

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (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 Flying H Ranch  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ N/A not for publication  
city, town Flying H N/A vicinity  
state New Mexico code NM county Chaves code 005 zip code 88322

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>10</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>10</u>	<u>1</u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		<u>1</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:  
Historic Resources of Roswell, New Mexico and outlying environs of Chaves County  
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

[Signature] SAPO 7-27-88  
Signature of certifying official Date  
New Mexico Historic Preservation Division  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. [Signature] 9/14/88  
 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

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**6. Function or Use**

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Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

See Continuation Sheet

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Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwellingDomestic/multiple dwellingAgriculture/animal facilityGovernment/post office

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**7. Description**

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Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Other:New Mexico VernacularOther:Wood VernacularOther:Southwest Vernacular

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Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Not visiblewalls StuccoWoodroof Metalother wood

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**Describe present and historic physical appearance.**SUMMARY

This small, discontinuous district of four parts comprises the headquarters of the Flying H Ranch. It consists of ten contributing and one noncontributing building. Three of the contributing buildings are two, six, and eight miles respectively from the main part of the district. Most of these buildings are in local vernacular styles, with the largest number in the New Mexico Vernacular which is characterized by adobe construction and a gable roof. They have undergone little significant alteration since the period of significance, and are in excellent condition with the exception of the Clement Hendricks House which has recently undergone a fire that damaged the interior of the house.

DESCRIPTION1. James J. Dolan House      Contributing      Photo #1

Built in the early 1890's by James J. Dolan, this is a single-story, L-shaped building with a cross-gable roof. The exterior walls are adobe covered with clapboard painted white. The wooden windows are 1/1, 4/4, and 6/6, double hung with many original panes. A small concrete porch in front of the entrance door is surrounded by a wooden railing and covered with a shed roof. The entrance door has three sidelights on each side and four lights in the transom. The interior walls are adobe, approximately two feet thick. The interior arrangement of rooms has not been changed with the exception of an added bathroom at the end of the central hallway. Original hardwood floors remain throughout, as well as original door and window surrounds. The style of the building is locally termed Wood Vernacular.

2. Clement Hendricks House      Contributing      Photo #2

An adobe house enlarged from an existing adobe dwelling, shortly after 1929. The front section has a flat-roof with a stepped parapet, the rear a hipped roof covered with mission tile. Windows have wood and aluminum

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

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nationally  statewide  locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Other: ranching

Exploration/settlement

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance

1868-1938

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SUMMARY

As a group these buildings represent the headquarters of a self-sufficient, working ranch of the 1930's, and include buildings important to the earlier history of the ranch. Located at considerable distance from centers of population, the ranch of the 1930's contained not only houses for owner/managers, a bunkhouse for ranch hands, and barns and corrals for animals, but also a kitchen, a post office, a commissary, and a school. The nomination also includes a series of buildings which are important to an understanding of the historical course not only of the development of the headquarters and the ranch, but also of early settlement in the Pecos Valley. The Robert Casey Dugout represents the first effort to claim this land by one of the earliest settlers in the region. The houses of John H. Tunstall and James J. Dolan, important adversaries in the Lincoln County War, represent the successive ownership of the ranch by figures important in the early history of the region.

THE RANCH DURING THE PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE (1868-1938)

The history of the ranch goes back to the earliest Anglo-American settlement in the vicinity of Roswell. In the late 1860's, Robert Casey was the first to lay claim to the Rio Feliz Valley pasture lands which became the Flying H Ranch. Although he never actually filed his claim on the land, Casey constructed a half-dugout, the exposed walls of which were made of rock held together by adobe mortar. Although an above-ground room built of rock was added to the dugout in the 1940's, and its roof is in somewhat deteriorated condition, the dugout stands as a rare reminder of the enterprise of the earliest settlers to create a living space on this nearly treeless terrain.

After Robert Casey's murder in 1875, John H. Tunstall filed a claim on the property under the Desert Land Act. He built a four-room adobe house about eight miles from the main section of the nominated district. Legend has it that a Tunstall cowboy, known as Billy the Kid, camped in the Casey dugout

See continuation sheet

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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 # \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property Approximately 15 acres.

UTM References

A 

1	3
---	---

4	9	0	4	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	5	1	8	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone    Easting    Northing

C 

1	3
---	---

4	9	0	3	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	5	1	5	5	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

B 

1	3
---	---

4	9	0	6	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	5	1	8	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone    Easting    Northing

D 

1	3
---	---

4	9	0	6	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	5	1	5	5	0
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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

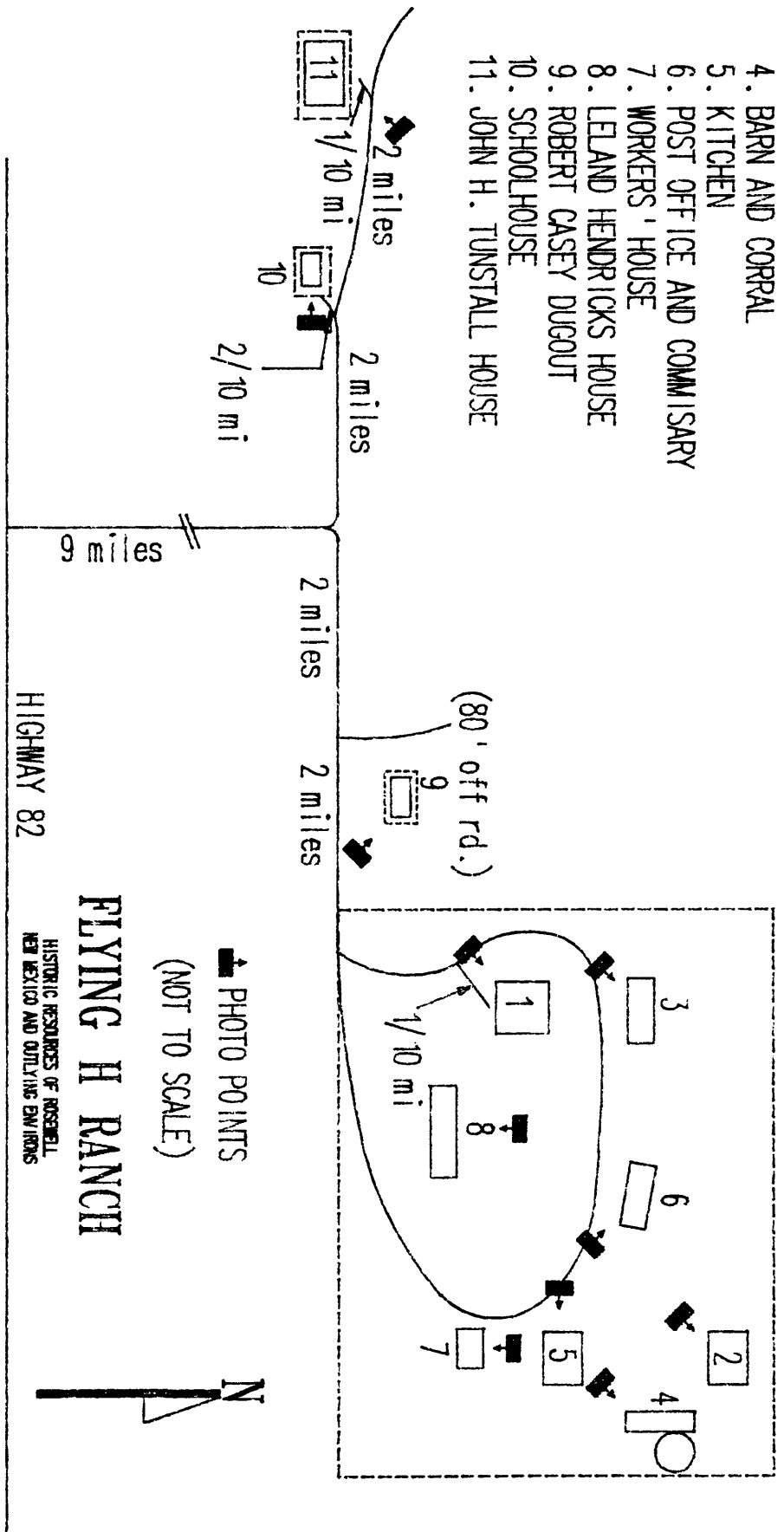
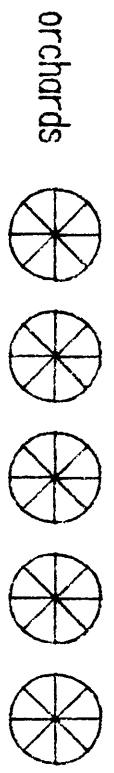
name/title Corinne Sze (revisions and additions) John Petronis (original nomination)

organization \_\_\_\_\_ date July 20, 1988

street & number 1042 Stagecoach Road telephone (505) 983-5605

city or town Santa Fe state NM zip code 87501

1. JAMES J. DOLAN HOUSE
2. CLEMENT HENDRICKS HOUSE
3. BUNKHOUSE
4. BARN AND CORRAL
5. KITCHEN
6. POST OFFICE AND COMMISSARY
7. WORKERS' HOUSE
8. LELAND HENDRICKS HOUSE
9. ROBERT CASEY DUGOUT
10. SCHOOLHOUSE
11. JOHN H. TUNSTALL HOUSE



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# **National Register of Historic Places**

## **Continuation Sheet**

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From Roswell proceed five miles east on East Second Street. Turn north on Bosque Road. The Garrett house is at the end of the road on the left.

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p.60). The household was soon joined by Ash Upson who continued to live with the Garretts until his death in 1894 in Ulvalde, Texas. Garrett eventually had eight children, four of whom were born before he left New Mexico in 1891. The most well known was his blind daughter Elizabeth (b.1885) who became a musician and singer of some reputation and is best remembered as the composer of the New Mexico State Song.

Garrett had remained on the sidelines of the violent events of the Lincoln County War in the late 1870's. When in 1880 local mercantile and ranching interests alike were looking for someone who, like Garrett, had not been a member of one of the warring factions, to run for Lincoln County Sheriff on a platform committed to ending the violence and specifically to bringing in Billy the Kid. The physically impressive Garrett who as an erstwhile friend of "The Kid" and thus knew his ways, became their candidate. Once elected Garrett fulfilled his election promise by fatally shooting the Kid in Pete Maxwell's house in Fort Sumner on July 14, 1881.

Garrett quickly became a larger than life figure for finally bringing down the Kid who had eluded the law for so long. His later life seemed to consist of a series of pursuits in which he was never able to recapture the success of that moment. His achievement however was not viewed without criticism. He had difficulty obtaining the reward that had been offered, it was said, for bringing in Billy, not for killing him. He was accused of having shot him unfairly, not face to face. To make known his side of the controversy, he published in 1882 an 137-page volume bearing the weighty title, The Authentic Life of Billy, the Kid, the Noted Desperado of the Southwest, Whose Deeds of Daring Have Made His Name a Terror in New Mexico, Arizona, and Northern Mexico. A financial failure at the time, the book has become a valuable collector's item. Although Garrett's name appeared as the author, his friend, newspaperman Ash Upson, claimed credibly that he had written every word of it.

Ash Upson was a steady member of the Garret household during the years spent on this farm. Born in Connecticut in 1828, Upson had been a reporter for the New York Tribune, before he came west during the Civil War, as did many other newspapermen who were known as "boomers". In 1867 he established the Albuquerque Press, and in 1870 the Las Vegas (New Mexico) Mail which later became the Las Vegas Gazette. He went on to work on newspapers in other New Mexico boom towns such as Elizabethtown, Fort Stanton, and Mesilla. About 1876 he arrived in Roswell where he remained until he left with the Garretts. There he became an active local figure, writing newspaper pieces and serving at various times as Roswell postmaster, and justice of the peace for a vast

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Historic Function or Use

Domestic/single dwelling  
Domestic/multiple dwelling  
Domestic/secondary structure  
Agriculture/animal facility  
Government/post office  
Education/school



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surrounds and are double-hung 2/2, 1/1, 4/4, and fixed. The stepped parapet and tiled hoods over the windows are elements of the style locally termed the Southwest Vernacular. The interior was recently damaged by fire.

3. Bunkhouse Contributing Photo #3

Living quarters for ranch hands built in 1930's of adobe in the Pueblo Revival style. A rectangular building with a flat roof surrounded by an undulating parapet. Windows and doors are recessed. Four doors and four windows are asymmetrically placed on facade.

4. Barn and Corral Contributing Photo #4

A long, low, rectangular barn built in the 1930's of vertical wooden boards, with a metal-clad, gable roof. There is an adjacent round corral.

5. Kitchen Contributing Photo #5

An irregularly-shaped adobe building with metal-clad gable and shed roofs. Double-hung, 3/1, wooden windows. Built in the 1930's. No longer used as a kitchen, it now houses ranch workers. New Mexico Vernacular style.

6. Post Office and Commissary Contributing Photo #6

Rectangular adobe building constructed in the 1930's directly on the edge of the road, a placement commonly found in Spanish Pueblo architecture. The roof is covered with terne plate. A post office (still functioning) was placed in one end after Flying H was designated a post office in 1936. A ranch commissary where groceries were sold was formerly at the other end. New Mexico Vernacular style.

7. Workers' House Contributing Photo #7

Rectangular adobe building. Gable roof with shed roof extensions, metal-clad. Windows 3/1, 1/1, 2/2 double hung, wood surrounds. New Mexico Vernacular style.

8. Leland Hendricks House Noncontributing Photo #8

Built in the 1950's.

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9. Robert Casey Dugout Contributing Photo #9

Located about two miles west of the main headquarters. Dugout with stone walls extending above ground. Window openings at ground level, no glass. Solid wood door. Flat roof, covered with wood, somewhat deteriorated. A gable-roofed, rock addition was built on the south in the early 1940's.

10. Schoolhouse Contributing Photo #10

Located six miles west of the main headquarters. A rectangular, adobe building with a metal-clad, gable roof. Built in the 1930's. An addition to the south side was built after 1953, when the school closed. New Mexico Vernacular style.

11. The John H. Tunstall House Contributing Photo #11

Located about eight miles from the main headquarters. A four-room, single-story, adobe house in the New Mexico Vernacular style, built by John Tunstall shortly after 1875. Metal-clad, gable roof. Interior and exterior walls about two feet thick. Shed-roofed portal, supported by metal poles added after Tunstall's time. Metal windows have replaced original wood. The floor plan has not been changed with the exception of the addition of interior closets in the central hall, and a bathroom and laundry room wing at the back of the house. There is a corner fireplace in living room.

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while he worked for Tunstall. After Tunstall was killed in 1878 while on his way to Lincoln, the ranch was taken over by one of Tunstall's principal adversaries in the Lincoln County War, James J. Dolan.

By 1891 Dolan, a leader of one faction in the Lincoln County War, had built a six-room adobe house, within the main section of the nominated district. The conflict had ruined Dolan financially and though he had also taken over Tunstall's store in Lincoln, he had sold out his mercantile interests soon after. This ranch on the Rio Feliz became his home. He named it the Flying H Ranch after a cattle brand derived from a symbol of protection given by the Mescalero Indians to Dolan's foremen, Billy Matthews. According to the recollections of Matthews' son, Ernest, in a letter to Clement Hendricks, dated August 27, 1961, some Apache Indians who were camped nearby helped with the branding. When the work was finished, Billy Matthews killed an animal and gave the meat to the Indians, telling them to butcher beef if they were ever in the vicinity and needed meat. The leader of the Indians marked a Flying H on the ground and told Matthews that if he put that brand on his cattle, the Apaches would never kill a cow wearing it.

In addition to ranching, James Dolan continued to be active in politics, serving as Lincoln County treasurer from 1883 until 1888 when he was elected to the Territorial Council (Senate) representing Grant, Dona Ana, Sierra, and Lincoln counties. In 1889 he was appointed Receiver of the United States Land Office in Las Cruces. Dolan died at his home on the Flying H Ranch in 1898 of natural causes at the age of fifty.

After Dolan's death the ranch was sold to a partnership headed by S.S. Ward, under the name of the Feliz Cattle Company, which owned it until it was sold to members of the A.C. Hendricks family of Lubbock, Texas in 1929. Hendricks, who had been in the telephone business for many years, had eventually expanded his telephone interests to include lines and exchanges not only throughout the Texas Panhandle, but also in eastern New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Kansas. After his telephone interests were merged with a larger company, he turned to the ranching business where he had been employed in his youth.

When the Hendricks family bought the Flying H in 1929, on the eve of the Great Depression, it was primarily a cattle operation, and was in very run-down condition. The new owners had to open ditches for irrigating four hundred acres of farm land, and repair or build fences. In the 1930's, they persisted in the face of prolonged drought and the collapse of the cattle market. At one point the government paid them six dollars a head for their cattle which were then shot. The best breeding stock was kept, sheep were added, and when the rains came again the ranch prospered.

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The ranch was an owner-managed operation. The patriarch of the clan, A.C. Hendricks and his wife Myrtle lived in the Dolan house, known as the "White House". Their son Clement and wife Pearl lived in the house they built (Photo #3) shortly after arriving in 1929. The headquarters also included a bunkhouse for workers, and a barn surrounded by corrals, one of which was a round, bronco-breaking corral. There was a kitchen where the ranch's full-time cook prepared meals for members of the family, ranch hands, and visitors. The food, which was supplied from animals and produce grown on the ranch, was served at a long table with benches on each side. If most of the men were working several miles from the headquarters, a chuck-box was prepared and brought to them on the back of a pickup truck. A grade school was opened on the ranch on October 1, 1935 for the children who lived at the ranch and for whom there was no other school available. The first class had eight pupils. The family car was used as a school bus to pick up children from the Flying H and near-by ranches. One teacher taught pupils of ages ranging from five through fifteen, covering grades one through eight. In 1936 the ranch was granted a post office through the efforts of Clement Hendricks working with United States Senator from New Mexico, Dennis Chavez. The mail was delivered from Roswell twice a week for the ranch community and a few neighbors. The mail carrier also brought staples for the ranch commissary, housed in the same building as the post office, where they were sold cost. Today mail is delivered on Mondays and Fridays to the Flying H Post Office which is presided over by Elsie Hendricks, the daughter-in-law of Clement Hendricks, who has served as post mistress for the past twenty-nine years.

HISTORY OF THE RANCH AFTER THE PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

Having weathered the depression, the ranch was primarily a sheep operation by the 1940's. In the 1940's an airstrip was put in reducing the traveling time to Roswell from three hours to thirty minutes. A.C. Hendricks was later killed in a plane accident at the ranch. Clement Hendricks, who managed the ranch after his father's death, died in 1964, and his son Leland in 1969.

Today the Flying H remains a working ranch, running mostly sheep. The post office is still operating. After the school closed in the spring of 1953, the building was used to house hired help and is now the home of a grandson of Clement and Pearl Hendricks. The kitchen building now houses workers. The land is owned by various Hendricks heirs, and the headquarters area by Clement Hendricks' daughter Connie and her husband William Brainard.

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Books and Articles

Davis, Ellis Arthur (ed). The Historical Encyclopedia of New Mexico vol. II.  
Albuquerque: New Mexican Historical Association, 1945, p. 1267.

Keleher, William A. The Fabulous Frontier: Twelve New Mexico Items.  
Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1962.

Keleher, William A. Violence in Lincoln County, 1969-1981. Albuquerque:  
University of New Mexico Press, 1957.

Mullin, Robert N. (ed). Maurice Garland Fulton's History of the Lincoln  
County War. Tucson: The University of Arizona Press, 1968.

"Pearl Hendricks," New Mexico Stockman 45 (1980).

Treasures of History: Historic Buildings in Chaves County, 1870-1935.  
Roswell, New Mexico: Chaves County Historical Society, 1985.

Williams, Ernestine Chesser. "The Flying H Ranch in the 1940's."  
Southwest Heritage, 13 (1983): 2-9, 24.

Newspapers

Artesia (NM) Daily Press, February 8, 1987.

Roswell Daily Record, April 22, 1979.

Interview

Ernestine Chesser Williams 7/14/88

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UTM References E 13 489200 3653100 F 13 483300 3652650 G 13 480750 3652550

Verbal Boundary Description

A discontinuous district of four parts. The largest part is a rectangle formed by UTM references A, B, C, and D as shown on the USGS map. The other three parts are individual buildings each bounded by a small amount of contiguous land: that is, a rectangle formed by a line running ten feet from the farthest extension of each of the four facades of the Casey Dugout (#9 on the sketch map); a rectangle formed by a line running ten feet from the farthest extension of each of the four facades of the Flying H Schoolhouse, (#10 on sketch map); and a rectangle formed by a line running ten feet from the farthest extension of each of the four facades of the Henry H. Tunstall House, (#11 on the sketch map).

Boundary Justification

The boundaries encompass the main headquarters buildings of the Flying H Ranch, primarily as it developed in the 1930's, but also include structures essential to understanding the earlier history of the ranch and the origins of the headquarters at this location. Three buildings, which are too far removed from the main section of the district to be included within a single boundary, but are essential to the historic development and unity of the ranch, are given separate boundaries as parts of a discontinuous district.

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Note - Photograph numbers correspond exactly with building numbers on the sketch map

CCHS stands for Chaves County Historical Society, located in Roswell, New Mexico.

Information common to all photographs.

1. Flying H Ranch. Historic Resources of Roswell, New Mexico and outlying environs.
2. Roswell, New Mexico

Photographs

1. James J. Dolan House
  3. Peggy Stokes
  4. October 1, 1983
  5. CCHS Log 2 No. 17.
  6. South elevation. Camera facing northeast.
  7. Photo #1
- 
1. Clement Hendricks House
  3. Mary Ann Anders
  4. December 1987
  5. Historic Preservation Division. Santa Fe, New Mexico.
  6. South and west elevations. Camera facing northeast.
  7. Photo #2
- 
1. Bunkhouse
  3. Peggy Stokes
  4. October 1, 1983
  5. CCHS Log 2 No. 18
  6. South and west elevations. Camera facing northeast.
  7. Photo #3
- 
1. Barn
  3. Mary Ann Anders
  4. December 1987
  5. Historic Preservation Division. Santa Fe, New Mexico.
  6. South and East elevations. Camera facing northeast
  7. Photo #4

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1. Kitchen
  3. Peggy Stokes
  4. October 1, 1983
  5. CCHS Log 1 No. 21
  6. West elevation. Camera facing east.
  7. Photo #5
- 
1. Post office and Commissary
  3. Peggy Stokes
  4. October 1, 1983
  5. CCHS Log 2 No. 19
  6. South elevation. Camera facing northwest.
  7. Photo #6
- 
1. Workers' house
  3. Mary Ann Anders
  4. December 1987
  5. Historic Preservation Division. Santa Fe, New Mexico.
  6. North elevation. Camera facing south.
  7. Photo #7
- 
1. Leland Hendricks House
  3. Mary Ann Anders
  4. December 1987
  5. Historic Preservation Division. Santa Fe, New Mexico.
  6. North elevation. Camera facing south.
  7. Photo #8
- 
1. Robert Casey Dugout
  3. Peggy Stokes
  4. October 1, 1983
  5. CCHS Log 2 No 22
  6. More recent stone addition with dugout to the west. Camera facing northwest.
  7. Photo #9
- 
1. Schoolhouse
  3. Mary Ann Anders
  4. December 1987
  5. Historic Preservation Division. Santa Fe, New Mexico.
  6. East elevation. Camera facing west.
  7. Photo #10



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1. John H. Tunstall House
3. Peggy Stokes
4. October 1, 1983
5. CCHS Log 2 No. 15.
6. North and east elevation. Camera facing southwest.
7. Photo #11