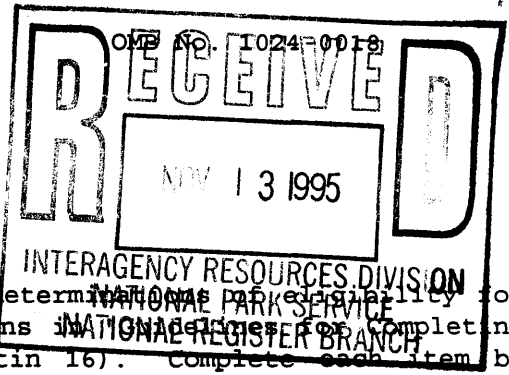


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in "National Register Bulletin 16". Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable". For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Aquayo Family Homestead (Homestead Entry Number 249).

Other names/site number: USDA Lincoln National Forest Site #AR-03-08-01-097.

2. Location

street & number: N/A. / /not for publication

city, town: Tortolita Canyon, near Nogal. /x /vicinity

state: New Mexico. code: NM. county: Lincoln. code: 027. zip code: 88341.

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<u> </u> private	<u> </u> building(s)		
<u> </u> public-local	<u> x </u> district	<u> 1 </u>	<u> 1 </u> building
<u> </u> public-State	<u> </u> site	<u> 2 </u>	<u> 1 </u> site
<u> x </u> public-Federal	<u> </u> structure	<u> 5 </u>	<u> 2 </u> structures
	<u> </u> object	<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> objects
		<u> 8 </u>	<u> 4 </u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

Homesteads on the Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico.

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A.

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official

Date

USDA - Forest Service Historic Preservation Officer

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

Declined to comment

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is Entered in the
 entered in the National Register. National Register 12.28.95
See continuation sheet. _____
determined eligible for _____
the National Register. _____
See continuation sheet. _____
determined not eligible for _____
the National Register. _____
removed from the National _____
Register. _____
other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions) Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/homestead VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions) Materials enter categories from instructions)
OTHER: adobe house foundation: STONE
log outbuildings walls: ADOBE
_____ Log
roof: WOOD: shake
other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Present Appearance:

The L-shaped, single-story adobe house, with its surrounding rock and log outbuildings, was one of several early 20th-century ranching and farming homesteads in Tortolita Canyon. Associated outbuildings include a log chicken house, a subterranean apple house, and a rock-lined root cellar. Remnants of orchards, rock alignments, the outhouse location, original barbed-wire fencing, and piled stone boundary markers are still visible. A rock chimney and foundation from a structure built in the 1950s remains. Evidence of an original log structure, a frame bunkhouse, and a juniper corral has almost completely vanished.

Although in dire need of repair, the unstuccoed adobe brick walls remain remarkably intact. The shake roof is badly deteriorated, and has collapsed in sections. The subterranean apple house is situated on the other side of Tortolita Creek. These associated outbuildings are in varying stages of disrepair. Rocks cleared from the corn fields were used to separate the living area from the work areas, and to curb erosion. Plum, pear, apple trees and other plantings continue to thrive.

Historic Appearance:

The Aguayo family moved in to an original log structure which was later used as a barn. Neither the builder of this structure nor the date of construction are known. (see photograph #3). Several foundation rocks and scattered wood fragments are all that remain on the surface. The three-room Aguayo family home was constructed of adobe and wood in 1917, and featured a standing-seam metal roof. This roof was later replaced with wood shakes. A wood-framed bunkhouse was constructed near the main house. A log structure was dismantled from a location further up the canyon in the 1920s, reconstructed in its present location, and used as a chicken house (see photograph #11). Garden plots were located south of the house, outbuildings were clustered near the main adobe, and fields surrounding the adobe were cultivated in corn. Detailed architectural descriptions of each of these historic structures is presented in Section 7.

| x | See continuation sheet

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page: 4

The following is a brief summary of the contributing and non-contributing features of the Aguayo homestead property. These features are deemed to be contributing because they retain historic significance. All retain historic integrity and/or have the potential to yield important information archaeologically.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

1. The site of the original log house (archaeological component)
2. The main adobe (building)
3. The log chicken house (structure)
4. The remains of a rock-lined root cellar (structure)
5. The remains of a subterranean apple house (structure)
6. Two hand-dug well sites (structure/archaeological component)
7. The remains of the outhouse (structure/archaeological component)
8. The surrounding landscape (site):
 - a. Cultivated fields
 - b. Rock alignments
 - c. Garden plots, landscape plantings, and orchards
 - d. Adobe borrow pit
 - e. Original fenceline and boundary markers

TOTAL:	1 building
	5 structures
	<u>2 sites</u>
	8 contributing features

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

The non-contributing features lack either historic significance, or historic integrity. The 1950s ranch house burned, and lacks both significance and integrity. A few wood fragments are all that remain of the corral. A slight depression in the landscape is all that remains of the wooden bunkhouse. According to family members, the likelihood of subsurface artifact deposition is slim. No physical evidence remains of the hog pen. These features are considered to be non-contributing because they have little or no potential to yield important information:

1. The remains of the outhouse (structure)
2. The remains of a 1950s ranch house (building)
3. The remains of a juniper-post corral (structure)
4. The site of the wood bunkhouse (site)
5. The location of the hog pen (structure)

TOTAL:	1 building
	2 structures
	<u>1 site</u>
	4 non-contributing features

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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page: 5

DESCRIPTION OF CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

1. THE REMAINS OF THE ORIGINAL LOG HOUSE (ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT):

An original log building documented in historic photographs was on the property when the Aguayos arrived. The Aguayos lived in the log building until their adobe was constructed. A corn crib was added later, and the log building was used as a barn. The log building has lost its historic integrity. The rock foundation is barely discernible. Only a few corn crib boards and some wire remain scattered on the surface. Although mentioned in the original homestead survey notes, neither the builder nor the construction date of the log building is known. Because this structure pre-dates the adobe, and was used both as a residence and an animal shelter, further research is warranted. Probable sub-surface deposits make the remains of this structure a contributing archaeological site.

2. THE MAIN ADOBE (BUILDING):

Summary Paragraph

The L-shaped, three-room, single-story adobe house features symmetrically-spaced door and window openings, a shake roof, and one central, interior chimney. Although badly in need of repair, the house retains historic integrity. The principal facade faces northeast.

Foundation

The foundation is of coursed field stone and mortar, and sits directly on grade. Foundation height above grade varies from eight inches to three feet. Foundation width varies from 15" to 18". The foundation is wider than the adobe brick course by an inch and a half.

Adobe

The 8"x 11"x 2" adobe bricks sit directly on the foundation. The roof bears on a 2" x 12" rough-sawn plate. The borrow pit for the adobe is located 60 feet to the northwest of the house. Adobe aggregate varies in size from tiny particles of sand to fist-sized chunks of gravel. Straw was used in the adobe as a bonding agent. The bricks were never stuccoed at the exterior. The adobe is failing due to water damage, particularly at the corners.

Exterior Trim

Very little of the exterior trim remains. What trim does remain is of 1"x 6" boards, attached in the post-and-lintel style using 4-penny and 8-penny finish nails. Although the window sashes were glazed at one time, only the window openings remain. Only three doors remain, and each is missing the panels. Doors open to the interior. Screen doors appear to have been located at each door opening. Ghost images of knobs and locking hardware remain on each existing door frame. The gable ends feature gable end returns, rake, and fascia boards. There is a fascia board and a 1"x 8" soffit board at the eaves. The soffit boards are mitered at the interior angle. The wood shakes show a two-inch overhang. There are no gutters or downspouts.

| x | See continuation sheet.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page: 6

DESCRIPTION OF CONTRIBUTING FEATURES (continued):

2. THE MAIN ADOBE (Continued):

Roof

The moderately-pitched, cross-gabled roof is framed using rough-sawn 2"x 4" lumber. Sheathing boards vary in width, with most measuring 1"x 6". The roof is sheathed in wood shakes. Roofing members overhang the house, with a 1"x 8" soffit board covering the rafter tails. A chimney made of ten courses of fired brick using 1/2" mortar joints pierces the center of the roof. A metal stove pipe and flange is located to the northwest of the chimney. Only one section of a metal ridge cap remains intact.

The principal elevation faces north. A covered porch using log posts and 2"x 6" lumber ran the full length of the principal facade. The porch is badly deteriorated. The principal facade features four openings. Two door openings are located to either side of the centerline of the north elevation. One window opening flanks each door. Each door features a full-width threshold, and 2" x 11-1/4" door jambs. The legs of the jamb are mortised into the header. Rough-sawn 2"x 4"s serve as the headers for all openings. The exterior trim is missing from all four openings. Three of the sashes and door frames are missing. One partial door frame remains. The door frame is hinged on the left side with an interior door swing.

The south elevation features two window openings at the gable end. Both are centrally located, with one window located above the eaves. The cross-gable features a centrally-located panel door frame, hinged on the right side with an interior door swing. The threshold sits directly on the rock foundation. Very little trim remains. The adobe is failing at the interior angle due to water damage. The floor joist ends are visible at this elevation, sitting directly on the foundation.

The south elevation at the gable end features two centrally-stacked window openings, with one above the eaves. The adobe is failing at the southwest corner due to water damage. The elevation at the cross-gable features a central door opening. One lock hasp remains on the door frame. The floor joists are visible at this elevation, and sit directly on the rock foundation. Rocks may have served as steps at one time.

The north elevation features two window openings, one centered on the gable, and one centered on the cross-gable. A rock alignment at this elevation suggests that plantings may have lined this facade.

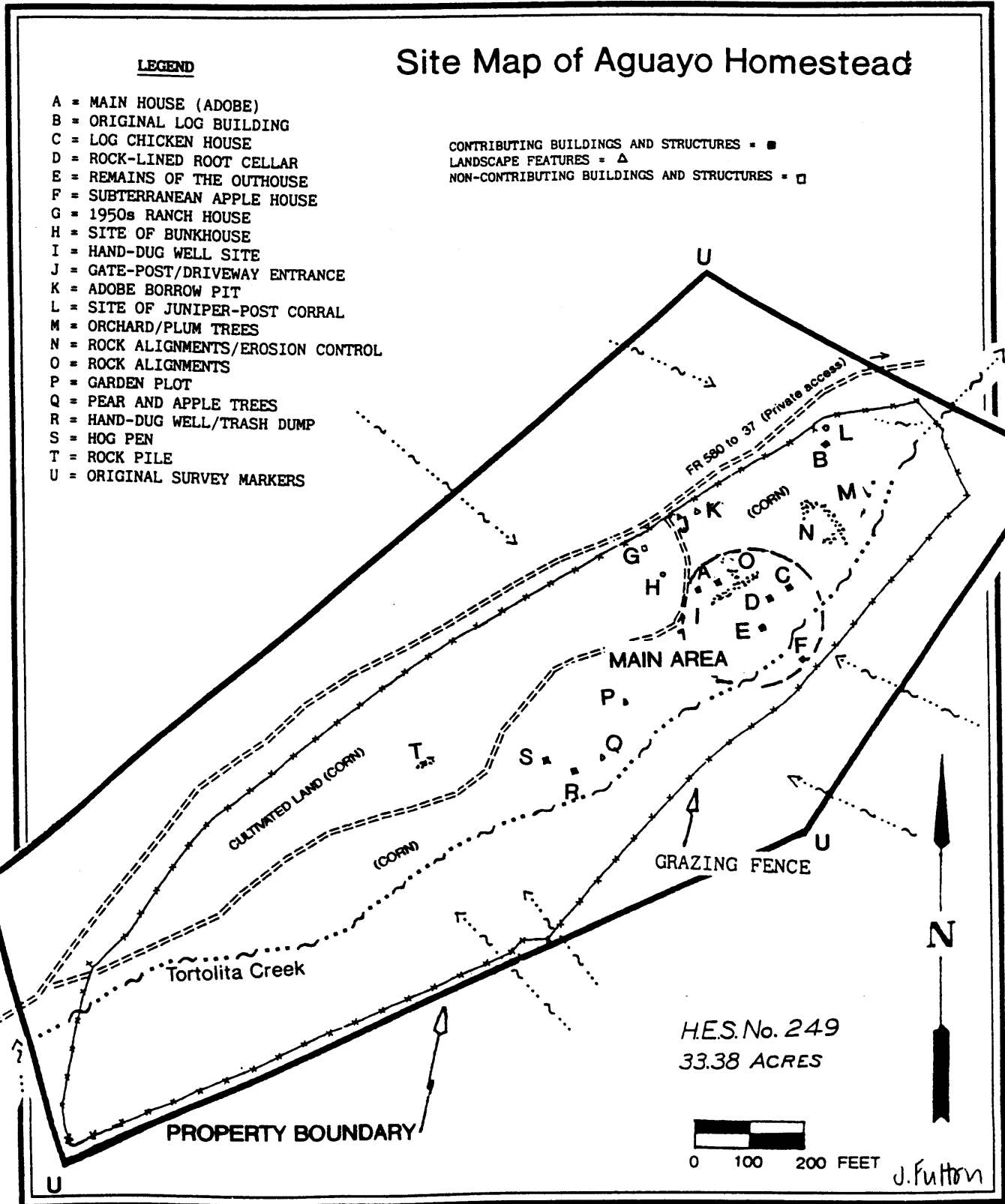
The interior of the main adobe features 1"x 3" tongue-and-groove flooring nailed to 2"x 6" floor joists. Door and window trim consists of 1"x 6" boards, nailed in the post-and-lintel style. Beaded door stop is used at all door jambs. The adobe has been parged 3/4" thick, bringing it out flush with the window and door trim, and the 1"x 8" baseboard. The ceiling is made of 1"x 6" tongue-and-groove. There is moulding at the ceiling/wall juncture. Interior doors were located in each room. Back-to-back adobe fireplaces were located in each front room, although the northwest fireplace has been removed and the wall parged. The southwest room shows signs of fire damage and graffiti.

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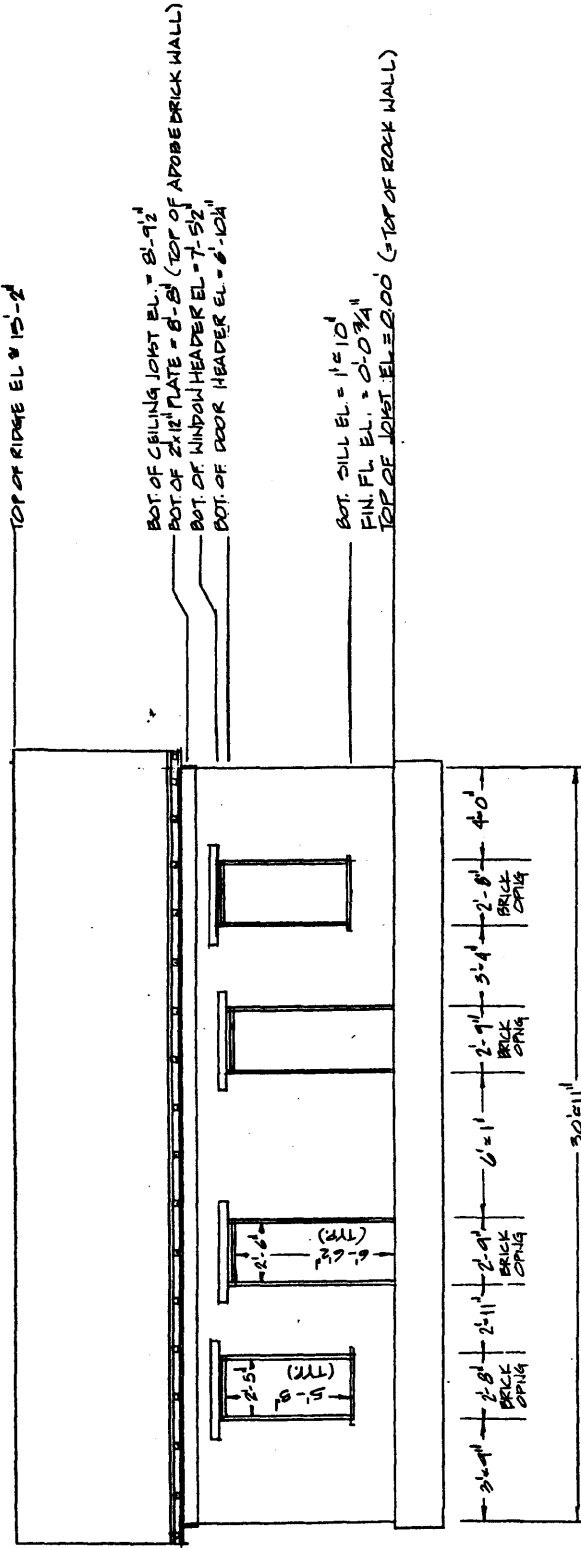
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

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AGUAYO HOMESTEAD SITE PLAN LOCATING ALL CONTRIBUTING AND NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:



MAIN BUILDING: PRINCIPAL ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

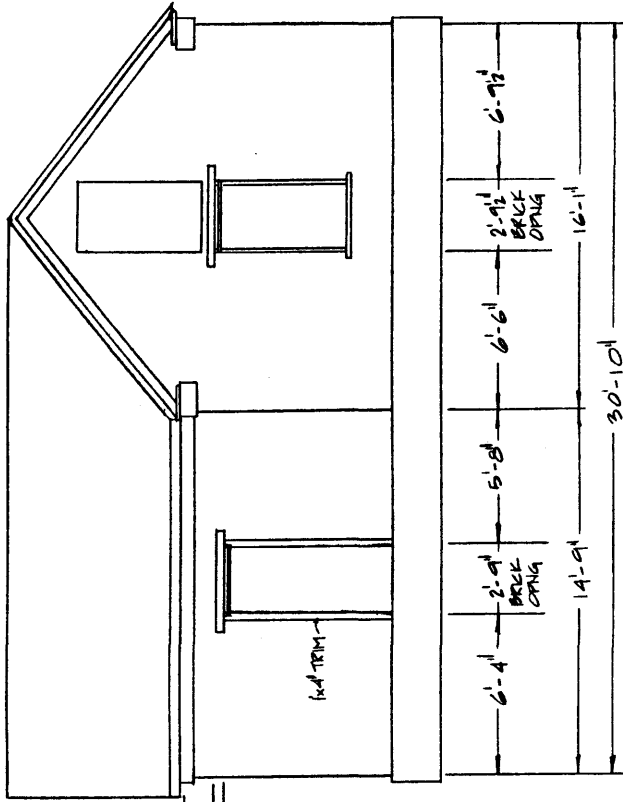
Section number: 7 Page: 8

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY
NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY
Drawn by Sonya L. Cooper

AGUAYO HOMESTEAD
LINCOLN NATIONAL FOREST

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1917
 DESIGNED: _____ DRAWN: S.L.C. TRACED: _____
 SCALE: 1/4" = 1' CHECKED: _____ DATE: AUGUST 1984

MAIN BUILDING: EAST ELEVATION



BOT. 2" x 4" PLATE = 8'-8" (TOP OF ABOVE ROCK WALL)
 BOT. WINDOW HEADER = 7'-11"
 BOT. DOOR HEADER = 6'-10"

BOT. SILL EL. = 2'-0"
 FIN. FL. EL. = 2'-0 3/4"
 TOP OF JOIST EL. = 0'-0" (TOP OF ROCK WALL)

EAST ELEVATION

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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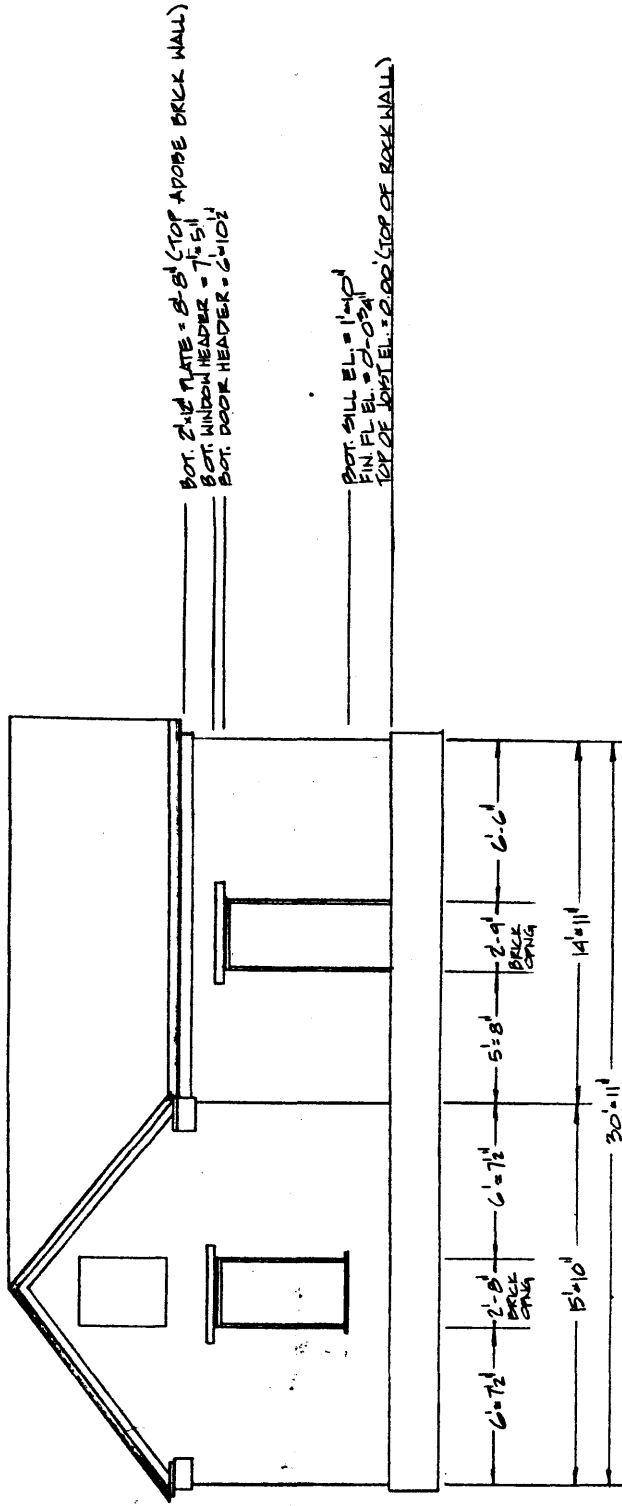
DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY
 NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY
 Drawn by Sonya L. Cooper

AGUAYO HOMESTEAD
 LINCOLN NATIONAL FOREST

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1917

DESIGNED _____ DRAWN S.L.C. TRACED _____
 SCALE 1/4" = 1' CHECKED _____ DATE: AUGUST 1994

MAIN BUILDING: SOUTH ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION

1/4" = 1'

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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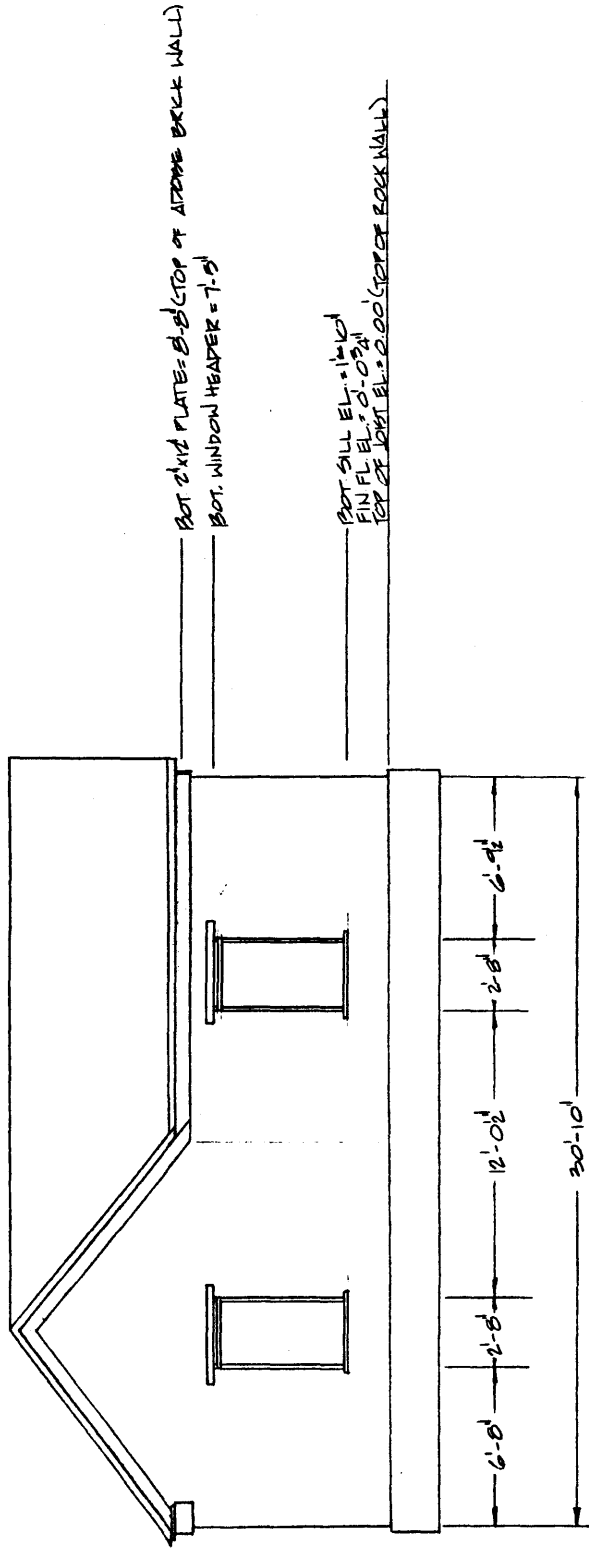
DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY
 NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY
 Drawn by Sonya L. Cooper

AGUAYO HOMESTEAD
 LINCOLN NATIONAL FOREST

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1917

DESIGNED _____ DRAWN S.L.C. TRACED _____
 SCALE 1/4" = 1' CHECKED _____ DATE: AUGUST 1984

MAIN BUILDING: WEST ELEVATION



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AGUAYO HOMESTEAD
LINCOLN NATIONAL FOREST

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1917

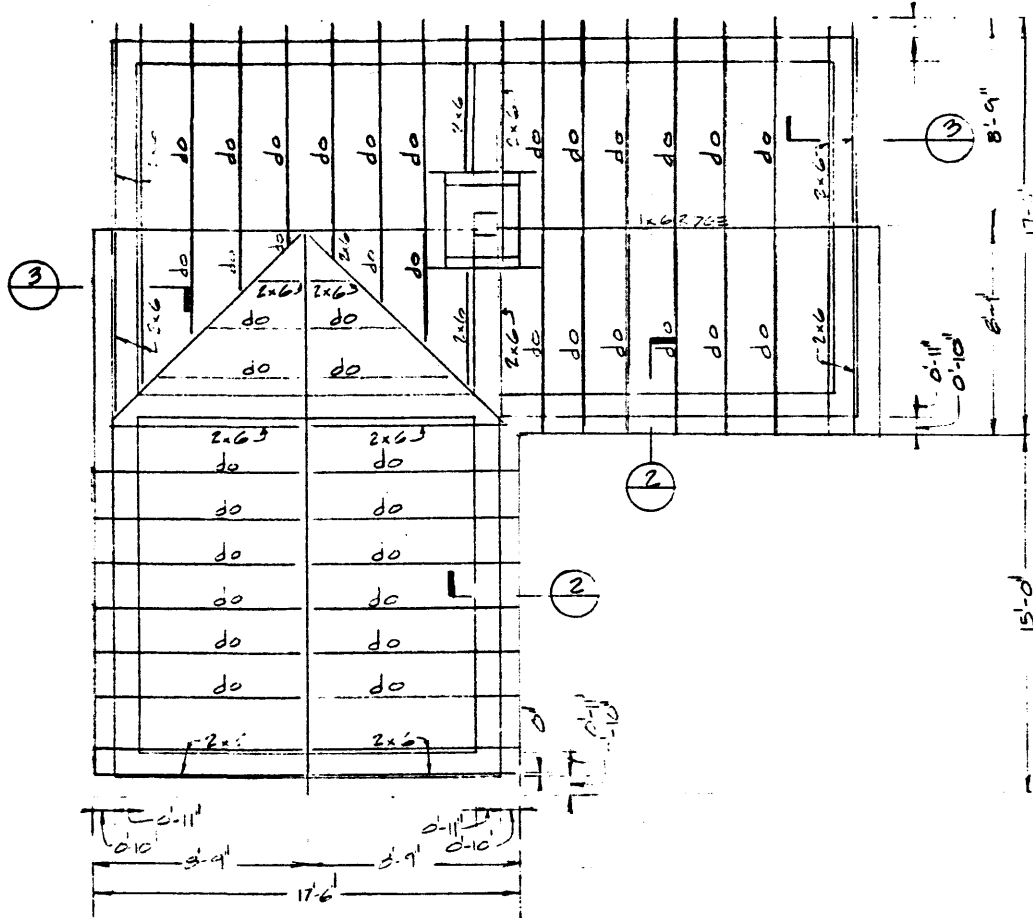
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 SCALE 1/4" = 1' DATE: AUGUST 1984

WEST ELEVATION 14-10

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ROOF FRAMING PLAN



1
13

ROOF FRAMING PLAN

1/4" = 1'-0"

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DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY

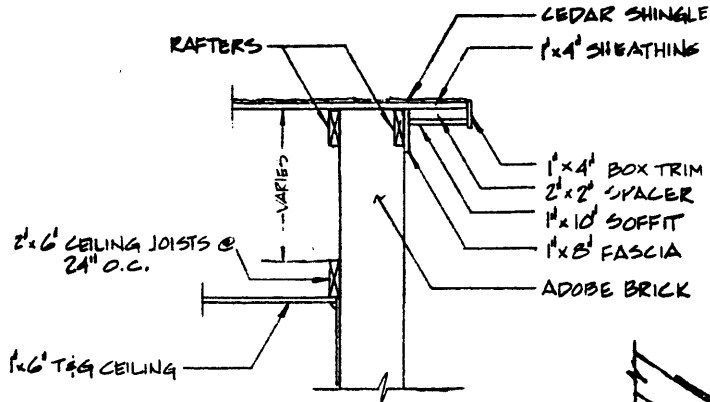
Drawn by Sonya L. Cooper

AGUAYO HOMESTEAD
LINCOLN NATIONAL FOREST

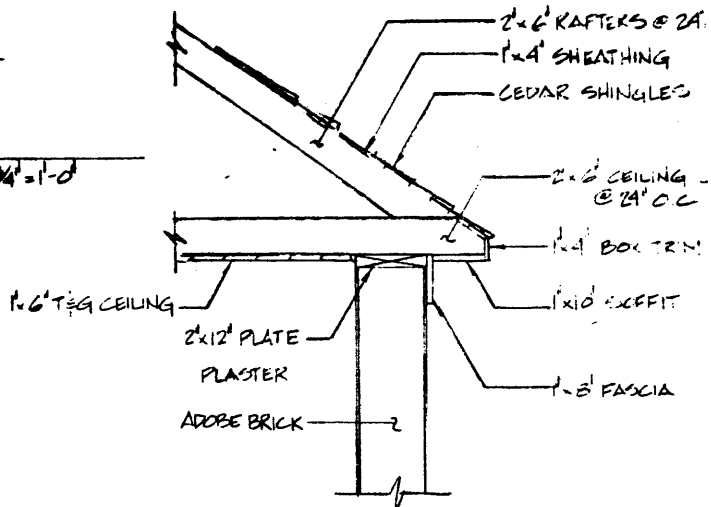
CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1917

DESIGNED _____ DRAWN S.L.C. TRACED _____
SCALE 1/4" = 1' CHECKED _____
DATE: _____
AUGUST 1994

DETAILS



SECTION 3/12 3/4" = 1'-0"



SECTION 2/12 3/4" = 1'-0"

NPS Form 10-900a

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National Park Service

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DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY

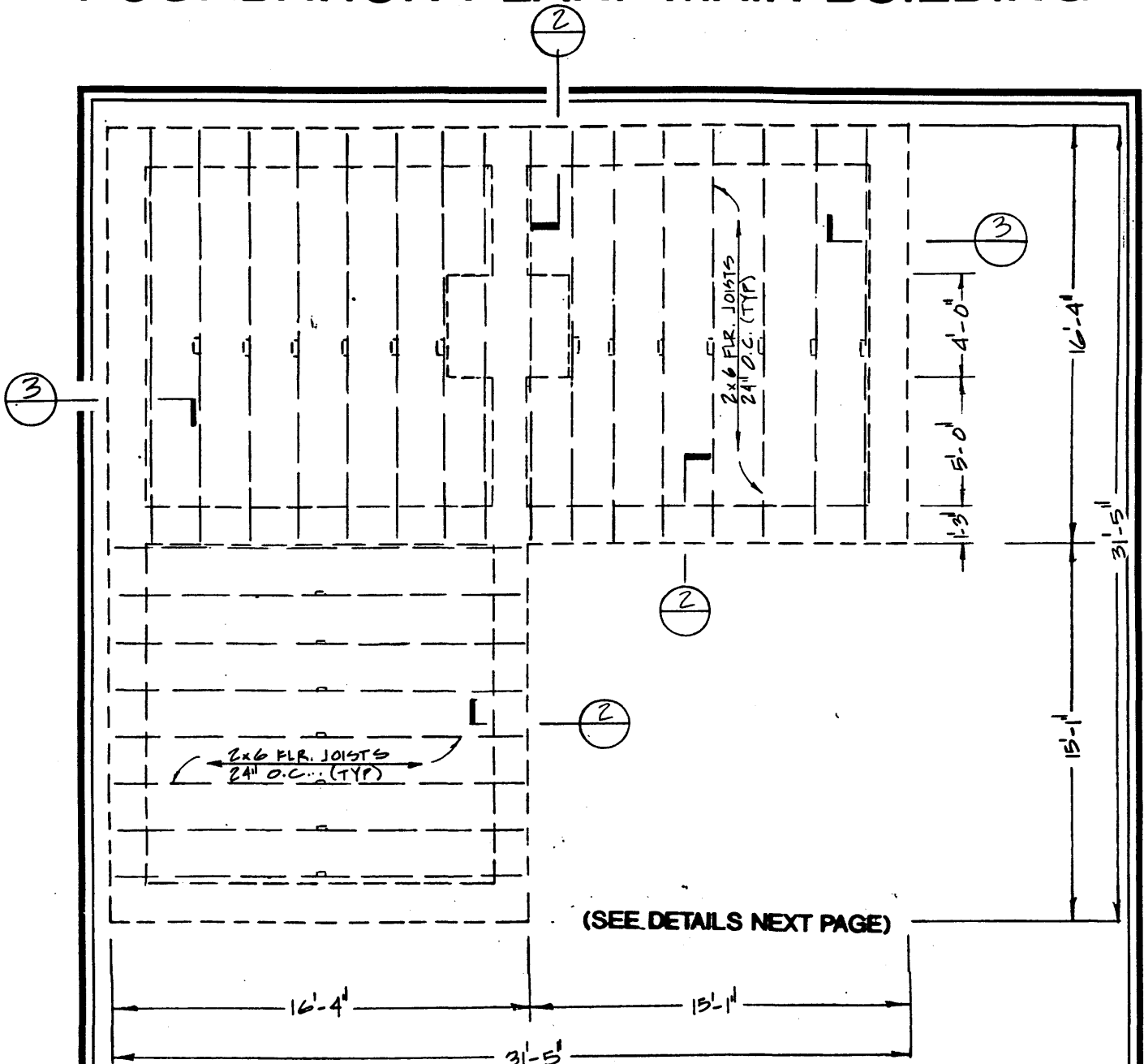
Drawn by Sonya L. Cooper

AGUAYO HOMESTEAD
LINCOLN NATIONAL FOREST

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1917

DESIGNED _____ DRAWN S.L.C. TRACED _____
SCALE - 3/4" = 1'-0" CHECKED _____
DATE: AUGUST 1994

FOUNDATION PLAN: MAIN BUILDING



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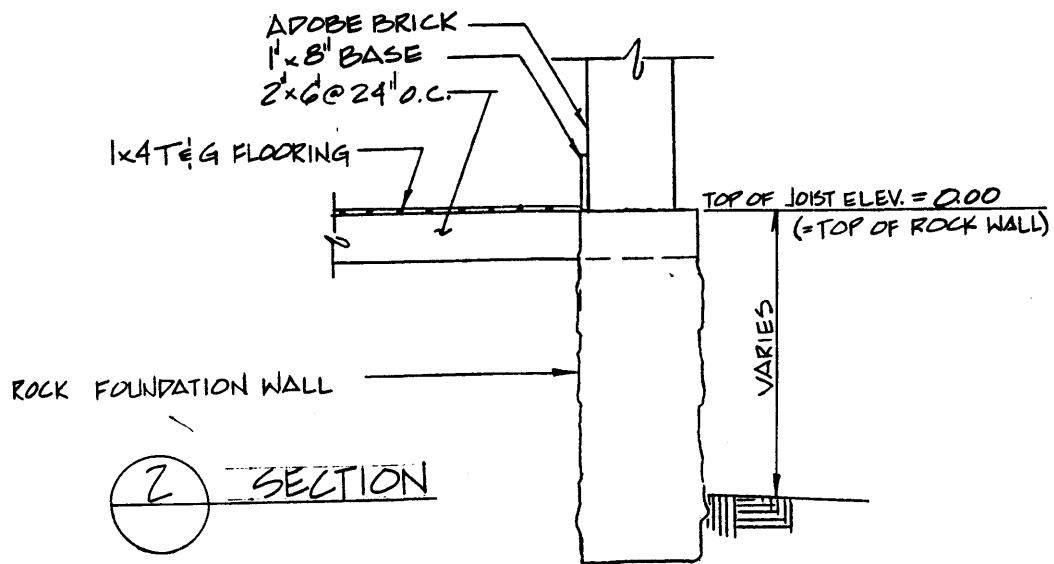
DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY
NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY
Drawn by Sonya L. Cooper

AGUAYO HOMESTEAD
LINCOLN NATIONAL FOREST

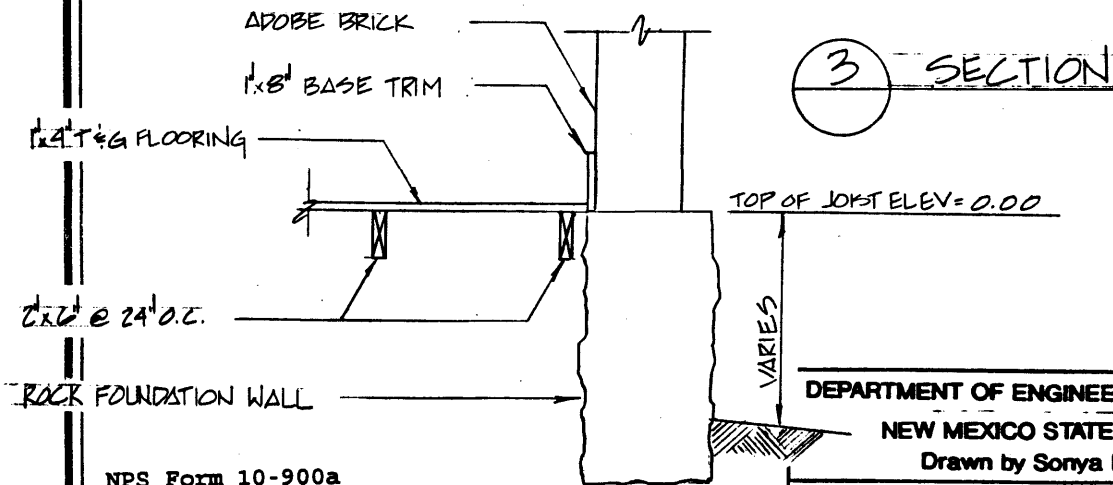
CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1917

DESIGNED _____ DRAWN S.L.C. TRACED _____
SCALE 1/4" = 1' CHECKED _____

DATE: _____
AUGUST 1984



FOUNDATION DETAILS



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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY
NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY
Drawn by Sonya L. Cooper

AGUAYO HOMESTEAD
LINCOLN NATIONAL FOREST

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1917

DESIGNED _____ DRAWN S.L.C. TRACED _____
SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0" CHECKED _____
DATE: AUGUST 1984

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

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DESCRIPTION OF CONTRIBUTING FEATURES (continued):

3. THE LOG CHICKEN HOUSE (STRUCTURE):

The log chicken house was originally a smokehouse that was disassembled from another location, brought to the site, and re-assembled in the early 1920s (personal communication with family members). Pencil marks identifying the location of the roof rafters are still evident. The structure is set into a rock-lined earth embankment.

The principal elevation faces south. The foundation is of uncoursed field stone sitting directly on grade. Nine courses of logs are assembled using a simple V-notch. The logs have been adzed on two sides. The walls are chinked with rocks and sticks and daubed with mud. A board-and-batten door with one window opening is centrally located at the principal facade. Six rafter logs are attached at the ridge log. The corrugated metal gable roof is attached to 1"x 12" sheathing boards. There is a metal ridge cap. There is one window opening at the west elevation. A sash with screen remnants has fallen to the ground below. The sill log sits directly on grade at this elevation. The gable end at the north elevation has no openings. The sill log sits directly on grade. The east elevation shows no openings. A post-and-chicken-wire enclosure is situated to the northeast. The interior features a dirt floor. The logs are partially sheathed using rough-sawn boards.

The chicken coop served the Aguayo family for two decades, and has been at its current location for nearly eighty years. Originally constructed as a smokehouse, the log coop has achieved historic significance in its own right. Although the log structure has lost the integrity of its original location and setting, it retains historic integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

4. THE ROCK-LINED ROOT CELLAR (STRUCTURE)

A rock-lined pit of dry-laid uncoursed field stone is situated west of the log chicken house. The pit is oriented north-south, with the principal opening at the south elevation. A Y-shaped support post is evident at the north elevation. No other framing members remain. Two rock rings and depressions are located within the root cellar feature. The root cellar has been used as a modern trash dump.

5. THE SUBTERRANEAN APPLE HOUSE (STRUCTURE)

A dugout area across Tortolita Creek was used to store apples. Two Y-shaped posts supported a log rafter roof. The subterranean house was ringed at the surface with rocks. The remaining structure measures 20'x 15' and is oriented north/south.

6. TWO HAND-DUG WELL SITES/TRASH PITS (STRUCTURES)

Two hand-dug well sites (see site plan) now serve as historic trash dumps. The wells are rock-lined at the surface, and measure approximately four feet in diameter.

7. THE REMAINS OF THE outhouse (STRUCTURE)

A depression overgrown with vegetation marks the location of the two-stall privy. The depression has become a trash dump. Although the outhouse has lost its historic integrity, the potential for archaeological research exists.

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DESCRIPTION OF CONTRIBUTING FEATURES (continued):

8. THE SURROUNDING LANDSCAPE (SITE)

Landscape features include the cultivated fields, rock alignments, garden plots, landscape plantings, orchards, the adobe borrow pit, and the original fenceline and boundary markers. Nearly all of the flat land was cultivated in field corn. Rocks removed from the tillable fields were used for erosion control, or to separate the domestic areas from the agricultural areas. Two garden plots were cultivated. Irises, grapes, apple trees, plum trees, and other Aguayo plantings continue to thrive. The adobe borrow pit, marked by a circular depression, is located some 200 feet northeast of the main adobe. An original barbed-wire grazing fence still stands. Rock survey monuments mark each of the five original boundary markers.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

1. THE REMAINS OF A 1950s RANCH HOUSE (BUILDING)

A foundation, walkway, fireplace, chimney, and construction debris remain from a ranch house constructed in the 1950s. The structure was later burned. The remains of this building do not meet National Register criteria for significance or integrity.

2. THE REMAINS OF A JUNIPER-POST CORRAL (STRUCTURE)

Fragments of a juniper-post corral documented in historic photographs remain just below the surface. The corral lacks historic integrity.

3. THE SITE OF THE WOOD BUNKHOUSE (SITE)

Once the Aguayos outgrew their three-room adobe, the Aguayo boys slept in a wooden, unheated, bunkhouse. No construction materials remain. The location of the bunkhouse is discernible only by a large, slight, depression. This structure is documented by only one known historic photograph. The site of the bunkhouse lacks historic integrity.

4. THE LOCATION OF THE HOG PEN (STRUCTURE)

Although the location is known, no physical evidence of the hog pen remains. The hog pen lacks historic integrity.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 19

Hispanic Heritage (continued)

At the request of Mrs. Edith Sheppard Aguayo, the Tortolita Canyon homestead was patterned after an adobe house built in San Patricio by a Mexican carpenter named Lara. Two other builders from Mexico, Melquiades and Chavarria, helped to construct the Tortolita Canyon homestead with the assistance of the entire Aguayo family (Personal communication). An Hispanic influence is evident in other features of the Aguayo homestead, including the orientation of the L-shaped house with its interior angle facing south, its side-gable roofs and multiple entrances. The unobtrusive appearance of the main structure, the clustering of outbuildings, and the proximity of the house to the farming and ranch operations are characteristic too of frontier Hispanic settlements.

Family Ranching and Homesteading

Taking advantage of the 1906 Forest Homestead Act (34 Stat. 233), Aristoteles H. Aguayo was granted some thirty-three acres in Tortolita Canyon. The Aguayo family managed to remain self-sufficient even throughout the Depression years by operating their homestead as a cooperative effort.

Their landscape was configured to perform dozens of tasks daily, within close proximity of the living quarters. The eleven Aguayo children and their parents worked together to dig the outhouse and wells, construct the outbuildings, and help with the adobe construction. Daily, the family tended to the livestock, milked the cows, cared for the pigs and chickens, nurtured the gardens, orchards, and fields, hauled water, and collected wood for cooking and heating. They made their own soap, mended their fences, stored their root crops, worked the forge, and trapped wild game. Most of the daily chores they performed were to obtain products we take for granted now.

The Tortolita Canyon homestead continues to reflect the changes wrought by this self-reliant family. Rocks cleared from the fields are still aligned, serving at the time to curb erosion, and to separate the living areas from the fields. All of the structures the family built, except for the bunk house, remain visible in varying degrees of disrepair. Landscape plantings including irises, grapevines, plum, pear and apple trees continue to thrive.

Post-Railroad Influence

The Aguayos benefited from the completion of the El Paso and Rock Island Railroad in the early 1900s, with stations located at the nearby towns of Walnut and Carrizozo. The Aguayos depended upon the railroad to transport their livestock to market, and to bring in building materials and goods not otherwise available. Before the advent of the railroad, building materials were limited to those which could be obtained locally or hauled in by wagon. As a result, early buildings tended to rely on local materials, with few stylistic embellishments.

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Post-Railroad Influence (continued)

The Aguayo homestead represents an early departure from purely native materials and techniques, blending materials brought in by railroad with Tortolita Canyon rock, mud, and milled timber. The original standing-seam metal roof, double-hung sash windows, and paneled doors are post-railroad features. Fruit trees ordered from the Stark Brothers Nursery catalogue, and some of the interior furnishings including the Sears and Roebuck cast-iron cookstove, were delivered to the area by rail as well.

Research Potential

As the Lincoln National Forest's finest standing example of a Forest Reserve homestead, the Aguayo property has the potential to impart valuable information: The Aguayos managed to graze 125 cows (not including bulls and calves), perfecting the Hereford breed over the years. How did early homesteaders become skilled in animal husbandry and farming? What influence did their Hispanic heritage have on the construction and operation of their homestead? They raised roasting ear corn, carrots, cabbage, cucumbers, squash, pumpkins, potatoes, onions, turnips, string beans, radishes, and fruit trees. What went into the decisions about what to plant? How were the seeds obtained? They hunted bear, deer, and turkey. They supplemented their diet with gathered choke berries, elderberries, wild lamb's quarter, and pinon nuts. How did their nutritional intake differ from store-bought products now?

The Aguayos shipped coyote, mountain lion, skunk, and fox furs by rail to the Taylor Fur Company in St. Louis. By what other means did early homesteaders supplement their incomes? What role did bartering play as opposed to cash?

The Aguayo family faced harsh odds by today's standards. Extreme weather conditions including drought, and remoteness exacted their tolls. They lost two children to a flu epidemic. One brother was killed by lightning. How have views toward hardship and death changed in the last generation? Did homesteading require larger families? Of the five living family members who homesteaded with their parents before and during the Depression years, all five are living in their own homes. In this age of increasing concern over care for the elderly, the physical and mental fitness of the Aguayo clan is striking. Is there a relationship between homesteading and fitness?

Fruit trees and interior furnishings were ordered by the Aguayo family from the Stark Brothers Nursery catalogue, and the Sears and Roebuck catalogue, and brought in by the El Paso and Rock Island railroad line. The roof metal, paneled doors and sash windows for the house were also shipped by rail. The history of mail order as it relates to early settlements would be a fascinating study. What other outside factors influenced the design and operation of homesteads?

 x | See continuation sheet.

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Section number 8 Page 21

Research Potential (continued):

What is now maintained as Forest Service Trail 54 was actually created by the Aguayo boys as they walked the four miles each way to their school in Nogal. In a departure from today's standards, the Aguayo girls were not sent to school until years later. **What factors influenced this decision?**

It is interesting to note that in nineteenth-century Mexico, Manuel Maria de Aguayo married Jesus Martinez del Campo y Sotomayer. They had a son they named Angel de Aguayo. The next generation, born in Mexico, features names such as Jose Maria, Araminta, Artistoteles, and Gabrina. In just two generations, the "de Aguayo" surname was shortened to "Aguayo." The following generation, born in the Territory of New Mexico, is represented by such typically American names as Joe, Ernest, Bernie, Clyde, and Alice. This process of acculturation warrants further study.

Conclusion

Significant for what it represents culturally, architecturally, and archaeologically, the Aguayo homestead continues to reflect the diligence and self-reliance of the family who created it. Theirs was a lifestyle that, in the span of a single generation, has all but disappeared from most regions of the nation. Although in dire need of stabilization work, the adobe structure and the surrounding outbuildings still retain historic integrity. Restoration of the homestead would provide generations of hikers in the White Mountain Wilderness area of the Lincoln National Forest with an unforgettable glimpse into a bygone era. Studies of the Aguayo homestead on a variety of topics have the potential to impart valuable information relevant to us today.

9. Major Bibliographical References

PRIMARY SOURCES:

Deeds

Lincoln County Courthouse. Carrizozo, New Mexico:

Warranty Deed Book 105. February 3, 1984. Pages 911-912.

Warranty Deed Book 105. February 3, 1984. Page 910.

Miscellaneous Deed Book 81. October 1, 1982. Pages 1004-1010.

 x See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

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

Specify repository:
USDA FOREST SERVICE

Federal Building. 1101 New York Avenue, Alamogordo, New Mexico 88337

10. Geographical Data:

Total Acreage: 33.38 acres. The boundary of the nominated property is delineated by a polygon whose vertices are marked by the following UTM references:

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

Verbal Boundary Description:

Homestead Entry Number 249 (T9S, R11E of the New Mexico Meridian, New Mexico) is bounded as follows: The corner of sections one, two, eleven and twelve is located north nine degrees, forty-nine minutes, twenty-five seconds east, fifty-eight and fourteen-hundredths chains away from Survey Marker 1. Beginning at Survey Marker 1: South forty-one degrees west, twelve and twenty-hundredths chains to Survey Marker 2. From Survey Marker 2: South seventy-three degrees, thirty-six minutes west, twenty-two and sixty-eight hundredths chains to Survey Marker 3. From Survey Marker 3: North nine degrees, twenty-six minutes west, seven and seventy-nine hundredths chains to Survey Marker 4. From Survey Marker 4: North fifty-seven degrees east, twenty-six and thirty-three hundredths chains to Survey Marker 5. From Survey Marker 5: South fifty-four degrees, twenty-three minutes east, eleven and one-hundredths chains to Survey Marker 1. (One chain equals 66 feet. Total Acreage = 33.38 Acres).

Boundary Justification:

The boundary includes the entire Homestead Entry Survey No. 249, including the boundary markers themselves as surveyed by Lee C. Daves on February 15, 1916. This boundary includes the adobe homestead, the surrounding outbuildings, the arable land, uncultivated woods and fields, a section of Tortolita Creek, and the orchards.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Jean Fulton/Heritage Program Archaeologist

organization: USDA Forest Service, Lincoln NF date: September 1, 1994

street & number: 1101 New York Avenue telephone: (505) 434-7272

city or town: Alamogordo state: NM zip code: 88310

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PRIMARY SOURCES (CONTINUED):

Deeds

Warranty Deed Book 42. April 21, 1958. Pages 85-88.
Warranty Deed Book 34. April 13, 1953. Pages 279-283.
Miscellaneous Deed Book 8. June 13, 1946. Pages 505-508.
Warranty Deed Book A-21. January 4, 1941. Pages 275-276.
Patent Book A-2. April 1, 1921. Page 478. Homestead Entry Survey No. 249.

Certificates

St. Francis De Paula Church. Tularosa, New Mexico:
Certificate of Baptism. Aristoteles Aguayo, child of Jose Maria Aguayo and Francisca Hill. Born in Tularosa, December 13, 1874. Baptized January 1, 1875.

Lincoln County School District. Office of the County Superintendent:
Certificate of Teaching. Jose M.D. Aguayo. District Number 20. Territory of New Mexico. November 2, 1889.

Newspapers

Photocopies of local newspaper articles. Sources not cited. Heritage Program, Federal Building, 1101 New York Avenue, Alamogordo, New Mexico:
"Long Distance Horseback Ride Had Thrills Aplenty". Interview with A. H. Aguayo. La Luz, January 4, 1956 or 1957. Remembers life in the early 1900s.
"Oldtimer Recalls Days of Billy the Kid". Interview with A. H. Aguayo. La Luz, 1956.
"Jack Aguayo's Stories Reach Back to Old West". July 19, 1986. Interview with one of A. H. Aguayo's sons. Albuquerque Journal.
"Carrizozo Services for A. H. Aguayo". April, 1960. Obituary.
"Services Here for Mrs. A. H. Aguayo". August, 1960. Obituary.

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PRIMARY SOURCES (continued):

Family Papers

Photocopies of family papers. Donated by Mrs. June Aguayo Hagerlin. Heritage Program bookshelves, Room 223, Federal Building, Alamogordo, New Mexico:

"Family History de Aguayo." (Chart). Manuel Maria de Aguayo m. Jesus Martinez del Campo y Sotomayor (b.1805): Angel de Aguayo. Angel de Aguayo m. Antonia Perez (1824). Four children: Petra (b.1825), Jose Maria (b.1827), Sacramento (b.1830), and Gabrina (b.1833). Jose Maria m. Francesca Hill (1873). Seven children: **Aristoteles (b.1874)**, Alex (b. 1876), Araminta, Ester (b.1884), Sara (b. 1886), Lucilla (b.1889), Amanda (b.1891). **Aristoteles Aguayo m. Edith Sheppard**. Thirteen children: **Joe (b.1903)**, **Alice (b.1904)**, **Paul (b.1906)**, **Frances (b.1910)**, **Jack (b.1912)**, **Elmo (b.1914)**, **Herbert (b.1920)**, (twins) **Donis (b.1924)** and **Doris (b.1924)**, **Lorraine (b.1925)**, **Bernie**, and **Clyde**.

"A Condensed Biography of Jose Maria de Aguayo, our Daddy". Prepared by Araminta, daughter of Jose Maria as dictated to her in 1901.

"Incidents in My Life," "Memories of Dad's (sic) Past," "Up the Trail," and "This Story of Jose Chavez of Chavez, Happened During the Lincoln County War". 1957. Stories written down for his family by **A. H. (Aristoteles) Aguayo**.

(Note: Individuals whose names are highlighted represent those members of the Aguayo family who homesteaded in Tortolita Canyon, providing the subject for this National Register of Historic Places nomination.)

Personal Interviews

Interview with Lorraine Brimberry Aguayo (daughter of Aristoteles and Edith Aguayo), February 1994. Federal Building, Alamogordo. Interview with Ernest Aguayo (son of Aristoteles and Edith Aguayo) and Justina Dawkins (great-granddaughter), March 1994. Mesilla Park, New Mexico. Interview with June Hagerlin (granddaughter of Aristoteles and Edith), and Justina Dawkins, March 1994, Federal Building, Alamogordo. Written correspondence with Donis Aguayo (son of Aristoteles and Edith), February 1994. Written and verbal communication with family members throughout the project. Notes stored with the Heritage Program files, Federal Building, Alamogordo.

A family reunion was arranged at the homestead site on April 30, 1994. In attendance was **Ernest Aguayo**, his daughter June Hagerlin and her family, his granddaughter Justina Dawkins and her family, his daughter Connie's son, **Herbert Aguayo** and his son, **Elmo Aguayo** and his family, **Lorraine Brimberry Aguayo** and her daughter, the daughter of **Donis Aguayo**, and her family. Highlighted names represent those members of the family who originally homesteaded in Tortolita Canyon. A video of the event was donated to the Forest Service by Ed Hagerlin, and is stored in the library at the Federal Building.

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Section number 9 Page 25

PRIMARY SOURCES (continued):

Federal Documents

To Secure Homesteads to Actual Settlers on the Public Domain.

Federal Act of May 20, 1862.

Forest Homestead Act. Federal Act of June 11, 1906 (34 Statute, 233).

United States Department of the Interior. Circulars. General Land Office:

Suggestions to Homesteaders and Persons Desiring to Make Homestead Entries.

August 4, 1906. Washington, D.C.

Homestead Entries Within Forest Reserves--Act of June 11, 1906: Regulations.

September 7, 1906. Washington, D.C.

Survey of National Forest Homesteads.

April 30, 1913.

Instructions and Decisions Affecting National Forest Lands: Part 2.

June 8, 1908.

United States Code Annotated. Title 43, Public Lands, Volume II. 1964. West

Publishing Company: St. Paul, Minnesota.

SECONDARY SOURCES:

Conway, A. W. "A Northern New Mexico House-Type and a Suggestion for the Identifying of Others." Landscape, I (Autumn 1951), 20-21.

_____. "Southwestern Colonial Farms." Landscape, I (Spring 1951), 6-9.

_____. "Village Types in the Southwest." Landscape, 2 (Spring 1952), 14-19.

Gould, C. Florence and Patricia N. Pando. 1991. Claiming Their Land: Women Homesteaders in Texas. El Paso: Texas Western Press.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. 1989. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.

McHenry, Paul Graham Jr. n.d. Adobe Build It Yourself. n.p.

Stilgoe, John R. 1982. Common Landscape of America, 1580 to 1845. New Haven and London: Yale University Press.

Westphall, Victor. 1965. The Public Domain in New Mexico 1854-1891. Albuquerque: New Mexico Press.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

PHOTOGRAPHS:

Photograph #1:

Aguayo Homestead Entry Survey #249.

Lincoln County, New Mexico.

Photographer: Unknown.

Date: 1911.

Location of duplicate negative: Lincoln National Forest Supervisor's Office
1101 New York Avenue, Alamogordo, NM 88310

Description: Family portrait.

San Patricio, New Mexico. Left to right: Aristoteles H. Aguayo, Ernest Lee Aguayo, Harry Paul Aguayo. Edith Aguayo holding Frances Aguayo. Alice Pearl Aguayo.

Photograph #2:

Aguayo Homestead Entry Survey #249.

Lincoln County, New Mexico.

Photographer: Unknown.

Date: 1935.

Location of duplicate negative: Lincoln National Forest Supervisor's Office
1101 New York Avenue, Alamogordo, NM 88310

Description: Family portrait.

Tortolita Canyon. Standing: Harry, Edith, Peggy, Paul, Ruth, Jewel, Ernest, June, Herbert, Mary, Elmo, Pauline, Carolyn Joyce. Sitting: Alice, Zelma, Lois Ann, Lorraine, Donis, Doris, and Jack.

Photograph #3:

Aguayo Homestead Entry Survey #249.

Lincoln County, New Mexico.

Photographer: Unknown.

Date: Unknown.

Location of duplicate negative: Lincoln National Forest Supervisor's Office
1101 New York Avenue, Alamogordo, NM 88310

Description: Original Log Building. Facing north (?)

Structure has collapsed and been dismantled. Although very little remains on the surface, this area serves as a contributing archaeological feature.

| x | See continuation sheet.

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PHOTOGRAPHS:

Photograph #4:

Aguayo Homestead Entry Survey #249.

Lincoln County, New Mexico.

Photographer: Unknown.

Date: Post-1917.

Location of duplicate negative: Lincoln National Forest Supervisor's Office
1101 New York Avenue, Alamogordo, NM 88310

Description: Main adobe. Facing south.

Principal facade. Earliest known photograph of main adobe, with juniper corral and livestock in foreground.

Photograph #5:

Aguayo Homestead Entry Survey #249.

Lincoln County, New Mexico.

Photographer: Unknown.

Date: Post-1917.

Location of duplicate negative: Lincoln National Forest Supervisor's Office
1101 New York Avenue, Alamogordo, NM 88310

Description: Main adobe. Facing south.

Principal facade hidden by pine trees.

Photograph #6:

Aguayo Homestead Entry Survey #249.

Lincoln County, New Mexico.

Photographer: Unknown.

Date: Unknown.

Location of duplicate negative: Lincoln National Forest Supervisor's Office
1101 New York Avenue, Alamogordo, NM 88310

Description: Corral. Facing north.

Shows arable land cultivated in corn, with corral in background.

Photograph #7:

Aguayo Homestead Entry Survey #249.

Lincoln County, New Mexico.

Photographer: Jean Fulton, Lincoln National Forest archaeologist.

Date: August 1994.

Location of original negative: Lincoln National Forest Supervisor's Office
1101 New York Avenue, Alamogordo, NM 88310

Description: Principal facade. Facing south.

Main adobe. Shows current condition.

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PHOTOGRAPHS:

Photograph #8:

Aguayo Homestead Entry Survey #249.

Lincoln County, New Mexico.

Photographer: Jean Fulton, Lincoln National Forest archaeologist.

Date: August, 1994.

Location of original negative: Lincoln National Forest Supervisor's Office
1101 New York Avenue, Alamogordo, NM 88310

Description: East Elevation. Facing west.

Main adobe. Shows current condition.

Photograph #9:

Aguayo Homestead Entry Survey #249.

Lincoln County, New Mexico.

Photographer: Jean Fulton, Lincoln National Forest archaeologist.

Date: August, 1994.

Location of original negative: Lincoln National Forest Supervisor's Office
1101 New York Avenue, Alamogordo, NM 88310

Description: South elevation. Facing north.

Main adobe. Shows current condition.

Photograph #10:

Aguayo Homestead Entry Survey #249.

Lincoln County, New Mexico.

Photographer: Jean Fulton, Lincoln National Forest archaeologist.

Date: August, 1994.

Location of original negative: Lincoln National Forest Supervisor's Office
1101 New York Avenue, Alamogordo, NM 88310

Description: Landscape. Facing south.

Rock alignments, with principal facade in background.

Photograph #11:

Aguayo Homestead Entry Survey #249.

Lincoln County, New Mexico.

Photographer: Jean Fulton, Lincoln National Forest archaeologist.

Date: August 1994.

Location of original negative: Lincoln National Forest Supervisor's Office
1101 New York Avenue, Alamogordo, NM 88310

Description: Log chicken house. Facing north.

Dismantled and re-assembled in Tortolita Canyon in the 1920s.

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PHOTOGRAPHS:

Photograph #12:

Aguayo Homestead Entry Survey #249.

Lincoln County, New Mexico.

Photographer: Jean Fulton, Lincoln National Forest archaeologist.

Date: August, 1994.

Location of original negative: Lincoln National Forest Supervisor's Office
1101 New York Avenue, Alamogordo, NM 88310

Description: Root Cellar. Facing west.

Current condition. Notice "Y"-shaped roof support post on west wall.

Photograph #13:

Aguayo Homestead Entry Survey #249.

Lincoln County, New Mexico.

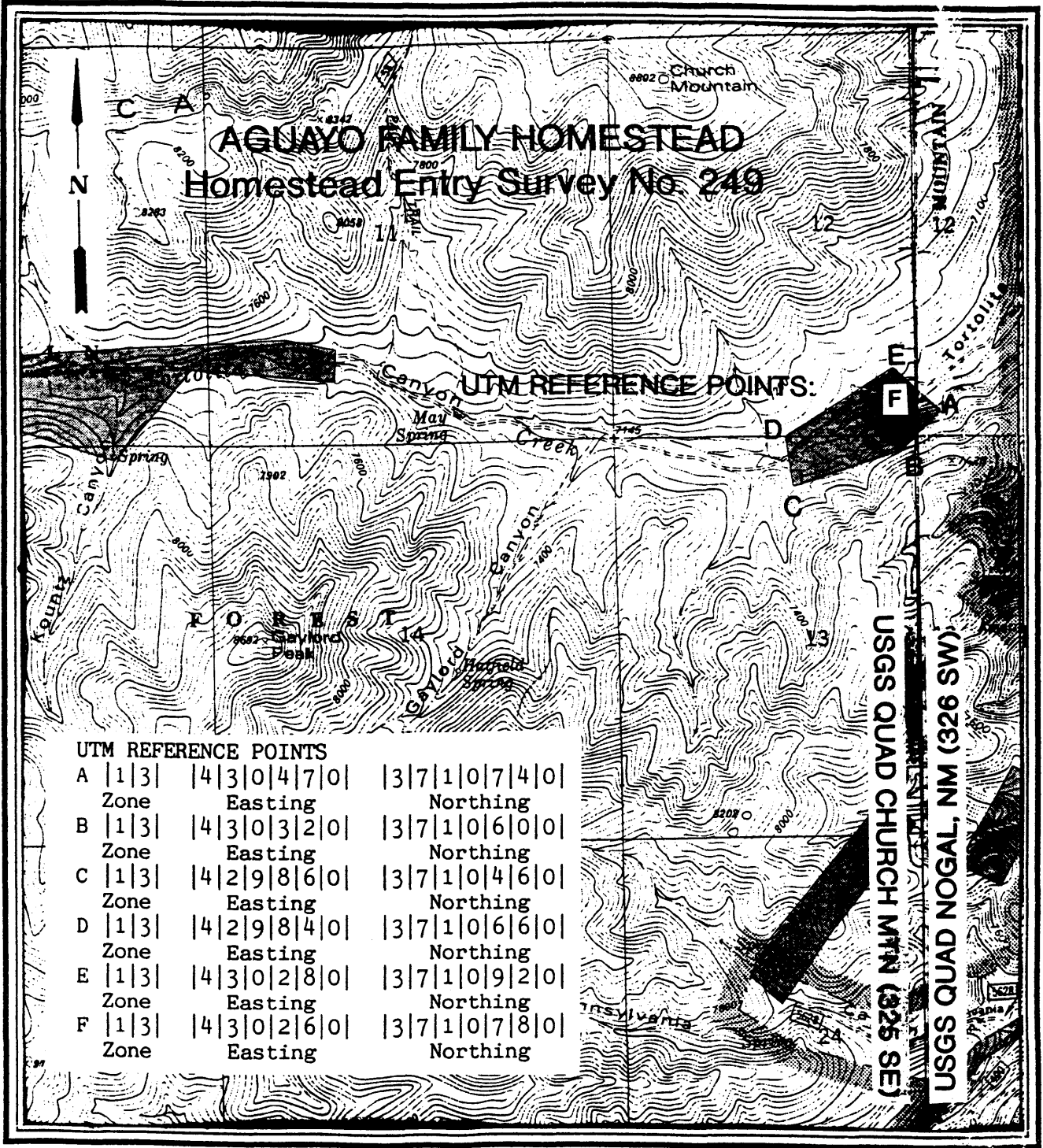
Photographer: USDA Forest Service.

Date: June 18, 1987.

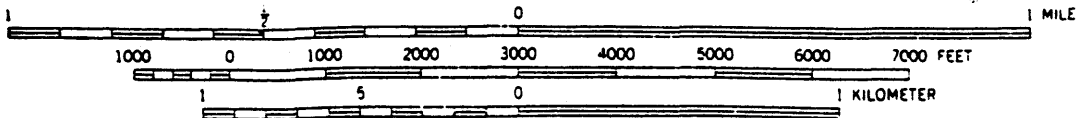
Location of original photo: Lincoln National Forest Supervisor's Office
1101 New York Avenue, Alamogordo, NM 88310

Description: Aerial photograph.

Aerial photograph of Tortolita Canyon, New Mexico. Both the L-shaped adobe, and the 1950s ranch house are visible. The ranch house has since burned.

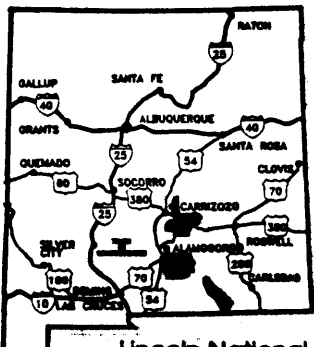


SCALE 1:24 000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

DISCLOSURE OF SITE LOCATIONS IS PROHIBITED (36 CFR 296.18)



Lincoln National Forest
1101 New York
Alamogordo, NM 88310-6992