INVENTORY OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES

BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK

Prepared by
Regional Historian William E. Brown
in cooperation with
the Park Staff

Field examination and photographic
recording of inventoried structures
accomplished in October 1964 by
W.E. Brown, Douglas B. Evans, and
Arthur Allen.
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Wilson Ranch
approx. layout

Dipping Chute

Ranch House

Corral + Snubbing Post

Cistern

Utility Bldg.
1. STATE: Texas  
COUNTY: Brewster (BEXC)  
TOWN: Blue Creek  
STREET NO.: Canyon adjacent to Park Route  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>2. NAME: Wilson Ranch House and ranch structures (BBH-16)</td>
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<tr>
<td>DATE OR PERIOD:</td>
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<tr>
<td>STY LE: Texas Ranch House</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARCHITECT: None</td>
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<tr>
<td>BUILDER: Homer Wilson</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

2. NAME: Wilson Ranch House and ranch structures (BBH-16)  
DATE OR PERIOD:  
STYLE: Texas Ranch House  
ARCHITECT: None  
BUILDER: Homer Wilson

3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE  
HIS Classification: CC

4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION  
OPEN TO PUBLIC: Yes

This house was built by pioneer rancher Homer Wilson. It served as headquarters for the southern section of the Wilson Ranch, one of the outstanding cattle, goat, and sheep ranches of the Chisos Mountains country. Beginning in the 1880's, Blue Creek Canyon, largest drainage out of the Chisos, was favored cattle country. General Cano's great C Ranch encompassed the area. In 1915 Francis Rooney bought Blue Creek Canyon, and Homer Wilson bought it from him ca. 1924. The present ranch complex dates from that time, but evidence presently available does not pinpoint exact years of construction. In addition to the ranch house, the complex includes an old-fashioned pole corral and snubbing post, a stock dipping chute, a stone cistern, and a small utility building.

The Wilson Ranch is significant as the finest extant site for interpretation of the open range livestock industry within the confines of Big Bend National Park. Its strategic location with regard to Route 5 from Panther Junction to Castolon, and the integrity of the isolated environment and ranch structures, make the site ideal for this interpretive purpose.

Description: A one-story stone ranch house constructed of native stone walls, concrete floor, and log ceiling beams supporting a corrugated metal roof; interior walls plastered. Floor plan of ranch house consists of a large single room. Approximate dimensions 45' x 18', with screened porch running entire length of building for overall dimensions of 45' x 30'. Corral consists of vertical poles and is about 40' in diameter with a snubbing post in the center. Dipping chute is 20' long with cement apron. Utility building 15' x 18', concrete walls, cane ceiling on log joists with later tin roof added.

5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE  
Endangered: Yes  
Interior: Fair  
Exterior: Fair

See interim historical base map accompanying this report.

6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)

7. PHOTOGRAPH  
Attached

8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages)  
INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.

Raht, Romance of Davis Mountains and Big Bend Country, 1963 edition.

9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER  
William E. Brown  
Regional Historian  
Southwest Regional Office  
DATE OF RECORD: October, 1964
Wilson Ranch from new Park Route 5 overlook.
Mr. and Mrs. Sam Nail came to the Big Bend with his brother about 1916. The adobe house that they built is interesting as an example of the small ranch establishment built by pioneer settlers, who, lacking means, adopted the building techniques of the local Mexican farmers. The site is surrounded by trees sustained by the overflow of Sam Nail's old well. In fact, it is a veritable oasis and is constantly visited by small animals and birds. Withdrawn a short distance from the road, it is a pleasant place to visit.

The area will be developed as an informal stopping place for visitors along the new route to Castolon. Probably there will be picnic facilities, and the Sam Nail Ranch House will be retained as an interesting reminder of early settlers.

Description: Two-room, one-story adobe house with viga-and-cane ceiling covered by corrugated metal roof; cement floor covered with boards. Dimensions about 13' x 34', each room about 17' x 17'. Walls 18" thick.

The ruin is in need of emergency stabilization and replacement of sections of tin roof. Eventually the building should be stabilized to make it structurally sound, after which it will be cleaned up and a brief interpretive label affixed.

See interim historical base map accompanying this report.
San Hail Ranch (EH1-17)
Gilberto Luna was a pioneer Mexican farmer in the Big Bend country who settled in the Alamo Creek drainage, living there all his long life and raising a very large family. He died in 1947 at the age of 109. In the early years, Alamo Wash was on the Comanche War Trail through the Park, and Luna somehow established peaceful relations with these savage warriors and also with the Apaches resident in the vicinity. That he survived the incursions of these raiding Indians is a tribute to his diplomacy. That he succeeded for nearly a century in farming the dry Alamo Creek drainage using the technique of flood-plain farming is only slightly less amazing.

The Luna Residence is significant as the prime example within the Park of the primitive Mexican house-shelter typical of earliest pioneer settlement.

Description: Rectangular in plan, the rear of the house utilizes a large flat boulder as one end of the structure. Walls of random limestone and sandstone blocks are laid up 3-4 feet high in mud mortar. They are 3' thick at the base and 2' thick at the top. Upright forked poles are set integral with the side-walls with longitudinal poles resting in the forks. Along the central long axis of the room are six similar but longer and heavier uprights supporting center ridge poles in relays. Primary beams extend on either side from center ridge pole to the side supports, flush with the masonry walls. Ocotillo branches, brush, earth, and stone for ballast form the roofing. Jackal curtain walls divided the interior, and the floor is earthen. A door was hung to one edge of the front upright.

A popular stopping place for visitors, the Luna Residence should be stabilized and wood uprights and supports should be treated with preservatives.

See interim historical base map accompanying this report.
Luna Residence interior
1. STATE: Texas
COUNTY: Brewster (BIBE)
TOWN: VICINITY: On Park Route 9 in Sublette Farm vicinity.
STREET NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
INVENTORY

2. NAME: Stone Farm House (BIB-15)
DATE OR PERIOD: Early 1900s
STYLE: Border Farm House
ARCHITECT: None
BUILDER: Unknown

3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE
HSI Classification: CC

4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION
Probably associated with the nearby Sublett Farm complex, this building was used as a residence by flood-plain farmers. Probably two Mexican families lived here—hired hands on the Sublett Farm.

Description: The floor plan of this 16' x 44' structure gives the impression of two separate apartments separated by a hallway or dog-run. Each room is about 16' x 16', and the hallway is 8' x 16'. Walls are almost completely stone laid on soil mortar with a fair degree of skill exhibited in the masonry work. The hallway walls are partly adobe. A flagstone porch area in the front (east) opens upon a splendid view of the Rio Grande Valley, and a cooking area and fireplace in the back indicate that the occupants spent most of their time outside. The roof is gone.

Stabilization of walls and cleanup of site would make this well situated structure on a terrace above the flood plain an attractive visitor stop.

5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE
   Endangered: Yes
   Interior: Fair
   Exterior: Fair

6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)

7. PHOTOGRAPH Attached

8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages)
   INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.
   Local interviews.

9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER
   William E. Brown
   Regional Historian
   Southwest Regional Office

   DATE OF RECORD: October 1964

See interim historical base map accompanying this report.
Stone Farm House (BGH-15)

Cooking Place

room

hall

room

Flagstone Porch

Part adobe walls facing hall
1. STATE Texas
   COUNTY Brewster (BBH)
   VICINITY On Park Route
   STREET NO. 9 west of Castolon.

   ORIGINAL OWNER J. L. Sublett
   USE Farm establishment
   PRESENT OWNER NPS
   USE Abandoned
   WALL CONSTRUCTION Adobe
   NO. OF STORIES One-story structures

2. NAME (BBH-12); Farm Hand's Casita (BBH-13); Adobe Shed (BBH-14).
   DATE OR PERIOD Early 1900s
   STYLE Border Farm Buildings
   ARCHITECT None
   BUILDER Sublett

3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE
   HSI Classification: GC

4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION
   From about 1900 to establishment of the Park, flood-plain farming in the Rio
   Grande Valley by people living on adjacent terraces was a typical way of life
   in this area. The Sublett Farm Complex is accessible on well-traveled Park
   Route 9 and will be developed as the primary site for interpretation of this
   interesting theme. The agricultural techniques employed, utilizing irrigation
   water from the river, is one part of the story. But another, equally important,
   is the factor of isolation which made living extremely primitive and made the
   marketing of farm products very difficult.

   Description: Sublett Farm House (BBH-12): A one-story adobe ruin divided into
   two two-room sections by a central hall. Walls were plastered inside and out,
   but only remnants of interior plaster remain. The cane-and-vega roof structure
   is gone. Outside dimensions about 20' x 45' with a porch across long front of
   house overlooking valley. Soil cement capping has been placed on standing
   walls. Sublett Farm Hand's Casita (BBH-13): A small stabilized ruin of Mexican
   farm worker's adobe home on Sublett Farm about 75 yards below crest of the
   terrace where the main farm house is located. Adobe walls are capped with
   stone, which in turn support a very good example of cane-and-vega roof structure
   typical of valley architecture. The two-room structure has overall dimensions
   of 15' x 24'. Sublett Adobe Shed (BBH-14): This long single-room adobe shed
   or warehouse, just east of the Casita, was originally Sublett's store, which
   catered to Mexican farmers on both sides of the river. It is 18' x 48', with
   walls 6-9' high. The roof is gone, but walls are solid.

   Preservation of this complex will entail capping and spraying with preservative
   the walls of the Farm House and the Adobe Shed, and similar work on the Casita
   plus repairing the damaged section of cane-and-vega roof.

5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE
   ENDANGERED Yes INTERIOR Poor EXTERIOR Poor

   See interim historical base map accompanying this report.

6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)

7. PHOTOGRAPH Attached

8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages)

   Local interviews.

9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER

   William E. Brown
   Regional Historian
   Southwest Regional Office

   DATE OF RECORD October 1964
Sublett Farm Complex

Farm House

terrace

Casita

Adobe Shed

Road to Castolon →
Sublett Farm Hand’s Casita (EH-15)
Sublett Farm Hand's Casita, showing cane-and-viga ceiling
1. STATE Texas
   COUNTY Brewster (EWS) VICE HY Near Sublett
   TOWN Farm off Park Route 9.
   STREET NO.

2. NAME Dorgan Residence (BDH-139)
   DATE OR PERIOD Early 1900s
   STYLE Texas ranch house
   ARCHITECT None
   BUILDER Dorgan

3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE
   HSJ Classification: GG

4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION
   Dorgan, said to be a son-in-law of Sublett, owned extensive farm lands on the flood plain. In addition to development of this site in association with the Sublett Farm to illustrate the "Farming on the Flood Plain" theme, the structure is interesting architecturally and as a viewpoint for panoramas of surrounding mesas, mountains, and valleys.

Description: One-story ranch home of adobe and stone wall construction. The core of the house is a 30' x 30' living room with 3 smaller rooms and a porch extending from the central square giving a total floor space of ca. 1,200 sq. ft. A unique feature of the construction is the large, square main room with a two-way fireplace in the center made of petrified wood and acting as a structural pier supporting huge log beams extending to the corners of the room forming a hipped, almost flat, roof with a large chimney at the apex. The house is now roofless and in ruins. Mantels over the main entrance are carefully selected cured logs forming segmental arches. Floors are concrete slab. Floor plan consists of the large main room and smaller rooms on the northeast and southwest sides. The southeast side opened to a covered terrace or ramada overlooking the flood plain of the Rio Grande and Mexico to the south. Walls plastered exterior and interior.

Plans call for stabilization as a ruin.

5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered Yes Interior Ruin Exterior Ruin

See interim historical base map accompanying this report.
The abandoned Mexican farm village of Coyote, comprising some 10 adobe and stone ruins, clusters on the west bank of Alamo Creek at the point where it debouches from the terraces onto the Rio Grande flood plain. Across the creek bed on an eminence overlooking the river is a beautiful little Mexican cemetery that served the village. The families of Coyote built their own homes of native materials, and raised most of their food by diverting the floodwaters of Alamo Creek into leveled garden plots to irrigate crops of corn, beans, and melons. The site is illustrative of pioneer Mexican settlement in the region, a way of life that continues in the Mexican villages across the river.

Description: The ruins of Coyote consist in the main of one-room adobe huts with roofs missing. The average size of these simple homes is 12' x 15'.

The plan is to leave these ruins alone and merely call attention to them by means of an interpretive marker along the road.

See interim historical base map accompanying this report.

William E. Brown
Regional Historian
Southwest Regional Office

DATE OF RECORD October 1964
The Castolon Historic Compound is here treated as a unit, with individual data sheets and photos attached for each of the historic structures. This site will be the prime interpretive center for human history in Big Bend National Park. Beginning in the late 1800s, Mexicans and Anglos began intensive flood plain farming in this area. Castolon became the trade and supply center for the surrounding hinterlands where mining and grazing were practiced. It was also a center for smuggling activities and Candelilla wax extraction. In addition to illustrating the isolated and rugged way of life during these early years, Castolon played an important role as a U.S. Army post during the period of border disturbances highlighted by the activities of Pancho Villa. Texas Rangers had a post in the area also. Thus in one spot the Park has a nucleus of historic structures where the various themes of Big Bend and Mexican border country can be interpreted. This will be accomplished by preservation and restoration of the historic structures both for exhibit purposes and for functional use, to the extent that the latter does not intrude upon the atmosphere and mood of the site. In line with this intended development, which is already underway, it would seem essential that further functional developments in the Castolon vicinity, including visitor facilities and Service residences and utilities, be confined to the lowlands west of the compound. The compound, located on a small plateau jutting out over the flood plain of the Rio Grande, has a high degree of integrity. Judicious planning to preserve that integrity will be decisive in achieving interpretive goals at Castolon.

Historical background on Castolon is sparse and contradictory. Because of its future importance as an interpretive center, a comprehensive historical study of the site is now being accomplished by contract. Doubtless this study will require revision and expansion of the historical data that follows.

See attached site map and interim historical base map accompanying this report.
 Officer's Quarters... These two buildings were built in 1920 for Calvary Officer's quarters. Mr. Cartledge bought the buildings in 1925 and used them as residences for his family. They are now the residences of National Park Service employees living here to protect and maintain the Castolon area for you. Again we find the thick walled adobe buildings extremely suitable for this environment, as they are cool, sturdy, and functional.

Adobe Stock Piles... The adobe bricks you see stockpiled here were made during Mr. Cartledge's ownership, presumably to construct visitor facilities. Imagine the many, many man hours that went into the fabrication of these hand-made building bricks.

Standing on this bluff, looking over the fields below and across the Rio Grande, you can see the village of Santa Elena, Mexico.

Workshop and Storage Room... This building is now used as a workshop, fire cache, and storage room. Little is known of its origin. It may have been used by the Army as barracks or as a recreation hall.

Granary and Tack Room... When the Army horses were not out on a patrol, they were kept in this corral. The building inside the corral was used by the Army as a feed storage room. One part of the building was the tack room where the cavalrymen repaired their saddles, bridles, and other gear. Sometimes Park Rangers keep their horses in this corral.

Loading Corral... This enclosure was most likely constructed by the Cartledge Ranch as a loading corral. During the past years numerous cattle no doubt have walked up the narrow ramp on the west end for shipment to market.

Let your imagination carry you back thirty years and visualize the busy activity that must have been going on in this area, now just a quiet, sleepy reminder of the past. Cotton and vegetable farming and cattle, goat, and sheep ranching kept an estimated sixty families busy. The Castolon store was the focal point for most of this activity.

Alvino Residence... The Mexican family which lived in this building worked in the extensive cotton fields which once existed toward the river, and grew vegetables such as corn, beans, and squash, for the Cartledge farm. Just east of this building a wax processing operation was carried on, in which a high quality wax was extracted from the Candellilla or wax euphorbia plant. This plant which grows in the United States only in the Big Bend Country, was heavily depleted before the park was established in 1944.

Cultivated Fields... These flat areas now overgrown with a lush cover of Johnson grass were once irrigated fields of cotton and row crops of vegetables. Located on a highly fertile river flood plain the crops fared very well. At the extreme west end of this clearing, a two story cotton gin was once located. But because of extreme costs to transport the cotton to market and the falling prices of cotton, the gin was abandoned in the early 1920's, although cotton farming went on for some time after that.

Santa Elena Crossing... Follow this road for about one-half mile and you arrive at the banks of the Rio Grande. This crossing is known as an International Class B Port of Entry, so it is legal for you to cross the river if you desire to visit the quiet little agricultural village of Santa Elena, Mexico. The man with a row boat will ferry you across. Unlike most well-known border towns, this village is unspoiled by commercialization, and here you can become aware of real frontier atmosphere. Such conveniences as electricity and plumbing, which we take for granted, are considered the utmost in luxury to the dwellers of this Mexican village.

PrIMITIVE ROAD... This primitive road provides access to the backcountry wilderness of Big Bend National Park. Travel on this road is not recommended for passenger cars, as safe travel usually requires a pick-up or four-wheel drive vehicle. The road winds along the Rio Grande for more than fifty miles near Mariscal Canyon and then abandoned mining area before emerging on the paved road near Rio Grande Village in the eastern portion of the park. Before traveling this road you must secure a permit from a Park Ranger. Inquire at the store or at the Ranger Station for further information.

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in cooperation with the
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

THE HISTORY of this area dates back to the late 1800's when settlers came into Big Bend to set up ranching operations in this new, wild, and rugged country. Some of these pioneers established ranch headquarters at sites along the Rio Grande. The peaceful atmosphere of this border country was sometimes punctuated by violence, which reached a climax during the period 1914-1920. This was the time of the Mexican revolutionary, Pancho Villa. Mexican bandits raided across the U.S. border causing irritation and worried citizens to request Army protection. During this period there was also the ominous possibility of a German alliance with Mexico which would pose a threat along our southern boundary. The U.S. Army established several outposts to insure the safety of border residents. The Castolon Historic Compound has been preserved by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, to illustrate this colorful way of life which has passed from the American scene.

SEE MAP INSIDE

Magdalena Residence... This small adobe house is reported to have been built about 1925 for Magdalena Silvas who worked many years as cook for the Cartledge family. It was also used for a short time as an outpost station by Company 'C' of the Texas Rangers. The National Park Service now uses the building as a Park Ranger Station and Visitor Information Office.

Garlick House... Here you see a typical representation of the adobe brick type houses used by early Big Benders. The thick walls of adobe are very useful to residents of this area, as they are excellent insulators against the heat. Even during the hottest days, you will find it quite cool in the evening. The six-inch thick roof, made of soil, wood and corrugated roofing, helps to keep the interior cool. The shed on the north side was used as a blacksmith shop. The house was named for one of its occupants, Mr. Fred Garlick, who worked for Mr. Cartledge as farm manager.

Castolon Store... This building was constructed in 1919 by the U.S. Army as a barracks to house a troop of U.S. Calvary. However, hostilities along the Mexico-United States border ceased with the retirement of Pancho Villa in 1920 and the end of World War I in 1918, and troops were no longer required. In 1925, Mr. Wayne Cartledge, who had leased the site to the Army, purchased these buildings and converted the barracks into a general store. This store has supplied the local miners, ranchers, and Mexican citizens from across the river with essential food, clothing and tools for forty years. Mr. Cartledge formed the La Harmonia Company to conduct the business of the store and farm. The Castolon property is now part of Big Bend National Park. The store is operated by National Parks Concessions, Inc. The original ranch-store atmosphere prevails here for you to enjoy. Residents of Santa Elena, Mexico still depend on this store for many food items.

Comfort Station... Originally built by the U.S. Army in 1919 as a shower and latrine for the Calvary, the building has recently undergone interior modernization for your convenience.

Steam Engine and Boiler... This early piece of machinery manufactured in 1915, was operated as a power source for many years. It was used to power a pump to lift water from the Rio Grande to irrigate the fields below. Note the large size cylinder in the engine.

(Continued on Back Page)
Castolon Historic Compound

Castolon Store BBH-600: This building was constructed in 1919 by the U.S. Army as a barracks to house a troop of U.S. Cavalry. When hostilities along the U.S.-Mexican border ended in 1920 with the retirement of Pancho Villa, the Army abandoned the post. In 1925 Mr. Wayne Cartledge, who had leased the site to the Army, purchased this building and others erected by the Army, and converted the barracks into a general store. This store has supplied the local miners, ranchers, and Mexican citizens from across the river with essential food, clothing and tools for 40 years. Mr. Cartledge formed the La Harmonia Company to conduct the business of the store and farm. The store and other structures in the compound were bought by the Service in 1957. The store is operated by National Parks Concessions, Inc., and the original ranch-store atmosphere still prevails. For the Mexican residents of Santa Elena village across the river, the store is a prime source of supplies.

Description: A three-room adobe-wall structure with concrete foundation and floor and pitched asbestos-shingle roof. A covered porch runs the full length of the front (south) side of the building.

This building is in fair condition and will continue in use as a general store. The east end will be converted to a small exhibit room summarizing Castolon and Big Bend history.
BUILDING NO. 600
BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK
SCALE: 1/16 = 1'-0"  JAN. 17, 1961
Castolon Historic Compound:
Castolon Store (HEHI-600)
Castolon Historic Compound

Army Utility Building (BBH-601): Built in 1919 by the Army, this structure may have been used as a barracks and recreation hall. It is presently utilized by the Service as a workshop and storage room.

Description: One story, two rooms, adobe block construction, earth floor, corrugated metal roof. Foundations concrete in part. Adobe is plastered inside and out. The building has been stabilized with steel cables to prevent bowing out of end walls. Outside dimensions are about 23' x 50', not including ramada and utility shed.

Routine maintenance and continued functional use is proposed.
WORK SHOP & GARAGE - Castolon
Adobe block walls - mud plastered
Corrugated metal roof

Scale $\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'-0''$
Castolon Historic Compound:
Army Utility Building (EHH-601)
Army Latrine (BEH-602): Built by the Army in 1919 as a shower and latrine for cavalry troops, this structure has been converted into a comfort station for visitors.

Description: Adobe block walls with concrete foundations and floor and asbestos-shingle roof. Floor plan as shown on attached sheet has been altered to provide two rest rooms.

Building is in excellent condition and will continue in functional use.
Castolon Historic Compound: Army Latrine (HHI-602)
Castolon Historic Compound

Officers' Quarters (BBH-603 and 604): Built by the Army in 1920 as officers' quarters, these two buildings bought in 1925 by Cartledge and converted to family residences. They are now used as residences for NPS employees.

Description: BBH-603: Adobe block construction with concrete foundation and floor and asbestos shingle roof. Five rooms and covered porch. Walls plastered in and out. BBH-604: Same except for being a smaller, four-room structure.

Routine maintenance and continued functional use is proposed.
Castolon Historic Compound: Officer's Quarters (HEM-603)
BUILDING NO. 604
BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK

Scale: \( \frac{1}{8}" = 1' - 0" \)  JAN. 16, 1961
Castolon Historic Compound

Magdalena House (BEX-605): This small adobe house is reported to have been built about 1925 for Magdalena Silvas who worked many years as cook for the Cartledge family. It was also used for a short time as an outpost station by Company C of the Texas Rangers. The National Park Service now uses the building as a Park Ranger and visitor contact station.

Description: One story, two-room adobe structure with pitched metal roof. Concrete foundation and wood floor. Building was stabilized and repaired in 1963 by Ruins Stabilization Unit and is now in excellent condition.

Routine maintenance and continued functional use is planned.
BUILDING NO. 605
BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK
Scale: $\frac{1}{8}" = 1'-0"
JAN. 16. 1961
Castolon Historic Compound:
Hogdalen House (BEH-605)
Casolone Historic Compound

Garlic House (EHH-606): A typical adobe-brick house of the pioneering period in the Big Bend country. Natural materials, including thick adobe walls and earth insulated roof are excellent adaptations to the hot climate. Built in the early 1900s, this house was occupied by Mr. Fred Garlic, farm manager for Cartledge.

Description: One-story, four-room adobe structure with adobe roof and shade ramada, concrete and sod floor. Split-log ceiling is an interesting architectural feature. Building was stabilized and repaired by the Ruins Stabilization Unit in 1963, and is now in excellent condition. The original adobe roof was replaced by a much lighter concrete material to reduce strain on supporting members.

The building is open to the public as a historic house exhibit.
Castolon Historic Compound

Alvino Residence (BBH-607): This is one of the oldest buildings in the Castolon vicinity, probably antedating any other building in the historic compound. Mexican families who lived in this building worked in the extensive cotton fields which once extended toward the river. They grew vegetables in nearby fields for the Cartledge farm. Just east of this structure was a wax processing plant that extracted high-quality wax from the Candelilla or wax euphorbia plant. This plant grows in the United States only in the Big Bend Country.

Description: A one-story adobe residence with sod roof, concrete and sod floor, and stone foundations typical of Southwest primitive architecture. Comprising five rooms, the structure was built and added to in many stages which are easily traced by differing architectural details--another interesting aspect of the building's history. The construction holding up the sod roof is of 2 x 8 joists in some portions, and log vigas, and cane sheathing in other areas. The building is in partial ruins.

Plans call for stabilization and limited rehabilitation of this structure as a historic house exhibit.
ALVINO RESIDENCE - Castolon

Adobe block walls
Adobe roof
Concrete floor

Scale \( \frac{\Delta}{6''} = 1' - 0'' \)
Castolon Historic Compound:
Alvino Residence (EH-607)
Castolon Historic Compound

Granary and Tack Room (EBH-608): These small frame structures and their associated corral were built by the Army ca. 1919. When the Army horses were not out on patrol they were kept in this corral. The building inside the corral was used by the Army as a feed storage room. One part of the building was the tack room where the cavalrymen repaired their saddles, bridles, and other gear. Even now smuggling activities and drifting stock make patrols along the border necessary. The corral is still used for horses by the patrolling officers, including National Park Rangers.

Description: Frame structures in fair condition. Routine maintenance for preservation will be required.
OLD GRAINERY - Castolon

Heavy Frame walls
Wood floors
Asbestos shingle roof

Scale 1/8"=1'-0"
Castolon Historic Compound

Loading Corral (unnumbered): Most likely built in the twenties as part of the Cartledge ranching operation, this post and rail enclosure includes a loading ramp.

Description: Post and rail construction, about 50' x 50'. Preservation to illustrate cattle ranching in vicinity is proposed.
Castolon Historic Compound: Loading Corral
Known also as the Green residence, located on the alluvial flats below and east of the store in Castolon Village, this structure was built by farmer-rancher-miner Richard Derrick in the early twenties. It was acquired by the Park in a land transfer in 1944 and was formerly used as a Ranger residence. It is now occupied by Aaron and Wayne Green, river riders for the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Animal Husbandry. The house is a good example of the Big Bend adobe ranch house.

Description: Walls and foundations apparently adobe throughout; floor of concrete; roof part corrugated metal and part rolled roofing. One story high, four rooms, 800 square feet of floor space, plus a screened porch 12' x 40'.

Walls appear sound; however, joints between adobe brick courses particularly at the west side are weathered, and the other walls are pitted.

Plans include grouting of weathered joints and pitted walls; plastering of exterior surface; treating of wood trim with preservative.
Derrick House

Sketch Plan

Quarters No. 2 Big Bend A.P.
Area 800 sq. ft. Value $ 3000
Cotton Gin (BBH-609)

DATE OR PERIOD early 1920s
STYLE Border adobe
ARCHITECT None
BUILDER Wayne Cartledge

NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION
Cartledge built the cotton gin and pumphouse in 1922. When the price of cotton dropped sharply in 1928, the cotton gin was permanently abandoned as an economic loss. The pumphouse was continued in use for furnishing irrigation water to the fields. Cotton grown after 1929 was processed at Fort Stockton. Park acquired building in 1961.

The cotton gin, with its rusting machinery, would illustrate the marginal nature of farming activities in the remote sections of the Big Bend.

Description: Combined cotton gin and irrigation pumphouse on the north bank of the Rio Grande and strategically located with respect to the arable land. Two stories high, walls on both exterior and interior are of adobe block. Foundations are concrete while the floor is part wood and part earth. Former roof was corrugated metal. The second story has vanished with the exception of the south wall and two short adjacent stubs. Outside dimensions about 60' x 55'.

Plan: Stabilize and clean up so structure safe for visiting public.

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE
Endangered Yes Interior Ruins Exterior Ruins

See interim historical base map accompanying this report.
OLD GIN & PUMP HOUSE - Castolon

- Adobe block walls
- Corrugated metal roof
- Wood second floor gin
Cotton Gin (EBH-609)
Cotton Gin interior (BEH-609)
Cotton Gin Machinery (EHI-609)
1. STATE Texas  
COUNTY Brewster (BBH-616, 617, 618)  
TOWN VICINITY One-half mile  
STREET NO. west of Castolon Historic Compound  
ORIGINAL OWNER J.L. Sublett  
PRESENT OWNER NPS  
WALL CONSTRUCTION Adobe  
NO. OF STORIES One with attic  

2. NAME Castolon Old Store Compound  
DATE OR PERIOD ca. 1900  
STYLE Border Adobe  
ARCHITECT None  
BUILDER J.L. Sublett (?), Hernandez (?)  

3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE  
HSI Classification: CC  

4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION  
OPEN TO PUBLIC Yes  
These three structures—Old Store (618), Cafe (617), and Shed (616)—formed the original nucleus of commercial settlement at Castolon. The trading establishment, serving farmers, ranchers, and miners in the area, was probably founded by Cipriano Hernandez about 1900. Later Sublett bought him out and ran the store until 1916 when Wayne Cartledge undertook the operation. Cartledge did business here until he bought the Army post in the present Castolon Historic Compound in 1925.  
The interpretive significance of this old compound would be in its role as the supply and social center for the isolated lower Big Bend country.  
Description: Old Store (618): A large adobe one-story structure with attic, on river cobble foundation, floor of wood, roof of corrugated metal, though original adobe roof indicated. The reed or cane ceiling is of special interest. Erosion of adobe walls and some undercutting on north and west sides is being checked by emergency stabilization procedures. Outside dimensions: ca. 53' x 16'. Cafe (617): One-story adobe throughout except for concrete floor. Probably used as combination cafe-residence. Walls eroded, roof and ceiling intact, but roof leakage is leading to interior adobe erosion. Outside dimensions: ca. 34' x 14'. Shed (616): Single room shed of adobe construction throughout. Roof missing.  
Plans call for stabilization and preservation as an exhibit for visitors traveling Park Route 9.  

5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE  
Endangered Yes  

See interim historical base map attached to this report.  

6. LOCATION MAP  
(Plan Optional)  

7. PHOTOGRAPH  
Attached  

8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages)  

9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER  
William E. Brown  
Regional Historian  
Southwest Regional Office  
DATE OF RECORD October 1964
Adobe walls & roof
Concrete floor

Adobe walls
Corrugated metal roof
Concrete floor

WEST SIDE GROUP - Castolon

(All vacant)

Scale \( \frac{\frac{3}{16}}{= 1'} = 6' \)

Locations not to scale.
For reference only.

Scrap sheet metal

Feed Shed
BUILDING NO. 618
BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK
Scale: $\frac{3}{32}" = 1'-0"$ JAN. 9, 1961
Castolon Old Store Compound:
Old Castolon Store (BBH-618)
BUILDING NO. 617
BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK

SCALE: \( \frac{3}{8} \text{in} = 1' - 0" \) JAN. 9, 1961
Castolon Old Store Compound:
Shed, background (ESH-616)
Cafe Residence, foreground (ESH-617)
Elmo Johnson, a successful rancher, built this palatial adobe ranch house in the early 1900s. Evidently it was not necessary for him to struggle for a living in this country, but rather to enjoy its beauty. Many guests came to his isolated hacienda, including U.S. Army aviators from San Antonio who landed on a nearby airstrip.

Description: As recently as 1959 this handsome adobe was still habitable. But before it was transferred to the Park, it was abandoned and left to salvage by the poor Mexican peons from across the river. The roof, all timber, and supporting members were taken, leaving the house to unkind elements. Today it is a ghostly adobe ruin on stone foundations. The ten-room floor plan can still be traced in the ruins. West of the main ruin is a small roofless stone utility building.

Plan: Minimum stabilization of the adobe ruins by means of epoxy spraying.

See interim historical base map accompanying this report.
The Mariscal Mine began operation shortly after 1900 and continued as a sporadic producer through World War II. It was a small producer, during its heyday in 1917-21 yielding only 860 flasks of cinnabar, as compared to 8,000 flasks for a more prosperous mine at Terlingua.

Description: The Mariscal Mine complex contains a number of large ore-processing structures, grouped on the side of Mariscal Mountain, and at least 17 adobe and stone residences and utility buildings on adjacent lowlands where the mine officials and laborers lived. See the attached sheets and photos for detailed descriptions.

Plan: General clean-up, removal of structural and environmental dangers (including closing of mine shafts), and interpretation as a ghost-town exhibit.

See attached site map and interim historical base map accompanying this report.
Concrete Employee Residences: Seven of these one-room, concrete wall, floor, and foundation structures are grouped in the valley below the main mine complex. They are roofless. Dimensions are about 15' x 20'. They have been thoroughly stripped of all structural elements aside from the concrete fabric. Minor clean-up is all that is necessary to put them in condition for indefinite, maintenance-free exhibition.
STORAGE BUILDING AT VIVIANNA MINES

BUILDING NO: 166
BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK
SCALE: 1" = 5.0' JUNE 8, 1962

Concrete Employee Res.
Naviscal Mine: Concrete Residence
Mariscal Mine Complex

Mine Superintendent's House: A four-room adobe structure, wood floor and ceiling, rolled-roofing cover of hipped rafter-and-plank roof. Stone-veneered adobe chimney. Outside dimensions about 30' x 30'. This structure should be stabilized, cleaned up, and damaged roof sections repaired. In the event of future intensive interpretation of the mining story in the Big Bend, this structure would be the logical place for a small exhibit display and starting point for a self-guiding trail through the mine complex.
Mine Superintendent's House

Residence Village Mine
Area 920 sq ft
Value $8000
Hariscal Mine: Mine Superintendent's Residence
Mariscal Mine Complex

Company Store: A one-room concrete structure with a rafter-plank roof covered with rolled roofing paper. Clean-up and recovering of roof would hold this building indefinitely. Interpretation of the role of a company store in a company settlement such as this would be an interesting exhibit.
Mariscal Mine Complex

Limestone Employee Huts and Adobe Barracks: These crudely fashioned domiciles were built by Mexican laborers and their families. There are about eight of the limestone huts averaging 1½' x 1½'. They are in various stages of disrepair, some with roofs and some roofless. Some have a slightly pitched roof, others have a sloped roof from one side to the other. The walls are mud-plastered inside.

The adobe barracks or bunk-houses average about 12' x 25'. Sloped mud roofs supported by vigas are in bad shape. They have kitchen and mess areas in back.

Perhaps one of each of these types of structures could be stabilized and repaired for essential structural preservation as exhibits, and the rest merely cleaned up and made safe for visitors, as ruins.
STORAGE BUILDING AT VIVIANNA MINES

BUILDING NO. 161
BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK
SCALE: 1" = 5.0' JUNE 8, 1962

Rock Hut
STORAGE BUILDING AT VIVIANNA MINES

Building No. 154
Big Bend National Park
Scale: 1/8" = 1.0' June 8, 1962
Mariscal Mine Complex

Brick Kiln: Of limestone construction; 15' across, 8' inside diameter, 10' deep, circular wall 3' thick, with fire-brick lining.
Mariscal Mine: Brick Kiln
Mariscal Mine Complex

The attached overall view of the main mine structures introduces the following detailed descriptions with individual photos attached in the same order:

1. Overall view looking west.

2. Paymaster's Office: Limestone walls, flagstone floor 21' x 24', walls stable, roof gone.

3. Processing Buildings (two of these of similar structure): Limestone construction. The "roof" of the long flat section extending to the left in the photo contains eight large holes lined with ceramic pipe. What appear to be windows are drainage vents from the intake holes on top.

4. Main Processing Plant: This includes a brick furnace (foreground), the limestone smelter (center), and the two concrete retorts on either side of the smelter. The figure at the left of the near retort gives an idea of scale. The main plant is ca. 150' across the front.

5. Stone Ruins behind Main Processing Plant: These limestone ruins include the powerhouse, pump, ore dump, and other utility structures which supported the processing operation.

6. View northeast from top of Main Processing Plant showing Mine Superintendent's House and other structures in valley.

The Main Processing Plant and its satellite structures are all of sound stone, concrete, or brick construction. Clean up and removal of obvious hazards would appear to be the limit of NPS resources at this extensive site. The rugged terrain and the heights involved with some of these structures (assuming that all mine shafts are closed) would still dictate stringent warnings to all visitors, especially those accompanied by children.
Mariscal Mine: Overall view of Main Processing Plant
Harisco Mine: Paymaster's Office
Mariscal Mine: Processing Building
Mariscal Mine: Stone Ruins behind Main Processing Plant
Mariscal Mine: View northeast from top of Main Processing Plant showing Mine Superintendent's House and other structures in valley
Mariscal Mine Complex

In addition to the specific structures and ruins described above, there are many miscellaneous ruins, foundations, etc., scattered throughout the site. These would require only minor cleanup and no maintenance.
1. State: Texas  
County: Brewster  
Town: Vicinity West of Rio Grande Village.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Original Owner</td>
<td>J.O. Langford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Owner</td>
<td>NPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wall Construction</td>
<td>Rock Masonry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Stories</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date or Period</td>
<td>1912 and 1927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Style</td>
<td>Southwestern masonry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architect</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Builder</td>
<td>J.O. Langford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSU Classification</td>
<td>CC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION

The Hot Springs area was homesteaded in 1909 by J.O. Langford, a Mississippian who came to the dry climate to cure his malaria. By 1912 he had built a bath-house at the Hot Springs and was advertising the miraculous curative properties of its waters. During the border disturbances of the World War I period Langford left the Hot Springs, but returned later. In 1927 he built the stone buildings forming the major remains at the site. The Langfords left in 1942 and later Maggie Smith ran the store and bath-house. When the Park acquired the site, the bath-house, a catch-basin for all the social diseases of mankind, was blown up.

The Hot Springs Complex recalls the first recreational-tourist activity in the Big Bend country. The influx of tourists attracted to the place in its heyday was influential in the later movement for preservation of the present Park.

Description: The main complex includes the Hot Springs Store and Post Office (BBH-02), the Hot Springs Stone Residence (BBH-01), and the Hot Springs Cabins (BBH-00). Attached are floor plans with dimensions for these structures. They are all of solid stone construction and are structurally sound. Minor roof repairs and clean-up, at little cost, will assure their indefinite preservation. BBH-19 is the foundation remnant of the original Langford hut built in 1909. BBH-20 is a small adobe and concrete shed, ca. 12' x 20', west of the store and post office.

Plan: Minor roof repairs and clean-up of main stone buildings with interpretation of early tourist attractions of Big Bend, including self-guiding trail to Hot Springs, a few hundred yards east of the buildings.

5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Endangered</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Interior</th>
<th>Good</th>
<th>Exterior</th>
<th>Good</th>
</tr>
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</table>

See interim historical base map accompanying this report.

6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)

7. PHOTOGRAPH  Attached

8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maggie Smith</td>
<td>Interview with Maggie Smith</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hitchcock</td>
<td>&quot;Some Big Bend Personalities&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.A. Thesis</td>
<td>Sul Ross College, n.d.</td>
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</table>

9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Brown</td>
<td>Regional Historian</td>
<td>Southwest Regional Office</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DATE OF RECORD  October 1964
Hot Springs Area
approx. layout
Hot Springs Store + Post Office

SKETCH PLAN
Hot Springs Stone Residence

Porch
Hot Springs Stone Residence (EBH-61)
Hot Springs Cabins

ALL MASONRY WALLS AND PARTITIONS 14" THICK - RUNNING.

SKETCH PLAN
Hot Springs Cabins (EMI-30)
1. STATE Texas
   COUNTY Brewster (BBH)
   TOWN Victoria Rio Grande
   STREET NO. Village

2. ORIGIN OWNER Graham
   ORIGINAL USE Farm House
   PRESENT USE Historic House Exhibit
   WALL CONSTRUCTION Adobe
   NO. OF STORIES One

3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE

   HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY

   2. NAME Daniel's Farm House (BBH-443)
      Daniel's Farm Hands Casita (BBH-2)
   DATE OR PERIOD ca. 1920
   STYLE Border Adobe
   ARCHITECT None
   BUILDER Graham

4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION

   This typical Southwestern Adobe farm house is strategically located near the
   Boquillas Campground and is a favorite visitor attraction. Built by a farmer
   named Graham ca. 1920, it was later occupied by Daniels. The nearby casita
   was probably a farm laborer's residence.

   Description: The farm house (BBH-443), as shown on the attached floor plan,
   was a two-room adobe with a rock-in-cement floor. Good example of viga-and-
   cane ceiling. The NPS performed emergency stabilization in 1963, including
   soil-cement capping and roof and wall repairs. Some adobe erosion indicates
   need for epoxy coating. The casita (BBH-2) is in very poor shape and would
   require major rehabilitation to save it from further disintegration. It is a
   one-room adobe with mud floor and stone foundation. Outside dimensions:
   ca. 15' x 10'. The viga-and-cane ceiling and adobe roof are partly caved in.

   Plan: Preserve the stabilized ranch house as an exhibit. Clean up the casita,
   incuding removal of unstable members, leaving it as a ruins exhibit.

   BBH-443: Epoxy coating needed, otherwise in good condition

   5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE

   See interim historical base map accompanying this report.

   6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)

   7. PHOTOGRAPH Attached

   8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages)

   Richert, "Stabilization Requirements,
   Big Bend National Park," 1962.

   9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER

   William E. Brown
   Regional Historian
   Southwest Regional Office

   DATE OF RECORD October 1964
BUILDING NO 443
BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK
Scale: \( \frac{1}{8}" = 1'-0" \)
Dec. 30, 1960
Daniel's Farm House (HES-443)
Daniel's Farm Hand's Casita (BHi-2)
Senator Berkeley, a resident of Alpine, was a colorful character who came to the Big Bend to recuperate from the rigors of Austin politics. He had a line from the house to a large bell on a nearby eminence, and by the number of rings and their intensity, the proprietor of the cantina in Boquillas across the river knew what kind of liquor the Senator wanted and how soon it must be delivered. Senator Berkeley was a prime mover and donor to the National Park movement.

The house is now used as a residence by the Boquillas campground caretaker.

Description: A one-story, two-room stone house with concrete floor and corrugated metal roof. See attached floor plan.

Plan: Continued use as utility residence with routine maintenance.

See interim historical base map accompanying this report.
BUILDING NO. 417
BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK
SCALE: $\frac{1}{8}'' = 1' - 0''$  JAN. 18, 1961
### Historic American Buildings Survey Inventory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>2. NAME</strong></th>
<th>Barker Lodge Complex (BBH-110, 110a, 131)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DATE OR PERIOD</strong></td>
<td>1920s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>STYLE</strong></td>
<td>Border Adobe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ARCHITECT</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BUILDER</strong></td>
<td>Campbell Barker</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Notable Features, Historical Significance and Description

Though the recorder has only sketchy evidence from inadequate published sources, it appears that Campbell Barker was a well-to-do seasonal visitor to the Big Bend, and that his lodge at Boquillas was an out-of-the-way primitive resort for his chosen guests. The complex is obviously modern, dating from the 1920s and 1930s. The main house has been and will be used in the future as a Park residence, and the present Ranger Station, probably a guest house in Barker times, will continue as a visitor contact point with a small historical and ecological museum.

**Description:** Barker House (BBH-110): A four-room, one-story plastered adobe with flagstone and cement floors, cane and mud plaster ceilings, and cane and clay plaster roof. The house occupies about 1400 square feet. It is an attractive structure in good condition. Boquillas Ranger Station (BBH-131): A three-room, one-story plastered adobe in the same style as the main house. It occupies about 500 square feet. Garage (BBH-110a): One-room adobe in similar style.

**Plan:** Alteration of Ranger Station for visitor use purposes; rehabilitation of main house for residence use.

### Physical Condition of Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE</strong></th>
<th>Endangered</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Interior</th>
<th>Fair</th>
<th>Exterior</th>
<th>Fair</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

See interim historical base map accompanying this report.

### Location Map

**6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)**

### Published Sources

- Park building folders.
- Carroll, "Nine Historic Places..." 1964

### Name, Address and Title of Recorder

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William E. Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Historian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest Regional Office</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DATE OF RECORD** October 1964
Boquillas Ranger Station

Residence used by Bureau of Animal Industry
Area 475 sq. ft. (excluding screen porch)
Value $1500.
5/18/70
Overall View of Barker Lodge (EBH-110, 110a, 131)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Texas</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COUNTY</td>
<td>Brewster (BIBE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOWN</td>
<td>Vicinity ca. 3 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STREET</td>
<td>west of Panther Junction off Park Route 2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 2. NAME | K-Bar Ranch House (BBH-129) |
| DATE OR PERIOD | ca. 1930 |
| STYLE | Adobe Ranch House |
| ARCHITECT | None |
| BUILDER | Unknown |

| 3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE |
| HSI Classification: CC |

| 4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION |
| A typical early ranch house in good condition, this structure has been used as a residence for Park and U.S. Customs officials. It is tentatively planned to convert the house into a dormitory for use by visiting scientists doing research in the Park. The site was used as a ranch headquarters many years before the present buildings were constructed. |

Description: A four-room one-story house of plastered adobe construction on stone foundations. Wood shingle roof. Overall house dimension, including porch: ca. 30' x 40'. Adobe garage is 18' x 18'.

Plan: Conversion as noted above, and routine maintenance.

| 5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE |
| Endangered No |
| Interior | Good |
| Exterior | Good |

See interim historical base map accompanying this report.

6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)

7. PHOTOGRAPH | Attached

8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) |
INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC. |

- Park records and local interviews.

9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER |

- William E. Brown
- Regional Historian
- Southwest Regional Office

DATE OF RECORD | October 1964
K-Bar Ranch House

- Kitchen
- Bedroom
- Bathroom
- Living Room
- Bedroom
- Porch
- Garage

K-Bar Ranchhouse
Area 900 sq ft

Proposed
Drafters

Sketch Plan
 STATE: Texas
COUNTY: Brewster (BIBE)
TOWN: Vicinity North of Panther Junction at end of Grapevine Hills Road.
STREET NO.: Grapevine Ranch House (BBH-112)

**ORIGINAL OWNER**: Rancher
**ORIGINAL USE**: Ranch house
**PRESENT OWNER**: NPS
**PRESENT USE**: Seasonal residence quarters
**WALL CONSTRUCTION**: Adobe
**NO. OF STORIES**: One

**DATE OR PERIOD**: Ca. 1920
**STYLE**: Border Adobe
**ARCHITECT**: None
**BUILDER**: Unknown

**HSI Classification**: CC

**NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION**

This old Adobe ranch headquarters, including the ranch house and satellite structures (now Adobe ruins), is used intermittently by the Park for residence and utility purposes.

Description: A five-room, one-story Adobe with masonry foundation and metal roof. Occupies approximately 1000 square feet.

Plan: Routine maintenance.

**PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE**

Endangered: No
Interior: Fair
Exterior: Fair

See interim historical base map accompanying this report.

**PUBLISHED SOURCES**

Author, Title, Pages:
Park building folder.
Local interviews.

**NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER**

William E. Brown
Regional Historian
Southwest Regional Office

**DATE OF RECORD**: October 1964
Grapevine Ranch House

QUARTERS NO. 2 BIG BEND
AREA 1000 SQ. FT. VALUE $5000

SKETCH PLAN
Historic Structures yet to be Inventoried

Although this report purports to be a comprehensive inventory, time limitations on the field work prevented visits to three historic sites containing historic structures. These are McKinney Springs, Terlingua Abaja, and a Log Cabin in Laguna Meadow. All three of these sites are extremely isolated. Park personnel will inventory structures at these sites when time allows.
Miscellaneous Stone and Adobe Ruins in Big Bend National Park

In addition to the various structures inventoried above on HAES Forts 10-445, there are literally scores of stone and adobe ruins scattered throughout the Park. Most of these are of unknown origin. Others are of very slight interest historically, with no significance, and yet others are redundant ruins, in the sense that other structures that have been inventoried and can be better identified illustrate the architectural or historical types.

Typical of these miscellaneous ruins are two adobe farm laborers' houses one-half mile west of Castolon (BBH-612) and the Graham House (unnumbered) at Boquillas, an almost completely eroded adobe ruin.


Master Plan Documents, Big Bend National Park.

Building Folders, Big Bend National Park.


C. G. Raht, The Romance of Davis Mountains and Big Bend Country Odessa, Texas, 1963 ed.)

J.O. Langford, Big Bend, A Homesteader's Story (Austin, 1952).


Roland Richert and Laurie Miller, "Stabilization of Buildings 605 and 606 in the Castolon Section, Big Bend National Park" (1963).

Roland Richert, "Stabilization Requirements, Big Bend National Park" (1962).

Park Informational Booklet.


Local Interviews with Park Staff and Big Bend Residents.
Key to Interim Historical Base Map for Big Bend National Park

I. Historic Structures Inventoried:

- Wilson Ranch BBH-16
- Sam Nail Ranch BBH-17
- Luna Residence BBH-168
- Stone Farm House BBH-15
- Sublett Farm BBH-12, -13, -14
- Dorgan Residence BBH-139
- Coyote
- Castolon Historic Compound BBH-600 thru -608
- Derrick Residence BBH-111
- Cotton Gin BBH-609
- Castolon Old Store Compound BBH-616, -617, -618
- Johnson Ranch House
- Mariscal Mine BBH-10
- Hot Springs BBH-19, -20, -80, -81, -82
- Daniels Farm BBH-443, -2
- Senator Berkeley House BBH-417
- Barker Lodge BBH-110, -110a, -131
- K-Bar Ranch BBH-129
- Grapevine Ranch BBH-112

II. Sites with Historic Structures to be Inventoried:

- McKinney Springs
- Laguna Meadow
- Terlingua Abaja
III. Historic Sites, Trails, etc.:

Comanche War Trail and Alternate BBH-3
Government Spring
Oak Spring (G4 Ranch)
Emory Survey
Talley's Ranch
Solis Ranch
San Vicente
Glenn Spring BBH-4
Ore Yards
Ore Tramway BBH-1
La Noria and Ernst Tinaja
Gage Ranch
Old Ore Road
Persimmon Gap

IV. Nearby Related Historic Sites:

Study Butte
Terlingua
Lajitas