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**National Register of Historic Places
Multiple Property Documentation Form**

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This form is used for documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in *How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form* (National Register Bulletin 16B). Complete each item by entering the requested information. For additional space, use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

New Submission Amended Submission

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

The Rayado Ranch of Colfax County, New Mexico

B. Associated Historic Contexts

(Name each associated historic context, identifying theme, geographical area, and chronological period for each.)

Frontier Agricultural Settlement at Rayado, 1841-1911

C. Form Prepared by

name/title David Kammer, Ph.D., consulting historian
organization for Kells and Craig Architects, Inc. date November, 1992
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D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Thomas W. Hill SHPO 2-24-93
Signature and title of certifying official Date
Historic Preservation Division State of New Mexico
State or Federal agency and bureau

I hereby certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

Beth Boland 6/23/93
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Table of Contents for Written Narrative

Provide the following information on continuation sheets. Cite the letter and the title before each section of the narrative. Assign page numbers according to the instructions for continuation sheets in *How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form* (National Register Bulletin 16B). Fill in page numbers for each section in the space below.

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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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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E. STATEMENT OF HISTORIC CONTEXT

The first successful efforts to colonize and develop the lands of the Beaubien and Miranda Grant of 1841 focused on the rich bottomlands along Rayado Creek in the south central portion of the grant. With its year round waters sustaining grasses growing in the wetlands at the base of the foothills, Rayado Creek offered a natural stopping place along the Santa Fe Trail. This potential for agriculture and livestock grazing led to the first permanent settlement on the grant in 1848 at the mouth of Rayado Canyon. There Lucien B. Maxwell, manager of the grant, and his companion, the famous scout Kit Carson, built a small fortified settlement to protect their agricultural enterprise. In 1857, Maxwell moved ten miles north to Cimarron, leaving Jose Pley to manage his business in Rayado. In 1864, Jesus Gil Abreu acquired the property, separating it from the grant soon to be controlled solely by Maxwell. Over the next half century the Rayado, also known as Abreu, Ranch became one of the territory's best-known and celebrated ranches. After the Abreu family sold the ranch in 1911, it passed through a succession of owners until oilman Waite Phillips acquired it in 1929. He later included it as a part of the massive Philmont Ranch, which he gave to the Boy Scouts of America in 1941.

The Physiography and Early History of the Rayado Area

Much of the attraction that Rayado Creek held for early agricultural settlement grew out of its location at the edge of two physiographic divisions. To the west lies the Cimarron Range of the Southern Rocky Mountains. To the east lie the rolling hills of the Las Vegas Plateau. Favored by its southeasterly face, the valley at the mouth of Rayado Canyon is protected from the brunt of the prevailing weather systems coming out of the Northwest. As

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the waters of Rayado Creek rush off of the 10,000 feet high peaks of the range, cutting their way through the basalt-capped mesas and foothills of its eastern slopes, they slow as they enter the Great Plains Province. There, at an elevation of approximately 6,500 feet, they create rich bottomlands and natural wetlands, or vegas, as the early Spanish-speaking settlers called them. The organic material washed down from the steeper slopes during the spring run-off or during the torrential downpours of the late summer rainy season is deposited at the mouth of the canyon, with the alluvium enriching the mollisoils so favorable to irrigated cultivation (Williams 1979:21).

While there is evidence of prehistoric settlement in other nearby stream valleys, in the vicinity of Rayado the relatively little evidence suggests only seasonal settlement (Murphy 1972: 11-34). By the early 18th century, the Spanish living in the Rio Grande Valley on the west side of the mountains had begun to make military forays across the mountains and out onto the Great Plains, often in campaigns against the Comanches. The Jicarilla Apache living along the streams north of the Rayado by 1750 joined the Spanish in some of these expeditions. Later, the Moache band of the Ute tribe also settled in the area, gradually becoming closely identified with the Jicarillas. Buffalo hunters, or ciboleros, and, later, Indian traders, or comancheros, no doubt passed through the area as they ventured out onto the plains to hunt and trade. Most likely, it was during this early period of contact between the Spanish and plains Indians that the Rayado, which means streaked in Spanish, was given its name. Ute warriors, as well as those of other nearby tribes, often painted polychromatic streaks on their faces. Contacts with warriors in the area may well have prompted the Spanish to record the experience in their selection of a place name.

Despite these travels through the Rayado area, the Spanish made no effort to establish a permanent settlement. Even after

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Don Juan Bautista de Anza concluded a peace treaty with the Comanches in 1786, Spanish settlers ventured across the mountains only temporarily. The absence of Spanish settlement on the east side of the mountains is attributable, in part, to the dangers associated with living in such an unprotected location and, in part, to the Spanish policy of closing colonial Spain's frontiers to all outside contact. French trappers and, later, early American explorers, such as Zebulon Pike, who approached New Mexico were seen as threats to the closed Spanish colonial society.

The Early Santa Fe Trail and the Beaubien-Miranda Grant

In 1821, however, the future for settling the Rayado and the other streams flowing eastward out of the Southern Rocky Mountains became much brighter. The Mexican Revolution replaced a colonial government adverse to intercourse with outsiders with one willing to embrace much-needed trade and commerce. That same year, William Becknell set out from Missouri, leading a train of pack animals loaded with trading goods. The favorable reception he received in Santa Fe led to more trading expeditions. As traders followed the same approximate route, the Santa Fe Trail was created. During the Mexican period (1821-1846), most wagon parties followed what became known as the Mountain Route. After crossing the plains of Kansas, traders paralleled the Arkansas River up to its confluence with the Purgatory River and then followed the latter south to Raton Pass. Once they were in New Mexico, they followed the western periphery of the Great Plains, relying on the streams flowing out of the mountains for water and grazing sites for their oxen and mules. Upon reaching Las Vegas, they then headed southwest through Glorieta Pass to reach Santa Fe. At the same time offshoot trails emerged, bypassing Santa Fe and leading directly to Taos. Some traders chose to go up the Mora Valley, crossing the mountain ridge at Picuris Pueblo. Others followed the difficult trace known as the Taos Trail that

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left the Santa Fe Trail near Rayado Canyon, winding up Moras Canyon, crossing the Moreno Valley and then descending into Taos.

As the wagon caravans crossing the Santa Fe Trail grew, reaching an estimated two hundred wagons by 1843, outposts began to appear along the trail. In addition to offering protection from Indian attacks, they also offered supplies and trading goods along the route. Trappers and traders such as the Bent brothers and Ceran St. Vrain supplied furs, fattened mules and oxen, and repair services in exchange for the manufactured goods that the wagons were carrying. By the mid-1840s, Bent's Fort on the upper Arkansas had become a major stopping point for this active intra-trail trade along the Mountain Branch. The success of these commercial outposts also pointed to the need for additional fortified commercial outposts along the trail.

This need was not lost on those residents of New Mexico seeking to profit by developing lands outside the densely Rio Grande Valley. Governor Manuel Armijo's secretary, Guadalupe Miranda and Carlos Beaubien, a French Canadian trapper with an American passport who had become a naturalized Mexican in 1829, saw great potential and promise for developing land along the Santa Fe Trail. In 1841, Beaubien, by now a prosperous Taos merchant, and Miranda petitioned Armijo for a private grant straddling the trail on the east side of the mountains. In their petition they claimed that the qualities of the land, including "its abundance of water" and its "fertility of soil" could be improved to produce good crops as well as jobs.

In the early 1840s such a petition fit in with the diplomatic goals of the Mexican government. By 1841, the Mexican government had become alarmed by the attempt of the independent Texas Republic to take New Mexico by force and by the growing number of American traders crossing, and even settling along, its weakly defended northern frontier. In response, it began to issue land

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grants, both private and community, partly as a way of establishing a series of buffer settlements along Mexico's vulnerable northern periphery. On January 11, 1841, three days after they had submitted their petition, Beaubien and Miranda received Armijo's approval. On February 12, 1843, Cornelio Vigil, Taos Justice of the Peace, conveyed the grant to the two men.

The history of the Beaubien-Miranda Grant has become one of the most celebrated land controversies of New Mexico, involving the Taos Rebellion of 1847, convoluted legal battles, allegations of silent partnerships, and armed struggle. Although the story of agricultural settlement on the Rayado portion of the grant diverts from the history of the grant after Jesus Gil Abreu and A.J. Calhoun purchased it from Lucien B. Maxwell, separating it from the grant in 1864, a brief overview of the social context in which the grant occurred offers a framework for understanding early settlement at Rayado.

Despite its leaders' efforts to encourage trade and to draw it out of its isolation as a Spanish colony, New Mexico of the Mexican period (1821-1846) remained a highly stratified society. A peonage system kept much of the population in voluntary and involuntary servitude with only a few landowners and political leaders in a position to benefit from the trade coming over the Santa Fe Trail. A system "more feudal than capitalistic," New Mexico's economy resembled "more the plantation economy of the South than the.... small-farm economy of the East and Midwest" (Sunseri 1979:38). The few outsiders, numbering less than 550 in the Census of 1850, who had come over the Santa Fe Trail and settled in New Mexico often gravitated to the top of its economic and social structure, forming a powerful foreign community exercising great influence on local politics in Santa Fe and Taos. Traders and merchants such as the Bent brothers, Ceran St. Vrain and Carlos Beaubien comprised the nucleus of this group. Marrying the daughters of prominent New Mexicans and becoming naturalized

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citizens, a few members of the group were included among the grantees of some of the later Mexican land grants, including the Mora (1835), Beaubien-Miranda, Sangre de Cristo (1843) and Scolly (1846) Grants.

In some cases, the children of these naturalized Mexicans later became the heirs to those grants, often attaining a degree of wealth and social prominence as well. The five daughters and one son of Carlos Beaubien furnish a case in point. At least three of his daughters married men who became involved with the grant. In 1842, Luz, Beaubien's eldest daughter, married another Anglo newcomer, Lucien B. Maxwell. In 1859, Petra, Beaubien's youngest daughter, married Jesus Gil Abreu. Thus, even though Beaubien himself had little to do directly with his huge grant east of the mountains, his children and the spouses they took became principal figures in the grant's history. Through his acquisition of the share which Miranda sold to him in 1858 after having fled to Mexico at the time of the American occupation in 1846 and then his purchase of the claims to the grant held by Luz Beaubien-Maxwell's siblings, Maxwell held sole possession of the grant by 1868.

The practice of bestowing land grants and other favors upon these newcomers aroused great resentment among many members of New Mexico's lower classes. Especially angered were those of mixed Indian and Spanish descent, referred to as coyotes in the Church Census of 1790, and the Indians of the pueblos. The aborted insurrection of 1837 at Chimayo had hinted at this bitterness. With the coming of the American troops in 1846, the anger flared up once again. The most articulate spokesman for the oppressed groups was the Taos priest, Jose Antonio Martinez. He viewed grants, such as the one issued to Beaubien and Miranda, as little more than schemes in which government officials and outsiders worked together to deprive poor New Mexicans and Indians of lands that rightfully belonged to them.

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On the night of Jan. 18, 1847, Martinez' remarks resulted in social combustion. Taos residents as well as Indians from the nearby pueblo rose in rebellion. A few days later the rebellion spread to Mora. Among the seven killed in Taos were Gov. Charles Bent, Stephen Louis Lee, a partner of Beaubien in the Sangre de Cristo Grant, Cornelio Vigil, and Beaubien's son, Narciso. The rebels' choice of victims suggests the anger that issuing some of the land grants provoked in northern New Mexico during the Mexican period. Although American troops were quick to retaliate, the consequences of the rebellion were far-reaching for Beaubien. With Narciso dead, he turned increasingly to his son-in-law Maxwell to manage his affairs on the Beaubien-Miranda grant. This decision set into motion the events that would ultimately place the grant in Maxwell's hands.

Early Settlement at Rayado

Even with increased travel along the Santa Fe Trail, the grantees were unable to develop their land quickly. Business and political considerations, including the 1846 American occupation of New Mexico and the subsequent Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo of 1848, the Taos Rebellion, as well as the difficulty of establishing an isolated outpost worked against permanent settlement. The earliest attempts to settle and farm the grant proved to be temporary. It wasn't until 1848 when Beaubien dispatched Maxwell to develop and manage the grant that settlement took root on the land. Accompanying Maxwell were several Anglo and Hispanic settlers. Together they set about building fortified shelters and cultivating the land. By April, 1849, Kit Carson had joined Maxwell, the two having, in Carson's words, "concluded to make a settlement on the Rayado" (Murphy 1972:60).

Although Carson's plans of making a "home for ourselves and children" were short-lived as other military and economic oppor-

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tunities diverted his efforts, his presence at Rayado brought instant recognition to the new settlement. Charles Edward Pancoast, crossing the trail in July, 1849, noted "Riadjo the Rancho of the famous Mountaineer." He described Carson's "ranch house" as a "two-story log affair surrounded by Adobe walls for purposes of fortification" with several other adobe houses lying within the walls and other houses and corrals lying outside the walls (Hannum 1930:178).

Pancoast's description of Carson's "rancho" suggests the hybrid construction that settlers of two different cultures working together produced. The Anglo building style emphasized log construction often two-stories high. Using whipsaws to fell ponderosa pines on the nearby hillsides, workers could cut and trim the logs necessary for this type of construction. Their efforts became even easier by 1850 when the U.S. Army established a post at Rayado, bringing with it a sawmill (Rayado Documents, Fort Union). Renting Maxwell's house to garrison the detachment, Army carpenters as well as John Holland, a carpenter working for Maxwell, used the lumber milled at the settlement to complete the building. With tools that carpenters brought with them across the trail, they were able to embellish the lumber with modest ornamental features such as bead molding.

The Hispanic building style involved a traditional construction technology using earthen walls with flat wood and earthen roofs. Usually the walls were made of sun-dried mud bricks, or adobes, with straw or wool used to bind the mud. The adobes were then layered in courses resting on earth or stone rubble foundations. Large log crossbeams, or vigas, provided the roof support with smaller poles, or latias, covered by layers of dirt completing the roof. Rooms were undifferentiated, and building plans were linear with rooms added incrementally as the need for them arose. Given the importance of protection from attack, these linear rooms were often arranged in a U shape with an additional

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wall constructed to enclose the open end of the interior open space, or placita. Stock pens, or corrals, were also included among the structures within the exterior wall, leading to the term casa-corral sometimes applied to these self-contained structures. In the case of larger fortified structures, such as Bent's Fort and several other early trading forts at the foot of the eastern slopes, or Front Range, of the Rocky Mountains, the enclosing fortified wall was made wider by doubling the width of the adobe courses or even puddling, or pouring the adobe mud into molded courses. Walls were often raised a few feet higher than the flat roofs of the interior buildings for defensive purposes. When the size of the placita was enlarged, giving rise to the term plaza, individual dwellings, supply rooms, and stock pens could easily be added along the inside wall. The exterior wall served not only as a fortification but as the common wall for these linear structures.

At Rayado, elements of both building traditions were combined, especially in the case of what became known as Maxwell's Plaza lying north of Carson's log structure. Testifying in 1885, Jesus Abreu recalled that "Mr. Maxwell's house was built in a Spanish fashion, a placita, and all the lumber that was used was whip sawed by hand, and the joist was whip sawed and planed on the top and some on the bottom" (Bent vs. Miranda 1894:282). Calvin Jones, who had gone with Maxwell to farm in 1849, described the house as "built in a square around an acre of land, with an open court in the center," calling the structures within the plaza "good adobe buildings". (Bent vs. Miranda 1894:167). Jones further noted the structure's Anglo elements such as "good sashes" which were "planed around and the boards and joice [sic] were planed off" and a porch "along the building in front, and also on the inside clear around the court." Such descriptions show that from the outset Maxwell's builders had access to tools and materials coming across the trail to embellish his home with Anglo details such as windows and door surrounds. The army's

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departure from Rayado provided Maxwell with further opportunity to improve his home. When the detachment departed in 1851, Jones recalled, he shifted his horses to the "shed stables" used for the "government horses" and took the lumber from his own stables to "put floors in the rooms he lived in."

The result of the mixing of these materials and construction techniques produced the plaza at Rayado that many early travelers across the Santa Fe Trail encountered. One soldier, a Colorado volunteer, described it in 1861 as "constructed with a view to defense against Indians who were extremely hostile here ten years ago" (Hollister 1949:50). Observing its eighteen-inch thick adobe walls that were eight to ten feet high, he noted the interior as filled with adobe corrals, "out-doors ovens," and "convenient apartments" located against the plaza's walls. He also noted that the plaza was "winged by similar smaller courts, walled in by houses." Similarly, Eveline Throp Alexander, crossing the trail in 1866, described the plaza, by then called Rayado Ranch, as a "fortified dwelling.... built around a spacious square" in which grass and trees grew (Alexander 1866-67:np). She was also struck by the "one entrance to this court" and the interior with "scattered smaller adobe houses" of the "Mexicans who work on this ranch" lining the walls.

Such accounts provide not only a good description of the early Rayado settlement as an example of a fortified plaza along the Santa Fe Trail, but also offer a glimpse of those working for Maxwell and, later, Abreu. In addition to the settlement's manager and, later, owner, numerous laborers, or peones, lived at Rayado. While their presence helped to discourage Indian attacks in the early years of settlement, they were there primarily to help develop the area's agricultural potential. So involved were these workers in preparing the land for cultivation in the early years of the settlement that in 1851, when the army made its plans to withdraw its camp from Rayado to construct Ft. Union

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thirty-six miles to the south, Capt. Ewell, commander of the Rayado detachment, lamented that no "adobe layers" were available to work on the new fort because Maxwell was "employing all he can hire to put up a fence around his fields" (Ft. Union Rayado Documents).

This extensive effort to develop the area's agriculture and livestock production was central to achieving Beaubien and Maxwell's objectives. The native grasses and vega hays upon which trail caravans grazed their stock were what had made the Rayado area so attractive in the first place. With its extensive tributary drainages creating a series of wide pastures adaptable to irrigation the Rayado offered advantages over many of the nearby streams that were limited to a single narrow course. Despite this potential, rainfall alone was inadequate. The average rainfall of approximately fifteen inches is insufficient to sustain the traditional nineteenth century New Mexican crops of wheat, oats, corn and squash. Nor did the natural courses of Rayado Creek and its tributaries disburse water over all of the lowlands that might be used as vegas.

The settlement, therefore, depended on irrigation to realize its agricultural goals. Just as they had done in their home settlements along the upper Rio Grande, the Hispanic settlers with Maxwell and Carson set about digging gravity-based irrigation ditches, or acequias. This work probably began as soon as the initial group of settlers arrived. Without irrigation permanent settlement would have been difficult if not impossible. By 1849 four of these laborers had prepared a ditch on the south side of the Rayado (Bent vs. Miranda 1894:167). Using folk engineering techniques the peones dug a ditch diverting water from Rayado Creek. Trying to retain as much elevation as possible by channeling the ditch along the slopes of the low hills above the floodplain, they would then fashion earth, stone and brush gates which they used to regulate the flow of water into the upper end

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of each field. Gradually the waters would flood the entire field flowing toward its lower end near the creek. Calvin Jones recalled that the acequia irrigating the south side of the creek was about a mile and a half long and flowed along a course about a quarter mile above the creek, yielding up to 280 acres of irrigated land. The acequia irrigating the north side was about three quarters of a mile long and irrigated fields about seven hundred yards wide, yielding up to 190 acres of irrigated land (Bent vs. Miranda 1894:168). In his testimony Jones noted that Maxwell also used the waters of Rayado Creek to power a "little corn mill what is termed a Mexican mill," or molino, constructing it from some of the lumber from the razed stables.

The grains, hay and livestock raised at the early Rayado settlement always found a ready market with wagon trains coming across the trail and with the army temporarily garrisoned at Rayado and then later the quartermaster depot located at Ft. Union. With supplies usually scarce, Maxwell generally sold his produce at top prices, sometimes even shipping additional corn from Taos across the mountains to sell at Rayado. Additional demand for Rayado's produce and livestock came from the Utes and Jicarillas who continued to inhabit grant lands to the north. As their historic lands were increasingly circumscribed by new settlement in the San Luis Valley and then the mining boom in the Cimarron Range in 1866, these tribes, traditionally dependent on hunting, were less and less able to feed themselves. From 1861 to 1876, the years of the Indian agency at Cimarron, Maxwell frequently contracted with the government to supply the Indians with meat and grain. The Civil War drove prices for grains to a premium, bringing even more profit to the agricultural enterprises both at Rayado and Cimarron.

The peones at Rayado worked as sharecroppers with Maxwell providing them with land, seeds and tools in return for a portion of what they produced. For some Anglos, such as Jones, share-

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cropping made it "very difficult to live on his [Maxwell's] land," but for many Hispanic settlers sharecropping was not unlike what they had been accustomed in the overcrowded Rio Grande Valley (Bent vs. Miranda 1894:155). Jones recalled that Maxwell kept about fifty men working at Rayado during his tenure there. Giving testimony in the same case, Jesus Abreu noted that when he purchased the ranch in 1864 "we had to have a good many farmers and could not get any one but Mexicans, and they could not plant more than three, four or five acres apiece, and therefore we had to have houses" (Bent vs. Miranda 1894:282).

Evidence of this social structure appears in the general population and agricultural census schedules for Rayado from 1860 through 1880 (Mora County Census 1860; Colfax County Census 1870, 1880). The 1860 agricultural schedule lists sixteen men as working farm property on the private grant. Only Maxwell, Beaubien's agent, is listed as having holdings that included unimproved acres; and only five, including two of Beaubien's other son-in-laws, Abreu and Vidal Trujillo, are listed as having more than ten acres of improved lands. The majority of men listed hold five acre plots, the sites of their sharecropping activities. By 1880 the population schedule of Rayado Precinct includes only twelve households, the heads of which are listed as farm laborers, farmers or sheep herders. These statistics corroborate the recollections of Abreu's youngest son, Narciso, and suggest that even after the settlement had become a family ranch, sharecropping continued as an important component of Rayado's agricultural system (McGavran Collection, Interview with Narciso Abreu, 1963).

The status of the settlement at Rayado, however, changed in 1857 when Maxwell shifted the center of the grant operation ten miles north to Cimarron. Feeling safer with the establishment of Ft. Union in 1851, Maxwell sought a new beginning. His independence from his aging father-in-law Beaubien is indicated in his

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purchase of Miranda's share of the grant in 1858, a year after New Mexico's Surveyor General William Pelham had approved the grant, as well as his purchase of a tract of the grant at Cimarron. There he built a large residence and then a three-story stone mill with an Anglo-style overshot wheel. Left in charge of the colony at Rayado was Jose Pley, a Spaniard. A longtime employee of Beaubien, Pley was married to the daughter of Beaubien's associate, Stephen Louis Lee, one of the victims of the 1847 rebellion. Working first for Beaubien at his store in Taos and then at his store in Mora in the early 1850s, Pley began managing Maxwell's operation at Rayado in 1857, negotiating many of the sales of grain and hay with Ft. Union.

The exact relationship that Pley had with Maxwell involving the enterprise at Rayado is unclear. Certainly he was a trusted senior employee and, perhaps, even vested with sufficient authority in that operation to enter into contracts with tenants. Owing to marital difficulties, however, Pley's tenure at Rayado was brief, ending in 1859 or 1860, at which point he moved to the San Luis Valley, situated on Beaubien's Sangre de Cristo Grant, and then returned to Europe. Following his departure, Jesus Gil Abreu assumed the responsibility of managing the Rayado operation. Shortly before departing, Pley entered into an agreement with Abreu in which he conveyed to him livestock, the use of tillable lands, and one thousand dollars for provisions over a five year period. In return Abreu agreed to raise a corral that had fallen down as well as to repair an adobe wall, "the breaks which are in the plaza," including five missing sections in the front wall and to "build a gate in the center [of the front wall] that a wagon can pass through" (McCavran Collection, Pley-Abreu Agreement 1860). The agreement also stipulated that in five years Abreu would return to Pley a specified number of livestock and half of any profits he realized. In return, Pley would pay Abreu \$1,800 for the costs he had incurred as well as a house.

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In the event of Abreu's death, the house would revert to Abreu's wife Petrita, Pley's god-child.

Since Pley never returned to Rayado, it is unclear to what degree the specifications of the agreement were realized. Abreu, however, remained as manager and leading tenant at Rayado, living in the house that Pley had occupied along the south side of the plaza. In 1864, the year of Carlos Beaubien's death, Abreu and a partner, Andrew J. Calhoun, paid Lucien Maxwell \$11,000 for the Rayado Ranch. Calhoun would later testify that "we never passed notes or documents of any kind in transactions of that character" because "we trusted the honor of each other" (Bent vs. Miranda 1894:108). Indeed, no cadastral survey was conducted as the parties agreed only to a metes and bounds description of the property, a practice common to Spanish and Mexican land surveys that used physical features to determine boundary lines. Only when the Abreus prepared to sell the ranch almost five decades later would they determine that its size was approximately thirty thousand acres. Most important, of course, were the improved acres which included the plaza, the surrounding outbuildings such as the nearby stage stop known as La Posta, and the irrigated fields and vegas. Calhoun would later assert that the many improvements on the ranch, especially its buildings, led him and Abreu to conclude that they had made a good deal and that "Maxwell sold to us much cheaper than he would have done to any other party" (Bent vs. Miranda 1894:100).

Part of Maxwell's willingness to sell to Abreu and Calhoun, who shortly after the sale sold his share to Abreu, may have stemmed from the close connections linking Maxwell with Abreu. Oral tradition holds that Maxwell was an aggressive businessman and difficult husband, so difficult that, at times, Luz Maxwell's younger sisters felt she should leave her husband. Yet, Maxwell maintained a cordial relationship with Abreu, and, as Calhoun noted, offered Abreu and his partner good terms on the Rayado

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Ranch. Even as he sold the ranch to the two men, Maxwell was in the process of buying up all of the heirs' claims to the grant for less than \$50,000 (or less than six tenths of a cent per acre on the acreage that was finally surveyed), paying Petra Beaubien Abreu \$3,500 for her claim to the grant. Perhaps Maxwell recognized that in Jesus Abreu he was dealing not simply with one of his many sharecroppers but with an accomplished frontiersman who, like himself, was rich in experiences and understood the business aspects of life along the Santa Fe Trail.

Jesus Gil Abreu was born in Santa Fe on September 1, 1823. His father, Santiago Abreu, was a prominent New Mexico political figure who had imported the first printing press to New Mexico. He was later killed during the brief Chimayo uprising of 1837. As a young man, Jesus Abreu drove a herd of mules east across the Santa Fe Trail to Missouri. He remained there working as a clerk and then travelled to the eastern seaboard, serving as an interpreter for the wealthy Perea trading family from Bernalillo, near Albuquerque. In 1845, he accompanied the U. S. army to Chihuahua, acting as its interpreter. Later he travelled to California, carried mail across the Santa Fe Trail in 1848-49, clerked for Ceran St. Vrain in Santa Fe, and finally was a clerk for Jose Pley in Mora (Twitchell V 1911:316).

By the time he accompanied Pley to Maxwell's store at Rayado, Jesus Abreu was in his mid-thirties. Although he may have technically been a subordinate of Maxwell and Pley, his range of expertise in matters related to the Santa Fe Trail and frontier trading posts made him an invaluable employee, one capable of striking out on his own. His marriage to Petra Beaubien, the youngest daughter of Carlos, in 1859 at Taos further raised his status to that of brother-in-law to Lucien Maxwell. By 1864 when they purchased the ranch from Maxwell, they were ready to raise a family and engage in ranching. So successful were they that over the next half century the Rayado Ranch, with its five-sided pear-

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shaped brand marking its large herds of cattle, horses and sheep, would become synonymous with the Abreu name.

The Rayado Ranch during the Abreu Period

Abreu's purchase of the Rayado Ranch in 1864 placed him immediately in a position to profit from it. The Civil War had a tremendous effect on New Mexico Territory, prompting the Union army to ship great amounts of supplies over the Santa Fe Trail in order to maintain its hold on a vulnerable land bordering the western periphery of the Confederacy. The Union's efforts to protect the territory were not lost on William Hoehne, who had come to the territory in 1859 and worked as a wagonmaster for Frank Metzger, a prosperous Mora merchant during the war. He recalled that on some days he would see "two hundred freight wagons pass that road [the Mountain Branch of the Santa Fe Trail], conveying merchandise, travelers in buggies and carriages, troops and horses belonging to the government" (Bent vs. Miranda 1894:358). According to Hoehne, large wagon trains such as this passed along the trail two to four times a month during the spring, summer and fall, and smaller groups of wagons were on the trail daily.

Such activity stimulated business and greatly inflated the prices paid for livestock, hay, grain and other agriculture products raised in the territory. While Maxwell's large operation at Cimarron profited the most, commanding about a quarter of the Front Range market, all of the trading posts along the trail did well. Merchandise sold at from "three to five hundred per cent on the dollar" with grain selling at "ten to seventeen cents a pound," hay at fifty dollars a ton, and the quartermaster at Ft. Union paying "twenty-two cents.... on the hoof" for beef (Bent vs. Miranda 1894:359). The volume of traffic and the inflated prices continued until 1868. Further stimulus to the market fol-

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lowed the Civil War with the mining boom in the Moreno Valley beginning in 1866.

These opportunities for profit contributed to the growth of Abreu's operation at Rayado. Not only did he stand to profit from the sales at the ranch's La Posta, the stage and wagon stop south of the plaza, but he also stood to profit by expanding his agricultural efforts. As a result, he developed one of the major herds of livestock along the southern portion of the Front Range. He grazed cattle and sheep not only on his own ranch but, along with Maxwell and Metzger's herds, on the southern tier of the Maxwell Grant, as the Beaubien-Miranda Grant was now known. Abreu also expanded the irrigated acreage at Rayado, especially enlarging the vegas, where the native grasses grew. A.J. Calhoun recalled that during their brief partnership, which led to the purchase of the ranch, he and Abreu were able to cut about one hundred tons of hay per year, most of which they sold to the government (Bent vs. Miranda 1894:107). With the prevailing cost of hay at fifty dollars per ton, an annual sale of one hundred tons would have contributed considerably to their recouping their investment in the ranch.

The Agricultural Schedule of the 1870 Census provides a good measure of the extent to which Abreu had begun to develop the Rayado Ranch (Colfax County, 1870:Schedule 3). Of twenty-nine entries for farmers in the Rayado precinct, only ten are listed as having one hundred or more acres of improved land. The Rayado Ranch has seven hundred improved acres, and the next highest entry 160 acres. The value of the ranch is listed as \$11,000. The ranch's livestock consisted of two horses, twenty-three mules and twenty-two oxen, along with eight milk cows, fifty beef cattle, thirty-five swine and 2,300 sheep. The ranch is also listed as producing 1,200 bushels of spring wheat, one thousand bushels of oats, and six hundred bushels of Indian corn. No

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category exists for natural hay, perhaps the ranch's largest cash crop.

This inventory suggests the degree to which Abreu had expanded his ranching activities during the first five years of ownership. It also suggests the continuing importance of supplying provisions to the army and to teamsters with their mules, oxen and horses pulling stages and wagons across the Santa Fe Trail. In this last decade of the trail, much of the traffic followed the shorter, and now safer, Dry Cimarron cut-off, bypassing Rayado completely. The remaining traffic bypassed Cimarron to the east but converged with the Cimarron stage line at Rayado.

Gradually, Rayado began to be transformed from a fortified settlement on the trail to a small community. In 1873, a post office was opened at the ranch with Abreu the first postmaster. In 1876 the Cimarron Indian Agency closed. As the Jicarillas and Utes were moved to new reservation lands across the mountains, the need for protective plazas diminished. Narciso Abreu, the eighth of Petra and Jesus Abreu's children born in 1878, spoke of the Indian threat disappearing during his childhood. Nevertheless, the plaza continued to be the center of daily activity with a schoolroom located along the west wall and the settlement's chapel along its north wall (McGavran Collection, Interview with Narciso Abreu, 1963). The annual family event of replastering the walls and roof of the Abreu home continued.

When the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad finally did enter the territory in 1879, its effect on Rayado was substantial. Now the chief trading and shipping center became Springer, twenty miles to the east. The agricultural emphasis shifted from that of supplying food and animals for wagon trains to a more diversified ranching operation reflecting both Abreu's own interests and new marketing opportunities. Abreu continued to maintain

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numerous yokes of oxen, furnishing his sharecroppers with them for working their fields. In return they provided him with half of their produce. Likewise, the emphasis on sheep grew with six thousand recorded in the 1880 census. Valued for their wool, which amounted to twelve thousand pounds in 1880, they were also the staple of the local diet. Narciso Abreu recalled that the family slaughtered about two hundred wethers a year for household consumption. Grain production grew substantially as oats and Indian corn production increased threefold over 1870 (Colfax County, 1880:Schedule 2).

The most notable shift occurring during the 1870s was the emergence of horse breeding as an important element in the economy of the Rayado Ranch. In 1876, Jesus Abreu had been one of the first ranchers in Colfax County to register his brand. Instead of selecting a standard ranching brand using letters or numbers, Abreu selected a unique pear-shaped brand that would distinguish the stock of the ranch. During the 1870s, he began to apply the brand to increasing numbers of horses, acquiring Clydesdale, Percheron and French stallions to improve the quality of his team horses. The 1880 census lists the ranch as holding two hundred horses. Narciso Abreu recalled that his father sold as many as one hundred geldings each year to ranchers throughout the area; buyers came from as far as the San Luis Valley in Colorado. Abreu also began a gradual shift to more beef cattle, so that by 1880 his herd numbered 250.

Also listed in the 1880 census is an orchard consisting of eight apple trees. Over the next two decades, Abreu would expand the orchard to include several varieties of apples such as Ganos and Jonathans, whose striking red color would become the trademark of the land development company that eventually purchased the Rayado Ranch in 1911. He also added pears, peaches and grapes. So interested was he in diversifying agriculture on the ranch that in addition to the thirteen sharecroppers living on

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the ranch in 1881, Abreu also hired a "first class market gardener.... to cultivate choice fruits and vegetables in a vigorous manner" (Cimarron News and Press May 27, 1880:2). Under the direction of the gardener, the ranch soon had a greenhouse and was experimenting with strawberries. Abreu also introduced exotic varieties of corn, including an Egyptian variety that had performed well in Kansas as food for livestock (Cimarron News and Press May 11, 1881:1).

At the same time that he was diversifying the ranch's agricultural base, Jesus Abreu also had become a prominent businessman in Colfax County. Drawing from his extensive sheep holdings, he entered into agreements with nearby ranchers wanting to expand their flock. Loaning ewes to them for a specified period of time, he then received that number in return plus a percentage of the lambs they had thrown. Referred to as a partido system, this system of livestock production was a common practice in territorial New Mexico in which large-scale ranchers such as Abreu realized a profit and at the same time enabled other herders to increase their flocks. Abreu also became the president of the Springer Mercantile and Banking Company, the town from which the ranch shipped much of its livestock. As a result of such endeavors, the status of the Abreu family rose so that in 1881 when their oldest daughter, Josefa, married Alfonse Clouter, a Springer merchant, she was described as a "wealthy young lady" from a socially prominent family (Las Vegas Optic Oct. 1 1881:1).

By the last decade of his life, Jesus Abreu had become a highly respected rancher, bearing the honorific title "Don." His death in 1900 prompted articles in all of the region's newspapers recognizing and praising his long history at Rayado.

The appearance of the ranch headquarters at the time of Abreu's death had altered substantially from when he had first come to live at Rayado in the late 1850s. With the threat of

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Indians reduced by the 1870s, the need for the exterior wall of the plaza had ceased. In all likelihood, the wall was neglected and gradually removed. As the family prospered the home ranch on the south side of the plaza increasingly came to reflect the family's growing genteel sensibilities. Windows, as well as additional wings, were added to the exterior side. The barns and corrals, once part of the plaza, gave way to new outbuildings, no doubt constructed with adobe bricks salvaged from the old compound walls. These structures, such as barns and a slaughterhouse, were built away from the original compound. By the turn of the century the Abreu house had undergone a major remodeling. Adobe chimneys were replaced with brick; the roof was pitched; a window bay was added to the end of a south-facing wing; and a porch was added to the east side. The result of these changes was a further hybridization of the remaining portions of the original plaza. Onto the original materials and linear plan had been added numerous Anglo elements reflecting the popular styles of the period.

Photographs taken of the family in the decade following the death of Jesus Abreu show the ranch house set among a grove of tall cottonwoods. A flower bed set off by a white picket fence surrounds the front porch with its elaborate milled brackets and supports. In photographs depicting the family, the children, by now adults, are dressed in fashionable attire with some of the men wearing boaters and the women in hats with elaborate floral decorations. No doubt, the children of Jesus Abreu found it difficult to think of the Rayado Ranch with a singular purpose. Some had married or had jobs; several had gone away to school; some were interested in fishing and considered developing the ranch as a hunting and fishing resort.

Perhaps as a result of these varying interests, the five sons of Jesus Abreu formed a corporation, the Rayado Land and Irrigation Company, in 1906. Its object was to impound the waters of

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Rayado Creek in order to improve the land with the intent of selling it. They capitalized the company at \$50,000 and then sold shares with a value of \$100 each. Surveyors developed a plat showing the ranch's original ditches and designating where new impoundments were to be constructed. This shift from a family ranch to a land development project is reflected in Colfax County's reassessment of the ranch's improved value which rose from \$13,000 to \$30,000 between 1906 and 1912, resulting in a rise in tax assessments from \$696 to \$1,535 (Colfax County Tax Assessment 1906-12).

In 1911, three years before Petra Abreu's death, the transition from family ranch to land development became complete. The family sold the ranch to the Hagadorn Brothers of Denver who planned to subdivide the ranch, carving it into eight irrigated farms. Thus ended the Abreu family's affiliation with the Rayado Ranch. Over the next two decades the land would pass through the hands of a number of owners and operators, none successful or satisfied enough to achieve any permanence at Rayado. Few changes other than a gradual deterioration occurred to the houses during those years. Finally, in 1929 Waite Phillips acquired the ranch, adding it to the other parcels he had already purchased to shape Philmont Ranch. When he donated Philmont to the Boy Scouts of America in 1941, the Rayado Ranch was a part of the gift. During the period of scout ownership, the buildings have been well maintained. A few reversible alterations have been made as the Philmont Scout Ranch remodeled the buildings to meet its needs.

The Boy Scouts of America and members of the Phillips family are interested in insuring that the memory of the Rayado Ranch and its headquarters at Rayado be preserved. They hope to achieve this through a multi-phase project. The documentation and restoration of the buildings included in this Multiple Property submission mark a step toward that goal. They then hope to document additional buildings, such as La Posta and the Abreu

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family chapel, and other historic objects on the ranch leading to the development of an interpretive history of the ranch.

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F. ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPE

1. Vernacular Dwellings

Description:

The surviving properties on the Rayado Ranch recalling the agricultural settlement of the area are those associated with what was once Maxwell's Plaza. They reflect the fusion of two distinct building styles along the east side of the Rocky Mountains during the era of the Santa Fe Trail and also recall how a fortified plaza evolved into discreet individual dwellings. The Hispanic vernacular building tradition is reflected in their use of local materials, such as log and adobe, aspects of their building technology, and their linear plans. The Anglo influence is reflected in their use of manufactured materials, such as window panes, and carpentry tools brought over the Santa Fe Trail, of milled lumber elements produced with the introduction of sawmills in the territory, and of embellishments borrowed from later styles arriving with the railroad. Together these styles result in what has been termed the New Mexico Vernacular Style for the state's Historic Building Inventory.

The fortified settlements along the Santa Fe Trail reflected the building traditions of those who constructed them. During the years of their peak importance from the mid-1830s through the 1860s, these settlements relied more heavily on the traditions of the Hispanic workers than on those of their employers. As the trickle of manufactured materials grew to a flow of machinery and tools and a sense of eastern building styles, building practices along the New Mexican frontier began to change. The appearance of some earlier structures underwent change as new materials and stylistic details were added. Such is the case with the Maxwell-Abreu House and the house on the north side of what was formerly Maxwell's Plaza.

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At first the need for security demanded a practical and rapid building method. Early settlers required a protective exterior wall surrounding interior shelters and pens for livestock. With few tools and building supplies, the Hispanic workers using readily available earth and timber relied on building practices with which they had long been familiar. They were quickly able to mold and sun-dry earthen bricks, or adobes, which they laid in courses, often on an earth foundation, to form a protective wall with an entry gate. The interior space was called a plaza. Using the same material, they then built rectangular rooms inside the wall, with each unit adjoining the fortified wall. The width of these houses was determined by the length of the log roof beams, or vigas, which usually measured about fifteen, but sometimes up to twenty, feet. Smaller saplings, or latias, were then set across the vigas with several inches of earth added as the final layer of the flat roof. Both the walls and roof required periodic coatings of adobe plaster to maintain their integrity.

The interiors of each room were similar with each a self-contained living quarter. An adobe fireplace, or fogon, was often placed in one corner, and the floor was packed earth. As the need for more rooms arose, additional units were added incrementally. Tree ring samples taken from vigas at the western portion of the Abreu House, for example, date to 1857 when that portion of the building may have been added. These additions and the later wings, reflect the linear building plan characteristic of northern New Mexican dwellings. With the common defensive wall as well as the exterior wall of the previous unit, additions often required the construction of only two additional walls. Generally each unit was discreet with an exterior door. Connecting interior doors were added later, often as a result of the Anglo practice of differentiating room functions.

As trade over the Santa Fe Trail increased and as the threat of attack diminished, many fortified settlements were abandoned

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and deteriorated. Others, such as Maxwell's Plaza at Rayado slowly evolved, gradually shedding their protective exterior walls so that only some of the vernacular dwellings within remained. Additional wings were also added. Another aspect of this slow evolution was the addition of Anglo building materials and stylistic influences to the original Hispanic-inspired structure.

Often the first evidences of this fusion were small-paned glass windows and lumber floors and ceilings, the result of manufactured goods and milling equipment coming across the trail. As carpenters brought more tools such as jig saws, molding planes and miter boxes with them, other Anglo characteristics such as beaded beams, molded panels, and ornate scrolled brackets and turned posts appeared. Roofs were also pitched with the new roof structure often simply set on top of the existing earthen roof. Anglo influences to the interiors included the addition of stoves and fireplaces articulated by ornate mantles and columns. With the coming of the railroad, materials and imported styles arrived more rapidly. As a result, some older vernacular dwellings also received embellishments such as window bays and double doors that were in vogue when the building's owners remodeled it. In later years, adobe walls were often coated with cement stucco and then painted an earth-toned color.

Significance:

From its founding in 1848 as the first permanent settlement on the 1841 Beaubien-Miranda Grant until its sale to speculators in 1911, the settlement at Rayado was an important source for agricultural supplies. First supplying traders along the Santa Fe Trail and the army at Ft. Union and, later, the new trade centers of northeastern New Mexico, the Rayado Ranch gained a reputation for its hay, grains, produce and livestock. Gradual

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changes to the original fortified settlement, known as Maxwell's Plaza, have resulted in the two discreet dwellings that remain today. These remaining dwellings stand as reminders of Rayado's important role as an agricultural supply center and of evolving building practices on the territory's northeastern frontier. They also offer much potential for yielding archaeological information about the domestic and ranch life that existed at Rayado during its period of significance.

With the opening of the Santa Fe Trail in 1821, there arose a need for fortified trading settlements along the trail. In addition to providing protection and repair and rest stops, these settlements also supplied agricultural goods such as hay and livestock to the wagon trains making the arduous journey. Later, the American army had many of the same needs after it arrived in New Mexico. These needs were especially acute in northeastern New Mexico where Ft. Union was the center of the army's massive quartermaster supply system. The Rayado settlement was planned to address those needs. Lucien Maxwell, acting as manager for the Beaubien-Miranda Grant owned, in part, by his father-in-law, Carlos Beaubien, chose Rayado for its natural wetlands filled with native hays and for its protected position. It marked a natural grazing and farming spot along the trail. By 1850 Maxwell had begun constructing a fortified compound that became a supply center along the Mountain Branch of the trail and then a source of agricultural supplies for Ft. Union.

Maxwell left Rayado in 1857, and by 1864 sold it to another experienced frontiersman, Jesus Abreu. For the next forty-seven years, the Abreu family operated the ranch, turning it into one of the most important operations of its kind in the territory. During the Abreu tenure, Maxwell's Plaza gradually evolved from the original fortified compound to a series of discreet buildings. With security no longer necessary, the Abreus maintained only portions of the compound which they used as dwellings for

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the large Abreu family, for a schoolhouse and chapel, and, perhaps, for some of those who worked the large ranch. Additional outbuildings, such as La Posta and a new family chapel, replaced structures that had previously been within the original compound. At the same time, the family's success on the ranch prompted a series of gradual changes to the remaining buildings. The two remaining dwellings with their numerous embellishments are significant reminders of Rayado's evolution from a frontier agricultural settlement to a family ranch headquarters.

Because of their history dating back to Maxwell's Plaza, both of these dwellings and their immediate surroundings which are a part of the Rayado archaeological site, LA 86000, within the Laboratory of Anthropology statewide system, retain much material that has potential to yield important archaeological information. Data relating to the construction of the buildings, such as that furnished by recent tree ring dating, and the material culture associated with early frontier agriculture and ranching can provide much information about life at Rayado Ranch.

Registration Requirements:

In order to be eligible under Criterion A, properties must possess a high degree of historic integrity reflecting the agricultural settlement and development of Rayado Ranch. Their location, plan and setting must recall the original position of the fortified compound and how that compound evolved to the discreet dwellings that served as the headquarters of the Abreu family's Rayado Ranch.

In order to be eligible under Criterion C, properties must illustrate the construction methods, materials, stylistic details, workmanship and feeling associated with frontier ranch dwellings in northeastern New Mexico. The visual appearance of

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the property must reflect both the Hispanic and Anglo building practices that merged at the settlement during the period of significance.

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G. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

The geographical area encompasses what was once the distinct property known as the Rayado Ranch in southern Colfax County, New Mexico. The ranch is now a part of the Philmont Scout Ranch, located in its southeasternmost section. The former ranch headquarters are located fifty yards west of New Mexico State Highway 21, eleven miles south of Cimarron and seven miles west of Miami.

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H. SUMMARY OF IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION METHODS

The multiple property listing of the Rayado Ranch in Colfax County, New Mexico is based upon the efforts of an interdisciplinary team working under contract with the Boy Scouts of America at Philmont Scout Ranch. Stephen Zimmer, Director of Museums at Philmont, was the on-site representative for the Philmont Scout Ranch. The team consisted of an archaeological team from Human Systems Research Inc., Tularosa, with David T. Kirkpatrick as principal investigator; an architect, Steve Kells of Kells and Craig, Albuquerque; and an historian, David Kammer, Albuquerque. The archaeological investigation is a multi-stage project that has, thus far, excavated several test pits and trenches at the site of Maxwell's Plaza and taken tree ring samples from the properties now being nominated. The architect conducted a detailed survey and prepared measured drawings and renderings of the properties. The historian conducted archival research of Rayado on a state-wide level.

Since the goal of the Philmont Scout Ranch is to document and develop an historic interpretation of the Rayado Ranch, much material had already been collected on the history of the ranch. This data, including land grant and ownership history, as well as archival research on agricultural production and sales provided the basis for determining the historic context, its time period, and the nomination's geographic boundaries. Information on specific properties within Maxwell's Plaza as it pertains to their use and occupation during the 1850s is fragmented. Thus, the interdisciplinary approach was seen as offering the best opportunity to develop as complete an understanding as possible of the properties. Questions persist as to the sequence in which each room was built and as to which specific portion Lucien Maxwell occupied in the early 1850s. Investigation has revealed, however, the gradual process by which the buildings were altered

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during the period in which the Abreu's owned them and serves as the basis for determining the property type.

Over the next few years, the Philmont Scout Ranch hopes to take further steps toward developing an historic interpretation of the Rayado Ranch. Included in these plans are further archaeological diggings in the vicinity of Maxwell's Plaza, historic research of other nearby historic buildings including the former Abreu family chapel and La Posta, and further inquiry and documentation of the cultural landscape associated with early agriculture. These subsequent phases in the project may result in the addition of other historic contexts and property types to this Multiple Property submission.

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The Rayado Ranch of Colfax County, NM
Name of Multiple Property Listing

Colfax, New Mexico
County and State

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