

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 92001819

Date Listed: 2/4/93

Evon Zartman Vogt Ranch House
Property Name:

McKinley NM
County: State:

Multiple Name

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

Patrick Ardus
Signature of the Keeper

2/12/93
Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

The acreage of the nominated property was clarified through a phone call to the New Mexico SHPO. The nominated property contains less than one acre. The nomination is officially amended to include this information.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

1819

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED

DEC 21 1992

NATIONAL REGISTER

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the 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 Vogt, Evon Zartman, Ranch House

other names/site number Vogt Guest Ranch; Vogt Ranch Bed and Breakfast; SR 1509

2. Location

street & number 1 mi. S. of Ramah, NM; 500 ft. E. of State Highway 53 not for publication

city or town Ramah vicinity

state NM code NM county McKinley code 031 zip code 87321

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Thomas W. Hill SIPO 12-16-92
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Petrick W. Andrews

2/4/93

Vogt, Evon Zartman, Ranch House
Name of Property

McKinley County, NM
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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/hotel

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Vernacular Bungalow

foundation Stone
walls Sandstone
 Adobe
roof Asphalt
other Wood

Narrative Description

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

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)

Conservation

Other: Ranching

Period of Significance

1915-1942

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Vogt, Evon Zartman,

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Vogt, Evon Zartman

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Vogt, Evon Zartman, Ranch House
Name of Property

McKinley County, NM
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 2 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	2	7	2	9	3	4	0	3	8	8	9	1	4	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						

2

Zone				Easting				Northing						

3

Zone				Easting				Northing						

4

Zone				Easting				Northing						

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 Corinne P. Sze, Ph.D.
organization Research Services of Santa Fe date November 12, 1992
street & number 1042 Stagecoach Road telephone (505) 983-5605
city or town Santa Fe state NM zip code 87501

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 _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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 Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Vogt, Evon Zartman, Ranch House

Section number 7 Page 1

County and State: McKinley, New Mexico

SUMMARY

The Vogt Ranch House is a single-story dwelling of irregular floor plan with gable roofs and an enclosed wooden front porch. Constructed primarily of Anasazi rock and adobe mud, it was designed and built one room at a time by Evon Z. Vogt using local labor. Though bungalowoid in form, elements of detailing are lacking that would identify it with a formal bungalow style. A front garden is enclosed by a low fence of rough poles sunk vertically into the ground. The house, which faces roughly south, is located in an undeveloped rural setting about 500 yards east of State Highway 53 and about one mile south of the small village of Ramah. Used as the Vogt Ranch Bed and Breakfast since 1986, it is generally in good condition though in some need repair and has undergone little alteration since the Period of Significance.

DESCRIPTION AND EVOLUTION OF THE HOUSE (1915-1942)

The walls of the house are primarily sandstone bonded with adobe mortar and in some places covered with adobe plaster. The stones were taken from an Anasazi Indian site located about 100 yards from the house, outside the boundary of this nomination.¹ The roofs are covered with asphalt shingles. Windows vary widely in type and size and include 4/4 double hung, casement, sliding, awning, and fixed pane examples.

The main (south) facade is dominated by a raised wooden porch entered through a door on the west via stone steps (Photos 3, 4). East of the door are three large awning windows, each with two rows of five small panes. The roof of the porch is a continuation of the side gable roof of the original room. East of the porch at the south end of the kitchen is a bay window. A large external chimney, constructed of both sandstone and lava rock lies against the side gable at the west end of the original room (Photos 8, 9). The bedroom in the northwest corner has wooden sliding windows and can be entered through an exterior door facing south where the room projects beyond the main room. The north wall of the second bedroom is apparently adobe and has a large fixed window flanked by eight-paned casements (Photo 6).

On the interior, floors are mostly wooden with the exception of a concrete surface in the second bedroom. The original wide-planked wooden floor of the living room has pieces of tin nailed over knot (mouse) holes. There are two fireplaces in the house: one in the middle of the west wall of

1. Archaeological site LA56717.

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the main room is painted a dark red inside a surrounding wooden frame (Photos 10, 19), and the other in northwest corner of main bedroom is of traditional adobe design (Photo 11).

There are furnishings and decor throughout the house including in the living room, a bearskin hanging on the wall (Photos 10, 19); Mrs. Vogt's piano brought out from Chicago in 1921; old Navajo rugs; Indian artifacts, some excavated from sites on the ranch by Evon Vogt, Jr. as a child; and book shelves built by Tom Scruggs; and in the kitchen; a long ranch dining table, Kalamazoo stove, and original cabinets also by Scruggs, a handyman who lived on the property.

The compact plan of the house developed over several years beginning in 1915 with a single large room, now the living room, and an open sided porch on the north (Photo 13). The raised, enclosed, wooden porch on the south was soon added, possibly the next year (Photo 14). A bedroom, built about 1918 in the el created by the north porch and the original room, extends beyond the latter to the west (Photo 15). About 1920 a front gabled kitchen was added along the east side of the first room (Photos 16, 17). The south porch which originally had a door and one window facing south (Photo 16) was extended toward the east to meet the wall of the kitchen and two windows facing south were added (Photo 17). Before 1932 the door was replaced by another window (Photo 18). On the north side of the house, a second bedroom was created from the originally open porch, the north wall of which remained screened throughout the Period of Significance.

ALTERATIONS AFTER THE PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

Several alterations took place shortly after World War II when JoAnn Vogt Davis and her husband came back from military service. About 1946 a front door was returned to its original location on the porch and stone steps built to meet it (Photos 4, 15, 17). A septic tank and indoor toilet were installed and a cement footing added at the base of the north wall in an attempt to prevent water seepage from the higher grade behind the house. In 1949 at the time of the birth of the Vogt's granddaughter Anita Davis, the second bedroom was extended toward the north and enclosed with an adobe wall and large window. At the same time a wooden floor was replaced with concrete. Also in the late 1940s the kitchen ceiling fell in and was replaced.

In 1963 the bay window was added to the dining room by Mrs. Vogt's son-in-law, Paul Merrill. Sandstone and cement mortar were used to create the bay. According to Merrill the rock was from the foundation of the Charles H. Burke Hospital at Fort Wingate. On the wooden front porch a sawn board

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Name of Property: Vogt, Evon Zartman, Ranch House

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County and State: McKinley, New Mexico

ceiling was added after the Viet Nam War. In about 1980 windows on the south and west facades of the west end of the main room were replaced with fixed panes in the original openings (Photo 4). An original 4/4 wooden window with wavy glass like those which were removed is still place on the south wall of the main room, looking onto the porch.

When the Bed and Breakfast was begun in 1986, a bathroom with a small tub and toilet was created in place of a closet in the main bedroom, using the same tongue and groove board sheathing that had enclosed the closet. In 1987 the walls below the windows of the south porch were lined with barn boards for insulation.

GROUNDS

At the eastern boundary of the nominated property is an outcropping of rock which has long been a landmark for travelers approaching the ranch from the southeast (Photo 1). The low fence which defines a front yard was originally wire but was replaced by wood before 1932 (Photos 3, 15, 18, and Museum of New Mexico 96198). The wooden fence was originally higher but was cut down about a foot because of rotting at the base. At present it is again in need of repair. Beyond the boundary north of the house is a small wooden shed; on the southeast is a small house built in about 1948.

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Name of Property: Vogt, Evon Zartman, Ranch House

Section number 8 Page 4

County and State: McKinley, New Mexico

SUMMARY

The Vogt Ranch House is significant under Criterion B for its association with Evon Zartman Vogt a pioneering rancher in early twentieth century northwestern New Mexico who made unique contributions to his adopted region, particularly in the area of conserving its scenic, cultural, and historic resources. Vogt came to Territorial New Mexico as a young man suffering from tuberculosis, and with the exception of a few short periods spent the rest of his life there, based after 1915 at the Vogt Ranch House. He engaged in some of the major enterprises of the west: cattle and sheep ranching and to a lesser degree mining. At the height of his ranching operation, he controlled some 200,000 acres and ran over 12,000 head of sheep and a smaller number of cattle. He was twice a newspaper editor in Gallup, New Mexico, and was a founder and prime mover in the Gallup Inter-Tribal Indian Ceremonial. His passionate interest not only in the archaeology, ethnology, and history of the Southwest but also in the Zuni and Navajo Indians who were his neighbors led to a long involvement with the National Park Service and the Indian Service. His home was a meeting place for writers, anthropologists, archaeologists, and scholars of other disciplines who were researching nearby Indian cultures. As the first custodian of El Morro, a position he held for eighteen years, and as a private citizen, Vogt worked tirelessly, though not without controversy, to protect and maintain one of New Mexico's earliest National Monuments. Regarded today as a pioneer in the preservation of natural sites, he was ahead of his time in seeking persistently, if unsuccessfully, for decades to achieve Monument status for the ice caves near El Morro, which have recently been included in the El Malpais National Monument. In addition he relentlessly pressed for the development of roads in the area, both to help his fellow ranchers and to provide better access for visitors. He was himself a major force in publicizing the scenic attractions of northwestern New Mexico through publications and personal contacts.

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Name of Property: Vogt, Evon Zartman, Ranch House

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County and State: McKinley, New Mexico

EVON ZARTMAN VOGT¹ 1880-1943

Vogt was born in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, on March 20, 1880 to parents of Swiss and German origin. Ancestors on both sides immigrated to America in the eighteenth century,² and a great-great-great-grandfather fought in the Revolutionary War.² Vogt's father was a farmer and later a merchant of dry goods, groceries, and hardware in Ohio and Indiana. Evon Vogt entered the University of Chicago as a member of the class of 1905, the first in his family to seek higher education. An active participant in campus life, he formed friendships with Delta Upsilon fraternity brothers that remained important to him throughout his life. When Vogt came down with tuberculosis in his final year of college, a physician recommended a trip to the salubrious climate of the Southwest: advice which altered the direction of his life.

After a successful convalescence in Albuquerque, Vogt entered the mercantile and ranching businesses. In the first few months he lived in a tent in an orchard on a farm in Albuquerque; did chores for board; got plenty of fresh air, sunshine, nine hours of sleep, and drank lots of milk. He soon gained weight and was able to work on ranches in Mountainair and Glorieta. Later he managed the store and worked in the post office at the Pigeon Ranch in Glorieta. By his own account he "whipped" tuberculosis "by working on cow and sheep ranches south of Santa Fe." He soon bought his own band of sheep and "lived on a horse with pack-horse carrying [his] bedroll and belongings, sleeping out summer and winter on sheep pelts."

Eventually Vogt homesteaded north of San Mateo, near Grants, New Mexico. In 1913, a bad year for feed, he sold this ranch to the Fernandes Company. Having cleared about \$15,000 he spent a year and a half traveling in the United States and Europe. While in Washington D.C., through the intercession of a college acquaintance who was a reporter, he attended one of President Woodrow Wilson's twice weekly meetings with newspaper correspondents in his

1. Unless otherwise noted, much of the biographical outline of Vogt's life is taken from a draft of the first chapter of Evon Vogt, Jr.'s autobiographical work in progress, Beyond the Isthmus of Tehuantepec; from narrative descriptions of her father's life prepared by Barbara Vogt Mallery for the purposes of this nomination; and from a two-page autobiography written by Evon Vogt, as transcribed and edited by Barbara Mallery.

2. Application for Membership, Sons of the American Revolution. May 1, 1918. Vogt Family Collection.

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office at the White House. Lengthy excerpts from a letter describing this experience were published in an Albuquerque newspaper.³ Vogt's European sojourn ended abruptly in Paris with the outbreak of World War I.

Upon returning to New Mexico, he bought land near the Mormon village of Ramah, leased several sections on which to run sheep, and began to build the house which is the subject of this nomination. On July 7, 1915 at the age of 35, he married Shirley Bergman, a young woman of twenty from Chicago and a relative by marriage (her widowed mother had married Vogt's older brother Charles) whom he had first met when she was a child. After a honeymoon horseback pack-trip on the Upper Pecos River in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains east of Santa Fe, New Mexico, the Vogts settled in the one-room homestead near Ramah. They eventually had five children: Shirley Ann (born 1917, died 1918); Evon Jr. (1918); Barbara (1920); JoAnn (1922); and Patricia Pah (1925).

In 1917 Vogt accepted, at a nominal salary, the custodianship of El Morro National Monument, a position he would occupy almost continuously until 1936. Also known as Inscription Rock, El Morro ("the headland" in Spanish) preserves a massive sandstone mesa upon which numerous passing travelers, including members of early Spanish exploring parties, have carved names and inscriptions. The rock also contains Indian petroglyphs and ruins of Zuni pueblos on the mesa top.

In 1920 Vogt decided to leave the livestock business and, having mortgaged the ranch to an Albuquerque bank, moved briefly to Glendale, California, for a promotional job which apparently did not work out well. Shortly after his return to the ranch in 1921, the bank took over the property. Vogt resumed the custodianship of El Morro which had been suspended in his absence and edited the Gallup Independent in 1924-1925. In 1925 he was employed for eight months by the University of Chicago as a field representative for the Alumni Development Committee. The same year with W.C. Reid, the engineer of the Bluewater Dam, he formed the Vogt Sheep Company. His finances recovered to the point that he was able to buy back the ranch property from the bank by 1929. The next year he joined Texas businessmen in forming the Atarque Sheep Company as a partner and manager, deeding over all the Ramah sections as his share.

The 1930s were years of struggle. The sheep company failed as a result of a series of exceptionally harsh winters in the early 1930s. In addition the depression drove down the price of wool to four and five cents a pound.

3. Clipping from an unidentified Albuquerque newspaper. Hand dated, "August 1914." Vogt Family Collection.

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The mortgaged land of the large ranch was lost and Vogt's holdings were reduced from 200,000 acres to the 640, or the one section, containing the home ranch.

Particularly disastrous was the year 1931-1932, known as the "Winter of the Big Snow." By Vogt's own account and that of his son, the livestock were dying of hunger as record snows covered the grasses and even sagebrush leaving only pinon and juniper trees, plants which could not sustain them for more than a few days. Away from home sometimes six weeks at a time, Vogt worked with his nine herds of sheep fifty miles from the ranch, sleeping first with one herd and then another. He attempted to move all 12,000 sheep to lower elevations in Arizona by dragging a pine log hitched to four horses to create a trail eighteen inches wide. Baled alfalfa was thrown along the way to entice the sheep forward. By the elder Vogt's account, 4000 head of 11,000 ewes were lost that winter; more disastrously, when it came time for the sheep to breed in December, the rams "failed" due to exhaustion from hunger. At the ranch, while Vogt was away, his oldest children, Evon, Jr. and Barbara, were responsible for supplying fire wood, as the blizzards had set in before the winter wood had been procured. Evon, Jr. pulled in logs by the horn of his saddle; he and his sister sawed and split wood for a month.

In 1934 with the family "down to bacon rind and beans," Vogt was made supervisor of a CWA project at El Morro. Then from 1935 to 1937, while Shirley ran the ranch, he took to the road scouting gold mines for the A. O. Smith Corporation of Milwaukee, an auto frame manufacturer owned by a fraternity brother. Going home only about every three months, he traveled from Old Mexico to Oregon in a car provided by the company, taking along a bedroll and food so that he could sleep in the hills with the prospectors.

In 1936 Vogt lost the position he had occupied since 1917 as custodian at El Morro when the Civil Service Commission ruled that he had no Civil Service standing and was too old to take the competitive examination. In 1938 he returned to Gallup to publish and edit the weekly Gallup Gazette which in 1942 he sold to the daily Independent for three times what he had paid for it.

Vogt had many friends among the neighboring Indians whom he advised when called upon and employed to herd sheep and gather wood. His son expresses deep admiration for his ability to engage them easily in conversation and to make them feel welcome at his home. Having won their trust, he was able to help them in times of need by heading up a relief expedition sent out to

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rescue 800 Navajos isolated in the mesas south of Zuni or during a flu epidemic, checking in with them at their hogans as he rode about looking after his cattle. Those who were sick trusted him and took the medicine he brought.

So it was appropriate that near the end of his life Vogt was appointed, at the Indians' suggestion, an agent with the United States Indian Service to the Ramah Navajos. About 500 Navajos lived within forty miles south of the Ranch, with about 32,000 head of sheep, 500 cattle, and many horses.⁴ Among the duties of the job were supervising the building of a school with volunteer labor, taking a sheep census, and getting wells ready for freezing weather. Vogt died suddenly at the age of 62 on January 26, 1943. He had been taken to the Indian Service Hospital at Black rock, the agency headquarters for nearby Zuni Pueblo, following a heart attack suffered while pushing his car through the muddy New Mexican roads at the outskirts of Ramah.

Although he did not receive his college degree, Vogt was a lifelong student immersing himself in the languages, history, and ethnology of the rich cultural region that was his adopted home. Not only did he speak four European languages, having grown up speaking both German and English, studied French in college, and learned Spanish when he came to New Mexico, but he was able to communicate with his Navajo and Zuni neighbors in their languages. Despite straightened economic circumstances, he encouraged all four of his children to attend college and supported them in many ways other than financial. Given different times and circumstances, he himself might have followed an academic path. His son, an emeritus professor at Harvard University seems to have carried on his father's perhaps true vocation through a distinguished career in anthropology.

Such were his interests that the elder Vogt was considered an expert on the lore of his region. He was personally acquainted with the leading archaeologists studying the prehistoric Anasazi culture and with scholars of contemporary Navajo and Zuni culture whom he helped with background and introductions to informants. One of the most eminent, the Harvard anthropologist Clyde Kluckhohn, (Shirley Vogt's first cousin once removed by adoption) first came to the Vogt Ranch in 1922, having been sent out from Iowa to rest from a bout of rheumatic fever. There he was introduced to the Indian communities and archaeological sites in the vicinity of the ranch. Later, when threatened with TB, he came west from Princeton University. His first book, To the Foot of the Rainbow (1927) describes a trip through the Four Corners region that began at the Vogt Ranch. Kluckhohn is perhaps best known

4. Gallup Gazette, August 20, 1942; "Skeeter" [Evon Z. Vogt] to "Johnnie", letter. October 13, 1942. Vogt Family Collection.

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for a classic study of the Navajo. Other friends included the archaeologists Frederick Webb Hodge, director of the excavations conducted at Hawiku, a Zuni summer pueblo, for the Museum of American Indian, Heye Foundation of New York City; Alfred Vincent Kidder who studied Pecos from 1915 to 1929; and Neil M. Judd who excavated at Chaco Canyon.

Vogt had a gift for promotion and took every opportunity to mention the many attractions of his region, or to press for their preservation and development through public writing in periodicals and private correspondence. He argued for the preservation and development of historic sites, principally El Morro and the nearby ice caves, and suggested the location and marking of trails of early explorers, traders, and pioneers.

In addition to newspaper work in 1920s and 1930s, he made other contributions to Gallup community life, serving as president of the Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He was an organizer of the Inter-Tribal Indian Ceremonial, a gathering of Indians designed to demonstrate their achievements in the arts and agriculture, featuring dances, rodeo, arts and crafts displays, and demonstrations. He served as a director and secretary of the Ceremonial Association and was the announcer at performances for many years. Still a major event of the region, 1991 attendance figures were estimated to have reached a record 35,000.

During his life it was said of him:

Perhaps no one has given this part of New Mexico and the Inter-tribal Indian Ceremonial as much valuable publicity as has Mr Vogt. Becoming a resident here by reason of his health he has now become permanently attached to the country; he has, in fact, become part of the country and one of its best boosters. Always optimistic and enthusiastic, he communicates the spirit to others.⁵

The primitive state of the roads leading from Grants and Gallup to El Morro and his ranch was of particular concern to Vogt. He lobbied government officials persistently for their improvement to provide accessibility both of the monument to tourists and of main transportation routes, rail and road, to local ranchers and farmers. In the 1930s he sought money for roads from the New Mexico Emergency Relief Administration, at one time leading a delegation to the state capital in Santa Fe. Finally in frustration he addressed a letter directly to President Franklin Roosevelt describing the dolorous

5. Unidentified and undated newspaper clipping, c. 1928. Vogt Family Collection.

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condition of the roads in the vicinity of El Morro and noting that he had taken the matter up repeatedly with State and County officials, the Forest Service, Indian Service, Park Service, and Airways Service, but found that authority was so divided that nothing was accomplished.⁶

Vogt is credited with the modern "discovery" about 1923 of a natural phenomenon known as the Perpetual Ice Cave, located about nineteen miles east of El Morro and made known to him by an Acoma sheep herder. In subsequent years other ice caves were brought to his attention, one of which he first learned of from two army deserters who made it their hideout during World War II. He sought for many years without success to have the ice caves given National Monument status by the National Park Service. Frustrated by his inability to get action from government officials, he wrote a letter to President Calvin Coolidge in 1926 describing the caves as one of the most interesting wonders of the entire West and expressing his concern that ice was being chopped away by "vandal tourists."⁷ In 1934 he prepared a detailed reconnaissance report for the Director of the Park Service in Washington and a year later addressed another long letter to Mrs. Harold Ickes, the wife of the Secretary of the Interior, who had a summer home north of the Vogt ranch. He despaired that at least five tons of ice had been removed from the Perpetual Ice Cave since he first saw it. Preservation was ever more urgent not only because "perpetual" was a misnomer and but also because the Breece Lumber Company was poised to extend their railway to log a nearby pine forest, "as pretty as any which grace our western country."⁸

Vogt's longest and deepest association was with El Morro, the second National Monument created by President Theodore Roosevelt under the Preservation of American Antiquities Act passed by Congress in 1906. He served as the first custodian, a position he held at nominal salary from February 1, 1917 to December 28, 1921 and from September 1, 1922 to October 31, 1936. The job, which started at \$3.00 per month, required him to be superintendent, ranger, trail guide, publicist, maintenance man, and secretary for the monument. Additionally in 1934 he was selected to direct the Civil Works Administration project at the monument.

6. EZV to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, letter. August 19, 1935. Vogt Family Collection.

7. EZV to President Calvin Coolidge, letter. August 16, 1926. Vogt Family Collection.

8. EZV to Mrs. Harold Ickes, letter. February 28, 1934. El Morro National Monument Correspondence Files.

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Sheltering a large natural basin of collected water, the rock was an ideal camping spot for travelers from the seventeenth century onwards, many of whom carved their names on its sandstone walls. The earliest inscription was by Don Juan de Onate on April 16, 1605. Don Diego de Vargas left an inscription in 1692 when he was leading the Spanish Reconquest after the Pueblo Revolt of 1680 as did the Bishop of Durango in 1737 on his way to Zuni on an ecclesiastical inspection tour of New Mexico missions. After the American occupation of New Mexico in 1846, Army officers left their marks as well. Topographical engineer Lt. J. H. Simpson visited the rock in 1849 with an artist who copied the earlier inscriptions. Simpson was credited by Vogt with being the modern "discoverer" of El Morro and its inscriptions.⁹ Park Service literature estimates the total number of names inscribed on the rock at about 2000.

El Morro had no official custodian before Vogt, although he was apparently already active there. His appointment was "more for the purpose of having someone in the vicinity with authority than for the doing of any actual repair work at the monument after the completion of the work that Mr. Vogt has undertaken to do." His budget was minimal and he was not to "make special trips, or incur special expense."¹⁰ Nevertheless, in his first years he managed to get the monument fenced and an oak rail installed five feet from the inscriptions with Spanish dagger planted beneath to keep vandals from crawling through. Translations and historical notes were placed in waterproof frames under important inscriptions so that their full meaning could be understood by those who did not understand Spanish. When in 1920 he announced his intention to leave the area, the acting director of the National Park Service wrote, "I do not think there is another person in that part of the country who would show such interest and affection for the old rock as you have."¹¹

As custodian Vogt sought assiduously to protect, interpret, develop, and publicize the monument. He studied the inscriptions and recorded their content. In his own words, he "spent many hours slowly examining every face and cove of El Morro with and without a magnifying glass..."¹² He directed

9. "El Morro National Monument," El Palacio 12 (June 15, 1922): 162.

10. B.B. Marshall to B. H. Gibbs, letter. December 16, 1916; Gibbs to EZV, letter. December 26, 1916. El Morro National Monument Correspondence Files.

11. Arno B. Cammerer to EZV, letter. November 27, 1920. El Morro National Monument Correspondence Files.

12. EP, 12 (June 15, 1922):164.

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attention to the monument through newspaper reports and magazine articles,¹³ as well as letters and word of mouth. He put up some sixty signs pointing the way to the monument, hoping "the signs will be so attractive and unusual that the passing tourist will catch his breath, stop, read and perhaps follow the arrow pointing out to our monument."¹⁴ Because the Park Service did not provide photographs for distribution, Vogt himself brought a photographer from Gallup to take pictures of the inscriptions.¹⁵ He interested a professor at the University of California in researching the identities of those Spanish names on the monument about which little or nothing was known.¹⁶

He was especially concerned with preserving the inscriptions from modern vandals particularly those who would leave their own names, sometimes obliterating historic graffiti, a violation of the 1906 Antiquities Act. The Park Service in Washington directed him to make every effort to locate such miscreants and call upon the nearest United States Marshall to arrest them and bring them to federal court for prosecution. He himself was given authority to arrest those he caught in the act. Two such vandals were apprehended and required to send a stone cutter from Gallup to erase their names. Others were informed by letter that they had seven days to have their names erased before official proceedings would be taken against them by the local representative of the Department of Justice.

Vogt was also concerned to "permanently" protect the inscriptions from effects of the elements by coating them with a transparent substance that could be painted on. At the suggestion of the Park Service, in the early 1920s he consulted the National Bureau of Standards and sent samples of the¹⁷ sandstone cliff upon which tests with various materials could be performed. Later he conducted¹⁸ his own experiments on the efficacy of recommended preservatives. Eventually a product called Clear Driwall was selected for yearly application. At the same time the inscriptions were darkened with hard pencils to make them stand out and in some cases etched a little deeper.

13. For example, "El Morro—A Camping Ground on the First Highway in the Southwest," New Mexico Highway Journal 2 (June 1924): 9-10; "Autographs in Stone" New Mexico Magazine 13 (May 1935): 9-11, 37; EP 5 (November 1, 1918): 249; EP 10 (April 15, 1921): 11-12; EP 12 (June 15, 1922): 161-168; EP 15 (August 15, 1923): 59-60; EP, 18 (May 1, 1925): 194; EP 21 (November 1, 1926): 232-237; EP 23 (July 16, 1927): 46.

14. Sievers, "A Unit History," 19.

15. EZV to F. W. Stout, letter. October 3, 1923. El Morro National Monument Correspondence Files.

16. EP 18 (May 1, 1925):194.

17. EP 12 (June 15, 1922): 167.

18. EP 21 (November 1, 1926): 236.

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The process was described by Vogt in the 1934 Southwest Monuments Report,

I have had time since the close of our program to pencil afresh that old inscription on the south face and give a careful coating of Dri-wall (sic). It is always somewhat alarming to paint those hallowed old inscriptions with parafin (sic) paint, for at first the inscriptions and the rock around them are so changed looking. But in a few hours the parafin (sic) preservative sinks into¹⁹ the sandstone and dries off so that a natural appearance is given.

Vogt's successor continued applying the preservative, but used softer pencils.²⁰

In 1934 Vogt directed a CWA project at the monument. One woman painted signs and a crew of fifty-eight ranchers cleared away brush and dead wood, improved fences, constructed check dams in arroyos for erosion control, and built trails up the mesa with switchbacks and stairs so that visitors could easily ascend to the top. Vogt reported the following,

"Blasting has helped us speed up the work and we now estimate that no less than ten tons of rock had to be moved either by pick and bar or by blasting and fully as much rock of natural weathered hues has been brought down over the trail from on top to build the side walls of the switchbacks; the rock freshly taken out being glaringly white and quite out of place in retaining courses."²¹

Vogt's tenure at the monument was not without controversy which can be seen perhaps as deriving from the earliest period of preservation when policies had not been completely worked out to later standards as well as from the activist approach of a man who from a young age had made his own way in the world.

About 1925 he built a concrete dam to create a reservoir of sanitary water which would benefit local ranchers as well as the touring public. Not one to wait on the fine points of bureaucratic procedure, he used funds

19. Quoted by Sievers, 9.

20. Robert R. Budlong to Frank Pinkley, letter. August 8, 1938; Transcription of Interview, September 29, 1971, 3, 4, 10. El Morro Collection. National Park Service Library. Southwest Regional Office.

21. Southwest Monument Reports, January 1934. Quoted by Sievers, 18.

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allotted for other purposes and completed the work after the end of fiscal year without waiting for further appropriations, realizing that "it was now or never on it not only because of meager annual appropriations but because of the falling rains which threatened to take out the work already done." Ranchers worked at half pay and Vogt financed the project himself, advancing money to the men and contributing the work of his own teams and the food to feed them. In requesting reimbursement he described himself as "in the position of the man who orders his breakfast first and then wonders how in the hell he is going to pay for it. Yet the feeling in his stomach is such that he isn't going to worry if they throw him in the gutter or turn him over to the police."²² Although his Park Service superiors admonished for his lack of procedure, their judgement seems to have been that this was a job well done.

By far the most significant controversy surrounding Vogt's work at the monument was over the erasure of modern names. It is clear from his writings that for him the significance of El Morro lay in the early Spanish inscriptions and Indian petroglyphs.²³ During the summer of 1921, at the behest of his Park Service superiors, Vogt undertook not only to prevent new inscriptions but also to erase "modern" ones of somewhat longer standing.²⁴ His friend, the writer and antiquarian Charles Lummis, cautioned him with some prescience, "I am interested in your picture of the erasing of objectionable

22. EZV to Frank Pinkley, letter. August 6, 1926. El Morro National Monument Correspondence Files.

23. For example, Vogt's list of "all the inscriptions as well as all the names standing without inscriptions as they occur on the great bluff" includes no Anglo-American names other than those of Simpson and Kern. He states that the "last date recorded on the rock is 1774." (EP, 12 (June 15, 1922): 164-166. Clyde Kluckhohn echoes this opinion in his 1927 book. "The last inscription of historical interest is that of Lieutenant Simpson, U.S.A. and R.H. Kern... To the Foot of the Rainbow, 28.

24. Evidence that the project was undertaken at Park Service behest was found in the files of the National Archives by Albert Schroeder, then archaeologist with the Southwestern National Monuments section of the National Park Service. According to Schroeder, the acting director of the National Park Service, Arno B. Cammerer, wrote to R. J. Prichard of the Gallup Chamber of Commerce, May 23 1921, "We propose to have the modern inscriptions erased after the 1st of July and trenches underneath the old inscriptions, with a retaining wall on the side to keep would-be vandals away from the inscriptions..." (Albert H. Schroeder to Superintendent, El Morro National Monument Correspondence Files.)

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modern names around the historic inscriptions. But would suggest that you use extreme caution in this matter; for sometimes a name which is modern and sounds commonplace may really be important."²⁵

The next year Vogt reported, "During the past summer (1921) all the names of unthinking visitors who carved their names or initials near those of historical value were carefully erased by patient rubbing with sandstone. This entailed a great deal of care lest in doing so an old name or date or half legible inscription should be sacrificed."²⁶

Later it was alleged that Kit Carson's was among other nineteenth-century names that had been removed.²⁷ Vogt's Park Service superior sprang quickly to his defence.

Some excitement was recently aroused for fear that we had erased the name of Kit Carson in the erasures which took place some years ago. Of course, such an idea is preposterous. Vogt supervised the removal of those signatures in person and he would have taken off the name of Carson just as quickly as he would have taken off his own right leg. We may be quite sure that no name of consequence was removed from the rock during that clean-up.²⁸

25. Lummis to EZV, letter. November 12, 1921. El Morro National Monument Correspondence Files.

26. Vogt, "El Morro National Monument," EP (June 15, 1922) 162. As described approvingly by the southwestern writer, Mary Austin, "Of their considerable names [Anglo-Americans after 1849] carved on the Rock, the custodian has erased as many as encroached on the clear personable script of the Spaniards. Nothing shows now on the pearly-white front of El Morro but the names of famous men, with the ancient rubrics at the tail of their signatures, and the occasional ribald sketches of the aborigines." The Land of Journey's Ending, 223.

27. Wesley W. Stout to Robert Budlong, letters. August 11, 1941; September 8, 1941; El Morro National Monument Correspondence Files. Budlong also reported evidence that other historic inscriptions had also been erased (Robert Budlong to Frank Pinkley, letter. August 8, 1938; El Morro Collection. National Park Service Library. Southwest Regional Office). Sievers, 8 cites evidence from photographs that other significant inscriptions were lost.

28. Comment added by Frank Pinkley, Superintendent of Southwestern Monuments to El Morro Custodian Robert Budlong's Monthly Report of May 1938. Quoted in Budlong to Pinkley, letter. August 8, 1938.

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However, Vogt himself explained on more than one occasion that the Carson inscription had indeed been removed inadvertently. "Willard Lee chiselled it off by accident while I was gone for a half day during the time we were taking off modern names. I have always deeply regretted it."²⁹

Despite such controversy, Vogt gave tirelessly of his boundless energy and enthusiasm to El Morro and to his adopted region of the state. The editor of the Gallup Independent wrote of him at the time of his death:

This section will greatly miss Evon Z. Vogt. His loss is more than a personal one although there are few residents of northwestern New Mexico with a wider circle of friends, whose scope included Indians, Spanish-Americans, and many other races, and extended from the most scholarly to the most humble. He will be missed as a friend, and he will also be missed as an enthusiastic and loyal worker for the greater development of this area. Almost from the time of his arrival in New Mexico, then a territory, in 1906, Evon Vogt began delving into its history and archaeology and he developed a remarkably wide acquaintance with prominent students of such matters throughout the country and with men and women of letters who had like tastes. Many of them visited at his ranch from time to time, in the course of their field studies. Gallup has cause to remember Mr. Vogt's willingness at all times to contribute of his personal time and boundless energies to its upbuilding. He lived a full and unselfish life.

HISTORY OF THE VOGT RANCH HOUSE

After returning from Europe at the onset of World War I, Evon Vogt settled on a section of land about a mile south of the Mormon village of Ramah; about 10 miles northwest El Morro National Monument; about 45 miles southeast of Gallup, a commercial and mining center on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway; and about 55 miles west of Grants, originally a coaling station for the railroad. Also located less than a mile from the Ramah Navajo Reservation and only a few miles from the Zuni Reservation, the property was undeveloped in modern times but contained extensive evidence of prehistoric habitation by the Anasazi Indians.

29. From a response to a written question posed by Robert Budlong, Vogt's successor as custodian, quoted in Budlong to Pinkley, letter. August 8, 1938. A few years later Vogt provided a more lengthy account with essentially the same information. EZV to Hugh Miller, letter. October 19, 1941. El Morro National Monument Correspondence Files.

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In the spring of 1915 Vogt set out to build a house from locally available materials. After a false start with adobe bricks, he decided to use rocks. He wrote to his bride-to-be in May:

Well, the adobes we made for the house got caught in a heavy rain before they dried so won't do for the house. However, today I made another decision...to build a rock house. Begin hauling stone tomorrow.. All the rocks...warm and lovely...really believe that by June I'll have a place to shelter you.³⁰

Vogt took his primary building material from the surface of a nearby Anasazi ruin which was recently excavated and given the site number LA 56717 by the Laboratory of Anthropology, a division of the Museum of New Mexico.

The home to which Shirley Vogt was brought as a young bride in July of 1915 consisted of one large room with a fireplace at one end and perhaps with a kitchen partitioned off. An open porch on the north was first used as the Vogts' bedroom. Soon a wooden porch was built on the south side of the house. In the next few years a bedroom, with an adobe corner fireplace built in the traditional fashion by Zuni women, was added to the main room and then a spacious kitchen. The south porch was extended to meet the west wall of the new kitchen and the exterior porch door later changed to a window in order to create a bedroom for the Vogt's three daughters who slept there on cots. For about ten years in the late 1920s and early 1930s, the porch was divided into two rooms by a wooden partition. Until after World War II, the main entrance to the house was through the kitchen door on the east facade. The originally open north porch, which now had side walls created by the two added rooms, was screened along the northern exposure to provide a bedroom for Evon Vogt, Jr.

The house was heated only by fireplaces and the kitchen cook stove. Light was originally provided by kerosene and water was pulled up in a bucket from the well. Sometimes a washtub full of snow was melted on the wood stove for bathing. A refrigerator was improvised from a box built in the window and covered with a gunny sack. Water dripping from a tiny hole in a pail onto the gunny sack kept the box cool.³¹ Later a Delco motor furnished electricity and a windmill with an auxiliary pump provided running water to the house.

30. EZV to Shirley Bergman, letter. May 3, 1915. Vogt Family Collection. Excerpted by Barbara Vogt Mallery. Ellipses by Mallery and Sze.

31. Unidentified newspaper article, 1981. Vogt Family Collection.

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Outside the kitchen door hangs a Model A Ford brake drum which when struck with a nail can still serve as a dinner bell. In the early days little food could be purchased in the immediate vicinity aside from sugar, flour, and a few canned goods at the Ramah trading post. The ranch provided milk and eggs but not vegetables which Vogt decided not to grow after one season because he could more easily purchase them from the Ramah families who did.³²

Despite the privations of ranch life in the early years, the house was warm with children and frequent visitors, not only Navajo, Zuni, and Spanish-American neighbors but also scholars and others interested in the historical and cultural resources of the area. Evon Vogt, Jr. remembers that guests would invariably be greeted courteously by his father, invited into the house and fed. In the event that a storm might render the roads impassible, they would be put up over night. "All in keeping with the manners and expectations of hospitality in early ranching life in the Southwest."³³ Guests were accommodated in a guest house built in the 1920s and destroyed by fire in about 1950.

The Vogt's daughter Barbara recalls, "If guests stayed unexpectedly for a meal, EZV would say to his wife Shirley, 'Oh, just put them on the corner of the table and give them a fried egg.' Then Shirley would pull out the counter of the old Hoosier cabinet bake-center and make biscuits in a flash, checking the temperature of the wood stove oven by thrusting her hand into it, having "set" the temperature by the size of the piece of cedar wood she used."³⁴

Visitors to the ranch who also became personal friends include a roster of prominent writers, archaeologists, and social scientists of the day, such as the writers Oliver La Farge, Charles F. Lummis, Erna Fergusson, and Mary Austin; the archaeologists, Frederick Webb Hodge, Alfred Vincent Kidder, and Neil M. Judd; and the anthropologist, Clyde Kluckhohn. The ranch house contained a collection of books by prominent writers and scholars of the Southwest many inscribed to Vogt.

When Kluckhohn taught at the University of New Mexico in 1932-34, he made a number of trips to the Ramah area. Beginning in 1936 he carried out a formal anthropological study of the Ramah Navajo and came to the ranch each summer bringing with him talented students. He and his sociologist wife, Florence, often stayed in a guest house at the ranch and ate most of their meals in the ranch kitchen with the family. Hodge visited the ranch during

32. Ibid.

33. EZV, Jr., Beyond the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, (Draft of Chapter 1), 6.

34. "Vogt Ranch," 2.

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the early period of his work at Hawiku (1917-1923) and later returned for further work there and visits to Zuni. The Wintons from Texas Christian University spent every summer at the ranch, staying in the guest house and later bringing a house-trailer. He was a professor of geology, she a professor of botany.³⁵

In 1945, two years after Vogt's death, the home section 1 of the Vogt Ranch was finally purchased from the partners of the Atarque Sheep Company with money from Vogt's \$2000 life insurance and from his son-in-law Paul Davis. Well-known visitors continued to come to the guest ranch which Mrs. Vogt ran for visiting scholars and tourists. A brochure put out about 1946 advertised accommodations in the guest house and meals served in the Ranch home. Guests arriving in Gallup by plane, train, or bus were met by the Ranch automobile.³⁶ In 1947 the literary critic Edmund Wilson had lunch at the Vogt ranch on route to Zuni to gather material for a New Yorker article on the Shalako ceremony.

The same year, Evon Vogt, Jr. was based at the ranch while doing field research for Ph.D. dissertation in social anthropology. From 1948 until 1953 he served as deputy director and in alternate years as field director of a comparative study of values³⁷ in five cultures in the Ramah area sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation. About 1948 a second guest house was built at the ranch where many of the scholars working on the Ramah values project were accommodated. Shirley Bergman Vogt continued running the guest ranch until about 1960 and lived in the Vogt Ranch House until her death in 1986 at the age of 92, having lived there over seventy years.

The ranch was listed in the State Register of Cultural Properties on August 4, 1989. It is presently being run as a Bed and Breakfast by Anita Davis, the granddaughter of Evon and Shirley Vogt.

35. EZV, Jr., op. cit., 15-16.

36. Vogt Family Collection.

37. The final report of the study was published in 1966 under the title, People of the Rimrock: A Study of Values in Five Cultures, edited by Evon Z. Vogt, Jr. and Ethel Albert.

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SIGNIFICANCE

In his career of nearly forty years as a rancher, El Moro custodian, author, newspaper editor, letter writer, founder of the Inter-Tribal Ceremonial, and advocate for regional development and the preservation of cultural and natural resources, Evon Z. Vogt made a unique contribution to his adopted region of northwestern New Mexico. He is regarded today by the National Park Service as a man of "visionary ideals," and is a recognized pioneer in the conservation of New Mexico's natural and cultural resources.³⁸

NOTE ON SOURCES

The principle sources for this nomination were interviews with Evon Vogt's four children and their spouses; a small, selected number of documents and transcriptions made available from Evon Vogt's papers in the possession of the Vogt family; narratives provided by Barbara Vogt Mallery based partly on sources not made available; letters from the Vogt period on file at El Morro National Monument; a draft of the first chapter of a autobiographical book being written by Evon Z. Vogt, Jr.; and an extensive collection of photographs deposited by the Vogt family with the Photo Archives of the Museum of New Mexico.

38. Mangum, "In the Land of the Frozen Fires," 80.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

As shown on the accompanying sketch map, the boundary extends 75 feet north of the farthest extension of the north facade of the house; 75 feet east of the farthest extension of the east facade; 175 feet south of the farthest extension of the south facade to include part of a rock ridge; and 79 feet west of the farthest extension of the west facade of the house to the fenced highway right of way.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary encompasses the ranch house and fenced front garden with a small parcel of surrounding ground roughly following the natural topography in the immediate vicinity. Included features associated with the house are a circular driveway on the east, part of the rock ridge protruding toward the highway on the south, and a rock formation on the north. On the south the boundary is partially limited by the fenced highway right of way.

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CONTEMPORARY PHOTOGRAPHS

Information common to all contemporary photographs.

1. Vogt, Evon Zartman, Ranch House
2. McKinley County, New Mexico
4. September 2, 1992
5. New Mexico Historic Preservation Division

Information pertaining to individual contemporary photographs.

3. Mary Ann Anders
6. Overview of house from State Highway 53 showing outcropping of rock south of ranch house driveway; camera facing north.
7. Photo #1

3. Corinne P. Sze
6. Overview of house from ranch house driveway showing fenced front area; camera facing north.
7. Photo #2

3. Corinne P. Sze
6. South (main) facade and front enclosed yard; camera facing north.
7. Photo #3

3. Corinne P. Sze
6. South (main) facade; camera facing north.
7. Photo #4

3. Corinne P. Sze
6. East and north facades; camera facing southwest.
7. Photo #5

3. Corinne P. Sze
6. North facade; camera facing south.
7. Photo #6

3. Corinne P. Sze
6. North and west facades; camera facing southeast.
7. Photo #7

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Name of Property: Vogt, Evon Zartman, Ranch House

Section number Photos Page 25 County and State: McKinley, New Mexico

3. Corinne P. Sze
6. West facade; camera facing east.
7. Photo #8

3. Mary Ann Anders
6. Detail of chimney, west facade; camera facing east.
7. Photo #9

3. Corinne P. Sze
6. Interior, living room (partial); camera facing west.
7. Photo #10

3. Corinne P. Sze
6. Interior, bedroom (detail). Fireplace in northwest corner of house; camera facing northwest.
7. Photo #11

HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS

Information common to all historic photographs.

1. Vogt, Evon Zartman, Ranch House
2. McKinley County, New Mexico
3. Unknown

Information pertaining to individual historic photographs.

4. 1930s
5. Museum of New Mexico Photo Archives, Neg. No. 96416.
6. Aerial view of ranch (name on roof of ranch house); camera facing west.
7. Photo #12

4. c. 1915
5. Museum of New Mexico Photo Archives, Neg. No. 98094.
6. North and west facades of original house; camera facing southeast.
7. Photo #13

United States Department of the Interior
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4. c. 1916
5. Museum of New Mexico Photo Archives, Neg. No. 96676.
6. South and west facades of original house showing south porch; camera facing northeast.
7. Photo #14

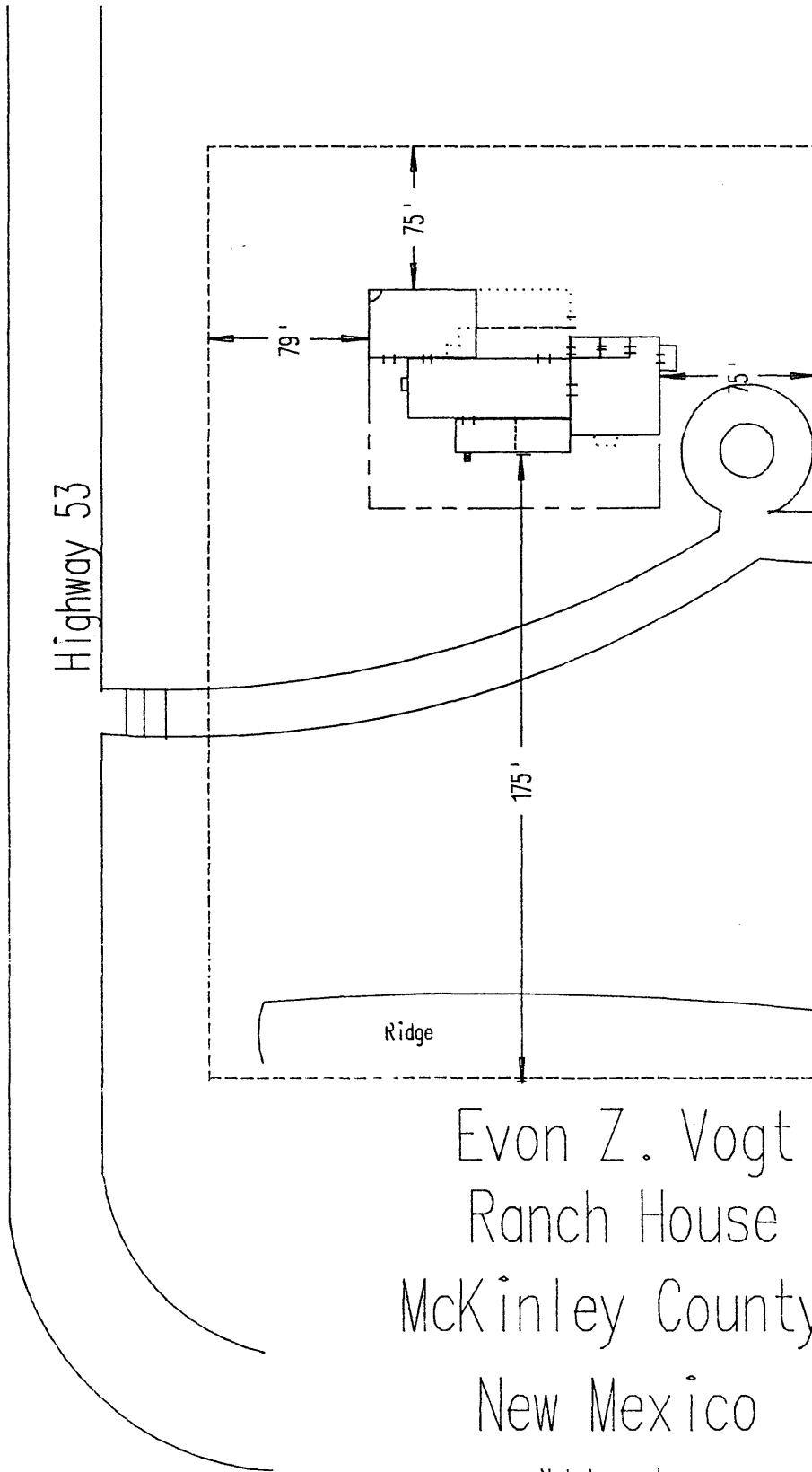
4. c. 1918
5. Museum of New Mexico Photo Archives, Neg. No. 96471.
6. South and west facades, showing added bedroom at northwest corner; camera facing northeast.
7. Photo #15

4. c. 1921
5. Museum of New Mexico Photo Archives, Neg. No. 96775.
6. South facade with kitchen addition; camera facing north.
7. Photo #16

4. 1920s
5. Museum of New Mexico Photo Archives, Neg. No. 98005.
6. South and west facades showing porch extended toward kitchen. Guest house on far right; camera facing northeast.
7. Photo #17

4. c. 1932
5. Museum of New Mexico Photo Archives, Neg. No. 96290.
6. South facade of house with garden fence showing porch door replaced by window.
7. Photo #18

4. c. 1920
5. Museum of New Mexico Photo Archives, Neg. No. 94858
6. Interior of living room; camera facing west.
7. Photo #19

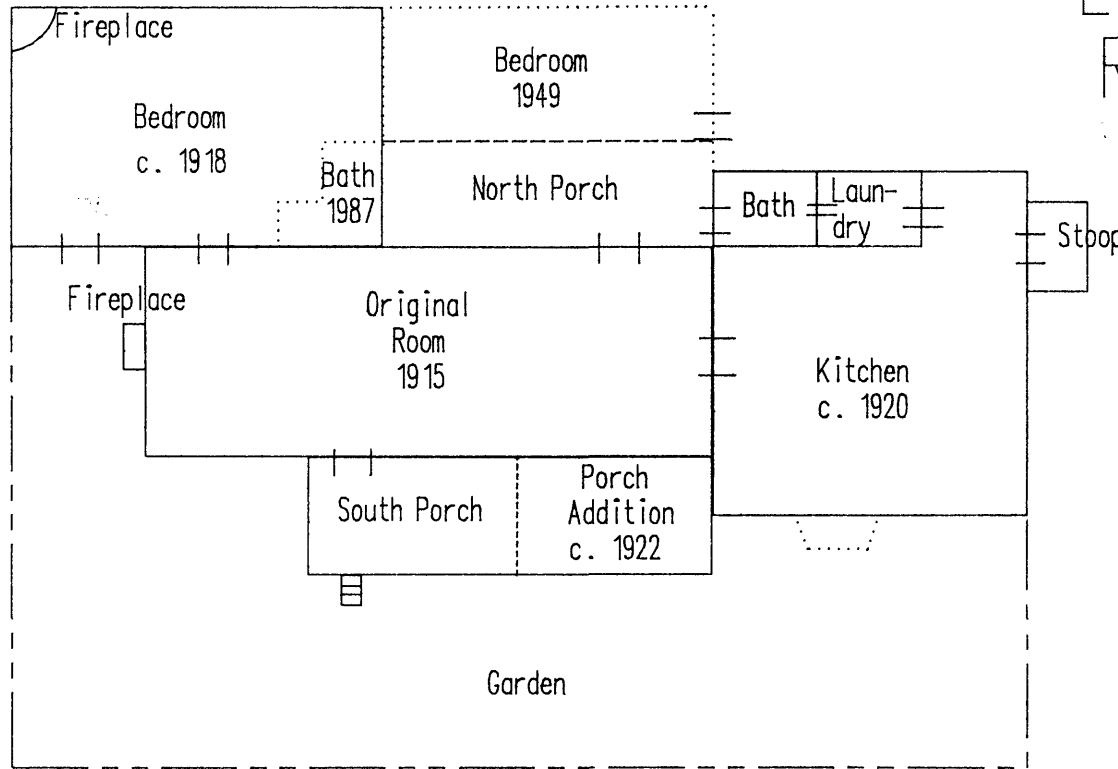


Evon Z. Vogt
Ranch House
McKinley County,
New Mexico

Not to scale

Evon Z. Vogt
Ranch House

McKinley
County,
N.M.



Additions since 1948

Not to scale