

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL STUDIES  
ALONG U.S. 70 BETWEEN ROSWELL  
AND PORTALES, NEW MEXICO

Volume II: Historic Homesteads and Towns

NMDOT Cultural Resource Technical Series No. 2003-2  
AC-MIP-070(34)350, CN 3392, Consultant Task 4029-8

Environmental Section



P.O. Box 1149  
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504-1149

**SWCA**  
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL STUDIES ALONG U.S. 70  
BETWEEN ROSWELL AND PORTALES, NEW MEXICO**

**Volume II: Historic Homesteads and Towns**

NMDOT Cultural Resource Technical Series No. 2003-2  
AC-MIP-070(34)350, CN 3392, Consultant Task 4029-8

Environmental Section  
**NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**  
P.O. Box 1149  
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504-1149

Prepared by

Harding Polk II  
David A. Phillips, Jr.

With a Contribution by

Marie E. Brown

Submitted by

**SWCA<sup>®</sup> ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS**

7001 Prospect Place, N.E., Suite 100  
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87110  
Tel. 505-254-1115, Fax 505-254-1116  
[www.swca.com](http://www.swca.com)

NMCRIS Activity Number 82517  
CPRC Permit No. SE-163  
State Land Office Permit AE-092

SWCA Project No. 3835-0008  
SWCA Report No. 02-265

June 14, 2004



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Figures .....	vii
List of Tables.....	ix
ABSTRACT.....	x
1. INTRODUCTION .....	1.1
Historical Analysis Methods.....	1.3
2. LA 75159 .....	2.1
Site History .....	2.1
Archaeological Studies .....	2.3
Conclusions.....	2.3
3. LA 75163 .....	3.1
Site History .....	3.1
4. LA 75164 .....	4.1
Site History .....	4.1
Archaeological Studies .....	4.10
Conclusions.....	4.11
5. LA 127494 (DELPHOS).....	5.1
Site History .....	5.1
Archaeological Testing .....	5.3
6. LA 127495 .....	6.1
Site History .....	6.1
Archaeological Testing .....	6.1
7. LA 127497 .....	7.1
Site History .....	7.1
Archaeological Testing .....	7.3
8. LA 127502 (BOAZ).....	8.1
Site History .....	8.1
The Population .....	8.3
Demographics .....	8.3
Household Composition.....	8.4
Language and Literacy.....	8.5
Ethnicity.....	8.5
Origins.....	8.5

## TABLE OF CONTENTS, continued

Occupations and Livelihood .....	8.7
The Town .....	8.11
The Store(s) .....	8.11
The Post Office .....	8.13
Hotels .....	8.13
The School .....	8.14
Churches .....	8.18
The School and Church: Photographic and Archaeological Evidence .....	8.18
The Cemetery .....	8.18
The Railroad .....	8.19
The Highway .....	8.21
Diversions .....	8.21
Archaeological Studies .....	8.22
Mechanical Excavation Units .....	8.22
Hand Excavation Units .....	8.22
Artifact Analysis .....	8.26
Unit 10 .....	8.28
Unit 11 .....	8.32
Discussion .....	8.35
Map and Title Research .....	8.36
9. LA 127511 .....	9.1
Site History .....	9.1
Archaeological Studies .....	9.3
Mechanical Excavation .....	9.3
Hand Excavation .....	9.7
Artifact Analysis .....	9.9
10. LA 127517 .....	10.1
Site History .....	10.1
Archaeological Testing .....	10.1
11. LA 127518 .....	11.1
Site History .....	11.1
Archaeological Testing .....	11.1
12. LA 127523 .....	12.1
Site History .....	12.1
Archaeological Testing .....	12.3
Testing .....	12.3
Material Culture .....	12.3
Discussion .....	12.4

## TABLE OF CONTENTS, continued

13. LA 127524 .....	13.1
Site History .....	13.5
Archaeological Testing .....	13.5
Discussion .....	13.6
14. ARCHAEOFAUNAL ANALYSIS .....	14.1
Methods.....	14.1
Natural History.....	14.2
Aves (Birds).....	14.2
Mammalia (Mammals).....	14.2
Archaeofaunal Assemblages .....	14.5
LA 75159 .....	14.5
LA 127502 (Boaz) .....	14.5
Discussion .....	14.5
15. CONCLUSIONS.....	15.1
REFERENCES	



## LIST OF FIGURES

1.1. Locations of sites described in this volume .....	1.2
2.1. LA 75159, testing phase site plan .....	2.2
3.1. LA 75163, testing phase site plan .....	3.2
4.1. LA 75164 .....	4.2
4.2. LA 75164, Features 4 (top) and 5 (bottom) .....	4.3
4.3. LA 75164, Feature 6 .....	4.4
4.4. LA 75164, Feature 7 .....	4.4
4.5. LA 75164, Feature 8 .....	4.5
4.6. LA 75164, features northeast of the gasoline station .....	4.6
4.7. LA 75164, Feature 12 .....	4.7
4.8. LA 75164, Feature 14 .....	4.8
4.9. LA 75164: marks on bricks .....	4.12
5.1. LA 127494, testing phase site plan .....	5.2
6.1. LA 127495, testing phase site plan .....	6.2
7.1. LA 127497, testing phase site plan .....	7.2
8.1. Boaz .....	8.2
8.2. Homestead shack near Boaz .....	8.9
8.3. Homestead tent near Boaz .....	8.9
8.4. Harvesting beargrass near Boaz .....	8.10
8.5. Chickens on Bernie Newlin farm at Boaz .....	8.11
8.6. Horner General Store in Boaz, ca. 1910s .....	8.12
8.7. In front of Horner General Store in Boaz, ca. 1922 .....	8.12
8.8. Boaz Hotel and Post Office .....	8.15
8.9. The Clark sisters and friends .....	8.15
8.10. Schoolhouse in Boaz .....	8.16
8.11. Possible church in Boaz .....	8.16
8.12. Boaz depot for the Santa Fe Railroad, 1931 .....	8.20
8.13. Old Boaz railroad depot building, now at the Daugherty Ranch .....	8.20
8.14. LA 127502, testing phase site plan .....	8.23
8.15. LA 127502, data recovery phase plan .....	8.24
8.16. LA 127502, Unit 10 profile .....	8.25
8.17. LA 127502, Unit 11 profile .....	8.27



## LIST OF FIGURES, continued

9.1. LA 127511, testing phase site plan .....	9.2
9.2. LA 127511, data recovery phase plan.....	9.4
9.3. LA 127511, Trench 1 profile .....	9.5
9.4. LA 127511, Trench 2 profile .....	9.6
9.5. LA 127511, Unit 10 profile .....	9.8
9.6. LA 127511, Unit 11 profile .....	9.10
9.7. LA 127511, Unit 12 profile .....	9.10
10.1. LA 127517, testing phase site plan .....	10.2
11.1. LA 127518, testing phase site plan .....	11.1
12.1. LA 127518, testing phase site plan .....	12.2
13.1. LA 127524, testing phase site plan .....	13.2
13.2. LA 127524, Features 1–4.....	13.3

## LIST OF TABLES

8.1. Marriage status of Boaz residents in 1910 and 1920 .....	8.4
8.2. Household composition in 1910 and 1920.....	8.5
8.3. Birth state of U.S.-born Boaz residents .....	8.6
8.4. LA 127502, Unit 10 .....	8.26
8.5. LA 127502, Unit 11 .....	8.28
8.6. Summary of artifacts from LA 127502.....	8.29
9.1. LA 127511, Unit 10 .....	9.7
9.2. LA 127511, Unit 11 .....	9.9
9.3. LA 127511, Unit 12 .....	9.3
9.4. LA 127511: Euroamerican artifacts.....	9.11
14.1. Euroamerican Archaeofaunal Assemblage from LA 127502.....	14.1
14.2. LA 127502 (Boaz): Archaeofaunal Assemblage by Unit and Level .....	14.5



# ABSTRACT

---

In 2000 and 2001, SWCA conducted archaeological testing and data recovery, including supporting historical studies, at 24 sites along US 70 between Roswell and Portales, in Chaves and Roosevelt Counties, New Mexico. The studies were requested by the New Mexico State Highway and Transportation Department (NMSHTD), prior to widening and other improvements to US 70. The westernmost site is 3.4 km (2.1 miles) east of the Pecos River and the easternmost site is about 3.4 km (2.1 miles) east of Kenna. The project took place on NMSHTD, New Mexico state trust, and private land.

The project report includes two volumes. The first volume introduces the context, goals, and methods of the data recovery program, and describes the results for five sites with Native American components. This volume describes the Euroamerican components at 12 sites, incorporating extensive archival research completed during the testing phase of the project. The 12 sites are LA 75159, LA 75163, LA 127494 (Delphos), LA 127495, LA 127497, LA 127502 (Boaz), LA 127503, LA 127511, LA 127517, LA 127518, LA 127523, and LA 127524.

The historical research revealed a rush of settlement in the early 1900s, in response to factors including federal land available for homesteading and the arrival of the Pecos Valley and Northeastern Railroad. In the long run, most of the homesteaders moved on; those who stayed turned from farming to low-density ranching. The few towns that survived did so by serving the ranchers, as well as what commerce could be picked up from travelers. During this process, and clearly connected to it, local railroad service died as US 70 became the artery for local life.

The archaeological remains from the project add to this historical information by revealing patterns of daily consumption. Thanks to the railroad and later US 70, the homesteaders and other inhabitants

along the project corridor always had access to a variety of manufactured goods and mass-produced foods. In other words, people in the area could obtain key products (from canned foods to canning jars) available on a national basis. The archaeological evidence thus shows that local people were, at least minimally, middle class—people with the power to consume, albeit people who had to work for the privilege. If after a decade or so most people had left the homesteads and towns studied by the project, that was because it was easier to be middle class somewhere else.

**NMCRIS Activity NO.** 82517

**CPRC Permit No.** SE-163; State Land Office Permit AE-092

**NMSHTD Project No.** AC-MIP-070(34)350, CN 3392, Consultant Task 4029-8

**SWCA Project No.** 3835-0008, Report No. 02-265, Volume 2



## Chapter 1

# INTRODUCTION

---

In 2000, SWCA Environmental Consultants conducted archaeological testing at 21 sites, and conducted archival research for three additional sites, along US Highway 70 between Roswell and Portales, in Chaves and Roosevelt Counties, New Mexico (Polk et al. 2001). In 2001, based on the testing results, SWCA conducted archaeological data recovery at eight of the tested sites. The testing and data recovery investigations were sponsored by the New Mexico State Highway and Transportation Department (NMSHTD), prior to improvements to US 70.

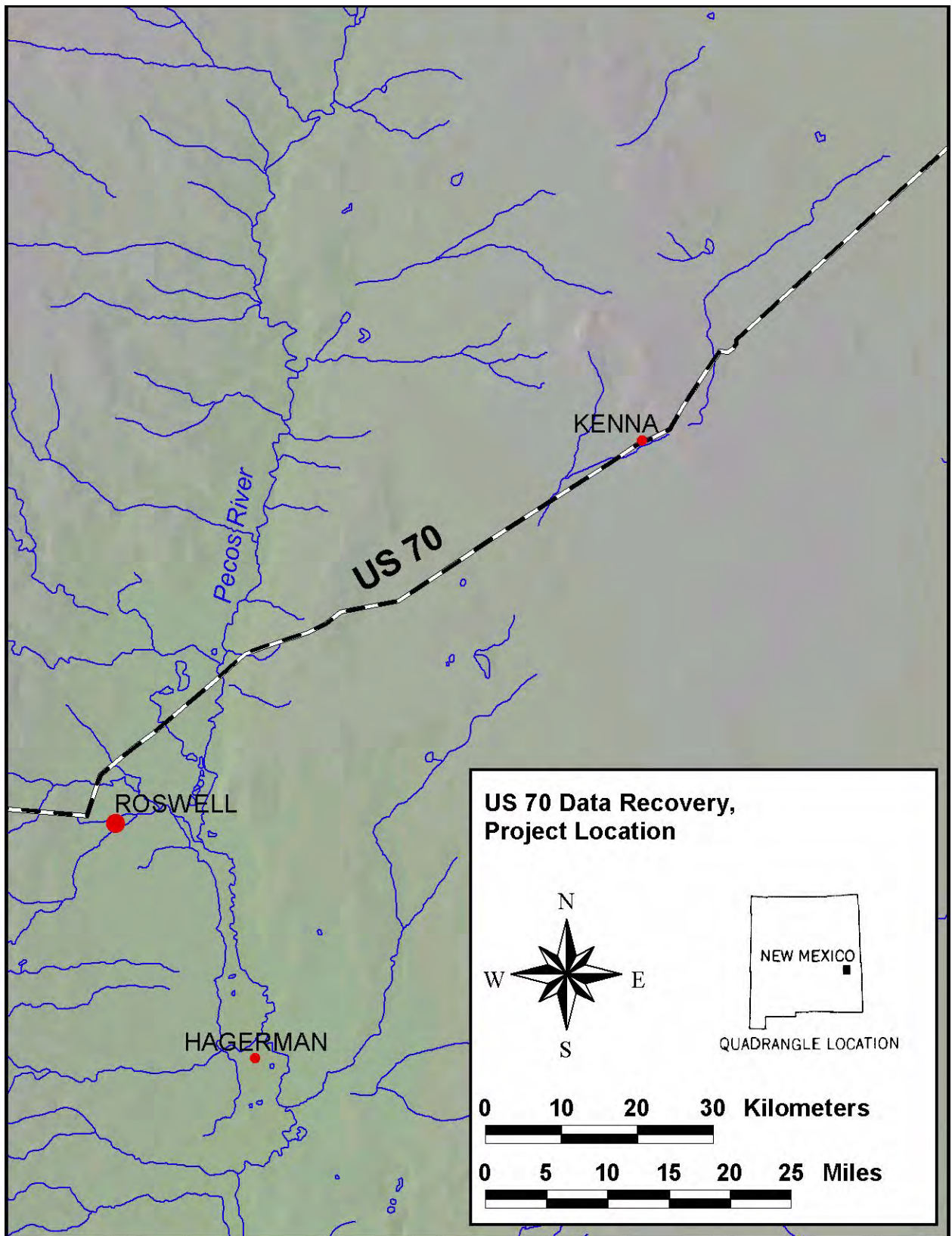
Volume 1 of the data recovery report introduces the project and describes the prehistoric Native American occupation documented through data recovery. The project also led to limited studies of Euroamerican remains at five sites (LA 75159, LA 75163, LA 75164, LA 127502, and LA 127511). In contrast, the testing phase yielded a wealth of archaeological and historical information on many more locations along US 70. While the testing phase information is fully documented in an earlier report (Polk et al. 2001), few copies of that report were made, and the NMSHTD Environmental Section was concerned that historical information obtained by the project would not receive the attention it deserved. The Environmental Section therefore requested that historical information from the testing and data recovery phases be combined into a single volume documenting Euroamerican occupation along US 70. This volume fulfills that request.

This volume also includes information from a third study, not sponsored by the NMSHTD but arising from construction along US 70. During that construction, a private contractor inadvertently placed a borrow pit within the former town of Boaz, destroying part of the archaeological site. As a mitigation measure, the NMSHTD required the contractor to pay for a historical study of the town. This volume incorporates much of the resulting history (Polk 2003).

The locations described in this volume are shown in Figure 1.1. In preparing this volume, we tried to balance two conflicting goals. First, we needed to present the data recovery work at sites along US 70. Second, we wished to create a document that non-archaeologists could understand and use. The first goal requires us to include a certain amount of information that only an archaeologist could love. Given the second goal, we have minimized the amount of purely archaeological information from the testing phase of the project. After all, those details can be found in the testing phase report (Polk et al. 2001). Instead, in this volume we have focused the discussions of testing phase work on the actual results.

The natural and cultural contexts of the project are described in Volume 1 of this report, which also describes the research design that guided fieldwork and analysis. The methods used to analyze historical artifacts are described below. In the following chapters, we present the history of and historical archaeology for each historical site or component in the project corridor.

So few Euroamerican archaeological remains were found during data recovery that no attempt is made to address Problem Domain IV of the research design ("Patterns of consumption along the US 70 corridor in the early 1900s"). Nonetheless, in its aggregate this volume presents the picture of changing Euroamerican life that Problem Domain IV attempted to elicit. In brief, the historical and archaeological studies confirm a picture of families moving to the area about 1900 to begin new lives on government-sponsored homesteads; of those families being fully integrated into the national economy as both producers and consumers—despite the hardships of life in the area—thanks to the railroad and the emerging national highway grid; and finally, of those families finally bowing to the harsh realities of the local environment, with homesteads and towns fading after a generation or two.



**Figure 1.1.** Project location.

## HISTORICAL ANALYSIS METHODS

The methods used for analysis of Euroamerican artifacts recovered during data recovery, described below, were similar to those used during the testing phase (Polk et al. 2001).

Artifacts were first sorted into categories including glass, ceramics, metal, historic other, and bone. The category "historic other" includes a variety of organic and inorganic materials. Glass, ceramics, and some historic other artifacts were washed. Metal artifacts were brushed or picked clean when necessary for identification. Field counts were revised during the analysis. At that time, the stability of the artifacts (metal artifacts in particular) was considered. Historic artifacts recovered during this project will probably remain stable in storage with the exception of some small rusty steel can fragments. Different metals were bagged separately within the larger provenience bag to reduce galvanic reaction and further deterioration. Artifacts that mend were bagged together within the larger provenience bag.

Artifacts were recorded into a Quattro Pro database. Fields were established to collect specific data about each artifact category class. The first set of fields included basic location information such as site number, grid northing, grid easting, unit number, feature number, level, and bag number. The second set of fields focused on the individual artifacts and included variable recording by category (metal, glass, ceramic, other).

For metal artifacts, recorded attributes included material (iron, steel, brass, etc.), form (can, stovepipe, flatware, rivet, etc.), quantity, whole dimensions, possible contents (for cans), closure (for cans), part (of the artifact, such as rim or base), any notes that did not fit into the other attribute columns, and dating information. The dating information was based on manufacturing methods, maker's marks, labels, and other diagnostic attributes. The method for opening steel cans was recorded as an indicator of possible contents.

For glass artifacts, recorded attributes included form (bottle, drinking glass, window pane, lantern chimney, button, etc.), quantity, whole dimensions,

color, closure (for bottles), part (such as base, body, rim, neck, and finish), notes on particular aspects of the artifact, and dating information. The dating information was based on manufacturing methods, maker's marks, labels, and other diagnostic attributes. Glass thickness was recorded for those pieces that were likely to be from items other than bottles.

The thickness of flat glass has been used as a temporal indicator of age by Roenke (1978) and others. This approach is useful only up until 1915, when changes in glass production standardized glass thickness. In 1924 the United States government established thicknesses for single- and double-strength glass.

Color can be a temporally diagnostic feature of glass. Modern replicas are being produced of all colors, however, and some care should be exercised in using this as the sole determinant of age. Also, the description of color can often be subjective. The earliest use of sun-colored amethyst glass is around 1880. The terminal date for such glass is in contention. The manganese flux in U.S. sun-colored amethyst glass was from Germany, and the supply was cut off by the British blockade during World War I. Some therefore believe that the glass stopped being used at the outbreak of World War I (i.e., 1914), while other dates for the end of use vary from 1917 to 1920 or even as late as 1925. The analyst/senior author for the data recovery studies uses an end date of 1920. There are also some who believe that the intensity of the color change may be an additional indicator of age, with darker glass being pre-1900 and lighter glass being post-1900. The intensity of the color is more likely a result of the amount of manganese used in the batch and the length of time the glass was exposed to the sun. The analysis included comments on the color intensity of sun-colored amethyst glass but this information was used only as a very rough gauge. Also, glass was described as sun-colored amethyst if it had even the slightest hint of purpling.

Amber is another glass color that causes analytical confusion. Describing glass as amber-colored generally reflects the use of selenium flux. Selenium postdated the use of manganese and lasted until



about 1940. The confusion comes with brown glass and its lighter variants. Amber glass is much more yellow—more honey-colored—than brown glass. No amber glass was noted during the data recovery analysis, though lighter shades of brown were represented.

Aqua is yet another glass color that causes confusion. Some use "aqua" to describe what is actually natural color glass, a form of clear glass. All are the result of ingredients used in the glass mixture. Aqua has a light blue tint to it, as is clearly visible in the thicker portions of the artifact. Natural color glass has more of a green tint, as is usually discernible in the edges of a fresh break. Natural color glass differs from clear glass in the narrow sense, in that the latter is truly colorless; no tint is visible in the body or edges of the fragment. In the data recovery analysis aqua was distinguished from natural, and natural from clear, based on the above criteria. During the analysis it was noted that the natural color glass tended to be flat and covered with a whitish rind; most of the natural color glass was from window panes.

Some clear glass includes lead to make it colorless. Leaded glass is most often used in finer table ware and cut or pressed glassware such as drinking glasses, stemware, or bowls. When exposed to short-wave ultraviolet light, leaded glass will fluoresce an ice blue color (Jones and Sullivan 1985:11–12).

For ceramic artifacts, recorded attributes included material (stoneware, refined earthenware, porcelain, etc.), form (plate, bowl, cup, saucer, etc.), whole dimensions, color, part, decoration, maker's marks, and dating information. The dating information took into account the maker's marks, decoration, and ceramic material. Refined earthenware or white-bodied earthenware are proper terms for the more colloquial "whiteware," which can include other colloquial or marketing terms such as hotelware, creamware, pearlware, ironstone, and semi-porcelain. For the sake of brevity, the analysis referred to all such items as whiteware. Specific decorative patterns (such as floral, scalloping, and molded) were noted, along with the method of application (transfer-print, overglaze, gilding, etc.).

Entries in the database often described a single artifact. Where the entry referred to more than one item, the entry often referred to a group of non-diagnostic artifacts where all other attributes were the same, or else artifacts that could be mended to form a larger single item.

The main sources used for identification and dating of artifacts were Berge (1968, 1980), Brand Names Foundation (1947), Clifton (1970), Cunningham (1998), Fike (1987), Florence (1994), Foulke (1997), Gillio et al. (1980), Goodman (1993, 1998), Ketchum (1983), Jones and Sullivan (1985), Kovel and Kovel (1987), Moore (1975), Morris et al. (1994), Periodical Publishers Association (1934), Spillman (1983), Toulouse (1969, 1972), and Yeoman (1976). Supplemental sources included Alther (1970), Deats (1998), Gates and Ormerod (1982), Gerow (1994), the *Imacs Users' Guide* of 1984, Rock (1981, 1987), and the *Sears And Roebuck Catalogue, 1902 Edition* (reprinted in 1986).

## Chapter 2

# LA 75159

---

LA 75159 is a large prehistoric and historic site (Crawford et al. 1999; Polk et al. 2001). Although there is a substantial historic component at LA 75159, data recovery was focused on the prehistoric component (see Volume 1). The site is at a former spring and pond at the base of the escarpment marking the west edge of the Llano Estacado, at a natural pass between the Llano and the Pecos Valley to the west. Figure 2.1 is the site plan prepared after the testing phase of the project.

### SITE HISTORY

Due to the former spring and pond, LA 75159 has been an attractive location for many centuries. Ranching activities possibly started as early as the 1860s, with cattle drives through the area. Metal and earthen stock tanks are present within and northeast of the site. The BNSF railroad, built in 1898, bisects the southern part of the site. Archival research revealed that railroad worker section houses were once present just east of the site, south of the railroad tracks. A historic artifact scatter within the site boundaries, on the north side of the tracks, may be refuse from the railroad workers. Additional activities include construction of US 70, installation of a fiber optic line, and dumping of recent refuse.

LA 75159 occupies most of the center of a 80 acre homestead patented by James P. White on April 1, 1902. The homestead is in the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 27, immediately west of the Kenna townsite. The archival studies showed that the Colorado Telephone Company obtained a right-of-way through the homestead from James P. White on June 8, 1911, prior to assuming the right-of-way from Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company on July 17, 1911. White may have sold off some small parcels in the next six years. On March 18, 1919 White and his wife signed an oil and gas lease to the Roswell Oil Development Company. This lease represents

some of the earliest petroleum prospecting in the area. On January 30, 1925 James White and his wife Lou T. White signed a warranty deed with Wilburn S. Hodges, giving him possession of the property. On July 24, 1926 Wilburn Hodges and his wife Jewel H. Hodges sold the land to Frank Good, a locally prominent rancher, landowner, and businessman. Frank Good signed a number of oil and gas leases for the property from 1932 to 1947. Roosevelt County received a right-of-way across the property on February 16, 1938, presumably for the new alignment of US 70. (One informant said that he had worked on the highway when it was extended west of Kenna, specifically on the bridge across Kenna Draw, about 2.4 km [1.5 miles] west of this site.). In 1953 Frank Good conveyed to Stanley Good (his son?) a power of attorney. Frank Good probably died in 1956 and his widow Katie received his property. She then turned the property over to Stanley Good. The property stayed in the Good family until two years ago, when it was acquired by the present landowner.

Seven area residents were interviewed concerning this site. One of them is related to Frank Good and was born in the yellow brick house immediately north of the site. The parcel is particularly important because of the presence of water. There was supposedly once a spring at this location (the archaeological investigations seem to confirm this). At some point a well was dug, where a well and pump house are still present. The pump house is next to a deep earthen stock tank. In addition, two metal livestock watering tanks are present. No precise date of construction could be determined for the two earthen stock tanks in the area. The tank north of the highway may have been built as early as the late 1800s and the one between the highway and the railroad may have been built after the 1950s. The informants disagreed about the construction date for the northern stock tank: some thought it might have been built by the Littlefield brothers of the LFD ranch, while one person thought that Frank Good may have built it. That

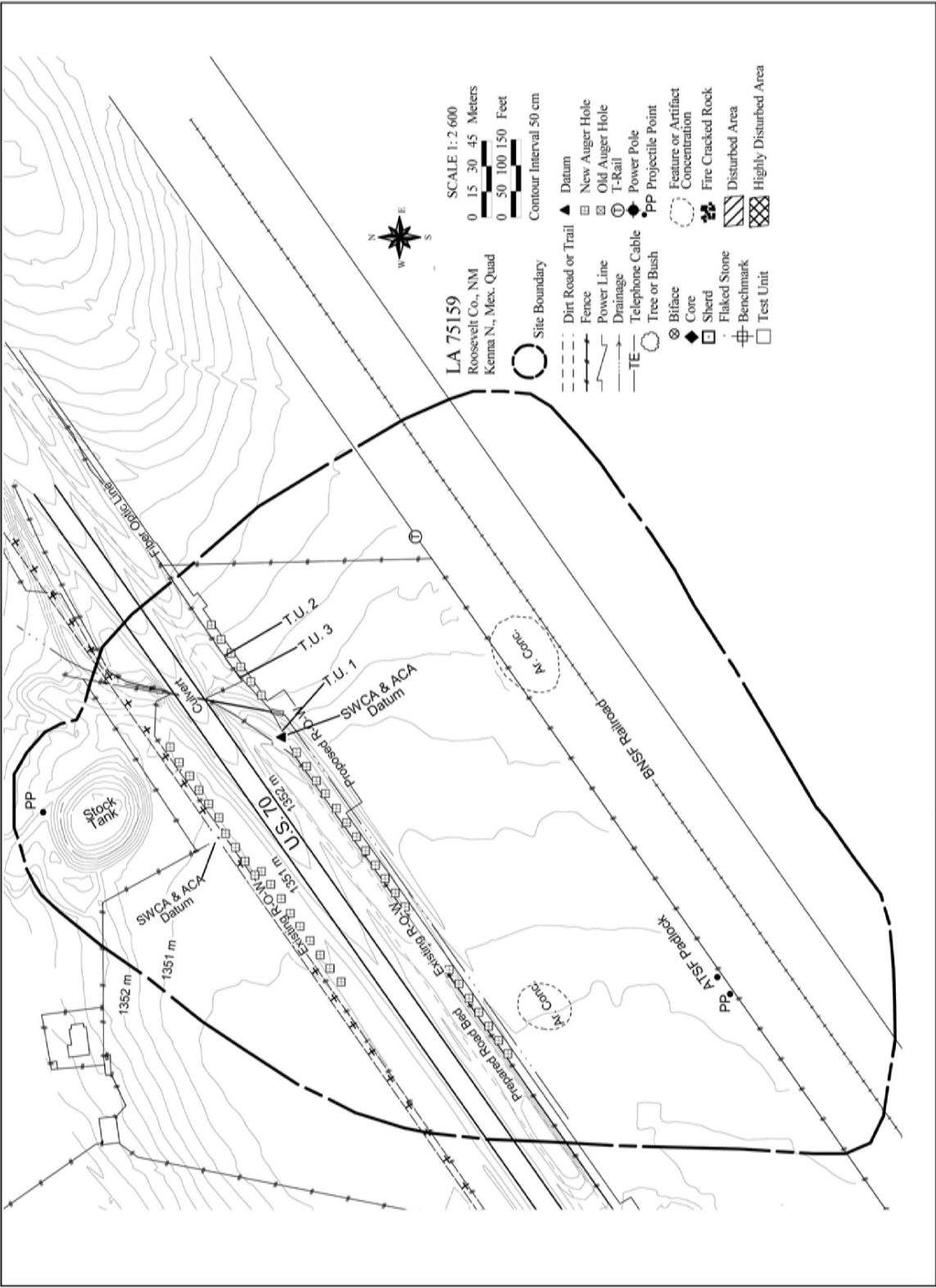


Figure 2.1. LA 75159, testing phase site plan.

person indicated that the railroad repeatedly tried to purchase the land for its water, but Good would not sell it. The same person said that the stock tank was used for baptisms by the local church up until the 1960s or 1970s.

When asked about the historic materials in the southern part of the site, north of the railroad tracks, several informants mentioned the section houses built for railroad workers along the tracks. The four section houses were occupied from the early 1930s (if not earlier) until the mid-1950s. SWCA later determined that the section houses were actually located south of the tracks and a little to the east of the site. Nevertheless, the historic artifacts observed at this part of the site may be refuse from these houses, or perhaps from the trains themselves.

1989, when a new box culvert was installed. The extra lane prism on the south side of the highway (at the time of SWCA's studies) was probably built at the same time. The Euroamerican artifacts from Unit 102 most likely represent refuse from before the latest construction episode, and thus may date from 1938 or 1954.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES

In 2000, archaeological testing revealed that most of the remains within the highway right-of-way were prehistoric. Historic artifacts recovered during testing included 17 pieces of miscellaneous metal and three pieces of glass (Polk et al. 2001).

In 2001, data recovery focused on prehistoric remains but additional historic artifacts were recovered from two units at the site. Five pieces of clear glass were recovered from Level 2 of Unit 102 and two pieces of clear glass were recovered from Level 3 of Unit 102. Clear glass typically dates to after 1930. The glass was all from container bodies, possibly from bottles. Other historic-to-recent artifacts were noted in site fill but were not collected. These included cloth (possibly a sock), tire rubber, coal or cinder fragments, and a hair-like material. Bone from the site includes Old World species, which are described in Chapter 10.

## CONCLUSIONS

During excavation it became apparent that most of the upper portion of Unit 102 represented fill for the current highway prism, which was first built about 1938. Additional road improvements were made about 1954. The latest improvements were in



## Chapter 3

# LA 75163

---

LA 75163 is a mostly prehistoric site (Figure 3.1) that also includes a segment of an old US 70 road bed. The roadbed is mostly outside the current highway right-of-way, about 70 m northwest of (and paralleling) the 2001 road. As the old roadbed approaches Bob Crosby Draw, it curves eastward and parallels the draw, crossing the 2001 US 70 alignment just west of a recently built box-culvert crossing of the draw. The old roadbed then curves back to the northeast to cross the draw about 25 m south of the east end of the box culvert. The roadbed consists of an asphalt-topped bed 16 m (52 feet) wide. Within the current highway right-of-way the old bed has been nearly obliterated and consists only of dispersed gravel. Southeast of US 70 the roadbed is eradicated except for the in situ reinforced concrete bridge abutment on the west side of Bob Crosby Draw. There is no evidence of the roadbed northeast of Bob Crosby Draw.

### SITE HISTORY

The local highway has been in existence since at least 1919; it is depicted on a map of that date as a secondary road (Goodrich 1919). A ca. 1929 pamphlet identifies the highway as US Route 366 and US 70 is identified where US 60 is today (New Mexico State Highway Commission 1929). By 1932 the road was variously oiled or concrete-paved, and was designated US 70 (NMSHD 1932). A 2001 interview with a local resident indicated that the highway was built ca. 1935–1937 by Armstrong and Armstrong Construction of Roswell. Since the state highway maps show the highway prior to that date, resident may instead be recalling improvements to the highway. A 1938 article in the Roosevelt County *Herald* (1938) celebrated the completion of the highway between Elida and Kenna, but stated that the highway was not yet completed between Elida and Roswell.

The same resident also said that the 2001 highway alignment was established in the early 1950s.

About 1954, US 70 was designated as a "paved through highway," which may reflect the road improvements and alignment changes (NMSHD 1954).

In the first decades of the 1900s, US 70 served to connect towns of the eastern plains of New Mexico. The highway also facilitated later homesteading of this area. During the Great Depression, US 70 was a conduit for "Okies" and others fleeing westward from the dust bowl and other adverse conditions in the central Plains.

Bob Crosby Draw takes its name from the death of Bob Crosby, a world-renowned cowboy and steer roper who lived south of Elida. Crosby, also known as the King of the Cowboys, died on October 20, 1947, when his jeep missed the bridge across Acme Draw, as it was then known, and rolled, killing him (Adams 1996).

During the Cold War, an Atlas ICBM missile silo was installed just northeast of the site, and more than 6 m of backdirt and rubble was deposited in a broad area bordering the northeast edge of the site ("Big Rubble Pile" shown on Figure 3.1). It is likely that part of the site was buried beneath the rubble. The Atlas missiles were operational in the late 1950s and early 1960s. The presence of a heavy-duty, all-weather paved road undoubtedly influenced the placement of the missile silo at this location.

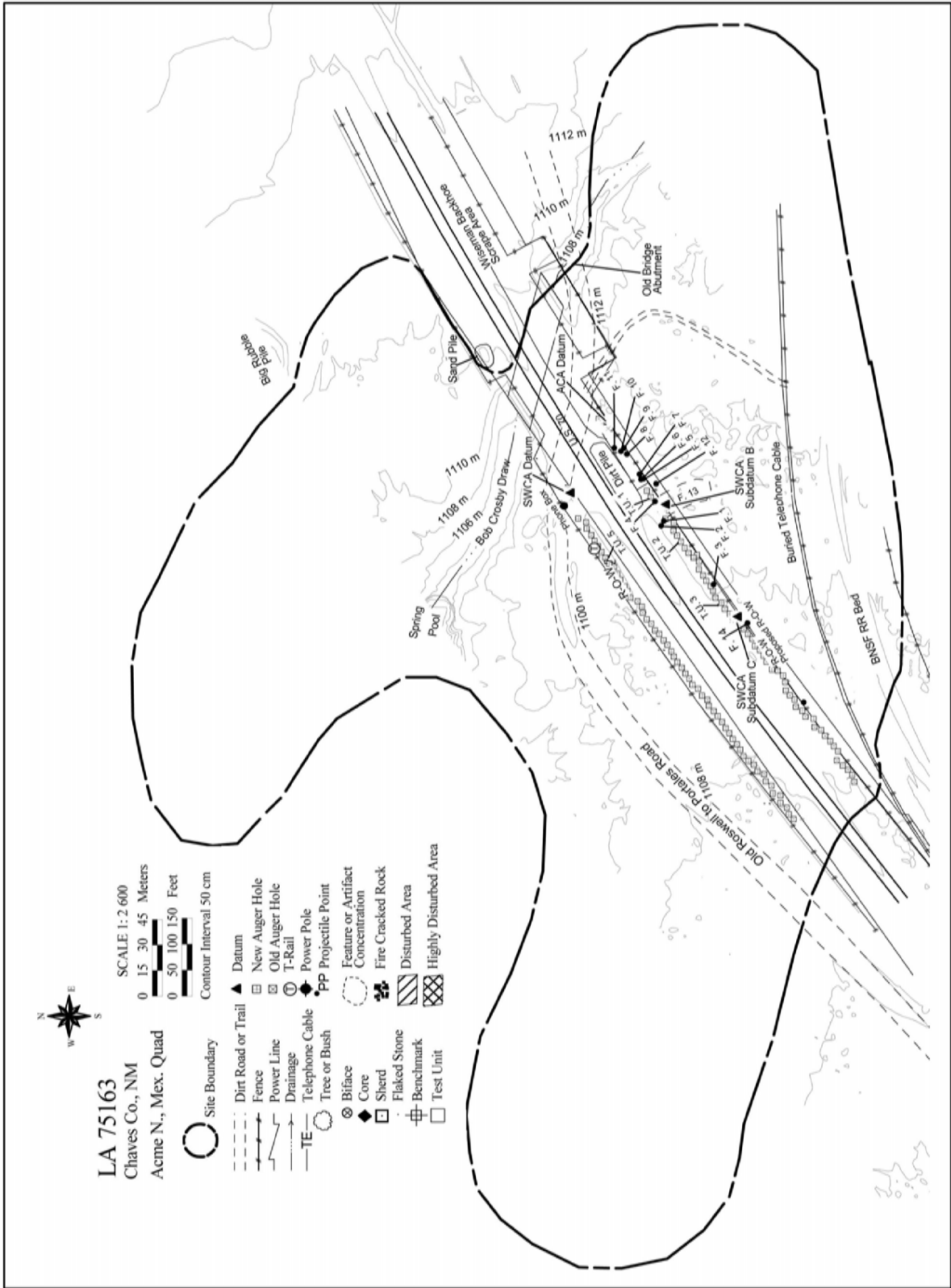


Figure 3.1. LA 75163, testing phase site plan.

## Chapter 4

### LA 75164

---

LA 75164 is a habitation and commercial site on the south side of US 70 (Figures 4.1–4.8), about 3 miles (5 km) east of the Pecos River. Local vegetation includes mesquite, narrowleaf yucca, snakeweed, grama and other grasses, and prickly pear and cholla cactus.

This site is the former residence of Otis L. Shields and his wife. The site was first recorded by Grand River Consultants in 1982, but no LA number was assigned to the site. The site was revisited in 1989 by Human Systems Research (Shields and Laumbach 1989). During the HSR study the site was mapped, recorded, and determined to be associated with the town of Acme. In 1999 the Agency for Conservation Archaeology re-recorded the site and named it the "Acme Site" (Crawford et al. 1999). Crawford et al. reported that the site had 13 features and a large surface assemblage of historic and recent refuse, including several refuse concentrations. The features included three foundations, two cisterns, a gas pump foundation, a fallen windmill, a stucco frame building, a wood frame building, and a depression. The surface assemblage contained fragments of glass (milk, cobalt, sun-colored amethyst, and aquamarine), historic ceramics (including porcelain, whiteware, Fiesta ware, and stoneware), wire hangers, a car body, water tanks, metal fragments, and structural debris.

#### SITE HISTORY

LA 75164 is in the far northeast corner of Section 30 of Township 8 South, Range 26 East. On November 5, 1903, George Seager filed a gypsum mineral location in the north half of the north half of Section 30, with the Chaves County courthouse (Book B, Page 141). On November 20, 1905, James Dugan and eight others filed a gypsum placer location for the same location (Chaves County Book Misc. C, page 145). The site is near the center of a series of 10 placer mining claims that cover most of Section 30, all of Section 29, the

west half of Section 28, and the southern quarter of Section 20. Each of these claims (Shackleford, Lawrence, Princess, Macy, Alma, Apex, Kaiser, Columbia, Scrooger, and Hettie) comprises 120 acres. LA 75164 is in the northwest corner of the Shackleford claim.

On May 3, 1906, Sam Lazarus acquired by quit-claim deed all of the above-mentioned claims, from a variety of people including James Dugan et Ux. (and wife), Charles Vestal, Charles H. Malone et Ux., Leo Jacobs et Ux., Horace Nicholson et Ux., and Buckner H. Scott et Ux (Chaves County Grantee Index). An additional claim in the same area was acquired from Fred A. Brown et Ux. on August 13, 1907. Sam Lazarus filed a mineral patent for 1558.88 acres (all of the claims) on August 25, 1908. At the time, Lazarus was also busy acquiring other placer claims in the area. A mineral patent was granted to Sam Lazarus on May 12, 1910. On June 22, 1910, Lazarus and his wife, Lillie N. Lazarus, deeded the land to the Acme Cement Plaster Company for \$1.00. On July 1, 1910, Sam Lazarus (identified as Acme's president) turned over the company to the Commonwealth Trust Company, which created 500,000 bonds.

These transactions are interesting in light of an announcement in the *Roswell Register* on November 24, 1905, indicating that the Acme Gypsum Cement Company would be putting in a plant to make cement from the almost pure gypsum in the area. The plant would have a capacity of 180 tons a day, and would require 100 men to run. There was significant enough development by 1907 for Acme to be depicted on the official territorial map of that year (Department of Interior 1907). A local informant indicated that the plant supplied brick for the reconstruction of San Francisco after the devastating earthquake in 1906. A July 8, 1911, ran an article in the *Albuquerque Journal* under the headline, "Acme Cement Plant is Sold at Roswell":



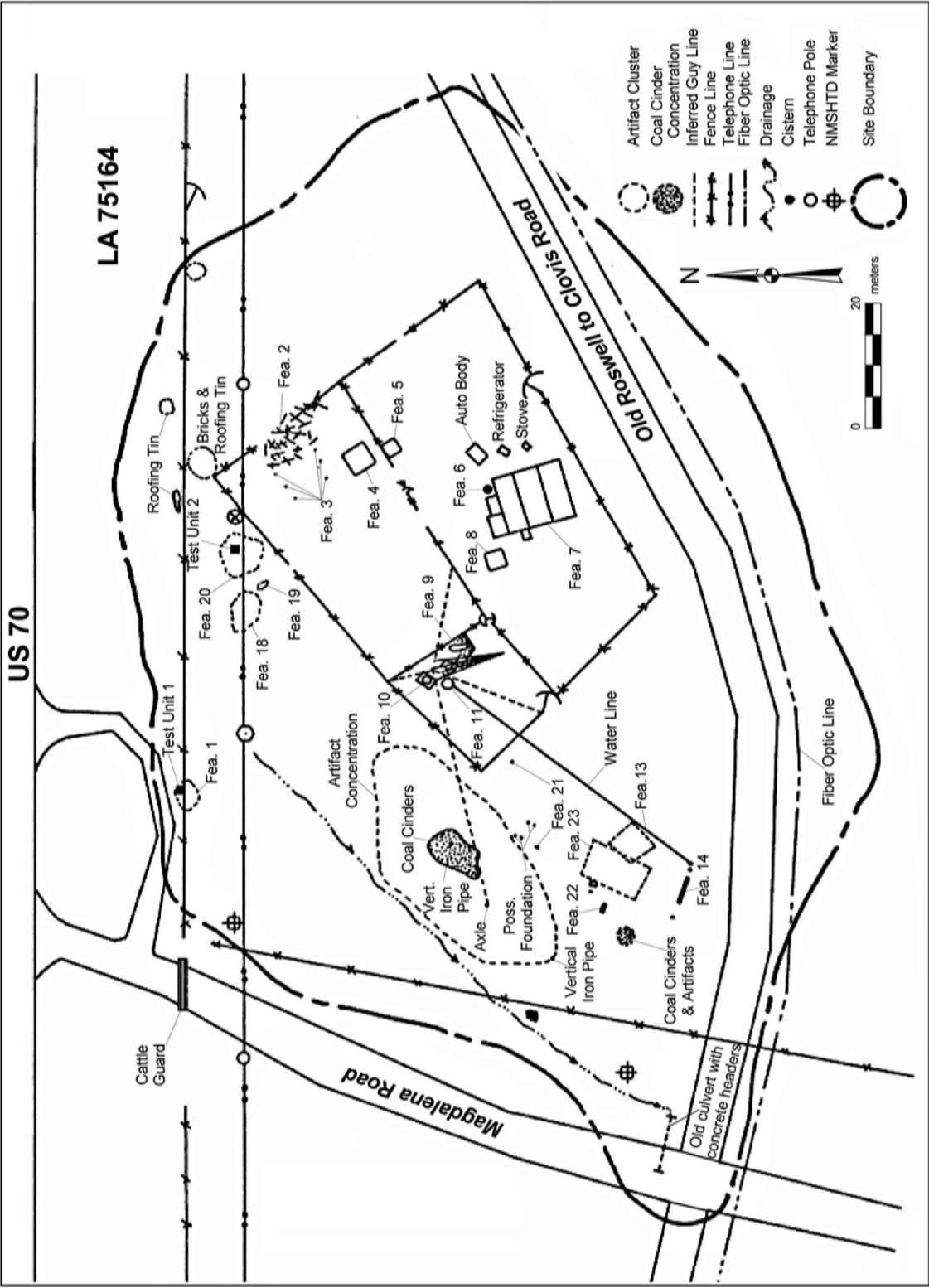
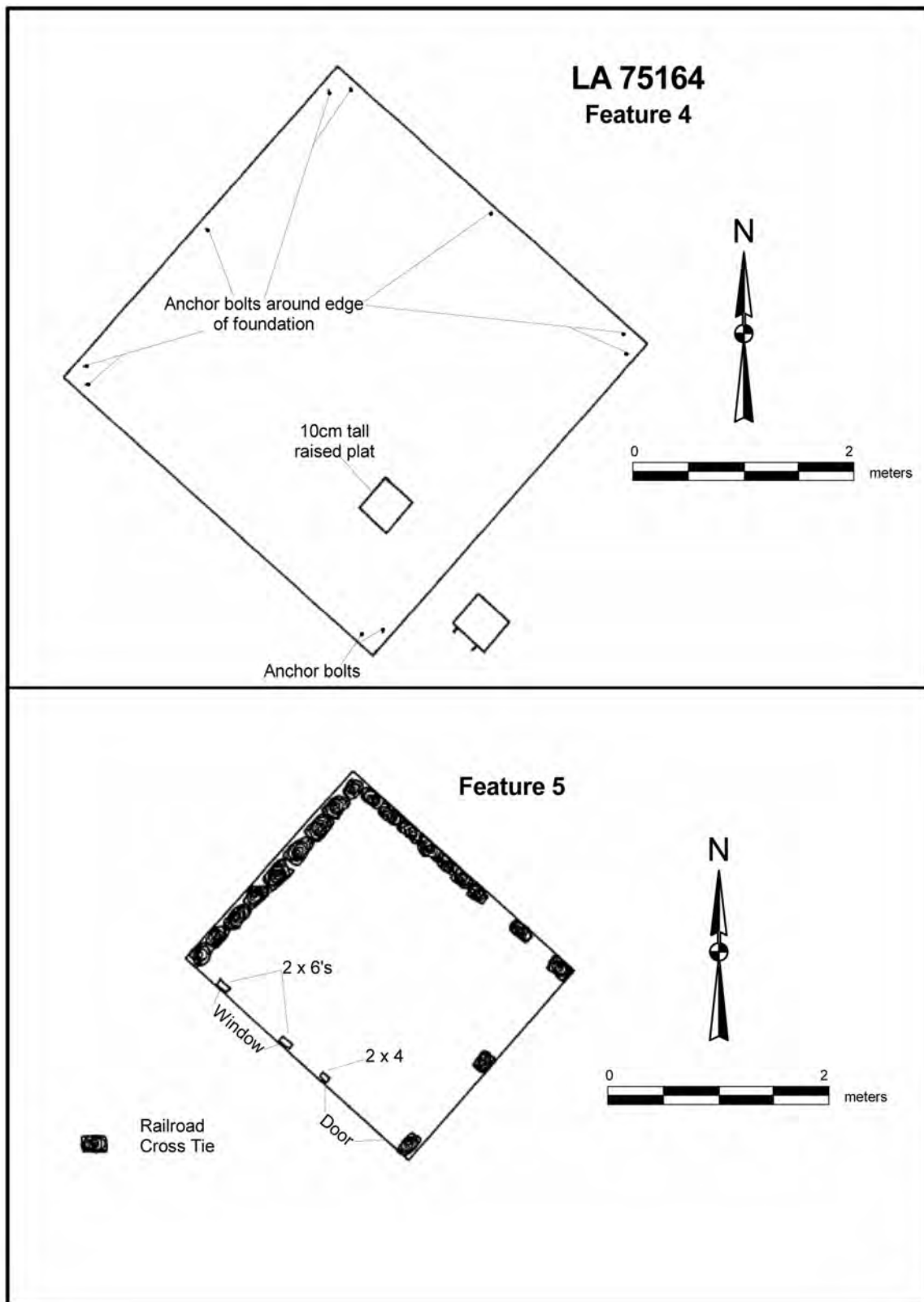
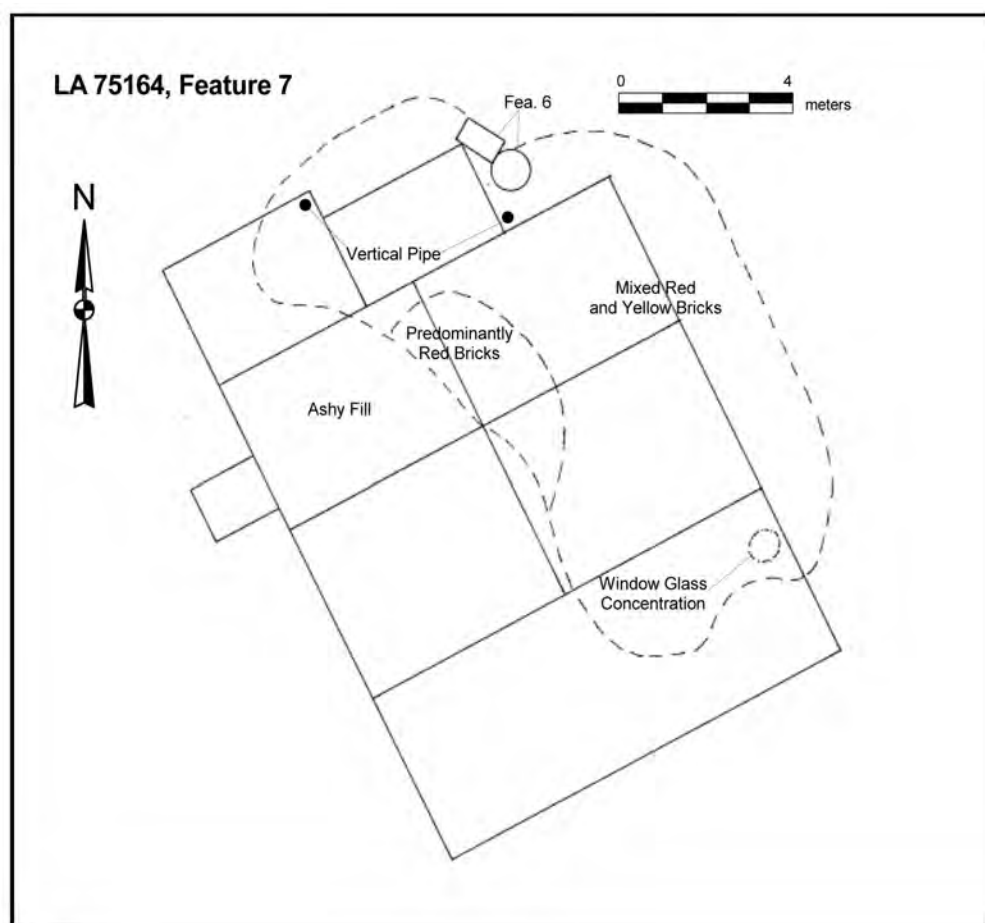
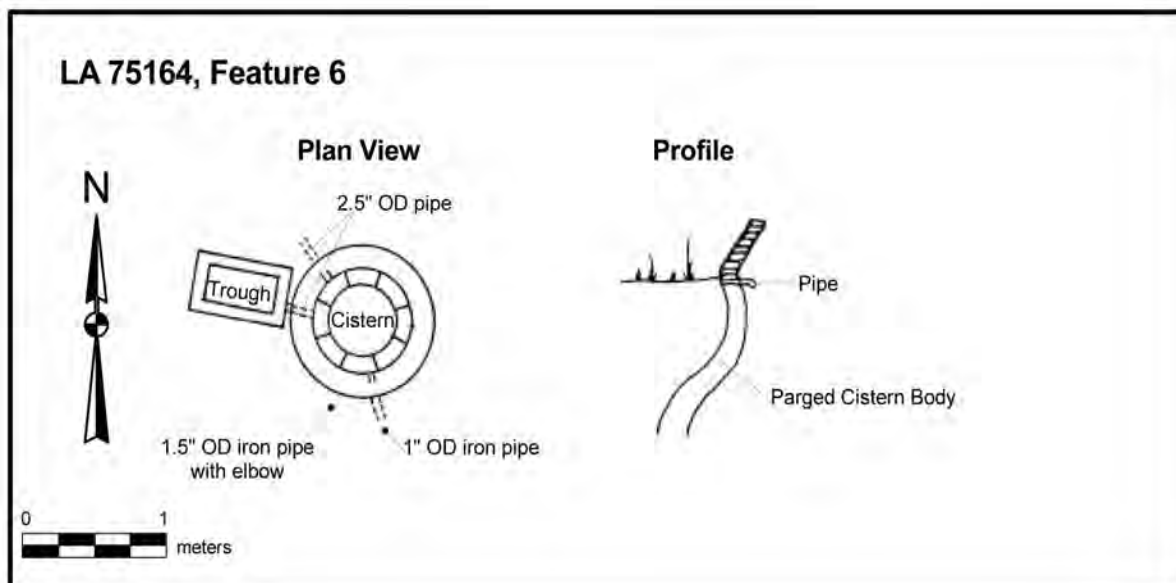


Figure 4.1. LA 75164.



**Figure 4.2.** LA 75164, Feature 4 (top) and 5 (bottom).



**Figure 4.3.** LA 75164, Feature 6 (top) and **Figure 4.4.** LA 75164, Feature 7 (bottom).

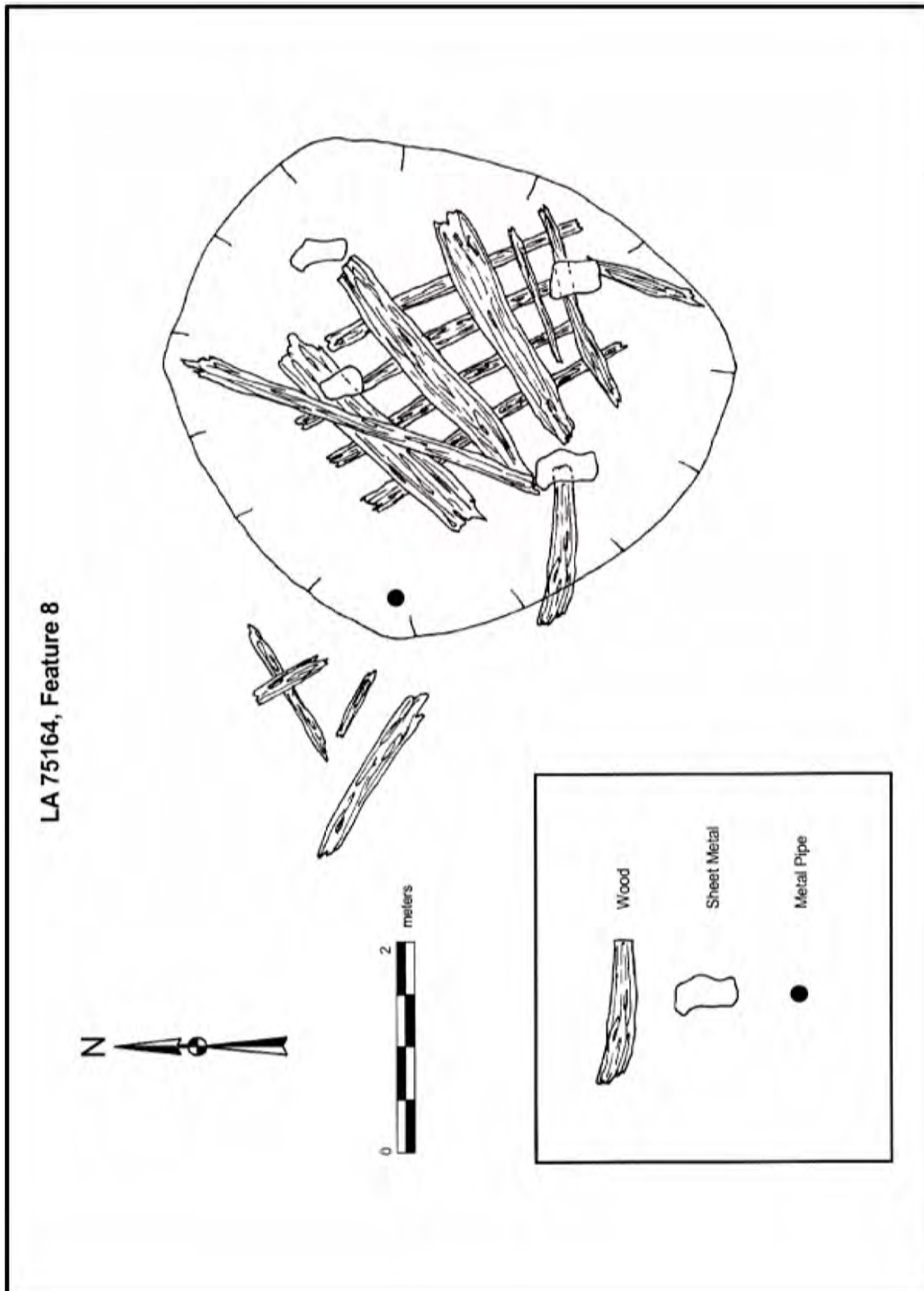
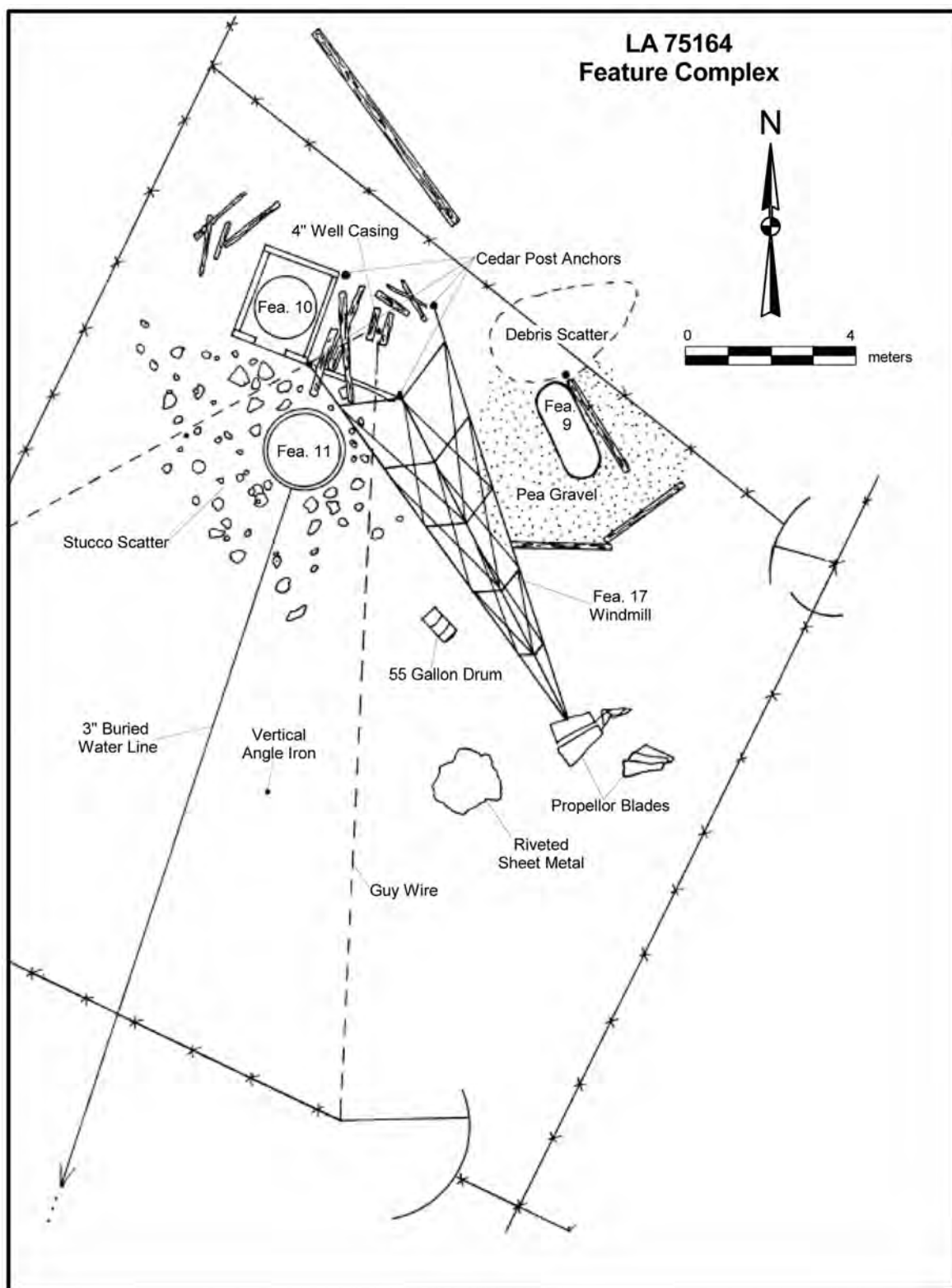
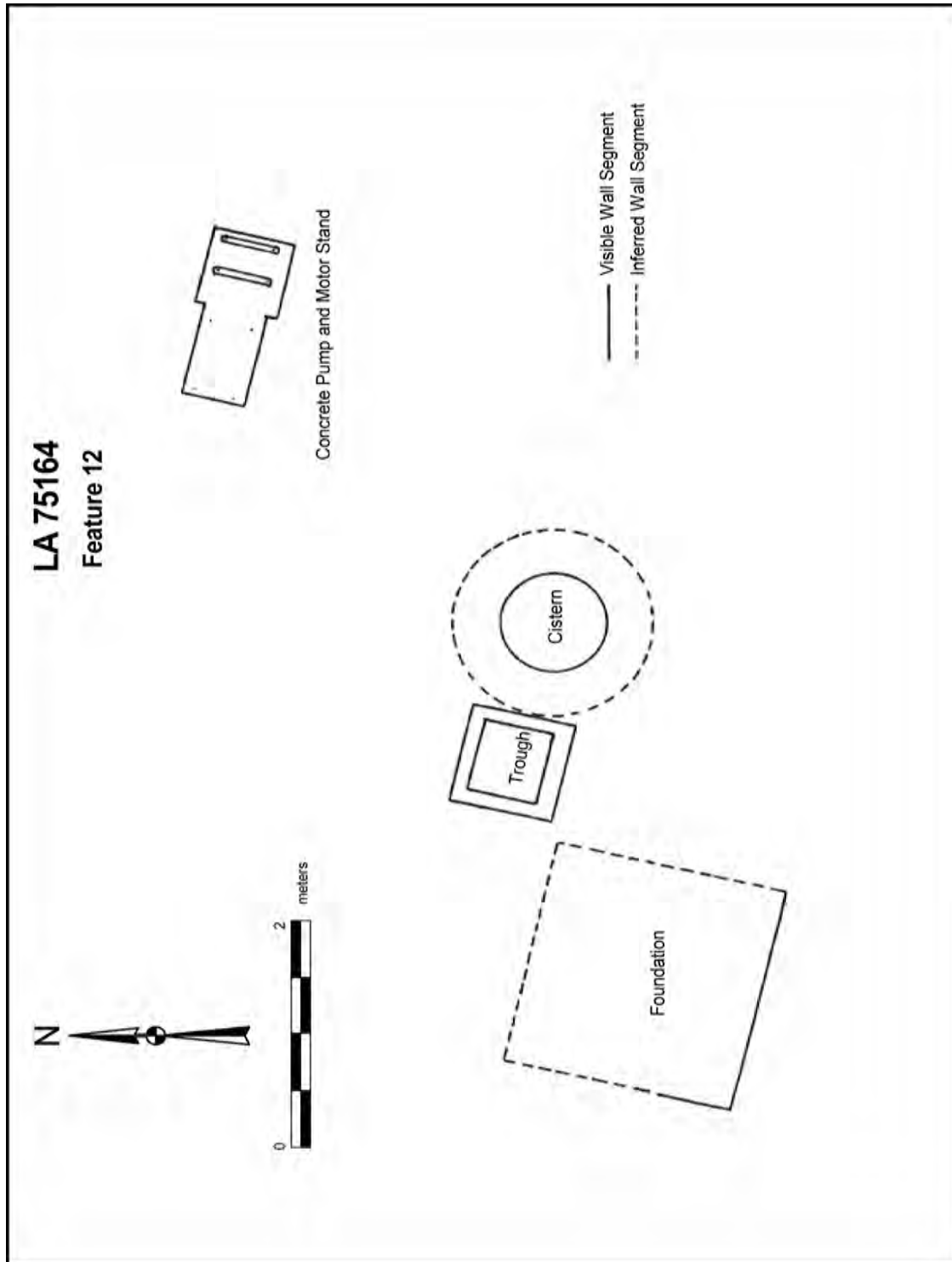


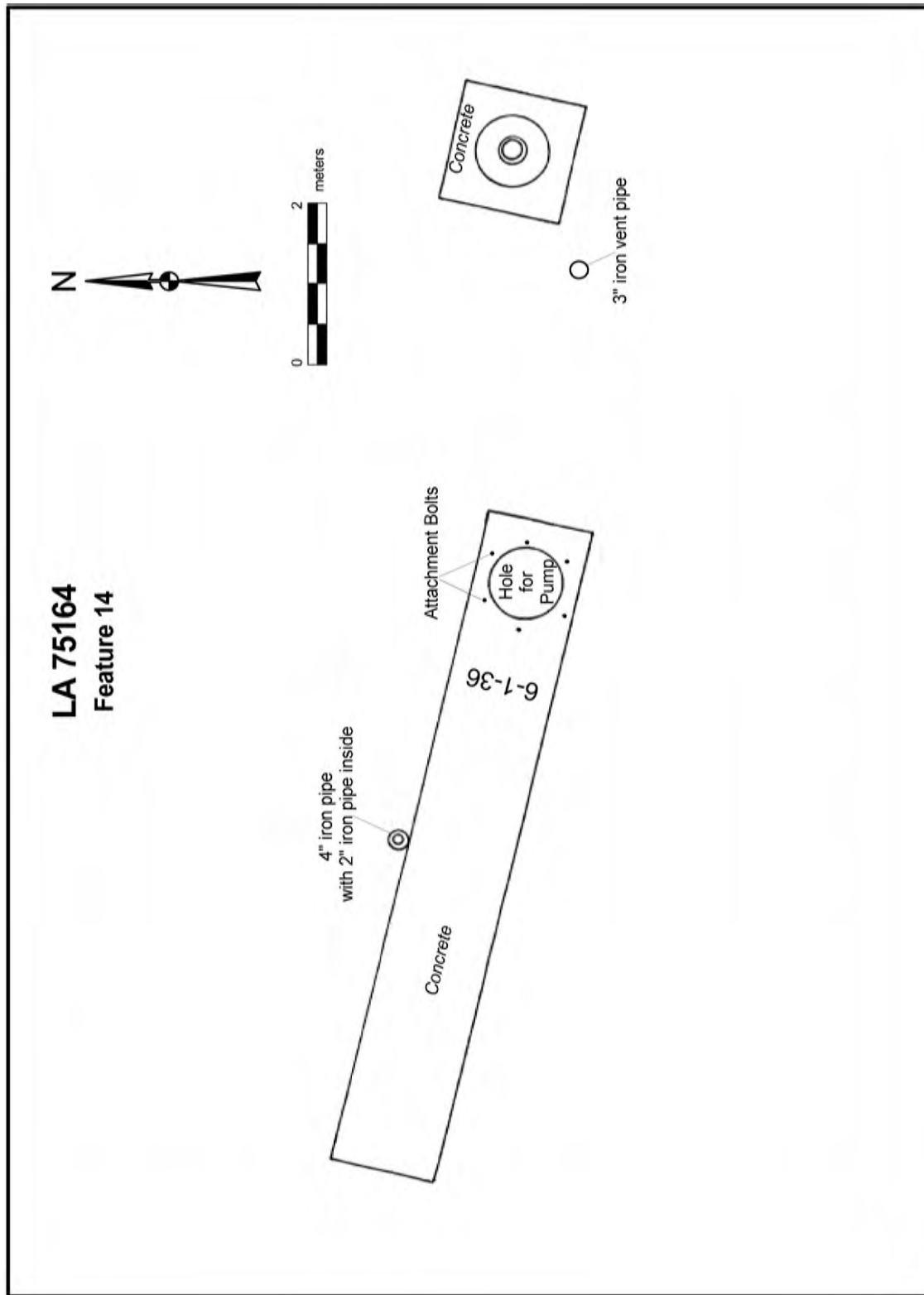
Figure 4.5. LA 75164, Feature 8.



**Figure 4.6.** LA 75164, Features northeast of the gasoline station.



**Figure 4.7.** LA 75164, Feature 12.



**Figure 4.8.** LA 75164, Feature 14.

Roswell, NM, July 5 - The Acme Cement & Plaster Co's plant at Acme was sold under execution to satisfy a judgment in favor of The Roswell Lumber Company for \$3,875. The plant was sold for \$1750. The plant had been closed down for one month and Mr. J. A. Collingham, manager and treasurer of the lumber company, has announced that it will not reopen.

Other evidence indicates that after this newspaper report, production resumed. Williams (n.d.) states that 30 to 40 people worked at the mill, and that the town of Acme had about 100 residents. This is corroborated by New Mexico business directories, which indicate that from as early as 1915 to about 1924 there were 100 residents in Acme. In 1924 the Acme Cement and Plaster Company was acquired by Certain-Teed Products and the population of Acme dropped to 75, a figure maintained for the next four years. Williams (1992a) believes the mill closed down between 1929 and 1931. A 1929 business directory indicates that Acme's population dropped to 15 residents, a level maintained until at least the late 1940s. Williams (1992c) believes the plant was dismantled about 1936.

During the years that the Acme Cement and Plaster Company was in business, several other enterprises were located in Acme. Based on business directories dating from 1915 to 1942/1943, ranches in the area included those operated by O. D. White (1915), Florence B. Clark (1921–1943+), H. T. Dallas (1931–1933), Louis Fahrlander (1931–1933), William Fahrlander (1931–1943+), H. W. Faircloth (1931–1933), R. B. Faircloth (1931–1943+), Thomas L. Hite (1938–1943+), Jake Murphee (1938–1943+), Thomas R. Murrell (1938–1943+), L. A. Samples (1931–1943+), Richard Sterling (1931–1943+). There must have been a company store at the plant, as the business directories listed the company as selling cement plaster and general merchandise. In 1915 other businesses in Acme included the Western Union Telegraph Company (managed by J. H. Bonarden, who was also the railroad station agent), the Frank C. Hatchitt boarding house, the A.P. Smith boarding house, and a post office (with Conrad Hatchitt as postmaster). Also listed for Acme were J. C. Slack, physician, and Florence B. Clark, school principal. By 1921 neither boarding house was operating but a

there was now a hotel run by M. Akin. In 1921 Ernest Garner was operating an auto repair business, but he seems to have gone out of business by 1923 (as had the hotel). There is no longer a physician by 1921. Western Union had been replaced by Railway Express.

LA 75164 is also associated with the history of the community of Frazier. The most prominent feature in Frazier is the remains of an old stone school building, cater-cornered from LA 75164 on the north side of US 70. As Acme withered, Frazier grew but never to the extent that Acme had. Frazier does not show up on state highway maps until 1940; it was still depicted in 1950. The school at Frazier was built in 1936 by the WPA on land donated by Otis Shields (Williams 1992c). The Frazier school was built to replace the older Acme school (near the plaster plant), which closed in 1937. Lois Titus was the first teacher at the one room Frazier school. The school operated until 1959, when local schools were centralized. A small cemetery is present about 200 m west of the school. The land for the cemetery was also donated by Otis Shields. The earliest marked burial is 1937. Two burials occurred in 1937: Otis Shields (Jr?), the six month old baby, of Otis and Alma Shields, and Florence F. Bivens, 79. The cemetery is still in use.

In the early 1940s there seemed to be some confusion as to where Acme was located. Published highway road maps show Acme at its present location from 1923 until 1940. Two gasoline company highway maps dated 1940 and 1942 show Acme considerably to the northeast. These same maps also show Frazier where Acme had been shown earlier. As is discussed below, the Acme post office may have been moved in the 1940s.

Otis L. Shields, the individual who lived at LA 75164, was born on June 26, 1886. He first shows up locally on the 1910 Census for Elkins (about 17 miles [27 Km] to the northeast along US 70). At that time he erroneously gave his age as 21; he was single and he owned and operated a farm. Presumably soon afterwards, he began to work at the Acme plant as an engineer. Shields probably worked at the plant until it closed. White (1998:4)



identifies Shields as the acting postmaster of Acme between July 6 and October 7, 1929.

Shields's connection to LA 75164 includes a note written on the back of two blank checks once found in a small mustard jar placed in a house foundation (probably Feature 7). The note was written by Otis Shields and included passages from the Bible as well as the words "house built and this written by O. L. Shields 4-10-31" (Williams 1992c). Williams (1992b, 1992c) cites a ca. 1936 WPA history of the area that lists Shields as an operator of a small private plant with very crude equipment that nonetheless made a good grade of plaster and cement. Williams states that Shields operated a filling station (LA 75164, Features 13 and 14) and a post office at Acme. The date "6-1-36" inscribed in the concrete pump island (Feature 14) suggests when Shields opened the filling station. Apparently Shields had been renting or leasing the property where his house and store were located, because on December 12, 1947 the Certain-Teed Products Corporation sold Shields a two acre parcel (540 feet north-south by 350 feet east-west [165 by 107 m]) in the extreme northeast corner of Section 30, for \$100.00 (Chaves County Records Deed Book 114, Page 305). Certain-Teed retained the mineral and water rights for the property. Otis Shields died on February 25, 1951 at the age of 65, and is buried in the Acme cemetery. His infant son and wife Alma are also buried in the cemetery, having died in 1937 and 1969.

White (1998:4) notes that the Acme post office opened on June 11, 1906 and closed on April 15, 1946. The initial location of the post office is unknown, but it was probably close to the railroad line and cement plant. Frazier's post office operated from April 27, 1937 to September 3, 1954 (White 1998:30). It is unlikely that there would have been two post offices within a mile of each other; instead, the Acme post office may have moved to the Campbell (or Cambell) area about 7 miles (11 km) to the northeast, as a convenience to local residents, once the cement plant closed. Campbell appears on a variety of maps (territorial, railroad, highway, and county) at various times during the early 1900s; when Shields opened his store and gas station in 1936, the Acme post office may have been brought back to what was now

called Frazier. A local informant indicated that the post office was in the store, as was common at the time. Alma Shields, Otis's wife, was the Frazier postmaster from May 23, 1949 until the post office closed in 1954 (White 1998:30).

Highway US 70 originally curved around the southern part of LA 75164, and the crumbling remnants of that blacktop highway are still visible. Based on a study of historic maps of the area, a road was built through Acme/Frazier between 1908 and 1919. The highway was paved by the mid 1930s; the paving may be linked to the change in highway number, from US 366 to US 70. The paving of the highway probably provided an incentive to Otis Shields to build the filling station and store. The filling station, store, and post office became a focus of social interaction for local ranchers. Children attending the Frazier school enjoyed going to the store for soda pop after school. Along with Route 66, US 70 was a major thoroughfare for Depression era migration. A letter from Lois Jenkins Titus (1974) to *Roswell Record* columnist Georgiana Cooper notes that the Greyhound bus used to stop at the store at Acme. One person interviewed by the project indicated that there might have been a small (three or four rooms) auto court and possibly a café located at the store, but this suggestion could not be confirmed.

In the early 1950s the road was straightened, taking its present route north of the site. Earlier (January 23, 1948), Chaves County was granted an easement on 1.6 acres of Shields's property (Chaves County Records Book Misc 36, page 410). This easement may represent a property acquisition before realignment of the highway.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES

In 2000, SWCA mapped the site, re-recorded it, and excavated 14 auger holes and two 1 by 1 m units (Polk et al. 2001). Nine more historic features were defined, for a total of 22 features. Two prehistoric artifacts (a core and a biface) were collected as part of the surface collection, too small a number to warrant defining a separate archaeological component. Euroamerican refuse was common on the site, particularly in the northwest portion where

vandalism of the remaining structures had occurred. In 2001, SWCA returned to the site to refine the site map and conducted additional historical research.

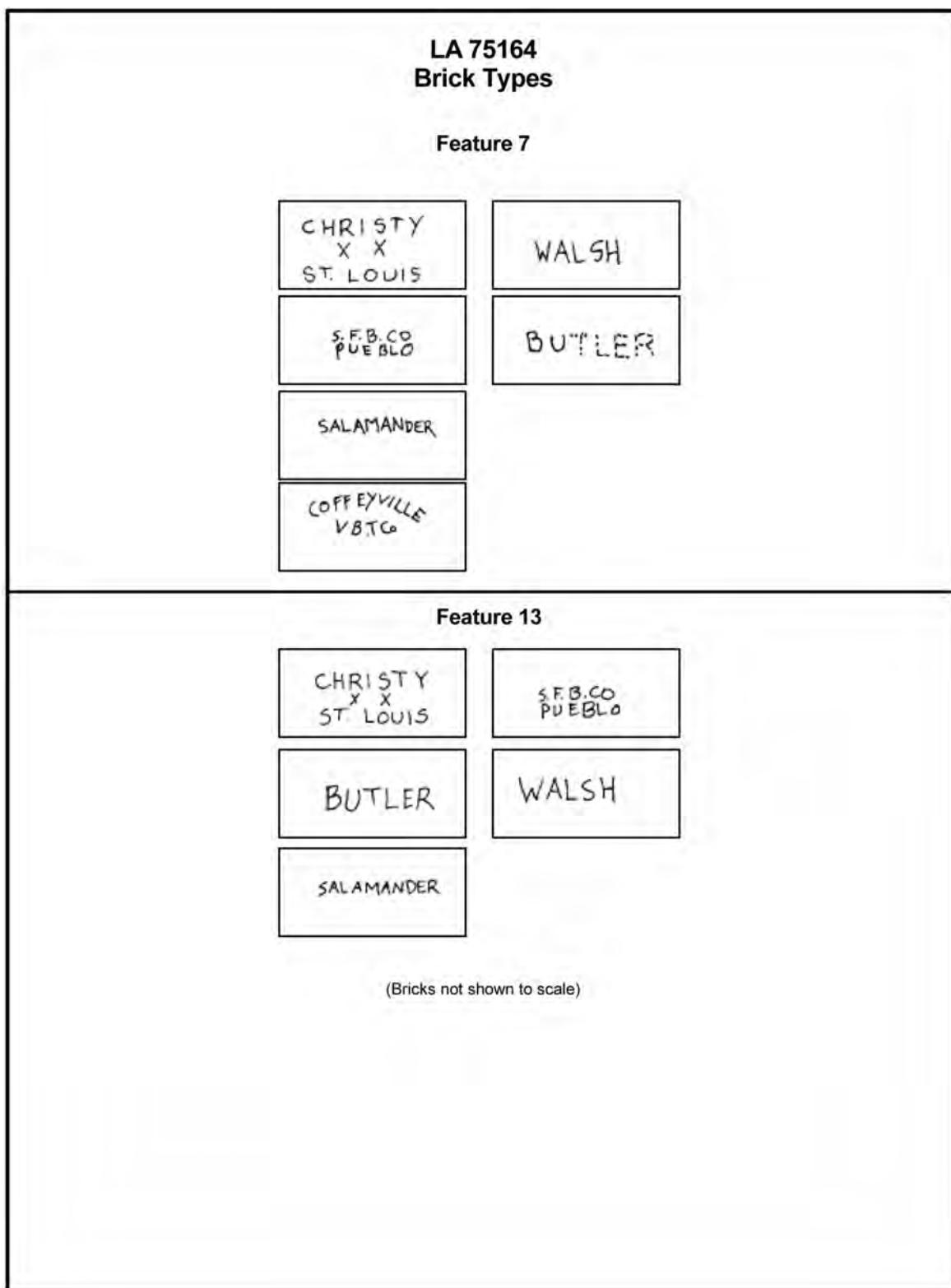
According to project informants, the filling station (Feature 13) was one story and of clapboard frame construction. An awning extended from the building to the gas pump island. The island had one pump. One informant believed that the owners lived in the back of the store/filling station. What appeared to be a house during testing (Feature 7) was, according to one local resident, a three or four room motor court. This person said that the motor court building was about 10 to 12 feet wide and 30 feet long (3–4 by 9 m). The rooms were side by side, with parking in front. The same individual said that the brick observed at the site was salvaged from the Acme cement plant. He suggested that some of the brick was also used during construction of the new highway.

Some of the informants' statements disagree with what was observed at the site during archaeological testing and data recovery. The large quantity of brick at the site suggests that at least the lower portion of the filling station was brick, even if the upper portion was frame construction. The adjacent store (Feature 20) may have been wholly frame. One informant stated that the bricks at the feature had been salvaged from the cement plant, but none of the brick companies noted on the bricks date as early as the plant. The fact that there are at least eight different brick brands in the assemblage (Figure 4.9) suggests that the bricks were salvaged from a variety of locations. The dimensions of the auto court seem to correspond only with the southeast one-third of Feature 7. The remaining portion of the building was probably the Shields's residence.

## CONCLUSIONS

LA 75164 represents the home and business site of Otis Shields and his wife. Shields lived on the site from at least 1931 until his death in 1951. A resident of Chaves county for at least 40 years, he proved to be resilient and have an entrepreneurial spirit. In the earliest local record found by the

project, Shields was a farmer; later he moved to Acme to work in the cement and plaster plant where he became an engineer. When the plant closed he stayed and tried his hand at the same business, albeit at a much smaller scale. When the highway was paved he built a gas station and store. He was benevolent enough to donate land for a new school and cemetery, the latter through the misfortune of his son's death. He undoubtedly knew that the realignment of US 70 would affect his business, but he died before the alignment changed. We do not know how long his wife, Alma, remained at the site, but the family now all rests in the land Shields donated for the cemetery.



**Figure 4.9.** LA 75164, marks on bricks.

## Chapter 5

# LA 127494 (DELPHOS)

---

LA 127494 is on the southeast side of US 70, within the abandoned town of Delphos, New Mexico (Figure 5.1). Local vegetation includes grasses, narrowleaf yucca, snakeweed, horse nettle, devil's claw, thistle, and prickly pear cactus. A line of American elms is present along a fenced goat pen.

LA 127494 includes prehistoric, historic, and recent components. The surface scatter extends northeast from a small cluster of occupied houses through a small goat pen and then into a larger pasture. The site was first recorded by Crawford et al. (1999) from ACA. Most of the remains recorded by ACA were historic but three pieces of flaked stone were found on the surface. During SWCA's testing program, the proximal end of a projectile point was collected from the site. The point was identified as an Agate Basin point by Dr. Bruce Huckell (Polk et al. 2001).

The historic artifacts observed during testing most likely reflected multiple activities and dumping events from the late Territorial to the late Statehood periods (A.D. 1880–1970). Three distinct concentrations of historic artifacts were identified in the surface assemblage. Outside these concentrations, artifact density was sparse and no evidence for subsurface remains was seen.

As of 2000 no evidence of structures was seen on the site, though a few occupied structures were seen nearby. Trowel tests by ACA (Crawford et al. 1999) found gravels 9 cm below the ground surface, so the potential for subsurface deposits was limited.

### SITE HISTORY

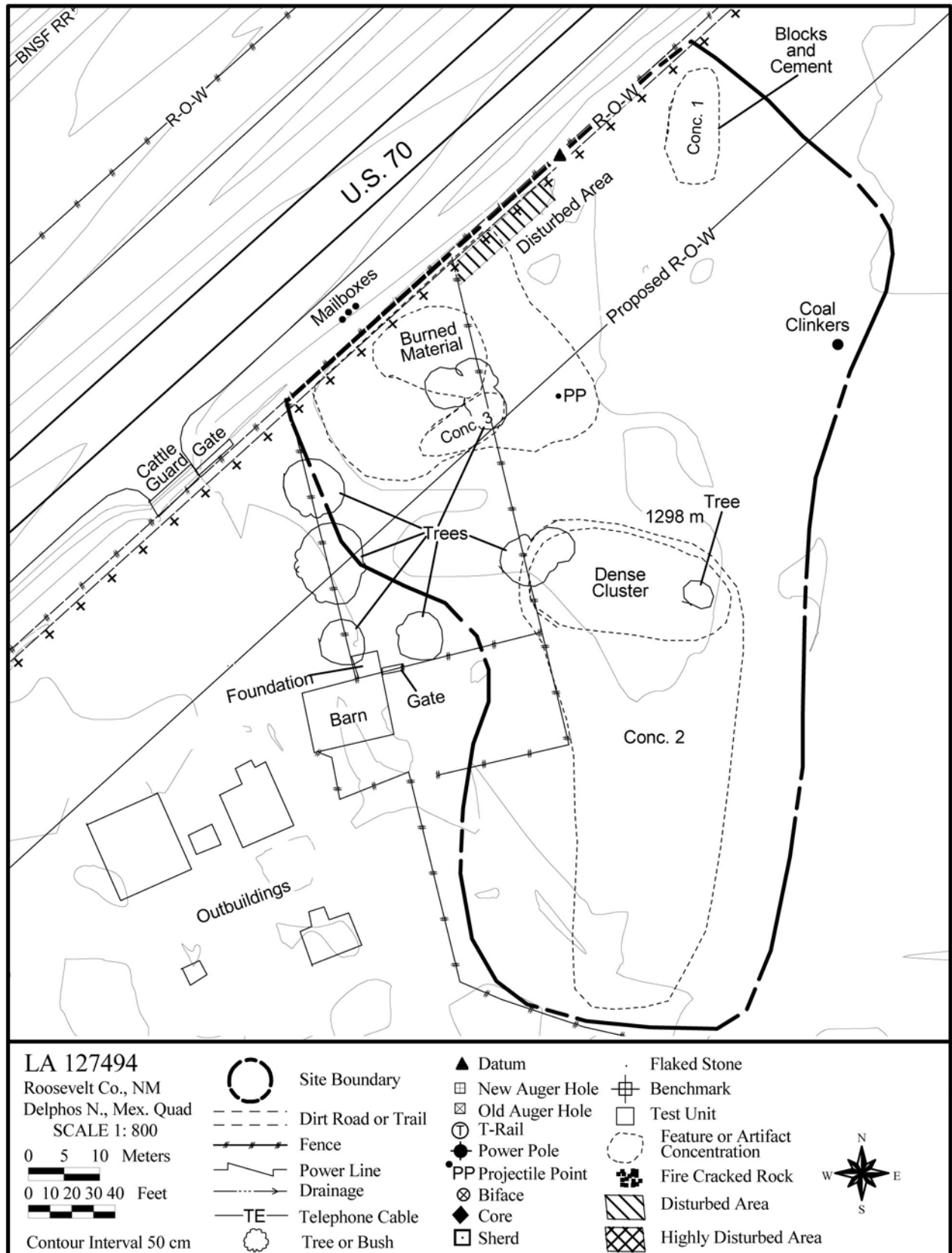
The land where LA 127494 is located was first patented by the Santa Fe Railroad Company on June 25, 1905; the town plat was filed with Roosevelt County in 1907. The plat included 40 acres (16 ha) with 16 blocks. LA 127494 occupies most of the

east half of Block 6, including Lots 1 through 4, 17 and 18. A 200 foot (61 m) wide right-of-way through the northwest quarter of the town site was reserved for the Santa Fe Railroad. In 1911, the Mountain States Telephone Company received a right-of-way easement across the town site. In 1943 the state highway department received a 60 foot right-of-way easement across the town site, southeast of the railroad right-of-way.

As with most of the town sites platted along the railroad between Roswell and Portals, Delphos represents a failed dream. The immediate purpose of the town site was usually to provide a watering station for the railroad and the basis for a rural post office and often a small store. Although there was no formal railroad station at Delphos, one project informant indicated that his grandfather, R. E. McAlister, would often flag the train to stop so that he could load milk to be shipped to Roswell. This was apparently a fairly common practice all along the railroad.

Interviews with several local informants indicated that a large barn was present at this location, and had a store and post office in it. Julyan (1998) indicates that there was a post office here from 1905 to 1940. A man named Farmer is believed to have run the store in the 1940s. The exact location of the barn-store was not determined but informant consensus placed it east of the buildings now standing in the area, and thus probably outside the US 70 construction corridor. Local recollections conflict on the dates of the barn-store. One informant indicated that it was moved to this location about 1935. The barn was then moved again, about 1970. The barn is now at a ranch about 4.9 miles (7.8 Km) to the southwest.

Another informant indicated that a second Delphos house was moved to a location about 2 miles (3.2 km) to the northeast. This claim could not be confirmed, and it was unclear where in Delphos the house might have stood.



**Figure 5.1.** LA 127494, testing phase site plan.

As of 2000, three standing buildings were present near the site. The informants suggested that these three structures dated to the early 1950s. The westernmost structure housed a store, post office, and service station. There is conflicting information about whether the store was run by Joe or Albert Aschbacher. One informant said that Joe ran it in the 1950s. Joe died in 1951, at the age of 94, and is buried in the Elida cemetery. Albert, his son, was a World War II veteran who died in 1986 at the age of 79 and is also buried in the Elida cemetery. Later, possibly during the 1970s, a café or small restaurant was located here as well, and was run by an older man. Although Albert Aschbacher would have been in his 60s or 70s at the time, the informant seemed to believe that the man in question was not Mr. Aschbacher. This store closed about 1975.

were recovered from auger holes (Polk et al. 2001). Subsurface remains were mostly lacking within the US 70 corridor, so the site was not recommended for data recovery.

Two of the informants indicated that an additional, older house was formerly located south of the houses standing in 2000. One of the informants indicated that the older house may have been as much as 200 to 300 yards to the south of the other houses. This location may put the house in Block 11 or 14 of Delphos. The actual location of the older house was not determined during the testing program.

The southern portion of the site contained artifacts that dated to the early 1900s. Deed research on Lot 18 of Block 6 shows that Thomas Slocum and his wife Olive acquired the property in December 1907. They held on to the property until January 1933, when they sold it to H. M. Russell. Russell then sold the lot to W. F. Wimberly in December 1935, who then sold it to C. P. Farmer in May 1938. The present owner, who owns most of Block 6, acquired the property in 1992.

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING**

During the 2000 testing program, 238 pieces of historic glass, 141 pieces of historic ceramics, three wire nails, a knife, a spoon, 77 other pieces of metal, and a battery were collected from the surface of the project corridor. Two glass fragments, a piece of Fiesta Ware, a wire nail, three pieces of miscellaneous metal, and a piece of cement mortar



## Chapter 6

# LA 127495

---

LA 127495 is a scatter of historic artifacts and features southeast of US 70 (Figure 6.1). The ground cover includes grasses, narrow leaf yucca, thistle, snakeweed, gumweed, small sage, Indian tea, solanum, and mesquite.

LA127495 was first recorded by Crawford et al. (1999) of ACA. Crawford et al. described the site as a historic site with two possible dugout features (Features 1 and 2) and an associated historic artifact scatter. The scatter included glass, metal, and ceramics. During SWCA's testing phase studies (Polk et al. 2001), three additional features were recorded about 100 m grid southwest of Feature 2. Only one (Feature 1) was within the project corridor. Two concentrations of artifacts were also recorded. Few artifacts were present in the area between the original site boundary and the expanded one.

### SITE HISTORY

LA 127495 is in the center of the southwest quarter of a 160 acre homestead patented by George T. Flowers on February 24, 1908. Deed records seem to indicate that he was on the land by August 26, 1907. Curiously, one entry indicates that George Flowers, widower, sold the land (or some of it) to the Plateau Townsite Co. on November 2, 1907, for \$1,500.00. The Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company received a right-of-way across the property on July 17, 1911. The chain of title is murky through most of the 1900s, but there may have been up to four changes in ownership during the 1920s. LA 127495 may represent George Flowers' occupation of the property. One project informant indicated that Lloyd and Paul Horney (two brothers) had a ranch of 8,000 to 10,000 acres (3,200–4,000 ha) in this area, but no record of the Horneys was found in the deed records. The informant indicated that the present land owner acquired the cattle from the ranch about 1960 when one or both of the Horney brothers died. The

present land owner acquired the land in May 1977. An additional easement was granted to Mountain States Telephone in October 1989.

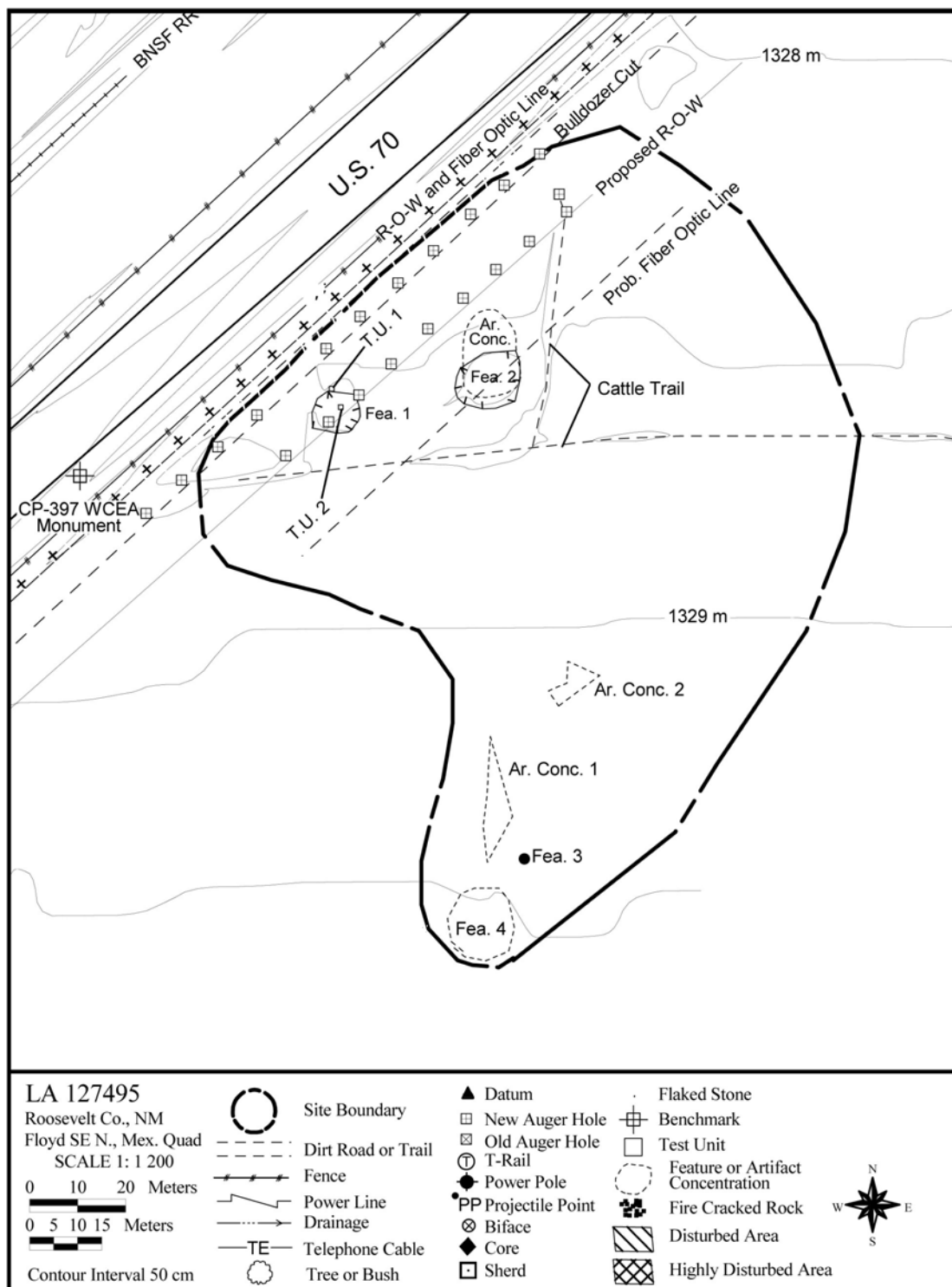
### ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING

During SWCA's testing program, all surface artifacts within the project corridor were collected in 5 by 5 m collection units. The resulting collection includes hole-in-top cans, sun-colored amethyst glass, and whiteware ceramics. Twenty-four auger holes were then excavated. Fourteen were placed 8 m south of the baseline. The only artifacts recovered from the auger fill were two coal clinkers.

A test unit was placed at the center of Feature 1 and a second unit was placed at the edge of the feature, in order to reveal architectural details of the supposed dugout (however, the feature proved to be amorphous). Thirty-two glass shards and 11 animal bones were collected from the top 20 cm of Test Unit 1. All but one of the animal bones were identified as *Buteo* sp. (probably red-tailed hawk). The remaining bone was *Terrapene* sp. Two pieces of historic glass and a piece of metal were recovered from the top level of Test Unit 2. None of the evidence supported the interpretation of Feature 1 as a dugout. An elderly informant who grew up in the area did not recall any use of the location of Feature 1.

Based on the lack of subsurface archaeological remains within the US 70 construction corridor, LA 127495 was not recommended for data recovery.





**Figure 6.1.** LA 127495, testing phase site plan.

## Chapter 7

# LA 127497

---

LA 127497 is the remains of a 1900s home northwest of US 70, about 0.8 mile (1.3 km) northeast of Elida (Figure 7.1). Most of the remains are outside the project corridor. The site is on a low rise with dunes, between the railroad tracks and US 70. A broad, intermittent drainage borders the site to the southwest. Local overstory includes elms along the existing (2000) US 70 right-of-way fence. The understory includes grama and other grasses, narrowleaf yucca, snakeweed, Russian thistle, buffalo gourd, and solanum.

The site was first recorded by Crawford et al. (1999) of ACA. Those authors described the site as a 240 by 100 m residence and ranching complex with artifacts. ACA identified one artifact concentration and seven features. All of the features identified by ACA were associated with the habitation area at the northwest end of the site. The features included a concrete foundation (Feature 1), a collapsed milled lumber structure (Feature 2), a collapsed wood windmill (Feature 3), a steel tank (Feature 4), a stucco pump house (Feature 5), two depressions (Features 6 and 7), and the remnants of a fallen metal windmill frame (Feature 8).

ACA reported that the site had hundreds of artifacts, including aqua, green, clear, and brown bottle glass; clear window glass; whiteware, stoneware, and porcelain ceramics; a jug with an Albany slip; structural materials including machine-made brick; and a toy double barrel shotgun. ACA reported that additional concentrations and other historic remains were present beyond their survey area.

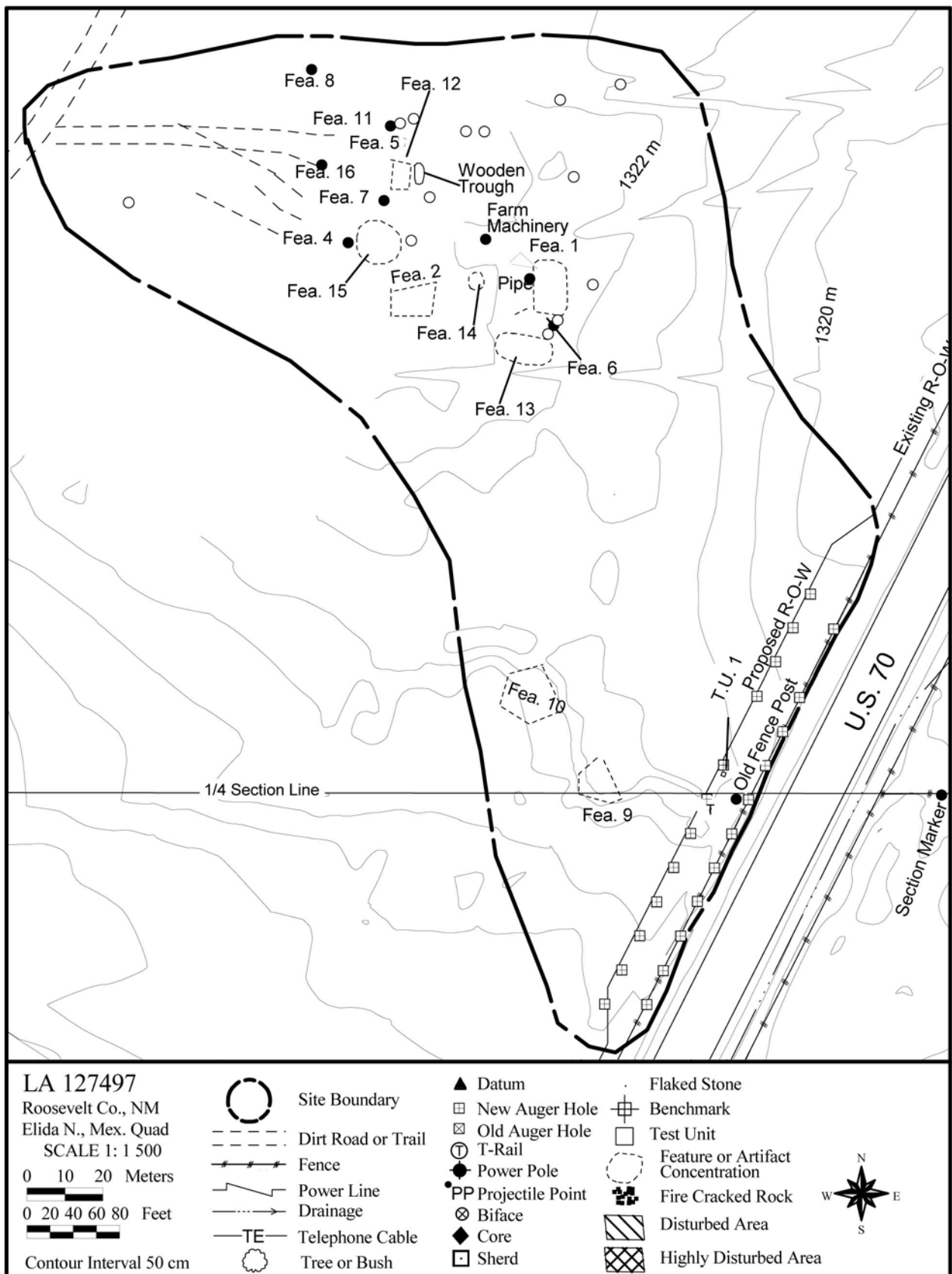
During the 2000 testing phase studies (Polk et al. 2001), 15 features were recorded. As part of this effort, SWCA re-recorded all of ACA's features. The site boundary was expanded to the southeast to include a sparse artifact scatter along the highway, to the northeast to include several wood posts, and to the northwest to include a gate and dirt road leading to the home site.

The artifacts outside the right-of-way were mostly domestic refuse and architectural items dating from the early to middle 1900s. Most of these artifacts were associated with concentrations or features. A piece of farm machinery that may have been a peanut sheller was not associated with any features. The portion of the site inside the expanded US 70 right-of-way consisted of a very light scatter of historic and recent artifacts. Many of these were scattered downslope from the main part of the site, or were highway refuse. A local informant indicated that the main house (probably Feature 1) may have been moved from the site.

### SITE HISTORY

LA 127497 is in the southeast quarter of a 160 acre homestead patented on February 11, 1910 by Robert H. and F. M. Posey. The deed book information suggests that the Poseys were on the land since July 1909 if not before. A right-of-way easement was granted to Mountain States Telegraph and Telephone Company on July 17, 1911. The Poseys mortgaged the property in 1909 for \$1,500.00, and in 1911 for \$1,700.00. The Poseys defaulted on their loans and the First National Bank of Elida took possession of the land. Not included in the foreclosure was 4 acres in the northwest corner of the 160 acre homestead. In 1930 Robert Posey sold the 4 acres in the northwest corner of the homestead to the Elida Cemetery Association, allowed the Elida Cemetery to expand.

Meanwhile, in September 1916, the bank sold the 156 acres to Andrew J. and Louisa C. Weaver for \$1,500.00. The Weavers mortgaged the property in November 1916, for \$500.00. Andrew apparently died soon after and Louisa sold the property to G. W. Kinard in May 1917 for \$475.00. S. L. and Susie Guss bought the property in June 1917 for \$1,350.00, then sold it to James R. and Victoria I. Miller in April 1918 for the same amount. James Miller died in February or March 1942; in



**Figure 7.1.** LA 127497, testing phase site plan.

November 1946 Victoria Miller sold the land to Mark L. and Opal Osborn (married in 1923) for an unknown amount. Mark Osborn died in June 1956 at age 56, and was buried in the Elida cemetery. Opal kept the property until October 1992, when she gave it to her daughter.

Interviews with eight informants provided additional information about the site. Originally, the highway paralleled the railroad tracks along the north edge of the site. The highway was realigned in the mid-1930s, with a grand opening in January 1938. Traces of the old route along the railroad tracks are still visible. Several informants agreed that the Osborns had a house on the property. There was some disagreement, however, as to whether Mark and Opal Osborn or their son Dee lived there. In any case, there was a one story frame house on the property (probably Feature 1). The house may have been white with green trim. The house was built on or moved to the site about 1950 and was occupied for three or four years. Based on Mark Osborn's death date of 1956, he and Opal may have been the ones living at this site. Dee was married in the early 1950s (he dated one of the informants) and this may have been a newlyweds' house. Informants stated that Dee had a son and a daughter. Artifacts observed at the site included a number of toys, suggesting that Dee and his family lived here even though Opal owned the place.

A younger informant (born in 1958) does not remember any structures at this location. This suggests that the house was removed rather than being left to deteriorate and collapse.

Several informants indicated that there was an earlier structure on the site, located farther north and closer to the railroad tracks. The informants indicated that the structure was little more than a shack and that the person who lived there was a renter. Based on this information, James Miller or his widow may have rented the land.

Some of the informants also indicated that the old highway passed by the north edge of the site, parallel to the railroad tracks. Traces of that road are still visible. The road was probably rerouted about 1938, when the highway was supposedly first

paved. A gate at the northwest corner of the site still provides access from the old road.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING

During the archaeological testing program (Polk et al. 2001), most of the surface artifacts at LA 127497 proved to be outside the project corridor. Within that corridor, diagnostic artifacts were collected and non-diagnostic artifacts were tallied in the field. The 24 collected artifacts included nine cylindrical cans and one rectangular can, two cans with lids, five can lids, three jars, one enamelware baking pan, one piece of chicken wire, two bottles, an one electrical insulator with a trademark dating from 1924 to 1954. The tallied artifacts included metal and glass; at least some of these items were highway refuse.

Twenty-five auger holes were placed within the project corridor. No cultural materials were found in the fill of any of the auger holes. One test unit was placed on a low ridge near the edge of the proposed expanded right-of-way. No cultural materials were found in the unit.

Because of the lack of subsurface archaeological remains within the project corridor, LA 127497 was not recommended for data recovery.



## Chapter 8

# LA 127502 (BOAZ)

---

The following discussion is largely based on SWCA's historical study of Boaz (Polk 2003), which includes photographs and other materials not reproduced here.

Boaz is 37 miles (60 km) northeast of Roswell and 49 miles (79 km) southwest of Portales. Boaz started out as a blind siding along the Pecos Valley and Northeast Railroad, when that line was built in 1899. The town blossomed in the first two decades of the 1900s, thanks to an influx of homesteaders. By the mid-1910s, as many as 150 people considered themselves residents of Boaz (meaning someone who lived within the platted town boundaries or in the surrounding countryside as a rancher, farmer, or homesteader). At one time, the town had a post office, railway depot, hotel, at least one store, a school, possibly a church, at least one blacksmith, and a number of homes. What follows is a history of the now-vanished town, to the extent that it can be reconstructed.

### SITE HISTORY

Boaz was settled no later than 1903. As of that year, there was enough of a settlement for the Department of the Interior to depict Boaz on a map of the Territory of New Mexico. A plat of the town of Boaz was notarized by C. C. Marshall of Roosevelt County and submitted to Chaves County on April 9, 1907, by Walter H. Weatherby. On October 8, 1908, a patent application was submitted for a 40-acre (16 ha) parcel occupying the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 3, Township 7 South, Range 29 East. The patent was granted on March 29, 1909 to Walter H. Weatherby, assignee of William F. Deevers. This curious wording suggests that Deevers was the original applicant but had turned over his rights to Weatherby before receiving the patent.

The establishment of Boaz was an attempt to forge a permanent community. The name "Boaz" may

have been derived from the Bible; Boaz was the second husband of Ruth. The selection of town names was up to individuals and at the time, the use of Biblical references was common. Boaz was a wealthy and benevolent individual; perhaps the name reflected the hope that this location would bring wealth to those who settled there.

The original townsite (the west half of the town as shown in Figure 8.1) was laid out in 16 blocks. No attempt was made to adjust the town grid to the Pecos Valley and Northeast Railway, whose right-of-way cut a 200 foot (61 m) wide swath across the plat. As a result, lots next to the railroad have odd shapes and sizes.

The original townsite included four north-south streets and four east-west streets. The three northern rows of blocks were cut in half by an east-west alley; one block in the southern row was cut by a north-south alley. All of the streets were 60 feet (18 m) wide and the alleys were 20 feet (6 m) wide. "Streets" extended north south and "Avenues" extended east west. Two of the named streets in the plat came from Weatherby's name (Walter Street, Weatherby Avenue). Another street, Lula Avenue, was probably named for the wife of R. E. Dorris, who bought most of the Boaz lots from Weatherby (Chaves County Grantor/Grantee Records).

Other street names—Ollie Avenue, Laura Street, and Kenney Street—were presumably named for relatives or acquaintances. The easternmost street, Mills Avenue, seems to reflect an acquaintance with Marion O. Mills, who later extended the boundaries of the town. Indeed, Mills Street was only 30 feet (9 m) wide on the original townsite plat, suggesting plans to double the street's width during a future expansion.

Boaz was soon expanded eastward to include the Mills Addition, a second 40-acre (16 ha) parcel (the east half of the town as shown in Figure 8.1). The Mills Addition consists of the southwest quar-

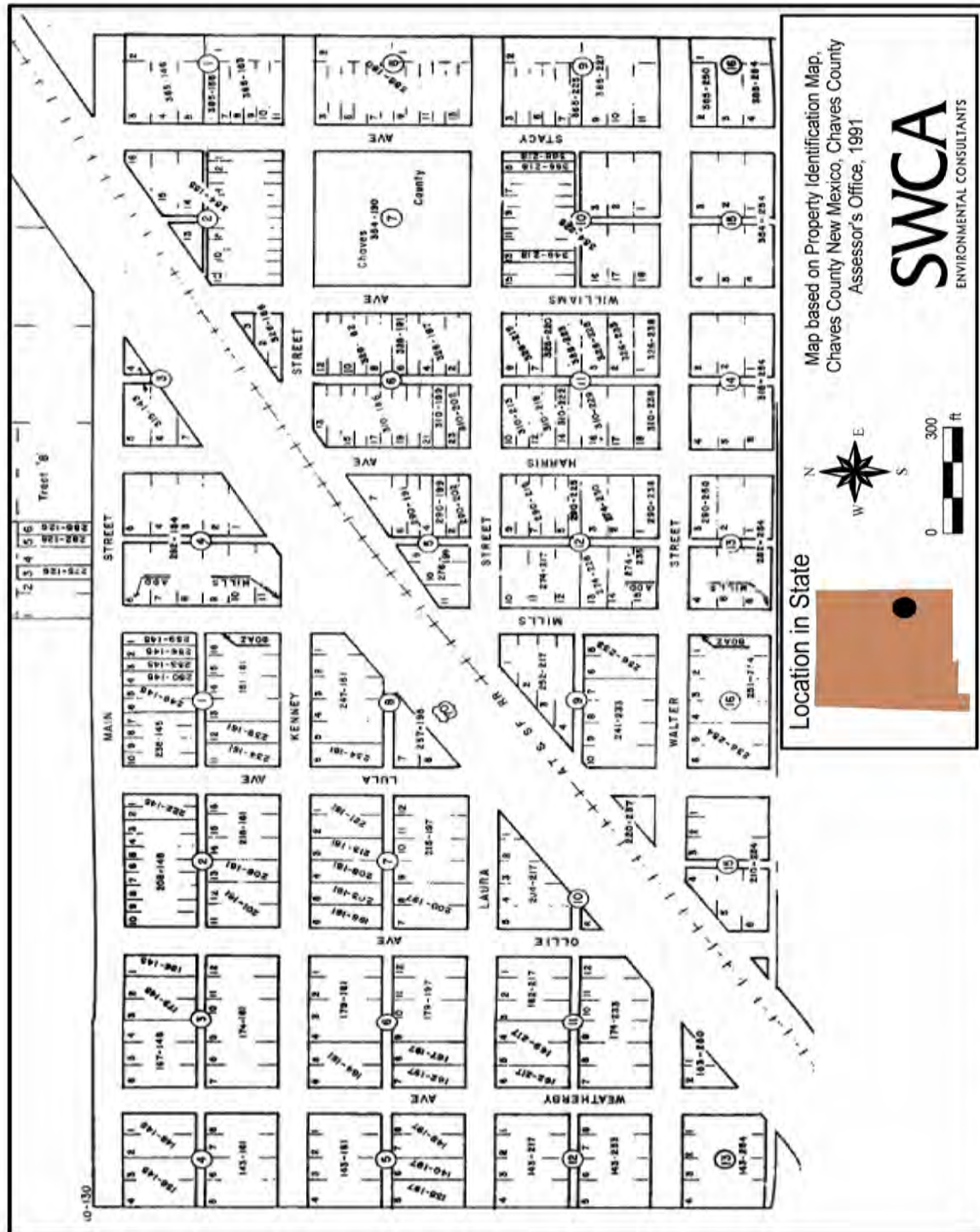


Figure 8.1. Boaz. The west half is the original townsite; the east half is the Mills Addition.

ter section of the northeast quarter section of Section 3. Marion O. Mills received his patent on the northeast quarter section on May 11, 1909. As Weatherby had done, Mills had the 40 acres platted and submitted the plat to Chaves County on April 6, 1908. F. O. Williams co-filed the plat with Mills. The Mills addition completed the width of Mills Avenue and added three north-south streets, Harris Avenue, Williams Avenue, and Stacy Avenue. Alleys in the addition were primarily north south rather than east west. One block was deeded to Chaves County, presumably for a school.

## THE POPULATION

SWCA's research included a review of Census records for the years 1900, 1910, and 1920; at the time, the detailed records for 1930 were not available. The town's establishment was closely linked to the railroad built one year before the 1900 Census, so it is not surprising that no appreciable population was present in the Boaz area in 1900. Even if there were residents in what became Boaz, those individuals could not be clearly identified from the Census records.

The 1910 Census occurred when Boaz was near its peak; nevertheless, Boaz was not represented by a separate precinct. Boaz was included in the Kenna Precinct (No. 11) even though Elkins (Precinct 12), similar in size to Boaz, was physically closer than Kenna (6 versus 12 miles, or 10 versus 19 km). As a result, it was difficult to identify residents of Boaz. Fortunately, other records indicate probable residents of Boaz. Those corroborating documents include post office box rental lists for Boaz from 1909–1910; Government Land Office land patent records; cattle brand registry records from 1903, 1908, 1915, and 1917; and New Mexico State Business directories from 1915 through 1946/1947. Land patent records were collected for a minimum 2 mile (3.2 km) radius around Boaz to provide a database of potential residents. Also, Census enumerators typically worked systematically through one area at a time, so that enumeration sheets usually group residents of a particular neighborhood or area. Working in this fashion, the senior author identified 359 individuals who possibly lived in and around Boaz in 1910.

The 1920 Census occurred when Boaz was in a precipitous decline. As had happened in 1910, Boaz was not represented by a separate precinct. Boaz's population was partly defined in the Census records by being included in a subgroup of Kenna defined as White Chapel. (In 2002, White Chapel was described by a local informant as a school district south of Kenna.) Even so, identification of Boaz residents is still somewhat conjectural. The 1920 Census yielded 260 possible residents of Boaz and its surrounding area. For the remainder of this discussion, the general statistical trends identified for Boaz will be considered valid even if the absolute numbers of residents cannot be verified.

## Demographics

Of the 359 residents in the Boaz area in 1910, 187 (52.1 percent) were male and 172 (47.9 percent) were female. Single people comprised more than half the population (Table 8.1). Most of the single residents were children, but at least 44 (27 male, 17 female) were age 18 or above. Nearly two in five people were married, in most cases for the first time. Length of marriage ranged from 0 to 36 years but averaged a little more than 6 years. The range for first marriages was 0 to 36 years, the average being 6.7 years. Range and average for second marriages were 0 to 24 years and 3.9 years. Two divorced residents, both male, were listed in the Census. This seems surprising for the time—but in Boaz, the disgrace attached to divorce may have been less than in more established communities.

In 1920, there were 146 (56.2 percent) male residents and 114 (43.8 percent) female residents. As in 1910, single people comprised more than half the population (Table 8.1), with the percentage almost identical to that in 1910. In 1920 there were 22 single residents age 18 or above (18 male, four female). The number of married residents increased by 1.4 percent. Unlike the 1910 Census, the 1920 Census did not record the length of marriages or whether residents were in a second marriage. Only one person was listed as divorced in 1920, but this is a different person than the two listed in 1910. The number of widowed residents had declined by 1.5 percent.



**Table 8.1.** Marriage Status of Boaz Residents in 1910 and 1920

Status	1910					1920				
	Age Range	Female	Male	Total	Percent of Residents	Age Range	Female	Male	Total	Percent of Residents
Single	3m–57	92	103	195	54.3	2m–43	57	85	142	54.6
Married	18–72	66	58	124	34.5	18–77	53	54	107	41.2
Married (second)	27–64	6	13	19	5.3					
Widowed	30–86	9	10	19	5.3	24–87	4	6	10	3.8
Divorced	31–56	0	2	2	0.6	55	0	1	1	0.4
Totals		173	186	359	100.0		114	146	260	100.0

### Household Composition

Households included a wide range in numbers of occupants (Table 8.2). During this study, 111 possible Boaz households were identified from the 1910 Census. Each household included one head of household, but up to nine residents were recorded in a household. The average household consisted of 3.3 residents.

Additional residents in households included members of the head's nuclear family (spouse, sons, daughters), spouse's nuclear family (stepson or stepdaughter), siblings and spouse's siblings (brother, brother-in-law), parents (father, mother), more distant relatives (aunt, nephew, grandson), and boarders. The largest household had seven children. The most children by any woman in this study was 13 but due to child mortality, the largest number of surviving children was 11. The average number of living children in a family was 2.8.

For 1920, 67 potential Boaz households were identified (Table 8.2). Households ranged from one to 11 residents; the average household consisted of 3.9 residents (up from 3.3 in 1910). Types of residents not seen in 1910 included adopted daughter, sister, mother-in-law, cousin, niece, and hired man. Forty-three households had 128 children or dependents, or an average of 3.0 children per family (up from 2.8 in 1910). The largest household had nine children. One household with a husband and wife had no children but had a hired hand and a boarder; another household with a husband and wife had one child and two hired men. The number of dead children was not recorded by the 1920 Census.

In 1910, 111 people were listed as the head of household (101 male, 10 female). The male heads of households ranged in age from 20 to 86 years; female heads of household range from 24 to 65. Seventy heads of households were married (all male), 27 were single (23 male, four female), and 14 were widowed (eight male, six female). Thirty-two heads of households (28.8 percent) lived alone. With one exception, the heads of households indicated that they owned their own home or farm; the exception (a man with a wife and two children) rented. The high percentage of owner-occupants reflects the origins of Boaz as a homesteading area.

In 1920, 67 people were listed as heads of household (65 male, two female). Age range of male heads of households was from 20 to 77 years. The two female heads of households were 36 and 40. Fifty-four heads of households were married (all male), eight were single (seven male, one female), and five were widowed (four male, one female). In 1920, only five heads of households (1.9 percent) lived alone. In 1920, home ownership was still common (57 households, or 85.1 percent), but now 10 households consisted of renters. Three of the renters were single and one of them was female. One renting household was a couple who sublet part of their home to a boarder and a hired man.

In 1910, Boaz residents ranged in age from 3 months to 86 years; in 1920, the range was an almost identical, from 2 months to 87 years. Between 1910 and 1920, average age increased by a modest 3 months, from 25.0 to 25.4 years. In 1910, residents up to the age of 18 comprised 41.8

**Table 8.2.** Household Composition in 1910 and 1920

Status	1910		1920	
	No.	Age Range	No.	Age Range
Head	111	20–86	67	20–77
Wife	70	18–54	53	18–57
Son	76	8m–26	66	2m–30
Daughter	84	3m–33	50	3m–24
Stepson	1	14	5	10–14
Stepdaughter	2	8, 13	1	15
Adopted Daughter	0	-	1	13
Brother	1	23	2	22, 23
Sister	0	-	1	16
Brother-in-law	1	54	1	55
Father	2	56, 72	0	-
Father-in-law	0	-	1	87
Mother	2	67, 71	2	58, 61
Mother-in-law	0	-	1	59
Aunt	1	77	0	-
Cousin	0	-	1	14
Nephew	1	16	1	12
Niece	0	-	1	13
Grandson	1	2	1	3
Boarder	2	31, 32	2	42, 75
Hired Man	0	-	3	21-23

percent of the population; in 1920, that age grade rose to 45.0 percent of the population.

### Language and Literacy

When Census takers queried the population about their native spoken language, in both 1910 and 1920 the answer for all residents except infants and small children was English. In the 1910 Census local children's mastery of spoken English ranged from age 6 to age 13 but averaged about age 10. In 1920 a local child was considered able to speak English about age 6 and ages for mastery ranged from 2 to 8. In both 1910 and 1920, two foreign-born residents were present but both indicated that they spoke English.

According to the 1910 Census, local children were considered able to read and write at about age 10; ages for attaining literacy ranged from 5 to 13. By contrast, 1920 children were considered able to read and write about age 6. There were no recorded illiterate adults in 1910. In 1920 four adults admitted to being illiterate; three were males in their 20s and the fourth was a widow aged 65.

### Ethnicity

In both 1910 and 1920, all of the possible residents of Boaz identified themselves as white. However, neither Census recorded ethnicity as that is defined in New Mexico today (e.g., Hispanic versus Anglo). An examination of individuals' names reveals a few residents of possible Hispanic (including Portuguese) origin. The 1910 Census lists Sallas and Portillo as surnames, but the given names appear to be Anglo names. The Sallas family was still present in 1920 and at that time were the only possible Hispanic family. In 1910, three individuals had Hispanic first names coupled with Anglo surnames: Isabella Dees, Juanita Philpott, and Julio Shafer. The two women may have been Hispanic women married to Anglo husbands.

### Origins

All residents in and around Boaz were United States citizens. In both Censuses, the residents came from 21 states (Table 8.3), though not the same set of states. In 1910, only 4.2 percent of the population was New Mexico-born while those born in Texas and Oklahoma constituted 28.7 and 12.3

**Table 8.3.** Birth State of U.S.-Born Boaz Residents

State	1910				1920			
	Males	Females	Total	Percent of Population	Males	Females	Total	Percent of Population
Alabama	5	10	15	4.2	7	2	9	3.5
Arkansas	10	12	22	6.1	9	4	13	5.0
California	0	0	0	0.0	1	1	2	0.8
Georgia	9	2	11	3.1	4	1	5	1.9
Illinois	17	10	27	7.5	4	2	6	2.3
Indiana	6	1	7	1.9	3	0	3	1.2
Iowa	6	8	14	3.9	0	2	2	0.8
Kansas	6	11	17	4.7	3	3	6	2.3
Kentucky	3	3	6	1.7	2	2	4	1.5
Louisiana	1	0	1	0.3	2	0	2	0.8
Michigan	3	0	3	0.8	0	0	0	0.0
Missouri	9	14	23	6.4	4	6	10	3.8
Mississippi	1	1	2	0.6	0	2	2	0.8
North Carolina	1	1	2	0.6	2	3	5	1.9
Nebraska	0	2	2	0.6	0	0	0	0.0
New Mexico	6	9	15	4.2	32	34	66	25.4
New York	0	1	1	0.3	0	0	0	0.0
Ohio	7	6	13	3.6	4	1	5	1.9
Oklahoma	22	22	44	12.3	8	6	14	5.4
Pennsylvania	4	2	6	1.7	0	1	1	0.4
South Dakota	0	0	0	0.0	0	1	1	0.4
Tennessee	14	9	23	6.4	2	8	10	3.8
Texas	52	51	103	28.7	55	34	89	34.2
Virginia	0	0	0	0.0	2	1	3	1.2
Totals	182	175	357	99.6	144	114	258	99.3

percent of the population. In 1920, eight years after statehood, those born in New Mexico skyrocketed to 25.4 percent, while those born in Texas and Oklahoma comprised 34.2 and 5.4 percent.

In 1910, Illinois, Tennessee, Missouri, and Arkansas contributed, in descending order, between 7.5 and 6.1 percent of the local population, for a total of 26.4 percent. In 1920, other than New Mexico and Texas, the residents born in the other 19 states each constituted less than 6 percent of the population, for a total of 39.7 percent. In both Censuses, the population came primarily from the Midwestern United States. By 1920, the first Western-born residents had come to Boaz: two Californians, a mother and son. In 1910, two residents were German-born but they had become U.S. citizens in 1854 and 1902. In 1920, one resident was German-born and another was Swiss-born, but they had become U.S. citizens in 1880 and 1876.

Demographics for the residents' parents are similar; the primary difference is that many of those parents were from the eastern portion of the country. In 1910 the top five states of birth for residents' fathers were, in descending order, Tennessee, Texas, Georgia, Arkansas, and Ohio. In 1920, the ranking changed to Texas, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, and North Carolina. In 1910, the top five states of birth for residents' mothers were, in descending order, Texas, Tennessee, Missouri, Alabama, and Georgia. In 1920, the ranking changed slightly to Texas, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, and a tie between Georgia and Mississippi. In 1910, the birthplace of 20 fathers and 21 mothers was unknown.

In 1910, nearly twice as many residents' parents were foreign-born as in 1920 (23 versus 13 fathers and 19 versus 10 mothers). Countries of origin for parents included Germany, England, Ireland, Scotland, Canada, and Switzerland.

## Occupations and Livelihood

Sixteen different professions were listed for 118 people in the 1910 Census. In 1920, the range of occupations had shrunk to seven for 94 people. In 1910, the most common profession was farmer but in 1920, that designation changed to stock farmer (i.e., rancher). Seventy-eight farmers (66.1 percent of the professionals) were listed in 1910, compared with 58 stock farmers (61.7 percent of the professionals) in 1920. In the latter Census, though, additional individuals listed themselves as ranch laborer, ranch helper, or ranch manager. Other 1920 professions included merchant, teacher, and well driller. The Homestead Act, originally designed for more Eastern climates, emphasized farming as one of the improvements necessary for receiving a land patent. While both farming and ranching undoubtedly occurred in the Boaz area, the change in terminology from 1910 to 1920 reflects a change in focus once homesteaders acquired their patents. This is emphasized in the change in work locations from "farm" or "own farm" to "ranch."

A 1915 state business directory does not list any livestock raisers in Boaz. Nearby Elkins had seven livestock raisers and Kenna had six (out of 211 in Chaves County). Nonetheless, in the same year the New Mexico Cattle Sanitary Board listed 18 brands to Boaz residents and another 13 to Elkins residents. In 1917, a state business directory listed four Boaz ranchers (Jett Brothers, B[ernie] W. Newlin, Elmer [Grant] Newlin, and Lee Robertson) out of a total 382 countywide. Elkins now had 14 ranchers. In 1919, there were still four ranchers listed for Boaz but the number countywide dropped to 186. In 1921, the number of ranchers in Chaves County dropped to 133, but there were still four ranchers listed in Boaz (B. W. Newlin, Elmer Newlin, Lee Robertson, and Mrs. Alma Squire). The number of ranches in the county continued to drop until 1926, when a low of 104 was reached. After 1926, there was a slow but steady climb in the number of ranches, at least through the Depression. Throughout the entire period from 1915 to 1943, no more than six Boaz ranchers were identified in the state business directories (James C. Garrett and W.L. Garrett were the other two ranchers listed).

In 1910, according to Census data, eight people were involved in retail sales in the Boaz area. Five were listed as selling general merchandise (Lee R. Robertson, Richard H. Heidleberg, William Horner, John F. Shaumbaugh, and William A. Shira), one was listed as selling lumber and hardware (William A. Stansill), one was listed as a grocer (Henry G. Liston), one was listed as selling shoes (Bernard Kientzle), one was a meat cutter (Samual O. Dial), and one was a jeweler (David L. Willis). In 1915, one person, William Horner, was listed in a state business directory as selling general merchandise. Being a merchant in Boaz must have been chancy, since the 1920 Census also lists Horner as a rancher. In 1927, Horner sold his store to Grant Newlin, his brother-in-law.

Grant Newlin continued the business until he died in 1937. A different general merchandise (and hardware) store, operated by Elmer and Mary Ellen Paul, soon opened in its place but was located along US 70, which had just been completed. The Pauls' business lasted until about 1941. Travis Paul (relationship to Elmer and Mary Ellen Paul unknown) sold produce in 1940–1941.

In 1910, seven people worked for the railroad: one was a conductor, one was a foreman, and five were laborers. Another resident, George Benz (whose first wife is buried in the Boaz cemetery), was a railroad section foreman, probably in the 1910s. No railroad workers resided in Boaz in 1920. This possibly reflects the consolidation of section houses at Elkins. Nevertheless, a depot building was present in Boaz until the 1950s.

In 1910, five people—Mary Burk, Blanche Burk, Florence Clark, Callie Dunn, and Lillian Liston—were listed as teachers. A sixth, Luella Robertson, was a music teacher, most likely working in or from her home. The Boaz school was a one-room school, so it might be asked how five teachers could be working there at once. There were, however, 95 children between the ages of 5 and 18, many more than could fit into a one-room school. The ratio of teachers to students was 1:24, which seems realistic. Before school consolidation, there were many more schools, albeit one or two room schools, scattered across the landscape and it was not unusual for teachers to travel to outlying areas

for the week and stay with the family of one of the students.

In 1920, four public school teachers were listed: Sidney Beal, Anna Clark, Laura Martin, and John Webb. The 1920 census lists 73 children as being in school. In 1920, a different music teacher, Sally Jennings, was listed. The Census records indicate that she taught in her own home.

Four house carpenters (Charles Acree, Robert Dees, Talfinis Narramore, and James Proctor) are listed in the 1910 Census. This many carpenters in a small community doubtless reflects the influx of homesteaders and the need for new homes. Many homesteaders built their own dwellings (Figures 8.2 and 8.3), but others did not have the skills (or later wanted a conventional house) and hired these carpenters.

In contrast, only one carpenter, Elmer Graves, is listed in the 1920 Census, and his skill was directed to the new vision for wealth and success in the area: oil derricks.

The 1910 Census lists two barbers (Jack Greenmon and Walter White) and three cooks (Oliver Bishop, Earl Howard, and Maud Tims). Bishop and Tims were listed as hotel cooks.

In the 1920 Census, Blanche Horner was listed as postmaster. Boaz had a post office beginning in 1907 but the 1910 postmaster, Sidney Squire (White 1998), is listed in that year's Census as a farmer (Boaz continued to have a post office until 1955 [White 1998]). As was noted above, Elmer Paul had a general store from about 1937 to 1941, and at the time, his wife, Mary Ellen Paul, was the postmaster. Contemporary business directories list Elmer Paul as having an automobile service station; oral history interviews indicate that the service station, store, and post office were in one building.

In 1910, medical professionals included one surgeon, Perry Sneed, and two physicians, Henry Ernst and Amos McCauley (the spelling of his name varies in documents). This seems extravagant for such a small community, but Ernst is listed in the 1920 Census as a stock farmer. At his death in 1928, Ernst was listed as a resident of Kenna but his profession

was again listed as physician (Chaves County Death Records).

In 1920, the only medical professional who resided in Boaz was a nurse, Rose Davis. The census indicates that she worked in a sanatorium. The closest sanatoria were in Roswell. Roswell had several sanatoria in the 1900s but only Yater's Sanatorium was in existence before 1920 (Williams and Fox 1986).

The 1910 records list three "mechanics" (Allen Hill, Lee Murphy, and John Peddycoart), who were blacksmiths working at their own smithies. One blacksmith, R. R. Reagan, is listed in Boaz in 1915, 1917, and 1919 state business directories. Reagan is also listed in the 1910 Census, but as a farmer. He must have moved in 1919 because he is not listed in the 1920 Census (nor do the business directories list him after 1919). No mechanics or blacksmiths are listed in 1920. The use of "mechanic" in connection with blacksmithing in 1910 sounds strange to our ears, but the common meaning of the word has changed since automobile repair became important.

Two professions that seem surprising for 1910 are an engineer for a stationary engine, James Jordan, and an electrician, George Wright. These last two may reflect the presence of a power plant in Boaz, but the research did not otherwise yield evidence of such.

Business directories provide information about other occupations of Boaz area residents between Censuses. In 1915, C. H. Page is listed as a broom manufacturer. Beargrass was collected from area farms, baled, and shipped out for broom making. A December 29, 1911 item in the Kenna Record indicates a broom factory there also. Ethel Horner Preach noted that her father, William Horner, harvested beargrass to help pay expenses for their move to Phoenix in 1927 (Preach n.d.:15; Figure 8.4).

In 1917, R. Walker was listed as having a dairy. Bernie Newlin was listed in 1929 and 1931 as operating a dairy and creamery, respectively. Undoubtedly, both dairy operations were dependent on the railroad to deliver their milk to market.



**Figure 8.2.** Homestead Shack near Boaz. From the collection of Ethel Horner Preach.



**Figure 8.3.** Homestead Tent near Boaz. Pictured (l to r) Ruth Netz Burk, daughter, Earl Burk, Ethel Horner Preach. From the collection of Ethel Horner Preach.





**Figure 8.4.** Harvesting Beargrass near Boaz. Pictured are Will Horner (left) and Harry Ingalls (right, uncle to Ethel Preach, married to Aunt Francis). From the collection of Ethel Horner Preach.

In 1932, F. B. Clark and W. A. Longley were identified as poultry raisers. William Horner raised chickens (Figure 8.5), as did Bernie Newlin. Newlin (and probably others) got starter chicks delivered to him by railroad.

Due to the difficulty of separating Kenna and Boaz residents in the 1910 Census, some of the professions just described, and some instances of multiple occupants with the same profession, may include residents of the Kenna area. Even so, a surprising number of individuals could be confirmed as residents of Boaz through a combination of means: a Boaz post office box, a Boaz registered brand, and land patent within two miles of Boaz. Electrician George Wright, for example, is listed as having a post office box in Boaz. Similarly, one of the physicians, Dr. Henry Ernst, had a box at the same post office. The surgeon, Perry Sneed, is not listed in any Boaz record, but in the Census records he is listed near people who were clearly Boaz residents.

At least two of the blacksmiths, Hill and Murphy, were definitely residents of Boaz. Four of the five general merchants had a Boaz post office box

(Heidleberg, Horner, Robertson, and Shaumbaugh) and a different four of the five had local land patents (Horner, Robertson, Shaumbaugh, and Shira). The shoe salesman (Kientzle) had a post office box; the hardware and lumber salesman (Stansill) had both a post office box and a land patent, as did the meat cutter (Dial). Only the grocery salesman could not be confirmed as a resident of Boaz. The four carpenters are probably all from Boaz; one had a post office box (Dees), one had a land patent within two miles (Acree), and the other two (Naramore and Proctor) were listed in Census records near identified residents of Boaz.

Four of the five teachers were from Boaz; only one could not be confirmed as living there. Three of the teachers had Boaz post office boxes (Mary Burk, Blanche Burk, and Robertson); a fourth (Clark) had a Boaz registered brand. (Clark is also listed in Census records as boarding with a local family that had a Boaz post office box and a local land patent). Two of the three cooks had post office boxes (Bishop and Tims); the third had a land patent

(Howard). One barber had a Boaz post office box (Greenmon) and the other (White) was bracketed



**Figure 8.5.** Chickens on Bernie Newlin farm at Boaz. From the collection of Ethel Horner Preach.

in the Census listings by identified Boaz residents. The stationary engine engineer and the jeweler are two individuals who cannot be clearly linked with Boaz. For the most part, though, the surprising mix of individuals identified in this study seems to bear up under closer scrutiny.

## THE TOWN

Like the people of the Boaz area, at one time the town itself was far more than today's empty landscape suggests. In the early 1900s, Boaz included a school, possibly a church, a post office, at least one hotel, a restaurant, possibly two or three stores, a bank, about three liverys with barns, a railroad depot, and stockyards for cattle to be shipped by railroad.

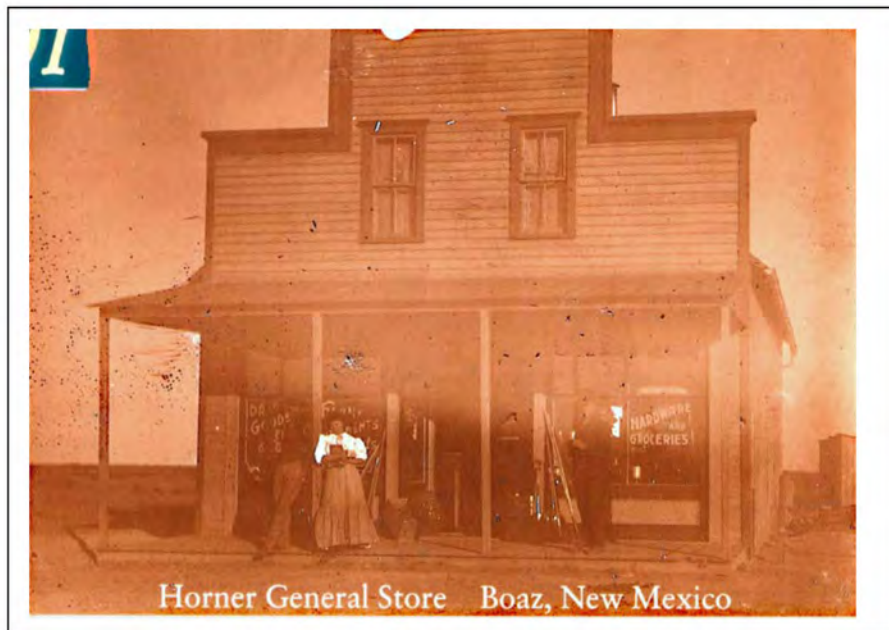
### The Store(s)

The Horner Store was south of the railroad tracks. All that remains of the store is a cistern and a scatter of artifacts, but at one time the store was the most substantial building in the town (Figures 8.6

and 8.7), with upstairs living quarters and a cellar for cool storage. William Horner ran the store from 1910 (if not before) until the end of 1927, after building it himself. During construction he fell from the roof, which left him with a permanent limp. Horner lived in the upstairs portion of the store until he married Blanche Burk in 1913; he then built a house for their use across the street to the west. As other homesteaders failed, William Horner acquired various pieces of land. Blanche Horner became the postmaster in 1917, operating from the store. She retained the duties of postmaster until the Horners left Boaz in 1927. The Horners moved to Phoenix, where William established another store. They moved there to have better schools for their children and to be able to attend Catholic church.

Grant Newlin and Mary Burk Newlin (sister of Blanche Burk Horner) assumed the operation of the store from the Horners. With the change in the store ownership, the postmaster's job went to Mary. The Newlins ran the store until 1937, when





**Figure 8.6.** Horner General Store in Boaz, ca. 1910s. From the collection of Helen Deutsch.



**Figure 8.7.** In front of Horner General Store in Boaz, ca. 1922. L to R: Elmer Grant Newlin, Mary Burk Newlin, Erma Horner, William Horner, Aunt Francis Ingalls, Pauline Horner, Blanche Burk Horner, Ethel Horner. From the collection of Ethel Horner Preach.

Grant died. Elmer and Mary Ellen Paul then ran the store, and Mary Ellen became postmaster. US 70 was built through Boaz in 1938, so the Pauls built a new store along the north side of the highway. According to two state business directories (for 1938 and 1940/1941), the store included a service station. As part of this operation, Travis Paul (unknown relationship) sold produce.

The store lasted until 1941, when the Pauls moved away. Despite the promise of highway business, several factors probably combined to do the store in. Boaz itself was dying; the country was not fully recovered from the Great Depression; and most motorists did not need to stop between Roswell and Portales.

A 1915 state business directory indicates a second store in Boaz, run by Lee R. Robertson. This individual patented two-quarter sections of land about 1 mile (1.6 km) east of Boaz, one in 1913 and the other in 1923. Apparently he soon quit the business because he is not listed in a 1917 directory. Robertson went on to be a successful local rancher.

The 1910 Census lists Henry G. Liston as a grocery merchant and Samuel O. Dial as a meat cutter. The Census notes that they owned their own businesses; if those businesses were linked in some way with the known stores, no evidence of such links was found. In new communities, businesses are often operated out of the proprietor's dwelling, and such may have been the case with these two gentlemen.

A sketch map by Stanley Squires (son of Sidney Squires, the first postmaster) indicates that the Kemp Lumber Yard was north of the railroad. The Boaz post office box rental records indicate that the Pecos Valley Lumber Company (based in Roswell) had a yard in Boaz. William A. Stansill is listed in the 1910 Census as a lumber and hardware merchant. Like the house carpenters, these businesses were likely supported by homesteaders who needed structures and other improvements to acquire and live on their land.

## The Post Office

Boaz had mail service from May 17, 1907 to July 31, 1955 (White 1998:6–7). As was typical for small towns of the period, the post office was in a building that served other functions. According to 1910 Post Office records, the Boaz post office had at least 108 boxes. In 1909–1910, at least 78 of these boxes were rented. Mail was put in boxes twice a day, after being delivered by the Santa Fe Railroad. When the post office closed in 1955, only eight to 10 boxes were rented (Clovis *News-Journal* 1955). Ironically, its last day open was also its busiest day, as stamp collectors sought a last day cancellation. After the post office closed, the building was moved 1.25 miles (2 km) south to the Daugherty Ranch. At the present time the building is abandoned and collapsing.

James White (1998:6–7) compiled a list of postmasters at Boaz. The first postmaster was William H. Robeson, who served from May 17, 1907 to July 28, 1909. Sidney S. Squires was the second postmaster and served until December 17, 1913. William A. Shira was the third postmaster and served until February 24, 1917. The fourth postmaster was Blanche Burk Horner, who served until December 13, 1927 when her sister, Mary Burk Newlin, was appointed. Newlin served until June 30, 1937. Mary Ellen Paul was the next postmaster and served until May 15, 1941. Elizabeth N. Daugherty was the last postmaster, serving until the post office closed in 1955.

## Hotels

Boaz had at least one hotel and possibly a boarding house. The sketch map by Sidney Squires's son shows a hotel north of the railroad tracks, facing Mills Avenue. The son claimed that in 1908 there were three hotels in Boaz, but the other two hotels are not indicated on the sketch map. One hotel proprietor was Mrs. Lizzie Troutner. An April 14, 1911 article in the *Kenna Record* states that the Boaz hotel would change hands on the 15th, from Troutner to Mrs. W. C. Beatty. In 1910 Lizzie Troutman (a probable misspelling in the Census), 44, was listed as a widow with six sons ranging in age from 6 to 17. In 1915, Lizzie married Charles Page, also of Boaz. Page received his patent on 320 acres located about 1.5 miles (2.4 km) northwest of

Boaz in 1916. The Beattys, who took over the hotel in 1911, patented a quarter section southeast of Boaz in 1912. It is unknown how long either of these women operated the hotel.

James Burk also ran a hotel in Boaz. The hotel reportedly had some 8 to 10 rooms and also contained the post office. An undated but early photograph in the possession of Burk's granddaughter-in-law, showing the Boaz Hotel and Post Office (Figure 8.8), may reflect Burk's stint in the hotel business.

In 1910 Oliver Bishop, 38, married with four children, was one of the hotel cooks listed in the Census. Bishop had a box at the post office in 1909 and had a registered brand by 1915. According to Chaves County patent records, if he patented any land it was more than 2 miles (3.2 km) from Boaz. Maud Tims, 19, is also listed in the 1910 Census as a hotel cook. Maud was the eldest daughter, and second oldest of six children, of Francis and Mary Tims. The Chaves County Marriage Records show that Maude married a Kenna man later that year (and presumably moved away from Boaz). Earl J. Howard, single and 25, is also listed as a cook in the 1910 Census and most likely worked at a hotel. Howard received a patent on a quarter section of land 0.5 mile (0.8 km) southeast of Boaz on July 13, 1911.

A 1917 business directory identifies Mrs. M. E. Shira as running a boarding house, but she does not appear in any other directory listings. Her husband William was the postmaster from late 1913 to early 1917. As an alternative to the interpretation provided earlier, Figure 8.8 may have been taken during the Shiras' tenure as hotel owner and postmaster. The hotel had probably closed by 1920, as there is no listing for cooks or other likely hotel personnel in the Census of that year. The hotel's clientele may have been relatives of Boaz residents, prospective homesteaders, railroad workers, or businessmen or salesmen working in the area. Most of these people must have arrived as train passengers.

## **The School**

The Boaz school probably opened before 1909. Bernie and Edith Newlin were probably the first teachers. The 1910 Census lists four teachers in Boaz and two others in the vicinity, all of them women (Mary C. Burk, Blanche C. Burk, Florence Belle Clark [Figure 8.9], Lillian Liston, Luella Robertson [a music teacher], and Callie Dunn). The former three were single and the latter three were married. They ranged in age from 25 (Luella Robertson) to 42 (Mary Burk) with an average age of 32 years. The 1920 Census lists five teachers (Sidney Beal, Sally Jennings, Laura Martin, John N. S. Webb, and Anna Clark) in or around Boaz. Four of the teachers taught at the school and one (Jennings) taught music. The age range for this group was from 27 (Laura Martin) to 49 (Sally Jennings and John Webb), the average being 41 years.

From 1910 to 1920, two changes stand out. The first is the addition of two male teachers—though according to the same records, three males taught in Elkins in 1910. The second is the increase in the average age of teachers. Florence Clark, sister of Anna, continued to teach at various other county schools until the 1940s.

A photograph was found of a one-room school building in Boaz (Figure 8.10; reproduced above a photograph of a possible church [Figure 8.11], for reasons discussed below). From both sets of Census records, however, it is clear that the Boaz area had more teachers than a one-room school could accommodate. The same is true for the number of students. In the 1920 Census, 81 Boaz area children are listed as students. The description "student" was not used during the 1910 Census, but the number of children 5 to 18 years old was 110. Excluding the extremes at either end (5- and 18-year-olds), 94 of the 1910 residents would still have been of school age. If the Boaz school only taught through eighth grade, there were 66 children 6 to 12 years old.

One informant stated that she attended the school until her sophomore year when she moved away—suggesting that grades at least through junior high school were taught locally. There must have been enough school age children.



**Figure 8.8.** Boaz Hotel and Post Office. From the collection of Naomi Newlin.



**Figure 8.9.** The Clark sisters and friends. Left to right: Mrs. Earl J. Howard, Florence Clark, Frances Horner Ingalls, and Anna Clark. The Clark sisters were teachers around the Boaz area. From the collection of Ethel Horner Preach.





**Figure 8.10.** Schoolhouse in Boaz. From the collection of Ethel Horner Preach.



**Figure 8.11.** Possible church in Boaz. Note the similarities in size and construction of the two buildings. From the collection of Ethel Horner Preach.

Two Boaz teachers, Mary C. and Blanche C. Burk, were sisters. Mary lived with her father James and Blanche possibly lived alone. In 1910, Mary was 42, Blanche was 29, and their father was 76. James A. Burk patented the quarter section of land immediately south of Boaz in 1919. Between 1910 and 1920 Mary married Elmer Grant Newlin, who had patented a quarter section of land about 1.5 miles (2.4 km) north of Boaz. They ran a store in Boaz together and Mary became postmaster in 1927. Blanche married William Horner, who patented a half section of land immediately east of her father's property in 1913. Blanche preceded her sister as postmaster, being appointed in 1917.

Two other sisters, Florence and Anna Clark, also taught in the Boaz area (Figure 8.9). Florence was born in 1878, was college-educated, and remained single her entire life. Florence moved to New Mexico before her sister. In 1910, Florence boarded with the Shambaugh family in Boaz while she taught. State business directories for 1915 and 1917 list her as the school principal in Acme. From 1921 to 1929 Florence was the school principal in Boaz. One informant said that Florence Clark was her only teacher from first grade (1917) to her sophomore year (1927) when she moved away. In 1923 Florence was granted a patent on land 3 miles (4.8 km) north of Boaz. She also obtained land patents beyond the Boaz area. She ended up acquiring about 20 sections of land for her ranching operations. Between 1915 and 1917 she also ran cattle in the Acme area, though her brand, an F over a recumbent K, was registered to Boaz.

Anna was teaching by 1920, boarding with the Netz family. The Netz family lived about 5 or 6 miles south of Boaz and their children went to the Rock Valley School, which is probably where Anna taught. Anna graduated from George Washington University and also remained single her entire life. It was common at this time for teachers to maintain a residence in one location but live with one of the students' families near the school during the school week. The Boaz school may have closed in 1929. Florence and Anna Clark moved back to Des Moines, Iowa in the late 1940s.

An article on nearby schools (Neatherlin 1956) provides some context for the Boaz School. In

1907, Annie Henderson (age 36), a teacher by training, her husband Tom (45), and her daughter Lillie May (3) moved to Elkins from Illinois. Their daughter had health problems and their doctor in Illinois had recommended a move to higher elevation. Annie's half-brother A. T. Gross recommended the Elkins area, where he had a homestead. With the influx of homesteaders along the railroad, the Chaves County school board was desperate for teachers to serve rural areas. County Superintendent Major Mark Howell agreed to waive Henderson's lack of a New Mexico teaching certificate for half a year. She would be paid \$35.00 a month but there would be no money for fuel (the schoolrooms had to be heated) or incidentals. Parents of Henderson's students would have to meet all her school's needs including books (usually whatever the homesteaders had brought with them), blackboards (three 2 by 12 inch boards nailed side-by-side and painted black), benches, etc.

The community agreed to build the schoolhouse on the Hendersons' property about 9 miles (14 km) northwest of Elkins (hence the name Henderson School), in the process satisfying their homestead requirement. The schoolhouse had one room, about 16 feet square, and one door and one window. This building was intended to suffice for the first year. By 1912, the Henderson School had been moved to a larger, two-story building previously used as a hotel on the George Miller Ranch. Annie Henderson continued to teach in the area into the 1940s.

Once the Henderson School moved to the two-story former hotel on the Miller Ranch, it undoubtedly had more than one room. Similarly, additional rooms may have been found in or around Boaz to accommodate additional students and teachers.

The 1910 Census lists five teachers in Elkins: Jerod Ballard, Lennal (Lemuel?) Weaver, Oral Peck, Maud Gardinier, and Bernie Newlin. All were listed as schoolteachers except Oral Peck, who taught music. In this case as well, more teachers were present than would fit in a one-room school. Mrs. Laura Dooley also taught in the Elkins school and had about 20 students; she remained a teacher in the area for some time.

An October 10, 1913 item in the "Local and Personal" column of the *Kenna Record* indicated that "The Public School began here [Kenna] on Monday the 6<sup>th</sup> with W. B. [Bernie] Newlin and his wife of Boaz teaching. 42 pupils enrolled." These are the same Newlins who probably started the school in Boaz, but who (according to Census records) were no longer teaching there in 1910.

### Churches

One difficulty during the historical study was dealing with the difference between "church" as an organized congregation and the same word as a structure set aside for worship. The earliest reference to a church of either kind in Boaz is an entry in a 1915 state business directory. In that directory, Rev. S. M. Edwards is listed as the pastor for the Baptist Church and Rev. George H. McAnally is listed for the Methodist Episcopal Church. In a 1917 directory, a Rev. Thurston is listed as the pastor for the Methodist Episcopal Church but no Baptist minister is listed. Rev. Thurston was replaced by Rev. John N. S. Webb by 1919. Webb is listed in the 1920 Census as living in Boaz. By 1921, it appears, Boaz no longer had an organized church. The church may have broken up before that year; during the 1920 Census, Webb listed his occupation as schoolteacher and stockman.

No churches are listed in 1915, 1917, and 1919 directories for nearby Elkins. A Methodist Episcopal Church was present in Kenna and possibly replaced (or was affiliated with) the church of that denomination in Boaz.

### The School and Church: Photographic and Archaeological Evidence

The Boaz school building shown in Figure 8.10 was north of US 70. Curiously, the school was outside the boundaries of the town. Conflicting accounts were obtained about the church. One local informant stated that the church was next to the school, and was called the Boaz Community Church—suggesting that the two known denominations in Boaz shared the facility. Figure 8.11 is possibly a photograph of the community church. However, another local resident stated that there was never a church building in Boaz.

The photographic evidence is intriguing because Figures 8.10 and 8.11 show either the same building (with minor changes through time) or, more likely, near-identical buildings. Given the shadows in the photographs, even the orientations of the buildings were similar. The most obvious difference is that rainwater from the school roof drained to a cistern at the left front of the building, while water from the "church" roof drained to a cistern at the left rear of the building. A second difference is that the school has a metal stovepipe for a chimney and the church has a brick chimney. As an archaeological site, Boaz includes two features, outside the town boundaries, that could be from side-by-side school and church buildings (Features 4 and 5 [Polk et al. 2001]). Each feature consists of a level area about 10 by 10 m, a crumbling cistern, and a scatter of artifacts. The similarity of the two buildings suggests several possibilities. There may have been at least two school buildings in Boaz, one of which was used on Sundays as a church (the people in Figure 8.11 do seem to be wearing their "Sunday best"). Or after a few years, one of the school buildings may have been converted to a church. Without additional evidence, the actual answer cannot be determined.

### The Cemetery

The Boaz cemetery is about 0.75 mile (1.2 km) west of the Boaz townsite, on land patented by James C. Patillo on July 10, 1911. At least 24 graves are present in the cemetery; eight have identifiable names.

Elmer Grant Newlin, husband of Mary Burk Newlin, was born in 1863 and died in 1937. Grant was the brother of Bernie Walter Newlin, whose daughter-in-law and grandson still live in the area. Grant's wife, Mary, is buried in Tucson.

Mary and Blanche Burk's father, James F. Burk, was born in 1833 and died on August 24, 1920. The Chaves County death records indicate that he was a mechanic (blacksmith?) and that he died of old age.

According to the county death records, Warren Howard was a Civil War veteran who died in 1923, of heart failure. One informant believed that

Howard instead died of tuberculosis. Howard moved to Boaz from Iowa and was apparently sick when he arrived. He was related by marriage to Florence and Anna Clark.

There are three Owenbys buried in the cemetery. One is identified only as "Mother," who died on February 2, 1952. One informant believed that "Mother" Owenby was the last person buried in the cemetery. The other two are children. A boy, Kenne (2 or 3 years old), died from a rattlesnake bite. A young girl, Velma, died from being kicked by a horse when her father was plowing.

Two Troutners are buried in the cemetery. One informant believed them to be Edith L. Troutner Benz, who died in childbirth, and her infant child. Edith had a widowed sister, Lizzie, who ran the hotel in Boaz. Their brother Sherman Troutner patented land about 1.5 miles (2.4 km) southeast of Boaz. Edith died between 1910 and 1913 and may be the earliest burial in the cemetery. Perry McCarter, who patented land 2 miles (3.2 km) south of Boaz in 1919 and 1922, often acted as the local funeral director.

### **The Railroad**

Before US 70 was routed through Boaz, the railroad served as the major transportation link for the town. The Roswell to Clovis section of the Pecos Valley and Northeast Railroad (PV&NE) or "Pea Vine" was completed on February 11, 1899 (Fleming 1977). The Pea Vine was sold to the Santa Fe Railroad in 1902. Today there is one siding at Boaz, on the north side of the main tracks; until 1985 a second, shorter siding was also present on that side of the tracks.

The Boaz depot building was supposedly built in 1901 (Pounds 1984:184)—though after the building was moved in 1955, 1908 newspapers were found in the walls (Clovis *News-Journal* 1955). The building was 16 feet (4.9 m) square and was made of wood (Figure 8.12). The depot stood where a metal switching building is now located. There was no agent or stationmaster but mail was received twice daily. Incoming and outgoing mail was transferred via a trackside pole that enabled the train to switch bags on or off without stopping.

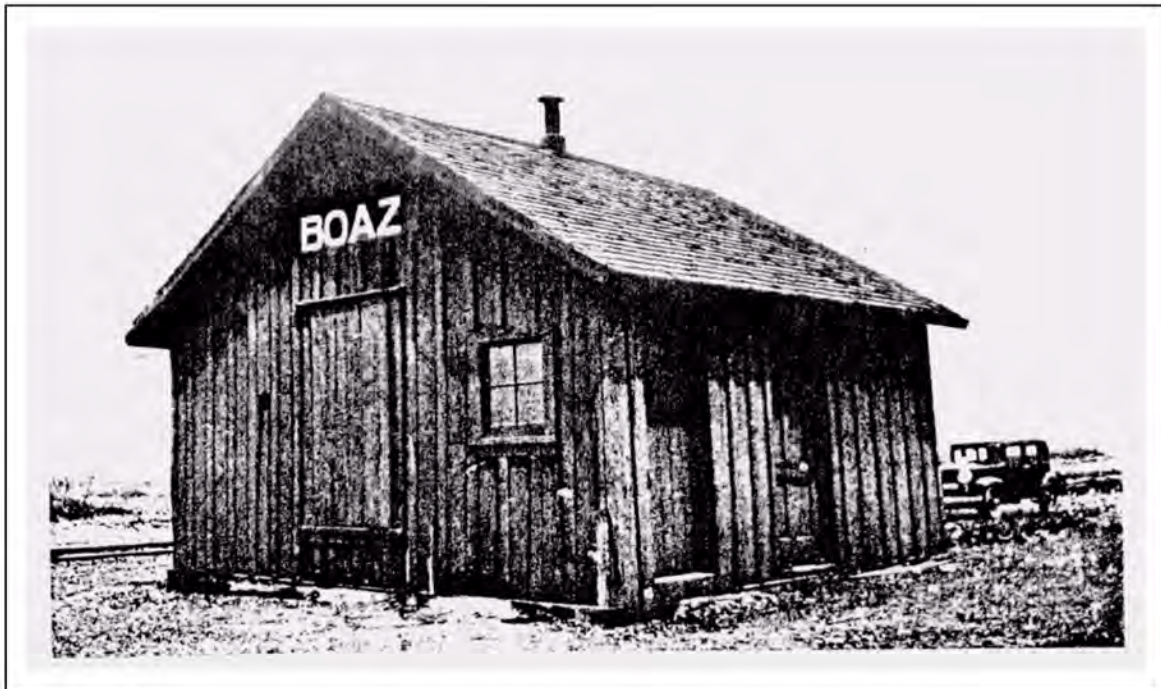
This method was discontinued about 1942 or 1943. The contract to have the railroad deliver the mail was discontinued in 1954. In 1955, Elizabeth Daugherty put in a winning bid on the depot building (Clovis *News-Journal* 1955). The building was moved 1.25 miles (2 km) south and is now used as a shed on the Daugherty ranch (Figure 8.13).

Early 1900s railroads were maintained in short sections. A section house was built for the workers assigned to each section, and Boaz had a section house at one time. This is reflected in the 1910 Census, which lists five laborers (Thomas Foster, Jack Gilley, Henry Murdock, Oliver Murdock [brother of Henry], and Fred Ohenrie), a foreman (George Osborn), and a conductor (Russle [sic] Greer) in the Boaz area. The existence of the section house is further corroborated by a Clovis *News-Journal* (1955) article that states that in 1910 there was a section house and bunkhouse for track employees. The article further states that the section house was removed when the railroad consolidated sections. The Boaz section was consolidated with the Elkins section. An abandoned section house still stands along the tracks in Elkins.

Cattle were the main product shipped by rail from Boaz and the surrounding communities. By 1941 most of the cattle shipped out of this area were loaded at Elkins. The last cattle shipment from Boaz took place in 1947, though the stockyards remained until about the 1960s.

Other products shipped out by rail included eggs, milk and cream, rabbits, and "beargrass." Eggs, milk and cream were shipped to nearby towns. One informant indicated that her father-in-law sold a case of eggs and cans of milk or cream to the Veterans Hospital at Fort Stanton on a weekly basis. Thousands of cottontail rabbits were hunted, dressed, and shipped to Amarillo from Boaz and the surrounding communities. As one result of this hunting, the area produced excellent marksmen for World Wars I and II. According to local lore, if you went out with 50 bullets you were expected to come home with 50 rabbits. "Beargrass" (the species could not be determined) was harvested, baled, and shipped from Boaz. Possibly eight to 10 boxcars of beargrass a year were shipped out. Beargrass was used for a number of things including brooms and rope. The





**Figure 8.12.** Boaz depot for the Santa Fe Railroad, 1931. From Pounds (1984).



**Figure 8.13.** Old Boaz railroad depot building, now at the Daugherty Ranch. From Polk et al. (2002).

remaining stumps were pulled and used in place of scarce firewood.

In the early days of Boaz, before most homesteads had drilled wells, the railroad brought in tank cars of water for the residents. Water was sold for 10 cents a barrel.

The Pea Vine and Santa Fe also had a passenger service called the Doodle Bug train. In the early 1900s, many homesteaders arrived by train. Advertisements for homestead land were posted in Eastern and Midwestern communities to entice people to come settle. Clifford Dean, a Santa Fe employee from 1917 to 1966, remembered immigrant cars that brought homesteaders, their livestock, and their household goods. The immigrants would off-load their wagon of goods at a station and continue on to their new homestead (Burroughs 1975). One informant recalled riding the train to Roswell for the weekend to stay with his grandparents. Passenger service ended about the mid-1950s, a few years after the use of steam engines was phased out.

The railroad was undoubtedly much of the focus of activity and interest in the community. Until the highway was built, it was the town's lifeline. Eventually, at Boaz as elsewhere, a new form of transportation came to the fore.

### **The Highway**

A 1908 New Mexico map found during the project indicates a local road paralleling the Santa Fe Railroad. The same map depicts another road extending south from Boaz. These were undoubtedly unimproved trails suitable for horse and wagon. Early highway maps show that initially, the motor road from Portales to Roswell bypassed Boaz. Instead, that road turned south at Kenna and continued for about 11 miles (18 km) before turning west. The highway then continued along the south side of Railroad Mountain before rejoining the present route of US 70 about halfway between Elkins and High Lonesome.

On January 27, 1938, the Roosevelt County *Herald* announced that the newly built and paved US 70 was open to motorists. The new highway cut a 100-foot wide path through the middle of the platted

townsite of Boaz. The highway has since been widened and in 2000, occupied a 220 foot (67 m) wide right-of-way through the townsite.

### **Diversions**

Life in Boaz was not all work. Wherever church services were celebrated in Boaz, they played a significant role in peoples' lives. Other, more purely social functions included large picnics. The Boaz school featured a variety of presentations by the students—doubtless well attended by friends and parents of the students involved. Boaz also had a baseball team. A June 3, 1910 news item in the Kenna *Record* notes: "Yesterday the Anti-Saloon League gave a public picnic at the grove on the L.F.D. Ranch [in Kenna], the property now occupied by Mr. Allen and his family ...The picnic closed at 2:30 and the participants went over to the Kenna ball grounds to witness a game between Kenna and Boaz. The visiting team was defeated in the game, but not conquered."

### **Site History: Conclusions**

Boaz was a small but thriving community in the first two decades of the 1900s. At that time, the plains of southeast New Mexico were open for homesteading and full of promise. Like prairie grasses after summer rains, homesteads sprung up across the landscape. But dry farming on the eastern plains of New Mexico was chancy at best, and impossible in many years. The hardiest newcomers adapted to local conditions and survived; homesteads were consolidated and ranching replaced farming. By the 1930s, the town consisted mostly of a scattering of ranches with the Boaz post office as their focal point.

The "town" lingered into the early 1950s, when the last official and commercial enterprises were discontinued. Today, all that remains of the town are scatters of old trash and other traces of human activity. Recently, even those remains were diminished when a borrow pit was accidentally excavated within the town limits. Only through the memory of the descendants of Boaz settlers, and through attempts to record those memories, can the town of Boaz survive.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES

During the 2000 testing program (Polk et al. 2001), all of the features and artifact concentrations identified by ACA were relocated. SWCA identified five more features and eight more artifact concentrations. SWCA also expanded the site boundaries, particularly to the southwest. Other testing phase activities included surface collection, and the excavation of 90 auger holes and three test units (Figure 8.14). Surface collection yielded a moderate quantity of artifacts, but any patterning was clouded by a general scatter of modern refuse. The auger holes were dug at 5 m intervals on either side of the highway, with minimal results. The test units were dug on the northwest side of the highway, west of Isleta Road, opposite remains just outside the right-of-way. The two eastern units (1 and 2) yielded a variety of artifacts while Unit 3 did not. Unit 1 encountered a pocket of burned coal which included burned and melted artifacts. This feature most likely represented refuse disposal from the occupation of the town of Boaz.

Data recovery at LA 127502 was limited to the northwest side of US 70 (Figure 8.15). The grid system used during the testing phase was reestablished. Data recovery activities included mechanical and hand excavation. The excavated area was mapped with a total station.

### Mechanical Excavation Units

Because the testing phase showed cultural remains to be shallow, mechanical excavation was limited to a depth of about 10 cm. Scrape Areas 1 and 2 abutted the existing right-of-way fence southeast of Feature 1 (a concrete foundation). One of the goals of scraping was to locate any additional foundations in the area. Scrape Area 1 was up to 28 m (northeast–southwest) by 10 m (northwest–southeast); the area actually bladed was roughly 200 m<sup>2</sup>. Test Unit 2 from the testing phase was in the eastern portion of Scrape Area 1 and Test Unit 3 was just west of the scrape area. The only cultural materials in Scrape Area 1 were patches of small, angular, compact caliche gravels (smaller and more angular than the natural caliche deposits in the area). These unusual gravels had also been noticed in Test Unit 3. This area may have been a parking

area or driveway associated with Feature 1. A scatter of non-local pea-sized gravel was also present throughout the area and may have been from highway construction.

Scrape Area 2 was 12 m northeast of Scrape 1. Scrape Area 2 was up to 11 m (northwest–southeast) by 10 m (southwest–northeast); the area actually bladed was roughly 98 m<sup>2</sup>. Scrape Area 2 was placed at Test Unit 1 from the testing phase, in order to further expose a layer of burned coal and historic artifacts. The burned layer was found in much of the bladed area, with the darkest staining in the southern and western portion of that area. Two hand excavation units were placed at the darkest staining. Two concentrations of burned materials (Features 11 and 12) identified during hand excavation were the only features found in Scrape Area 2.

### Hand Excavation Units

Unit 10 (N491.98/E442.56) was a 2 by 2 m unit placed at the south end of Scrape Area 2, about 2 m east of Test Unit 1, in order to explore a dark, ashy stain exposed during backhoe scraping. The stain was designated Feature 12. The backhoe scraping had removed about 5 cm of overburden; artifacts on the unit surface (after backhoe scraping) were collected. Unit 10 was then excavated in three levels (Table 8.4). All fill was screened through quarter-inch mesh.

Level 1 was only 2 cm deep and was excavated to more clearly expose the burned area and define its boundaries. Artifacts collected from Level 1 included many artifacts (see below) and abundant burned and unburned coal. A 2.1 liter sample of coal was collected from 10 liters of soil. At the base of Level 1, the darkest part of the burned area was exposed in the northwest corner of the unit. A small area of dark staining was also present in the northeast corner.

In Level 1, Feature 12 fill was designated Stratum 1 (Figure 8.16). The more lightly stained soil in the same level was designated Stratum 2. Flotation and bulk soil samples were collected from Stratum 1, Level 1 but were not analyzed.

**Table 8.4.** LA 127502, Unit 10

Level	Stratum and Soil Type	Color (dry)	Cultural Materials
0 (surface)	1: slightly hard sand; dark charcoal and ash staining; no gravel; very few roots	7.5 YR 4/1 dark gray	8 ceramic sherds, 8 glass fragments, 1 bone
1	1: same as above	7.5 YR 4/1 dark gray	16 ceramic sherds, 80 glass fragments, 8 pieces of metal, 4 pieces of bone, 1 shell button, coal sample, pollen sample, bulk soil sample
	2: soft sand; slightly dark charcoal and ash staining; no gravel; very few roots	7.5 YR 4/4 brown	
2	1: same as above	7.5 YR 4/1 dark gray	334 glass fragments; 148 pieces of metal, 3 pieces of bone
	2: same as above	7.5 YR 4/4 brown	
	3: soft sand; no gravel; very few roots	5 YR 4/4 reddish brown	
3	3: same as above	5 YR 4/4 reddish brown	none
auger hole	3: same as above	5 YR 4/4 reddish brown	none

Level 2 was 10 cm thick. Strata 1 and 2 were also present through most of Level 2. At the bottom of Level 2, Feature 12 abruptly gave way to sterile sand, which was designated Stratum 3.

In Level 3 the unit was reduced to 2 by 0.5 m. The level was excavated along the west wall of the unit, below the feature deposits, and was 10 cm thick. No cultural materials were present in Level 3. An auger hole was dug at the base of Level 3, to 90 cm below surface. Stratum 3 continued to the bottom of the auger hole.

Unit 11 (N496.80/E439.72) was a 2 by 2 m unit placed near the northwest corner of Scrape Area 2. The unit was placed over a dark ashy stain exposed by the backhoe. The stain was designated Feature 11. No artifacts were present in the stain. The unit was excavated in two 10 cm levels (Table 8.5; Figure 8.17). All fill was screened through quarter-inch mesh. As Level 1 was started, a discrete stain (dark and ashy, with coal and burned artifacts) was defined in the northwest corner of the unit. The stain was designated Stratum 1. The Feature 11 fill was designated as Stratum 1A. Sterile brown sand found below those two strata was designated Stratum 2. Level 1 numerous artifacts and pieces of coal. A pocket of decomposing wood was exposed

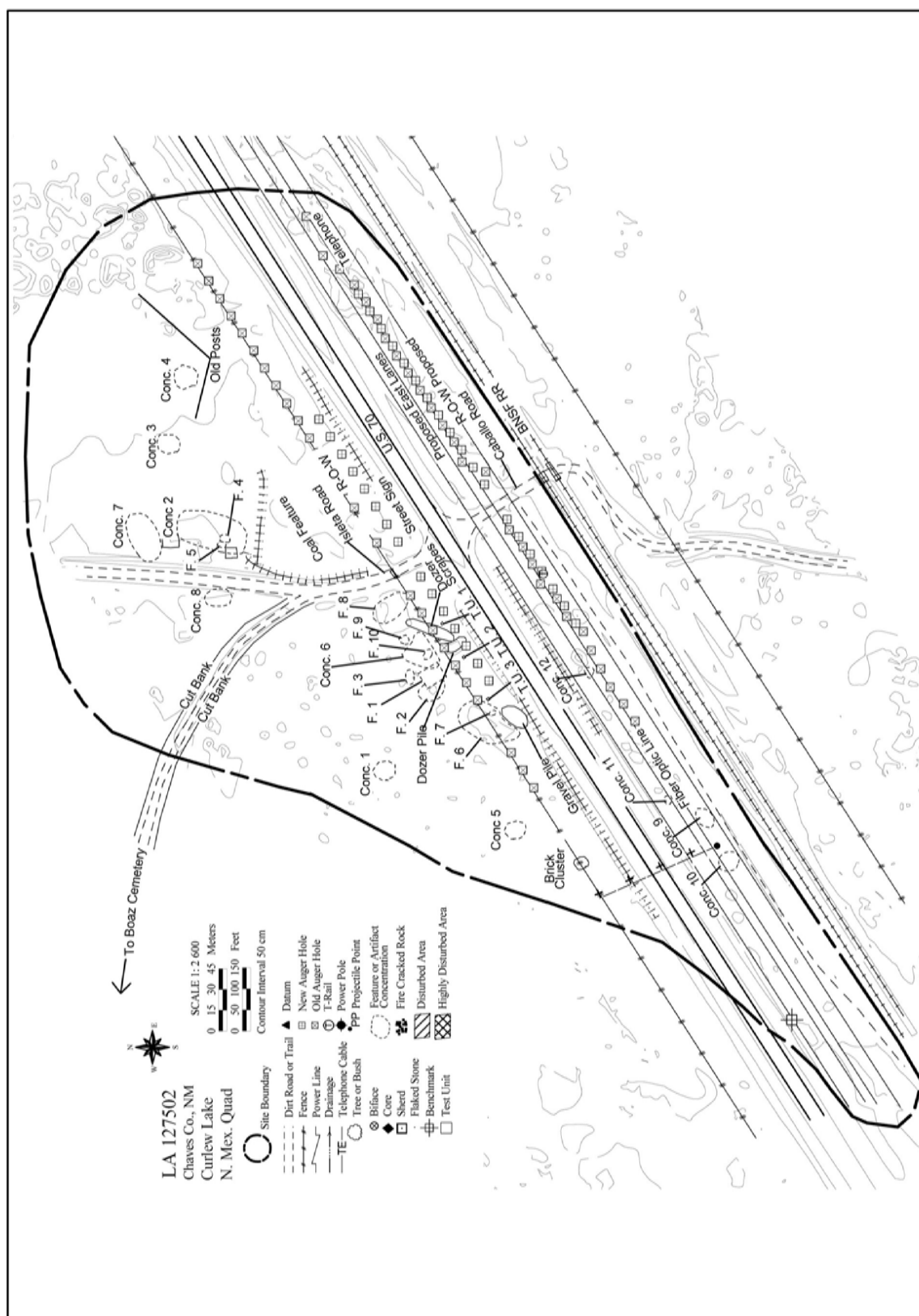
in the east wall of the unit. An 0.6 liter sample of burned and unburned coal was collected from 10 liters of soil. Flotation and bulk soil samples were collected but not analyzed.

In Level 2, Feature 11 fill was excavated separately from the rest of the fill. The feature fill was 4 cm deep. An auger hole was dug at the base of Level 2, to 110 cm below ground surface. Stratum 2 continued downward in the auger hole, becoming more reddish-yellow at 58 cm below surface (Stratum 3) and more compact at 110 cm below surface (Stratum 4).

As Feature 11 fill was removed, the underlying soil was noticeably unburned. Considering the apparent high temperature of the fire indicated by Feature 11 (based on the condition of the burned materials), these materials may have been deposited here after burning.

### Artifact Analysis

The data recovery collections from LA 127502 include 1,081 artifacts: 701 fragments of glass, 195 pieces of metal, 96 ceramic sherds, 28 other category artifacts, 52 pieces of bone, and about 9 pieces of eggshell. Unit 10 yielded 642 of the arti



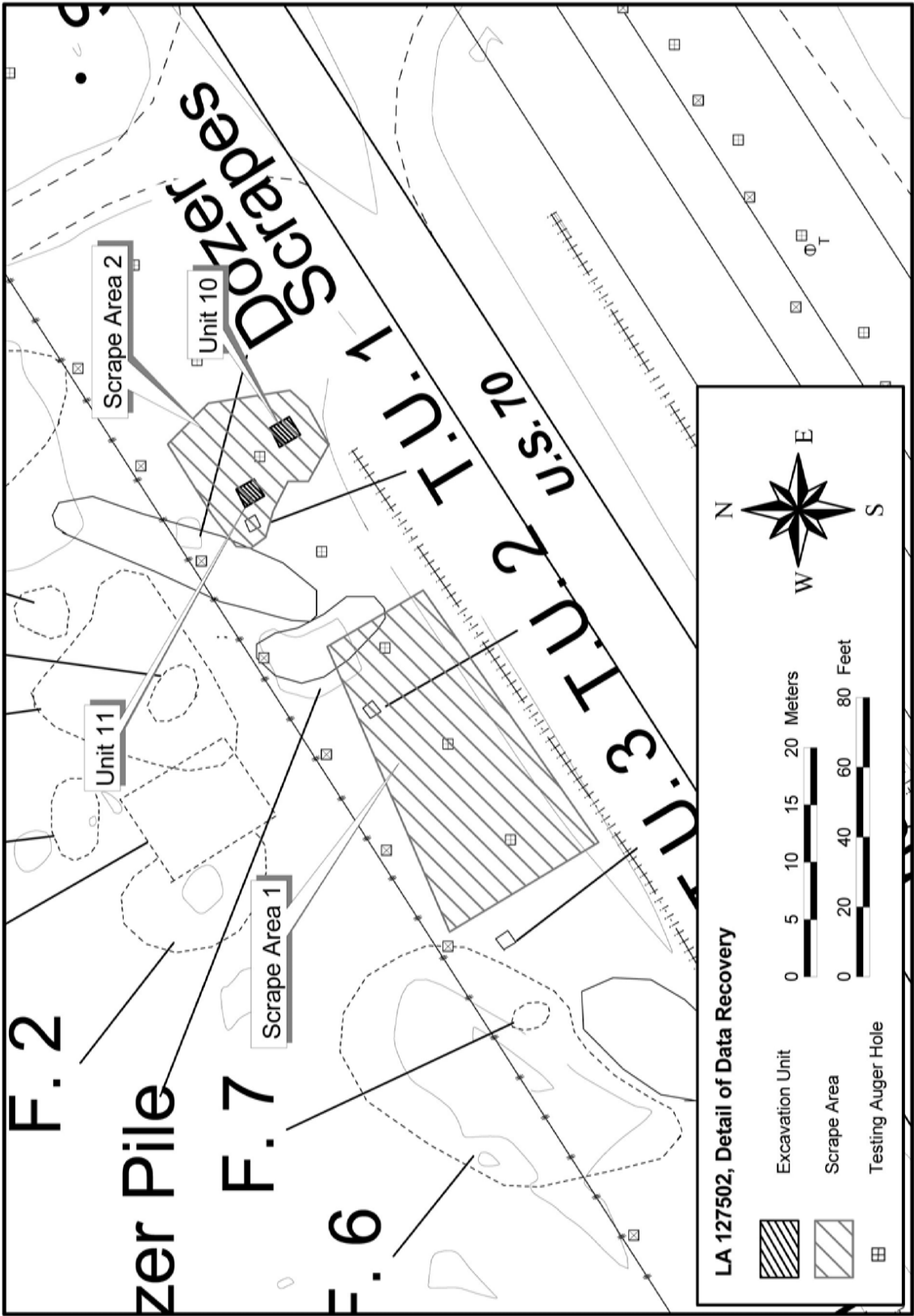
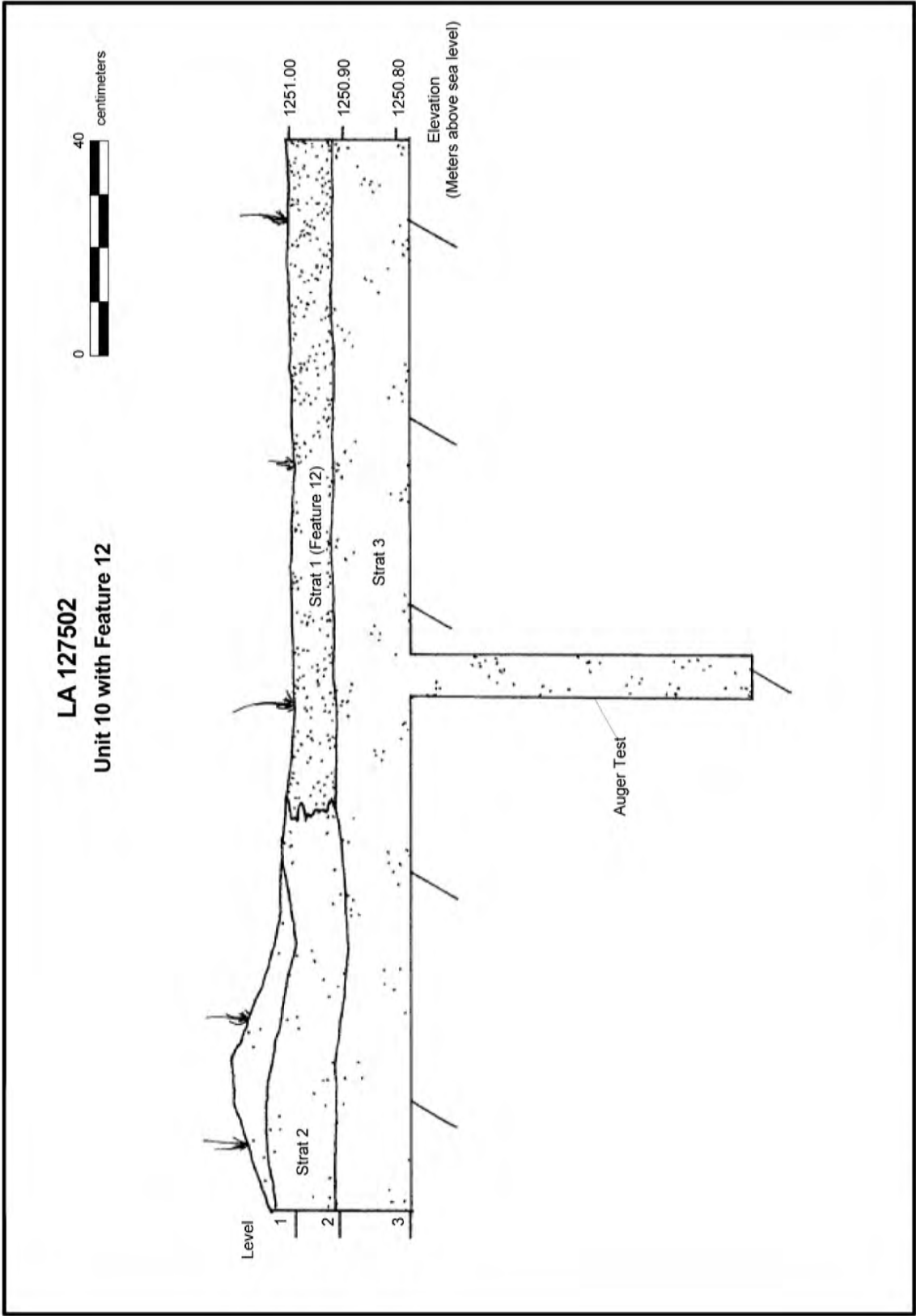


Figure 8.15. LA 127502, data recovery phase plan.



**Figure 8.16.** LA 127502, Unit 10 profile.

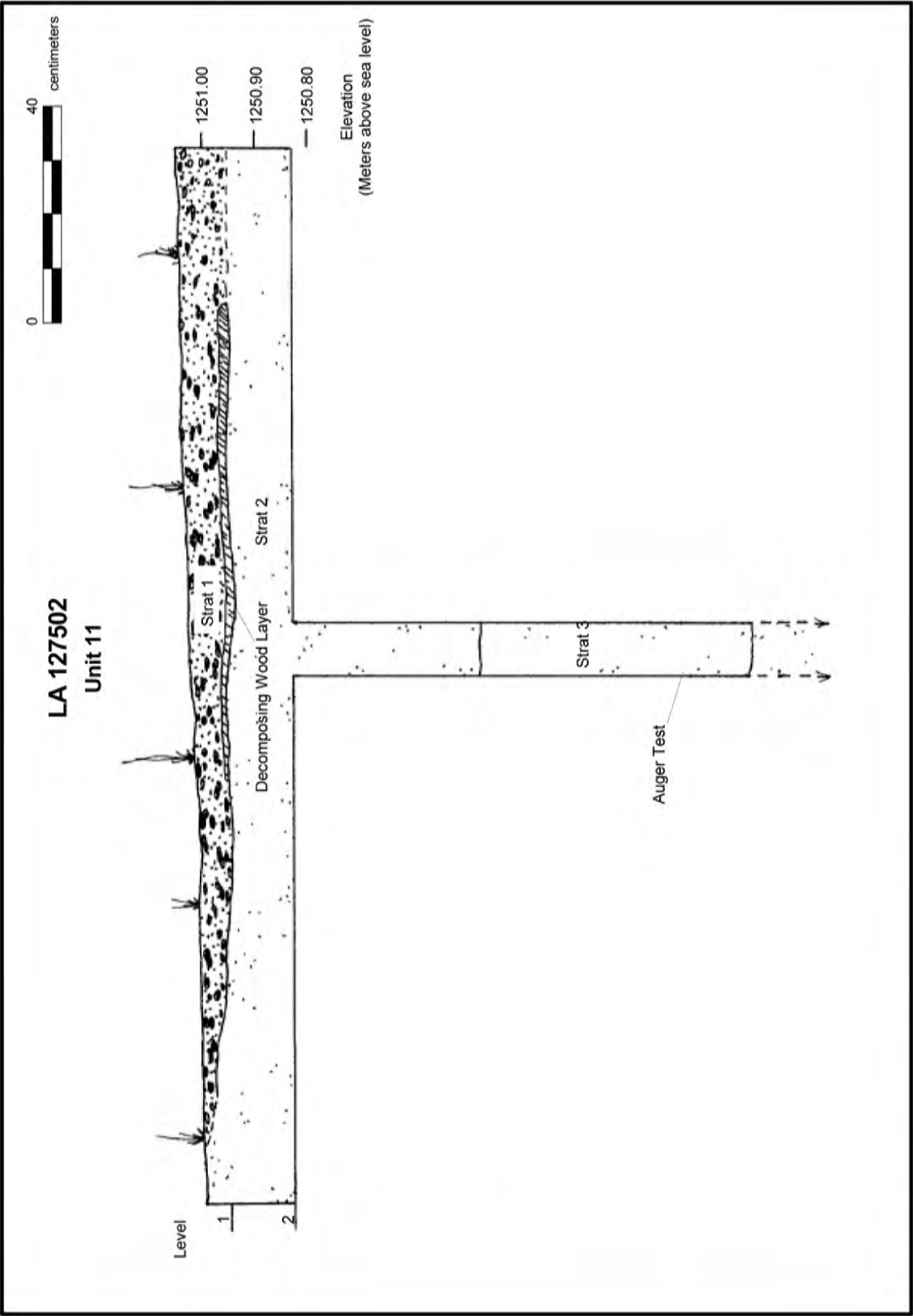


Figure 8.17. LA 127502, Unit 11 profile.



**Table 8.5.** LA 127502, Unit 11

Level	Stratum and Soil Type	Color (dry)	Cultural Materials
1	1: loose fine sand; no gravels; common roots; 50 % charcoal	7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown	57 ceramic sherds; 236 pieces of glass; 35 pieces of metal; 11 bone fragments, 4 brick fragments; coal fragments
	1A: loose fine sand; no gravels; common roots; 75 % charcoal and burned coal	7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown	
	2: soft fine sand; no gravels; very few roots	7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown	
2 Feat. 11	1A: same as above	7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown	7 pieces of glass; flotation sample; bulk sample
2	1: same as above	7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown	12 ceramic sherds; 36 pieces of glass; 4 pieces of metal; 6 bone fragments, 8 eggshell, one piece of plaster, coal fragments
	2: same as above	7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown	
auger hole	2: same as above	7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown	none
	3: soft fine sand; no gravels; very few roots	5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow	
	4: slightly hard fine sand; no gravels; very few roots	5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow	

facts and Unit 11 yielded 439 (Table 8.6). Outside the excavation units, no surface artifacts were collected due to the high degree of contamination from recent refuse.

### Unit 10

#### Surface

The surface of Unit 10 yielded eight ceramic sherds. One sherd is a clear-glazed stoneware from the side of a vertical-sided storage crock. Four plain whiteware sherds mend to form part of the base and shoulder of a plate. One plain whiteware sherd is from the shoulder of a possible bowl. A second plain whiteware sherd is from a plate and retains the ghost image of an applied floral design. One plain whiteware sherd is probably from a cup. The storage crock probably dates after 1850. Whiteware has been in use since the early 1800s and continues to be used. The decorative elements noted on these sherds probably date from the 1870s onward.

The unit surface also yielded eight glass fragments. Two glass fragments are melted; one is green and one is clear. Three fragments mend and may be part of a window pane. Two 1.0 mm thick, clear

pieces of glass may be from a kerosene lamp chimney. A small fragment of aqua glass has the letters "...AR..." and is probably from a bottle, possibly for a proprietary preparation. The aqua glass dates from 1880 to about 1920.

#### Level 1

Eighty glass artifacts were recovered from Level 1. Glass colors include 38 clear, 16 natural, 15 sun-colored amethyst, six brown, three milk, one light green, and one black. Clear glass includes fragments of bottles, drinking glass, tumbler, and a possible lantern chimney. Most of the clear fragments were unidentifiable, with six fragments melted. One bottle base fragment is from a square or rectangular bottle. The drinking glass is a rim fragment with rouletting below the rim. A second rim fragment may possibly be the lower rim of a lantern chimney or possibly a wine glass. Eleven other fragments of very thin glass that may be portions of a lantern chimney. Clear glass typically dates to after 1930; however that rule applies primarily to bottle glass. Kerosene lanterns date after 1860 and continue in use today.

**Table 8.6.** Summary of Artifacts from LA 127502

	Unit 10 (All Feature 12)			Unit 11			Total
	Surface	Level 1	Level 2	Level 1	Level 2	Feature 11 (in Level 2)	
Ceramics	8	16	-	57	15	-	96
Glass	8	80	334	236	36	7	701
Metal	-	8	148	35	4	-	195
Other	-	26	-	1	1	-	28
Bone	-	10	4	20	27	-	61
Totals	16	140	486	349	83	7	1081

The drinking glasses may have been made with a small amount of manganese and thus did not change color. The drinking glass fragments were tested for lead, with negative results.

Of the natural color glass, only five pieces can be clearly identified as being from bottles. The remaining 11 fragments could be from bottles or window pane. Most of these pieces are 2.3 mm (n=6) to 2.4 mm (n=2) thick, while four are 2.7 mm thick and 2 are 3.1 mm thick. The former pair of thicknesses date from about 1900 to the early 1900s (Roenke 1978).

The sun-colored amethyst glass is the most clearly identifiable as to form. Nine of the fifteen fragments are bottle fragments (including four base fragments; body fragments with portions of panels, beveled edges, or curves; and one complete wine or brandy bottle finish). Sun-colored amethyst glass dates from 1880 to about 1920. The wine or brandy finish was common in the early 1900s. While not necessarily limited to wine or brandy bottles, that finish was almost exclusively used for alcoholic beverages.

The six brown glass fragments probably came from a bottle. Two pieces that mend are melted. The three pieces of milk glass could not be identified, but one with a twisted rope pattern is identical to milk glass that was recovered from Level 2 and probably represents a small wide-mouthed jar. Milk glass dates after 1889. A single green glass fragment probably came from a bottle. The black glass artifact is a small two-hole button, probably for a shirt or dress. The glass button is opaque, with an opalescent sheen on the viewing surface.

The ceramic sherds include three mendable pieces of the body and lug handle of a large, vertical-sided, stoneware crock. Just above the handle, the vessel flares slightly to form the rim. The vessel was about 9 inches (23 cm) in diameter, and of unknown height. The remaining 13 sherds are plain whitewares. Forms represented include plates, a saucer, and a bowl. The saucer shows evidence of burning. The five rim sherds have a scalloped edge; two different molded rim patterns are present. On four sherds, the pattern is dots paralleling the edge, with a floral pattern inside. These sherds may be from a single plate. The other pattern is a more closely spaced, deeper scalloping inside the rim. This scalloped sherd is possibly from a bowl.

Eight metal artifacts were recovered from Level 1. All are steel; they consist of a can fragment, a disk pierced by a nail, and six nail fragments. The can fragment has a stamped and soldered top seam. This type of seam dates from about 1883 to 1904 (Rock 1987). The disk is 1 3/8 inches in diameter and pierced through the center by a nail, and is most likely for attaching tar paper to the side or roof of a building. The nails are very corroded but are identifiable as wire nails. Wire nails were first introduced after the Civil War and all but replaced cut nails by about 1890. The largest nail is at least a 10d nail (3 inches), while the smallest may be as small as 2d (1 inch).

The historic other category includes burned and unburned coal, a small piece of bone, and a shell button. A 10 liter soil sample yielded a 2.1 liter sample of mostly unburned coal. The coal could be derived from the railroad itself and, given the lack of wood in the area, could also have been for

stoves. Most of the coal fragments are no larger than 2 cm in diameter. A second, smaller sample of 24 mostly burned coal fragments was collected. The small piece of bone is calcined and unidentifiable. The shell button has two holes and probably is mussel shell. Claassen (1994:1) indicates that mussel shell was harvested for buttons in the United States between 1891 and 1950.

## Level 2

Level 2 yielded 354 fragments of glass, 144 pieces of metal, 59 ceramic sherds, and three pieces of bone.

Of the glass, 145 fragments were clear, including from bottles, tumblers, and lantern chimneys. Obvious bottle fragments account for 53 fragments; another 37 may also be from bottles. Most of the bottle fragments are from rectangular panel type bottles that probably contained proprietary medicines. Seven fragments have some embossed lettering but none was complete enough to identify the message. One fragment has "CAL...", which may be the beginning of "California" or from at least nine different manufacturers of products such as bitters, syrups, and mineral water (Fike 1987). Two other panel fragments have "...E, KY" and "A...UIS...", which may be parts of "Louisville, Kentucky." Fike (1987) lists at least 13 different products or manufacturers based in Louisville. Some of the products made there include bitters, hair tonic, sarsaparilla, water, and extract. Based on the style of finish, other bottle contents may have included alcohol and mustard or relish.

Fifty clear glass fragments are most likely from kerosene lantern chimneys. All but two of the fragments are very thin (0.7–1.4 mm). Within that range there are two distinct clusters, at 0.7 mm (n=13) and 1.2 mm (n=17). These may represent two different chimneys. The remaining two fragments are from a molded beaded upper rim.

Five clear glass tumbler fragments were recovered from Level 2. A glass fragment was determined to be a tumbler if it had rouletting or faceting and a straight side. Three tumbler fragments mend. One fragment represents about one-third of the base and part of the side, and was from a tumbler about 2

inches in diameter. This fragment was mold-made and has wide rouletting around the base.

The 106 natural color glass fragments include 92 probable window pane fragments, which are from 1.9 mm to 3.2 mm thick (1.9 mm, n=1; 2.0 mm, n=2; 2.1 mm, n=7; 2.2 mm, n=15; 2.3 mm, n=22; 2.4 mm, n=30; 2.5 mm, n=8; 2.6 mm, n=5, 3.2 mm, n=2). The mean thickness of this assemblage is 2.34 mm, with 52 fragments measuring 2.3 or 2.4 mm. This distribution corresponds to a date between 1910 and 1920 (Roeneke 1978:78). In 1915, government standards were established for single and double strength glass. Except for 10 fragments at either end of the scale, all of the fragments fall within the single pane thickness range of 2.04–2.54 mm.

An additional 14 natural color glass fragments were recovered from this level. Twelve are probably bottle body fragments. One fragment is part of a neck and finish; the finish is a packer-type common at the beginning of the 1900s. That bottle may have contained a proprietary medicine sealed by a cork stopper. The last fragment is the side panel of a rectangular bottle and has "...ANOO..." in a reverse slant. This is part of "Chattanooga" and the bottle most likely held McElree's Wine of Cardui, made by the Chattanooga Medicine Company (Fike 1987:55). Fike illustrates a rectangular bottle with "Chattanooga" in a reverse slant on the side panel; the bottle's label reads "McElree's Wine of Cardui, Womans Relief, A Certain Cure for Menstrual Disturbances of Women such as Irregularity, Exaggeration, Suppression..." McElree's Cardui was 19 percent alcohol so it did provide relief of sorts, from the late 1800s to as late as 1982.

The 45 brown glass fragments includes 31 unidentifiable body fragments. The curvature of most of these suggests bottle fragments, but some flat fragments could be from a square bottle base or side panel. Two fragments mend and are from the base and side of a bottle. The bottle was about 4 inches in diameter and possibly contained about 1 quart of liquid. Four fragments have a mold mark indicating that they come from a bottle. Seven fragments have a molded ribbed pattern and are possibly from a whisky flask. One melted fragment was unidentifiable to form.

Twenty-three fragments of sun-colored amethyst glass were recovered from Level 2. Five mend to form part of the base, side, and front panel of a rectangular bottle. Part of a molded label is present and reads "WA..." The bottle measures 4.5 inches from the base to the top of the shoulder. Three other fragments may be from a side panel of the same bottle. One fragment is part of a panel from a different bottle. For eight fragments the shape could not be determined, but three may be from bottle necks. Three fragments that mend form part of the base of a tumbler that was about 2 inches in diameter. One fragment is the upper rim of a kerosene lantern chimney. The beading at the rim appears to be hand tooled. The last two fragments mend and may part of a kerosene lantern. The fragments most likely come from the waist of the lantern, where the base and the reservoir met.

Twelve milk glass fragments were identified from Level 2. Eight fragments form part of a small hexagonal jar with a vertical rope pattern on each of the six sides. The mouth is 1 inch in diameter and has a threaded closure. Five pieces mend to form most of the mouth; two other pieces mend to form part of the side of the jar. Two pieces of milk glass are melted and unidentifiable to form. One milk glass artifact is a button with four holes. The last milk glass artifact appears to be the back of a clothing stud.

The two pieces of green glass from Level 2 both appear to be from bottles. One has a manufacturing seam. The other exhibits some melting.

The metal from Level 2 includes iron/steel, brass, and an unidentified metal. The steel artifacts include 107 wire nail fragments, 17 unidentifiable fragments sheet metal, four can fragments, a washer, a fencing staple, wire, a flatware fragment, a clothing button, a clothing hook, and a lapel button. The nails are very corroded and fragmentary, but are most likely in the 2d to 10d range. Other steel fasteners include a fencing staple fragment and part of a corrugated box nail. Four rim fragments are from cans with stamped and soldered seams, which date to 1883–1904. The terminal end of a fork or spoon has a "fiddle" pattern. Dunning (2000:40) indicates that all-steel implements were first made in 1867. It could not be determined

whether the piece had been plated. Two galvanized steel disks were recovered. Such disks are used for holding down tar paper on a building's roof or wall. The two steel clothing parts include a corroded steel button that may have had four holes and a bent wire hook. A sheet steel lapel button has a flange that folded over to attach the button to clothing. The button may have been a campaign button or identification button.

The three brass items include one eyelet and two snaps. The eyelet has "DFC" flanked on each side by a five-pointed star. One of the snaps has "PAT'D 1903" and "MADE IN FRANCE." The second snap has no writing on it but otherwise matches the first one. The DFC trademark could not be identified.

A cap for a bottle-like container is made from an unidentified metal.

The ceramics from Level 2 includes six sherds of porcelain, one sherd of stoneware, and 52 sherds of whiteware. The porcelain includes two cup handles, two hand-painted bowl fragments, a gilt decorated bowl rim, and a plate footring. One of the cup handles has gilding along its spine and was burned. One of the hand-painted bowl sherds also has gilding on the rim, and an overglaze dot decoration. The hand-painted sherds may be European. The one stoneware sherd is too small to indicate vessel shape or function.

The 48 whiteware sherds are mostly plate fragments but are also from cups, a bowl, saucer, a possible fruit plate, and a possible serving dish. A cup, a bowl, and the possible serving dish, comprising four sherds, are of a thicker hotel-type ware. Six other sherds, representing a cup and plate bases, may be hotel-type ware. The cup is 3 inches in diameter, the bowl is 6 inches in diameter, and the footring of the serving dish is 6 inches in diameter. The remaining sherds include at least six different decorative patterns or rim styles. The rim styles include a moderate scalloping with gilt edge, a dot pattern parallel to the rim, a shallow scalloping with a gilt rim and green floral decoration, and a solid turquoise blue upper surface. Another plate has a green and pink rose decoration. Plate diame-

ter could be determined in only two cases (about 8 to 9 inches).

The bone from Level 2 includes two fragments of bone and one tooth. The bone fragments are from the long bones of large animals. The tooth is from a large mammal and is very worn.

### **Unit 11**

Artifacts from Unit 11 included 278 fragments of glass, 130 ceramic sherds, 39 pieces of metal, 27 bone and eggshell fragments, and 2 historic other artifacts. Within Unit 11, 61 ceramic sherds and six fragments of glass were recovered from Feature 11.

#### **Level 1**

Level 1 yielded 236 fragments of glass, 57 ceramic sherds, 35 pieces of metal, 20 pieces of bone, and one other category artifact.

The 80 clear glass fragments include 10 bottle, 16 possible bottle, 35 lantern chimney, six possible tumbler, and six possible light bulb fragments. The lantern chimney fragments were identified by their curvature and thickness, being 0.7–1.7 mm thick (0.7 mm, n=1; 0.8 mm, n=4; 1.0 mm, n=4; 1.1 mm, n=5; 1.2 mm, n=7; 1.3 mm, n=3; 1.5 mm, n=4; 1.6 mm, n=4; 1.7 mm, n=3). Only two of the fragments were rims; they were both 1.7 mm thick. Ten fragments were from bottles; none was big enough or had enough attributes to indicate size, shape, or contents. Sixteen fragments had a slight curvature suggesting a bottle shape, however, and six molded fragments may have been a tumbler or other drinking glass. The surfaces of the possible drinking glass fragments had a silvery deposit. The six light bulb fragments were identified by their curvature, light tinkling sound, and extreme thinness (0.7 mm, n=2; 0.4 mm, n=4). Form could not be determined for fragments. Clear glass is generally believed to date after 1930, but because of variations in batch mixture some pieces may date earlier. Kerosene lanterns date after 1860. Machine-made light bulbs date from 1910.

Fifty-three brown glass fragments were recovered. All seem to be bottle fragments, based on diagnostic features, curvature or shape, or mold marks. For 39 fragments the only distinguishing characteristic

is curvature. Eight fragments have a vestige of a mold mark. Two fragments are probably from the sides or bases of bottles, and two fragments are probably from the necks. A small fragment of a finish is a crown cap finish. This finish and color combination is common in beer bottles. One fragment is partly melted but may be from a whiskey flask. Brown glass dates from 1873. Crown cap finishes date after 1891. Brown glass is often associated with alcoholic beverages, but was also used for products such as bleach or syrup.

Forty-six fragments of aqua glass were recovered from Level 1. All appear to be from bottles. Two fragments may be from necks, one may be from a base, and two may be from faceted (polygonal) bottles. The fragments were too small to allow a determination of bottle contents. Aqua glass dates from 1880 to about 1920.

Thirty-five fragments of natural color glass were recovered from Level 1; all are flat and assumed to be window pane. Thickness of the fragments ranges from 1.9 mm to 3.0 mm (1.9 mm, n=1; 2.1 mm, n=1; 2.2 mm, n=1; 2.3 mm, n=2; 2.4 mm, n=3; 2.5 mm, n=2; 2.6 mm, n=5; 2.7 mm, n=2; 2.8 mm, n=3; 2.9 mm, n=6; 3.0 mm, n=5). Four fragments were melted, so their thickness could not be determined. The mean thickness of this sample is 2.67 mm, or a mid to late 1930s date by the Roenke formula. Roenke (1978:78) indicates, however, that his formula does not apply after about 1915, when government standards were established for single and double strength glass. Nearly half the fragments fall within the double pane thickness range of 2.77 to 3.18 mm. The high percentage of thicker glass suggests that the assemblage dates after 1915.

Eighteen fragments of sun-colored amethyst glass were recovered from Level 1. Thirteen fragments are possible bottle fragments. Other fragments include a bottle base, the beaded rim of a kerosene lantern chimney, the finish from a wide-necked bottle, and a possible jar rim. The final fragment could not be identified by form. The bottle base is from a square or rectangular bottle. The chimney was molded. The finish has a threaded lip. The jar rim is rough and may have had a slip-on type lid. Sun-colored amethyst glass dates from 1880 to

about 1920. Mold scars on the bottle finish and jar rim indicate an automatic bottle machine, i.e., post-1903.

Four red glass fragments show signs of burning but not melting. One of the fragments is a rim while the other three are body fragments. One of the body fragments mends with the rim. The rim suggests a globe shape and the thickness of the glass suggests durability. The thickness, shape, and color may indicate that the glass was part of a railroad lantern.

Three fragments of milk glass were recovered; one fragment may be from a jar. Milk glass dates from about 1889.

A single glass button was recovered from Level 1. The button has a single loop applied to the back. The glass is opaque and has a gilt coating. The design is a swirled raised dot pattern. The button is probably from women's clothing such as a dress.

The sherds included 49 pieces of whiteware and eight pieces of porcelain. At least three hotel-type ware sherds were recovered. Two of the sherds are rims; one is probably from a shallow oval serving dish while the other is probably from a bowl. The third piece appears to be a footring from a serving dish, but shows almost no evidence of wear. Hotelware typically dates from 1880s to the mid-1900s.

The remaining 46 whitewares most likely represent tablewares. Plates are the predominant form but saucers, and a possible bowl are also present. Three sherds that mend are from a small saucer that is either from a demitasse set or a child's set. At least three of the tableware sherds are burned.

Surface decorations on the whitewares include flow-blue transfer print (n=5), green transfer print (n=1), two different polychrome floral designs (one with a molded rim), a plain white molded pattern with alternating dots and fleur-de-lis (the elements parallel to the rim; n=11), and a plain rim with light scalloping (3). Based on these characteristics, at least seven different service patterns were identified. According to Samford (1997), flow blue was popular from about 1862 to 1929, while English green transfer-printed ceramics were popular

between 1818 and 1859. Such items are still produced today, however.

The whiteware assemblage included part of one maker's mark: the lower right portion of a box with "...land" was visible. After 1891 the McKinley Tariff Act required the country of origin to be marked on imported goods. A review of *Kovel's New Dictionary of Marks* (Kovel and Kovel 1986) turned up two possible marks for this fragment; one was for the Paragon China Co. Ltd. in Staffordshire, England (1920–present), and the other was Petrus Regout in Maastricht, Holland (in operation from 1836 to 1931, but the specific mark dates from 1929 to 1931).

The porcelain includes three cup sherds; two doll head fragments; a possible rice bowl rim; and two small, plain, white sherds not identifiable by form. The cup sherds mend; they have a blue and brown transfer-printed floral design on the exterior. The cup is probably of American manufacture. Most porcelain dolls date after 1880, though they were made as early as the 1840s. The rice bowl fragment has a hand-painted red rim with a hatched design below the rim, which suggests an Oriental (Chinese?) origin. Oriental porcelain has been imported into the United States in quantity since the early 1800s.

Thirty-five metal artifacts were recovered from Level 1. These include items of brass, galvanized steel, iron/steel, and lead; most are nails but also include a can, wire, a spring, a metal strip, a ring, disks, and eyelets. Two brass eyelets have a 1/8 inch inside diameter and most likely came from a shoe. The galvanized steel artifacts are one whole disk and one partial disk, each 1 3/8 inch in diameter and pierced in the center. These disks were used to hold tar paper in place on a building's walls or roof. The one iron artifact is a possible large link fragment from a chain. The shaft of the fragment is 3/4 inch thick. One steel artifact is a piece of spring that is 1 inch in diameter. A small strip of steel with pointed ends may be a fastener or decorative element. The steel items also include one fragment of a stamped and soldered can rim and 25 whole or partial wire nails. The nails range in size from 2d to 20d. One nail is a railroad tie date nail with "10" stamped on the head (for the year 1910). These

nails were hammered into a tie, often in the end, to keep track of its age. The lead artifact is a small unidentified melted mass.

The other category artifacts include burned and unburned coal. A 10 liter soil sample yielded a 0.6 liter sample of mostly unburned coal. Most of the coal fragments are no larger than 2 cm in diameter.

## Level 2

Thirty-six fragments of glass, 15 ceramic sherds, four pieces of metal, 27 pieces of bone, and one historic other category artifact were recovered from Level 2.

All 15 fragments of natural color glass are flat and have a peculiar oxidization on the surface. They appear to be from window panes. Thickness of the glass ranged from 2.0 mm to 2.9 mm (2.0 mm, n=1; 2.4 mm, n=2; 2.5 mm, n=2; 2.7 mm, n=2; 2.8 mm, n=6; 2.9 mm, n=2). The mean thickness for this sample is 2.65 mm, very close to the value obtained for Level 1. Roenke's (1978) formula again yields a date falling in the mid to late 1930s, after the applicable range. More than half of the fragments fall within the double pane thickness range of 2.77 to 3.18 mm, suggesting that the assemblage dates after the government standards established in 1915.

Fourteen fragments of clear glass were recovered from Level 2. Ten of the fragments may be from bottles. One fragment includes part of the base of a bottle with mold marks. One fragment is 0.8 mm thick and may be from a lantern chimney. One fragment has fluting on the exterior and may be from near the base of a tumbler. One fragment was not identifiable by form.

Two fragments of milk glass were recovered. One fragment is slightly melted. The other is part of the base of a small jar that was about 2 inches in diameter.

A single brown glass fragment most likely came from a bottle. Brown glass dates from 1873.

The single fragment of sun-colored amethysts glass is part of the base of a bottle. The purpling is very

faint. The fragment has mold marks suggesting use of an automatic bottle machine, and thus dates after 1903.

The 15 sherds include two pieces of porcelain and 13 pieces of whiteware. One of the porcelain sherds is from a cup rim with a now mostly ghosted polychrome floral pattern with roses. The other porcelain sherd is plain white; the vessel form could not be determined. The whiteware includes at least four different patterns. Seven sherds, including four rims, are of a moderate flow blue floral pattern. Four of the sherds mend. The sherds appear to be from a 7 inch diameter plate. The other patterns include gilt dots parallel to the rim of the sherd, a blue transfer-print floral pattern, and a sherd that is plain white on one side and light blue on the other. Three other sherds are plain white and were not identifiable to form.

Metal artifacts from Level 2 consisted of two 3d wire nails. The nails appear to be box head nails. One of the nails was in two pieces. A small lump of plaster comprised the other category. Eighteen pieces of bone and about nine pieces of eggshell were also recovered from Level 2. Nine of the bone fragments are burned.

## Feature 11

Within Level 2, seven fragments of glass were recovered from Feature 11. Four fragments are clear and three are natural color. The four clear fragments include three lantern chimney fragments and one drinking glass rim. The lantern chimney fragments are 1.0, 1.2, and 1.5 mm thick. The drinking glass fragment has a molded exterior cut and the same silvery deposit also seen on possible drinking glass fragments in the general unit fill. The three natural color glass fragments are probably from window panes.

## Discussion

The recovered glass is primarily from bottles, window panes, and lantern chimneys. Based on the high incidence of panel-type bottles, most of the bottle glass is from proprietary medicines. At least 16 bottles of this type were identified. A single example of a mustard or relish bottle was found. Although brown glass is often used for beer bot-

bles, only a single crown finish supports this use. Brown and clear bottles are also often used for hard liquor, but only one fragment was identified as possibly being from a whiskey flask. The lack of identifiable product names and maker's marks prevented more precise dating of the bottles than is possible from glass color. The bottles do fall into the date range for the town of Boaz, which is from 1903 to about 1956.

Numerous fragments of kerosene lantern chimneys were found at this site. Four beaded rims were found and included both hand-tooled and mold-made beading. This type of chimney is highly curved, less than 10 inches tall, and more than 2 mm thick. Lamps that use this chimney tend to use a flat wick. In addition, 109 thin (0.7–1.7 mm) glass fragments were recovered. Chimneys with thin glass tend to be much taller and more cylindrical, with a slight bulge on the lower part of the chimney, at the flame. This is a style popularized after 1905 by the Mantle Lamp Company, which later became Aladdin Industries, Inc. A round mantle is used instead of a flat wick; the mantle glows rather than burns and produces a brighter, non-flickering light.

Two fragments of what may be the waist of a glass kerosene lantern body were found. Also, four fragments of deep red glass may be from the globe of a railroad lantern. According to the Aladdin Lamp Collectors web site, searched in 2001, the red is from selenium and such lantern globes were developed after 1900 by Nicholas Kopp of the Pittsburgh Lamp, Brass, and Glass Company (which became Kopp Glass in 1926).

At least 152 fragments of window glass were recovered. Other glass artifacts include jars, drinking glasses, and buttons. Several jar styles were observed, but none appear to be canning jars. One small milk glass jar may have contained a cosmetic or potion. Most of the drinking glasses appear to be of the tumbler variety rather than a taller and narrower form. The observed designs include rouletting, faceting, and fluting. All of the designs are molded. Two of the buttons are made of black glass. In the late 1800s and early 1900s, many items of women's clothing were black. The buttons

would thus have been in keeping with the styles of that period.

A third, white button was possibly made using the Prosser process. Patented in 1849, this process uses high-fired clays to produce a glass or vitrified appearance. Buttons made by this method usually have an orange-peel texture on the back. A second artifact possibly made using the Prosser method is a possible white stud backing. From the end of the 1800s until about 1920, studs were commonly used on men's and women's clothing to attach collars and cuffs. Studs continue to be used by men to the present day, but only on highly formal wear.

The ceramics in the assemblage are almost exclusively whitewares, with small quantities of porcelain and stoneware. Among the whitewares, only nine sherds represent the more robust hotel-type ware. The whiteware assemblage consists almost exclusively of tablewares, with very few serving, storage, or preparation vessels. The tablewares consist of plates of various sizes and smaller bowls, saucers, and cups. The smaller plate sizes might be salad or desert, while the larger ones are dinner plates. A possible fruit plate is also present. Surprisingly, there are no teapots, pitchers, or other containers for liquids. The stonewares most likely represent storage crocks.

The identifiable porcelain vessels are almost all individual cups or bowls. Two of the porcelain vessel sherds may be imports from the Orient; the rest are probably American. The doll sherds may be American, though in the early 1900s the doll industry was very active in Europe.

For its size, the assemblage is diverse, including plain wares, molded rim patterns, gilding, hand painted designs, overglaze, overall coloring, polychrome, transfer printing, and combinations of these decorative approaches. At least 16 different patterns are present, of which four are on porcelain.

Most of the metal artifacts are steel, and most of those are nails. The next most common steel item is cans.



Most of the other category artifacts are fragments of coal or burned coal. By volume, the coal and urned coal almost equals all other artifacts combined.

Frontier artifact assemblages sometimes lack evidence of women and children, but Boaz was a town, not a camp. Evidence for women includes porcelains and decorated whitewares; a few fragments may be from a demitasse set or from a child's play tea set. Several buttons are most likely from women's clothing; a wire hook may have come from men's clothing but was more common on women's. A bottle fragment from Chattanooga probably contained Wine of Cardui, a tonic for menstrual cramps and other women's ailments. Two sherds of porcelain doll parts were recovered.

It is curious how few items are related to the storage or preparation of food. Only seven can fragments were identified, and only five sherds of stoneware probably from storage crocks. There are few examples of serving dishes. Almost the entire suite of ceramics is devoted to place settings.

Home lighting is indicated by multiple kerosene lantern fragments and a few possible light bulb fragments. The possible light bulb fragments may have been misidentified, as evidence for electrical service is otherwise lacking.

Architectural materials are well represented in the assemblage—witness the nails and window glass. A few steel disks were found and probably served to secure tar paper to walls and roofs.

Several artifacts are probably directly associated with the railroad. These include a railroad tie date nail, possible red globe fragments from a kerosene lantern, and a heavy chain link. Although the abundant coal undoubtedly arrived by railroad, it was then used in stoves as well as in locomotives. Indeed, since Boaz was never more than a stop along the line, the coal found by the project was more likely used by businesses and homes than for supplying trains.

The dates for artifacts are consistent with the known occupation of the town of Boaz. Two artifacts have patent dates of 1903 and 1910. The glass assemblage includes both sun-colored amethyst

and clear glass, suggesting occupation before 1920 and after 1915. The thin lantern chimney glass suggests Aladdin-style lamps, which date after 1909. The lack of obvious alcohol containers could indicate that the sampled deposits date primarily to Prohibition (1920–1933). The window glass includes thicknesses adopted in response to federal requirements dating from 1915.

Some of the artifacts are melted or burned. This could have been intentional, especially since burning of garbage was a common sanitary measure in the early 1900s. So few artifacts are burned, however, that it is more likely that some items came in contact with hot coals which caused some to melt or become blackened.

## MAP AND TITLE RESEARCH

Earlier in this chapter, we provide historical information on the history of Boaz as a whole. During data recovery, the senior author conducted research (in the Chaves County Clerk's office) to determine who owned the land where Features 11 and 12 (and some other features) were located. The first step in this process was to accurately define the boundaries of the town relative to the archaeological site map, and thus identify the block and lot where the features were located. The second step involved examining the county records to see who purchased the lots and when.

In practice, it was difficult to relate the town plat to later maps or current features. The plat indicates that iron pipes were used to define the northeast, southeast, and southwest corners of the town, while a stone marked the northwest corner, but attempts to find a corner marker were unsuccessful. Instead, the plat of the town was superimposed on the railroad right-of-way and the base map for the highway project. During this exercise, the senior author realized that the maps in the County Clerk's office did not show the doubling of the highway right-of-way width from 200 to 400 feet (61 to 122 m). With that adjustment, the locations of the features could be plotted in terms of block and lot. Feature 1, the building foundation, is in the northern portion of Lot 15 of Block 1. Test Unit 1, the eastern half of Scrape Area 2, and Unit 10 are all in Mills

Avenue. The west half of Scrape Area 2 and Unit 11 are near the northeast corner of Lot 16 of Block 1. Most of Scrape 1 and Test Unit 2 are in Lot 15 of Block 1. The western end of Scrape Area 1 and Test Unit 3 are in Lot 14 of Block 1.

The Chaves County Grantor and Grantee records were then examined to determine who owned the land where some of these features were found. An entry for September 6, 1907 indicated that R.E. and Lula Dorris sold all the lots in Block 1 (except Lots 1, 2, and 16) to Walter H. Weatherby, for \$2500.00. No entry was found for Lots 1, 2, and 16. Unfortunately, except for filing the plat for the town of Boaz, Walter Weatherby is noticeably absent from the records for this area.

Sidney Squires was an early resident of Boaz, and postmaster from July 28, 1909 to December 17, 1913 (White 1998:7) During a 1965 interview, Sidney Squires's son produced a sketch map (now in the archives of the Southeast New Mexico Historical Society, Roswell) of Boaz about 1908. The sketch map shows a hotel on the north side of the railroad tracks, on the west side of Mills Avenue, placing the hotel more or less at the location of Scrape Area 1 and Units 10 and 11. The Squires' house is shown northeast of the hotel, on the east side of Mills Avenue. An undated photograph from that general period shows a wood frame building with "BOAZ HOTEL" painted over the door. A board with "POST OFFICE" was apparently added later. This may suggest that the Squires may have run both establishments. Even though Squires was the postmaster in 1910, the Census of that year lists Sidney Squires as a farmer. During this period it was common for a person to hold the position of postmaster on a part time basis. Sidney Squires may have died near the end of the 1910s, since his wife Alma is subsequently listed as one of four ranchers in Boaz.

The 1910 Census records indicate that at least two hotel cooks were present in town, so meals must have been served at the hotel. The assemblages recovered during testing and data recovery are consistent with a frame structure where people lived and ate. The Boaz Hotel photograph includes three men, five women, and two children (one boy and one girl), presumably all of them in some way con-

nected with the hotel and post office. The artifacts recovered during testing and data recovery are consistent with the genders and ages of people in the photograph.

The results for Scrape Area 1, near Feature 1, were very different from those for Scrape Area 2. The construction of Feature 1, its orientation to the current U.S. 70, and the surrounding artifact scatter are consistent with a later date, in the 1940s. Feature 1 is most likely the location of the service station and general store operated by Elmer and Mary Ellen Paul about 1937–1941. Pea gravel was used as a modest surface improvement for customers driving into and out of the service station.



## Chapter 9

# LA 127511

---

LA 127511 is a two-component (Native American and Euroamerican) site atop a ridgeline bisected by US 70 (Figure 9.1). The site is on both sides of US 70, and spreads across the slopes of the western extremity of Mescalero Ridge. Vegetation includes grasses, narrowleaf yucca, snakeweed, thistle, solanum, buffalo gourd, and gumweed. This location, near Kenna Draw, marks the boundary between the Llano Estacado to the east and a copice dune field to the west.

The site was originally described by ACA (Crawford 1999) as measuring 350 by 80 m on the northwest side of US 70. The prehistoric component included only flaked stone artifacts. The historic component was recorded as including one feature, a circular poured concrete pad, and a historic artifact scatter.

During the testing phase the site boundary was extended northwest of the right-of-way to include both prehistoric and historic artifacts, as well as an additional feature. The site boundary was also extended south of the highway, to include prehistoric and historic artifacts found there. The recovery of five Chupadero black-on-white sherds (A.D. 1100–1400) southeast of the highway allowed a more refined definition of the prehistoric occupation at the site. A third feature, a burned caliche cluster, was also found southeast of the highway, outside the right-of-way. Data recovery excavations were recommended on the southeast side of the existing road, because of the possibility of subsurface remains. This location contains both historic and prehistoric materials.

### SITE HISTORY

LA 127511 extends onto three different homestead patents. The eastern portion of the site is on an L-shaped 160 acre parcel patented by J. Odd Hamilton on October 14, 1909. The parcel occupies the west half of the southwest quarter and the south

half of the northwest quarter of Section 27. The county's township patent map indicates that Hamilton patented the land on February 4, 1909, but the correct date is derived from the Record of Patents, Patent Number 84021.

The central portion of the site is on a 160 acre parcel patented by Mattie A. West on July 7, 1913; that parcel is the southeastern quarter of Section 28. In this case as well, the official patent record is at odds with the county map, which shows John P. West as the patentee. However, the county abstracts indicate that Mattie was John P.'s widow. After receiving title to the land, in 1913 Mattie West sold the homestead to Frank Good (see Chapter 2) for \$500.00. On February 28, 1918 Frank Good signed a lease with the Great Western O & R Co. for oil and gas exploration—one of the earliest leases of the kind in the area. Frank Good's son was interviewed for this project and remembered an old oil rig on the ridge north of LA 127511. He also remembered his father stating that he would strike it rich on that well. The lease was cancelled on June 11, 1920. Similar leases were signed in 1932, 1934, 1937, and 1947. Frank Good apparently transferred the land to a relative in 1953; when that relative died in 1989, the land passed to the present owner.

The southern portion of the site (where data recovery took place) is on an L-shaped 160 acre parcel patented by Porter C. Smith on January 6, 1910. The parcel occupies the north half of the northeast quarter and the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 33. Once again, there is a patent date discrepancy between the Record of Patents and the county patent map. The latter indicates that the patent was filed on January 14, 1913. The senior author has encountered this problem in the past; it most likely reflects a misreading of script handwriting on the official patent record or some other document.

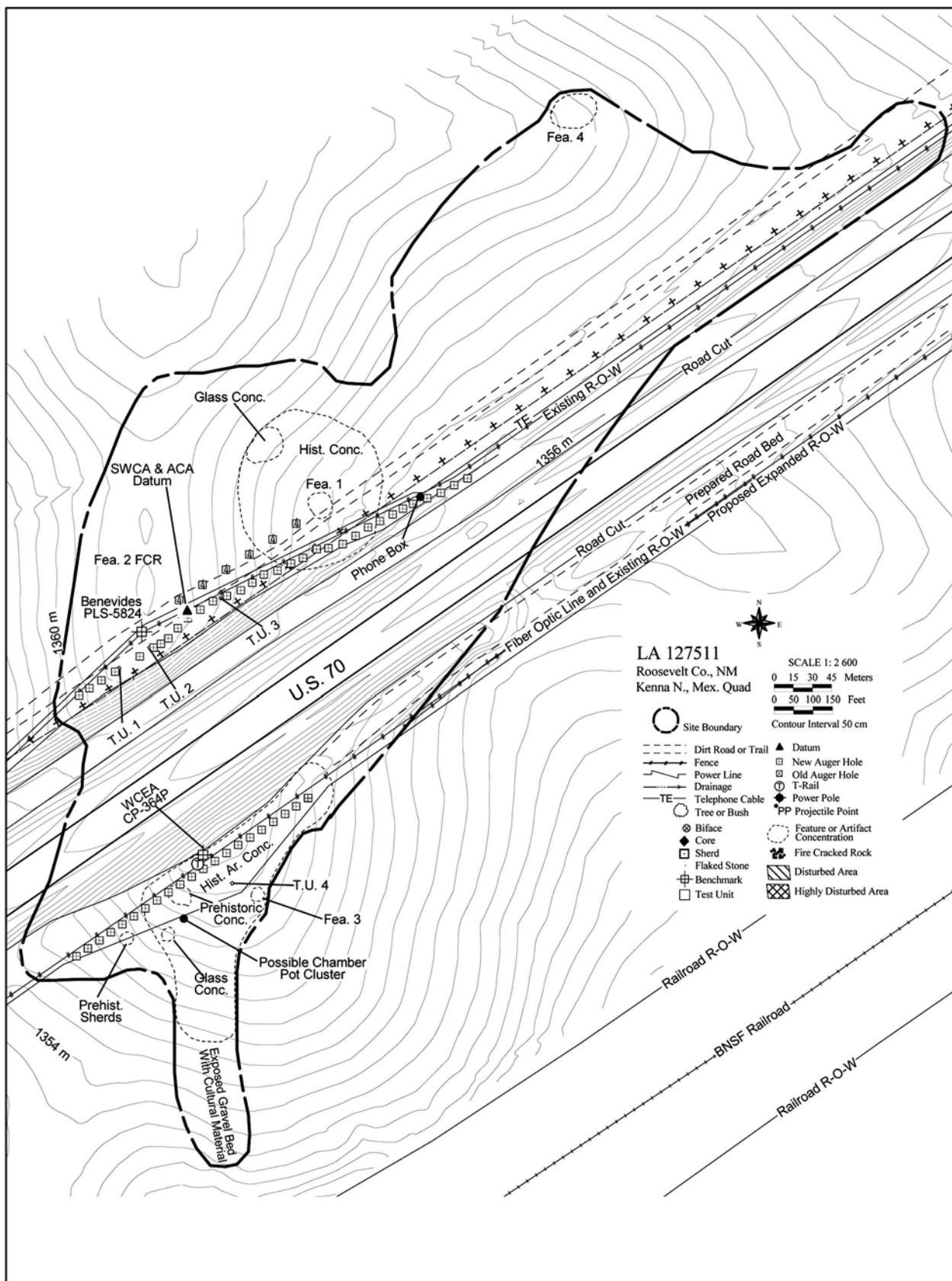


Figure 9.1. LA 127511, testing phase site plan.

One local resident stated that in 1935 he had taken part in building US 70 through LA 127511. A 200 foot right-of-way for the highway was obtained by Roosevelt County on February 16, 1938, possibly indicating an error in the resident's memory.

During an interview, a local resident was questioned about any structures in the vicinity of Feature 1. That resident did not remember anything there, which suggests that Feature 1 dates to the early 1900s. Similarly, the local resident did not remember any structures in the vicinity of the historic material on the south side of the highway. He did recall seeing the historic artifacts at that location in his travels on horseback.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES

During site testing (Polk et al. 2001), surface artifacts were collected in 44 collection units, 22 on each side of the highway. Seventy-two auger holes were placed in the site, along both sides of US 70. Most of the auger holes were excavated to a caliche layer. Two fragments of Coca-Cola bottle glass were collected from an auger hole on the north side of the highway. Four 1 by 1 m test units were excavated to culturally sterile sediments. Three of the units were excavated on the north side of US 70, the fourth unit on the south side of the highway. A small quantity of artifacts was recovered from the units. The unit on the south side of the highway yielded eight prehistoric lithic artifacts including a core. The south end of the site included an eroded gravel bed with lightly scattered prehistoric artifacts.

Euroamerican artifacts collected during testing included nine fragments of an ironstone chamber pot; a pair of repaired spectacles without arms; a Zona Face Pomade jar lid; a Baker & Co. Breakfast Cocoa tin lid; two sanitary cans; and 63 fragments of sun-colored amethyst, green, aqua, clear, blue, and opaque white (milk) glass from canning jars, bottles, window panes, and a tumbler. The bottles derive, in part, from proprietary liquids and extracts. Coal clinkers were also present. The historic materials from south of the highway most likely derive from activities from about 1900–1925.

Based on the testing results, SWCA recommended a program of data recovery at LA 127511. Data recovery was recommended only for the south side of the highway, with a focus on the historic component in the immediate vicinity of Test Unit 4 (Figure 9.2). During data recovery, the grid system used during the testing phase was reestablished. Data recovery activities included surface collection, mechanical excavation, hand excavation, and mapping with a total station.

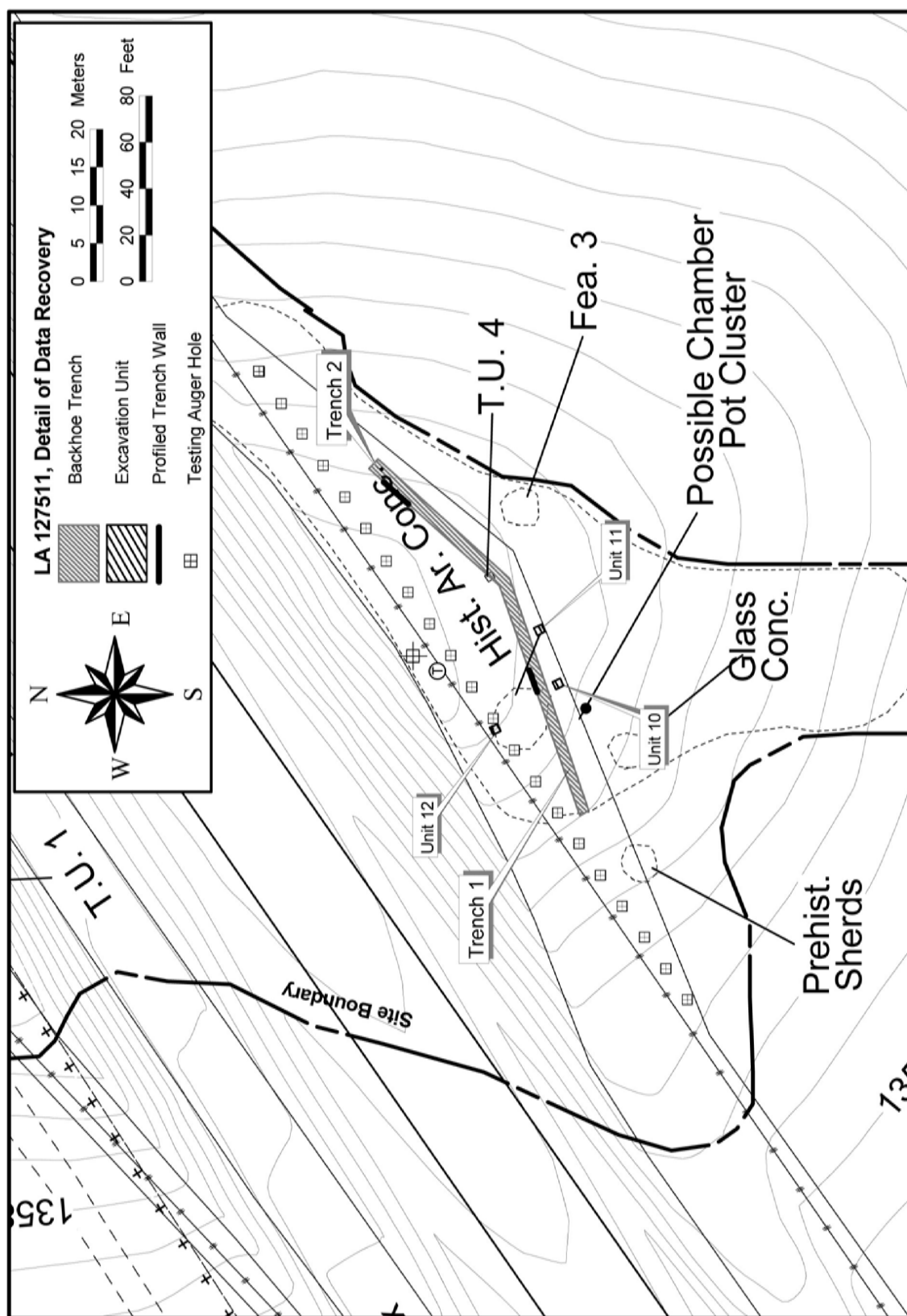
Sixteen Euroamerican surface artifacts were collected during data recovery. The artifacts came from an 8 by 18 m surface collection unit extending from N417/E437. This unit was inside the current (2000) right-of-way fence and included the remaining intact ground surface within the current right-of-way.

### Mechanical Excavation

Two adjoining backhoe trenches were excavated at LA 127511. The purpose of trenching was to locate any possible subsurface features or artifacts. After excavation, the trench walls were cleaned and scraped for closer examination.

Trench 1 was 31 m long and oriented 70/250 degrees E/N. Most of Trench 1 was about 60 to 80 cm deep. Several areas of conglomerate bedrock (?) were exposed in the bottom of the trench; in places this conglomerate was within 20 cm of the modern ground surface. The same conglomerate was exposed in the US 70 road cut. Two soil strata were identified in the trench profile (Figure 9.3). Stratum 1 consisted of about 10 to 20 cm of slightly hard loamy sand with less than 10 percent gravel. Stratum 2 consisted of slightly hard loamy sand with 25 percent gravel.

Trench 2 was 23.5 m long and extended extending northeast from the east end of Trench 1. Trench 2 was oriented 41/221 degrees E/N. The stratigraphy in Trench 2 was similar to that in Trench 1, with an additional layer of large dense gravels (Stratum 3) exposed at the east end of the trench (Figure 9.4). Trench 2 was excavated to a depth of 1.2 m at its east end, where Stratum 3 continued below the floor of the trench.



**Figure 9.2.** LA 127511, data recovery phase plan.

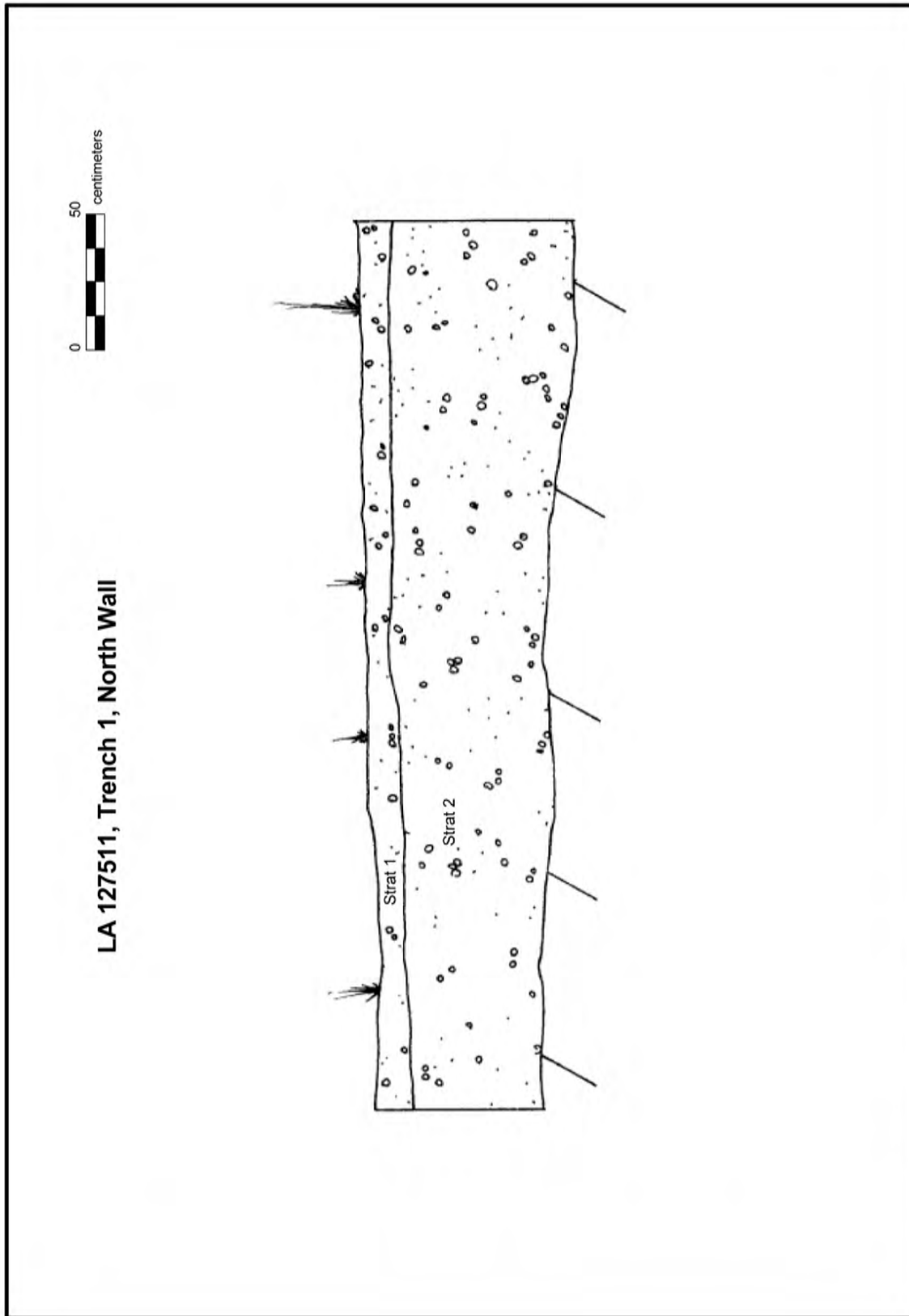


Figure 9.3. LA 127511, Trench 1 profile.



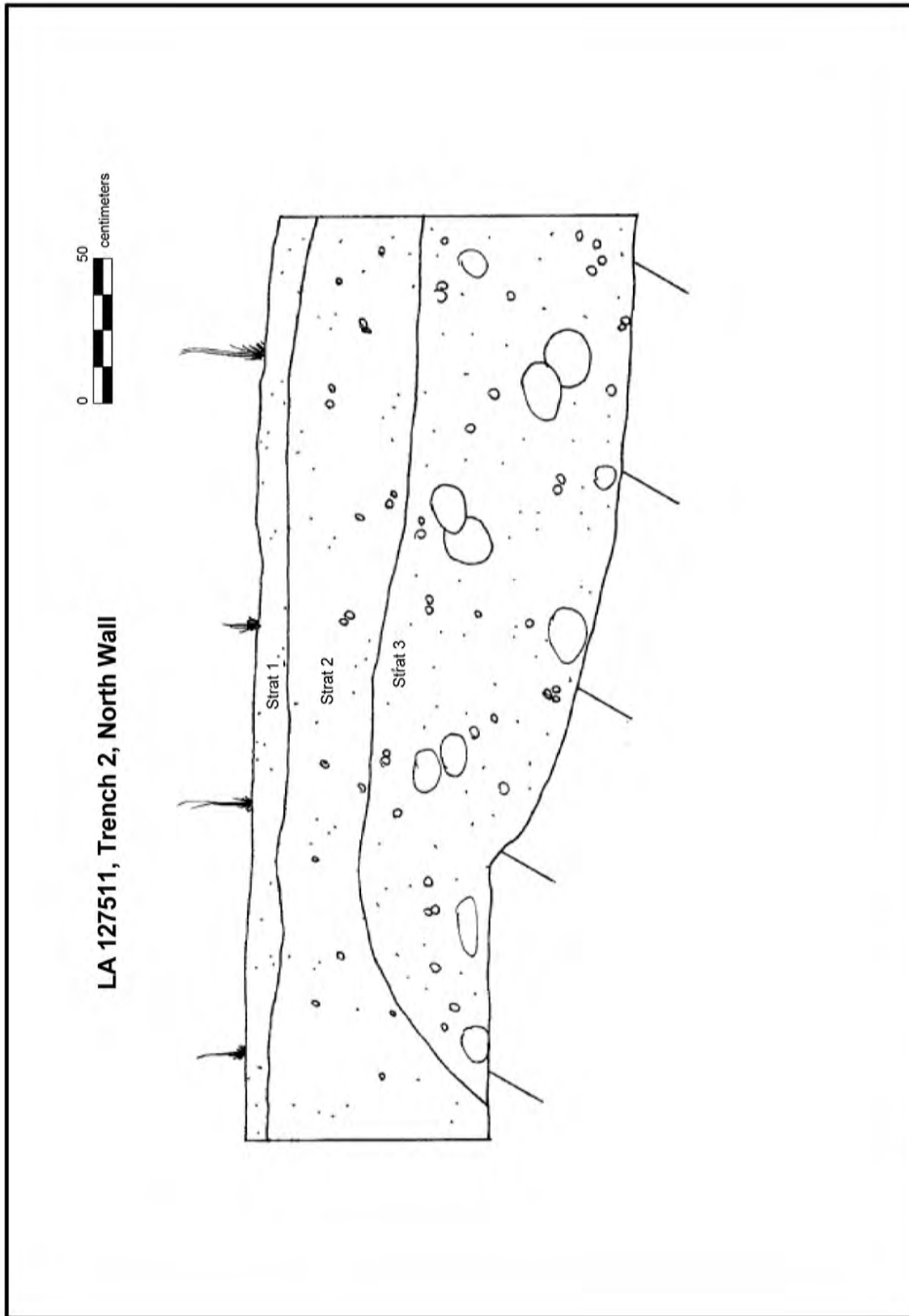


Figure 9.4. LA 127511, Trench 2 profile.

No features were identified in either trench and no artifacts were noted in the trench walls or backfill.

### Hand Excavation

Three 1 by 1 m hand excavation units were placed in the site during data recovery: Units 10 (N402.04/E449.94), 11 (N400.58/E457.28), and 12 (N412.01/E448.89).

Unit 10 (N402.04/E449.94) was placed south of Trench 1 near the edge of the right-of-way (Figure 9.5 and Table 9.1). The unit was excavated in five

10 cm levels. The fill consisted mostly of soft loamy sand, with fewer roots and more gravel with depth. One piece of brown glass was collected from Level 1. No cultural materials were found in Level 2. One piece of flaked stone was collected from Level 3. No artifacts were found in Level 4, but flotation and bulk soil samples were collected. No cultural materials were found in Level 5. An auger hole was dug to 102 cm below ground surface in the center of the unit from the bottom of Level 5. No cultural materials were found in the auger fill.

**Table 9.1.** LA 127511, Unit 10

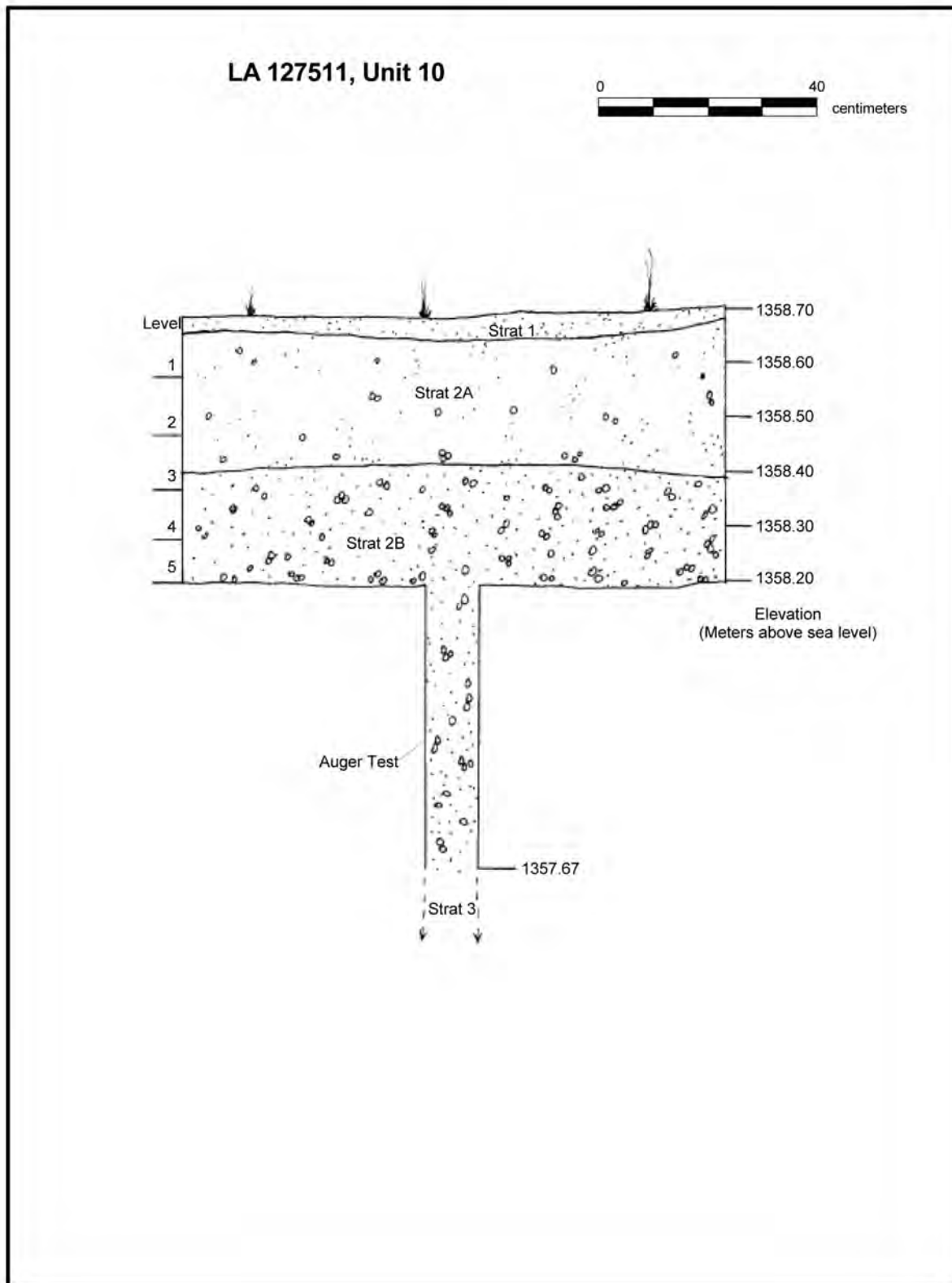
Level	Stratum	Soil Type	Color (dry)	Cultural Materials
1	1	Loose loamy fine sand; many roots; 10% gravel	7.5 YR 5/4 brown	1 piece of glass
	2A	Soft loamy fine sand; few roots; 25% gravel	7.5 YR 4/4 brown	
2	2A	Same as above	7.5 YR 4/4 brown	none
3	2A	Same as above	7.5 YR 4/4 brown	1 piece of flaked stone
	2B	Soft loamy sand; very few roots; 75% gravel	7.5 YR 4/4 brown	
4	2B	Same as above	7.5 YR 4/4 brown	Flotation and bulk soil samples collected
5	2B	Same as above	7.5 YR 4/4 brown	none
Auger Hole	2B	Same as above	7.5 YR 4/4 brown	none
	3	Soft loamy fine sand; no roots; >75% gravel	7.5 YR 5/4 to 6/4 brown to light brown	

Unit 11 (N400.58/E457.28) was placed south of Trench 1, near the right-of-way, east of Unit 10 (Table 9.2 and Figure 9.6), at a location with multiple can fragments. The 1 by 1 m unit was dug in three 10 cm levels.

Eleven can fragments were collected from the surface of Unit 11, and three more can fragments were collected from just below the surface in Level 1. Three pieces of flaked stone were collected from Level 2, as were flotation and bulk soil samples. One piece of flaked stone was collected from Level 3. An auger hole was dug to 60 cm below ground surface in the center of the unit at the base of Level

3. No cultural materials were found in the auger fill.

Unit 12 (N412.01/E448.89) was placed between Trench 1 and the right-of-way fence, in a Native American artifact concentration identified during the testing phase. Artifacts from the surface had been previously collected during the testing phase. The 1 by 1 m unit was excavated in three 10 cm levels. Fill generally was similar to that in Unit 10; soft loamy sand with decreasing roots and increasing gravels with depth (Table 9.3 and Figure 9.7). machine-soldered seam. This technology dates from the 1880 to about 1904. Nine pieces of flaked



**Figure 9.5.** LA 127511, Unit 10 profile.

**Table 9.2.** LA 127511, Unit 11

Level	Stratum	Soil Type	Color (dry)	Cultural Materials
0	1	Loose loamy sand; dense grass roots; <10% gravel	7.5 YR 5/4 brown	can fragments
1	2	Slightly hard loamy sand; very few roots; 10% gravel	7.5 YR 3/4 dark brown	can fragments
2	2	Same as above	7.5 YR 3/4 dark brown	3 pieces of flaked stone; flotation sample and bulk soil sample taken
3	2	Same as above	7.5 YR 3/4 dark brown	piece of flaked stone
auger hole	2	Same as above	7.5 YR 3/4 dark brown	none

**Table 9.3.** LA 127511, Unit 12

Level	Stratum	Soil Type	Color (dry)	Cultural Materials
1	1	Loose loamy fine sand; many roots; 10% gravel	7.5 YR 5/4 brown	9 pieces of flaked stone
	2A	Soft loamy fine sand; roots common; 10% gravel	7.5 YR 4/4 brown	
2	2A	Same as above	7.5 YR 4/4 brown	Pollen and flotation samples collected
	2B	Soft loamy sand; very few roots; 50% gravels	7.5 YR 5/4 brown	
3	2B	Same as above	7.5 YR 5/4 brown	none
auger hole	2B	Same as above	7.5 YR 5/4 brown	none
	3	Soft loamy fine sand; very few roots; 75% gravels	7.5 YR brown	

stone were collected from Level 1. Flotation and bulk soil samples were collected from Level 2. No cultural materials were found in Level 3. An auger hole was dug to 58 cm below ground surface in the center of the unit. No cultural materials were found in the auger hole.

### Artifact Analysis

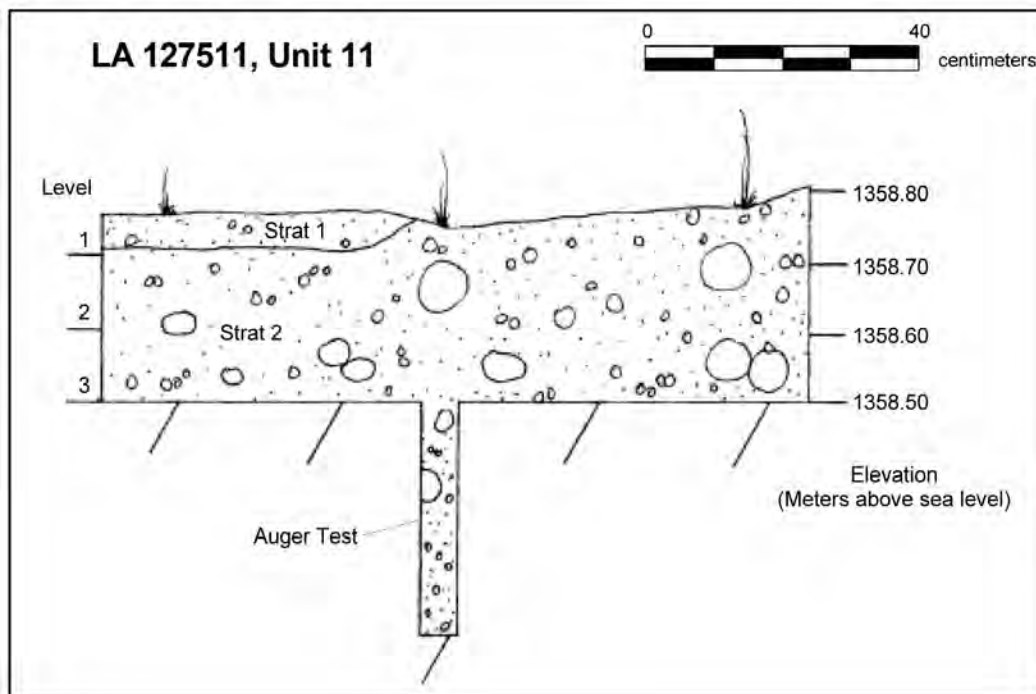
The Native American artifacts collected from LA 127511 during data recovery did not alter the conclusions derived from the testing phase. Including surface items, these consisted of 13 pieces of non-diagnostic flaked stone. During the testing phase, several tools and cores, a metate fragment, and five Chupadero black-on-white sherds had been found at the site. The sherds indicate a Jornada Mogollon affiliation (at least in the southern portion of the

site). During data recovery, no Native American features were identified in any of the trenches or units.

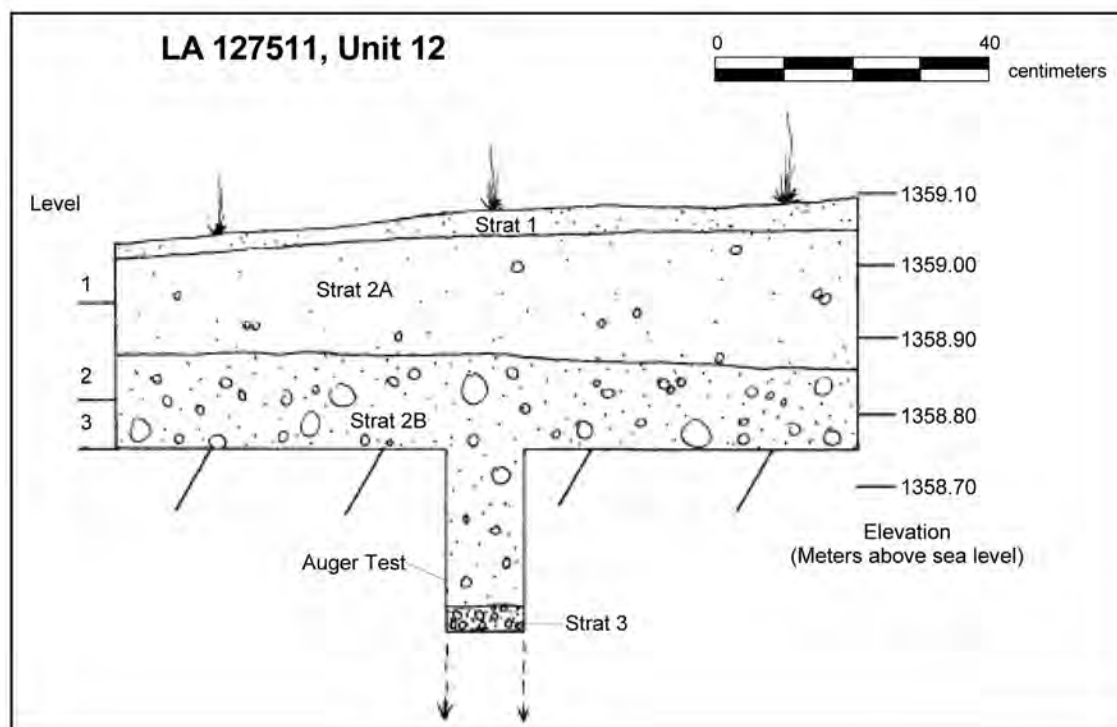
Thirty-one Euroamerican artifacts were recovered from LA 127511 (Table 9.4).

The artifacts from Unit 10 were recovered from Level 1 and include one piece of brown glass and three pieces of thin sheet steel. The glass most likely represents a bottle, possibly for beer. Brown glass dates from 1873 to the present. The sheet steel fragments are from a can with a stamped and

The 11 artifacts from Unit 11 were recovered from the surface and consist of thin sheet steel, most likely can fragments. Two of the fragments represent most of a can with a stamped and soldered top



**Figure 9.6.** LA 127511, Unit 11 profile.



**Figure 9.7.** LA 127511, Unit 12 profile.

**Table 9.4.** LA 127511: Euroamerican Artifacts

	<b>Unit 10, Level 1</b>	<b>Unit 11, Surface</b>	<b>Surface Collection</b>	<b>Totals</b>
Ceramics	0	0	6	6
Glass	1	0	6	7
Metal	3	11	4	18
Totals	4	11	16	31

seam and a folded side seam. On the side of the can is a clinched ear bale handle attachment typical of lard cans. The can size may be No. 5, which dates from at least 1939 (Rock 1987:100). McKeown (1983) dates this size can from 1936 to 1947. A No. 5 can typically contained fruits, juice, vegetables, or specialty items (or possibly lard or shortening). Five other can fragments may be parts of the rim of the can just described. Three sheet metal fragments may also represent can fragments. The last metal artifact was a whole solid food can. The can had a sanitary top seam, which dates to after 1904. Its size is No. 300 or No. 1 tall, which Rock (1987:100) dates from at least 1934 or 1939, respectively. McKeown (1983) dates this can from 1940 to 1947. A No. 300 or No. 1 tall can typically contained vegetables, fruit, juice, soup, or meat or fish products (Rock 1987:99–100).

The artifacts from the 8 by 18 m surface collection unit include six ceramic sherds, six fragments of glass, and four pieces of metal. The ceramics are all porcelain; the forms probably include a bowl, a saucer, and two small plates. Two of the bowl pieces mend and a third may be from the same vessel; the molded pattern is unclear but has a swirled appearance below the rim. The two plate fragments may be from the same plate but do not mend. One of the plate fragments has a gray and white overglaze that may be a bird figure. The decoration is suggestive of oriental design. The undecorated plate fragment appears to have a similar paste as the bowl fragments and may have come from the same set. The saucer fragment has a whiter paste and is thicker than the other items, indicating that it comes from a different set.

The six glass fragments from the surface collection unit include four sun-colored amethyst, one clear, and one aqua. All appear to be from bottles. The sun-colored amethyst glass fragments include three

body fragments and one base fragment. The base fragment has part of a maker's mark which could not be identified. The clear and aqua fragments are body fragments with no other distinguishing features. Sun-colored glass dates from 1880 to about 1920 as does aqua glass. The clear glass fragment nominally dates from 1930.

The metal artifacts from the surface collection unit include one piece of cast iron and three pieces of sheet steel. The cast iron artifact is unidentifiable by function; it consists of scroll work edged with a rod. One of the pieces of sheet steel is the crimped end of a stove pipe. The other two steel artifacts are whole cans. One is a evaporated milk hole-in-cap can with a punched hole opening (from an awl). The measurements correspond to Simonis Type 5, which dates from 1903 to 1914 (Simonis 1997). The second can is a hole-in-cap, 8z type can that McKeown (1983) dates from 1931 to 1980.

The few datable artifacts from this site seem to suggest two occupations. One group, based on the sun-colored amethyst glass, an evaporated milk can, and a stamped and soldered can suggest a date early in the 1900s. The second group seems to date after 1930 or even after 1940, based on cans of various sizes and clear glass. Artifacts from Unit 10 could be derived from either or both "occupations"; artifacts from Unit 11 most likely date to the later "occupation"; the artifacts from the surface collection area date to both "occupations."

Artifacts in this assemblage primarily represent food preparation and consumption. The artifacts in questions include cans for solid food, lard, and evaporated milk. While the solid food and the milk could have consumed with little or not further preparation, the lard can indicates preparation and cooking of foods. A number of bottles and probable bottles are indicated by the glass. Specific bot-

the contents could not be determined but the brown glass suggests that beer was sometimes consumed.

The ceramic artifacts indicate a degree of formality during service and consumption of food. To that end we see plates for solid foods; bowls for soups, stews or other liquid-based foods; and a saucer suggesting formal service of tea or coffee. The use of ceramics, particularly porcelain, suggests that the site was more than a temporary camp. This interpretation is bolstered by the presence of a fragment of stove pipe. In summary, the material remains recovered during data recovery at LA 127511 are consistent with historical sources showing that the site was the location of homesteads sustained by the railroad.

## Chapter 10

# LA 127517

---

LA 127517 is a prehistoric and historic artifact scatter with one historic feature (Figure 10.1). The site extends along the northwest side of US 70 northeast of Kenna. The site is on a gentle south-east slope. Local vegetation includes grasses, thistle, prickly pear, mesquite, narrowleaf yucca, ground holly, snakeweed, gumweed, and yarrow. The site is in a pass at the headwaters of Kenna Draw, between two mesas at the west edge of the Llano Estacado.

The site was originally described by ACA as a Mogollon period site measuring 170 by 125 m (Crawford et al. 1999). During the testing phase for the project, the site boundaries were expanded to the southwest to include additional cultural materials, including a historic artifact concentration in the central part of the site and a small cluster of historic artifacts (Feature 1) at the southwest end of the site.

### SITE HISTORY

LA 127517 is in the southwest corner of a 160-acre homestead patented by John Hays on March 15, 1912 (see also LA 127518). The Colorado Telephone Company obtained a right-of-way from Hays on May 10, 1911 in preparation for assumption of the right-of-way from the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company on July 17, 1911. On July 10, 1915 the AT&SF Railroad purchased rights to construct a ditch on the property for \$100.00. This ditch may have been to provide better drainage for the railroad. The chain of title is murky through most of the 1900s, but the following may have transpired. John Hays and his wife Evelin sold the land to Porter J. Williamson on September 3, 1915. Porter Williamson and his wife Gertrude may have sold the land to Mrs. Martha Dawson and Mrs. Sarah Haney on May 10, 1917. Sometime before May 30, 1937 the Roosevelt County Board of Commissioners started condemnation proceedings. This may be prior to the construction of the highway. On March 30, 1976 the

land was acquired by the present owners. Those owners were interviewed but do not remember any historic activities occurring at LA 127517.

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING

During site testing, both Native American and Euroamerican remains were recovered (Polk et al. 2001). The following narrative concentrates on the latter remains.

Within the project corridor, all surface artifacts were collected in 10 by 10 m collection units. A 100 m interval between Feature 1 and the westernmost collection unit was not systematically surface collected, due to the absence of any artifacts except an 1867 Indian head penny. The penny was very worn, which suggests that it was lost years after its minting. Outside the project corridor, in-field analysis of artifacts was completed at Concentration 1, a low-density historic artifact scatter possibly related to historic ranching activities.

Thirty-five auger holes were excavated. The only artifact recovered from these auger holes was a quartzite flake of Native American origin.

Three 1 by 1 m test units were placed in the site, including a unit at Feature 1. This feature was a historic refuse deposit measuring 6 by 5 m, and found during the testing phase. The other two test units were placed where Native American artifacts were most common and where intact soil deposits seemed most likely.

Besides the Indian head penny already described, the testing phase documented Euroamerican artifacts at Feature 1 and Concentration 1.

The following artifacts from feature 1 include those recovered in the 1 by 1 m test unit. Metal artifacts at Feature 1 included common wire nails, a .38 caliber "S&W" (Smith and Wesson) cartridge, a lead disk, a brass suspender slide, a floral design



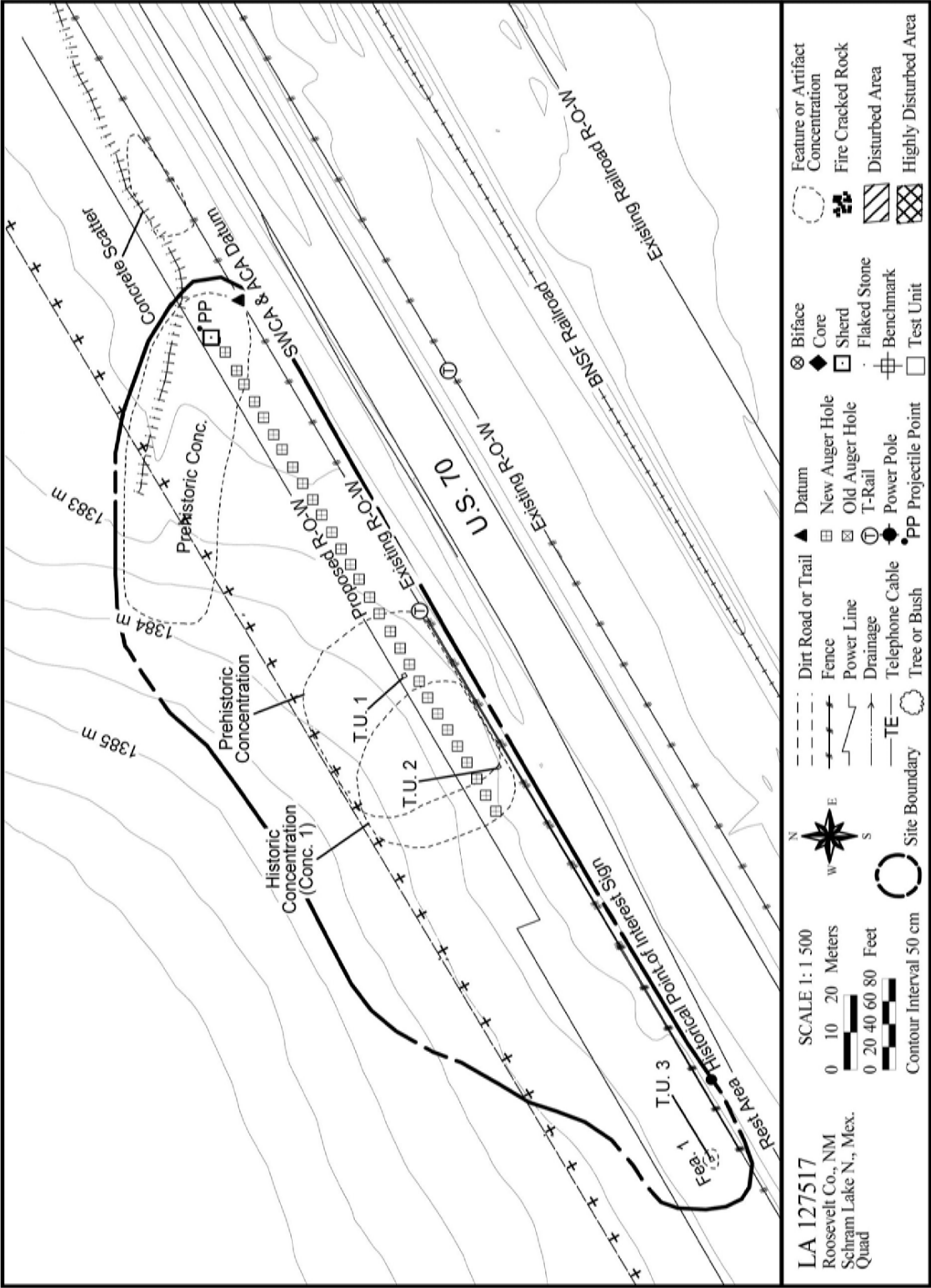


Figure 10.1. LA 127517, testing phase site plan.

brass furniture escutcheon, an iron strap, a lard bucket, brass clothing grommets, and an iron crown cap bottle opener. Ceramics included 16 plain whiteware sherds, eight crockery sherds, and one porcelain doll fragment. Glass shards included one aqua, seven brown, and 29 sun-colored amethyst (the last including two molded tumbler base fragments). Other artifacts included 18 brick fragments, numerous small fragments or partly burned coal, and 12 stone flakes of Native American origin. Feature 1 appeared to be a single episode trash dump unrelated to the historic scatter in the center of the site.

In Concentration 1, metal items included four hole-in-top cans; a solder top, side-seam can; two lap seam cans; a punched and pried can lid; a friction can lid; a rotary-open can top; a barrel hoop, a keg top/bottom loop; five fragments of sheet metal; a stovepipe fragment, a washer; two horseshoes; a bicycle front fork, an iron pipe, the blade from a table knife; and two lard buckets. Glass shards from the concentration included a clear bottle base and two fragments with a screw-on cap finish (one aqua and one sun-colored amethyst). Ceramics included three plain whiteware sherds and one plain porcelain rim. Other items include burned coal fragments. The concentration probably dated after 1920.

Based on the testing phase studies, the Euroamerican component at LA 127517 derived from two separate behavioral episodes. The earlier episode, Feature 1, may have dated to just after 1915, based on the presence of sun-colored amethyst glass and a possible canning jar fragment that may date to 1915 or later. The content and extent of Feature 1 suggests it was from a single behavioral event, such as dumping of a load of trash.

Concentration 1 may postdate 1920, based on the near-absence of sun-colored amethyst glass. This assemblage consisted mostly of food-related artifacts. The horseshoes may have been intrusive, since this location was an active horse pasture. Concentration 1 may also have resulted from a single behavioral event, such as dumping of a load of trash.

Within the project corridor, both components of LA 127517 were superficial or nearly so, so no data recovery studies were recommended for the site.



## Chapter 11

# LA 127518

---

LA 127518 is a Native American and Euroamerican site on the northwest side of US 70 (Figure 11.1). The Euroamerican component includes a scatter of artifacts as well as one feature (a concentration of coal clinkers, melted glass, and ceramic artifacts). Most of the site is outside the project corridor. The site is on a low slope below a mesa, which is on the north side of a pass at the west edge of the Llano Estacado, in the headwaters of Kenna Draw. Local vegetation includes grasses, narrowleaf yucca, mesquite, prickly pear cactus, snakeweed, milkweed, Russian thistle, ground holly, and cholla.

LA 127518 was first recorded by ACA in 1999 (Crawford et al. 1999). ACA described the site as a 205 by 190 m multicomponent artifact scatter with features. As described by ACA, the Euroamerican component consisted of a 40 m diameter artifact concentration dating to the U.S. Territorial Period. The concentration, which was outside the project corridor, contained an aqua square bottle (collected by ACA), 10 to 15 pieces of sun-colored amethyst bottle glass, two sun-colored amethyst bottle finishes, 15 to 20 pieces of whiteware, and 15 to 20 pieces of metal fragments (including hole-in-top cans and two pieces of cast iron farm equipment).

### SITE HISTORY

LA 127518 is in the southwest corner of a 160 acre homestead patented by John Hays on March 15, 1912 (see LA 127517). The ownership history for LA 127517 also applies to this site. The most recent land owners were interviewed but do not remember any historic activities at the location of LA 127518.

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING

During the testing phase (Polk et al. 2001), surface artifacts in the project corridor were collected in 10

by 10 m units. Artifacts outside the project corridor were analyzed in the field but not collected.

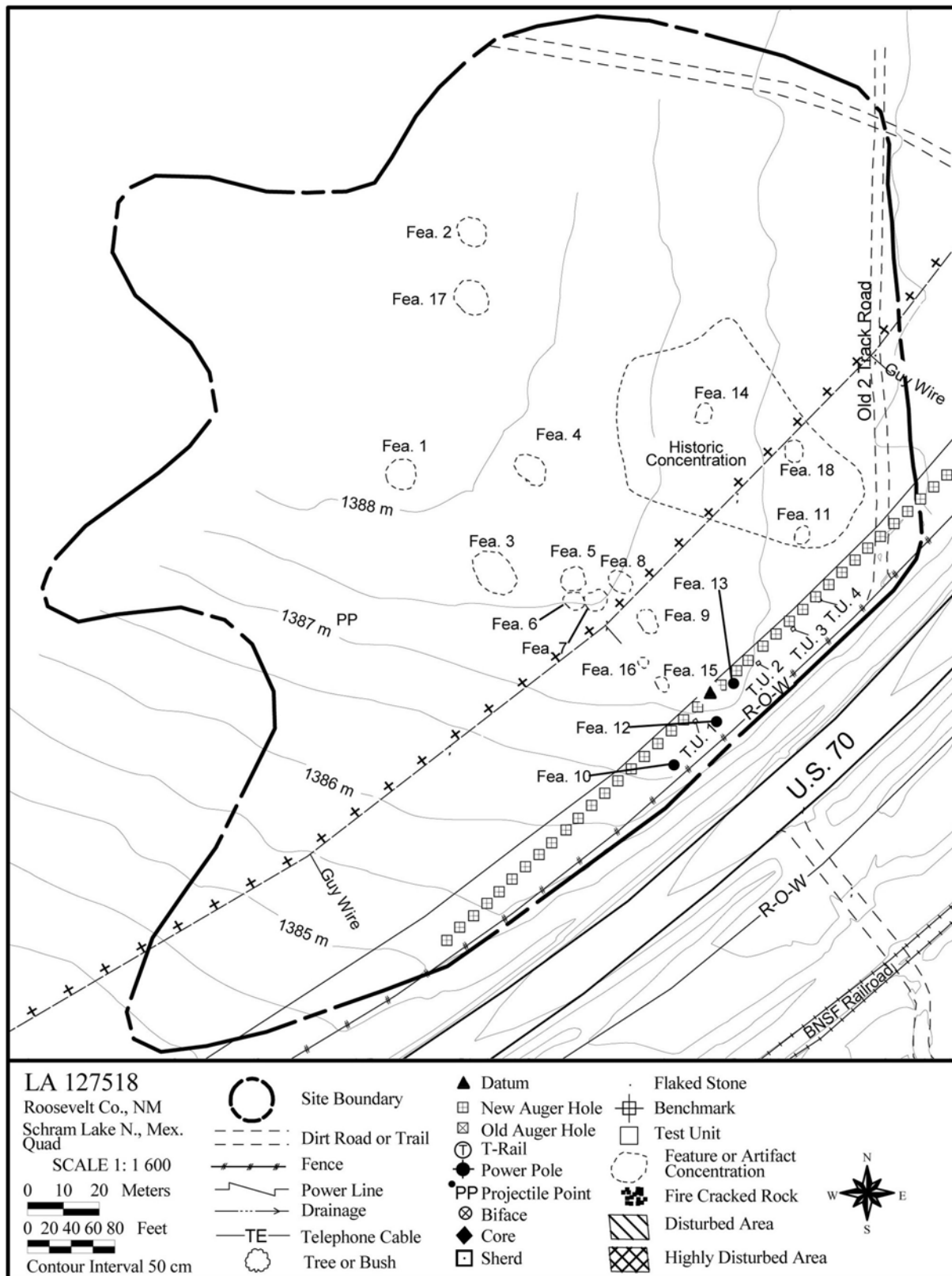
Forty-seven auger holes were excavated. Four auger holes contained burned caliche or fire-cracked rock of Native American origin, and one of the holes also yielded burned wood. Aside from the items just mentioned, no cultural materials were found in the auger holes.

Ten metal artifacts were collected from within the project corridor. These included eight sanitary cans, one lap seam can, and one pewter salt shaker top.

Outside the project corridor, 160 Euroamerican artifacts on the site surface were tallied. These included 58 pieces of metal, 57 pieces of glass, 28 historic ceramic fragments, 15 pieces of coal, and two pieces of slate. Thirty of the metal artifacts were cans (including 17 hole-in-top cans). The remainder of the metal artifacts included structural and household or farm-related items. Glass types include sun-colored amethyst (n=53), clear insulator (n=3), and aqua (n=1). Ceramic types include brown transfer print (n=15), whiteware (n=9), porcelain (n=3), and whiteware with green and red floral design (n=1).

The historic component included one feature, a 3 by 3 m concentration of coal clinkers, melted glass, and ceramic artifacts.

No historic cultural materials were found subsurface during testing. Based on its testing phase findings, SWCA recommended data recovery studies only for the prehistoric component of LA 127518.



**Figure 11.1.** LA 127518, testing phase site plan.

## Chapter 12

# LA 127523

---

LA 127523 is an artifact scatter with features, on a bench on the northwest side of US 70 (Figure 12.1). Vegetation at the site includes grasses, forbs, and elm trees. The elm trees were planted along the highway and along a dirt two-track that is perpendicular to the highway.

The site was first described by Crawford et al. (1999) of ACA, as a 289 by 90 m scatter of historic artifacts with four features (a wood gate, a wind-mill footing, a concentration of roofing tar and milled lumber, and a well). The surface assemblage numbered in the tens and included mostly clear glass but also sun-colored amethyst, milk and cobalt glass; glazed stoneware; whitewares; sanitary cans; a pickaxe; and a parts of an oil lamp. A clinker scatter was also present. The testing phase studies recorded an additional seven features and noted a much larger surface assemblage.

At LA 127523 a dirt road leaves the highway at a right angle, heading northwest through the site. Local residents indicated that there used to be a gate in the right-of-way fence at this location. One resident recalled that there was a one-story adobe building on the site, but no remains of such a structure were observed during the testing program.

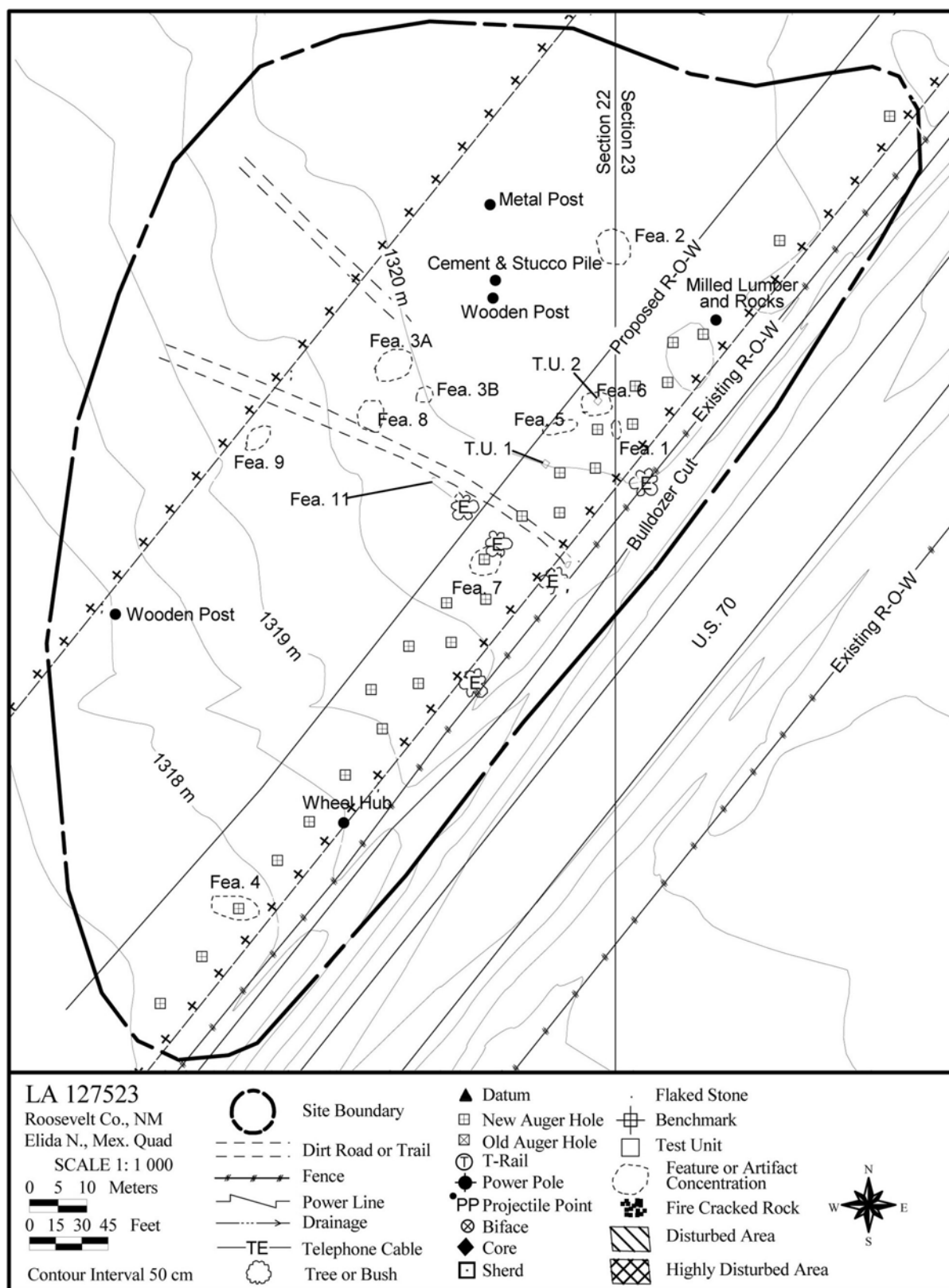
### SITE HISTORY

LA 127523 is in the southeast corner of a 160 acre homestead patented by John W. Ward on February 24, 1908. On March 26, 1918 John Ward and his wife Martha C. Ward signed a warranty deed with Seymour Street for \$500.00. A five acre parcel in the northeast corner of the homestead was excluded from the deed. Apparently the Wards were not able to pay their 1917 property taxes, and the County took control of the land (minus the 5 acre parcel). On January 2, 1920 the County signed the property over to Seymour and Etta Street. They immediately sold it to Waldo Herbert for \$2,000.00. In November of the same year, Waldo Herbert took out two mortgages from the Union

Mortgage Company for \$1500.00 and \$315.00, respectively. He paid off the mortgages in November 1923. On November 16, 1925, Waldo Herbert and his wife Addie M. Herbert obtained another mortgage, from J. T. Campbell for \$500.00, which was soon repaid. The Herberts took out a warranty deed for \$2,500.00 on the property with Millard M. and Fannie B. Manis on November 22, 1926. Apparently the Herberts could not repay the warranty deed, and the Manises acquired the property on April 19, 1930. Roosevelt County purchased a right-of-way from the Manises on April 6, 1937, presumably for US 70. The Manises sold the land to Clifford Stevenson on October 13, 1944. Stevenson granted a right-of-way to the Rural Electrification Administration on January 10, 1947. Clifford Stevenson and his wife Nelle mortgaged the property for \$14,600.00 in November 1947, but quickly paid off the debt. In 1950 and 1951, the Stevensons sold a number of oil and gas and mineral exploration leases to various individuals. The property was purchased by the present owner in 1977.

Five local residents were interviewed about LA 127523. Only one remembered anything about this site. He stated that the property was owned by "a guy from back east," who planned to build a tourist court on the site about 1944 (Clifford Stevenson?). He further stated that the individual in question was there about four or five years. He added that there was a one story, three or four room adobe house at the site but that the house has since melted.

The present land owner did not remember any structures on LA 127523. However, he did indicate that after he bought the property he tore down the old Elida rodeo grounds shown on the 1978 edition of the local USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle. The entrance road to the rodeo grounds was just east of LA 127523. The present land owner also noted that there was, until recently, a gate in the right-of-way fence at LA 127523. That fence location coincides with a dirt road shown on the local topographic



**Figure 12.1.** LA 127523, testing phase site plan.

quadrangle and that faintly apparent during the testing program.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES

### Testing

During testing, the following features were defined.

Feature 1 was a pair of standing wood fence posts with other timbers bolted to them. They most likely represented bracing posts at a gate or corner. The fence posts lined up with the approximate location of the Section 22–Section 23 boundary line.

Feature 2 was a location with four concrete footers for a metal windmill. The footers defined a base that was 2.7 m on a side. The legs of the windmill had been cut off several centimeters above the footer. An upright pipe well casing was found at the center of the area defined by the footers, in a shallow depression. This feature was next to the approximate location of the section boundary line.

Features 3A and 3B were two groups of milled lumber and congealed tar. These may have been the remains of a roof for a building that had been nearby. Feature 3A was about 8 by 5 m, and Feature 3B was about 4 m in diameter.

Feature 4 was a 4 by 3 m by 80 cm deep depression, part of a well. A 6 inch diameter pipe casing rose 60 cm above the bottom of the depression. A piece of galvanized sheet metal in the depression was mostly buried. A 1.8 m square, graveled area extended northwest from the edge of the depression; two pieces of sheet metal protruded from the northwest and northeast sides of the graveled area. The 1.8 m square subfeature may be the remains of a tarred and graveled roof, which may have been for a small shed for a pump.

Feature 5 was a 3 m diameter cluster of pieces of concrete, possibly marking another wellhead.

Feature 6 was a 1.5 m diameter concentration of refuse, some burned and melted. The concentration included hundreds of pieces of glass, mostly clear but with some aqua, yellow, sun-colored amethyst,

and brown. The metal artifacts included nails, bottle caps, a shaker cap, grommets, and a variety of cans and can lids. The few ceramics were mostly whitewares with a few stonewares. Test Unit 2 was placed in this feature.

Feature 7 was a 1 by 5 m concentration of historic refuse and coal clinkers.

Feature 8 was a 2 m diameter depression that was up to 50 cm deep. A piece of galvanized sheet metal lay in the middle of the feature.

Feature 9 was a 2 m diameter cluster of caliche and rocks, about 10 items in all.

Feature 10 was a 4 by 2.5 m diameter cluster of five milled boards, five chunks of broken concrete, and two chunks of caliche.

Feature 11 was a 3.5 m long alignment of caliche. The alignment paralleled the dirt road at the site.

Surface artifacts in the right-of-way were collected in 10 by 10 m units.

Twenty-six auger holes were excavated. Three auger tests produced cultural materials, which included three shards of glass, a wire nail, and a metal screw type jar lid.

Two 1 by 1 m test units were excavated, one in Feature 6 and the other within the general artifact scatter. Both units yielded historic refuse. Test Unit 1 was excavated in two levels of 10 cm; excavation stopped when caliche was encountered. Test Unit 2 was excavated in two levels of 10 cm; excavation stopped when Feature 6 was well-defined in the east half of the unit and caliche was encountered in the west half of the unit.

### Material Culture

At LA 127523, the observed surface assemblage included hundreds of artifacts. The glass included fragments of clear, blue, green, brown, sun-colored amethyst, and pink glass from decorated and undecorated bottles and window panes. The ceramics included whitewares, Fiesta Ware, salt glazed-stoneware, and ironstone. Metal objects included a



fork, a thimble, sheet metal, a strap hinge, a spark plug, brass safety pin, nails, clothing fasteners, and numerous can types. The cans held food and other substances, and were mostly sanitary cans (a few with vent tops). The cans had been opened by rotary openers, church keys, and knives (except for those with friction lids). Some items were tallied but not collected: chunks of concrete, a wire-spoked automobile hub, sheet metal, barbed wire, and recent trash.

The first level of Test Unit 1 yielded 72 pieces of glass (clear, except one green and one brown), one whiteware ceramic, 15 pieces of metal, and coal clinkers. The metal included a spark plug, a safety pin, nails, bolts, tacks, wire and pipe. In Level 2, one fragment of glass was found; this piece of glass may have been intrusive from the upper level.

The surface of Test Unit 2 had a small quantity of artifacts, including nine pieces of clear bottle glass, three can fragments, and a piece of bone. Level 1 yielded a high density of cultural material including glass, ceramics, and metal, some of which were part of Feature 6. The 5 cm of fill above Feature 6 included 210 items. Ceramics included three pieces of a whiteware table piece and a stoneware storage vessel. The 137 pieces of glass were mostly clear (with small quantities of green and brown) and consisted of pieces of bottles, window panes, canning jars, lamp chimneys, and tablewares. The 70 pieces of metal included iron/steel, brass, pewter, copper, and lead. By form the metal included cans, a zipper slide, shoe grommets, nails, electrical wire, and a salt shaker cap. One bit of window pane glazing was also recovered from this part of Level 1.

The remainder of the excavated Level 1 fill, in Feature 6, was dense with artifacts. The 12 ceramic sherds included fragments of whiteware table pieces and a salt-glazed stoneware utilitarian vessel. The 263 shards of glass were mostly clear (with small quantities of yellow, aqua, and brown) and included a marble and fragments of bottles, window panes, canning jars, lamp chimneys, and tablewares. Original contents of the bottles included whiskey, bleach, molasses, condiments, and pharmaceuticals. The 114 pieces of metal included iron/steel, brass, tin, and aluminum. By form the metal included cans, a button, a zipper

slide, nails, screws, wire, bottle caps, a salt shaker cap, and a Peter Pan peanut butter medallion. Original contents of the cans included sardines and cocoa. Miscellaneous artifacts included a eggshell and bone, a battery core, and items not collected: small brick fragments, bits of mortar, and hundreds of bits of coal.

## DISCUSSION

LA 127523 is a historic artifact scatter with features and most likely included a residential structure at one time. No obvious intact structural remnants were found during the testing efforts, but the artifact assemblage indicated construction and domestic activities at the site. Archival information and interviews with local residents indicate that the site was probably occupied for a few years in the 1940s. Although informants suggested that an adobe house was present, no evidence of a melted adobe building was found. It is more likely that a frame house was built on the site and later removed or completely dismantled.

Although archaeological testing revealed the existence of subsurface remains within the project corridor, particularly at Feature 6, the site was barely historical (roughly 55 years old), and the additional research value of the remains within the project corridor was marginal. SWCA therefore did not recommend data recovery at LA 127523.

## Chapter 13

# LA 127524

---

LA 127524 includes a concrete house foundation, a root cellar, other features, and an associated scatter of artifacts. The site is on the north side of US 70, at the west edge of Elida (Figure 13.1). The site is within Block 36 and part of Block 37 of the Gee Addition to Elida. The house once present here has been moved to a location about 17 miles (27 km) to the east, and the former home site has reverted to pasture. The site is on a gentle slope. The overstory consists of mesquite and young elm trees. The understory includes grasses, narrowleaf yucca, snakeweed, thistle, devil's claw, Russian thistle, aster, groundsel, paper flower and prickly pear.

The site was first reported by Crawford et al. (1999) of ACA as a late historic structural complex with six features and an associated artifact scatter. Crawford et al. concluded that the site may have been a school or other community building. They noted fairly recent artifacts numbering in the hundreds, including sanitary cans and clear glass shards. The diagnostic historic artifacts included small amounts of sun-colored amethyst glass, cobalt blue bottle glass, milk glass, and a single hole-in-top can. ACA also noted extensive but deteriorating structural materials including machine-made bricks, electrical cable, milled lumber, wire nails, and barbed wire coils. The six features identified by ACA are described below.

Feature 1 was a concrete house foundation (Figure 13.2). The foundation consisted of coursed caliche rocks in a pebbly concrete matrix. Every three courses or so, multiple strands of 3/4 inch thick steel cable were laid horizontally between the courses as structural reinforcement. There is faint evidence of two north-south interior foundation walls that divided the subfloor area into three parts. Foundations for a small front room or porch and a small rear room or porch abutted rather than bonded with the main foundation, suggesting that the house had been added to. The east and west ends of the main foundation had been knocked

over and displaced. The damage to the foundation may have occurred when the house was removed.

Feature 2 was a concrete root cellar (Figures 13.2 and 13.3). The entrance to the root cellar was connected to Feature 1 by a concrete porch and sidewalk. The entrance included a low rectangular concrete lip to keep water from draining into the cellar. The wood storm door to the cellar was still present, albeit detached and deteriorated. Eleven steps led down to the cellar, with a second door providing access to the cellar itself. An iron vent pipe was located in the northwest corner of the cellar and projected above the surface. Wood shelving was present along the south wall of the cellar. A chest-high tunnel extended west from the cellar to Feature 3.

Feature 3 was a vertical concrete vent shaft with a hinged metal cover (Figures 13.2 and 13.3). As at the entrance to Feature 2, a low lip protruded above the ground surface to keep water from entering the shaft.

A dense deposit of clear glass fragments was found just east of the cellar entrance (Feature 2); a second, similar deposit was found just north of the vent shaft (Feature 3). The glass was almost exclusively from canning jars, undoubtedly retrieved from the cellar and smashed by vandals.

Feature 4 was a series of poured concrete sidewalks around the house foundation (Feature 1). The sidewalks varied in width from 1 m to about 0.5 m (Figure 13.2). Several segments of the sidewalk had been moved and flipped over.

Feature 5 was a 1.5 m square concrete pad whose edges showed traces of removed walls. A galvanized pipe was present at the center of the south edge of the pad. An iron well casing protruded from the ground 75 cm west of the pad. Water was still visible in the well. The feature most likely represented a watering trough. A fence post with an

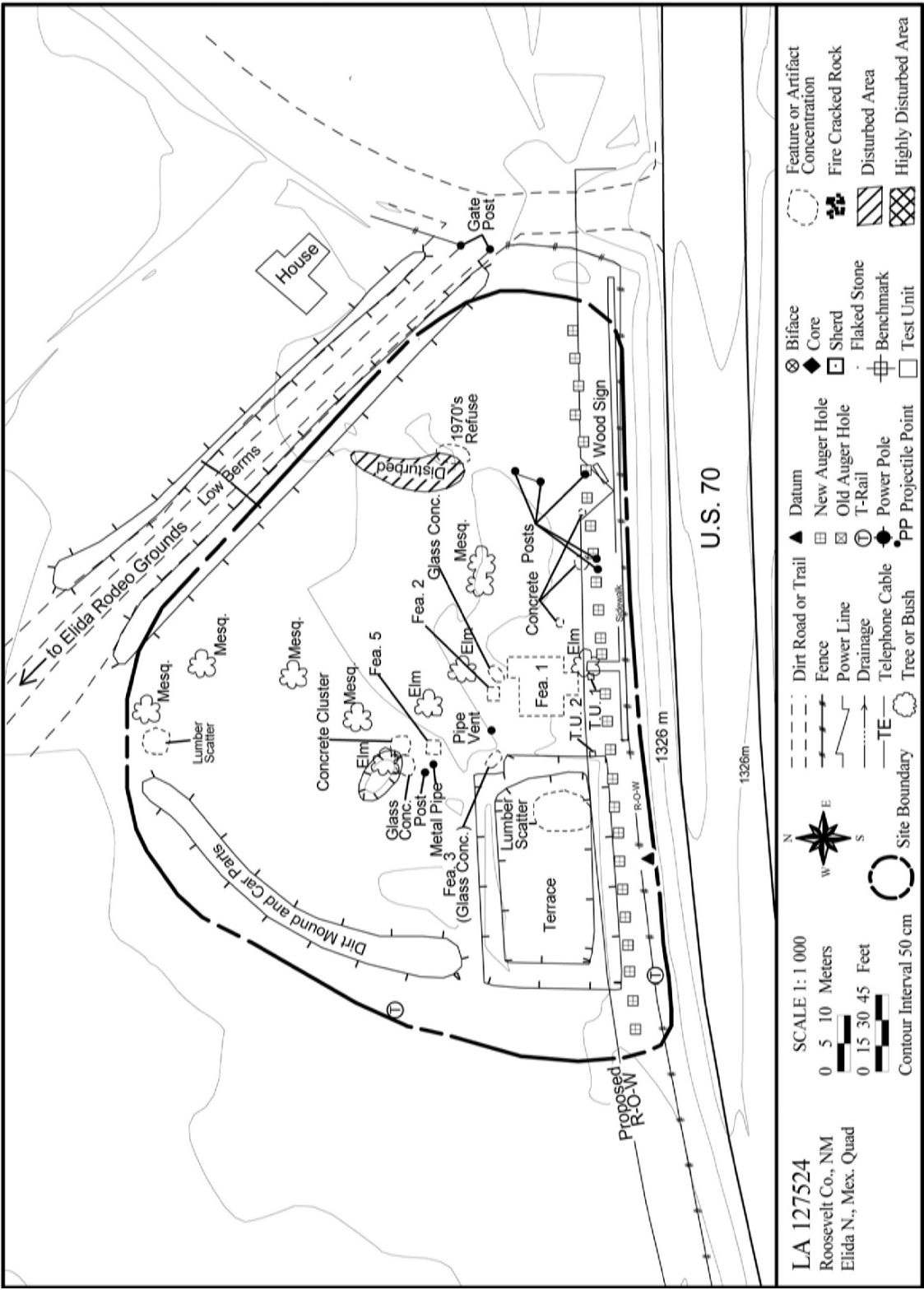


Figure 13.1. LA 127524, testing phase site plan.

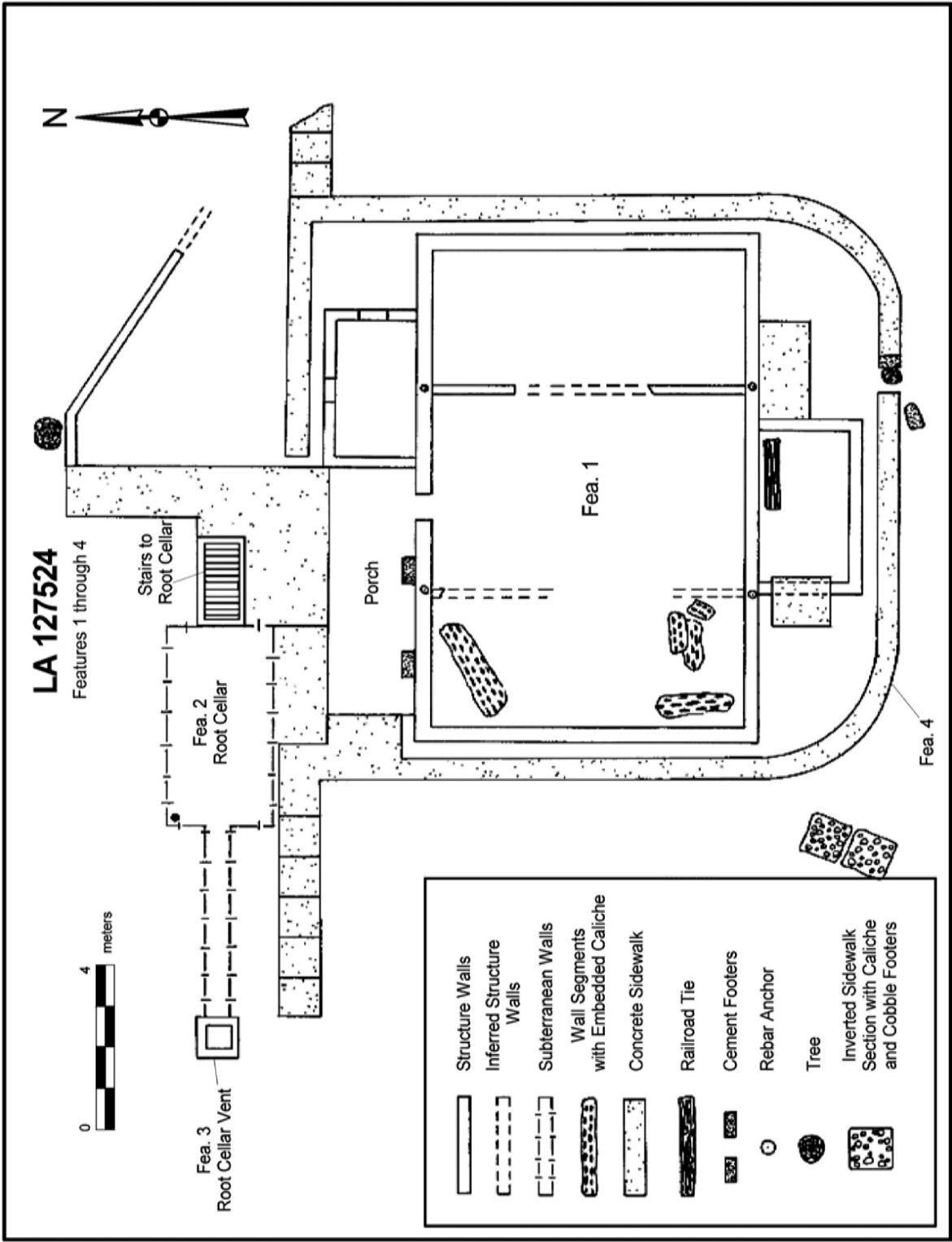


Figure 13.2. LA 127524, Features 1-4.

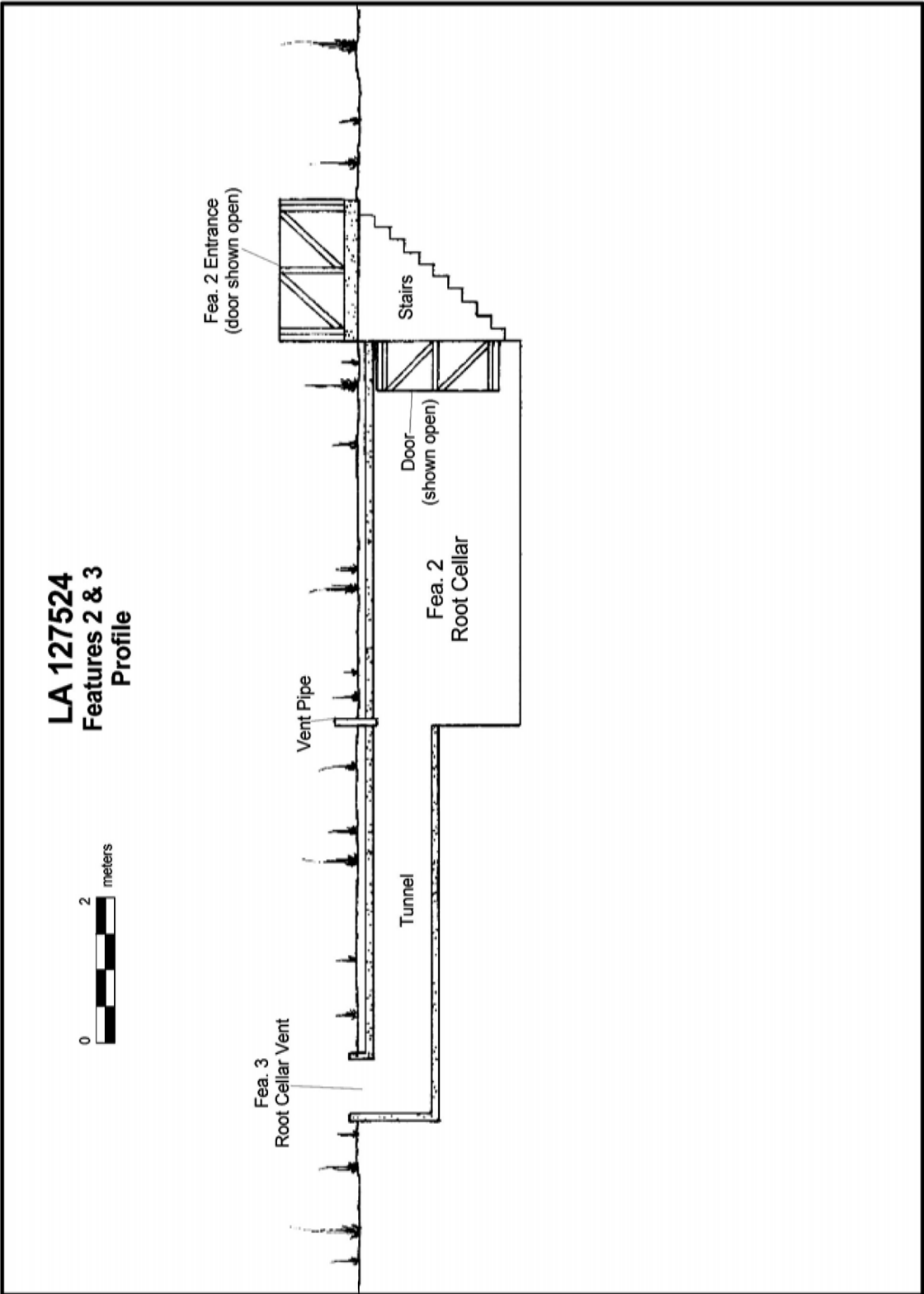


Figure 13.3. LA 127524, Features 2 and 3, profile.

iron bolt through was noted 60 cm north of the well casing and was most likely related to operation of the well.

Feature 6 was a fragmented concrete slab with two large posts, and had served as a platform for a sign. Each post consisted of 7 by 5 inch milled lumber. The sign itself was missing but considering how close this feature was to Elida, the sign may have announced either the town or a business therein.

During testing, additional site elements were observed.

North of Feature 5, an oval depression measured 10 by 5 m by 75 cm deep. At the southeast end of the depression was a concentration of broken glass consisting mostly of canning jars. Immediately east of the glass concentration was a cluster of chunks of concrete. About 8 m west of Feature 1 was a roughly 40 by 20 m area that had been leveled into a terrace. At the east end of the terrace was a concentration of milled lumber that may have been from a collapsed outbuilding. North of Feature 1 was a northwest-southeast line of elm trees that coincided with the alley bisecting Block 36 of the Gee Addition to Elida. A sidewalk extended just outside the north right-of-way fence for US 70. The sidewalk may have been a municipal improvement.

A low pile of dirt was noted about 30 m northeast of Feature 1. Ca. 1970s refuse was mixed in with the dirt, indicating that the pile postdated the occupation of the site. A low berm and graded area was noted north of the terrace; this berm contained a number of small automobile parts. It is possible that old cars were located in this area and that the area was bladed to clean up the mess. North of the site, a trailer parking area had electrical, water, and sewage hookups. Local residents stated that earlier in 2000, a trailer had been present at that location; debris from the trailer occupation was scattered over the northern part of the site.

## SITE HISTORY

LA 127524 is at the center of a 80 acre parcel patented by John H. Gee on May 13, 1904. Gee soon

subdivided the parcel, which became the Gee addition to the town of Elida. LA 127524 is on Lots 1–6 of Block 36 of the Gee Addition. Gee sold all 12 lots of Block 36 to W. B. and Alice Soyars on November 14, 1906, for \$1,000.00. In the same month Soyars sold the lots to various people. Lots 1, 2, 4–6, 11, and 12 were sold to Miss Mary E. Barnes for \$410.00. Lot 3 was sold to Carl Case for \$20.00. Lots 7 and 8 were sold to Monroe Case for \$55.00. Lot 9 was sold to Mrs. Queenie Hiles for \$20.00. Lot 10 was sold to William J. Hiles for \$20.00. The Hiles bought Lots 7 and 8 from Case on May 16, 1908 for \$60.00, and sold all four of their lots to S. J. King on March 21, 1910 for \$1,200.00. King apparently could not pay his taxes in 1924 and the state of New Mexico took possession of his land. Mary Barnes apparently also had trouble paying her taxes from 1917 to 1928, and the state of New Mexico took possession of her land.

In 1937 the state transferred the southern portion of the land taken from King and Barnes to Roosevelt County, for the US 70 right-of-way. The remainder of Lots 1 through 6 were sold to H. A. Roberts on March 6, 1940. Roberts and his wife Mary sold their portions of Lots 1 through 6 to John H. and Lola A. Tow on September 3, 1946 for \$2,000.00. On October 29, 1952 the Tows mortgaged the property to J. Embury Wall for \$5,594.26. They apparently could not pay the mortgage and the property was foreclosed in September 1953. After a couple of intervening owners, the present owner purchased the property in 1988.

Seven local residents were interviewed about LA 127524. Most of the residents agreed that a man named Tow lived in the house with his wife and daughter. Tow was a water well driller and only lived in the house for a few years. The house (then abandoned) was removed from this site in 1956. The house was bought by another local family after their original house burned down.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING

During the testing phase (Polk et al. 2001), the surface collection (in 58 units, each 5 by 5 m) had to contend with numerous pieces of recent trash from

years of passing automobile traffic. The field crew was therefore instructed to collect only artifacts that had a good chance of being 50 or more years in age, and to exclude metal or glass items that lacked identifying attributes. Examples of items thus excluded included fragments of sheet metal that might or might not be from cans, and glass with no makers' marks, mold marks, or other identifying marks. The resulting collection included 79 pieces of glass, one piece of metal, and four ceramic sherds. The glass artifacts included 52 clear, three brown, 11 sun-colored amethyst, three aqua, one blue, one blue green, and one white. The glass fragments included mostly bottle fragments, but also kerosene lamp chimneys, canning jars, and telephone pole insulators. The only metal found was the base of a "Master Lock Co." lock. Ceramic artifacts were limited to a whiteware sherd, two stoneware sherds and an ironstone sherd. Other materials noted but not collected included small pieces of coal, car parts, barbed wire fragments, recent ceramics, motor oil containers, and extensive structural debris.

Twenty-four auger holes were dug along the north side of the highway; most were generally excavated to a sterile caliche layer. Items found in auger hole fill included a fragment of a kerosene lamp chimney, four shards of brown beer bottle glass (from the same hole), and a piece of recent wire. All three of these positive auger tests were in the eastern portion of the site.

Test Unit 1 was placed south of Feature 1, next to a sidewalk (Feature 4). The unit was excavated in two levels. All of the deposits appeared to be disturbed, probably from construction of the home. Masonry fragments were noted on the unit surface. Level 1 contained a shard of clear glass (discarded), three wire nails, and a crown cap. Items not collected included pieces of tar paper and plaster. Level 2 included more than 50 masonry fragments but no other artifacts.

Test Unit 2 was placed about 7 m west of Feature 1, at a location where the ground surface stepped down, to confirm that the terracing within the site was artificial rather than natural. One wire nail was collected from the surface of the unit, which was excavated in four levels. In Level 1 a rough north-

south line of caliche nodules and disturbed soil was encountered, along with masonry fragments, bricks, and other structural debris. One roofing nail and a fragment of clear glass were recovered from Level 1. The north-south line of caliche cobbles and disturbed soils continued into Level 2, although there appeared to be less caliche with depth. It appeared that soil had been taken from the western (lower) portion of the unit and deposited in the eastern half of the unit. With depth the soils contained less caliche and structural debris. In Level 3, five pieces of unidentifiable metal were recovered. In Level 4 the soil increased in compaction with depth. No cultural materials were found in Level 4.

## DISCUSSION

Based on the testing phase studies, LA 127524 is a the remains of a home built about 1946 and possibly occupied until 1953. In 1956 the house was moved to a new location. The potentially early artifacts on the site (such as sun-colored amethyst and aqua glass) proved to be unassociated with the house; instead, those remains must be trash from the early occupation of Elida. It is therefore not surprising that the earliest artifacts tended to be found at the east end of the site. Since the house was abandoned and removed, numerous episodes of dumping and disturbance have occurred on the site.

The house foundation and other key features of the site are outside the project corridor. The archaeological deposits within the project corridor appear to be minimal and to the extent that subsurface remains are present, these were created by mechanical reworking of the local ground surface. Given these facts and the barely historical to recent age of the site (about 47 to 54 years old), LA 127524 was not recommended for data recovery.

## Chapter 14

# ARCHAEOFAUNAL ANALYSIS

**Marie E. Brown**

---

Vertebrate faunal remains, consisting of 956 specimens, were recovered from two sites during the US 70 data recovery project. The assemblage from LA 75159 (n=931) is the larger of the two. Most of this assemblage is associated with the Late Archaic and Formative components; one definite cattle bone was recovered and other bones could be either

from bison or cattle. The LA 75159 assemblage is reported in Volume 1. The following discussion includes only the definite cattle bone from LA 75159 and the bones from the early 1900s occupation of LA 12702 (Boaz) (n=25) (Table 14.1).

**Table 14.1.** Euroamerican Archaeofaunal Assemblage From LA 127502

Taxon	NISP
<i>Gallus gallus</i> (Domestic Chicken)	1
<i>Sus scrofa</i> (Domestic Pig)	1
<i>Bos taurus</i> (Cattle)	7
Indeterminate small mammal (rabbit-size)	1
Indeterminate medium mammal (coyote-size)	7
Indeterminate large mammal (pronghorn-size)	5
Indeterminate very large mammal (bison-size)	3
Total	25

## METHODS

All of the recovered vertebrate faunal remains from the project were examined. In order to improve identifications and processing information, refits were determined and fresh breaks were noted and occasionally mended. In addition, all freshly broken fragments from the same bone in a single provenience (FS) were counted as one specimen—a complete bone or tooth or a fragment thereof. These procedures reduced the initial size of the assemblage. Basic attributes recorded for each specimen included taxon, element, laterality, fragmentation and portion, weathering, burning, gnawing, and butchery evidence. Identifications of taxon, element, laterality, and portion were determined primarily with the aid of comparative specimens in the possession of the faunal analyst. Occasionally, published osteological references, such as Balkwill and Cumbaa (1992) and Olsen (1964), were consulted.

Taxonomic identifications were made to the lowest level of specificity (e.g., order, family, genus, species) warranted by each specimen. Many specimens were identified only to a size category (e.g.,

small mammal, large mammal). For mammals, very small mammals are rat-size or smaller, small are rabbit-size, medium are coyote-size, large are pronghorn-size, and very large are bison/cattle-size. The placement of a specimen into an animal size category was somewhat subjective, based primarily on the thickness of the compact (cortical) bone, the size of the specimen, and the possible element represented. In several instances, the taxonomic identification—genus or species—was uncertain due to the former presence of two or more osteologically similar species (e.g., deer versus pronghorn, cattle versus bison) in or near the project area. In some cases, only the listing of alternatives (e.g., bison/cattle, deer/pronghorn) was possible. After the variables were recorded, the number of identified specimens (NISP) for each taxon was computed.



## NATURAL HISTORY

### Aves (Birds)

#### Family Phasianidae (Fowl-like Birds)

##### *Gallus gallus* (Chicken)

Chicken (*Gallus gallus*) remains ( $n=1$ ) were recovered from LA 127502 (Boaz). The Spanish colonists of the Oñate expedition in 1598 probably introduced the domestic chicken to New Mexico. All breeds of domestic fowl are descended from the red junglefowl of southeast Asia (Jull 1927:382–383; Zeuner 1963:443). Although the exact date of domestication is unknown, by ca. 2500 BC it was known as a domestic fowl in the Indus Valley of India (Hargrave 1972:5; Zeuner 1963:443–444). “From India it moved northward and westward and reached Persia at a very early date, but its time of arrival in the Mediterranean area is uncertain” (Wood-Gush 1959:321). Its spread into the Mediterranean area was probably the result of military and commercial activities (Smith and Daniel 1975:13).

The domestication and subsequent distribution of the fowl was probably related more to the sport of cockfighting (one of the oldest spectator sports) rather than to its potential as a food resource (Jull 1927:383; Wood-Gush 1959:323). Along with the chicken, cockfighting spread from India to other areas (Jull 1927:383; Smith and Daniel 1975:13). “The breeding of fighting birds is highly specialized and the feeding of those intended for the pit is considered extremely important” (Jull 1927:383). The conscious selection for traits considered essential for good fighting birds (e.g., body-size, lack of molting, comb size) probably also influenced the development of the food potential of the chicken (Wood-Gush 1959:323, 325). Although cockfighting has been banned in many countries—including 41 states in the United States, as of 1975—its popularity is still high and it continues illegally (Smith and Daniel 1975:13).

Today’s domestic fowl are descended from two distinct races. The Asiatic races—large-bodied, heavy-boned chickens with heavily feathered shanks—were bred primarily for their flesh quali-

ties. On the other hand, the early Mediterranean races were about half the size of the Asiatic fowl, were small-boned, and had less dietary potential (Jull 1927:385). “From these two basic races each poultry-raising country has developed its own fowls, establishing fairly well-defined standards for the various groups of birds that came to be known as breeds” (Jull 1927:385).

### Mammalia (Mammals)

#### Family Suidae (Pigs)

##### *Sus scrofa* (Domestic Pig)

The presence of the pig (*Sus scrofa*) is represented by a single tooth from LA 127502 (Boaz). The domestic pig was first introduced into New Mexico by Spanish explorers in the 1500s. It was the favorite food and a primary protein source of the Spaniards (Bennett 1970:231–232; Gade 1987:36; Towne and Wentworth 1950:70–71, 149). There is no record, however, that any of these pigs survived. “Pigs moved northward with the colonizers and reached present-day New Mexico with the relief expedition to Oñate in the summer of 1600” (Towne and Wentworth 1950:71).

The pig was domesticated during the Neolithic, possibly in Mesopotamia and Egypt (Towne and Wentworth 1950:58). Discrepancies exist among researchers concerning pig types (e.g., Bennett 1970:232–233; Gade 1987:36–37; Towne and Wentworth 1950:165–167). In the present discussion, the designations used by Gade (1987) are generally followed. The pigs introduced into the New World by the Spaniards were of two types. The Iberian pig was a small, lean, agile pig with long legs; a long, narrow snout; flat neck; and straight back that resembled the medieval European pig. It had heavy shoulders and weighed between 110 and 330 pounds. This was the type of swine that Columbus brought in 1493 on his second voyage to the New World. A second type was the Chinese pig, which was brought from the Philippines. The Chinese type was described as weighing 125 to 150 pounds (which seems low) and having a swayback, flat feet, and toes spread wide open. In addition, this pig had short legs. The European or Celtic type, introduced into the New World

by English colonists in Virginia, was leaner and had longer legs. By 1800, admixture of these various types produced modern forms that have short-legged heavy bodies, thick and powerful shoulders, and short necks (Bennett 1970:224, 232–233; Gade 1987:35–37).

Although the pig is omnivorous, it is basically a woods mammal that prefers forests where mast (acorns and nuts) is available. In addition, it consumes a variety of wastes and requires less care than cattle or sheep. It uses its nose, the end of which has a tough cartilaginous disc, to root for food. The pig can survive in deserts only if food and water are available (Bennett 1970:224–225, 228, 230; Gade 1987:39; Skaggs 1986:15). Because adequate food was not generally available or abundant, pigs were scarce in the Spanish Southwest where they were raised primarily for lard (Crass and Wallsmith 1992:12; Towne and Wentworth 1950:72, 155–156) which had a variety of uses. Besides use in cooking, lard was made into soap and candles. In addition, it was used in lamps and as a lubricant (Gade 1987:39).

The hog is an important meat resource. Although cattle and sheep normally have single births, the pig is prolific. After a short gestation period of four months, a sow can produce seven or eight offspring per litter. Among farm animals, it is the most efficient food producer. It can store as energy 35 percent of the food it consumes. Cattle and sheep only store 11 percent (Gade 1987:39; Towne and Wentworth 1950:7, 210).

A hog's carcass yields from 65 to 80 per cent in dressed meat, compared with 50 to 60 per cent for cattle, and 45 to 55 per cent for sheep and lambs. As for fattening, a pig will gain a pound in weight for every three to five pounds of feed, according to age, while a calf needs five pounds of concentrate and five more of roughage. Older cattle require additional feed [Towne and Wentworth 1950:7–8].

Although pork has traditionally been regarded as the "poor man's or working man's meat," nutritionally the flesh of the pig is exceptional. "[I]t contains the finest quality protein and provides the greatest energy value of all meats" (Towne and

Wentworth 1950:8). Its flesh is very digestible. In addition, it contains unsaturated fats and more thiamin than other meats. Because the calories in a pound of fatty pork produce more energy than the calories in a pound of beef or mutton (Gade 1987:39; Towne and Wentworth 1950:8, 247–251), the energy obtained by consuming pork or cooking with lard was important to people in the New Mexico of the 1600s to late 1800s.

## Family Bovidae (Cattle, Sheep, and Relatives)

### *Bos taurus* (Cattle)

Cattle (*Bos taurus*) remains were found at both LA 75159 ( $n=1$ ) and LA 127502 ( $n=7$ ). Domestic cattle were first introduced into New Mexico in 1540 by Coronado's expedition. Although some writers believe Coronado left behind cattle that formed wild herds (e.g., Skaggs 1986:30–31), there is no evidence to substantiate this assertion. It is unlikely that any survived in New Mexico. Don Juan de Oñate and his colonists brought the first breeding cattle herd to New Mexico in 1598 (Rouse 1977:54, 79–80; Simmons 1988:5).

Initially, the cattle brought into New Mexico by Spanish explorers and colonists originated primarily in the area of Mexico known as Nueva Vizcaya. The Mexican herds, bred from cattle introduced into Mexico from Cuba ca. 1521 by Gregorio Villalobos and Hernan Cortes, were the product of a range cattle complex transplanted from Spain (Brand 1961:132).

The complex had evolved under the subhumid to arid conditions of the Spanish Meseta and had moved with the *reconquista* into New Castile, Extremadura, and Andalucia. Basic to the complex were two strains of cattle: the piebald, markedly feral range animal, which was the ordinary all-purpose Castilian ranching cow, and the ancient black cattle (*ganado prieto*), commonly known as the Andalusian fighting bulls or *toros de lidia* [Brand 1961:132].

This view of a single Iberian cattle-raising system as the precursor of cattle ranching efforts in Spain's New World colonies was suggested earlier by Bishko (1952). It is oversimplified, however, and

overlooks regional contrasts. Recent research indicates “at least two distinct range-cattle complexes existed by 1500, one based in the western part of the interior plateau or *Meseta* of Spain and the other in the Andalusian coastal lowland” (Jordan 1993:19). Cattle ranching techniques introduced into the New World by Spain included use of the open range, use of the horse for herding, employment of “cowboys,” periodic round-ups, branding, and overland drives (Bishko 1952:498). As early as 1529 or 1530, brands were registered in Mexico City (Bishko 1952:510; Brand 1961:133).

The Spanish cattle of the early New Mexican herds were descendents of cattle originally brought to the New World from Andalusia in Spain and from the Canary Islands. These cattle had large, widespread, upturned horns; a narrow head; and a solid, or nearly solid, hair color (Rouse 1977:vii–viii). In Texas, Andalusian cattle that escaped into the wild eventually “mutated into Longhorns—skinny, blue-horned, mealy-nosed, motley brown beasts” (Skaggs 1986:25). The longhorn played an important role in the expanding New Mexico cattle industry of the latter half of the nineteenth century. After the mid-1800s, the breeding of Spanish cattle with bulls of British breeds produced herds of Shorthorn, Hereford, and Angus cattle (Rouse 1977:ix).

Unlike in Texas and California, large-scale cattle ranching did not develop in New Mexico during the Spanish and Mexican periods. Cattle had secondary or minor importance in an economy increasingly dominated by sheep raising. Little beef was consumed. The New Mexicans tended to view cattle primarily as work animals (Frazer 1983:8–9; Miller 1989:175; Rouse 1977:81; Simmons 1988:5–6). The establishment of U.S. military post in New Mexico, beginning in 1846, and their concomitant demand for fresh beef provided the impetus for cattle ranching throughout New Mexico and the rest of the Southwest (Frazer 1983:1–2; Miller 1989:212).

After the Civil War, Texas cattlemen, such as Charles Goodnight, Oliver Loving, John Dawson, and John Chisum, trailed cattle to military forts, mining camps, and railroad towns in Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona. Initially, New Mexico

primarily functioned as a route for moving herds from southern Texas to markets in Colorado and other northern states. The earliest cattle trail in New Mexico was up the Pecos Valley. As the threat of Indian raids decreased, the cattlemen began to accumulate and winter herds in eastern New Mexico, especially along the lower Pecos River. These herds were driven north and west (Williams 1986:120–121). “The largest single cattle drive through New Mexico occurred in 1874 when 110,000 head were trailed north from Roswell to Colorado” (Williams 1986:120).

Railroads were vital to the development of the cattle industry throughout the West. In addition to expanding production, they “also permitted the large-scale development of the complex breeding, grazing, and fattening regional specializations that characterize the modern livestock industry” (Strickon 1965:237). The first railroad entered New Mexico at Raton Pass in late 1878. The coming of the railroad sparked the development of major cattle towns and shipping points in the state.

In the 1880s, huge cattle empires were formed on the open range in eastern New Mexico. Chisum’s, in southeastern New Mexico, was one of the largest. It was south of Fort Sumner, between the Pecos River and the Texas border. In the northeastern portion of the state, Hispanic land grants formed the basis of cattle empires such as that of the Maxwell Cattle Company, which consisted of the former Beaubien and Miranda Grant (Baydo 1970; Williams 1986:122). With the creation of large cattle ranches, however, came problems, the most serious of which were cattle rustling and range wars.

By 1900, major changes were affecting the character of cattle ranching in New Mexico. Uninhibited use of the open range produced extensive overgrazing. The grasslands were declared public domain and large portions of it were offered to homesteaders. The introduction and spread of barbed wire fences also reduced the size of the ranches. In addition, the building of windmills provided water for the pastures formed by fencing. Although these changes helped signal the end of the huge cattle empires of the open range era, the changes contributed to the development of stock farming. Today, the cattle industry is a significant component of

New Mexico's economy (Jordan 1993:236–240; Simmons 1988:12–13; Williams 1986:122).

## ARCHAEOFAUNAL ASSEMBLAGES

### LA 75159

The only clearly Euroamerican faunal specimen from LA 75159 was from the fill of Trench 3. This specimen is a nearly complete left second phalange that exhibits rodent and carnivore gnawing. It is unburned and does not display butchering marks, but is weathered.

### LA 127502 (Boaz)

The archaeofaunal assemblage from LA 127502, the old townsite of Boaz, is small ( $n=25$ ) (Tables 14.1 and 14.2). All of the specifically identified

taxa are domestic species—chicken, pig, and cattle.

### Feature 12, Unit 10

Very few faunal remains were found in Unit 10 ( $n=8$ ) (Table 14.2). The pig specimen is a complete left upper third molar tooth bud. The presence of this specimen indicates pigs were raised by some residents of Boaz. One of the cattle specimens is a femur mid-shaft representing a round steak cut (1/2 inch thick) that has been sawed on both ends with a handsaw. The other is a long bone shaft fragment that has been sawed on one end with a handsaw. The incidence of burning is high ( $n=5$ , 62.5 percent) and most ( $n=4$ , 80 percent) are calcined. None of the specimens is gnawed, but all are weathered.

**Table 14.2.** LA 127502 (Boaz): Archaeofaunal Assemblage by Unit and Level

Taxon	Unit 10				Unit 11			Total
	0	L.1	L.2	Total	L.1	L.2	Total	
<i>Gallus gallus</i> (Domestic Chicken)					1		1	1
<i>Sus scrofa</i> (Domestic Pig)			1	1				1
<i>Bos taurus</i> (Cattle)			2	2	2	3	5	7
Indeterminate small mammal (rabbit-size)					1		1	1
Indeterminate medium mammal (coyote-size)		2		2	5		5	7
Indeterminate large mammal (pronghorn-size)	1			1	1	3	4	5
Indeterminate very large mammal (bison-size)		2		2	1		1	3
Total	1	4	3	8	11	6	17	25

### Unit 11

Although most of the archaeofaunal assemblage from the site was recovered from Unit 11, the sample from this unit is small ( $n=17$ , 68 percent) (Table 14.2). The presence of chickens is indicated by a fragmentary eggshell. The cattle specimens ( $n=5$ ) consist of three round steak cuts (5/8, 3/16, and 9/16 inches thick), a foreshank cut (1 7/8 inches thick), and an indeterminate fragment (7/16 inches thick) that have been sawed on both ends with a handsaw. Among the pronghorn-size remains ( $n=4$ ), a thoracic vertebra fragment indicative of a rib cut and an indeterminate fragment have been sawed on one end. In addition, an indeterminate fragment of a cattle-size mammal has

been sawed on both ends (7/16 inches thick). The incidence of burning is high ( $n=8$ , 47 percent). All of the burned specimens are calcined. None of the specimens is gnawed, but all are weathered.

## DISCUSSION

Although the faunal data from LA 127502 (Boaz) are very limited, some conclusions are possible. With the exception of the rabbit-size specimen, which may be intrusive, the archaeofaunal assemblage represents food refuse. All of the specifically identified taxa are domestic species—chicken, pig, cattle—that contributed to the diet of the town's residents. The chicken eggshell suggests chickens

were raised as sources of eggs and meat. The pig tooth indicates some of the townspeople raised pigs. Although cattle may have been raised locally, at least some of the butchering was done professionally.

All of the cattle remains ( $n=7$ ) and one cattle-size and two pronghorn-size specimens exhibit butchering cuts. In each case, the meat-cutting was done by a professional butcher. Saw marks are the only identified butchering marks. In each case, the marks were produced by handsaws. In New Mexico, the use of saws for butchering probably did not occur until after the American invasion in 1846. Thereafter, that practice became dominant. "Complete cuts with handsaws have a flat face showing multiple and irregular heavy striations with finer striations between, all parallel to the cutting edge" (Gust 1983:343). Although the bandsaw, a type of power saw, was invented in 1808, it was not successful until durable steel bands were developed about 1850 (Gust 1983:344). These saws, powered by steam, were used by some packing houses, such as Plankinton & Armour of Kansas City, in the 1870s (McCoy 1874:304, 313). Generally, however, large packing houses such as those in California and Nevada did not use bandsaws until the 1900s and small retail butchers did not employ them until much later (Gust 1983:344). The LA 127502 specimens, therefore, were probably butchered locally by a small retail butcher using handsaws. Identified retail cuts of beef include round steaks ( $n=4$ ), a rib cut, and a foreshank cut.

The incidence of burning is high ( $n=13$ , 52 percent). Of the 13 burned specimens, 12 are calcined. This suggests that household trash was occasionally burned but there is no obvious patterning to the disposal of the remains.

# CONCLUSIONS

---

What can be said, briefly, about early 1900s life along the US 70 corridor, based on the testing and data recovery studies? The historical research not only provides vignettes of actual lives (especially at Boaz, for which the research was most intensive), but provides a more detailed and compelling understanding of settlement and abandonment than could ever be inferred from the archaeological record. In that sense, the remains studied by the project are consistent with the historical information, and thus tend to verify that information, but little more.

The documents reveal an initial rush of settlement that had very little to do with objective conditions—homesteaders arrived to establish farms where, for the most part, farms shouldn't exist. The proximate cause of this artificial boom was the construction of the "Peavine" railroad, providing a direct link between the local area and national markets. The deeper causes included the deliberate federal policy of opening of public land to private acquisition through "sweat equity" rather than cash purchases, the existence of individuals who otherwise lacked any hope of getting ahead, and the then-popular delusion (born of the same hope) that Western deserts could be dry-farmed. In the short run, the homesteader's efforts made communities grow in previously empty places; in the long run, those efforts failed—or it became clear that such efforts would yield better results elsewhere—so people moved on and communities shriveled. Those who stayed turned from farming to low-density ranching, which was far better adapted to a climate that is not only arid but unpredictable. The few towns that survived did so by serving the ranchers, as well as what commerce could be picked up from travelers. During this entire process, and clearly connected to it, local railroad service died, and US 70 became the artery for local life.

The only thing more easily gauged from the archaeological remains than the historical docu-

ments was patterns of daily consumption. It appears that thanks to the railroad and later US 70, the homesteaders and other inhabitants along the project corridor always had access to a variety of manufactured goods and mass-produced foods. In other words, the area was not marginal in terms of what people did or did not consume; they could at least obtain key products (from canned foods to canning jars) available on a national basis. Instead, the area's marginality reflected what it took to raise the money to purchase goods people wished to consume. In the end, most people could be consumers more easily by raising that money somewhere else. The archaeological evidence shows that local people were, at least minimally, middle class—people with the power to consume, albeit people who had to work for the privilege. If after a decade or so most people had left the homesteads and towns studied by the project, it was simply because it was easier to be middle class somewhere else.



# REFERENCES

---

- Adams, Clarence S.  
1938 Bob Crosby Rides Again. Clipping from unknown newspaper, April 5, p. 4. Copy in senior author's files.
- Alther, Robert J.  
1970 *1909 Price List for Robert J. Alther Glassware*. Reprint ed. Carey Home Antiques, Monterey.
- Balkwill, Darlene McCuaig, and Stephen L. Cum-baa  
1992 *A Guide to the Identification of Postcranial Bones of Bos taurus and Bison*. Syllogeus No. 71. Canadian Museum of Nature, Ottawa.
- Baydo, Gerald R.  
1970 *Cattle Ranching in Territorial New Mexico*. Ph.D. dissertation, Department of History, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.
- Bennett, Merrill K.  
1970 Aspects of the Pig. *Agricultural History* 44:223–235.
- Berge, Dale LeRoy  
1968 *Historical Archaeology in the American Southwest*. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Arizona. University Microfilms, Ann Arbor.
- 1980 *Simpson Springs Station: Historical Archaeology in Western Utah, 1975–1975*. Cultural Resources Series No. 6. USDI Bureau of Land Management, Utah State Office, Salt Lake City.
- Bishko, Charles J.  
1952 The Peninsular Background of Latin American Cattle Ranching. *Hispanic American Historical Review* 32:491–515.
- Brand, Donald D.  
1961 The Early History of the Range Cattle Industry in Northern Mexico. *Agricultural History* 35:132–139.
- Brand Names Foundation  
1947 *43,000 Years of Public Service: A Roster of Product-identifying Names Used by the American Public for 50 Consecutive Years or More*. Brand Names Foundation, Inc., New York.
- Burroughs, Jean M.  
1975 "Pea Vine" Railroad: Lifeline of the Prairie. *The Greater Llano Estacado Southwest Heritage* 5(2):14–17.
- Claasen, Cheryl  
1994 Washboards, Pigtoes, and Muckets: Historic Musseling in the Mississippi Watershed. *Historical Archaeology* 28:2.
- Clifton, Robert  
1970 *Barbs, Prongs, Points, Prickers, and Stickers: A Complete and Illustrated Catalogue of Antique Barbed Wire*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.
- Clovis News-Journal  
1955 Boaz Post Office Passes into Oblivion. *Clovis News-Journal*, August 11, 1955.
- Crass, David C., and Deborah L. Wallsmith  
1992 Where's the Beef? Food Supply at an Antebellum Frontier Post. *Historical Archaeology* 26:3–23.
- Crawford, G. T., D. E. DeMar, and C. J. Condie  
1999 *Cultural Resources Survey of US 70 Improvements, Bob Crosby Draw to Delphos, Chaves and Roosevelt Counties, New Mexico*. ACA Report No. 99-101. Agency for Conservation Archaeology, Eastern New Mexico University, Portales.
- Cunningham, Jo  
1998 *Homer Laughlin: A Giant Among Dishes, 1873–1939*. Shiffer Publishing Company, Atlglen.



## R.2 References

Deats, Stewart

1998 *Historic Glass Artifacts*. Prepared for the Workshop on Historic Artifact Identification, Arizona Archaeological Council, Phoenix.

Department of Interior (DOI)

1907 *Territory of New Mexico*. Map. Department of Interior, General Land Office.

Dunning, Phil

2000 Composite Table Cutlery form 1700 to 1930. In *Studies in Material Culture Research*, edited by Karlis Karklins, pp. 32–54. Society for Historical Archaeology.

Fike, Richard E.

1987 *The Bottle Book: A Comprehensive Guide to Historic Embossed Medicine Bottles*. Peter Peregrine Books, Salt Lake City.

Fleming, Elvis E.

1977 James John Hagerman: Building the Pecos Valley Railroad. *The Greater Llano Estacado Southwest Heritage* 7(1):6–12.

Florence, Gene

1994 *The Collector's Encyclopedia of Depression Glass*. 11th ed. Collector Books, Paducah.

Foulke, Jan

1997 *13th Blue Book, Dolls and Values*. Hobby House Press, Granstville.

Frazer, Robert W.

1983 *Forts and Supplies: The Role of the Army in the Economy of the Southwest, 1846–1861*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.

Gade, Daniel W.

1987 The Iberian Pig in the Central Andes. *Journal of Cultural Geography* 7(2):35–49.

Gates, William C., Jr., and Dana E. Ormerod

1982 The East Liverpool Pottery District: Identification of Manufacturers and Marks. *Historical Archaeology* 16(1-2).

Gerow, Peggy A.

1994 *Excavations on the Cox Ranch Exchange Lands, Doña Ana and Otero Counties, New Mex-*

*ico*. Office of Contract Archaeology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.

Gillio, David, Frances Levine, and Douglas Scott

1980 *Some Common Artifacts Found at Historical Sites*. Cultural Resources Report No. 31. USDA Forest Service, Southwestern Region, Albuquerque.

Goodman, John D. III

1993 *Spring Rancheria: Archaeological Investigations of a Transient Cahuilla Village in Early Riverside, California*. Master's thesis, University of California, Riverside.

Goodman, John D. III (compiler)

1998 *Late Historic Artifacts Field Recording and Dating Guide*. Prepared for the Spring Meeting Workshop, Arizona Archaeological Council, Phoenix.

Goodrich (B. F. Goodrich)

1919 *Goodrich Road Map of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah*. B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Akron.

Gust, Sherri M.

1983 Problems and Prospects in Nineteenth Century California Zooarchaeology. In *Forgotten Places and Things: Archaeological Perspectives on American History*, edited by Albert E. Ward, pp. 341–348. Center for Anthropological Studies, Albuquerque.

Hargrave, Lyndon L.

1972 *Comparative Osteology of the Chicken and American Grouse*. Prescott College Press, Prescott.

Jones, Olive, and Catherine Sullivan

1985 *The Parks Canada Glass Glossary for the Description of Containers, Tableware, Flat Glass, and Closures*. Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History. National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Parks Canada, Environment Canada. Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Quebec.

Jordan, Terry G.

1993 *North American Cattle-Ranching Frontiers: Origins, Diffusion, and Differentiation*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.

- Jull, M. A.  
1927 The Races of Domestic Fowl. *National Geographic Magazine* 51(4):379–467.
- Julyan, Robert  
1998 *The Place Names of New Mexico*. Rev. ed. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.
- Ketchum, William C., Jr.  
1983 *Pottery & Porcelain*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.
- Kovel, Ralph, and Terry Kovel  
1986 *Kovels' New Dictionary of Marks, Pottery & Porcelain, 1850–Present*. Crown Publishers, New York.
- McCoy, Joseph G.  
1874 *Historic Sketches of the Cattle Trade of the West and Southwest*. Ramsey, Millett & Hudson, Kansas City.
- McKeown, C. Timothy  
1983 Historic Artifacts: Materials and Manufacturing Technology. In *Human Adaptation and Cultural Change: The Archaeology of Block III, NIIP*, edited by L. Vogler, pp. 1219–1368. Navajo Nation Papers in Anthropology 15. Window Rock.
- Miller, Darlis A.  
1989 *Soldiers and Settlers: Military Supply in the Southwest, 1861–1885*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.
- Moore, Jan  
1975 *Antique Enameled Ware, An Illustrated Value Guide*. Schroeder Publishing Co., Paducah.
- Morris, Rick, Monique E. Kimball, Thomas F. Messerli, and Harding Polk II  
1994 *Across the Colorado Plateau: Anthropological Studies for the Transwestern Pipeline Expansion Project. Volume 19: Hot Nights, San Francisco Whiskey, Baking Powder, and a View of the River: Life on the Southwestern Frontier*. Office of Contract Archaeology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.
- Neatherlin, May  
1956 School History in Elkins Area Shows Pioneer Spirit of Early-Day Residents. *Roswell Daily Record*, November 9, p. 6.
- New Mexico State Highway Commission  
1929 *Roads to Cibola, What to See in New Mexico and How to Get There*. New Mexico State Highway Commission, Santa Fe.
- New Mexico State Highway Department  
1932 *Official Road Map of New Mexico*. New Mexico State Highway Department, Santa Fe.  
New Mexico State Highway Department  
1954 *Official Road Map of New Mexico*. New Mexico State Highway Department, Santa Fe. [Date approximate]
- Olsen, Stanley J.  
1964 *Mammal Remains from Archaeological Sites, Part I: Southeastern and Southwestern United States*. Papers of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology 56(1). Harvard University, Cambridge.
- Periodican Publishers Association  
1934 *Trade-marks*. Periodical Publishers Association, New York.
- Polk, Harding II  
2003 *A History of the Town of Boaz, New Mexico*. SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 02-248. Albuquerque.
- Polk, Harding II, Ethan Giedraitis, Hollis Lawrence, Laura Paskus, Tod Roberts, David A. Phillips, Jr., and Cheryl Wase  
2001 *Archaeological Testing Report for 24 Sites and Data Recovery Plan for Eight Sites Along US 70 Between Roswell and Portales, Chaves and Roosevelt Counties, New Mexico*. SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 00-521. Albuquerque.
- Pounds, Robert E.  
1984 *Santa Fe Depots—The Western Lines*. Kachina Press, Dallas.
- Preach, Ethel Horner  
n.d. untitled manuscript. Copy in senior author's files.

## R.4 References

- Rock, Jim  
1981 *Glass Bottles: Basic Identification*. USDA Region 5, Klamath National Forest, Klamath.
- 1987 *A Brief Commentary on Cans*. USDA Region 5, Klamath National Forest, Cultural Resource Management Program, Klamath.
- Roenke, Karl G.  
1978 *Flat Glass: Its Use as a Dating Tool for Nineteenth Century Archaeological Sites in the Pacific Northwest and Elsewhere*. Memoir No. 4. Northwest Anthropological Research Notes, Moscow.
- Roosevelt County *Herald*  
1938 Elida's New Road Project Completed. *Roosevelt County Herald*, 27 January, p. A1.
- Rouse, John E.  
1977 *The Criollo: Spanish Cattle in the Americas*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.
- Samford, Patricia M.  
1997 Response to Market: Dating English Underglaze Transfer-Printed Wares. *Historical Archaeology* 31:1–30.
- Shields, Helen B., and Karl Laumbach  
1989 *An Archaeological Survey of a Proposed U.S. West Fiber Optic Line from Roswell to Clovis in Chaves, Roosevelt, and Curry Counties, New Mexico*. Project No. 8921. Human Systems Research, Inc.
- Simmons, Marc  
1988 The Rise of New Mexico Cattle Ranching. *El Palacio* 93(3):4–13.
- Simonis, Don  
1997 Simonis Milk Can Guide. *NewsMAC* 1997(4):7.
- Skaggs, Jimmy M.  
1986 *Prime Cut: Livestock Raising and Meatpacking in the United States, 1607–1983*. Texas A & M Press, College Station.
- Smith, Page, and Charles Daniel  
1975 *The Chicken Book*. Little, Brown, Boston.
- Spillman, Jane Shadel  
1983 *Glass Bottles, Lamps, & Other Objects*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.
- Strickon, Arnold  
1965 The Euro-American Ranching Complex. In *Man, Culture, and Animals: The Role of Animals in Human Ecological Adjustments*, edited by Anthony Leeds and Andrew P. Vayda, pp. 229–258. Publication No. 78. American Association for the Advancement of Science, Washington, D.C.
- Toulouse, Julian Harrison  
1969 *Fruit Jars*. Thomas Nelson, Nashville and Everybody's Press, Hanover.
- 1972 *Bottle Makers and their Marks*. (2nd printing, 1971 ed.) Thomas Nelson, New York.
- Towne, Charles W., and Edward N. Wentworth  
1950 *Pigs: From Cave to Corn Belt*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.
- White, James W.  
1998 *The History of Chaves County Post Offices*. Privately published, Farmington.
- Williams, Ernestine Chesser  
n.d. Acme's Heyday Was from 1905 until Late 1930. *Roswell Record*, publication date unknown.
- 1992a Acme Company Flourishes, Causes a Mystery. *Roswell Record*, March 9.
- 1992b Acme Gypsum Cement Employee Gives Account. *Roswell Record*, March 15.
- 1992c Sources Disagree on When Acme Closed Down. *Roswell Record*, March 22.
- Williams, Jerry L. (editor)  
1986 *New Mexico in Maps*. 2<sup>nd</sup> edition. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.
- Williams, Jerry L., and Steve Fox  
1986 The Healthseeker Era, 1880–1940. In *New Mexico In Maps*, 2nd ed., edited by Jerry L. Williams. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.

Wood-Gush, D. G. M.

1959A History of the Domestic Chicken from Antiquity to the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. *Poultry Science* 38:321–326.

Yeoman, R. S.

1976 *Coins of the Modern World, 1850–1964*. 7th ed. Currency and Coin Institute.

Zeuner, Frederick E.

1963A *History of Domesticated Animals*. Hutchinson, London.





*New Mexico* DEPARTMENT OF  
**TRANSPORTATION**

**SWCA**  
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS