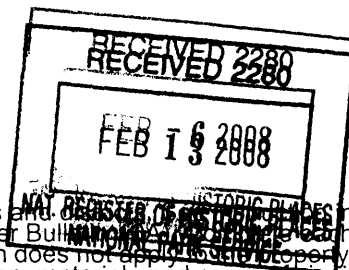


# United States Department of the Interior National Park Service National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



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This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and ~~the National Register of Historic Places~~ *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 38) for each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to a property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

## 1. Name of Property

historic name McIntire Ranch

other names/site number Los Ojos / 5CN793

## 2. Location

street & number approximately 1.5 miles north of County Road V [N/A] not for publication

city or town Sanford [X] vicinity

state Colorado code CO county Conejos code 021 zip code 81151

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] 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 [X] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [ ] nationally [ ] statewide [X] locally. ([ ] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Mark Wolfe Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer 1/2/08  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado Historical Society  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [X] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria.  
([ ] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Robin L. Burgess, Preservation Officer Jan 30, 2008  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Bureau of Land Management  
State or Federal agency and bureau

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register [ ] 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 [ ] See continuation sheet.

Edson H. Beall Signature of the Keeper 3-26-08 Date of Action

McIntire Ranch  
Name of Property

Conejos County, Colorado  
County/State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not count previously listed resources.)

Contributing

Noncontributing

0	0	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing.**

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Function**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

Agriculture/agricultural outbuilding

Agriculture/animal facility

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Vacant/Not in Use

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19<sup>th</sup> And Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century American Movements

Other: Territorial Adobe

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Adobe

\_\_\_\_\_

roof \_\_\_\_\_

other \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

McIntire Ranch  
Name of Property

Conejos County, Colorado  
County/State

## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

### Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

### 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  
# \_\_\_\_\_

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Archaeology / Historic—Non-Aboriginal  
Architecture  
Social History  
Agriculture

### Periods of Significance

ca. 1880 - 1912  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Significant Dates

ca. 1880  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Cultural Affiliation

Euro-American  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Architect/Builder

Unknown  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:  
Colorado Historical Society  
Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Montrose CO  
\_\_\_\_\_

McIntire Ranch  
Name of Property

Conejos County, Colorado  
County/State

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 14.2

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

- |    |      |         |          |          |
|----|------|---------|----------|----------|
| 1. | 13   | 427708  | 4126185  | (NAD 27) |
|    | Zone | Easting | Northing |          |
| 2. | 13   | 427930  | 4126006  |          |
|    | Zone | Easting | Northing |          |
| 3. | 13   | 427695  | 4125987  |          |
|    | Zone | Easting | Northing |          |
| 4. | 13   | 427438  | 4126095  |          |
|    | Zone | Easting | Northing |          |

The UTMS were derived from heads up digitization on Digital Raster Graphic (DRG) maps provided to OAHP by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

[ ] See continuation sheet

### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jack Pfertsh / Project Director (Prepared for Property Owner)  
organization Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc. date 17 January 2007  
street & number 900 South Townsend telephone 970-249-6761  
city or town Montrose state Colorado zip code 81401

## Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

### Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

### Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

## Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Bureau of Land Management (La Jara Field Office)  
street & number 2850 Youngfield Street telephone 303-239-3647  
city or town Lakewood state Colorado zip code 80215-7076

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park Service  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
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McIntire Ranch  
Conejos County, CO

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## DESCRIPTION

### McIntire Ranch Headquarters

The McIntire Ranch is near the southern end of the San Luis Valley approximately 4.5 miles northeast of Sanford, Colorado. The site is on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, La Jara Field Office at a mean elevation of 7,550 ft. (2,301 m). The site is on a low, sloping bench that overlooks a series of small ponds to the west in the foreground and the Conejos River in the distance. The ponds are fed by a number of natural springs that surface in the area creating a large marsh that is home to a wealth of water fowl. The vegetation of bench where the majority of the site is consists largely of a dense growth of rabbitbrush and greasewood with prickly pear cactus also noted. In the areas to the west of the bench the vegetation is comprised of a thick mat of riparian variety grasses with stands of cottonwoods along the Conejos River. A grove of mature cottonwood trees also grow around the main house. Based on a photograph of the main house taken around 1880, none of the trees were present. A second photograph taken about 1890 shows immature cottonwoods trees growing around the house indicating that the trees were likely planted to provide shade for the building during the warmer months.

The site encompasses an approximately 643' x 1,627' area that includes all the visible remains of the McIntire Ranch. The site consists of the ruins of the main adobe block house, an L-shaped foundation depression partly enclosed with a rock alignment (Foundation 1), the raised platform foundation of an out building (Foundation 2), a second foundation depression with associated structural material (Foundation 3), a masonry spring enclosure (Feature 2), a livestock pen (Feature 3), a large depression (Feature 5), three associated features of unknown function (Feature 1, Feature 4, and Feature 6), and seven artifact concentrations.

### Main House

The main house of the McIntire Ranch is on the western portion of the site (identified on Map #2 and #3 as Str-1). The building is a Territorial Adobe residence incorporating Italianate elements. The building is oriented northwest to southeast at 330 degrees and measures 63 X 46½ ft. Currently, the roof-less building is in poor condition with exterior walls still standing on the north, west, and south sides, though in varying degrees of deterioration. In addition to the exterior walls, the interior walls within the western half of the building are also standing, but are also deteriorating. The preservation of these walls is attributed to a stand of cottonwood trees that creates a weather break and canopy cover for the walls. The exterior walls on the east elevation and the eastern end of the south elevation are not protected by trees and, as a result, have been reduced to linear mounds of adobe melt. The same fate has befallen the interior walls of the structure's eastern half. In an effort to prevent further wall collapse, 2 X 12-in. plank bracing held by diagonal 4 X 4-in. posts have been placed vertically against the walls at various locations.

The irregular floor plan of the building can best be described as essentially broken into three segments. As can be seen by the plan view (Map #1), the central section is inset slightly and flanked on each side by the other segments. The building was also described by a staff correspondent for the *Rocky Mountain News* during his visit to the ranch in 1894. According to the correspondent's description, the building had an "irregular crossing pattern comprised of a square arrangement of eight rooms and a small hallway" (*Rocky Mountain News*, 18 November 1894:1).

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Conejos County, CO

The walls of the building are constructed of molded adobe block with pea-sized basalt gravel used as a temper or aggregate. Unlike the majority of adobe block, those used in the construction of this building are not oversized, but instead are comparable to the size of common brick (9 X 4 X 2.5 in.). The exterior walls of the building and one of the interior load-bearing walls are three blocks wide, whereas the remaining interior walls are two blocks wide. The blocks are laid in a variation of a common bond pattern using cement mortar and flush joints with five courses of stretchers followed by a header course that ties the walls together. Two sections of standing walls on the north elevation indicate that the exterior walls were over 12 in. thick and about 12 ft. high. The presences of rafter sockets in these same two areas show the roof was enclosed within a low parapet wall.

The building walls are supported by a three-course-tall, wet-laid, native basalt masonry perimeter foundation that is slightly wider than walls. The walls of the building were bonded to the surface of the foundation through the application of a liberal layer of cement mortar, which also served to level the undulating top surface of the foundation. Although the foundation is in relatively good condition, it appears that a section in the northwestern corner of the building was repaired during the occupation of the structure. The repair consists of a concrete cap formed and poured over the existing foundation and may have been necessary to fortify the foundation to keep it from collapsing.

The roof of the building is no longer present and appears to have been removed, as evidenced by saw cut 2 X 6-in. rafters visible on the upper portion of the north wall. The cut rafters suggest that the roof was intentionally removed probably as a safety measure or as an attempt to preserve the standing walls. Aside from the rafter remnants, rafter sockets are also visible elsewhere on the upper portion of the north wall. Collectively, the sockets and rafter remains indicate that the building had a flat, or slightly sloping, roof supported by rafters placed on 16-inch centers spanning the width of the house north to south. In traditional adobe architecture, the rafters would be comparable to log roof supports or vigas. The rafters were placed on edge in the shallow sockets with the bearing weight distributed along the length of the north and south walls by resting the rafters on horizontal 1 X 5-in. or 1 X 6-in. boards incorporated into the walls. Additional support for the roof was provided by the interior walls, which were constructed perpendicular to the rafters at mid-span. The use of rough-cut 2 X 6-in. rafters suggests that a wood deck was probably nailed to the rafters and composed the roof. In traditional adobe construction the rafters (*vigas*) would have been covered with small branches (*latias*) instead of lumber decking. It is assumed that the deck was covered with a water resistant membrane, such as tar paper or fabric, and capped with earth or adobe (National Park Service 2006a). Evidence for this type of construction can be found in the large amount of dirt fill covering the interior of the structure. Moisture accumulation would have drained from the roof through pipes or tiles, wood, or metal channels. According to a condition assessment report completed in 2001 (Fike) a small hole through the parapet wall on the west elevation was documented suggesting that the roof sloped in that direction.

To date, eight window openings are still visible on the structure. Of these, five are on the north elevation, two are on the west elevation and one is on the south elevation. All are the same size with a finished size of 3 X 7 feet. The side and head jams of the window openings are constructed of 1 X 11-in. boards with the jam frame placed under a header constructed of two side-by-side 4 X 6-in. timbers flush with the interior and exterior surface of the block. The headers extend an additional 6-in. on each side of the rough opening of the window's width and serve to support the bearing weight of the adobe. The lugsills of the window openings are constructed of 1 X 3-in. boards that extend about 4 in. beyond each side of the openings framework and support the jamb frame. The window openings are finished on the exterior with 1 X 5-in. boards trimmed with panel molding. Further adding to the

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finished look, each is crowned with a wooden segmental arch surmounted by a projecting hoodmold of red common brick. Although no longer present, the 2001 condition assessment describes a complimenting red common brick trim along the top of the parapet walls (Fike 2001). On the interior, the window casings are finished with 1 X 5 in. boards trimmed with panel molding. Aside from the header and sill, the casing trim is attached to 4 X 6-in. nailer blocks set horizontally into adobe walls on each side of the window openings. The interior sills of the window openings are horizontal 1 X 5-in. boards with rounded corners giving a finished look. The skirts under the sills are also 1 X 5-in. boards with a piece of panel molding, miter cut at both ends, placed at the top of the skirt just under the sill adding to the finished look of the windows.

All of the doors on the building have been removed. In all, 12 doorways are still evident, although more doorways are suspected to have been present on portions of the building that are no longer standing. Four of these are exterior doorways and eight are interiors doorways. The main entrance for the house was through a large opening centered on the north side that measured about 5 X 9 ft. Based on pairs of hinge-sets on both sides of the opening, double doors filled the opening. The jambs of the doorway were constructed of 2 X 11-in. boards under a double header made of side-by-side 4 X 6-in. timbers placed flush with the interior and exterior surfaces of the adobe block. The exterior of the opening was finished with panel molding. The presence of two hinge-sets on the westernmost exterior jamb indicates that a screen door was once present over at least one of the double doors. Like the windows, the interiors of the door opening were finished with 1 X 5-in. boards trimmed with panel molding.

One of the remaining exterior doorways was on the center of the south elevation and was the rear entry. The doorway was about 3 X 7 ft. with an 18-in.-tall transom above. The doorway and transom were framed with 2 X 11-in. boards. Two 4 X 6-in. timbers were used as a header with the jambs of the doorway attached with basic dado joints. Similar to the headers on the windows, the doorway header extends about 6 in. on each side of the rough doorway opening. Although none of the finishing details of the doorway remains, it can be assumed that it was finished in the same manner as the double door main entry.

A third exterior doorway is through the south elevation near the southwestern corner of the house. Only the lower portion of this doorway remains because of wall collapse. The doorway would have accessed a small room on the southwest corner of the house with a cellar beneath the room. The 3-ft.-wide opening suggests it was the same as the doorway described above.

A fourth exterior doorway is in the center of the west elevation. It was of the same construction as that described for the doorway on the center of the south elevation, except it lacks a transom window opening. The jambs of the door are constructed of 1 X 11-in. boards resting on a foot step of the same size. No hinge sets were noted on the doorway suggesting that a door was not hung in the opening. It appears that the doorway accessed a small room attached to the west side of the house. Evidence for the existence of this room lies in the floor joist sockets visible on the exterior wall of the west elevation. Aside from the floor joist sockets, a rectangular alignment of basalt rocks may be remnants of a foundation suggesting that the room protruded from the west elevation of the house and measured about 9 X 13 ft. The room can also be seen on a circa 1880 photograph of the house that shows the room enclosed with large windows. The size and construction of the room suggests that it was a sun room or a sitting room, possibly part of a master bedroom or study.

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All eight of the interior doors have been removed leaving only the doorways between the various rooms of the house. All of the interior doorways are the same size and were all constructed in the same manner. The rough openings are 3-ft.-wide and just over 7-ft.-tall. All of the door jambs were constructed of 1 X 15-in. boards with the head jamb attached to the side jambs by a basic dado joint. The doorway headers were constructed of two, side-by-side 4 X 6-in. planks spaced 2½ in. apart and flush with the surface of the block walls. The headers extend 6 in. beyond the rough openings on each side to support the weight of the adobe block walls above. Not all of the doorways retain the surrounding finish work; however, based on the surviving examples, they were finished with 1 X 5-in. boards trimmed with panel molding similar to the windows and exterior doors. The finishing boards were attached to the jambs and to three 4 X 6-in. nailer blocks incorporated into the walls on each side of the rough doorway openings.

Evidence for the finishing of the structure's interior walls is best represented in the northernmost room of the west wing. Here, the walls were covered with a ½ to ¾-in. thick layer of Portland cement applied directly to the adobe block walls. A thin layer of plaster was applied over the cement, creating a smooth, finished look. Based on a section of the cement covered wall in the southernmost room at the center of the house, cut nails may have been driven part way into the adobe block to aid in adhering the cement to the walls. Cut nails were also used on the wooden headers of the doors and windows thus allowing the cement to adhere to the interior wooden construction elements of the house. The wall bases were finished with baseboards constructed of 1 X 5-in. boards miter cut to fit the corners of the rooms. To add to the finished look of the baseboards, the top edge was trimmed with panel molding. Both the walls and the baseboards appear to have been white-washed.

As mentioned, the interior of the building is covered with earthen fill obscuring the majority of the floor; however, two exposed areas of the floor provide information about floor construction. It appears that the floor is supported by 2 X 6-in. joists running east to west the width of the house. Judging from the fair preservation of the joists, it is probable that the boards were elevated above the ground surface to combat against deterioration. The joists are placed on 16-in.-centers and decked with 1-in.-thick boards of varying widths attached with cut nails. This probably represents the sub floor of the structure. Although no longer present, it is assumed that the sub floor was covered with some type of floor covering. It is possible that the floor covering consisted of 1 X 4-in. tongue-and-groove hardwood or pine flooring that was salvaged when the building was abandoned.

Three fireplace remnants were identified on the interior of the structure. The number of fireplaces identified within the building also agrees with the three chimneys that can be seen in a historic photograph of the building taken sometime around 1890 (Figure 5). Two of these were double-sided fireplaces. One of the double-sided fireplaces was built into the wall separating the two northern rooms in the west wing of the structure, whereas the other was built into the wall separating the two rooms in the center of the structure. In both instances, the fireplaces were constructed of adobe block protruding 19 in. from each side of the walls. The fireplaces were 5-ft. 8-in.-wide and 4-ft.-high. An illustration in the November 18, 1894 edition of the *Rocky Mountain News*, shows a fireplace in the house that was not an open hearth, but instead accommodated a stove (Figure 3). The stove is believed to be a coal stove as the article mentions "the glowing coal fire" when discussing the interior of the house (*Rocky Mountain News*, November 18, 1894).



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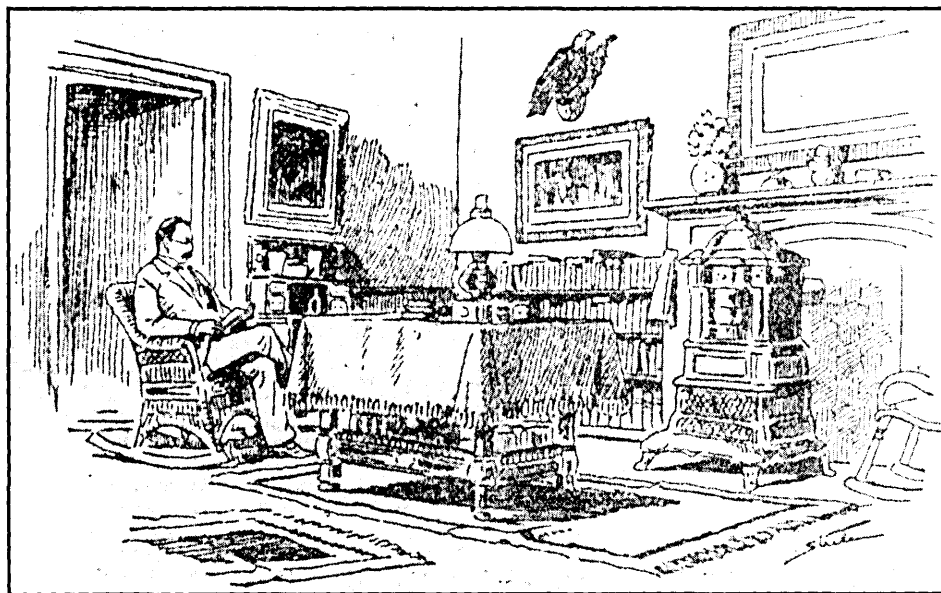


Figure 3. Artist's rendition of the interior of the main house (Building 1).

The third fireplace was on the east side of the house near the northeast corner of the structure. Currently, very little remains of the fireplace except the inner hearth, a scatter of hand-made bricks, and a few fire bricks. The inner hearth is made of 3-in.-thick concrete poured below the sub floor that measures 1½-ft.-long and 2½-ft.-wide. The majority of the bricks are hand-made in a mold with a sand-struck surface (Gurcke 1987). Fire bricks were also identified among the fireplace remains with the word "SAVAGE" embossed on one surface. The Savage name was used by more than one fire brick manufacturer; however, the dates of operation for the companies suggest that the brick may have been manufactured by the Ashland Fire Brick Company of Kentucky between 1892 and 1913 (Gurcke 1987:292).

Two porches also existed on the building and are still represented by partial remains. The most prominent of these porches was recessed in the center of the north elevation and would have been the front entry porch. The porch is recessed 5 ft. and is 9 ft. wide and over 20-ft.-wide. The joists of the porch were attached to the house through the use of joist sockets incorporated into the base of the northern wall. Support for the porch is provided by dry-laid basalt masonry walls built under the east and west sides of the porch with a partial wall built in the center of the north edge of the porch. Currently, the deck of the porch has been rebuilt with modern 1 X 6-in. boards attached with deck screws. It is unknown if the original joists have also been replaced. The porch is accessed by a 7-ft.-long and 3½-ft.-wide set of three concrete steps on the center of the north side. The steps are not original, having been added at a later date as evidenced by the date of "JUNE 18, 1915" inscribed into the side of the stoop. According to a historic photograph, the front of the building appears to have had wooden steps leading up to a covered porch. The porch was covered with a shed roof sloping away from the house that was supported by four wood posts. Aside from the porch rafter sockets, the porch covering is not longer present.

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Figure 4. Photograph of Main House at the McIntire Ranch ca. 1890.

The second porch is on the south side, which is considered to be the rear of the house. The current condition of the porch is extremely poor with much of the wood in late stages of deterioration. The porch is recessed 2½ ft. along its west side and is 20½ ft. long and 7 ft wide. The frame of the porch is constructed of 4 X 6-in. timbers that protrude perpendicularly from the house and are probably set in sockets along the lower part of the wall. Mortise and tenon joints with dowel pinning were used to attached the front rail of the frame to the perpendicular framework of the porch. Joists are attached to the heavy frame from east to west and consist of 2 X 6-in. boards placed on 16-in. centers. The deck of the porch was constructed of 1 X 5-in. tongue-and-grove pine boards running perpendicular to the southern wall of the house. The framework of the deck is supported by low, dry-laid basalt masonry walls built on the outer edges of the porch and under the two center frame timbers.

Based on the remains, it is still uncertain if the building had running water. Two vertical pipes protruding from the floor near the east-central portion of the building suggests that rudimentary plumbing was possibly being used; however, it is difficult to say with certainty if these pipes actually carried water or were used for drainage. According to oral histories carried out with the grandson of Florence McIntire, the house was equipped with running water supplied by a storage tank on the roof. As he remembers, the storage tank was filled through the use of a ram pump that pulled water from a spring near the house (personal communication, Robert Simpson to Jack Pfertsh, 19 November 2006). The informant also recalls visiting his grandmother's house and hearing the clicking sound of the ram pump as it collected water and transferred it to the storage tank.

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### Foundation 1

Foundation 1 is approximately 150 ft. to the main house and consists of a reversed L-shaped foundation depression partially enclosed by masonry alignments. The long axis of the building is oriented northeast to southwest with its short axis oriented the same azimuth (330 degrees) as the main house. The building measures 29½ X 21½ ft. with a 15 X 9-ft. rectangular recessed area at the northwest corner of the foundation. The northern edge of the foundation is enclosed by an alignment of 17 rocks along the ground surface forming a 1½-ft.-thick wall. The eastern edge of the foundation is enclosed near the southeastern corner by an alignment of five rocks. More rocks may be present along this edge but are currently obscured by soil. An alignment of nine rocks defines the southern edge of the foundation, whereas the western edge on the southwest corner is visible as a four-rock alignment. As for the recessed area of the foundation, the southern edge is outlined by a low earthen berm and the eastern edge is defined by a 12-rock, rubble-coursed alignment along the ground surface.

The building is visible in a circa 1880 photograph at the rear of the McIntire house (Figure 5). The photograph shows that the building had a shed roof that sloped westward. Unfortunately, no other construction details are visible. The lack of adobe block remains or adobe melt suggests that the building was built of wood that was later salvaged. The simple foundation construction suggests that the building was built on, or very near to the ground surface. Based on this type of construction, the building may have had a limited importance, such as a stable, animal or tack shed. It is conceivable that the building was part of a stable. The 1894 *Rocky Mountain News* article about the ranch reported that the road to the ranch approached the rear of the house, making the building represented by Foundation 1 an ideal location for a stable where a wagon and necessary tack could be kept.

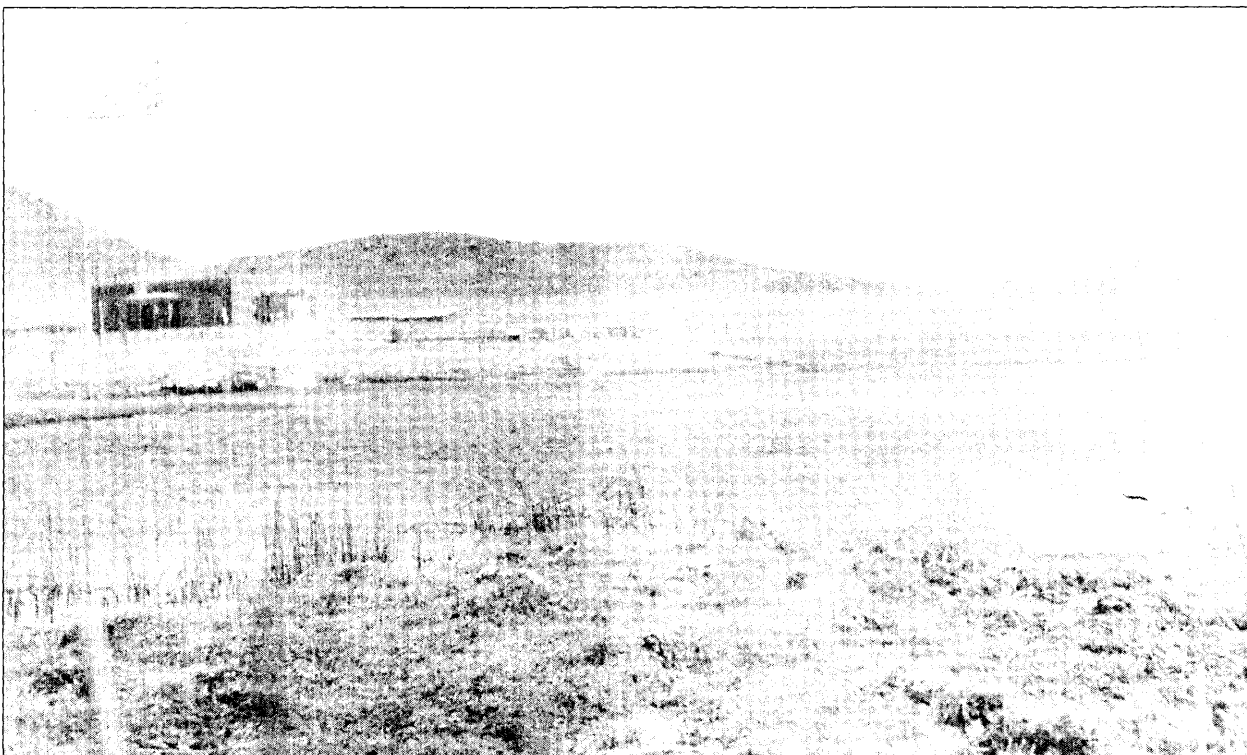


Figure 5. Photograph of the McIntire Ranch ca. 1880.

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## Foundation 2

Foundation 2 lies about 180 ft. northeast of the main house and consists of a raised earthen foundation with an associated artifact and lumber scatter. The building foundation measures 25 X 23½ ft. with its short axis oriented northwest at 330 degrees. The foundation is raised approximately 1½ ft. above the present ground surface and has a lumber scatter lying primarily within the confines of the foundation. The majority of the lumber consists of 1 X 6-in. boards with cut nails still attached. What appears to be a section of a wood floor is represented by a single 2 X 6-in. joist with 1 X 6-in. floor boards lying perpendicular on top of it. Cut nails were used to attach the floor boards to the joist. The artifacts identified at the foundation are primarily domestic-related items indicative of food consumption and suggest that it was used for habitation. In addition, farm and work-related items, such as hay mower teeth, iron fragments, and nuts suggest the building was also a general work area. According to an 1894 *Rocky Mountain News* article, "the ranch is devoted to cattle and hay, and in haying time there are many men employed, who live in cottages" (*Rocky Mountain News* November 18, 1894:1). The artifact assemblage, coupled with the documentary evidence, suggests that Foundation 2 was possibly one of these cottages. The location of a building at Foundation 2 is also depicted on the ca. 1880 historic photograph of the McIntire Ranch (Figure 5). Although the building is not very clear, it appears that like the building at Foundation 1, it also had a shed roof. The remnants of lumber at the building suggest that it was of wood frame construction.

## Foundation 3

Foundation 3 is on the south side of the two-track road that currently accesses the McIntire Ranch. It is a foundation depression with an associated scatter of structural material. The foundation measures 39 X 32 ft. and is oriented at 300 degrees along its long axis. The outer edges of the foundation depression are visible as an earthen berm with masonry alignments of dry-laid native basalt. Masonry alignments are only visible on two areas of the foundation, but may be present in other areas and are obscured by soil or vegetation currently covering the eastern portion of the foundation. The most prominent alignment defines the northwest corner of the foundation and is a single course alignment that projects 8½ ft eastward west and 11½ ft. southward. The alignments may have served as a retaining wall as evidenced by the slightly elevated corner of the foundation. The remaining alignment partly defines the eastern edge of the foundation and is near its center. The alignment is 21-ft.-long and, unlike the other alignments, is two to three rocks wide creating a rubble course alignment that averages 1 to 1½-ft. thick. The remaining edges of the foundation are visible as an earthen berm of varying height from a few inches high to approximately 5 in. high.

The building material associated with the foundations includes numerous common bricks, decayed lumber fragments, the frame of a window, and an iron door track. The bricks are all hand-made and were found in three different locations: scattered to the south and north of the foundation and within the foundation near its northwest corner. The window frame was found near the northeastern corner of the foundation and was for a small, 2 X 4 ft. fixed wood sash window. The frame was constructed of 2 X 6-in. boards attached with cut nails. The iron track was mounted on a 2 X 6-in. board and was an overhead track for a sliding door. The use of cut nails on the window frame indicates that the building was contemporaneous with the main house and was, therefore, likely one of the original buildings on the ranch. Track-sliding doors are often used on buildings where wide-opening doorways, such as barns or garages, are necessary to accommodate livestock or equipment.

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### Feature 1

Feature 1, a pile of dimensional lumber that measures approximately 7 X 8 ft., is southwest of the main house. The pile has numerous miscellaneous pieces of lumber including 2 X 4-in., 2 X 6-in., 1 X 6-in., and 1 X 12-in. boards. Also identified among the remains were partial window and door frames and what appears to be a section of a wall or floor with 1 X 6-in. boards attached to a 2 X 4-in. frame. Cut nails are attached to the lumber remnants and were used in the construction of the window and door frames and the floor or wall section. The remains suggest that a wood framed building was once present at the location; however, the lack of a foundation and what is interpreted as intentional stacking of lumber, suggests that the feature is an area where debris from a building was being deposited. In addition, historic photographs from circa 1880 and 1890 do not depict a building at the location (Figure 4 and Figure 5).

### Feature 2

Feature 2, northeast of Foundation 2, is a 17½ ft. X 11½ ft masonry spring enclosure oriented northwest to southeast that incorporates the bank of the spring to the southeast. The overall shape of the feature is rectangular; widest on its northern end and tapering to the south and is composed of two separate enclosures separated by a 4½-ft.-wide terraced area. The outer portion of the enclosure was probably built as a retaining wall to keep the soils of the bank from slumping into the spring. The wall of the enclosure is constructed of dry-laid, native basalt rock stacked three courses high with a maximum height of nearly 2 ft. The northern wall of the enclosure is currently uncoursed rubble of native basalt. The second enclosure is near the center of the outer enclosure measuring 4 X 10 ft and is oriented in the same direction as the outer enclosure. Its walls are also constructed of dry-laid, native basalt stacked three to four courses high (2 ft.) and were built to contain the water of the spring. Based on the distance of the feature from the main house, it is not believed that the feature supplied domestic water; instead, it is surmised that the feature was used by individuals using Foundation 2, which is about 20 ft. to the southwest.

### Feature 3

Feature 3 is in the middle of the site, over 500 ft. to the east of the main house. The feature is a log enclosure that measures 17 X 14 ft. covered with galvanized woven wire. The logs used in the construction are dressed aspen with saw-cut ends, stacked horizontally, and saddle notched at the corners and fastened with large wire nails. The feature is oriented north to south with walls heights that range from 2 ft. to just over 4 ft. tall. At the time of the recording, the top opening of the feature was overlain with six sawn and axe-cut logs spaced between 10 and 17 in. apart. Woven wire was attached to the logs on the top of the enclosure and held by iron fence staples. A 2 X 2 ft. opening is on the west side of the enclosure and is framed with 2 X 8-in. boards attached with wire nails. A strap hinge on one side of the opening indicates that it was once covered by a small door. Two upright posts set about 3 ft. apart are present 4 ft. west of the opening. A 1 X 6-in. board has been nailed horizontally between the feature opening and one of the vertical posts. Other boards were likely attached in the same manner, probably forming a smaller enclosure or chute. The construction of the feature and its isolated location on the east side of the site suggests that it was used as an animal pen. The use of woven wire over the top of the pen further suggests that the pen could have been used for fowl, pigs, goats, etc. According to the *Rocky Mountain News* article, the McIntire's had two goats, chickens, and turkeys (*Rocky Mountain News* 18 November 1894:1). Although the use of wire nails on the feature suggests a later date, its association with the other features on the site suggests that it is contemporaneous with the McIntire's occupation.

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#### Feature 4

Feature 4 is southeast of Foundation 3 and is a small L-shaped alignment of basalt rocks that measures roughly 6 X 7 ft., oriented northeast to southwest. Rocks along the northern edge form a dry-laid, rubble-core alignment of uncut native basalt approximately 18-in.-thick. The western edge of the feature is composed of a single course alignment of stone on the ground surface. The alignments are mostly obscured by soil and vegetation. No artifacts or structural remnants were identified in association with the feature and the function of the feature is unknown.

#### Feature 5

Feature 5 is in the northeastern portion of the site, east of the current access road into the McIntire Ranch. The feature is a large depression that measures 25 X 40 ft. with a maximum depth of approximately 4 ft. The feature is currently overgrown with vegetation and no structural materials or artifacts were noted. The function of the feature is not known.

#### Feature 6

Feature 6 is on the northeastern boundary of the site, north of Feature 5. It is a small, U-shaped rock alignment that measures 3½ X 7 ft., oriented north to south along its long axis. The feature is open on its southern end and enclosed on the east and west by a single course of four-rock alignments of uncut basalt rock. The northern end of the feature is defined by two basalt rocks with the westernmost rock being a slab-like stone buried upright. A single amber round bottle neck was the only artifact found in association with the feature. Although the function of the feature is unclear it may have been associated with Feature 5, which is 40 ft. to the south.

#### Concentrations

In addition to the structures and features, seven artifact concentrations were recorded within the boundaries of the site. The concentrations represent discreet trash dumping episodes east and northeast of the main house.

#### Concentration 1

Concentration 1 is north of the two-track road that currently accesses the site from the northeast. It is a dense concentration of bottle fragments in a 42 X 45 ft. area. The concentration is a bottle dump that was once buried until looting exposed some of its contents. Although the looting has impacted the artifact concentration, it does not appear to be so extensive that the concentration is wholly disturbed. Present are fragments of amber, olive, aqua, and purple bottles including bodies, bases, and necks of 15 or more beer and liquor bottles and a one medicine bottle. Three different hand-applied, neck finishes were noted among the fragments: a glob, straight Brandy or Wine, and groove ring finish (Fike 1987). The medicine bottle was a round, purple glass vessel with a wide-mouthed opening, straight neck, and flared shoulder. Numerous makers' marks were found on the bases of the bottle fragments. Four of the marks were found on amber bottle bases and read "✠/M. G. Co" and "A/M. G. Co." Toulouse illustrates two similar marks attributed to the Millgrove Glass Company of Millgrove, Indiana in business between 1898 and 1911, and the Modes Glass Company of Cicero, Indiana, in business between 1895 and 1904 (Toulouse 1971:359-361). Toulouse (1971:361) notes that bottles with the M. G. Co. mark have been found at sites dating to the 1880s, which predate the known time ranges for both companies. A beer bottle with an identical mark was found at Fort Union in contexts that date between 1863 and 1891 (Wilson 1981:123). Toulouse also attributes the mark with uncertainty to the Mississippi Glass Company, known to have begun business some time before 1924 (Toulouse

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1971:358-359). Recent work by Lockhart and Whitten (2006) also identify the mark as being that of the Mississippi Glass Company. The use of the Maltese cross on the mark is believed to have been added by an individual working for a mold-producing company as it has been found to accompany other maker's marks. Based on a bottle assemblage where the Maltese cross was present on bottles from various manufacturers, it has been suggested that the Maltese cross was being used between 1880 and 1887 (Lockhart and Whitten 2006:5).

One of the amber bottle bases was marked with the letters "S G Co". The mark indicates that the bottle was manufactured by the Safe Glass Company. According to Toulouse (1971:473), the company was located in Bowling Green, Ohio between 1880 and 1892, in Redkey, Indiana between 1892 and 1896, and in Upland, Indiana between 1898 and 1905.

An additional maker's mark was found on two amber bottles bases that read "WIS. G. CO/27/MILW." The mark is recognized as that of the Wisconsin Glass Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin dating between 1881 and 1885 (Toulouse 1971:541). One of the amber bottle bases had the mark "BGCo" indicating that the bottle was manufactured by the Burlington Glass Works of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada between 1877 and 1909 (Toulouse 1971:85). Two of the amber bottle marks read "A&D.H.C." demonstrating that the bottles were manufactured by the Alexander and David H. Chambers Company of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The company began making bottles as early as 1843 and continuing until about 1886. The company was known for their liquor flasks but began to produce beer bottles with their initials on the bottom by the 1870s or 1880s (Toulouse 1971:39). Two of the marks, also found on amber bottles, read "FHGW". This is probably the mark of the Frederick Heitz Glass Works of St. Louis, Missouri and dates between 1883 and 1896 (Lockhart et al. 2005; Lockhart 2006a). A single amber bottle base was identified with the letters "I G Co/J" embossed on the base. The mark identifies the bottles manufacturer as the Ihmsen Glass Company of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The marks accompanied by letters or a Maltese cross on beer bottles may actually date between 1878 and 1900. Those that have an L following the mark may refer to the title "Limited" in the name, which was dropped in 1897. Consequently, those without the mark may actually date between 1897 and 1900 (Lockhart 2005b). The remaining two marks found in the concentration were aqua bottle bases with the stylized depiction of three C's (C<sup>3</sup>). This is the mark of Carl Conrad & Company used on the original Budweiser beer between 1876 and 1883. Conrad learned to brew in Germany and began producing Budweiser under contract to Anheuser Busch Brewing Associates. When Conrad went bankrupt in 1883, the brand "Budweiser" transferred to Anheuser Busch (Toulouse 1971:118).

The maker's marks identified in the concentration indicate that it was contemporaneous with the early occupation of the McIntire Ranch beginning in about 1880. The lack of other types of artifacts would suggest that the dump was being used solely to dispose of beer and liquor bottles. It would also appear that the dump was once buried, but it is not located in an area where active deposition is expected. What is also interesting is that the dates of the remains cluster around the mid 1880s with few post dating 1900. The dates would place the disposal of the bottles during Albert's occupation of the ranch and prior to his departure after the divorce in 1898. Only one of the maker's marks from the Millgrove Glass Company or the Modes Glass Company can be interpreted as post dating Albert's occupancy of the site suggesting that the dump was not later used by Florence after the divorce. Because Albert McIntire was a well known individual, both in the county and in the state, the bottles may be the result of social gatherings held at the ranch. The discreet disposal of the liquor bottles and their possible burial suggests that Florence, or Albert, were cognizant of how the use of alcohol would be perceived by visitors to the ranch. This practice does not appear to continue after Albert left the ranch suggesting that social dynamics had changed when Florence owned the ranch.



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## Concentration 2

Concentration 2 is in the eastern portion of the site and is one of seven artifact concentrations in that area. The concentration consists of approximately 750 artifacts covering a 410 X 360 ft. area. Artifacts are domestic items and include food cans; key-wind coffee cans; cooking oil cans; fragments of purple, aqua, amber, cobalt, light green and clear vessel glass; plain white earthenware fragments; porcelain bowl fragments; stoneware fragments; fragments of milk glass canning jar lid liners; purple lamp chimney glass fragments; barrel hoops; rectangular sheet metal canisters with hinged exterior friction lids; sheet metal pails; elongated sheet metal canisters with internal friction lids; oval fish cans; a sheet metal lantern; and fragments of a terra-cotta pot. The food cans in the concentration were composed of Sanitary cans and cans that show a combination of construction details from both Sanitary and hole-in-cap cans. For instance, one end of the can was sealed with an open top Sanitary can end, whereas the opposite end of the same can was sealed with a hole-in-cap construction. Sanitary closure cans were produced entirely by machine with the end piece of the can pressed onto the body and interfolded with the sides of the can. The hole-in-cap closure end of the can was constructed by overlapping a circular flange over the cylindrical body of the can. The flange has a filler hole in its center that is sealed by a 1-in.-diameter cap soldered to the flange with a bead of solder around its edges. Aside from the solder used to seal the cap, no additional solder is visible anywhere else on the can, including the seam. Although this type of can is not common, it has nonetheless been noted among other historic artifact assemblages of the Western United States (Rich Fike, personal communication to Jack Pfertsh, September 4, 2007).

Sanitary cans were invented in about 1900 but were not used on a large scale until the Sanitary Can Company was formed in 1904. By 1911, Sanitary cans dominated the can market. Hole-in-cap cans generally date before about 1914, though there was some limited manufacture of this style of can until about 1940 (Rock 1984:102-103; 1989:50-51, 65). The elements of both styles of cans indicate that the cans in the concentration were probably manufactured during the period of innovation culminating in the acceptance of Sanitary cans as the dominant new can type. This period of transition probably took place between about 1899 and 1905. The diversity of can types during this time period is presently not known and is not well documented. All of the cans found in the concentration were opened with what appears to be a knife or possibly a jab-lift type opener.

The vessel glass in the concentration represented round bottles, medicine bottles, canning jars, drinking glasses, and condiment jars. Two maker's marks were found among the remains. One was on the base of an amber glass round bottle and read "W.T. Co", whereas the other was embossed on the side of a light green square panel bottle and read "CHAMBERLAIN'S/PAIN/B." According to Lockhart et al. (2006), the "W.T. Co" mark indicates manufacture by the Whittall-Tatum Company and dates from 1901 to about 1924. The Chamberlain mark is recognized as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Davis and Lowell Chamberlain established a proprietary medicine business in Marion, Iowa, in 1873. They moved the business to Des Moines in 1881, and established Chamberlain & Co. with their sister Izanna. The company name was changed to the Chamberlain Medicine Company in 1892. Chamberlain's Pain Balm was available in 1880 and all of the bottles embossed with the Chamberlain & Company name were in use from 1881 to 1892 (Fike 1987:43, 55, 205-206). Based on the diagnostic artifacts, the concentration dates to the occupation of the ranch by Florence McIntire in the early part of the 1900s. The early date implied by the Chamberlain bottle probably stems from the bottle being curated with its contents being used over time.



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### Concentration 3

Concentration 3 is the largest of the concentrations, containing an estimated 450 to 500 artifacts densely covering an area about 820 X 360 ft. The artifacts are mostly domestic items including food cans; amber, purple, aqua, light green and dark green vessel glass fragments; earthenware, porcelain and stoneware crock fragments; milk glass canning jar lid liner fragments; pieces of sheet metal; soldered rectangular meat cans; an enamelware basin; the mechanism of an alarm clock; sheet metal lard buckets; stove pipe; rectangular oyster cans; seat springs; fragments of window glass; barrel hoops; a screen door spring; a rubber boot buckle; stoneware sewer pipe; bricks; leather strap fragments with copper rivets; wire nails; zinc and sheet metal canning jar lids; and large, rectangular sheet metal lids with wire handles.

The vessel glass represents canning jars, condiment bottles, drinking glasses, round beverage bottles, square-panel bottles, and decorative decanters. Three amber glass round beer bottle bases marked "A B Co./117" were found. The mark is that of the American Bottle Company of Chicago, Illinois. According to Toulouse (1971:30), it was used from 1905 to 1916. Recent research has shown that the mark may actually date from 1905 to 1917. The company had plants at Streator, Illinois; Belleville, Illinois; and Newark, Ohio that operated until 1917, when the company was purchased by the Owens-Illinois Glass Company. The numbers on the base may be a date or a plant mark (Lockhart 2004a; 2004b).

The earthenware fragments were recognized as representing sugar bowls, saucers, tea cups, and plates. Aside from the basic plain white ware, gilded, transfer-printed, and hand painted designs were found among the earthenware assemblage.

The oyster cans were embossed with the words "A. BOOTH'S OYSTERS/BALTIMORE". The embossing indicates the packaging contained a product of the Booth Fisheries Corporation, of Chicago, Illinois founded in 1848 (Kelley 1954:15). It was a large corporation with 15 subsidiaries in the US and Canada. Booth had fishing fleets in Alaska, Puget Sound, the Great Lakes, and off the coast of Maine. The company ran canneries and were considered pioneers in the frozen fish industry by the 1930s and 1940s with offices or processing plants in Buffalo, New York; Bayfield, Green Bay, and La Crosse, Wisconsin; Seattle, Washington; Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Sitka, Alaska; Duluth, Minnesota; Sioux City, Iowa; and Tampa, Florida. Research about the canning company did not find mention of Baltimore specifically, but Booth probably had operations there because they were known to have produced canned oysters from the Atlantic Coast, which likely included the Chesapeake Bay. The company was bought by Sara Lee in the 1960s.

As indicated by the date range of the diagnostic artifacts, Concentration 3 is associated with activities on the site by Florence McIntire. In addition, the date range of the American Bottle Company mark suggests that Concentration 3 dates later than Concentration 2.

### Concentration 4

Concentration 4 is approximately 98 ft. southeast of Concentration 3. The concentration contains an estimated 200 artifacts covering a 68 X 78 ft. area. The artifacts consist of fragments of purple, amber, olive, light green, and dark green vessel glass; rectangular hole-in-cap meat cans; food cans; large square cooking oil canisters with pour spouts; small rectangular cooking oil canisters; key-wind opened coffee cans; and chicken wire.

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Vessel glass was identified that represents canning jars, medicine bottles, and round bottles. No diagnostic marks were found among the remains, but a single hand-applied pharmaceutical neck finish was noted on one of the amber glass fragments. Based on the appearance of the food cans that have both a Sanitary and a hole-in-cap ends, the concentration is believed to be contemporaneous with Concentration 2, probably dating between 1899 and 1905.

### **Concentration 5**

Concentration 5 contains an estimated 95 artifacts in a 39 X 45 ft. area about 160 ft. to the east of Concentration 4. The artifacts identified include fragments of amber, purple, and light green vessel glass; key-wind opened coffee cans; hole-in-top cans; stoneware bowl fragments; sheet metal lard pails with wire bales; rectangular sheet metal lid with wire frame; wire nails; hole-in-cap rectangular meat cans; large square sheet metal canisters; and a rectangular sheet metal cooking oil canister.

### **Concentration 6**

Concentration 6 is immediately east of Concentration 5 and consists of about 100 artifacts covering a 39 X 45 m area. The artifacts are earthenware fragments, fragments of aqua and purple vessel glass, a complete small purple glass medicine vial, a cut nail, a wire nail, Sanitary cans, hole-in-cap cans, and loose pin hinged tobacco tins. According to research on tobacco tins, the hinged tobacco tin was first manufactured in 1907 or 1908 (Rock 1989:166; Periodical Publishers Association 1934:74). In 1948, the simple hinged lid was changed to be more airtight. The edge of the can was doubled over and the lid was made with a U-shaped lip into which the can edge fit and ran the full length of the lid. This is the closure still used (Kirkpatrick and Duran 1981:53). The cans found in the concentration were opened with a knife or a jab-lift type opener. One of the Sanitary cans had the word "Sanitary" embossed on the top and is probably the mark of the Sanitary Can Company. The Sanitary Can Company began business in 1904 and was purchased by the American Can Company in 1908 (Rock 1989:65).

The earthenware fragments were found to represent saucers and plates with gilded rims, scalloped rims, transfer-printed floral designs, and flow blue. Among the vessel glass was a machine-made, double ring neck finish and shoulder fragment from a light green square panel bottle. Other body fragments of the same bottle were found with the word "PEPSIN" embossed on them. The mark probably identifies the bottle as being Pepsin Syrup. Dr. William Burr Caldwell of Monticello, Illinois began marketing medicines by at least 1889 including Caldwell's Pepsin Syrup. Allen Moore purchased Syrup Pepsin, in 1899 and manufactured it under the name Pepsin Syrup Company, of Monticello, Illinois. The company was sold to Household Production in 1924. The bottle is considered to be contemporaneous with the other remains of the concentration, which considering the other diagnostic artifacts, is probably ca. 1908.

### **Concentration 7**

Concentration 7 is 140 ft. northwest of Concentration 6 and 40 ft. northeast of Concentration 4. The concentration is composed of an estimated 60 artifacts in a 52 X 68 ft. area. The artifacts include knife-opened hole-in-top cans, fragments of purple glass, clear glass lamp chimney fragments, and food cans. The food cans have an interesting morphology, with one closure of the can being that of an open top Sanitary-type can and the opposite end closure of the same can being a hole-in-cap closure (for a detailed discussion of these construction types please see Concentration 2 description). Sanitary

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cans were invented by about 1900 but were not used on a large scale until the Sanitary Can Company was formed in 1904. By 1911, Sanitary cans dominated the can market. Hole-in-cap cans generally date before about 1914, though there was some limited manufacture of this style of can until about 1940 (Rock 1984:102-103; 1989:50-51, 65). The elements of both styles of cans indicate that the cans in the concentration were probably manufactured during the period of innovation between the two can types, sometime between 1899 and 1905. All of the cans found in the concentration were opened with what appears to be a knife or possibly a jab-lift type opener.

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## SIGNIFICANCE

The McIntire Ranch is eligible under Criterion D because it is likely to yield important information in the areas of *Social History*, specifically women's history, and *Agriculture*. The site has a high archaeological potential for addressing gender-related research questions. Comparing economic strategies and consumer behaviors practiced by Florence could lead to a better understanding of use patterns on the site prior to and after Florence's divorce. The use patterns may also help to define Florence's role as the owner of the ranch. In addition, the site has the potential to yield information important to our understanding about the layout patterns of ranch complexes.

McIntire Ranch is also eligible under Criterion C for architectural significance as the main house represents a type and method of construction. The house is an example of Territorial Adobe which blends Hispano and Anglo building traditions. The house also exhibits an unusual method of adobe construction, utilizing molded adobe comparable in size to standard bricks that are laid in a common bond with five courses of stretchers to one course of headers. The three-brick-wide walls are tied together with the header courses. Despite deteriorating conditions, the unusual adobe construction is visible in the many standing walls and the house can still physically convey its Territorial Adobe elements as seen in its plan, Italianate window openings with decorative hood molds, and interior layout.

### *Criterion D*

The site, as a complex, is significant under criterion d because it is likely to yield archaeological information important to our understanding of social history through its association with the activities of Florence McIntire. Limited testing has been carried out on the site by Forest Service/BLM personnel. The testing was completed in 2003 on Concentration 1, Foundation 2, and an artifact scatter in the vicinity of Foundation 1 and indicates the presence of buried cultural deposits to a depth of 5 inches below the present ground surface. The testing showed that important buried cultural deposits were present at those locations. Similar deposition can be expected at the other foundation, features, and artifact concentrations identified at the site. The testing demonstrated a high archaeological data recovery potential that could be used to augment information obtained from the artifacts documented on the surface of the concentrations. Of particular interest is the archaeological value that exists at the various foundation, feature, and artifact concentrations. The data recovered can be expected to identify the function of the structures associated with the foundations and the other features of the site and to aid in the interpretation of the discreet assemblages in the concentrations.

In addition, spatially discreet artifact disposal has occurred on the site and can be attributed to the post-divorce occupation of the site by Florence McIntire. For this reason, the site has a high archaeological potential for addressing gender-related research questions. The analysis of the data could be used to compare economic strategies and consumer behaviors practiced by Florence in the face of sweeping changes, such as her adaptation to frontier life and her transition from the private to the public realm due to changes in her marital status. Although Florence was a refined woman from a wealthy background and was well educated, she chose to remain at the ranch and not return to the eastern United States. Through this decision, Florence rejected the traditional roles of women. Rather than focusing on the private realm of the household where women's responsibilities typically revolved around domestic duties, she chose the more public management role where she was responsible for the management and success of the ranch as an economic venture, a position customarily held by men. Testimony for this can be seen in the continued ownership of all the lands composing the ranch

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until 1911, a year before her death. The 1911 sale of some of her landholdings is not considered to reflect on her success at managing the ranch. Instead, by 1911, it is assumed that Florence sold some of her land because she was not capable of managing such a large undertaking during the latter part of her illness with cancer. It is also conceivable that the sales were necessary to cover her medical costs. Florence's success can also be measured by the addition of property to the ranch landholdings in 1903. Although from a wealthy background, the success of her ranching venture is not believed to be attributed to inheritance of wealth but rather financial success due to her own skill. For instance, as the county courthouse records show, Florence was indebted to mortgage companies and relied on the sale of livestock to pay her debts (Conejos County Courthouse, County Clerk's Office, Book 84, Page 399 and Book 88, Page 325). The indebtedness, and the use of ranch income to pay these debts, demonstrates that Florence no longer possessed the financial means to pay her debts from any inheritance she may have had and was solely reliant on ranch proceeds for her livelihood. Therefore, through her own initiative and contrary to accepted female roles, Florence developed a level of self-sufficiency that allowed her to successfully thrive on the ranch until her death in 1912.

It is also expected that the potential data collected from individual foundations and features may also be used to understand patterns of use on the site prior to Florence's divorce and after. The patterns of site use may aid in better understanding Florence's identity throughout her occupation of the site. The use patterns may also help to define Florence's role as the owner of the ranch. For example, with the change in marital status did Florence maintain the lifestyle she was accustomed to or did this change necessitate the adoption of a new economic strategy? How, and to what degree, is this change manifested at the site? Much of this may be evident in the archaeological record through the presence or absence of status and luxury items.

When Florence assumed responsibility for the McIntire Ranch after her divorce, she became a key player in a woman's movement that was beginning to take shape by the late 1800s and early 1900s, whereby women were asserting their economic independence through homesteading. By the early 1900s, the enacting of laws to promote the settlement and development of the West gave thousands of women the impetus to homestead lands in the public domain or to gain title to already established lands (Muhn 1994). Although, it can be assumed that this development was set in motion by women seeking to end their economic limitations, a larger phenomenon is assumed to be responsible. For instance, coinciding closely with the increase in women homesteaders was the American Female Suffrage Movement. The movement was a social, economic, and political reform movement aimed at extending suffrage to women. As a direct result, women gained the right to vote, which in Colorado began by 1893. Because Governor McIntire was instrumental in strengthening the movement through legislation he enacted during his term, Florence would have been intimately familiar with the movement and may have been a force in shaping his ideas and actions (Ketelsen 2006). There can be no question that exposure to the cause forever altered her views of traditional female roles. Occurring in tandem with newly accepted roles, homesteading laws aimed at promoting settlement were presenting women with opportunities to change their economic conditions and allowed for success to be based solely on individual achievement. Faced with these changes, there can be little doubt that Florence drew from her own inner strength and the accomplishments of other women to challenge her own social constraints and not accept societies fixed, stratified economic systems. Because Florence was able to maintain economic independence through her ranching achievements she is credited with altering the conventional cultural landscape and ultimately influencing the development of women's history. It can be expected that archaeological deposits on the site can further illuminate our understanding of changes in social history through consideration of artifact patterning relative to Florence's independent and unconventional role at the ranch.

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The site also has the potential to yield information important to our understanding about the patterns of layout for ranch complexes. For instance, at the most basic level placement of buildings and other elements must facilitate ranch operations and enable maximum work output (Gray 1955:9). Fundamental planning of ranch complexes takes into consideration factors such as proximity to the residence, water supply, and wind direction. In the majority of modern and historic examples of ranch layout these considerations manifest into a standardized arrangement of buildings and activity areas. The most common of these layouts form what has been referred to as a Central Courtyard layout. Through the application of this type of layout, the residence is placed nearest to the road with direct access from a driveway. The driveway usually continues beyond the residence accessing a service yard around which outbuildings are located (Gray 1955:9; Lytle 1973:11-15; Herbst 1976:177-179). In most instances, ranch layouts follow closely the Central Courtyard layout or at least some variation of this central theme; however, as the recording indicates the McIntire Ranch does not conform to this type of layout. In this respect the ranch is considered to be an atypical layout for ranches in the West. The study of the layout indicates that the residence is isolated on the southwestern portion of the site with all of its outbuildings scattered to the north-northeast at a distance of nearly 300 ft. with some of the elements being at much greater distances. Although the distances are not monumental in terms of access, the layout of the ranch structures and features suggest that two spatially discreet areas operated separately at the site (Barile 2006). In essence, it appears to be laid out as a hobby ranch with the master residence placed at a discreet distance from the laboring components of the ranch. The layout implies an established social and labor stratified complex not dissimilar to plantations in the southern U.S. Archaeological work at the site could flesh out the complexities of this stratification and may again be used to discern patterns of use at the site. For instance, can the segmentation of the site implied by its layout be attributed to the initial establishment of the ranch by Albert McIntire or is it the result of the later managerial approach applied by Florence? It is conceivable that the data may differentiate labor stratification at the site, thereby distinguishing the ranch as either a hobby ranch or as a venture where Albert or Florence were participants in the daily workings. In this respect, archaeological work could be used to determine if other individuals, such as laborers were present at the site, which foundations or features are attributable to their presence, and to what extent these individuals were involved in the activities of the ranch. The same data may also be used to understand the socioeconomic level of the individuals engaged in labor activities, the existence of family units, or even ethnicity.

The most important aspect of the site's research potential is its contextual integrity. The documentary research and oral histories have demonstrated that Albert and Florence McIntire were the primary owners and occupants of the site and, as such the available data will not be confused or compromised by later occupation of the site. It is expected that the potential data at the site will be restricted to a period of significance between 1880 and 1912. In this respect, the research questions outlined above should be readily achievable as the historical figures have remained constant, but the circumstances of their existence changed.

#### *Criterion C*

Some of Colorado's oldest historic architecture has its roots in Hispano culture. Although Spanish, French and American explorers passed through what would become Colorado, it was not until the mid-nineteenth century that Hispano settlers moved north into the San Luis Valley. As native peoples before them, these settlers used materials at hand to construct their places of work, prayer and rest. Among the most important building material was adobe. This was not a new material as

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Native Americans had long used blocks or "loaves" of adobe in their construction. However, the Spanish, who learned brick making from the Arabs and brought the skill to the New World, refined this indigenous process and expanded production methods. The Hispanic Adobe building tradition resulted from the merging of native and Spanish techniques. Hispanic Adobe buildings in Colorado date from about 1850 to 1880 and are found primarily in the southern part of the state. Constructed during the initial stages of settlement, these single-storied, flat-roofed buildings with mud-plastered adobe walls generally lacked ornamentation. Often these buildings started out as a single cell (room) and then expanded into multi-cell linear, L-shaped, or U-shaped configurations.

Anglo-American contact introduced new influences into Hispanic Adobe construction. The result, known as Territorial Adobe, is distinguished from the earlier building tradition in two ways—by its later period (1880 through 1940) and its use of Euro-American design elements and detailing. Just as Hispanic Adobe incorporated both Native American and Spanish construction traditions, Territorial Adobe combined elements of Hispano and Euro-American building traditions. Also found predominately in southern portions of Colorado, Territorial Adobe buildings retain elements of the Hispano tradition as they are constructed of adobe brick. Unlike its simpler predecessor however, these buildings possess architectural detailing influenced by Euro-American designs. The flat roof becomes pitched and elements of a formal style can be seen around windows, doors, porches, and along the roofline. The majority of Territorial Adobe buildings employ Victorian-era architectural decoration, most notably from the Italianate and Gothic Revival styles. Many of these buildings have been stuccoed or plastered, making it difficult to identify their adobe construction.

Constructed ca. 1880, the main house at McIntire Ranch is an unusual example of Territorial Adobe. The remote setting probably explains the use of local materials in the construction of the house. Materials and workmanship were probably heavily influenced by local Hispanic labor likely obtained from neighboring communities such as Sanford, La Jara, or the village of Lasauces. Although built of adobe, the house exhibits an unusual method of adobe construction. Instead of the customary large adobe blocks, the walls consist of molded adobe "brick" that is comparable in size to common brick (9" x 4" x 2.5") and is laid in a variation of a common bond with one course of headers for every five courses of stretchers. The walls are three bricks thick with the header courses tying the walls together. Few examples of anglicized adobe "brick" in a mix of header and stretcher coursing have been identified in our state. The ca. 1883 Costilla County Courthouse in San Luis [5CT47.4] is constructed in a similar fashion, although the adobe units are larger than common brick size. San Rafael Presbyterian Church in Mogote [5CN894], built ca. 1895 and lengthened in 1911, utilizes a very random alternating mix of header and stretcher coursing.

Although no longer extant, physical evidence and historic photographs (Figures 4 and 5) indicate that the roof of the house was flat, a characteristic typical of the earlier Hispanic Adobe building tradition. Yet familiarity with Euro-American building techniques is also evident in the details of the house construction including the use of header coursing to tie the thicknesses of the walls together, rafter sockets, and the header and jamb framing of the doors and windows. The interior finishes, such as the Portland cement and plaster wall finish, decorative molding trimming the baseboards and windows, and the appearance of double-sided chimneys for coal or wood burning stoves, are also more reflective of Euro-American building traditions.

Most of the interior adobe walls of the house are still standing and further illustrate the blending of two cultural traditions. Hispano Adobe construction was characterized by a series of side-by-side single file rooms with multiple separate entryways and limited windows. When owners added rooms,

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they usually continued with the single file configuration. If site restrictions prevailed, the expansion would create an L-shape or U-shape plan. Unlike the single file linear configuration of Hispano Adobe residences, the interior room configuration of the McIntire House is a massed plan. The seven-unit (rooms) house has 14 exterior corners, which makes for a highly irregular footprint. Basically a slightly modified "center-hall plan", this floor plan is one with which the former eastern residents would be very familiar.

Elements of the Italianate style are also evident. Characterized by a formal balance that is accentuated by pronounced moldings and details, this style was popular for residences and commercial buildings throughout Colorado from about 1870 until the end of the century. Defining elements of this style include tall narrow windows that are often round or segmentally arched, hood molds atop the windows, a low pitched roof with wide overhanging eaves, bracketed cornices, and often a central porch. This style is clearly reflected in the McIntire Ranch house as seen in its tall, narrow window openings that are crowned with segmentally arched hood molds of red brick. Other Italianate influences were evident in the detailing of the central front porch, no longer extant but visible in a historic photograph (Figure 4). It is difficult to ascertain from the historic photograph whether there were brackets under the eave of the porch roof. It is also difficult to determine if the porch supports were the typical Italianate turned or chamfered posts, although the square bases and decorative bracketing of those porch supports are clearly visible.

### *Historical Background*

Florence and Albert McIntire settled the Los Ojos Ranch (McIntire Ranch) in 1880. Florence McIntire was born Florence Whitemore in New York in 1857. Florence spent a portion of her childhood in New York City before moving with her parents to New Haven, Connecticut. It was in New Haven that Florence met and married Albert McIntire on July 16, 1873. The couple remained in Connecticut for an undetermined amount of time; however, the birth of their first child Joseph indicates that the couple remained in Connecticut at least until 1875. Albert W. McIntire was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania on January 15, 1853. He attended Yale University at the age of 16 and graduated from the academic department in 1873 (Hall 1889). He later graduated from Yale Law School at the age of 22 in 1875 and practiced law in the eastern United States for about a year until he relocated to Denver in 1876. The couple spent the next four years in the Denver area where Albert opened a law practice (Ketelsen 2006). Seeking new opportunities, the couple moved to the then bustling mining town of Leadville in the summer of 1880 (*La Jara Gazette*, June 24, 1942). While in Leadville, the couple learned about the opportunities available in the San Luis Valley. In the fall of that same year, the couple visited the valley on vacation and purchased 3,000 acres in Conejos County east of Sanford (*La Jara Gazette*, June 24, 1942). Florence would have been about 23 years of age and Albert 27 when the couple settled on the ranch in the San Luis Valley.

Once the McIntire's purchased the ranch, Albert began engaging in mining interests and stock raising with the latter being on an extensive scale. As a result of Albert's increased interest in livestock ranching, an additional 1,000 to 1,500 acres were added to the ranch holdings (Ferril 1911; Hall 1889; *La Jara Gazette*, June 24, 1942). While in the San Luis Valley, Albert entered local politics and was elected as the Conejos County Judge in 1883. He served in this capacity for three years, but declined to be re-nominated at the end of his term in 1886 (Ferril 1911). The couple ran the ranch collectively until about 1886, when Albert's law practice and later appointment as Judge of the 12<sup>th</sup> Judicial District, began to require prolonged absences from the ranch. During these periods of absence, Florence was



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responsible for the purchases and daily workings of the ranch business (*Rocky Mountain News* November 18, 1894:1). The ranch flourished due to irrigation improvements, which prompted Albert to become increasingly familiar with the practice of water law. As a result, Albert was appointed Judge of the 12<sup>th</sup> Judicial District in 1891 by Governor Routt. Although he was not educated in water adjudication, Albert performed his duties well with many of his adjudication decisions still standing to date. Albert continued to serve as the judge for the 12<sup>th</sup> Judicial District until he was elected Governor of Colorado in 1895 serving only one term until 1897. He did not seek reelection and returned to the ranch in the San Luis Valley where he continued his law practice and began to invest in mining properties in Mexico (Ketelsen 2006).

In an 1894 *Rocky Mountain News* interview, Mrs. McIntire stated that she did not want her husband to go into politics or to accept the nomination for governor, citing as the chief reason for her opposition as a "disinclination to put on the bonds of social life, rendered the more trammeling by an official position" (*Rocky Mountain News* November 18, 1894:1). This reluctance shows that Florence was able to maintain a level of independence from her husband in the face of dutiful expectations. It is also stated in the article that Governor McIntire was often absent from the ranch and that Mrs. McIntire was in charge of "all the buying and carried on the ranch chiefly" (*Rocky Mountain News* November 18, 1894:1). During Albert's tenure as Governor, Florence McIntire continued to live on the ranch and did not relocate to Denver with her husband (*Rocky Mountain News* November 18, 1894:1). Through her continued management of the ranch, Florence developed and exercised her independence.

It appears that Florence filed for divorce during the Governor's term in office, but was persuaded to drop the suit temporarily while Albert was in office. She was later granted a divorce in June 1898 at which time Albert McIntire deeded all of his interests in the ranch to Florence (*Denver Times*, July 14, 1898:8). With the divorce, Florence became solely responsible for carrying out the necessary labor and management of the ranch and successfully ran the ranch until her death in 1912. Florence's independence, sense of identity, and self determination is evidenced by her decision to remain at the ranch and continue a lifestyle that would have been difficult and challenging for either gender.

In October 1903, Florence added a tract of land to the ranch. The tract consisted of a 40-acre parcel adjacent to the ranch southwest of the house, which she purchased through a public land sale. The land was an isolated tract and, according to the Homestead records for the property filed at the National Archives in Washington, D.C., Florence filed a Cash Entry on the parcel stating that she was a single widowed woman (National Archives No. 2883). Although it is certain that Florence was divorced and single by 1903, she would not have been a widow because Albert was still alive. This may have been an oversight or it may have been an attempt by Florence to ensure that she met the criteria for filing on a homestead. It is also conceivable that the wording was applied by the General Land Office to describe female applicants after a divorce. According to Muhn (1994:298), a widow could forfeit her right to obtain land as a Homestead under certain circumstances, such as a divorce from her husband. The application of the law by the General Land Office would indicate that the widow reference may have been used by Florence to insure her acquisition of the property.

After his divorce from Florence, Albert returned to the eastern United States and married Dr. Ida Noyes Beaver on June 26, 1899. The couple later settled in Cleveland, Ohio and eventually moved to Washington state (Ferril 1911). The couple divorced 15 years later, on March 28, 1914, when Ida obtained a divorce on the grounds of non-support stating that Albert "neglected and refused to make suitable provisions" for her support and that she "has been compelled to support herself for more than

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a year" (undated newspaper article in Albert McIntire clippings File at the Denver Public Library ). After the divorce, Albert returned to Colorado and served as the president of the Standard Gasoline Company and was later the secretary of the Charles Holme Motor Company (Huffman 1994). In 1931, at the age of 78, Albert McIntire was found wandering the streets of Denver penniless and suffering from dementia. Albert was taken to Colorado Springs where he was hospitalized and his care was provided by a relief bill passed by the 29<sup>th</sup> Colorado Assembly. Albert died in the hospital at the age of 82 on January 31, 1935. He was laid to rest at the La Jara Cemetery and given a governor's military 17-gun salute (*Denver Post*, January 31, 1935:5; Huffman 1994).

The boundaries of the McIntire Ranch site are on lands originally patented on April 10, 1882 by Alfred Helphenstein (Conejos County Courthouse, County Clerk's Office, Book 8, Page 19); however, according to the Homestead records for the property filed at the National Archives in Washington, D.C., Helphenstein filed on the 156.47-acre property as a Cash Entry Patent on June 2, 1879 (National Archives No. 382). The same property appears to have been sold to Florence McIntire, along with another parcel of land, immediately after Alfred Helphenstein made final proof on his claim on November 16, 1880 (National Archives No. 382; Conejos County Courthouse, County Clerk's Office, Book F, Page 92). Unfortunately, the deeds could not be viewed because they were lost in a fire at the Conejos County Courthouse in 1984. Further proof of the acquisition can be found in the purchase of a 160-acre tract of land by Florence McIntire east of the ranch buildings also on November 16, 1880 (Conejos County Courthouse, County Clerk's Office, Book 398, Page 438 and Book F, Page 93). After Florence and Albert divorced, Albert conveyed his land holdings on the ranch to Florence in January 1898 (Conejos County Courthouse, County Clerk's Office, Book 40, Page 533; Book 40, Page 538 and Book 44, Page 267). Florence never remarried and continued to own and operate the ranch until her death from cancer on April 26, 1912. According to the descendants of Albert and Florence, after the death of Florence, the ranch was bequeathed to their son, Joseph McIntire (Corky Mortensen, personal communication to Jack Pfertsh, November 2, 2006). Joseph continued ownership of the ranch until his death in 1929 (McClung 1956). After his death, the ranch was divided three ways between his daughters (Florence and Helen) and his sister, Dorothy McIntire Cortez (Corky Mortensen, personal communication to Jack Pfertsh November 2, 2006; personal communication, Robert Simpson to Jack Pfertsh November 19, 2006). According to the oral interviews, Joseph McIntire did not occupy the house after Florence passed away; however, the 1915 date inscribed into the concrete steps indicates that Building 1 was being occupied or at least maintained after Florence's death. Additionally, informants indicate that, by the time Dorothy obtained the property in 1929, the building was in a state of disrepair (Robert Simpson, personal communication to Jack Pfertsh, November 19, 2006).

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## **GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

### **VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

Located in the northwest  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 18, Township 35 North, Range 11 East, New Mexico P.M., the nominated parcel is approximately a 643 x 1,627 foot area delineated on the accompanying USGS topographical quadrangle map.

### **BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The boundary was drawn to encompass but not exceed the visible remains of the McIntire Ranch complex.

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## PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information is the same for all of the photographs:

Property Name: McIntire Ranch  
Location: Conejos County, Colorado  
Photographer: Jack E. Pfertsh  
Date of Photograph: 24 October 2006  
Negatives: Digital files on CD submitted to National Register, Washington, D.C.

Photographs printed on Epson Picture Mate photo paper with Epson Picture Mate ink.

Photograph No. 1

Overview of west elevation of Main House, recreating historic photograph. View is facing west.

Photograph No. 2

Overview of site, recreating historic photograph. View is facing east.

Photograph No. 3

Overview of interior of Main House, looking southeast. View is facing east.

Photograph No. 4

Overview of north elevation showing eastern end of elevation of Main House. Note foundation repair and stabilization method. View is facing east.

Photograph No. 5

Overview of the center of the north elevation showing main entrance of the Main House through double door opening. Note concrete stairs built in 1915 and 2001 porch reconstruction. View is facing southeast.

Photograph No. 6

Overview of west elevation showing window construction and brick hoodmold of Main House. Also note Portland cement on select masonry joints around the windows. View is facing southeast.

Photograph No. 7

Overview of west elevation showing window and door construction methods and wall condition of Main House. Note joist sockets to the left of the door at the base of the adobe wall. View is facing northeast.

Photograph No. 8

Overview of south elevation showing current condition of elevation of Main House. View is facing north/northwest.

Photograph No. 9

Overview of the center of the south elevation showing construction method of porch at the rear of the Main House. Note current condition and stabilization method. View is facing northwest.

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Photograph No. 10

Overview of east end of south elevation of Main House showing absence of wall and linear mound of adobe melt that represents original wall. View is facing west.

Photograph No. 11

Overview of east elevation showing presence of the sub floor and the absence of the wall of Main House. View is facing northwest.

Photograph No. 12

Detail photograph of foundation of Main House illustrating method of construction and method of adjoining adobe blocks to the basalt masonry. View is facing northeast.

Photograph No. 13

Overview of interior wall of Main House showing construction method employed on adobe wall. Note header course used to tie the width of the walls together. View is facing north/northwest.

Photograph No. 14

Overview of interior north wall of the cellar of Main House showing construction method used to construct walls on cellar foundation. View is facing northeast.

Photograph No. 15

Overview on interior side of north elevation of Main House showing rafter sockets a detail of roof construction. Note remnants of 2 X 6-in. board rafters placed in sockets at the top of the wall. View is facing northwest.

Photograph No. 16

Overview showing cross-section of exterior wall construction of Main House. Note header course employed to tie the width of the walls together. View is facing southeast.

Photograph No. 17

Overview of west interior wall of Main House illustrating interior finishing through the use of Portland cement and plaster wall covering and use of baseboards. Note the use of molding to trim the baseboards; a faint remnant of white paint still visible on the baseboards. View is facing southwest.

Photograph No. 18

Construction detail of Main House showing Portland cement wall covering. Note the use of cut nails in the window surrounds. View is facing northeast.

Photograph No. 19

Construction detail of interior door of Main House. Note header and 4 X 4-in. blocks incorporated into the door's rough opening. View is facing west.

Photograph No. 20

Overview of Feature 3 showing the type of construction used on the animal pen. View is facing west/northwest.



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Photograph No. 21

Overview of Feature 2 showing method of construction used on the masonry spring enclosure. View is facing north.

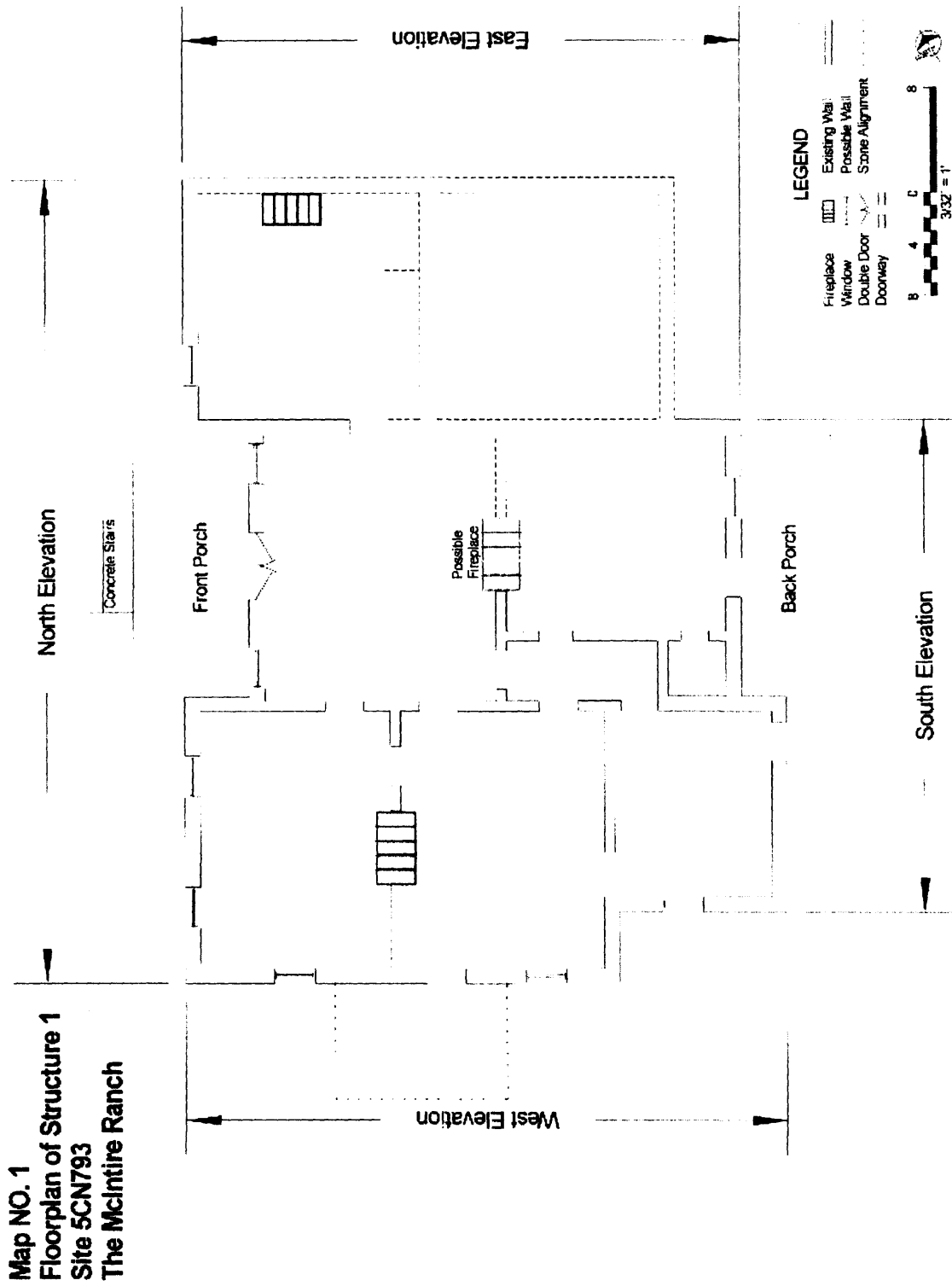
Photograph No. 22

Overview of Foundation 3 showing the remains of a low platform foundation and scatter lumber. View is facing northwest.

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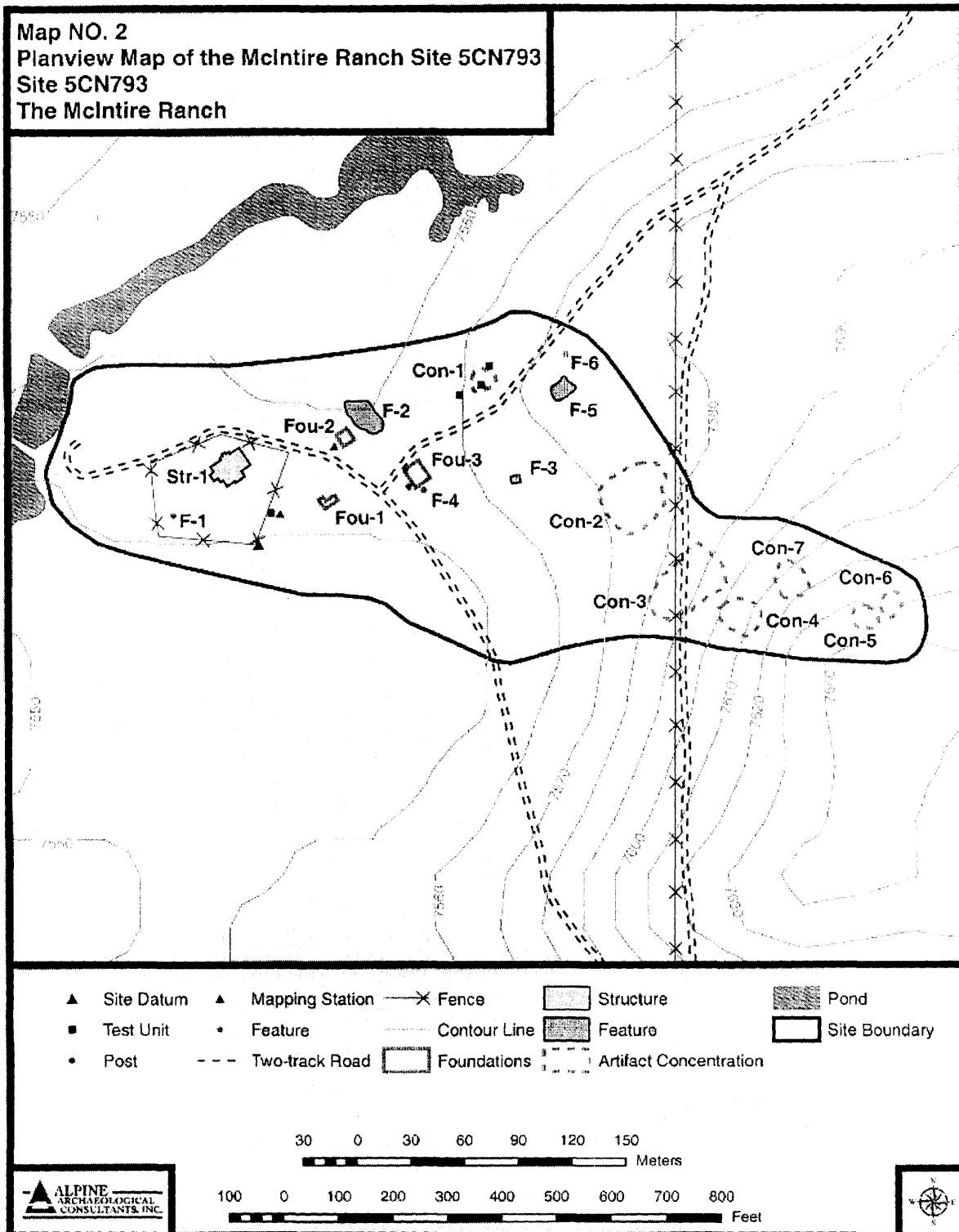
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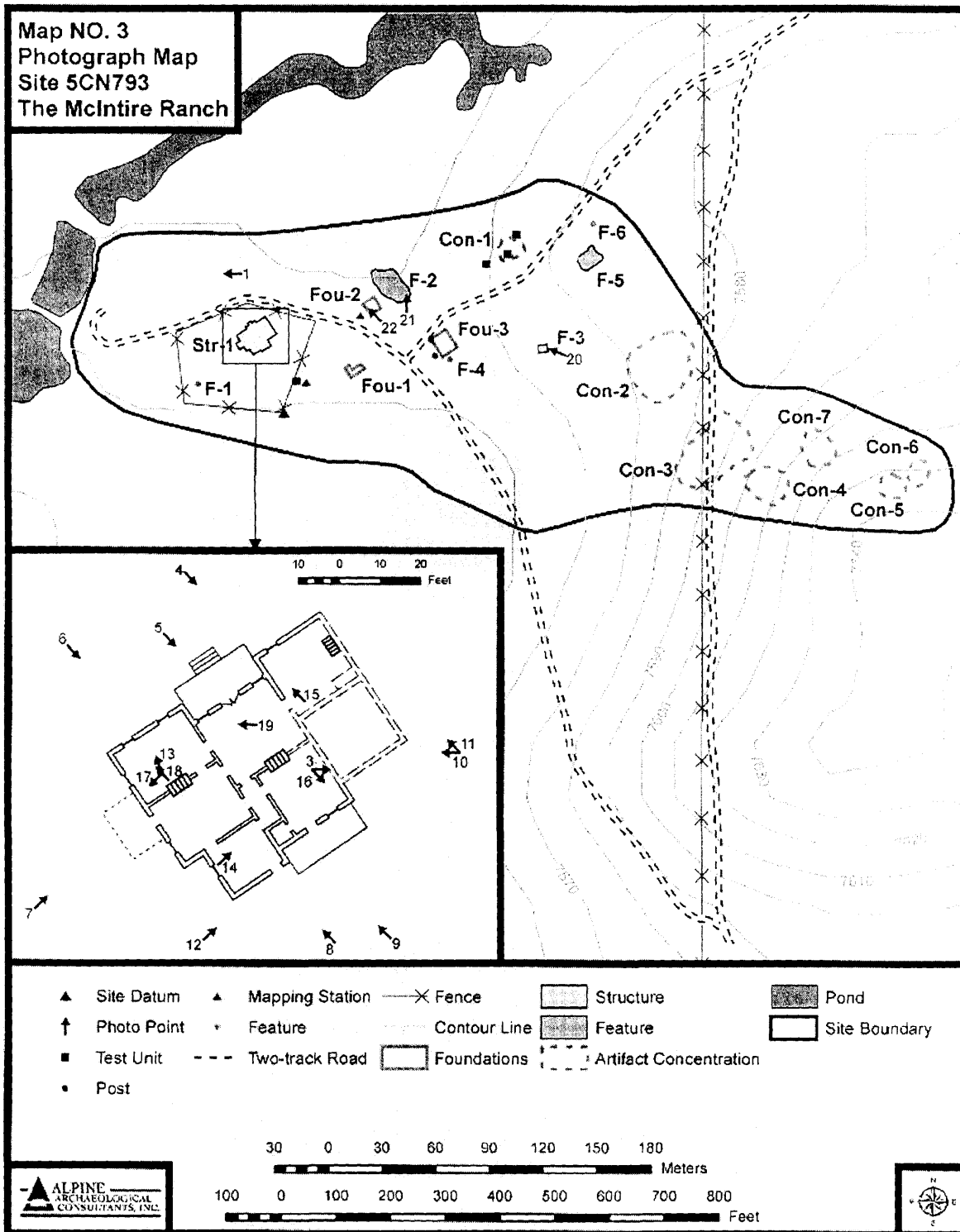
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**USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP**

Pikes Stockade Quadrangle, Colorado  
7.5 Minute Series

PLSS: N.M. PM, T35N, R11E, Sec. 18  
Elevation: 7560 feet

