

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 92000341

Date Listed: 8/5/93

Old Tres Piedras Administrative Site
Property Name

Taos
County

NM
State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Patricia Andrus
Signature of the Keeper

8/5/93
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Significance:

The period of significance is revised to read: 1912-1932. The start date reflects the date of construction for the earliest extant building (main house) and the end date corresponds to the Depression era and the significant changes in Forest Service policy.

Since Criterion B is not checked and no area of significance is provided other than Architecture, the name Aldo Leopold is deleted from the Significant Person space.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior **RECEIVED**
National Park Service

REVISED: 1/20/93

JUN 21 1993

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

1. Name of Property

historic name Old Tres Piedras Administrative Site
other names/site number Site Number: AR-03-02-06-304, Leopold House

2. Location

street & number Tres Piedras Rgr. Dist. of Carson N. Forest / /not for publication
city, town Tres Piedras /X /vicinity
state New Mexico code NM county Taos code 055 zip code 87577

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
		<u>9</u>	<u>3</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: _____
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Laura J. DeStasio 6/15/93
Signature of certifying official Date

USDA - Forest Service

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Thomas W. Hill 5-19-93
Signature of commenting or other official Date

New Mexico State Historic Preservation Office

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register. *Patrick Anderson* 8/5/93
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/government office

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/government office

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th AND EARLY

20th CENTURY AMERICAN

MOVEMENTS

Bungalow

Western Stick

Materials enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls WOOD

roof WOOD Shingle

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Summary. Immediately north of the settlement of Tres Piedras in Taos County, New Mexico -- three very large, granite extrusions dominate the surrounding countryside: the Tres Piedras (Map 1). They are arranged in a roughly linear system from east to west, stand 150 feet to 200 feet above the surrounding terrain, and cover many acres at their bases. Nestled in and around the eastern base of the central of the Tres Piedras, the Old Tres Piedras Administrative Site Historic District is a collection of seven buildings and five other structures scattered over an eight-acre area (Map 2 and Photographs 1 through 4). The buildings are: House, Root Cellar, Office, Barn, Shed, Oil House, and Cistern. The structures are: Barn Corral, Pole Corral, Stock Tank, Vehicle Yard, and Water Impoundment.

House. The House is a contributing building. It is the central, dominating feature of the Historic District (Photographs 1 through 7). It is of wood-frame construction; built upon reinforced-concrete stem walls; and has clapboard siding and a steeply-pitched, shingled roof. It is east-facing: 38 feet in width and 26 feet in depth. It is fronted along its entire width by a porch whose depth is 10 feet. Its southwest corner is extended to an additional depth of six feet. This extension runs 14 feet in a northerly direction from the south edge of the House. The House has two stories -- with six rooms on the first floor and three on the second. It was built during the summer of 1912 by Aldo Leopold and is very little altered from the plans he drew himself in December of 1911 (Figure 1). Known changes include the following. 1) the extension at the southwest corner originally was a porch (Photograph 8); subsequently it was enclosed to form a pantry/laundry room. 2) Originally, the second floor was one large bedroom; subsequently, it was partitioned into three. 3) The dormer's pitched roof originally was flat. 4) The porch railing and support system is slightly different from what Leopold envisioned. Leopold built the house as his family residence. It has served continuously as a family residence from his day to ours.

Root Cellar. This is a contributing building. It was built at exactly the same time as the House. It lies 25 feet in back of the House -- dug into loose granite gravel talus at the very base of the central of the Tres Piedras. It is walled with tabular chunks of native granite, basalt, and quartzite laid in courses and set in cement mortar. Its interior dimensions are 15 feet in northwest-southeast depth and eight feet in southwest-northeast width. The Root Cellar no longer functions as such. It now is used for the storage of family possessions. But except for a miniature basketball backboard that has been tacked-up above the entrance, the building and its appearance are substantially unaltered (Photograph 9).

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Office. This is a contributing building. It was built at the same time as the House -- but at a spot six miles to the west. It was not moved to its present location until sometime after 1917 -- probably almost immediately thereafter. It lies immediately south of the House, about 50 feet away (Photographs 7, 10, and 11). It is of wood-frame construction, rests upon reinforced concrete stem walls, has clapboard siding, and a steeply-pitched roof of shingles. It is east-facing and measures about 25 feet in length and 17 feet in width. It is fronted by a porch that is five feet in depth. Originally, it probably consisted of a single room with a pot-bellied stove in its center. More recently, it has been partitioned into a front room at its eastern end and a back room to the west. The partition runs across the width, just beyond where the stove once sat. A door near the south end of the partition opens into a little-used storage area -- with cupboards and drawers and shelves along the west wall and more shelving along the west side of the partition. The eastern room currently is not in use, except that it contains the Ranger District's radio transmitter -- which is attached to an exterior antenna that stands just outside and south of the building. The ceiling has been dropped -- probably at the same time that the partition was installed.

Barn. This is a contributing building (Photographs 1, 2, 12, and 13). It was built in 1931 and lies about a hundred feet north of the House. It sits upon a poured-cement slab, is of wood-frame construction, is covered with clapboard, and has a steeply-pitched roof of shingles. It is 60 feet in length and a little over 30 feet in width. There are 1,856 square feet in its lower story and 850 square feet in its upper. The three large roll-up doors currently in use almost certainly are fairly recent replacements for what originally must have been standard, double-door barn closures. The Barn was built originally as a shelter for livestock and their feed. Except for incidental storage, the Barn is not in use at the present time.

Shed. This is a noncontributing building (Photographs 13 and 14). It was built in the 1980s and is an open lean-to of two stalls. It is located immediately northeast of the Barn and is built of rough-cut, one-inch lumber. It is 20 feet in length and 10 feet in depth. It is not covered with clapboard siding, its roof is flat, and it is of recent vintage. It was built to serve as a shelter for horses, and continues to so serve at the present time.

Oil House. This is a noncontributing building (Photograph 15). It was built in the late 1930s and is located not quite 50 feet south of the Barn. It is 13 1/2 feet long and 11 1/2 feet wide. It is built of adobe on a cement slab, stuccoed, and has a pitched roof of shingles. It was built for the storage and dispensing of gas, oil, and kerosene. It was built in 1951 but has been completely out of service for many years.

Cistern. This is a contributing building (Photograph 16). It was constructed in the 1920s and is located a little less than than 275 feet south-southwest of the House. It has a square plan, measures a little over 10 feet on a side, and rests upon a cement slab. It is of wood-frame construction, its exterior is covered with

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clapboard, and it has flat roof. The cistern that the building protects is 25 feet in depth and lined with cement. It has not been in service for many years.

Barn Corral. This is a contributing structure (Photographs 13 and 17). It was built in 1931 and lies immediately adjacent to the northern half of the Barn. The formal portion of it consists of four horizontal rows of peeled ponderosa pine saplings. The less-formal portion of the corral is formed by the vertical granite faces of the central of the Tres Piedras. It was built as a pen for the holding and feeding of livestock; it continues to be used for these purposes at the present time.

Pole Corral. This is a contributing structure (Photograph 18). The exact date of construction is not known, but its appearance suggests a late teens or early 1920s date. It is located a little over 100 feet due east of the Barn. It is roughly circular in plan and about 50 feet in diameter. The corral is built of peeled ponderosa saplings laid in horizontal rows -- with eight logs in each segment. It was built primarily as a holding device for unbroken livestock. It continues to function as a gathering and holding area for livestock, but no horse has been broken and trained there for a number of years.

Stock Tank. This is a contributing structure. It dates to the early or middle teens. It lies about 350 feet east of the House and forms or lies in the southeastern corner of the Historic District. It is shallow, roughly circular in plan, and about 80 feet in diameter. It was created by placing a berm of earth across and at right-angle to the drainage which forms the southern boundary of the Historic District. It was built in order to serve as a reliable source of water for livestock. It has not functioned in that capacity for many years. The only function it serves at the present time is to control erosion.

Vehicle Yard. This is a noncontributing structure (Photograph 19). It was built in the middle 1980s and is located a little over 225 feet southwest of the House. It is an area roughly square in plan and 100 feet on a side. It is an open area -- bounded on three sides by a chain-link fence and on the fourth by an open shed. It was built fairly recently and is used occasionally for the semi-secure storage of vehicles and similar items.

Water Impoundment. This is a contributing structure (Photograph 20). It dates to the teens and is located in and forms the southwestern corner of the Historic District. It is created by a berm of earth placed at a right-angle to the course of flow of the drainage that forms the southern boundary of the Historic District. It is fairly shallow, roughly circular in plan, and about 200 feet in diameter. It is connected to the Cistern by a gravel infiltration gallery. It was built to serve as a source of domestic water. It has not served in this function for many, many years. Its only purpose now is to serve as an agent for erosion control.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
<u>Architecture</u>	<u>1891-1932</u>	<u>1912</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Cultural Affiliation

Significant Person	Architect/Builder
<u>Leopold, (Rand) Aldo</u>	<u>Leopold, (Rand) Aldo</u>
_____	_____

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Old Tres Piedras Administrative Historic District is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as a period piece -- a perfectly preserved and classic representative of the early history of the National Forest Service. It belongs to a bygone era -- when the administration of a National Forest or a Forest Preserve essentially was a one-man operation. Then, that one man lived an isolated, integrated existence. To one side of his residence was the building from which he administered the Forest that was his charge. On the other side was the barn that sheltered the pack and riding animals and motor vehicles that provided his access to the Forest.

That day now is gone for ever. It began with the Congressional authorization of the designation of Forest Reserves in 1891. Night was falling on that day as our Great Depression approached. And the Depression, itself, brought down the final curtain. Today's Forest Supervisor has a staff of dozens. He lives one place; his staff, in various others. Livestock and machinery are tucked away out of sight somewhere else. Administrative activities take place in yet another location.

The Old Tres Piedras Administrative Site Historic District stands as a constant reminder of the day when Aldo Leopold -- founder of the American Wilderness Movement -- administered Carson National Forest from its headquarters at Tres Piedras. More importantly, the Old Tres Piedras Administrative Site Historic District is a living memorial to the very beginnings of the National Forest Service and the American conservation ethic. The District's historic context has been developed and documented in Baker and others' 1988 Timeless Heritage -- especially pages 46 and 47.

The various contributing features of the Old Tres Piedras Administrative Site Historic District aggregated over time. Leopold came to the Carson in 1911. He left early in 1913. The House was built in 1912. Only it definitely is associated with Leopold. He drew its plans, saw to it that "six-hundred-and-fifty large silver dollars, coin of the realm" (Meine 1988:120) were appropriated for its

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construction, and built it as a labor of love for his bride-to-be. The Office appeared a short time thereafter. The present Barn was not built until 1931.

Leopold spend only a relatively short period of time on the Carson -- he came in May of 1911 and for all intents and purposes left for good and always in March of 1913. But those two years he spent in Tres Piedras were absolutely seminal in the development of his thinking and in the development of the American conservation movement and ethic. Leopold's biographer, Curt Meine (1988:107), succinctly distills what happened during those two years as follows. When Leopold arrived on the Carson, he found the Upper Rio Grande to be "the most heavily grazed watershed in the entire country ... the very heart of the western sheep industry ... decades of overgrazing were exacting their toll ... vegetation cover was in decline ... forest trees were unable to regenerate. Soil erosion was gullyng the range. Clearly, unless change came soon, the next generation of stockgrowers and foresters would inherit a ruined resource."

The change which came was a watershed change -- in the figurative sense of that term! It was a change whose roots lie in the Forest Service's commitment to conservation. From that point forward, this commitment to the wise-use-of-resources was the guiding principle which served to focus Leopold's thoughts. What Leopold did in a little less than two years was to devise a system whereby individual stockmen were granted exclusive rights to certain portions of forest lands for the grazing of their animals. In return for this exclusive-use permit, stockmen ceded to the Government the right to determine precisely how many animals could graze at any given time -- and when and where.

Leopold was a very young man when he arrived on the Carson -- 24 years of age and only two years out of Yale with a degree in forestry. He was only two years older when he left. When he left, he had only served as a Forest Supervisor for a short period of time -- and he never so served again. He spent the next decade of his life in the Service's Albuquerque Regional Office -- first in the Office of Grazing, then as the Region's Game and Fish Officer, and finally as the Region's Director of Operations. In the latter capacity, he formulated a proposal for the world's first formally-designated wilderness area: The Gila Wilderness Area in southern New Mexico. In 1924 he resigned from Federal Service and relocated himself to Wisconsin. But his experience in the Southwest -- especially his field experience on the Carson at the Old Tres Piedras Administrative Site -- was to guide his thinking ever after.

In the early years of the Forest Service there was little pattern to its administrative sites. Some were constructed from scratch and some were rented, bought or simply acquired by default from failed homesteaders. The need for consistency -- for a Forest Service "signature" upon its sites -- was recognized but no cure was permitted by budgets of the time. The situation changed during the Civilian Conservation Corps era. Money and manpower became available to replace

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aging and inadequate structures. Building to standard plans became common. Now even the buildings of the 1930s are being replaced by a new generation of architects and builders. Much of the old Forest Service infrastructure is gone and Aldo Leopold's administrative site is all the more valued today for its rarity.

To summarize and capsule the significance of the Old Tres Piedras Administrative Site:

1. It is not the oldest or the earliest administrative site in the Service -- lands that were to become National Forests began being set aside for that purpose in the Federal domain as early as 1891. Tres Piedras did not become a formal administrative area until 1911. But it is a very well-preserved example of a seat of Forest management which characterized the Service until about the time of the Great Depression.
2. During the late 1920s and the early 1930s, the mission of the Forest Service underwent a major expansion. This certainly -- perhaps especially -- was true in northern New Mexico. Forest Reserves had begun to be set aside in the Federal domain as early as 1891. The Forest Service was established in 1897. Areas administered by the Forest Service had been used as sources of timber and minerals and grass: they were sources of resources. About the time of the Great Depression, our National Forests became the source of something else, also: they became the source of gainful employment. Civilian Conservation Corps camps dotted the Carson. What had begun as Forest Reserves -- "closed to public use and ... devoid of management or supervision" (Baker et al. 1988:1) -- and which over the years had become a mine for resources, became also a mainstay of both local and national welfare. As the mandate of the Service began to change and as it was considerably broadened in scope, so also did the Office of the Forest Supervisor. Where once the Forest Supervisor had functioned with a force of less than a dozen helpers scattered across his Forest -- now the Supervisor has a staff of many dozens of individuals working at and out of his Office. And each of his Rangers now have large staffs of their own.
3. The true significance of The Old Tres Piedras Administrative Site is that it captures -- in a compact, well-preserved package -- Forest Service administrative physical facilities as they existed prior to the major expansion in mission and facilities.

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Meine, Curt

1988 Aldo Leopold. The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison.

United States Department of Agriculture

n.d. Carson National Forest Engineering Records. Carson National Forest
Supervisor's Office, Taos.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Anderson, Gingy

1991 Leopold Made His Mark at Mia Casita. The Taos News, Vol 42, No. 43, p. C-3. Taos.

Baker, Robert D., Robert S. Maxwell, Victor H. Treat, and Harry C. Dethloff

1988 Timeless Heritage: A History of the Forest Service in the Southwest. USDA, Forest Service, FS-409. Washington.

Martinez, Rowena M.

1965a Carson National Forest. Antonito Ledger News, Vol 74, No. 43, p. 3. Antonito.

1965b Cottom and "Tin Can Lizzie," CCC on The Carson Forest. Antonito Ledger News, Vol. 74, No. 44, pp. 1 and 6. Antonito.

X See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

- Primary location of additional data:
- State hist. preservation office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other

Specify repository:
Carson National Forest Supervisor's

Office: 208 Cruz Alta Road; Taos, New Mexico 87571

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Eight acres

UTM References

A	<u>1</u> <u>3</u>	<u>4</u> <u>1</u> <u>3</u> <u>1</u> <u>7</u> <u>5</u>	<u>4</u> <u>0</u> <u>5</u> <u>6</u> <u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u>	B	<u>1</u> <u>3</u>	<u>4</u> <u>1</u> <u>3</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u> <u>5</u>	<u>4</u> <u>0</u> <u>5</u> <u>6</u> <u>9</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>										
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing										
C	<u>1</u> <u>3</u>	<u>4</u> <u>1</u> <u>3</u> <u>5</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>0</u> <u>5</u> <u>6</u> <u>5</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>	D													
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing										

 See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description: The eight acres nominated include all of the buildings and structures historically associated with the Old Tres Piedras Administrative Site. It is a physiographic/geographic entity that is bounded on the south by the drainage that provided the water both for domestic and for animal husbandry purposes. It is bounded on the north and west by the prominence that is the central of the Tres Piedras. The boundary begins 225 feet south of the House -- in the

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Boundary Justification: The nomination boundary was delimited on the basis of a pedestrian surface survey to locate all features. No buffer zone is included.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dr. Jon Nathan Young, Carson National Forest Archeologist
organization USDA, NFS, Carson National Forest date 8/19/91
street & number Post Office Box 558 telephone (505) 758-6271
city or town Taos state NM zip code 87571

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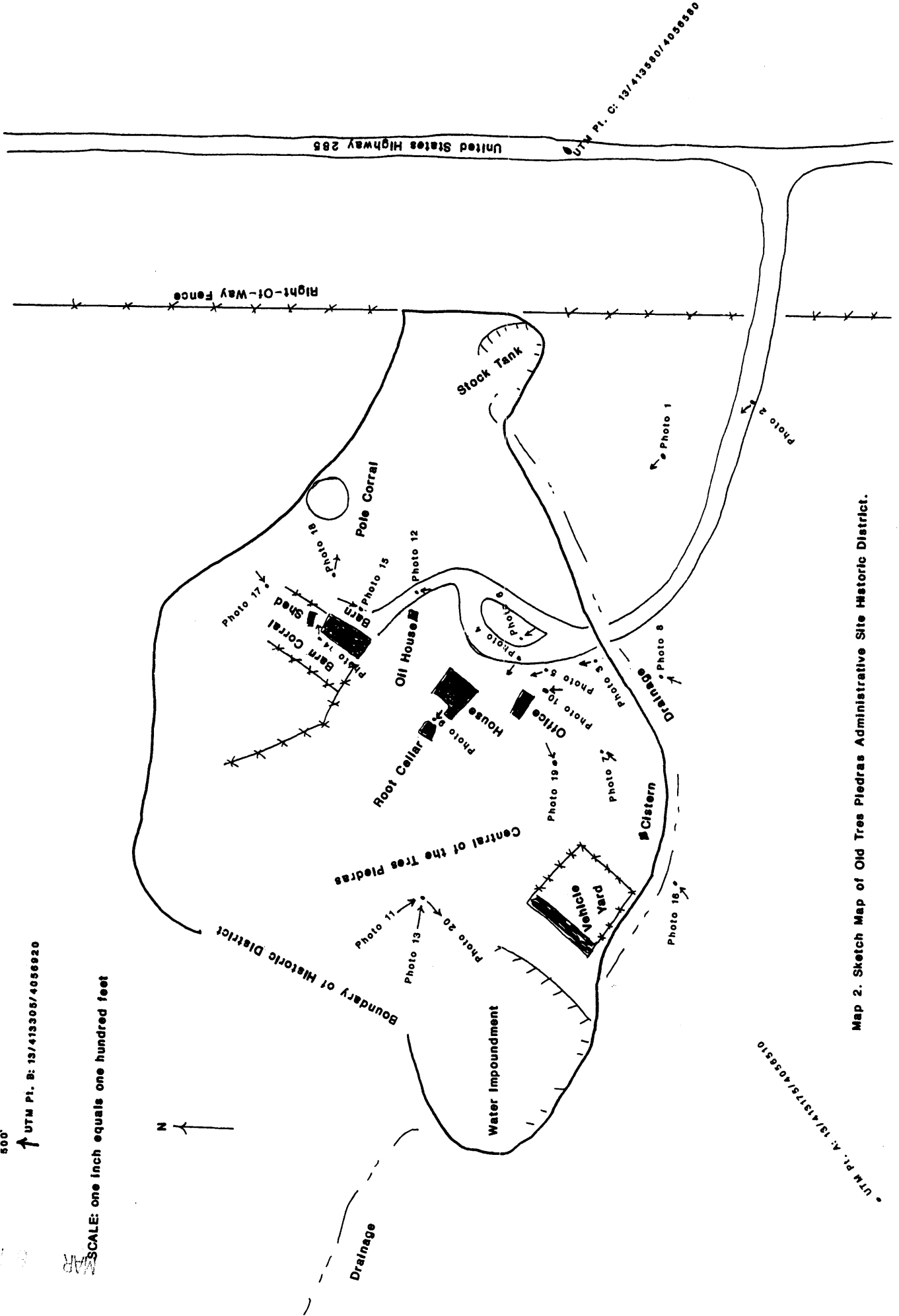
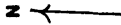
drainage. From that point the drainage flows east, until it reaches the Stock Tank -- and just beyond that, the right-of-way fence along the west side of United States Highway 285. The boundary runs north along the fence for a distance of 175 feet. At that point the boundary goes northwest to the Pole Corral, beyond that to the northeastern corner of the central of the Tres Piedras, the "Three Rocks" which dominate the local vista. This point -- which lies at the base of the promintory -- lies on the 8,200-foot contour interval. The boundary follows this contour around the northern base of the peak. The boundary continues to follow the base of the central of the Tres Piedras to its westernmost point. From there, the boundary curves to the southwest around the Water Impoundment -- at which point it rejoins the drainage, which it follows to the point of origination.

500'

↑ UTM Pl. B: 13/413305/4056920

MAR

SCALE: one inch equals one hundred feet



Map 2. Sketch Map of Old Tres Piedras Administrative Site Historic District.

UTM Pl. K: 13/413175/4056310

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Section number Photographs Page 1

- 1) Office, House, and Barn; Old Tres Piedras Administrative Site
- 2) Tres Piedras, New Mexico
- 3) Dr. Jon Nathan Young
- 4) 3/11/91
- 5) Carson National Forest Supervisor's Office; Taos, New Mexico
- 6) Looking Northwest, 320 degrees
- 7) Photograph Number One

- 1) Office, House, and Barn; Old Tres Piedras Administrative Site
- 2) Tres Piedras, New Mexico
- 3) Unknown, but appears similar to other photographs taken by S. F. Wilson
- 4) Unknown, but similar to other photographs taken in the early 1930s
- 5) Carson National Forest Supervisor's Office; Taos, New Mexico
- 6) Looking Northwest
- 7) Photograph Number Two

- 1) Office and House; Old Tres Piedras Administrative Site
- 2) Tres Piedras, New Mexico
- 3) S. F. Wilson
- 4) 6/29/32
- 5) Carson National Forest Supervisor's Office; Taos, New Mexico
- 6) Looking Northwest
- 7) Photograph Number Three

- 1) House; Old Tres Piedras Administrative Site
- 2) Tres Piedras, New Mexico
- 3) S. F. Wilson
- 4) 6/29/32
- 5) Carson National Forest Supervisor's Office; Taos, New Mexico
- 6) Looking Northwest
- 7) Photograph Number Four

- 1) Office and House; Old Tres Piedras Administrative Site
- 2) Tres Piedras, New Mexico
- 3) Unknown
- 4) Unknown, but Lizzie the Ford was acquired in 1919
- 5) Carson National Forest Supervisor's Office; Taos, New Mexico
- 6) Looking Northwest
- 7) Photograph Number Five

- 1) House; Old Tres Piedras Administrative Site
- 2) Tres Piedras, New Mexico
- 3) Dr. Jon Nathan Young
- 4) 3/11/91
- 5) Carson National Forest Supervisor's Office; Taos, New Mexico
- 6) Looking Northwest, 330 degrees
- 7) Photograph Number Six

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- 1) Office, House, and Barn; Old Tres Piedras Administrative Site
- 2) Tres Piedras, New Mexico
- 3) Dr. Jon Nathan Young
- 4) 3/12/91
- 5) Carson National Forest Supervisor's Office; Taos, New Mexico
- 6) Looking North, 25 degrees
- 7) Photograph Number Seven

- 1) House; Old Tres Piedras Administrative Site
- 2) Tres Piedras, New Mexico
- 3) Unknown
- 4) 1917
- 5) Carson National Forest Supervisor's Office; Taos, New Mexico
- 6) Looking North-northwest
- 7) Photograph Number Eight

- 1) Root Cellar; Old Tres Piedras Administrative Site
- 2) Tres Piedras, New Mexico
- 3) Dr. Jon Nathan Young
- 4) 3/11/91
- 5) Carson National Forest Supervisor's Office; Taos, New Mexico
- 6) Looking Northwest, 310 degrees
- 7) Photograph Number Nine

- 1) Office; Old Tres Piedras Administrative Site
- 2) Tres Piedras, New Mexico
- 3) Dr. Jon Nathan Young
- 4) 3/11/91
- 5) Carson National Forest Supervisor's Office; Taos, New Mexico
- 6) Looking Northwest, 335 degrees
- 7) Photograph Number Ten

- 1) Office; Old Tres Piedras Administrative Site
- 2) Tres Piedras, New Mexico
- 3) Dr. Jon Nathan Young
- 4) 3/12/91
- 5) Carson National Forest Supervisor's Office; Taos, New Mexico
- 6) Looking South-southeast, 150 degrees
- 7) Photograph Number Eleven

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- 1) Barn; Old Tres Piedras Administrative Site
- 2) Tres Piedras, New Mexico
- 3) Dr. Jon Nathan Young
- 4) 3/11/91
- 5) Carson National Forest Supervisor's Office; Taos, New Mexico
- 6) Looking Northwest, 310 degrees
- 7) Photograph Number Twelve

- 1) Barn; Old Tres Piedras Administrative Site
- 2) Tres Piedras, New Mexico
- 3) Dr. Jon Nathan Young
- 4) 3/12/91
- 5) Carson National Forest Supervisor's Office; Taos, New Mexico
- 6) Looking East, 110 degrees
- 7) Photograph Number Thirteen

- 1) Shed; Old Tres Piedras Administrative Site
- 2) Tres Piedras, New Mexico
- 3) Dr. Jon Nathan Young
- 4) 3/11/91
- 5) Carson National Forest Supervisor's Office; Taos, New Mexico
- 6) Looking East, 85 degrees
- 7) Photograph Number Fourteen

- 1) Oil House; Old Tres Piedras Administrative Site
- 2) Tres Piedras, New Mexico
- 3) Dr. Jon Nathan Young
- 4) 3/11/91
- 5) Carson National Forest Supervisor's Office; Taos, New Mexico
- 6) Looking South, 180 degrees
- 7) Photograph Number Fifteen

- 1) Cistern; Old Tres Piedras Administrative Site
- 2) Tres Piedras, New Mexico
- 3) Dr. Jon Nathan Young
- 4) 3/12/91
- 5) Carson National Forest Supervisor's Office; Taos, New Mexico
- 6) Looking Northeast, 35 degrees
- 7) Photograph Number Sixteen

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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