moved to the mountains and attacked this group. The Spanish assaults against the Apaches continued as "Bellido marched from San Elizario to the Cornudas Mountains, then to the Sacramento Mountains, while a Captain Munoz marched north of the Rio Grande-Concho junction and traveled to the Sierra del Diablo, then to the Sacramento Mountains" (Thomas 1974: 22). Also, another detachment of Spanish soldiers left El Paso to scout the Organ Mountains and the Sierra Blanca area, which resulted in heavy loses for the Apaches (Thomas 1974: 21). In 1776 the Spanish forces pressured the Mescaleros from the south, north, and west. Fleeing the Spanish, the Mescaleros pushed eastward into the Llano Estacado (near the Colorado River in Texas) and into Comanche territory, which resulted in the Comanches attacking the Apaches again. The Comanches killed 300 Mescalero families and "captured huge

quantities of buffalo meat" (Thomas 1974: 22). The Comanches weakened the Mescalero Apaches enough that they were able to displace them from the Seven Rivers area and ultimately Sierra Blanca in the Sacramento Range (Thomas 1932: 63, 1941: 136). In 1777 the Spanish incited the Comanches into attacking the Mescaleros two more times in the Sierra Blanca area (Thomas 1932: 64). Rock art sites north and west of Sierra Blanca reflect these occurrences, and the petroglyphs seem to show Spaniards and Comanches attacking Mescalero camps (Sanders 1993: 216). In 1779 the Spanish granted peace to a small population of Mescalero Apaches that settled in San Elizario, and by 1781 most of the Mescalero Apaches sued for peace and settled near San Elizario (Sonnichsen 1968: 84). However, some preferred to remain in the Sacramento and Guadalupe Mountains instead of settling with the Spanish.

Comanche warfare against the Mescaleros who remained in the Sierra Blanca area continued until 1786 when the Apaches were forced from the eastern slopes of the Sacramento Mountains (Thomas 1932: 73–78). In February 1787 Governor Ugalde of Chihuahua and a party of 400 men traveled from the Pecos River to El Paso del Norte attacking a rancheria in the Guadalupe Mountains on the way (Thomas 1974: 26). However, all these attacks failed to destroy the Mescaleros and the other Apaches in the area and in 1789 the Mescaleros again controlled their traditional homelands. Spanish documents mention the Natage in the Sierra Blanca, the Sierra de Jumanas (present-day Chupadero Mesa), the Sierra de Carizo, and the Sierra Oscura areas (Sanders 1993: 216). The Apaches continued to raid the northern Spanish towns from these mountain ranges. On February 20, 1791, a letter written to Governor Concha stated that the Apaches at San Elizario were peaceful and those who were raiding were from rancherias on the mesas of the Robledo Mountains (Schroeder 1973: 18). Despite the threat, there were no Spanish excursions against the Apaches until 1803 when a punitive expedition was sent into the Sacramento Mountains (Thomas 1974: 26). In 1806 another Spanish expedition went into the Sacramento and Guadalupe Mountains to recover goods stolen by the Apaches (Thomas 1974: 26). In early 1810 the Apaches started raiding again and a Spanish expedition entered the Sierra Blanca area, the Sacramento Mountains, and the Organ Mountains. This expedition included Apaches from San Elizario and Comanche auxiliaries (Thomas 1974: 27). This campaign resulted in the signing of a treaty and the creation of a reservation for the Mescaleros and other Apaches, which included all the land north of San Elizario to the Sacramento Mountains (Thomas 1974: 27). The new reservation covered a large portion of the southern Tularosa Basin.

Little information is available on activities in the southern Tularosa Basin between 1821 when Mexico revolted from Spanish rule and the end of the 1830s when Americans began to filter into the area. In 1832 the governor of New Mexico Jose Joaquín Calvo renewed the 1810 treaty with the Natages and the Mescaleros with no changes in the existing reservation (Sanders 1993: 217). In 1839 Josiah Gregg, a Santa Fe trail merchant on the Chihuahua trail to Mexico, reported the decline of the buffalo herds on the Great Plains and the raids of the Apaches on Mexican villages for enough food to survive. He also stated that the Sierra Blanca and Los Organos Mountains were famous as

strongholds of the much-dreaded Apaches (Schroeder 1973: 139). In 1846 the Mescalero activities included driving off twenty yoke of oxen near Doña Ana, New Mexico, that belonged to the commissary trains of the Doniphan expedition (Hughes 1962: 285). Also, the Apaches from the mountains were raiding the settlements of El Paso, attacking Mexicans and Americans in the area and driving off large herds of mules and flocks of sheep (Hughes 1962: 285).

## Land Grants

Of the many land grants in the area only two contained land within the boundaries of Fort Bliss. These were the Rancho de Ysleta grant, which was an extension of the original Ysleta Grant, and the Heath Grant, which was based on the earlier Bracito Grant. Both were established in the 1820s.

### Rancho de Ysleta Grant

In the spring of 1682 Governor Antonio de Otermín founded the Pueblo de Ysleta (Bowden 1971: 140). The pueblo was a refuge for the 305 Tigua Indians from Isleta, New Mexico, who came to the area with the Spanish in 1680 after the Pueblo Revolt. The original site for the pueblo was one league south of the Rio Grande and three and a half leagues east of El Paso del Norte. Governor Don Domingo Jironza, Otermín's replacement, moved the Pueblo half a league east in 1684 (Bowden 1971: 140). On March 3, 1751, King Ferdinand VI granted one league of land to establish the original town grant for the pueblo of San Antonio de Ysleta (Bowden 1971: 141). After Mexico's independence the new government recognized the grant, and on August 24, 1824, Felix Pasos and Father Sebastion Alvarez resurveyed the boundaries of the Ysleta grant (Bowden 1971: 141). The town grant for the Pueblo of San Antonio de Ysleta was confirmed in 1825.

On July 9, 1828, the inhabitants of the pueblo petitioned for a new land grant "covering the lands located in the vicinity of Sierra Alta, which they utilized for a number of years as community pasture" (Bowden 1971: 171). They believed that their original grant was insufficient as much of the land was under cultivation and there was no room for livestock grazing. Also, they wished to acquire the additional land before it was appropriated. On August 13, 1828, the Second Constitutional Congress of the State of Chihuahua and Governor Jose Antonio Arce approved the grant of land for the pueblo. The pasture grant could not exceed an aggregate of one league of land per each family. The governor ordered a survey of the lands (Figure II-1), which began on September 5, 1828:

> The surveying party commenced the survey at a monument on the west side of a hill known as La Loma del Tigua, which marked the northwest corner of the original Ysleta Town Grant. The survey ran north 55,000 varas to a monument of earth in the desert; thence in a southeasterly direction 52,000 varas to a monument on a hill just northeast of Alamo Springs; thence in a southeasterly direction 55,000 varas to a monument of dirt and stone on Sierra Blanca Peak; thence in a westerly direction 80,000 varas to a monument on the hill known as Loma de San Juan de Cruz, which also marked the northeast corner of the

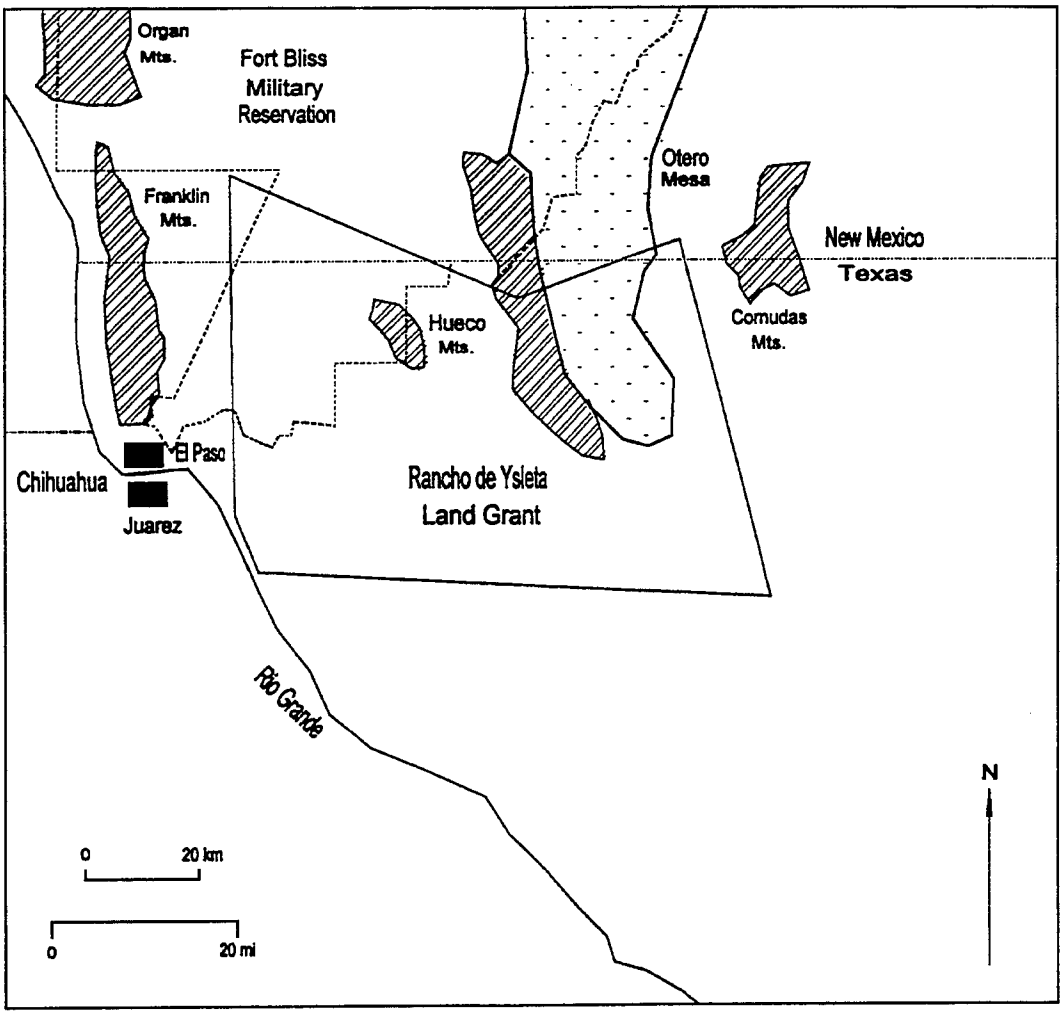



***Figure II-1. Rancho de Ysleta Land Grant. The Second Constitutional Congress of the state of Chihuahua and Governor Jose Antonio Arce approved the land grant for the pueblo in 1828.***

original Ysleta Town Grant; and thence in a northwesterly direction to the place of beginning (Bowden 1971: 172).

The northern portion of the Rancho de Ysleta Grant overlaps the southern maneuver areas of present-day Fort Bliss (Figure II-1).

On November 1, 1828, Alcalde Pasos and Father Alvarez resurveyed the boundary between Senecú and Ysleta. Their survey placed it as an easterly curving line, which the pueblo contested because it originally was a straight line boundary (Bowden 1971: 143). On February 13, 1829, the boundary was reestablished as a straight line to settle the dispute. However, the pueblo continued to assert that the boundary should be farther west (Bowden 1971: 143). On September 24, 1834, the Constitutional Congress of the state of Chihuahua confirmed and ratified the grant that included one hundred and eighty-six leagues (823,608 acres) of land (Bowden 1971: 172).

The land grant became part of the United States after the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed. In 1850 Texas accepted

the Texas Boundary Act that established the Texas-New Mexico Boundary along the 32nd degree North latitude, which put approximately 65,000 acres of the grant in New Mexico (Bowden 1971: 172). After the International Boundary between Mexico and the United States was established, the Pueblo de Senecú, which was now in Mexico, appropriated part of the Ysleta grant that was south of the Rio Grande (Bowden 1971: 144). The Texas legislature passed two bills that compensated the people of Ysleta for the loss of their land to Mexico. The state of Texas recognized the original Ysleta land grant and gave another portion of land to the pueblo on the east side of the Rio Grande (Bowden 1971: 144). In July 1855 the people of Ysleta tried to secure United States recognition for the Rancho de Ysleta grant. They petitioned the Rio Grande Commission, but the commission failed to approve the grant due to its extreme size, which exceeded the eleven-league limit. (Bowden 1971: 172–173). Nothing happened to the claim until 1887 when the pueblo entered an agreement with John P. Randolph, an El Paso surveyor. Randolph acted as the pueblo's attorney in return for one-half interest in the Rancho de Ysleta land grant (Bowden 1971: 173). Randolph believed the grant was a valid claim guaranteed by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. He filed copies of the grant papers on September 1, 1888, and then filed a trespass suit against the trustees for the Texas Pacific Land Trust, Charles J. Canda, Simeon J. Drake, and William Strauss (Bowden 1971: 173). Between December 20, 1878, and January 20, 1879, the Texas and Pacific Railway Company claimed 193 sections of patented land that conflicted with the grant. The railroad claimed this land with the land certificates it received from Texas for building a railway from Texarkana to Fort Worth (Bowden 1971: 173). In 1885 the Texas and Pacific Railway Company went into receivership and conveyed the 193 sections of land to the trustees of the Texas Pacific Land Trust (Bowden 1971: 173).

Nine months after making the agreement, the Pueblo of Ysleta revoked it on the grounds that Randolph failed to perform the provisions of the contract diligently. The Ysleta officials then tried to deal directly with the Texas Pacific Land Trust, but without success. After their negotiations ended in failure the pueblo entered into a new agreement with Randolph on January 11, 1890 (Bowden 1971: 173–174). Randolph again agreed to prosecute the claim to final judgment for one-half of all lands recovered. Ludwig Heldt resurveyed the grant for Randolph and found that it contained approximately 716,510 acres (Bowden 1971: 174). After formation of the Court of Private Land Claims in 1891, Randolph filed a suit attempting to get the 65,628 acres of grant land in Otero County recognized (Bowden 1971: 174). The Texas Pacific Land Trust attorneys then announced that the grant papers were forgeries, because the date on the 1855 certified copy had been changed from 1855 to 1853. Randolph could not explain this alteration and did not try to secure recognition of the grant again (Bowden 1971: 174).

Meanwhile, Ernest Dale Owen, an attorney and land speculator from Chicago, proposed a plan to build a dam across the Rio Grande in the Mesilla Valley near Fort Selden, New Mexico (Bowden 1971: 174). He believed that with this project he could put 200,000 acres of the western portion of the Rancho de Ysleta Land Grant under cultivation (Bowden 1971: 174). Owen entered

an agreement with the village of Ysleta to further the village's grant claim and protect it from any claims made against it by John P. Randolph or his relatives. In return he would be able to purchase the land grant for 10 cents an acre. The chance to acquire the land grant for such a price was all the motivation Owen needed to have the land grant recognized. Owen revived the village's suit in the Court of Private Land Claims and on September 13, 1894, filed against the trustees of the Texas Pacific Land Trust (Bowden 1971: 175). He hoped the court would recognize the land grant because the state of Texas owned most of the land in question and could not be sued without legislative consent. To get that consent he needed official recognition of the grant. On September 27, 1894, the Court of Private Land Claims rejected the claim again because there was little proof of an existing grant (Bowden 1971: 175). The defendants requested that the case be moved to the United State Circuit Court for the Western District of Texas. The case was moved and Judge T. S. Maxey of the court would not recognize the grant because of insufficient evidence of the grant in the archives of Mexico (Bowden 1971: 175–176). The Rancho de Ysleta Grant lawsuit was formally dismissed on October 21, 1899, when the plaintiff failed to appear, and Owen's plans for a dam in the valley ended (Bowden 1971: 176).

Little evidence remains for specific use of the land by either the Spanish or Mexican populations. Many believe the main evidence of their use of this land is the fact that the area never recovered from intensive sheep grazing. However, this is not conclusive evidence as various ranches continued to use the area for livestock grazing.

**Bracito and Heath Land Grant**

Shortly after the turn of the nineteenth century, the Spaniards discovered valuable silver deposits in the Organ Mountains but mines could not be developed until the miners received protection from the hostile Indians. This became a job of the Provincial Militia of El Paso del Norte, which patrolled the area, including a sandy tract of land known as El Bracito at a horseshoe bend in the Rio Grande. In 1805, realizing the lands at El Bracito could be adapted for agricultural purposes, Juan Antonio Garcia de Noriega, a retired Lieutenant of Dragoons of the Provincial Militia of El Paso del Norte, petitioned Joaquin Real de Alencaster, the governor of New Mexico, for a grant of land extending from El Bracito south to Lake Trujillo (Bowden 1971: 85). He planned to build a house and corrals and keep 15 armed men for protection of the settlement, travelers, and mines (Bowden 1971: 85). On August 4, 1805, the governor, who would consider a grant once a settlement was established, allowed Garcia to build (Bowden 1971: 85). Garcia built a house and an acequia, and purchased peace with the Apaches by giving them the corn he grew along his ditch. Garcia petitioned the Comandante General of Durango, Bernardo Bonavia, for a grant on November 29, 1816 (Bowden 1971: 85). Stipulations placed on the grant included building a house for judicial personnel and clergy and being under the jurisdiction of El Paso del Norte. Garcia disagreed with the added stipulations and on September 12, 1819, he requested the Lieutenant Governor to defer all further action upon his petition (Bowden 1971: 86).

On February 18, 1820, Garcia petitioned for the Bracito Grant as an individual grant. He told the governor that while the original

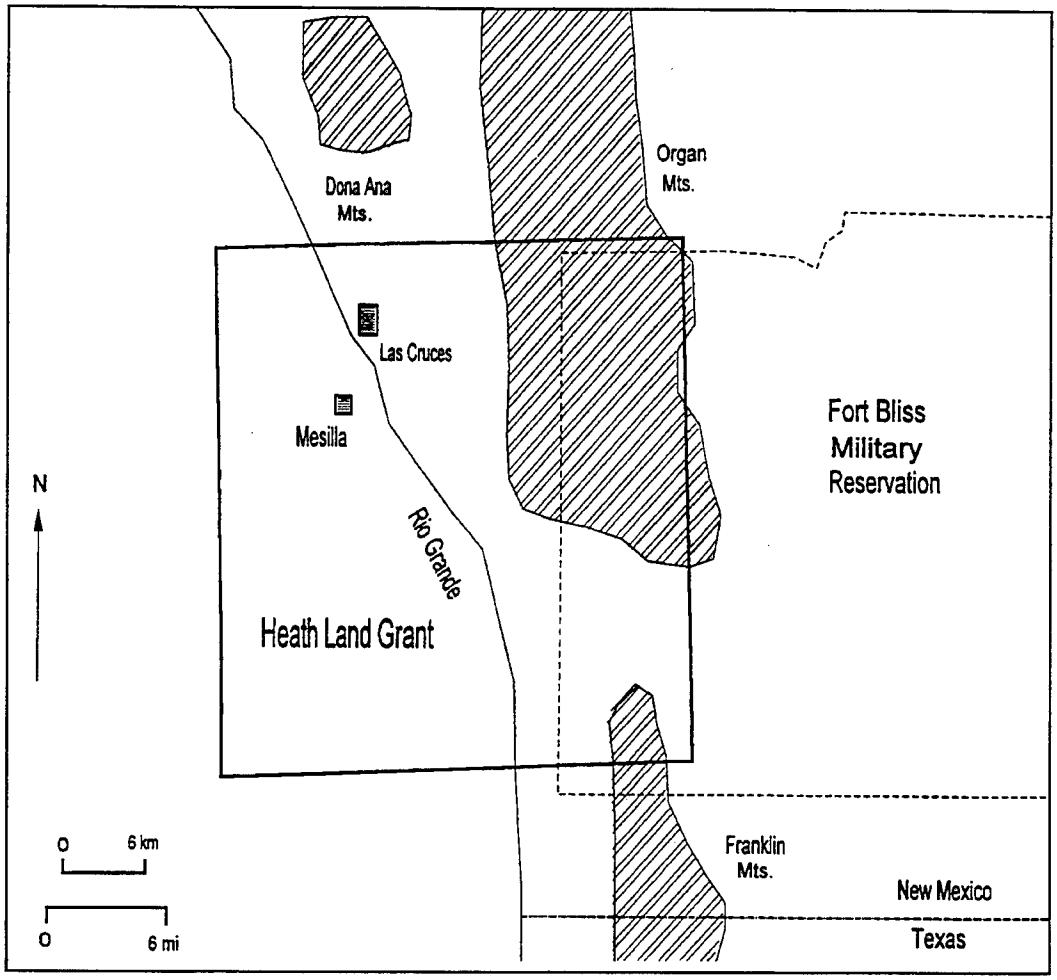



***Figure II-2. Heath Land Grant. On December 27, 1822, John G. Heath petitioned Emperor Agustin de Iturbide, through the ayuntamiento of El Paso del Norte, for the area.***

15 men had left, he continued to live on the land and improve it. Facundo Melgares, the Governor of New Mexico, sent the petition back explaining that he had no jurisdiction (Bowden 1971: 86). Garcia then petitioned the Comandante General of Durango on July 28, 1821, for the El Bracito lands, but Indian hostilities in the area during the summer caused him to withdraw from the land (Bowden 1971: 77, 86–87). On April 19, 1822, the First Justice of El Paso del Norte, Jorge Guerina, reported that Garcia's land was part of the public domain, and several prominent citizens of El Paso del Norte protested Garcia's grant because many people from El Paso del Norte used the land to pasture and graze stock (Bowden 1971: 87). Furthermore, El Paso del Norte's citizens used the trees were for lumber and fuel. Before any decision was made, the Apaches began raiding again and compelled Garcia to return to El Paso del Norte (Bowden 1971: 97).

On December 27, 1822, John G. Heath petitioned Emperor Agustin de Iturbide, through the ayuntamiento of El Paso del Norte, for the El Bracito lands and the surrounding area (Bowden 1971: 77). How-

ever, new colonization laws being enacted by the National Assembly delayed the petition. On April 3, 1823, Heath again petitioned the ayuntamiento, but this time used the name Juan Gid. The grant Heath requested covered 25 leagues and began at the head of the Bracito acequia. The eastern part of the Heath Grant overlaps the southeastern part of present-day Doña Ana Range (Figure II-2).

Heath promised to settle the land with thirty Catholic families and, furthermore, to furnish agricultural tools and build a hospital, a drug store, a warehouse, a powder factory, and a textile mill. On the same date the ayuntamiento granted Heath a "square tract of land extending two and one-half leagues in each direction from the mouth of the Bracito Acequia" (Bowden 1971: 77). The ayuntamiento gave the grant on the condition that any Mexican citizen who wanted the land would be given preferential treatment. Moreover, the grant was subject to final approval by the governor of New Mexico (Bowden 1971: 77–78). The commission proceeded to survey the area on April 17, 1823:

> Beginning at the mouth of the Bracito Acequia, and proceeded thence north two and one-half leagues to a point on the summit of a hill which marked the center of the north line. They proceeded from this point east two and one-half leagues to a point upon a hill called La Cueva in the Organ Mountains for the northeast corner of the grant. Returning to the center point on the north line, they ran thence west two and one-half leagues to a monument on Mount Roblecito for the northwest corner of the grant. They then returned to the central point at the mouth of the Bracito Acequia and ran thence south two and one-half leagues to a point for the center of the south line. They went thence west two and one-half leagues to Cuba de los Organos for the southwest corner. After returning to the central point on the south line, they ran thence east two and one-half leagues to a point on the east peak of the El Paso Mountains which is called Paso de los Alamitos for the southeast corner. The east and west lines of the grant were not actually surveyed on the ground, but were merely projected for the established corners (Bowden 1971: 78).

On April 26, 1823, the ayuntamiento sent a copy of the grant to the governor along with justification. Some reasons he included were the creation of an irrigation system for agriculture and deterrents to Indian attacks (Bowden 1971: 79). On June 19, 1823, the Provincial Deputation Assembly met and repudiated the ayuntamiento's actions because the Colonization Law of 1823 had been repealed. However, the fact that the ayuntamiento had granted a foreigner lands also played a part in their decision (Bowden 1971: 79). Heath was not aware of these changes because he had returned to Missouri in 1824 to dispose of his holdings, gather settlers, and purchase machinery and supplies to fulfill the requirements of the grant. In spring of 1824 Heath and his colonists left Missouri for Bracito, and after reaching Bracito authorities informed him of the governor's and Provincial Deputation's decision to repudiate the grant (Bowden 1971: 79). Moreover, Iturbide's government was overthrown in 1824 and Garcia returned to the grant lands in either 1824 or 1825 after Heath's petition was refused (Bowden 1971: 87). The newly formed state of Chihuahua acquired the land

and Lieutenant Governor Jose Ordás returned the lands at El Bracito to Juan Antonio Garcia and approved his grant (Bowden 1971: 87). Heath's settlers returned to Missouri in 1825 and in 1826 the Mexican Government forced Heath, under penalty of death, to abandon all his property and leave the country. He died in 1851 in Missouri (Bowden 1971: 80). A Missouri court later estimated that Heath lost more than $75,000.

Juan Antonio Garcia moved back to El Paso del Norte from Bracito in 1827, as his age and health prevented him from staying on the grant. However, his servants stayed on the land and continued to work it (Bowden 1971: 89). Garcia died in 1828 and the Apaches began raiding again as they were no longer paid for peace, which forced the servants to leave the property (Bowden 1971: 89). In 1851 the heirs of Juan Antonio Garcia made an agreement with Hugh Stephenson for two-thirds of the grant for $1,000. Stephenson, a mine owner and operator with mines in the Organ Mountains, paid all the costs for clearing the title to the Bracito Grant and took possession of the land (Bowden 1971: 89). In May 1853 the Garcia heirs and Hugh Stephenson went to the United States District Court for the partition of the grant (Bowden 1971: 90). The court recognized the validity of the Bracito Grant and had it surveyed; the survey showed the grant contained 20,193 acres. On November 16, 1854, Francisco Garcia gave Stephenson the deed for the entire grant and Stephenson paid an additional $1,000 for the lower one-third of the grant. Armed with the courts recognition, on August 6, 1856, Hugh Stephenson and the Garcia heirs petitioned the surveyor general of New Mexico to confirm the Bracito land grant, and on June 21, 1860, it was confirmed (Bowden 1971: 90).

On January 9, 1893, Heath's heirs sued the United States and the claimants of the Doña Ana Bend Colony Grant, the Mesilla Civil Colony Grant, and the Bracito Grant in the Court of Private Land Claims (Bowden 1971: 80). The Heath Grant had been divided into these various land grants, and Heath's heirs were not able to sue before this time due to lack of funds. On June 26, 1895, the court decided that the Mexican government considered the grant void, for it had conveyed a major portion of the land claimed by the plaintiffs to the Doña Ana Bend Colony, the Mesilla Civil Colony, the Santo Tomás de Iturbide Colony, and others (Bowden 1971: 82). Although the plaintiffs appealed, the Supreme Court upheld the court's decision.

Boundary problems were not over for the Bracito Grant. The Santo Tomás de Iturbide Grant, patented on October 17, 1905 (Bowden 1971: 91), overlapped the Bracito Grant by 5,000 acres. Claimants of the Bracito Grant did not feel they needed a patent because the Confirmation Act of June 21, 1860, conveyed legal title to them (Bowden 1971: 92). The grant was ordered to be resurveyed to establish solid boundaries. Sidney E. Blout resurveyed the Bracito Land Grant in September 1909 and concluded that the grant contained 14,808.75 acres (Bowden 1971: 92). On August 2, 1910, the Commissioner of the General Land Office approved the Blout survey and set the boundaries for the Bracito Land Grant (Bowden 1971: 92).

No remains of activities associated with the Heath Grant are found on Fort Bliss as it is unlikely that this portion of the grant was ever used.

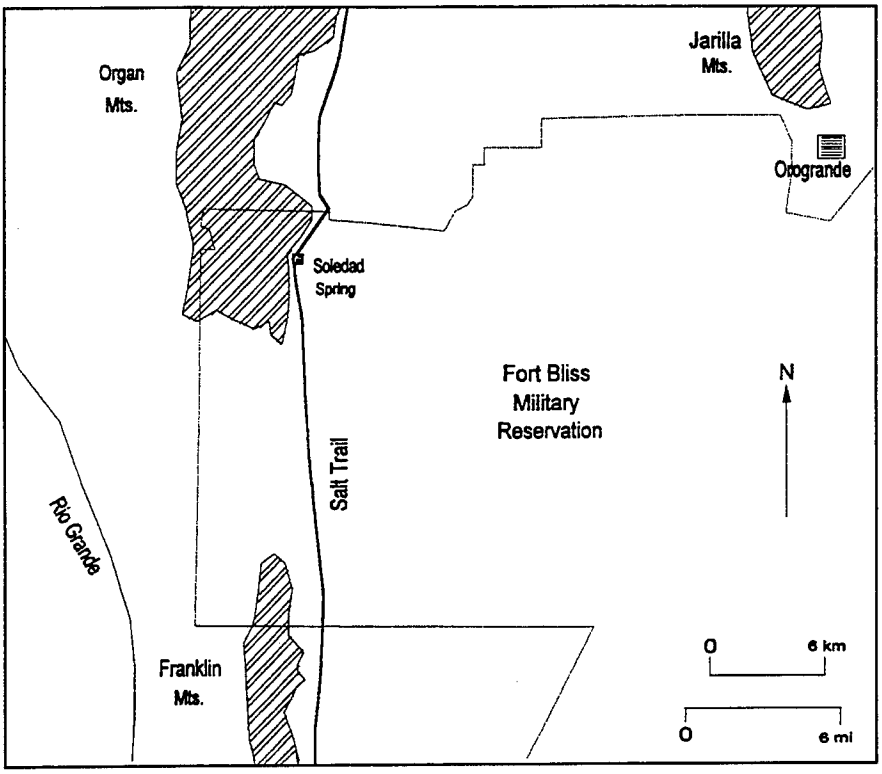



***Figure II-3. Salt Trail. In 1647 the Spanish established the trail from the mining districts in Durango, Mexico, through El Paso del Norte, and along the eastern slope of the Organ Mountains to Lake Lucero.***

## Salt Trail

In 1647 the Spanish established the Salt Trail to mine the salt deposits of Lake Lucero. The trail ran from the mining districts in Durango, Mexico, through El Paso del Norte, and along the eastern slope of the Organ Mountains to Lake Lucero (Figure II-3). The extent of the use for this early period is unknown. On March 3, 1691, the Spanish discovered two salt deposits in the eastern Tularosa Basin. Both deposits supplied the Spanish with huge quantities of salt shipped down the Camino Real to the silver mines in southern Chihuahua and Durango, Mexico (Bentley 1991a: 46). The Salt Trail represents the first Spanish excursion into the interior of the Tularosa Basin, and its use continued throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. During the 1820s locals from El Paso and northern Mexico continued to use the salt beds around Lake Lucero, with the trip taking four days round trip. The trail ran from the mining districts in Durango through Soledad Spring, San Augustine Springs, and Ojo San Nicholas to the salt beds of Lake Lucero (Figure II-3). By 1824 the Mexican government encouraged extensive use of the trail and salt beds.

On February 2, 1848, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the war between Mexico and the United States and the United States took control of all the lands north of the Rio Grande, including the salt beds. The two salt beds in the Tularosa Basin were still important to the area, and on September 11, 1849, Captain R. B. Marcy of the United

States reported that these two areas supplied all the salt used in New Mexico and several states in Mexico (U.S. Senate 1850: 202). After the United States acquired the land, local battles began over the salt deposits as the Anglo population insisted that the salt beds were private property and the Hispanic population felt they were community property. However, by the 1850s three different individuals claimed the salt beds, and each of these individuals held a title from Texas (U.S. House of Representatives 1868: 68).

In the winter of 1854 James W. Magoffin, a claimant of the salt deposits, and a group of men attacked a caravan from the village of Doña Ana, New Mexico, that was collecting salt and not paying compensation. This was among the first disputes over the communal property versus the private ownership of the salt beds (Bentley 1991a: 46). After the Magoffin Salt War began, the Guadalupe salt beds east of El Paso became more important (Freeman 1981: 117). James A. Bennett noted that in 1855 the salt lakes in the Tularosa Basin were about 40 miles long and 3 to 5 miles wide (Brooks and Reeve 1948: 65). The salt was 3 to 8 feet deep and up to 3 miles from the shore, and wagons were driven to the shore and loaded with salt. It is not known when the use of the trail across the basin declined.

The Salt Trail (LA97672) is a significant linear site used from the Spanish period until possibly the early twentieth century. Many small fire-cracked rock features and hearths are along the trail, and at this time it is unknown whether these sites are prehistoric or associated with the trail.

## United States Entry into the Basin

In 1846 Mexico and the United States went to war over United States expansion into Mexican territory and entry of Texas into the Union. Alexander Doniphan's military expedition passed through El Paso del Norte on the way to Chihuahua, and in 1847 John T. Hughes, in his report on the expedition, remarked that they needed only a few companies of American Dragoons to put a stop to Apache depredations in the El Paso area (Hughes 1848: 284–285). By 1848 the Mexican-American War ended and the United States victory left the present states of New Mexico, Arizona, and California in her possession and control. After acquiring this territory the United States began to establish military posts in the area, explore and map the country, and describe the local resources and most favorable routes for overland travel. After 1848 a stream of settlers began to enter the area, and Congress issued directives for the survey and development of emigrant roads. Settlers further pressured the New Mexico Surveyor General to subdivide the territory's public lands and for the government to survey and classify the land according to its base use. Due to these pressures, the army's activities in the Tularosa Basin were mainly exploratory, and the Army Corps of Engineers researched the area in an attempt to assess the potential for mining, ranching, and agriculture.

The Army did not begin active exploration of the Tularosa Basin and Otero Mesa until 1849 when Colonel W. H. C. Whiting of the Army Corps of Engineers reconnoitered and surveyed a road from San Antonio to El Paso (Sanders 1993: 220). Although attacked and almost killed by the Mescalero Apaches, Whiting and his party entered El

Paso, and his route later became a trail to California despite frequent raids by the Mescalero Apaches (Sanders 1993: 220). On April 4, 1849, Brevet Brigadier General M. Arbuckle ordered Captain Randolph B. Marcy to "ascertain and establish the best route from this point [Fort Smith] to New Mexico and California" (U.S. Senate 1850: 169). Marcy wanted to find a shorter route to El Paso, so he decided to cut through San Augustine Pass in the Organ Mountains and head directly southeast for Hueco Tanks (U.S. Senate 1850: 198). However, Marcy encountered difficulty in hiring a guide because few were willing to travel through Apache lands. The expedition reported that the entire range between the Organ and Sacramento Mountains was "flat and sandy" and without any water (U.S. Senate 1850: 198–199). This was a common opinion of the central Tularosa Basin, but Marcy noted that the area between Doña Ana, New Mexico, and Hueco Tanks, Texas, was covered with "a most luxuriant growth of grama grass of several different kinds" (U.S. Senate 1850: 200). However, a clear indication of the lack of surface water is Marcy's report on the special method the Mexican traders devised for crossing the basin:

> The manner in which the Mexican traders make these long stages without water is, before starting, to graze their animals from morning until about 3 PM, give them all the water they will drink, then harness and start them immediately, and drive until 4 o'clock the next morning, when they stop three hours to graze while the dew is on the grass, and drive until it becomes hot towards the middle of the day; they then make another halt until 5 o'clock in the evening, when they start again and push through to the water (U.S. Senate 1850: 199).

Although Marcy's new route was 30 miles shorter than the traditional route, most travelers continued to travel along the river to Doña Ana. By 1850 a garrison stationed in El Paso protected the Mesilla Valley's agricultural settlements, which made the area more attractive to settlers. On September 31, 1849, Lieutenant W. F. Smith was sent to explore the Sacramento Mountains and determine if a pass existed for a wagon road (U.S. Senate 1850: 13). Also, during the same period, Lieutenant F. T. Bryan's expedition maneuvered around the basin by traveling from West Texas directly to the Hueco Mountains for water and then south to the Rio Grande and El Paso (Freeman 1977: 105). These explorations determined that the basin could be used as possible grazing land if enough water could be found. In 1849 Captain S. G. French wrote that "the large plains towards the east [of El Paso] would afford a place for grazing cattle, were they secure from the Indians; and were water discovered in abundance, it might become pastoral country" (U.S. Senate 1850: 50).

The increase in military expeditions through the basin concerned the Mescalero Apaches and they began to seek a treaty with the United States. In September 1850 a group under Chiefs Simon Manuel and Simon Perode, along with tribesmen from Mescalero and Presidio, met in San Elizario with the Americans to attempt a treaty (Sanders 1993: 221). In July 1851 the Mescalero chief, Hueltas, went to Santa Fe to discuss a peace treaty. At that time, five bands of Apaches were in southern New Mexico and West Texas (Sanders 1993: 224). The Apaches had a strong presence in the area and in 1851 Major E. Steen, following the same route as Smith, reached Dog Canyon in the Sacramento Mountains where he noted evidence of Mescalero campsites

(Thomas 1974: 21). Negotiations with the Apaches did not succeed and in June 1853 the Mescalero Apaches attacked an immigrant train near Van Horn Well on the San Antonio-El Paso road. A group from the train followed and confronted the Apaches at Dog Canyon, and ten immigrants were killed (Bender 1974: 113). Four months after the attack, General John Garland ordered Colonel T. D. Chandler to take 90 cavalrymen and 40 infantrymen and find the responsible Apaches and recover the livestock (Bender 1974: 114). If the guilty parties would not surrender and return the livestock, then Chandler was to attack. Chandler's route was across McGregor Range, but they encountered no Apaches. Chandler explored the headwaters of the Rio Bonito and suggested that a fort be located there. Fort Stanton was built two years later and played a significant role in settling the Mescaleros and opening the region to settlers.

On January 11, 1854, Fort Bliss was established due to the need for a permanent garrison in the El Paso area. In 1854 Pope's expedition attempted Marcy's 1849 Tularosa Basin Route, and without Pope, the group crossed San Augustine Pass. They reported a large growth of grama grass, but also noted the lack of water and continuous sand dunes. After 72 hours without water, the group became lost and exhausted from their struggle through the sand dunes (U S Army Corps of Topographical Engineers 1855: 67–68). Problems with the Apaches continued, and in 1854 David Meriwether, governor and superintendent of Indian Affairs of New Mexico, stated that the Indian situation was so bad it "locked up and sealed the resources of the territory and reduced the citizens to lamentable indigence" (Bender 1974: 122). The Rio Grande settlements continued to increase and after 1855 settlers started to move into the Tularosa Basin. Establishment of Fort Stanton provided protection from the Apaches and allowed the settlers to move into the major valleys of the Sacramento Mountains as well. Tularosa and La Luz, the earliest settlements in the Tularosa Basin, would not have been established without the continued military presence. However, the military still considered the Apaches a problem, and in March 1855 Apaches attacked Fronteras, near El Paso. They took 20 horses and mules and headed east, possibly to Hueco Tanks (Bender 1974: 123). On June 14, 1855, the Mescalero Apache Reservation was established, and the boundary extended from the mouth of the Delaware north along the Pecos River to the Bosque Redondo, west to the western slopes of Sierra Blanca, across the Tularosa Basin to San Nicolas Spring, thence to Hueco Pass, then along the state line of New Mexico and Texas (Thomas 1974: 37). The reservation covered a large area of what is now McGregor Range and the southern maneuver areas, as well as a large portion of what had been the Rancho de Ysleta Grant.

The Apaches continued to use the Organ Mountains and in 1856 Shawano's band was reported to Captain J. Van Horn as being in the Organ Mountains east of Doña Ana, New Mexico (Thomas 1974: 41). The establishment of the reservation did not stop the Apache raids, and the military had to establish a route from Fort Fillmore, near Mesilla, New Mexico, to the vicinity of Dog Canyon. In 1856 James A. Bennett reported on the hardships of making Apache reconnaissance using this route (Brooks and Reeve 1947: 173–174). Also in 1856, Lieutenant William H. Jackson led an expedition across the basin from Fort Bliss to Dog Canyon to recover

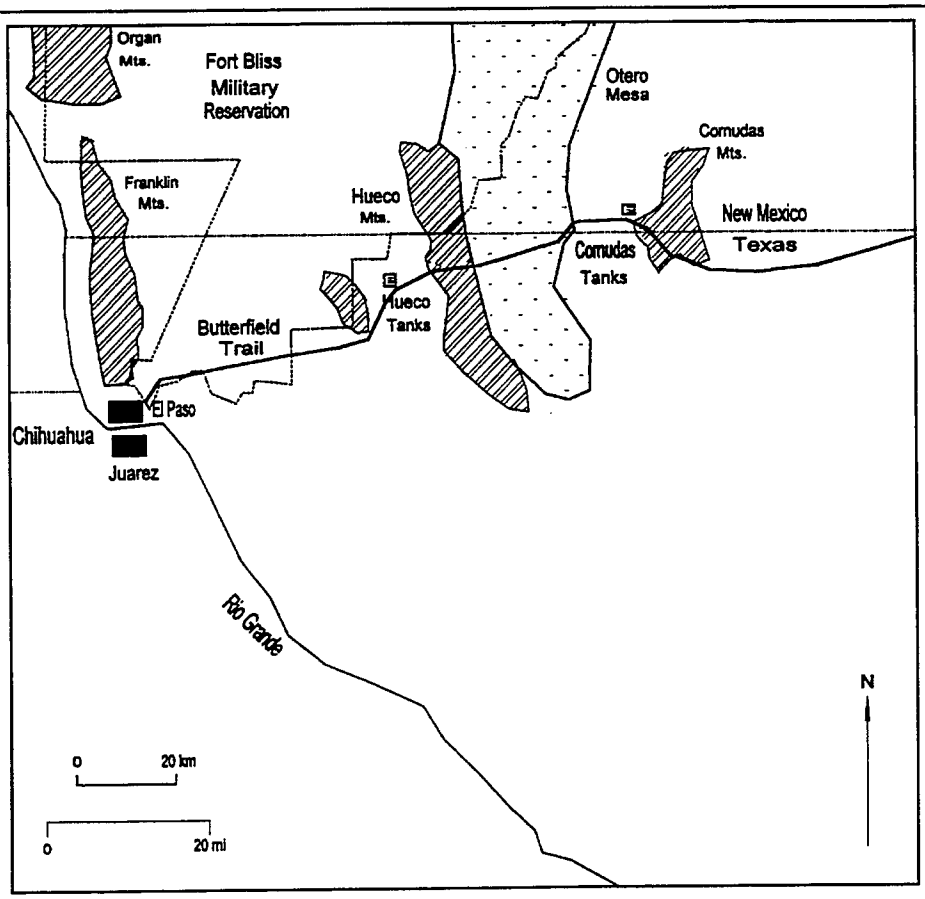



***Figure II-4. Butterfield Trail. Portions of the trail, which was established in 1857, are still in use today.***

stock stolen from San Elizario (Thomas 1974: 42). Seven months after Jackson's excursion, Lieutenant H. M. Lazelle, 8th United States Infantry, followed the trail of livestock stolen by Agua Nuevo Apaches. Lazelle went northeast to the Cornudas Mountains, then northwest to Dog Canyon by way of the Otero Mesa. He finally encountered the Apaches, and of the twenty-two infantrymen present, three were killed and seven were wounded (Betancourt 1981: 11). These types of skirmishes kept the United States Army busy until at least the early 1880s.

In 1857 the Butterfield Overland Mail Route became the first large-scale transcontinental mail service. The route was 2,795 miles long and began in Tipton, Missouri, a railhead 160 miles west of St. Louis. The mail route extended across Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, and ended in San Francisco, California. The postal authorities in Washington, D.C. agreed to pay John Butterfield and associates $600,000 per year for the service (Williams 1957: 1). Two routes were established from Horsehead Crossing on the Pecos River to El Paso (Figure II-4) with the southern route through Fort Davis and Van Horn Well, and the northern route through the Guadalupe Mountains to Hueco. The northern route, which had a stage station at Hueco Tanks and another station in El Paso, crossed the

southern Hueco Bolson. Military patrols were necessary to protect the new mail route from Apache raids, thus increasing the military presence in some areas. Although the line was abandoned in 1861 due to the American Civil War, it was still used by travelers, and the military continues to use it until the present day. The original trail (41EP5183) is still visible across the Hueco Bolson, but no associated sites have been identified within the boundaries of Fort Bliss.

In July 1858 the Mescaleros stole horses and mules from Colonel James B. Leach's Pacific Wagon Road party only 5 miles north of El Paso (Freeman 1981: 118). Lieutenant W. H. Jackson and twenty militiamen followed the Apaches to Soledad and San Augustine Springs, but the band turned north to San Nicholas Spring and headed for Dog Canyon (Freeman 1981: 118). Due to these raids the military increased their use of the Salt Trail (LA97673) along the eastern Organ Mountains. On January 28, 1861, the *San Francisco Herald* reported that the Apaches had a large number of stock animals in the Organ Mountains and speculated that they were stolen from the surrounding ranches. Also, on January 31, 1861, a pack train was attacked near San Augustine Springs in the Organ Mountains (*Semi-Weekly Southern News,* February 22, 1861: 2). The pack train consisted of seven wagons, and one driver was killed and another wounded. The Apache raids continued, and the military presence in the area increased with more than one-half dozen skirmishes between the army and the Apaches occurring from March 11, 1868, to December 26, 1869 (Schroeder 1974: 565).

In 1869 the military launched several large expeditions against the Apaches. In May and June Captain Edward G. Meyer patrolled the Salt Road north to Puerto de los Alamitos, Ojo Soledad, and Ojo de San Augustine due to Apache raids in the area (Meyer 1869: 3). In July 1869 Captain Frank Stanwood led troops to the Sacramento Mountains, then headed south along Otero Mesa to Hueco Tanks and Ysleta, Texas, traveling a total of 487 miles before returning to Fort Bliss (Schroeder 1974: 565).

During the 1870s ranchers began moving into the southern Tularosa Basin and the western Organ Mountains, but the Apache raids were still a deterrent to major settlement. Also, miners had been prospecting in the mountains of the area, and this activity increased during the 1860s and 1870s. In June 1871 Governor William A. Pile reported that the Organ Mountains and San Augustine Pass were relatively quiet and secured (Bender 1974: 258). However, local newspapers reported that ranchers could not graze livestock on the plains without the Apaches in the mountains driving them off, and warned that the plain on the western side of the Organ Mountains was under constant Apache threat (*Borderer*, June 15, 1871: 1). The actual amount of Apache activity is probably somewhere in the middle of the two accounts.

On June 5, 1872, Warren Shedd, a local rancher, reported that on May 28, 1872, 400 Indians attacked W. B. Blanchard's wagon train 8 miles south of the San Augustine Ranch near Soledad Pass in the Organ Mountains (*Borderer,* June 5, 1872: 1–2). One week after the attack on Blanchard, Apaches attacked three men crossing San Augustine Pass on the way to Shedd's Ranch (*Borderer,* June 12, 1872: 2). On January 16, 1879, Indians stole a horse from Canu-

tillo and fled into Soledad Canyon where they escaped (*Thirty-four,* January 22, 1879: 3). Obviously, Soledad Canyon was still popular with the Apaches, possibly due to the permanent water sources located there. However, the Apache raids did not stop settlers from moving into the area and by the late 1870s various stock raisers moved into the Organ and Sacramento Mountains and began to use the central basin for grazing.

By 1879 another expedition entered the Tularosa Basin, but not to chase Apaches. Captain George M. Wheeler's expedition was to complete a geographical survey of all the lands in the United States west of the 100th meridian. Lieutenant Eugene Griffin, who was part of Wheeler's expedition, started exploration of the Organ Mountains from Soledad Canyon north. Three members of the party left El Paso for San Augustine Pass traveling along the east side of the Organs on the Salt Trail (United States Army Corps of Engineers 1879: 223–226). On March 26, 1879, Griffin reported to Wheeler that mining and stock raising would become important industries in the southern Tularosa Basin and the Organ Mountains. Griffin felt that mining in this area had not received the attention it deserved, and that an estimated 10,000 sheep grazed in the area. Also, he believed that cattle raising was profitable as the grass in the area was highly nutritional. Griffin reported that "of 4,656 square miles, 2,984 provided good grazing and 642 poor grazing, 439 were covered with large timber and 169 with small timber, 280 square miles were arid or barren, and 132 were arable with irrigation" (United States Army Corps of Engineers 1870: 228).

In the 1880s the military removed what was considered the last determent to settlement of the southern Tularosa Basin, the Apaches. What might be the last skirmish with the Apaches in the basin took place in April 1880 when detachments from Companies H and L of the 9th Cavalry met a raiding party near present-day Orogrande, New Mexico (Tinsley 1956: 45). They followed the Apaches east into Dog Canyon, where all sixty soldiers were killed or critically wounded by boulders thrown by the Mescaleros (Tinsley 1956: 45). By the mid-1880s the Apache threat was over, and ranchers started moving into the Tularosa Basin. This was just the beginning, as miners, homesteaders, and the railroad entered the area as well. Although no recorded sites associated with the early United States military's activities are within the Fort Bliss boundaries outside the main cantonment, it is possible that the remains of military camps exist in the Sacramento and Organ Mountains and along the Salt Trail.

# III Railroads

The railroads played an extremely important role in the settlement and development of large areas of the frontier west. It has been well documented that the railroads were a major influence over the economy and society in which they were involved. They gave local communities access to a larger market for their livestock and produce and brought them a larger variety of goods at lower prices. The railroad had an impact on the local society, bringing in new ideas and standards and a large influx of people. After the railroad entered the Tularosa Basin and the El Paso region, the area experienced significant changes in economy, society, and growth of local communities. Several railroad companies were active in the El Paso region, and the area became involved in plans for the construction of the second transcontinental railroad.

The Southern Pacific Railroad owns and operates the main railroad line that crosses Fort Bliss and the Tularosa Basin today. This line, which runs north from El Paso through Alamogordo, New Mexico, was originally owned by the El Paso and Northeastern Railroad Company. However, several other railroads were involved in the El Paso region.

Railroad construction in the area was part of the drive to complete a second transcontinental railroad. The nationwide expansion of railroads resulted from the United States government's land grant policy initiated with the Illinois Central Railroad grant in 1850. This legislation became the basis for all following railroad land grants. The legislation gave six alternate sections per mile directly to the various states where the line would be built. Indemnity limits extended 15 to 20 miles on each side of the main line in case previous settlement denied access to the area within the six alternate sections. When the road was completed, the states were to patent the land to the railroad (Traxler 1958: 359–360). The Texas legislature awarded the first Texas land grant in 1852 and the others followed from 1852 to 1860 to encourage "congressional approval for a thirty-second parallel transcontinental line across Texas" (Traxler 1958: 362). The Texas legislature had control over land grants because the state retained control of its public lands. They gave special land subsidies, which included eight alternate sections of land per mile, to various local railroad projects between 1852 and 1854. On January 30, 1854, the Texas legislature enacted into general law the land grant principles of the previous two years, which provided that if a company was awarded a land subsidy it would be given sixteen alternate sections per mile. The alternate sections that the state retained were to be donated to the Public School Fund (Traxler 1958: 361).

In 1862, Congress amended the Union Pacific grant and land could now be given directly to the railroad. Congress increased the Union Pacific-Central Pacific grant to twenty alternate sections per mile in 1863. States were to receive grants for patenting to the railroad wherever the line was built inside their state boundaries (Traxler 1958: 360). In 1869 the Texas Congressional Reconstruction government abandoned the sixteen-section policy of 1854. Instead the legislature issued state bonds to help finance railroad construction (Traxler 1958: 361).

In 1871 Congress awarded a grant to the Texas and Pacific that increased the subsidy

to forty sections wherever the road crossed a United States territory. However, no land would be patented until the railroad constructed the track. This forced the railroad to construct track to receive the land. The federal government made its last land grant in 1871 to the Texas and Pacific (Traxler 1958: 360).

Issuing bonds for railroad construction did not last long. The burden of the bonds forced the Texas legislature to ratify an amendment on March 13, 1873, that reinstated land subsidies, which could equal from sixteen to twenty alternate sections. The legislature passed another law in 1876 that set grants at sixteen sections per mile (Traxler 1958: 362). This grant provided twenty sections per finished mile with a reserve 80 miles in width between the 100th meridian and the western boundary of Texas (Traxler 1958: 367). By 1882 Texas had granted more than 32,000,000 acres to aid railroad construction (Traxler 1958: 359). On April 22, 1882, the Texas legislature ended the land subsidization program with an act to prevent further grants of "state domain to aid railways" (Traxler 1958: 362).

Federal and state governments used the land grants to provide incentive for railroad construction and to help the railroad with the financial burden of construction. While the railroads never owned many of these land grants, they did receive huge tracts of land, and many railroad speculators became wealthy men. Several sections of land within the Fort Bliss boundaries were originally railroad land grants.

## Texas and Pacific Railroad

In 1870 the Texas and Pacific (T&P) was the third railroad granted congressional favor when the company introduced a charter bill to Congress that became law on March 3, 1871 (Leonard 1978: 88; McAlister 1926: 30). The original incorporators of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company were John C. Fremont, G. M. Dodge, Marshall O. Roberts, Thomas A. Scott, J. W. Forney, A. J. Hamilton, Enoch L. Fancher, H. McCulloch, E. M. Davis, and Cyrus H. Baldwin, and Congress mandated that the capital stock could not exceed $50,000,000 without their consent (McAlister 1926: 31). Furthermore, Congress authorized the Texas and Pacific to construct a railroad and telegraph line from Marshall, Texas, to El Paso, Texas, and from El Paso to San Diego, California (McAlister 1926: 31–32). The T&P received the power to purchase the rights of and to consolidate with any company previously chartered on the same route, but they could not consolidate with any rival line (Reed 1941: 355).

Shortly after the Texas and Pacific was chartered in 1872, the company absorbed the Southern Pacific of Texas and the Southern Transcontinental Railroad Company to complete its Texas tracks (McAlister 1926: 154; Traxler 1958: 362). Also, the federal government gave the Texas and Pacific a land grant when it received its charter, which President U. S. Grant approved on March 3, 1871. This federal grant allowed the Texas & Pacific, or its successors, alternate sections of land in Louisiana and California, which totaled twenty sections per mile of track laid. In the territories of Arizona and New Mexico the grant allowed forty sections of land for every mile of track (Reed 1941: 355). The indemnity acreage from the grant could not exceed 10 miles beyond the limits

of the alternating sections. All the areas not used or sold within three years of the track's completion were subject to transfer and preemption for a price not to exceed $2.50 per acre (Reed 1941: 355; Traxler 1958: 364). After the completion of each 20-mile section of track, land patents were issued to the T&P (Reed 1941: 355) and the unused land became open for use by any interested parties. Land grants did not include mineral rights, as the railroad could not patent any mineral areas, and all homestead territory was excluded from the railroad's use (Traxler 1958: 364).

To receive the land grant the T&P had to file a map of their general route within two years of the charter, and the land was then withdrawn from the public domain. The President appointed special commissioners to inspect each completed 25-mile section before the Secretary of the Interior issued patents (Traxler 1958: 364). Even with the various incentives, the railroad line got off to a slow start, and by 1871 they completed only 23 miles of track (McAlister 1926: 35). The railroad received more incentives when, in the spring of 1873, the Texas legislature introduced a land grant bill that gave the line twenty sections for each mile of track completed (Leonard 1978: 88; Reed 1941: 360). This land grant included several sections of land within what is now Fort Bliss.

Construction of the tracks still proceeded slowly and in 1873 the line had only reached Dallas. Three years later tracks extended only as far as Fort Worth, where the T&P stopped construction due to insufficient funds (Leonard 1978: 87). In 1871 the Southern Pacific was granted the right to meet the Texas and Pacific at the Colorado River at Yuma, Arizona. However, since the T&P had not even reached Dallas, the Southern Pacific decided to try to usurp the T&P right-of-way. By 1877 the Southern Pacific had reached the Colorado River at Yuma, Arizona, and they planned to build across the T&P's route into Arizona and New Mexico (Leonard 1978: 88; Wilson and Taylor 1952: 62–64). The Texas and Pacific continued to have financial problems and was not having much progress at track construction, which concerned investors. In 1879 T. A. Scott, president of Texas and Pacific, informed stockholders that when the contract was completed the railroad would have $3 million in first mortgage bonds, and a surplus of $600,000 in income and land grant bonds. These reserve funds would allow the Texas & Pacific to continue to maintain a strong financial hold and would allow the syndicate to build a "well-constructed and fully equipped road" (Hoyt 1969: 256). This statement did not completely calm the investors' fears, and shortly after this announcement Jay Gould gained control and became president of the Texas and Pacific (Hoyt 1969: 256). The change in leadership added more life to the Texas and Pacific, and during late 1879 and early 1880 the railroad was ready to build west to El Paso (Hoyt 1969: 259). In 1880 with Jay Gould firmly at the helm, the T&P left Fort Worth and began rapid construction to the west (Leonard 1978: 88; Reed 1941: 365).

Jay Gould was the boost the Texas and Pacific needed to complete its line. He was an experienced railroad magnate and very powerful businessman. From 1860 until his death Gould controlled the Union Pacific and several other railroads by manipulating stocks and people (Hoyt 1969: 58). In the 1870s Gould acquired the Texas and Pacific Railroad, and as part of the deal the New

York World newspaper, from Thomas Scott (Hoyt 1969: 76). By 1877 Gould owned the majority of the Union Pacific and had complete control of the company (Hoyt 1969: 62). After gaining control of the Union Pacific he began buying control of lines competing with Union Pacific. He "sought to protect interest in Union Pacific Railroad, and to create his own transcontinental railroad" (Hoyt 1969: 68). Also, Gould began to buy out western railroad lines as he felt the west was rapidly expanding (Hoyt 1969: 68). By 1880 Gould was president of one railroad, a member of the board in another, held stock in two lines, controlled a minority in the Texas and Pacific, and controlled the majority of the Missouri Pacific. Gould decided the Missouri Pacific would be the parent company of all his Southwest holdings, and to accomplish this goal, he used this company to take control of several others (Hoyt 1969: 262). Eventually, the Missouri Pacific acquired all the stock of the Iron Mountain Railroad, which ran from St. Louis to Texarkana (Hoyt 1969: 266). However, because of opposition from Philadelphia stockholders, the Texas and Pacific never became a fully controlled subsidiary of any of the Gould lines (Hoyt 1969: 266). During 1881 Jay Gould was perceived as the most important "leader in railroad industry," as well as a leader in the stock-trading community (Hoyt 1969: 267). By the end of 1881 Gould's system controlled more than 5,000 miles of rail lines plus more than 475 miles of track in various stages of construction. All the roads operated through one company, yet, separate accounts were kept on each (Hoyt 1969: 266–267).

Gould took the threat of the Southern Pacific seriously; by 1880 the race was on between the T&P and the Southern Pacific to reach El Paso and complete the southern transcontinental track. On December 15, 1880, the Southern Pacific reached Deming, New Mexico, which was less than 100 miles from El Paso, by building on the T&P right-of-way. At the same time, the T&P was between Baird and Sweetwater, Texas (Leonard 1978: 88; Reed 1941: 365). For the rest of 1880 and into 1881 Gould and Collis P. Huntington of the Southern Pacific raced to build to El Paso first and Huntington succeeded (McAlister 1926: 58–59). The Southern Pacific had no legal right to build in Texas, but Gould believed they would not halt construction. Gould filed an injunction to restrain the Southern Pacific from building through El Paso over the land granted by Congress in 1871. However, Huntington ignored the injunction and pushed the Southern Pacific through El Paso anyway. The T&P's claim to this area would expire on May 2, 1882, and Huntington believed that if he laid the track he had a good case for keeping the route (McAlister 1926: 59).

On May 19, 1881, the T&P was in the Permian Basin area and pushing their line toward El Paso (Leonard 1978: 89). The Southern Pacific had passed El Paso and by May the line approached Sierra Blanca Pass, 80 miles east of El Paso. By November 14, 1881, the T&P was still 130 miles from El Paso, and Gould realized that his transcontinental railroad would not reach farther than El Paso (Leonard 1978: 88). Also, the Southern Pacific realized that they would soon meet with the T&P, which led the two railroads to reach an agreement. On November 26, 1881, Gould and Huntington signed a compromise agreement that settled the issue (McAlister 1926: 59). The T&P gave up claims against the Southern Pacific for

areas west of El Paso and canceled their injunction. In return the T&P would use the Southern Pacific's tracks west of El Paso and "the two roads were to be operated as one continuous line, and the gross earnings from all through business passing from one line to the other were to be divided between them in proportion to the distance hauled by each with 'equitable and reasonable allowances to each for terminal expenses'" (McAlister 1926: 59). On December 16, 1881, the two lines joined their rails at Sierra Blanca, Texas (Leonard 1978: 89).

El Paso residents were enthusiastic that the railroad had reached their city and they hoped it would bring money and settlers to the area (*El Paso Herald,* September 14, 1881: 1). They looked forward to a regular railroad presence and felt that linking El Paso with New Orleans would increase the shipment of goods into the area (*El Paso Herald,* November 26, 1881: 2). The residents of El Paso were correct, and the railroad quickly began to have an effect on the local economy. Local newspapers reported that work would soon begin on a passenger and freight depot with stockyards for the Southern Pacific and Texas and Pacific in Ysleta, Texas (*El Paso Herald,* September 14, 1881: 1). On January 1, 1882, the first Texas and Pacific passenger train left El Paso and on January 2, 1882, the first T&P passenger train arrived in El Paso (*El Paso Herald,* January 3,1893: 4). This of course was only the beginning, as freight and passenger trains began leaving and arriving in El Paso regularly.

The Texas and Pacific story in the El Paso region was nearly complete. Since the Texas and Pacific did not build any track past El Paso, Congress filed forfeiture proceedings in 1885. The grant returned to the public domain in Arizona, New Mexico, and California (Traxler 1958: 369 ). On August 4, 1887, the T&P turned over their patented land in Texas to the Texas and Pacific Trust Company, which was owned by Charles J. Canda, Simeon J. Drake, and William Strauss (El Paso County Deed Book 245: 507–515). The T&P did not influence the region as much as the Southern Pacific.

## Southern Pacific Railroad

The Southern Pacific (SP) was the first railroad to reach El Paso, and it had a significant influence on the region and the future railroads of the area. On June 28, 1861, Leland Stanford, C. P. Huntington, Mark Hopkins, and Charles Crocker incorporated the Central Pacific Railroad Company to build east from Sacramento, California, to the California state line (Wilson and Taylor 1952: 235). The Central Pacific later linked up with the Union Pacific to form the First Continental Railroad. The incorporators of the Central Pacific were also interested in a second transcontinental railroad and, for this reason, in 1865 the Southern Pacific incorporated in California as a separate company from the Central Pacific (Wilson and Taylor 1952: 235). The ties between the Central Pacific and the Southern Pacific were kept quiet at first. However, they became apparent by September 25, 1868, when C. P. Huntington, vice-president of the Central Pacific, transmitted the annual report of the Southern Pacific to Congress (Wilson and Taylor 1952: 236). The incorporators decided to solidify their position and in June and August of 1870 the Southern Pacific officially began to consolidate with the other

companies under the Central Pacific's control. On October 12, 1870, Stanford, Crocker, Huntington, and Hopkins became the official owners and controllers of the Central Pacific and the Southern Pacific Railroads (Wilson and Taylor 1952: 237). This insured a continuation of the rivalry between Huntington and Gould, which began with the competition between the Central Pacific and the Union Pacific and the building of the first transcontinental line.

On March 3, 1871, Congress passed the Texas and Pacific Act, which authorized the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to build from Los Angeles to connect with the Texas and Pacific near the Colorado River. The Southern Pacific believed the act gave them the right to build to Yuma, Arizona (Wilson and Taylor 1952: 238). The company was to stop at the Colorado River, but they had no intention of doing so, as their goal was to complete the second transcontinental railroad. The Southern Pacific made no attempt to keep their plans secret and in 1871 local newspapers reported that:

> The Rocky Mountain Herald . . . tells a pleasant truth: The prospects for a Southern Pacific railroad are now established to a live certainty. It will connect Arkansas and Texas with New Mexico, Arizona, and southern California at San Diego. The trunk line will (must) cross the Rio Grande, near Mesilla, in the Mesilla Valley, some 300 miles south of Santa Fe. There is where will be the next "great city" of the interior, and there is where will be the last and best chance for speculation and Spanish wives (*Borderer,* April 13, 1871: 1).

The Southern Pacific reached the Colorado River in 1877 and, despite a few legal problems encountered in crossing the California state line, reached Yuma, Arizona (Briggs 1974: 12). The Southern Pacific decided to continue building to Texas as the Texas and Pacific had not yet reached their Arizona right-of-way. This was not legal, but they hoped they could take the Texas land grant from the T&P (Leonard 1978: 23). Eastward rail building continued, reaching Tucson by 1880, and on December 15, 1880, the line joined the road of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, at Deming, New Mexico (Bancroft 1889: 604). The Southern Pacific quickly started to use their new track and the first Southern Pacific train reached Tucson on March 20, 1880 (Wilson and Taylor 1952: 239).

The Southern Pacific track reached El Paso, Texas, on May 19, 1881. The company had no legal right to lay track in Texas, but Huntington did not intend to stop. The Southern Pacific continued to construct track, but under the name of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway Company (GH&SA) (Briggs 1974: 12). Huntington had acquired this line early in the year, and he put the acquisition to good use. The Southern Pacific wanted to lay claim to as much of the right-of-way through Texas as possible, and as there was only one way through the Rio Grande valley, through the pass near Sierra Blanca, the "consensus was that the first company laying track through the pass would have the undisputed right of way" (Briggs 1974: 13). The race intensified between the GH&SA and the T&P, and on November 25, 1881, they met at Sierra Blanca (Briggs 1974: 12). The race was over, and neither side could build beyond this point. On November 26, 1881, Huntington, representing Southern Pacific, and Jay Gould of the Texas and Pacific signed an

agreement providing for the joint use of the track to El Paso. Gould dismissed the suit held against Southern Pacific by the Texas and Pacific and other lines alleging usurpation of rights-of-way west of El Paso (Briggs 1974: 13). However, this did not stop the Southern Pacific from attempting to acquire the Texas and Pacific land. Between 1881 and 1885 the Southern Pacific of California continued to try to claim the Texas and Pacific land grant from El Paso west to the Colorado River because the T&P never constructed track through the area (Traxler 1958: 369).

Once the work was finished and a second transcontinental railroad was established, large groups of workers settled in the El Paso region. The railroad employed various ethnic groups including many Chinese, who were completely segregated from the other groups. Work groups consisted of all Chinese or all non-Chinese, but not a mixture (Staski 1985: 11). The *San Antonio Daily Express* (December 12, 1881) reported that by January 1882, 3,500 Chinese would be working on the Southern Pacific line. Some 2,000 to 3,000 Chinese laborers worked on the Southern Pacific when it reached the El Paso area (Rhoads 1977: 8). After the completion of the line groups of these workers were transferred to other lines, but many had to find employment elsewhere. With no means of transportation and no work, they settled in the El Paso area in the hopes of finding employment (Staski 1985: 25). These workers found employment in a variety of occupations and a few continued to do various local jobs for the railroad. While many of these workers were in the area when the El Paso and Northeastern was constructed, it is not known if any of these Chinese workers found employment with the line.

On April 1, 1885, the Southern Pacific consolidated their holdings and directly took over all the companies of common ownership. These included the Central Pacific and the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California, Arizona, and New Mexico (Wilson and Taylor 1952: 240). The southern transcontinental route was complete and the railroad had arrived in El Paso. While the Southern Pacific and Texas and Pacific entrance into El Paso had a profound impact on the area, another railroad had direct impact on the Tularosa Basin and the area that is now Fort Bliss. The construction of a railroad across the basin was a long and difficult, and there were several attempts to construct a line. The earliest attempt at railroad construction in the basin was the White Oaks Railroad.

## White Oaks Railroad

In 1879 three prospectors discovered gold at the Homestake Claim near Carrizozo, and the area became known as White Oaks (Myrick 1970: 66). Also, coal and copper were discovered in the White Oaks area, which became the center of a small mining community (*El Paso Herald,* June 21, 1882: 1). The mines became the main incentive for construction of a railroad from El Paso to White Oaks. Promoters in El Paso became very interested in the coal deposits as a cheap source of fuel (Myrick 1970: 66). In 1881 the Santa Fe System considered a line to White Oaks from San Antonio, New Mexico. However , they decided it was impractical for the amount of freight it would generate (Rabe 1971: 8–10).

In 1882 Judge B. H. Davis, General I. F. Harrison, Colonel George Noble, Judge J. F. Crosby, C. R. Morehead, Joseph Magoffin, S. H. Newman, and Charles Davis incorporated the El Paso and White Oaks Railroad to build a line to the White Oaks mines (Rabe 1971: 10). These men were all major players in the business and political arena of El Paso. The El Paso and White Oaks Railroad proposed a line from El Paso along the eastern slope of the Organ Mountains to San Augustine, White Sands, Tularosa, Carrizozo, and White Oaks. The line would connect with all the mining districts along the route (Rabe 1971: 10). Colonel Noble examined the resources near the proposed line and after visiting the White Oaks area, reported "there is hardly any dubicity [sic] as to the building of a narrow gauge railroad to . . . the White Oaks mines in the near future." (*El Paso Herald,* June 7, 1882: 4). Nobel and New Mexico Governor John C. Brown presented the railroad idea to the Texas and Pacific directors. In late 1882 the Texas and Pacific sent a geologist to inspect the area, and he returned with a favorable report. The T&P decided to build the line, but first they needed to deal with their problems with the Southern Pacific (*El Paso Times,* April 7, 1888: 2).

Since the T&P did not immediately endorse the new line, the local investors tried to get the Southern Pacific interested. The Southern Pacific decided to investigate the idea, and in February 1883 they sent Major J. J. Gordan and G. T. Newman to inspect White Oaks and the intended route. Gordan saw the potential of the area and his report reflected this belief. After he filed his report he went back to New Mexico to purchase the Williams mine and coal property for Collis P. Huntington (Rabe 1971: 10–11). The T&P did not want the Southern Pacific to gain advantage, so in March 1883 the company sent Henry McLaughlin to inspect the route. However, the money market began to have problems and both the T&P and the Southern Pacific abandoned the White Oaks idea (Rabe 1971: 11). The idea for the railroad to White Oaks was put on hold until 1885 when interest increased again.

In 1885 Major Tibbetts, Mr. Detwiler, and Mr. Windom obtained a new charter and, after three years of constant effort, arranged to build the White Oaks line (*El Paso Times,* April 7, 1888: 2). Also, in 1885 Joseph Magoffin and several others formed the El Paso, St. Louis, and Chicago Railway and Telegraph Company for the same reason. However, this effort to build a line to the north failed, leaving only 5 miles of graded roadbed (Myrick 1970: 67). Nothing happened until 1887 when the El Paso and Northeastern Railroad was chartered (Rabe 1971: 8). This charter interested investors from St. Louis and Kansas City, who took control of the line less than a year later.

## Kansas City, EL Paso, and Mexican Railroad

On March 5, 1888, B. F. Hammett and Associates took title to the short-lived original El Paso and Northeastern Railroad Company and formed the Kansas City, El Paso, and Mexican Railroad Company. Hammett was the president and H. L. Newman was the vice-president of the reorganized company; directors were Hammett, F. Desloge, H. N. Boffinger, and Mayor D. R. Francis of St. Louis, and Joseph Magoffin, B. H. Davis, C. R. Morehead, and Z. B. Clardy of El Paso (Rabe 1971:12-13). The prominent busi-

nessmen and politicians of El Paso still wanted to see a railroad to the White Oaks coal fields. H. L. Newman and his brother E. S. Newman were both involved in ranching and banking interests from Montana to Texas. The Newmans later operated a large ranch along the Texas-New Mexico state line in the area of Newman, New Mexico. The railroad was the start of their ranching and banking interests in the El Paso region.

The Kansas City, El Paso and Mexican Railroad started promoting the new line. On March 3, 1888, the following letter by Morris R. Locke, the contractor for the Kansas City, El Paso and Mexican Railroad, appeared in the *El Paso Times:*

> "We have examined your maps and profiles and believe your line of road from here to Kansas City one of the best in the United States, through a rich mineral, agricultural, timber and cattle grazing country. The coal and iron alone will justify the construction of the road to White Oaks. These two items of industry will be of incalculable value to every interest in El Paso and will develop new industries and add to the population and commerce of your rapidly growing city.
>
> "We will contract for the building of said road provided the citizens of El Paso will subscribe in donations to said road the sum of $100,000 and guarantee to said road the face the right of way from the bank of the Rio Grande through this city to White Oaks, New Mexico. We know that some right of way has been obtained, but there are other rights of way that are doubtful and have not been fully acquired, although promised.
>
> "You think our demand unreasonable and that you cannot raise $100,000 in subsidy and the free right of way. We tell you our demand is not unreasonable, for we get subsidy and right of way free wherever we build railroads. We have a contract now in New Mexico where the subsidy to the railroad is $8,000 per mile.
>
> "Other localities are reaching out for this line vis: Las Cruces, and unless you and your people take active measures your city will be cut off with a branch line or 'spur.'
>
> "One-half of said subscriptions payable when ten miles of said road are built from El Paso, so that cars may be operated thereon, and the balance when the said road is built to or near White Oaks, New Mexico, which shall be within twelve months after payment of the first half of the subscription.
>
> "The building of the road will add twenty-five per cent to the present value of your real estate, and it will result in the expenditure and disbursement in your city of not less than from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000. I leave it with you, gentlemen, as the best we can do.
>
> Very Truly,
> Morris R. Locke and Company"
> (March 3, 1888)

Locke and company further agreed to build the first 10 miles within six months of the subscription date. The promise of inexpensive coal was the major incentive, and the threat that this coal would go to the first town that constructed the railroad was added incentive. The railroad's promoters promised a rate of 80 cents per ton to haul

the coal from White Oaks to El Paso, a significant difference from the $4.50 a ton the T&P charged (Rabe 1971: 14). H. L. Newman stated, "Cheap coal is the thing to develop El Paso, and cheap coal it will get if the citizens will put their shoulders to the wheel with us and help build the road" (*El Paso Times,* March 4, 1888). These statements were effective, and on April 26, 1888, El Paso pledged the total $100,000 subscription needed to build the road to White Oaks. Locke announced that construction would begin and within six months 10 miles would be finished. (Rabe 1971: 15).

Two days later H. L. Newman reported that arrangements for building the railway to White Oaks were progressing and he promised a speedy beginning of the work (*El Paso Times,* April 28, 1888). The locating engineers were expected to arrive soon to start over the route, and he claimed that the preliminaries for the work of construction were in progress (*El Paso Times,* April 28, 1888). The first half of the $100,000 subsidy was due December 1, 1888, provided the first 10 miles of road was completed and in operation (*El Paso Times* April 28, 1888). However, the railroad was still having difficulty with landowners over the rights-of-way. On July 18, 1888, the railroad secured right-of-way from all the landowners except R. F. Campbell and the Cotton Addition (Rabe 1971: 15). This did not stop the railroad directors from agreeing on August 20 to let Locke build the road until its completion. The first 10 miles were to be finished on October 6, 1888, and the entire line to White Oaks was to be finished by January 1, 1890 (Rabe 1971: 16). On September 1 construction of the Kansas City, El Paso, and Mexican Railroad officially began (Rabe 1971: 16). However, the actual construction of the tracks did not begin until later.

It was not until November 16, 1888, that the Kansas City, El Paso and Mexican Railroad laid the first rail, after a delay with the right-of-way through the Cotton Addition (Rabe 1971: 17). The Cotton Addition at the edge of El Paso was the scene of an intense right-of-way battle, with Cotton filing various injunctions against the railroad to stop their building across his land. The railroad proceeded to prepare the roadbed and an engine and 15 flat cars leased from the Texas and Pacific arrived on November 16 (*El Paso Times,* November 16, 1888: 5). Finally, on November 30, 1888, the railroad completed its first 10 miles of track (Rabe 1971: 17). By this time H. L. Newman was president of the company, and he planned a large promotion of the new line with two trips being made in the borrowed T&P cars to the end of the line. While the trips inspired interest in the railroad, the Kansas City, El Paso and Mexican was still having problems. The company was sued for its unpaid bills, which amounted to $22,000 for the 10 miles of laid track and 21 miles of grading (Myrick 1970: 70).

This was the beginning of the end for the railroad. After the lawsuit there was a three-year drought throughout 1889 to 1891, and because the investors interests were affected the railroad received no further funding (Myrick 1970: 70). On April 11, 1890, the company went into receivership, and Jay Gould and the Texas and Pacific bought the Kansas City, El Paso, and Mexican in 1892 for $50,000. Gould planned to resume construction on the White Oaks railroad, but after he inspected the line he decided against it (Rabe 1971: 69). Nothing was done with

the company until 1897. It was then that Charles Bishop Eddy became a player in the plans for a railroad across the basin. Eddy was a promoter, a railroad entrepreneur, and the general manager of the Texas and Pacific. In 1897 George Jay Gould, as the president of the Texas and Pacific, sold the assets of the Kansas City, El Paso, and Mexican to Eddy for $60,000 (Morgan 1985: 7). Eddy decided to change the name of the line back to the El Paso and Northeastern, and on November 1, 1897, he incorporated the new railroad (Rabe 1971: 70–71). With the 10 miles of track and an extra 11 miles of graded roadbed the new railroad was ready to start.

## El Paso and Northeastern Railroad

The El Paso and Northeastern was incorporated by Clarence D. Simpson of Scranton; Charles B. Eddy of Eddy, New Mexico; and G. C. W. Lowery, Rudolph T McCabe, Benjamin S. Harmon, and John Davis of New York (Rabe 1971: 71). Capital stock was $300,000 and its place of business was El Paso (Southern Pacific Records Collection [SP], MS 077, LCR 1: 1). The officers were Charles B. Eddy, president; C. D. Simpson, vice-president; John A. Eddy, secretary; and W. A. Hawkins, counsel (Rabe 1971: 71). The primary operators behind the new railroad were Eddy, his brother John, and Hawkins. These three men would accomplish what many others tried, but failed to do.

Charles B. Eddy (Figure III-1) was born in Milford, New York in 1857 (Keleher 1945: 278). Eddy owned two ranches in Colorado, one in Nevada, and another, with his brother John in what is now Eddy County, New Mexico. In the early 1890s Eddy, Hawkins, Edward L. Doheny and possibly Albert Bacon Fall, created the Pecos Valley and Northeastern railroad, which they later sold to the Santa Fe System (Keleher 1945: 279). The line was 163 miles from Pecos, Texas, through Carlsbad, New Mexico, to Roswell, New Mexico. The group built the railroad with funds partly furnished by J. J. Hagerman, father of the territorial governor Herbert J. Hagerman (Keleher 1945: 279). John A. and Charles B. Eddy came to El Paso in November of 1895 with the intention of completing the White Oaks line. Charles Eddy was the promoter and John was the manager, and both men believed that a railroad across the Tularosa Basin was a profitable enterprise.

William Ashton Hawkins (Figure III-2) was the son of Ashton William Hawkins. W. A. was born in Huntington in Western Tennessee, on April 6, 1861 (Morgan 1985:



*Figure III-1. Charles B. Eddy.*



***Figure III-2. William Ashton Hawkins.***

2). Hawkins attended Vanderbilt Law School, and later moved to El Paso and worked as an *El Paso Times* reporter in Silver City (Tularosa Basin Historical Society 1985: 244; Morgan 1985: 3). The New Mexico Bar admitted W. A. Hawkins in 1885, and he practiced law in Silver City with John Franklin (Morgan 1985: 3; Tularosa Basin Historical Society 1985: 244). Hawkins and Franklin continued to be partners in all their legal dealings, including the work for the various railroads. In 1889 Hawkins moved from Silver City to Seven Rivers where he met Charles Eddy (Morgan 1985: 4) and became Eddy's lawyer and business partner (Keleher 1948: 304).

Eddy believed the White Oaks Railroad could pay for itself by hauling coal from White Oaks to El Paso where it could be sold to other railroads and the smelting and mining operations (Rabe 1971: 70). Charles Eddy went to the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad with his idea, and proposed that a line from Liberal, Kansas, to Clayton, New Mexico, could connect with the White Oaks road. This connection would create a route 250 miles shorter than any existing road from Chicago to El Paso (Rabe 1971: 70). In 1897 Eddy interested a group of Pennsylvania coal men in visiting the White Oaks area of New Mexico. After their visit, they backed Eddy's railroad venture, which gave the railroad the capital it needed to start (Myrick 1970: 71).

El Paso was still interested in a railroad across the Tularosa Basin and in the coal fields around White Oaks. The *El Paso Times* reported that:

> Within the next thirty days a contract will be let for the construction of the first 25 miles of the White Oaks Road. Mr. Eddy will be in El Paso in a few days to ask for the bids. The first 25 miles will take the road from El Paso to Flecks, and it will be pushed through rapidly to the Salado coal fields and probably to Roswell. There is no doubt now about the building of the White Oaks Road. Mr. Eddy has organized his company with plenty of capital to carry the enterprise through. And it is suspected that the Rock Island is in the deal as that road has had its eyes on El Paso for several years and at one time made a survey through the White Oaks Country.

The *El Paso Times* was correct; Eddy did make a deal with the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific. He agreed to meet them in Carrizozo, which would give them access to El Paso, in exchange for their backing (SP, MS 077, LCP 3, FF-15). However, Eddy had to deal with some problems before he could start building. William Burges and his associates proposed to fran-

chise their own railroad, the El Paso and White Oaks Railway, along Eddy's route. W. A. Hawkins challenged their franchise and they lost because they were unable or unwilling to put up a $10,000 performance bond (Myrick 1970: 71). Eddy was prepared to post the bond and on September 20, 1897, posted $10,000 with the El Paso City Council for the railroad franchise. The money would be forfeited if construction did not begin within 90 days (Keleher 1945: 282; Rabe 1971: 70). The railroad acquired a right-of-way through Fort Bliss, but had problems with the track and right-of-way purchased from Gould. Concerns about the sale of short track from one railroad to another included who would be liable in damage cases. Hawkins suggested buying all of Gould's stock and operating under his charter, which solved the problem (SP, MS 077 LCR 1: 1).

In November of 1897 the El Paso and Northeastern Railroad company gave George S. Good and Company of Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, the contract for the first 85 miles of track, and construction began on November 30 (Myrick 1970: 71; Rabe 1971: 71). Eddy planned the road to be 170 miles long with 26 miles in Texas and the rest in New Mexico. Only 4 miles of the grade purchased from Gould would be used for the route, which began in El Paso and went through Fort Bliss and the Tularosa basin to the Sacramento Mountains. From the Sacramento Mountains the road would head to the coal fields of Salado and White Oaks (Rabe 1971: 71). One of Eddy's concerns was his railroad's ability to acquire timber for burning and for crossties. According to the Right-of-Way Act and privileges afforded the railroad on public domain lands, they had the right to collect timber adjacent to the rail lines. Eddy's concern was which public lands were considered adjacent to the rail lines. Hawkins suggested that a distance of 10 to 20 miles along each side of the tracks was appropriate, and that became the standard for the line (SP, MS 077 LCR 1: 1).

For a railroad to operate successfully it needed sources of water, coal, and timber. Eddy did not want to have to purchase these materials from other sources, so he began to create companies to deal with them. In 1897 he formed the New Mexico Railway and Coal Company to acquire timber and coal for the railroad. Sometime after 1897 the company borrowed $1,500,000 for additional equipment, betterment, and construction for the EP&NE (SP, MS 077, LCP 3, FF-16).

Eddy began to prepare the route, and in December of 1897 he purchased the land for the Alamogordo, New Mexico, townsite from Oliver M. Lee for $5,000 (Doña Ana County Records Deed 19: 210–212). Lee was an important landowner and rancher in the Sacramento and he was a solid supporter of Eddy. The increased revenue and ease of access the railroad would provide meant that Lee had only a short drive for the cattle to be shipped to market. Eddy planned that the community being built on the land he purchased from Lee would be linked to the railroad. Eddy wanted to control as many aspects of the line as possible.

On February 1, 1898, the tracks crossed the Texas state line into New Mexico, which meant that 20 miles of track was completed (Rabe 1971: 71). Construction of the line moved quickly, and the *Doña Ana County Republican* (March 17, 1898: 1) reported that "on or after April 15th the El Paso and



***Figure III-3. Remains of Town of Turquoise. The town was a major station along the railroad and the primary shipping point for the local ranchers.***

Northeastern railway will receive freight for shipment between El Paso, Texas, and Lee's Well, New Mexico, and a station will be established at the latter place." Lee's Well was 35 miles south of La Luz and a water source for Lee's ranching operations. Other stations were built as well, including Turquoise (FBH141), which by March of 1899 had a section house and telegraph station (*Sacramento Chief,* March 29, 1899). Turquoise (Figure III-3) later became a major station along the line and the primary shipping point for the local ranchers, including Lee.

On June 15, 1898, the train reached the property that Eddy purchased from Lee, which became Alamogordo (Myrick 1970: 72). The railroad had complete control over Alamogordo, and Eddy and Hawkins decided that they wanted to confine the building of liquor establishments in the new town. Eddy wanted a limited number of drinking establishments and he also wanted control of their location. Hawkins suggested confining the liquor businesses to the center of town, which put them under the watchful eye of the main railroad office that would be nearby. Their decision that only a small area in the center of town could have businesses selling liquor was incorporated into the town ordinances. An example of the power the railroad had over the businesses of Alamogordo can be seen in a workers' strike. When the railroad workers went on strike due to the price of beer being raised from 5 cents to 10 cents a glass, the railroad ordered the Alamogordo bars to lower their prices (Carr 1972). The bars obeyed the order and the employees went back to work.

From Alamogordo the EP&NE continued to Carrizozo and then to Capitan (Myrick 1970: 72). The promotion of the

railroad and its construction across the Tularosa Basin had a profound impact on the area. A few days after the railroad reached the Alamogordo and La Luz area, homesteaders filed on 4,000 acres of public domain (Rabe 1971: 71). Charles Eddy had large plans for the area, and this was not the only railroad he was interested in building. Eddy planned to link El Paso, Alamogordo, the Sacramento Mountains, and every good timber and coal region in the area with points farther north.

Eddy created the Dawson Railway Company in 1898 to build and operate a line from Tucumcari, New Mexico, to Dawson, New Mexico, which would be linked to the El Paso and Northeastern line. The Dawson Railway Company ran these lines until 1905 when the Eddys sold them to El Paso and Southwestern Railroad system. (SP, MS077 SP, LCP 3, FF-15). In early 1898 Eddy, Hawkins, H. A. Conner, A. S. Grieg, and J. L. Campbell incorporated the Alamogordo and Sacramento Mountain Railway Company to extend the line to Cloudcroft. The president was John Eddy and the secretary was Hawkins (SP, MS 077 LCP 3, FF-6). The *Santa Fe Daily New Mexican* (July 21, 1898: 2) reported that contractors George S. Good and Company were employing 600 men to work on the canyon above La Luz, grading and laying track on the Alamogordo and Sacramento Railway. The purpose of the line to Cloudcroft was "to reach a source of revenue from the haul of the timbers on top of the Sacramento Mountains and to serve the Cloudcroft resort" (SP, LCP 3, FF-6). Eddy wanted control of the area around Cloudcroft to develop the resort. The area was very popular with El Pasoans and Eddy built the Lodge in Cloudcroft to cater to this clientele. John Eddy later became known as the "father of Cloudcroft" for his work on developing the town. Charles Eddy did not want to see the area as part of the Mescalero Apache reservation or as a national park due to development limitations (Stevens Collection 1907 Box 1). The line stayed in operation until 1947 when it was abandoned due to declining revenue. Shortly after the line shut down, the Southern Pacific removed rails, ties, and bridges, and the permanently abandoned right-of-way reverted to U.S. public land (SP, LCP 3, FF-6).

In 1899 a hearing was held to investigate land fraud claims involving the EP&NE. The extent of Charles Eddy's plans became apparent when Robert H. Pierce, a grocer in Alamogordo, swore that Eddy told him in 1897–98 his plans to build the railroad from El Paso along the plains west of the Sacramento Mountains. Further, he planned a branch railroad to the summit of the mountains for the purpose of developing the area and intended to start a lumber industry. According to Pierce, Eddy said that by buying out the settlers in the Sacramento Mountains and inducing more progressive people to settle there so the area would be developed properly (SP, Acc 649, Case 297, Box L-2, F-3). Eddy asked Pierce to assist in this development by buying all approved farms and land in that area, which Pierce agreed to do. Pierce bought approximately 25 to 30 places consisting of farming land and timber at costs of $2.50 to $5.00 per acre (SP, Acc 649, Case 297, Box L-2, F-3). Also, Pierce said that Eddy and his associates organized the Alamogordo Lumber Company and bought other timber lands adjacent to Sacramento lands from the United States and New Mexico. The progressive people that later filed on the land were from

Pennsylvania and were Eddy's associates and investors (SP, Acc 649, Case 297, Box L-2, F-3). The court concluded that no fraud was evident in the actions of the EP&NE and no charges were filed.

Eddy's plans were progressing smoothly and, although the construction work stopped for several months once it reached Alamogordo, by July of 1899 the EP&NE reached Three Rivers, New Mexico. On August 3, 1899, the line reached the White Oaks junction on the Carrizozo flat. From this point, the line turned from White Oaks and ran to the Salado coal mines near Capitan. Eddy made this decision based on reports that the Salado fields had more quality coal than the White Oaks fields. On September 29, 1899, the 21-mile extension to Capitan opened (Myrick 1970: 76; Seligman 1958: 53).

A key factor in Eddy's success was Hawkins continuing to operate as his lawyer. On September 12, 1899, W. A. Hawkins was appointed attorney of EP&NE and the New Mexico Railway and Coal Company (SP, LCP3, FF-16). Hawkins handled many problems the new railroad faced, including one it continued to have and could not seem to solve. Good water to run the engines was hard to find. In 1898 Hawkins believed that it might cost the company $30,000 to $40,000 to bring the water down from the mountains (SP, LCP3, FF-16). Hawkins proceeded to seek better spring water, and in 1899 he acquired some water rights of the Rio Ruidoso and Bonito Creek. A pipeline carried the water to Carrizozo, but more water was needed (Morgan 1985: 9). Wells were drilled at several stations along the tracks, but the water damaged the boilers of the engines. This problem continued to plague Eddy and cost the company money.

Eddy continued to expand his holdings and in December of 1900 formed the El Paso and Rock Island Railway Company. He hoped to connect Santa Rosa, New Mexico, with the Rock Island line (Myrick 1970: 76). In 1901 Eddy incorporated the Dawson Railway and Coal Company, which had $3 million in capital stock (SP, LCP 3, FF11). On September 29, 1900, the first carload of coal left Capitan (Seligman 1958: 53). By June 30, 1901, 83,814 tons of coal were shipped from Salado to El Paso, with a total of 163,440 tons being shipped in 1901 (Seligman 1958: 53). However, 1901 was a peak year and by 1907 only 1,898 tons of coal were mined from the Salado fields (Seligman 1958: 56). Eddy decided by 1905 that it was time to get rid of the railroad and the various problems that went with it, including water. Phelps Dodge, through its El Paso and Southwestern railroad, bought the El Paso and Northeastern in October 1905 for a reputed $28,000,000 (Cleland 1952: 149). Hawkins stayed on as attorney for the new owners, while the Eddy brothers went on to other investments and business deals. On April 13, 1931, Charles B Eddy died at St. Vincent's Hospital in New York City, and was buried in New York (Keleher 1945: 298).

## El Paso and Southwestern Railroad

Phelps Dodge founded the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad (EP&SW) in 1900 to take over the properties of the Arizona and Southeastern Railroad and to continue railroad construction and Phelps Dodge operations (Cleland 1952: 145; Hofsommer 1986: 99). The El Paso and Southwestern continued to build northeastward from Douglas, Arizona, to Deming, New Mexico, and the line reached El Paso by late 1902 (Hofsommer 1986: 99). The El Paso and Southwestern continued to expand, and the company built short spurs during 1902 and 1903 (Hofsommer 1986: 99). On July 1, 1905, the El Paso and Southwestern took over Charles Eddy's various properties, and several lines were transferred to the El Paso and Southwestern (Hofsommer 1986: 99). These included the El Paso and Northeastern Railroad; the El Paso and Northeastern Railway Company, which owned equipment and rolling stock used by the EP&NE; the El Paso and Rock Island Railway, and the Dawson Railway (Hofsommer 1986: 99–100). The total amount of track these lines controlled was 454 miles.

These lines gave Phelps Dodge an eastern outlet as well as long haul potential. However, water was a problem on the eastern portion of the El Paso & Southwestern. "Water was scarce and what was available was bad for steaming" (Hofsommer 1986: 100). In 1905 it was "common for trains to be laid out in numbers along the entire route and extra engines died for lack of steam before they reached the crippled trains" (Hofsommer 1986: 100). The water in the area contained "more than 100 grains of encrusted solids per gallon and could not be made suitable by treatment" (Hofsommer 1986: 100). This was one of the main reasons Eddy decided to sell. Finally, the company solved the problem in 1907 when they purchased water rights and a pipeline from Southwest Smelting and Refining Company. The system, originally built by Oliver Lee in 1894, transported water from the Sacramento River to the basin floor. In 1905, Lee sold the rights to the smelting and refining company, who built the pipeline to bring water to Orogrande for mining operations and as a water supply for the town. Water from Bonito Creek and the Ruidoso and Hondo Rivers also supplied the trains via the 150-mile-long pipeline (*New Mexico Historical Review* 1939: 307).

In 1902 when E. H. Harriman controlled the Southern Pacific the company became interested in the El Paso and Southwestern. Their continued building and plans for an independent outlet to the Pacific Coast concerned Harriman. He "viewed the transportation enterprise of Phelps Dodge as wasteful duplication, but Phelps Dodge perceived Harriman's covetousness as the bullying tactics of a monopolist" (Hofsommer 1986: 99). The two lines became serious competitors, and this continued after Harriman died in 1909 and Julius Kruttschnitt took control of the Southern Pacific (Hofsommer 1986: 100). The competition ended when the Southern Pacific bought the El Paso and Southwestern for $65 million on October 31, 1924 (Cleland 1952: 212). Hawkins retired after the Southern Pacific took over the railroad, but stayed on for several years as a special retainer to conclude the acquisition of water rights (*New Mexico Historical Review* 1939: 308). Although his firm's main office was in El Paso, Texas, for 25 years, Hawkins lived in Otero County. He continued his interest in the

railroad and water issues of the area and was later involved with the creation of Bonito Dam in Otero County. On June 22, 1939, Hawkins died at the Veteran's Hospital in Albuquerque and was buried in Santa Fe (Morgan, 1985: 13).

As of May 29, 1926, the EP&SW was no longer engaged in business (SP, LCP-3, FF-4). When the Southern Pacific took control, the El Paso and Southwestern system owned the El Paso and Northeastern Railroad, the El Paso and Northeastern Railway Company, the El Paso and Rock Island Railroad Company, the Dawson Railway Company, and other railroads and related businesses (SP, LCP FF-21). Southern Pacific owned 99% of the stock in the EP&SW — 171,677 shares — and operated the line, but due to legal reasons the SP could not have ownership of line before 1955 (SP, LCP-2-FF1). In 1955 the Southern Pacific became official owners of the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad Company. All the various lines were merged and became the Southern Pacific.

## The Railroad's Impact

Railroads brought change to the various communities along the line, and the El Paso region was no exception. The railroad entering the Tularosa Basin provided opportunities and stimulated development. New markets for local businesses opened, and a variety of new goods entered the area. Large numbers of settlers came into the basin after the completion of the railroad, and new towns and communities were established, including the stations and communities the railroad created along the tracks. Alamogordo was created and grew quickly as a result of the El Paso and Northeastern, and was considered one of the best and most substantial towns in New Mexico (*El Paso Times,* October 26, 1899: 4). In November 1898 Doña Ana County, which included the southern Tularosa Basin that would become part of Otero County in 1899, had twice as many registered voters as it had in the previous year (*El Paso Times*, November 11, 1898: 2). The local communities grew and prospered from the railroads presence, but there were problems as well.

The railroad brought many positive changes to the Tularosa Basin, but people became angry with the El Paso and Northeastern Railroad and the successive companies. The railroad's operations and pursuit of profits alienated many people. The railroad damaged shipments of livestock and merchandise through negligence and destroyed livestock and property along the tracks. Many local residents and employees were injured or killed in its operation and construction, although some of the damages and injuries were due to the owner's negligence, not the railroad's. Also, several local residents decided the railroad was an easy mark and filed suits making false claims. The number of damage suits against the railroad seemed to increase after the El Paso and Southwestern purchased the line. This could be due to the negligence of a larger corporation or due to the excitement of a new railroad fading.

In 1906 J. A. Wilburn sued for cattle damaged during shipment (SP, Box L-18, Case 1036, F-43). On October 13, 1913, Cora Fuller sued the railroad for $30,000 for the death of her young son. (SP, Box L-9). In 1918 Maria Sanchez Vda. de Contreras sued the line for damages for her husband's

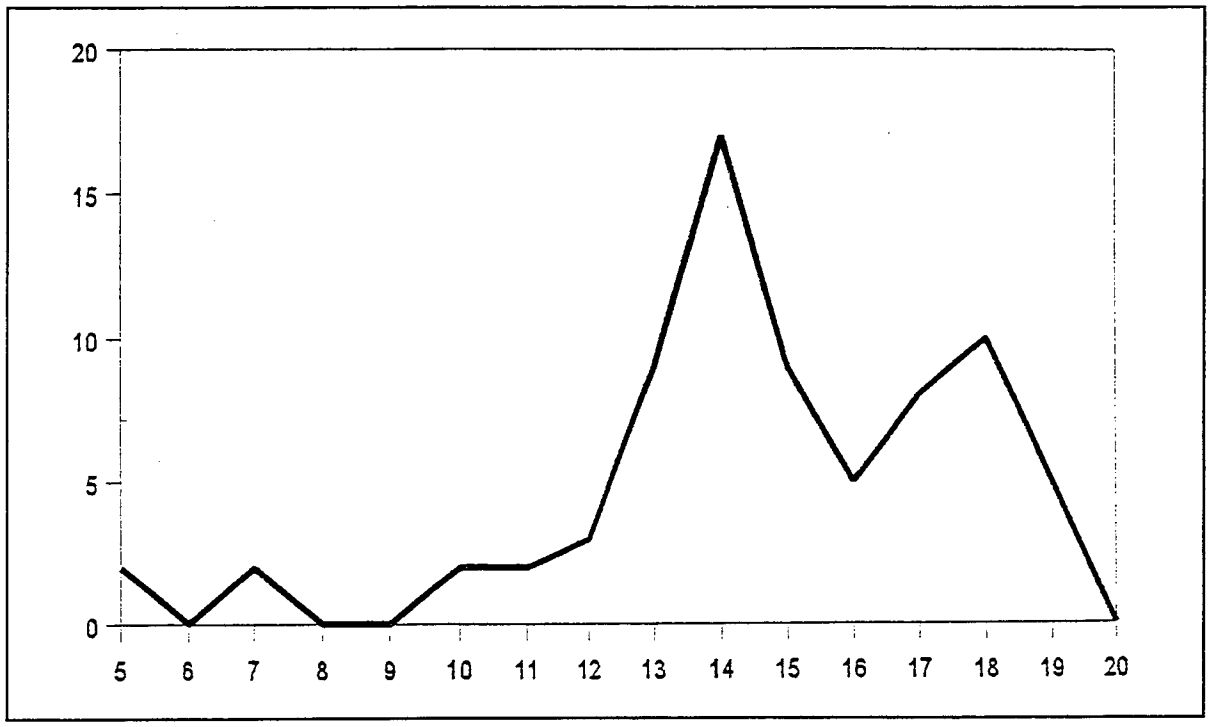



*Figure III-4. El Paso and Southwestern Railroad Damaged Shipment Claims, 1905–1920.*

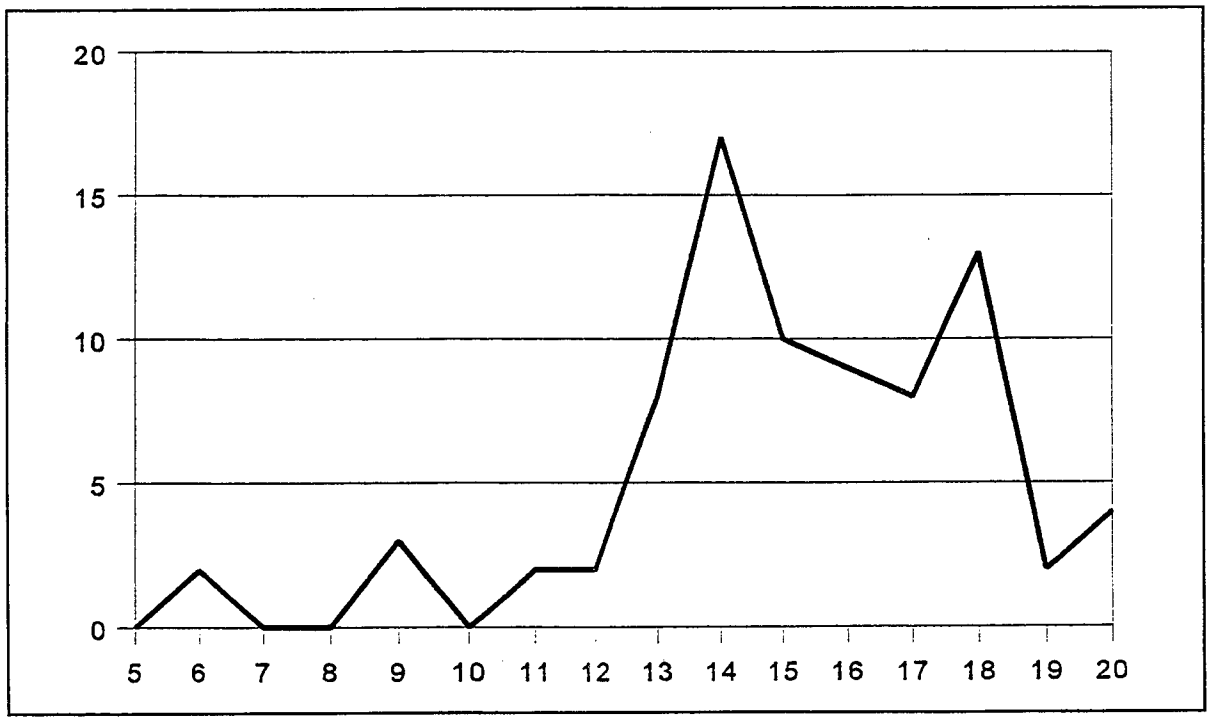



*Figure III-5. El Paso and Southwestern Railroad Employee Injury Claims, 1905–1920.*

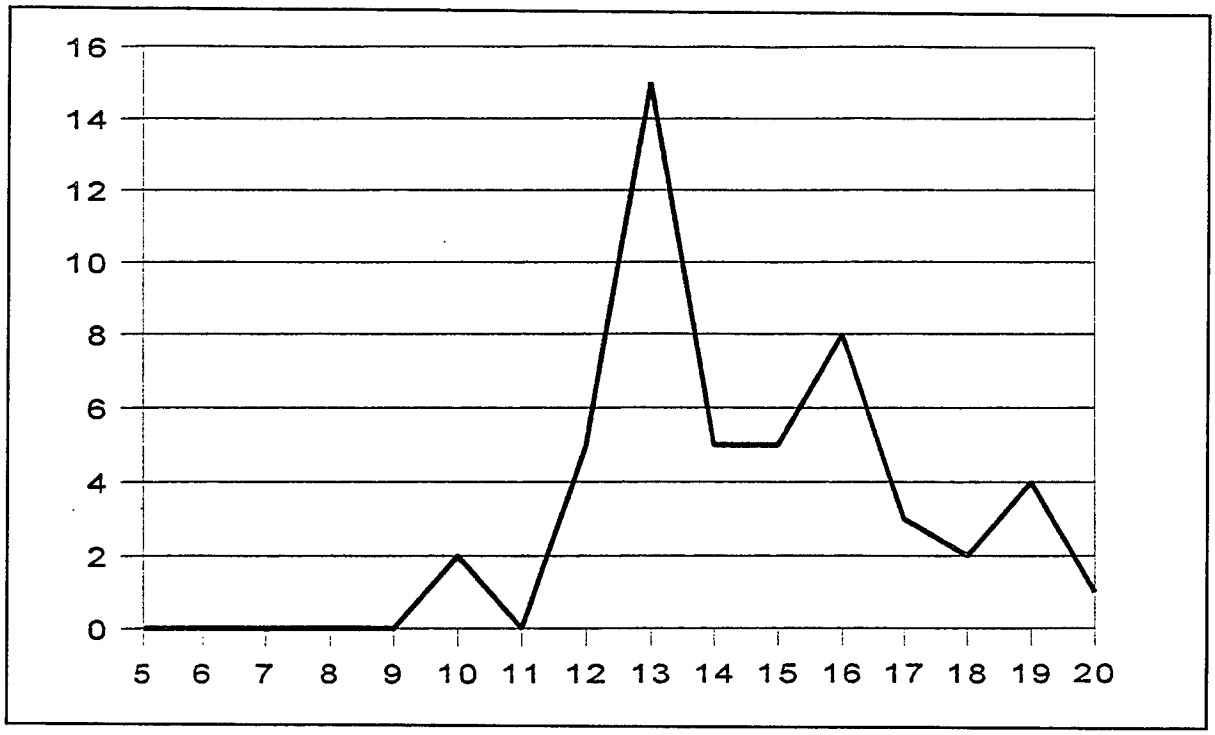



*Figure III-6. Stock Killed on El Paso and Southwestern Railroad Tracks, 1905–1920.*

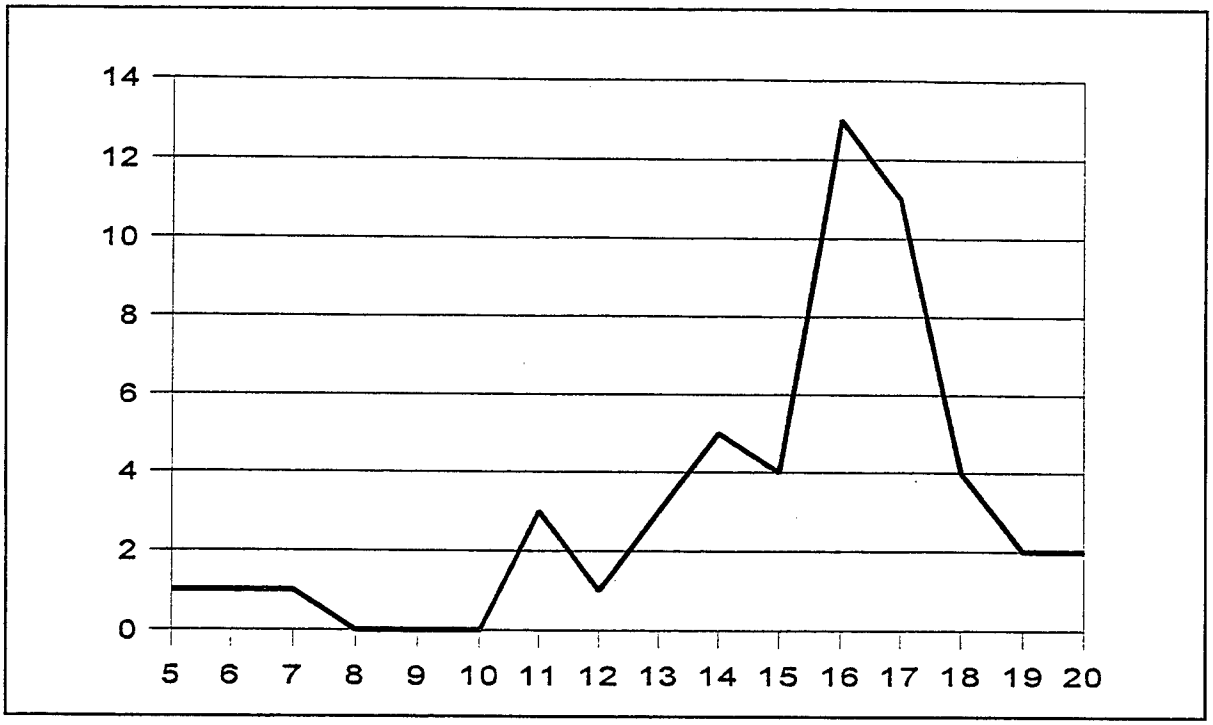



*Figure III-7. El Paso and Southwestern Personal Injury Claims, 1905–1920.*

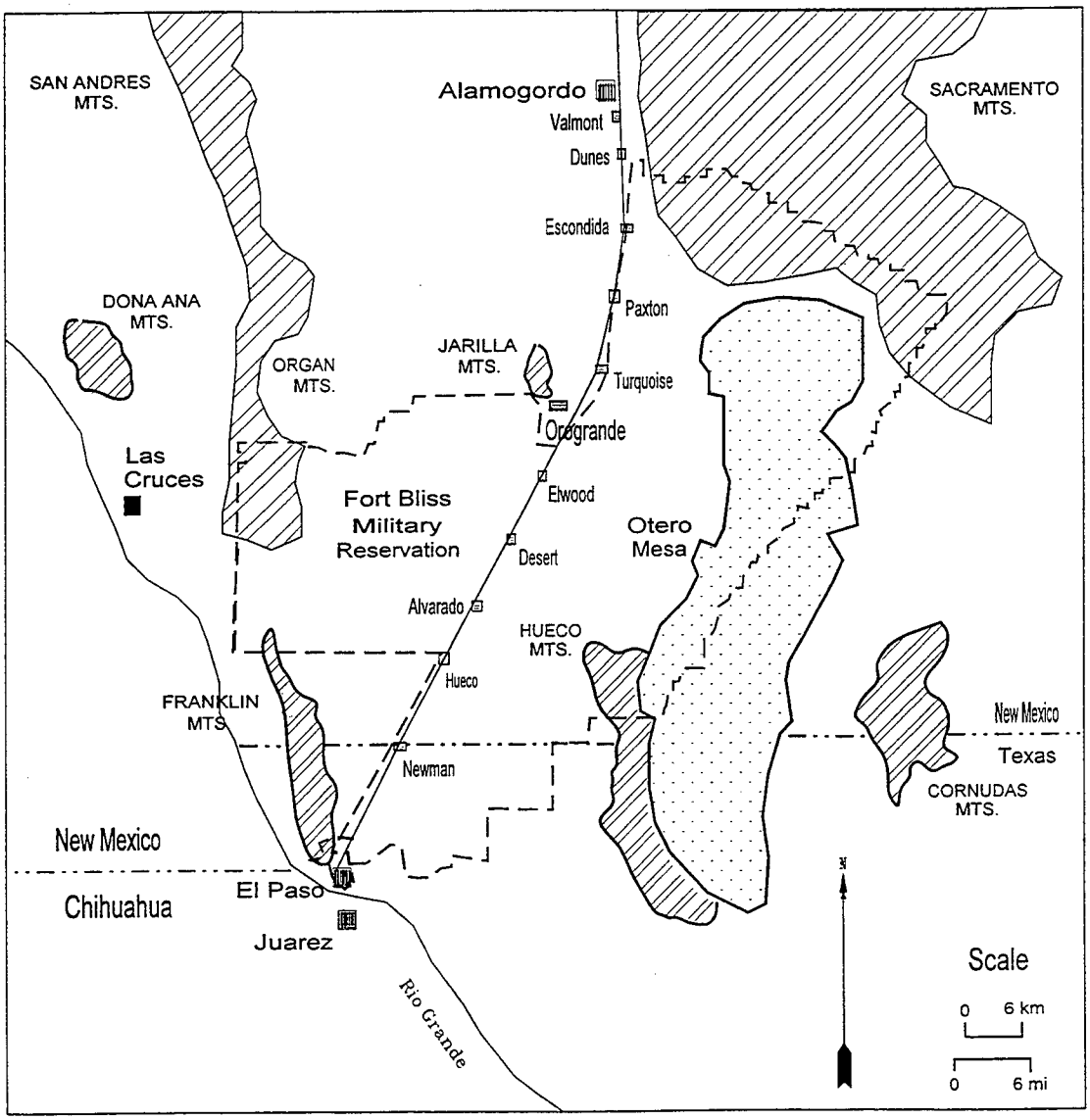



*Figure III-8. Railroad Sidings and Communities on Present-Day Fort Bliss.*

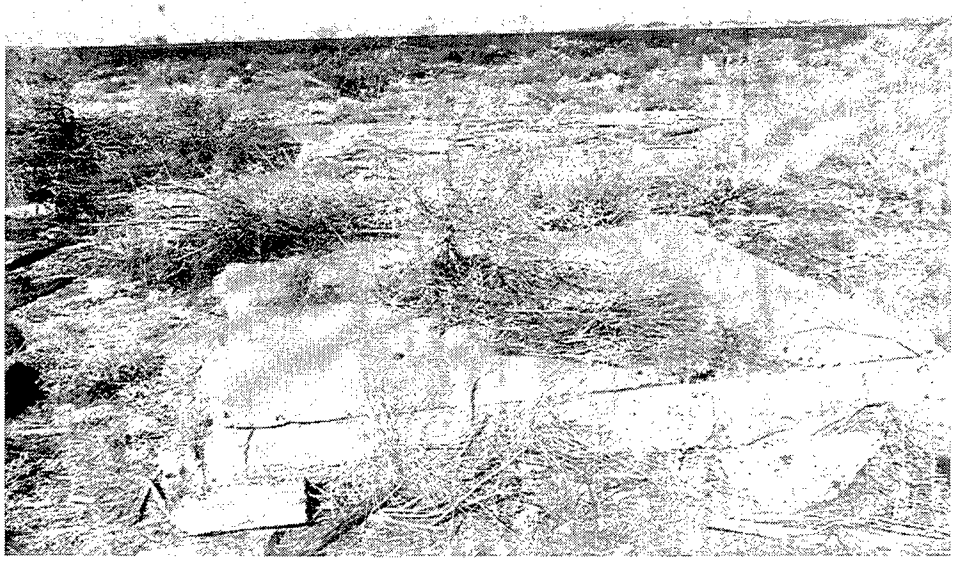


***Figure III-9. Escondida (LA101183). The site was a major station along the rail line and a shipping point for local ranchers.***

eye injury while employed by the railroad (SP, Acc 297, Box L-18, Case 992, F-6). In 1918 Susie Sterling sued the EP&SW for three cows killed near mile post 125/126 (SP, Box L-17, FF-9). These cases are just a few examples of the types of lawsuits brought against the railroad from 1902 through 1924. The number of lawsuits for damaged shipments increased after 1912 and peaked in 1914, then tapered off until 1916 (Figure III-4). The lawsuits for injuries to employees follow the same pattern (Figure III-5); the number of lawsuits increased after 1912 and peaked in 1914. Also, lawsuits concerning stock killed on the tracks follow a similar pattern except they peaked in 1913 and 1916 (Figure III-6). Between 1912 and 1917 a large number of injury and damage cases appear to show that the El Paso and Southwestern line across the Tularosa Basin was negligent in its dealings. The number of personal injury cases does not follow the same pattern (Figure III-7). These claims did not increase until after 1915 and they peaked in 1916. Also, there were several false claims against the railroad during this period. It is possible that due to the railroads negligence, public opinion and the courts turned against them, which would have made it easier for false claims to be brought against the line. The railroad had slowly acquired a greedy and uncaring image with the public. However, this image was at the corporate level and is not true of all aspects of the railroad in the basin. The employees of the railroad were usually helpful and considerate. Thomas M. Carr, an employee of the El Paso and Southwestern for several years reports that workers would do small favors, including holding trains for passengers or luggage and caring for the sick o injured (Carr 1972).

On the local level the railroad had a good image.

The railroad made a significant impact on the Tularosa Basin and the El Paso region. Its construction and daily operations led to the creation of several communities, stations, and sidings that are now historical archaeological sites (Figure III-8). The sites associated with the railroad include Newman Section Camp (LA97713), Turquoise (LA37044), Escondida (LA101183) (Figure III-9), Paxton Siding (LA101199), Desert (LA97690), Alvarado (LA97717), and Elwood (LA97233). These site were created in 1898 with construction of the railroad, and some were abandoned as late as the early 1960s. Newman was a section camp, and several maintenance workers and their families lived there. Turquoise was a large station and siding with more than 20 structures. After 1906 Turquoise was the headquarters for the water pipeline (LA99946) that ran from the Sacramento River to Orogrande, New Mexico (*Orogrande Times,* January 18, 1906: 1–2). Escondida was also a large station and siding and before 1906 was the headquarters for the water pipeline (*Orogrande Times,* January 18, 1906: 1–2). Paxton was a small siding, and Desert was a small station and siding. Alvarado was a watering station and Elwood was a small siding. The ethnicity of the workers was either Hispanic, Mexican-American or Euroamerican. No evidence indicates that other ethnic groups worked on the line. The railroad played an important role in the history and development of the Tularosa Basin and railroad sites and activities are a significant part of the civilian history of the area that is now Fort Bliss.

# IV Ranchers and Homesteaders

Water is a valuable resource in the southern Tularosa Basin where rainfall is low and surface water scarce. In spite of the lack of water, ranching and homesteading became major activities. Ranching was a difficult endeavor and many ranches failed; however, several ranches spread throughout the area and had a profound impact on the development of the basin. Of the 343 historical sites examined for this report, 205 were associated with ranching and homesteading activities. The men and women who settled in the mountains and the basin came from a variety of occupations and backgrounds. They came from all over the United States, Mexico, and Europe. The operations they started varied in size and, while many were not successful, they are an integral part of the history of Texas and New Mexico. Many ranchers and homesteaders were involved in various types of land and water speculation and many were involved with mining and oil exploration. One thing that all these people of diverse backgrounds and environments had in common was the need for water. The need for and lack of water shaped these people and greatly influenced the way they used the land.

Due to lack of water and the threat of Apache attacks, the southern Tularosa Basin attracted few settlers before the 1860s. A few ranchers moved into the area in the late 1860s and the early 1870s, but the main ranches were established in the 1880s. Reasons for this vary, but the improvements in acquiring water and the Apaches being moved to reservations played a major role in the settlement of the basin and surrounding areas.

## Organ Mountains

### Warren Shedd, Benjamin Davies, and the Lesinsky Brothers

One the earliest ranchers in the area was Warren Shedd. Shedd was born in 1829 in New York, and by 1866 he established the San Augustine ranch at San Augustine Springs on the north slope of the Organ Mountains (United States Bureau of the Census, 1880, Doña Ana County). Shedd raised sheep throughout the Organ Mountains as far south as Soledad Canyon. He operated the ranch during a period when the Mescalero Apache still used the Organ Mountains as base of operations. Shedd had occasional complaints about the Apache raiders, but the Apache presence did not seem to affect his ranching operation. On January 2, 1874, Shedd sold most of his ranch to Benjamin Davies and Henry Lesinsky for $2,000 (Doña Ana Deed Book E: 583–584). However, the ranch continued to be associated with his name, although he was not operating it. According to Lieutenant Eugene Griffin in 1879, Shedd's ranch supported 10,000 sheep and several herds of cattle, though at this time Davies and Lesinsky owned it (United States Army Corps of Engineers 1879: 224–225). Shedd started to cater to travelers who stopped at San Augustine Springs and he decided to build a hotel at the springs. By 1878 he had built a three-story house for visitors and in 1884 a large new adobe hotel was built (*Rio Grande Republican,* June 21, 1884: 3; *Thirty-Four,* December 18, 1878: 3). Shedd operated the hotel for a few years but did not succeed in making the location a major

resort area. After 1884 Shedd had few dealings in the area, and his last activity was in July 1886 when he bought 1,000 Angora goats and grazed them in the Organ Mountains (*Rio Grande Republican,* July 3, 1886: 1). Shortly after that, Shedd left the area and dropped out of sight. However, the ranch at San Augustine Springs continued to operate.

Benjamin Davies and Henry Lesinsky purchased the San Augustine Ranch in 1874 and began to expand its operations. Davies was born in Wales in 1828 and by 1869 he had moved to the Mesilla Valley with his wife Juli, and their daughters Jessie and Effie, where they bought a small ranch from Joseph Cox (Doña Ana County Deed Book 4: 17). By 1870 he was working for Henry Lesinsky, a local merchant, as a bookkeeper (United States Bureau of the Census, 1870, Doña Ana County). Lesinsky was well known for his business sense and was a successful merchant with dealings throughout New Mexico, Texas, Arizona, and Chihuahua (*Borderer,* December 13, 1871: 2). The two men became friends and partners and decided to start a ranch in the area with Davies operating it and Lesinsky providing the capital. The primary reason that Davies and Lesinsky bought Shedd's San Augustine Springs ranch was their plan to improve the quality of the local livestock breeds. The partners decided to start raising sheep, as Shedd was successful with this type of operation. Davies acquired a herd of native sheep and began to cross breed them with finer imported breeds (*Mesilla News,* February 20, 1875: 2). After four years, Davies had a herd of 9,000 to 10,000 improved sheep grazing in the Organ Mountains (*Thirty-four,* February 12, 1879: 2). These sheep ranged throughout the mountains as far south as the mouth of Soledad Canyon, which was the extent of Shedd's old range. In the 1880s Davies and Lesinsky began work on improving the cattle breeds in the area, and they expanded their land holdings. On May 10, 1883, Davies and Henry's brother Morris Lesinsky purchased from Edward H. Griffin land at the eastern mouth of Soledad Canyon, which became known as the Davies Ranch (Doña Ana County Deed Book 6: 169). It is possible that W. W. Cox later owned this ranch and it was known as the Globe Springs Ranch.

By 1885 Davies had stopped raising sheep and turned completely to cattle (*Rio Grande Republican,* February 28, 1885: 4). Although 1883 and 1884 were years of higher than average rainfall, by 1885 rainfall decreased. Water became a major issue again and Davies started to worry about water for his stock. Due to this shortage of water in 1886, he became involved in a minor water dispute in the Soledad Canyon area with Mayer Halff, a Texas rancher new to the area (*Rio Grande Republican,* July 10, 1886: 2). Davies was concerned that there was not enough water to support his animals so he drilled wells at San Augustine Springs and on his ranch at the mouth of Soledad Canyon. He hired the Comery brothers and Frank Hickox, who were professional drillers, to drill these wells (*Rio Grande Republican,* April 24, 1886: 3). Water was more abundant in the Organ Mountains and the well at Soledad was 63 feet deep with 55 feet of water. The wet years before 1885 resulted in an overstocking of the range, and when conditions returned to normal water became a problem. Many ranchers believed 1885 was a drought year; however, rainfall had returned to normal levels. Wells became increasingly important to ranching in the basin as the amount of surface water was not sufficient.

In 1893 Davies died, the Lesinsky brothers moved to California, and Jonathan Wildy took over operation of the ranch. Wildy operated another ranch in the area and had married Davies' daughter Jessie. However, Wildy was having problems with his own ranch and he soon left the area. In 1893 Julia Davies and Lesinsky sold the San Augustine Ranch, Globe Springs, and other pieces of property to a young Texan named W. W. Cox. The Davies family left the area and moved to Roberts County, Texas.

**Mayer Halff**

Mayer Halff was a San Antonio merchant and cattleman who owned and operated the Circle Dot Ranch in Brewster County, Texas (White 1942: 169). Sometime around 1885 he decided to expand his ranch holdings, and one area of primary interest was the Organ Mountains. He created a partnership with Sam Taylor, a miner from the area, and quickly purchased land in the Organ Mountains to establish a ranch. Halff formed the Dripping Springs Ranch and purchased land on Rattlesnake Ridge, near Boulder Canyon, at South Dripping Springs in Boulder Canyon, and at the confluence of Long and Finley Canyons. Halff provided the financial backing while Taylor operated the new ranch, and by October 1885 Halff had a well dug at the Dripping Springs Ranch and proceeded to bring in cattle (*Rio Grande Republican* October 24, 1885: 3). In 1893 he provided backing for W. W. Cox to purchase the San Augustine Ranch from the Davies family (Stoes 1957: 30). Cox was a former employee of Halff's, and he gave Cox a flock of sheep to put on his new ranch. Halff had several minor conflicts with Benjamin Davies over water, and after Davies' death Halff saw an opportunity for his protégé. Halff continued to use the property in the Organs occasionally over the next few years, but never created a large ranch. In 1909 he sold his holdings to A. M. Kezer for $500 and left the area (Doña Ana County Deed Book 33: 245). While Halff did not become a major rancher in the area, his young protégé, W. W. Cox, did.



***Figure IV-1. William W. Cox (photo courtesy of George McNew).***

**W. W. Cox**

William W. Cox (Figure IV-1) was born November 12, 1856, in La Vaca, Texas, and was reared in Taylor County, Texas, where the family later moved. (Stoes 1957: 30). His father, James Cox, was a United States Marshall for the district in Taylor County and became involved in the Sutton-Taylor Feud that ravaged the area during the 1870s (Milton 1976: 20). In 1873 James Cox, who supported the Sutton faction, was killed by a group of Taylor supporters, including John Wesley Hardin (Stoes 1957: 30). The death of his father brought young Cox into the fight, and in 1876 Cox and six other men were indicted for killing Dr. Phillip Brassell and his son George, who was suspected in the slaying of James Cox

(Sonnichsen 1962: 40). On April 17, 1878, Cox and two others were convicted of murder, but a series of legal mishaps delayed sentencing, and in 1880 Cox made bail and left the area (Sonnichsen 1962: 47). Cox moved to San Antonio, Texas, where he began working for Mayer Halff. In 1888 Cox and his wife Margaret Rhodes moved to Bear Canyon in the San Andres Mountains of New Mexico (Milton 1976: 20).

Cox continued to live in the area until September 9, 1893, when he purchased the San Augustine Ranch for $10,000 with the backing of Halff (Doña Ana County Deed Book 16: 345–347). Also, Halff gave Cox 2,000 sheep from his own herds, which provided Cox with a solid base to establish his ranch (Milton 1976: 20). The purchase of the San Augustine Ranch included 160 acres around San Augustine Springs, 160 acres near Globe Springs, and various other properties including several mining claims (Doña Ana County Deed Book 16: 345–347). In 1894 Cox became partners with Oliver Lee, and the two men entered a series of agreements that led to the construction of the ditch from the Sacramento River to the flats at Old Ditch Camp (LA97407). Construction of this ditch brought water to the basin floor, allowing Cox to expand his holdings east of the Organ Mountains. He then established Cox Well (LA88324) north of what would become Orogrande and used the location as the headquarters for his eastern range.

On February 20, 1896, Cox purchased land east of the Organ Mountains from Thomas G. and Ida Hendrick and established the Globe Springs Ranch (Doña Ana County Deed Book 18: 3–4). Oliver Lee would soon marry Winnie Rhodes, the sister of Margeret Cox, and while this brought the two men closer together, Cox did not become heavily involved in the events associated with the Fountain murders. However, Cox did become more involved in business transactions with Lee and his partners. On September 19, 1900, Cox purchased William McNew's interest in the Sacramento River ditches and on April 22, 1903, he purchased part of Lee's interest in the ditch and reservoirs, including engines, tanks, pipelines, troughs, machinery, corrals, fences, and buildings on public land, and Old Ditch Camp (Otero County Deed Book 6: 307–308). Lee needed the extra money to expand his ranch holdings and it is possible that Cox purchased the rights to help Lee. A day later Cox sold the rights, including the improvements at Cox Well, to Edwin Pennebaker and his wife and he began to purchase several mineral claims in the Organ Mountains (Otero County Deed Book 6: 307–308). Cox primarily operated his ranch holdings; however, he continued to speculate in various mineral explorations.

In 1919 Cox, enthralled with the possibility of making a great deal of money through the purchase of oil and gas leases, incorporated the W. W. Cox Oil Company (Doña Ana County Record of Incorporation 1: 639–640, 646). Cox was positive the Tularosa Basin contained oil and he spent a large sum money on oil exploration. In the early 1920s Cox was in serious financial trouble due to the failed oil ventures, the failure of the Bowman Bank in Las Cruces, of which he was president, and a drought that caused heavy livestock losses. During the 1920s his ranching operation was on the brink of ruin, but despite these heavy losses he continued to acquire property. He purchased Goodin Tank (LA97186) from Frank Goodin, and on October 19, 1923, he pur-

chased Globe Well (LA30204) from Charles Vesper (*El Paso Herald,* January 1, 1924).

W. W. Cox died on December 31, 1923, and left his ranch holdings to his sons Halff, Albert B., and James (Stoes 1957: 34). They formed Cox Brothers, Inc., and began to bring the ranch out of financial ruin (Doña Ana County Record of Incorporation Book 2: 240). The ranch recovered and they continued to operate in the area until the military began purchasing land for the formation of Fort Bliss and White Sands Proving Ground. While most of the Cox family holdings were sold to the government, the San Augustine Ranch is still owned and operated by the family.

### C. H. (Jeff) Ake and the Moody Brothers

Although larger ranch operations dominated the Organ Mountains, several stock raisers who had smaller holdings settled in the area as well. In the mid-1880s C. H. (Jeff) Ake and his wife, and Henry and T. J. Moody and their families lived in Soledad Canyon (O'Neil 1935: 145–146). Ake and the Moody brothers raised goats and sheep next to the range controlled by Mayer Halff and Benjamin Davies. The Moody family lived in a small rock house in the middle of the canyon, and Ake settled on a mineral claim to the east. Ake believed that a mineral claim was the easiest way to hold land in the area and he never patented any property in the Organ Mountains (O'Neil 1935: 145–146). Ake brought in 40 head of cattle and 800 sheep, and the Moody brothers aided him in tending the herds (O'Neil 1935: 145–146). The livestock did not provide enough of a living and the men had to supplement their income by working for other ranchers in the area. This was a common practice with many small homesteaders and ranchers throughout the area. These men and their families did not stay in Soledad Canyon for long, and by March 1888 Ake and the Moody brothers decided to move to Organ, New Mexico, where their children could go to school (*Rio Grande Republican,* March 28, 1888). They sold their property to the Isaacks and Beasley families, who had recently moved to the Organ Mountains.

### Isaacks and Beasley Families

In the late 1880s two families migrated into the Organ Mountains and eventually settled in Soledad Canyon. The Isaacks and the Beasley families came from similar backgrounds and became closely linked once they settled in the Organ Mountains. In the 1870s the Isaacks family migrated to Texas from North Carolina, and the Beasley family migrated to Texas from Alabama (United States Bureau of Census, 1870, Erath County, Brown County). Both families came from Texas to the Tularosa Basin in what was considered in 1886 as the "great migration in search of free land" (*Rio Grande Republican,* May 10, 1886; July 3, 1886: 2). Both families settled in the same area in the Sacramento Mountains by 1887 (Iva Clay, tape-recorded interview by Martha Freeman, 1977, Archives, University of Texas at Austin). In June or July of 1888 the two families left the Sacramento Mountains and moved into the Organ Mountains where they settled at South Dripping Springs (Freeman 1981: 144). They were only at this location briefly before the Isaacks moved north into Soledad Canyon. The Isaackses purchased the Moody's rock house and enlarged and improved the structure (Figure IV-2). On April 22, 1893, James Isaacks was awarded a patent on the property where the rock house (LA97462) was located, and Jefferson D. Isaacks patented land nearby. George

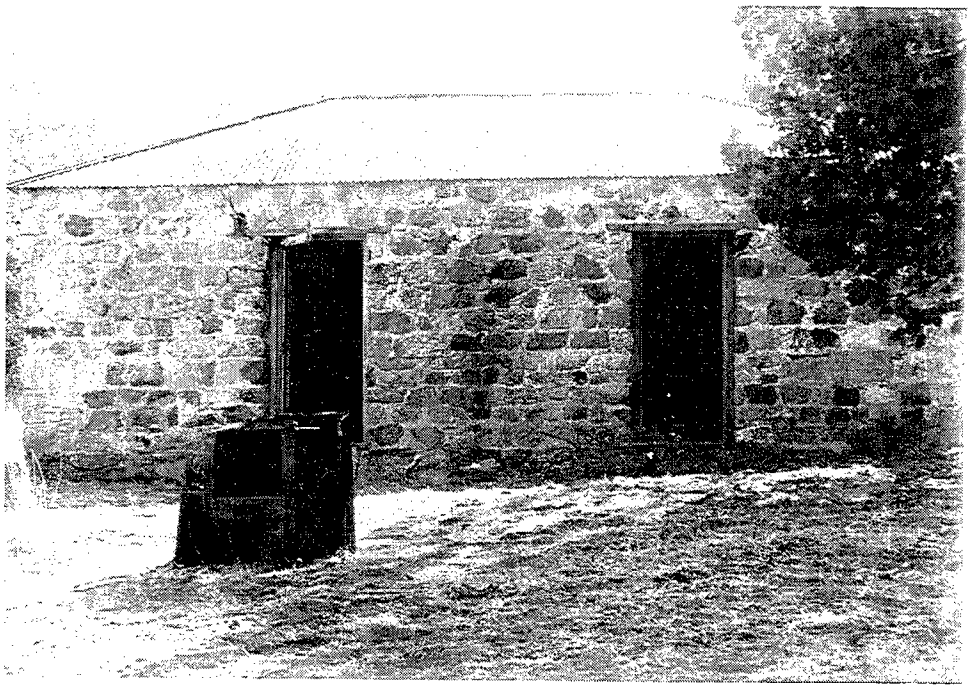


*Figure IV-2. Isaacks House (LA97461) in 1994.*

Beasley and his family followed the Isaackses into Soledad Canyon and settled to the east near Ake's mineral claim. The Isaacks families did not live in the canyon for long, and on August 1, 1898, J. D. Isaacks purchased John H. Riley's ranch on the western slope of the Organs (Doña Ana County Deed Book 20: 53). On December 27, 1899, James Isaacks sold his property in Soledad to his brother J. D., and left the area (Doña Ana County Warranty Deed Book 113: 305). J. D. Isaacks then moved to the Riley Ranch but continued to use the property in Soledad Canyon to raise livestock, and he continued to file mineral claims in the area (Doña Ana County Mining Location Book 2: 737). George and Sarah Beasley and their children remained in the canyon. It is possible that the Isaacks decided to move out of the canyon because of conflicts with the Beasley family, but it is also possible that they just wanted to move closer to Organ, New Mexico (Ruth Isaacks, tape-recorded interview by Rita Chegin, 1985, Alamogordo Library).

Since Isaacks only used the Soledad Canyon area for occasional livestock grazing, George Beasley, his wife Sarah, and their children Austin, Amos, Evelyn, Albert Houston, Emily, Nancy, Joicy, William Foster, Iva, Robert, and Chester Arthur were able to spread throughout the canyon. On March 5, 1899, Beasley purchased a homestead from Ezekiel Rucker and his wife at the eastern mouth of Soledad Canyon (Doña Ana County Warranty Deed Book 21: 46). The family moved to this location and established a small ranch (LA114150). The Beasleys raised sheep and a few cattle at the Rucker place, and by 1906 George Beasley owned 1,700 Angora goats that he grazed on the open range of Soledad Canyon (Doña

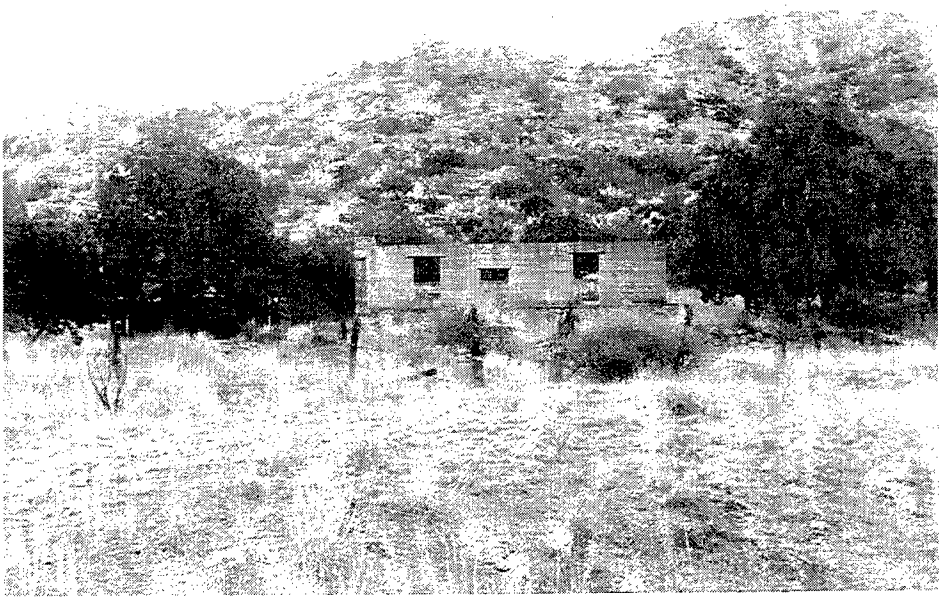


***Figure IV-3. Albert Houston Beasley Ranch (LA97430) in 1994.***

Ana County Chattel Mortgage Book 4: 34). The Beasley family quickly faced the same problem with schooling that had forced the Moody and Ake families to move into town. Sarah Beasley did not want to move into Las Cruces or El Paso for the children to attend school, so they received little formal education. The children continued to live in the canyon and after reaching adulthood, started to purchase land in Soledad Canyon as well. On October 6, 1914, Albert Houston Beasley patented land near the middle of the canyon, next to the Isaacks land where he built a concrete house, a well, and several outbuildings (LA97430) (Figure IV-3) (Doña Ana County Patent Book 51: 403). Also, George Beasley continued to expand his holdings and on June 26, 1916, he purchased property in the canyon west of the Rucker place from Jesus Martinez (Doña Ana County Warranty Deed Book 57: 381).

Over the years the Beasleys continued to add to their land holdings to control more of the canyon. On August 15, 1918, Joicy Beasley filed a mineral patent on a hill to the north of the Isaacks rock house (Doña Ana County Mineral Patent Book 58: 167). She built a small concrete house (LA97476) on the claim, which still seemed to be the easiest way to hold onto the land. Near Joicy Beasley's home was the Isaacks and Beasley family cemetery (LA97475) where Nancy Isaacks and Amos, Emily, and George Beasley are buried. After 1918 George Beasley concentrated on cattle raising and sold his goats (Doña Ana County Mortgage Book 8: 388). The family continued to expand their holdings and in 1922 William Foster Beasley patented land south of Soledad Canyon near the upper end of Boulder Canyon (Doña Ana County Deed Book 64: 341). Ranching in Soledad Canyon was

difficult, and at times it was necessary for George Beasley's sons to work for the larger ranchers in the area. Several Beasley boys rode for the Cox Ranch and the Beasley family became close friends with the Wiegals who worked for Cox at Globe Springs. During this period the Beasley family was interested in mining as well and became involved in several mineral claims; they always prospected when the opportunity arose.

Throughout 1923 and 1924 the Beasley family had difficulties and had to mortgage their property to Halff, Cox, and several others (Doña Ana County Mortgage Book 27: 31, Book 28: 345, Book 28: 355). From 1926 through 1932 the Beasley family did not acquire any more land, but they transferred sections among themselves (Doña Ana County Warranty Deed Book 77: 359, 361). On February 5, 1931, George Beasley died in Mesquite, New Mexico, and was buried in the family cemetery (Doña Ana County Probate File 712, Affidavit of Custodian of Will). On March 3, 1933, Sarah Beasley transferred the Rucker place to her son Robert and his family (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 88: 342). Sarah Beasley then began to transfer all their holdings to Robert, and eventually Robert and his family became the only members of the Beasley family living in the canyon. After the death of Jefferson Isaacks in the early 1930s, his son Emitt acquired his land in Soledad. Emitt used the land for livestock grazing, but continued to live on their ranch near Organ, New Mexico (Isaacks 1985). Also, the Isaacks rented their rock house to prospectors in Soledad, and one family, the Morgans, lived there for some time. Robert Beasley continued to raise stock in the canyon until the arrival of the military, and eventually they were very close to being self-sufficient. They kept pigs and milk cows, grew vegetables, and had a small peach orchard, and needed little from outside the canyon (Clay 1977).

In the 1940s the United States Government wanted to use Soledad Canyon and after a few years they either bought or condemned all the property in the canyon. During the early 1950s the Isaacks quickly sold their holdings to the government, but Robert Beasley refused to sell. Condemnation proceedings were started and he was forced to leave Soledad. The Beasley family never recovered from their loss and forced move and they are still angry and bitter about the situation.

### Goodin and Wiegal Families

Nothing is known of some families like Frank Goodin, who had a small homestead (LA30202) near the Organ Mountains, and the Wiegal family, who operated Globe Springs for Cox. Most did not settle in the area until the 1930s, and few lasted more than a few years.

## Sacramento Mountains

### Oliver Milton Lee

Oliver Milton Lee (Figure IV-4) was born in Burnet County, Texas, on November 8, 1865 (United States Bureau of the Census 1870 Burnet County, Texas). His mother, Mary Altman Lee, was originally from Alabama, and his father, Oliver Lee, was from New York (McNew 1984: 2). His mother who was 34 years old and his father who was 63 had each been married once before, and

Mary Altman had four children from her first marriage, Amanda, Robert (Perry), Bertha, and Mary (United States Bureau of Census 1870 Burnet County, Texas). Oliver Lee's father died in 1878 and the family moved to Taylor County, Texas, in 1880 (United States Bureau of the Census 1880 Taylor County, Texas). Lee, even though he was only 15 years old, and his half-brother Robert Perry Altman listed their occupations as stock raisers by that time.

Oliver Lee and Perry Altman first came to the Tularosa Basin in 1884 after a severe blizzard hit Taylor County in March of that year (Keleher 1945: 212). Lee and Altman arrived in the area with three African-American men, Daniel Sauls (21 years old), Edward King (15 years old), and Ephraim King (17 years old), who had worked for the family in Taylor County, and a herd of livestock with Lee's Double S horse brand and the Circle Cross Brand (New Mexico Territorial Census 1885 Doña Ana County). They settled 7 miles west of La Luz in late April or early May of 1885, and by December of 1885 the rest of the family moved into the Tularosa Basin. (McNew 1984: 2).

In 1886 Lee established a ranch at the base of the Sacramento Mountains 5 miles west of Dog Canyon, which became known as Lee Well. He quickly became involved with several other ranchers in the area and formed the Sacramento Cattle Company. One of these men was Joseph Fitzgerald Moor, who would be Lee's principal partner in several ranching endeavors. Moor was born in Alabama in 1841, and he and his second wife had an established ranch near Orogrande by 1885. Lee, Moor, and E. C. Shackelford were the principal stock holders in the Sacramento Cattle Company and Lee was the general manager (McNew 1984: 17–18). Also, Lee became involved with Charles F. Hilton, another area rancher, and while the exact relationship between Hilton and the Sacramento Cattle Company is unknown, they had several business dealings (*Rio Grande Republican,* May 29, 1886: 3). Lee quickly realized that water was an important commodity in this area, and the new cattle company started working on water systems immediately. By May 1886 they built a large acequia in the Sacramento Mountains to irrigate land for alfalfa (*Rio Grande Republican,* May 29, 1886: 3). Next, they gained control of the stock tanks at Grapevine Horse Camp (LA97235). Lee wanted the property for the ditches that H. L. Laty established from the Sacramento River to the camp (McNew 1984: 18). Water was not the only concern as the cattle company purchased 39 head of Durham and Devon bulls to improve their stock (*Rio Grande Republican,* April 21, 1886: 1).

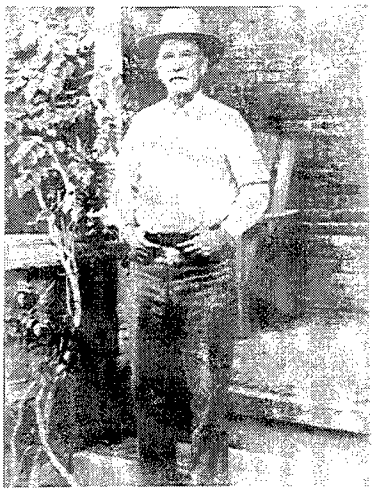


***Figure IV-4. Oliver Milton Lee (photo courtesy of George McNew).***

Lee's brother Perry Altman continued to work for Lee, and he also ran his own small ranch on what is now White Sands Missile Range. In 1887 Jim, George, and Dick

Gilliland moved into the area, started small ranches, and worked for Lee on the side. Jim Gilliland and Lee developed a close friendship that would last the rest of their lives (Sonnichsen Collection Acc 746 Box 2 FF-82). Also, around 1887 Moor's son from his first marriage came to the area and started to work for his father (Richeson 1975: 7). Lee Moor, who would later become a very wealthy man, stayed with his father about a year before moving out of the area.

Not all relationships between the ranchers in the area were friendly and many feuds and disagreements arose. The first major conflict in which Lee became involved was with John Good, who ran several thousand head of cattle on shares on the open range of the basin. Among the ranchers it was generally accepted that the cattle belonged to John H. Riley, William L. Rynerson, and Thomas B. Catron of Santa Fe (Keleher 1945: 215). These men were part the "Santa Fe Ring," a group of powerful corrupt politicians and businessmen. Also, the Good Ranch managed the Tularosa Land and Cattle Company for Riley and Rynerson (Dorsey Bonnell, tape-recorded interview, January 1978, Alamogordo Public Library). Good did not like competing with the smaller ranchers in the basin for water resources and Lee and his associates had several minor altercations with the Good faction. However, the murder of George Washington McDonald on June 12, 1888, started a major feud. McDonald and Lee grew up together in Taylor County, Texas, and McDonald came to New Mexico with the Lee family (McNew 1984: 6.). He periodically worked for Lee, but he was also the foreman for the Stuart Brothers Ranch at Coyote Springs about 7 miles north of Tularosa. McDonald was close to the Lee family, and he and Lee's niece Nettie Fry (Figure IV-5) were planning to be married (McNew 1984: 7). In May 1888 the area ranchers conducted a cattle roundup and members of both factions were present. At the roundup John Good's son Walter tried to force McDonald to brand a cow with the Good brand, but McDonald believed the cow belonged to Jim Cooper, who had a small ranch in the area, and he branded it with Cooper's brand. Good and McDonald came seriously close to a gun battle over the incident (McNew 1984: 7).



***Figure IV-5. Nettie Fry McNew (photo courtesy of George McNew).***

A few weeks after the incident, George McDonald's body was discovered with a bullet wound in the forehead. Walter Good had been seen in the area where the body was found and several pieces of evidence at the crime scene pointed to Good as the killer (McNew 1984: 7). However, due to the Good family's political connections, there was no investigation. Oliver Lee and his associates were extremely upset over McDonald's death and the lack of an investigation. On August 14 Walter Good disappeared and was last seen at Perry Altman's house where he was looking for a lost horse (McNew 1984: 8). On August 28 Good's

body was found in the White Sands area and, while returning with the body, the Good faction met Oliver Lee, Jim Cooper, Perry Altman, Tom Tucker, and William Kellam (McNew 1984: 10). A gun battle ensued and, while no one was hurt, charges were pressed against Lee and his friends for the murder of Walter Good. The case was never brought to trial, but it was generally believed that Oliver Lee killed Walter Good. One interesting aspect of the case was that the prosecuting attorneys would have been Riley and Rynerson (Bonnell interview 1978). The feud continued after Good's death; the night after Good's funeral Perry Altman's house was set on fire and the Good faction was blamed (Keleher 1945: 215).

The feud did not hamper Lee's ranching activities, and he continued to expand his holdings. The same cannot be said for John Good and, due to the lack of water, the competition, or the outcome of the feud, he left the basin. Perry Altman and his wife Emma also left the area and moved to Crow Flat, Texas, where he became a large-scale and successful rancher (Bonnell interview 1978). The Altman's decided the area was too violent for them and they did not want to raise their children in the basin.

It was during the Lee-Good feud that Oliver Lee met Albert Bacon Fall and William McNew, with whom he would have a close association for several years. Lee needed a good lawyer and W. W. Cox, a rancher in the Organ Mountains and a business associate of Lee's, recommended Fall (McNew 1984: 17). Fall was a young lawyer on the rise and aided Lee with the charges against him for the murder of Walter Good. This was to be the start of a long friendship between Lee and Fall and the two men would be involved in a series of legal and business ventures together. William McNew aided Lee during the feud with the Good ranch and became a valuable employee and a local rancher. McNew eventually married Lee's niece Nettie Fry in 1889.

In early 1889 the Sacramento Cattle Company started to dissolve, and Lee and Moor started to sell some of their livestock, which led to a few difficulties. On September 15, 1886, Moor made an agreement with Charles Bruton, a local rancher with minor land and stock holdings, to herd 800 head of cattle that belonged to the Sacramento Cattle Company (Otero County Contract Book 8: 182). Bruton cared for these cattle and in return he received some of the calves; however, in June of 1889 Bruton sold these cattle to Rynerson and Riley to cover a bond that Joseph H. Nations had posted for him (Otero County Deed Book 11: 328). Bruton had been arrested on two charges of cattle theft and one charge of assault to murder. The connection between Nations and Bruton is unknown, but Nations was a business associate of Charles Hilton and had dealt with Lee and Moor on several occasions. The fact that Bruton sold the Sacramento Cattle Company stock was not noticed until July 1889, when Moor started selling his interest in the company to his partner Shackelford and H. S. Kaufman (Otero County Deed Book 11: 365; Doña Ana County Location Notices File 147). Riley and Rynerson believed the cattle belonged to them, when in reality they belonged to the Sacramento Cattle Company. This incident led to even more animosity between the two groups. The Sacramento Cattle Company continued to fail, and by the fall of 1889 they sold Nations about 3,625 cattle, 170 horses, and some improvements for $32,084.42 (McNew 1984: 18).



***Figure IV-6. Grapevine Horse Camp (LA97235) Main House in 1994.***

Although the cattle company was dissolving, Lee continued to work on his ranching enterprise and expand his control of the area water. In 1890 he made an agreement with Francois "Frenchy" Jean Rochas, a recluse who lived in Dog Canyon. Lee and Frenchy built several ditches from the Sacramento River to Frenchy's homestead. Lee planned to divert this water out of the canyon to use for livestock and orchards (McNew 1984: 18). Also, in 1890 Nations, Charles Hilton, Andrew McDonald, William A. Irvin, and Orlando C. Irvin formed Hilton and Company. These men were initially on good terms with Lee and his partners, but this changed as the ranchers became direct competitors for the same resources. Throughout 1890 Lee, Moor, and Shackelford continued to sell Sacramento Cattle Company livestock to Nations and his partners (Otero County Deed 11: 479–81). Lee controlled Grapevine Horse Camp (LA97235) (Figure IV-6) but Hilton and Company believed they owned the water rights through a series of transactions between the Sacramento Cattle Company and Nations. This disagreement between the two ranches led to a series of conflicts and legal battles.

By December 1890 William McNew was working for Lee and attempting to establish his own ranching operation by purchasing interest in several brands of cattle and horses from Lee (Otero County Deed Book 12: 57–59; Bill of Sale 15: 18). Both Hilton and Company and the Sacramento Cattle Company used Grapevine Horse Camp and made improvements to the property. In 1891 McNew filed a homestead application on the camp for Oliver Lee to keep the property in their possession (McNew 1984: 22). On February 18, 1892, the water became exhausted and Hilton and Company moved from the site temporally

(McNew 1984: 22). Lee used this to his advantage and on July 3, 1892, took possession of the camp and refused to let Nations and his associates use the water. In August 1892 Hilton and Company sought an injunction against Lee to have him removed from the property. They believed that Moor had sold the rights to the property to Nations in 1890. A. B. Fall arranged to dissolve the injunction, which left Lee in control of the property (McNew 1984: 22). The loss of the site intensified the animosity between Lee and Hilton and Company.

The early 1890s were dry years and Grapevine Horse Camp became a valuable location due to the ditches running from the Sacramento River. Also, Lee began to consolidate and expand his water control systems due to the lack of surface water. In 1893 Lee moved from Lee Well and established a ranch in Dog Canyon near Frenchy's homestead (*Lincoln County News,* May 18, 1989). He expanded the ditches in Dog Canyon to 20 feet deep and 20 feet wide and built several dirt reservoirs (Bonnell interview 1978). Lee continued to expand his system across the basin, which allowed his operation to survive where others failed.

The ranching industry of the Tularosa Basin was not immune to politics, and the animosities established during conflicts over resources often extended into the political arena. Albert Fall and Oliver Lee became close friends and business associates and were involved in a series of events that incorporated both the politics of the area and the conflicts over resources. The events had a profound effect on both men and their families, as well as the basin as a whole. In 1892 Fall ran for a vacant seat in the New Mexico Territorial Assembly against Albert Fountain in Mesilla, New Mexico. The race was hotly contested and Fountain sent the local militia, which was under his influence, to the voting polls to persuade the residents to cast their ballots for him (McNew 1984: 22). Fall learned of Fountain's ploy and sent word to Oliver Lee for aid. Lee, McNew, Jim Gilliland, and several other men went to Mesilla before election day and positioned themselves on rooftops around the plaza. When the militia arrive Lee and his associates had control of the area and the militia was forced to leave (Keleher 1945: 142). Fall defeated Fountain in the election, but Lee earned the animosity of Fountain and his associates. Later in 1893 Fall aided Lee by representing him in the deaths of Charley Rhodius and Matt Coffelt. Rhodius and Coffelt stole some of Lee's cattle and attempted to drive them to Mexico; however, Lee and McNew intercepted them and killed both men in a gun battle (Sonnichsen 1960: 87). Fall had the incident declared self-defense and the case was closed.

Fall continued to be involved in the local politics and in 1893 he was the editor of the *Independent Democrat* and nominated as an associate justice of the New Mexico Supreme Court (*Independent Democrat,* March 29, 1893: 3, April 12, 1893: 2). Fountain continued to be involved in politics and became a close associate with the members of the Santa Fe Ring. Doña Ana County quickly became divided between the Democrats (Fall, Lee, and their associates) and the Republicans (Fountain and the Santa Fe Ring). This division caused Lee severe problems and played a significant role in the events to come. A perfect example of this division and the animosity that accompanied it is the gunfight between the Las Cruces marshal and the Mesilla constable. Fall controlled the Las Cruces marshal's office,

and Fountain controlled the Doña Ana County sheriff's office and the Mesilla constable. On September 18, 1895, Fall and Marshal Joe Morgan, his brother-in-law, became involved in a gunfight with Constable Williams (*Independent Democrat,* September 18, 1895: 1). Morgan and Williams had been involved in several arguments in the past, and when the two parties encountered each other on the street, both sides quickly began shooting. Both Constable Williams and Marshal Morgan were wounded and the whole incident was considered self-defense. However, the incident increased the level of animosity the two sides felt toward each other.

In 1894 James Smith, a small-scale rancher in the area, killed Hilton while Hilton was attempting to drive the small ranchers and homesteaders out of the area to control their range (McNew 1984: 24). Smith claimed that Hilton was trying to take his land, which is why he killed him; however, this defense was not successful and Smith was convicted of murder. Lee quickly acquired the water rights that Hilton controlled on the Sacramento River, which allowed him to expand the water control system he was establishing.

On November 3, 1894, Lee, McNew, and W. W. Cox began an 11-mile ditch to bring water from the Sacramento River onto the basin floor (Jensen 1961: 89). McNew and several other hired hands built Upper Juniper Reservoir (LA97239) and Lower Juniper Reservoir (LA97398) in Grapevine Canyon and incorporated them into the ditch system running to Grapevine Horse Camp. Lee then constructed a ditch from the Grapevine Horse Camp to Old Ditch Camp (LA97407) on the basin floor. The water was used for livestock and irrigation of fields around Old Ditch Camp. Ed King, the African-American man who had came to the area with Lee and Altman, later settled at Old Ditch Camp with his wife Ella, and they ran this section of Lee's range for nearly 30 years. Also, on December 28, 1894, Frenchy Rochas was murdered and many believed that Lee was responsible; however, there was never any proof and the case was never solved.

In 1894, after Hilton's death, the Irvins and several other associates formed the Blue Water Company, but Nations was not part of this partnership. After Hilton's death Nations dissolved his association with his partners and continued his ranching operations in the area. The Blue Water Company was still in direct competition with Lee, and to drive him from the area they put 5,000 head of cattle on the open range that Lee normally used (McNew 1984: 27). Lee warned Frank Garst, the company manager, to move the cattle off his range, which they did, but animosity between the two ranches increased. Next the Blue Sky Company tried to drive 4,000 head of goats into the basin to overgraze Lee's range (McNew 1984: 27). Lee, McNew, and Gilliland met the herd and chased the goats and the herders out of the basin at gunpoint (McNew 1984: 27). The conflict escalated and in 1894 the Blue Sky Company accused Lee and McNew of cattle theft. At first the accusations were ignored; however, in September 1895 Les Dow, a detective for the Southeastern New Mexico Cattleman's Association, of which Lee was a member, claimed to have found a steer with the brand of the Blue Sky Company altered to the brand of Lee and McNew (McNew 1984: 29). Lee and McNew claimed they were innocent and many believed that the incident was a setup, but

Albert Fountain, the counsel for the association, secured indictments for their arrest. Fountain was interested in pursuing the matter because of the animosity he had for Lee from their earlier encounters.

On February 1, 1895, Albert Fountain and his 8-year-old son Henry were ambushed and killed while returning with the indictments for the arrest of Lee and McNew (*Alamogordo Daily News,* February 24, 1991: 3). The prime suspects in the murder were Lee, McNew, Gilliland, and Will Karr (Carr) (*Independent Democrat,* April 6, 1898: 3). Initially the men were not arrested, and they even consented to stand trial if needed; however, as the hostility and anger grew among the Fountain allies, Lee became more worried about his safety. McNew was arrested on April 2, 1898, and held in jail, while Lee and Gilliland fled for their lives. The sheriff of Doña Ana County was Pat Garrett, a solid Fountain and Santa Fe Ring supporter, and Lee strongly believed that Garrett and other Fountain associates would use any excuse to kill him. Garrett did not actively pursue Lee as there was little evidence against him. However, on July 10, 1899, Garrett attempted to apprehend Lee and Gilliland at Wilde Well (LA37045), which Lee had acquired as part of his ranch after Jonathan Wildy left the area in 1895. Lee and Gilliland went to Wilde Well to hide from Garrett and his posse, but Garrett was notified of this and arrived at the ranch site. A gun battle ensued and J. K. Kerney, one of Garrett's deputies, was mortally wounded (Jim Gilliland, tape-recorded interview, Sonnichsen Collection 1938: 38). According to Lee and Gilliland, Garrett and his men did not attempt to arrest them, but immediately opened fire (Gilliland interview 1938: 38). However, Garrett stated that they did try to arrest them and Kerney was killed while telling them to drop their weapons (*Santa Fe Daily New Mexican,* July 15, 1898: 4). Garrett and his posse surrendered, left Wilde Well, and proceeded with the dying man to Turquoise (LA37044), which was nearby. Lee was later charged with the murder of a deputy sheriff as well. Eventually in 1899 all charges were dropped, and Lee, McNew, and Gilliland were cleared. However, the Fountain murders were never solved and the bodies were never recovered, and many people in the region still believe that Lee, McNew, and Gilliland were guilty.

Lee continued to expand his ranching operation during this period and the fact that he was wanted for murder did not stop him from conducting business. In 1897 he completed his ditch from the Sacramento River to the basin floor and filed a claim to the water, which provided his ranching operations with a more dependable water source (Otero County Deed Book 6: 179). The tanks and reservoirs Lee constructed were built using six-horse teams that pulled a large railroad style plow (Carmen Baca, tape-recorded interview by Herb Morrow, 1973, Centennial Museum, University of Texas at El Paso). However, a large amount of work was done with pick and shovel by Lee's hired hands Carmen Baca, Ed King, Sixto Garcia, and others (Baca interview, 1973). Lee used the water for his stock, the irrigation of his fields around Old Ditch Camp, and to grow grapes at Grapevine Horse Camp for fruit and wine (Mrs. W. McCraken, tape-recorded interview by Herb Morrow, 1973, Centennial Museum, University of Texas at El Paso). Also, in December of 1897 he claimed all the ditches in Dog Canyon that he had constructed with Frenchy Rochas. Many people believe that

Lee killed Frenchy to claim the ditches and the water rights in Dog Canyon. While it is true that Lee and Frenchy had disagreements about the water, why would Lee wait three years to claim the water if he murdered Frenchy to acquire them?

On December 13, 1897, Lee sold to Charles Eddy and the El Paso and Northeastern railroad a large parcel of land in the basin, where Eddy built the town of Alamogordo (Otero County Warranty Deed 19: 210). Also, Lee sold Eddy the water rights and a series of ditches in Alamo Canyon, which the railroad desperately needed to operate (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 19: 212). Lee continued to expand his holdings and in August 1898 he purchased cattle and horses from Moor and Perry Altman (Otero County Bill of Sale Book 20: 36–37, 46–47). Though suspected of murder Lee found time to court Winnie P. Rhodes, the sister of Margaret Cox who operated a ranch in the Organ Mountains with her husband W. W. Cox. In October of 1898 Lee married Rhodes and started what would be a large family (*Alamogordo Daily News,* December 18, 1941: 1; Coan 1925: 134–135). The Lees had nine children, Oliver Jr. (Hop), Edmona Fall, Curtis, Mary, Alma, Don, Robert, Vincent, and Jack.

On August 23, 1899, Lee sold the Wildy Well Ranch and 600 head of cattle to Moor (*Doña Ana Republican,* August 26, 1899: 1; *El Paso Herald,* August 23, 1899: 5). However, the transaction only included the improvements as Lee did not own the property. Many ranchers never owned the property they used unless it became necessary to retain control. Another drought hit the area in 1898 and 1899, which Lee and his associates withstood because of the water control system; however, the drought did affect their operations (*Doña Ana County Republican,* June 3, 1899: 6). Rainfall slowly began to increase in 1900, but Lee and Moor were still affected by the lack of water. Lee acquired part of the Wildy Well Ranch during this period, but in 1902 Lee and Moor had to sell the Wildy Ranch, including the improvements, to William Fleck. Several portions of their holdings were mortgaged, and Moor was forced to leave the cattle business and move to El Paso where he opened a livery stable (Richeson 1975: 15).

On April 22, 1903, Lee sold his interest in the ditches and reservoirs to his brother-in-law W. W Cox; the sale included engines, tanks, pipelines, troughs, machinery, corrals, fences, buildings, and the improvements at Old Ditch Camp (Otero County Deed Book 6: 307–308). Obviously Lee needed extra money to run his ranching operation, but by 1904 the amount of rainfall rose and Lee started to recover. In 1904 Lee purchased back the interest he had sold in his water control system from W. E. Porter and his wife. The ditches went through several owners as Cox had sold the rights to Edwin Pennebaker, who sold them to the Turquoise Cattle Company, who sold them to Porter (Otero County Deed Book 6: 464). Lee purchased the rights back for $6,000, a substantial increase over his selling price. The amount of water in the ditches increased and between 1904 and 1918 Lee irrigated around 1,000 acres of land at Old Ditch Camp (LA97407) where he grew corn and wheat (Don Lee, tape-recorded interview by Martha Freeman, 1975, Archives, University of Texas at Austin).

On January 7, 1905, Lee purchased the remaining water rights in the ditch system from Joshua B. and Mary A. Wright. Wright and his wife, homesteaders in the Sacra-

mento Mountains, had earlier purchased McNew's share of the water rights. On August 19, 1905, Oliver and Winnie Lee sold the rights in the ditch and reservoirs to the Southwest Smelting and Refining Company for $25,000, except for 50,000 gallons a year, which they kept for use in their ranching operation (Otero County Bill of Sale Book 1: 141–143). The smelting company needed the extra water for their operation due to the mining boom in the Jarillas. The company built a pipeline (LA99946) along Lee's ditches, incorporating the two reservoirs and extending the line to Orogrande. The pipeline provided water for the mines and the town of Orogrande, and is still in use today. Besides selling his water rights to the mining company, Lee became involved in other aspects of the mining boom in Orogrande, as well. He invested in several banks supporting the new mining industry, and helped establish the Smelting and Merchants Bank on September 6, 1906 (Otero County Corporate Records Book 51: 27).

Water continued to be the overwhelming concern in the Tularosa Basin where surface water was lacking and finding good well water was difficult. Many wells were more than 800 feet deep and several produced poor, hot, or sulfur water. On January 25, 1907, Lee, along with R. M. Nichols, Mott Gleason, O. A. Thompson, and B. O. Thayer Jr., incorporated the Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company (Otero County Corporate Records Book 27: 126–127). Lee turned over control of his 50,000 gallons a year to this new corporation (Southern Pacific Company, Rio Grande Division Records, Box L-3). Lee and his partners in the Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company planned to use the pipelines to encourage farmers and immigrants to settle in the basin. One of the largest ventures the irrigation company attempted was Sacramento City (LA97742).

Sacramento City is on the basin floor in the far northwest corner of McGregor Range north of Orogrande. Lee and his partners planned to build another pipeline to Sacramento City so they could turn the land between Orogrande and the Sacramento Mountains into farmland. They urged investors to purchase town lots immediately because prices would double in 90 days, and they used Lee's Old Ditch Camp as proof that the basin could be turned into farmland (*Orogrande Times,* July 11, 1907: 1; November 14, 1907: 1; December 5, 1907: 1). They quickly established the streets and lots and prepared the town for construction. On August 27, 1907, it was announced that the Alamogordo Cement and Plaster Company was constructing a mill in Sacramento City (*Santa Fe Daily New Mexican,* August 27, 1907: 3). The mill was to contain four kettles and have the capacity of ten train carloads of finished material a day. By September the town had enough residents to petition for a post office. However, Sacramento City did not last much longer, the pipeline was never constructed, the mines at Orogrande played out, and few lots were purchased. (*Orogrande Times,* September 26, 1907: 1). Later, in October of 1929, R. M. Nichols confessed that he committed fraud in the development of Sacramento City, and that their company never owned the land they were selling (*Alamogordo News,* October 24, 1929). He claimed that he sold the same lots to different people, and that prospective buyers were not allowed to speak with anyone in the area so they would not find out there was no water in the basin.

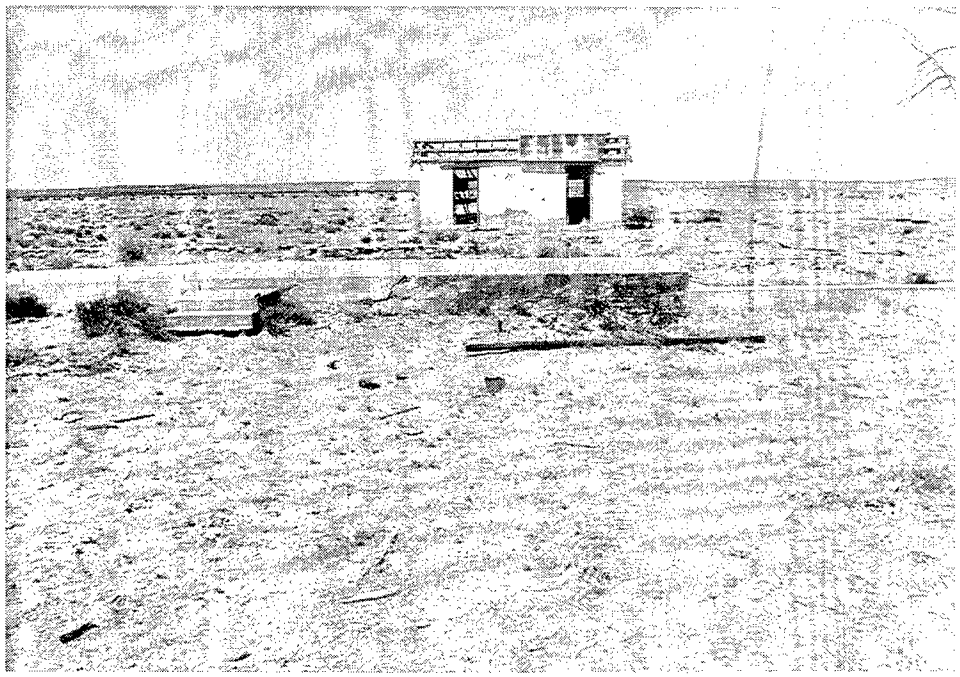


***Figure IV-7. Mesa Horse Camp (LA99945) Main House Foundations and Bunkhouse in 1994.***

It is unknown whether Lee was part of this fraud, or if he truly believed in this project; however, he did attempt to irrigate the basin with another corporation, the Otero County Irrigation Company established on March 24, 1908 (Otero County Corporate Records Book 51: 210).

Lee continued to be involved in range conflicts, and on March 19, 1907, he and four of his employees fought a gun battle with James R. Fenimore and three of his employees (*El Paso Daily Herald,* March 20, 1907: 7). Lee and Fenimore were fighting over a boundary between their two ranches, and while both pressed charges nothing developed.

Lee sold his Dog Canyon Ranch in 1907 and moved to property he owned on the Sacramento River. He continued to expand his water control system and in 1907 ran a pipeline (LA110934) from the Sacramento River through Rim Tank (LA97170) to Mesa Horse Camp (LA99945) (Figure IV-7) on Otero Mesa (*El Paso Herald,* March 28 1916: 11). The pipeline was 9½ miles long, and Lee's partners in the venture were Joe Morgan and Albert Fall (Otero County Miscellaneous Book 40: 166–167). Lee needed the extra water for his holdings on Otero Mesa as there was little surface water and well depths of 1,000 to 1,500 feet were common (Gilliland interview 1938).

Starting in 1910, Lee, like many other ranchers in the basin, became interested in mining operations. In 1910 Lee acquired over twenty mining claims throughout the area, including a few for oil and gas exploration. In 1919 an oil and gas exploration boom started in the Tularosa Basin, but it seems that Lee was interested in oil and gas exploration before anyone else. He became a partner in several oil and gas claims but

never invested a significant portion of his time and money in exploration, and his investments never made a profit.

Throughout 1910 and 1911, Lee continued to expand his holdings and obtain more control over the water in the area (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 31: 531; Quitclaim Deed Book 36: 65). By March 12, 1912, the Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company was out of business, and Lee acquired the property and the water rights the company owned, part of which he had turned over to the company earlier (Otero County Sheriff's Deed Book 44: 173). Lee also became involved in various other business activities; however, some of Lee's old partners were no longer part of his ventures. Fitzgerald Moor died in El Paso on May 17, 1914, and Albert Bacon Fall continued in politics and became very successful (*El Paso Herald,* May 18, 1914: 9). In 1921 Fall became Secretary of the Interior under President Harding and in 1923 he was implicated in the Teapot Dome Scandal.

By 1916 Lee had an elaborate water system from the Sacramento Mountains to Orogrande and across Otero Mesa. His efficient use of stock tanks, wells, and pipelines allowed him to survive the droughts and dry conditions that forced other cattlemen off the range. Control of the water resources in the area gave him control over the land, and while Lee owned only a portion of the land he used in the Tularosa Basin, the unwritten rule of the time was, "if you controlled the water you controlled the land."

Around 1916 Lee began his association with the powerful and successful banker, James G. McNary, and the First National Bank of El Paso. On May 13, 1916, Lee formed the Sacramento River Cattle Company. Lee, McNary, J. W. Stockard, and Charles M. Newman were the incorporators, and officers of the company included William Asthon Hawkins and Lee's son Oliver M. Lee Jr. (Otero County Corporate Records Book 51: 111). In three different transactions in May and November of 1916 Lee sold part of his livestock and property to the company, including his rights to Cox's Well (LA88324), the Sacramento River Ranch, Old Ditch Camp (LA97407), and Grapevine Horse Camp (LA97235) (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 37: 271–272; Bill of Sale Book 1: 473, 474, 556). Also, Lee sold several other parcels of land, his mesa pipeline, and the water rights to the Sacramento River for $70,000 (Otero County Deed Book 34: 160–164; Warranty Deed Book 49: 160–162). This was an interesting business deal, as Lee was able to make money off his holdings while retaining control. The headquarters of the new company was at Cox Well. In 1919 Lee continued his involvement in oil and gas exploration; however, operating a ranch was his major concern.

In 1923 due to poor range conditions and financial difficulties at the First National Bank, the Sacramento Cattle Company collapsed, but this did not stop Lee from continuing with his operations. When the Sacramento River Cattle Company had difficulties, its creators were prepared and quickly incorporated the Circle Cross Cattle Company on June 5, 1923 (Otero County Corporate Record Book 51: 279). Lee and McNary along with W. M. Cady, Robert L. Holliday, Tom B. Newman, W. L. Tooley, C. J. Maple, and W. W. Turney were the incorporators (*Santa Fe Daily New Mexican,* June 7, 1923: 6). The holdings of the Sacramento River Cattle Company were turned

over to the new corporation, and the headquarters was also at Cox Well. The company operated for six years and expanded its holdings when Tooley sold Nations Hot Well (LA70537) to the company on January 7, 1924 (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 98–99). By February 14, 1929, the company also owned Gyp Tank (LA97157) and Gravel Tank (LA97198) (Otero County Special Masters Deed Book 92: 304).

In 1929 the Circle Cross Cattle Company began to have difficulties similar to its predecessor and on February 14, 1929, the First Mortgage Company of El Paso bought the company for $250,000 (*El Paso Times,* February 14, 1929: 1). The mortgage company acquired approximately 180,000 acres, not including state leases. In 1930 McNary and Lee formed the Otero Investment Company for the express purpose of taking over the Circle Cross Cattle Company. The Otero Investment Company quickly acquired control of the Circle Cross from the mortgage company and it was obvious that Lee and McNary did not want to lose control of their property. The Circle Cross went into receivership with Lee as the receiver until 1939, and from 1930 to 1939 he sold approximately 75,000 acres of the company's land holdings. Also, the Otero Investment Company patented or purchased several pieces of property that Lee established but never owned, including Road Tanks (LA97192) on December 29, 1934, and Culp Tank (LA97164) on May 22, 1936 (Otero County Deed Book 102: 485; Patent Book 58: 602). McNary used money that belonged to First National Bank investors to finance the Otero Investment Company's dealings, which was a direct conflict of interest since he was the president of the bank (*El Paso Times,* February 18, 1932: 1). Mrs. Tillie Jardina Carmen filed a petition against the First National and James McNary for fraud in February of 1932 (*El Paso Times,* February 18, 1932: 1). Carmen claimed that McNary invested her deceased husband's estate in the Otero Investment Company, which was insolvent from the beginning. The investment company purchased notes on the Circle Cross Cattle Company, which were worthless, with the estate's money. She claimed that the bank officials were fully aware of the situation and used her money to save themselves a major loss (*El Paso Times,* February 18, 1932: 1). Carmen's suit failed and all charges were dropped; however, this illegal use of bank funds did not save the Circle Cross. Because of the Depression and poor range conditions most of the land holdings were sold and the Circle Cross ceased to exist. Lee and McNary did not lose on the deal as most of the losses were suffered by the First National's investors.

Another interesting transaction occurred on August 15, 1931, when O. A. and Esther Danielson sold over 10,000 acres of land to the First National Bank of El Paso, which immediately sold the property to Lee for $10 (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 545). On the same day Lee sold the property back to the First National and the State National Banks for a huge profit (Otero County Deed Book 93: 564, Book 100: 108). It is apparent that Lee made a profit on the deal because of his association with McNary, and Danielson was a partner of Lee, R. L. Holliday, and C. J. Maple in three separate cattle companies. These men established the Three Peaks Cattle Company on February 25, 1924, the Otero Cattle Company on April 23, 1926, and the Alamo Mesa Cattle Company on June 19, 1926 (Otero

County Corporate Records Book 51: 57, 287, 302). The exact extent of the transaction is unknown, but there is enough information to indicate that McNary and Lee had some interesting dealings with the El Paso banks.

Lee continued to expand his own holdings and to buy property under his own name while conducting these other business deals. In October 1937 he acquired Sand Tank (LA97188) and on March 17, 1939, he acquired Pendejo Tank (LA97301) (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 103: 212, 358). After the Circle Cross went out of business most of the company land holdings were sold to Lee's sons Don, Vincent, and Oliver Jr. (Otero County Deed Book 102: 599).

By the time Lee was 75, he had owned or controlled 300,000 acres of Otero County and been president of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association, a state senator for New Mexico, and director of the Federal Land Bank of New Mexico. Oliver Lee died in 1941 leaving a significant mark on the Tularosa Basin and the entire region. Lee's sons continued to operate ranches in the area, Oliver Jr. (Hop) at Mesa Horse Camp (LA99945), Don in West McAfee Canyon (LA37043), and Vincent at various locations in the Sacramento Mountains, until the military acquisition of the area.

Many historical sites within the boundaries of Fort Bliss are associated with Oliver Lee, including the Orogrande Pipeline (LA99946) and the Mesa Pipeline (LA110934), both of which are still in use; Grapevine Horse Camp (LA97235); Old Ditch Camp (LA97407); Cox's Well (LA88324); Mesa Horse Camp (LA99945); the McAfee Canyon Ranch (LA37043); Upper Juniper Reservoir (LA97239); Lower Juniper Reservoir (LA97397); Culp Tank (LA97164) West Poe Tank (LA97263); Middle Poe Tank (LA97264); Double Tank (LA97193); Nations Hot Well (LA70537); Martin Tank (LA97207); Crest Garden Tank (LA97272); Lee Tank (LA97291); Pendejo Tank (LA97301); Gyp Tank (LA97157); Lake Tank (LA97183); Sand Tank (LA97188); Road Tanks (LA97192); Godfrey Tank (LA97198); Rim Tank (LA97170); and various other earth stock tanks (LA37177, 97163, 97165, 97171 97234, 97259, 97303, 97723, 97724, and 97734). Lee was feared and disliked by some and well loved by others, but in all his dealings he was well respected. Oliver Lee and his family made a significant impact on the Tularosa Basin, as well as southern New Mexico and West Texas.

### Moflar, Grisak, and Tanner Families

The Moflar and the Grisak families were from Austria-Slovak and immigrated to the United States in the late 1890s (United States Census 1910, Otero County). Both families settled in the Sacramento Mountains where Anne Grisak's husband was later killed. The murder was never solved, but the primary suspect was Oliver Lee because he later acquired their homestead. On February 24, 1933, George Moflar, Anna Grisak's brother, patented land in El Paso Canyon in the Sacramento Mountains where he built a house, a well and several outbuildings (LA37041) (Otero County Patent Book 58: 533, 560). In 1935 Moflar sold the property to his nephew John H. Grisak and his wife Elta (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 111: 143). John and Elta Grisak also owned a stock tank (LA97171) nearby. While raising stock was their major concern the two families also became involved in the mining



***Figure IV-8. Tanner Homestead (LA37178) in 1994.***

boom in the Jarilla Mountains. The Grisak family continued to live at the location throughout the early 1940s, but it is not known if they left the area before the military acquisition.

Another family that settled nearby was the Tanner family. H. E. and Annie Tanner settled in El Paso Canyon sometime before June 1940. Tanner built a wood frame house and several outbuildings (LA37178) (Figure IV-8) at the location. By June 3, 1946, Tanner was having problems and had to mortgage his land to the First National Bank (Otero County Mortgage Deed Book 123: 421). No further information is available on the Tanner family and it is not known when they left the area.

**Powell Families**

In 1939 the three Powell brothers and their families moved into the El Paso Canyon area. On October 2, 1939, Chester C. Powell purchased several parcels of land in the northern end of El Paso Canyon from Oliver and Winnie Lee, and while it is not clear if he established a homestead in the area, he did use it for raising stock (Otero County Warranty Deed 117: 151). On March 30, 1940, Lester B. Powell patented several parcels of land, including a location that Lee used as a line camp (LA97162), where he established a small homestead (Otero County Patent Book 110: 88). On June 17, 1940, Louis F. Powell patented land in the canyon west of Moflar, where he constructed a house, a dugout, and several outbuildings (LA97397) (Figure IV-9) (Otero County Patent Book 110: 111). Louis Powell and his wife raised livestock in the canyon, but it was difficult and from 1942 to 1945 Powell had to mortgage all his property to the First National Bank of Roswell (Otero County Mortgage Deed

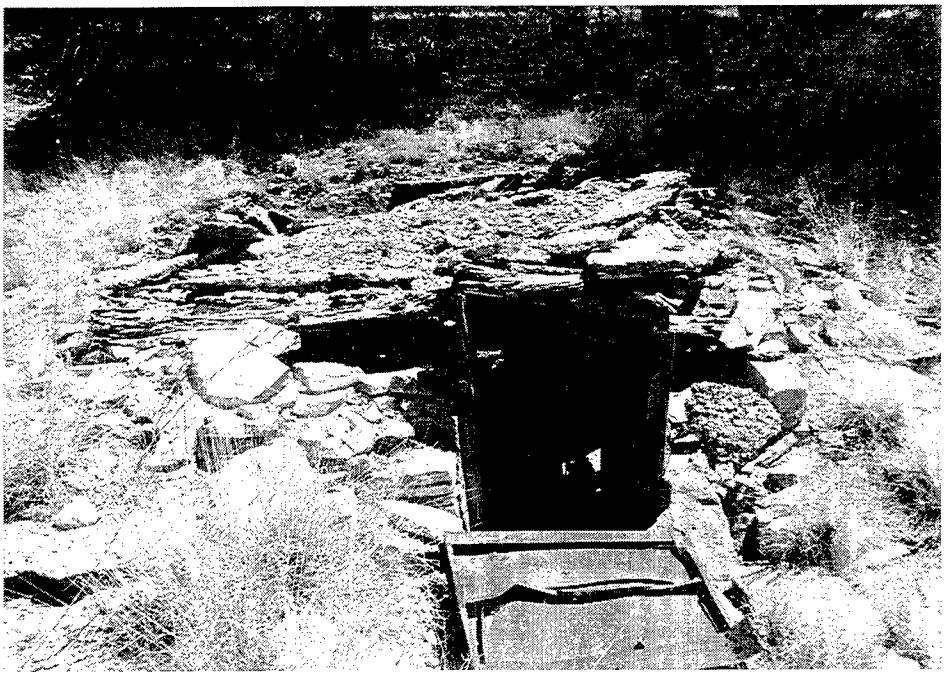


*Figure IV-9. Louis Powell Homestead (LA97397) in 1994.*



*Figure IV-10. Parks-Munson Homestead (LA97245) in 1994.*

Book 127: 502–505). The three Powell families left the area when the military acquired the land in the early 1950s.

### Parks and Munson Families

Clyde and Hazel Parks entered El Paso Canyon on June 13, 1936, when they patented several sections of land including their homestead (LA97245) (Figure IV-10) and two nearby earth stock tanks (LA97160 and LA97161) (Otero County Patent Book 58: 605). They also purchased several sections of land from Seth S. Tidwell on September 15, 1936 (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 111: 372). On November 22, 1938, the Parks sold all their holdings to Cecil and Sadie Munson, who then moved onto the homestead property where they raised stock until the military acquired the property in the early 1950s (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 114: 327). The Munson family raised goats and few cattle in El Paso Canyon; however, water was always a problem and they never had a well at their homestead. They used what runoff was available, and during bad times Oliver or Don Lee provided them with water (Hollis Munson, tape-recorded interview by John Ryan, 1994, Directorate of Environment, Fort Bliss).

### Wright Family

The Wright family migrated into the Sacramento Mountains around 1900 and established a homestead near the Sacramento River. Joshua B. Wright (Figure IV-11), his wife Minerva Ann, and their children James (Pat), Mary A., Maude, and Ellis moved to what became Wright Spring (United States Census 1910 Otero County). Water was necessary to survive in the basin, and water was very important to Joshua Wright. On May 19, 1902, J. B. Wright purchased a share of the water rights to the Sacramento River ditch from William McNew (Otero County Deed Book 6: 179). However, operating in the area was difficult, and by January 1905 Wright had sold his share to Oliver Lee. This did not stop Wright from using the water from the ditch and he still used it when he needed it. Lee's hired hands saw Wright or his son Pat cut the ditch on several occasions, but Lee and the Southwest Smelting and Refining Company, who later purchased a share of the water rights, did not mind at the time. This changed in 1910 when the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad purchased the water rights from the Southwest Smelting and Refining Company. The railroad needed the water source because many of their wells produced water that was not usable by their steam engines. During a series of droughts Wright cut the ditch, which the railroad would not allow, so they sued him for damages (Southern Pacific Collection, Rio Grande Division Records, Box



*Figure IV-11. Joshua B. Wright in 1880 (photo courtesy of Mary Wright Hunter).*

L-3). This ended Wright's use of the ditch water and he was forced to purchase water rights from Lee and McNew (Otero County Deed Book 6: 179). On December 16, 1910, Wright started selling his holdings to Lee and by December 20, 1917, he sold most of his property to the Sacramento Cattle Company (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 31: 621, Book 53: 446). Wright died on February 8, 1920, and Minerva Wright and her children began to handle the land dealings.

Little is known about the Ellis (Figure IV-12) and Mary L. Wright family until August 16, 1937, when they patented a homestead in the basin just south of what would become Highway 506 (Otero County Patent Book 110: 22). They built a log cabin and several outbuildings at the site (LA97411) (Figure IV-13) and established an earth stock tank to the west (LA97273). Mary Wright disliked the log cabin as it was windy and



***Figure IV-12. Ellis Wright in 1927 (photo courtesy of Mary Wright Hunter).***

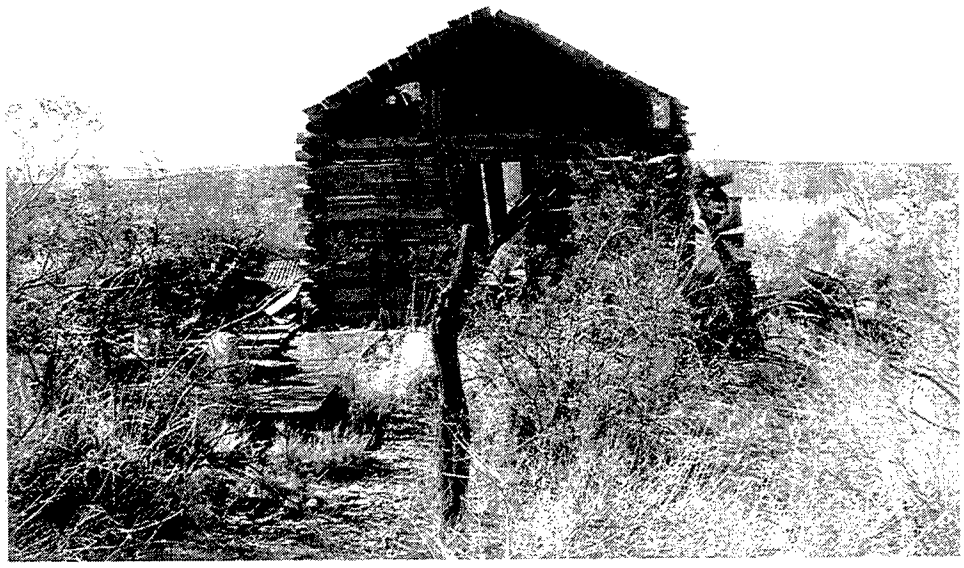


***Figure IV-13. Wright Cabin (LA97411) in 1994.***

cold during the winter, and she could never keep it clean (Hunter 1994). On June 4, 1938, the Wrights sold the land to the United States Government and moved from the area (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 117: 7). The family moved to Valmont, New Mexico, which was along the El Paso and Southeastern tracks south of Alamogordo (Mary Hunter, tape-recorded interview by Mary Henry, 1994, Directorate of Environment, Fort Bliss). Mary Wright homesteaded there while Ellis worked for the New Mexico State Game Department trapping and hunting predators.

Mary Wright was the daughter of Bob and Lucy Raley, who were small-scale ranchers in the area as well as miners. Many families in the basin were related by marriage, and Lucy Raley was no exception, as she was Jim Gilliland's younger sister (Hunter interview 1994). However, not all the ranchers and homesteaders had friendly relationships as can be seen in the case of Bob Raley and William McNew. The two men had been feuding for several years and eventually McNew killed Raley in Orogrande, New Mexico. This led to hard feelings between McNew and Jim Gilliland, and the two mens' relationship was never close again (Hunter interview 1994).

## Tularosa Basin

### Jonathan Wildy and Joseph Calloway Lea

Captain Joseph Calloway Lea and his brother-in-law Jonathan Wildy attempted ranching on the basin floor where water was scarce, but ultimately failed due to the lack of water. Lea was born was born in Cleveland, Tennessee, on November 8, 1841, and in 1876 he married Sallie Wildy in Mississippi after the death of his first wife (*El Paso Herald,* February 5, 1904: 8). Lea was primarily a stock trader and involved in sheep raising; however, when he moved to White Oaks, New Mexico, with his new wife in 1876, he became involved with ending strike violence and labor disputes (Padgitt 1959: 50–65; Rickards 1966: 34). In 1877 the Leas moved to Roswell, and bought the only store building in town from T. B. Catron and set up a mercantile and stock business (*El Paso Herald,* February 5, 1904: 8). At this time he also formed the Lea Cattle Company with New York businessman H. K. Thurber (Padgitt 1959: 61). They created a large enterprise and ran between 30,000 and 50,000 head of cattle west of the Pecos River (Bowder 1975: 166–117; Hening 1958: 71).

In 1883 Lea, his brother Alfred E. Lea, and his brothers-in law John Wildy and Milo L. Pierce formed the San Andres Ranch of Pierce, Lea and Company (*Rio Grande Republican,* November 10, 1883: 3; Doña Ana County Deed Book 7: 157–158). Milo Pierce moved from Fort Stanton to Roswell where he married Lea's sister Mrs. Ella Chalfee (Klasner 1972: 65). The new ranch headquarters was in the San Andres Mountains 35 miles north of San Augustine Springs, and it extended into the basin east of the Organ Mountains. Most of the area used by the San Andres Ranch of Pierce, Lea and Company was in the basin where water was scarce. Lack of water in the basin had a major influence on the new ranch. Between 1878 and 1880 the average rainfall was higher than normal, which made the area appear more lush than usual. When Lea and

company established the ranch there was a good growth of grass from the high rainfall; however, in 1883 the amount of rainfall dropped to half that of the previous years. The drop in rainfall was a common occurrence in the basin and the lack of surface water made stock raising a risky enterprise.

This drop in rainfall did not affect the new ranch as rainfall rose again in 1884. Pierce, Lea and Company began to expand the San Andres ranch with a large herd (*Lone Star,* January 12, 1884). They also began raising sheep at the ranch and became involved in local ranch politics. Pierce became secretary of the Doña Ana County Stock Association (*Rio Grande Republican,* April 12, 1884: 1, May 24, 1884: 2). The ranch run by Lea and Wildy was not a family operation, but a company business. Lea continued with his mercantile business and had several other business ventures underway. Another indication that the ranch was a company operation was that the Leas did not live at the ranch, but in Roswell, where Sallie Wildy Lea died on February 20, 1884 (Weir and Beverly 1937: 23). Lea did not travel to the San Andres ranch often, and left the day-to-day operation to Wildy.

Eighteen eighty-four was a good year for the San Andres ranch. They had a contract to provide beef to the Mescalero Reservation and rainfall was above average (*Rio Grande Republican,* December 13, 1884: 3). However, the wet period did not last and in 1885 rainfall returned to normal. While the amount of rainfall was normal for 1885, it was considered a drought due to the large amount of rain in the previous years. Wildy overestimated the water and conditions on the range and due to the lack of surface water quickly started to suffer. By December 1885 he was forced to mortgage his interest in the San Andres Ranch to Margaret C. Greaves, including his share of the water rights, cattle, horses, and other property of the ranch (Doña Ana County Mortgage Book 1: 559). Seven months later Wildy paid back the mortgage, but his partners decided to get out. Joseph Lea, Milo Pierce, and Alfred Lea sold their portions of the ranch to Wildy on February 7, 1886, and he became sole owner of the ranch (Doña Ana County Quitclaim Deed Book 7: 157–158).

Wildy continued to run the ranch and seemed to be doing well; he was able to acquire a mortgage of $1,410 on the property of Samuel Hughes, including Hughes' livestock, wagons, and tools (Doña Ana County Chattel Mortgages Book 1: 60–61). Also, in August 1886 Wildy brought in a load of stock mares and was building a herd of good graded cattle (*Rio Grande Republican,* August 7, 1886: 3). However, rainfall dropped again in 1886, which forced him to sell interests in his ranch. He had a very precarious hold on his operation due to the fluctuating rainfall patterns. On November 9, 1886, he sold one-half interest in the ranch to Margaret C. Greaves (Doña Ana County Warranty Deed Book 7: 451). By October 5, 1889, he hit hard times again and had to mortgage his ranch to Joseph Lea for $10,566.75 (Doña Ana County Deed Book 11: 379–381). On November 11, 1889, Wildy delivered 800 head of cattle, 12 head of horses, and other miscellaneous items to Lea to repay his debt (Doña Ana County Deed Book 11: 379–381).

In 1889 Wildy married Jessie Davies, the daughter of Benjamin and Julia Davies, and this relationship possibly helped Wildy keep his ranch through the worst of the coming drought. By 1890 a severe drought hit the basin, and cattlemen complained that

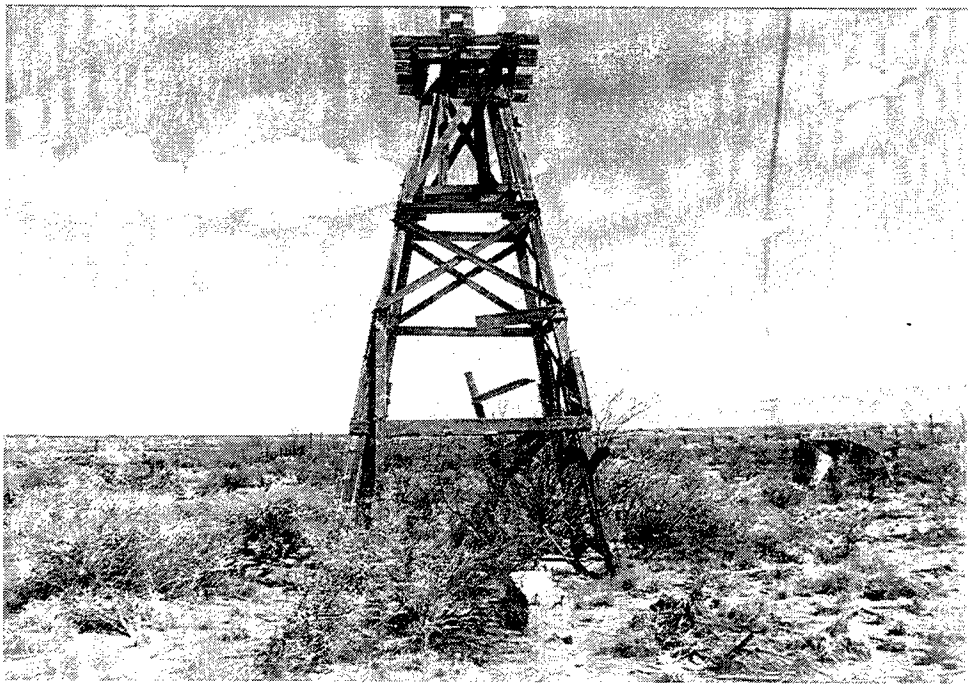


*Figure IV-14. Windmill at Wilde Well (LA37045) in 1994.*

cattle were dying in the hundreds due to the lack of water; however, overstocking and overgrazing also contributed. Rainfall fell to an excessive low and many ranches in the area suffered, but Wildy was able to depend on his father-in-law's resources to survive. In 1892 rainfall rose to average, but it was necessary to supplement it with well water. On February 3, 1892, Wildy decided that he needed wells in the basin and he drilled Wilde Well (LA37045) (Figure IV-14) east of the Jarilla Mountains (*Independent Democrat,* February 3, 1892: 4). Even with this well Wildy continued to have problems because of the lack of rainfall, and heavy winds quickly evaporated the little available moisture. In 1893 Wildy's father-in-law Benjamin Davies died and Wildy briefly took over operation of his ranch. By March 1893 Wildy left the area and moved to Roberts County, Texas, with his wife and mother-in-law (Kelley 1976: 21). He planned to move his stock to the Panhandle of Texas, but range conditions would not allow it. In the fall of 1893 he began selling his stock to Thomas G. Hendrick, a rancher who lived near the San Augustine Ranch (Otero County Contract Book 16: 411; Doña Ana County Agreement Book 16: 411; Continuance Book 16: 439). Wildy may have also sold the Davies Ranch on the east side of the Organ Mountains to Hendrick. In 1894 Wildy mortgaged what remained of his San Andres Ranch to Joseph Lea, a firm from Kansas, and Thomas R Kerr of Jeff Davis County, Texas (Doña Ana County Renewals of Chattel Mortgages Book 1: 51–52, 55). Rainfall rose again in 1894 but it was too late for Wildy, and by 1895 he disappeared from the basin. What happened to Wildy is unknown, but many cattlemen believed he was injured in a horse accident and forced to retire from stock raising. Joseph Lea did not venture into the area again, and he died on



***Figure IV-15. Campbell Tank (LA87803), Main House with Dugout in 1994.***

February 4, 1904 (*El Paso Herald,* February 5, 1904: 8).

**William N. Fleck**

Little is known about William N. Fleck's early life except that he was born in Sarnia, Ontario, Canada, in 1853, and he received a degree in engineering. In 1881 Fleck and his wife Ida moved to a small homestead west of Carrizozo, New Mexico. They lived there only a short time before moving to an area around Newman, New Mexico (Fleck 1975). Sometime around 1895 or 1896 Fleck moved near the Franklin Mountains, but he quickly started looking for a new location because of the heavy flooding in the area. He became interested in the area near present-day Orogrande, New Mexico, and by December 1902 he purchased the Wildy Well Ranch with all improvements from Oliver Lee. The purchase included stock, equipment, and the use of the water; however, Lee did not own Wilde Well (LA37045) and Fleck did not patent the location until 1923 (Otero County Bill of Sale Book 1: 69). Fleck intended to use Wilde Well but did not plan to use the location as his headquarters. He continued to look for a place in the area to relocate and on October 10, 1907, he filed a patent on Campbell Tank (LA87803) (Otero County Patent Book 7: 316). The date Fleck filed the patent application is unknown. To file a patent on a piece of property a patent application is required; the applicant then has up to five years to make improvements on the property to qualify for a patent, so Fleck could have filed his application as early as 1902. Fleck constructed a dugout, a house, and a 200-foot-deep well at the location (Figure IV-15). The well never produced a steady supply of water, which forced Fleck to search for a better locale. He found it 5 miles east of Orogrande, New Mexico. On

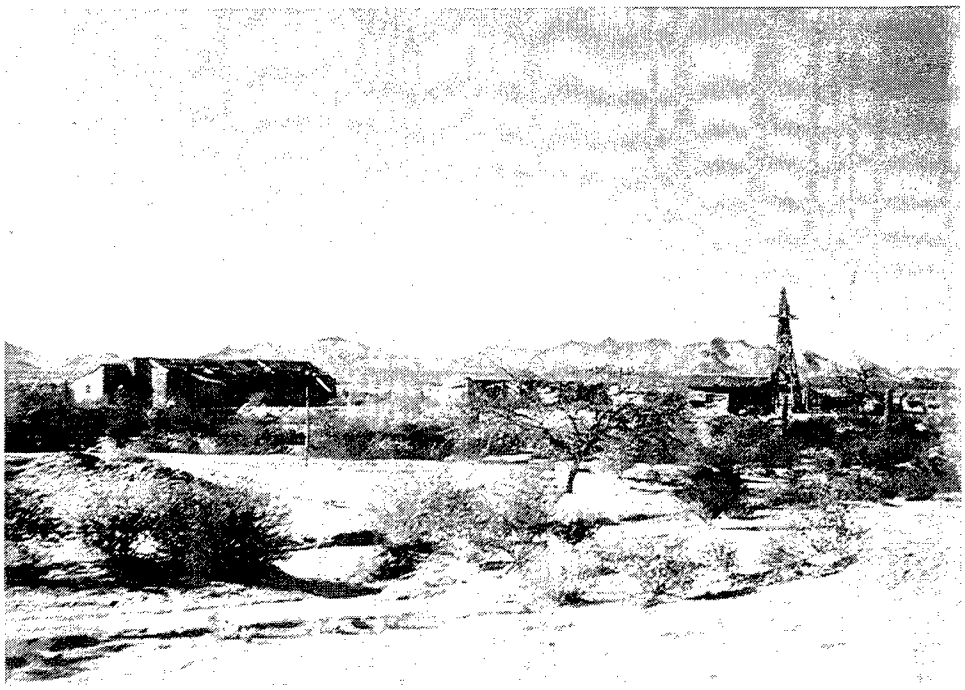


*Figure IV-16. Fleck Ranch (LA37039) in 1975 (photo courtesy of John A. Hedrick).*

June 15, 1911, Fleck filed a patent on the new location (LA37039), where he built a house, barn, saddle shop, and blacksmith shop, and a second location where he established an earthen stock tank (LA97243) (Otero County Patent Book 34: 157). Fleck built his ranch (Figure IV-16) using lumber brought in from the Sacramento Mountains on the El Paso and Southeastern Railroad.

The new site became the headquarters for his ranching operations, and he continued to expand his holdings. On November 21, 1917, he purchased South Well (LA37306) from Hugo Seaburg and patented Broyle Tank, another earth stock tank (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 53: 523; Patent Book 58: 170). In 1919 an oil and gas exploration craze swept the Tularosa Basin and Fleck and his wife were not immune to the idea of striking it rich. Along with the Trammell family, who were homesteaders on Otero Mesa, they filed for several oil and gas mining claims. However, Fleck did not strike oil and his dabbling in exploration did not hinder the expansion of his ranch. Water was a very important commodity in the basin and Fleck never underestimated that importance. A major part of his expansion was the establishment of wells and the construction of earth stock tanks. Surface water was scarce in the area and Fleck constructed earth-walled stock tanks across intermittent drainage systems to increase his control over what little surface water existed.

On July 26, 1922, Fleck patented Little Mack Tank (LA97222), Mack Tank (LA97741), Little Crockett Tank (LA97212), and several other parcels of land (Otero County Patent Book 58: 170). The date Fleck established these sites is unknown, but by 1922 all three were in use. Little Mack Tank and Little Crockett Tank



*Figure IV-17. Mack Tank, Spillways (LA97741) in 1994.*

are simple earth stock tanks. Mack Tank consists of a well, a well house, two large earth stock tanks, a corral, and several rock terraces and spillways that form an elaborate water control system (Figure IV-17). The terraces and rock wall channel surface water into a nearby playa and the two earth stock tanks. This system allows runoff from a large area to be diverted into these holding areas.

Fleck continued to consolidate his holdings and on October 23, 1923, he purchased Wilde Well (LA37045) and Wilde Tank (LA97292) from Hugo Seaburg, who had acquired the property the year before (Otero County Special Warranty Deed Book 82: 547). In 1902 when Fleck purchased the Wildy Well Ranch from Oliver Lee and Fitzgerald Moor, only the stock and improvements were part of the purchase and the property at Wilde Well was not. Many ranchers in the basin did not own the land or water they used unless it became necessary to retain control.

Fleck continued to expand and on January 14, 1924, he purchased several sections of land from Maisie K. Moore Neblett (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 85: 233). The shortage of water and the periodic dry years never seemed to affect Fleck due to his established water control system. In 1926 Fleck had to mortgage his holdings to First Mortgage Company of El Paso, but not because of problems in his ranching operation (Otero County Mortgage Deed 85: 495). He used the money to expand his operation and on January 6, 1927, he patented more land around his headquarters (Otero County Patent Book 58: 475). This was Fleck's last expansion before he died in March of 1927, leaving his holdings to his widow, who sold most of them to McGregor Land and Cattle



***Figure IV-18. Campbell Schoolhouse (LA37304) in 1994.***

Company in the early 1930s. Ida Fleck sold part of the ranch to her son Walter on March 30, 1931 (Otero County Deed Book 95: 622).

Fleck created a large and successful ranching operation and at the time of his death owned his ranch headquarters (LA37039), Campbell Tank (LA87803), South Well (LA37306), Broyle Tank (LA97740), Little Mack Tank (LA97222), Mack Tank (LA97741), Wilde Well (LA37045), Wilde Tank (LA97292), an earth stock tank (LA97243), and many other parcels of land. He also controlled Benton Well (LA110890) and Haymeadow Tank (LA97200). Fleck owned or controlled a total of 400 sections of land within the boundaries or what is now Fort Bliss.

During his residency in the basin Fleck played an important role in the education of the ranchers' children. Many families lived several days from the nearest town with a school, and the Fleck family was no exception. Fleck valued education and he wanted his children to have an opportunity to learn; however, the family did not want to leave the ranch and move into town. Fleck solved this problem by building a school in the area, and he brought in Mrs. Eleanor Virginia Harkey to teach at the new school (WPA Files Doña Ana County Points of Interest). Harkey was the first school teacher brought into the area, and it is possible that the Campbell Schoolhouse (LA37304) (Figure IV-18), which is south of Fleck's holdings, was where she taught school.

### Joseph H. Nations

Joseph H. Nations was born on January 5, 1857, in Gonzalez County, Texas. His family had major ranch holdings in the area, and he followed the family business (*El Paso Times,* November 28, 1928: 1). He

was quite successful as a rancher and operated several West Texas ranches, including a large operation in the Pecos Valley. In the early 1880s Nations and his family moved to the El Paso area, and by 1886 he was ranching in the area and had started the Nations Meat Packing Company in El Paso (*El Paso Times,* November 28, 1928). In 1887 Nations began to expand, and he quickly became involved with several other area ranchers. At first he was interested in the Mesilla Valley, but he soon started spreading north into the Tularosa Basin *(Rio Grande Republican,* October 1, 1887: 3). By 1888 he had business dealings with Oliver Lee, Charles Hilton, and Fitzgerald Moor. In 1889 when the Sacramento Cattle Company dissolved, he purchased 625 head of cattle, 170 horses, and some of its improvements for $32,084.42. (McNew 1984: 18). Nations did not operate out of one major headquarters, but continued to live in El Paso and invest in several ranching enterprises. On June 22, 1889, Nations put up bond for Charles Bruton, a suspected cattle rustler and murderer (Otero County Deed Book 11: 328). The relationship between Nations and Bruton is unclear.

In 1890 Nations and Hilton formed Hilton and Company along with Andrew McDonald, William A. Irvin, and Orlando C. Irvin (McNew 1984: 22). Throughout 1890 Nations continued to expand by purchasing livestock and improvements from Lee, Moor, and their partners (Otero County Deed Book 11: 475–481). In August 1890 Nations received a loan from Moor for $30,545, which he used for more investments and improvements to his holdings. (Otero County Miscellaneous Book A: 8–23). However, by 1891 Lee and Hilton and Company had a major disagreement over the Grapevine Horse Camp (LA97235). William McNew moved onto the property and filed a homestead application, and in August of 1892 Hilton and Company filed an injunction against Lee and McNew claiming the property was sold to Nations as part of a series of transactions with the Sacramento Cattle Company. In November of 1892 Albert Fall had the injunction dissolved and title to the improvements was assigned to Lee (McNew 1984: 22). The two cattle companies were never on good terms again, but this had little effect because in February 1894 James Smith killed Charles Hilton (*El Paso Times,* February 18, 1894: 7). Smith, who had a small ranch in the area, claimed that Hilton and Company was attempting to force him off his land. Smith was found guilty of murder, and Hilton and Company dissolved, which ended Nations association with the Irvin brothers. The Irvin brothers and their partners continued to ranch in the area, but without Nations. Nations continued to expand his own holdings in the Hueco Bolson area of the basin and continued his ranching ventures in other parts of Texas.

After the turn of the century Nations continued to buy stock and operate his meat packing company, and on August 2, 1905, Nations purchased a large ranch near San Angelo, Texas, for $50,000 (Otero County Bills of Sale Book 1: 109; *El Paso Herald,* August 2, 1905: 1). In December 1911 Nations began business dealings with W. W. Turney concerning land around the town of Tobin (41EP4756) and, while the extent of the dealings is unclear, it is possible that he was investing in the new town (El Paso County Release Deed of Trust Lien Book 258: 126). In 1912 and 1913 Nations continued to purchase land in the Hueco Bolson,

including several parcels from E. H. Nevill and his wife on September 3, 1913 (El Paso County Warranty Deed Book 234: 622). These parcels contained what would become two major water sources in the Hueco Bolson, Nations East Well (41EP3264) and Nations South Well (41EP4759). Since there was little surface water in the Hueco Bolson, it was necessary for Nations to secure dependable water sources for his ranch holdings. In 1914 Nations started a series of transactions with Manuel Ribera concerning what became Nations Hot Well (LA70537) (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 37: 212; Mortgage Book 46: 279–280). These transactions ended with Nations purchasing the property on April 28, 1919 (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 57: 304).

Ranching interests were only part of Nations' business ventures, and he continued to invest in a variety of business activities in El Paso. By 1921 his businesses started to suffer, and on June 3, 1921, he failed to make mortgage payments and lost several sections of land (El Paso County Trustee Deed Book 396: 321). His losses included Nations East Well and Nations South Well, and by 1922 he started to sell portions of his West Texas property as well (El Paso County Trustee Deed Book 396: 321). On July 24, 1922, Nations went bankrupt, and he continued to lose sections of land including Nations Hot Well, which he sold to Smith and Ricker, a local real estate company (Otero County Deed Book 78: 593; El Paso County Disclaimer Book 395: 602; Otero County Warranty Deed Book 59: 621).

Little is known about Nations from 1922 until 1928 except that the remainder of his holdings were under mortgage and eventually sold (El Paso County Special Warranty Deed Book 502: 515). J. H. Nations died on November 28, 1928, at the age of 65, due to injuries from a collision with a street car in El Paso (*El Paso Times,* November 28, 1928: 1). Nations was survived by his wife Ida and his three daughters, Mrs. Tom Holliday, Mrs. J. Mason, and Mrs. Nelson Studebaker Riley. Nations had a long productive career as a rancher and businessman, and he had also been director of the First National Bank of El Paso and founded the El Paso YMCA (*El Paso Times,* November 28, 1928: 1). After his death his wife and his estate continued to buy and sell property in the area, although the Nations ranches ceased to exist.

**William McNew**

William McNew (Figure IV-19) was not only Oliver Lee's close associate and hired hand, but a successful rancher as well. McNew was born in Arkansas in 1866 and by 1886 his family settled in the Hillsboro, New Mexico, area (McNew 1984: 13). In the late fall of 1888 McNew entered the Tularosa Basin and encountered Lee. According to the family histories, Lee was involved in a gunfight with three cowboys from the John Good Ranch when McNew came upon the fight and decided to aid Lee in driving off the Good riders (McNew 1984: 13). After this encounter McNew started to work for Lee and became a member of the family on June 12, 1889, when he married Oliver Lee's niece Nettie Fry (see Figure IV-5) (McNew 1984: 304). After the wedding McNew and Nettie settled on a 160-acre homestead where the town of Cloudcroft is today (McNew 1984: 14). In 1889 after Lee moved into the Dog Canyon ranch the McNew family moved onto the property at Lee Well (McNew 1984: 18). McNew started to build his own herd of



***Figure IV-19. William McNew (photo courtesy of George McNew).***

cattle at this location while working for the Sacramento Cattle Company.

In December 1890 McNew purchased interest in several brands of cattle and horses from Lee; however, he continued to work for Lee and 1891 he filed a homestead application on Grapevine Horse Camp (LA97235) to keep Hilton and Company from claiming the property (Otero County Deed Book 12: 57–59; Bill of Sale 15: 18; McNew 1984: 22). McNew helped construct the ditch and Upper and Lower Juniper Reservoirs (LA97239, LA97398) after Lee acquired the water rights to the Sacramento River, and he worked long hours with the rest of the hands to build the ditch to Old Ditch Camp (LA97407). On February 1, 1895, Albert Fountain and his son Henry were murdered, and on April 2, 1898, William McNew was arrested for the murders. Official charges were never filed, but he was held in the Silver City, New Mexico, jail without trial until April 25, 1899 (McNew 1984: 52). While he was imprisoned, Nettie McNew stayed on their property with their three children Myrtle, Oliver, and Ely, and operated the ranch. Nettie McNew was five months pregnant when Bill McNew was imprisoned, and she had the baby, which lived only a few days, on July 20, 1898, while he was still in the Silver City jail. No charges were ever pressed against McNew and he was allowed to return home and continue with his life.

After being released from jail McNew invested more time in his own ranching operation and worked less for Lee. On September 19, 1900, McNew sold his interest in the Sacramento River ditches to Cox in order to raise money (Otero County Deed Book 6: 307–308). Also, on November 2, 1901, he sold his Sacramento River homestead and half interest in the water rights to J. B. Wright (Otero County Deed Book 6: 67). McNew now had enough money to start a new ranch and he moved north onto what is now White Sands Missile Range to establish his holdings. However, Nettie McNew and the children moved into Alamogordo so the children could go to school. The lack of nearby schools was a problem that most of the ranchers faced, and it was often necessary for the family to move into town so the children could receive an education. The lack of water was still a problem for McNew, but this was partially alleviated when Lee sold him water rights to 15,000 gallons a year from the Sacramento River (Otero County Bill of Sale Book 1: 141–143). McNew depended on Lee for water and without Lee's assistance would not have been able to operate his ranch. Lee and McNew made an agreement that McNew was to operate west of the railroad tracks and Lee to the east of the tracks (McNew 1984).

In 1913 McNew built a new ranch headquarters in Orogrande, New Mexico, and with the aid of the 15,000 gallons a year created a ranch that spanned from Escondida (LA101183) in the north to Desert (LA97690) in the south. While this was not a large area, McNew was able to operate a small successful ranch for several years. In 1919 McNew, along with Lee and many other ranchers, became involved in the oil and gas boom that was sweeping the basin. McNew was a partner in several oil and gas claims, although none were successful. During the 1920s a series of dry years severely affected the McNew operations and the ranch lost large portions of its holdings. William McNew died in 1937 leaving the ranch to his sons. The ranch never recovered from the problems in the 1920s and McNew's sons sold the remainder of their holdings to the military for the formation of Doña Ana Range. McNew's activities are closely linked to Lee's, and without Lee's aid the McNew ranch would not have lasted as long as it did. The majority of McNew's holdings are within the boundaries of White Sands Missile Range, although two of his major water locations, McNew Feeder Tank (LA97331) and McNew South Tank (LA30203), are within Fort Bliss boundaries, and were linked to the Orogrande Pipeline (LA99946).

**H. L. and E. S. Newman**

The Newman brothers were involved in various activities in the area, including banking, railroad, land speculation, and ranching. While E. S. Newman was involved in the activities, his brother Henry was the primary motivator. Henry L. Newman was born May 25, 1835, in Spencer County, Kentucky, and during the 1860s he became involved in a freighting store, which led him to several banking ventures in Kansas (Burns 1953: 22–23; Newman 1966). In 1867 he opened the Newman and Haven Bank of Leavenworth, Kansas, and while there married Sarah Elizabeth Morris (Burns 1953: 32; *El Paso Herald,* February 23, 1911: 4). During this time he also started the Niobara Cattle Company with his brother (Abbott and Smith 1939: 101–102; Sandoz 1935: 74–75). In 1872 Newman's son Henry Jr. was born and would follow in his father's footsteps and become involved in various dealings in the El Paso region.

In 1874 Newman moved to St. Louis where he established the National Stockyard Bank; by 1881 he began to show an interest in El Paso (*El Paso Herald,* February 23, 1911: 4). In 1881 Charles R. Morehead and Joseph Magoffin, both prominent businessmen, joined with Newman to discuss the establishment of the State National Bank of El Paso (Jones 1966: 62; Matkin 1966: 152). During the late nineteenth and early twentieth century the banking industry was strongly associated with ranching enterprises and the Tularosa Basin was no exception. Many bankers were also cattlemen or invested heavily in stock raising. Also, Newman invested in businesses across the western United States, and by 1883 he had land, cattle, and banking interests in Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska, Indian Territory, and Texas (Burns 1953: 22–23). H. L. Newman primarily handled the money, and business activities, while E. S. Newman managed the ranching operations. Their interests in the El Paso area were only a small part of the total ranching and banking empire they were creating. In 1887 they became interested in construction of a railroad from El Paso to the White Oaks coal fields, and Henry was named the vice-president of the Kansas City,



***Figure IV-20. Newman Ranch Outbuildings (LA97682) in 1994.***

El Paso, and Mexican Railroad. In June 1888 Newman and his family moved to El Paso from St. Louis, and by November 30, 1888, he was president of the Kansas City, El Paso, and Mexican Railroad, and the first and only 10 miles of track were completed (*El Paso Times,* June 14, 1888: 8; Rabe 1971: 8–17). E. S. Newman did not move to Texas until 1890 when one of their ranching operations, the Gomez Cattle Company, was in financial trouble (Sandoz 1935: 83). H. L. Newman started to invest more in the El Paso area, and in 1893 he and Henry Jr. established the Lowden National Bank in El Paso (*El Paso Herald,* February 23, 1911: 4). By 1895 Newman started selling several of his operations elsewhere and began to concentrate in the El Paso area (*El Paso Herald,* February 23, 1911: 4).

In 1901 E. S. Newman became more involved in El Paso as well, and he formed the Union Stock Yards (*El Paso Herald,* August 12, 1901: 1). Also, in 1901 H. L. Newman became the treasurer for the Beaumont and El Paso Oil Company (*El Paso Herald,* September 27, 1902: 8). While the major oil and gas boom did not occur until 1919, many early speculators were investing in the new mineral exploration. In 1901 he went into partnership with his son Henry Jr. and formed the Newman Ranch with the headquarters (LA97682) (Figure IV-20) north of the Texas-New Mexico state line. The ranch was near the small town of Hereford on the state line, but after the Newman family established their ranch in the area the name of the town was changed to Newman. The Newman family owned or controlled a large amount of land along the Texas-New Mexico state line, and in June 1907 Newman purchased 14,720 acres in that area from the Texas and Pacific Railroad, which dramatically expanded his ranch holdings (*El Paso*

*Herald,* June 13, 1907: 1). The Newman family operated the ranch until H. L. Newman Sr. died on February 22, 1911, at the age of 75 (*El Paso Herald,* February 23, 1911: 4). His son took over the ranching and banking enterprise, but decided to leave the ranching business. He sold large tracts of land and eventually leased the remaining property to Randolph Hearst. H. L. Newman Jr. left the area and died on Nantucket Island in the village of Siasconset in August 1917 (Newman 1966). E. S. Newman was never involved with ranching in the El Paso area and his activities after this period are unknown. Newman's grandson H. L. Newman III briefly followed in his grandfather's footsteps by establishing a few ranch holdings and on December 20, 1920, he patented Red Horse Tanks (LA97744) (Otero County Patent Book 58: 91). On October 28, 1922, he patented North Well (LA97730), which his grandfather had established, but he never had any large ranch holdings in the area (Otero County Patent Book 58: 180).

**Mary Coe Blevins**

Mary Coe Blevins and her two successive husbands operated a large successful ranch in the basin at the foot of the Organ Mountains. While both husbands helped her in this endeavor, the true operator was Mary Coe Blevins herself. She was born Mary Mayhill on June 1, 1862, on a small family farm in Missouri (Mary Coe Blevins, tape-recorded interview by Marie Carter, 1937, State Records Center and Archives, Santa Fe). Albert Coe, Mary's first husband, was born January 28, 1844, in Moundsville, Virginia, and during the 1870s he ran a ranch in the Sacramento Mountains. However, in 1878 the Lincoln County War convinced him to leave the area and he started operating a ranch near Farmington, New Mexico (Coe 1968: 5, 48). On May 29, 1881, Albert Coe married Mary Mayhill in Missouri, and with her family returned to his ranch near Farmington (Tularosa Basin Historical Society 1981: 115–117). In 1882 they moved to a new location on the Peñasco River in the Sacramento Mountains (*Rio Grande Republican,* April 9, 1887: 2) where they established the community of Mayhill, New Mexico, and Mary Coe ran the post office. The family expanded their holdings, and from 1891 to 1895 Mary Coe and her husband patented land in the area around Mayhill (Lincoln County Patent Book D: 315; Otero County Deed Book 32: 12).

By 1900 Mary Coe handled the land transactions and the Coe family attempted to start a ranch. However, in 1901 they sold some of their land in the Sacramento Mountains and moved to Doña Ana County where they purchased land (Doña Ana County, County Assessor: 1901). In 1903 they purchased property from Edward B. and Lilo M. Perrin next to what became Coe Lake, where they drilled a 350-foot-deep well and established a small ranch (LA30199) (Figure IV-21). Mary Coe began to expand her holdings in 1905 and she purchased land on the south end of Cheese Lake (Stewart Lake), where she established Stewart Lake Tank (LA97378) (Doña Ana County Deed Book 23: 196–199). In 1906 she bought land east of what is now Doña Ana Range Camp, which she established as her home and the headquarters of her ranch (LA30201) (Doña Ana County Deed Book 39: 566). Throughout 1908 Coe increased her holdings in the area and purchased more livestock (Doña Ana County Assessor 1908).

In 1911 the United States Government started to acquire land near the Organ Mountains to incorporate into Fort Bliss. The

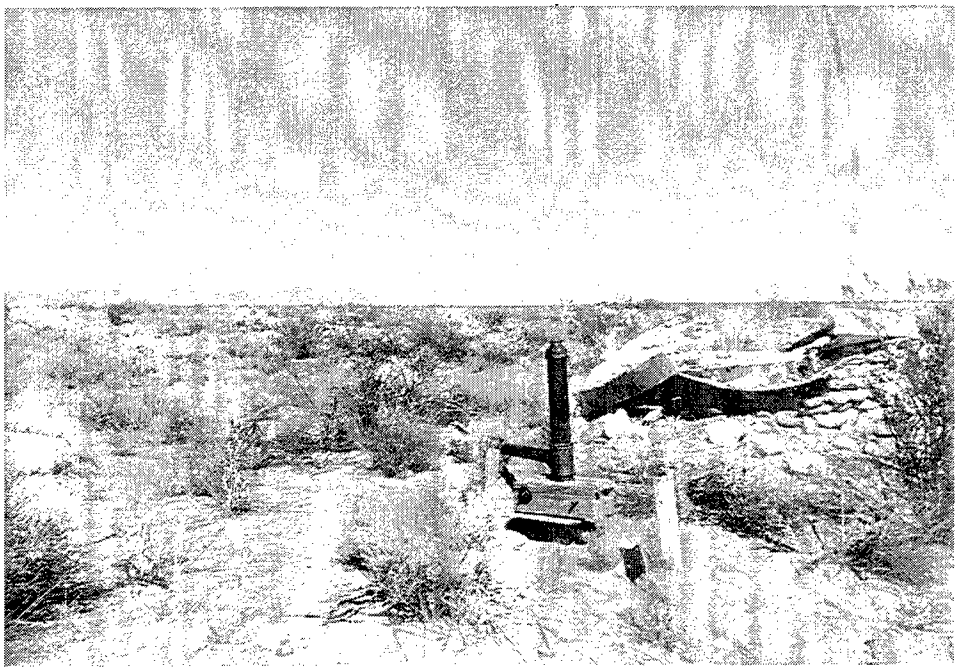


***Figure IV-21. North Coe Ranch (LA30199) Well and Water Tank in 1994.***

military was interested in land around Stewart Lake south of the Organ Mountains and Coe was forced to sell the land in that area, which included Stewart Lake Tank (LA97378). However, Mary Coe continued ranching in the area and moved her interests east of her home ranch. On May 16, 1912, Albert Coe died, and on August 6, 1913, she married her foreman, George Blevins, who had worked for her since 1908 (*El Paso Herald,* May 17, 1912). During this period she continued to expand her holdings and established Pit Tank (LA97703) and Scott Tank (LA30208). By 1922 she had purchased Dripping Springs in northern Boulder Canyon in the Organ Mountains, where she raised sheep, and more land south of Scott Tank (Doña Ana County Deed Book 64: 142–143; Warranty Deed Book 65: 367).

On February 2, 1922, Blevins purchased a small homestead (LA30208) from Ben B. Whetmore, and on January 6, 1924, she purchased the rights to the patent on the homestead of Frank Goodin (LA30202) (Doña Ana County Deed Book 113: 56; Otero Deed Book 64: 142). Goodin had sold the location to W. W. Cox, who then sold it to Charles B. Vesper. Vesper was a business partner with Mary Coe Blevins in several ventures in the area and after his death she quickly bought rights to the patent application. She did not actually purchase Goodin Well until 1946, although she had used the property since 1924. However, Mary Coe Blevins continued to expand her holdings and even patented land were she had established Scott Tank and Pit Tank (Otero County Patent Book 102: 570).

During the late 1940s and early 1950s the military began to acquire land in the area. In the early 1950s the military purchased the remainder of her ranch holdings and she

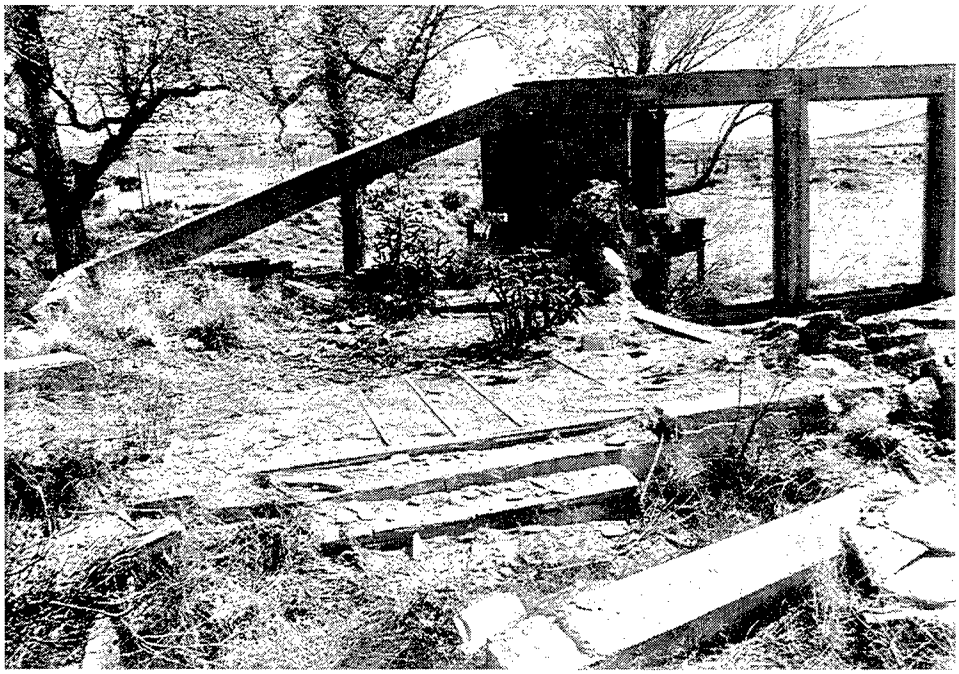


***Figure IV-22. Bassett Ranch Main House (LA97401) in 1994.***

moved to Anthony, New Mexico, where she owned a large amount of property. Mary Coe Blevins died in Anthony on December 22, 1953, at the age of 91, and George Blevins died four months later (*El Paso Times,* December 23, 1953: 31). Her ranch boundaries had extended from the southern boundary of Doña Ana Range to Goodin Well 12 miles to the north, and from Boulder Canyon on the west to east of Coe Lake. Mary Coe Blevins was a strong and successful rancher at a time when ranching was dominated by men, and her activities in the southern Tularosa Basin are a significant chapter in the history of the area.

### Walbridge Ranch Company

The Walbridge Ranch Company, which operated in the northern Hueco Mountains, was formed on September 28, 1917, by Charles N. Bassett, Edward C. Wade Jr., and G. D. Flory, with W. M. Walbridge as the agent. The company slowly started to acquire property in the basin, and on October 6, 1926, they purchased the ranch of Frank R. and Mable M. Bryant (LA97401), which included Walbridge Tanks (LA97216), and hired them to operate this section of their range. The owners of the company lived in El Paso and let their employees run the operation; however, they did use the ranch (Figure IV-22) for recreational purposes. The site contained a large home, a swimming pool, a two-vehicle garage, and stables. Also, several buildings housed the sheep herders who worked for the company. The company raised sheep, but also was well known for their horses; in the 1930s they provided the McGregor Land and Cattle Company with a steady supply of horses. The ranch slowly expanded and on April 16, 1935, the company purchased Little Cement Tank (LA97173) from Charles B. and Bertha M. Parker and gained control of Big Cement

Tank (LA97172). The Walbridge Ranch Company operated until the military acquired the property in the early 1950s.

**McGregor Land and Cattle Company**

In the 1930s the McGregor Land and Cattle Company was established. J. Douglas McGregor was born in McKinney, Texas, in 1887, attended Texas A&M University, and moved to the El Paso area with his family in the 1920s (*El Paso Herald Post,* January 1, 1964: 3A). The family invested in ranching, real estate, and various other businesses. In 1923 McGregor acquired 23,000 head of cattle from bank foreclosures and began to create a ranch (Malcolm McGregor, tape-recorded interview by Mary Henry, 1994, Directorate of Environment, Fort Bliss). McGregor formed the McGregor Land and Cattle Company, and in 1932 the company acquired the land holdings of William Fleck. These included the ranch headquarters (LA37039), Campbell Tank (LA87803), South Well (LA37306), Broyle Tank (LA97740), Little Mack Tank (LA97222), Mack Tank (LA97741), Wilde Well (LA37045), and Wilde Tank (LA97292). Also they took control of Benton Well (LA110890) and Haymeadow Tank (LA97199). The cattle company was just one of many business ventures, and the family did not live on the range, but in El Paso (McGregor 1994). Only the ranch hands lived on the property in what the McGregor family considered primitive conditions (McGregor 1994). These conditions were no different than those on other ranches, but the McGregors were not the average ranch family. The McGregor Land and Cattle Company ran 1,000 to 2,000 head of cattle on their ranch and raised milk cows and chickens (McGregor 1994). The McGregor Land and Cattle Company did not raise horses on their ranch, but they had an agreement with the Walbridge Ranch Company to the south to raise horses for them.

During the late 1930s McGregor started to expand the ranch. In June 1937 he purchased the Holmes-Chiles Homestead (LA37214) from Charles Kilgore and on March 27 1943, he purchased the Castner Homestead (LA97202) (Otero County Warranty Deed 111: 93, Book 121: 552). The cattle company also controlled Owl Tanks (LA97201), Child's Tank (LA97213), Sulphur Tank (LA97735), and Sulphur Well (LA97736), where the water was unusable. The McGregor Land and Cattle Company did not seem to have the same problems with wells that earlier ranchers had, and they drilled several wells and hit water at 200 to 300 feet (McGregor 1994). The McGregor Ranch eventually covered 193,920 acres, but they only owned 3,320 acres and acquired the rest under the provision of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (McGregor 1994). In the late 1940s and early 1950s the military arrived and eventually acquired all the holdings of the McGregor Land and Cattle Company. McGregor Guided Missile Range received its name from the ranch.

**Mount Franklin Cattle Company**

Another cattle company that moved into the area during the late 1920s was the Mount Franklin Cattle Company, which was owned and operated by T. T. Neill Jr. and Kirby Beckett. On June 21, 1924, they purchased Lake Tank (LA97183) from the Circle Cross Cattle Company, and on January 23, 1926, the company owned Nations Hot Well (LA70537) and Joint Well (41EP4760), which they sold to William H. Burges (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 82: 649, Deed Book 95: 493). The Mount Franklin Cattle Company slowly expanded across the old

Nations range, and by November 1, 1935, they owned Nations East Well (41EP3264), Coyote Tank (41EP4751), and Mesquite Tank (41EP4750) (El Paso County P & R & R2 Book 608: 276). However, shortly after acquiring this property they began to sell their land holdings to the Navar family.

### International Sheep Company

Another large livestock company that operated in the southern Tularosa Basin during the 1920s was the International Sheep Company. Little is known about this corporation except that they were in operation from sometime before September 1922 until February 14, 1930, when they sold all their holdings to O. A. Danielson (Otero County Deed Book 95: 555). Danielson's involvement with the company is unknown; however, he was a partner of Oliver Lee in several cattle companies and most of the holdings of the International Sheep Company eventually became part of Lee's ranching enterprise. The only identified owner of the company was C. J. Morse, who acted as secretary for the corporation. They owned several large areas of land in the basin including what became Don Lee's ranch (LA37043), a small ranch on the Sacramento River (LA37104), Van Winkle Tank (LA97260), and an unnamed stock tank (LA37177). Also, they had several warehouses at Turquoise (LA37044) where they stored their wool. At various times the company mortgaged its holdings and several warehouses full of wool for large sums of money to the First National Bank of El Paso.

### Navar Family

Luis and Jose Navar and their families began business dealings with Beckett and Neill in 1935 and on November 1, they purchased Nations East Well, Coyote Tank, and Mesquite Tank from the men (El Paso County Warranty Deed 608: 269). On January 1, 1936, they purchased Nations Hot Well, where they operated their Hot Wells Cattle Company for several years until the military arrived. The Navar family leased their property to the government and eventually entered a long and complicated legal battle with the government over the rangeland in the Hueco Bolson. The military did not acquire some land until the 1980s. The Navar families operate Farmer's Dairy in El Paso and still own land around the boundaries of Fort Bliss where they raise livestock.

### Bell Family

Tom Bell, his wife Irene, and their daughter Neva lived at Cox Well (LA88324) where he worked for Oliver Lee. Cox Well was the headquarters of the Sacramento River Cattle Company and the Circle Cross Ranch, and Bell was Lee's foreman throughout the 1920s (United States Census 1920 Otero County). In 1933 after the Circle Cross went out of business, Bell purchased the improvements from the Otero Investment Company, and in 1940 he filed a patent on the property (Otero County Warranty Deed 114: 508; Patent Book 100: 80). Bell began selling land to the government on March 22, 1940, and eventually he and his family moved to El Paso where he operated a bar (Otero County Right of Way Deed 117: 377).

### Gilbert Langford

On May 9, 1927, Gilbert Langford patented one of Oliver Lee's wells and established a small ranch (LA37307) (Otero County Patent Book 58: 318). He purchased Fish Tank (LA97408) from Fredwell Marion Gatlin on July 30, 1935, and in October 1937 he expanded again by purchasing Sand Tank

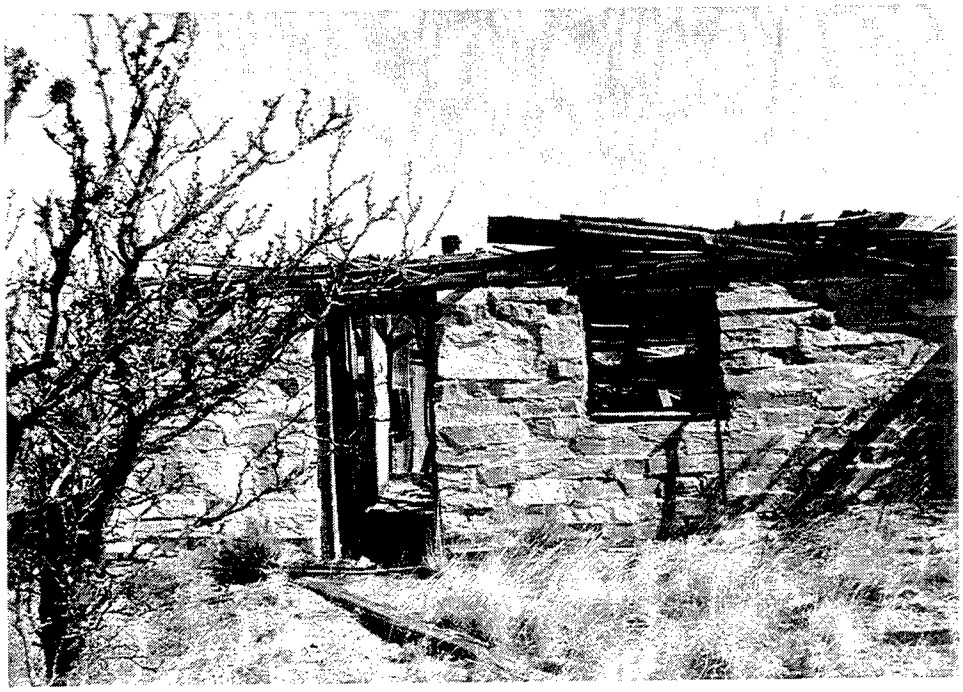


*Figure IV-23. Holmes Homestead, Hilltop House (LA37214).*

(LA97188) and another unnamed stock tank (LA97234) from Lee (Otero County Deed Book 107: 90; Quitclaim Deed Book 103: 212). Langford operated at these locations until the military purchased the land in the early 1950s.

**Daniel Holmes**

On October 19, 1931, Daniel Holmes patented a homestead in Castner Draw near Otero Mesa, where he built what became known as Hilltop House (LA37214) (Figure IV-23), which included a small rock house with a wooden addition and several outbuildings. His daughter Jeannie and her husband Carl Chiles took control of the property by February 1936 (Otero County Contract 106: 91). Jeannie Holmes Chiles sold the homestead to Charles Kilgore on March 4, 1937, and Kilgore sold it to the McGregor Land and Cattle Company in June 1937 (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 111: 93). The McGregor Land and Cattle Company also purchased Castner Tanks (LA97202) on March 27, 1943, from Lawrence V. and Jane Castner (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 121: 552). Castner patented the location on October 11, 1929, and operated a small homestead there (Otero County Patent Book 58: 447).

**Woods and Foster Families**

Another small ranch (LA87802) was established east of Hilltop House by Claude Woods, who patented the location on March 24, 1932 (Otero County Patent Book 110: 148). Woods married Mrs. Keen, who was the madam of a successful brothel in Orogrande at the peak of the mining boom. The newlyweds moved the building (Figure IV-24) that had housed the brothel from Orogrande to the site of their new homestead where it became their new home (Les Foster, tape-recorded interview by Martha Freeman, 1975, Archives, University of Texas at Austin). On November 5, 1937, Woods lost

the property for failure to pay taxes, but he settled the matter on March 1, 1938, when he paid the amount due (Otero County Tax Deed Book 113: 91, Deed Book 114: 258). On February 11, 1939, Woods sold the property to Henry L. Foster and his family (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 114: 456). The Foster family made a few additions to the property and lived there until the military acquisition in the early 1950s.

### Gray Family

F. L. Gray and his wife moved into the area sometime in the 1930s and started a small ranch (LA37042) (Figure IV-25). By December 28, 1937, their son Ivan owned property near the ranch and their son Bob settled in a small wooden house at Gray Tank (LA97722) (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 111: 511). F. L. Gray sold the ranch and Gray Tank to Ivan on June 17, 1940, and then left the area (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 119: 13). Ivan Gray operated his ranch on ten sections of land north of his place, while Bob used ten sections to the south and east (Pete Atkins, oral interview by Martha Freeman, 1976, Archives, University of Texas at Austin). This was not enough land to support them and they often had to work for the larger ranchers in the area to survive. Sometime during their stay Ivan and Bob married sisters from the Willie A. Fisher homestead to the south (Atkins interview 1976). When the Gray families left the area is unknown, but it is possible that it was at the time of the military acquisition.

### Atkins Family

The Atkins family moved into the area around 1939 and leased land that had once been part of the Newman Ranch, including Flat Tank (LA97748) where they lived in a small house (Atkins interview 1976). The family eventually controlled 200 sections of land with a permit for 1,200 cattle, but it was still difficult to manage, and the Atkins family had to work for the other ranchers in the area to survive (Atkins interview 1976). The military acquired their property in the early 1950s, and their son Pete began to work for the new military installation in various capacities.

### Davis Family

Another small homestead was established south of the Atkins holdings in the north Hueco Mountains on February 24, 1942, when Andrew J. Davis patented the location (Otero County Patent Book 110: 146). Davis and his family operated a small homestead (LA110873) until the military acquired the land in the early 1950s.

## Otero Mesa

### Prather Family

In 1884 John E. Prather, his wife Melissa Ana, and their three sons John A., Sam (Tink), and Owen W. left Grand Saline, Texas, for the area around Van Horn, Texas (Hail 1965). From Van Horn they traveled to the Sacramento Mountains with 100 head of cattle, oxen, and horses and settled on a homestead near Weed, New Mexico (Charles 1961: 18). In 1898 John A. Prather married Rose Goodman, who had inherited a large amount of money and cattle after her father and brother died, and due to this windfall the family began looking for land on Otero Mesa (*Otero County Pioneer Family Histories* 1981:



*Figure IV-24. Woods-Foster Ranch (LA87802) in 1975. The building burned in a prairie fire in 1992.*



*Figure IV-25. Gray Ranch (LA37042) in 1994.*

388). By 1899 the family moved to what became the headquarters of the Prather Ranch (LA102218) where John E. raised wheat and his three sons started a cattle ranch. John A. and his brothers began buying up failed homesteads on the mesa, and in May 1904 John E. started to purchase water rights on the Sacramento River (*Cattleman* 1965: 42; Otero County Deed Book 25: 130).

The Prathers started to build their land holdings and stock, but the winter of 1904 was hard on the family and both Owen and Sam lost more than 2,500 goats (*Otero County Pioneer Family Histories* 1981: 388). Ranching on Otero Mesa was a difficult venture and John A. Prather would go broke several times. After 1906 Sam Prather disappeared and his wife and children moved to the Prather Ranch (*Otero County Pioneer Family Histories* 1981: 322). Also, in 1906 Owen attended college, and then moved with his wife and children to a homestead in the Sacramento Mountains northeast of the main ranch. Owen started to expand his holdings, and acquired 12,930 acres of land in the Sacramento Mountains (Otero County Deed Book 49: 446). On November 23, 1916, John E. patented the land the main ranch was on, and on December 16 he sold it to his son John A. (Otero County Patent Book 34: 432; Book 49: 446). John A. continued to expand, and by April 24, 1922, he purchased the Dagger, Horse Camp, and Sacatone Ranches from James W. Bennett; he also owned the Ches Ranch and the Rescue Ranch (Otero County Receiver Deed Book 78: 566; Mortgage Deed Book 80: 215). After Prather divorced his wife in 1922, he concentrated his ranching efforts in horse and mule breeding (Rona Terrant and Dora Longley, tape-recorded interview by Gertrude Painter, 1973, Alamogordo Public Library). The main reason John A. Prather raised horses was that they needed less water, and water shortage was always a major problem on the mesa. After Oliver Lee took control of the Sacramento River, the people living on the mesa had to depend on wells and earth stock tanks. Prather's well at his headquarters was 1,100 feet deep, which was common for the mesa.

John A. became a successful horse and mule breeder and sold many of his horses to the Mexican Government (Terrant and Longley interview 1973). Jack and George Prather, who were Sam's sons, worked for their uncle, and John A. Prather became a well liked and respected man. When A. A. Trammell, a small homesteader on the mesa, died, Prather purchased the homestead and allowed the Trammell family to continue to live at the location (Terrant and Longley interview 1973). A. A. Trammell's daughter Dora later married Jack Prather and they operated a small ranch near their uncle. They purchased Cockleburr Tank (LA97168) on January 18, 1938; Green Tank (LA97184) on May 22, 1944; and Tony Tank (LA97187) on May 4, 1945 (Otero County Mortgage Deed Book 109: 328, Book 123: 546, Book 127: 349). John A. continued to expand, and on November 20, 1944, he purchased Toy Tanks (LA97302) from Jack and Dora Prather and later gave the property to Mary Toy to establish a small homestead (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 126: 327). After Prather created a successful ranch and gained control of a large portion of Otero Mesa, the military arrived. Prather refused to cooperate with the military, and he refused to sell his property. In July 1956 the



*Figure IV-26. John A. Prather's Grave (1994).*

government condemned his property, but Prather still refused to leave, and he decided to fight. By August 1957 Prather was joined by members of his family who decided to fight with him. The negative publicity the incident generated convinced the government to allow Prather to keep his ranch headquarters (LA102218) and 15 surrounding acres. On February 12, 1965, John A. Prather died, and was buried on his ranch (Figure IV-26). After his death the ranch became the property of the government and part of Fort Bliss. While Prather created a successful ranch in a harsh environment, what he is famous for is his stand against the military and the United States Government.

**Quick Family**

In 1910 Alexander Quick, his wife Mary, and their young son Marcus lived in the Sacramento Mountains (United States Census, 1910, Otero County). In the late 1930s they moved to a homestead (LA37220) along the escarpment of Otero Mesa, and Marcus and his wife Ola moved farther up the escarpment (LA37221). The two families established their homesteads at these locations where they raised sheep, but they did not remain long. On January 8, 1943, Marcus and Ola patented their homestead (Figure IV-27), and Alexander and Mary patented their homestead and the stock tanks (LA97412) (Otero County Patent Book 110: 154–155). They filed the patents in order to sell all their property to Terrell Guess on the same day (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 124: 558). It was a common practice for homesteaders to file a patent application for a section of land, but not file the patent until the land was to be sold.

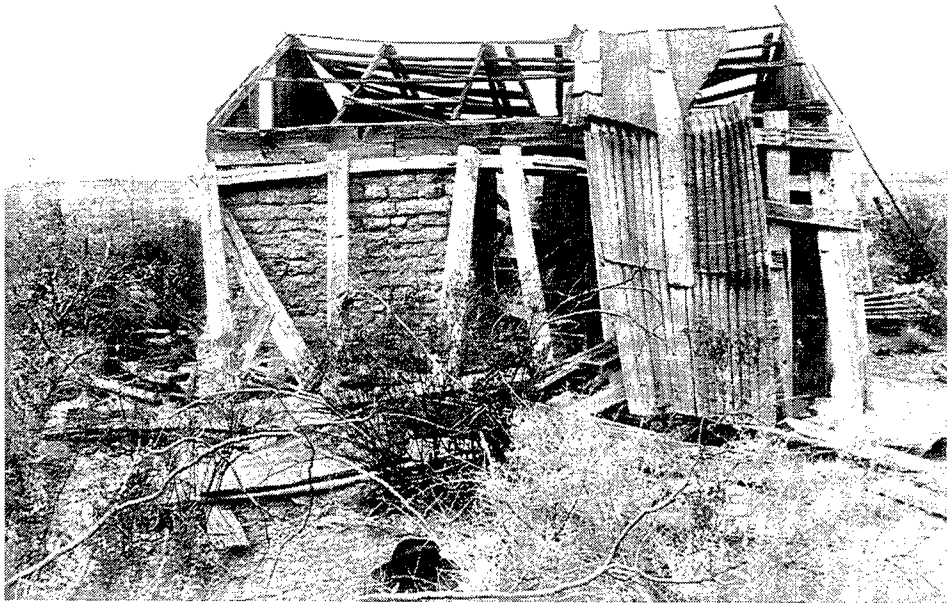


*Figure IV-27. Quick Homestead in 1994.*

**Payne Family**

Albert Payne and his family settled on Otero Mesa in the mid-1930s; however, Payne did not patent a location until 1937. He established a small homestead (LA37040) (Figure IV-28), where he constructed a house, several outbuildings, and a complicated well and cistern system (Otero County Patent Book 110: 27). Lack of surface water on the mesa was a serious problem, and well depths of more than 1,500 feet were common. Very little information is available on the Payne family activities and the length of their stay.

**Trammell Family**

The Trammells were another family that established a homestead on Otero Mesa. On October 31,1918, Augusta A. Trammell and his family patented Green Tank (LA97184) and a homestead southeast of the Prather Ranch (Otero County Patent Book 34: 537). Adrian A. Trammell and his family moved into the area with them, but did not patent a homestead until July 12, 1932 (Otero County Patent Book 110: 149). On November 18, 1937, Adrian Trammell sold the homestead to his son Charles W. Trammell, and on May 29, 1942, Charles Trammell sold out to John A. Prather (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 121: 129; Book 111: 448). Also, Adrian Trammell's daughter Dora married Jack Prather, a nephew of John's. The Trammells worked for and with the Prathers, which helped them continue to homestead on the mesa. When Augusta Trammell died Prather purchased their homestead and allowed the family to continue living there.

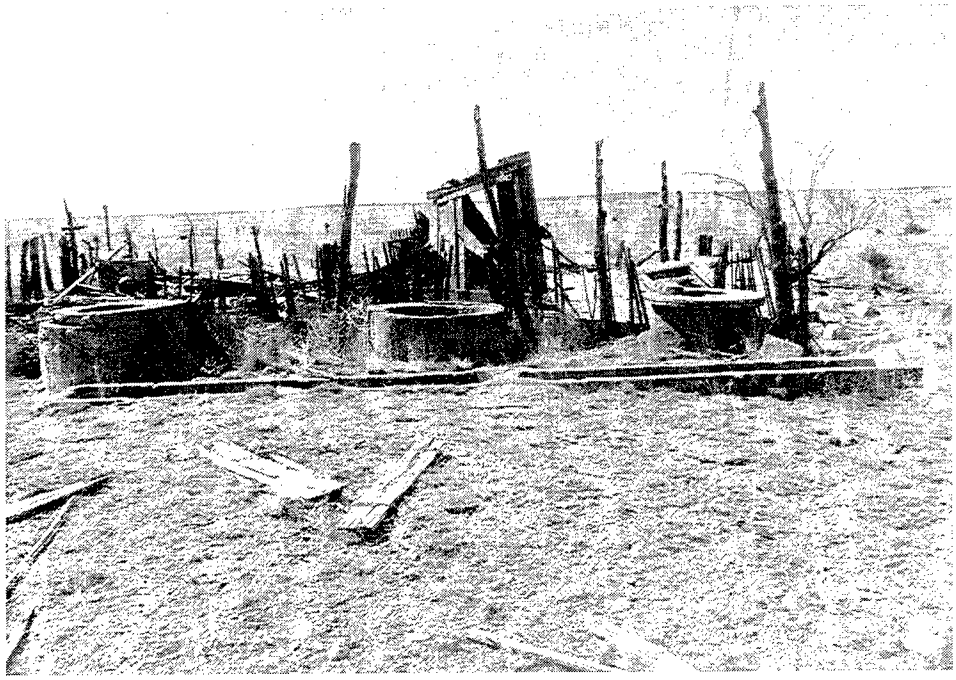


*Figure IV-28. Payne Homestead (LA37040) in 1994.*

## Land Speculators

Ranchers and homesteaders were not the only ones to own property within the southern Tularosa Basin. Several land speculators and real estate development companies also purchased land in the area. Many of these individuals and companies purchased large portions of the basin, though they never used the land or even saw the locations they purchased. One speculator, C. V. Nafe, operated in the area from 1921 to 1927 and owned several hundred parcels of land including Alvarado Tank #1 (LA97720), Hackberry Tank (LA97746), Charley Tank (LA97747), School Tank (LA97206), several other unnamed stock tanks (LA97645, 97646, 97698, 97743, 97745, 97748), a mine (LA97400), and an oil well (LA97749). On June 22, 1922, Nafe also purchased Owl Tank (LA97201) for the Newman Investment Company, which he represented (Otero County Contract Book 73: 256). On July 29, 1922, he sold most of the property he owned to Henry R. Murray, a land speculator who operated in the area from 1922 until 1928 (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 313).

Murray owned Coyote Tank (LA97176), Alvarado Tank #2 (LA97204), and Borrego Tank (LA97205). On March 14, 1928, he sold all the land he owned to John B. Pitman and left the area (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 312–313). Pitman was a major land speculator from 1919 through 1929 and on November 9, 1920, he purchased several parcels of land around Newman, New Mexico, including the Yucca Farm (LA97361). Also, before March 15, 1929, he purchased North Well (LA97730) and Red Horse Tank (LA97744) (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 288, 390). On March 15, 1929, Pitman sold

all his land holdings, which included a large portion of what is now Fort Bliss, to the Ranch Realty Company, a local real estate development company (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 390). These individuals never developed the property they purchased and probably never visited most of it.

## Civilian Conservation Corps

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) played a major role in the development of the basin during the 1930s. President Franklin Roosevelt created the Civilian Conservation Corps as a New Deal Act for the relief of unemployment through the performance of public works in March 1933. The corps enrolled young men from 18 to 25 and put them to work, which insured many families of a steady income during the Great Depression. The men were allowed to keep $8 to $10 a month with the rest being sent home to support their families. These men lived in military style camps with military leaders and constructed dams, irrigation systems, roads, and watersheds across the United States. A camp was at Fort Bliss and young men worked all across the Tularosa Basin, including areas that were owned by the ranchers, on water control and erosion prevention systems. CCC Tanks (LA97293) and several other stock tanks were built in 1935 and 1936 by the corps. The men used teams of mules to construct the earth stock tanks and to repair and maintain the ones already in existence. The corps constructed a large rock dam at Chimney Rock Tank (LA97428) for W. W. Cox and another large dam (LA97421) for Albert Houston Beasley. They also constructed rock spillways and erosion control walls at Mack Tank (LA97741) for the McGregor Land and Cattle Company. The government believed that what benefited the local ranchers also benefited the area's economy. The Civilian Conservation Corps not only benefited the men employed by their projects, but it aided many ranchers in the basin as well.

# V Mineral Exploration

## Mining

Mining was a major industry in the mountains around the Tularosa Basin. However, only ten recorded historical mine sites (41EP3534, LA30206, LA97706, LA97707, LA97708, LA97740, LA110867, LA110868, LA1108, and LA114150) are within the present-day Fort Bliss boundaries. Other mines may have been on what is now Fort Bliss, but they are difficult to find because of vague location descriptions and the fact that many were just simple prospect holes. Also, there are several accounts of Spanish mines, but none have been found.

Many mining claims were quickly abandoned because nothing was found. After filing a claim, the locator had 90 days to establish the site and do enough work to make it a working mine (*Independent Democrat,* July 21, 1897: 6). The United States Claims office required the locator to sink a discovery shaft to expose any minerals in place or drive a tunnel, adit, or open cut to a depth of 10 feet below the surface (Hickey 1904: 349). The locator had 60 days to file an affidavit that the work had been done, after which a claim for that location was issued. If the locator failed to meet the requirements within the time allowed, the claim was forfeited. The original locator could not refile on a prior claim or be involved in any corporation that filed claim to the location (*Independent Democrat,* July 21, 1897: 6). When a claim was issued, the miner could proceed with work on the mine. After the miner spent $500 on labor and improvements he received a patent for the location and paid the United States $5 an acre (Hickey 1904: 347). This led to a large number of small holes or prospect holes that never became mining claims. Thus, who established these prospect holes is difficult to ascertain. Claims in New Mexico were of two types: a lode claim, which was 600 feet by 1,500 feet, and a placer claim, which contained 20 acres (Hickey 1904: 347).

### Organ Mountains

Only one historical mining site in the Organ Mountains has been recorded within Fort Bliss boundaries. The site is part of the Beasley Ranch at the eastern mouth of Soledad Canyon. However this does not mean there are no mining sites in the Organ Mountains. On the contrary, mining was a major enterprise in the Organs. The mining district with the majority of the mines was the Organ Mountain Mining District, and the major producers in this district were on and near the Torpedo-Bennet fault zone. All other mines were small in scale and worked by individuals or small companies (Kingsley 1935: 265). The major minerals mined were copper, lead, silver, gold, zinc, fluorite, barite, magnesium, and magnesite; barite and fluorite deposits in the southern Organs are within Fort Bliss boundaries.

Mining possibly began very early in the Organ Mountains, although no mining sites associated with the Spanish period have been found. Of course, stories of lost mines have circulated the Southwest since the Spanish entered the area, and the Organ Mountains are no exception. The Padre La Rue Mine is the lost mine of the Organs and many people have searched for this mine and the treasure associated with it. Padre La Rue

was a Catholic priest from southern France assigned to Durango, Mexico. La Rue heard stories of gold in the Rio Grande area from soldiers. The lode of wealth was supposed to be in the Organ Mountains beyond El Paso del Norte. La Rue gathered a band of followers and set up a mine in Soledad Canyon between Espiritu Santo Springs and La Cueva de las Vegas (Campo 1963: 18). Authorities in Durango became suspicious when La Rue abandoned his colony in northern Mexico, and they sent an inspector named Maximiliano to investigate (Campo 1963: 17–21). Maximiliano followed them to Mesilla and learned of the mine. He ordered them to turn over the gold to the church, but La Rue refused. When Maximiliano returned with soldiers the gold and mine were hidden and have never been found.

Silver deposits were reported in the Organ Mountains as early as the beginning of the nineteenth century, but it was not until the 1840s that mining became important (Bowden 1971: 85). In May 1841 Richard Campbell sold the Refugio Silver Mine and a second mine nearby to Mariano Barela for $250 (Doña Ana County Mining Deed B: 108). The general location of both mines puts them within the boundaries of Fort Bliss, but neither has been found and recorded. It is not known who owned the Refugio Mine or when it was established, but it did exist by 1841 and is the earliest documented mine. After the United States acquired the Organ Mountains miners moved into the area and established several new mines. In 1849 Hugh Stevenson and others discovered a large vein north of Fillmore Canyon (Dunham 1935: 185). Eventually Stevenson was the sole owner of the property and worked the mine for 10 years, with the production up to 1857 being approximately $90,000 (Dunham 1935: 188; Jones 1904: 74). In 1858 a group of army officers from Fort Fillmore near Las Cruces purchased the mine for $12,500 (Freeman 1981: 125). They invested more money in improvements and brought in Professor Rittler, a German mining engineer. During the Civil War the mine had trouble, and in 1872 Warren Shedd and Henry Lesinsky put it back into production (*Rio Grande Republican*, January 14, 1888: 3). The Stephenson Mine was not within the boundaries of Fort Bliss, but its initial success led several other miners to try their hand in the Organs.

On October 8, 1853, Mariano Aguirre, Pedro Aguirre, Samuel G. Bean, and E. Henere filed a claim for the Santa Susana Mine, which was near the Refugio Mine (Doña Ana County Mining Location Vol B: 47–48). Pedro and Mariano Aguirre also purchased the Refugio Mine with Thomas Bull and Joseph H. Tucker (Doña Ana County Mining Location Vol. B: 29). On April 25, 1854, Bull, Mariano Barela, and Alexander Daguerre filed on the Las Cruces Mine (Doña Ana County Records Vol. B: 112). On March 15, 1858, the Organ Mountain Mining Company consolidated the Santa Susana, Refugio, and Las Cruces Mines and reopened them as the Organ Mountain Mines. Samuel Bean, Caleb Sherman, W. Claude Jones, Eugene Leonart, James A. Lucas, Henry J. Cuniffe, Henry Grandjean, George W. Southwick, and Justus McCarty were owners of the Organ Mountain Mining Company. The mines, which produced silver, copper, and lead, were possibly within the present-day Fort Bliss boundaries. Several mines at the mouth of Fillmore Canyon were just outside the Fort Bliss boundary on Bureau of Land Management property. One

of these, the Modoc Mine, was first worked by Manuel Barela prior to 1854 and produced low-grade silver (Antisell 1856: 162; Dunham 1935: 188–189).

Mining continued throughout the 1850s and 1860s, but it was not until the Wheeler Survey and settlement of the Mescalero Apache on a reservation that mining in the Organ Mountains increased. On March 26, 1879, Lieutenant Eugene Griffin mentioned in his report to Wheeler that the mining in the Organs never received the attention it deserved and that it could be profitable, but transportation was a problem (United States Army Corps of Engineers 1879). The Wheeler Survey gave official recognition to the mining industries in the area, and in the next twenty years there was a large increase in the number of mines established.

During the 1880s hundreds of mining claims were filed for the Texas Canyon area of the Organ Mountains and the Black Mountain and Cottonwood Canyon areas of the San Andres Mountains. Many people had high hopes for the new mining districts in the Organ Mountains, and in 1882 the Organ Mountain Mining and Smelting Association produced a promotional pamphlet that is a perfect example of the beliefs of the time. The pamphlet stated that the Organs had easy access to fuel, water, and transportation and that within a 9-mile area of Fillmore Pass twelve springs had sufficient water for the establishment of smelters at the mines. Also, a plan to bring water from the Rio Grande by pipeline across the southern end of the Jornada would supply future smelters and allow the mines to be self-supporting (Organ Mountain Mining and Smelting Association 1882: 50). Another important factor for mining was the proximity to the railroads. The Southern Pacific had already reached El Paso and would soon link up with the Texas and Pacific. Railroads were necessary to bring in equipment and supplies and to ship the minerals being produced. The association also predicted that a railroad line would run through Soledad Canyon, which would place the mining district on the new southern transcontinental railway (Organ Mountain Mining and Smelting Association 1882: 51). Of course, neither the rail line through Soledad Canyon nor the pipeline from the Rio Grande ever developed.

Most of the mines in the Organ Mountains were not on land that would become part of Fort Bliss, although a few were. In October 1883 L. W. Lenoir filed a claim on the Soleda Mine south of Soledad Canyon and later built a mill near the claim (Doña Ana County Location Book 5: 190–191). Soledad Canyon became the location of several mining claims throughout the 1880s. On March 17, 1886, C. H. (Jeff) Ake filed on the Soledad Mine 2 miles east of the Moody's house (LA97462), and on April 1, 1888, T. J. Moody Jr. filed on another Soledad Mine near that area (Doña Ana County Mining Location Book 5: 613, 802). Also, E. C. Rucker and the Beasley family filed several claims throughout the canyon (Doña Ana County Mining Claims Book 6: 165, 293–294; Book 9: 223, 234, 336, 337). George Beasley was well known for mining exploration in the canyon while tending his livestock. None of these mining sites have been found to date because the area around Soledad Canyon has limited access.

An interesting problem arose in 1888 that limited mining in the Organ Mountains. A provision in the United States mining statutes allowed for the owner of a claim to follow the vein of ore within his property

outside the boundaries of his property (*El Paso Times,* April 29, 1888: 5). This meant that if a company or individual found a major lode of ore, it was possible for another company or individual to claim the lode. If they had a prior claim in the vicinity, they only had to follow their vein, no matter how worthless, to the lode. This type of statute was not found in other countries' mining laws, and it overloaded the local courts with lawsuits (*El Paso Times,* April 29, 1888: 5). This law made it difficult for miners to start new claims. In 1888 the vein of ore the Stevenson Mine was working played out, but nearby the Bennett claim had followed a vein to a major lode The Bennett Mine owners later discovered that the vein at the Stevenson Mine connected with the major lode as well. The new law made it possible for the Stevenson Mine owners, who had the prior claim, to seize the main lode (*El Paso Times*, April 29, 1885: 5). The Bennett Mine owners had to give up claim to the lode even though they discovered it; however, they could still mine the vein that was within their property boundaries.

By 1892 newspapers published stories of the rich mines in the Organs, with large gold, silver, and copper deposits (*Independent Democrat,* February 3, 1892: 4). However, most of these mines, such as the Memphis, the Little Buck, and the Stephensen Bennett Group, are not within the boundaries of Fort Bliss. Most mines within the boundaries of Fort Bliss were small producers or prospect holes.

Although many miners, including several ranchers, went into the Organ Mountains looking for rich claims, few found large deposits. In November 1891 Mayer Halff owned the Ruby Mine and another unnamed mine in the Organ Mountains (Doña Ana Mining Location Book 6: 164). In December 1893 L. H. Davis owned the Pontiac, Gold Pot, Bonaparte, and Pushalogamory mines (Doña Ana Mining Location Book 6: 276–279). Also, in August 1893 A. B. Fall owned the Granite Mine and the Consolation Mine (Doña Ana Mining Location Book 6: 258–259). Work on these mines continued into the 1920s.

During the 1930s mining increased in the Organs again, and several companies and individuals started working the claims with more enthusiasm. Working as a small miner in the area was difficult with long hard hours. This was true of the entire history of mining in the Organ Mountains, and especially during the Depression of the 1930s. An example of the average miner's life can be seen in the work of the Schneider family. George Schneider filed claims around Boulder Canyon and South Dripping Springs, which are within the boundaries of Fort Bliss. Also, he helped his father Fred Schneider, who was from Germany, and his brother Pete at the Texas Canyon mines to the north just outside the Fort Bliss boundaries on White Sands Missile Range. Fred Schneider's first mine in Texas Canyon was originally owned by a miner named Foy. The Texas Canyon Mines got backing as they were successful enough to attract financiers. However, the mines were not successful as little ore was discovered. Typically, workers rose at daybreak and went to the mines. For three or four days they drilled, set off charges, and extracted ore. At the end of the week, the ore was milled, scraped to remove the amalgam, and placed in the retort. George Schneider went down the ladder to set one-and-a-half to two sticks of dynamite in each hole, lit the fuses, and ran barefooted up the ladder to count the

explosions. The men worked so hard they felt physically ill. The only relaxation time was in the evenings when they read or on Saturday night when they went to a dance in Organ (George R. Schneider, tape recorded interview by Martha Freeman, 1976, Archives, University of Texas at Austin; tape recorded interview by Sergeant Patrick Klibane, 1976, Directorate of Environment, Fort Bliss).

In 1935 Fred Schneider also owned mines in South Canyon and Target Range Canyon, which are both within the boundaries of Fort Bliss. By this time magnesite, a gray or white powdery mineral used to manufacture magnesia, was being mined in large quantities. Schneider developed deposits that consisted of five open-cuts and a few shallow pits in both these canyons (Dunham 1935: 235). The magnesite deposits varied from 1 to 5 feet thick (Dunham 1935: 236).

During the 1930s the Beasley family continued to prospect, and in 1935 Albert Houston Beasley owned the Devil's Canyon Mine, which was near the Dripping Springs Ranch (Dunham 1935: 242). The mine uncovered a deposit of barite, which was mined by using an open cut 25 feet deep. It is not known who originally established this mine, but from 1932 to 1934 several barite shipments came from it (Dunham 1935: 242). This mine and the ones in South Canyon and Target Range Canyon have not been found due to their location in an impact zone. As of 1935 the Bear Canyon District and the Devil's Canyon Mine were the only two barite deposits that were producers (Dunham 1935: 267). By the 1930s ore from the mines in the Organs was shipped to the American Smelting and Refining Company's smelter at El Paso, Texas, by rail from Las Cruces, or direct from Organ by truck, a distance of 60 miles (Dunham 1935: 197). Few miners in the Organs struck it rich — most barely made a living — and several who were moderately successful like Fred Schneider "made enough to keep going, but not enough to get out" (Schneider 1976a).

**Hueco Mountains**

Little is known about mining in the Hueco Mountains and only one historical mining site (41EP3534) has been recorded; who developed this claim is unknown. However, there is some indication that a large amount of prospecting took place throughout the Hueco Mountains, but no large deposits were found.

**Jarilla Mountains**

The Jarilla Mountains are outside the boundaries of Fort Bliss but the mining boom in these mountains had a significant impact on the area. The boom brought in more settlers, increased use of the railroad, and led to the expansion of the water control systems in the area. Also, many ranchers and homesteaders became involved in various mining activities in the mountains.

Mining began in the Jarillas as early as the 1870s, and by 1880 three individuals, S. M. Perkins, W. H. Llewelyn, and Amos J. DeMueles, were interested in prospecting in the Jarilla Mountains (*Orogrande Times,* April 26, 1906:1). In January 1883 the Jarilla Mountains were said to have a strong mining potential, and the lack of fuel and water would not stop the progress of mining in the range (*Rio Grande Republican,* January 13, 1883: 2). Many believed that mesquite would provide adequate fuel and that water could be brought from the Sacramento Mountains. In 1883 the St. Louis

United Copper Company had seven mining claims in the Jarillas: the Lone Star, Providence, Iron Duke, James Fisk, May Belle, Shoo Fly, and Garnet (*Orogrande Times,* April 26, 1906: 1). By 1884 C. D. Hart founded a small community named Hartsburg in the Jarillas (*Rio Grande Republican,* March 29, 1884: 3). The Jarillas were not experiencing a mining boom yet, but many were becoming interested in the mountain range and making money. In April 1884 Captain Young found enough ore to pay for all the work he had done in the range (*Rio Grande Republican,* April 15, 1884: 2). By December 1884 the South Western Mining and Smelting Company of Kansas became interest in the Jarillas and sent several miners into the area (*Rio Grande Republican,* December 20, 1884: 2). Frank Skidmore became interested in the Jarilla Mountains by December 1884, and he would later become a major figure in the mining industry of the Southwest (*Rio Grande Republican,* December 27, 1884: 2).

On October 30, 1897, Charles Eddy purchased the Iron Mask mine and the Turquoise mine in the Silver Hills Mining District (Doña Ana County Records, Mining Deed 2: 641). On May 28, 1898, J. A. Eddy had controlling interest in the Monarch, Chief, Laura, Nancy, Midday, Ada Lee, Garnet Reef, Cactus, Mayflower, Ada, Lincoln, Abe Lincoln, Lucky #1-2, Nancy Hanks, Netty, Little Fanny, and the Surprise mines in the Jarilla Mountains (Doña Ana County Records, Mining Record 2: 708). By December of 1898 J. A. Eddy controlled or owned the Tennessee, Susie B, Macon, Fannie, Garnet View, Key West, and Lucky Group mines in the Jarilla Mountains (Doña Ana County Records, Option 2: 743, 745,749). The Eddy brothers saw an opportunity in the mining boom of the Jarilla Mountains, but water played a role in these acquisitions, also. Water was needed to operate many of these mines, and John Eddy became interested in water sources in the Jarilla Mountains. Eddy purchased several mines from Amos DeMueles, and DeMueles showed Eddy the only permanent water source in the Jarilla Mountains, which would be important for the mines (Bentley 1990: 43).

Mining continued throughout the 1880s in the Jarillas, and mining opportunities improved in 1887 and 1888 when smelters were built in El Paso, but it was not until after the completion of the El Paso and Northeastern that mining improved (Ritch 1885: 114–115). The railroad provided easy access to markets and easy access to the area, which increased the mining activity. However, it was not until after 1906 that the Jarillas boomed and were compared to the Cripple Creek mining district in Colorado (Twitchell 1917: 448).

The mines in the Jarillas produced iron, lead, and copper with silver and gold mixed in, and turquoise could be found as well. Completion of the El Paso and Northeastern Railroad in 1899 increased mining activity in the Jarillas as it provided easy accessibility to markets for mineral products. The increase in mining interests also created an atmosphere suitable to land and town development. Orogrande started as a station named Jarilla Junction on the El Paso and Northeastern. Around 1905 George E. Moffett, a prospector from Alamogordo, found a large gold nugget in the Jarillas (Freeman 1977: 137). This started a small gold rush to the Jarilla Mountains between 1905 and 1906. Mining in the Jarillas increased dramatically after 1906 and, besides

the individual claims, at least a half dozen mining corporations were established between 1906 and 1914 (Jenness 1964: 4). This included Moffett, who became associated with the Electric Mining Company (*Orogrande Times,* March 1, 1906: 1). Gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, and turquoise were mined in the Jarillas, and the local newspapers, miners, and mining companies claimed that in the eight years following 1905 more than a million dollars in gold, silver, and turquoise was mined in the mountains (Jenness 1964: 4).

The town began to quickly grow and on November 28, 1905, the South West Smelting and Refining Company created official town lots and streets. The town's name was changed to Orogrande on April 1, 1906, because the leading people of the new town believed that Jarilla Junction was too difficult to pronounce (*Orogrande Times,* March 8, 1906: 1). The leading citizens of the small town believed it was going to continue to grow and be as large as El Paso. In 1905 the South West Smelting and Refining Company set up ore processing in Orogrande, which eliminated the need for the ore to be transported to El Paso (Freeman 1977: 139).

One thing made Orogrande's growth difficult, and that was the lack of a dependable water source. This was solved on August 19, 1905, when the South West Smelting and Refining Company purchased Oliver Lee's Sacramento River ditch and the water rights. The company constructed a pipeline (LA99946) along Lee's ditch from Lower Juniper Reservoir to Orogrande, a total of 27 miles. Also, they improved Lower Juniper Reservoir (LA97398) and Upper Juniper Reservoir (LA97239). By April 12, 1906, the pipeline was completed to Lower Juniper Reservoir and on May 3 the pipeline was in operation. The South West Smelting and Refining Company intended to use the water to run its Orogrande smelter, but plenty of water was available for the use of the town. On August 1, 1906, the Orogrande Water Company was incorporated to handle the town's water (Otero County Corporate Record Book 27: 88–91). In May 1906 plans were made to complete pipelines from the city reservoir to the residences in Orogrande, and by December 12, 1906, the water was turned on. The last obstacle to growth was removed, and as a result, Orogrande grew from a very small population in 1900 to between 2,000 and 2,500 people in 1907 (Freeman 1977: 137).

Promotion of the new town aided in its growth. F. J. Arkins, the editor of the *Orogrande Times*, ran articles promoting the Orogrande area by boasting of the mineral wealth of the Jarillas (*Orogrande Times,* January 18, 1906: 2). He ran weekly features on different mining properties that explained each mine's history, value, and production, and showed many of the mines prospering. Arkins not only promoted the gold and silver mines, but others as well. The Iron Hill mine was producing 72% pure iron ore, while the By-Chance mine reportedly had a vein of copper ore 37 feet wide (*Orogrande Times,* November 1, 1906: 1; November 8, 1906: 1).

Orogrande boomed and miners flocked to the area, thanks to the promotional work of men like Arkins. By 1906 more than a hundred buildings were completed or under construction (*Orogrande Times,* January 18, 1906: 1). After 1907 Orogrande became a large community that included a school, the Orogrande Cement Block Company, the Smelters and Merchants Bank, a hospital, a

dairy, a Baptist church, a pharmacy, and at least two saloons, as well as the smelter, water company, and many mining companies (Freeman 1977: 139–140). The school in Orogrande became very important to the ranchers in the area, as they did not have to move to Alamogordo or El Paso for their children's education. Orogrande became a closer location for supplies as well.

The prosperity of Orogrande helped in the establishment of Sacramento City to the north between Alamogordo and Orogrande. Oliver Lee, C. A. Thompson, and R. M. Nichols formed the Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company and planned to use the pipeline to encourage farmers and immigrants to settle in the valley. One of the largest ventures the irrigation company attempted was Sacramento City (LA97742). Lee and his partners planned to build another pipeline to Sacramento City similar to the one to Orogrande so they could turn the land between Orogrande and the Sacramento Mountains into farmland. They urged investors to purchase town lots immediately because prices would double in 90 days, and they used Lee's Old Ditch Camp as proof the basin could be turned into farmland (*Orogrande Times,* July 11, 1907: 1; November 14, 1907: 1; December 5, 1907: 1). Arkins and others in Orogrande supported the plan as they wished to see the area prosper. The Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company quickly established the streets and lots and prepared the town for construction. On August 27, 1907, the *Santa Fe Daily New Mexican* announced that the Alamogordo Cement and Plaster Company was constructing a mill in Sacramento City. By September the town had enough residents to petition for a post office (*Orogrande Times,* September 26, 1907: 1). However, Sacramento City failed to attract enough people to survive and the promised pipeline was never constructed. In October of 1929 R. M. Nichols confessed that he committed fraud in the development of Sacramento City and that their company never owned the land they were selling (*Alamogordo News,* October 24, 1929).

Orogrande followed Sacramento City into decline soon after this. The minerals started to play out and the mines began to change hands rapidly. In 1908 the smelter was abandoned and the South West Smelting and Refining company went bankrupt (Freeman 1977: 141). The company sold their interest in the pipeline to the El Paso and Northeastern Railroad, which was owned by the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad, a part of the Phelps Dodge Corporation. Phelps Dodge continued to be interested in the Jarilla Mountains and filed claims as late as August and December of 1926 (Otero County Patent Maps).

Many ranchers in the area became involved in the Jarilla Mountain mining as well. William Fleck and his family staked mining claims in the Jarillas and kept them until 1915 when they sold the Atlantic claim to Walter B. Lewis (Otero County Mining Deed Book 33: 109).

**Franklin Mountains**

Five recorded mine sites (LA30206, LA97706, LA97707, LA97708, LA97677) are in the portion of the Franklin Mountains within the Fort Bliss boundaries. However, the dates they were established and the owners are unknown. Although mining in the Franklin Mountains increased the importance of El Paso as a mining hub, the city became central to the mining industry in the entire area as well. At the location where United States ore moved east and Mexican

ore moved north, El Paso became the shipping center for all of Chihuahua and for New Mexico and Arizona. A smelter opened in El Paso in 1887 was needed due to the increased mining activity in the Franklin Mountains and the surrounding area. On April 4, 1899, the American Smelting and Refining Company acquired the smelter and continued to process ore until the present (Durham 1935: 201–202). One aspect of El Paso becoming central to the mining industry was that by 1902 the city was connected to the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad; the Southern Pacific; the Texas and Pacific; the Galveston, Harrisburg, and San Antonio; the Mexican Central; the Rio Grande, Sierra Madre, and Pacific; and the El Paso and Northeastern (Durham 1935: 201–202).

### Sacramento Mountains

Mining in the Sacramento Mountains was never a large industry. Several claims were filed and a few homesteaders tried mining, but no large mines were established and no rich lodes were found. In 1909 a small flurry of claims was filed but nothing developed. It is possible the earlier boom in the Jarilla Mountains caused this flurry. No recorded mining sites in the Sacramento Mountains are within the boundaries of Fort Bliss.

## Oil and Gas

In 1919 an oil and gas exploration craze swept through the Tularosa Basin and the surrounding area. Oil companies appeared overnight and filed thousands of mineral claims throughout the area. Speculators, miners, and many ranchers and homesteaders began looking for the quick wealth that came from oil and gas; however, none of these people found anything. At the beginning of 1919 Professor J. C. Carrera, a mineralogist and geologist recovered fossils in the Sacramento Mountains and the Tularosa Basin that indicated the Tularosa Basin was part of the Pennsylvania series, which contained extensive oil deposits in other parts of the world (*Santa Fe Daily New Mexican,* April 1 1919: 1). Also, eastern geologists located porous sands 200 feet thick in the basin, which indicated to the people of the area that large amounts of oil were beneath the Tularosa Basin. It did not take long for oil exploration ventures from California to arrive in the basin and establish plans to drill test wells in La Luz Canyon of the Sacramento Mountains.

By April the land office in Santa Fe was buried in thousands of mineral claims for oil and gas exploration. Mineral patents for April alone totaled more than 200,000 acres of land in New Mexico, and the land office prepared for the flood of paperwork to continue (*Santa Fe Daily New Mexican,* April 4 1919: 7). Oil companies were created quickly, and oil promoters were in the area in force seeking investors. The oil craze swept New Mexico, and the Tularosa Basin was no exception. People invested their life savings into various oil ventures or formed their own small companies. However, not everyone succumbed to the oil craze and many state officials warned people that investing in the oil companies that were advertising would be hazardous to their financial future. One company advertised that it had asked for 1,750,000 acres of land for oil leases, and that the stock was going up in price daily with the company forging ahead; however, the company had never leased even one acre of land and had never drilled a single test well (*Santa Fe Daily New Mexi-*

*can,* April 7 1919: 3). On April 7, 1919, the Alamogordo Shale and Oil Company, which was one of the first of several companies doing exploration in the Tularosa Basin, was formed.

In early April W. W. Cox and his family became involved in the oil and gas craze in the basin. Cox, his wife Margaret, and their sons, daughters, daughters-in-law, and sons-in-law invested in oil companies and mineral claims. Cox filed more than 100 oil claims in the basin alone, and these did not include the other claims the Cox family invested their money in or the partnerships they formed with various people. The Cox Company had more than $100,000 in stock and the $100 shares were being sold for $150. The price in stock increased as many people believed the prospects for finding oil were extremely favorable (*Santa Fe Daily New Mexican,* April 15, 1919: 7). Other companies quickly moved into the basin and on April 15 the Parker Lake Oil Association was formed and established holdings of about 7,000 acres alongside the Cox properties.

While many state officials warned people about the wildcat operations in the area that would take their money for little return, many newspapers promoted the industry, stating that everyone should become involved to have a secure financial future (*Santa Fe Daily New Mexican,* April 16, 1919: 4). The oil craze did increase the income of New Mexico due to the fees paid for mineral claims and the formation of new corporations. Another added benefit for the local area was the construction of new roads. The citizens of Las Cruces raised $15,000 for the improvement and repair of roads connecting Las Cruces to the Tularosa Basin (*Santa Fe Daily New Mexican,* April 18, 1919: 3). The people of Las Cruces were optimistic that oil wells would soon appear in the basin, and the roads were repaired to handle the expected heavy traffic to and from the new oil fields. In May of 1919 more companies were formed, including the Tularosa Oil Exchange and the BurkBurnett Ranger Tularosa Basin Oil Company, which immediately started selling oil stock (*Santa Fe Daily New Mexican,* May 23, 1919: 6; May 27, 1919: 2). At the end of May the New Mexico State Land Commissioner stated that the state would retain the mineral and oil and gas rights to all state land sold (*Santa Fe Daily New Mexican,* May 31, 1919: 3). This issue became important in state affairs due to the oil craze affecting the state, and many speculators were outraged. The issue was not settled until the end of the year, and occasional law suits were filed before the courts upheld the state's position.

The oil boom continued throughout the state and in September a group composed mainly of El Paso and Southwestern Railroad employees established the Southwestern Tularosa Basin Oil and Refining Company (*Santa Fe Daily New Mexican,* September 29, 1919: 6). In October the W. W. Cox Oil Company, considered one of the financially strongest companies in the state, prepared to drill their first well (*Santa Fe Daily New Mexican,* October 7, 1919: 7). By November the Cox State well (LA97374) was established, and Cox stated "that in the next sixty days the stockholders will know whether they are paupers or millionaires" (*Santa Fe Daily New Mexican,* November 10, 1919: 5). Sadly, they became paupers as the Cox Oil Company never struck oil and Cox went bankrupt. He invested all available funds into the exploration and when a severe drought hit the area in the early 1920s

was forced sell portions of his ranch. The oil craze in the Tularosa Basin lasted throughout 1920, but the basin did not develop into the rich oil fields that were expected. Exploration for oil slowed down, and during the early 1920s most of the oil ventures and partnerships failed. Occasionally after 1920 new areas of the basin were explored, but no major wells were discovered and no one struck it rich.

Most homesteaders and ranchers in the basin became involved in the oil and gas exploration. William Fleck, his wife Ida, and their sons Walter and Ralph established more than 20 oil claims in the basin, including several with the Trammell families of Otero Mesa. Oliver Lee became involved in oil exploration in 1910, and by 1919 he had filed a large number of claims with various companies and partners, including his old friend Jim Gilliland. Claude Woods filed 45 oil and gas claims in 1919. W. W. Cox's sons and daughters established more than a 100 claims, and James McNary was involved with more than 150 claims. Although the Tularosa Basin never became a rich oil field, the oil boom had a significant impact. Large amounts of time and money were invested in the oil craze, and oil played a role in the failure of several ranches and businesses. More than 2,300 oil and gas claims were filed within the boundaries of what is now Fort Bliss, and these are only a portion of the total number filed in the Tularosa Basin.

In the late 1940s and early 1950s the military started to acquire land in the basin for Fort Bliss; the acquisitions included oil and gas leases. On October 5, 1949, the government evicted a drilling crew from McGregor Range where they had drilled two wells (LA97214 and LA97215). The owners were compensated, but Al Parker and his associates wanted to finish the drilling as they believed they would strike oil. The oil wells never produced and the matter was settled, but the search for oil in the Tularosa Basin never completely died out. Four oil well archaeological sites are on Fort Bliss: Cox State (LA97374) the Parker wells (LA97214 and LA97215), and an unnamed well (LA97749). Also, 42 camps and trash scatters associated with the 1919 oil exploration craze are scattered across the post (LA 97635, LA97329, LA97336, LA97338, LA97362, LA97379, LA97477, LA97636, LA97639, LA97640, LA97641, LA97642, LA97643, LA97644, LA97648, LA97649, LA97650, LA97651, LA97652, LA97657, LA97664, LA97665, LA97666, LA97669, LA97673, LA97683, LA97684, LA97685, LA97686, LA97687, LA97688 LA97689, LA97692, LA97695, LA97696, LA97697, LA97700, LA97704, LA97712, LA101409, LA101498, and 41EP2206). It is possible that many other trash deposit and camp sites are associated with the period, and identification of these sites would enhance the historical record of Fort Bliss.

# VI Military Land Acquisition

The establishment and acquisition of Fort Bliss were long, slow processes, and to understand the complete acquisition, its significance and impact, the beginnings of the frontier post must be examined. The United States Army arrived in the El Paso area on December 26, 1846, after fighting the Mexican Army at the Battle of Brazito a few miles upriver. These troops, the Missouri Mounted Volunteers commanded by Colonel Alexander Doniphan, were the first U.S. Army presence in the area, and troops were stationed here irregularly until 1854 when a permanent post was established. The United States acquired the area in 1848 under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; however, the military presence did not become important until the California Gold Rush in 1849 (Harris and Sadler 1993: 1). On September 14, 1849, Major Jefferson Van Horne established a permanent post at what is now downtown El Paso; however, this new post was at the end of a 600-mile-long supply route stretching to San Antonio, Texas (Harris and Sadler 1993: 2). The army resolved the problem with the long supply line when the garrison was transferred to Santa Fe, New Mexico, in 1851 (Christian 1977: 7–11).

The army was not present in the El Paso area for the next three years, but the need for a military presence increased. Over that three-year period the local residents and ranchers wanted a stronger military presence due to the fear of Indian attacks. In 1853 Army Inspector General Colonel Joseph F. K. Mansfield recommended the establishment of a permanent post in El Paso (Utley 1981: 72–74). On January 11, 1854, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel E. P. Alexander and four companies of the 8th Infantry established a post at Magoffinsville opposite El Paso, and three months later it was officially named Fort Bliss in honor of Brevet Major William Wallace Smith Bliss, a former army assistant adjutant general (Harris and Sadler 1993: 2). From 1854 to 1860 the new post grew, as did the community of El Paso. Due to the stability that Fort Bliss brought to the area commerce continued to increase and El Paso became the regional center for commerce for southern New Mexico, Arizona, West Texas, and Chihuahua, Mexico (Christian 1977: 17; Harris and Sadler 1993: 2). Fort Bliss became a Confederate outpost when Texas voted to secede from the Union in February of 1861. After the defeat of Confederate Brigadier General Henry Sibley at Glorieta Pass, New Mexico, in 1862, he retreated to Fort Bliss and burned the post before returning to San Antonio. Later, Colonel James H. Carleton arrived in El Paso to reclaim Fort Bliss and the area for the Union.

In October 1865 three companies of the 5th Infantry arrived and began to renovate the damaged post (Harris and Sadler 1993: 3). By 1866 the fort was repaired, but the location became a problem due to the eroding bank of the adjacent Rio Grande. In May 1867 a flood washed away the fort's storerooms and part of the officer's quarters, and it became necessary to move to a new location (Harris and Sadler 1993: 3). In 1868 the army leased land on the Concordia Ranch 4 miles north of the old location and constructed a new post. On March 24, 1869, Camp Concordia was renamed Fort Bliss and remained in this location for ten years (Harris and Sadler 1993: 3). During this period Fort Bliss was relatively quiet and the expected problems with Mexico never occurred. Due to the quiet area and the fact

that the army was understaffed, on January 17, 1877, Fort Bliss was closed and the troops were transferred to Fort Davis (Harris and Sadler 1993: 3). In 1877 the Salt War erupted in El Paso and the army was desperately needed to quell the violence. The Buffalo Soldiers of the 9th Cavalry and later two companies of the 15th Infantry were sent to restore order. The army rented warehouses and houses in downtown El Paso, but congestion in the area convinced the military that a new post was needed (Christian 1977: 35–36). The army selected 135 acres near Hart's Mill as the new location and decided to lower costs by using military labor to construct the new post. However, due to field duties the post was not ready until December 1880.

One major reason for the new fort was the arrival of the railroad in El Paso. The railroad had a major impact on the region and turned El Paso into a boom town. Construction of the fort aided in the railroad development as the army provided protection for construction crews and the lines. However, during the 1880s the post had problems with the railroads. The Southern Pacific Railway crossed the east side of the post, and the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad crossed the parade ground. Colonel E. M. Heyl, Division of the Missouri inspector general, reported in December 1889 that the parade ground was "absolutely dangerous at times" because of trains constantly crossing the area (Jamieson 1993: 2). Also, the threat of Indian activities began to lessen in the 1880s and the army began to look at abandoning many of the small temporary western forts. General Philip H. Sheridan, commander of the Division of the Missouri, toured New Mexico and southwest Texas in 1881 and recommended that Fort Selden, located about 12 miles north of Las Cruces, New Mexico, be designated the major fort in the Southwest (Jamieson 1993: 1). At first General William Tecumseh Sherman, Commanding General of the Army, agreed; however, he changed his mind after touring the El Paso region in 1882. Sherman believed El Paso was a better strategic position than Fort Selden, especially with the railroads' presence.

The post at Hart's Mill was not ideal for the major post in the Southwest. The existing facilities were too small for more than a few infantry companies and would not support the number of troops needed. Also, one boundary of the fort was the Rio Grande, and elevation on the Mexican side of the river was higher than Fort Bliss, which put the site in a dangerous location and made the army uneasy (Harris and Sadler 1993: 4). This problem would have kept El Paso from gaining a permanent post without the work of the citizens of the town. Acquiring a new location for Fort Bliss was a long and involved process. El Paso Congressmen S. W. T. Lanham, a member of the House Committee for Military Affairs, informed the army that local citizens would donate the land for a new post. By January 1890 a House resolution provided for the sale of Fort Bliss at Hart's Mill and the construction of a new post (Harris and Sadler 1993: 4). The resolution appropriated $150,000 for construction and required the city of El Paso to provide a minimum of 1,000 acres for the fort. The local business community raised the necessary funds and purchased land on La Noria Mesa east of the city. They donated the land to the army, and construction began in mid-August 1891. By the spring of 1893 the fort was completed and in October the first troops took up occupancy.

During the 1890s life at the post was quiet and mostly uneventful. Little happened that affected the normal garrison life at the post; however, many army inspectors were still not happy with Fort Bliss. In May 1894 Major P. D. Vroom inspected the post and stated the site of the new Fort Bliss was "an insult to the intelligence of the army" (Christian 1977: 98). Vroom was bothered by the proximity of several saloons and the post sewage running onto private land, which was causing problems with the landowners. Also, the new post needed new buildings. Little was done to improve the conditions as no funds were available. In the fall of 1895 a cavalry troop was stationed at the fort and stables were constructed for the horses. This was the first time the cavalry was permanently stationed at the post that would become their last home (Harris and Sadler 1993: 6). By January 1898 improvements to the post included planting 600 trees and construction of a new road to El Paso (Christian 1977: 115). This marked the beginning of the expansion and change of Fort Bliss that continues today.

The war with Spain that began in 1898 had little real effect on Fort Bliss. Troops stationed at Fort Bliss were sent to participate in the war, leaving a small garrison at the post. Tension was high on May 11 when all the troops left except less than a dozen men. Volunteer units were sent to the post until the regular units returned from the war.

Post facilities came under criticism again in the early 1900s as the new commander of the Department of Texas, Brigadier General Jesse M. Lee stated, "Fort Bliss is one of the most unattractive posts in the department" (Jamieson 1993: 26). In 1905 the army allocated new funds to repair buildings, build roads, construct a new post hospital, and install a telephone system (Christian 1977: 221; Jamieson 1993: 27). Life was routine at Fort Bliss until a series of events starting in 1910 drastically influence its growth.

On November 20, 1910, the Mexican Revolution officially began and focused the attention of the United States on the border with Mexico. The United States government realized the importance of El Paso and Fort Bliss, especially after the first battle of Ciudad Juárez in May 1911. As the revolution progressed the government realized that garrisons along the border had to be augmented. More troops were stationed along the border including at Fort Bliss, and by 1912 the post became the most important installation along the border (Harris and Sadler 1993: 42). Fort Bliss continued to grow, and the increasing border tensions justified this increase.

The army acquired the original Doña Ana Target Range south of Boulder Canyon in the Organ Mountains in 1911. The military used the range, which was the first major Fort Bliss training area, primarily for artillery practice. Government acquisition of training land continued and while it would be years before the primary mission of Fort Bliss became training this was the first step in that direction. The military acquired most of the land used in the formation of this target range from Mary Coe Blevins. Blevins operated a ranch south of the Organ Mountains and was forced to sell several parcels of land in the area and remove her livestock. This did not hinder her ranching operations as she continued to expand to the east.

On March 9, 1916, an event took place that would lead to rapid growth for Fort

Bliss and the establishment of several National Guard camps. Pancho Villa attacked Columbus, New Mexico. The reason for Villa's attack is unknown, but several theories have been proposed to explain it. These include (1) Villa wanted to retaliate against the United States for supporting Venustiano Carranza as President of Mexico, and he hoped he could provoke American intervention in Mexico, on which he would capitalize; (2) he wanted to punish the merchants of Columbus for cheating him; (3) he intended to loot the town and the nearby 13th Cavalry encampment for badly needed weapons, horses, and provisions; and (4) German agents tricked Villa into attacking to provoke a war between Mexico and the United States to keep the United States from participating in World War I (Harris and Sadler 1993: 56). Villa suffered a tactical defeat at Columbus and sustained heavy causalities, with 67 men killed and 7 captured, while 7 United States soldiers were killed and 7 wounded (War Department Annual Reports 1916: 7–8). Also, 8 civilians were killed and 2 wounded. The troops stationed at Columbus and the border pursued Villa into Mexico where another 70 to 100 of Villa's men were killed (War Department Annual Reports 1916: 7–8). Though Villa's force was badly damaged and they lost most of their loot, the raid was viewed as an American disaster by the United States (Harris and Sadler 1993: 57). On March 10 forces were organized under General John J. Pershing to pursue Villa into Mexico.

The Punitive Expedition was an important step in the emergence of Fort Bliss as a major border installation (Harris and Sadler 1993: 59). Fort Bliss provided troops for the expedition and served as the mission's support base. Also, reinforcements were needed if Fort Bliss was to support the expedition and to continue to protect the border in the El Paso area. By March 13, 2,700 additional troops were sent to Fort Bliss (*El Paso Morning Times,* March 15, 1916). President Wilson believed President Carranza would cooperate with the expedition in order to eliminate Villa, but he was very wrong as Carranza was nationalistic and believed Villa was a Mexican problem (Harris and Sadler 1993: 59). He stated the Punitive Expedition was a violation of Mexican sovereignty and should be withdrawn from Mexican soil. On April 12, 1916, the 13th Cavalry clashed with the citizens of Parral, Chihuahua, and engaged in a running battle with Carranza's troops (Harris and Sadler 1993: 61). Also, Mexican irregulars raided communities in the Big Bend area of Texas. Tensions mounted and on May 9 Wilson mobilized the National Guards of Arizona, Texas, and New Mexico for border duty.

As the threat of war with Mexico grew, the United States needed more troops for the border. On June 18, 1916, Wilson called the rest of the National Guard into service to reinforce the border and to relieve the regular army units. This mobilization was the largest since the Spanish-American War (Harris and Sadler 1993: 71). Around 112,000 National Guardsmen were transported to border stations, with Brownsville and El Paso, Texas, and Douglas, Arizona, as the main concentration points (Millett and Maslowski 1984: 320). Many guard units were under strength, poorly equipped, and poorly trained, with 43 percent of the guardsmen having no prior military experience (Kreidberg and Henry 1955: 200). A major effect of the National Guard mobilization was that it gave the United States a chance to improve its preparedness for war,

especially with the war in Europe intensifying. The tensions with Mexico were reduced by June, and by January 1917 the Punitive Expedition was removed from Mexico. However, National Guard units continued to move toward the border, and the massive training of the guard continued.

The National Guard arrived in El Paso in two separate movements with the first on June 25, 1916, when 15,000 National Guardsmen were ordered to move to El Paso (*El Paso Morning Times,* June 26, 1916). The Massachusetts and New Jersey National Guards were the first to arrive, with the New Jersey being sent on to Douglas, Arizona (Harris and Sadler 1993: 73). The largest guard unit to arrive was the 7th (Pennsylvania) Division, and by July 9, 12,711 Pennsylvania guardsmen were in or en route to El Paso (Harris and Sadler 1993: 73). By the end of July 29,000 soldiers were stationed at Fort Bliss (*El Paso Morning Times,* July 30, 1916). The second movement of guardsmen began on August 12 and continued throughout September and October. The units included those from South Carolina, North Carolina, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and Colorado, which made Fort Bliss one of the largest military installations in the United States with more than 40,000 troops (Metz 1981: 71).

To handle this number of troops, Fort Bliss established a series of camps to house the incoming guardsmen. Establishment of the camps was smooth compared with mobilization points such as Brownsville and Laredo because it was conducted by a committee of city officials, the Chamber of Commerce, and army officers (Harris and Sadler 1993: 73). In July Fort Bliss built an addition to Camp Cotton and established Camp Pershing and Camp Stewart. Camp Owen Bierne was established in August to supply the new wave of guardsmen's quarters (*El Paso Morning Times,* August 25, 1916; Metz 1981: 172).

The guardsmen stationed at the various camps followed the same training schedule. A three-month field training course consisted of intensive drilling, practice marches, marksmanship, and hygiene (Harris and Sadler 1993: 81). In August the maneuvers consisted of troop, company, and battery drill, and in September battalion and daily regimental drills were conducted; in October the troops conducted maneuvers at the brigade level (*El Paso Morning Times,* July 28, August 5, 1916). Training was done in various areas of the Tularosa Basin and Hueco Bolson. Another important aspect of National Guard training was the enhancement of firepower. The largest division stationed in the El Paso area was the 7th Division, which was primarily Pennsylvania National Guardsmen. The Pennsylvanians usually had priority, so the 2nd and 9th Pennsylvania were converted from infantry to artillery, which made the 7th the first unit in the National Guard to have a full brigade of artillery (*El Paso Morning Times,* September 10, 1916). The Pennsylvanians received other new weapons as well. When 52 new British Lewis machine guns arrived at Fort Bliss most were distributed to the Pennsylvanians, and they also received five Ford trucks for each company (Harris and Sadler 1993: 82). Other guard units received weapons and vehicles as they became available. It was necessary to use the Doña Ana Target Range and other areas of the basin to train and practice with these new weapons.

By October 1916 several National Guard units started shipping out for home and by January 1917 the guard units were

not needed at the border and were sent home. Fort Bliss was equipped with only the regular army again.

Mobilization of the National Guard was a highly significant event in United States history for several reasons. Stationing the National Guard along the border for protection and support of the Punitive Expedition had a major influence on El Paso and Juárez, as well as on the relationship between the United States and Mexico. The Punitive Expedition and the United States treatment of Mexico during this period almost led to a war with Mexico. Fort Bliss became a major military installation during this period and had a profound impact on El Paso society and economy. Also, mobilization of the guard gave the United States a chance to increase its military preparedness for the looming war in Europe. The United States military at this time was understaffed and lacking in weapons, equipment, and trained troops. Training and equipping the guard increased the preparedness of the armed forces dramatically. Due to the mobilization, the National Guard was modernized with an upgrade in firepower and mobility. Guardsmen increased their training and efficiency, which led to the guard becoming an effective branch of the armed forces. This training became very important, as these units were later sent to fight in Europe. Fort Bliss would continue to be used for training, which quickly became the primary mission of the installation.

After this period the post became a major cavalry station, and tactical training of the cavalry became the major function. Land in the area was used for training by mutual agreement with the landowners for short periods. In 1923 this arrangement was determined to be inadequate and Major General Robert L. Howze, Commanding General of Fort Bliss, requested the purchase of 3,600 acres of land around the main cantonment area (Land Acquisition Volume I 1948: 14–15). The military did not acquire the land due to the high cost and because many in Congress believed the cavalry was not needed so there was no need for additional training land. In 1925 and 1926 Fort Bliss purchased 1,058 acres as a site for Biggs Army Air Field and 3,473 acres for Castner Target Range (Land Acquisition Volume I 1948: 15). The movement and expansion of Biggs Field was to accommodate the growing air arm of the army. Castner Target Range was for artillery practice, small arms practice, and various other types of weapons training. In 1931 Fort Bliss purchased 2,700 acres around the main cantonment, which included part of the land requested in 1923 (Land Acquisition Volume I 1948: 15). Training was becoming more important and on June 10, 1936, Brigadier General H. S. Hawkins, Commanding General, First Cavalry Division, recommended the purchase of 50,000 additional acres as a permanent training area (Land Acquisition Volume I 1948: 16). Field training was still being conducted on privately owned lands and permission could be withdrawn in the future.

On June 10, 1937, Brigadier General Ben Lear brought up this issue again as the importance of acquiring an additional 50,000 acres of land was growing due to the rising value of land adjacent to the installation (Land Acquisition Volume I 1948: 16). Little was being done in response to the general's requests and on August 27, 1938, Lear recommended acquisition of approximately 506,480 acres in Doña Ana and Otero Counties between the Organ and Hueco Mountains (Land Acquisition Volume I 1948: 16).

This consisted of 356,400 acres of public domain land, 103,880 acres of state land, and 46,200 acres of privately owned land. The additional land was difficult to acquire as the public sentiment was against large military expenditures and expansion. Many military leaders believed the expansion of Fort Bliss was necessary to continue to guarantee military readiness. General Lear strongly believed the expansion of Fort Bliss was necessary. He stated,

> With the acquisition of vast training areas in New Mexico and Texas, using a radius of 100 miles and with El Paso as the center describing a semicircle from the border of New Mexico to the Rio Grande River, we have an area ideally suited for the development not only of such a Cavalry corps but for mobilization purposes and for the maneuvering of large bodies of troops of all kinds. The visibility also is greater than in any other part of the country; it should be ideally suited for training pilots. The acquisition of such an area and the concentration in the southwest of an adequate body of Cavalry is unquestionably for the best interests of the national defense. It would also be a very great pull for the southwest in all respects. It would offer a fine market for the forage raised there and would also eventually attract most of the horse minded people of the country and would become a Mecca for horse sports and activities. It is believed that it would be much more valuable to spend the money for this purpose than to concentrate all in attempting to ring the coast of the United States with antiaircraft guns, and in building an excessive number of planes. After all, the ground army must eventually do the important fighting. The Navy has the seven seas in which to concentrate and train its large units; the Air Force may also concentrate and roam at will throughout the air; the army on the contrary has no large land areas in which to concentrate and pursue the essential training that is needed to prepare the large units for war (Land Acquisition Volume 2 1948: App 11).

While General Lear was mistaken on the continued value of the cavalry and the lesser value of air defense and aircraft, he was correct in the need for a large area for training in the Tularosa Basin. Throughout the rest of the 1930s, several army officers fought for the expansion of training lands at Fort Bliss for cavalry training, bombing ranges, and antiaircraft artillery training. The area around Fort Bliss was ideal for antiaircraft training as the weather allowed year-round training. Also, large areas nearby in New Mexico were primarily public domain land and sparsely populated. However, several ranchers used this sparsely populated land to graze their livestock and without it these ranches could not continue to operate. The government considered the area empty desert and believed no one would mind if it was used for military training. Since various ranchers leased the public domain land for grazing, it was necessary for the Department of the Army to negotiate with them for use of the land. From 1941 to 1945, Fort Bliss Military Reservation began to grow quickly as the federal government began to agree with the army that large areas of land were needed for training. World War II was the major incentive behind this growth. During World War II Fort Bliss

acquired the needed land by lease, purchase, or in cases where an agreement could not be reached with the landowner, by condemnation. The three main areas acquired were Doña Ana Range, McGregor Guided Missile Range, and the Texas Maneuver areas.

## Doña Ana Range

On December 1, 1940, the military needed additional land for antiaircraft training so the Quartermaster leased 421,582.72 acres in Otero County, New Mexico, on a co-use basis at the rate of 5 cents per acre per year (Land Acquisition Volume 1 1948: 36). The area, which is now part of Doña Ana Range, was 75% public domain, 20% state-owned land, and 5% owned by the ranchers. Part of this area, which the army designated as an antiaircraft firing range, was on what is now White Sands Missile Range, and a portion was declared surplus and is now under private ownership or managed by the Bureau of Land Management. The ranchers leased the public domain land for 5 cents per animal unit per month, or 60 cents per animal unit per year (Land Acquisition Volume 1 1948: 36) and the state-owned land for 3 cents per acre per year. Because the taxes and maintenance costs on privately owned land were very high during this period, it was more cost effective for ranchers to lease as much land as possible. Also, operating a ranch required large areas due to the lack of surface water. Most of the ranching operations would not have survived without these grazing leases.

Several problems developed with the co-use of this area. Some families continued to live on the property and were required to leave whenever a firing was scheduled; however, in many cases they did not leave (Land Acquisition Volume 1 1948: 39). Also, the Antiaircraft Command contended the government should not be required to pay for injured or killed livestock on the co-use land. Another problem arose when the government determined that ranchers were paying 3 cents an acre on state-owned land, but the army was paying them 5 cents an acre. The army decided this was an exorbitant fee because the rancher could still use the property. On August 1, 1945, negotiations began for exclusive government use of the co-use area (Land Acquisition Volume 1 1948: 41). Appraisals of the leasing fee would be based on the lease amount the rancher paid and the carrying capacity of the land in question. This caused other problems in that the annual fee for exclusive use was lower than the fee the government was paying for co-use due to the error in the original leasing fee. Many ranchers did not agree with the new fee and several cases had to be settled in the United States District Court (Land Acquisition Volume 1 1948: 41). The new lease would end 6 months after the completion of World War II. This was not adequate as the government need for antiaircraft training continued, so they quickly made plans to purchase the property in question. On June 21, 1946, the Department of Defense approved purchase of the required land (Land Acquisition Volume 1 1948: 42).

During this period large portions of what is now White Sands Missile Range were being established as well. The army acquired the area for a rocket range under the Ordinance California Institute of Technology (ORDCIT) Project. They later combined part of the antiaircraft firing range and the ORDCIT area to form White Sands Proving Grounds (Land Acquisition Volume

1 1948: 43–44). Most of White Sands Proving Ground and the antiaircraft firing range were under co-use and exclusive use agreements. This large area was what the army wanted to purchase, and since most of the land was not privately owned, they believed it would be a simple process.

The area being purchased to form the antiaircraft firing range (Doña Ana Range) extended from Highway 54 into the Organ Mountains. Many ranchers in this area and the area that was to become White Sands Proving Ground did not want to lose their property. Many wanted to continue with the co-use agreement, while a few others wanted the army to leave their property alone. Due to political pressure a few areas along the new boundaries were excluded from the purchase; however, this only satisfied those ranchers whose land was excluded. One ranching family that operated in the Organ Mountains was extremely unhappy about the situation.

The Beasley family moved into the Organ Mountains in the 1890s and operated a successful small ranch in Soledad Canyon. The military originally leased the Beasley land in a co-use agreement and later leased it in an exclusive use agreement. Robert Beasley and his family did not want to agree to the exclusive use lease and after signing it they continued to live on their property. This became a problem because the property was along the edge of the impact zone of artillery firing. On February 5, 1945, the army reviewed the lease and determined that the house was included in the exclusive use provision and it was necessary for the family to vacate the property (Land Acquisition Volume II 1948: App 49). Also, Robert Beasley and his family wanted more money to leave the property but the government would not pay additional money because of the stipulations in the main agreement. The army and the Beasley family continued to disagree over the property in Soledad Canyon and on several occasions the army had to force the family to leave the property in order to use the firing range. Eventually the army stopped notifying the Beasleys of firing times as they were not allowed on the property anyway (Land Acquisition Volume II 1948: App 47).

The military continued to have problems with the ranchers returning to their land and one even continued to graze cattle in an exclusive use area. In March 1945 this led to the army ordering the entire range cleared of civilians permanently so that training could proceed without delay (Land Acquisition Volume II 1948: App 50). After the Department of Defense approved purchase of the property, the army believed that most of the problems would be settled. Many ranchers sold their property because it was already under exclusive use lease. Mary Coe Blevins decided to sell her land and moved to Anthony, New Mexico. The Cox brothers, James and Hal, did not want to sell their ranch initially, but decided that it would aid their country. Most of their land went into the formation of White Sands Proving Ground and Doña Ana Range. Emitt Isaacks was hesitant to sell at first, but after being offered a good price sold his land in Soledad Canyon. However, the Beasley family still did not want to sell and condemnation proceedings had to be undertaken. The family was forced off their property, which left them angry and bitter to this day. The family had every intention of living in Soledad Canyon permanently.

Problems quickly arose with the land transactions as many landowners were slow

to be paid. The sales were approved on June 12, 1946, but the Department of Justice still had not made final settlement 18 months later (Land Acquisition Volume I 1948: 46). A major problem with the transactions was negotiation over price. One rancher stated he would continue to graze 3,000 head of cattle on the property until he was paid for it (Land Acquisition Volume I 1948: 46). Another problem occurred involving the Beasley family. The Beasleys wanted to salvage portions of the buildings and fences on their property. The military agreed and wrote in the contract that the value of the materials taken would be deducted from the purchase price (Land Acquisition Volume I 1948: 46). On January 18, 1948, Mrs. Beasley sent a letter to John Cobb, who was managing the property transfers, stating that one of his representatives told her the property would not be paid for until she paid for the salvage her husband removed from the property (Land Acquisition Volume II 1948: App 60). She indicated that their contract stated that the value of the material would be deducted from the purchase price, not that she had to pay for it in cash beforehand. Mrs. Beasley was very angry and her letter to Cobb was a good indication of this:

> I have notified the Dept of Justice in Washington of this illegal transaction which you instructed your man to put over and since I see that your Dept continues to act in a dirty manner, I notify you and have notified the Dept of Justice that I shall shoot to kill the next Army representative who enters my home. You know and Washington knows my husband is on the ranch most of the time You know and they know I have a lawyer. That contract reads when judicial decision is reached we pay for the salvage. If one door of that ranch is touched I shall have you personally arrested. If one more clerk, General or what have you, comes to me to discuss any of this business when you all know I have a lawyer, I shall shoot (Land Acquisition Volume II 1948: App 60).

As a result of the condemnation proceedings on the portion of the firing range near the Organ Mountains, a Special Commissioners Board established the amounts to be paid for the acquired land. In June of 1948 the Department of Justice filed a court appeal against what they considered an excessive amount. The five cases named were Mary Coe Blevins, Robert Beasley, Hal Cox, Floyd Caldwell, and C. J. Mapel (Land Acquisition Volume V 1950: 19). At the conclusion of the trial, Robert Beasley filed for a new trial stating the amount was not sufficient. The Department of Justice filed another appeal on the other four cases, stating the amounts were still excessive. The Beasley issue was settled on May 16, 1950, when the courts awarded him $23,379.17 for title plus $2,000 for the rental period 1945–1946 (Land Acquisition Volume V 1950: 19). The army appealed this decision as well and all the cases were settled on January 19, 1952. Awards were as follows: Mary Coe Blevins, $24,400; Hal Cox, $9,500 plus 6% interest from 1946; C. J. Mapel, $5,000 plus 6% interest from 1946; and Robert Beasley, $17,500 plus 6% interest from 1946 (Land Acquisition Volume VI 1952: 120). Acquisition of this portion of the Doña Ana Target Range was finally settled.

The military also had difficulty acquiring the McNew Ranch. William McNew's sons, William Jr. and Robert, owned their father's former land holdings; however,

William Jr. operated the ranch. On December 1, 1943, he entered into a co-use agreement with the military that allowed the use of a portion of their ranch for the antiaircraft firing range (Land Acquisition Volume II 1948: 57). McNew controlled the water rights near Orogrande, and the military wanted to acquire those rights for the nearby Orogrande Base Camp. McNew stated he would sell them the water rights if they would relocate him to another ranch that had the carrying capacity of 500 head (Land Acquisition Volume II 1948: 57). This was not acceptable and in April 1943 the government leased 40 additional acres and the water rights from McNew. In August 1945 the army changed the lease from co-use to exclusive use for the portion of the McNew ranch being used (Land Acquisition Volume II 1948: 57). In November 1945 the military started the procedure to purchase the land they were leasing. McNew used 292 sections for his ranch; however, he only owned one section (Land Acquisition Volume II 1948: 57). McNew stated he would sell his entire ranch for $125,000, which was more than the appraised value. The military wanted to purchase only the 196 sections that were under the exclusive use lease, but McNew claimed that would make his operation uneconomical and that he would only sell the entire ranch (Land Acquisition Volume II 1948: 57). Negotiations and transactions lasted for several years and, since McNew would not sell only part of his ranch and wanted the government to fence the remainder, it was decided the entire ranch would be purchased and the issue was finally settled in the early 1950s.

## McGregor Guided Missile Range

In the spring of 1948 the army decided that another antiaircraft artillery firing range was needed. The proposed area, which would become the McGregor Guided Missile Range, was in Otero County east of the Southern Pacific Railroad line and north of the Texas-New Mexico state line. The original area was to cover 374,000 acres and would be purchased; however, the final decision was to lease the property for three years under a co-use agreement (Land Acquisition Volume IV 1949: 47). Approval of the Department of the Interior was needed as 380,500 acres were public domain land. Area ranchers did not want a co-use agreement because they could not operate their ranches on a part-time basis. The McGregor Cattle Company owned by J. Douglas and Malcolm McGregor was operating on most of the area the military required. On November 30, 1948, the McGregor family approached the army and suggested they purchase the area in question or, if that was not possible, establish an exclusive use agreement (Land Acquisition Volume IV 1949: 51). Most of the ranchers in the area agreed with the McGregors. On January 25, 1949, the acquisition was still not completed and Malcolm McGregor again asked the army to purchase the land. By February 19, 1949, McGregor notified the army that he needed to restock his range and if he did it would be November before he could remove the cattle (Land Acquisition Volume IV 1949: 56). The McGregor Land and Cattle Company wanted to cooperate with the government but the delays in a final decision were starting to affect their ranching operation. On February 26, 1949, five of the six ranchers in the area to be leased indicated they would be interested in an exclusive use lease instead of a co-use lease. On March

17, 1949, the army decided the new lease would be exclusive use and would last for five years. This satisfied the ranchers as they could not operate a ranch when they could only use the land three days a week, while the army used it four days a week.

On April 29, 1949, Malcolm McGregor contacted the government as the representative of the ranchers to discuss lease terms (Land Acquisition Volume V 1950: 42). McGregor objected to the term in the lease that the army would have full and unrestricted use of the property. He wanted the area to be used as an antiaircraft range only as he was worried that heavy maneuvers would damage his ranch property. Various other issues to be decided were storing personal property on the ranch lands, the length of the lease, and the time needed for removal of livestock. At the conclusion of the conference all issues had been settled to the satisfaction of the army and the ranchers. The army was content with the outcome because McGregor operated on over half the land to be acquired and a settlement with him meant a settlement with the other five land holders. On May 18, 1949, the lease agreement was signed and delivered with the McGregor Land and Cattle Company and by May 31 the agreements with four other operators were signed (Land Acquisition Volume V 1950: 47). A lease agreement with Jose Navar was not settled at this time as the army wanted to deal with it along with the other Navar property that would become part of the maneuver area. This should have settled the acquisition; however, the New Mexico State Attorney General halted the process and the approval by the state. On June 10, 1949, the Department of Justice filed condemnation proceedings to acquire the land (Land Acquisition Volume V 1950: 48). Fort Bliss quickly informed the ranchers that this was not against them and would not affect their agreement.

On June 16, 1949, Malcolm McGregor died of a heart attack and since he was considered invaluable to the smooth process of the land acquisition, the army proposed that the new range be named McGregor Range (Land Acquisition Volume V 1950: 49). J. Douglas and Malcolm McGregor Jr. were contacted with the idea and the family considered it a great honor. On July 4, 1949, the proceedings were completed and the military took possession of the property. The Bureau of Land Management planned to cancel all grazing leases on the exclusive lease property, but the army intervened to ask that the grazing leases be suspended while the new agreement was in effect.

On February 12, 1949, another issue was raised in that 50,000 acres of the area in question were under an oil exploration claim and a test well (LA97214) had been started (Land Acquisition Volume IV 1949: 56). The drilling had been allowed to continue on the condition it would be done by September 1, 1949 (Land Acquisition Volume V 1950: 54). This was not the case, and two new wells (LA97215) were started without the army's permission. On August 29, 1949, it was decided that only the authorized well could continue operation and the other two had to be vacated. Mr. Parker, the owner of two of the wells, asked for permission to test his wells and then he would vacate the area. The army granted permission, but Parker did not discover oil and by April 24, 1950, he abandoned the wells.

In August 1949 the army began looking into the possible addition of more land to the new McGregor Guided Missile Range. In March 1950 the McGregor South Firing Corridor was expanded and the military

acquired the Andrew Davis Ranch (Land Acquisition Volume VI 1953: 125). By April 1952 issues being discussed included expansion of McGregor Range. The Nike missile program was becoming very important and White Sands Proving Grounds did not have the capacity to handle the type of training needed (Land Acquisition Volume VI 1953: 134). Expansion of McGregor Range was essential to the implementation of the Nike training. Also, the exclusive use leases would end in 1954, and plans were made to purchase the land. The new acquisition would cover 471,301 acres, of which 192,000 belonged to the McGregor Land and Cattle Company. The company would sell all rights to the property for $340,000, which was less than the land evaluation. McGregor Range was gradually extended and by 1954 all privately owned land had been purchased. The army decided it needed more land for missile testing and training and this extension included Otero Mea and part of the Sacramento Mountains. Eventually McGregor Range covered 669,409 acres, a significant portion of Otero County. Most landowners sold their property after a series of negotiations; however, others did not want to sell. Vincent and Oliver Lee Jr. sold their holdings on the mesa and in the mountains after negotiation. Don Lee did not want to sell and his property was purchased after condemnation proceedings. The most famous refusal was by John A. Prather.

In 1956 the army attempted to buy John Prather's 28,000 acres on Otero Mesa. Prather refused to sell at any price, so the Department of Justice started condemnation proceedings to purchase Prather's land. Prather was given until March 1, 1957, to vacate the property, but he ignored the deadline and continued to operate his ranch (Hail 1965: 32). Major General Robert Wood, Commanding General at Fort Bliss, contacted Prather and informed him that missiles would be fired across his ranch. Prather replied "I ain't afraid of missiles, I've raised mules all my life" (Hail 1965: 32). On August 6, 1957, United States deputy marshals were ordered to evict Prather from his property, but failed to persuade him to leave (*El Paso Herald Post*, August 6, 1957: 1). On August 7, 1957, Prather received the help of 25 relatives and friends who arrived to resist the deputy marshals when they returned (*El Paso Herald Post* August 7, 1957: 1). Prather prepared for a long siege, but the army decided a new agreement needed to be reached because of the amount of negative publicity the event was receiving. The new agreement was that Prather could have a lifetime lease on his ranch house and 15 acres. This agreement was verbal as Prather refused to sign any type of contract (Hail 1965: 43). In June 1959 Prather was awarded $106,985 for his property, but he never cashed the check as this would accept that the military owned his land (Terrant and Longley interview 1973). Prather continued to operate his ranch, not only on the 15 acres but on portions of his original 28,000, and the army accepted this informal co-use agreement. On February 12, 1965, John Prather died and was buried in a small plot at his ranch house on Otero Mesa. Prather became famous in New Mexico history and still appears in some New Mexico history books. Also, in 1962 Edward Abbey wrote *Fire on the Mountain* based on Prather's fight with the army. Prather is used as an example of the individuality of the settlers on the frontier.

## Texas Maneuver Areas

The Texas maneuver areas originally consisted of 118,667 acres northeast of the main post. The military used the area before the 1940s on a series of short-term leases for specific areas. During World War II Fort Bliss decided that an area was needed for training the First Cavalry Division and other mechanized units on post. On January 24, 1942, Colonel F. D. Griffith Jr., Commanding General, stated the area needed to be acquired by whatever means necessary (Land Acquisition Volume 1 1948: 110). There was a problem with leasing the land as the ranchers wanted 10 cents an acre, while they were paying only 3 cents an acre. The military could not settle the issue so condemnation proceedings were started to force the ranchers to lease the property under a co-use agreement for a fair market price. This still was not effective as the ranchers continued to make what the military considered unfair demands and the agreement was quickly changed to an exclusive use lease (Land Acquisition Volume 1 1948: 111). On June 23, 1947, the army officially decided the area was surplus and would be returned; however, by November 24, 1948, they decided that Fort Bliss needed the property to use for maneuver training (Land Acquisition Volume IV 1949: 65). The new lease would be a co-use agreement, and it is interesting to note that in 1942 Colonel Griffith wanted to purchase the property and use it permanently. The conflicts the army had with the ranchers were not finished. On February 15, 1949, John Navar filed damage claims against the United States for the destruction of 14 miles of fence along the Carlsbad Highway (Land Acquisition Volume IV 1949: 66). Navar claimed the army had damaged the fence and it had not been replaced. The army determined they had already paid Luis Navar $10,000 for improvements in lieu of payment for the damaged fenceline on September 10, 1948.

Military acquisition of the property continued, but at a slow pace. Luis Navar was willing to sign a co-use agreement if he was allowed to use an exclusive use area. On May 31, 1949, Jose Navar and his wife signed an exclusive use agreement for their property in the proposed maneuver area; however, there were problems due to the land in New Mexico that Jose Navar owned but his brother Luis controlled (Land Acquisition Volume V 1950: 31). The battle for the Texas maneuver area continued with a series of leases, condemnation proceedings, and court battles. While the army eventually purchased part of the land many areas did not become permanent Fort Bliss property until a court settlement in 1985. The period of the early 1950s continued with various conflicts, the ranchers locking gates to keep the army out, and numerous complaints of damaged fences, roads, and improvements. The army still leases one portion of the area that includes the Hueco Mountains from the state. This area will become the permanent property of Fort Bliss through a land trade agreement.

After the military settled acquisition for the various areas of Fort Bliss, problems still occurred with trespassing, illegal grazing, and various other offenses. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) became the joint manager of those portions of McGregor range that were public domain. In 1965 the BLM began to allow cattle grazing, which continues today.

Acquisition of Fort Bliss was a long, slow process that left many people dissatisfied or bitter. This acquisition closed a chapter of the history of the Tularosa Basin, but began another, that of the history of military training and missile development.

# VII Site Descriptions

Project 94-01 dealt with 343 recorded historical sites within the boundaries of Fort Bliss, Texas. This project recorded 181 of the sites. Past surveys and projects, including the Doña Ana Range and McGregor Range studies done by Martha Freeman of the University of Texas at Austin and David Carmichael's Tularosa Basin survey, recorded the remainder. Those sites recorded by this project were found using historic documents, maps, and oral accounts. Due to the project scope no survey was conducted. Summaries of the historical sites include an archaeological description and a brief historical account.

## Texas

### 41EP0009 (FBH219)

Site 41EP0009, Tiger Tank, is in the Hueco Bolson west of the Hueco Mountains. The site, which consists of a large earth stock tank, covers 12,000 square meters and is in fair condition with some mechanical and erosional damage. No artifacts are present except modern military trash. The site is on land patented by the Texas and Pacific Railroad on December 18, 1885, and turned over to the Texas and Pacific Trust Company on August 4, 1887 (El Paso County Deed Book 245: 507–515). Charles J. Canda, Simeon J. Drake, and William Strauss owned the trust company. Strauss died on April 4, 1902, and was replaced by Edwin Einstein (El Paso County Quitclaim Deed Book 77: 225). Einstein died on January 5, 1905, and was replaced by Sigmond Neustadt (El Paso County Quitclaim Deed Book 77: 225). Neustadt died in 1909 and his interests were transferred to Canda and Drake. Drake died on October 6, 1914, and his interests were transferred to Canda (El Paso County Quitclaim Deed Book 277: 322). Canda died on November 29, 1914, and the disposition of his land holdings is unknown (El Paso County Quitclaim Book 277: 324). By September 30, 1931, Alphonse Kloh owned the location and sold it to George C. Fraser Jr. (El Paso County Deed Book 558: 143). On December 30, 1942, the United States owned the location and leased it to John Helms on July 24, 1942 (El Paso County LPN Book 33: 272). It is not known who established the site, but it was possibly the Mt. Franklin Land and Cattle Company as the area was part of their range. The site is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

### 41EP0713 (FBH218)

Site 41EP0713, Corral Tank, is in the Hueco Bolson west of the Hueco Mountains at an elevation of 4,088 feet. The site consists of a large earth stock tank. The 9,600-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. Artifacts include barbed wire and modern military refuse. The site is on land patented by the Texas and Pacific Railroad on December 18, 1885, and turned over to the Texas and Pacific Trust Company on August 4, 1887. Charles J. Canda, Simeon J. Drake, and William Strauss owned the trust company. Strauss died on April 4, 1902, and was replaced by Edwin Einstein (El Paso County Quitclaim Deed Book 77: 225). Einstein died on January 5, 1905, and was replaced

by Sigmond Neustadt (El Paso County Quitclaim Deed Book 77: 225). Neustadt died in 1909 and his interests were transferred to Canda and Drake. Drake died on October 6, 1914, and his interests were transferred to Canda (El Paso County Quitclaim Deed Book 277: 322). Canda died on November 29, 1914, and the disposition of his land holdings is unknown (El Paso County Quitclaim Book 277: 324). By September 30, 1931, Alphonse Kloh owned the location and sold it to George C. Fraser Jr. (El Paso County Deed Book 558: 143). Ownership history after that time and who established the site are unknown. However, the Mt. Franklin Cattle Company may have established it as this area was part of their range. The site is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as there are no subsurface remains present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**41EP0855 (FBH263)**

Site 41EP0855 is a trash scatter in the Tularosa Basin approximately 0.5 miles south of the Texas-New Mexico line at an elevation of 4,070 feet. The site covers 20 square meters and is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, sanitary cans, and wire. Who established the site is unknown; by April 13, 1915, Mrs. M. C. Newman owned the location and sold a share of the property to H. L. Newman Jr. (El Paso County Warranty Deed Book 277: 12). On June 24, 1915, they sold the property to Charles J. Maple (El Paso County Warranty Deed Book 267: 244). By May 23, 1929, John Pitman owned the location and sold it to the American Manufacturing Company who sold it to Luis Navar on March 8, 1939 (El Paso Warranty Deed Book 514: 184, Book 646: 373). The military acquired the property from Navar in the early 1950s. The site is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present, and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**41EP1533 (FBH096)**

Site 41EP1533 is a trash deposit in the Tularosa Basin approximately 1.5 miles north of US Highway 62 at an elevation of 4,012 feet. The site covers 2,000 square meters and is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include green and sun-altered purple glass fragments, a medicine bottle, a foodstuff bottle, stoneware fragments, sanitary cans, matchstick filler hole cans, nails, barrel hoops, a stove leg, brick fragments, and cartridges. The site is on the Greenville oil and gas claim filed May 21, 1919, by E. H. Yeo, John Hutchinson, Herbert W. Yeo, and Lodalee Yeo (Otero County Mining Location Book 69: 254). It is possible the site is associated with the oil and gas claim. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion D. Possible subsurface remains are present and can provide valuable information on oil and gas exploration, subsistence patterns, land use, and the consumption of material goods.

**41EP1592 (FBH108)**

Site 41EP1592 is a trash deposit in the Tularosa Basin approximately 3 miles south of US Highway 54 at an elevation of 3,970 feet. The 100-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include sun-altered purple glass, stoneware fragments, a pearl shell button, matchstick filler hole cans, tobacco cans, and miscellaneous hardware. On July 16, 1907, Charles B. Vesper patented the location, and on

February 23, 1909, sold it to John S. Curtis (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 133: 142). By April 2, 1929, J. F. Coles owned the land and sold it to A. P. and O. C. Coles (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 51: 254.257). On May 22, 1941, the Coles sold the property to the United States (El Paso County Warranty Deed Book 825: 500). It is not known who established the site. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**41EP1688 (FBH109)**

Site 41EP1688 is a trash deposit in the Tularosa Basin approximately 2 miles south of US Highway 54 at an elevation of 3,965 feet. The 500-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include sun-altered purple, green, and clear glass fragments; milk glass; matchstick filler hole cans; a barrel; a coffee pot; pipe; barbed wire; and a leather shoe. The site is on land patented by the Texas and Pacific Railroad on December 18, 1885, and turned over to the Texas and Pacific Trust Company on August 4, 1887 (El Paso County Deed Book 245: 507–515). Charles J. Canda, Simeon J. Drake, and William Strauss owned the trust company. Strauss died on April 4, 1902, and was replaced by Edwin Einstein (El Paso County Quitclaim Deed Book 77: 225). Einstein died on January 5, 1905, and was replaced by Sigmond Neustadt (El Paso County Quitclaim Deed Book 77: 225). Neustadt died in 1909 and his interests were transferred to Canda and Drake. Drake died on October 6, 1914, and his interests were transferred to Canda (El Paso County Quitclaim Deed Book 277: 322). Canda died on November 29, 1914, and the disposition of his land holdings is not known (El Paso County Quitclaim Book 277: 324). Who established the site is unknown. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of Project 94-01 exhausted the research potential.

**41EP2124 (FBH105)**

Site 41EP2124 is a trash deposit in the Tularosa Basin approximately 2.5 miles east of US Highway 54 at an elevation of 4,000 feet. The site covers 200 square meters and is in fair condition with some mechanical disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, window glass, stoneware fragments, matchstick filler hole cans, sardine cans, nails, miscellaneous hardware, and lumber. On July 16, 1907, Charles B. Vesper patented the location, and on February 23, 1909, sold it to John S. Curtis (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 133: 142). The land ownership history of the property after that period is unknown. It is not known if Vesper or Curtis established the site. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Possible subsurface remains can provide valuable information on settlement patterns, land use, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

**41EP2126 (FBH107)**

Site 41EP2126 is a trash scatter in the Tularosa Basin approximately 2.5 miles east of US Highway 54 at an elevation of 4,000 feet. The site covers 25 square meters and is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, a glass serving dish, window glass, stoneware fragments, and cartridges. On July 16, 1907, Charles B. Vesper patented the land near the

site, and on February 23, 1909, sold it to John S. Curtis (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 133: 142). The land ownership of the property is unknown after that period. It is not known who established the site. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**41EP2128 (FBH104)**

Site 41EP2128 is in the Tularosa Basin approximately 2 miles east of US Highway 54 at an elevation of 4,002 feet. The site, which consists of 2 concrete foundations and associated trash deposits, possibly was used for industrial purposes. The 13,000-square-meter site is in fair condition with some mechanical disturbance. Artifacts include blue glass fragments, foodstuff bottles, beer bottles, mason jar fragments, stoneware fragments, ceramic insulators, matchstick filler hole cans, baking powder cans, nails, miscellaneous hardware, buckets, stove parts, cartridges, fire brick, and lumber. On July 16, 1907, Charles B. Vesper patented the location, and on February 23, 1909, sold it to John S. Curtis (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 133: 142). The land ownership history of the property after that period is unknown. It is not known if Vesper or Curtis established the site. More historical research needs to done for the site, although enough data is available to determine that the site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. The site contains intact subsurface deposits that will provide valuable information on early industrial activities, land use, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

**41EP2134 (FBH106)**

Site 41EP2134 is a trash scatter in the Tularosa Basin approximately 2.5 miles east of US Highway 54 at an elevation of 3,975 feet. The site covers 100 square meters and is in fair condition with some mechanical disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, earthenware fragments, and metal fragments. The site is on land patented by the Texas and Pacific Railroad on December 18, 1885, and turned over to the Texas and Pacific Trust Company on August 4, 1887 (El Paso County Deed Book 245: 507–515). Charles J. Canda, Simeon J. Drake, and William Strauss owned the trust company. Strauss died on April 4, 1902, and was replaced by Edwin Einstein (El Paso County Quitclaim Deed Book 77: 225). Einstein died on January 5, 1905, and was replaced by Sigmond Neustadt (El Paso County Quitclaim Deed Book 77: 225). On March 25, 1907, the land was sold to the Los Norias Cattle Co. (Otero County Deed Book 245: 507–515). By September 30, 1931, Alphonse Kloh owned the location and sold it to George C. Fraser (Otero County Deed Book 550: 143). Ownership after that period is unknown, and it is not known who established the site. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**41EP2138 (FBH103)**

Site 41EP2138 is in the Tularosa Basin south of Newman and east of the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks at an elevation of 4,000 feet. The site consists of four concrete stock tank pads, two metal stock tanks, and associated trash deposits (Figure VII-1). The site covers 3,000 square meters and is in

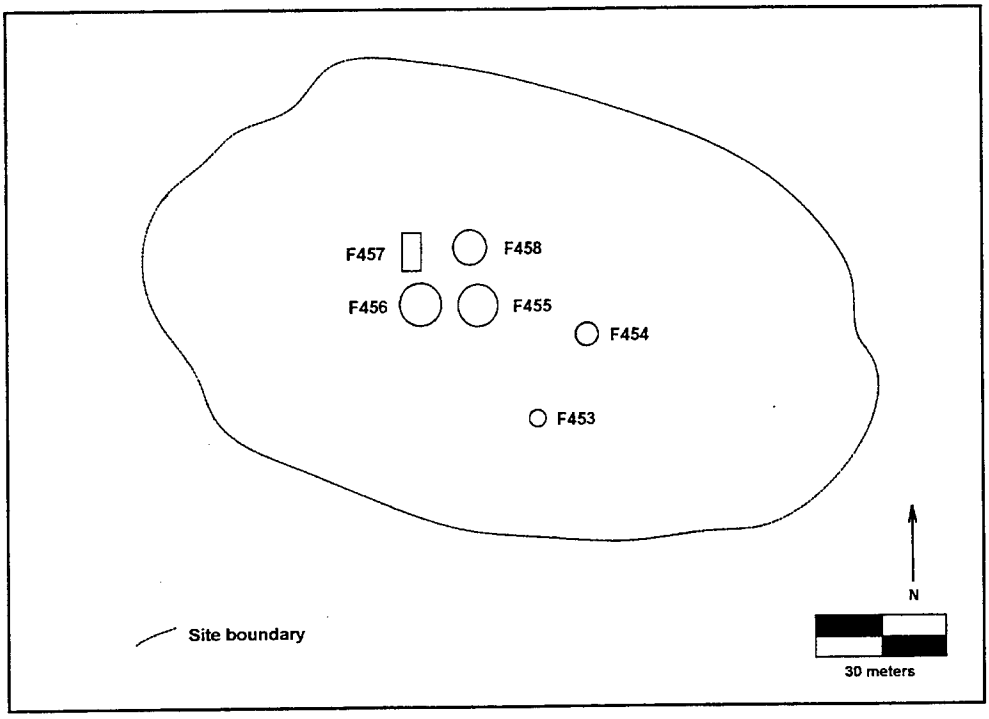



***Figure VII-1. Site 41EP2138, Stock Tanks. Features: F453, F454, metal tanks; F455–458, pads.***

fair condition with some disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, stoneware fragments, earthenware fragments, sanitary cans, miscellaneous hardware, and burned brick. On July 16, 1907, Charles B. Vesper patented the location, and on February 23, 1909, sold it to John S. Curtis (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 133: 142). The land ownership history after that period is unknown. It is not known if Vesper or Curtis established the site, but if Vesper patented the location, he constructed the initial improvements. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. It represents a typical ranching operation in the Hueco Bolson after the turn of the century and will provide data on land use in the area. Intact subsurface deposits will provide valuable information on settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

## 41EP2165 (FBH101)

Site 41EP2165 is trash deposit in the Tularosa Basin at an elevation of 4,010 feet. The 700-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include 25 matchstick filler hole cans, tobacco cans, and a sardine can. Lela Avant Hardeman owned the location by June 2, 1928, but no other ownership history is available (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 499: 18). Who established the site is unknown. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**41EP2185 (FBH099)**

Site 41EP2185 is a trash deposit in the Tularosa Basin at an elevation of 4,033 feet. The 200-square-meter site is in fair condition with some mechanical disturbance. Artifacts include sun-altered purple and clear glass fragments, mason jar fragments, stoneware fragments, earthenware fragments, a Prince Albert tobacco can, sanitary cans, and a pair of wire cutters. The site is on land patented by the Texas and Pacific Railroad on December 18, 1885, and turned over to the Texas and Pacific Trust Company on August 4, 1887 (El Paso County Deed Book 245: 507–515). Charles J. Canda, Simeon J. Drake, and William Strauss owned the trust company. Strauss died on April 4, 1902, and was replaced by Edwin Einstein (El Paso County Quitclaim Deed Book 77: 225). Einstein died on January 5, 1905, and was replaced by Sigmond Neustadt (El Paso County Quitclaim Deed Book 77: 225). Neustadt died in 1909 and his interests were transferred to Canda and Drake. Drake died on October 6, 1914, and his interests were transferred to Canda (El Paso County Quitclaim Deed Book 277: 322). Canda died on November 29, 1914, and the disposition of his land holdings is unknown (El Paso County Quitclaim Book 277: 324). Who established the site is unknown. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**41EP2206 (FBH100)**

Site 41EP2206 is a trash deposit in the Tularosa Basin at an elevation of 4,005 feet. The 1,000-square-meter site is in fair condition with some mechanical disturbance. Artifacts include sun-altered purple glass fragments, a medicine bottle, a wine bottle, stoneware fragments, stoneware plates and cups, matchstick filler hole cans, sardine cans, baking powder cans, barbed wire, and hurricane lamp parts. The site is on an oil and gas claim filed by M. L. Hunt and transferred to A. L. Foote and O. R. Keller on December 29, 1927 (Otero County Oil and Gas Book 489: 68) and may be associated with the claim. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion D. Possible subsurface remains can provide valuable information on oil and gas exploration, subsistence patterns, land use, and the consumption of material goods.

**41EP2226 (FBH098)**

Site 41EP2226 is a trash deposit in the Tularosa Basin approximately 5.5 miles northwest of Nations East Well (41EP3264) at an elevation of 4,017 feet. The 500-square-meter site is in fair condition with some mechanical disturbance. Artifacts include a medicine bottle, a cold cream jar, stoneware fragments, earthenware fragments, matchstick filler hole cans, tobacco cans, baking soda cans, a blue enamel wash basin, barrel hoops, and cartridges. Who established the site is unknown, and the property is on public domain land. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion D. Subsurface remains can provide valuable information on settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, land use, and the consumption of material goods.

**41EP2336 (FBH102)**

Site 41EP2336 is a trash deposit in the Tularosa Basin at an elevation of 4,045 feet. The 5,000-square-meter site is in fair condition with some mechanical disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, a medicine bottle, stoneware fragments, to-

bacco cans, matchstick filler-hole cans, a 1915 penny, and an 1899 quarter. The land ownership is unknown, but by November 8, 1927, Bessie Knox owned the location and sold it to Jos. J. Knox (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 484: 480). Knox sold it to N. Hornbeck on March 23, 1931 (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 544: 363). The land ownership history after that period and who established the site are unknown. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**41EP3227 (FBH262)**

Site 41EP3227 is a trash deposit in the Tularosa Basin approximately 0.5 miles northwest of Nations East Well (41EP3264) at an elevation of 4,060 feet. The 12-square-meter site is in fair condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, stoneware fragments, earthenware fragments, sanitary cans, and miscellaneous hardware. The site is associated with 41EP3264, and it is not known who established it. The site is on land patented by the Texas and Pacific Railroad on December 18, 1885, and turned over to the Texas and Pacific Trust Company on August 4, 1887 (El Paso County Deed Book 245: 507–515). Charles J. Canda, Simeon J. Drake, and William Strauss owned the trust company. Strauss died on April 4, 1902, and was replaced by Edwin Einstein (El Paso County Quitclaim Deed Book 77: 225). Einstein died on January 5, 1905, and was replaced by Sigmond Neustadt (El Paso County Quitclaim Deed Book 77: 225). On March 25, 1907, Canda, Drake, and Neustadt sold the site to the Las Norias Cattle Company (El Paso County Deed Book 245: 507–521). By September 3, 1913, E. H. Neville and wife owned the property and sold it to J. H. Nations (El Paso County Warranty Deed Book 234: 622). Nations used the location until June 3, 1921, when he went bankrupt and lost it. The Mt. Franklin Cattle Company then acquired the location and sold it to William H. Burges on January 23, 1926 (El Paso Warranty Deed Book 95: 493). By November 1, 1935, the Hot Wells Cattle Company owned the land and sold it to Luis Navar (El Paso County Warranty Deed Book 608: 272). Navar used the location in his ranching operations until the military acquired the land in the early 1950s. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**41EP3264 (FBH256)**

Site 41EP3264, Nations East Well, is in the Hueco Bolson at an elevation of 4,060 feet. The site consists of the remains of nine structures, two stock tanks, a water well, and associated trash scatter (Figure VII-2). The 52,800-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional and mechanical disturbance. Artifacts include clear, sun-altered purple, and amber glass fragments; stoneware fragments; 20 sanitary cans; nails; miscellaneous hardware; lumber; concrete; and tin sheeting. The site is on land patented by the Texas and Pacific Railroad on December 18, 1885, and turned over to the Texas and Pacific Trust Company on August 4, 1887 (El Paso County Deed Book 245: 507–515). Charles J. Canda, Simeon J. Drake, and William Strauss owned the trust company. Strauss died on April 4, 1902, and was replaced by Edwin Einstein (El Paso County Quitclaim Deed Book 77: 225). Einstein died on January 5, 1905, and was

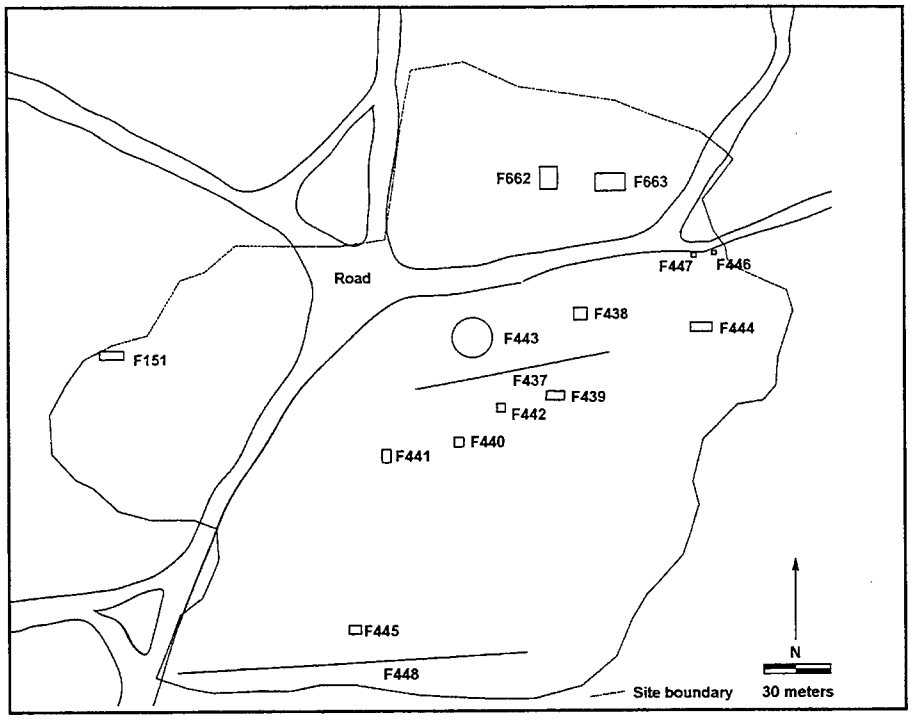



***Figure VII-2. Site 41EP3264, Nations East Well. Features: F151, metal tank; F437, F448, sidewalks; F438–441, F444–456, concrete pads; F442, well and concrete pad; F443, F663, concrete tanks; F447, pad; F662, wood structure and concrete pad.***

replaced by Sigmond Neustadt (El Paso County Quitclaim Deed Book 77: 225). On March 25, 107, Canda, Drake, and Neustadt sold the site to the Las Norias Cattle Company (El Paso County Deed Book 245: 507–521). By September 3, 1913, E. H. Neville and his wife owned the property and sold it to J. H. Nations (El Paso County Warranty Deed Book 234: 622). Nations used the location until June 3, 1921, when he went bankrupt and lost it. The Mt. Franklin Cattle Company then acquired the location and sold it to William H. Burges on January 23, 1926 (El Paso Warranty Deed Book 95: 493). By November 1, 1935, the Hot Wells Cattle Company owned the land and sold it to Luis Navar (El Paso County Warranty Deed Book 608: 272). Navar used the location in his ranching operations until the military acquired it in the early 1950s. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and D. This example of a large successful ranch in the Hueco Bolson is significant in that it documents all aspects of the ranching lifestyle. Also, the site is associated with persons of local and region significance. J. H. Nations influenced the society and economy of the Tularosa Basin, the El Paso area, and the Southwest and his various business dealings contributed significantly to the history of the area. Also, the Navar family influenced the economy of the El Paso region. The site will provide information about the transition from one ranch holding to another, as well as land use, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, ethnic diversity, and the consumption of material goods.

**41EP3534 (FBH264)**

Site 41EP3534 is in the Hueco Bolson in the fans of the Hueco Mountains 2 miles east of Nations East Well (41EP3264) at an elevation of 4,500 feet. The site consists of a mine pit, and artifacts include miscellaneous hardware. The 10-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. The site is on land patented by the Texas and Pacific Railroad on December 18, 1885, and turned over to the Texas and Pacific Trust Company on August 4, 1887 (El Paso County Deed Book 245: 507–515). Charles J. Canda, Simeon J. Drake, and William Strauss owned the trust company. Strauss died on April 4, 1902, and was replaced by Edwin Einstein (El Paso County Quitclaim Deed Book 77: 225). Einstein died on January 5, 1905, and was replaced by Sigmond Neustadt (El Paso County Quitclaim Deed Book 77: 225). Neustadt died in 1909 and his interests were transferred to Canda and Drake. Drake died on October 6, 1914, and his interests were transferred to Canda (El Paso County Quitclaim Deed Book 277: 322). Canda died on November 29, 1914, and the disposition of his land holdings is not known (El Paso County Quitclaim Book 277: 324). By September 30, 1931, Alphonse Kloh owned the location and sold it to George C. Fraser Jr. (El Paso County Deed Book 558: 143). Ownership history after that period is unknown, and it is not known who established the site. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**41EP4686 (FBH258)**

Site 41EP4686 is in the Tularosa Basin 3 miles west of Nations East Well (41EP3264) at an elevation of 4,000 feet. The 5-square-meter site, which consists of a concrete-lined water well with no artifacts, is in poor condition with heavy disturbance. The site is on land patented by the Texas and Pacific Railroad on December 18, 1885, and turned over to the Texas and Pacific Trust Company on August 4, 1887 (El Paso County Deed Book 245: 507–515). Charles J. Canda, Simeon J. Drake, and William Strauss owned the trust company. Strauss died on April 4, 1902, and was replaced by Edwin Einstein (El Paso County Quitclaim Deed Book 77: 225). Einstein died on January 5, 1905, and was replaced by Sigmond Neustadt (El Paso County Quitclaim Deed Book 77: 225). Neustadt died in 1909 and his interests were transferred to Canda and Drake. Drake died on October 6, 1914, and his interests were transferred to Canda (El Paso County Quitclaim Deed Book 277: 322). Canda died on November 29, 1914, and the disposition of his land holdings is unknown (El Paso County Quitclaim Book 277: 324). By September 30, 1931, Alphonse Kloh owned the location and sold it to George C. Fraser Jr. (El Paso County Deed Book 558: 143). The ownership history after that period is unknown, and the military acquired the location in the early 1950s. It is not known who established the location. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**41EP4690 (FBH182)**

Site 41EP4690 is a trash deposit in the Tularosa Basin at an elevation of 4,060 feet. The 750-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. Artifacts include clear, amber, green, and sun-altered glass fragments; window glass;

lamp glass; milk glass; stoneware fragments earthenware fragments; sanitary cans; nails and miscellaneous hardware. The ownership history and who established the site are unknown. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Possible subsurface remains can provide valuable information on settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, land use, and the consumption of material goods.

### 41EP4749 (FBH221)

Site 41EP4749, Kerby Tank, is in the Hueco Bolson, west of the Hueco Mountains at an elevation of 4,181 feet. The site, which consists of an earth stock tank, covers 8,000 square meters and is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. The only artifacts present are metal fragments. The site is on land patented by the Texas and Pacific Railroad on December 18, 1885, and turned over to the Texas and Pacific Trust Company on August 4, 1887 (El Paso County Deed Book 245: 507–515). Charles J. Canda, Simeon J. Drake, and William Strauss owned the trust company. Strauss died on April 4, 1902, and was replaced by Edwin Einstein (El Paso County Quitclaim Deed Book 77: 225). Einstein died on January 5, 1905, and was replaced by Sigmond Neustadt (El Paso County Quitclaim Deed Book 77: 225). Neustadt died in 1909 and his interests were transferred to Canda and Drake. Drake died on October 6, 1914, and his interests were transferred to Canda (El Paso County Quitclaim Deed Book 277: 322). Canda died on November 29, 1914, and the disposition of his land holdings is unknown (El Paso County Quitclaim Book 277: 324). By September 30, 1931, Alphonse Kloh owned the location and sold it to George C. Fraser Jr. (El Paso County Deed Book 558: 143). By May 2, 1948, David H. McAlpin owned the property and sold it to John Olyphant Jr. (El Paso County Deed Book 40: 35). The military acquired the property in the early 1950s. Who established the site is unknown, although it was possibly the Mt. Franklin Cattle Company as their ranch operated in the area. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

### 41EP4750 (FBH220)

Site 41EP4750, Mesquite Tank, is in the Hueco Bolson west of the Hueco Mountains at an elevation of 4,181 feet. The site, which consists of an earth stock tank, covers 8,000 square meters and is in fair condition with some mechanical and erosional disturbance. Artifacts include 2 sanitary cans and modern military refuse. On January 23, 1923, the Mt. Franklin Land and Cattle Company owned the location and sold it to William Burges (El Paso County Deed Book 95: 493). By August 17, 1932, the Hot Wells Cattle Company owned the land, and on November 1, 1935, the company sold it to Luis Navar (El Paso County Deed of Trust 242: 73; Quitclaim Deed 608: 272). On December 30, 1942, the United States owned the location and leased it to John Helms on July 24, 1942 (El Paso County LPN Book 33: 272). The site was possibly established by the Mt. Franklin Land and Cattle Company. It is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**41EP4751 (FBH222)**

Site 41EP4751, Coyote Tank, is in the fans of the Hueco Mountains at an elevation of 4,300 feet. The site consists of a stock tank formed by an earth wall across an arroyo. The site covers 800 square meters and is in good condition with little disturbance. Who established the site is unknown; however, on September 3, 1913, E. H. Neville and his wife owned the location and sold it to J. H. Nations (El Paso County Warranty Deed Book 234: 622). On July 24, 1922, Nations went bankrupt and lost the property. By January 23, 1926, the Mt. Franklin Land and Cattle Company acquired the property and sold it to William H. Burges (El Paso County Deed Book 95: 493). On June 30, 1930, the Mt. Franklin Land and Cattle Company had the location again and sold it to T. T. Neill Jr., who was one of the owners of the company (El Paso County Quitclaim Deed Book 565: 47). By November 1, 1935, the Hot Wells Cattle Company owned the land and sold it to Luis Navar (El Paso County Quitclaim Deed Book 608: 272). The military acquired the land from Navar in the early 1950s. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**41EP4752 (FBH223)**

Site 41EP4752, San Juan Tank, is in a canyon in the Hueco Mountains at an elevation of 4,380 feet. The site consists of an earth stock tank, and no artifacts are present. The 6,400-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. It is on land patented by the Texas and Pacific Railroad on December 18, 1885, and turned over to the Texas and Pacific Trust Company on August 4, 1887 (El Paso County Deed Book 245: 507–515). Charles J. Canda, Simeon J. Drake, and William Strauss owned the trust company. Strauss died on April 4, 1902, and was replaced by Edwin Einstein (El Paso County Quitclaim Deed Book 77: 225). Einstein died on January 5, 1905, and was replaced by Sigmond Neustadt (El Paso County Quitclaim Deed Book 77: 225). Neustadt died in 1909 and his interests were transferred to Canda and Drake. Drake died on October 6, 1914, and his interests were transferred to Canda (El Paso County Quitclaim Deed Book 277: 322). Canda died on November 29, 1914, and the disposition of his and holdings is unknown (El Paso County Quitclaim Book 277: 324). By September 30, 1931, Alphonse Kloh owned the location and sold it to George C. Fraser Jr. (El Paso County Deed Book 558: 143). The ownership history is unknown after that time, but by July 24, 1942, the United States owned the location and leased it to John Helms (El Paso County LPN Book 33: 272). Who established the site is unknown. It is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**41EP4753 (FBH309)**

Site 41EP4753, Baker Well, is within Biggs Field in the Tularosa Basin at an elevation of 3,950 feet. The site consists of a concrete tank, a concrete tank pad, structural remains, and associated trash deposits. The site covers 600 square meters and is in fair condition with some erosional, human, and mechanical disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, 2 sanitary cans, nails, miscellaneous hardware, and an 1890 nickel. The site is on land patented by the Texas and Pacific Railroad on December 18,

1885, and turned over to the Texas and Pacific Trust Company on August 4, 1887 (El Paso County Deed Book 245: 507–515). Charles J. Canda, Simeon J. Drake, and William Strauss owned the trust company. Strauss died on April 4, 1902, and was replaced by Edwin Einstein (El Paso County Quitclaim Deed Book 77: 225). Ownership after that period is unknown as there are no available documents. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. It represents a ranching operation in the Hueco Bolson and is significant in that it documents all aspects of the ranching lifestyle. The site provides valuable information on land use, water control, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

**41EP4754 (FBH259)**

Site 41EP4754, Hells Hole Well, is in the Tularosa Basin at an elevation of 4,000 feet. The site consists of a stock tank pad, a water well and windmill, and associated trash deposits. The 40-square-meter site is in poor condition with heavy erosional and mechanical disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments and miscellaneous hardware. Who established the site is unknown, but by December 29, 1913, Cyrus H. Jones owned the location and sold it to C. C. McCroskey (El Paso County Warranty Deed Book 239: 435). This is the only ownership information available on the location. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**41EP4755 (FBH322)**

Site 41EP4755 is in the Tularosa Basin 1 mile north of the Carlsbad Highway (US 62-180) at an elevation of 3,968 feet. It consists of concrete foundations, the remains of a rock and concrete structure, a concrete pad, and associated trash deposits (Figure VII-3). The 4,900-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional and mechanical disturbance. Artifacts include clear and sun-altered purple glass fragments, earthenware fragments, 2 matchstick filler hole cans, 6 sanitary cans, barrel hoops, nails, lumber, and brick fragments. The site is on land patented by the Texas and Pacific Railroad on December 18, 1885, and turned over to the Texas and Pacific Trust Company on August 4, 1887 (El Paso County Deed Book 245: 507–515). Charles J. Canda, Simeon J. Drake, and William Strauss owned the trust company. Strauss died on April 4, 1902, and was replaced by Edwin Einstein (El Paso County Quitclaim Deed Book 77: 225). Ownership after that period and who established the site are unknown. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. It represents the ranching industry in the Hueco Bolson and is significant in that it documents all aspects of the ranching lifestyle and can provide valuable information on land use, water control, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

**41EP4756 (FBH323)**

Site 41EP4756, Tobin Well, is along Railroad Drive west of Biggs Field at an elevation of 3,883 feet. The site consists of a concrete structure, the remains of four structures, five concrete pads, two concrete troughs, a rock tank, and associated trash deposits (Figure VII-4). The 33,750-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional and human disturbance. Artifacts include clear and sun-altered purple glass

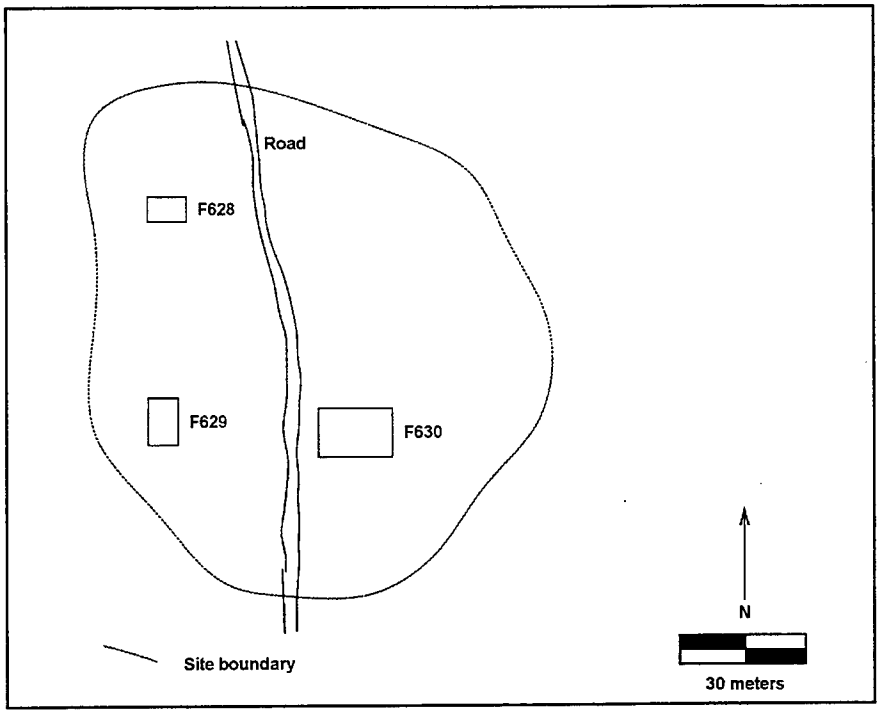



***Figure VII-3. Site 41EP4755, Foundations, Structure Remains. Features: F628, foundations; F629, structure; F630, pad.***

fragments, window glass, stoneware fragments, earthenware fragments, 12 sanitary cans, nails, and miscellaneous hardware. Frank R. Tobin established Tobin Well as the town of Tobin in 1907. The site had a post office, fire department, water plant, electric light plant, brickyard, and several other structures. Abandonment of the site began after Tobin's death in 1914. By 1917 the military used it for various purposes, including a place to keep their sick cavalry horses. By 1936 the John T. McElroy Packing Company leased the site, and the military acquired the property in the early 1940. Portions of Tobin were destroyed as the city of El Paso grew around the location. The site was the locality of a ranch before 1907, but little is known about that period. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and D. It represents a small community in the early twentieth century and is significant in that it documents all aspects of small town growth and development. Also, the site is associated with a person of local significance. Frank Tobin created the community and established a small electric powered railroad to linked it to El Paso. Tobin had a major influence on the El Paso region and the local economy. The site can provide valuable information on early military veterinarian medicine, land use, settlement patterns, local social and economic diversity, subsistence patterns, local industry, technology, and the consumption of material goods.

### 41EP4758 (FBH092)

Site 41EP4758 is a trash deposit in the Tularosa Basin approximately 0.5 miles east of Newman at an elevation of 3,999 feet. The 100-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include

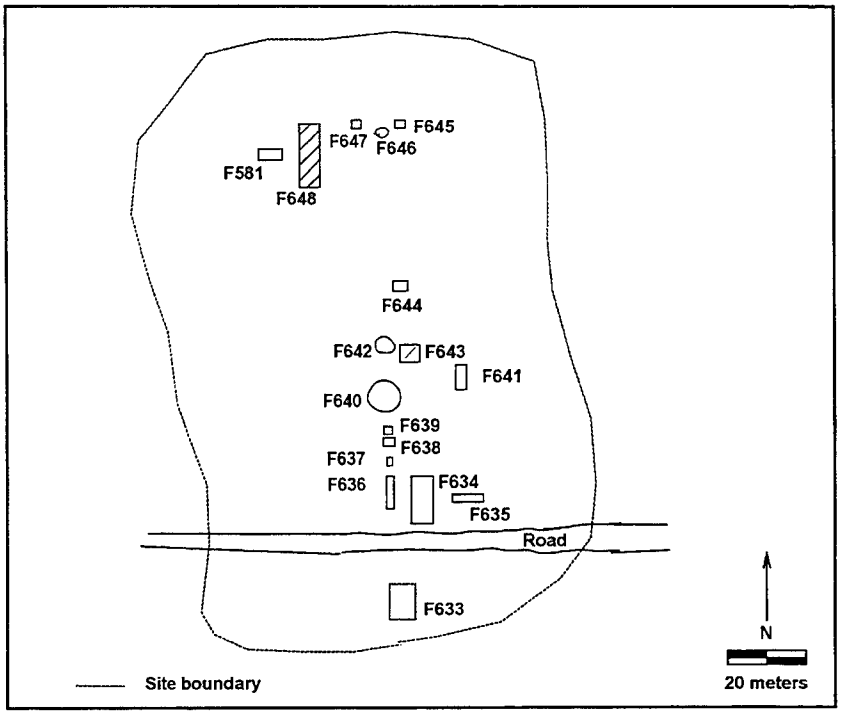



***Figure VII-4. Site 41EP4756, Tobin Well. Features: F581, rock and concrete structure; F633, concrete and rock concentration; F634, F637, F638, F645, F646, concrete pads; F635, F641, concrete troughs; F636, F644, rock mounds; F639, concrete supports; F640, rock and concrete tank; F642, rock and brick mound; F643, F648, trash deposits; F647, concrete foundation.***

green and sun-altered purple glass fragments, Coke bottles, earthenware fragments, matchstick filler hole cans, sardine cans, tobacco cans, and barrel hoops. The site is on land patented by the Texas and Pacific Railroad on December 18, 1885, and turned over to the Texas and Pacific Trust Company on August 4, 1887 (Otero County Deed Book 245: 507–515). Charles J. Canda, Simeon J. Drake, and William Strauss owned the trust company. Strauss died on April 4, 1902, and was replaced by Edwin Einstein (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 77: 225). Einstein died on January 5, 1905, and was replaced by Sigmond Neustadt (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 77: 225). On March 25, 1907, they sold the location to H. L. Newman (Otero County Deed Book 245: 507–515). Land ownership history after that time is unknown. The site was possibly associated with the Yucca Farm (LA97363) and was the location of a migrant workers camp used during the harvesting of the yucca. It is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Subsurface deposits are present and can provide valuable information on yucca production, activities at a migrant workers camp, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

### 41EP4759 (FBH255)

Site 41EP4759, Nations South Well, is in the Hueco Bolson approximately 1 mile north of US Highway 62-180 at an elevation

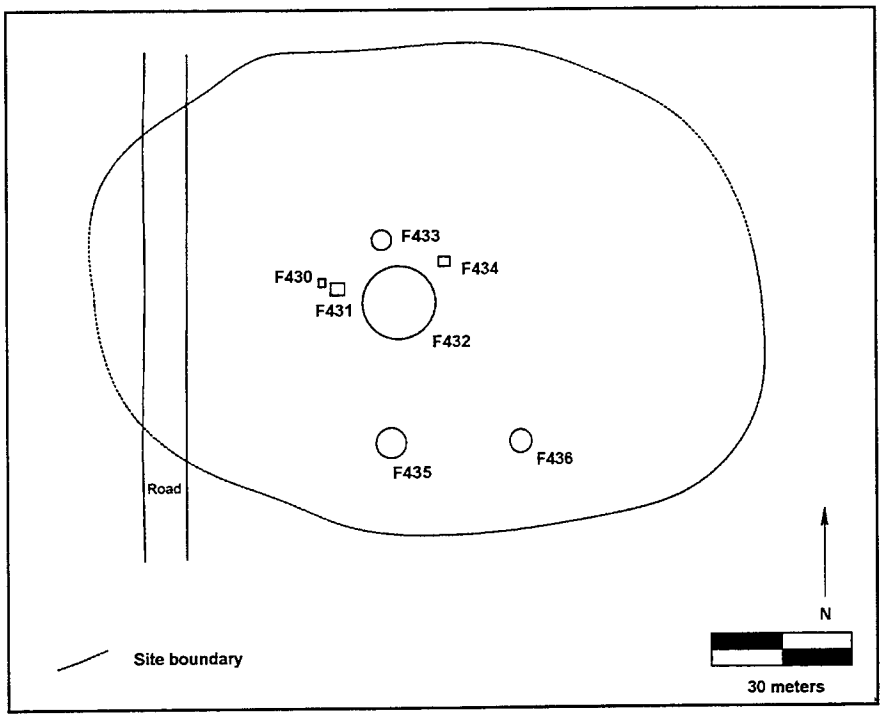



***Figure VII-5. Site 41EP4759, Nations South Well. Features: F430, well pad; F431, tank pad; F432, tank; F433– 436, pads.***

of 4,012 feet. The site consists of a water well, eight concrete pads, a concrete stock tank and associated trash deposits (Figure VII-5). The 3,600-square-meter site is in fair condition with some human and erosional disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, stoneware fragments, 20 sanitary cans, and modern trash. The original patent holder is unknown, but by May 25, 1907, T. M. Campbell owned the site and sold it to H. L. Newman Sr. (El Paso County Warranty Deed Book 25: 301). By September 3, 1913, E. H. Neville owned the location and sold it to J. H. Nations (El Paso County Warranty Deed Book 234: 622). Nations used the property until June 3, 1921, when he went bankrupt and lost it. The Circle Cross Cattle Company received the property from bankruptcy sometime before December 1, 1923 (El Paso County Mortgage Deed Book 84: 105). The Circle Cross sold the land on June 21, 1924, to the Mt. Franklin Cattle Company, who sold it to William H. Burges on January 23, 1926 (El Paso County Warranty Deed Book 82: 649; Book 95: 493). The ownership history is unknown after that period, and the military acquired the property from the Navar Family in the early 1950s. It is not known if Campbell or Newman established the site, but Nations used the location as part of his ranching operation and made several improvements to the property. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and D. It is an example of a large successful ranch in the Hueco Bolson and is significant in that it documents all aspects of the ranching lifestyle. Also, the site is associated with a person of local and region significance.

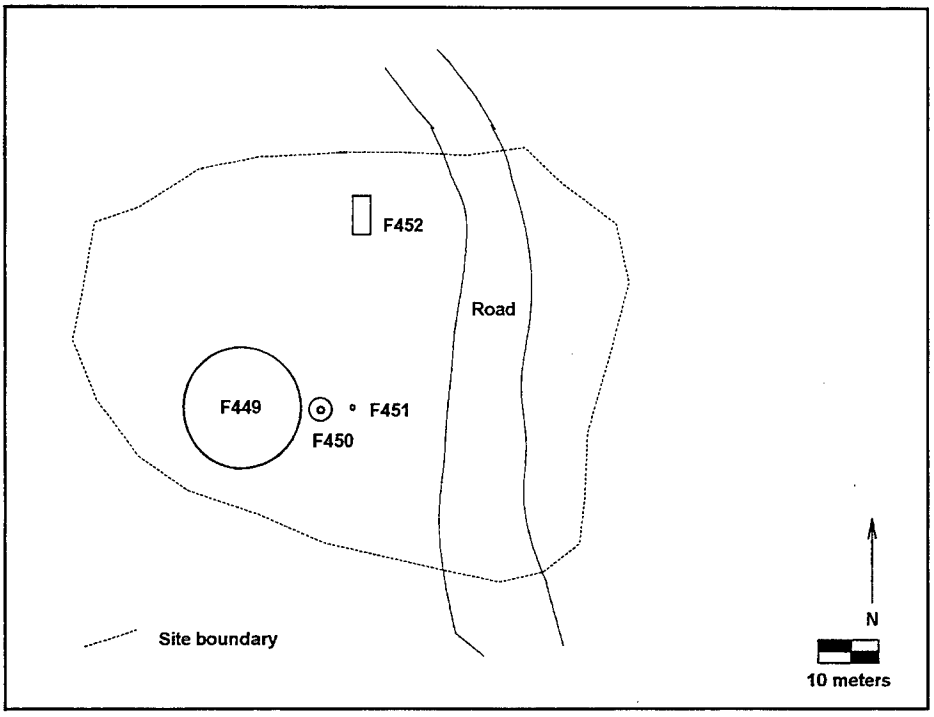



***Figure VII-6. Site 41EP4760, Joint Well. Features: F449, rock and concrete tank; F450, F451, pads; F452, structure.***

J. H. Nations influenced the society and economy of the Tularosa Basin, the El Paso area, and the Southwest. His various business dealings contributed significantly to the history of the area. The site will provide information about the transition from one ranch holding to another, as well as land use, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, ethnic diversity, and the consumption of material goods.

**41EP4760 (FBH257)**

Site 41EP4760, Joint Well, is in the Tularosa Basin at an elevation of 4,070 feet. The site consists of a concrete stock tank, two stock tank pads, and the remains of one structure (Figure VII-6). The 2,000-square-meter site is in fair condition with some human and erosional disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, concrete, and chicken wire. Who established the location is unknown, but by December 1, 1923, the Circle Cross Cattle Company owned it (El Paso County Mortgage Deed Book 84: 105). By January 23, 1926, the Mt. Franklin Land and Cattle Company owned the site and sold it to William H. Burges (El Paso County Warranty Deed Book 95: 493). On August 17, 1932, the Hot Wells Cattle Company acquired the location and on November 1, 1935, they sold it to Luis Navar (El Paso County Deed of Trust Book 242: 73; Quitclaim Deed Book 608: 272). Navar used the site as part of his ranching operation until the military acquired the property in the early 1950s. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and D. An example of a successful ranch in the Hueco Bolson, the site is significant in that it documents all aspects of the ranching lifestyle. Also, it is associated with persons of local significance.

The Navar family had a major influence on the economy of the El Paso area. The site will provide information about the transition from one ranch holding to another, as well as land use, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, ethnic diversity, and the consumption of material goods.

**41EP4761 (FBH217)**

Site 41EP4761 is an earthen stock tank in the Hueco Bolson west of the Hueco Mountains at an elevation of 4,060 feet. The 2,400-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. No artifacts are present. The site is on land patented by the Texas and Pacific Railroad on December 18, 1885, and turned over to the Texas and Pacific Trust Company on August 4, 1887 (El Paso County Deed Book 245: 507–515). Charles J. Canda, Simeon J. Drake, and William Strauss owned the trust company. Strauss died on April 4, 1902, and was replaced by Edwin Einstein (El Paso County Quitclaim Deed Book 77: 225). Einstein died on January 5, 1905, and was replaced by Sigmond Neustadt (El Paso County Quitclaim Deed Book 77: 225). Neustadt died in 1909 and his interests were transferred to Canda and Drake. Drake died on October 6, 1914, and his interests were transferred to Canda (El Paso County Quitclaim Deed Book 277: 322). Canda died on November 29, 1914, and the disposition of his land holdings is unknown (El Paso County Quitclaim Book 277: 324). By September 30, 1931, Alphonse Kloh owned the location and sold it to George C. Fraser Jr. (El Paso County Deed Book 558: 143). The land ownership history after that period and who established the site are unknown. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**41EP4762 (FBH224)**

Site 41EP4762, East Tank, is at the mouth of a side canyon in the Hueco Mountains at an elevation of 4,300 feet. The site consists of an earth stock tank and no artifacts are present. The 2,400-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. It is not known who established the site, but on July 24, 1942, John Helms leased the land from the United States (El Paso County LPN Book 33: 272). The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**41EP4763 (FBH260)**

Site 41EP4763, McElroy Well, is in the Tularosa Basin west of Nations South Well (41EP4759) at an elevation of 3,998 feet. The site consists of four concrete troughs, a water well and windmill, two concrete stock tank pads, and associated trash deposits (Figure VII-7). The 1500-square-meter site is in fair condition with some human disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, sanitary cans, miscellaneous hardware, and concrete. The site is on land patented by the Texas and Pacific Railroad on December 18, 1885, and turned over to the Texas and Pacific Trust Company on August 4, 1887 (El Paso County Deed Book 245: 507–515). Charles J. Canda, Simeon J. Drake, and William Strauss owned the trust company. Strauss died on April 4, 1902, and was replaced by Edwin Einstein (El Paso County Quitclaim Deed Book 77: 225). Einstein died on January 5, 1905, and was replaced by Sigmond Neustadt (El Paso County Quitclaim Deed Book 77: 225).

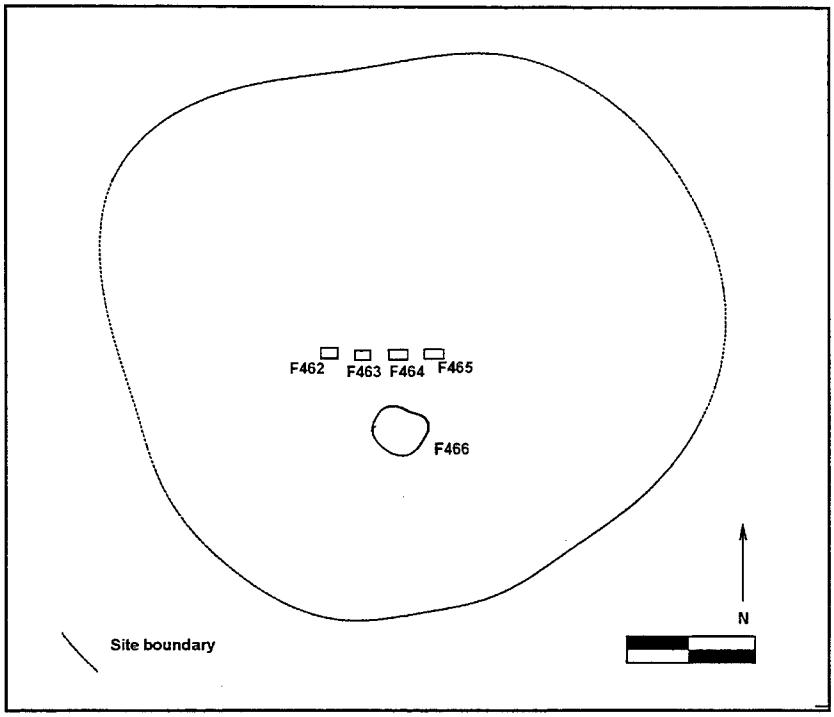



***Figure VII-7. Site 41EP4763, McElroy Well. Features: F462–465, troughs; F466, tank pad.***

Neustadt died in 1909 and his interests were transferred to Canda and Drake. Drake died on October 6, 1914, and his interests were transferred to Canda (El Paso County Quitclaim Deed Book 277: 322). Canda died on November 29, 1914, and the disposition of his land holdings is unknown (El Paso County Quitclaim Book 277: 324). The ownership history after that period is unknown, and it is not known who established the site. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. It can provide valuable information on ranching activities and lifestyles, land use, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

### 41EP5178 (FBH349)

Site 41EP5178 is in the Hueco Bolson at an elevation of 4,050 feet. It consists of a metal stock tank, a wood trough, and the remains of a collapsed wood shed. The site covers 45 square meters and is in poor condition with mechanical and erosional disturbance. Who established the site is unknown, but by February 25, 1915, Joseph F. Reeves owned the location and sold it to Marion Robertson (El Paso County Warranty Deed 269: 181). On May 23, 1929, John B. Pitman owned the site and sold it to the American Manufacturing Company, who sold it to Luis Navar on February 25, 1939 (El Paso County Quitclaim Deed Book 514: 184; Deed Book 88: 182). The Navar family and the Hot Wells Cattle Company owned the location until the military acquired the property in the early 1960s. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**41EP5180 (FBH111)**

Site 41EP5180 is in the Hueco Bolson west of the Hueco Mountains at an elevation of 4,120 feet. The site consists of two earth stock tanks and associated trash deposits. The 400-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include clear, green, and amber glass fragments; 20 liquor bottles; 10 soda bottles; 20 foodstuff bottles; 100 sanitary cans; 10 tobacco cans; 10 sardine cans; nails; and miscellaneous hardware. The site is on land patented by the Texas and Pacific Railroad on December 18, 1885, and turned over to the Texas and Pacific Trust Company on August 4, 1887 (El Paso County Deed Book 245: 507–515). Charles J. Canda, Simeon J. Drake, and William Strauss owned the trust company. Strauss died on April 4, 1902, and was replaced by Edwin Einstein (El Paso County Quitclaim Deed Book 77: 225). Einstein died on January 5, 1905, and was replaced by Sigmond Neustadt (El Paso County Quitclaim Deed Book 77: 225). Neustadt died in 1909 and his interests were transferred to Canda and Drake. Drake died on October 6, 1914, and his interests were transferred to Canda (El Paso County Quitclaim Deed Book 277: 322). Canda died on November 29, 1914, and the disposition of his land holdings is unknown (El Paso County Quitclaim Book 277: 324). By September 30, 1931, Alphonse Kloh owned the location and sold it to George C. Fraser Jr. (El Paso County Deed Book 558: 143). On May 2, 1948, David H. McAlpin owned the location and sold it to John K. Olyphant Jr. (El Paso County Deed Book 403: 5). Olyphant owned the location until the military acquired the property in the early 1950s. The site was possibly established by Kirby Beckett and the Mt. Franklin Cattle Company as it was located on part of the range they used. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Subsurface remains can provide valuable information on the ranching industry, land use, subsistence patterns, settlement patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

**41EP5181 (FBH327)**

Site 41EP5181 is a trash scatter in the Tularosa Basin near Nations East Well (41EP3264) at an elevation of 4,060 feet. It covers 10 square meters and is in fair condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include green glass fragments and 4 sanitary cans. Who established the site is unknown, and little ownership information is available. J. R. Ellis owned the area on September 18, 1940 (El Paso County Land Patent Book 574: 503). The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**41EP5182 (FBH328)**

Site 41EP5182 is a trash scatter in the Tularosa Basin at an elevation of 3,905 feet. It covers 6 square meters and is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include sun-altered purple glass and window glass. On November 29, 1940, B. Tom Holmsley patented the location, and the military acquired the property in the early 1950s (El Paso County Warranty Deed Book 87: 597). The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

### 41EP5183 (FBH150)

Site 41EP5183 consists of a section of the Butterfield Overland Mail Route approximately 10 miles in length. In 1857 the Butterfield Overland Mail Route was established as the first large scale transcontinental mail service. The route was 2,795 miles long and began in Tipton, Missouri, a railhead 160 miles west of St. Louis. The mail route extended across Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, and ended in San Francisco, California. The Postal authorities in Washington D.C. agreed to pay John Butterfield and associates $600,000 per year for the service (Williams 1957: 1). Two routes were established from Horsehead Crossing on the Pecos River to El Paso, with the southern route through Van Horn Well and Fort Davis to El Paso and the northern route through the Guadalupe Mountains to Hueco Tanks and then to El Paso. The northern route crossed the southern portion of the Hueco Bolson with a stage station established at Hueco Tanks and another station in El Paso. Military patrols were necessary to protect the new mail route from Apache raids, which increased the military presence in some areas. The line was abandoned in 1861, but travelers and the military still use it. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. The site represents a significant episode in the history of the settlement of the western United States. The Butterfield Trail had a major impact on many aspects of frontier life and played a role in the settlement and development of the West.

### 41EP5283 (FBH388)

Site 41EP5283 is in the Hueco Bolson north of Biggs Field at an elevation of 3,945 feet. It consists of a water well, a concrete pad, a brick pad, and an associated trash scatter. The site covers 900 square meters and is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. Who established the site is unknown; however, on May 25, 1907, T. M. Campbell owned the location and sold it to H. L. Newman Sr. (El Paso County Warranty Deed Book 25: 303). By April 2, 1941, the Las Norias Cattle Company owned the site and sold it to the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad (El Paso County Quitclaim Deed Book 200: 270). The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Subsurface remains can provide valuable information on land use, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, ranching activities, and the consumption of material goods.

### 41EP5284 (FBH389)

Site 41EP5284 is a grave in the Hueco Bolson west of the Hueco Mountains at an elevation of 4,161 feet. The 2-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. Who is in the grave and when it was established are unknown. Several ranches operated in this area including J. H. Nations, the Mt. Franklin Cattle Company, and the Hot Wells Cattle Company. The site is potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D as little is known about the individual and time period. This site could contribute to our understanding of the history of the area.

## New Mexico

### LA30198 (FBH344)

Site LA30198 consists of campsite in the Organ Mountains at an elevation of 4,595 feet. The 2,240-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. Artifacts include sun-altered purple glass fragments, light bulb fragments, 30 sanitary cans, 12 tobacco cans, 12 sardine cans, nails, metal fragments, lumber, and faunal remains. Roscoe P. Conkling established the site in 1929 while excavating the cave at the site. Conkling Cave or Bishop's Cap Cave is a highly significant archaeological site that produced human remains and extinct Late Pleistocene mammals and birds. The faunal remains on the site came from the excavation of the cave. The cave has been determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, and the campsite can be added to this eligibility. The campsite is eligible under Criteria A, B, and D. Conkling was a major influence on early archaeology in the Southwest, and the campsite represents an early archaeological camp. It is significant in that it documents aspects of early archaeological practices and can provide valuable information on early archaeological methods, techniques, camp life, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

### LA30199 (FBH013)

Site LA30199, North Coe Ranch, is on the west edge of Coe Lake in the Tularosa Basin, east of New Mexico Highway 213 at an elevation of 3,910 feet. The site consists of stone foundations, a stone water tank base, a water well, and several trash deposits (Figure VII-8). The 6,875-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional and mechanical disturbance. Artifacts include sun-altered purple, clear, aqua, and amber bottle glass; window glass; stoneware, porcelain, and earthenware fragments; 40 sanitary cans; 6 lard cans; 2 sardine cans; 50 matchstick filler hole can; nails; buttons; 200 prehistoric undifferentiated El Paso brownware pottery sherds; 30 flakes; and 2 cores. Mary Coe Blevins and Albert Coe purchased the property from Edward B. and Lilo M. Perrin in 1903 (Doña Ana County Deed Book 23: 196–199). They lived at the site until 1906 when they moved to what became their home ranch (LA30201). The site was used as line camp after that time. It is not known what improvements the Perrin family constructed before the Coe family acquired the property. Mary Coe Blevins controlled the property until the military acquisition in the early 1950s. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and D. It represents an example of ranching in the Tularosa Basin and is significant in that it documents all aspects of the ranching lifestyle and is associated with a person of local significance. Mary Coe Blevins was unique in the area in that she owned and operated a highly successful ranching operation in an area dominated by male ranchers. The site was Blevins home and later an integral part of her ranching operations. Also, it can provide valuable information on settlement patterns, land use, subsistence patterns, and material consumption due to the intact deposits on the site.

### LA30201 (FBH034)

Site LA30201, Coe Home Ranch, is in the Tularosa Basin off New Mexico Highway 213, east of Doña Ana Range Camp at an elevation of 4,075 feet. The site consists

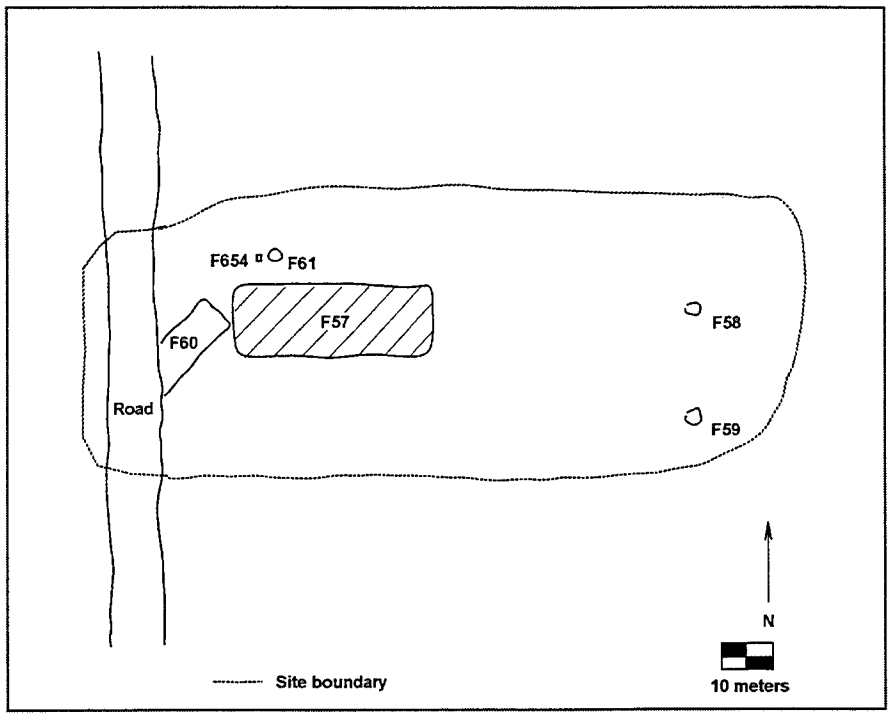



*Figure VII-8. Site LA30199, North Coe Ranch. Features: F57, trash concentration; F58, F59, trash deposits; F60, stone foundations; F61, rock and concrete water tank base; F654, well and concrete pad.*

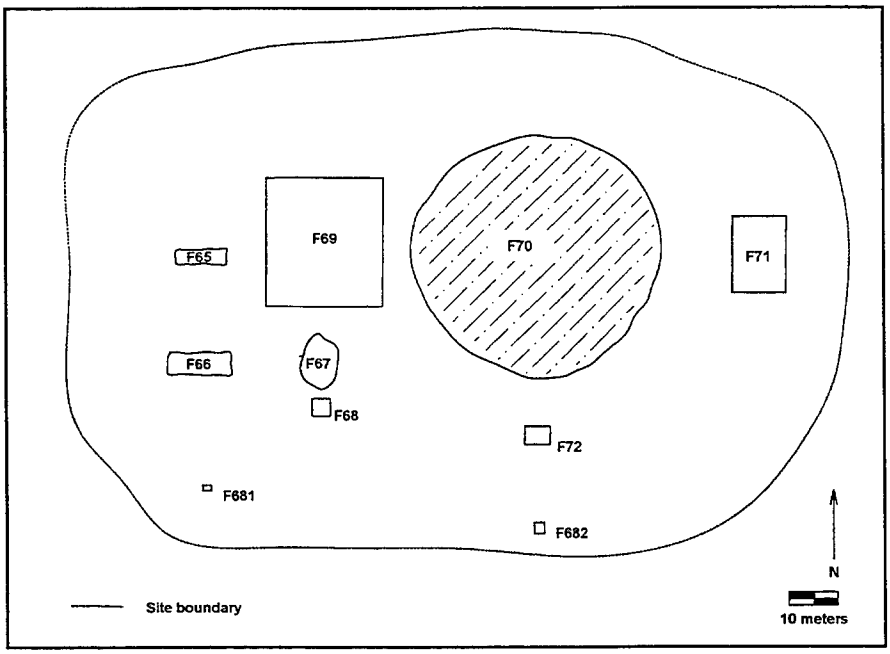



*Figure VII-9. Site LA30201, Coe Home Ranch. Features: F65, F66, F68, rock foundations; F67, oval rock foundation; F69, corral; F70, earth tank; F71, stone structure; F72, wood structure; F681, can deposit; F682, trash deposit.*

of four rock foundations, a stone structure, a wood structure, a corral, an earth stock tank, and associated trash deposits (Figure VII-9). The 14,300-square-meter site is in fair condition with only mechanical disturbance present. Artifacts include 300 sun-altered purple, clear, amber, and aqua glass fragments; jar fragments; window glass; lamp glass; 5 soda bottles; stoneware and earthenware fragments; 50 sanitary cans; 10 sardine cans; 25 matchstick filler hole cans; nails; barbed wire and other miscellaneous hardware; bedsprings; buttons; lumber; plaster; tin siding; a rake head; 2 horseshoes; a 1929 penny; a buffalo nickel; and cartridges. Mary Coe Blevins purchased the property in 1906, and it became the headquarters for her and her two successive husbands' ranching operations. The location became the center of a large successful ranching operation. Mary Coe Blevins controlled the property until the military acquisition in the early 1950s. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and D. It represents an example of ranching in the Tularosa Basin and is significant in that it documents all aspects of the ranching lifestyle and is associated with a person of local significance. Mary Coe Blevins was unique in the area in that she owned and operated a highly successful ranching operation in an area dominated by male ranchers. The site was her home and headquarters and an integral part of her ranching operations. Also, it can provide valuable information on settlement patterns, land use, subsistence patterns, and material consumption due to the intact deposits on the site.

**LA30202 (FBH012)**

Site LA30202, Goodin Well, is in the Tularosa Basin east of New Mexico Highway 213 and north of Doña Ana Range Camp at an elevation of 3,924 feet. The site consists of a house, an adobe structure, a tin shed, a water well, a windmill, 3 metal tanks, an earth tank, and associated trash deposits (Figure VII-10). The 9,000-square-meter site is in fair condition with erosional and mechanical disturbance. Artifacts include clear and sun-altered purple glass fragments, stoneware ceramic fragments, 20 matchstick filler hole cans, 20 sanitary cans, nails, wire, pipe, concrete, fired brick, lumber, and undifferentiated El Paso brownware pottery sherds. Frank Goodin patented the land at an unknown date and sold it to W. W. Cox. On October 19, 1923, Charles B. Vesper purchased the property from Cox (Otero County Mortgage Book 28: 120). Mary Coe Blevins acquired it on January 6, 1924, after Vesper's death (Doña Ana County Deed Book 113: 56). Blevins used the location as one of her ranches until the military acquired the land in the early 1950s. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and D. It represents an example of ranching and homesteading in the Tularosa Basin and is significant in that it documents all aspects of the ranching lifestyle and is associated with a person of local significance. Mary Coe Blevins was unique in the area in that she owned and operated a highly successful ranching operation in an area dominated by male ranchers. Also, the site can provide valuable information on settlement patterns, land use, subsistence patterns, and material consumption due to the intact deposits on the site.

**LA30203 (FBH031)**

Site LA30203, McNew South Tank, is in a dune field in the Tularosa Basin west of Orogrande, New Mexico, at an elevation of 4,060 feet. The site consists of two earth

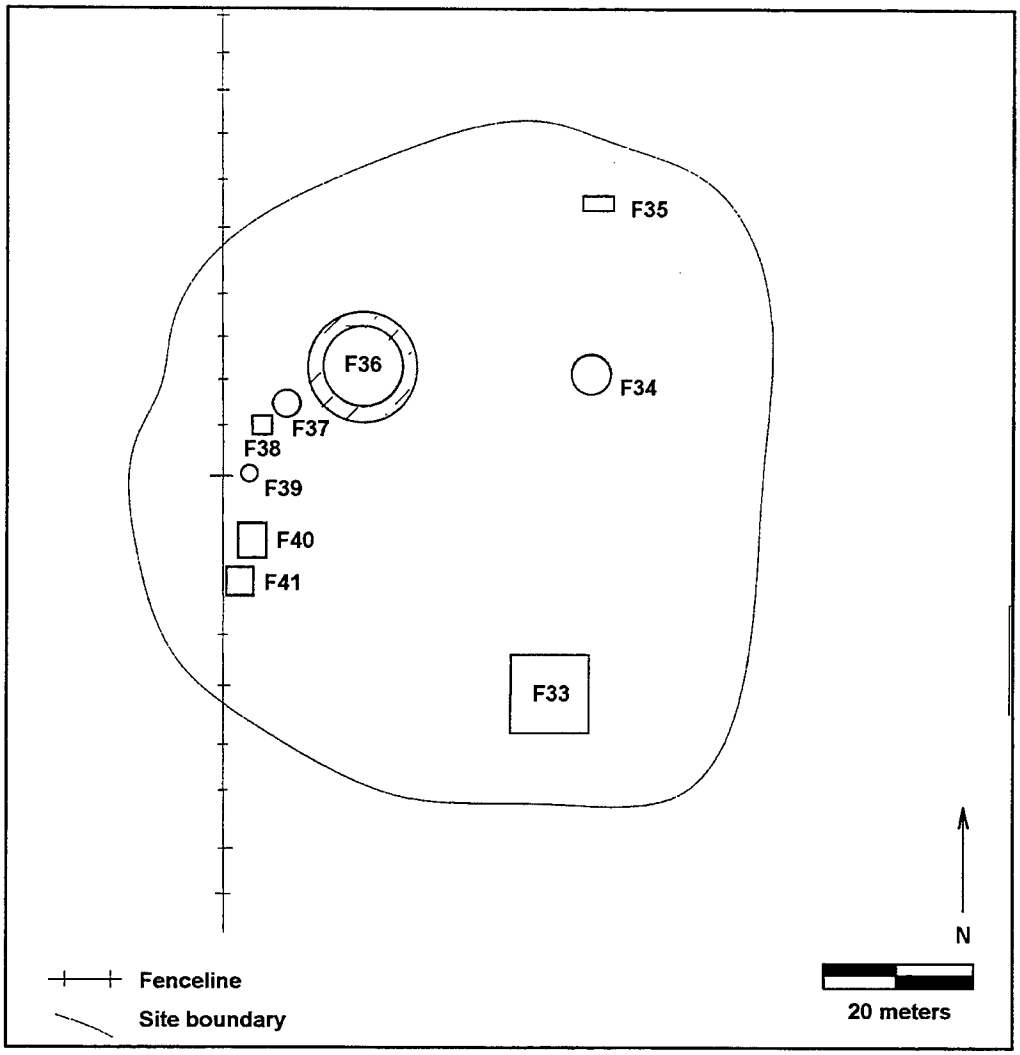



***Figure VII-10. Site LA30202, Goodin Well. Features: F33, house foundation; F34, F37, F39, metal tanks; F35, concrete trough; F36, earth tank; F38, windmill; F40, concrete foundation; F41, tin shed.***

stock tanks and holding pens (Figure VII-11). The 26,400-square-meter site is in good condition with some erosional disturbance. Artifacts include wire, nails, barrels, and barbed wire. William McNew built the site sometime after 1901 as a stock watering location. (McNew's main ranch was to the north on White Sands Missile Range.) Water from the Orogrande Pipeline (LA110334) was piped to this location. The military acquired the site from McNew in the early 1950s. It is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

## LA30204 (FBH035)

Site LA30204, Globe Well, is in the Tularosa Basin along New Mexico Highway 213 at an elevation of 3,962 feet. The site consists of a concrete tank pad, windmill

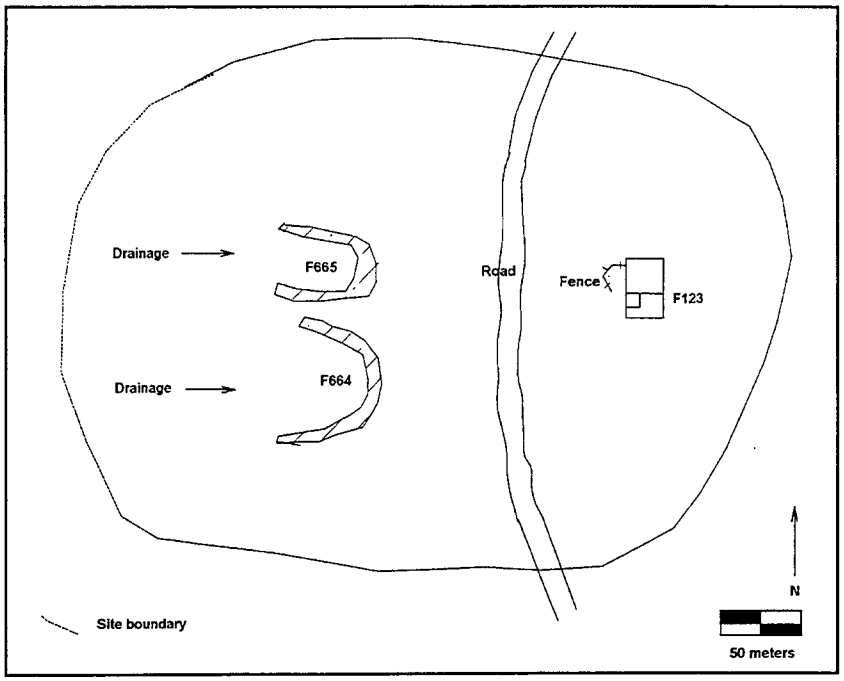



***Figure VII-11. Site LA30203, McNew South Tank. Features: F664, F665, earth tanks.***

foundations, a concrete machinery pad, a concrete trough, and a corral (Figure VII-12). The 3,575-square-meter site is in poor condition with mechanical and erosional damage. Artifacts present include a Nehi bottle, clear and amber glass fragments, window glass, stoneware fragments, 15 sanitary cans, 2 kerosene cans, barbed wire, and lumber. The ownership history before 1923 is unknown. On October 19, 1923, W. W. Cox owned the location, which the family used until July 23, 1947, when James W. Cox sold it to the United States (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 115: 615). The location was an important component in W. W. Cox's Globe Springs Ranch. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. It represents a typical component in a ranching enterprise in the Tularosa Basin and is representative of the ranching lifestyles in the area. The site has subsurface remains present and can provide information on land use, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

## LA30206 (FBH078)

Site LA30206 is at the top of a steep slope in the Franklin Mountains at an elevation of 4,900 feet. It consists of a vertical mine shaft and a large tailings pile going down the slope to the north. The 80-square-meter site is in good condition. Artifacts include a light fixture, a sardine can, a matchstick filler hole can, nails, and miscellaneous hardware. Who established the site is unknown. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D if treated as part of a district along with sites LA97677, 97706, 97707, and 97708. These five sites represent

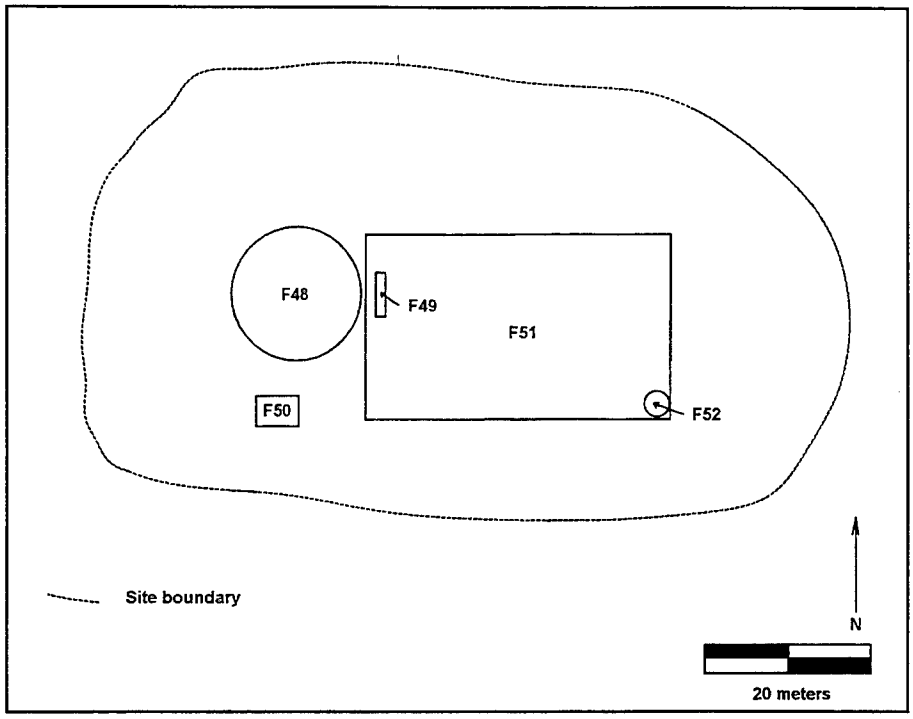



***Figure VII-12. Site LA30204, Globe Well. Features: F48, concrete tank pad; F49, concrete trough; F50, windmill foundation; F51, corral; F52, metal tank.***

a typical turn-of-the-century mining area. The sites provide an insight into the workings of a typical southwestern mining operation during that period. It is possible that subsurface features in the vicinity of these sites could provide even more information. These sites can provide valuable information on mining operations, land use, subsistence patterns, technological change, and the consumption of material goods. Each site is a contributing member in the overall mining operation in the Franklin Mountains.

## LA30207 (FBH015)

Site LA30207, Wessley Well, is in the dune fields east of New Mexico Highway 213 in the Tularosa Basin at an elevation of 4,100 feet. The site consists of a water well, two metal stock tanks, an earth stock tank, a concrete tank pad, a corral, and a concrete trough (Figure VII-13). The 11,500-square-meter site is in fair condition but is being overrun with mesquite and sand dunes. Artifacts include 2 medicine bottles; 5 soda bottles; milk glass; clear, sun-altered purple, and green glass fragments; a whiskey flask; a ceramic Edison Lelande battery; stoneware fragments; porcelain fragments; earthenware fragments; 10 sanitary cans; a paint can; a bucket; coffee pot lid; razor; buckles; nails; wire; board fragments; and tin sheeting. The land ownership history before 1938 is unknown. On May 6, 1938, A. E. Pettit and A. M. Greenwood owned the location and sold the land to the Swinging HL&C Cattle Company (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 94: 150). Who established the site and the exact date it was established are unknown. The ownership of the site after 1938 is also unknown. More historical research is required for this site, although enough information is available to determine its eligibili-

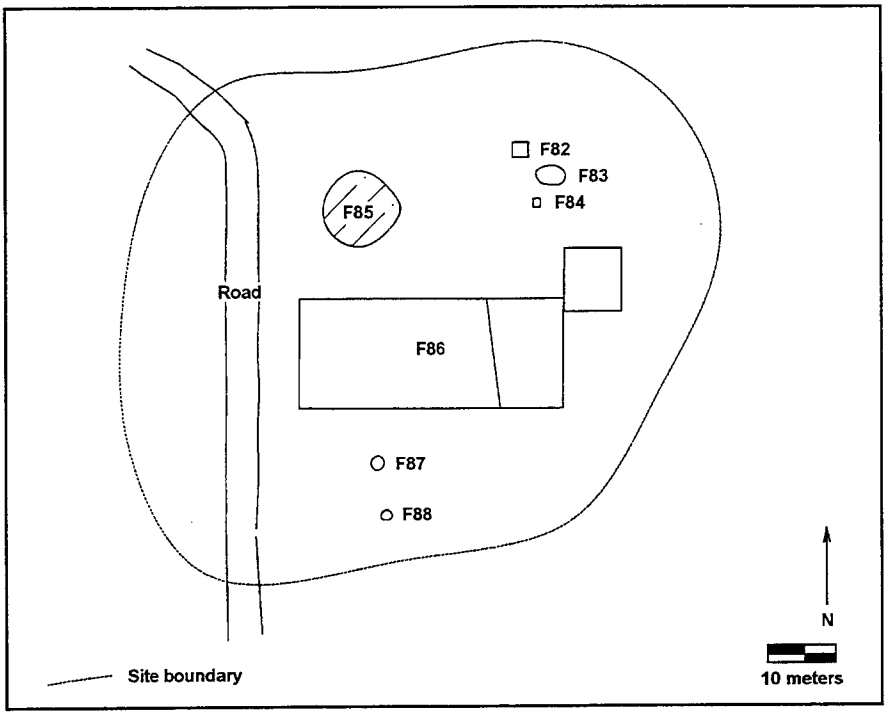



***Figure VII-13. Site LA30207, Wessley Well. Features: F82, well and windmill; F83, concrete tank pad; F84, concrete trough; F85, earth tank; F86, corral; F87, F88, metal tanks.***

ty for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. The site contains valuable information on settlement patterns, land use, subsistence patterns, and material consumption. Also, the site is eligible under Criterion A as it represents the ranching industry in the Tularosa Basin.

## LA30208 (FBH014)

Site LA30208 is in the Tularosa Basin approximately 0.5 miles southwest of Scott Tank (LA97674) at an elevation of 4,025 feet. The site consists of a stock tank, water troughs, and the remains of two adobe structures. The 4,590-square-meter site is in poor condition with heavy erosional disturbance. Artifacts include clear, sun-altered purple, and green glass fragments; a soda bottle; a medicine bottle; a cold cream jar; a jar; a tobacco can; 2 matchstick filler hole cans; a baking powder can; 3 sardine cans; 2 lard cans; 2 buckets; nails; buttons; and cartridges. Ben B. Whetmore purchased the site location from an unknown railroad on an unspecified date. On February 2, 1922, he sold it to Mary Coe Blevins (Otero County Deed Book 64: 142). It is not known if Whetmore or Blevins constructed the structures. The military acquired the property from Blevins in the early 1950s. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Subsurface remains can provide valuable information on settlement patterns, land use, and subsistence patterns.

## LA30209 (FBH010)

Site LA30209, Cox Tanks, is in the Tularosa Basin north of Doña Ana Range Camp at an elevation of 3,983 feet. The site

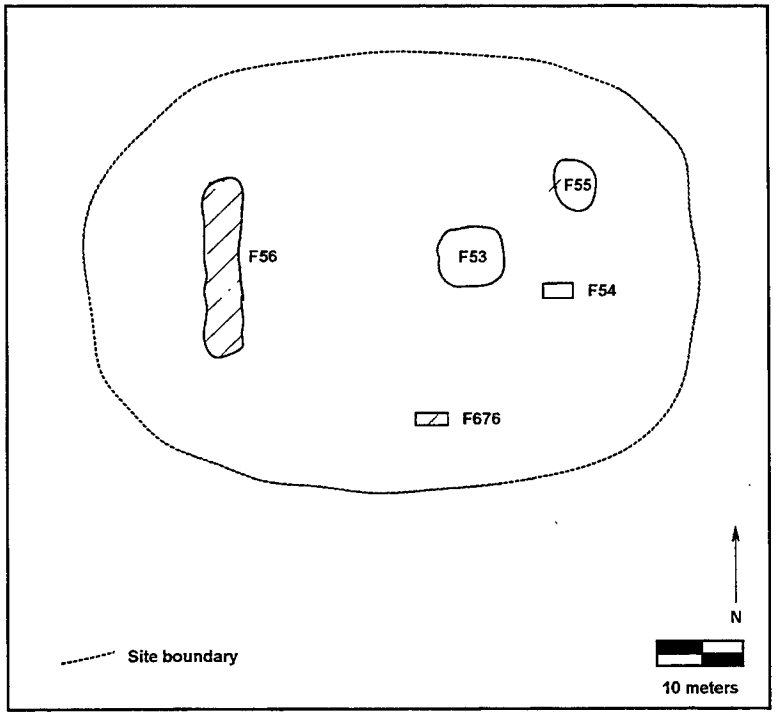



***Figure VII-14. Site LA30209, Cox Tanks. Features: F53, F55, metal water tank; F54, concrete pad; F56, earth tank with well; F676, trash deposit.***

consists of two metal tanks, an earth tank, and two water well pipes and a concrete pad (Figure VII-14). The 1,750-square-meter site is in good condition with some mechanical disturbance. Artifacts present on the site include clear and amber glass fragments, window glass, 3 sardine cans, 5 sanitary cans, wire, cable, fired brick, and board fragments. W. W. Cox established the site, but the date is unknown. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Subsurface remains can provide valuable information on the ranching industry, settlement patterns, land use, and subsistence patterns in the Tularosa Basin.

**LA30211 (FBH084)**

Site LA30211, Pettit Ranch, is east of New Mexico Highway 213 and south of Doña Ana Range Camp in the Tularosa Basin at an elevation of 4,106 feet. The site contains the remains of three structures, two water wells, two tanks, a trough, and a corral (Figure VII-15). The 9,000-square-meter site is in fair condition with some human and erosional disturbance. Artifacts present include clear glass fragments, milk glass fragments, window glass fragments, stoneware fragments, sanitary cans, barbed wire, nails, miscellaneous hardware, a bedspring, an iron stove, wooden door remains, lumber, and tin sheeting. The early ownership history of the site is unknown; however, because the location is known as the Pettit Ranch, the site may have been owned by that family. City Mortgage Company sold the location to Swinging HL&C Cattle Company on July 18, 1935 (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 85: 446). It is not known how long

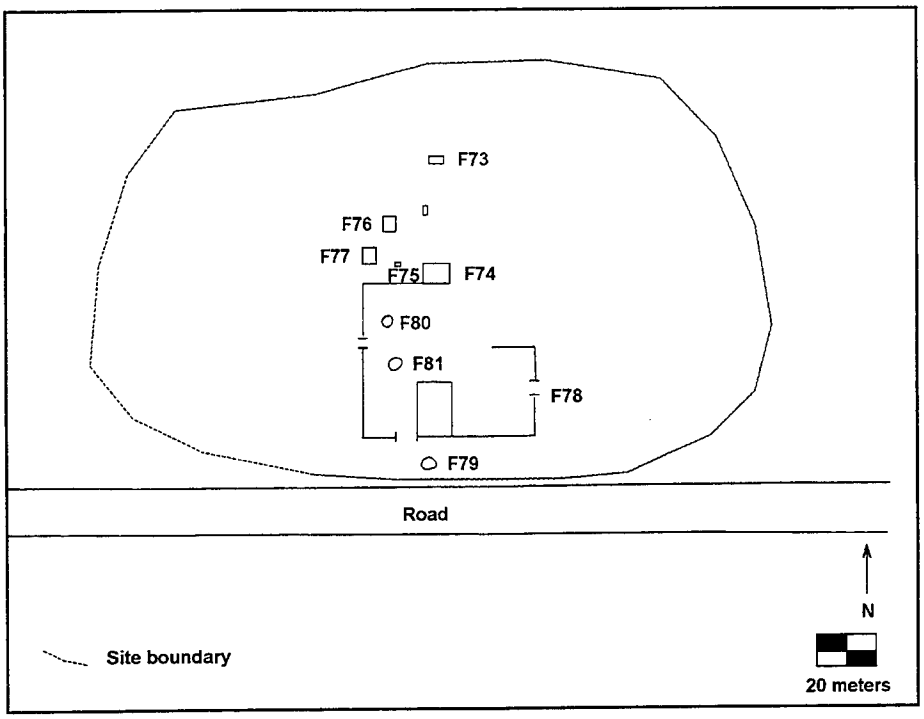



***Figure VII-15. Site LA30211, Pettit Ranch. Features: F73, well; F74, F76, F77, tin structures; F75, well; F78, corral; F79, F81, metal tanks; F80, concrete trough.***

that company owned the location, but by March, 1945, Floyd F. Caldwell owned the land and sold it to W. A. Abernathy (Otero County Mortgage Deed Book 71: 57). The military acquired the land from Abernathy in the early 1950s. While historical research still needs to be conducted on this site, there is enough information to determine the site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. The site represents a small ranching operation in the Tularosa Basin and will provide information on ranching lifestyles, land use, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

## LA33213 (FBH285)

Site LA33213 is a trash deposit west of US Highway 54 in the Tularosa Basin at an elevation of 4,086 feet. The 20-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. Artifacts include clear and sun-altered purple glass fragments, jar fragments, 5 matchstick filler hole cans, wire, and a 30.06 cartridge case. On May 10, 1919; W. C. Porterfield; J. S. Black; Phil Eidsman; Claude A., E., and M. Hudson; and W. R. Collins filed an oil and gas claim on the location (Otero County Mining Location Book 69: 240–325). It is possible the site is associated with this oil and gas claim. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

## LA37039 (FBH298)

Site LA37039, the Fleck-McGregor Ranch, is in the Tularosa Basin east of Orogrande, New Mexico, at an elevation of

4,113 feet. The site consists of two corrals, three concrete stock tanks, two metal stock tanks, five concrete pads, a water well, a dugout, a tin shed, a wood structure, and associated trash deposits. The 17,500-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional and mechanical damage. Artifacts include green, clear, sun-altered purple, and amber glass fragments; window glass; stoneware fragments; earthenware fragments; 70 sanitary cans; 30 hole-in-top cans; nails; miscellaneous hardware; buttons; concrete; tin sheeting; and lumber. Also, the artifacts include a collection of Cold War period military refuse. William Fleck patented the site on June 15, 1911 (Otero County Patent Book 34: 157). He built a house, barn, saddleshop, and blacksmith shop at the site, which he used as his ranch headquarters until his death in 1927. In 1932 the location was sold to the McGregor Land and Cattle Company, and they used it until the military acquisition in the early 1950s. The McGregor family constructed two of the concrete stock tanks in 1937. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and D. It is an example of a significant part of two separate major ranching industries. Also, the site represents the ranching lifestyle in the Tularosa Basin and is associated with several persons of local significance. William Fleck operated a successful ranch in the basin and had a major influence on the society and economy of the area. The McGregor family operated several successful businesses in the area and also had a significant influence on the regional society, politics, and economy. The site can provide valuable information on land use, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

**LA37040 (FBH131)**

Site LA37040, Payne Homestead, is on Otero Mesa at an elevation of 4,720 feet. The site consists of a wood frame house, a water well, stock tanks, troughs, two sheds, and associated trash deposits (Figure VII-16). The 7,200-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. Artifacts include clear and sun-altered purple glass fragments, stoneware fragments, earthenware fragments, a ceramic pipe, 25 sanitary cans, 12 matchstick filler hole cans, a barrel, bedsprings, nails, window screen, miscellaneous hardware, pipe, a 1930s sedan, and tin sheeting. On October 26, 1937, Albert Payne patented the land, but it is not known how long he lived at the site before filing the patent (Otero County Patent Book 110: 27). Payne and his family lived at the location until the military acquired the property in the early 1950s. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. It is an example of a small homestead in the region and represents the Great Depression Era settlement of the Tularosa Basin. The site is significant in that it documents all aspects of the homesteading lifestyle during that period. Also, the site can provide valuable information on economic status, land use, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

**LA37041 (FBH134)**

Site LA37041, the Moflar Homestead, is in El Paso Canyon in the Sacramento Mountains at an elevation of 6,000 feet. The site consists of a wood frame house, a water well, a cistern, three outbuildings, a privy, two corrals and an earth stock tank (Figure VII-17). The 15,000-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional distur-

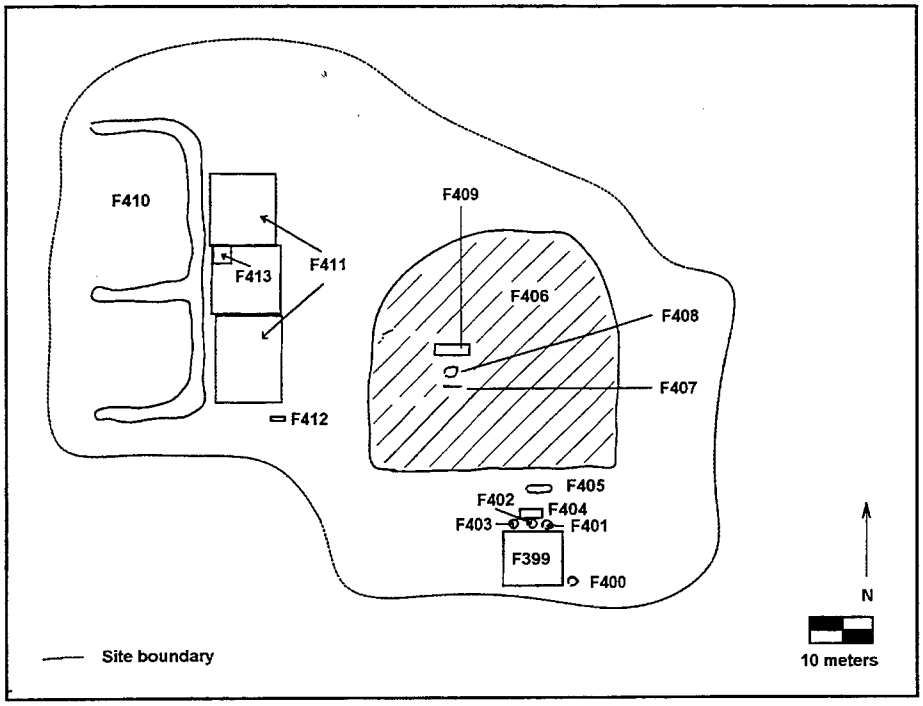



*Figure VII-16. Site 37040, Payne Homestead. Features: F399, house; F400–403, wells and tanks, F404, trough; F405, foundations; F406, trash deposit; F407, hoist; F408, pad; F409, shed; F410; tanks; F411, corrals; F412, frame; F413, shed.*

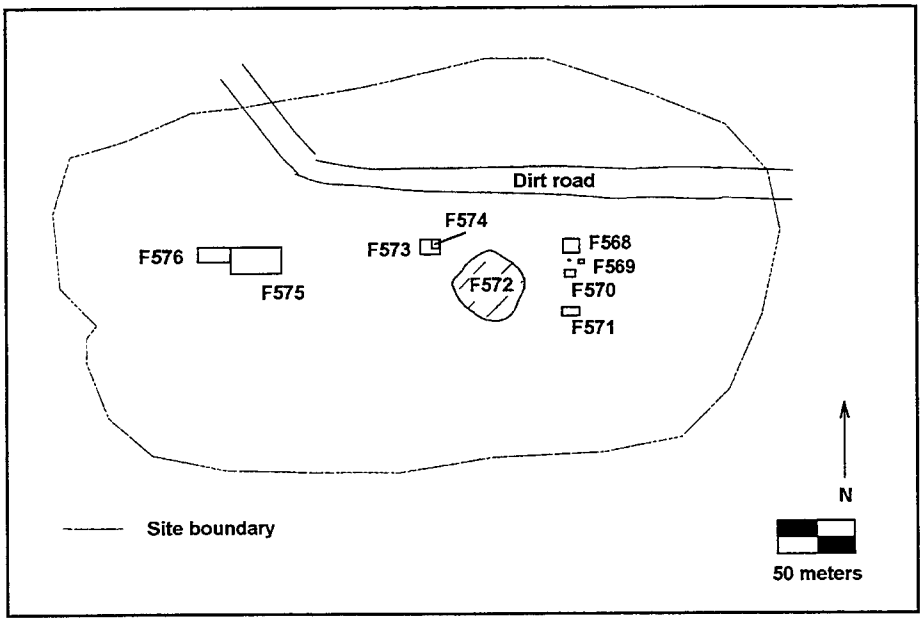



*Figure VII-17. Site 37041, Moflar Homestead. Features: F568, frame house; F569, well and cistern; F570, F576, wood and tim structures; F571, privy; F572, earth tank; F573, F575, corrals; F574, log structure.*

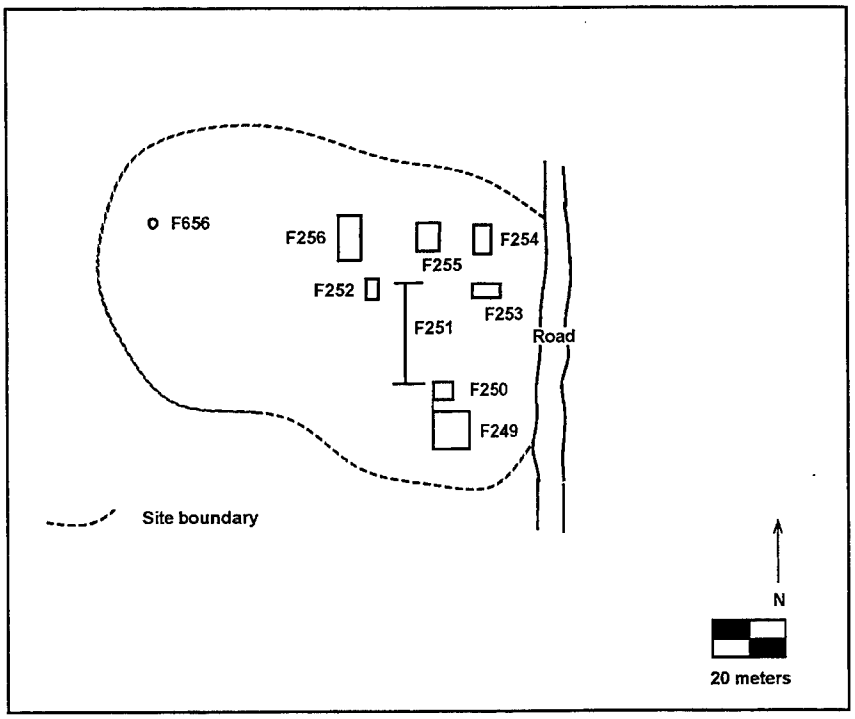



***Figure VII-18. Site LA37042, Gray Ranch. Features: F249, house; F250, smokehouse; F251, clothesline; F252, wood remains; F253, building; F254–256, stock pens; F656, tank.***

bance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, wire, nails, barbed wire, miscellaneous hardware, tin sheeting, and lumber. George Moflar patented the site on February 24, 1933 (Otero County Patent Book 58: 533). Moflar and his family, including his sister Anna Grisak and her family, lived on the site until 1935 when he sold the property to his nephew John H. Grisak and his wife Elta (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 111: 143). Grisak owned the property until the military acquisition in the early 1950s. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. It is an example of a homestead in the Sacramento Mountains and is significant in that it documents all aspects of the homesteading lifestyle during the Great Depression. Also, the site represents the settlement of the Tularosa Basin during that period, and it can provide information on ethnic diversity in the area as the Moflar and Grisak families were from Austria-Slovak. The site can provide information on land use, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

### LA37042 (FBH135)

Site LA37042, the Gray Ranch, is in the fans of the Hueco Mountains east of McGregor Range Camp. The site consists of a stone house, three outbuildings, stock pens, and a metal stock tank (Figure VII-18). The 1,800-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. Artifacts include amber, clear, and sun-altered purple glass fragments; jar fragments; window glass; stoneware fragments; 12 sanitary cans; wire; barbed wire; nails; miscellaneous hardware; buttons; a child's shoe; leather frag-

ments; lumber; tin sheeting; and fired brick. F. L. Gray patented the property and sold it to his son Ivan on June 17, 1940 (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 119: 13). It is not known when F. L. Gray established the location, but Ivan and his brother Bob acquired all of their parents holdings about that time. Gray owned the land until the military acquisition in the early 1950s. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. It is an example of a small ranching operation in the Tularosa Basin and is significant in that it documents all aspects of the ranching lifestyle in the area during the Great Depression. The site can provide information on land use, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

**LA37043 (FBH139)**

Site LA37043, Don Lee's Ranch, is in McAfee Canyon in the Sacramento Mountains at an elevation of 6,009 feet. The site consists of house foundations, other structure foundations, a water well, a cistern, two metal tanks, an earth tank, a windmill, a dugout, a bunkhouse, a septic tank, a wood shed, tin and wood structural remains, and associated trash deposits. The site covers 8,200 meters and is in good condition with some human and erosional disturbance. Artifacts include sun-altered purple, clear, and green glass fragments; 15 jars; stoneware fragments; 8 sanitary cans; nails; miscellaneous hardware; pipe; a bedspring; fired brick; lumber; concrete fragments; and tin sheeting. On February 14, 1930, the International Sheep Company owned the location and sold it to O. A. Danielson (Otero County Deed Book 95: 555). On August 15, 1931, Danielson and his wife Esther sold the site to the First National Bank of El Paso, and on that same day the bank sold it to Oliver Lee, who then sold it back to the bank (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 543, 545; Deed Book 100: 108). The connection between Lee, Danielson, and the International Sheep Company is not known. Lee did have strong ties to the First National Bank and was involved in several dealings with them. Later Lee reacquired the site and left it to his son Don, who continued to operate the ranch. Don Lee kept the location until the military acquisition in the early 1950s. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and D. The site is an example of a successful ranching operation and documents all aspects of the ranching lifestyle in the Tularosa Basin area. Also, it is associated with significant persons in the basin and the region. The ranch was a major portion of Oliver and Don Lee's ranching operations, and also represents a major sheep raising enterprise. The site can provide valuable information on land use, settlement patterns, the local economy, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

**LA37044 (FBH141)**

Site LA37044, Turquoise, was a small town and railroad station in the Tularosa Basin along the Southern Pacific Railroad, north of Orogrande, New Mexico, at an elevation of 4,115 feet. The site consists of the remains of over fifteen structures and associated trash concentrations (Figure VII-19). The 41,600-square-meter site is in fair condition with some mechanical and erosional damage. Artifacts include 1,500 clear, sun-altered purple, amber, aqua, and green glass fragments; 200 foodstuff and soda bottles; a Clorox bottle; 100 jars; window glass; milk glass; 1,000 stoneware fragments; earthenware fragments; ceramic insulators; ceramic

pipe fragments; 1,300 sanitary cans; 200 matchstick filler hole cans; 300 hole-in-top cans; 150 sardine cans; 100 tobacco cans; wire; nails; buttons; a coffee pot; boards; concrete fragments; and clam and oyster shells. The El Paso and Northeastern Railroad established Turquoise in 1898, and it was in operation until the late 1950s or early 1960s. By March 1899 Turquoise had a section house and telegraph station, and it became the location a major station and primary shipping point for the area ranchers. Also, the International Sheep Company had their warehouses there, and after 1906 the Orogrande Water Company had their headquarters there. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. It was a major railroad shipping point and had a significant impact on the communities and ranches in the Tularosa Basin as the primary point for the shipment of livestock and goods into and out of the area. The site played a significant role in the railroad's influence on the local and regional society and economy and can provide valuable information on land use, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, ethnic diversity, social and economic diversity, railroad activities, local market activities, and the consumption of material goods.

**LA37045 (FBH142)**

Site LA37045, Wilde Well, is in the Tularosa Basin east of US Highway 54 and south of State Highway 506 at an elevation of 4,050 feet. The site consists of the remains of three structures, a corral, stock tanks, a windmill, a water well, and associated trash deposits. The 10,600-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional and human disturbance. Artifacts include clear and sun-altered purple glass fragments, stoneware fragments, sanitary cans, tobacco cans, nails, miscellaneous hardware, lumber, and faunal remains. Jonathan Wilde drilled the well in 1892 and after Wilde's ranch failed in 1894, Oliver Lee and Fitzgerald Moor took over the location. The location became part of their ranch holdings and was part of several of Lee's cattle companies. On July 10, 1899, the site was the scene of a gun battle between Oliver Lee, Jim Gilliland, and Pat Garrett and his deputies during the Fountain murders. Lee and Moor owned the location until 1902 when they sold it to William Fleck, who used it as part of his ranch holding until his death in 1927. Also, on May 5, 1919, Fleck and his wife Ida, Walter and Grace Fleck, and Frank C. Lewis filed an oil and gas claim at the location (Otero County Mining Location Book 64: 450). After Fleck's death the property was sold to the McGregor Land and Cattle Company in the early 1930s. The McGregor family kept the land until the military acquisition in the early 1950s. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and D. It is an example of a successful ranching operation and documents all aspects of the ranching lifestyle in the Tularosa Basin area. Also, the site is associated with significant persons in the basin and the region. The ranch was a major portion of Oliver Lee's, William Fleck's, and the McGregor family's ranching operations. Also, the site is the scene of a famous gunfight involving persons of regional and local significance. It can provide valuable information on land use, settlement patterns, the local economy, the transition of ranch holdings, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

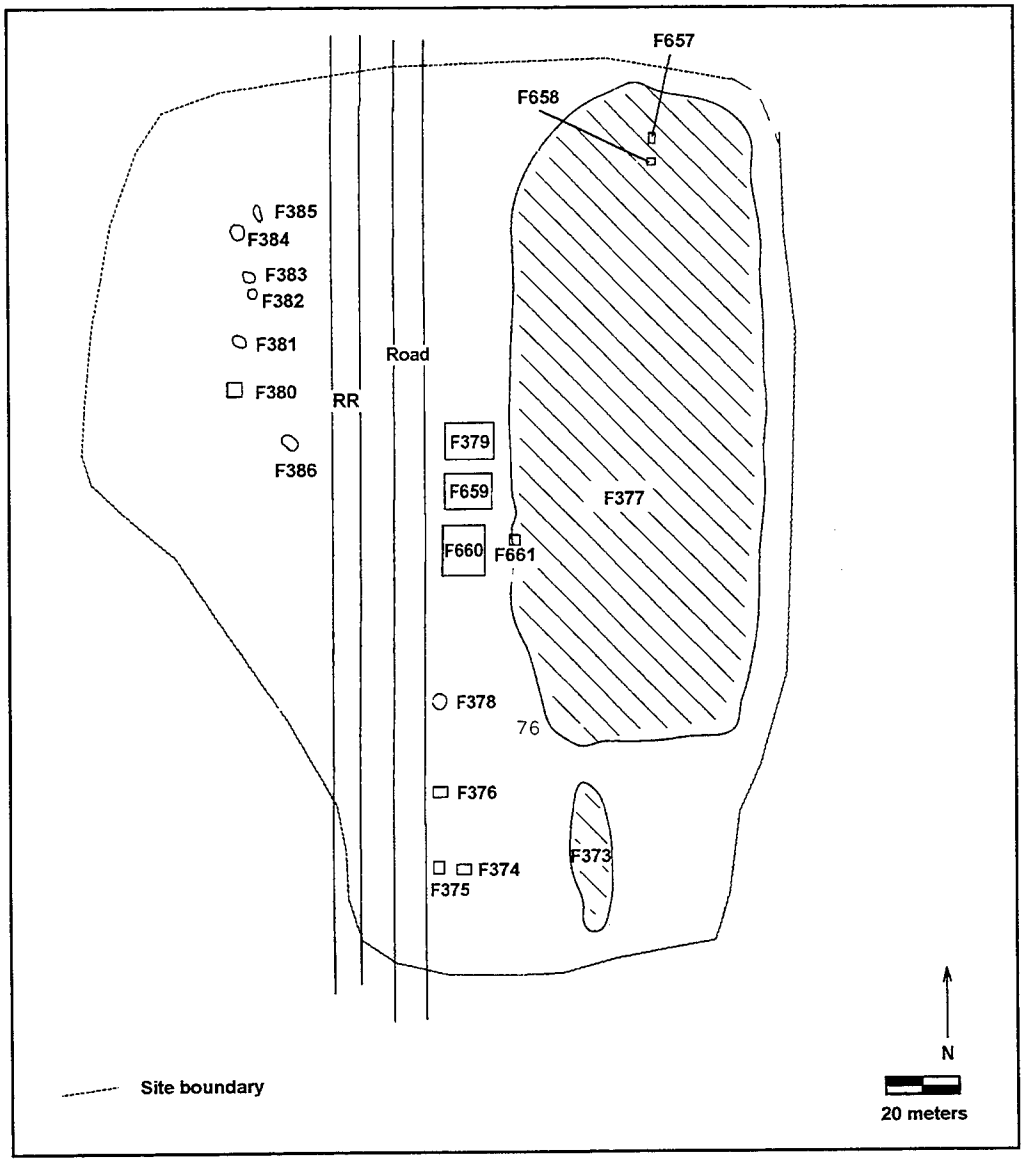



***Figure VII-19. Site LA37044, Turquoise Townsite and Railroad Station. Features: F373, trash concentration; F374, sump pit; F375, F376, concrete pads; F377, trash dump; F378, concrete tank; F379, F659, F660 concrete and brick structures; F380, concrete foundation; F381–F384, F386, burned areas; F385, pile of beams; F657, F658, trash pits; F661, concrete pad.***

## LA37097 (FB09435)

Site LA37097 is along the Sacramento River in the Sacramento Mountains at an elevation of 5,800 feet. The site consists of a rock wall and associated trash scatter. It covers 900 square meters and is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, sanitary cans, 1 core, and 15 flakes. Lester Donaghe patented the site on January 7, 1936 (Otero County Patent Book 58: 595). By November 26, 1940, Emma Tidwell owned the land

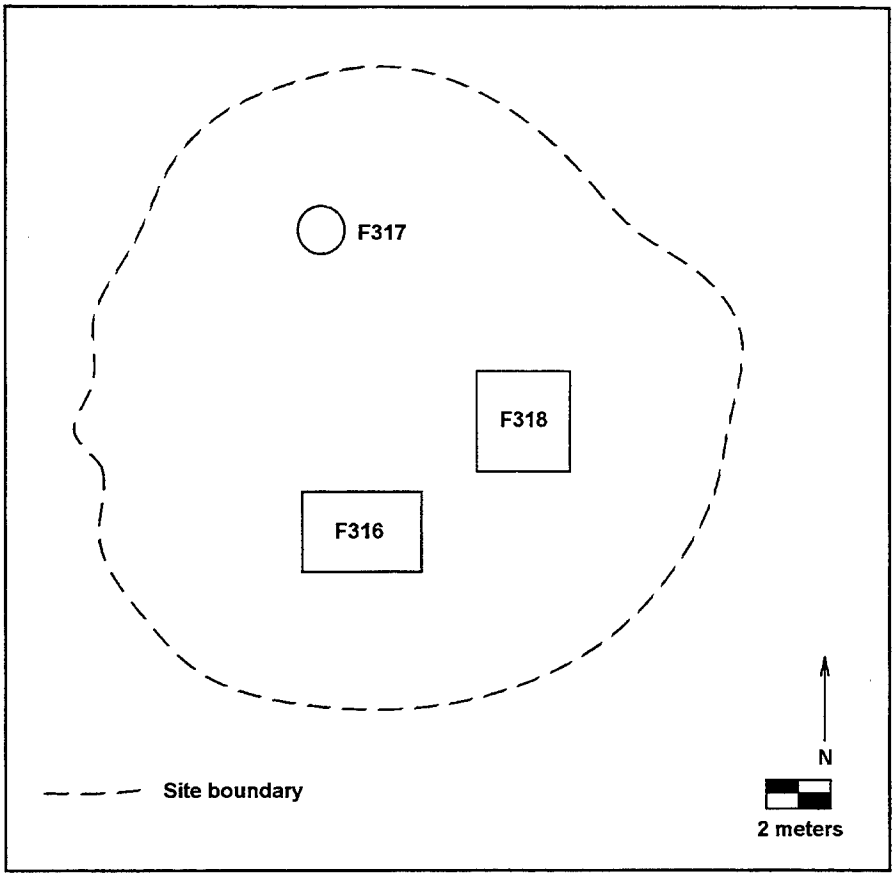



***Figure VII-20. Site LA37104. Water Well and Foundations. Features: F316, depression; F317, well; F318, rock foundation.***

and sold it to Owen Prather (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 119: 179). Prather owned the property until the military acquired it in the early 1950s. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and Project 94-01 data collection exhausted the research potential.

**LA37104 (FBH149)**

Site LA37104 is on the Sacramento River in the Sacramento Mountains at an elevation of 5,752 feet. It consists of rock foundations and a water well (Figure VII-20). The 170-square-meter site is in poor condition with heavy erosional and human disturbance. Artifacts include clear, amber, and sun-altered purple glass fragments; a wine bottle; stoneware fragments; earthenware fragments; a Korland Baking Powder can; 6 sanitary cans; 4 tobacco cans; wire; barbed wire; and nails. Fred M. Bradford patented the location on September 24, 1917, and the patent was transferred to Mary E. Bradford on December 17, 1917 (Otero County Patent Book 50: 136; Book 34: 502). Bradford sold the location to W. A. Hamilton on the same day (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 53: 386). On October 28, 1919, Hamilton and his wife Edith sold the property to Tom Jeffers and H. C. Longwell (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 85: 463). On

March 2, 1926, Tom and Emma Jeffers sold their share of the property to Elvira Jeffers, and on July 23, 1933, Hugh and Mary Pearl Longwell sold the property to the State Bank of Alamogordo (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 626: Warranty Deed Book 85: 446). On August 29, 1936, R. W. Parker received the land from the bank (Otero County Deed Book 111: 97). On March 9, 1937, Parker and his wife Goldie sold the location to Mrs. Emma Tidwell (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 103: 177). The military acquired the property from Tidwell in the early 1950s. It is not known who established the site, which is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA37108 (FBH148)**

Site LA37108 is a trash scatter located in the Tularosa Basin approximately 2 miles northeast of Alvarado (LA97717) at an elevation of 4,102 feet. The 2,500-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. Artifacts include a Karo syrup bottle, a Wizard's Oil bottle, foodstuff bottles, sardine cans, and lumber. The site is on an oil and gas claim filed on May 20, 1919, by J. R. and N. C. Ellis, W. and H. Jacoby, and J. A. and M. Delaney (Otero County Mining Location Book 66: 17–26). Land ownership history after that time is unknown, until June 3, 1941, when Eugene B. Clark owned the land and sold it to Barry Hagedon (Otero County Deed Book 120: 17). The site is possibly associated with the oil and gas claim. It is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA37110 (FBH147)**

Site LA37110 is on the Sacramento River in the Sacramento Mountains at an elevation of 5,546 feet. The site consists of a house foundation, the remains of nine structures, a water well, a privy, and a trough (Figure VII-21). The 31,000-square-meter site is in fair condition with some animal and erosional disturbance, and is still used for cattle grazing. Artifacts include amber, sun-altered purple, and clear glass fragments; window glass; jar fragments; stoneware fragments; earthenware fragments; ceramic toilet fragments; 12 sanitary cans; 10 tobacco cans; miscellaneous hardware; nails; pipe; vehicle parts; a horseshoe; lumber; and concrete fragments. Lester Z. Donaghe patented the location On January 7, 1936 (Otero County Patent Deed Book 58: 595). By November 26, 1940, Mrs. Emma Tidwell owned the property and sold it to Owen Prather (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 119: 179). It is not known which of the improvements to the property were constructed by Donaghe, Tidwell, and Prather. Prather owned the location until the military acquisition in the early 1950s. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. It is an example of a small ranching operation in the Tularosa Basin and is significant in that it documents all aspects of the ranching lifestyle in the area during the Great Depression. The site can provide information on land use, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

**LA37116 (FBH146)**

Site LA37116 is on the Sacramento River in the Sacramento Mountains at an elevation of 5,640 feet. The site consists of

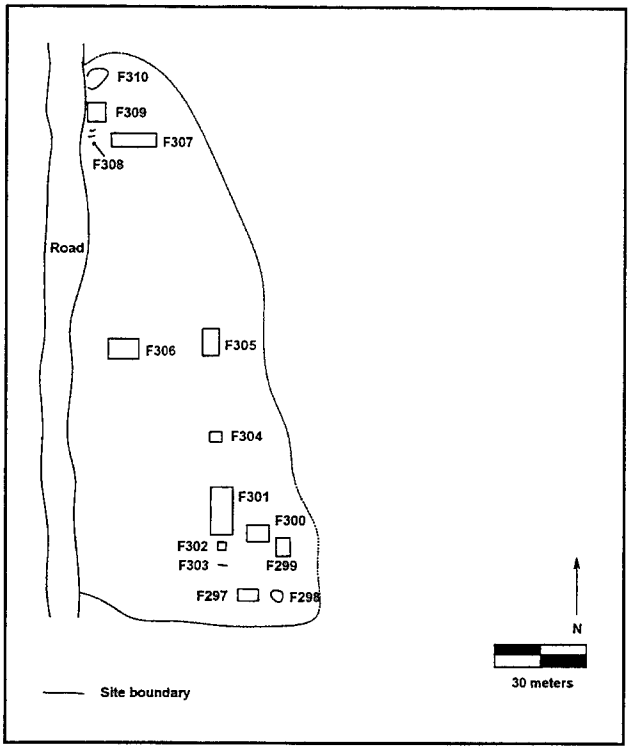



***Figure VII-21. Site LA37110, Foundations and Structure Remains. Features: F297, tin structure; F298, rock ring; F299, wood structure; F300, F306, wood and rock structure; F301, wood shed; F302, wood and metal trough; F303, concrete foundation; F304, concrete pad; F305, corral; F307, concrete and rock house remains; F308, concrete lined well; F309, tin and wood structure; F310, privy depression.***

foundations, a water well, and two earth stock tanks (Figure VII-22). The 14,400-square-meter site is in poor condition with heavy erosional and human disturbance. Artifacts include amber, sun-altered purple and clear glass fragments; stoneware fragments; 6 sanitary cans; nails; wire; barbed wire; and lumber. Fred M. Bradford patented the location on September 24, 1917, and sold it to W. A. Hamilton on the same day (Otero County Patent Book 50: 136; Warranty Deed Book 53: 219). It is not known when Bradford first settled on the property, as he did not patent it until he was ready to sell. On October 28, 1919, Hamilton and his wife Edith sold the land to Tom Jeffers and Hugh C. Longwell (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 85: 463). On July 23, 1933, Hugh and Mary Pearl Longwell sold the location to the State Bank of Alamogordo (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 626). By August 29, 1936, Woodland Saunders acquired the land and sold it to R. W. Parker (Otero County Deed Book 11: 97). On March 9, 1937, Parker and his wife Goldie sold the location to Mrs. Emma Tidwell (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 103: 177). Tidwell owned the location until the military acquisition in the early 1950s. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Regis-

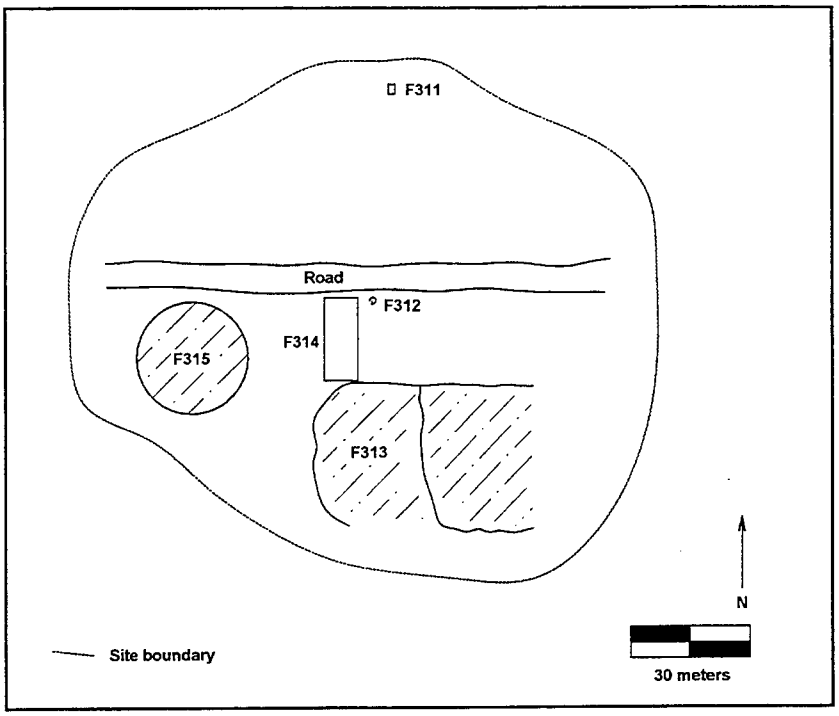



*Figure VII-22. Site LA37116, Foundation and Other Remains: Features: F311, foundation; F312, well; F313, double earth tank; F314, corral; F315, earth tank.*

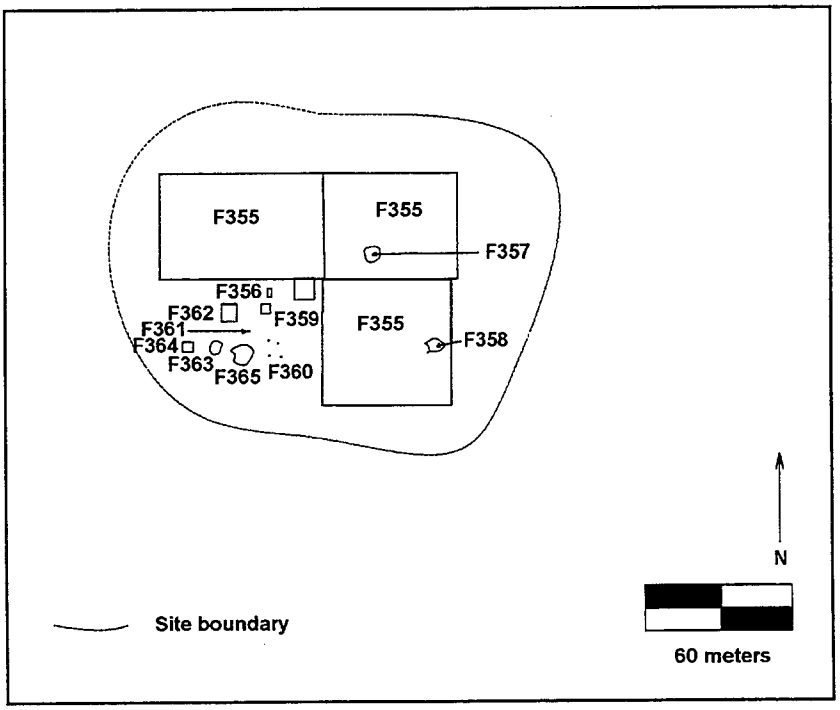



*Figure VII-23. Site LA37177, Stock Tank. Features: F355, corral; F356, F362, structure; F357, F358, tanks; F359, trough; F360, windmill and well; F361, F364, F365, pads; F363, rock pile.*

ter of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. It is an example of a small homestead in the region and represents the Great Depression Era settlement of the Tularosa Basin. The site is significant in that it documents all aspects of the homesteading lifestyle during that period. Also, it can provide valuable information on economic status, land use, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

**LA37177 (FBH143)**

Site LA37177 is in the Sacramento Mountains north of El Paso Canyon and west of McAfee Canyon at an elevation of 5,880 feet. It consists of a metal stock tank and two troughs (Figure VII-23). The 2,500-square-meter site is in fair condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include pipe and miscellaneous hardware. In 1924 the International Sheep Company controlled the site, but it is not known if they owned or established the location. By August 15, 1931, the First National Bank of El Paso owned the location and sold it to Oliver Lee, who then sold it back to the bank on the same day (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 545; Deed Book 100: 108). This type of transaction took place on that date with several parcels of land. The land ownership history for the site is unknown after that date. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA37178 (FBH144)**

Site LA37178, the Tanner Homestead, is in the Sacramento Mountains at the southern end of El Paso Canyon at an elevation of 6,200 feet. The site consists of a collapsed wood frame house, a wood outbuilding, a water well, an earth stock tank, a corral, and stock pens (Figure VII-24). The 7,200-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional and mechanical disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, window glass, stoneware fragments, earthenware fragments, sardine cans, matchstick filler hole cans, nails, miscellaneous hardware and wire. Oliver Lee's Circle Cross Cattle Company established the location at an unknown date; they used the location as a watering spot and made few improvements. The company turned over the location to the First Mortgage Company of El Paso on February 14, 1929 (Otero County Special Masters Deed Book 92: 304). Sometime before June 1940 H. E. and Annie Tanner settled at the location and built the wood frame house and outbuilding. The military acquired the land in the early 1950s. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, and D. It is an example of a small homestead in the region, and is representative of the Great Depression Era settlement of the Tularosa Basin. The site is significant in that it documents all aspects of the homesteading lifestyle during that period. Also, it can provide valuable information on economic status, land use, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

**LA37214 (FBH138)**

Site LA37214, the Holmes Homestead, is in the Tularosa Basin in Castner Draw at an elevation of 5,100 feet. The site consists of a stone and wood house, two outbuildings, and a rock cistern (Figure VII-25). The 5,600-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. Artifacts include clear, blue, green and amber glass; window glass; milk glass; a jar; stoneware

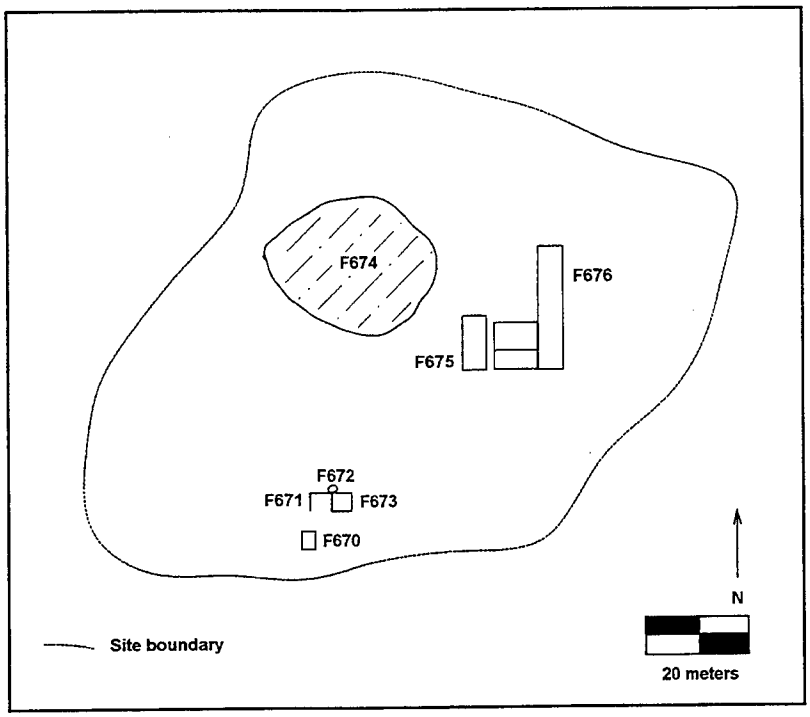



*Figure VII-24. Site LA37178, Tanner Homestead. Features: F670, structure; F671, rock wall; F672, well; F673, house; F674, earth tank; F675, tin shed, F676, corral.*

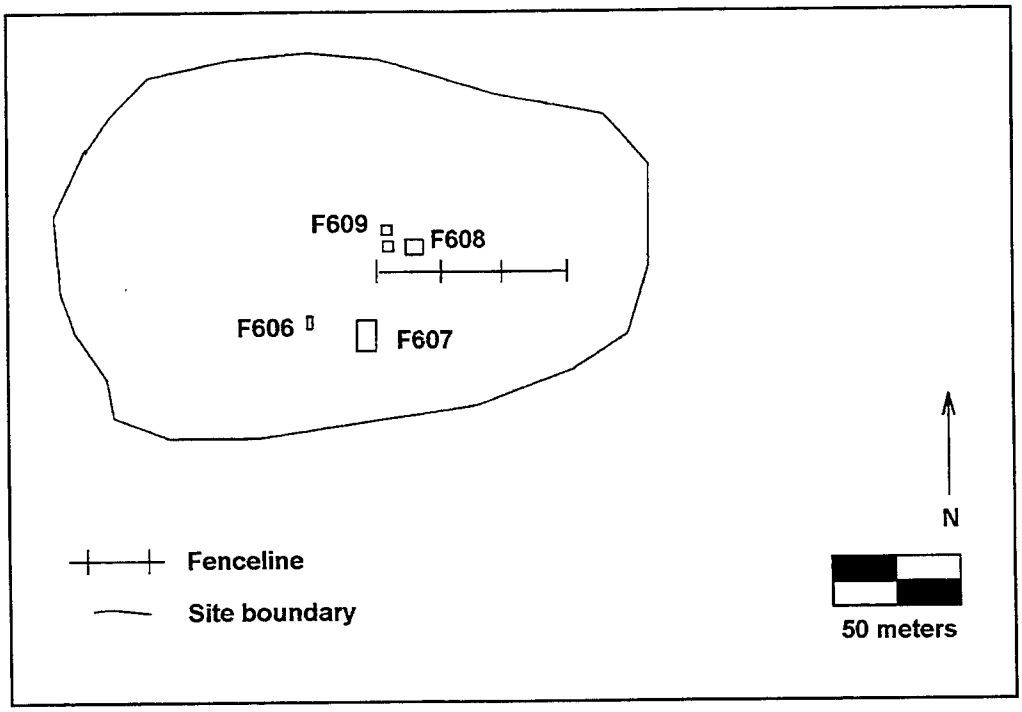



*Figure VII-25. Site LA37214, Holmes Homestead. Features: F606, F607, structures; F608, house; F609, cistern(?).*

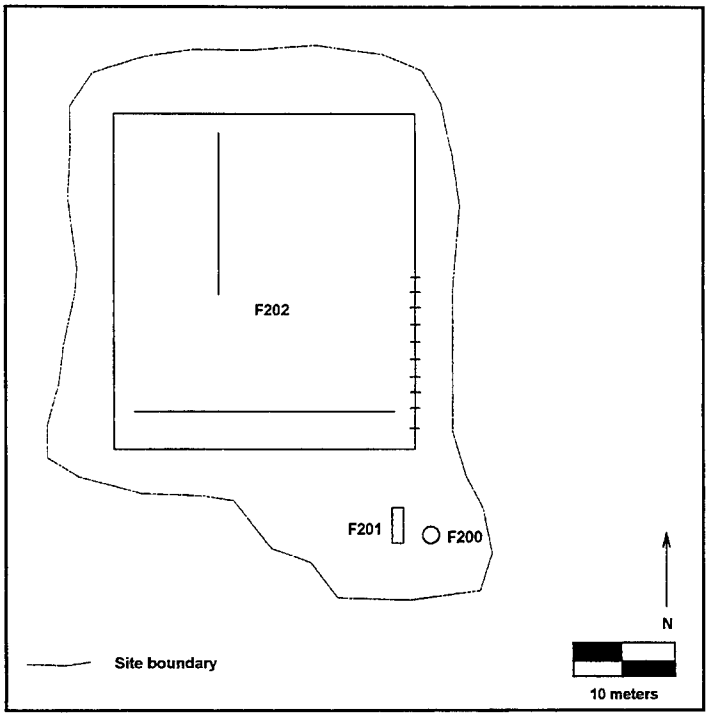



***Figure VII-26. Site LA37217, Water Tank and Corral. Features: F200, metal water tank; F201, concrete trough; F202, stone and wire corral.***

fragments; sanitary cans; miscellaneous hardware; two buckets; bedsprings; screen; a stove; and a coffee pot. On October 19, 1931, Daniel Holmes patented the location and built what became known as Hilltop House. His daughter Jeannie and her husband Carl Chiles took control of the property by February 1936 (Otero County Contract 106: 91). Jeannie Holmes Chiles sold the homestead to Charles Kilgore on March 4, 1937, and Kilgore sold the location to the McGregor Land and Cattle Company in June 1937 (Otero County Warranty Deed 111: 93). The McGregor Land and Cattle Company kept the property until the military acquisition in the early 1950s. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. It is an example of a small homestead in the region and represents the Great Depression Era settlement of the Tularosa Basin. The site is significant in that it documents all aspects of the homesteading lifestyle during that period, as well as the transition from homestead to ranch. Also, the site can provide valuable information on economic status, land use, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

## LA37217 (FBH145)

Site LA37217 is in the Sacramento Mountains in Negro Ed Canyon at an elevation of 5,000 feet. It consists of a metal water tank, a concrete trough, and a stone and wire fence corral (Figure VII-26). The 1,600-square-meter site is in good condition and the trough is still in use. Artifacts include sanitary cans, wire, nails, fired bricks, and lumber. The site is on public domain land, and who established it is un-

known. However, it was possibly established by Oliver Lee as the area was part of his range. On December 26, 1906, a water appropriation for the site was granted to Ed McKenzie, which gave him use of the water source located on the site (Otero County Deed Book 25: 255). The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. It represents a specific ranching activity in the Tularosa Basin and can provide valuable information on land use, water control, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, the ranching lifestyle, and the consumption of material goods.

**LA37220 (FBH399)**

Site LA37220, the Alex Quick Homestead, is along the escarpment of Otero Mesa at an elevation of 4,698 feet. The site consists of the foundations of two structures, two cisterns, a corral, and associated trash deposits. The 2,500-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include clear and green glass fragments, glass jar fragments, window glass, milk glass, stoneware fragments, earthenware fragments, 25 sanitary cans, 15 matchstick filler hole cans, a baking powder can, miscellaneous hardware, concrete fragments, lumber, tin sheeting, and faunal remains. On January 8, 1943, Alex and Mary Quick patented the location and immediately sold it to Terrell Guess (Otero County Patent Book 110: 154; Warranty Deed Book 124: 558). When the Quick Family established the site is unknown, as many homestead families did not patent a location until it was necessary. Alex and Marry Quick came into the area with their son Marcus and his wife Ola, who established a homestead nearby. The log structures that were on the site were acquired from the Wright homestead (LA97411) and after the Quick family left Tom Bell moved the structures to Cox Well (LA88324). The military acquired the property from Guess in the early 1950s. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. It is an example of a small homestead in the region and represents the post-Great Depression Era settlement of the Tularosa Basin. The site is significant in that it documents all aspects of the homesteading lifestyle during that period. Also, it can provide valuable information on economic status, land use, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

**LA37221 (FBH140)**

Site LA37221, the Quick Homestead, is in the Tularosa Basin on the western edge of Otero Mesa at an elevation of 4,698 feet. The site consists of a wood frame house, two metal stock tanks, two water wells, a cistern, two outbuildings, and associated trash deposits (Figure VII-27). The 6,000-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, a medicine bottle, a wine bottle, 2 Clorox bottles, glass jar fragments, window glass, milk glass, stoneware fragments, earthenware fragments, a ceramic doll arm, a ceramic insulator, 75 sanitary cans, 20 matchstick filler hole cans, a baking powder can, miscellaneous hardware, a leather belt, a baby shoe, concrete fragments, lumber, tin sheeting, faunal remains, and a 1930s truck fender. On January 8, 1943, Marcus J. and Ola Quick patented the location and immediately sold it to Terrell Guess (Otero County Patent Book 110: 154; Warranty Deed Book 124: 558). When the Quick Family established the site is unknown, as many homestead families did not patent a location until it was necessary. The

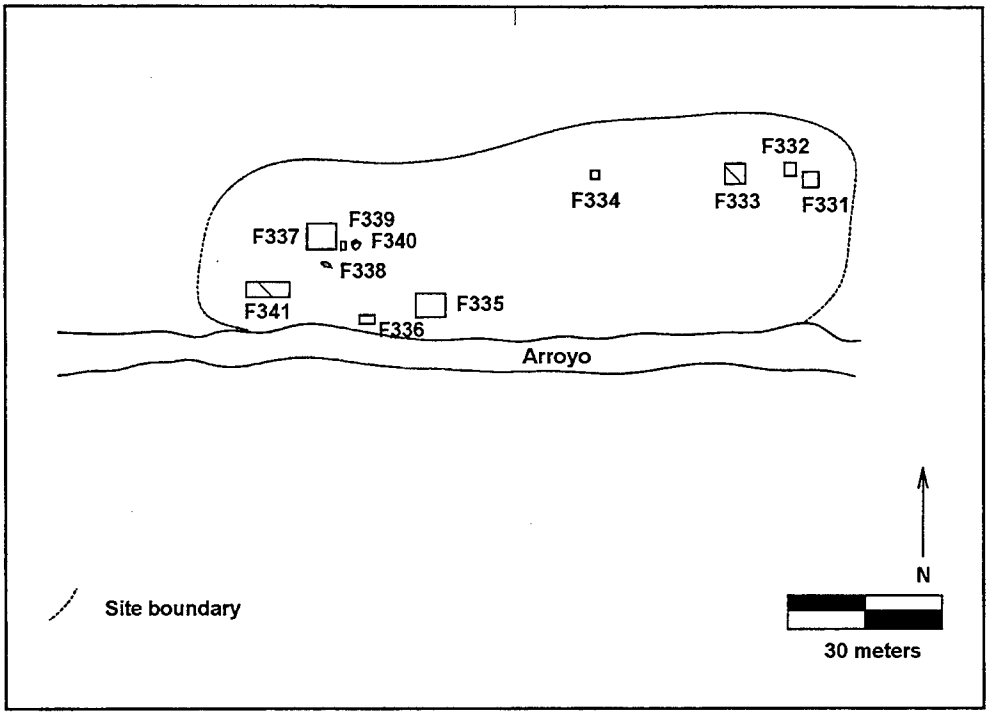



***Figure VII-27. Site LA37221, Quick Homestead. Features: F331, F332, tanks; F333, F341, trash deposits; F334, F338, wells; F335, structure; F336, foundation; F337, house; F339, cistern; F340, barbeque.***

military acquired the property from Guess in the early 1950s. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. It is an example of a small homestead in the region and represents the post-Great Depression Era settlement of the Tularosa Basin. The site is significant in that it documents all aspects of the homesteading lifestyle during that period. Also, it can provide valuable information on economic status, land use, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

## LA37304 (FBH137)

Site LA37304, the Campbell Schoolhouse, is in the Tularosa Basin on McGregor Range at an elevation of 4,500 feet. The site consists of a stone structure and associated trash scatter (Figure VII-28). The 200-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments and miscellaneous hardware. John E. Barnhouse patented the location on March 1, 1929 (Otero County Patent Book 58: 393). The school was possibly established before that time, however, as William Fleck, who ranched to the north of the site, brought in a school teacher to operate a small school somewhere in the area. It is very possible this location is the school Fleck started. On December 16, 1931, Barnhouse sold the land to Mr. and Mrs. James E. White, and the Whites sold it to the Walbridge Ranch Company on February 23, 1945 (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 99: 331; Quitclaim Deed Book 125: 142). The Walbridge Ranch Company kept the property until the military acquisition in early 1950. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places

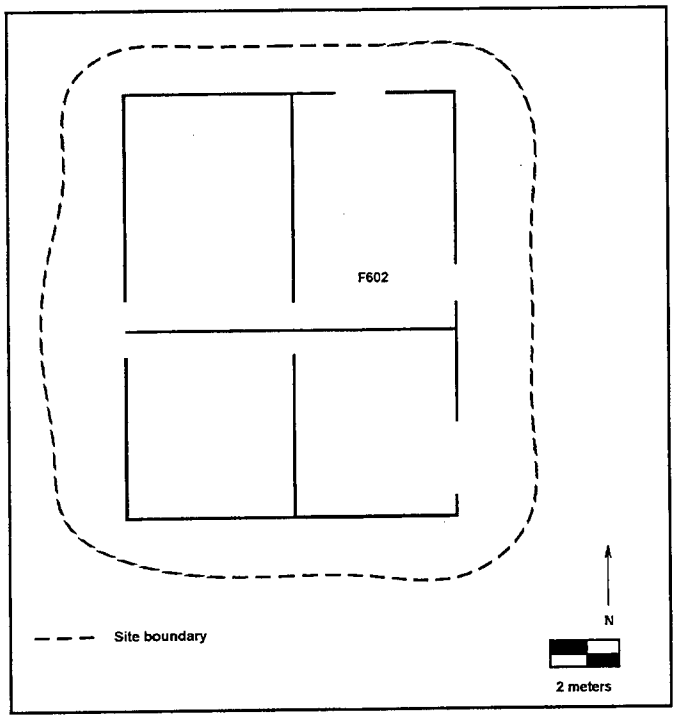



***Figure VII-28. Site LA37304, Campbell Schoolhouse. Feature 602, building.***

under Criteria A and D. It is an example of a turn-of-the-century ranching community school house. The site represents a specific and significant activity associated with the local community and the ranching industry and can provide information on early education, land use, and social interaction.

**LA37306 (FBH110)**

Site LA37306, South Well, is in the Tularosa Basin north of McGregor Range Camp at an elevation of 4,220 feet. The site consists of a wood frame house, a barn, three stock tanks, a water well, a trough, and a corral. The historic ranch site was constructed over a large prehistoric site. The 20,000-square-meter site is in fair condition with some disturbance. Artifacts include clear and sun-altered purple glass fragments, stoneware fragments, sanitary cans, matchstick filler hole cans, nails, miscellaneous hardware, pipe, and lumber. Prehistoric artifacts include 500 undifferentiated El Paso brownware pottery sherds, 100 El Paso Polychrome pottery sherds, 500 flakes, 20 cores, 30 ground stone fragments, and fire-cracked rock fragments. Also, it is possible that prehistoric features are present. Hugo Seaburg sold the site to William N. Fleck on November 21, 1917 (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 53: 523). After Fleck's death in March 1927 the property was eventually sold to the McGregor Land and Cattle Company, who owned it until the military acquisition in the early 1950s. Seaburg established the site, but Fleck or the McGregor Land and Cattle Company added most of the improvements. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and D. It represents a significant ranching location operat-

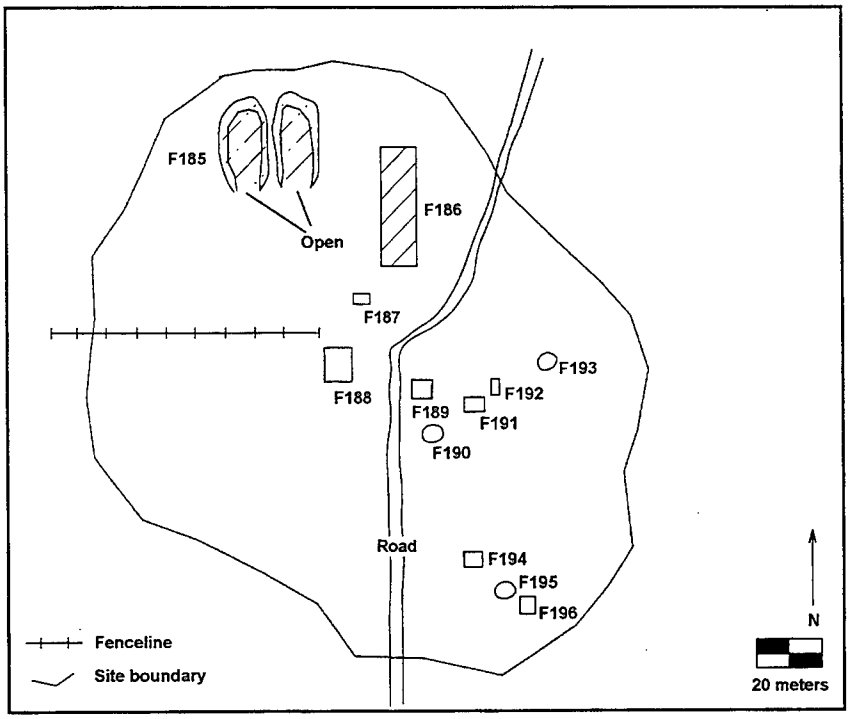



***Figure VII-29. Site LA37307, Langford Ranch. Features: F185, double earth tanks; F186, F187, trash deposits; F188, concrete trough remains; F189, house foundation; F190, metal tank; F191, F194, windmill; F192, F193, F195, water tank; F196, concrete trough.***

ed by persons of local significance. William Fleck was a large rancher in the Tularosa Basin and had a significant impact on the local economy and society. The McGregor family was highly significant in the Tularosa Basin and the El Paso area. The ranching operations and other business dealings had a significant impact on the entire area. The ranch can provide information on a family-owned operation, a corporation-owned operation, and on ranching lifestyles. The site contains intact historic subsurface deposits and possible prehistoric subsurface deposits. The site can provide valuable information on historic land use, subsistence patterns, settlement patterns, and the consumption of material goods. Also the site can provide valuable information on prehistoric land use, subsistence patterns, settlement patterns, technological change, ethnic diversity, environmental change, geomorphology, and prehistoric lifeways.

## LA37307 (FBH130)

Site LA37307, the Langford Ranch, is in the Tularosa Basin east of US Highway 54 at an elevation of 4,111 feet. The site consists of a double earth stock tank, two windmills, concrete foundations, concrete trough remains, four metal stock tanks, and associated trash deposits (Figure VII-29). The 39,000-square-meter site is in good condition and still in use. Modern ranching caused some modifications to the site and it is possible that some features were destroyed. Artifacts include clear, green, blue, aqua, and sun-altered purple glass fragments; alcohol bottles; jar fragments;

window glass; stoneware fragments; earthenware fragments; matchstick filler hole cans; sanitary cans; nails; miscellaneous hardware; pipe fragments; lumber; concrete; and faunal remains. Oliver Lee established the site at an unknown date but he never owned the land. On May 9, 1927, Gilbert Langford patented the location and used the site as the headquarters for his ranching operation until the military acquired the land in the early 1950s (Otero County Patent Book 58: 318). The site is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. As an example of a ranch in the Tularosa Basin the site documents all aspects of the ranching lifestyle and will provide information on large and small family ranching operations. The site contains intact subsurface remains and will provide valuable information on land use, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

**LA38620 (FB09701)**

Site LA38620, South Dripping Springs, is in Boulder Canyon in the Organ Mountains at an elevation of 5,900 feet. The site consists of a spring, a corral, an associated trash scatter, and historical graffiti and prehistoric and possible Apache rock art. The site covers 3,000 square meters and is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, sanitary cans, miscellaneous hardware, 2 cores, and 8 flakes. Land ownership history of the site is unknown; however, Mayer Halff used the property in 1885 as part of his Dripping Springs Ranch. In June or July of 1888 the Beasley and Isaacks families briefly settled near the site before moving north into Soledad Canyon. W. W. Cox later used the site as part of his San Augustine Ranch. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. It represents several ranching operations in the Organ Mountains before and after the turn of the century and will provide data on land use in the area. The site contains subsurface deposits that will provide valuable information on historical settlement and subsistence patterns and the consumption of material goods. It can also provide information on prehistoric and Apache subsistence patterns and rock art.

**LA73057 (FBH064)**

Site LA73057, Hot Wells Corral, is in the Tularosa Basin near the Texas-New Mexico border at an elevation of 4,095 feet. The site consists of a water tank, water well, concrete pads, and a corral. The 3,500-square-meter site is in fair condition with some mechanical and erosional disturbance. Artifacts include clear, amber, and green glass fragments; sanitary cans; nails; miscellaneous hardware; and concrete. Manuel Ribera acquired the site by squatters rights on September 16, 1914, and sold it to J. H. Nations on April 28, 1919 (Otero County Mortgage Deed 46: 279; Warranty Deed Book 57: 304). Ribera lived two to three years at the location before he was granted rights. Sometime before 1924 Nations sold the location to Smith and Ricker, a real estate company. On January 7, 1924, W. L. Tooley purchased the property from Smith and Ricker and sold it to the Circle Cross Cattle Company (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 98–99). It is not known how long Oliver Lee's Circle Cross operated the location as part of his ranch holdings. By January 23, 1926, the Mt. Franklin Land and Cattle Company, which was owned by T. T. Neill and Kirby Beckett, acquired the land and sold it to William H. Burges (Otero County Deed Book 95: 493). By June 30,

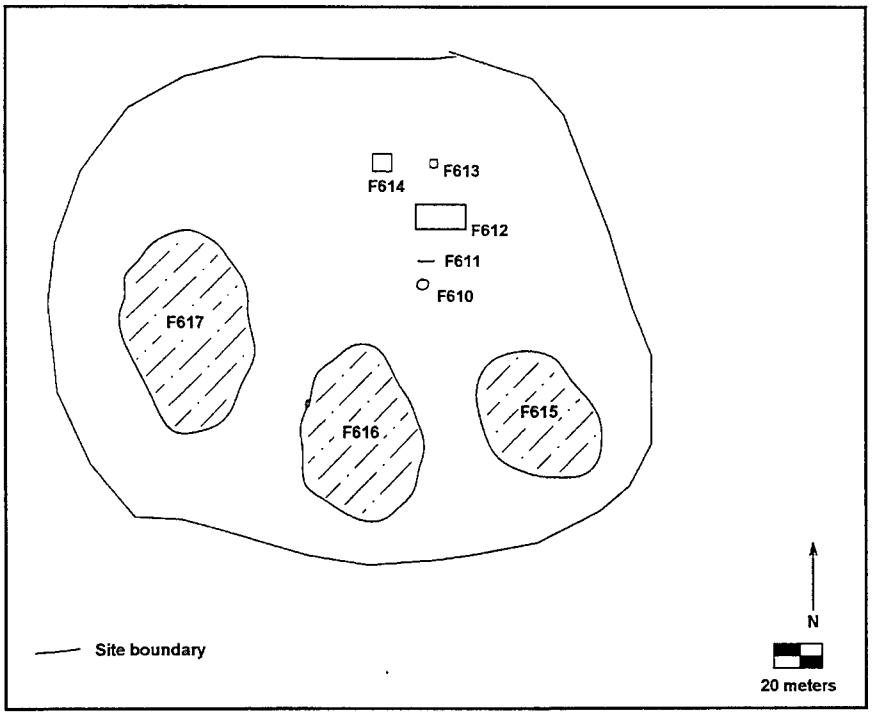



***Figure VII-30. Site LA87802, Woods-Foster Ranch. Features: F610, metal tank; F611, rock landscaping wall; F612, house foundation; F613, stone building; F614, burned structure; F615–617, earth tanks.***

1932, the Mt. Franklin Land and Cattle Company had the location again, and it was sold to Neill; on July 28, 1932, Neill sold Hot Wells to Beckett (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 99: 451; Book 107: 287). On January 1, 1936, Beckett sold it to Jose A. Navar (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 107: 289). The Navar family owned the location until military acquisition in the early 1950s. Sometime during the 1920s a women named Laura Babb leased the location from the Mt. Franklin Cattle Company, but it is not known how long she lived there. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criteria A and D. Subsurface remains can provide valuable information on ranching lifestyles, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, land use, and the consumption of material goods. The site is associated with several individuals who had a significant impact on the local area.

**LA87802 (FBH132)**

Site LA87802, the Woods-Foster Ranch, is in the Tularosa Basin west of Owl Tank Canyon and east of Castner Draw at an elevation of 5,141 feet. The site consists of house foundations, two stone structures, three earth stock tanks, a rock wall, a metal stock tank, and associated trash deposits (Figure VII-30) The 35,000-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional and fire damage. Artifacts include clear and sun-altered glass fragments, a Coke bottle, a beer bottle, a perfume bottle, jar fragments, stoneware fragments, sanitary cans, 2 bedsprings, screen, barrels, buckles, a bridle, horseshoes, and leather fragments. Claude Woods patented the location on March 24,

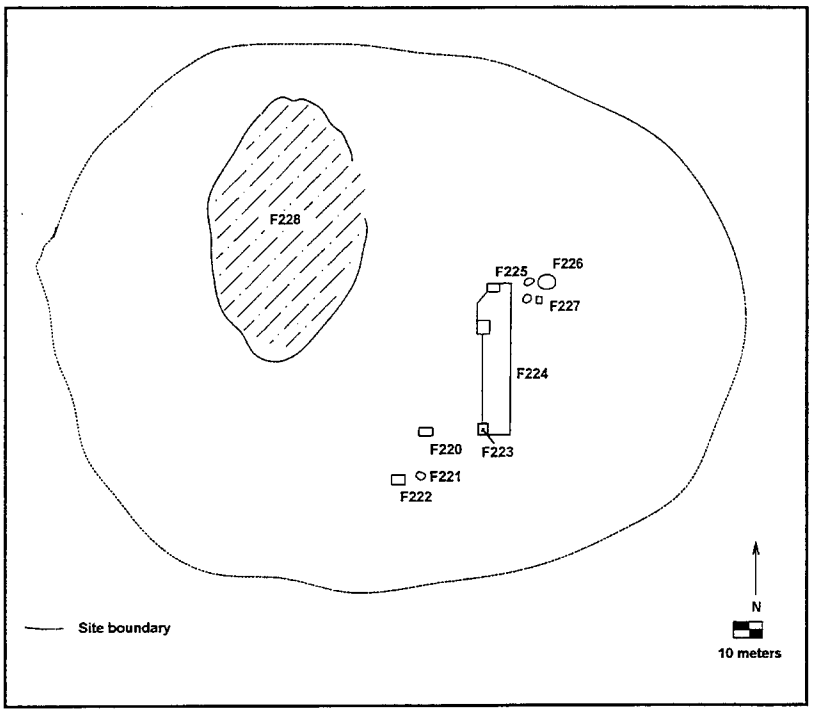



***Figure VII-31. LA87803, Campbell Tank. Features: F220, wood frame house; F221, cistern; F222, rock dugout; F223, tin shed; F224, corral; F225, metal tank; F226, concrete tank pad; F227, well and windmill; F228, earth tank.***

1932, after moving his wife and her house to the site (Otero County Patent Book 110: 148). The house was built in Orogrande at the peak of the mining boom (see Chapter V) and owned by a Mrs. Keen, a local madam (Les Foster, oral interview by Martha Freeman, 1975 Archives, University of Texas at Austin). She married Woods, and they moved the house from Orogrande to their new homestead. The house stood until 1992 when a large brush fire swept through the area and burned it to the ground. On February 11, 1939, Woods sold the property to Henry L. Foster and his family (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 114: 456). The Fosters made a few additions to the property and lived there until the military acquisition in the early 1950s. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. It is an example of a small ranching operation in the Tularosa Basin and is significant in that it documents all aspects of the ranching lifestyle and its change over time. The site can provide valuable information on land use, family ranching, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

### LA87803 (FBH133)

Site LA87803, Campbell Tank, is in the Tularosa Basin in the fans of Otero Mesa at an elevation of 4,958 feet. The site consists of a wood frame house, a cistern, a water well and windmill, a rock dugout, a tin shed, a corral, an earth stock tank, and a metal stock tank (Figure VII-31). The 45,000-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include clear, sun-altered purple, and amber glass frag-

ments; jar fragments; 12 jars; window glass; stoneware fragments; 30 sanitary cans; wire; nails; bedsprings; faunal remains; and lumber. William N. Fleck patented the site on October 10, 1907 (Otero County Patent Book 7: 316). He built the house, dugout, and other improvements including a 200-foot-deep water well. However, the well never produced sufficient water, and Fleck moved the headquarters of his ranch to a new location farther north. Fleck continued to use the site until his death in March 1927. The McGregor Land and Cattle Company acquired the property from Mrs. Fleck in the early 1930s and used it until the military acquisition in the early 1950s. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and D. It is an example of a significant part of two separate major ranching industries. Also, the site represents the ranching lifestyle in the Tularosa Basin and is associated with several persons of local significance. William Fleck operated a successful ranching venture the basin and had a major influence on the society and economy of the area. The McGregor family operated several successful businesses in the area and also had a significant influence on the regional society and economy. The site can provide valuable information on land use, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

**LA88324 (FBH213)**

Site LA88324, Cox Well, is in the Tularosa Basin 0.5 miles south of State Highway 506 at an elevation of 4,010 feet. The site consists of a windmill and water well, stock tanks, and the remains of eight structures (Figure VII-32). The 22,400-square-meter site is in fair condition and is still in use. Artifacts present include a foodstuff bottle; 3 glass jugs; clear, amber, sun-altered purple, and aqua glass fragments; window glass; 6 sanitary cans; pipe; nails; miscellaneous hardware; barbed wire; lumber; tin sheeting; and cinder blocks. In 1894 W. W. Cox established the site, although he never patented the location; he sold the improvements to Edwin Pennebaker on April 22, 1903 (Otero County Deed Book 6: 306–307). The site then went to the Turquoise Cattle Company, then to W. E. Porter, and by 1904, Oliver Lee owned the improvements (Otero County Deed Book 6: 464). On May 18, 1916, Lee sold the rights to the location to the Sacramento River Cattle Company, which he owned (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 37: 271–272). The site was then transferred to the Circle Cross Cattle Company, which Lee also owned, on June 5, 1923 (Otero County Corporation Record Book 51: 279). The site served as the headquarters for that ranch for six years. Tom Bell lived at the location and operated the ranch for Lee. After the Circle Cross failed Tom Bell kept the land, and on January 8, 1940, he patented the site (Otero County Patent Book 110: 80). The military acquired the site from Bell in the early 1950s. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and D. It is an example of a successful ranching operation, and documents all aspects of the ranching lifestyle in the Tularosa Basin area. Also, the site is associated with significant persons in the basin and the region. The ranch was a major portion of Oliver Lee's ranching operations, and the headquarters of several major ranches were at this location. Also, the site represents the transition between a large ranch and a small ranch or homestead. The site can provide valuable information on land use, water control, settlement patterns, the

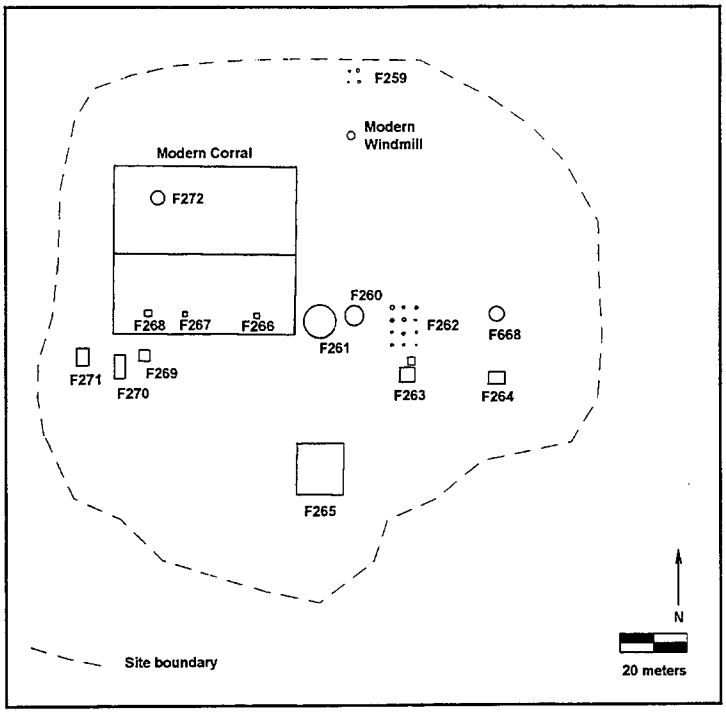



***Figure VII-32. Site LA88324, Cox Well. Features: F259, well and windmill; F260, concrete tank; F261, F272, metal tanks; F262, wood and rock structure; F263, concrete pad; F264, F265, wood structures; F266–268, concrete troughs; F269–271, tin structures; F668, rock foundation.***

local economy, social and economic diversity, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

## LA97157 (FBH241)

Site LA97157, Gyp Tanks, is on Otero Mesa at an elevation of 4,730 feet. The site consists of two earth stock tanks; no artifacts are present. The 16,000-square-meter site is in good condition and still in use. Very little is known about this site, but on February 14, 1929, the Circle Cross Cattle Company owned it (Otero County Special Masters Deed Book 92: 304). The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

## LA97160 (FBH301)

Site LA97160 is in El Paso Canyon in the Sacramento Mountains at an elevation of 6,015 feet. The site consists of a triple earth stock tank, and artifacts include wire and 2 sanitary cans. The 6,000-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. On June 13, 1936, Clyde W. Parks patented the location, and on November 22, 1938, Parks and his wife Hazel sold the site to Cecil Munson (Otero County Patent Book 58: 605; Warranty Deed Book 114: 327). Munson owned the site until the military acquired the property in the early 1950s. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

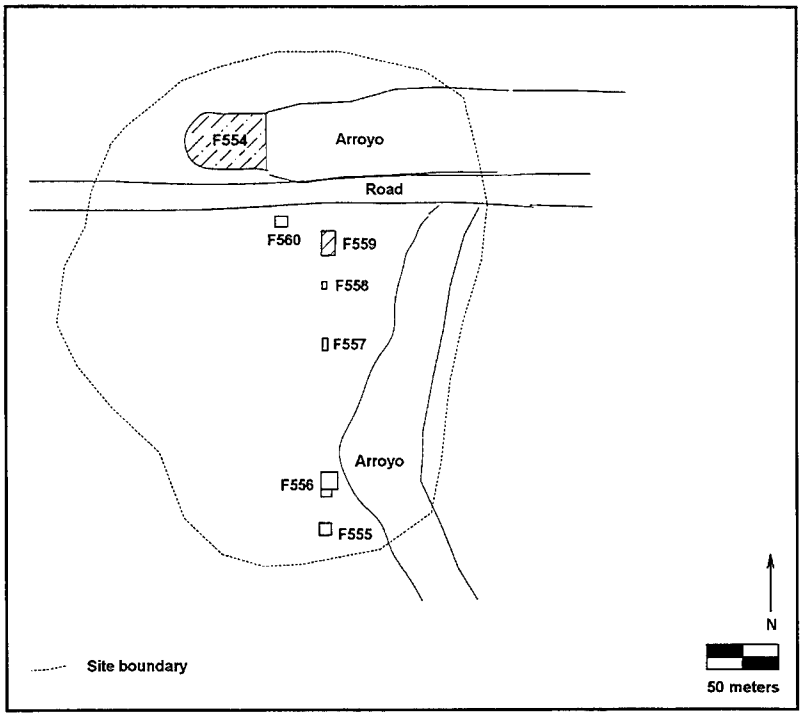



***Figure VII-33. Site 97162, Structures, Stock Tank. Features: F554, earth tank; F555, tin dugout structure; F556, F560, tin structures; F557, wood structure; F558, outhouse; F559, trash deposit.***

## LA97161 (FBH302)

Site LA97161 consists of an earth stock tank in El Paso Canyon in the Sacramento Mountains at an elevation of 6,264 feet. The 1,600-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include wire and nails. On April 14, 1936, Raymond W. Smith patented the location, and he sold it to Seth S. Tidwell on September 15, 1936 (Otero County Patent Book 58: 569; Warranty Deed Book 111: 372). By November 22, 1938, C. W. and Hazel Parks owned the site and sold it to Cecil Munson (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 114: 327). Munson owned the location until the military acquired the property in the early 1950s. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

## LA97162 (FBH303)

Site LA97162 is in El Paso Canyon in the Sacramento Mountains at an elevation of 6,600 feet. The site consists of an earth stock tank, four structures and an outhouse (Figure VII-33). The 20,625-square-meter site is in fair condition with heavy erosional disturbance. Artifacts include clear and blue glass fragments, jar fragments, milk glass, window glass, stoneware fragments, a sardine can, 2 matchstick filler hole cans, bedsprings, miscellaneous hardware, nails, lumber, and tin sheeting. On October 13, 1936, Lester B Powell had a mining deed on the location, but he did not patent the site until March 30, 1940 (Otero County Mining Deed Book 105: 619; Patent Book 110: 88). It is

not known when he established the site, but he used the location as part of his homesteading activities. The military acquired the property in the early 1950s. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, and D. It represent a typical small homestead in the Sacramento Mountains during the Great Depression. Also, the site can provide valuable information on the homesteading lifestyles, land use, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, and consumption of material goods.

**LA97163 (FBH304)**

Site LA97163 consists of two earth stock tanks in El Paso Canyon in the Sacramento Mountains at an elevation of 6,400 feet. The 5,000-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance; no artifacts are present. Oliver Lee established the site at an unknown date, and by February 14, 1929, the Circle Cross Cattle Company owned the improvements but not the land (Otero County Special Master's Deed Book 92: 304). On June 17, 1940, Louis F. Powell patented the location and used it as part of his operations (Otero County Patent Book 110: 111). The military acquired the property in the early 1950s. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97164 (FBH305)**

Site LA97164, Culp Tank, is an earth stock tank in Culp Canyon in the Sacramento Mountains at an elevation of 5,152 feet. The 2,500-square-meter site is in good condition and still in use; no artifacts are present. Oliver Lee established the site at an unknown date and by May 22, 1936, the Otero Investment Company patented the location (Otero County Patent Book 58: 602). The military acquired the property in the early 1950s. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97165 (FBH306)**

Site LA97165 consists of an earth stock tank on Otero Mesa at an elevation of 5,329 feet. The 2,000-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance; no artifacts are present. Who established the site is unknown, but on December 22, 1908, and December 30, 1908, H. B. and J. N. Dougherty sold the stock tank and water rights to Oliver Lee (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 32: 259). However, Lee never owned the land and Maude Wilmer Hart patented the location on October 9, 1942 (Otero County Patent Book 110: 153). The military acquired the property in the early 1950s. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97166 (FBH242)**

Site LA97166, Gravel Tanks, is on Otero Mesa at an elevation of 4,955 feet. The site consists of a double earth stock tank, with no artifacts present. The 14,000-square-meter site is in good condition and still in use. Dave Hart patented the location on January 31,1941, and then sold it to Vincent and Oliver Lee Jr. (Otero County Patent Book 110: 121; Warranty Deed Book 119: 138). The military acquired the site in the early 1950s from the Lee family. It is not known if Hart or Lee established the site.

The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97167 (FBH243)**

Site LA97167 is on Otero Mesa at an elevation of 4,978 feet. The site consists of a rock and concrete water well with an associated trash scatter. The 100-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional and animal disturbance. Artifacts include brown, clear, and aqua glass fragments; milk glass; stoneware fragments; earthenware fragments; a coffeepot; a toy 1930s car; and 15 sanitary cans. Dave Hart patented the location on January 31,1941, and then sold it to Vincent and Oliver Lee Jr. (Otero County Patent Book 110: 121; Warranty Deed Book 119: 138). The military acquired the property in the early 1950s from the Lee family. It is not known if Hart or the Lees established the site. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Subsurface remains can provide valuable information on land use, water control, settlement patterns, ranching activities, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

**LA97168 (FBH244)**

Site LA97168, Cockleburr Tank, is on Otero Mesa at an elevation of 4,950 feet. The site consists of an earth stock tank, and no artifacts are present. The 3,600-square-meter site is in good condition and still in use. Little is known about this location, but on January 18, 1938, Jack E. and Dora B. Prather owned it (Otero County Mortgage Deed Book 109: 328). The military acquired the property in the early 1950s from the Prather family. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97169 (FBH245)**

Site LA97169, Chaparral Tank, is in the Tularosa Basin east of McGregor Range Camp at an elevation of 4,280 feet. The site consists of an earth stock tank, and no artifacts are present. The 14,000-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. The land ownership history for this site is unknown. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97170 (FBH307)**

Site LA97170, Rim Tank, consists of an earth stock tank at the mouth of Arkansas Canyon in the Sacramento Mountains at an elevation of 7,000 feet. The 3,500-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. No artifacts are present. Oliver Lee established the site in 1907 and ran a pipeline (LA110934) through the tank and out to Mesa Horse Camp (LA99945). Lee owned the location until his death, and the military acquired the property in the early 1950s from the Lee family. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97171 (FBH308)**

Site LA97171 is an earth stock tank in El Paso Canyon in the Sacramento Mountains at an elevation of 6,000 feet. The 2,800-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. No artifacts are pre-

sent. Oliver Lee established the site, and by February 14, 1929, the Circle Cross Cattle Company owned the tank (Otero County Special Master's Deed Book 92: 304). On July 16, 1937, William G. Campbell patented the location, and by December 3, 1943, Elta Grisak owned the land and sold it to John H. Grisak (Otero County Patent Book 110: 19; Warranty Deed Book 124: 412). Grisak owned the location until the military acquisition in the early 1950s. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97172 (FBH310)**

Site LA97172, Big Cement Tank, is a concrete stock tank in a side canyon of the Hueco Mountains at an elevation of 5,250 feet. The 600-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. No artifacts are present. On April 16, 1935, Charles B. and Bertha M. Parker owned the site; they sold it to the Walbridge Ranch Company (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 103: 56). The Walbridge Ranch company owned the location until the military acquisition in the early 1950s. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97173 (FBH311)**

Site LA97173, Little Cement Tank, is a concrete stock tank in a side canyon of the Hueco Mountains at an elevation of 5,300 feet. The 600-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. No artifacts are present on the site. On April 16, 1935, Charles B. and Bertha M. Parker owned the site; they sold the it to the Walbridge Ranch Company (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 103: 56). The Walbridge Ranch company owned the location until the military acquisition in the early 1950s. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97174 (FBH312)**

Site LA97174, Gray Tank, is in the Tularosa Basin at an elevation of 4,673 feet. The site consists of an earthen stock tank, a corral, a tin shed, and associated trash deposits. The 15,000-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include 5 sanitary cans, lumber, and faunal remains. On April 27, 1949, Robin H. Gray patented the site (Otero County Patent Book 110: 251). The military acquired the property in the early 1950s. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. It represents a 1940s ranching operation and it is significant in that it documents all aspects of a specific ranching activity and lifestyle during that period. The site provides valuable information on land use, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, ranching technology and change, and the consumption of material goods.

**LA97176 (FBH246)**

Site LA97176, Coyote Tank, is on the fans west of the Hueco Mountains east of McGregor Range Camp at an elevation of 4,299 feet. The site consists of an earth stock tank; no artifacts are present. The 4,000-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. The early

ownership history is unknown, but by March 14, 1928, Henry R. Murray owned the site and sold it to John Pitman (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 312). The ownership history is unknown after that time, and who established the site is also unknown. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97180 (FBH247)**

Site LA97180, New Tank, is in a canyon of the Hueco Mountains at an elevation of 4,600 feet. The site consists of an earth stock tank, and the only artifacts present are strands of wire. The 4,800-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. The Santa Fe and Pacific Railroad patented the location on September 28, 1921 (Otero County Patent Book 58: 164). On March 17, 1922, the Santa Fe and Pacific sold the property to Maisie Moore Neblett, and she sold it to John Pitman on May 31, 1922 (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 78: 653, 657). On March 15, 1929, Pitman sold the site to the Ranch Realty Company, and they sold it to the Located Land Company on June 26, 1945 (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 385; Book 77: 328). The military acquired the property in the early 1950s. It is not known who established the site as all the owners were land speculators and probably never used the property themselves. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97183 (FBH248)**

Site LA97183, Lake Tank, is on the fans west of the Hueco Mountains and east of Meyer Range at an elevation of 4,095 feet. The site consists of an earth stock tank, and no artifacts are present. The 4,800-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance apparent. Early ownership history for the site is unknown, but by June 21, 1924, the Circle Cross Cattle Company owned the site and sold it to the Mt. Franklin Cattle Company (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 82: 649). The ownership history is unknown after this date. The site was possibly established by the Circle Cross or by Oliver Lee. It is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97184 (FBH249)**

LA97184, Green Tank, is on Otero Mesa at an elevation of 4,700 feet. The site consists of an earth stock tank. The 4,800-square-meter site is in good condition. The site is still in use and no artifacts are present. Augusta A. Trammell patented the site on October 31, 1918, and sold it to Gerald Tulley on February 5, 1924 (Otero County Patent Book 34: 537; Warranty Deed Book 82: 470–471). By May 22, 1944, Jack E. Prather owned the property (Otero County Mortgage Deed Book 123: 546). The military acquired the property in the early 1950s from the Prather family. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97186 (FBH250)**

Site LA97186, Goodin Tank, is in the Tularosa Basin west of New Mexico Highway 213 at an elevation of 3,970 feet. The

site consists of an earth stock tank; no artifacts are present. The 3,200-square-meter site is in poor condition and shows heavy erosional damage. Frank Goodin possibly established the site and sold the location to W. W. Cox sometime before December 31, 1923. After Cox died his wife Margaret sold the property to her son Hal R. Cox on May 18, 1931 (Doña Ana County Warranty Deed Book 81: 420). The military acquired the property in the early 1950s from the Cox family. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97187 (FBH251)**

Site LA97187, Tony Tank, is in the Tularosa Basin east of US Highway 54 at an elevation of 4,050 feet. The site consists of a large earth stock tank; no artifacts are present. The 26,400-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Who established the site is unknown, but by May 4, 1945, Jack Prather owned the location (Otero County Mortgage Deed Book 127: 389). The military acquired the property in the early 1950s from Prather. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97188 (FBH252)**

Site LA97188, Sand Tank, is in the Tularosa Basin east of US Highway 54 at an elevation of 4,142 feet. The site consists of an earth stock tank and no artifacts are present. The 3,200-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Oliver Lee established the site at an unknown time, and by October 1937 he sold it to Gilbert Langford (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 103: 212). The military acquired the location from Langford in the early 1950s. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97190 (FBH253)**

Site LA97190 is in the Tularosa Basin east of US Highway 54 at an elevation of 4,050 feet. The site consists of an earth stock tank, and no artifacts are present. The 12,000-square-meter site is fair condition with light erosional disturbance. The site is on public domain land, and who established it is unknown. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97191 (FBH254)**

Site LA97191 is in the Tularosa Basin east of US Highway 54 at an elevation of 4,308 feet. The site consists of an earth stock tank and no artifacts are present . The 6,400-square-meter site is in good condition and still in use. Who established the site is unknown; however, Walter E. Ellison patented an area next to the site on January 20, 1913 (Otero County Patent Book 34: 236). The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97192 (FBH265)**

Site LA97192, Road Tanks, is on the west end of Otero Mesa at an elevation of 4,860 feet. The site consists of a double

earth stock tank and no artifacts are present. The 6,000-square-meter site is in good condition and still in use. The site was possibly established by Oliver Lee, and by December 29, 1934, the Otero Investment Company owned it. By May 1, 1939, it was in the hands of Oliver Lee (Otero County Deed Book 102: 485; Mortgage Deed Book 115: 111). The military acquired the property in the 1950s from the Lee family. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97193 (FBH266)**

Site LA97193, Double Tanks, is on Otero Mesa at an elevation of 4,856 feet. The site consists of two earth stock tanks and a concrete tank pad. The 12,000-square-meter site is in good condition and still in use. Artifacts include 3 sanitary cans, wire, nails, pieces of pipe, and board fragments. It is not known who established the site, but on January 31, 1941, Oliver Lee Jr. patented the location (Otero County Patent Book 110: 344). The military acquired the property in the early 1950s from Lee. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97194 (FBH267)**

Site LA97194, Broke Tanks, is on Otero Mesa at an elevation of 5,060 feet. The site consists of a double earth stock tank, and no artifacts are present. The 6,000-square-meter site is in good condition and still in use. The ownership history of the site is unknown. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97195 (FBH268)**

Site LA97195, West Tanks, is in a small draw on Otero Mesa at an elevation of 5,100 feet. The site consists of a double earth stock tank, and artifacts present include two 1-gallon cans. The 4,000-square-meter site is in good condition and still in use. The ownership history of the site is unavailable. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97196 (FBH269)**

Site LA97196, West Tank, is on Otero Mesa at an elevation of 4,912 feet. The site consists of an earth stock tank, and artifacts include a few strands of wire. The 1,600-square-meter site is in good condition and still in use. The ownership history of the site is unavailable. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97197 (FBH271)**

Site LA97197 is on the Otero Mesa at an elevation of 4,774 feet. The site consists of a metal stock tank. The 36-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional and animal disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, nails, and miscellaneous hardware. Ownership history for the site is unavailable. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are

present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97198 (FBH272)**

Site LA97198, Godfrey Tank, is on Otero Mesa at an elevation of 4,774 feet. The site consists of an earth stock tank and no artifacts are present. The 1,600-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Who established the site is unknown, but by February 14, 1929, the Circle Cross Cattle Company owned it (Special Masters Deed Book 92: 304). Other ownership information is not available. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97199 (FBH273)**

Site LA97199, Hay Meadow Tank, is on the fans on the west edge of Otero Mesa. The site consists of an earth stock tank, and no artifacts are present. The 4,800-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. William Fleck established the site at an unknown date and used it as part of his ranching operations. Fleck died in 1927 and the McGregor Land and Cattle Company purchased the site sometime before January 28, 1932 (Otero County Mortgage Deed Book 100: 72). The McGregor Land and Cattle Company used the location until the military acquisition in the early 1950s. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97200 (FBH274)**

Site LA97200, Martin Tank, is on the western edge of Otero Mesa at an elevation of 5,200 feet. The site consists of an earth stock tank and no artifacts are present. The 6,000-square-meter site is in good condition and still in use. Site ownership history is unavailable. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97201 (FBH313)**

Site LA97201, Owl Tank, is an earth stock tank in Owl Tank Canyon in the fans of southern Otero Mesa at an elevation of 5,180 feet. The 2,400-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. No artifacts are present. Who established the site is unknown; however, the Newman Investment Company, with C. V. Nafe as the representative owned the location on June 2, 1922 (Otero County Contract Book 73: 256). Ownership history after that period is unknown. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97202 (FBH314)**

Site LA97202, Castner Tanks, consists of two earth stock tanks in the fans of the Hueco Mountains at an elevation of 4,840 feet. The 5,200-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. No artifacts are present. Lawrence Varsi Castner patented the site on October 11, 1929 (Otero County Patent Book 58: 447). On March 27, 1943, Castner and his wife Jane sold the location to the McGregor Land and Cattle Company, and the McGregor family owned the site until the military acquisition in the early 1950s (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 121: 552). Castner established a small homestead on the prop-

erty; however, only the two stock tanks remain. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97203 (FBH315)**

Site LA97203, South Tank, is an earth stock tank in the fans of the Hueco Mountains at an elevation of 4,460 feet. The 9,600-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. No artifacts are present on the site. Who established the site and the ownership history are unknown. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97204 (FBH316)**

Site LA97204, Alvarado Tank #2, is an earth stock tank in the Hueco Mountains at an elevation of 4,050 feet. The 10,000-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. No artifacts are present at the site. Who established the site is unknown. On March 14, 1928, Henry R. Murray owned the location and sold it to John B. Pitman (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 312). Ownership after that period is unknown, and it is unlikely that Murray or Pitman established the site. Both men were land speculators who did not make any improvements to the property they purchased. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection for this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97205 (FBH317)**

Site LA97205, Borrego Tank, is a large earth tank west of the Hueco Mountains at an elevation of 4,146 feet. The 20,000-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. No artifacts are present at the site. Who established the site is unknown, but by March 14, 1928, Henry R. Murray owned the location and sold it to John B. Pitman (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 312). Ownership after that period is unknown, and it is unlikely that Murray or Pitman established the site. Both men were land speculators who did not make any improvements to the property they purchased. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection for this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97206 (FBH318)**

Site LA97206, School Tank, is an earth stock tank in the fans of the Hueco Mountains at an elevation of 4,560 feet. The 6,000-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. No artifacts are present. Who established the site is unknown, but by July 29, 1921, C. V. Nafe owned the location and sold it to Henry R. Murray who sold it to John B. Pitman (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 49–50). On March 15, 1929, Pitman sold the property to the Ranch Realty Company (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 390). The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection for this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97207 (FBH275)**

Site LA97207, Mare Pasture Tub, is on Otero Mesa at an elevation of 5,138 feet.

The site consists of an earth stock tank. The 40-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. Artifacts present include wire, pipe fragments, and lumber. Site ownership history is unavailable. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection for this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97208 (FBH276)**

Site LA97208, Herd Pasture Tub, is on Otero Mesa at an elevation of 5,100 feet. The site consists of an earth stock tank, and no artifacts are present. The 4,200-square-meter site is in good condition and still in use. Site ownership history is unavailable. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection for this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97209 (FBH277)**

Site LA97209, End of Line Tank, is on Otero Mesa at an elevation of 5,048 feet. The site consists of an earth stock tank, and no artifacts are present. The 5,600-square-meter site is in good condition and still in use. Site ownership history is unavailable. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection for this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97210 (FBH278)**

Site LA97210, Big Tank, is on the southern end of Otero Mesa at an elevation of 5,100 feet. The site consists of an earth stock tank, and no artifacts are present. The 10,000-square-meter site is in good condition and still in use. Site ownership history is unavailable. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection for this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97211 (FBH279)**

Site LA97211, Corner Tank, is on the south Otero Mesa at an elevation of 5,050 feet. The site consists of two earth stock tanks, and artifacts present include wire and metal fragments. The 10,000-square-meter site is in good condition and still in use. Site ownership history is not available. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection for this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97212 (FBH280)**

Site LA97212, Little Crockett Tank, is on the western edge of the fans of Otero Mesa at an elevation of 4,417 feet. The site consists of an earthen stock tank, and artifacts present include a sanitary can and some wire. The 10,000-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. On July 26, 1922, William N. Fleck patented the location and used the site until his death in 1927. The location was sold to Mrs. F. J. Clark, Mrs. F. C. Lewis, and Nee and Walter Fleck on March 30, 1931 (Otero County Patent Book 58: 170; Warranty Deed book 95: 622). The military acquired the location in the early 1950s. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection for this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97213 (FBH319)**

Site LA97213, Childs Tank, is an earth stock tank in Castner Draw in the Hueco Mountains at an elevation of 5,000 feet. The

2,400-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. No artifacts are present at the site. On June 18, 1937, Daniel A. Holmes patented the site, and on March 5, 1937, his daughter Jeannie Holmes Chiles sold the property to C. W. Kilgore (Otero County Patent Book 110: 16; Warranty Deed Book 111: 93). In June 1937 Kilgore sold the location to the McGregor Land and Cattle Company, and they kept it until the military acquisition in the early 1950s (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 111: 93). The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection for this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97214 (FBH320)**

Site LA97214 is an oil well located in the Tularosa Basin at an elevation of 4,190 feet. The 35-square-meter site is in poor condition with heavy erosional and mechanical disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, 3 sanitary cans, nails, pipe pieces, wire, and lumber. On October 5, 1949, the government evicted a drilling crew from McGregor Range where they had drilled two wells (LA97214 and LA97215). The owners were compensated, but Al Parker and his associates wanted to finish the drilling as they believed they would strike oil. The oil wells never produced and the matter was settled. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection for this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97215 (FBH321)**

Site LA97215 is an oil well located in the Tularosa Basin at an elevation of 4,219 feet. The 65-square-meter site is in poor condition and has mechanical and erosional disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, 5 sanitary cans, pieces of pipe, nails, and metal fragments. On October 5, 1949, the government evicted a drilling crew from McGregor Range where they had drilled two wells (LA97214 and LA97215). The owners were compensated; however, Al Parker and his associates wanted to finish the drilling as they believed they would strike oil. The oil wells never produced and the matter was settled. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection for this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97216 (FBH325)**

LA97216, Walbridge Tanks, consists of two earthen stock tanks in the Hueco Mountains at an elevation of 5,290 feet. The 20,000-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts present include wire and fence post remains. Frank R. Bryant patented the site on October 24, 1923, and he and his wife Mabel sold the location to the Walbridge Ranch Company on October 6, 1926 (Otero County Patent Book 58: 218; Warranty Deed Book 88: 25). The Walbridge Ranch Company owned the location until the military acquired the property in the early 1950s. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection for this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97217 (FBH284)**

Site LA97217 is on Otero Mesa at an elevation of 4,774 feet. The site consists of two earth stock tanks, and artifacts include metal fragments. The 25,000-square-meter site is in good condition and still in use. It is

possible that Oliver Lee established the site, as he operated in the area. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection for this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97221 (FBH281)**

Site LA97221, Middle Tank, is in the Tularosa Basin east of Orogrande, New Mexico, at an elevation of 4,312 feet. The site consists of an earth stock tank, and no artifacts are present. The 5,000-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Who established the site is unknown. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection for this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97222 (FBH282)**

Site LA97222, Little Mack Tank, is on the west edge of the fans of Otero Mesa at an elevation of 4,494 feet. The site consists of an earthen stock tank, and no artifacts are present. The 4,800-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. William Fleck patented the location on July 26, 1922, and used it until his death in 1927 (Otero County Patent Book 58: 170). The McGregor Land and Cattle Company acquired the location in 1932 and used it until the military acquisition in the early 1950s. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection for this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97223 (FBH283)**

Site LA97223, West Mesa Rim Tank, is on the western edge of southern Otero Mesa at an elevation of 5,400 feet. The site consists of a metal stock tank, and artifacts present include wire, pipe fragments, and board fragments. The 20-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Who established the site is unknown, but it was possibly Oliver Lee. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection for this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97233 (FBH286)**

Site LA97233, Elwood Siding, is south of Orogrande, New Mexico, in the Tularosa Basin at an elevation of 4,089 feet. The site consists of concrete rubble and a trash scatter. The 50-square-meter site is in very poor condition with heavy mechanical and erosional damage. Artifacts present include sun-altered purple and clear glass fragments, 2 sanitary cans, wire, nails, lumber, and concrete fragments. The site is a small railroad siding established in 1898 by the El Paso and Northeastern Railroad and abandoned sometime in the late 1930s. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection for this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97234 (FBH287)**

Site LA97234 is in the Tularosa Basin at an elevation of 4,050 feet. The site consists of an earth stock tank, and artifacts present on the site include wire and a sanitary can. The 6,000-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Oliver Lee established the site sometime before October 1937 when he sold it to Gilbert Langford (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 103: 212). The military acquired the location in the early 1950s from Lang-

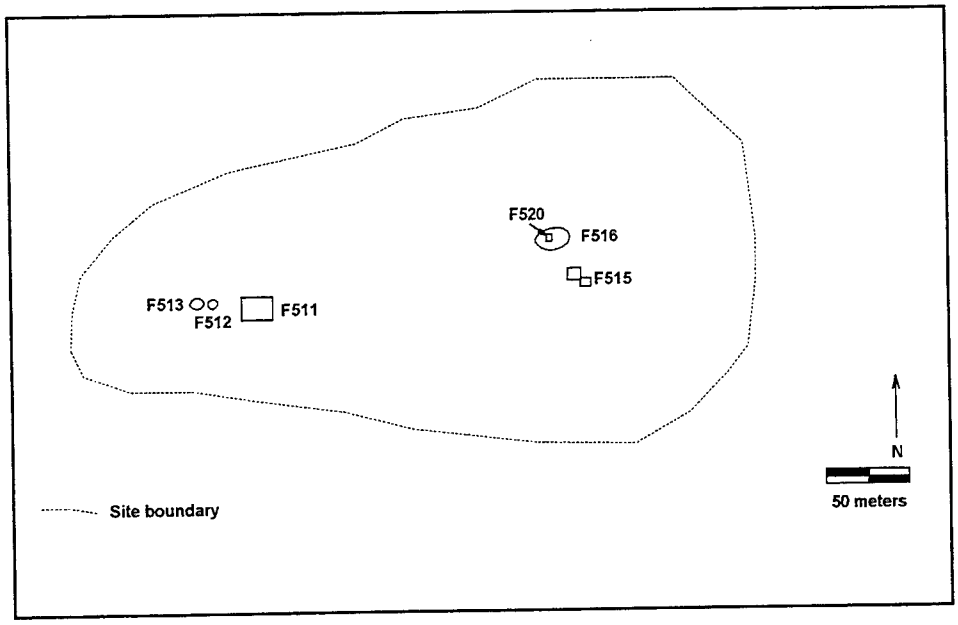



***Figure VII-34. Site LA97235, Grapevine Horse Camp. Features: F511, house; F512, F520, tank; F513, pad; F514, building; F515, trough; F516, corral.***

ford. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection for this project exhausted the research potential.

## LA97235 (FBH289)

Site LA97235, Grapevine Horse Camp, is in the Sacramento Mountains south of Grapevine Canyon at an elevation of 5,042 feet. The site consists of an adobe house, a metal stock tank, a concrete pad, foundations, a wooden trough, a corral, and associated trash deposits (Figure VII-34). The 22,500-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional and human disturbance. Artifacts include clear and amber glass fragments, window glass, stoneware fragments, earthenware fragments, sanitary cans, nails, miscellaneous hardware, bricks, lumber, and tin sheeting. Oliver Lee established the site sometime around May 1886 as a water source for his various ranches. However, Lee did not own the location and in 1891 William McNew filed a patent on the location for Lee due to a water rights dispute over the property between Lee and Charles Hilton, J. H. Nations, and their partners. After a short court battle Lee kept control of the property, and in 1894 a series of ditches from the Sacramento River was built through the site. McNew still legally owned the location and on August 19, 1905, he sold the site to Lee (Otero County Deed Book 25: 4). Lee continued to use the location as part of his ranching operations and in 1916 the site was a part of the Sacramento River Cattle Company. In 1923 the site became part of the Circle Cross Cattle Company, and when the Otero Investment Company acquired all the Circle Cross holdings this site was transferred as well. Lee, along with James McNary, owned all these various companies, and Lee continued to use the location until his death in 1941. The site then passed on to his sons, and the military acquired it in the early 1950s. The site was an important location in Lee's watering sys-

tem, and also, he grew grapes at the site for several years. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and D. It is an example of a successful ranching operation and documents all aspects of the ranching lifestyle in the Tularosa Basin area. Also, the site is associated with a significant person in the basin and the region. The ranch was a major portion of Oliver Lee's ranching operations and can provide valuable information on land use, water control systems, settlement patterns, the local economy, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

**LA97236 (FBH290)**

Site LA97236 is in Grapevine Canyon in the Sacramento Mountains at an elevation of 4,800 feet. The site consists of historical names and dates written on the canyon walls, and no artifacts are present. The 6-square-meter site is in fair condition with little disturbance. The names are those of Carmen Baca and members of his family with a 1902 date. Baca and his family worked for Oliver Lee for several years and helped operate his holdings in the Grapevine Canyon area. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection for this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97237 (FBH291)**

Site LA97237 is in the Tularosa Basin at an elevation of 4,385 feet. The site consists of two earth stock tanks, and no artifacts are present. The 8,800-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Who established the site, which is on public domain land, is unknown. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection for this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97238 (FBH292)**

Site LA97238 is a trash deposit located in the Tularosa Basin at an elevation of 4,306 feet. The 10-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include jar fragments, 6 tobacco cans, 25 matchstick filler hole cans, and 20 sanitary cans. The site is on an oil and gas claim filed by Charles E., Anna F., and Gladys Still; Tom and Bulla Charles; Harry and Roberta McElroy; and Fannie Smith on April 15, 1919 (Otero County Mining Location Book 62: 469–470). It is possible the site is associated with the oil and gas claim. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection for this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97239 (FBH293)**

Site LA97239, Upper Juniper Reservoir, is in Grapevine Canyon in the Sacramento Mountains at an elevation of 5,800 feet. The site consists of a large reservoir next to the Orogrande Pipeline and the remains of a ditch system. The 10,000-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include pipe and wire. Oliver Lee, W. W. Cox, and William McNew built the reservoir, and construction began on November 3, 1894 (Jensen 1961: 89). By August 19, 1905, Lee controlled all rights to the water from the reservoir, but he did not own the land (Otero County Deed Book 25: 4). Lee then sold the water rights except 50,000 gallons to the Southwest Smelting and Refining Company on the same date. The water rights passed to the El Paso and

Southwestern Railroad and then to the Orogrande Water Company. The Southwest Smelting and Refining Company constructed a pipeline that ran past the reservoir, and the use of the ditches that went to the location from the Sacramento River was discontinued. On August 19, 1905, Oliver Lee purchased William McNew's share of the site, and on August 26, 1905, he purchased the share that William E. Porter acquired from Edwin Pennebaker, who acquired it from W. W. Cox (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 25: 3–4). By September 2, 1908, the Southwestern Smelting and Refining Company owned the location (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 25: 1). The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and D. It is a significant component of the water control system established by Oliver Lee. This system includes the Orogrande Pipeline (LA99946) and was highly significant in the mining boom in Jarilla Mountains and the operation of the railroad across the basin. The site provides valuable information on water control systems and land use in a desert environment, and it had a major influence on the settlements, ranching activities, railroad, and mining activities in the Tularosa Basin.

**LA97240 (FBH294)**

Site LA97240 consists of two earth stock tanks in the Tularosa Basin at an elevation of 4,225 feet. The 20,000-square-meter site is in good condition and still in use. Artifacts include wire and metal fragments. Who established the site is unknown. It is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection for this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97241 (FBH295)**

Site LA97241 is on the fans of the Sacramento Mountains at an elevation of 4,350 feet. The site consists of an earth stock tank, and artifacts include staples and nails. The 6,000-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Who established the site is unknown. It is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection for this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97242 (FBH296)**

Site LA97242, Lower Tank, is two rock walls that form a stock tank in Long Canyon in the Organ Mountains at an elevation of 6,500 feet. The 2,000-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include wire and nails. On January 28, 1926, Albert Houston Beasley patented the location, and on March 12, 1928, he sold the property to Evalyn Beasley Field (Doña Ana County Patent Book 74: 266; Warranty Deed Book 77: 359). The Beasley family continued to use the location until the military acquisition in the early 1950s. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. It represents a water control system in the Organ Mountains and is significant in that it documents land use in the area. The site can provide valuable information on land use, water control systems, and settlement patterns.

**LA97243 (FBH297)**

Site LA97243 is in the Tularosa Basin east of US Highway 54 at an elevation of 4,100 feet. The site consists of a metal stock tank and a concrete cistern. The 100-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional and human disturbance. Artifacts

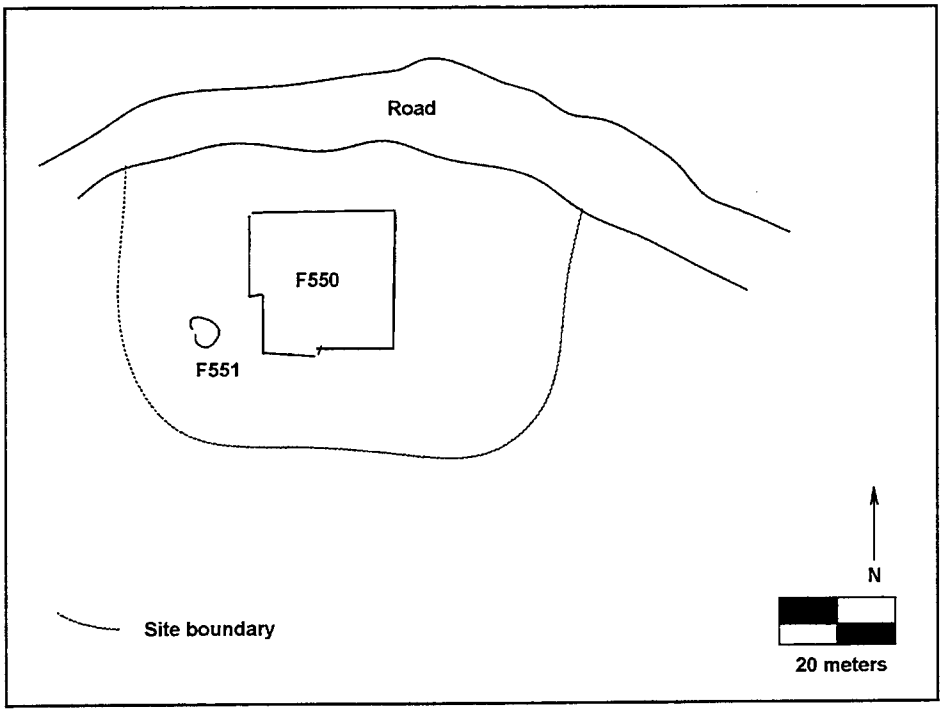



***Figure VII-35. Site LA97245, Munson Homestead. Features: F550, wood frame house; F551, well and cistern.***

include milk glass fragments, jar fragments, 6 sanitary cans, wire, pipe fragments, board fragments, and modern military trash. The cistern has a 1920 date marked in the concrete. On June 15, 1911, William N. Fleck patented the site, and owned it until his death in 1927 (Otero County Patent Book 34: 157). On March 30, 1931, Ida Fleck and Ralph and Howard Fleck sold the property to Mrs. F. J. Clark, Mrs. F. C. Lewis, and Nee and Walter Fleck (Otero County Deed Book 95: 622). It is possible this site later became part of the McGregor Land and Cattle Company holdings; however, no records are available to confirm this. The military acquired the property in the early 1950s. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection for this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97244 (FBH299)**

Site LA97244 is a trash scatter located in the Tularosa Basin approximately 2.5 miles east of US Highway 54 at an elevation of 4,019 feet. The 20-square-meter site is in fair condition. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, stoneware fragments, and sanitary cans. Who established the site is unknown; however, Tom Bell owned it from March 8, 1939, until the military acquisition in the early 1950s (Otero County Mortgage Book 115: 52). The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection for this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97245 (FBH300)**

Site LA97245, the Munson Homestead, is in El Paso Canyon in the Sacramento Mountains at an elevation of 6,200 feet. The

site consists of a standing wood frame house and a water well and cistern (Figure VII-35). The 150-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include clear and purple glass fragments, window glass, 5 sanitary cans, 7 Prince Albert tobacco cans, nails, miscellaneous hardware, a bedspring, a stove pipe, a barrel, and pipe. On June 13, 1936, Clyde W. Parks patented the location, and on November 22, 1938, Parks and his wife Hazel sold it to Cecil Munson (Otero County Patent Book 58: 605; Warranty Deed Book 114: 327). Munson owned the homestead until the military acquired the property in the early 1950s. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. It represents a small homestead in the Sacramento Mountains and is significant in that it documents all aspects of the homesteading lifestyle during the Great Depression and post-Depression periods. The site provides valuable information on settlement patterns, land use, social and economic diversity, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

**LA97259 (FBH216)**

Site LA97259 is in the fans on the west side of Otero Mesa next to State Highway 506 at an elevation of 4,280 feet. The site consists of three earth stock tanks. The 180,000-square-meter site is in poor condition with heavy erosional damage. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, 12 sanitary cans, and nails. The early ownership history for the site is unknown, but by April 13, 1940, Oliver Lee owned the site and sold it to Hugh Longwell and Joe Nunn; it is very possible that Lee established the site (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 103: 358). The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection for this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97260 (FBH225)**

Site LA97260, Van Winkle Tank, is on Otero Mesa at an elevation of 5,082 feet. The site consists of an earth stock tank, and no artifacts are present. The 6,000-square-meter site is in good condition and still in use. By December 15, 1924, the International Sheep Company was operating at the location and mortgaged the improvements (Otero County Mortgage Deed Book 84: 118,122). On February 14, 1930, the International Sheep Company sold the site to O. A. Danielson (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 95: 555). On August 15, 1931, O. A. and Esther Danielson sold the site to the First National Bank of El Paso, and then the bank sold the property to Oliver Lee, who then sold it to the State National Bank, all on the same day (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 543, 545; Deed Book 100: 108). The ownership history after that period is unknown. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection for this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97261 (FBH226)**

Site LA97261, Rutherford Tanks, is on Otero Mesa at an elevation of 5,263 feet. The site consists of a double earth stock tank. The 4,800-square-meter site is in good condition and still in use. Artifacts include wire, barbed wire, and lumber. On December 19, 1939, James M. Buck filed a patent on the location, and then he and his wife Mary sold the location to Don T. Lee in January 1940 (Otero County Patent Book 110: 79; Warranty Deed Book 119: 70). The

military acquired the property from Lee in the early 1950s. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection for this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97262 (FBH228)**

Site LA97262 is a trash deposit in the fans west of Otero Mesa and north of State Highway 506 at an elevation of 4,700 feet. The 30-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include a Clorox bottle, 2 soda bottles, a wine bottle, 20 jars, stoneware fragments, ceramic insulators, 40 matchstick filler hole cans, 2 tobacco cans, 12 sanitary cans, pipe, nails, a coffeepot, pieces of a shoe, and leather fragments. Marcus J. Quick established the site sometime between 1938 and 1943. Quick patented the location on January 8, 1943, and then sold it to Terrell Guess (Otero County Patent Book 110: 154; Warranty Deed Book 124: 553). The military acquired the property in the early 1950s. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection for this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97263 (FBH229)**

Site LA97263, West Poe Tank, is west of Otero Mesa in the Tularosa Basin 0.5 miles north of State Highway 506 at an elevation of 5,100 feet. The site consists of an earthen stock tank. The 6,000-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. Artifacts associated with the feature include wire and barbed wire. It is not known who established this location; however, it was possibly Oliver Lee. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection for this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97264 (FBH230)**

Site LA97264, Middle Poe Tank, is in the Tularosa Basin west of Otero Mesa 0.5 miles north of State Highway 506 at an elevation of 5,190 feet. The site consists of an earthen stock tank, and no artifacts are present. The 6,000-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. Who established the site is unknown; however, it was possibly Oliver Lee. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection for this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97272 (FBH231)**

Site LA97272, Crest Garden Tank, is in the Sacramento Mountains at an elevation of 5,900 feet. The site consists of an earthen stock tank, and no artifacts are present. The 3,200-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. International Sheep Company established the site, and by December 15, 1924, they were operating at the location and mortgaged the improvements (Otero County Mortgage Deed Book 84: 118,122). On February 14, 1930, the International Sheep Company sold the site to O. A. Danielson (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 95: 555). On August 15, 1931, O. A. and Esther Danielson sold the site to the First National Bank of El Paso, and then the bank sold the property to Oliver Lee, who then sold it to the State National Bank, all on the same day (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 543, 545; Deed Book 100: 108). The ownership history after this date is unknown. The site is not eligible

for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection for this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97273 (FBH232)**

Site LA97273, Wright Tank, is in the Tularosa Basin south of State Highway 506; elevation at the site is 4,270 feet. The site consists of an earth stock tank, and no artifacts are present. The 1,600-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Ellis Wright established the site and patented the location on August 16, 1937. On June 4, 1938, it reverted back to the United States (Otero County Patent Book 110: 22; Warranty Deed Book 117: 7). By April 20, 1940, Oliver Lee controlled the site and sold it to Hugh Longwell and Joe Nunn (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 117: 419). Hugh and Pearl Longwell sold their share of the property to Joe Nunn on December 16, 1940 (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 119: 123). The ownership history after that period is unknown, and the military acquired the property in the early 1950s. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection for this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97291 (FBH233)**

Site LA97291, Lee Tank, is in the Tularosa Basin south of State Highway 506; elevation at the site is 4,190 feet. The site consists of an earth stock tank, and no artifacts are present. The 3,200-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. The early ownership history is unknown, but by November 21, 1941, Joe and Kathryn Nunn owned the site and sold it to Vincent M. Lee and Oliver Lee Jr. (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 103: 498). Oliver Lee possibly established the site and then sold it to Nunn. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection for this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97292 (FBH234)**

Site LA97292, Wilde Tank, is in the Tularosa Basin south of State Highway 506; elevation at the site is 4,050 feet. The site consists of an earth stock tank, and no artifacts are present. The 4,000-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. Jonathan Wildy constructed the tank in 1892, and after his ranch failed Oliver Lee and Fitzgerald Moor acquired it. Lee and Moor sold it to William Fleck in 1902 and he used the location as part of his ranch holding until his death in 1927. After Fleck's death the property was sold to the McGregor Land and Cattle Company in the early 1930s. The McGregor family kept the land until the military acquisition in the early 1950s. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection for this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97293 (FBH235)**

Site LA97293, CCC Tanks, is in the Tularosa Basin north of Orogrande Range at an elevation of 4,260 feet. The site consists of a water well, windmill, stock tank, and associated trash deposits (Figure VII-36). The 600-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional and human disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, a light bulb, 60 sanitary cans, nails, wire, cable, windmill blades, a light switch, and burned brick. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) constructed the site sometime in 1936 or 1937 when they

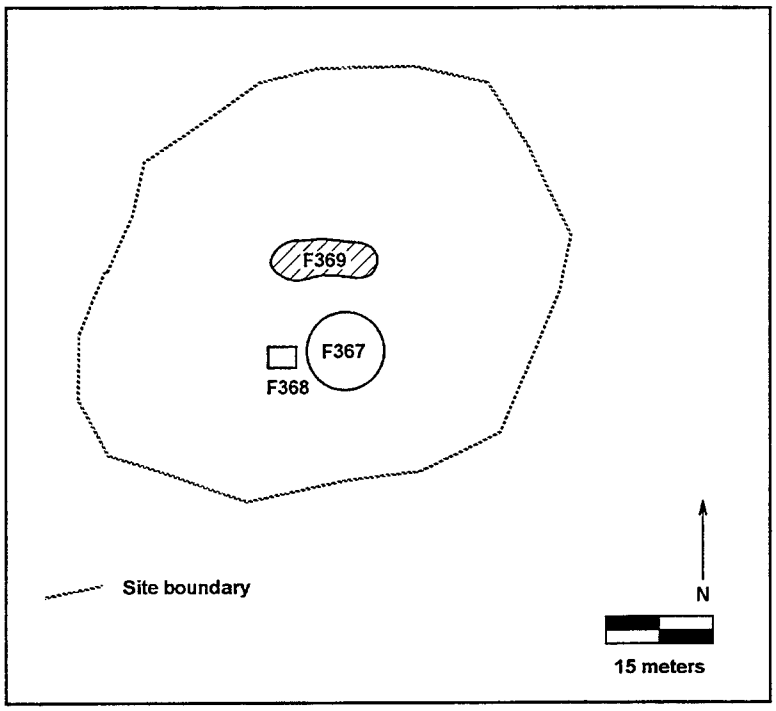



***Figure VII-36. LA97293, CCC Tanks. Features: F367, tank pad; F368, well and windmill; F369, trash deposit.***

worked in the basin. The McGregor Land and Cattle Company patented the site on July 21, 1953, and the military acquired it shortly after that date (Otero County Patent Book 110: 302). The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. It represents an example of a specific ranching activity and can provide valuable information on land use, water control systems, and ranching lifestyles. Also, it is an example of Civilian Conservation Corps work in the Tularosa Basin. The CCC had a significant impact on the United States and on the Tularosa Basin area and provided valuable improvements to the area's ranchers and homesteaders.

**LA97294 (FBH236)**

Site LA97294 is a trash deposit in the Tularosa Basin north of Turquoise (LA37044) at an elevation of 4,110 feet. The 600-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include Coca-Cola bottles; 5 soda bottles; Clorox bottles; clear, amber, sun-altered purple, and green glass fragments; stoneware fragments; earthenware fragments; 60 matchstick filler hole cans; 15 sanitary cans; a tobacco can; 2 lard cans; nails; miscellaneous hardware; shoe leather; concrete; and brick. The site is associated with Turquoise (LA37044) and was established by the railroad workers. It is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Subsurface remains can provide valuable information on land use, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, ethnic diversity, economic diversity, and the consumption of material goods.

**LA97301 (FBH237)**

Site LA97301, Pendejo Tank, is in Pendejo Wash in the fans on the west side of Otero Mesa at an elevation of 4,460 feet. The site consists of an earth stock tank, and no artifacts are present. The 4,000-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional damage. Ellis Wright established the site and patented the location on October 16, 1937, and it reverted back to the United States on June 4, 1938 (Otero County Patent Book 110: 22; Warranty Deed Book 117: 7). By March 17, 1939, Oliver Lee owned the property, and on April 20, 1940, he sold it to Hugh Longwell and Joe Nunn (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 103: 358). On December 16, 1940, Hugh and Pearl Longwell sold their share of the property to Nunn (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 119: 123). The military acquired the property from Nunn in the early 1950s. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection for this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97302 (FBH239)**

Site LA97302, Toy Tanks, is on Otero Mesa at an elevation of 4,700 feet. The site consists of a water well and two earth stock tanks and associated trash deposits. The 440-square-meter site is in fair condition with some animal and erosional disturbance. Artifacts include green, clear, and sun-altered purple glass; milk glass; stoneware fragments; earthenware fragments; 6 sanitary cans; wire; and lumber. The early ownership history of the location is unknown, but Jack E. and Dora Prather owned it on November 25, 1935, and sold it to their uncle John A. Prather on November 20, 1944 (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 111: 417; Book 126: 327). John A. Prather then allowed Mary Toy to operate a homestead at the location. There are no remains of Toy's home or outbuildings. The military acquired the property in July 1956 when they condemned all of Prather's property. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection for this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97303 (FBH240)**

Site LA97303 is on Otero Mesa at an elevation of 4,757 feet. The site consists of an earth wall across an arroyo that forms a stock tank; no artifacts are present. The 800-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. When the site was established is unknown, but the Circle Cross Cattle Company owned it by February 14, 1929, and by January 18, 1938, Jack E. and Dora B. Prather were the owners (Otero County Special Masters Deed Book 92: 304; Mortgage Deed Book 109: 328). The military acquired the property in the early 1950s from the Prather family. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection for this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97329 (FBH024)**

Site LA97329 is a trash deposit located in the Tularosa Basin approximately 2.5 miles southwest of Elwood Siding (LA97233) at an elevation of 4,085 feet. The 2,000-square-meter site is in very poor condition with heavy erosional disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, stoneware fragments, barrel hoops, cans, barbed wire, and a washtub. The site is on an oil and gas claim filed by W. C. Porterfield, J. S. Black, Phil Eidsman, Claude A.

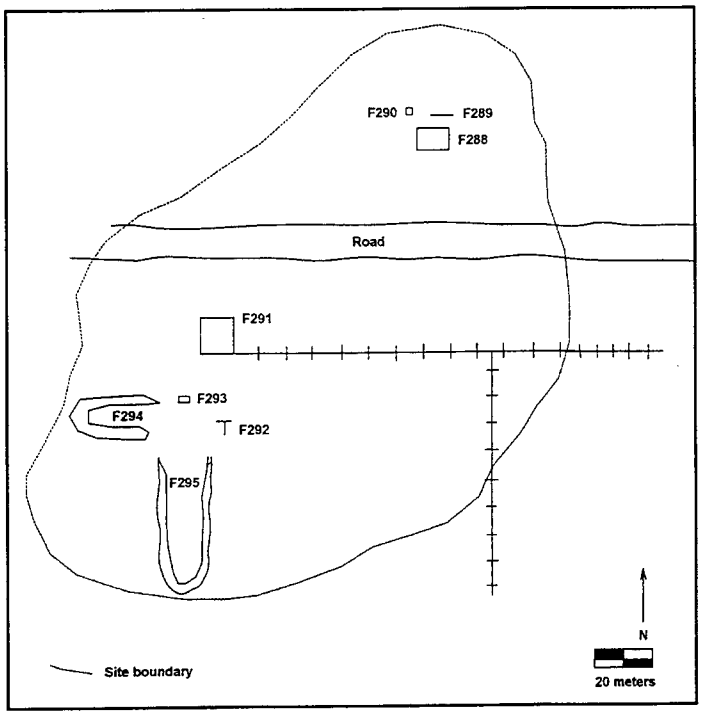



***Figure VII-37. Site LA97331, McNew Feeder Tank. Features: F289, F290, F292, rock foundations; F291, corral; F293, concrete pad; F294, F295, earth tanks.***

Brown, and T. Davis on May 10, 1919 (Otero County Mining Location Book 69: 240–250). It is possible the site is associated with the oil and gas boom of 1919. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as there are no subsurface deposits, and the research potential of the site has been exhausted by the data collected for this project.

## LA97330 (FBH025)

Site LA97330 is a trash scatter in the Tularosa Basin northwest of the Franklin Mountains at an elevation of 4,207 feet. The 25-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include foodstuff bottles, matchstick filler hole cans, and a coffee can. The site is on public domain land, and who established it is unknown. It is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as there are no subsurface remains, and data collection for this project exhausted the research potential.

## LA97331 (FBH026)

Site LA97331, McNew Feeder Tank, is in the Tularosa Basin in a dune field west of Orogrande Range Camp at an elevation of 4,046 feet. The site consists of a corral, the remains of five structures, and two earth stock tanks (Figure VII-37). The 18,000-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. Artifacts include sun-altered purple and clear glass fragments, window glass, stoneware fragments, earthenware fragments, 25 sanitary cans, 4 tobacco cans, a sardine can, nails, wire, barbed wire, pipe, barrel hoops, and lumber. It is not known when William McNew established this site, but it was after 1901.

McNew's main ranch was to the north on what is now White Sands Missile Range, and he used this location as a line camp and a stock watering location. Water from the Orogrande Pipeline (LA99946) was piped to this location. The military acquired the location in early 1950s. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and D. It represents the ranching operations in the Tularosa Basin after the turn of the century and is associated with a person of local significance. The site was a major portion of William McNew's ranch holdings. McNew was a successful rancher and played a significant role in the local society and economy, including his involvement with Oliver Lee and the Fountain murders. The site will provide information on settlement patterns, land use, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods, and contribute to the history of the Tularosa Basin and the ranching industry.

**LA97332 (FBH027)**

Site LA97332 is a trash deposit located in the Tularosa Basin on the west side of the North Franklin Mountains at an elevation of 4,200 feet. The 1,000-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include clear and amber glass fragments, liquor bottles, window glass, mason jar fragments, stoneware fragments, earthenware fragments, and tin can lids. The site is on public domain land, and who established the location is unknown. It is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present, and data collection for this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97333 (FBH029)**

Site LA97333 is trash scatter located in the Tularosa Basin approximately one-quarter mile east of New Mexico Highway 213 at an elevation of 4,078 feet. The 100-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include clear and sun-altered purple glass fragments, earthenware fragments, sanitary cans, tobacco cans, an enameled pot, a pot handle, and a stove pipe. The site is on public land, and who established it is unknown. It is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present, and data collection for this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97334 (FBH030)**

Site LA97334 is a trash deposit located in the Tularosa Basin at an elevation of 4,090 feet. The 54-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include stoneware fragments, matchstick filler hole cans, sanitary cans, wire, a spoon, 2 enamel pans, 1 stove leg, and an automobile fender. Mary Coe Blevins patented the location on July 12, 1943 (Otero County Patent Book 102: 570), but it is not known how long she used it before filing the patent. The military acquired the property from Blevins in the early 1950s. The site is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present, and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97335 (FBH032)**

Site LA97335 is in the Tularosa Basin approximately 1 mile northwest of McNew South Tank (LA30203) at an elevation of 4,090 feet. The site consists of two collapsed wooden structures and associated trash deposits. The 170-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, miscellaneous hardware, sanitary cans, wire, and a child's shoe. Who estab-

lished the site is unknown. It is on the Doña Paso oil and gas claim filed May 29, 1919, by E. W. Earl, E. P. May, J. S. Curtis, Lillie M. Myer, Iris C. Farney, and P. V. Conner (Otero County Mining Location Book 71: 215–225). It is also possible William McNew established the site as one of his ranching locations is nearby. The site is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. More detailed research, recording, and testing is required to determine if subsurface remains are present and if the site is eligible. The site could provide information on settlement patterns, land use, subsistence patterns, and consumption of material goods in relation to the ranching industry or the oil and gas industry.

**LA97336 (FBH033)**

Site LA97336 is a trash deposit located in the Tularosa Basin at an elevation of 4,092 feet. The 90-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include sun-altered purple glass fragments, 4 foodstuff bottles, stoneware fragments, and 10 matchstick filler hole cans. Who established the site is unknown, but it may be associated with an oil and gas claim filed nearby on September 8, 1919, by Frank McKay (Otero County Mining Location Book 75: 103–108). The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present, and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97337 (FBH037)**

Site LA97337 is a trash scatter located in the Tularosa Basin approximately 2 miles southeast of Hueco Range Camp at an elevation of 3,998 feet. The 30-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, soda bottles, a wash basin, and a 1942 penny. No land ownership history is available for this location, and who established the site is unknown. It is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97338 (FBH038)**

Site LA97338 is a trash deposit located in the Tularosa Basin approximately 3 miles east of US Highway 54 at an elevation of 3,998 feet. The 50-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include a soda bottle, clear glass fragments, sanitary cans, a belt buckle, and tobacco cans. The site is on an oil and gas lease filed on February 21, 1920, by J. C. Sepulvedo, B. and R. Lockie, C. G. Stump, and A. and V. Blot (Otero County Mining Location Book 76: 182). The site is possibly associated with this oil and gas claim. It is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection for Project 94-01 exhausted the research potential.

**LA97360 (FBH001)**

Site LA97360 consists of two trash concentrations and the remains of a tin shed (Figure VII-38), which are in a dense dune field in the Tularosa Basin east of Newman, New Mexico, at an elevation of 3,995 feet. The 2,800-square-meter site is almost completely buried and is in poor condition with heavy erosional damage. Artifacts include clear, sun-altered purple, amber, and green glass fragments; milk glass fragments; 20 foodstuff bottles; 20 soda bottles; 14 medicine bottles; 12 whiskey bottles; 4

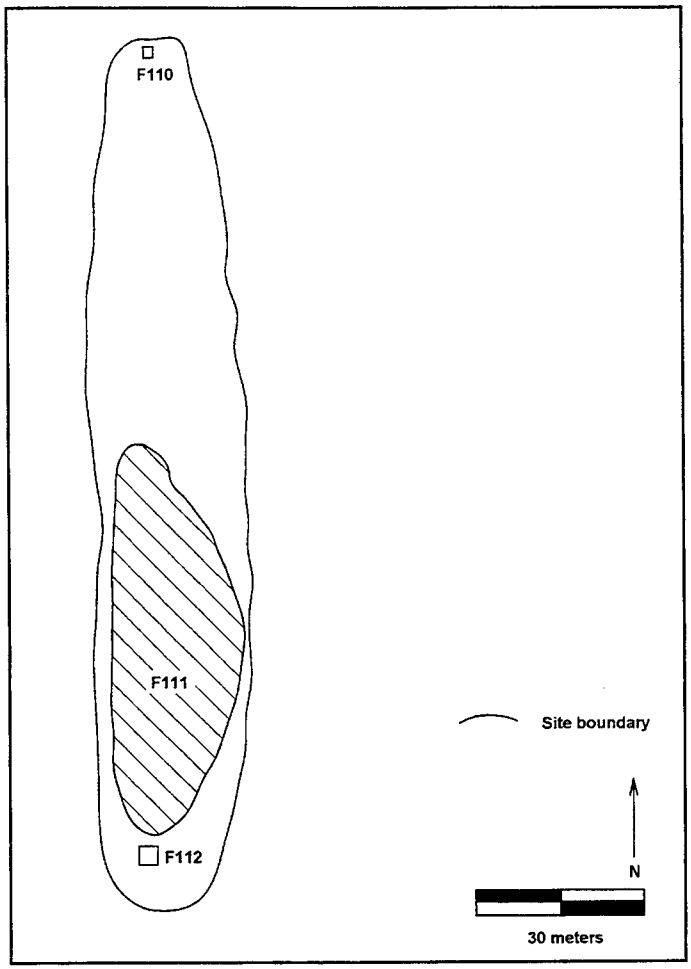



***Figure VII-38. Site LA97360, Trash Concentrations, Tin Shed. Features: F110, F111, trash concentrations; F112, tin shed.***

drinking glasses; 2 cold cream jars; stoneware ceramic fragments; earthenware fragments; ceramic water pipe fragments; 30 sanitary cans; 6 matchstick filler hole cans; 10 hole-in-top cans; 6 kerosene cans; 18 tobacco cans; 6 sardine cans; pipe fragments; nails; wire; barbed wire; a wash tub; bedsprings; board fragments; tin siding; and fired brick fragments. The Santa Fe Railroad first patented the site on July 20, 1921 (Otero County Patent Book 58: 167). They sold the land to Maisie Moore Neblett on March 30, 1922, and she then sold the land to John Pitman on May 31, 1922 (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 78: 651,657). Neblett and Pitman were land speculators who bought and sold land all across the Tularosa Basin. Neblett owned several parcels of land throughout the basin and she sold out completely to John Pitman. Pitman sold this location plus his other holdings to the Located Land Company on March 15, 1929 (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 393). It is not known who owned the property after that, but Clemmons R. Quillian owned the land at the time of military acquisition in 1947. It is not known when the site was first established or who estab-

lished it, but the sun-altered purple glass and the matchstick filler hole cans indicate the site was built and used before 1920 (Rock 1978: 23). The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Subsurface remains can provide valuable information on the ranching industry, settlement patterns, land use, and subsistence patterns.

**LA97361 (FBH002)**

Site LA97361 consists of a trash deposit in the Tularosa Basin east of US Highway 54 at an elevation of 3,983 feet. The 4-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include clear and sun-altered purple glass fragments, stoneware ceramic fragments, dry cell batteries, springs, 30 sanitary cans, 20 matchstick filler hole cans, and nondiagnostic metal fragments. The artifacts found at this site closely resemble those found at LA97363. The Santa Fe Railroad first patented the location on July 20, 1921 (Otero County Patent Book 58: 167). They sold the land to Maisie Moore Neblett on March 30, 1922, and she then sold it to John Pitman on May 3, 1922 (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 78: 651, 657). Neblett owned several parcels of land across the basin and she sold out completely to Pitman. Pitman sold this piece of land plus several others to the Located Land Company on March 15, 1929 (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 393). The ownership history of the site is unknown after that date. The site is associated with the Yucca Farm (LA97363) and is the remains of a migrant workers camp (Carmichael 1986: 242). Migrant workers harvested the yucca, which was used in the manufacture of soap and baskets. The sun-altered purple glass and the matchstick filler hole cans indicate the site was established between 1900 and the early 1920s (Hunt 1959: 8; Rock 1978: 23). The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Subsurface remains can provide valuable information on yucca production, activities at a migrant workers camp, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

**LA97362 (FBH036)**

Site LA97362 is a trash deposit in the Tularosa Basin approximately 1.5 miles southeast of Hueco Range Camp at an elevation of 3,963 feet. The 60-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include stoneware fragments, an enamel wash basin, 6 matchstick filler hole cans, and a radiator. The site is on an oil and gas location filed by someone named Black on November 15, 1919 (Otero County Mining Location Book 74: 224). It is possible the site is associated with this oil and gas claim. The artifacts indicate the site dates before 1920, which is consistent with the claim. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97363 (FBH003)**

Site LA97363, the Yucca Farm, is in the Tularosa Basin north of Newman, New Mexico, and east of US Highway 54 at an elevation of 3,980 feet. It consists of a water tower, foundations of three structures, a water well, and a large trash dump (Figure VII-39). The 16,000-square-meter site is in good condition with some erosional and mechanical disturbance. Artifacts include clear, sun-altered purple, amber, and green glass fragments; window glass; lamp glass fragments; milk glass fragments; stoneware

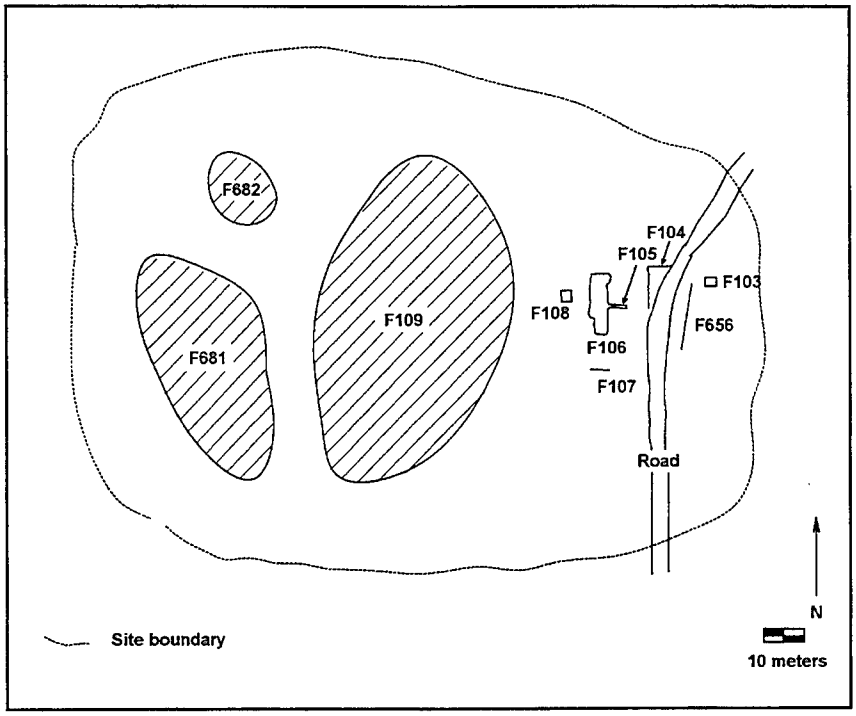



***Figure VII-39. Site LA97363, Yucca Farm. Features: F103, water tower base; F104, F106–108, concrete foundations; F105, sidewalk; F109, trash dump; F681, F682, trash deposits.***

ceramic fragments; earthenware fragments; ceramic water pipe; 80 sanitary cans; 80 matchstick filler hole cans; 50 hole-in-top cans; nails; miscellaneous hardware; board fragments; concrete; and fired brick. H. L. Newman patented this section of land on March 19, 1914, and then transferred his patent to R. L. Holiday on November 6, 1916, (Otero County Patent Book 50: 15). By July 30, 1918, W. A. Tooley owned the land and sold it to W. A. Colt (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 53: 607). Tooley and Holiday were partners in the Circle Cross Cattle Company with Oliver Lee and had various business dealings in the basin together. Colt sold the land to John B Pitman on November 9, 1920, and Pitman sold it to the Ranch Realty Company on March 15, 1929 (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 78: 33; Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 393). The ownership status of the location after that time is unknown. It is not known when the Yucca Farm was established, and if any of the landowners were the operators. The sun-altered purple glass, the matchstick filler hole cans, and the hole-in-top cans indicate the site was established between 1900 and the early 1920s (Hunt 1959: 8; Rock 1978: 23). The site was used for the production of soap and baskets made from yucca. Little is known about the workers at the location except that migrant workers harvested the yucca. The site had several discrete deposits and subsurface remains are present. It is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. The site represents a unique small industry in the Tularosa Basin and the Southwest and is highly significant in the local and regional settlement and industry. Subsurface remains

can provide valuable information on small industries in the southwestern United States, as well as subsistence patterns and material consumption associated with this industry.

**LA97364 (FBH004)**

Site LA97364 is a trash deposit located in the Tularosa Basin approximately 0.5 miles northeast of Newman at an elevation of 3,990 feet. The 234-square-meter site is in good condition. Artifacts include sun-altered purple glass fragments, stoneware fragments, 4 matchstick filler-hole cans, and a metal pan. The original patent holder on the location is unknown, but by 1923 Minnie G. McGlathery owned the location and sold it to J. O. Frillick (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 88: 112). Nothing is known of the land ownership history after that date. The sun-altered purple glass and the matchstick filler hole cans indicate the deposit was established between 1900 and 1920 (Rock 1978: 23; Hunt 1959: 8). The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as data collection for Project 94-01 exhausted the research potential.

**LA97365 (FBH005)**

Site LA97365 is a trash deposit located in the Tularosa Basin approximately 1.5 miles northeast of Newman, New Mexico, at an elevation of 3,975 feet. The 54-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include 25 sanitary cans, 25 matchstick filler hole cans, clear and sun-altered purple glass fragments, earthenware fragments, nails, wire, and storm lantern parts. H. L. Newman patented the location of the site March 19, 1914, and then transferred it to R. L. Holliday on November 6, 1916 (Otero County Patent Book 50: 15). At some point W. L. Tooley acquired the location, and on July 30, 1918, sold it to W. A. Colt (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 53: 607). W. A. Colt sold the section to John B. Pitman on November 9, 1920 (Otero County Deed Book 78: 33). On March 15, 1929, John B. Pitman sold the land to Ranch Realty Company (Otero County Quick Claim Deed Book 79: 384). On April 24, 1940, Ranch Realty Company sold the location to the Located Land Company (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 117: 434). The land ownership status of the location is not known after that time. The site is associated with the Yucca Farm (LA97363) and is the remains of a migrant workers camp (Carmichael 1986: 242). Migrant workers harvested yucca used in the manufacture of soap and baskets. The sun-altered purple glass and the matchstick filler hole cans indicate the site was established between 1900 and the early 1920s (Hunt 1959: 8; Rock 1978: 23). The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Subsurface remains can provide valuable information on yucca production, migrant workers camps, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

**LA97366 (FBH006)**

Site LA97366 is a trash deposit located in the Tularosa Basin approximately 1.5 miles northeast of Newman at an elevation of 3,975 feet. The 50-square-meter site is in good shape with some erosional damage. Artifacts include sanitary cans, pails, hoops, a whiskey bottle, clear glass fragments, 12 matchstick filler hole cans, earthenware fragments, stoneware fragments, and oyster shells. H. L. Newman patented the location on March 19, 1914, and transferred the patent to R. L. Holliday on November 6, 1916 (Otero County Patent Book 50: 15;

Patent Book 79: 384). At some point W. L. Tooley acquired the land and sold it to W. A. Colt on July 30, 1918 (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 53: 607). On November 9, 1920, Colt sold the land to John B. Pitman, and on March 15, 1929, Pitman sold the land to the Ranch Realty Company (Otero County Warranty Book 78: 33; Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 384). On April 24, 1940, the Ranch Realty Company sold it to the Located Land Company (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 117: 434). The land ownership status of the location is not known after that time. The site is associated with the Yucca Farm (LA97363) and is the remains of a migrant workers camp (Carmichael 1986: 242). Migrant workers harvested yucca used in the manufacture of soap and baskets. The sun-altered purple glass and the matchstick filler hole cans indicate the site was established between 1900 and the early 1920s (Hunt 1959: 8; Rock 1978: 23). The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Subsurface remains can provide valuable information on workers camps, subsistence patterns, yucca farming and harvesting, and the consumption of material goods.

**LA97367 (FBH007)**

Site LA97367 is a trash deposit located in the Tularosa Basin approximately 1.5 miles northeast of Newman at an elevation of 3,975 feet. The 36-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, barrel hoops, miscellaneous hardware, barbed wire, and fired bricks. H. L. Newman patented this location on March 19, 1914, and transferred the patent to R. L. Holliday on November 6, 1916 (Otero County Patent Book 50: 15; Patent Book 79: 384). At some point W. L. Tooley acquired the land and sold it to W. A. Colt on July 30, 1918 (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 53: 607). On November 9, 1920, Colt sold the land to John B. Pitman, and on March 15, 1929, Pitman sold the land to the Ranch Realty Company (Otero County Warranty Deed 53: 607; Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 384). On April 24, 1940, Ranch Realty sold the land to the Located Land Company (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 117: 434). The land ownership status of the location is not known after that time. The site is associated with the Yucca Farm (LA97363) and is the remains of a migrant workers camp (Carmichael 1986: 242). Migrant workers harvested yucca used in the manufacture of soap and baskets. The site possibly was established between 1900 and the early 1920s due its association with LA97363. It is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as data generated from this project exhausted its research potential, and no subsurface remains are present.

**LA97368 (FBH008)**

Site LA97368 is a trash deposit located in the Tularosa Basin approximately 1.5 miles northeast of Newman, New Mexico, at an elevation of 3,980 feet. The 225-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include sun-altered purple and green glass fragments, earthenware fragments, stoneware fragments, local Mexican ceramic fragments, sanitary cans, matchstick filler hole cans, barbed wire, wire, pipe, paint cans, and cement fragments. On July 20, 1921, the Santa Fe and Pacific Railroad patented the land, and on March 30, 1922, sold the land to Maisie (Moore) Neblett (Otero County Patent Book 58: 167; Quitclaim Book 78: 651). On

March 31, 1922, Neblett sold it to John B. Pitman, and on March 15, 1929, Pitman sold the location to the Located Land Company (Otero County Quit Claim Book 78: 657; Book 79: 393). The land ownership status is not known after that time. The site is associated with the Yucca Farm (LA97363), and is the remains of a migrant workers camp (Carmichael 1986:242). Migrant workers harvested yucca used in the manufacture of soap and baskets. The sun-altered purple glass and the matchstick filler hole cans indicate the site was established between 1900 and the early 1920s (Hunt 1959: 8; Rock 1978: 23). It is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Subsurface remains can provide valuable information on yucca production, migrant workers camps, and the consumption of material goods.

**LA97369 (FBH009)**

Site LA97369 is a trash deposit located in the Tularosa Basin approximately 1.5 miles northeast of Newman, New Mexico, at an elevation of 3,985 feet. The 2,250-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include sun-altered purple and clear glass fragments, 2 beer bottles, earthenware fragments, a cold cream jar, and a 1907 half dollar coin. H. L. Newman patented the location on March 19, 1914, and transferred the patent to R. L. Holliday on November 6, 1916 (Otero County Patent Record Book 50: 15). By July 30, 1918, W. L. Tooley acquired the land and sold it to W. A. Colt (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 53: 607). On November 9, 1920, Colt sold it to John B. Pitman, and on March 15, 1929, Pitman sold it to the Ranch Realty Company (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 78: 33; Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 384). On April 24, 1940, the Ranch Realty Company sold it to the Located Land Company (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 117: 434). The land ownership status of the location is not known after that time. The site is associated with the Yucca Farm (LA97363) and is the remains of a migrant workers camp (Carmichael 1986: 242). Migrant workers harvested yucca used in the manufacture of soap and baskets. The sun-altered purple glass and the 1907 half dollar indicate the site was established between 1900 and the early 1920s (Hunt 1959: 8). The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Subsurface remains can provide valuable information on subsistence patterns, the consumption of material goods, migrant workers camps, and yucca farming and harvesting.

**LA97370 (FBH011)**

Site LA97370 is a trash deposit located in the Tularosa Basin north of LA30209 at an elevation of 3,983 feet. The 3,600-square-meter site is in good condition with some disturbance. The site is associated with LA30209 and was established during the occupation of LA30209. Artifacts include clear and sun-altered purple glass fragments, 10 foodstuff bottles, jar fragments, earthenware fragments, a coffee cup, 8 matchstick filler hole cans, bedsprings and bed frame, cable, stove parts, bolts, and nails. W. W. Cox established the site but the date is unknown. The sun-altered purple glass and the matchstick filler hole cans indicate it was between 1900 and the early 1920s (Hunt 1959: 8; Rock 1978: 23). The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. It needs detailed recording and testing to determine if any intact subsurface remains are present. Subsurface remains can provide

valuable information on the ranching industry, settlement patterns, land use, and subsistence patterns in the Tularosa Basin.

**LA97371 (FBH091)**

Site LA97371 is a scale house located in the Tularosa Basin directly east of Newman at an elevation of 3,999 feet. The site consists of a concrete foundation and associated trash scatter. The 100-square-meter site is in poor condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include sun-altered purple glass, a bucket, and a metal shovel handle. The site was a scale house associated with the Yucca Farm (LA97363). The harvested yucca was weighed and loaded onto the railroad at this point (Carlos Gutierrez, tape recorded interview by David Carmichael, 1987, Archives, University of Texas at El Paso). The early ownership of the location is unknown, but on July 12, 1918, Annie Daniels sold it to H. L. and Sina Higgins (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 78: 183). It is not known if Daniels operated the Yucca Farm. By June 30, 1930, L. M. Richard acquired the land and sold it to Eunice Blatherwick, and on August 8, 1930, Blatherwick sold the location to M. L. Higgins (Otero County Deed Book 95: 398, 400). The land ownership after that period is unknown. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as little remains of the original site. No subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97373 (FBH016)**

Site LA97373 is trash scatter located in the Tularosa Basin approximately 0.5 miles east of New Mexico Highway 213 at an elevation of 3,925 feet. The 45-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include clear and sun-altered purple glass fragments, a metal pot, wire, and faunal remains. The land ownership history of the site before 1923 is unknown. On October 19, 1923, W. W. Cox owned the location and sold it to Charles B. Vesper (Otero County Mortgage Deed Book 28: 120). Vesper died in 1924, and the status of the land after that is unknown. Vesper was a partner of Mary Coe Blevins and it is possible she used this area for her ranching operations after Vesper's death. Who established the site is unknown. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97374 (FBH017)**

Site LA97374, Cox State, is in the Tularosa Basin about 1 mile north of Doña Ana Range Camp at an elevation of 3,950 feet. The site consists of three oil wells, three earth tanks, derrick foundations, and a concrete pad (Figure VII-40). The 2,925-square-meter site is in fair condition with little disturbance Artifacts include pipe, bolts, brackets, and other miscellaneous hardware. W. W. Cox filed a mineral claim for the location in 1919 and drilled for oil. Cox invested a large sum of money into the production of this well but it never produced. Cox created the W. W. Cox Oil Company, and owned over a hundred oil and gas claims across the Tularosa Basin. The search for oil helped drive Cox into bankruptcy. After his death the property passed on to his son James W. Cox, and on July 23, 1947, James sold it to the United States (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 115: 615). The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and D. It is a perfect example of an oil well site established during the Tularosa Basin oil boom in 1919. The oil boom had a signifi-

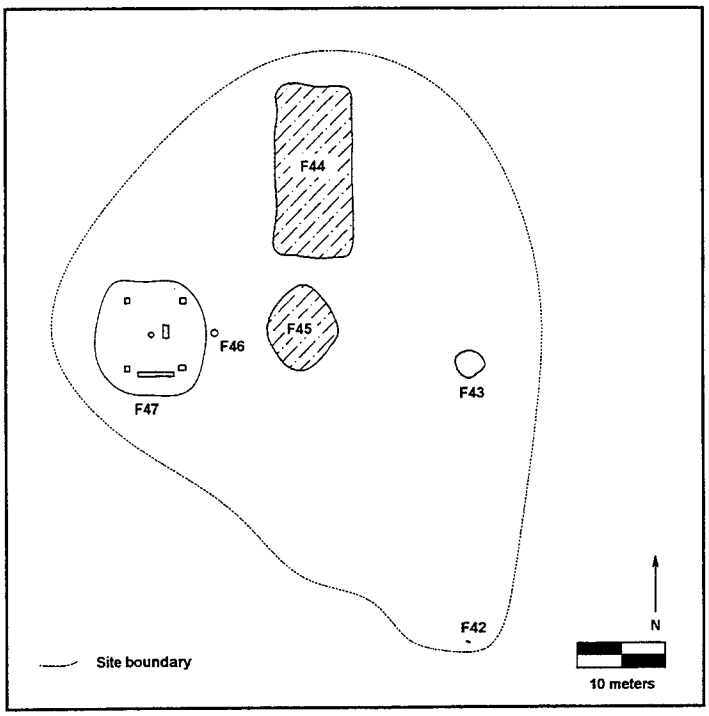



***Figure VII-40. Site LA97374, Cox State Oil Well. Features: F42, F46, F47, oil wells; F43, F44, F45, earth tanks.***

cant impact on the local and regional settlement and economy. Also, the site is associated with a person of local and regional significance. W. W. Cox had a significant impact on the local area and New Mexico and Texas. The site can provide valuable information on the early oil exploration period in the southwestern United States.

## LA97375 (FBH018)

Site LA97375 is in the Tularosa Basin approximately 0.5 miles southwest of Scott Tank at an elevation of 4,016 feet. The site consists of a possible camp site with associated trash scatter. The 225-square-meter site is in fair condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include several matchstick filler hole cans. The land ownership history before 1922 is unknown. On February 2, 1922, Ben B. Whetmore sold the location to Mary Coe Blevins (Otero County Deed Book 64: 142). The military acquired the location from Blevins in the early 1950s. It is not known if Whetmore or Blevins established the site. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

## LA97376 (FBH019)

Site LA97376 is trash deposit located in the Tularosa Basin approximately 0.5 miles east of Newman, New Mexico, at an elevation of 3,995 feet. The 100-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include a medicine bottle, brown and clear glass fragments, matchstick filler hole cans, a tobacco can, spice cans, and sardine cans. Minnie G. McGlathery patented the location on March 22, 1922, and on February 16, 1928, she sold it to H. M. Young (Otero County Patent Book

58: 160; Warranty Deed Book 88: 190). Young sold the land to R. W. Elliott and B. F. Young on January 28, 1929, and by May 3, 1930, Elliott sold his share to Young (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 92: 331; Deed Book 95: 77). By December 28, 1931, the First National Bank of El Paso acquired the land and transferred title to S. O. Pattorff (Otero County Deed Book 97: 139). The ownership history of the location in unknown after that time. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Data collection of Project 94-01 exhausted the research potential of the site.

**LA97377 (FBH020)**

Site LA97377 is a trash deposit located in the Tularosa Basin approximately 2.5 miles south of Doña Ana Range Camp at an elevation of 4,117 feet. The 120-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include a medicine bottle, stoneware fragments, 2 tobacco cans, a button, 2 buckets, cartridges, and fired brick. Who established this site and its use are unknown. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as data collection of Project 94-01 exhausted the research potential of the site.

**LA97378 (FBH021)**

Site LA97378, Stewart Lake Tank, is in the Tularosa Basin south of Stewart Lake at an elevation of 4,053 feet. The site consists of an earthen stock tank and stone foundations. The 1,200-square-meter site is in poor condition with erosional and mechanical disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, 2 foodstuff bottles, a sun-altered purple spice shaker, matchstick filler hole cans, bricks, faunal remains, lithic remains, and fire-cracked rock. Mary Coe Blevins owned the location by 1905 and used it as part of her ranching operations. In 1911 the military acquired the property for a firing range (Doña Ana County Deed Book 39: 566). This site was one of the earliest acquired by the military for the establishment of Doña Ana Range. It is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as there are no intact features or deposits. Data collected for this project exhausted the research potential of this site.

**LA97379 (FBH022)**

Site LA97379 is a camp with an associated trash deposit located in the Tularosa Basin approximately 6.5 miles south of US Highway 54 at an elevation of 4,066 feet. The 1,000-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include foodstuff bottles, a liquor bottle, a sun-altered purple salt shaker, tobacco cans, sardine cans, 2 tent stakes, a frying pan, and a gas lantern. On May 21, 1919, W. C. Porterfield, J. S. Black, Phil Eidsman, Claude A. Brown, and T. Davis filed the Mercer oil and gas claim at this location (Otero County Mining Location Book 71: 318–319). Also, on July 23, 1919, F. D. Schrieber, Carl Weible, D. H. Peterson, Charles Dambacher, and James Harrison filed an oil and gas claim adjacent to the Mercer claim (Otero County Mining Location Book 69: 148–162). Artifacts and historical documents indicate the camp was associated with the oil and gas boom of 1919 and possibly with the Mercer claim. It is unknown if any drilling was conducted at this site. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. It needs detailed recording and testing to determine if any subsurface remains are present. Subsurface remains can provide valuable information on an oil ex-

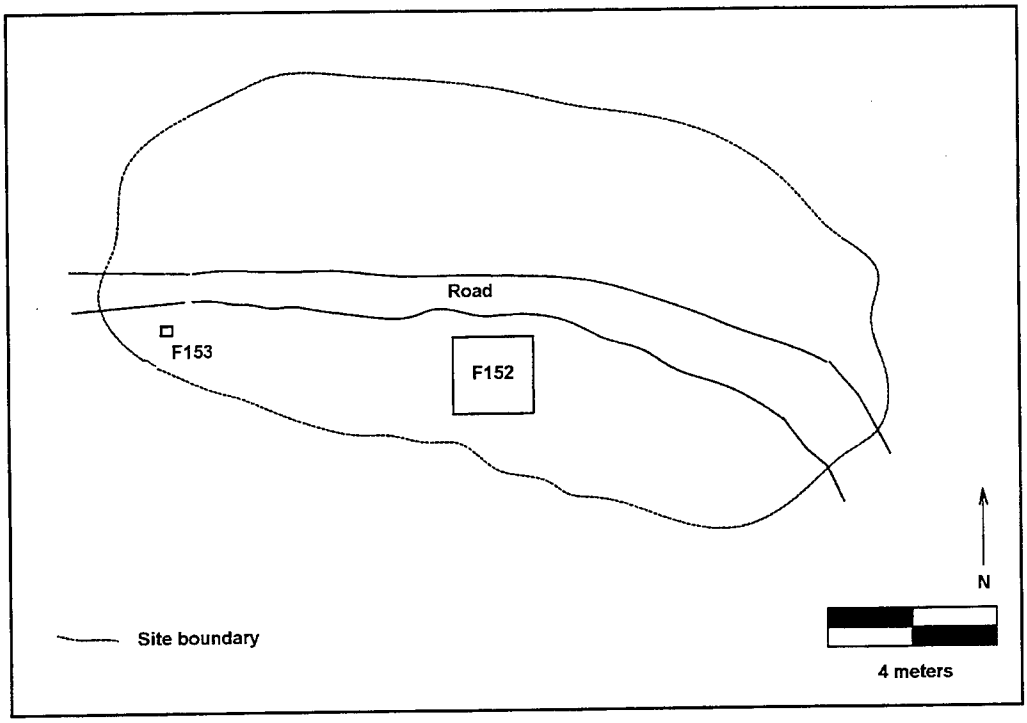



***Figure VII-41. LA97380, Water Well and Foundations. Features: F152, concrete house foundation; F153, well and concrete pad.***

ploration camp from the Tularosa Basin oil boom, and could provide valuable information on material consumption and subsistence patterns during this significant period.

## LA97380 (FBH023)

Site LA97380 is in the Tularosa Basin south of McGregor Range Camp at an elevation of 4,082 feet. The site consists of a water well, a house foundation, and associated trash scatter (Figure VII-41). The 1,650-square-meter site is in fair condition with erosional disturbance present. Artifacts include 12 foodstuff bottles, 10 soda bottles, clear glass fragments, 12 jars, milk glass, window glass, stoneware fragments, earthenware fragments, 10+ sanitary cans, wire nails, wire, and lumber. The ownership history before 1933 is unknown. On April 18, 1933, Alphonse Biron owned the land and sold it to Mary A. Biron (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 99: 604). The ownership history after this date is unknown, although there is enough information to determine eligibility. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. It represents a typical homestead in the Tularosa Basin after the turn of the century. Homesteads of this nature were highly significant in the settlement of New Mexico and the Southwest in general. The site contains intact features and deposits and will provide information on settlement patterns, land use, subsistence patterns, and consumption of material goods.

## LA97397 (FBH123)

Site LA97397, the Powell Homestead, is in El Paso Canyon in the Sacramento Mountains at an elevation of 6,600 feet. The site consists of a dugout, a tin and wood

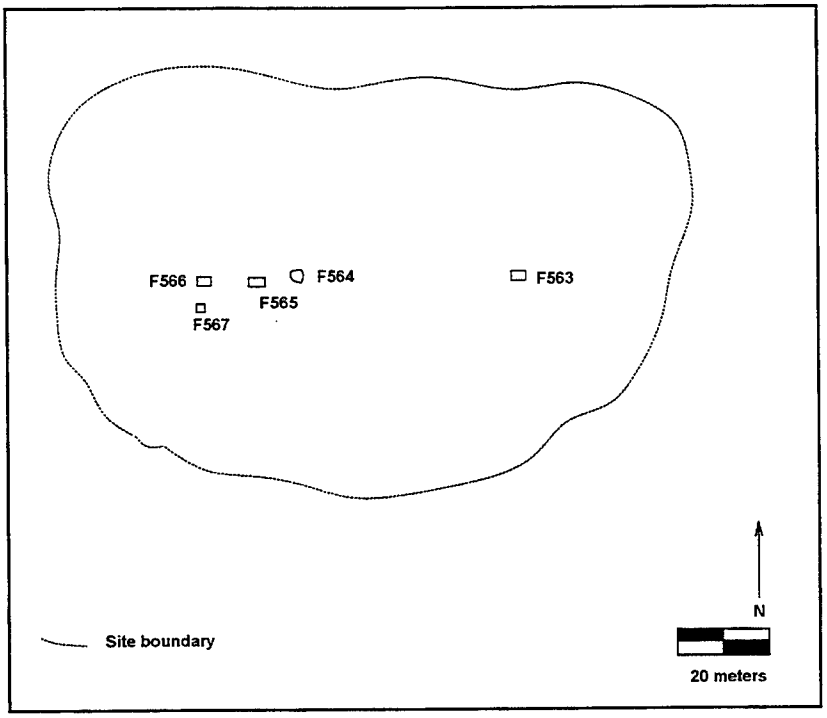



***Figure VII-42. Site LA97397, Powell Homestead. Features: F563, tin shed and dugout; F564, F566, depressions; F565, dugout; F567, well.***

structure, and a water well (Figure VII-42). The 7,500-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. Artifacts include jar fragments, milk glass, stoneware fragments, wire, barbed wire, nails, tin sheeting, lumber, pieces of farm machinery, and a work glove. Louis F. Powell patented the site on June 17, 1940 (Otero County Patent Book 110: 111). Powell moved into the area in the late 1930s with his two brothers Lester and Chester, and it is not known how long he lived on the site before he filed his patent. Powell had a hard time operating in the Sacramento Mountains, and between 1942 and 1945 he mortgage all his property to the First National Bank of Roswell (Otero County Mortgage Deed Book 127: 502–505). When Powell sold his land and left the area is unknown. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. It represents a typical small homestead in the Sacramento Mountains during the Great Depression. Also, it can provide valuable information on homesteading lifestyles, land use, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, and consumption of material goods.

### LA97398 (FBH124)

Site LA97398, Lower Juniper Reservoir, is in the Sacramento Mountains at the eastern end of Grapevine Canyon at an elevation of 5,612 feet. The site consists of a cabin, a large concrete lined reservoir, and a sluice gate (Figure VII-43). The 70,000-square-meter site is in fair condition with some human and mechanical disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, sanitary cans, and miscellaneous hardware. Oliver Lee, W. W. Cox, and William McNew built the original reservoir, and con-

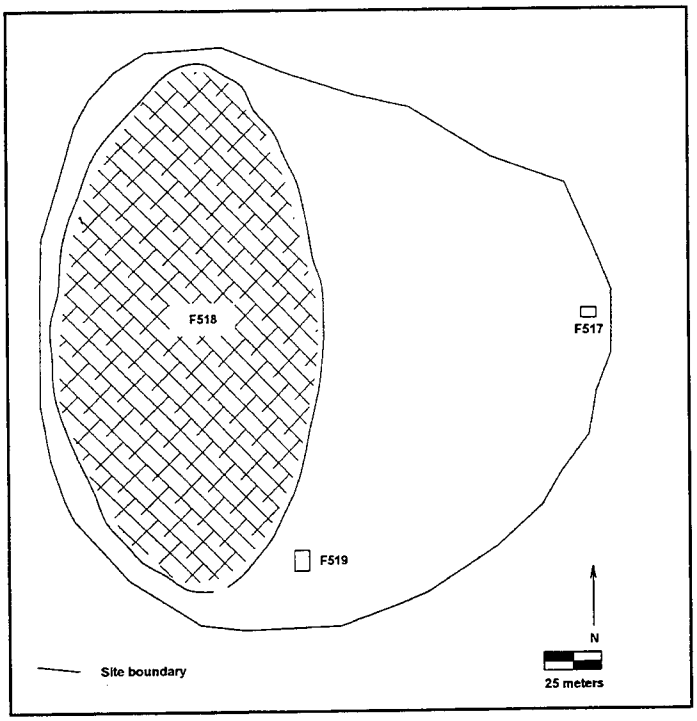



***Figure VII-43. LA97398, Lower Juniper Reservoir. Features: F517, cabin; F518, reservoir; F519, sluice.***

struction began on November 3, 1894 (Jensen 1961: 89). By August 19, 1905, Lee controlled all the rights to the water from the reservoir, but he did not own the land (Otero County Deed Book 25: 4). Lee then sold the water rights except 50,000 gallons a day to the Southwest Smelting and Refining Company on the same date. The water rights passed to the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad and then to the Orogrande Water Company. The El Paso and Southwestern Railroad constructed the concrete reservoir over the original reservoir and incorporated it into the pipeline (LA99946) that the Orogrande Smelting and Refining Company constructed from the Sacramento River. On February 8, 1952, John Willis Danley patented the location (Otero County Patent Book 110: 283). The location is now part of the Lincoln National Forest, although Fort Bliss leases the area. It is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and D. The site is a significant component of the water control system established by Oliver Lee. This system includes the Orogrande Pipeline (LA99946) and was highly significant in the mining boom in Jarilla Mountains and the operation of the railroad across the basin. Orogrande still receives a portion of their water from this reservoir. The site provides valuable information on water control systems and land use in a desert environment, and it had a major influence on the settlements, ranching activities, railroad, and mining activities in the Tularosa Basin.

### LA97399 (FBH125)

Site LA97399 is in the Tularosa Basin approximately 6.5 miles southwest of Little Mack Tanks (LA97222) at an elevation of 5,906 feet. The site consists of a water well

and an earth stock tank. The 100-square-meter site is in very poor condition with heavy erosional disturbance. Artifacts include windmill blades, pipe, nails, and lumber. The site is on public domain land. Who established the site is unknown, but it was possibly part of the Fleck Ranch or the McGregor Land and Cattle Company holdings. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97400 (FBH126)**

Site LA97400 is in the Tularosa Basin approximately 2.5 miles southwest of Red House Tanks (LA97744) at an elevation of 4,270 feet. The site consists of two mine shafts, a small corral, and two rock foundations. The 5,000-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. Artifacts include nails, a bucket, and lumber. The early land ownership history for the location is unknown, but by November 6, 1916, H. L. Newman owned the location (Otero County Mortgage Deed Book 50: 15). On March 20, 1919, R. A. Kibby filed a claim at the location for the Kibby Mine (Otero County Mining Location Book 61: 192). By July 29, 1922, C. V. Nafe sold the land to Henry R. Murray, and Murray sold it to John B. Pitman on March 14, 1928 (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 49–50; Book 79: 313). On March 15, 1929, Pitman sold the location to the Ranch Realty Company (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 390). The Ranch Realty owned the location until the military acquired it in the early 1950s. It is possible the site is the Kibby Mine and was established after March 20, 1919. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. It represents an example of an early twentieth-century mining operation. The site is significant in that it documents the mining industry and technology in the basin during that period. It can provide valuable information on mining activities, land use, technological change, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

**LA97401 (FBH127)**

Site LA97401, Bassett Ranch, is in the Tularosa Basin at the southeast edge of the Hueco Mountains at an elevation of 5,300 feet. The site consists of a house, a stable, a corral, a concrete tank, a swimming pool, a water well, a cistern, five concrete pads, two adobe structures and associated trash deposits (Figure VII-44). The 32,000-square-meter site is in fair condition with some mechanical and human disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, wine bottles, sanitary cans, nails, miscellaneous hardware, auto parts, and lumber. On October 24, 1923, Frank R. Bryant patented the location (Otero County Patent Book 58: 218). On October 6, 1926, Bryant and his wife Mable sold the location to the Walbridge Ranch Company (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 88: 25), a company formed on September 28, 1917, by Charles N. Bassett, Edward C. Wade Jr., and G. D. Flory, with W. M. Walbridge as the agent. They also purchased what became Walbridge Tanks (LA97216) from the Bryant family and hired them to operate this section of their range. The Walbridge Ranch Company raised sheep and horses, which they sold to the other local ranchers. The adobe structures housed the Hispanic herders who worked for the ranch. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criteria A and D. It represents an example of a

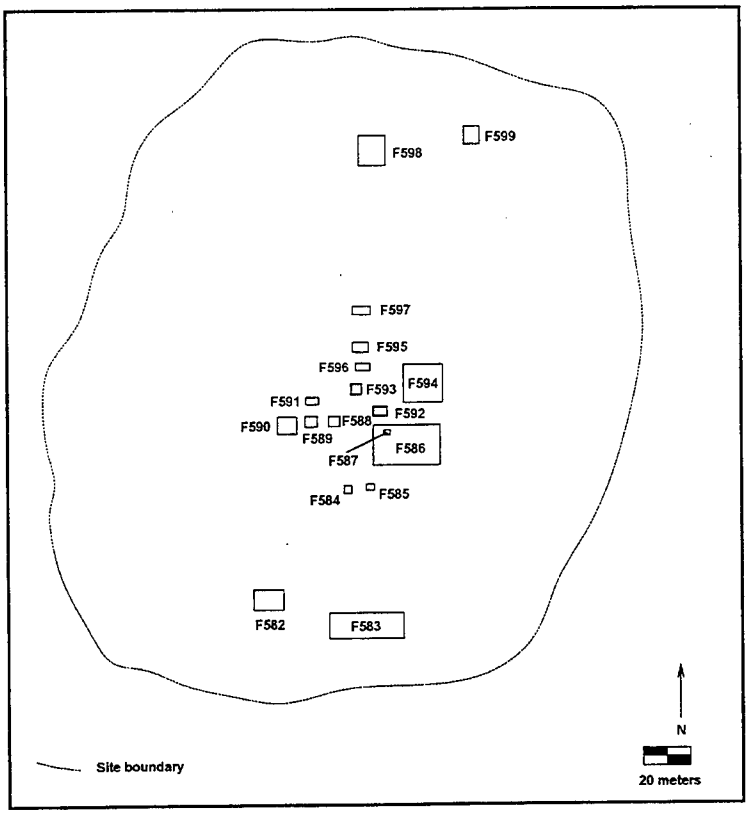



***Figure VII-44. Site LA97401, Bassett Ranch. Features: F582, stable; F583, corrals; F584, tank; F585, depression; F586, house; F587, well; F588–591, F593, F595, F597, pads; F592, cistern; F594, pool; F596, adobe meld; F598, F599, structures.***

large ranching operation in the Tularosa Basin. The site is significant in that it demonstrates ranching lifestyles and land use during that period. It can provide valuable information on land use, settlement patterns, ethnic diversity, social and economic status, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

## LA97407 (FBH128)

Site LA97407, Old Ditch Camp, is in the Tularosa Basin west of the Sacramento Mountains in a drainage of Grapevine Canyon at an elevation of 4,350 feet. The site consists of the remains of three adobe structures and associated trash deposits. The 1,500-square-meter site is in poor condition with heavy erosional disturbance. Artifacts include clear, amber, and green glass fragments; sanitary cans; miscellaneous hardware; and nondiagnostic metal. Oliver Lee and William McNew constructed the site in 1894, and Lee constructed a series of ditches to transport water from the Sacramento River to irrigate the fields around it. The irrigation ditches provided water to the 1,000 acres of cultivated fields. Ed and Ella King lived at the location and operated it for Lee; however, Lee never owned the site and after his death it was not used as extensively. Gilbert Langford patented the site on December 12, 1945, and it stayed in his possession until military acquisition in the early 1950s (Otero County Patent Book 110: 204).

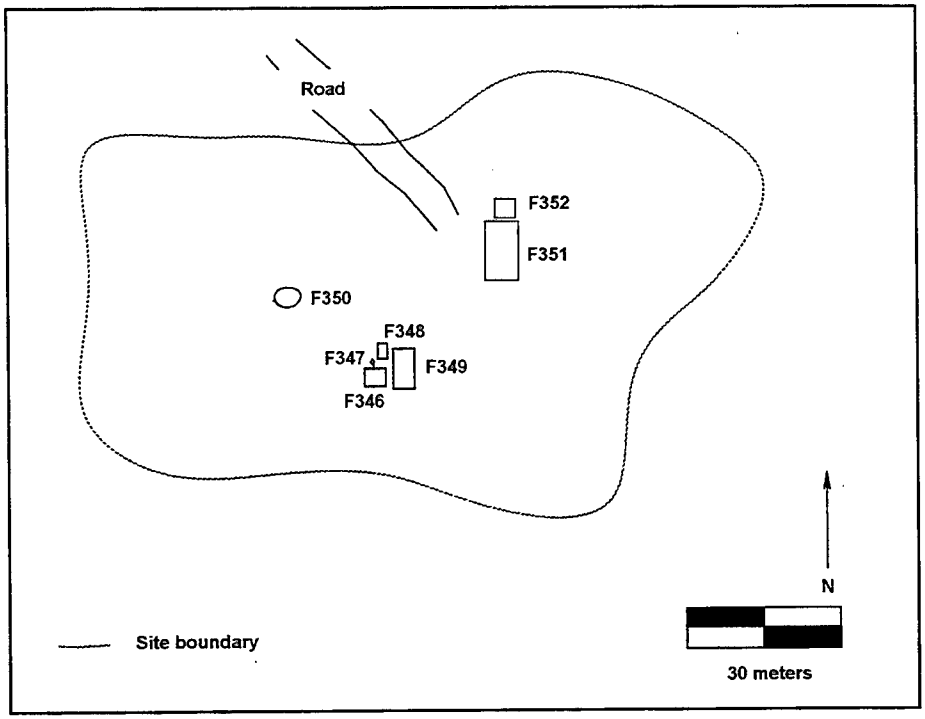



***Figure VII-45. Site LA97411, Wright Homestead. Features: F346, log cabin; F347, cistern; F348, F350, wells; F349, F352, sheds; F351, corral.***

The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and D. It represents a significant portion of an elaborate water control system and a large ranching enterprise. The site represents land use, water control, and the ranching lifestyle in the region. Also, it is associated with Oliver Lee and is a highly significant in his life and career. The site represents social and economic diversity between the King family and Lee and ethnic diversity as well. It contains intact subsurface deposits that can provide valuable information on settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

**LA97408 (FBH129)**

Site LA97408, Fish Tank, is in the southern Tularosa Basin 1.5 miles east of the Langford Ranch (LA37307). The site consists of a modern windmill and water well over the base of a historic windmill, an earth stock tank, and a metal stock tank. The 3,300-square-meter site is in good condition and still in use. Artifacts include pipe and lumber. The early ownership history is unknown, although Oliver Lee possibly established the site. On July 30, 1935, Fredwell Marion Gatlin owned the location; he sold it to Gilbert Langford (Otero County Deed Book 107: 90). Langford owned the location until military acquisition in the early 1950s. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as there are no subsurface deposits present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97411 (FBH136)**

Site LA97411, the Wright Homestead, is in the Tularosa Basin 0.5 miles south of

State Highway 506 at an elevation of 4,291 feet. The site consists of a log cabin, two water wells, a cistern, two sheds, and a corral (Figure VII-45). The 1,800-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. Artifacts include sun-altered purple, clear, and amber glass fragments; a glass jug; stoneware fragments; 25 sanitary cans; 4 matchstick filler hole cans; nails; miscellaneous hardware; bricks; and lumber. Ellis Wright patented the land on August 16, 1937, but it is not known when he established the site (Otero County Patent Book 110: 22). On June 4, 1938, Wright and his wife Mary sold the location back to the United States (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 117: 7). By April 20, 1940, Oliver Lee owned the land and sold it to Hugh Longwell and Joe Nunn (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 103: 358). On December 16, 1940, Hugh and Pearl Longwell sold their share to Nunn (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 117: 419). Nunn owned the property until the military acquisition in the early 1950s. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. It is an example of a small homestead in the region and representative of the Great Depression Era settlement of the Tularosa Basin. The site is significant in that it documents all aspects of the homesteading lifestyle during that period. Also, it can provide valuable information on economic status, land use, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

**LA97412 (FBH227)**

Site LA97412 is in the fans on the west side of Otero Mesa, 1 mile north of State Highway 506 at an elevation of 4,680 feet. The site consists of an earth stock tank. The 16,800-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional damage. Artifacts include barbed wire and fence post fragments. Alex Quick established the site sometime between 1938 and 1943. Quick patented the site on January 8, 1943, and then immediately sold it to Terrell Guess (Otero County Patent Book 110: 155; Warranty Deed Book 124: 559). The military acquired the property in the early 1950s. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97421 (FBH152)**

Site LA97421 is in side canyon off Soledad Canyon in the Organ Mountains at an elevation of 5,900 feet. The site consists of a large rock and concrete dam across the bottom of the canyon. The 40-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance and no artifacts present. George Beasley established the site and sold to his daughter Evalyn Beasley Field on March 17, 1928 (Doña Ana County Deed Book 77: 361). On April 20, 1932, Field sold it back to her mother Sarah V. Beasley (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 83: 297). Sarah Beasley turned the property over to her son Robert sometime after 1933, and Robert kept the property until the military acquisition in the early 1950s. Sometime in 1935 or 1936 the Civilian Conservation Corp. constructed a large stone dam at the location, which improved the Beasley's earlier dam. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. It represents an example of water control in the Organ Mountains and can provide valuable information on land use and water control systems. Also, it is an example of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) work in the Tularosa Basin. The

CCC, which had a significant impact on the United States and on the Tularosa Basin area, provided valuable improvements to the area's ranchers and homesteaders.

**LA97428 (FBH153)**

Site LA97428, Chimney Rock Tank, is at the base of Chimney Rock in Soledad Canyon in the Organ Mountains at an elevation of 6,200 feet. The site consists of an earthen stock tank and a rock and concrete dam. The 200-square-meter site is in good condition. The tank still contains water, and no artifacts are present. On August 15, 1918, Joicy Beasley filed a mining patent on the location, which was a way of obtaining and holding land easily (Doña Ana County Mining Patent Book 58: 167). W. W. Cox established the site, and in 1935 or 1936 the Civilian Conservation Corps constructed the large stone dam. The military acquired the land from the Cox family in the early 1950s. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. It represents an example of water control and land use in the Organ Mountains and can provide valuable information on land use and water control systems. Also, it is an example of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) work in the Tularosa Basin. The CCC had a significant impact on the United States and on the Tularosa Basin area and provided valuable improvements to the area's ranchers and homesteaders.

**LA97430 (FBH154)**

Site LA97430, the Beasley Ranch, is in the center of Soledad Canyon in the Organ Mountains at an elevation of 5,700 feet. The site consists of a large stone and concrete house, two tin outbuildings, a stone outbuilding, a stone outhouse, three stock pens, two water wells, two cisterns, two corrals, a rock-walled stock pen, a concrete trough, windmill remains, and a possible garden plot (Figure VII-46). The 20,000-square-meter site is in good condition with some mechanical and erosional disturbance. Artifacts include clear, sun-altered purple, and amber glass fragments; beer, soda, and medicine bottles; glass jar fragments; window glass; stoneware fragments; earthenware fragments; sanitary cans; a bed frame; a woman's leather shoe; fired brick; lumber; tin sheeting; and faunal remains. Albert Houston Beasley patented the site on October 6, 1914, and the property stayed in the family's possession until the military acquisition in the early 1950s. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criteria A and D. It represents a small ranch in the Organ Mountains and is significant in that it documents all aspects of the ranching lifestyle in the area. The site can provide valuable information on land use, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, social and economic diversity, and the consumption of material goods.

**LA97462 (FBH155)**

Site LA97462, the Isaacks House, is in Soledad Canyon in the Organ Mountains at an elevation of 5,700 feet. The site consists of a stone house with two concrete water troughs and a fenced garden area (Figure VII-47). The 2,100-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, window glass, stoneware fragments, 6 sanitary cans, nails, miscellaneous hardware, and a stove. James N. Isaacks patented the site on October 3, 1893, and on December 27, 1897, sold it to his brother Jefferson D. Isaacks (Otero County Patent Book 16: 371; Warranty Deed Book 113: 205). The Isaacks family moved from the location in 1899 but continued to

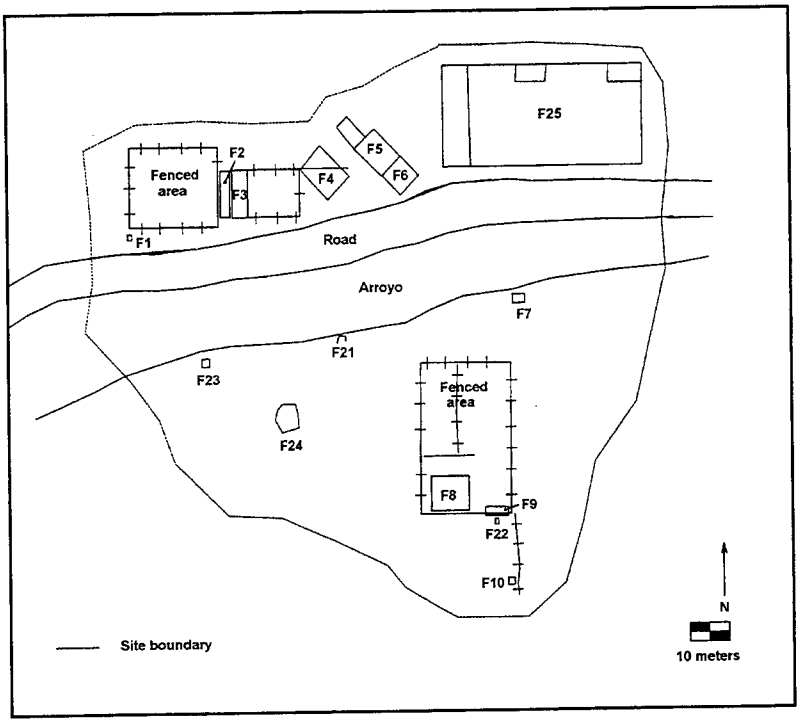



*Figure VII-46. Site LA97430, Beasley Ranch. Features: F1, F22, concrete cisterns; F2, tin outbuilding; F3, F4, wood and wire corrals; F5, tin outbuilding (2 sections); F6, stone building; F7, concrete cistern with water pipe; F8, stone and concrete house; F9, tin shed (2 sections); F10, stone outhouse; F21, concrete trough; F23, stone barbecue; F24, concrete footings; F25 rock pens.*

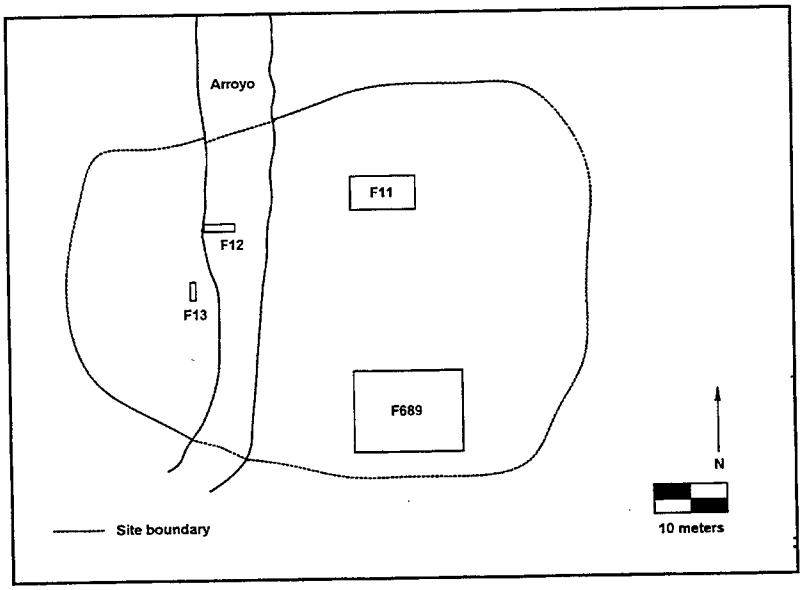



*Figure VII-47. Site LA97462, Isaacks House. Features: F11, stone house; F12, F13, concrete troughs; F689, garden.*

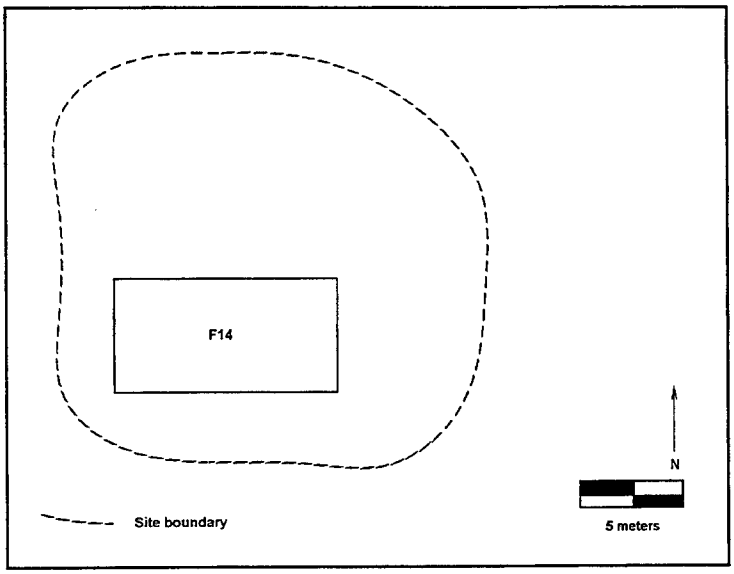



***Figure VII-48. Site LA97476, Collapsed House. Feature: F14, concrete house.***

use the area. Various miners prospecting in the canyon leased the site, and one family, the Morgans, lived there for some time. The property went to Isaacks son Emitt after his death in the early 1930s, and on February 11, 1948, Emitt Isaacks sold the location to the United States (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 113: 419). The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criteria A and D. It represents a small ranch in the Organ Mountains and is significant in that it documents all aspects of the ranching lifestyle in the area. The site can provide valuable information on land use, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, social and economic diversity, mining activities, and the consumption of material goods.

## LA97475 (FBH156)

Site LA97475, the Beasley-Isaacks Cemetery, is in Soledad Canyon in the Organ Mountains at an elevation of 5,950 feet. The site consists of three marked graves and two unmarked graves. The 50-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include nails and lumber fragments. The three marked graves belong to George R. Beasley (1853–1931), Emily Beasley (1886–1894), and Amos Beasley (1880–1895). One of the unmarked graves belongs to Nancy Isaacks and the other is unknown. Neither the Beasley family nor the Isaacks family owned the location, which was on public domain land. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as cemetery sites are not eligible under 36CFR60.4.

## LA97476 (FBH157)

Site LA97476 is in Soledad Canyon in the Organ Mountains at an elevation of 5,950 feet. The site consists of a collapsed concrete house and associated trash scatter (Figure VII-48). The 1,600-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. Artifacts include clear, blue, and green glass fragments; window glass; stoneware fragments; 15 sanitary cans; nails; miscellaneous hardware; concrete fragments; lumber; and faunal remains. The site

was the home of Joicy Beasley and was patented as a mining claim on August 15, 1918 (Otero County Mining Claim Book 58: 167). Filing a mining claim was an easy way to acquire and hold property without filing a patent. The mining claim stayed in the family's possession until military acquisition in the early 1950s. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criteria A and D. It represents a small ranch in the Organ Mountains and is significant in that it documents all aspects of the ranching lifestyle in the area. The site can provide valuable information on land use, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, social and economic diversity, and the consumption of material goods.

**LA97477 (FBH159)**

Site LA97477 is a trash scatter on the southern end of Otero Mesa at an elevation of 5,400 feet. The 10-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments and sanitary cans. It is on an oil and gas claim filed by J. Ritner Kriechbaum; Ethel O., Ruth W., and James S. Critchett; and Ada L., John W., and Jessie S. Eubank on August 12, 1919 (Otero County Mining Deed Book 72: 203–207). It is possible the site is associated with the oil and gas claim. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97478 (FBH160)**

Site LA97478 is a trash scatter located in the Tularosa Basin approximately 0.5 miles south of Booker Hill at an elevation of 4,250 feet. The 10-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include sun-altered purple glass fragments, 2 foodstuff bottles, 9 sanitary cans, a tobacco can, Coke bottles, and modern military refuse. It is not known who established the site as it is on public domain property. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97479 (FBH161)**

Site LA97479 is a trash scatter located in the Tularosa Basin approximately 1.5 miles north of Doña Ana Range Camp at an elevation of 4,234 feet. The 10-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include foodstuff bottle and tobacco cans. Who established the site is unknown as it is on public domain property. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97635 (FBH039)**

Site LA97635 is a trash deposit located in the Tularosa Basin 3 miles east of US Highway 54 at an elevation of 4,085 feet. The 2,800-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include clear and sun-altered purple glass fragments, liquor bottles, sanitary cans, and a baking soda lid. The site is on an oil and gas claim filed by J. C. Sepulvedo, B and R. Lockie, C. G. Stump, and A. and V. Blot on February 21, 1920 (Otero County Mining Location Book 76: 182). It was associated with the oil and gas claim and is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97636 (FBH040)**

Site LA97636 is a trash deposit located in the Tularosa Basin at an elevation of 4,085 feet. The 2-square-meter site is in good shape with little disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, a milk bottle, stoneware fragments, 2 sanitary cans, an axhead, buttons, leather fragments, metate fragments, fire-cracked rock, and a flake. The site is on an oil and gas location filed May 11, 1919, by W. C. Porterfield, J. S. Black, Phil Eidsman, Claude A. Brown, and T. Davis, and near another oil and gas claim filed on July 11, 1919, by F. D. Schrieber, Carl Weible, D. H. Peterson, Charles Dambacher, and James Harrison (Otero County Mining Location Book 69: 101–115; Book 71: 340–344). The site is associated with the oil and gas claim. It is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. The site needs detailed recording and testing to determine if intact subsurface remains are present. It could provide valuable information on oil and gas exploration, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

**LA97637 (FBH041)**

Site LA97637 is a trash deposit located in the Tularosa Basin approximately 3.5 miles east of US Highway 54 at an elevation of 4,075 feet. The 10-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include clear and sun-altered purple glass fragments, stoneware fragments, 3 tobacco cans, 6 sanitary cans, a metal hinge, faunal remains, numerous newspaper fragments, and egg shells. The only ownership record available for the location is a tax deed filed December 6, 1940, by Charles Wood (Otero County Deed Book 113: 434). It is not known if Wood or someone else established the site. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Subsurface remains can provide valuable information on settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, land use, and the consumption of material goods in the Tularosa Basin.

**LA97638 (FBH042)**

Site LA97638 is a trash deposit located in the Tularosa Basin approximately 2.5 miles northeast of Newman at an elevation of 3,978 feet. The 1,000-square-meter site is in fair condition with some damage done by military vehicles. Artifacts include clear and aqua glass fragments, stoneware fragments, earthenware fragments, a possible wagon frame, barbed wire, and a galvanized tub. On October 28, 1918, the Newman Investment Company with C. V. Nafe as representative was using the location (Otero County Contract Book 73: 258). It is not known what the company used the location for, or if they established the site. The site is possibly associated with the ranching industry and is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places in that no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97639 (FBH043)**

Site LA97639 is a trash deposit located in the Tularosa Basin approximately 3 miles east of Newman, New Mexico, at an elevation of 4,063 feet. The 20-square-meter site is in good shape with little disturbance. Artifacts include sun-altered purple glass, a foodstuff bottle, stoneware fragments, sanitary cans, and wire. The site is on an oil and gas claim filed May 4, 1919, by F. E. Morton, H. S. Boise, J. H. Rapp, B. F. Barker, and W. W. Dedman (Otero County Mining Location Book 65: 3–35). On October 21,

1919, Edward E. Hutchinson acquired the location from F. E. Morton (Otero County Trust Deed Book 74: 227). The site is associated with the oil and gas claim and is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places in that no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97640 (FBH044)**

Site LA97640 is trash deposit located in the Tularosa Basin approximately 1 mile east of US Highway 54 at an elevation of 4,065 feet. The 2,500-square-meter site is in good shape with little disturbance. Artifacts include sun-altered purple and green glass fragments, foodstuff bottles, a medicine bottle, stoneware fragments, sanitary cans, tobacco cans, matchstick filler hole cans, a metal wash basin, an iron stove lid, a copper locket, enamel pot, buttons, and cartridges. The ownership history of the location is unknown before 1922. By May 31, 1922, Maisie (Moore) Neblett owned the location and sold it to John B. Pitman (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 78: 657). In 1929 Pitman sold the location to the Ranch Realty Company, and on March 16, 1945, the Ranch Realty Company sold the property to the Located Land Company (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 126: 574). Neblett, Pitman, and the two realty companies were all involved in land speculation across the basin. Neblett sold large amounts of land to Pitman, who in turn sold it to the realty companies. Also, oil and gas claims were filed on the location by H. R. Johnson, E. Nell, Paul Pape, R. E. Maddox, and F. E. Morton on May 3, 1919, and by J. S. Black, W. C. Porterfield, Phil Eickman [*sic*], Claude A. Brown, T. Davis, and M. Hudson on May 6, 1919 (Otero County Mining Location Book 64: 532, 554–559). On April 11, 1939, the Located Land Company granted an oil and gas lease to Richard H. Ernest (Otero County Mining Location Book 120: 205). It is unknown which, if any, of these individuals established the site. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. It needs detailed recording and testing to determine if intact subsurface remains are present. Subsurface remains can provide valuable information on oil and gas exploration, land use, subsistence patterns, settlement patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

**LA97641 (FBH045)**

Site LA97641 is trash scatter located in the Tularosa Basin approximately 1 mile east of US Highway 54 at an elevation of 4,072 feet. The 20-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include sun-altered purple glass fragments, a foodstuff bottle, stoneware fragments, matchstick filler hole cans, and a stove chimney. On May 3, 1919, J. R. and N. C. Ellis, W. and H. Jacoby, and L. Henderson filed an oil and gas claim on the location, and on April 11, 1939, the Located Land Company filed for an oil and gas lease (Otero County Mining Location Book 65: 37; Book 120: 205). The site is associated with one of these oil and gas claims. It is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97642 (FBH046)**

Site LA97642 is a trash scatter located in the Tularosa Basin approximately 2 miles west of US Highway 54 at an elevation of 4,090 feet. The 30-square-meter site is in

good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, stoneware fragments, and tobacco cans. The site is on an oil and gas claim filed April 30, 1919, by J. R. and N. C. Ellis, W. and H. Jacoby, and J. A. and M. Delaney (Otero County Mining Location Book 65: 46–47). It is possible the site is associated with this oil and gas claim. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97643 (FBH047)**

Site LA97643 is a trash scatter located in the Tularosa Basin at an elevation of 4,060 feet. The 25-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include clear and amber glass fragments. The site is on an oil and gas claim filed April 22, 1919, by Van L. White, Herbert Yeo, Baylus Cade, George Preston, M. H. Peterson (Otero County Mining Location Book 64: 169–171). It is possible that the site is associated with the oil and gas claim. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97644 (FBH048)**

Site LA97644 is a trash scatter located in the Tularosa Basin at an elevation of 4,050 feet. The 5-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include 3 sanitary cans, 1 tobacco can, fence staples, and 1 flake. The site is on a mining claim filed by W. C. Porterfield, J. S. Black, Phil Eidsman, Claude A. Brown, and T. Davis on May 11, 1919, and next to the Pueblo claim filed on July 19, 1919, by Harold Scott (Otero County Mining Location Book 69: 101–115; Book 71: 352–357). It is also next to a historic fence line of unknown ownership. It is not known if the site is associated with the oil and gas claim or if it is associated with the fenceline. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97645 (FBH049)**

Site LA97645 is in the Tularosa Basin approximately one-third mile north of the New Mexico-Texas state line near Newman, New Mexico, at an elevation of 4,058 feet. The site consists of a metal stock tank and associated trash scatter. The 200-square-meter site is in fair condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, matchstick filler hole cans, a coffee pot, miscellaneous hardware, and a barrel. Who established the site and the ownership history before 1922 are unknown. On July 29, 1922, C. V. Nafe owned the location and sold it to Henry R. Murray (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 49–50). Murray sold the land to John B. Pitman on March 14, 1928, and on March 15, 1929, Pitman sold it to the Ranch Realty Company (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 313, 390). Nafe owned several sections of land in the Tularosa Basin, which he sold to Murray, who then sold them to Pitman. Murray and Pitman were land speculators and Nafe was the representative of the Otero Investment Company. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

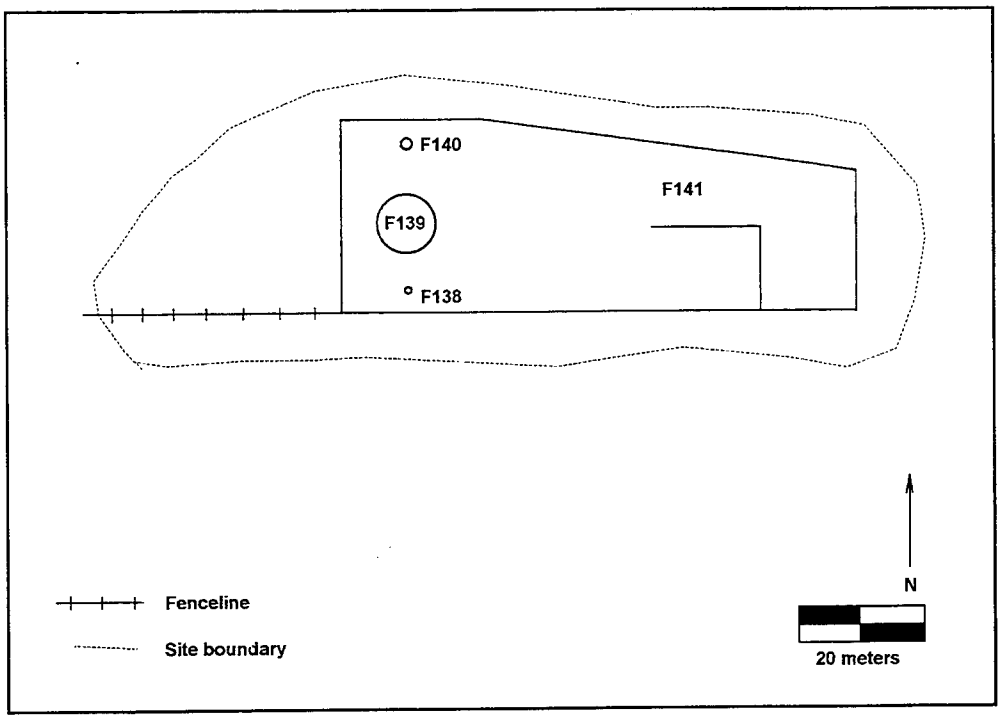



***Figure VII-49. Site 97646, Water Well, Corral, Stock Tank. Features: F138, well; F139, concrete tank pad; F140, metal stock tank; F141, corral.***

## LA97646 (FBH050)

Site LA97646 is in a dune field in the Tularosa Basin south of McGregor Range Camp at an elevation of 4,104 feet. The site consists of a water well, a concrete tank pad, a corral, and a metal stock tank (Figure VII-49). The 3,000-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. Artifacts include a soda bottle, wire nails, wire, and barbed wire. Early land ownership history is unknown, but by July 29, 1922, Henry R. Murray sold the location to C. V. Nafe (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 49–50). On March 14, 1928, Murray sold the land to John B. Pitman, and on March 15, 1929, Pitman sold the land to the Ranch Realty Company (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 313, 390). It is not known who established or operated the site. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. It needs detailed recording and testing to determine if any intact subsurface remains are present. The site represents the ranching industry's land use in the Tularosa Basin. Also, it could provide valuable information on subsistence patterns, settlement patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

## LA97647 (FBH051)

Site LA97647 is in the Tularosa Basin approximately 5.5 miles east of Newman, New Mexico, at an elevation of 4,105 feet. The site consists of a foundation and associated trash scatter. The 1,400-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include foodstuff bottles, soda bottles, matchstick filler hole cans, a pan, and fired bricks. On September 26, 1934, Robert F. Norris patented the land, and

on October 21, 1936, Robert Franklin and Alice L. Norris sold the land to Tomas Navar (Otero County Patent Book 58: 610; Deed Book 114: 457). On February 13, 1939, Navar sold it to the Ranch Realty Company, and on June 26, 1945, Ranch Realty sold the land to the Located Land Company (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 114: 458; Book 77: 328). Norris established the location, but it is not known what types of improvements he made. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criteria A and D. It represents a typical homestead and is significant in that it documents aspects of the ranching and homesteading lifestyle. The site contains possible intact subsurface deposits that can provide valuable information on settlement patterns, land use, subsistence patterns, and material consumption.

**LA97648 (FBH052)**

Site LA97648 is a trash deposit located in the Tularosa Basin approximately 5.5 miles east of Newman, New Mexico, at an elevation of 4,067 feet. The 40-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include sun-altered purple glass fragments, stoneware fragments, matchstick filler hole cans, tobacco cans, a lantern top, a pre-1930 vehicle and a frame for a canvas top. The site is on an oil and gas claim filed May, 4, 1919, by F. E. Morton, H. S. Boise, J. H. Rapp, B. F. Barker, and W. W. Dedman (Otero County Mining Location Book 65: 3–35). On September 26, 1934, Robert F. Norris patented the land, and on October 21, 1936, Robert Franklin and Alice L. Norris sold the land to Tomas Navar (Otero County Patent Book 58: 610; Deed Book 114: 457). On February 13, 1939, Navar sold it to the Ranch Realty Company, and on June 26, 1945, Ranch Realty sold the land to the Located Land Company (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 114: 458; Book 77: 328). Who established the site is unknown, but the artifacts indicate it may be associated with the oil and gas claim. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. It needs detailed recording and testing to determine if subsurface remains are present. The site could provide valuable information on land use, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

**LA97649 (FBH053)**

Site LA97649 is a trash deposit located in the Tularosa Basin approximately 2.5 miles west of Desert Station (LA97690) at an elevation of 4,085 feet. The 20-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include sun-altered purple glass fragments, 2 bottles, stoneware fragments, earthenware fragments, tobacco cans, 2 sardine cans, a bucket, miscellaneous hardware, and cartridges. The site is on an oil and gas claim filed May 14, 1919, by W. C. Porterfield, J. S. Black, Phil Eidsman, Claude A. Brown, and T. Davis (Otero County Mining Location Book 69: 29–39). Also on August 18, 1919, A. P. Randle filed a claim near the site (Otero County Mining Location Book 72: 395–421). The site is possibly associated with the oil and gas claim and is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97650 (FBH054)**

Site LA97650 is a trash deposit located in the Tularosa Basin approximately 5.5 miles east of Newman, New Mexico, at an

elevation of 4,067 feet. The 500-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, stoneware fragments, nails, cement, and bricks. The site is on an oil and gas claim filed by F. E. Morton, H. S. Boise, J. H. Rapp, B. F. Barker, and W. W. Dedman on May 4, 1919 (Otero County Mining Location Book 65: 3–35). On January 12, 1920, W. C. Sievers, C. E. Boyer, H. W. Agel, H. A. Walker, N. G. Patterson, and A. Hopkins filed a claim near the site (Otero County Mining Location Book 73: 225). On February 14, 1934, John W. Donovant patented the land, and on July 15, 1936, he sold it to Mamie Gertrude McDonald (Otero County Patent Book 58: 536; Warranty Book 107: 501). On August 1, 1938, McDonald sold the location to Andrew O. Rutherford (Otero County Deed Book 114: 297). Rutherford owned the location until the military acquired the property in the early 1950s. It is possible the architectural remains on the site are those of the improvements Donovant made to receive the patent. The artifacts indicate the site is possibly associated with Donovant's patent and not the early oil and gas claim. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Subsurface remains can provide valuable information on settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, land use, and the consumption of material goods.

### LA97651 (FBH162)

Site LA97651 is a trash scatter located on Otero Mesa approximately 1 mile northeast of Toy Tanks (LA97302) at an elevation of 4,700 feet. The 800-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include sun-altered and clear glass fragments, stoneware fragments, barbed wire, fence staples, and horseshoe nails. James Lloyd patented the location on July 29, 1920 (Otero County Patent Book 58: 105). By November 18, 1937, John Prather owned the land and was allowing oil and gas leases for the location (Otero County Oil and Gas Lease Book 106: 202). It is not known who established the site. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

### LA97652 (FBH163)

Site LA97652 is a trash deposit located on Otero Mesa approximately 3 miles southwest of the Prather Ranch at an elevation of 4,700 feet. The 2,500-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, window glass, sanitary cans, tack and harness parts, stove parts, and miscellaneous hardware. The site is on a mining claim filed by Charles and Sadie Croan, Dan W. and Lou Roberts, and E. J. Peterson on May 25, 1919 (Otero County Mining Location Book 70: 115–117). On July 29, 1920, James Lloyd filed a patent on the land, but the ownership history after that time is unknown (Otero County Patent Book 58: 105). Also, Hayden Trigg filed an oil and gas lease for the location on November 18, 1937 (Otero County Mining Location Book 106: 202). It is not known who established the site. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

### LA97657 (FBH164)

Site LA97657 is a trash deposit located on Otero Mesa approximately 1 mile northeast of Toy Tanks (LA97302) at an elevation

of 4,710 feet. The 5,600-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include amber, sun-altered purple, and aqua glass fragments; jar fragments; medicine bottles; an ink bottle; liquor bottles; window glass; stoneware fragments; sanitary cans; wire; auto parts; wagon parts; tack; lantern parts; and nails. Hayden Trigg filed an oil and gas lease near the site on land owned by John Prather on November 18, 1937 (Otero County Oil and Gas Lease Book 106: 199). On April 4, 1938, Enoch E. Williams patented the location, but the land ownership history is unknown after that time (Otero County Patent Book 110: 44). It is not known who established the site. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. It requires detailed recording and testing to determine if any intact subsurface remains are present. Subsurface remains can provide valuable information on land use, oil and gas exploration, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

**LA97658 (FBH165)**

Site LA97658 is a camp located in the Tularosa Basin approximately 2 miles east of US Highway 54 at an elevation of 4,030 feet. The 150-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, jars, foodstuff bottles, a wagon wheel rim, windmill blades, a frying pan, and a tin cup. The site is on an oil and gas claim filed April 7, 1919, by O. F., Fannie, Annie, and S. A. Charles and L. G. and Louise Walton (Otero County Mining Location Book 61: 561–562). It is possible the site is associated with the oil and gas claim. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97664 (FBH166)**

Site LA97664 is a trash deposit located in the Tularosa Basin approximately 2 miles southeast of US Highway 54 at an elevation of 4,100 feet. The 1,200-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include sun-altered purple and clear glass fragments, stoneware fragments, matchstick filler hole cans, tobacco cans, wagon parts, stove parts, and an axhead. The site is on an oil and gas claim filed May 2, 1919, by H. R. Johnson, E. Nell, Paul Pape, and R. L. Maddox (Otero County Mining Location Book 65: 129–140). On July 20, 1921, the Santa Fe and Pacific Railroad patented the land and on March 30, 1922, sold it to Maisie Moore Neblett (Otero County Patent Book 58: 167; Quitclaim Deed Book 78: 651). On May 31, 1922, Neblett sold the land to John B. Pitman, and he sold it to the Located Land Company on March 15, 1929 (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 78: 393, 657–659). On April 11, 1939, the Located Land Company gave an oil and gas lease on the location to Richard H. Ernest (Otero County Oil and Gas Lease Book 120: 205). The Located Land Company owned the location until the military acquisition in early 1950s. It is not known who established the site, but it is possible it is associated with one of the oil and gas claims. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97665 (FBH167)**

Site LA97665 is a trash deposit located in the Tularosa Basin at an elevation of

4,100 feet. The 10-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. Artifacts include sun-altered purple glass fragments, stoneware fragments, earthenware fragments, miscellaneous hardware, wagon parts, a button, and a table knife. The site is on an oil and gas claim filed May 1, 1919, by J. R. and N. C. Ellis, W. and H. Jacoby, and J. A. and M. Delaney (Otero County Mining Location Book 65: 67–83). On July 20, 1921, the Santa Fe and Pacific Railroad patented the land and on March 30, 1922, sold it to Maisie Moore Neblett (Otero County Patent Book 58: 167; Quitclaim Deed Book 78: 651). On May 31, 1922, Neblett sold the land to John B. Pitman, and he sold it to the Located Land Company on March 15, 1929 (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 78: 393, 657–659). On April 11, 1939, the Located Land Company gave an oil and gas lease on the location to Richard H. Ernest (Otero County Oil and Gas Lease Book 120: 205). The Located Land Company owned the location until the military acquisition in the early 1950s. It is not known who established the site, but it is possibly associated with one of the oil and gas claims. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97666 (FBH168)**

Site LA97666 is a trash deposit located in the Tularosa Basin 1 mile north of McGregor Range Camp Road at an elevation of 4,080 feet. The 200-square-meter site is in fair condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include clear, amber, and sun-altered purple glass fragments; a sun-altered purple whiskey bottle; jar fragments; stoneware fragments; earthenware fragments; sanitary cans; matchstick filler hole cans; tobacco cans; and 4 flakes. The site is on an oil and gas claim filed by J. R. and N. C. Ellis, W. and H. Jacoby, and J. A. and M. Delaney on April 30, 1919 (Otero County Mining Location Book 65: 46–47). On May 7, 1919, Frank R. and Bessie McKay and C. B. and Carol C. Johnson filed an oil and gas claim near the site (Otero County Mining Location Book 65: 303–304). It is possible the site is associated with the oil and gas claims. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97667 (FBH169)**

Site LA97667 is a trash deposit located in the Tularosa Basin approximately 5 miles south of the Doña Ana Range Camp. The 400-square-meter site is good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include sun-altered purple, blue, clear, and green glass fragments; nails; miscellaneous hardware; wagon parts; stove parts; and barrel hoops. Land ownership history for the location and who established the site are unknown. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97669 (FBH170)**

Site LA97669 is a trash scatter located in the Tularosa Basin approximately 4.5 miles east of Newman. New Mexico, at an elevation of 4,057 feet. The 400-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, stoneware fragments, and sanitary cans. The site is on an oil and

gas claim filed by J. T. Hughes, H. A. Walker, F. J. Bailey, A. Hopkins, W. C. Sievers, and C. E. Boyer on January 20, 1920 (Otero County Mining Location Book 73: 227). By July 29, 1922, C. V. Nafe owned the location and sold it to Henry R. Murray (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 49–50). On March 14, 1928, Murray sold the land to John B. Pitman, and on March 15, 1929, Pitman sold it to the Ranch Realty Company (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 313, 390). The military acquired the location in the early 1950s. Who established the site is unknown, although it is possibly associated with the oil gas claim as the other owners are land speculators. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97672 (FBH175)**

Site LA97672, the Salt Road, is along the Organ Mountains from El Paso, Texas, to Lake Lucero, New Mexico. The site is a historical trail approximately 30 kilometers in length. The trail was being used by 1647 to transport salt mined from the deposits at Lake Lucero to the mining districts around Durango, Mexico. Various military expeditions in the Tularosa Basin also used the trail, and use continued until the late nineteenth century. It is not known if any sites or artifacts are associated with the trail. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. It played a significant role in the Spanish settlement of the area and the economic development of the El Paso region. The site can provide valuable information on salt production, salt transportation, land use, and settlement patterns.

**LA97673 (FBH176)**

Site LA97673 is a trash scatter located in the Tularosa Basin approximately 6 miles northeast of Newman at an elevation of 4,070 feet. The 10-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include metal fragments, a horse collar, a pocketknife, and cartridges. The site is on an oil and gas claim filed on January 20, 1920, by J. T. Hughes, H. A. Walker, F. J. Bailey, A. Hopkins, W. C. Sievers, and C. E. Boyer (Otero County Mining Location Book 73: 227). By August 4, 1922, H. F. and Cornelia McKenney owned the location and sold it to Phil Eickman [*sic*] (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 54). The land ownership history after that time is unknown. It is not known who established the site. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97674 (FBH185)**

Site LA97674, Scott Tank, is in the Tularosa Basin along New Mexico Highway 213 north of Doña Ana Range Camp at an elevation of 4,014 feet. The site consists of a double earth stock tank. The 3,900-square-meter site is in good condition with some erosional disturbance; no artifacts are present and the location originally had two wooden structures, which are no longer present. Mary Coe Blevins established the site in 1913, but she did not patent the land until July 12, 1943 (Otero County Patent Book 102: 570). The military acquired the property from Blevins in the early 1950s. The site is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research.

**LA97677 (FBH184)**

Site LA97677 is in the Franklin Mountains at an elevation of 4,900 feet. The site consists of a rectangular mining pit and a pile of tailings. The 20-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance; no artifacts are present on the site. The location was the Champion Mine, which was established sometime before 1919. On April 29, 1919, R. D. Jackson sold the mine to E. D. McKinley (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 33: 262). The ownership history of the location is unknown after that time. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D if it is treated as part of a district along with sites LA30206, 97706, 97707, and 97708. These five sites represent a typical turn-of-the-century mining area. The sites provide an insight into the workings of a typical southwestern mining operation during that period. It is possible that subsurface features in the vicinity of these sites could provide even more information. These sites can provide valuable information on mining operations, land use, subsistence patterns, technological change, and the consumption of material goods. Each site is a contributing member in the overall mining operation in the Franklin Mountains.

**LA97679 (FBH187)**

Site LA97679 is a trash deposit located in the Tularosa Basin east of War Highway and Doña Ana Range Camp at an elevation of 4,075 feet. The 10-square-meter site is in fair condition with some mechanical disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, stoneware fragments, and 8 matchstick filler hole cans. Land ownership history is unknown, but the site may be associated with Mary Coe Blevins's ranch (LA30201), which is nearby. The site is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97681 (FBH055)**

Site LA97681 is a trash scatter located in the Tularosa Basin approximately 4.5 miles east of Newman, New Mexico, at an elevation of 4,063 feet. The 25-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include 1 foodstuff bottle, 6 tobacco cans, and 5 matchstick filler hole cans. The early ownership of the location is not known. On July 29, 1922, C. V. Nafe sold the land to Henry R. Murray, and on March 14, 1928, Murray sold the land to John B. Pitman (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 49–50, 313). On March 15, 1929, Pitman sold the location to the Ranch Realty Company (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 390). It is not known who established the site as Nafe, Murray, and Pitman were all land speculators. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97682 (FBH056)**

Site LA97682, the Newman Ranch, is in the Tularosa Basin southwest of McGregor Range Camp at an elevation of 4,063 feet. The site consists of three metal stock tanks, a tank pad, five tin structures, a water well, windmill, and a corral (Figure VII-50). The 7,000-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional and human disturbance. Artifacts include 6 soda bottles, 8 beer bottles, clear and sun-altered purple glass fragments, jar fragments, stoneware fragments, 25 sanitary cans, 6 kerosene cans, 10 tobacco cans, pipe, wire, nails, boards, and tin sheet-

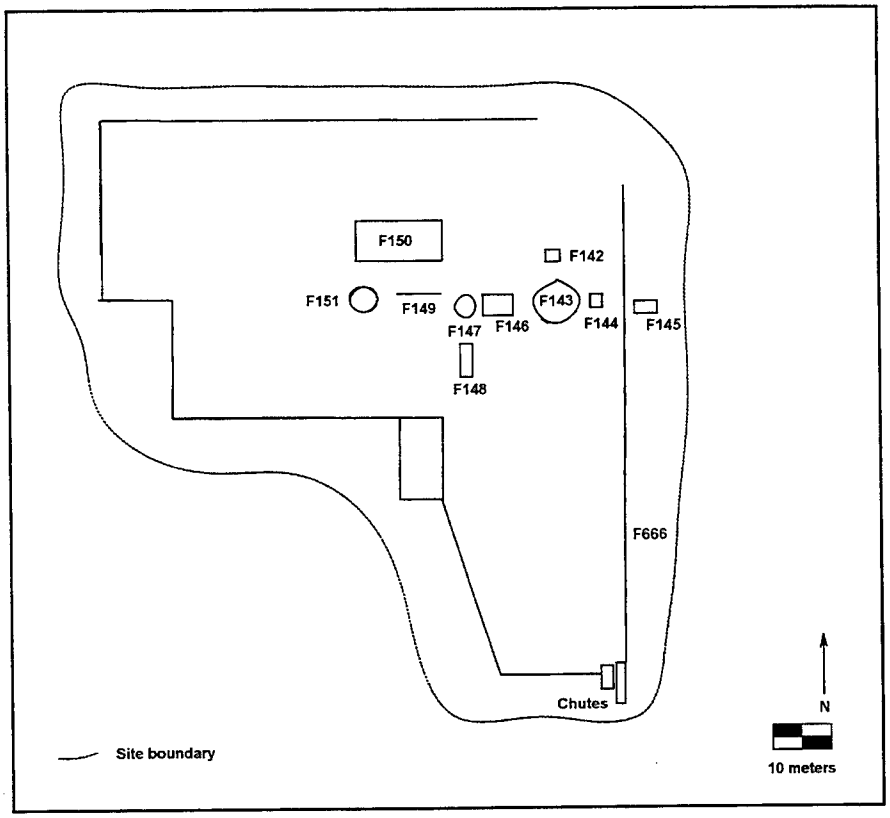



*Figure VII-50. Site LA97682, Newman Ranch. Features: F142, F147, F151, metal tanks; F143, concrete tank pad; F144, windmill and well; F145, F148, F150, tin sheds; F146, tin structure; F149, tin wall; F666, corral.*

ing. In 1901 Henry L. Newman Sr. and Jr. established the site as the headquarters of their ranching operation. During the period that the ranch was established, Hereford a small town to the west was renamed Newman, New Mexico. Newman controlled or owned a large amount of land along the Texas-New Mexico state line where he operated his ranch. H. L. Newman Sr. died on February 22, 1911, at the age of seventy-five, and his son H. L. Newman Jr. took over the ranch (*El Paso Herald* February 23, 1911: 4). Henry Jr. proceeded to sell large areas of land and slowly removed himself from the ranching business. The remaining Newman Ranch was leased to Randolph Hearst, and later most was sold. On December 8, 1938, Ellis Y. McCrackin patented the section, which implies the Newman family never owned the ranch headquarters location (Otero County Patent Book 79: 46). He then sold the site on the same day to the Ranch Realty Company (Otero County Patent Book 79: 46; Warranty Deed Book 79: 49–50). It was common practice for many of the homesteaders to file their patent just before they sold the land. Many of these homesteaders believed there was no need to file until it was necessary. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and D. The site represents a typical ranch headquarters in the Tularosa Basin and is associated with persons of local and regional significance. The Newman family owned and operated various ranch holdings across the western United

States. They were also involved in railroad development, banking, and various other businesses. The Newman family had a significant impact on the local area and the western United States. This site was the headquarters of a major ranching operation in the area and represents the ranching and homesteading lifestyles of the area. Also, the site contains intact subsurface deposits and will provide valuable information on settlement patterns, land use, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

**LA97683 (FBH057)**

Site LA97683 is in the Tularosa Basin south of McGregor Range Camp at an elevation of 4,075 feet. The site consists of house foundations with associated trash deposits. The 256-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. Artifacts include window glass, milk glass, stoneware fragments, earthenware fragments, a kerosene can, 8 sanitary cans, a paint can, nails, window screen, a door hinge, iron grating, chicken wire, a bedspring, fired brick, and tin sheeting. The ownership history of this location is unknown. The only activity for the location known at that time is during the oil and gas boom. The site is on the Golden Eagle oil and gas claim filed by J. R. and N. C. Ellis, W. and H. Jacoby, and L. Henderson on May 3, 1919 (Otero County Mining Location Book 65: 48–67). On January 12, 1920, another oil and gas claim was filed on the location by Otho Hendee, Harry Walker, Clark Akins, C. E. Boyer, Duncan Gray, and Alex Hopkins (Otero County Mining Location Book 76: 218). It is not known who established the site, but it is unlikely that it is associated with the oil and gas claims. More historical research is necessary, but enough information is available to indicate the site was a small homestead. It is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. The site represent a typical small homestead in the Tularosa Basin and the homesteading lifestyle in the area. Also, the site contains intact subsurface deposits and will provide valuable information on land use, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

**LA97684 (FBH058)**

Site LA97684 is a trash scatter located in the Tularosa Basin at an elevation of 4,077 feet. The 60-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include clear and sun-altered purple glass fragments, stoneware fragments, and sanitary cans. The site is on the Golden Eagle #13-32 oil and gas claim filed on May 3, 1919, by J. R. Ellis, W. and H. Jacoby, L. Henderson, A. W. Reigel, and J. A. and M. Delaney (Otero County Mining Location Book 65: 48–67). On January 12, 1920, Otho Hendee, Henry Walker, Clark Akins, C. E. Boyer, Duncan Gray, Alex Hopkins, F. J. Bailey, and C. F. Vanderveen filled the Hendee oil and gas claim at the location (Otero County Mining Location 76: 218). The site is associated with one of these oil and gas claims and is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97685 (FBH059)**

Site LA97685 is a trash scatter located in the Tularosa Basin west of US Highway 54 at an elevation of 4,080 feet. The 15-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include window

glass, a soda bottle, stoneware fragments, charcoal and faunal remains. The site is on the Whale oil and gas claim filed by Frank McKay on July 30, 1919 (Otero County Mining Location Book 72: 243–246). It is possible the site is associated with the oil and gas claim. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97686 (FBH060)**

Site LA97686 is a trash deposit located in the Tularosa Basin approximately 3 miles southeast of Desert Station (LA97690) at an elevation of 4,070 feet. The 120-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, a stoneware pot, 50 matchstick filler hole cans, a bucket, paint cans, bolts, and miscellaneous hardware and auto parts. The site is on an oil and gas claim filed by W. C. Porterfield, J. S. Black, Phil Eidsman, Claude A. Brown, and T. Davis on May 12, 1919 (Otero County Mining Location Book 69: 7–14). Also on August 29, 1919, J. C. Black filed the Francis King oil and gas claim at the location (Otero County Mining Location Book 74: 224). It is possible the site is associated with the oil and gas claims. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. It needs detailed recording and testing to determine if any intact subsurface remains are present. The site could provide valuable information on oil and gas exploration, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

**LA97687 (FBH061)**

Site LA97687 is a trash deposit located in the Tularosa Basin west of US Highway 54 near Desert Station (LA97690) at an elevation of 4,075 feet. The 500-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, lamp glass, stoneware fragments, 15 tobacco cans, 11 matchstick filler hole cans, sanitary cans, and charcoal. The site is on the Whale #52-58 oil and gas claim filed by Frank McKay on July 30, 1919 (Otero County Mining Location Book 72: 243–246). It is possible the site is associated with the oil and gas claim. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97688 (FBH062)**

Site LA97688 is a trash deposit located in the Tularosa Basin west of US Highway 54 near Desert Station (LA97690) at an elevation of 4,079 feet. The 200-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include 50 matchstick filler hole cans, 20 hole-in-top cans, and 80 sanitary cans. The site is on the Whale #52-58 oil and gas claim filed by Frank McKay on July 30, 1919 (Otero County Mining Location Book 72: 243–46). It is possibly associated with the oil and gas claim and is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Subsurface remains can provide valuable information on oil and gas exploration, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

**LA97689 (FBH063)**

Site LA97689 is a trash deposit located in the Tularosa Basin approximately 1 mile south of Elwood Siding (LA97233) at an elevation of 4,094 feet. The 30-square-meter site is in good condition with little distur-

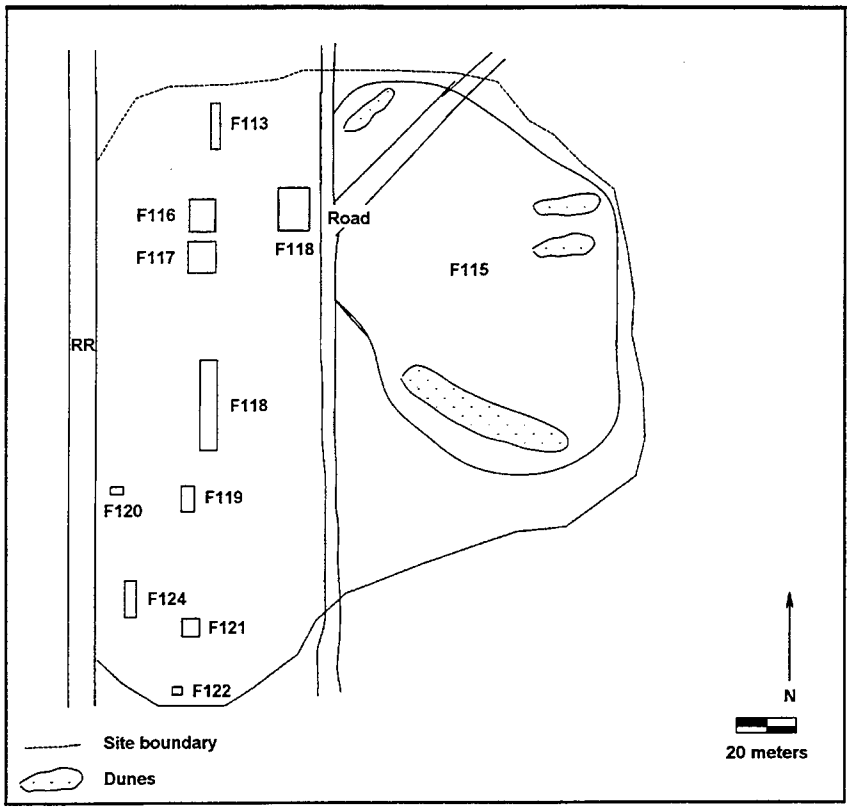



***Figure VII-51. Site LA97690, Desert Station. Features: F113, F116, F117, F121, concrete pads and wall rubble; F114, F115, trash concentrations; F118, concrete rubble; F119, concrete tank and tower remains; F120, concrete walls and tower support; F122, concrete wall rubble.***

bance. Artifacts include 3 foodstuff bottles, green glass fragments, 20 sanitary cans, 3 matchstick filler hole cans, and 2 trapezoid cans. The site is on an oil and gas claim filed May 28, 1919, by J. C., R. W., and E. O. Critchett; M. C. Shedd; and M. W. Edwards (Otero County Mining Deed Book 72: 114–129). Also, on May 28, 1919, W. C. Porterfield, J. S. Black, Phil Eidsman, Claude A. Brown, and T. Davis filed an oil and gas claim near the site (Otero County Mining Location Book 69: 200–214). The site is possibly associated with the oil and gas claim. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

## LA97690 (FBH188)

Site LA97690, Desert Station, is in the Tularosa Basin along the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks east of US Highway 54 at an elevation of 4,080 feet. The site consists of the remains of eight structures and associated trash deposits (Figure VII-51). The 39,600-square-meter site is in fair condition with some mechanical and erosional disturbance. Artifacts include clear, sun-altered purple, aqua, amber, and blue glass fragments; milk glass; 15 medicine bottles; stoneware fragments; 50 sanitary cans; 30 matchstick filler hole cans; 6 tobacco cans; 3

sardine cans; nails; miscellaneous hardware; bedsprings; leather; lumber; fired brick; concrete; and tin sheeting. The site is a railroad siding established by the El Paso and Northeastern Railroad in 1898, and was abandoned sometime in the late 1940s. It is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. The site was a major railroad shipping point for livestock and goods into and out of the area and had a significant impact on the communities and ranches in the Tularosa Basin. It played a significant role in the railroad's influence on the local and regional society and economy and can provide valuable information on land use, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, ethnic diversity, social and economic diversity, railroad activities, local market activities, and the consumption of material goods.

**LA97692 (FBH065)**

Site LA97692 is a trash scatter located in the Tularosa Basin approximately 2.5 miles southeast of McGregor Range Camp at an elevation of 4,104 feet. The 25-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include sun-altered purple, green, and brown glass fragments and a metate fragment. The site is on an oil and gas claim filed on April 19, 1919, by Thomas Kivel, J. E. Hawkins, Anne B. Priest, and Dr. B. F. Clutter (Otero County Mining Location Book 64: 96). It is possible the site is associated with the oil and gas claim. The site is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97693 (FBH066)**

Site LA97693 is trash scatter located in the Tularosa Basin approximately 2.5 miles southeast of McGregor Range Camp at an elevation of 4,083 feet. The 400-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, 10 matchstick filler hole cans, alarm clock parts, pan fragments, metate fragments, and 5 flakes. The ownership history of the location is unknown before 1922. C. V. Nafe sold the location to Henry R. Murray on July 29, 1922 (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 49–50). Murray sold the location to John B. Pitman on March 14, 1928, and on March 15, 1929, Pitman sold the land to the Ranch Realty Company (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 313,390). Land ownership history for the location is unknown after that period. Also, who established the site is unknown. The site is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97694 (FBH067)**

Site LA97694 is a trash scatter located in the Tularosa Basin west of US Highway 54 at an elevation of 4,083 feet. The 80-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include sun-altered purple and clear glass fragments and miscellaneous hardware. The site is on an oil and gas claim filed by J. R. and N. C. Ellis, W. and H. Jacoby, and J. A. and M. Delaney on April 30, 1919 (Otero County Mining Location Book 65: 38–41). On July 20, 1921, the Santa Fe and Pacific Railroad patented the land and on March 30, 1922, sold it to Maisie Moore Neblett (Otero County Patent Book 58: 167; Quitclaim Deed Book 78: 651). On May 31, 1922, Neblett sold the land to John B. Pitman, and he sold it to the Located Land Company on March 15, 1929 (Otero County Quitclaim

Deed Book 78: 657–659; Book 79: 393). On March 16, 1945, Located Land sold it to the Ranch Realty Company (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 126: 574). The Ranch Realty Company owned the location until the military acquired it in the early 1950s. Who established the site is unknown, but it is possibly associated with the oil and gas claim. Neblett, Pitman, and the realty companies speculated in land all across the basin, and in most cases did not establish any presence. The site is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97695 (FBH068)**

Site LA97695 is a trash scatter located in the Tularosa Basin at an elevation of 4,069 feet. The 50-square-meter site is in good condition. The scatter consists of 15 sanitary cans. The site is on an oil and gas claim filed by James F. Williams on November 8, 1919 (Otero County Mining Location Book 74: 225). It is highly possible the site is associated with the claim. The site is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97696 (FBH069)**

Site LA97696 is a trash scatter located in the Tularosa Basin approximately one-quarter mile west of US Highway 54 at an elevation of 4,095 feet. The 120-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, sanitary cans, a razor blade, and lumber. The site is on the Golden Eagle oil and gas claim filed April 30, 1919, by J. R. and N. C. Ellis, W. and H. Jacoby, and J. A. and M. Delaney (Otero County Mining Location Book 65: 38–41). It is possible the site is associated with the oil and gas claim. The site is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97697 (FBH070)**

Site LA97697 is a trash deposit located in the Tularosa Basin at an elevation of 4,067 feet. The 160-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include stoneware fragments, a tobacco can, matchstick filler hole cans, sardine cans, lard cans, nails, and miscellaneous hardware. The site is on an oil and gas claim filed by J. T. Hughes, H. A. Walker, F. J. Bailey, A. Hopkins, W. C. Sievers, and C. E. Boyer on January 20, 1920 (Otero County Mining Location Book 73: 227). By August 4, 1922, H. F. and Cornelia McKenney owned the location and sold it to Henry R. Murray (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 54). It is not known who established the site or how long the McKenneys owned the property. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Subsurface remains can provide valuable information on oil and gas exploration, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

**LA97698 (FBH071)**

Site LA97698 is in the Tularosa Basin approximately one-quarter mile south of Alvarado (LA97717) at an elevation of 4,102 feet. The 200-square-meter site is in poor condition with heavy erosional disturbance. The site consists of a water well, windmill remains, and associated trash scatter. Artifacts include miscellaneous hardware, brick, lumber, and windmill blades. Who established the site is unknown, but by July 29,

1922, C. V. Nafe acquired the location and sold it to Henry R. Murray (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 49–50). On March 14, 1928, Murray sold the location to John B. Pitman, and Pitman sold it to the Ranch Realty Company on March 15, 1929 (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 313, 390). Since Nafe was a land speculator, he possibly did not establish the site but acquired it from those who did. The site is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. It requires detailed recording and testing to determine if any intact subsurface remains are present. The site could provide valuable information on land use, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

**LA97699 (FBH072)**

Site LA97699 is a possible grave site located in the Tularosa Basin approximately 1 mile southeast of McNew Feeder Tank (LA97331) at an elevation of 4,076 feet. The site consists of a rock-covered mound and the remains of a wooden cross. The 5-square-meter site is in fair condition with some disturbance. Who established the site is unknown and the person who is possibly buried there is also unknown. The site is possibly associated with the William McNew ranch, which is in this area. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as grave sites are not eligible under 36CFR60.4.

**LA97700 (FBH073)**

Site LA97700 is a trash deposit located in the Tularosa Basin at an elevation of 4,067 feet. The 450-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include 6 medicine bottles, a foodstuff bottle, 9 tobacco cans, 3 shaker cans, and a matchstick filler hole can. The site is on an oil and gas claim filed on May 25, 1919, by W. C. Porterfield, J. S. Black, Phil Eidsman, Claude A. Brown, and T. Davis (Otero County Mining Location Book 69: 139–148). Another oil and gas claim was filed on February 21, 1920, by B. Lockie, Marguerite Flint, A. and V. Blot, E. R. Patterson, J. Ortiz, and H. H. Crawford (Otero County Mining Location Book 76: 183). The site is possibly associated with the oil and gas claim. It is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97701 (FBH074)**

Site LA97701 is trash deposit located in the Tularosa Basin approximately 0.5 mile east of New Mexico Highway 213 at an elevation of 3,912 feet. The 100-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include sun-altered purple and clear glass fragments, earthenware fragments, a brass bed frame, and bedsprings. The site is on public domain land and who established it is unknown. The site is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97703 (FBH076)**

Site LA97703, Pit Tank, is in the Tularosa Basin south of Coe Lake and north of Doña Ana Base Camp at an elevation of 3,925 feet. The site consists of two circular earth stock tanks. The 2,800-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance; no artifacts are present. Mary Coe Blevins constructed the site at an unknown date, but she did not file a patent on the location until July 12, 1943 (Otero

County Patent Book 102: 570). It was common practice for the ranchers in the Tularosa Basin to build improvements on a location and use it for long periods of time before actually filing a patent. The military acquired the location from Blevins in the early 1950s. The site is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97704 (FBH077)**

Site LA97704 is in the Tularosa Basin approximately 1 mile north of the New Mexico-Texas state line at an elevation of 4,063 feet. The site consists of an earth stock tank and associated trash scatter. The 10,000-square-meter site is in fair condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include glass jar fragments, stoneware fragments, matchstick filler hole cans, barbed wire, bedsprings, and bricks. The site is on the Wilson oil and gas claim filed by James F. Williams on November 8, 1919 (Otero County Mining Location Book 74: 225). Another oil and gas claim was filed on January 28, 1920, by C. F. Vanderveen, Alex Sweek, Alex Hopkins, James H. McKibben, and C. E. Boyer (Otero County Mining Location Book 76: 231). Who established the location and when are unknown. However the stock tank and the artifacts indicate the site was associated with the local ranching activities. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. It requires detailed recording and testing to determine if any intact subsurface remains are present. The site could provide valuable information on the ranching industry, settlement patterns, land use, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

**LA97706 (FBH079)**

Site LA97706 is at the top of a steep slope in the Franklin Mountains at an elevation of 4,900 feet. The site consists of two mine pits and the tailing piles associated with the pits. The 100-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. No artifacts are present. Who established the site is unknown. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D if it is treated as part of a district along with sites LA30206, 97677, 97707,and 97708. These five sites represent a typical turn-of-the-century mining area and provide an insight into the workings of a typical southwestern mining operation during that period. It is possible that subsurface features in the vicinity of these sites could provide even more information. These sites can provide valuable information on mining operations, land use, subsistence patterns, technological change, and the consumption of material goods. Each site is a contributing member in the overall mining operation in the Franklin Mountains.

**LA97707 (FBH081)**

Site LA97707 is at the base of a slope next to a small arroyo in the Franklin Mountains at an elevation of 4,900 feet. The 25-square-meter site consists of a shallow mining pit and is in good condition. No artifacts are present. Who established the site is unknown. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D if it is treated as part of a district along with sites LA30206, 97677, 97706, and 97708. These five sites represent a typical turn-of-the-century mining area and provide an insight into the workings of a typical southwestern mining operation during that period. It is

possible that subsurface features in the vicinity of these sites could provide even more information. These sites can provide valuable information on mining operations, land use, subsistence patterns, technological change, and the consumption of material goods. Each site is a contributing member in the overall mining operation in the Franklin Mountains.

**LA97708 (FBH082)**

Site LA97708 is at the base of a northern slope in the Franklin Mountains at an elevation of 4,900 feet. The site consists of a horizontal shaft that extends 25 meters into the rock in the north slope of the mountain. The 60-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include a sanitary can and a 6-by-6 timber. Who established the site is unknown. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D if it is treated as part of a district along with sites LA30206, 97677, 97706, and 97707. These five sites represent a typical turn-of-the-century mining area and provide an insight into the workings of a typical southwestern mining operation during that period. It is possible that subsurface features in the vicinity of these sites could provide even more information. These sites can provide valuable information on mining operations, land use, subsistence patterns, technological change, and the consumption of material goods. Each site is a contributing member in the overall mining operation in the Franklin Mountains.

**LA97709 (FBH085)**

Site LA97709 is a trash scatter located in the Tularosa Basin approximately 1 mile east of New Mexico Highway 213 at an elevation of 4,070 feet. The 1,296-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, a light bulb, and matchstick filler hole cans. The early land ownership history of the site is unknown. City Mortgage Company sold the location to Swinging HL&C Cattle Company on July 18, 1935 (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 85: 446). It is not known how long that company owned the location, but by March 1945 Floyd F. Caldwell owned the land and sold it to W. A. Abernathy (Otero County Mortgage Deed Book 71: 57). The military acquired the location from Abernathy in the early 1950s. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97710 (FBH086)**

Site LA97710 is a trash deposit located in the Tularosa Basin approximately 0.5 miles east of New Mexico Highway 213 at an elevation of 4,128 feet. The 625-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include a foodstuff bottle, earthenware fragments, matchstick filler hole cans, and wire. The site is on public domain land and who established it is unknown. It is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97711 (FBH087)**

Site LA97711 is a trash scatter located in the Tularosa Basin approximately 0.5 miles south of New Mexico Highway 213 at an elevation of 4,102 feet. The 600-square-meter site has been burned and is in poor condition. Artifacts include clear glass frag-

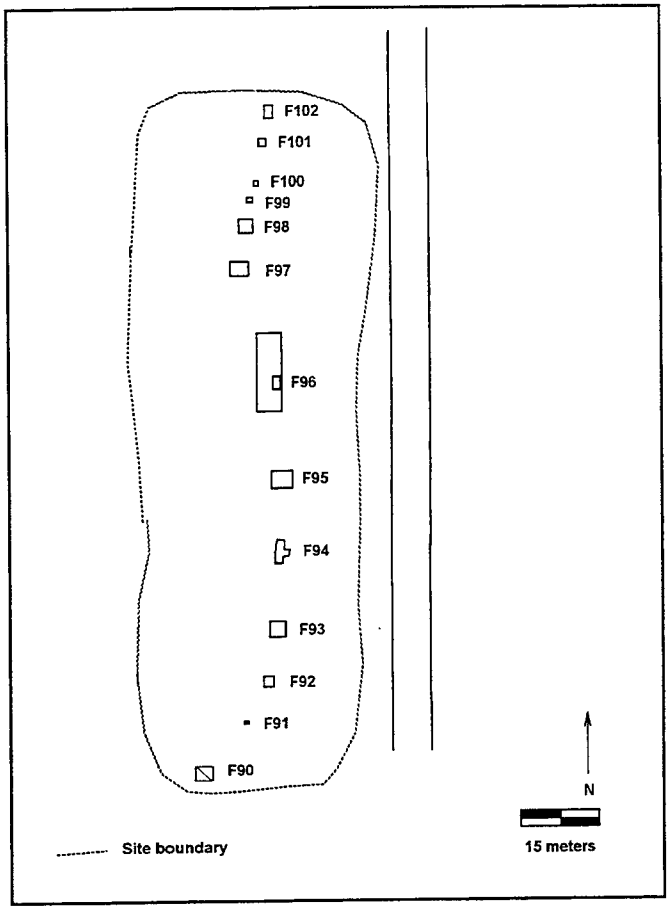



*Figure VII-52. Site LA97713, Newman Section Camp. Features: F90, F91, trash scatters; F92, ice house dugout; F93, dugout/hole; F94, concrete foundation with pad; F95, F96, F98, F99, concrete pads; F97, F100, wood pilings; F101, concrete rubble, F102, trash dump.*

ments, stoneware fragments, and metal fragments. The site is on public land and who established it is unknown. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

## LA97712 (FBH088)

Site LA97712 is a trash deposit located in the Tularosa Basin at an elevation of 4,092 feet. The 60-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include sun-altered purple and clear glass fragments, a mason jar, sanitary cans, matchstick filler hole cans, nails, oyster shell, brick, and a toy railroad track. The site is on an oil and gas claim filed by J. Ortiz, Marguerite Flint, W. E. Cogdell, and Blanch Lockie on February 23, 1920 (Otero County Mining Location Book 76: 174–178). The site is possibly associated with the oil and gas claim. It is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Subsurface remains can provide valuable information on oil and gas exploration, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

## LA97713 (FBH089)

Site LA97713, Newman Section Camp, is in the Tularosa Basin between the Southern Pacific Railroad line and US Highway 54, north of Newman, New Mexico, at an elevation of 3,990 feet. The site consists of the remains of a foreman's house with

garage, workers quarters, subterranean ice house, tool shed, two water wells, a peach orchard, four other structures, and associated trash deposits (Figure VII-52). The 5,250-square-meter site is in fair condition with some mechanical disturbance. Artifacts include clear, amber, and sun-altered purple glass fragments; a soda bottle; a medicine bottle; stoneware fragments; earthenware fragments; 25 sanitary cans; 20 matchstick filler hole cans; nails; miscellaneous hardware; concrete; fired brick; lumber; and faunal remains. The El Paso and Northeastern Railroad established the site in 1898 and used it as a maintenance camp for the railroad. Three Hispanic workers and their families lived in the workers quarters, while the foreman, a Euroamerican, lived in a separate house with a large cottonwood tree in front (Gutierrez interview 1987). The year of abandonment is not known. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. It is associated with the establishment of the first railroad across the Tularosa Basin and represents a typical railroad maintenance camp of the period. The site will provide valuable information on the role and use of railroad camps, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, technological change, the consumption of material goods, ethnic diversity, and social and economic status.

**LA97714 (FBH090)**

Site LA97714 consists of a concrete grave marker directly east across the railroad tracks from Newman, New Mexico, at an elevation of 3,990 feet. The 5-square-meter site is in poor condition. The marker is a memorial to El Paso and Southwestern railroad workers who died in that area in 1918. The marker is broken into several fragments, but several of the workers' names can be recognized. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97716 (FBH094)**

Site LA97716 is a trash deposit located in the Tularosa Basin approximately 1.5 miles southwest of the McNew Feeder Tank (LA97331) at an elevation of 4,054 feet. The 25-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include window glass, bolts, and a 1940s two-door sedan. Who established the site is unknown. It is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97717 (FBH189)**

Site LA97717, Alvarado, is in the Tularosa Basin along the tracks of the Southern Pacific Railroad near US Highway 54 at an elevation of 4,100 feet. The site consists of two concrete tank pads, the remains of a metal tank on a concrete pad, and associated trash deposits (Figure VII-53). The 1,500-square-meter site is in good condition with some erosional disturbance. Artifacts include clear, purple, and green glass fragments; matchstick filler hole cans; sanitary cans; concrete; wire; and pieces of pipe. The site is a railroad water station established by the El Paso and Northeastern Railroad in 1898 and abandoned sometime in the early 1950s. The railroad had a serious problem with water as many of the wells in the area produced poor water that could not be used for the engines. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. It is an example of a water storage and filling area for the railroad in the Tularosa Basin. The

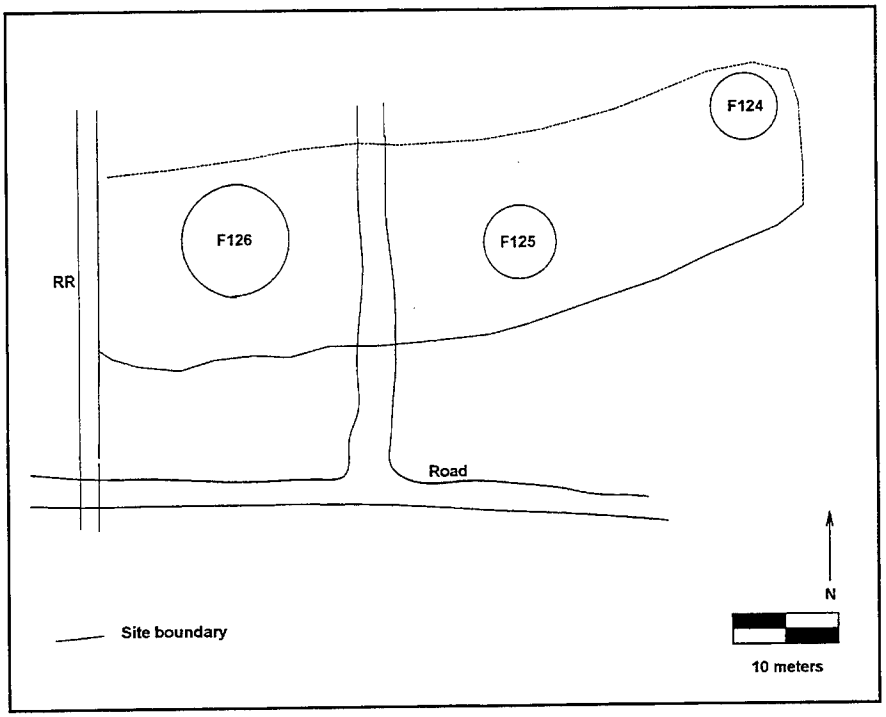



***Figure VII-53. Site LA97717, Alvarado Railroad Water Station. Features: F124, F125, concrete tank pads; F126, metal tank with concrete pad; F127, earth tank.***

site is significant in that it documents the land use and water control systems of the early twentieth-century railroad. Also, the site can provide information on other railroad activities, subsistence activities, and the consumption of material goods.

## LA97720 (FBH190)

Site LA97720, Alvarado Tank #1, is in the middle of a large playa in the Tularosa Basin at an elevation of 4,080 feet. The 2,700-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, a lard can, 3 chemical cans, pipe, nails, tin sheeting, and cartridges. The early ownership history is not known, but on March 14, 1928, Henry R. Murray owned the land and sold it to John B. Pitman (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 312). Who established the site and the land ownership history after Pitman acquired the land are not known. Murray and Pitman probably did not establish the site as they were both land speculators. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

## LA97721 (FBH211)

Site LA97721 is trash deposit located on the fans of the Hueco Mountains at an elevation of 5,100 feet. The 50-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include a Singer Manufacturing Company bottle, a JBW Company medicine bottle, a drinking glass, stoneware fragments, 3 tobacco cans, 7 matchstick filler hole cans, 20 sanitary cans, 8 sardine cans, a tin cup, a burned trash barrel, a

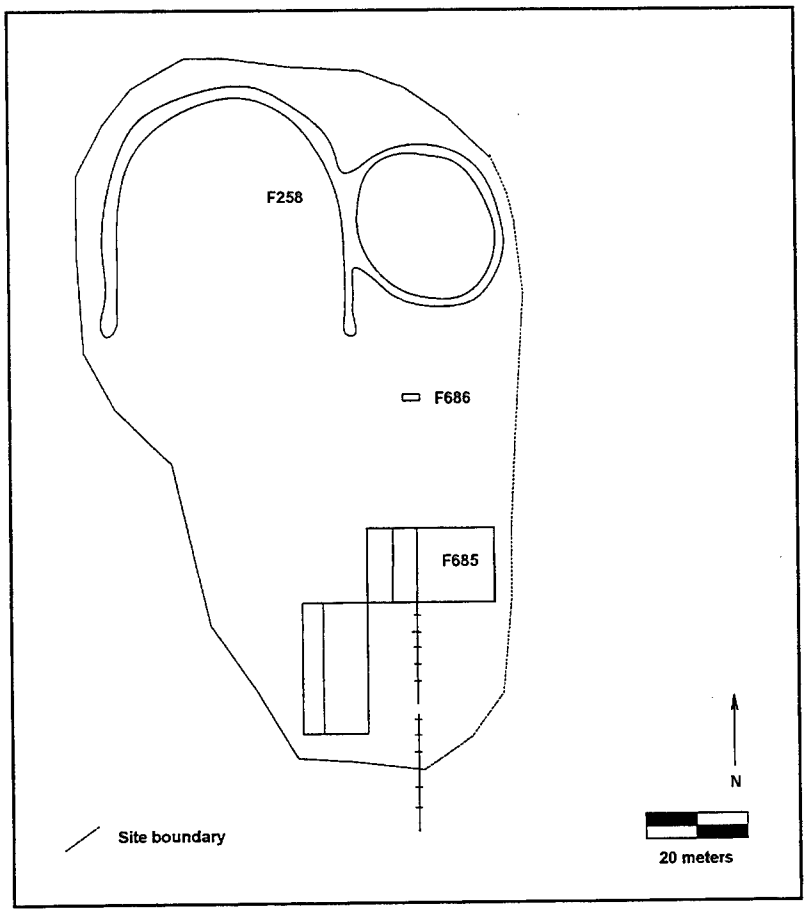



*Figure VII-54. Site LA97722, Ivan Gray Tank. Features: F258, double earth tank; F685, corral; F686, metal tank.*

canteen, a wash pan, and a bedspring. The site is associated with the Gray Ranch, which is across the road. F. L. Gray and his wife, who patented the location, sold it to Ivan Gray on June 17, 1940 (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 119: 13). The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97722 (FBH212)**

Site LA97722, Ivan Gray Tank, is in the fans of the Hueco Mountains at an elevation of 5,100 feet. The site consists of a corral and two earth stock tanks (Figure VII-54). The 10,400-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, a matchstick filler hole can, nails, wire, a metal highway sign, and tin sheeting. F. L. Gray and his wife, who patented the site, sold it to Ivan Gray on June 17, 1940 (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 119: 13). Ivan's brother Robert lived at the location and operated a small ranch adjacent to his brother's ranch. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. The site is an example of a small ranching operation in the Tularosa Basin and is significant in that it documents all aspects of the ranching lifestyle in the area during the Great Depression. The site can provide information on land use, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

**LA97723 (FBH214)**

Site LA97723 is in the Tularosa Basin north of State Highway 506 at an elevation of 4,080 feet. The site consists of an earth stock tank. The 4,800-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. Artifacts include wire and metal fragments. It is not known if W. W. Cox or Oliver Lee established the site, but both used it in their ranching activities. By March 8, 1939, Tom Bell controlled the location, and the military acquired the property from him in the early 1950s (Otero County Mortgage Deed Book 115: 52). The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97724 (FBH215)**

Site LA97724 is in the Tularosa Basin 1 mile north of State Highway 506 at an elevation of 4,135 feet. The site consists of an earth stock tank, a metal stock tank, and a wooden shed. The 16,000-square-meter site is in fair condition and still in use. A modern windmill and corral are present. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, nails, wire, barbed wire, and lumber. The early ownership history is unknown, but by December 29, 1934, the Otero Investment Company owned the site and sold it to the United States, but they then filed a patent on the location on May 22, 1936 (Otero County Deed Book 102: 485; Patent Book 58: 602). The Otero Investment Company sold the location to Oliver Lee on March 8, 1939, and Lee sold it to Hugh Longwell and Joe Nunn on April 20, 1940 (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 114: 495; Book 117: 419). On November 21, 1941, Joe and Kathryn Nunn sold the property to V. M. and O. M. Lee Jr. (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 119: 538). They owned the location until military acquisition in the early 1950s. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97730 (FBH191)**

Site LA97730, North Well, is in the Tularosa Basin north of McGregor Range Camp at an elevation of 4,120 feet. The site consists of three water wells, four structure remains, a concrete tank pad, and two metal stock tanks (Figure VII-55). The 3,300-square-meter site is in fair condition with some mechanical and erosional disturbance. Artifacts include clear and sun-altered purple glass fragments, window glass, sun-altered purple lamp glass, stoneware fragments, earthenware fragments, 15 sanitary cans, nails, miscellaneous hardware, pipe, lumber, and tin sheeting. H. L. Newman Jr. established the site sometime before 1916, and on November 6, 1916, Newman received a mortgage on the improvements from Robert L. Holliday (Otero County Mortgage Deed Book 50: 15). However, it was not until October 28, 1922, that Newman patented the location (Otero County Patent Book 58: 180). By March 15, 1929, John B. Pitman owned the property and sold it to the Ranch Realty Company; on June 26, 1945, Ranch Realty sold it to the Located Land Co. (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 77: 328; Book 79: 389). The Located Land Company owned the property until the military acquisition in the early 1950s. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and D. It is representative of the ranching industry in the Tularosa Basin and is significant in that it documents all aspects of the ranching lifestyle. Also, the site is associ-

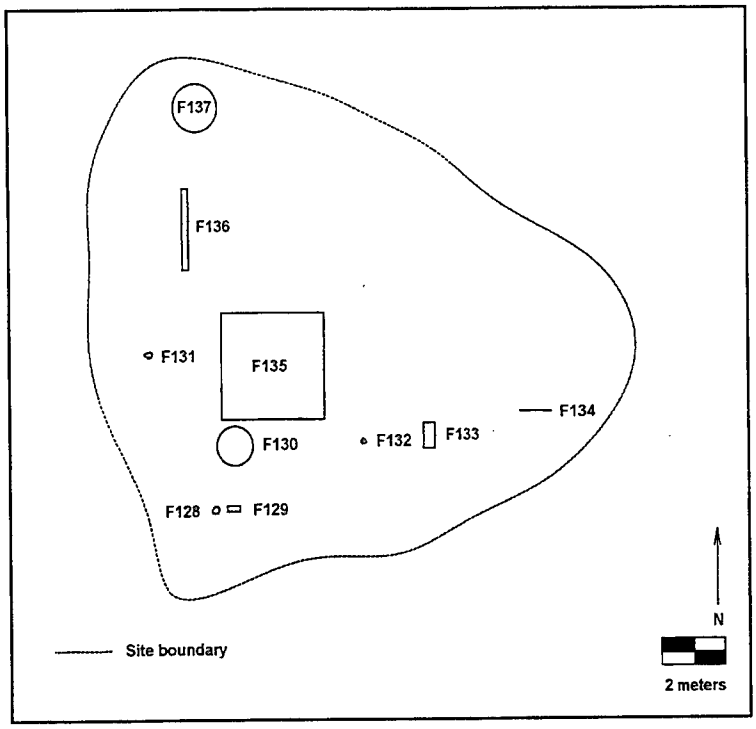



***Figure VII-55. Site LA97730, North Well. Features: F128, F131, F132, wells; F129, concrete pad; F130, concrete tank pad; F133, F135, F136, rock foundations; F134, sign posts; F137, metal tank.***

ated with a person of local significance. H. L. Newman Jr. had a major impact on the Tularosa Basin and El Paso area for his ranching, railroad, and other business interests. The site can provide valuable information on land use, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

## LA97732 (FBH192)

Site LA97732 is in the Tularosa Basin 1 mile east of US Highway 54 at an elevation of 4,020 feet. The site consists of an earth stock tank. The 1,500-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance; no artifacts are present. Land ownership history for this site is scarce, but on December 12, 1936, G. H. Langford owned the location (Otero County Deed Book 113: 233). The military acquired the property in the early 1950s. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

## LA97733 (FBH193)

Site LA97733 is in the Tularosa Basin east of US Highway 54 and north of Orogrande, New Mexico, at an elevation of 4,072 feet. The site consists of a double earth stock tank, an earth stock tank, a water well, and associated trash deposits (Figure VII-56). The 15,400-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. Artifacts include clear and sun-altered purple glass fragments, stoneware fragments, earthenware fragments, 12 sani-

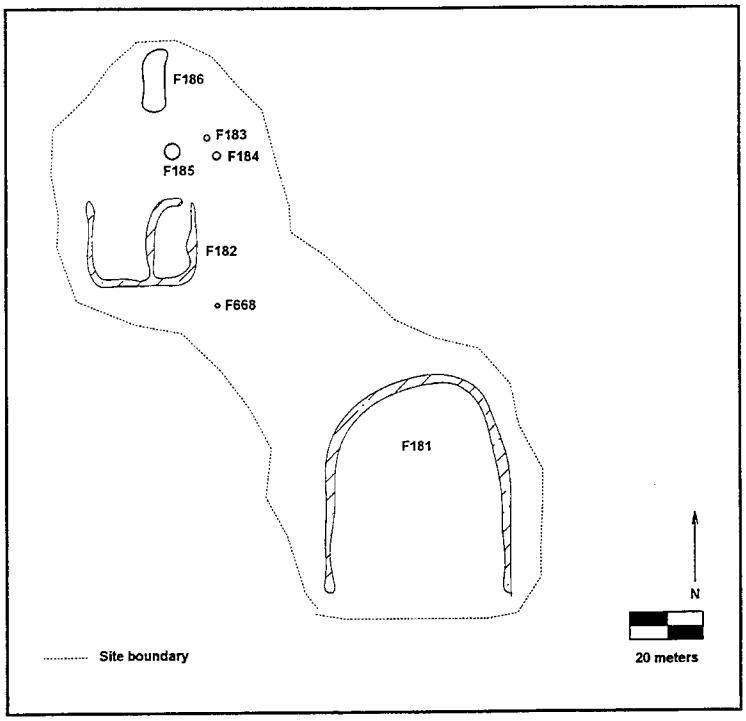



***Figure VII-56. Site LA97733, Stock Tanks and Well. Features: F181, earth tank; F182, double earth tank; F183, well and tank; F184, trash deposit; F688, well pipe.***

tary cans, 5 matchstick filler hole cans, 6 trapezoid cans, nails, wire, windmill blades, fired brick, lumber, and a horse skeleton. Who established the well is not known, but by March 1, 1939, E. P. Greenwood owned the property and mortgaged it to Oliver Lee (Otero County Mortgage Book 116: 37). The land ownership history after that period is unknown, and the military acquired the property in the early 1950s. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. It represents the ranching industry in the Tularosa Basin and is significant in that it documents all aspects of the ranching lifestyle. The site can provide valuable information on land use, water use, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

## LA97734 (FBH194)

Site LA97734 is in the Sacramento Mountains at the mouth of Negro Ed Canyon at an elevation of 4,500 feet. The site consists of an earthen stock tank, corral, stock pens, and the remains of a wood shed (Figure VII-57). The 4,300-square-meter site is in good condition with some erosional and animal disturbance. Artifacts include sanitary cans, barbed wire, nails, barrel hoops, a barrel, a stirrup, and modern trash. The early land ownership history for the site is unknown, but by 1939 Oliver and Winnie Lee owned the location. On May 17, 1939, they sold grazing rights to Ellis and Mary L. Wright, who were homesteaders in the area (Otero County Warranty Deed Book 117: 5). The ownership history after that period is unknown. The site is eligible for inclusion

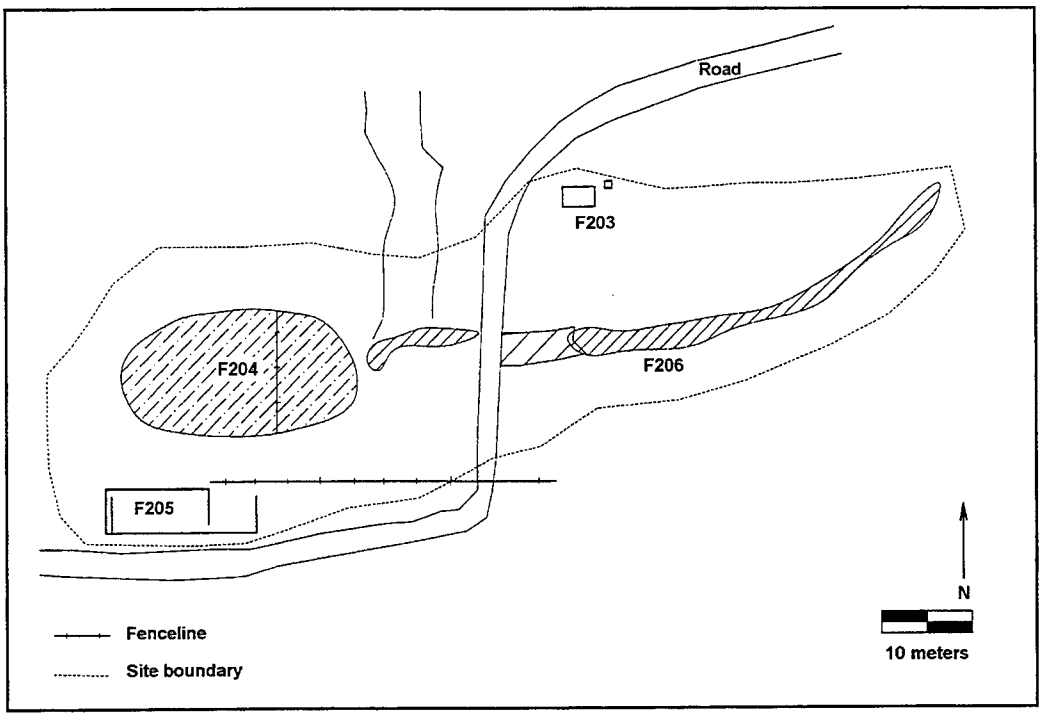



***Figure VII-57. Site LA97734, Stock Tank and Pens. Features: F203, wood shed remains; F204, earth tank; F205, stock pens; F206, earth wall.***

in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. It represents a specific ranching activity in the Tularosa Basin and is significant in that it documents specific aspects of the ranching lifestyle. The site can provide valuable information on land use, ranching and homesteading activities, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

## LA97735 (FBH196)

Site LA97735, Sulphur Tank, is in the Tularosa Basin east of Orogrande, New Mexico, at an elevation of 4,200 feet. The site consists of an earth stock tank that is open on the west. The 5,000-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. Artifacts include miscellaneous hardware. The McGregor Land and Cattle Company established the site sometime before 1937 and used it until the military acquisition in the early 1950s. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

## LA97736 (FBH197)

Site LA97736 is in the Tularosa Basin east of Shorad Range at an elevation of 4,236 feet. The site consists of a corral, two concrete stock tanks, a concrete tank pad, a water tank, a water well, windmill, a cistern, and a wood shed (Figure VII-58). The 22,500-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional and mechanical disturbance. Artifacts include clear and sun-altered purple glass fragments, stoneware fragments, earthenware fragments, 30 sanitary cans, nails, miscellaneous hardware, barrel hoops, boards, and concrete. The

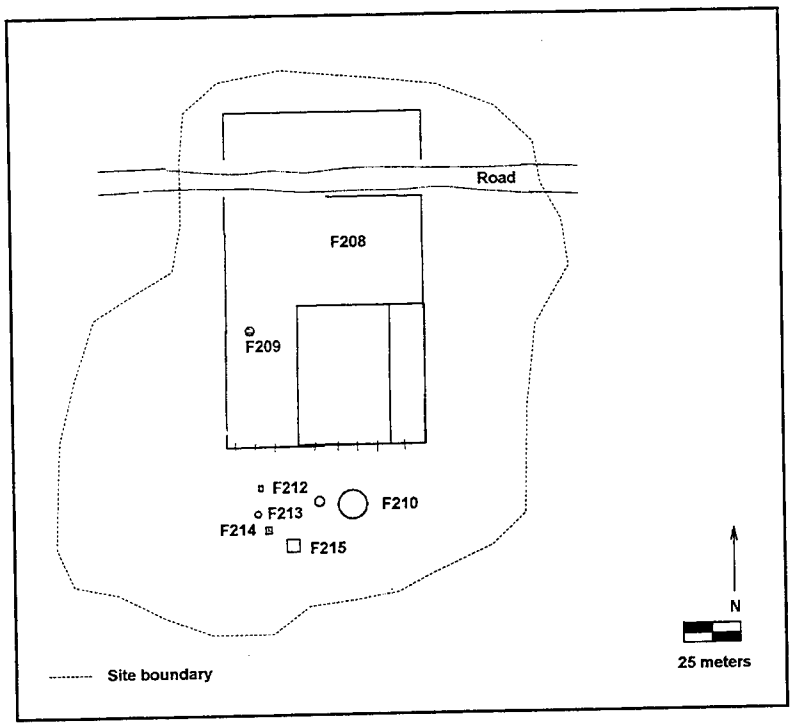



*Figure VII-58. Site LA97736, Corral, Tanks, and Well. Features: F208, corral; F209, concrete tank pad; F210, F212, concrete tanks; F212, well and windmill, F213, metal water tank; F214, cistern; F215, wood structure.*

McGregor Land and Cattle Company established the site sometime before 1937 and used it until the military acquisition in the early 1950s. The well drilled at the location produced poor water with a high sulphur content, which is why they established Sulphur Tank (LA97735) nearby. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. It represents a specific ranching activity in the Tularosa Basin and is significant in that it documents specific aspects of the ranching lifestyle. The site can provide valuable information on land use, water use, ranching activities, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

## LA97737 (FBH198)

Site LA97737, Road Tank, is in the Tularosa Basin east of US Highway 54 at an elevation of 4,400 feet. The site consists of two earth stock tanks. The 9,000-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments and faunal remains. The land ownership history and who established the site are unknown. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

## LA97738 (FBH199)

Site LA97738, Tinney Tank, is in the fans on the west side of Otero Mesa at an elevation of 4,691 feet. The site consists of a corral and an earth stock tank. The 35,000-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. Artifacts include miscellaneous hardware and pipe. The Santa Fe and Pacific Railroad patented the location on October 7, 1930, and on December 26, 1930, sold it to Walter Fleck (Otero County Patent Book 58: 468; Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 515). Fleck established the

site and used it until the military acquired the location in the early 1950s. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97739 (FBH200)**

Site LA97739 Green Tank is on Otero Mesa at an elevation of 4,935 feet. The site consists of an earthen stock tank. The 4,000-square-meter site is in good condition and still in use. No artifacts are present, and the land ownership history and who established the site are unknown. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97740 (FBH201)**

Site LA97740, Broyle Tank, is on the west edge of Otero Mesa; elevation at the site is 4,700 feet. The site consists of an earth stock tank. The 3,000-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. No artifacts are present. William Fleck patented the location on November 21, 1917 (Otero County Patent Book 58: 170). Fleck died in 1927, and the McGregor Land and Cattle Company purchased the site in 1932. They used the location until the military acquisition in the early 1950s. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97741 (FBH202)**

Site LA97741, Mack Tank, is in the Tularosa Basin northeast of Shorad Range at an elevation of 4,588 feet. The site consists of two earth stock tanks, six rock terraces, a corral, a water well, and a wooden well house (Figure VII-59). The 50,000-square-meter site is in good condition with some erosional disturbance. Artifacts include sun-altered purple, clear, blue, and amber glass fragments; window glass; stoneware fragments; 20 sanitary cans; nails; barbed wire; miscellaneous hardware; board fragments; and tin sheeting. The site has an elaborate water control system using the rock terraces to channel surface water into the stock tanks. On July 26, 1922, William N. Fleck, who established the water control system, patented the location (Otero County Patent Books 58: 170). Fleck died in 1927, and the location was sold to the McGregor Land and Cattle Company in 1932. They owned the location until the military acquisition in the early 1950s. Sometime in 1935 or 1936 the Civilian Conservation Corps constructed the rock terraces and rock wall improvements on the site. This work improved the water control system that Fleck established. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and D. It is an example of water control in the Tularosa Basin and is significant for the water control system, and it documents a specific type of ranching activity. Also, the site is associated with persons of local and regional significance. William Fleck and the McGregor family were major influences on the society and economy of the area. The site can provide valuable information on land use and water control systems. Also, the site is an example of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) work in the Tularosa Basin. The CCC had a significant impact on the United States and on the Tularosa Basin area. The CCC provided valuable improvements to the area's ranchers and homesteaders. The site can provide valuable informa-

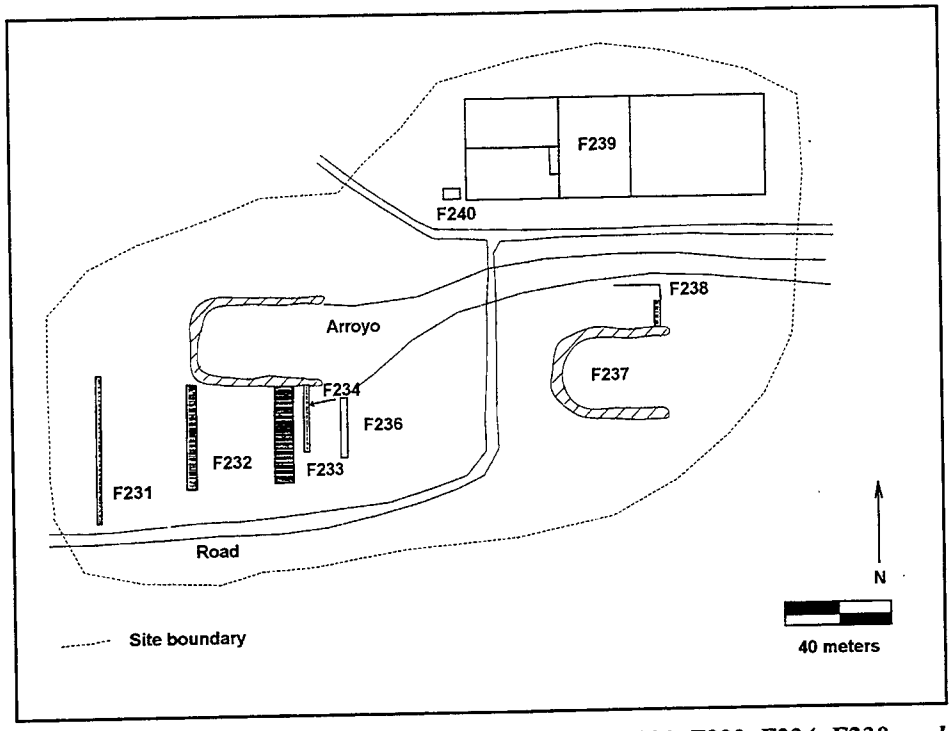



***Figure VII-59. Site LA97741, Mack Tank. Features: F231, F232, F234, F238, rock terrace walls; F233, rock wall; F235, F237, earth tanks; F236, concrete and rock terrace wall; F239, corral; F240, well and well house.***

tion on settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

## LA97742 (FBH203)

Site LA97742, Sacramento City, is in the Tularosa Basin east of US Highway 54 at an elevation of 3,999 feet. The site consists of the layout of streets and lots. The 250,000-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. Artifacts include miscellaneous hardware and lumber. The Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company owned by Oliver Lee, R. M. Nichols, Mott Gleason, O. A. Thompson, and B. O. Thayer Jr. established the site in 1907. The plan was to irrigate the surrounding area for farmland and create a thriving city at the location. Several lots were sold and the town petitioned for a post office. Several companies planned on moving to the location, but the enterprise failed due to lack of water, and by 1908 the plan was abandoned. Nothing remains at the site except the outlines of some of the lots. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

## LA97743 (FBH204)

Site LA97743 is in the fans of the Hueco Mountains at an elevation of 5,420 feet. The site consists of a stock tank pad and a trough. The 200-square-meter site is in poor condition with erosional damage. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, nails, wire, and lumber. Who established the site is unknown, but by July 29, 1922, C. V. Nafe owned the location and sold it to Henry

R. Murray (Otero County Quitclaim Book 79: 49–50). Murray sold the location to John B. Pitman, and on March 15, 1929, Pitman sold it to the Ranch Realty Company (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 390). The land ownership history after that date is unknown. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97744 (FBH205)**

Site LA97744, Red Horse Tank, is in the fans of the North Hueco Mountains at an elevation of 5,000 feet. The site consists of an earthen stock tank. The 5,000-square-meter site is in poor condition with heavy erosional disturbance; no artifacts are present. H. L. Newman II and H. L. Newman III patented the site on December 20, 1920 (Otero County Patent Book 58: 91). By March 15, 1929, John B. Pitman owned the location and sold it to the Ranch Realty Company (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 288, 390). The Ranch Realty Company sold the location to the Located Land Company on June 26, 1945 (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 77: 328). The Located Land Company owned the property until the military acquisition in the early 1950s. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97745 (FBH206)**

Site LA97745 is in a canyon of the Hueco Mountains east of McGregor Range Camp at an elevation of 4,900 feet. The site consists of an earth stock tank. The 4,000-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance; no artifacts are present. The early ownership history of the site is unknown, but by July 29, 1921, C. F. Nafe sold the location to Henry R. Murray (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 45). The land ownership history is unknown after that date, and who established the site is also unknown. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97746 (FBH207)**

Site LA97746, Hackbury Tank, is on the edge of the fans in the Hueco Mountains east of McGregor Range Camp at an elevation of 4,772 feet. The site consists of an earth stock tank. The 4,800-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance; no artifacts are present. The early land ownership history is unknown, but by July 29, 1922, C. V. Nafe owned the location and sold it to Henry R. Murray (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 49–50). Ownership history after that time and who established the site are unknown. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97747 (FBH208)**

Site LA97747, Charley Tank, is in the fans of the northern Hueco Mountains east of McGregor Range Camp at an elevation of 4,600 feet. The site consists of an earth stock tank. The 2,400-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. No artifacts are present. Early land ownership history is unknown, but C. V. Nafe owned it on July 29, 1922, when he sold it to Henry R. Murray (Otero County

Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 313). On March 14, 1928, Murray sold the land to John B. Pitman (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 313). Pitman sold the location to the Ranch Realty Company on March 15, 1929 (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 390). Ownership history after that time and who established the location are unknown. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97748 (FBH209)**

Site LA97748, Flat Tank, is in the Tularosa Basin at an elevation of 4,409 feet. The site consists of an earth stock tank. The 14,000-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. No artifacts are present. Early land ownership history is unknown, but C. V. Nafe owned the location on July 29, 1922, when he sold it to Henry R. Murray (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 313). On March 14, 1928, Murray sold the land to John B. Pitman (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 313). Pitman sold the location to the Ranch Realty Company on March 15, 1929 (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 390). Ownership history after that time and who established the location are unknown. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA97749 (FBH210)**

Site LA97749 is in the Tularosa Basin east of McGregor Range Camp at an elevation of 4,398 feet. The site consists of an oil well and associated trash scatter. The 25-square-meter site is in poor condition with erosional disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, 3 sanitary cans, wire, cable, pipe, and lumber fragments. The early ownership history is unknown, but C. V. Nafe owned the location on July 29, 1922, when he sold it to Henry R. Murray (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 313). On March 14, 1928, Murray sold the land to John B. Pitman (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 313). Pitman sold the location to the Ranch Realty Company on March 15, 1929 (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 390). Ownership history after that time and who established the location are unknown. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA99937 (FBH288)**

Site LA99937, Escondida Tank, is in the fans north of the Hueco Mountains at an elevation of 5,350 feet. The site consists of an earth stock tank, and artifacts include wire, nails, and fence posts. The 3,600-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. It is not known who established the site. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA99945 (FBH270)**

Site LA99945, Mesa Horse Camp, is on Otero Mesa at an elevation of 4,800 feet. The site consists of five building foundations, an earth stock tank, a concrete stock tank, a metal stock tank, five concrete pads, a trough, a bunkhouse, and associated trash deposits (Figure VII-60). The 45,000-

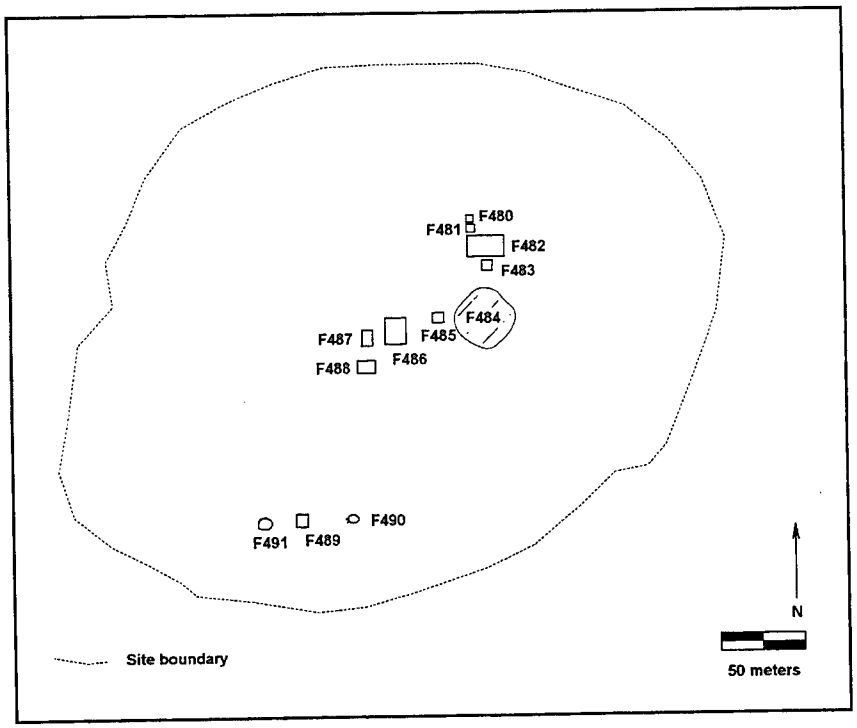



*Figure VII-60. Site LA99945, Mesa Horse Camp. Features: F480, F482, F485, F486, foundations; F481, F488, pads; F483, trough; F484, F490, F491, tanks; F487, F489, structures.*

square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional, animal, and human disturbance. Artifacts include clear, amber, and green glass fragments; window glass; stoneware fragments; earthenware fragments; 15 sanitary cans; a bedspring; nails; miscellaneous hardware; lumber; and tin sheeting. It is not known when Oliver Lee established the site, but by March 19, 1907, he had run a pipeline (LA110934) from the Sacramento River to the location. Water was scarce on the mesa, and well depths were over 1,200 feet. The site became a major part of Lee's holdings after the pipeline was finished. The site was part of the Sacramento River Cattle Company, the Circle Cross Cattle Company, and ended up with the Otero Investment Company. After Lee's death in 1941 Oliver (Hop) Lee Jr. used the location as the headquarters of his ranch until the military acquired the land in the early 1950s. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and D. It is an example of a successful ranching operation, and documents all aspects of the ranching lifestyle in the Tularosa Basin area. Also, the site is associated with significant persons in the basin and the region. The ranch was a major portion of Oliver and Hop Lee's ranching operations and can provide valuable information on land use, settlement patterns, the local economy, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

### LA99946 (FBH324)

Site LA99946, Orogrande Pipeline, runs from the Sacramento River in the Sacramento Mountains across the Tularosa Basin

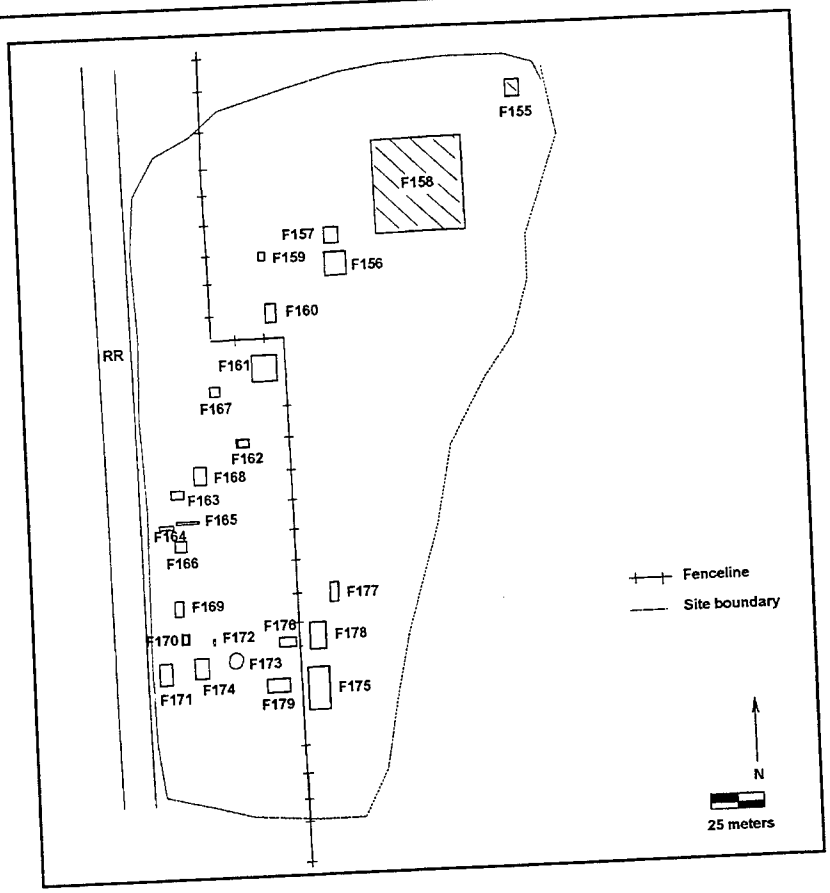



*Figure VII-61. Site LA101183, Escondida Station. Features: F155, F158, F166, trash concentrations; F156, trash dump; F157, F160, wood structure; F159, F179, concrete wall rubble; F161–163, F170, F172, concrete pads; F164, concrete pad and foundation; F165, F171, F174, concrete foundations; F167, F168, concrete rubble; F169, covered pit; F173, depression; F175–177, pile wood beams; F178, concrete structure remains.*

to Orogrande, New Mexico. Oliver Lee, William McNew, and W. W. Cox originally constructed the pipeline in 1894 as a series of ditches that ran through Grapevine Horse Camp (LA97235) to Old Ditch Camp (LA97407). The ditches were later sold to the Southwest Smelting and Refining Company, who constructed the pipeline along the path of the ditches to the town of Orogrande, New Mexico. They sold it to the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad, who sold it to the Orogrande Water Company. The 35-mile-long pipeline is in good condition and still in use. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and D. It represents a water control system in the Tularosa Basin. The pipeline is significant in that it documents the measures needed to provide water and the early water technology. Also, the site is associated with persons and companies significant in the local and regional areas. Oliver Lee continued to use the pipeline, and it was a model for several other projects. The Southwestern Smelting and Refining Company and the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad had a major influence on the communities of the basin and the region. The site can provide valuable information on land use, water control systems, and technology.

## LA101183 (FBH178)

Site LA101183, Escondida Station, is in the Tularosa Basin along the Southern Pacific Railroad north of Orogrande, New Mexico, at an elevation of 4,023 feet. The site consists of a large railroad station with 15 structural remains and associated trash deposits (Figure VII-61). The 81,250-

square-meter site is in fair condition with some mechanical and erosional disturbance. Artifacts include clear and sun-altered purple glass fragments, foodstuff bottles, alcohol bottles, soda bottles, jars, jar fragments, window glass, milk glass fragments, lamp glass, stoneware fragments, earthenware fragments, ceramic pipe fragments, ceramic tile, 30 sanitary cans, 40 matchstick filler hole cans, 5 sardine cans, 5 tobacco cans, 3 lard cans, a kerosene can, buckets, nails, miscellaneous hardware, concrete, lumber, fired brick, and tin sheeting. The El Paso and Northeastern Railroad established Escondida Station in 1898 and it was abandoned in the late 1950s or the early 1960s. The site was a major shipping point and the headquarters for the Orogrande Water Company before 1906 when Turquoise replaced it in importance. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. It was a major railroad shipping point of livestock and goods into and out of the area and had a significant impact on the communities and ranches in the Tularosa Basin. The site played a significant role in the railroad's influence on the local and regional society and economy. It can provide valuable information on land use, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, ethnic diversity, social and economic diversity, railroad activities, local market activities, and the consumption of material goods.

**LA101199 (FBH179)**

Site LA101199, Paxton Siding, is at the junction of US Highway 54 and State Highway 506 in the Tularosa Basin at an elevation of 4,034 feet. The 400-square-meter site is in poor condition with heavy mechanical and erosional disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments and sanitary cans. The El Paso and Southwestern Railroad established the site sometime around 1918 and it was used until the early 1960s (Hart 1994: 118). The site was used as a siding only and had no major structures. It is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA101409 (FBH177)**

Site LA101409 is a trash scatter located in the Tularosa Basin approximately 5 miles southeast of Orogrande, New Mexico near the Shorad Test Facility at an elevation of 4,230 feet. The 20-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional and mechanical disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, 2 sanitary cans, 4 matchstick filler hole cans, and cartridges. The original ownership of the location is unknown, but by June 24, 1919, Ala Montgomery sold her share of the property to George F. Montgomery, and Laura Swift sold her share to S. C. Swift (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 74: 189,191). On August 15, 1919, Ruby Ray Swift sold her share to S. C. Swift, and on August 16, 1919, Lula Dilbeck also sold her share to S. C. Swift (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 74: 174,182). The land ownership history after that time is unknown, and who established the site is also unknown. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA101498 (FBH180)**

Site LA101498 is a trash scatter located in the Tularosa Basin south of Paxton Siding (LA101199) at an elevation of 4,025 feet. The 5-square-meter site is in fair condition

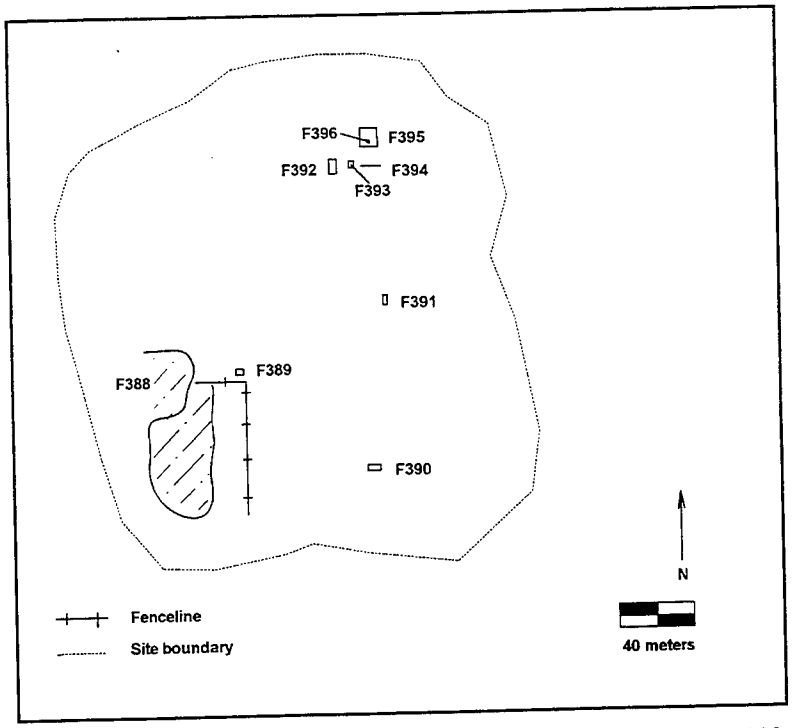



***Figure VII-62. Site LA102218, Prather Ranch. Features: F388, tank; F389, F392, F393, structures; F390, shed; F391, grave; F394, wall and gate; F395, trash deposit; F396, well.***

with some erosional disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments and sanitary cans. The site is on an oil and gas claim filed on April 18, 1919, by A. N. Bailey, James G. McNary, J. E. Burton, W. A. Hawkins, Robert Holliday, Oliver M. Lee, Charles Newman, and Charles Maple (Otero County Mining Location Book 63: 234–235). It is possible the site is associated with the oil and gas claim. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

## LA102218 (FBH238)

Site LA102218, Prather Ranch, is on Otero Mesa at an elevation of 4,880 feet. The site consists of two earth stock tanks, the remains of four structures, a water well, John Prather's grave, and associated trash deposits (Figure VII-62). The 38,500-square-meter site is in fair condition with human, erosional, and mechanical disturbances. Also, the site is used as a Bureau of Land Management Camp. Artifacts include clear, amber, and sun-altered purple glass fragments; lamp glass; stoneware fragments; earthenware fragments; 20 sanitary cans; baking powder can; nails; miscellaneous hardware; stove parts; tin sheeting; and tan earthenware. The Prather family moved to the location in 1899. However, the site was not patented until November 23, 1916, by John E. Prather who then sold it to his son John A. (Otero County Patent 34: 432). The site was the headquarters of John A. Prather's ranch until after his death when the military acquired the property. In July 1956 the United States condemned Prather's ranch

to acquire the property for the formation of McGregor Range. By August 1957 Prather still refused to leave, and with the aid of his family decided to fight the army. The negative publicity caused the government to leave Prather this property and 15 surrounding acres. On February 12, 1965, Prather died and was buried on the property, which the military then acquired. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and D. It represents the headquarters of a successful ranch on Otero Mesa and is significant in that it documents all aspects of ranching lifestyles and activities. Also, the site is associated with a person significant in local and region history. John A. Prather had a major influence on the Tularosa Basin and the Southwest. Prather's stand against the government is seen by many as an example of the rugged individualism that was developed on the American frontier. The site can provide valuable information on land use, water control, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

**LA110867 (FBH342)**

Site LA110867 consists of a 30-foot mine shaft in the Organ Mountains at an elevation of 4,920 feet. The 30-square-meter site is in fair condition with little disturbance; no artifacts are present. The site was possibly established in the 1880s by Zeferino Benavides and Turbucio Misques, who prospected in this area and at Conkling Cave (LA30198) just below this site (King 1984: 10). The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA110868 (FBH343)**

Site LA110868 consists of a prospect hole in the Organ Mountains at an elevation of 4,920 feet. The 12-square-meter site is in fair condition with little disturbance; no artifacts are present. The site was possibly established in the 1880s by Zeferino Benavides and Turbucio Misques, who prospected in this area and at Conkling Cave (LA30198) just below this site (King 1984: 10). The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA110869 (FBH345)**

Site LA110869 is a goatherder camp located in the Organ Mountains at an elevation of 4,592 feet. The 625-square-meter site consists of the remains of two rock structures and is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. Artifacts include metal fragments. Who established the site is unknown. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA110870 (FBH334)**

Site LA110870, Spring Tank, consists of an earth-walled stock tank along the escarpment of Otero Mesa at an elevation of 5,100 feet. The 1,600-square-meter site is in good condition with some erosional disturbance; no artifacts are present. Marcus J. and Ola Quick patented the site on January 8, 1943, when they sold the location to Terrell Guess (Otero County Patent Book 110: 154; Warranty Deed Book 124: 558). Guess owned the location until the military acquired it in the early 1950s. The site is

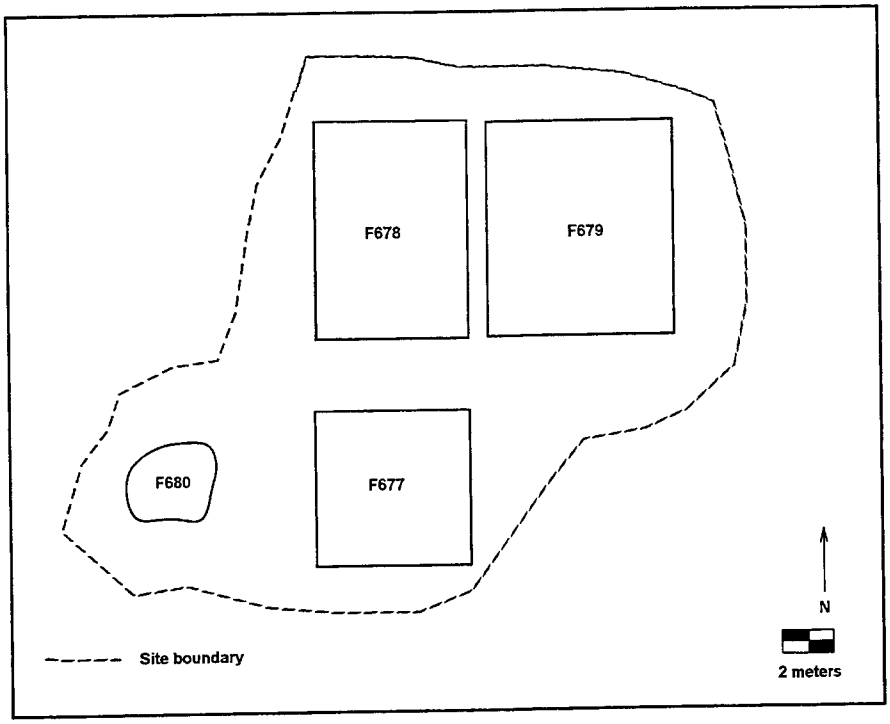



***Figure VII-63. Site LA110873, Davis Ranch. Features: F677, collapsed wood house; F678, collapsed shed; F679, corral; F680, trash deposit.***

not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

## LA110873 (FBH195)

Site LA110873, Davis Ranch, is in a canyon in the Hueco Mountains at an elevation of 4,980 feet. The site consists of a collapsed wood frame house, a wood shed, stock pens, and associated trash deposits (Figure VII-63). The 1,000-square-meter site is in fair condition with little disturbance; site dimensions are 26 meters by 25 meters. Artifacts include clear and green glass fragments, a medicine bottle, a Clorox bottle, jar fragments, milk glass, stoneware fragments, earthenware fragments, 20 sanitary cans, nails, miscellaneous hardware, a stovepipe, window screen, bedsprings, barrel hoops, horseshoes, windmill blades, lumber, and tin sheeting. Andrew J. Davis patented the site on February 24, 1942 (Otero County Patent Book 110: 146). He operated a small ranch at the location until the military acquired it in the early 1950s. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. It is an example of a small ranching operation in the Tularosa Basin and is significant in that it documents all aspects of the ranching lifestyle in the area during the late 1930s and the 1940s. The site can provide information on land use, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

## LA110874 (FBH326)

Site LA110874 is a trash deposit located in the Tularosa Basin north of the Texas-New Mexico state line at an elevation 4,075 feet. The 200-square-meter site is in good

condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include clear, sun-altered purple, aqua, green, and amber glass fragments; milk glass; stoneware fragments; earthenware fragments; sanitary cans; stove parts; nails; and miscellaneous hardware. Who established the site is unknown, but by July 29, 1922, C. V. Nafe owned it and sold the location to Henry R. Murray (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 49–50). Murray sold the location to John B. Pitman on March 14, 1928, and on March 15, 1929, Pitman sold the property to the Ranch Realty Company (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 313, 390). The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA110875 (FBH338)**

Site LA110875, Rutherford Tap Tank, consists of an earth-walled stock tank in Wildcat Canyon in the Sacramento Mountains at an elevation of 5,390 feet. The 4,800-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance; no artifacts are present. H. B. and J. N. Dougherty, who established the site, sold it to Oliver Lee on December 30, 1908 (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 32: 259). Lee only owned the tank and the water rights and not the property. On October 9, 1942, Maude Wilmer Hart patented the location, and on September 16, 1943, Dave and Oscar Hart, Mrs. Ove Wooten, Johnnie Neal, and Mae Buck sold the property to Don Lee (Otero County Patent Book 110: 153; Warranty Deed Book 124: 337). Lee owned the location until the military acquisition in the early 1950s. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA110876 (FBH339)**

Site LA110876 consists of an earth-walled stock tank in the Sacramento Mountains at an elevation of 5,650 feet. The 2,000-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance; no artifacts are present, and who established the site is unknown. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA110877 (FBH346)**

Site LA110877 is a homestead located in the Sacramento Mountains at an elevation of 7,000 feet. The site consists of a collapsed log structure, a corral, and associated trash deposits. The 7,800-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, 20 sanitary cans, 20 matchstick filler hole cans, 12 military ration cans, 4 lard cans, 6 tobacco cans, a kerosene can, nails, miscellaneous hardware, stove parts, stoneware fragments, and lumber. Who established the site is unknown and further research is required to determine ownership; however, the matchstick filler hole cans indicate the site was built and used before 1920 (Rock 1978: 23). The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. It represents a small homestead in the Sacramento Mountains and is significant in that it documents all aspects of the homesteading lifestyle in the area. The site can provide valuable information on land use settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

**LA110878 (FBH347)**

Site LA110878 is in McAfee Canyon in the Sacramento Mountains at an elevation of 5,900 feet. The site consists of rock foundations and a rock-covered mound. The 90-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. The rock-covered mound resembles a grave site, although no documentary evidence suggests a grave at this location. On February 14, 1930, the International Sheep Company owned the location and sold it to O. A. Danielson (Otero County Deed Book 95: 555). On August 15, 1931, Danielson and his wife Esther sold the site to the First National Bank of El Paso, and on that same day the bank sold it to Oliver Lee, who then sold it back to the bank (Otero County Quitclaim Deed Book 79: 543, 545; Deed Book 100: 108). The connection between Lee, Danielson, and the International Sheep Company is not known. Lee did have strong ties to the First National Bank and was involved in several dealings with them. Later Lee reacquired the site and left it to his son Don, who continued to operate the ranch. Don Lee kept the location until the military acquisition in the early 1950s. This site, which is associated with the nearby Lee Ranch (LA37043), is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential. However, the site could provide information on its association with the main ranch to the south, which is eligible.

**LA110879 (FBH336)**

Site LA110879 consists of an earth-walled stock tank located on Otero Mesa at an elevation of 5,250 feet. The 1,600-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance; no artifacts are present. Mary Buck patented the location on December 19, 1939, and in January 1940 she and James Buck sold the location to Don T. Lee (Otero County Patent Book 110: 78; Warranty Deed Book 119: 69). Lee owned the location until the military acquisition in the early 1950s. (Doña Ana County Warranty Deed Book 21: 46). The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA110880 (FBH337)**

Site LA110880 consists of an earth-walled stock tank located on Otero Mesa at an elevation of 5,170 feet. The 900-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance; no artifacts are present. Mary Buck patented the location on December 19, 1939, and in January 1940 she and James Buck sold the location to Don T. Lee (Otero County Patent Book 110: 78; Warranty Deed Book 119: 69). Lee owned the location until the military acquisition in the early 1950s. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA110881 (FBH340)**

Site LA110881 consists of an earth-walled stock tank located on Otero Mesa at an elevation of 5,400 feet. The 2,000-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance; no artifacts are present and who established the site is unknown. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA110883 (FBH112)**

Site LA110883 consists of an earth-walled stock tank located in Soledad Canyon at an elevation of 6,140 feet. The 1,200-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance; no artifacts are present. The Isaacks family established the site and Emitt Isaacks sold the location to S. F. Burris on February 4, 1938 (Doña Ana County Quitclaim Deed Book 94: 75). The ownership history of the site is unknown after that date. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA110884 (FBH118)**

Site LA110884 consists of a small semi-circular rock wall located in Fillmore Canyon in the Organ Mountains at an elevation of 7,100 feet. The 5-square-meter site is in fair condition with little disturbance. The land ownership history for the location is unknown, but the site possibly was established by a miner in the Fillmore Canyon area. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA110885 (FBH119)**

Site LA110885 consists of a name and date inscribed on a large boulder at the edge of Fillmore Canyon at an elevation of 7,100 feet. The inscription, which reads "1851 O'Bannon," is in good condition with no disturbance. Little is known about the site, but it is possible a miner carved the inscription while prospecting in the area. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA110886 (FBH353)**

Site LA110886 consists of a small rock and concrete check dam across a drainage in the Organ Mountains at an elevation of 7,100 feet. The 50-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. No artifacts are present. Who established the site is unknown, but W. W. Cox owned property in the near vicinity. The site is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA110887 (FBH364)**

Site LA110887 consists of a trash scatter located in the Organ Mountains at an elevation of 6,600 feet. The 120-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. Artifacts include clear and green glass fragments, flakes, and faunal remains. Who established the site is unknown, although on May 2, 1899, J. D. Isaacks leased Fillmore Springs (LA110888), which is nearby (Doña Ana County Lease Book 2: 782). On July 23, 1947, James Cox owned the spring and sold it to the United States (Doña Ana County Warranty Deed Book 115: 615). The site is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA110888 (FBH365)**

Site LA110888, Fillmore Spring, is in Fillmore Canyon in the Organ Mountains at an elevation of 6,700 feet. The site consists of the spring, a rock trough, and associated trash scatters. The 400-square-meter site is

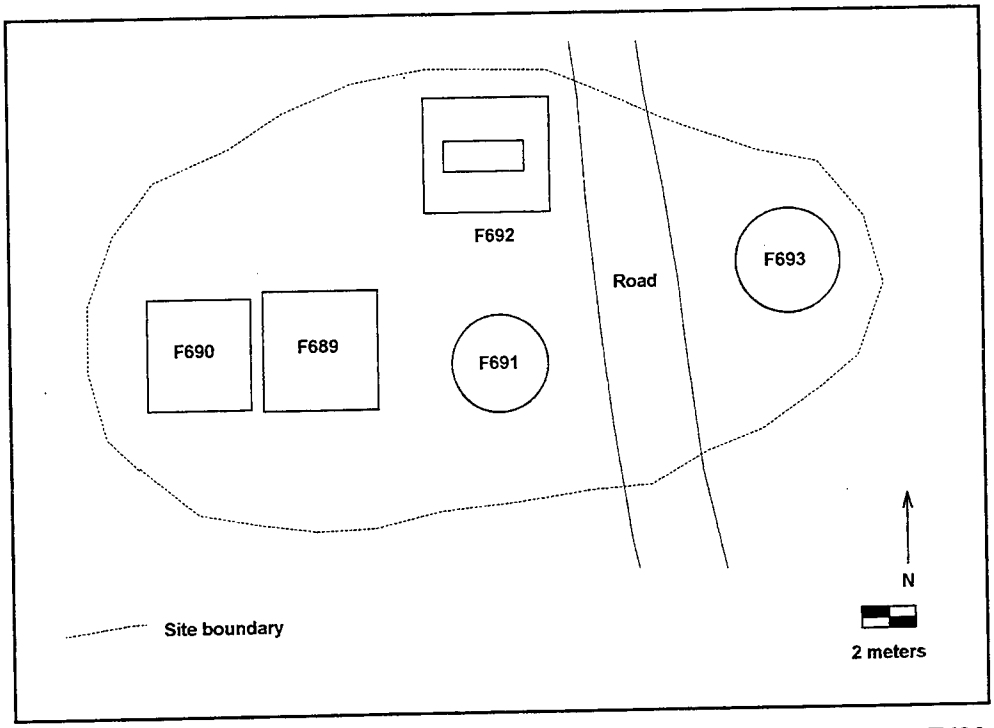



***Figure VII-64. Site LA110890, Benton Well. Features: F689, well and windmill; F690, collapsed wood shed; F691, metal tank; F692, metal trough; F693, concrete stock tank.***

in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include clear, green, and amber glass fragments; wire; pipe; and sanitary cans. Who established the site is unknown, although on May 2, 1899, J. D. Isaacks leased Fillmore Springs (Doña Ana County Lease Book 2: 782). On July 23, 1947, James Cox owned the spring and sold it to the United States (Doña Ana County Warranty Deed Book 115: 615). The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. It represents a natural spring used by the local ranching industry. Also, the site was possibly used by the mining and lumber industries that were present in the Fillmore Canyon area. The site can provide information on land use, water control, settlement patterns, mining activities, the lumber industry, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

**LA110889 (FBH117)**

Site LA110889 consists of a trash deposit located in the Tularosa Basin north of Orogrande, New Mexico, at an elevation of 4,160 feet. The 600-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include clear and green glass fragments, stoneware fragments, sanitary cans, tobacco cans, and miscellaneous hardware. The site is possibly associated with the El Paso and Northeastern or the El Paso and Southwestern Railroads. It is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Subsurface remains can provide valuable information on railroad activities, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

**LA110890 (FBH329)**

Site LA110890, Benton Well, is in the Tularosa Basin east of Orogrande, New

Mexico, at an elevation of 4,075 feet. The site consists of a water well, windmill, wood shed, concrete stock tank, metal stock tank, and metal trough (Figure VII-64). The 600-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include clear glass fragments, 12 sanitary cans, nails, miscellaneous hardware, and lumber. William Fleck established the site sometime around 1911 and continued to use the location until his death in 1927. In 1932 the McGregor Land and Cattle Company acquired the location and used it until the military acquisition in the early 1950s. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and D. It represents a specific ranching activity and is significant in that it documents all aspects of this activity. Also, the site is associated with persons of local significance. William Fleck and the McGregor family were a major influence on the local economy and society, and this site was a major portion of their ranching enterprises. The site can provide valuable information on land use, settlement patterns, water control, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

**LA110891 (FBH335)**

Site LA110891, Middle Wingfield Tank, consists of an earth-walled stock tank located on Otero Mesa at an elevation of 4,840 feet. The 1,200-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance; no artifacts are present at the site. Who established the site is unknown. The site is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA110892 (FBH028)**

Site LA110892 consists of an earth-walled stock tank on Otero Mesa at an elevation of 5,180 feet. The 5,000-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include lumber and wire. Oliver Lee established the site and by January 16, 1926, the Circle Cross Cattle Company owned the location (Otero County Mortgage Book 84: 558). Oliver Lee sold the location on April 21, 1931, to the First National Bank of El Paso, and the ownership history after this date is unknown (Otero County Deed Book 93: 565). The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA110893 (FBH121)**

Site LA110893 consists of an earth-walled stock tank along the escarpment of Otero Mesa at an elevation of 5,074 feet. The 6,750-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. No artifacts are present, and little is known about the land ownership history. On February 16, 1929, Edwin Mechem owned the location, but it is not known who established the site. The site is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA110894 (FBH122)**

Site LA110894 consists of an earth-walled stock tank on Otero Mesa at an elevation of 5,400 feet. The 5,200-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. No artifacts are present, and the land ownership history for the location is unknown. The site is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA110895 (FBH151)**

Site LA110895 consists of an earth-walled stock tank on Otero Mesa at an elevation of 5,240 feet. The 3,000-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. No artifacts are present, and the land ownership history for the location is unknown. The site is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA110896 (FBH120)**

Site LA110896 consists of an earth-walled stock tank north of the Hueco Mountains at an elevation of 5,074 feet. The 8,000-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. No artifacts are present, and the land ownership history for the location is unknown. The site is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA110897 (FBH352)**

Site LA110897 is south of State Highway 506 in the Tularosa Basin at an elevation of 4,100 feet. The site consists of a water well, a concrete tank pad, a concrete trough, and a corral. The 2,500-square-meter site is in fair condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include a barrel, 2 sanitary cans, windmill blades, wire, miscellaneous hardware, and metal fragments. Who established the site is unknown. The site is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA110899 (FBH333)**

Site LA110899, End of Line #4 Tank, consists of an earth-walled stock tank located on Otero Mesa at an elevation of 5,000 feet. The 7,500-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance; no artifacts are present. It is not known who established the site, although Oliver Lee owned land nearby and operated in the vicinity. The site is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA110900 (FBH351)**

Site LA110900 consists of an earth-walled stock tank located on Otero Mesa at an elevation of 5,000 feet. The 400-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. No artifacts are present and who established the site is unknown. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA110901 (FBH341)**

Site LA110901, Dagger Tank, is an earth-walled stock tank located along the Sacramento River at an elevation of 5,400 feet. The 1,600-square-meter site is in fair condition with some erosional disturbance. No artifacts are present and who established the site is unknown. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA110934 (FBH330)**

Site LA110934, Mesa Pipeline, runs from the Sacramento River in the Sacra-

mento Mountains through Rim Tank (LA97170) to Mesa Horse Camp (LA99945). Oliver Lee constructed the pipeline in 1907 and it is still in use. The 18-mile-long pipeline is in good condition. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and D. It represents a water control system in the Tularosa Basin and is significant in that it is part of an elaborate water control system created by Oliver Lee and had a major impact on his career. Oliver Lee was a major influence on the economy and society of the Tularosa Basin and the Southwest. This site can provide valuable information on land use, water control systems, and technology of the area.

**LA114150 (FBH374)**

Site LA114150, Beasley Ranch, is at the eastern mouth of Soledad Canyon in the Organ Mountains at an elevation of 4,847 feet. The site consists of a rock and concrete house, a cistern, a concrete trough, a series of rock stock pens and rock terrace walls, and a mine shaft. The 300,000-square-meter site is in good condition with some erosional disturbance. Artifacts include clear, sun-altered purple, green, amber, and blue glass fragments; window glass fragments; stoneware fragments; sanitary cans; matchstick filler hole cans; tobacco cans; wire; nails; miscellaneous hardware; pipe; lumber; faunal remains; tin sheeting; flakes; cores; and brownware sherds. Ezekiel Rucker and his wife patented the site on October 4, 1898 (Doña Ana County Warranty Deed Book 21: 46). On March 5, 1899, they sold the location to George R. Beasley (Doña Ana County Warranty Deed Book 21: 46). The Beasley family established a large ranch at the location and raised goats, sheep, and cattle. On March 17, 1928, George Beasley sold the location to his daughter Evalyn Field; however, by 1933 after Beasley's death the property was in the hands of his widow Sarah (Doña Ana County Warranty Deed Book 77: 361). On March 3, 1933, Sarah Beasley sold the location to her son Robert, and he operated the ranch until the military acquired the property in the early 1950s (Doña Ana County Warranty Deed Book 109: 32). The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criteria A and D. It represents a successful ranch in the Organ Mountains and is significant in that it documents all aspects of the ranching lifestyle in the area. Also, the site documents various aspects of land use and water control. The site can provide valuable information on stock raising, land use, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, social and economic diversity, mining activities, technological change, and the consumption of material goods.

**LA114151 (FBH375)**

Site LA114151 is in Soledad Canyon in the Organ Mountains at an elevation of 5,600 feet. The site consists of a concrete trough and a rock wall. The 900-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include pipe and metal fragments with a pipeline coming into the site from farther west in the canyon. Jesus Martinez established the site sometime before 1916 and on June 26, 1916, sold the location to George Beasley (Doña Ana County Warranty Deed Book 57: 381). Beasley sold the location to his daughter Evalyn Field on March 17, 1928, and she sold the site back to her mother Sarah V. Beasley on April 20, 1932 (Doña Ana County Warranty Deed Book 83: 297). The Beasley family used the location until the military acquisition in the early 1950s. The

site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA114152 (FBH376)**

Site LA114152 is in Soledad Canyon in the Organ Mountains at an elevation of 5,600 feet. The site consists of a rock stock pen and a prehistoric rock shelter. The 1,000-square-meter site is in good condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include clear, amber, and green glass fragments; sanitary cans; flakes; ground stone fragments; and fire-cracked rock. Also, the rock shelter contains red pigment petroglyphs. Who established the site is unknown; however, by November 28, 1915, John Dorsey owned the location and sold it to J. D. Isaacks (Doña Ana County Warranty Deed Book 53: 246). Emitt Isaacks acquired the property after his father's death in the early 1930s and owned it until the military acquired it on February 11, 1948 (Doña Ana County Warranty Deed Book 113: 419). The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Subsurface remains can provide valuable information on historic and prehistoric land use, settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, and technology, as well as ranching activities.

**LA114153 (FBH377)**

Site LA114153 consists of a camp located in the Tularosa Basin at an elevation of 4,250 feet. The 900-square-meter site is in fair condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include clear and sun-altered purple glass fragments, stoneware fragments, sanitary cans, matchstick filler hole cans, pots, pans, nails, miscellaneous hardware, wire, 6 buckets, a wash tub, and lumber. On June 8, 1919, J. C., E. O., and R. W. Critchett; M. C. Shedd; M. W. Edwards; S. E. Miller; and H. C. and W. W. Williams filed an oil and gas claim at the location (Otero County Mine Deed Book 72: 142– 143). The site is associated with this oil and gas claim. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion D. It requires detailed recording and testing to determine if any intact subsurface remains are present. Subsurface remains can provide valuable information on early oil and gas exploration, land use, technology, subsistence patterns, and the consumption of material goods.

**LA114154 (FBH378)**

Site LA114154 consists of a trash scatter located in the Tularosa Basin at an elevation of 4,660 feet. The 5-square-meter site is in fair condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include 5 sanitary cans and a baking soda can lid. Who established the site is unknown. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

**LA114155 (FBH384)**

Site LA114155 is in Soledad Canyon at an elevation of 5,200 feet. The 200-square-meter site consists of two rock walls and is in fair condition with little disturbance. Artifacts include wire and lumber. The Beasley family established the site at an unknown date and used the location until the military acquisition in the early 1950s. The site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as no subsurface remains are present and data collection of this project exhausted the research potential.

# VIII Conclusions

## Discussion

Project 94-01 compiled enough data on the various activities present in the area to make some general observations. The Tularosa Basin experienced slow settlement for several reasons. The primary reasons were the Apache presence and the lack of surface water. Settlement in the basin did not increase until the Apaches were on reservations and new windmills and other water control devices advanced water technology. Also, early settlement occurred in those areas of the western United States where resources were more easily obtained. Because the basin suffered from a lack of surface water and the prevailing perception was that the area was a barren desert, little settlement occurred. Settlement did occur in the nearby mountains where water was available and near the Rio Grande. Major settlement of the Tularosa Basin did not occur until the 1880s and many settlers did not migrate to the area until after 1900. Commonly the few ranchers who settled in the area before the 1880s did so because of its isolation. Construction of the railroad across the basin gave settlement an added boost. While the primary reason for the railroad was to reach the coal fields at White Oaks, Salado, and Capitan, its presence opened settlement across the basin floor.

Water was the primary concern of most people involved in the Tularosa Basin. Fort Bliss has 147 recorded water control sites. Management of this resource determined if an operation or endeavor succeeded or failed. Many ranches and homesteads failed because operating a small homestead in the basin was difficult due to the lack of water. Raising enough livestock to have a successful enterprise required large areas of land. The successful ranchers developed complex water control systems. Oliver Lee's system covered most of the southern basin and consisted of hundreds of water control features. While most of the operators in the basin could not create a system to the scale of Lee's, they did develop small systems of their own. Albert Payne created a large cistern and well system that provided the water he needed to operate his homestead on Otero Mesa. The Quick family operated their homestead for only five years and the reason they survived was the spring they developed behind their homestead. The Munson family did not even have a well on their property in the Sacramento Mountains and they relied on surface water only. Hollis Munson stated in a tape-recorded interview in 1995 that his family would not have survived at all if Oliver and Don Lee had not provided them with water from their system during the bad years.

Life in the basin was difficult, and more information needs to be collected on the adaptations the families on the range used while living and working in the area. Many small ranchers and homesteaders could not survive with their land holdings alone. Typically the women operated the property while the men were employed elsewhere. The Beasleys worked for the Cox Ranch regularly, while the Quicks worked for the Lee ranch. Ellis Wright worked as a state hunter, and the Trammels, Paynes, and Toys worked for the Prather ranch. Women and children worked alongside the men on all the

tasks of the operations; however, several women did not own the land with their husbands and often they were only designated "and wife" on the various deeds. Mary Coe Blevins was an exception to this as she owned and controlled her own ranches and her husbands acted as the foremen for her operations. Luxuries were rare and at times so were necessities. During the Depression money was scarce and many homesteaders converted flour sacks into clothing (Quick Interview 1996 DOE).

Stories of conflicts in the West have always been popular. Many books, movies, and television programs center around range wars, Indian battles, feuds, and wars between cattlemen and sheepmen and homesteaders and ranchers. Conflict occurred in the Tularosa Basin, too. Many military excursions during the Spanish period and the early United States period dealt with chasing Apaches. There are several reports of Apache raids and battles fought around the Tularosa Basin. Conflicts over water and land caused the Fountain murders and disputes between Lee and the Good Ranch and Lee and the Blue Sky Company. Gunfights occurred, for example between Lee, Gilliland, and Pat Garrett's posse at Wildy Well and between Bill McNew and Bob Raley in Orogrande. However these conflicts were not the norms, but the exception. Most of the time the ranchers and homesteaders never fought and there were no cattle versus sheep wars in the area as most of the stockmen raised both at one time or another. Families worked together and helped each other when necessary. Many intermarried, which created several large families in the basin. Oliver Lee and W. W. Cox married the sisters Winnie and Margaret Rhodes. John Prather's nephew married Dora Trammell and his daughter married one of Lee's sons. Bill McNew married Oliver Lee's niece, while Jim Gilliland's sister married Bob Raley and their daughter married Ellis Wright. The examples continue, but what they prove is that the community of the Tularosa Basin was small and tied closely together. While conflicts occurred, they were rare, and most of the families involved in activities in the basin are still close today.

Tularosa Basin settlers had a wide diversity in ethnicity, lifestyles, social levels, business dealings, and backgrounds. Many railroad workers were from Mexico and the Yucca Farm used migrant workers from Mexico regularly. Families in the area migrated from East Texas, the southern United States, and New England. William Fleck migrated from Canada and the Moflar-Grisek families were from Austria-Slovak. The people who settled the basin came from a variety of backgrounds and positions in life. Many, such as the Newmans and the McGregors, were successful businesspeople elsewhere, while others such as the Beasleys and various homesteaders were looking for land to call home. One thing most of the people who settled in the basin had in common was the variety of business dealings in which they were involved. These people did not just raise livestock, but invested in mining, oil and gas exploration, water and land speculation, and, in some cases, banks and railroads.

This study identified 343 historical archaeological sites within the boundaries of Fort Bliss: 205 associated with ranching and homesteading, 4 campsites, 2 pipelines, 3 graves, 1 cemetery, 3 industrial sites, 9 mines, 7 railroad sites, 2 graffiti sites, 2 towns, 2 trails, 4 oil wells, 38 trash deposits associated with oil and gas exploration, and

59 other trash deposits sites. The 59 trash deposit sites may be associated with oil and gas exploration; however, most are probably associated with ranching operations. These are not all the civilian historical sites but they do include a representative sample and may constitute the majority. The study assessed all 343 sites for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places and recommended eligibility (See Appendix).

The general background history of Fort Bliss and the Tularosa Basin and specific family histories presented in this report identify most individuals associated with the study area. A database on file at the Fort Bliss Directorate of Environment establishes the land ownership history of the inventoried sites. While some gaps remain in the database due to unavailability of documents, information is available for most property within the Fort Bliss boundaries.

The historical background information compiled by this project establishes a context of all inventoried sites. Also documented are land uses and modifications associated with historical sites and activities. Although the objectives of this project have been accomplished, many aspects of life, land use, settlement patterns, and diversity remain to be explored in depth. The history of the Tularosa Basin is long and complex, and much research remains to be done on the subject.

## Research Potential

Many sites evaluated for this project are eligible to the National Register of Historic Places due to their research potential. This report developed the historical context for the sites and the southern basin as a whole. However, examining the archaeological record at these sites can answer many questions. Examination of the sites for this project generated a list of research questions that the historical record, the archaeological record, or a combination of both can answer. Although each site cannot answer all the questions, they can provide valuable information toward this end. The following list of questions is not all inclusive, but does represent a solid base for research in the Tularosa Basin:

### Ranching and Homesteading

A. Settlement and background
   1. From where did the ranchers emigrate?
   2. Why did they migrate into the area?
   3. What was their background?
   4. To which ethnic groups did they belong?
   5. How did they get here?
   6. What were their previous occupations and what impact did they have on the migration?
   7. What was their socioeconomic status?
   8. What difficulties were experienced in relocation?
   9. When did they move into the area?

B. Land use
   1. What ranching methods were used and were they effective?
   2. How did the ranchers adapt to the local environment?
   3. Did the ranchers use methods established elsewhere or develop methods locally?

4. Were large-scale operations conducted (dams, tanks, major land alterations)? If so, how were they accomplished?
5. What land-related disasters affected the ranches and the local economy?
6. How did overgrazing impact ranching and the local markets?
7. Were new methods of land use shared among the various ranchers in the area?
8. Did the ranchers cooperate in any types of ventures?

C. Society
1. What was the family size?
2. What was the family organization?
3. What was the role of women on the ranch or homestead?
4. What was the role of the family on the ranch or homestead?
5. Did families adapt to the local culture?
6. What was the family or individual interaction with the local or regional economy?
7. What religions were represented?
8. Did religion play a major role in local society?
9. Did behavior change during stressful times?

D. Politics
1. Did the ranchers and homesteaders keep their original political leanings or adapt to local ones?
2. Did they become involved in local or regional politics?

E. Economy
1. What impact did the ranching or homesteading operation have on the local culture?
2. What major events affected local stock raising?
3. How long were stock raising enterprises in operation?
4. How large were livestock operations?
5. What types of livestock were raised?
6. Did operation owners own other property in the area?
7. Did operation owners have partners in the area?
8. What was the influence of the headquarters ranch on other ranch sites in a ranching operation?

F. Interrelationships and conflict
1. What were the relationships between the ranches and homesteads?
2. What was the relationship between stock raisers and other operations (for example, farming, railroad, mining)?
3. What was their relationship with the military?
4. What was their relationship with the Native Americans?
5. What was their relationship with El Paso and other local communities?
6. What was their relationship with the border and with other ethnic groups?
7. Was there conflict between the stock raisers, and if so, was it severe?
8. Was there conflict between the stock raisers and other groups in the area?
9. How did the ranchers and homesteaders interact with the local culture?

10. How did the local culture interact with ranchers and homesteaders?
11. What was the level of interaction between the ranches and homesteads?

The ranching and homesteading sites that are eligible for their research potential can help answer many of the above questions. Water control systems and the arrangement of features can provide information on land use and adaptability of the builders. Also, sites can provide information on whether the landowners used local or imported methods of land and water control. Domestic refuse (bottles, ceramics, cans, etc.) from these types of sites can provide information on consumer patterns, the impact of the local and regional economies on the site, and the impact of the railroad on the distribution of goods. Domestic refuse and faunal remains can also provide information on subsistence patterns and nutrition at the site. It is possible that archaeological remains will provide information on ethnic identity. Where discrete deposits exist on sites, comparisons can be made of the living conditions, subsistence patterns, nutrition, and economic levels between different ethnic groups. Site comparisons can be made between single male households and different sized family households using domestic refuse. Hardware and various stock raising artifacts on these sites can provide information on livestock raising techniques and methods, as well as the general ranching or homesteading life style. Trash dump sites associated with ranching operations can provide many of the same types of information.

**Mining**

A. Social
1. What were the various ethnic groups represented at the mines?
2. What types of communities did the miners have?
3. What were the relationships between the various mines?
4. What were the relationships between the mines and activities such as ranching, homesteading, and the railroad?
5. What was the relationship with mining in the area and mining in northern Mexico?
6. What were the relationships of the miners to the military?
7. What were the relationships of the miners to the Native Americans?
8. What were the relationships of the mines to the local communities?
9. What influence did the mines have in local and regional politics?
10. What impact did the mines have on local culture?

B. Economy
1. Were the mines owned by companies or individuals?
2. How productive were the mines?
3. Did the mines have a significant impact in local and regional economy?
4. What major events influenced the mining industry?
5. Did mining operations change during stressful times?
6. How large were the mining operations?
7. How large were the holdings of the various mine owners?
8. Did the mine owners own other businesses and property?
9. Where were the markets for mining products?

10. Were some mining operations part time?
11. Why did mining in the area cease?
12. Did the miners cooperate with others in any ventures?

C. Technology
1. What technologies were used in the local mining industry?
2. Did the mines use local techniques or bring in techniques from other areas?
3. How were new technologies introduced to the area?
4. How were large-scale jobs accomplished?
5. Did the miners share new techniques?
6. What methods were used in local mining?
7. Did local methods differ from methods used in other areas? How?

D. Oil and Gas
1. How extensive was oil and gas exploration in the area?
2. What impact did this exploration have on the local economy and culture?
3. Who participated in oil and gas exploration?
4. Were these people involved in other types of activities, for example, ranching, homesteading, railroading?
5. Were any oil and gas wells drilled?
6. What types of sites did oil and gas exploration create?
7. What impact did oil and gas exploration have on the local environment?
8. How long did major exploration activities last?
9. Why did major exploration activities cease?

Features and site organization at mining sites that are eligible to the National Register based on their research potential can aid in answering questions of mining technology and methods. Also, domestic refuse at these sites can provide information on consumer patterns, subsistence patterns, nutrition, ethnicity, and social and economic status. Mining related artifacts (machinery, tools, etc.) can provide information on mining techniques and operation. Artifacts from mining sites can provide information about the mining lifestyle. Comparison of mining sites and other types of sites can determine what similarities and differences exist. Oil and gas trash deposit sites can provide the same types of information about oil and gas exploration activities. Artifacts associated with the oil and gas wells (pipe, machinery, etc.) can provide information on exploration techniques and operation. Little is known about the activities from this period. For example, ethnicity, gender, and social or economic levels of the occupants of the exploration camps are unknown, as well as the size, function, and duration of encampments.

**Railroad**

A. Economic
1. What railroads were involved in the area?
2. How did railroads acquire land and rights-of-way?
3. What did railroads do with land they acquired?
4. What impact did railroads have on local industries?
5. What impact did railroads have on local economy?

6. Did railroads use local workers for their operations?
7. What types of camps or stops did railroads create?
8. Who were the owners or backers of local railroads?
9. Did the owners of the railroads have other businesses in the area?
10. What were the political ties of the owners and how did the railroads affect local politics?
11. What influence did the various railroad camps have on each other?
12. Were any camps used for special purposes or discrete activities that are not represented at other railroad camps?
13. Did activities at railroad camps change through time?
14. Did activities at railroad camps change seasonally?
15. How was land use different among railroad camp sites?
16. Were railroad camps used for activities not associated with the railroad?

B. Social

1. How did the railroad impact local culture?
2. How did behavior change after the railroad came into the area?
3. What impact did the railroad have on the various ethnic groups and their relationships?
4. What was the relationship of the railroad to other activities in the area?
5. What ethnic groups constructed, used, or worked for the railroad?
6. How did local culture and the railroad interact?
7. What was the level of interaction among the railroad camps?
8. How did the residents and activities at the camps interact?
9. Were all residents of these camps railroad employees?

Railroad sites can provide a wealth of information on technology, organization, and various railroad activities. Domestic refuse from these sites can answer questions about single male households, family households, ethnicity, social and economic levels, nutrition, and general lifestyles of the workers and their families at all levels in the organization. Many railroad sites have the potential to provide information on all these types of questions at one site. Railroad sites can be compared with other site types in the basin to determine the influence the railroad had on the other activities in the area.

**Other Activities**

A. Transitory activities

1. What types of temporary or transitory activities were present?
2. What types of features did transitory activities create?
3. What was the relationship of transitory activities to the local groups and activities?
4. What was the relationship of transitory activities to the military and the Native Americans?

B. Yucca Farm

1. What types of activities were present at the Yucca Farm sites?
2. Was the yucca only harvested at the site or were the soap and baskets produced there also?
3. Was harvesting and production of yucca an efficient and lucrative business?

4. Did the Yucca Farm sites play a major role in the local economy?
5. How much yucca production was possible?
6. What was the process of harvesting and producing soap and baskets from yucca?
7. Why did the industry cease in this area?
8. What influence did the Yucca Farm have over the migrant workers and other associated sites?
9. Did land uses at the different sites associated with the Yucca Farm differ?
10. Was the Yucca Farm a family operation?
11. What impact did the local economy have on the farm?

Little is known about yucca farming in the area and the Yucca Farm and associated sites can provide valuable information about this type of industry. Domestic refuse can provide information similar to that provided by other sites. Artifacts (large ceramic vessels, tools, etc.) can provide information on the techniques used in operating the farm. A comparison of artifacts found at the farm and the migrant worker camps can provide information on differences in social and economic status and living conditions of the residents.

**Spanish, Mexican, and Apache Activities**

1. What types of Apache activities were present in the area?
2. What impact did Apache activities have on local settlements and economy?
3. What were the Spanish and Mexican activities in the area?
4. Did these activities have an impact on the area and the Apache?
5. Were Spanish, Mexican, and Apache activities transitory or stationary?
6. Did these activities have an impact on the local environment?
7. Did Spanish and Mexican activities have an impact on the settlements or economy of the area?
8. Did the area have any impact on the Spanish and Mexican settlements to the south?
9. What impact did the Spanish-to-Mexican control and Mexican-to-United States control transitions have on the area?
10. What was the relationship of the controlling governments and the settlers in the area?
11. What aspects of the area had an influence on the types of Spanish, Mexican, and Apache activities?

The Salt Trail (LA97672) is the only Spanish site recorded by this project; however, the questions listed above can help provide a base for further research.

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# Appendix

# National Register Eligibility and Site Type

National Register Eligibility and Site Type.

| Site Number | Site Name or Description | Nat'l. Reg. Eligible | Ranch, Homestead | Pipeline | Grave | Cemetery | Industry | Mine | Railroad | Graffiti | Town | Trail | Oil Well | Oil Well Trash | Trash | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 41EP0009 | Tiger Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41EP0713 | Corral Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41EP0855 | Trash scatter | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 41EP1533 | Trash deposit | Yes | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| 41EP1592 | Trash deposit | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 41EP1688 | Trash deposit | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 41EP2124 | Trash deposit | Yes | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 41EP2126 | Trash scatter | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 41EP2128 | Foundations, trash deposits | Yes | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 41EP2134 | Trash scatter | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 41EP2138 | Stock tanks, trash deposits | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41EP2165 | Trash deposit | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 41EP2185 | Trash deposit | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 41EP2206 | Trash deposit | Yes | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| 41EP2226 | Trash deposit | Yes | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 41EP2336 | Trash deposit | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 41EP3227 | Trash deposit | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 41EP3264 | Nations East Well | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41EP3534 | Mine pit | No | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 41EP4686 | Water well | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41EP4690 | Trash deposit | Yes | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 41EP4749 | Kerby Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41EP4750 | Mesquite Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

(Continued on next page.)

National Register Eligibility and Site Type (Continued).

| Site Number | Site Name or Description | Nat'l. Reg. Eligible | Ranch, Home-stead | Pipe-line | Grave | Ceme-tery | Indus-try | Mine | Rail-road | Graffiti | Town | Trail | Oil Well | Oil Well Trash | Trash | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 41EP4751 | Coyote Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41EP4752 | San Juan Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41EP4753 | Baker Well | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41EP4754 | Hells Hole Well | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41EP4755 | Foundations, structure remains, trash deposits | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41EP4756 | Tobin Well | Yes | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| 41EP4758 | Trash deposit | Yes | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 41EP4759 | Nations South Well | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41EP4760 | Joint Well | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41EP4761 | Stock tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41EP4762 | East Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41EP4763 | McElroy Well | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41EP5178 | Stock tank, collapsed structure | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41EP5180 | Stock tanks, trash deposits | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41EP5181 | Trash scatter | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 41EP5182 | Trash scatter | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 41EP5183 | Butterfield Trail | Yes | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| 41EP5283 | Water well, trash scatter | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41EP5284 | Grave | No | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA30198 | Conkling Cave archaeological excavation campsite | Yes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| LA30199 | North Coe Ranch | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

(Continued on next page.)

National Register Eligibility and Site Type (Continued).

| Site Number | Site Name or Description | Nat'l. Reg. Eligible | Ranch, Homestead | Pipeline | Grave | Cemetery | Industry | Mine | Railroad | Graffiti | Town | Trail | Oil Well | Oil Well Trash | Trash | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LA30201 | Coe Home Ranch | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA30202 | Goodin Well | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA30203 | McNew South Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA30204 | Globe Well | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA30206 | Mine shaft and tailings | Yes | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| LA30207 | Wessley Well | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA30208 | Stock tank, structure remains | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA30209 | Cox Tanks | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA30211 | Pettit Ranch | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA33213 | Trash deposit | No | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| LA37039 | Fleck-McGregor Ranch | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA37040 | Payne Homestead | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA37041 | Moflar Homestead | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA37042 | Gray Ranch | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA37043 | Don Lee's Ranch | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA37044 | Turquoise townsite and railroad station | Yes | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| LA37045 | Wilde Well | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA37097 | Rock wall, associated trash scatter | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA37104 | Water well, foundations | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA37108 | Trash scatter | No | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| LA37110 | Foundations, structure remains, well, privy | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

(Continued on next page.)

National Register Eligibility and Site Type (Continued).

| Site Number | Site Name or Description | Nat'l. Reg. Eligible | Ranch, Homestead | Pipeline | Grave | Cemetery | Industry | Mine | Railroad | Graffiti | Town | Trail | Oil Well | Oil Well Trash | Trash | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LA37116 | Foundations, water well, stock tanks | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA37177 | Stock tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA37178 | Tanner Homestead | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA37214 | Holmes Homestead | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA37217 | Water tank and corral | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA37220 | Alex Quick Homestead | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA37221 | Quick Homestead | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA37304 | Campbell Schoolhouse | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA37306 | South Well | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA37307 | Langford Ranch | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA38620 | South Dripping Springs | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA73057 | Hot Wells Corral | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA87802 | Woods-Foster Ranch | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA87803 | Campbell Tank | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA88324 | Cox Well | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97157 | Gyp Tanks | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97160 | Stock tanks | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97161 | Stock tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97162 | Structures, stock tank | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97163 | Stock tanks | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97164 | Culp Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97165 | Stock tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

(Continued on next page.)

National Register Eligibility and Site Type (Continued).

| Site Number | Site Name or Description | Nat'l. Reg. Eligible | Ranch, Homestead | Pipeline | Grave | Cemetery | Industry | Mine | Railroad | Graffiti | Town | Trail | Oil Well | Oil Well Trash | Trash | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LA97166 | Gravel Tanks | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97167 | Water well | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97168 | Cockleburr Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97169 | Chaparral Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97170 | Rim Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97171 | Stock tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97172 | Big Cement Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97173 | Little Cement Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97174 | Gray Tank | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97176 | Coyote Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97180 | New Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97183 | Lake Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97184 | Green Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97186 | Goodin Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97187 | Tony Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97188 | Sand Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97190 | Stock tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97191 | Stock tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97192 | Road Tanks | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97193 | Double Tanks | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97194 | Broke Tanks | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97195 | West Tanks | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97196 | West Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

(Continued on next page.)

National Register Eligibility and Site Type (Continued).

| Site Number | Site Name or Description | Nat'l. Reg. Eligible | Ranch, Home-stead | Pipe-line | Grave | Ceme-tery | Indus-try | Mine | Rail-road | Graffiti | Town | Trail | Oil Well | Oil Well Trash | Trash | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LA97197 | Stock Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97198 | Godfrey Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97199 | Hay Meadow Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97200 | Martin Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97201 | Owl Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97202 | Castner Tanks | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97203 | South Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97204 | Alvarado Tank #2 | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97205 | Borrego Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97206 | School Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97207 | Mare Pasture Tub | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97208 | Herd Pasture Tub | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97209 | End of Line Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97210 | Big Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97211 | Corner Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97212 | Little Crockett Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97213 | Childs Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97214 | Oil well | No | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| LA97215 | Oil well | No | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| LA97216 | Walbridge Tanks | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97217 | Stock tanks | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97221 | Middle Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97222 | Little Mack Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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National Register Eligibility and Site Type (Continued).

| Site Number | Site Name or Description | Nat'l. Reg. Eligible | Ranch, Homestead | Pipeline | Grave | Cemetery | Industry | Mine | Railroad | Graffiti | Town | Trail | Oil Well | Oil Well Trash | Trash | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LA97223 | West Mesa Rim Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97233 | Elwood Siding | No | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| LA97234 | Stock tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97235 | Grapevine Horse Camp | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97236 | Historical graffiti | No | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| LA97237 | Stock tanks | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97238 | Trash deposit | No | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| LA97239 | Upper Juniper Reservoir | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97240 | Stock tanks | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97241 | Stock tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97242 | Lower Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97243 | Stock tank, cistern | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97244 | Trash scatter | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| LA97245 | Munson Homestead | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97259 | Stock tanks | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97260 | Van Winkle Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97261 | Rutherford Tanks | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97262 | Trash deposit | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| LA97263 | West Poe Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97264 | Middle Poe Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97272 | Crest Garden Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97273 | Wright Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97291 | Lee Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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National Register Eligibility and Site Type (Continued).

| Site Number | Site Name or Description | Nat'l. Reg. Eligible | Ranch, Homestead | Pipeline | Grave | Cemetery | Industry | Mine | Railroad | Graffiti | Town | Trail | Oil Well | Oil Well Trash | Trash | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LA97292 | Wilde Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97293 | CCC Tanks | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97294 | Trash deposit | Yes | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| LA97301 | Pendejo Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97302 | Toy Tanks | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97303 | Stock tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97329 | Trash deposit | No | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| LA97330 | Trash scatter | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| LA97331 | McNew Feeder Tank | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97332 | Trash deposit | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| LA97333 | Trash deposit | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| LA97334 | Trash deposit | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| LA97335 | Collapsed structures, trash deposits | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97336 | Trash deposit | No | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| LA97337 | Trash scatter | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| LA97338 | Trash deposit | No | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| LA97360 | Trash concentrations, tin shed | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97361 | Trash deposit | Yes | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| LA97362 | Trash deposit | No | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| LA97363 | Yucca Farm | Yes | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97364 | Trash deposit | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| LA97365 | Trash deposit | Yes | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| LA97366 | Trash deposit | Yes | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |

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National Register Eligibility and Site Type (Continued).

| Site Number | Site Name or Description | Nat'l. Reg. Eligible | Ranch, Home-stead | Pipe-line | Grave | Ceme-tery | Indus-try | Mine | Rail-road | Graffiti | Town | Trail | Oil Well | Oil Well Trash | Trash | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LA97367 | Trash deposit | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| LA97368 | Trash deposit | Yes | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| LA97369 | Trash deposit | Yes | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| LA97370 | Trash deposit | Yes | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| LA97371 | Scale house | No | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97373 | Trash scatter | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| LA97374 | Cox State oil well | Yes | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| LA97375 | Trash scatter, possible camp | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97376 | Trash deposit | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| LA97377 | Trash deposit | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| LA97378 | Stewart Lake Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97379 | Camp, trash deposit | Yes | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| LA97380 | Water well, foundation, trash scatter | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97397 | Powell Homestead | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97398 | Lower Juniper Reservoir | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97399 | Water well, stock tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97400 | Mine shafts, corral, foundations | Yes | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| LA97401 | Bassett Ranch | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97407 | Old Ditch Camp | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97408 | Fish Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97411 | Wright Homestead | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97412 | Stock tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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National Register Eligibility and Site Type (Continued).

| Site Number | Site Name or Description | Nat'l. Reg. Eligible | Ranch, Homestead | Pipeline | Grave | Cemetery | Industry | Mine | Railroad | Graffiti | Town | Trail | Oil Well | Oil Well Trash | Trash | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LA97421 | Dam | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97428 | Chimney Rock Tank | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97430 | Beasley Ranch | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97462 | Isaacks House | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97475 | Beasley-Isaacks Cemetery | No | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97476 | Collapsed house, trash scatter | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97477 | Trash scatter | No | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| LA97478 | Trash scatter | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| LA97479 | Trash scatter | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| LA97635 | Trash deposit | No | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| LA97636 | Trash deposit | Yes | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| LA97637 | Trash deposit | Yes | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| LA97638 | Trash deposit | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| LA97639 | Trash deposit | No | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| LA97640 | Trash deposit | Yes | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| LA97641 | Trash scatter | No | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| LA97642 | Trash scatter | No | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| LA97643 | Trash scatter | No | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| LA97644 | Trash scatter | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| LA97645 | Stock tank, trash scatter | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97646 | Water well, corral, stock tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97647 | Foundation, trash scatter | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97648 | Trash deposit | No | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |

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National Register Eligibility and Site Type (Continued).

| Site Number | Site Name or Description | Nat'l. Reg. Eligible | Ranch, Home-stead | Pipe-line | Grave | Ceme-tery | Indus-try | Mine | Rail-road | Graffiti | Town | Trail | Oil Well | Oil Well Trash | Trash | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LA97649 | Trash deposit | No | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| LA97650 | Trash deposit | Yes | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| LA97651 | Trash scatter | No | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| LA97652 | Trash deposit | No | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| LA97657 | Trash deposit | Yes | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| LA97658 | Trash scatter | No | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| LA97664 | Trash deposit | No | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| LA97665 | Trash deposit | No | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| LA97666 | Trash deposit | No | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| LA97667 | Trash deposit | No | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| LA97669 | Trash scatter | No | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| LA97672 | Salt Road | Yes | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| LA97673 | Trash scatter | No | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| LA97674 | Scott Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97677 | Mining pit, tailings | Yes | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| LA97679 | Trash deposit | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| LA97681 | Trash scatter | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| LA97682 | Newman Ranch | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97683 | Foundations, trash deposits | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97684 | Trash scatter | No | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| LA97685 | Trash scatter | No | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| LA97686 | Trash deposit | Yes | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| LA97687 | Trash deposit | No | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |

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National Register Eligibility and Site Type (Continued).

| Site Number | Site Name or Description | Nat'l. Reg. Eligible | Ranch, Homestead | Pipeline | Grave | Cemetery | Industry | Mine | Railroad | Graffiti | Town | Trail | Oil Well | Oil Well Trash | Trash | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LA97688 | Trash deposit | Yes | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| LA97689 | Trash deposit | No | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| LA97690 | Desert Station | Yes | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| LA97692 | Trash scatter | No | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| LA97693 | Trash scatter | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| LA97694 | Trash scatter | No | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| LA97695 | Trash scatter | No | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| LA97696 | Trash scatter | No | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| LA97697 | Trash deposit | Yes | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| LA97698 | Water well, windmill remains, trash scatter | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97699 | Possible grave | No | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97700 | Trash deposit | No | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| LA97701 | Trash deposit | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| LA97703 | Pit Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97704 | Stock tank, trash scatter | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97706 | Mine pits, tailings | Yes | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| LA97707 | Mine pit | Yes | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| LA97708 | Mine shaft | Yes | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| LA97709 | Trash scatter | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| LA97710 | Trash deposit | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| LA97711 | Trash scatter | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| LA97712 | Trash deposit | Yes | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |

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National Register Eligibility and Site Type (Continued).

| Site Number | Site Name or Description | Nat'l. Reg. Eligible | Ranch, Homestead | Pipeline | Grave | Cemetery | Industry | Mine | Railroad | Graffiti | Town | Trail | Oil Well | Oil Well Trash | Trash | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LA97713 | Newman Section Camp | Yes | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| LA97714 | Grave marker | No | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97716 | Trash deposit | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| LA97717 | Alvarado railroad water station | Yes | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| LA97720 | Alvarado Tank #1 | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97721 | Trash deposit | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| LA97722 | Ivan Gray Tank | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97723 | Stock tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97724 | Stock tank, shed | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97730 | North Well | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97732 | Stock tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97733 | Stock tanks, water well, trash deposits | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97734 | Stock tank, corral, pens, shed | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97735 | Sulphur Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97736 | Corral, stock tanks, water well, windmill, cistern | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97737 | Road Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97738 | Tinney Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97739 | Green Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97740 | Broyle Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97741 | Mack Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97742 | Sacramento City | No | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |

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National Register Eligibility and Site Type (Continued).

| Site Number | Site Name or Description | Nat'l. Reg. Eligible | Ranch, Homestead | Pipeline | Grave | Cemetery | Industry | Mine | Railroad | Graffiti | Town | Trail | Oil Well | Oil Well Trash | Trash | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LA97743 | Stock tank pad, trough | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97744 | Red Horse Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97745 | Stock tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97746 | Hackbury Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97747 | Charley Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97748 | Flat Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA97749 | Oil well, trash scatter | No | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| LA99937 | Escondida Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA99945 | Mesa Horse Camp | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA99946 | Orogrande Pipeline | Yes | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA101183 | Escondida Station | Yes | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| LA101199 | Paxton Siding | No | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| LA101409 | Trash scatter | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| LA101498 | Trash scatter | No | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| LA102218 | Prather Ranch | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA110867 | Mine shaft | No | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| LA110868 | Prospect hole | No | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| LA110869 | Structures | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA110870 | Spring Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA110873 | Davis Ranch | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA110874 | Trash deposit | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| LA110875 | Rutherford Tap Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA110876 | Stock tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

(Continued on next page.)

National Register Eligibility and Site Type (Continued).

| Site Number | Site Name or Description | Nat'l. Reg. Eligible | Ranch, Homestead | Pipeline | Grave | Cemetery | Industry | Mine | Railroad | Graffiti | Town | Trail | Oil Well | Oil Well Trash | Trash | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LA110877 | Collapsed structure, corral, trash deposits | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA110878 | Foundations, rock-covered mound | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA110879 | Stock tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA110880 | Stock tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA110881 | Stock tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA110883 | Stock tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA110884 | Rock wall, mine associated | No | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| LA110885 | Historical graffiti | No | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| LA110886 | Check dam | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA110887 | Trash scatter | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| LA110888 | Fillmore Spring | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA110889 | Trash deposit | Yes | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| LA110890 | Benton Well | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA110891 | Middle Wingfield Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA110892 | Stock tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA110893 | Stock tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA110894 | Stock tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA110895 | Stock tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA110896 | Stock tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA110897 | Water well, trough, corral | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA110899 | End of Line #4 Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA110900 | Stock tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

(Continued on next page.)

National Register Eligibility and Site Type (Continued).

| Site Number | Site Name or Description | Nat'l. Reg. Eligible | Ranch, Home-stead | Pipe-line | Grave | Ceme-tery | Indus-try | Mine | Rail-road | Graffiti | Town | Trail | Oil Well | Oil Well Trash | Trash | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LA110901 | Dagger Tank | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA110934 | Mesa Pipeline | Yes | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA114150 | Beasley Ranch | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA114151 | Trough, wall | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA114152 | Stock pen, prehistoric rock shelter | Yes | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LA114153 | Camp | Yes | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| LA114154 | Trash scatter | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| LA114155 | Rock walls | No | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | 207 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 46 | 53 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Grand total | 343 |