



Figure 20: LA 179151 Feature 5 Facing North (top) and Feature 6 Facing Southwest (bottom).

LA No. 179152

Field No and Name(s): 1766-004, "Dump 2"

Affiliation: Anglo-Euroamerican NM Statehood-WWII to Recent (A.D. 1940 to ca. 1962)

Eligibility: Eligible, Criterion D

Location: Township 5 North, Range 17 West, Section 3

Description

This historic refuse dump and artifact scatter (Figures 21 through 23) is in an open area on the bank of a stock tank formed by the borrow pit used to create an earthen dam (one of several placed along this drainage). The site was thought to be associated with LA 179151 and it was thought that an analysis of this site might better inform on the use of LA 179151 and the adjacent cattle tank. Vegetation consists of sparse piñon, juniper, grasses, and forbs. Surface visibility is 99 percent.

Overall Site Assemblage

Lone Mountain observed more than 100 artifacts at this site, including cans, glass, ceramics, and miscellaneous items. There are three crushed cylindrical cans, likely sanitary cans. Glass shards are 100+ clear glass shards; 20+ amber or brown shards (many of which may have come from a Clorox bleach bottle, sold in glass bottles between 1928 and 1962); three green shards; one light yellow shard (possibly "depression glass," a distinctive, low-cost decorative glass of the 1930s); and 20+ shards of milk glass. One green glass shard is a bottle base fragment with an incomplete Owens-Illinois maker's mark (Figure 22). The mark is of the 1929 to 1954 pattern, has a post 1940 "Duraglass" label, and identifies the bottle as having been made in Alton, Illinois plant. There is also a clear jar bottom labeled "Kerr" and "Sand Springs, Okla" but this jar does not represent a narrow period of time, and might date between the 1930s and the present.

Ceramics are 10+ sherds of green and blue-colored fiestaware (originally made between 1936 and 1951), 10+ sherds of white-glazed semi-porcelain ceramics, several with a blue floral design, two possible Blue Willow sherds and the remainder with an embossed floral/molded floral design, possibly representing as many as three different china patterns. There is a partial maker's mark on one sherd (Figure 22), identifying the manufacturer as the Homer Laughlin Co. of East Liverpool, and suggesting a manufacture date of 1962 (Kovel and Kovel 1986: 241).

Miscellaneous items include a thin wire bundle, a carbon battery rod, and an automobile window frame fragment with shards of clear glass still present. Much of the material found at this location (when dateable) has a manufacture date in the 1940s or early 1950s, and the assumption would be that these materials came to be deposited here at some point close to the date of manufacture. The 1962 pottery mark makes the dating of the site less clear, although this material is indicative of domestic refuse. Possible home-sites of origin include LA 179151 and LA 179153.

Feature and Site Structure

Lone Mountain found the artifacts clustered in a concentration thought to have been created in a single dumping event and therefore identified as Feature 1. The feature is located at the edge of a cattle tank. One or two artifacts are visible at the bottom of the tank and some can fragments were found on the opposite end of the tank. These items may have washed out of the artifact concentration.

Feature 1 is an historic trash dump measuring 3 m by 3 m, located on a hill slope (Figure 23). If this concentration is in the fact the result of a single dumping episode, its creation postdates the manufacture of the newest artifact in 1962, and the appearance of older artifacts represents a cleaning up of old refuse from elsewhere. It is also possible that this concentration is the result of several dumping episodes beginning as early as the 1940s and extending into the early 1960s. The feature lies on the bank of what is thought to be a 1954 cattle tank. The position of the feature on the bank of the tank suggests this feature postdates the construction of the tank. Sheetwash and overflow from

the tank during periods of high water have caused the disarticulation of the feature, dispersing artifacts from the main concentration. The feature is estimated to be 60 percent intact.

Sediments are alluvial, colluvial and eolian sands. Additional buried artifacts are likely present in shallow contexts.

Archival and Historic Data

LA 179152 falls on the Elbert Gill patent, within the portion that came to be transferred to Hattie Gill. It is unclear whether this site is more properly associated with Elbert and Hattie's home at LA 179151 or the longer-lived adobe homes at LA 179150 or LA 179153.

Site Condition

LA 179152 has been affected by slope and sheetwash, with some artifacts being washed away into the adjacent cattle tank. The site is in fair condition, remaining between 26 percent and 50 percent intact.

Conclusions

LA 179152 has artifacts suggesting an Anglo-Euroamerican NM Statehood-WWII to Recent (A.D. 1940 to ca. 1962) temporal and cultural affiliation. It was hoped that this site would provide clear and less-disturbed data concerning both the occupation of LA 179151 and the adjacent cattle tank. The site does reflect the continued occupation of the Gill patent throughout the 1940s, 1950s, and into the 1960s. It is not clear whether the site is associated with an important period in local history or a significant individual or whether the site As such, it may yield additional significant data from buried contexts concerning this period of use on these lands and is recommended eligible for nomination to the NRHP under Criterion D.

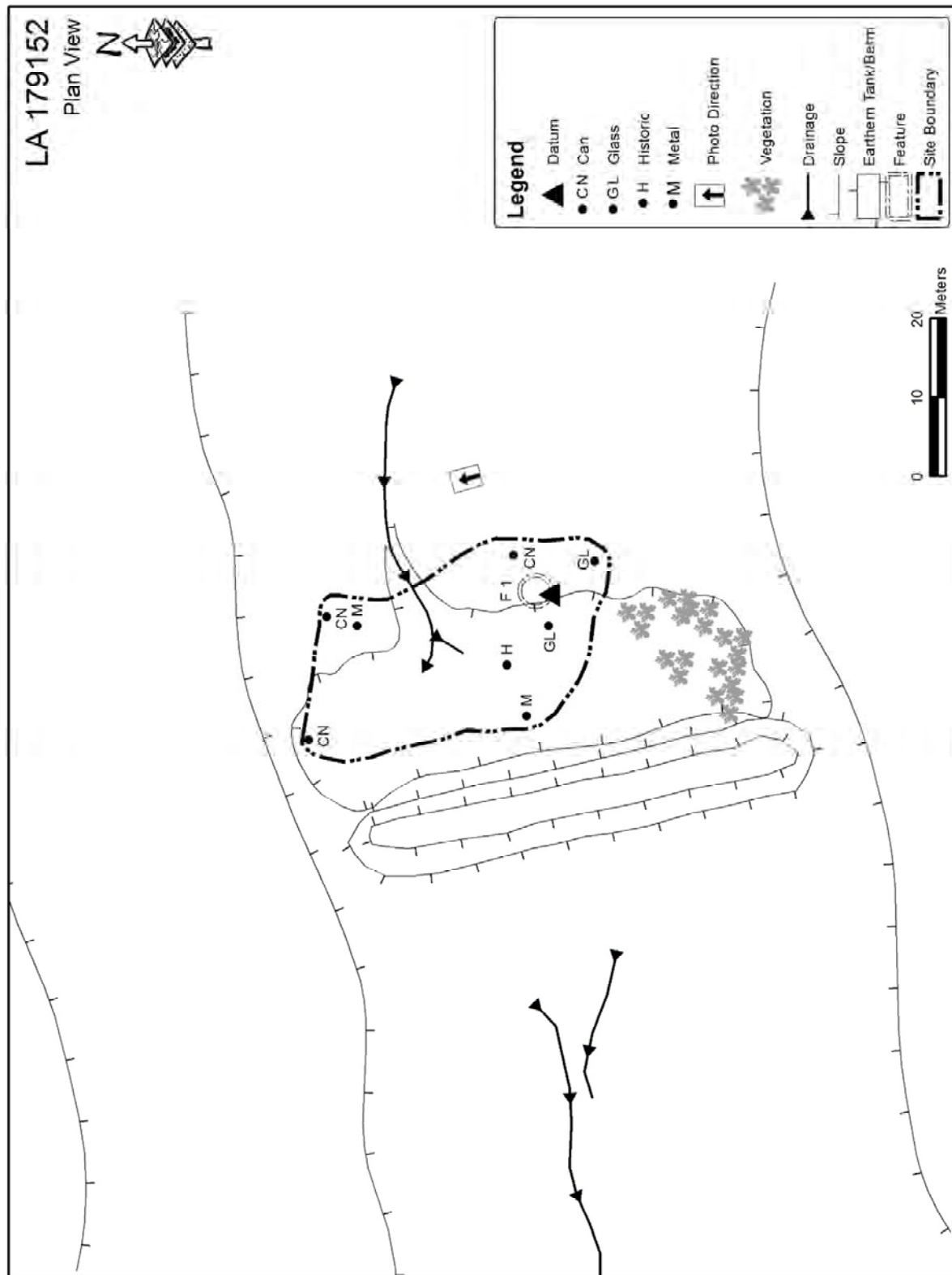


Figure 21: LA 179152 Site Overview.



Figure 22: LA 179152 Site Overview Facing Southwest (top) and Bottle Base with Maker's Mark (bottom).



Figure 23: LA 179152 Ceramic Sherd with Mark (top) and Feature 1 Facing East (bottom).

LANo. 179153

Field No and Name(s): 1766-005 (“House 1”)

Affiliation: Pueblo III Anasazi/Ancestral Pueblo (A.D. 1150 to 1300) and

Euroamerican NM Statehood-WWII to Recent (A.D. 1937 to 2014)

Eligibility: Eligible, Criteria A, C, D

Location: Township 5 North, Range 17 West, Section 3

Description

This historic homestead site is located on a hill slope along a west-flowing drainage, extending into a wooded area (Figures 24 through 36). The site consists of an occasionally-used (and maintained) house with several associated structural features, a rock foundation, and a very recent barn. Vegetation consists of piñon, juniper, grasses, forbs, and patches of pale wolfberry. Surface visibility is between 51 percent and 75 percent.

Overall Site Assemblage

Lone Mountain observed more than 1,000 artifacts at this site. The assemblage consists of prehistoric ceramics, cans, glass, ceramics, and miscellaneous materials. Prehistoric ceramics include corrugated grayware, White Mountain redwares (including St. Johns Polychrome and St. Johns Red-on-Black), and Tularosa Black-on-white. These materials likely number more than 100, and suggest a date range between A.D. 1150 and 1300.

Cans are 30+ sanitary cans, 10+ shirt-pocket tobacco cans, 20+ vent-hole cans, lard pails, one pepper or spice tin, and hundreds of can pieces and tatters. Glass shards include six aqua glass, more than 150 clear glass, 20 or more of amber or brown glass, 40 milk glass and green glass, and 15 or more cobalt glass. Aqua glass is made with iron impurities, which produces an aqua color. This color is sometimes deliberately produced (e.g., Coca-Cola bottles), but can be indicative of pre-1930

manufacture). Lone Mountain found two bottle bases with Owens-Illinois maker's marks. One bottle base (light green) has a 1936 or 1946 mark (the manufacturing plant code is illegible) and the other is only clearly identifiable as having the 1929 to 1954-style Owens-Illinois mark.

Lone Mountain saw one green sherd of possible fiestaware and 20+ sherds of white-glazed semiporcelain. Other items found at this site include wire nails; hot water heaters; outdoor barbecue paraphernalia; and building, mechanical, and fencing materials. Clearly datable artifacts suggest Historic occupation of this location from at least the mid-to late 1930s to the current time.

Feature and Site Structure

Lone Mountain found a can dump and several features associated with the homestead. Most historic and prehistoric artifacts are located to the north of the standing structures. Artifacts are especially dense along a cleared powerline to the north of Feature 1 (the house). The can dump falls within an area about 3 m in diameter and consists of 25 sanitary cans, 10 vent-hole cans, 10 rotary-opened can lids, a lard pail, several clear and amber glass shards, and white-glazed semiporcelain sherds (Figures 25 and 26). Five fenced areas were observed within the site that were not given feature numbers because they were not clearly more than 50 years old. Three are corrals (Figures 27 and 28). One is a 22-m square coyote-fenced corral (Figure 28) located east of a windmill (Feature 2) and south of a storage cellar (Feature 3). One fenced enclosure surrounds Feature 1. A recent barn has been constructed by the current land owner (Figure 28).

Feature 1 (HCPI 33694) is a single story stuccoed adobe house measuring 9 m by 10 m (Figures 29 through 32). The house is fenced in, with a small number of artifacts along its periphery. The house is front gabled, with a medium-pitched corrugated metal roof. There are screen and wooden doors on the front and rear of the home with eight wood-framed windows. The house is built on a low sandstone slab foundation, visible in places. The foundation's similarity to foundation features at LA

179150 ad LA 179151 suggests that the features on those sites may have likewise been the foundations of adobe homes. The home is currently maintained and is estimated to have 95 percent integrity.

Feature 2 is a wooden windmill frame with a corrugated tin well house and a pump-house/tank support (made of especially robust pieces of milled lumber, possibly railroad ties) next to a large mound of dirt (Figure 33). The windmill frame and the wooden structure cover an area measuring 9 m by 4 m, with the wooden structure measuring 4 m by 4 m. With the earthen mound included, the entire area of this feature measures 25 m by 30 m. The earthen mound contains buried plastic waterlines, suggesting that this is a more recent addition to this well feature. The windmill blades and mechanical parts have been removed and placed down just north of the feature. There is still an electrical wire attached to the windmill and a nearby pole. The feature has an overall integrity of 70 percent.

Feature 3 is a wooden cellar or storage bin built in to a corral fence (Figure 34). The cellar measures 9 m by 4 m and is made up of horizontal logs with a plank lid or roof. The feature is deteriorating through weathering and is no more than 50 percent intact.

Feature 4 is a 7-m by 9-m rock foundation made of roughly-shaped sandstone slabs (Figure 34). The foundation is only one course high, with roofing material and artifacts (mentioned above) present. There are weathered wooden boards nearby that may be the remains of associated structural elements.

Feature 5 is a 1.5-m by 2-m wooden privy (outhouse) of vertical upright lumber with a cement foundation (Figure 35). The building is beginning to come part and lean at an unintended angle. The door is no longer attached and lies on the ground in front of the structure. The structure is likely overlying buried cultural deposits as many intended and unintended artifacts are often deposited within privies.

Feature 6 is a rectangular building of sawn and axe-finished logs, measuring 3 m x 3 m, with a height of 2 m (Figure 36). This building is approximately 100 m west of the other features and may be a play-house. The plank roof of the house has collapsed. The building is no more than 70 percent intact.

Sediments are colluvial and eolian sands. Buried cultural deposits are likely present to estimated depths exceeding 30 cm, given the depth of road cuts, mounding at tree bases, prehistoric artifacts eroding out of tree bases, and especially the depth of Feature 5.

Archival and Historic Data

The site falls within the portion of the Elbert Gill patent that was transferred to Elbert's father, Daniel I. Gill, in 1937 (VCB B-6:351). Upon Daniel's death in 1946, his wife, Emma, gave a warranty deed of joint tenancy to her daughter Media (Gill) Bell and Arthur L. Thomas, Jr. and his wife Lavaughn.

Media (Gill) Bell had married Merl Bell. The Bell family is a large extended family that has been key to the development of the Fence Lake area. Lee Bell arrived in the Fence Lake area in 1929 and began drilling wells in 1938 (Wilson and Wilson 1987:12). Six other Bells arrived from Texas and filed a series of patents in the early 1930s. The Bells included a physician (who also carried the mail), store owners, at least two well drillers, school board members, and a teacher (Wilson and Wilson 1987: 3-5).

In 1950, the Thomas family entered into an agreement with Tanner, Inc. of Cortez, Co. to supply them with pinto beans grown in the portion of Section 3 near this site (VCB 84:355). Although this land was patented as grazing land, the Thomas family attempted dry land farming in this section. By 1953, they had sold the land to the Long family ranching operation, where it became part of the larger ranch that has continued to change hands as described above (see Table 1). The home appears to be occupied sporadically up to the present day, and the barn structure on the site remains in use.

Site Condition

LA 179153 is affected by slope and sheetwash and winds, with most elements of the site subjected to deterioration from weathering. The site is in good condition, remaining between 76 percent and 99 percent intact.

Conclusions

LA 179153 has artifacts and associated archival data indicating Pueblo III Anasazi/Ancestral Pueblo (A.D. 1150 to 1300) and Euroamerican NM Statehood-WWII to Recent (A.D. 1937 to 2014) components. The site is a good example of an early homestead for the Fence Lake area, represents the earliest Euroamerican settlement of the area, and is associable with identifiable families, though none of known historic significance. The homestead retains sufficient integrity to be a characteristic example of the workmanship of this era and appears to contain buried cultural deposits that might yield additional significant data. LA 179153 is therefore recommended eligible for nomination to the NRHP under Criteria A, C, and D.



Figure 25: LA 179153 Site Overview Facing North/Northeast (top) and Facing North/Northwest (bottom).



Figure 26: LA 179153 Can Dump Facing East (top) and Can Dump Artifacts with Maker's Marks (bottom).



Figure 27: LA 179153 Can Dump Artifacts with Maker's Marks (top) and Fenced Corral Facing Northwest (bottom).



Figure 28: LA 179153 Coyote Fence Corral/Cellar (F3) Facing South (top) and Recent Barn Facing Southeast (bottom).



Figure 29: LA 179153 Feature 1 Facing Northwest (top) and Facing Southwest (bottom).