

MAR 2 '73

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

STATE: New Mexico	
COUNTY: Lincoln	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	APR 13 1973

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)



1. NAME

COMMON:
Fort Stanton

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Seven miles southeast of Capitan, New Mexico, via U. S. 380 and State

CITY OR TOWN:
Road 214

STATE: New Mexico CODE: 35 COUNTY: Lincoln CODE: 027

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious	tuberculosis	
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific	treatment center	

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
State of New Mexico;

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Lincoln County Clerk's Office

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Carrizozo STATE: New Mexico CODE: 35

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
New Mexico Cultural Properties Review Committee

DATE OF SURVEY: Jan. 31, 1969 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
State Planning Office

STREET AND NUMBER:
Executive-Legislative Building

CITY OR TOWN: Santa Fe STATE: New Mexico CODE: 035

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:

COUNTY:

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The original layout of Fort Stanton, around a rectangular parade ground, has persisted from its beginnings in 1855 until today. A dozen or more of the present buildings, modified to greater and lesser extents, date prior to the 1896 Army abandonment and several retain at least the walls of the original pre-Civil War permanent structures. These are direct statements that the original buildings were of undressed stone, with shingle roofs.

The parade ground measures about 350' by 400', the longer axis oriented NE-SW. A T-shaped stone building, once the commanding officer's quarters and now a private residence, occupies the center of the northwest side. This is one of the original Fort Stanton structures, with the exterior modified only by a porch added to the front. The interior was not seen.

Immediately northeast of the north corner of the parade ground stand what were once four (contiguous) sets of officers' quarters, faced by an almost-identical set just southeast of the west corner of the parade ground. Both are stone-walled and some walls probably derive from the original fort construction. These buildings have seen extensive alterations during the military period and perhaps more recently, with the old exterior kitchens eliminated and wings added at the rear. Vertical joints in the walls, signifying two (or more) phases of stone construction, also show that these structures were enlarged. Although originally single-storied, both sets of quarters had a second story added, probably during the 1880's. Wood shingle roofs lie beneath the present asphalt covering. Today the exteriors of both exhibit no significant alteration as compared with their probably late 19th century appearance. However, the interior of the northern structure was completely rebuilt some time in the century by removing all original partitions and reconstructing it as a small hospital. This building is presently abandoned. Structural changes within the western set of quarters, now the Education Building, have been minimal; a few partitions and new floors added.

The building northeast of the old commanding officer's house is modern in appearance, but actually an old adobe structure from the fort period. It has been extensively renovated both inside and out, and is the only surviving example of adobe construction at the post.

The present cafeteria is probably one of the original stone barracks, at least in part. This single-storied U-shaped building lies a few feet north of the east corner of the parade ground; along the northeast side. Between 1870 and 1875 the building was converted to use as the post hospital the south wing evidently being a slightly later addition. Large windows have been cut into the main part of the building and major interior partitions were necessary to modify it for cafeteria use. The two wings preserve the original construction details with very little compromise. blocked-up windows and doors in the north wing.

The architectural gem is the present Administration Building with its impressive portal and extraordinary interior details. It is just south of the east corner of the parade ground; adjacent to the cafeteria. The plan of Fort Stanton represents this stone, L-shaped building as an old "Barracks", implying that the walls at least date back to the first years of Fort Stanton. The present second story is a later addition, probably made at the time the officers' quarters were modified in the same way. Exterior

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



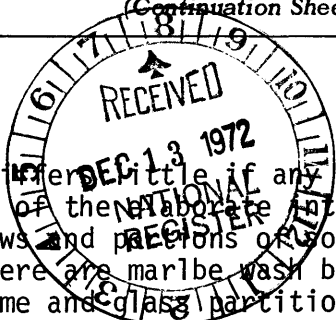
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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FOR NPS USE ONLY	
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(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

7. Continued



appearance different little if any from that of the late 19th century. Preservation of the elaborate interior features comes almost as a shock; doors, windows and partitions of some walls are framed or covered with beaded woodwork, there are marble wash basins, one oak and one marble fire place, and wood frame and glass partitions, most or all presumably from the late years of the military occupation. Everything is well-maintained.

Just southwest of the Administration Building stands a wood frame structure allegedly the canteen during Army days and now used for similar purposes. It may or may not be quite this old. The exterior has not been modernized; the interior was not seen. Next to it, at the center of the southeast side of the parade ground, is another of the stone-walled buildings, this one modified into a gymnasium. As of 1875, this was evidently the adjutant's office, library and prison. At some date perhaps subsequent to the military occupation this was altered by adding a second story, and at that time or later still it became a theater. An elaborate tin ceiling (along the ridge line) suggests that the addition and roof modification probably took place early in this century, while the conversion from theater to gym has been within living memory.

Two old barracks to either side of the south corner of the parade ground have long since vanished as have other buildings around the parade ground, erected during the Army period. One large structure at the center of the northeast side of the parade ground dates from the late 1930s or early 1940s and is now a dormitory, as is the former nurses' residence, of similar vintage, at the south corner of the parade ground. Two small houses southwest of the old commanding officers' quarters are also relatively recent.

With several notable exceptions, the numerous other buildings which lie greater or lesser distances from this central, parade ground core are known or suspected of being 20th century in origin. One exception is the line of contiguous houses which begin about 200 feet east of the cafeteria. These stone built dwellings with rather steep pitch roofs face to the southeast and may date from the 1880s, perhaps built as noncommissioned officers' quarters. They are residences today, condition of the interiors unknown, exteriors little changed from the original appearance.

Finally, several hundred yards east of the parade ground are the old corrals, or rather corrals and stables. The stone walls of the four elongated stable buildings may date from the original Fort Stanton, but in any case from the Army era. Stone walls form but one side of the several buildings and also run across the ends, while the supporting framework and front sides are wood frame. Two units were renovated into dairy barns during the merchant marine period while the two remaining buildings are today essentially stables. All are presently used for storage.

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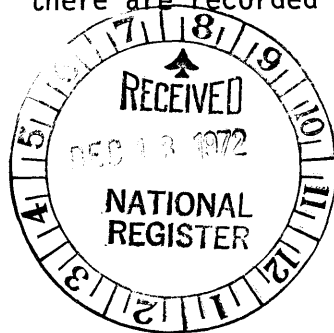
7. Continued - page 2

Walls of undressed stone and shingle roofs were the norm for construction through at least 1875. In addition we have the following details on the building history: "...Fort Stanton was abandoned and fired by the United States troops in the year 1861, and with the exception of the walls of the buildings and corrals, the post was destroyed. In the year 1862 a garrison of volunteer troops reoccupied the post, and by covering the walls with rafters and earth roofs made the quarters tenable. In this condition the post was occupied until 1868 when repair and reconstruction were commenced....The post was ordered to be rebuilt in 1868 but the work was stopped in June, 1869, leaving most of the buildings unfinished." (Surgeon General's Office, Circular No. 8). According to Mullin (1969:14), "In 1886 the government had embarked upon elaborate repairing and enlarging of the post, creating extensive employment for civilian labor".

The balance of construction history as sketched above is based on stylistic considerations, local tradition, and study of the list of plans available at the National Archives. For greater refinement it will be necessary to study the plans themselves and other documentary materials on Fort Stanton, now in the National Archives.

The first visit, even the first few minutes, impresses the visitor that the state of preservation found at Fort Stanton greatly exceeds that at any other old military post in New Mexico. The more recent architecture, if not inspired, is not obtrusive either.

Other significant physical remains at the site are two cemeteries. The old post cemetery is situated on a ridge one-half mile south of the parade ground and still contains several marked interments. However, 58 service personnel were removed in June 1896 and reburied in Santa Fe. The merchant marine cemetery, in use as late as 1966, lies about three quarters of a mile southeast of the main buildings and has roughly 1,000 graves, mostly those of tuberculosis patients. A few have tombstones, but most graves there are recorded via a numbered stone block.



SIGNIFICANCE

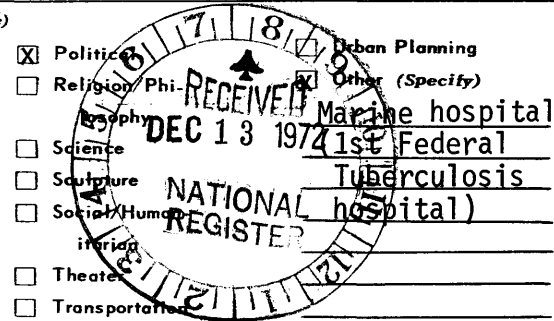
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1855-present

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	<u>Marine hospital</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	<u>1st Federal</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	<u>Tuberculosis</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theatre	<u>hospital)</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation			



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Fort Stanton was established in April 1855 to control Mescalero Apache depredations which had flared up in the area the year before. The post was named in memory of Capt. Henry Stanton, 1st Dragoons, who had been killed by the Mescaleros in January 1855, during a skirmish some forty miles south of the Fort's location. As a consequence of the Fort's existence, the only further trouble with the Mescaleros prior to the Civil War came as a brief flare-up in 1859.

In the wake of the Confederate invasion of the territory of New Mexico, Union forces abandoned Fort Stanton August 2, 1861, and attempted to burn the post. Capt. James Walker's Co. D, 2nd Regiment Texas Mounted Rifles, arrived a week or so later and collected some \$300,000 worth of highly appreciated commissary and subsistence stores, as well as artillery for the benefit of the invading Confederate forces. Capt. Walker's company occupied the Fort until September 9, 1861, during which time his troops had one serious brush with the Mescaleros and also fought alongside the residents of Placitas, now Lincoln, during an Indian attack on that nearby community.

Colonel Kit Carson and five companies of his 1st New Mexico Cavalry reoccupied Fort Stanton in October, 1862, with orders to launch a vigorous campaign against the Mescaleros. Within three months Carson had rounded up some 400 of these Apaches and sent them to the Bosque Redondo for "permanent" incarceration. With this many Mescaleros confined at the Bosque Redondo and only a handful of warriors still at large, the situation was thought to be under control. In reality scattered raids and occasional campaigns continued through the next three years. When the Mescaleros at the Bosque Redondo decamped on November 3, 1865, five years of continuous hostilities with this tribe began in earnest. Historians have scarcely mentioned this Indian war in which Fort Stanton was the center of military activity and point of departure for numerous scouting and punitive expeditions. Lieut. Howard B. Cushing began his brief career as an Apache nemesis here, while Capt. Frank Stanwood gained acclaim for his efforts also. The war wavered in intensity but there was no real peace until the Indians came in and agreed to go into a reservation during the summer of 1871.

Through the 1870s and after Fort Stanton was the economic mainstay of the Lincoln County settlements. Federal contracts to furnish provisions and especially beef to both the military post and the Mescalero reservations

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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 *Gorney, Carole, 1969, Roots in Lincoln: A History of Fort Stanton Hospital.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	33 ° 29 ' 52 "	105 ° 31 ' 50 "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	33 ° 29 ' 52 "	105 ° 31 ' 19 "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	33 ° 29 ' 27 "	105 ° 31 ' 19 "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	33 ° 29 ' 27 "	105 ° 31 ' 50 "		° ' "	° ' "	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 154 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES 154 acres

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE



NU
 1-11
 CE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Dr. John Wilson

ORGANIZATION: Museum of New Mexico DATE: 11/3/72

STREET AND NUMBER:
Old Santa Fe Trail

CITY OR TOWN: Santa Fe STATE: New Mexico CODE: 35

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name David King

Title State Planning officer

Date 3/12/73

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Robert M. Utley
 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date APR 18 1973

ATTEST:

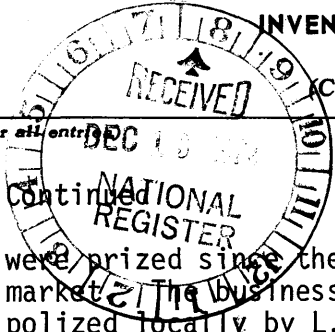
John P. ...
 Keeper of The National Register

Date 4/10/73

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STATE	New Mexico	
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DATE		



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Continued
 were prized since they formed a substantial and conveniently located cash market. The business of supplying the government with cattle was monopolized locally by L. G. Murphy & Co., until challenged by John S. Chisum, which began a struggle culminating finally in the Lincoln County War. This conflict was basically a struggle for economic power, from which would flow political power as well. While the Fort Stanton market was one of the causes of the conflict, military personnel stationed there narrowly missed direct involvement in the Lincoln County War itself as they strove to keep peace between the warring civilian factions. The conduct of the post commander, Lt. Colonel N.A.M. Dudley, was controversial and he found himself indicted for arson in connection with firing of the McSween house in Lincoln.

No sooner was Dudley absolved from these charges than Victorio's Apache warriors opened hostilities against the white settlers. Although most of the fighting was in western New Mexico and south into old Mexico, this bloody Indian war began when Victorio and others of his Warm Springs band along with Mescaleros, rode off from the Mescalero reservation at the sight of troops from Fort Stanton. The first murders actually occurred before the Indians were off the reservation. Victorio and most of his warriors were killed in October 1880, by Mexican troops, but fear of the Mescaleros was at a high point that spring and Fort Stanton became the nerve center of a plan to have troops from throughout the southwest converge on the Mescalero reservation and disarm the Apaches. There was little justification for this scheme and it was poorly executed. It did bring some 1,000 troops together and the Indians were indeed disarmed, but 14 were shot as they tried to run and the balance were kept under close confinement for months afterward. Old Nana's campaign in 1881 also involved Fort Stanton, since it began with his recruitment of Mescaleros and the first blood came from a soldier wounded in an ambush near the west base of the nearby Sacramento Mountains. The scene of the Apache wars thereafter shifted to western New Mexico, eastern Arizona and old Mexico, so long as hostilities persisted.

At the end of this period a young West Point graduate, Lt. John J. Pershing, joined the 6th Cavalry in hopes of seeing active service, but arrived in the southwest a few months too late. His first duty station was Fort Bayard, New Mexico, but from August 1887 to January 1889, and again from September 1889 until August 1890 Pershing and his Troop L were assigned to Fort Stanton. He took away only pleasant memories and while there led the "pursuers" in a recent Army innovation - manuevers or war games.

The day of the frontier Army post finally came to an end and by 1893 Fort Stanton had been reduced to caretaker status. In August 1896, the

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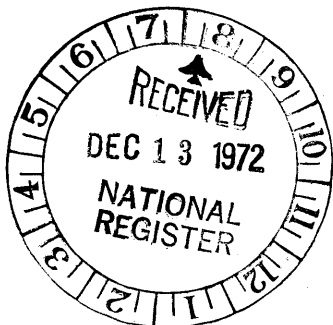
STATE New Mexico	
COUNTY Lincoln	
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Army officially abandoned the post. Less than three years later, President McKinley set aside Fort Stanton for the U.S. Marine Hospital Service, and the facility became the first Federal hospital exclusively for the treatment of tuberculosis, receiving all the tuberculosis cases from other Marine Hospitals in the United States. The shift from Army post to hospital did not necessarily mean a quieter neighborhood around Fort Stanton, since the inmate population was drawn exclusively from sailors—with time on their hands. However, the cemetery register shows clearly that for many the stay was brief; their cases were terminal, and most deaths occurred within a few months to a year following admittance.

The name of the administrative agency was soon changed to the U. S. Public Health Service and Fort Stanton continued as a Federal tuberculosis sanatorium until 1953, when it was turned over to the State of New Mexico. The last tuberculosis patients were transferred to Fort Bayard State Hospital in 1966, and Fort Stanton has since been a facility for retarded children and adults, administered by the New Mexico Department of Hospitals and Institutions.



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STATE	New Mexico	
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		13 1972

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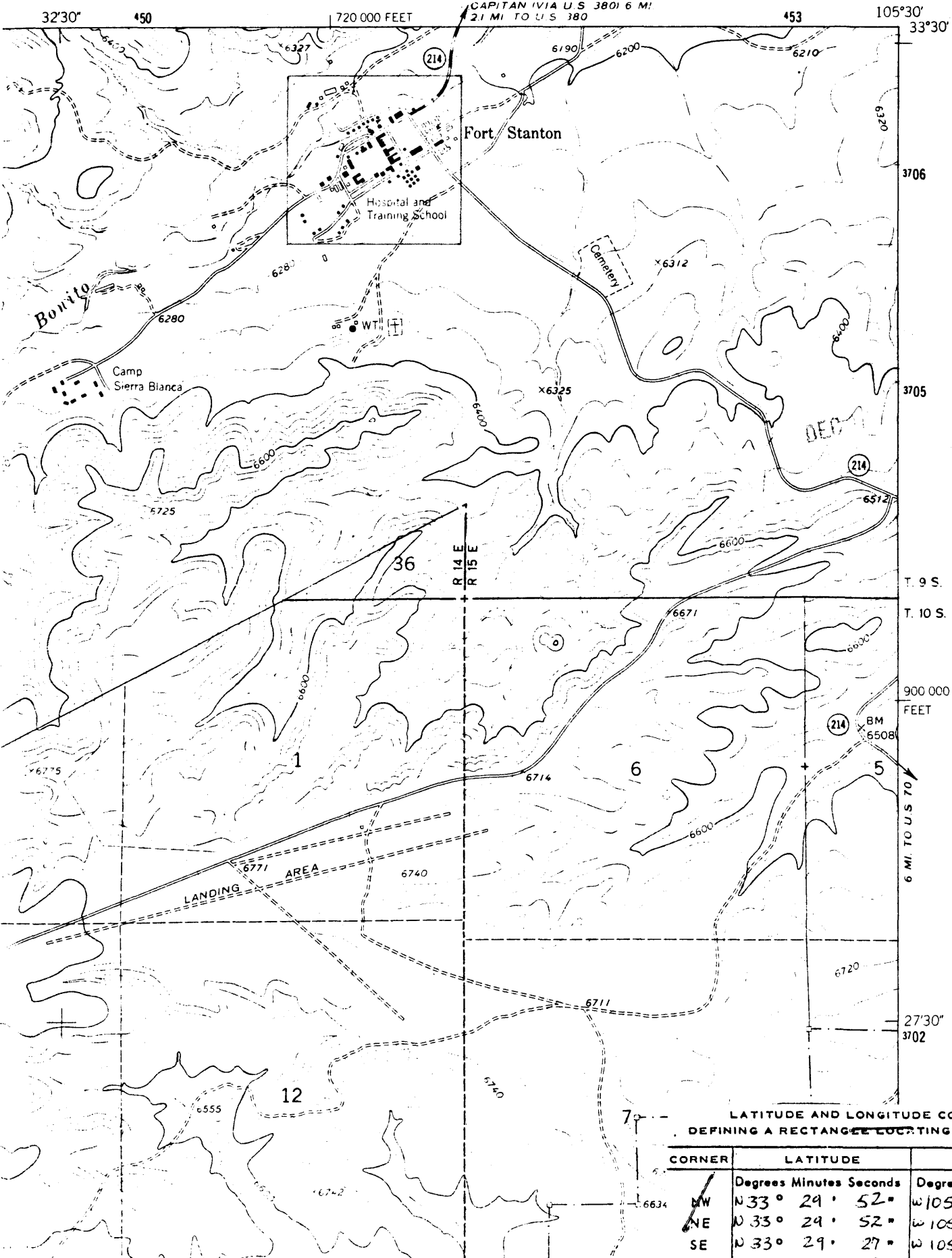
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*Most important single reference.



FORT STANTON QUADRANGLE
 NEW MEXICO-LINCOLN CO.
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

4951111
 CAPITAN MOUNTAIN
 1:62,500



LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES
 DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY

CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds
NW	N 33° 29' 52"	W 105° 31' 50"
NE	N 33° 29' 52"	W 105° 31' 19"
SE	N 33° 29' 27"	W 105° 31' 19"
SW	N 33° 29' 27"	W 105° 31' 50"

Form 10-301
(Dec. 1968)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MAR 2 '73

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE New Mexico	
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SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Fort Stanton			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: 7 miles se of Capitan, New Mex., via U.S. 380 & State Road 214			
CITY OR TOWN:			
STATE: New Mexico	CODE 35	COUNTY: Lincoln	CODE 027
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE: Fort Stanton Quadrangle			
SCALE: 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic)			
DATE: 1963			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			

