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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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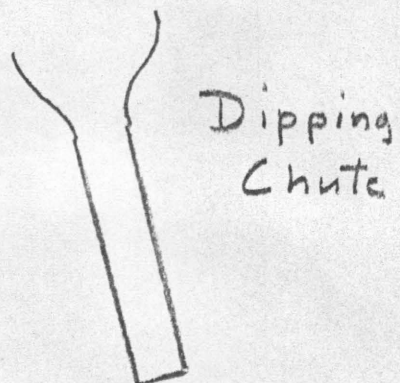
- Wilson Ranch BBH-16
- Sam Nail Ranch BBH-17
- Luna Residence BBH-168
- (Stone Farm House BBH-15) ?
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- (Coyote) ?
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II. Historic Structures yet to be Inventoried

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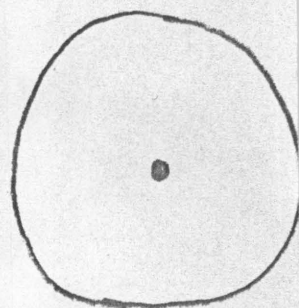
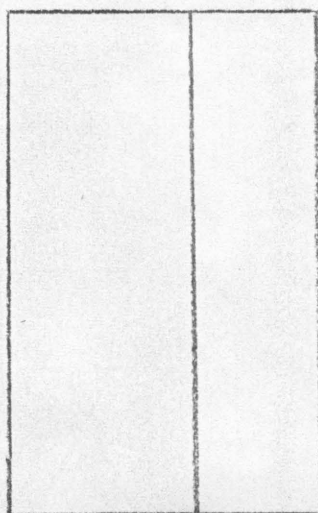
IV. Bibliography

Wilson Ranch
approx. layout



Dipping
Chute

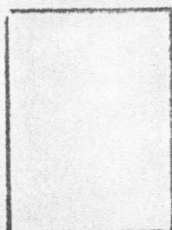
Ranch
House



Corral +
Snubbing
Post



Cistern



Utility
Bldg.

1. STATE		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY	
COUNTY	Texas	2. NAME Wilson Ranch House and ranch structures (BBH-16)	
TOWN	Brewster (BIBE)	DATE OR PERIOD	
VICINITY	Blue Creek	STYLE Texas Ranch House	
STREET NO.	Canyon adjacent to Park Route 5.	ARCHITECT None	
ORIGINAL OWNER	Homer Wilson	BUILDER Homer Wilson	
ORIGINAL USE	Ranch House	3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE	
PRESENT OWNER	NPS	HSI Classification: CC	
PRESENT USE	Abandoned		
WALL CONSTRUCTION	Stone		
NO. OF STORIES	One		
4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION		OPEN TO PUBLIC Yes	
<p>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 Gano's great G4 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>Description:</u> 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.</p>			
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.		9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER	
Utley, "Longhorns of the Big Bend," 1962.		William E. Brown	
Raht, <u>Romance of Davis Mountains and Big Bend Country</u> , 1963 edition.		Regional Historian	
		Southwest Regional Office	
		DATE OF RECORD October, 1964	





Wilson Ranch House (BH-16)



Wilson Ranch from new Park Route 5 overlook

1. STATE		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY	
Texas			
COUNTY Brewster (BIBE)		2. NAME Sam Nail Ranch (BBH-17)	
TOWN		DATE OR PERIOD	
VICINITY Near Oak		STYLE Big Bend Ranch House	
STREET NO. Spring, west of Park Route 5.		ARCHITECT None	
ORIGINAL OWNER Sam Nail		BUILDER Sam Nail	
ORIGINAL USE Ranch House		3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE	
PRESENT OWNER NPS		HSI Classification: CC	
PRESENT USE Abandoned			
WALL CONSTRUCTION Adobe			
NO. OF STORIES One			
4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION		OPEN TO PUBLIC Yes	
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>Description:</u> Two-room, one-story adobe house with viga-and-cane ceiling covered by corrugated metal roof; cement floor covered with boards. Dimensions about 18' x 34', each room about 17' x 17'. Walls 18" thick.</p> <p>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.</p>			
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) 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	

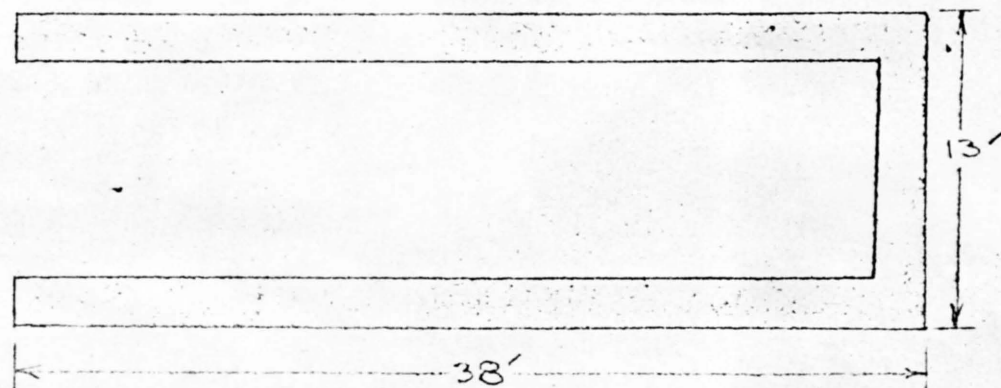


San Nail Ranch (BEH-17)

<p>1. STATE Texas COUNTY Brewster (BIBE) TOWN VICINITY In the Alamo STREET NO. Wash section of the Park, south of Maverick Ranger Station. ORIGINAL OWNER Gilberto Luna ORIGINAL USE Farm House PRESENT OWNER NPS PRESENT USE Abandoned WALL CONSTRUCTION Stone and sod NO. OF STORIES one half</p>		<p>HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY</p>	
<p>2. NAME Luna Residence (BBH-168) DATE OR PERIOD Late 19th century STYLE Mexican peon home ARCHITECT None BUILDER Gilberto Luna</p>		<p>3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE HSI Classification: CC</p>	
<p>4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION OPEN TO PUBLIC Yes</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Luna Residence is significant as the prime example within the Park of the primitive Mexican house-shelter typical of earliest pioneer settlement.</p> <p><u>Description:</u> 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. Jacal curtain walls divided the interior, and the floor is earthen. A door was hung to one edge of the front upright.</p> <p>A popular stopping place for visitors, the Luna Residence should be stabilized and wood uprights and supports should be treated with preservatives.</p>			
<p>5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered Yes Interior Ruins Exterior Ruins</p> <p>See interim historical base map accompanying this report.</p>			
<p>6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)</p>		<p>7. PHOTOGRAPH Attached</p>	
<p>8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC. Richert, "Stabilization Requirements, Big Bend National Park," 1962. Local interviews.</p>		<p>9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER William E. Brown Regional Historian Southwest Regional Office DATE OF RECORD October 1964</p>	



LUNA HOUSE



BUILDING NO. 168

BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK


SCALE: $\frac{1}{8}" = 1.0'$



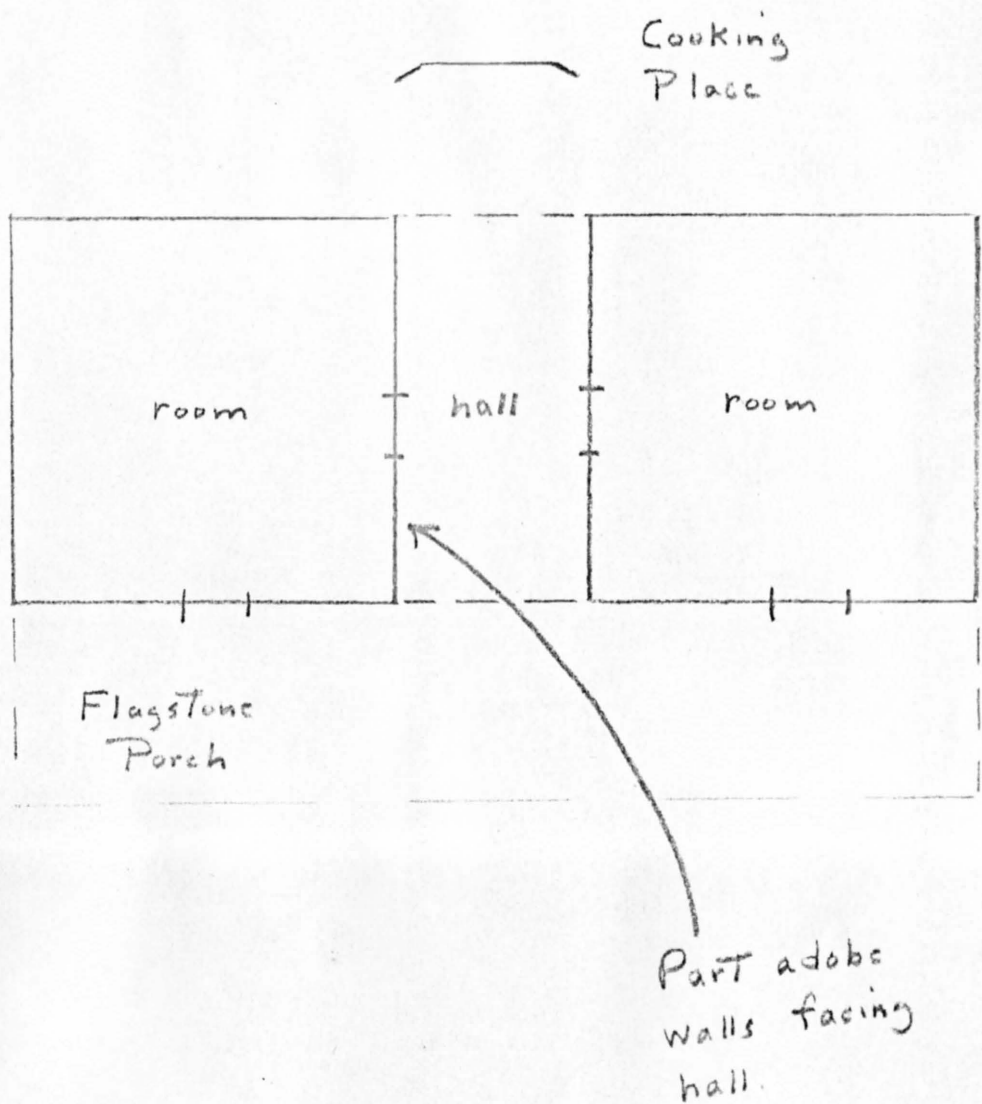
Luna Residence (BH-168)



Lama Residence interior

<p>1. STATE Texas COUNTY Brewster (BIBE) TOWN VICINITY On Park Route STREET NO. 9 in Sublette Farm vicinity.</p> <p>ORIGINAL OWNER Unknown ORIGINAL USE Farm hand house PRESENT OWNER NPS PRESENT USE Abandoned WALL CONSTRUCTION Stone and adobe NO. OF STORIES One</p>		<p>HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY</p>	
<p>2. NAME Stone Farm House (BBH-15)</p> <p>DATE OR PERIOD Early 1900s STYLE Border Farm House ARCHITECT None BUILDER Unknown</p>		<p>3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE</p> <p>HSI Classification: CC</p>	
<p>4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION OPEN TO PUBLIC Yes</p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>Description:</u> 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.</p> <p>Stabilization of walls and cleanup of site would make this well situated structure on a terrace above the flood plain an attractive visitor stop.</p>			
<p>5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered Yes Interior Fair Exterior Fair</p>			
<p>See interim historical base map accompanying this report.</p>			
<p>6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)</p> <p></p>		<p>7. PHOTOGRAPH Attached</p>	
<p>8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.</p> <p>Richert, "Stabilization Requirements, Big Bend National Park," 1962. Local interviews.</p>		<p>9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER</p> <p>William E. Brown Regional Historian Southwest Regional Office</p> <p>DATE OF RECORD October 1964</p>	

Stone Farm House (BBH-15)



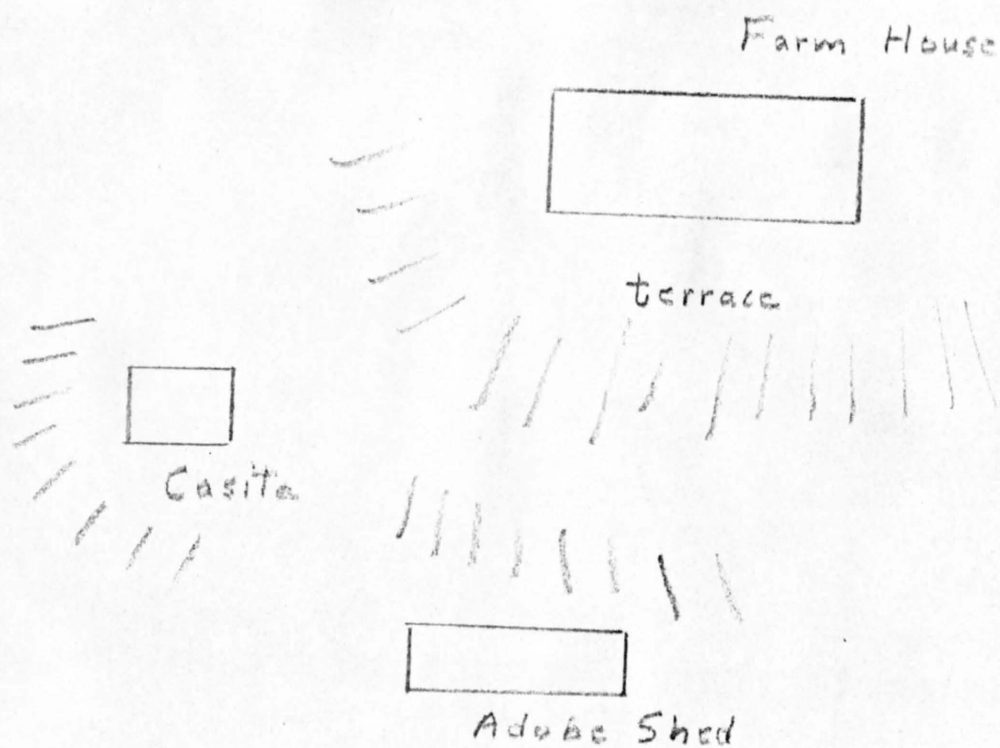


Stone Farm House (BHI-15)

1. STATE <u>Texas</u> COUNTY <u>Brewster (BIBE)</u> TOWN <u>VICINITY On Park Route</u> STREET NO. <u>9 west of Castolon.</u> ORIGINAL OWNER <u>J. L. Sublett</u> ORIGINAL USE <u>Farm establishment</u> PRESENT OWNER <u>NPS</u> PRESENT USE <u>Abandoned</u> WALL CONSTRUCTION <u>Adobe</u> NO. OF STORIES <u>One-story structures</u>		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY 2. NAME <u>Sublett Farm Complex: Farm House (BBH-12); Farm Hand's Casita (BBH-13); Adobe Shed (BBH-14).</u> DATE OR PERIOD <u>Early 1900s</u> STYLE <u>Border Farm Buildings</u> ARCHITECT <u>None</u> BUILDER <u>Sublett</u>	
4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION		3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE HSI Classification: <u>CC</u>	
OPEN TO PUBLIC <u>Yes</u> <p>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.</p> <p><u>Description:</u> 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 8-9' high. The roof is gone, but walls are solid.</p> <p>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.</p>			
5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered <u>Yes</u> Interior <u>Poor</u> Exterior <u>Poor</u>			
<p>See interim historical base map accompanying this report.</p>			
6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)		7. PHOTOGRAPH <u>Attached</u>	
8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC. <u>Richert, "Stabilization Requirements, Big Bend National Park," 1962.</u> <u>Madison, The Big Bend Country, 1955.</u> <u>Local interviews.</u>		9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER <u>William E. Brown</u> <u>Regional Historian</u> <u>Southwest Regional Office</u> DATE OF RECORD <u>October 1964</u>	



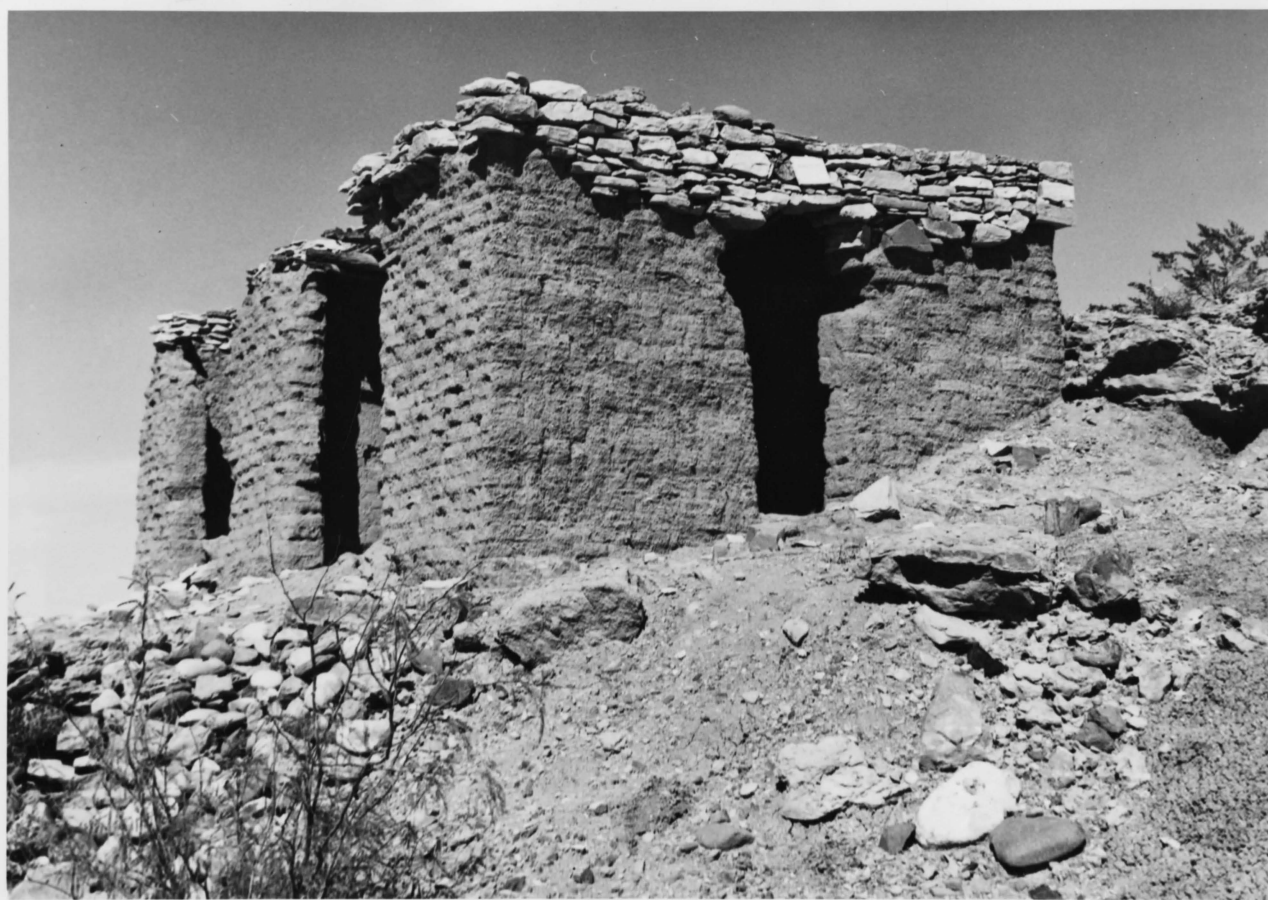
Sublett Farm Complex



Road to Castolon →



Sublett Farm House (HH-12)



Sublett Farm Hand's Casita (BHH-15)



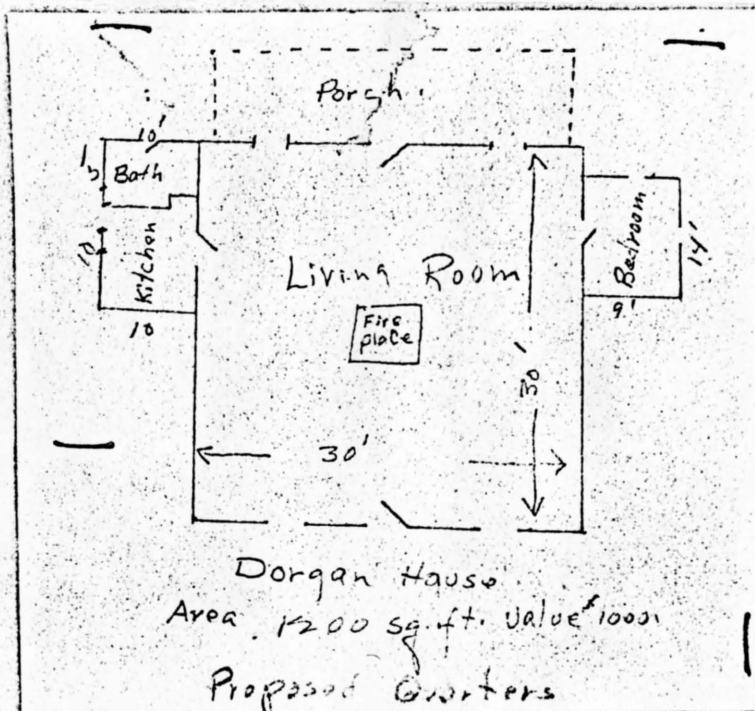
Sublett Farm Hand's Casita, showing
cane-and-viga ceiling



Sublett Adobe Shed (BHH-14)

1. STATE Texas COUNTY Brewster (BIBE) TOWN VICINITY Near Sublett STREET NO. Farm off Park Route 9. ORIGINAL OWNER Dorgan ORIGINAL USE Farm House PRESENT OWNER HPS PRESENT USE Abandoned WALL CONSTRUCTION Adobe and stone NO. OF STORIES One		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY 2. NAME Dorgan Residence (BBH-139) DATE OR PERIOD Early 1900s STYLE Texas ranch house ARCHITECT None BUILDER Dorgan	
4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION		3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE HSI Classification: CC	
OPEN TO PUBLIC Yes 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. <u>Description:</u> 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. Lintels 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.			
6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)		7. PHOTOGRAPH Attached	
8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC. Richert, "Stabilization Requirements, Big Bend National Park," 1962. Local interviews.		9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER William E. Brown Regional Historian Southwest Regional Office DATE OF RECORD October 1964	


Dorgan Residence



SKETCH PLAN




Dorgan Residence (EHI-139)

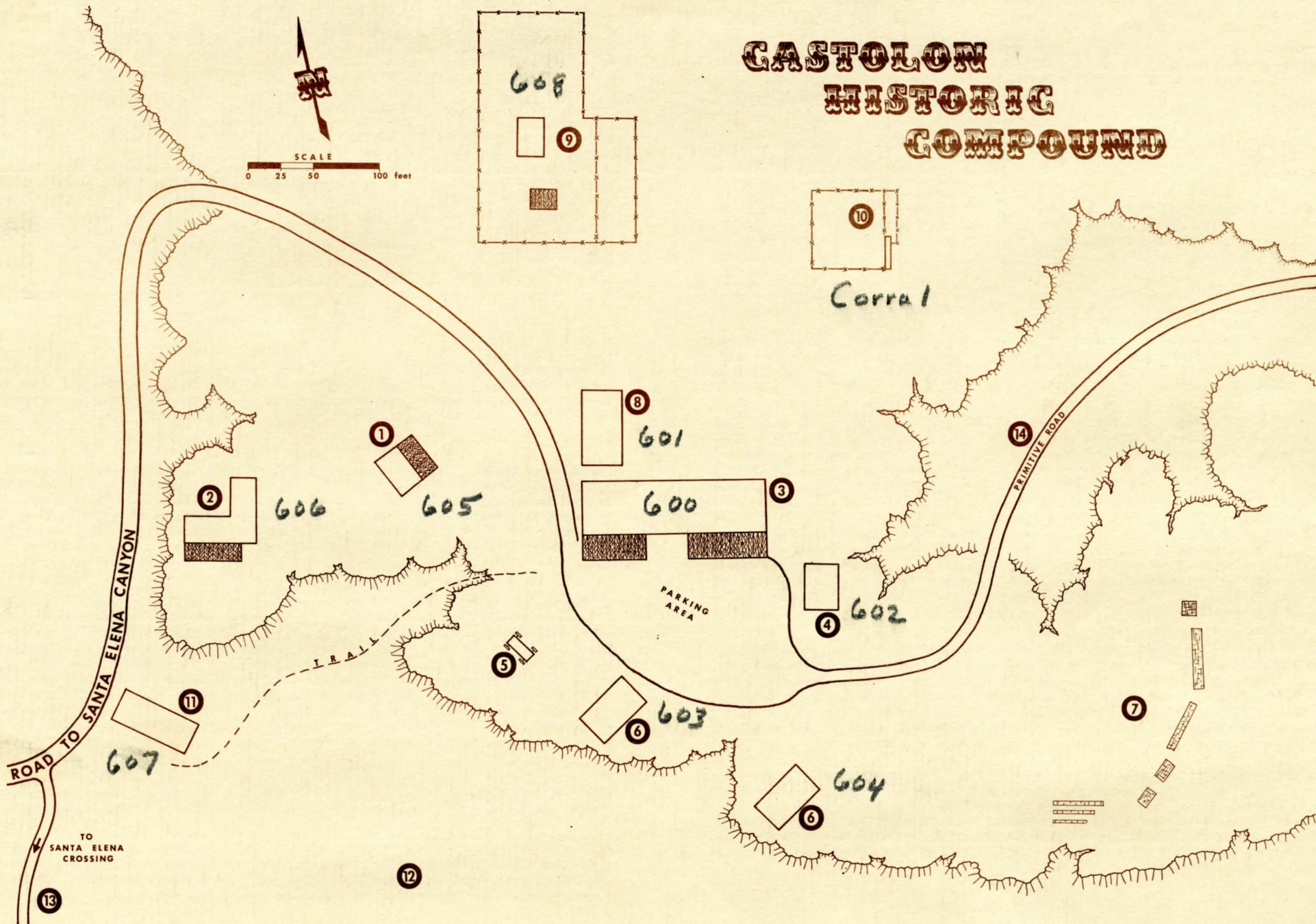
1. STATE <u>Texas</u> COUNTY <u>Brewster (BIBE)</u> TOWN _____ VICINITY <u>West of</u> STREET NO. <u>Castolon on Park Route 9.</u>		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY	
ORIGINAL OWNERS <u>Mexican farmers</u> ORIGINAL USE <u>Farm community</u> PRESENT OWNER <u>NPS</u> PRESENT USE <u>Abandoned</u> WALL CONSTRUCTION <u>Adobe and stone huts</u> NO. OF STORIES <u>One</u>		2. NAME <u>Coyote Community (unnumbered)</u> DATE OR PERIOD <u>early 1900s</u> STYLE <u>Mexican village</u> ARCHITECT <u>None</u> BUILDERS <u>Mexican farmers</u>	
4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION		3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE HSI Classification: <u>CC</u>	
<p>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.</p> <p><u>Description:</u> 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'.</p> <p>The plan is to leave these ruins alone and merely call attention to them by means of an interpretive marker along the road.</p>		OPEN TO PUBLIC <u>Yes</u>	
5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE <u>Endangered</u> <u>Yes</u> Interior <u>Ruins</u> Exterior <u>Ruins</u>			
See interim historical base map accompanying this report.			
 6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)		7. PHOTOGRAPH	
8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC. <u>Local interviews and site investigation.</u>		9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER <u>William E. Brown</u> <u>Regional Historian</u> <u>Southwest Regional Office</u> DATE OF RECORD <u>October 1964</u>	



Ruins of Coyote

1. STATE Texas COUNTY Brewster (BIBE) TOWN Castolon VICINITY STREET NO. ORIGINAL OWNER Mexican and Anglo farmers ORIGINAL USE Farm community and army post PRESENT OWNER NPS PRESENT USE Historic compound WALL CONSTRUCTION NO. OF STORIES		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY 2. NAME Castolon Historic Compound (BBH-600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608) DATE OR PERIOD early 1900s STYLE Border Adobe ARCHITECT None BUILDER Various farmers and U.S. Army 3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE HSI Classification: CC	
4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION		OPEN TO PUBLIC Yes	
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>			
5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE		Endangered Interior Exterior	
<p>See attached site map and interim historical base map accompanying this report.</p>			
 6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)		7. PHOTOGRAPH Attached	
8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC. Dr. John A. Carroll, "Notes on Nine Historic Places of the Lower Big Bend Country." 1964. Local interviews and various published sources. RSU Reports, 1962 and 1963.		9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER William E. Brown Regional Historian Southwest Regional Office DATE OF RECORD October 1964	

GASTOLON HISTORIC COMPOUND



⑥ 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.

⑦ 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.

⑧ 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.

⑨ 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 cavalymen repaired their saddles, bridles, and other gear. Sometimes Park Rangers keep their horses in this corral.

⑩ 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.

⑪ 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 Candelilla 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.

⑫ 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.

⑬ 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.

⑭ 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 through an 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.

published by the

BIG BEND NATURAL HISTORY ASSOCIATION

in cooperation with the

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

CASTOLON

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 irate 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

① 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.

② 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.

③ 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.

④ 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.

⑤ 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.

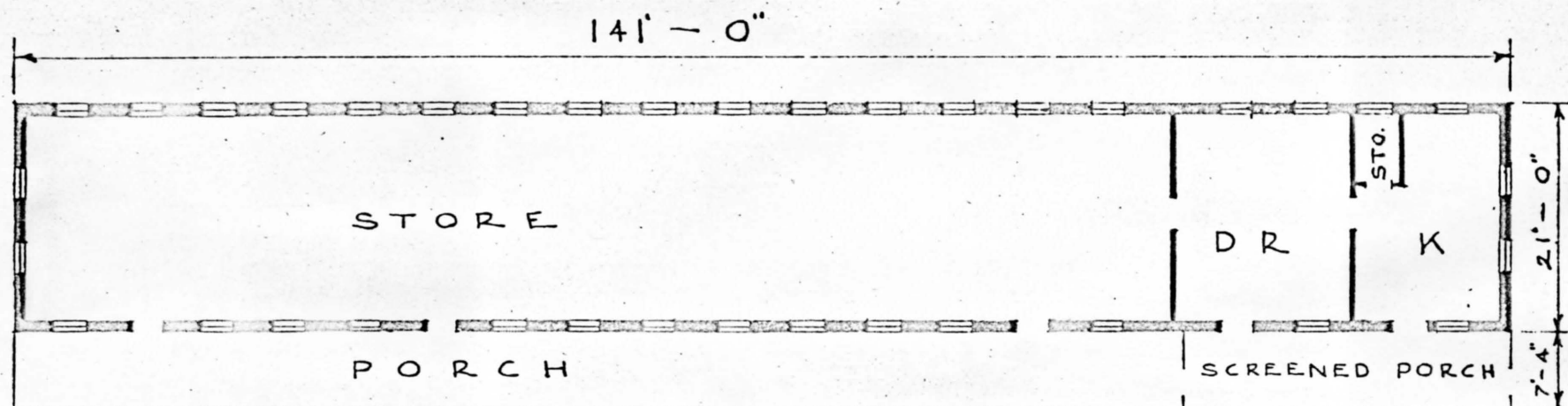
(Continued on Back Page)

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: $\frac{1}{16}" = 1'-0"$ JAN. 17, 1961



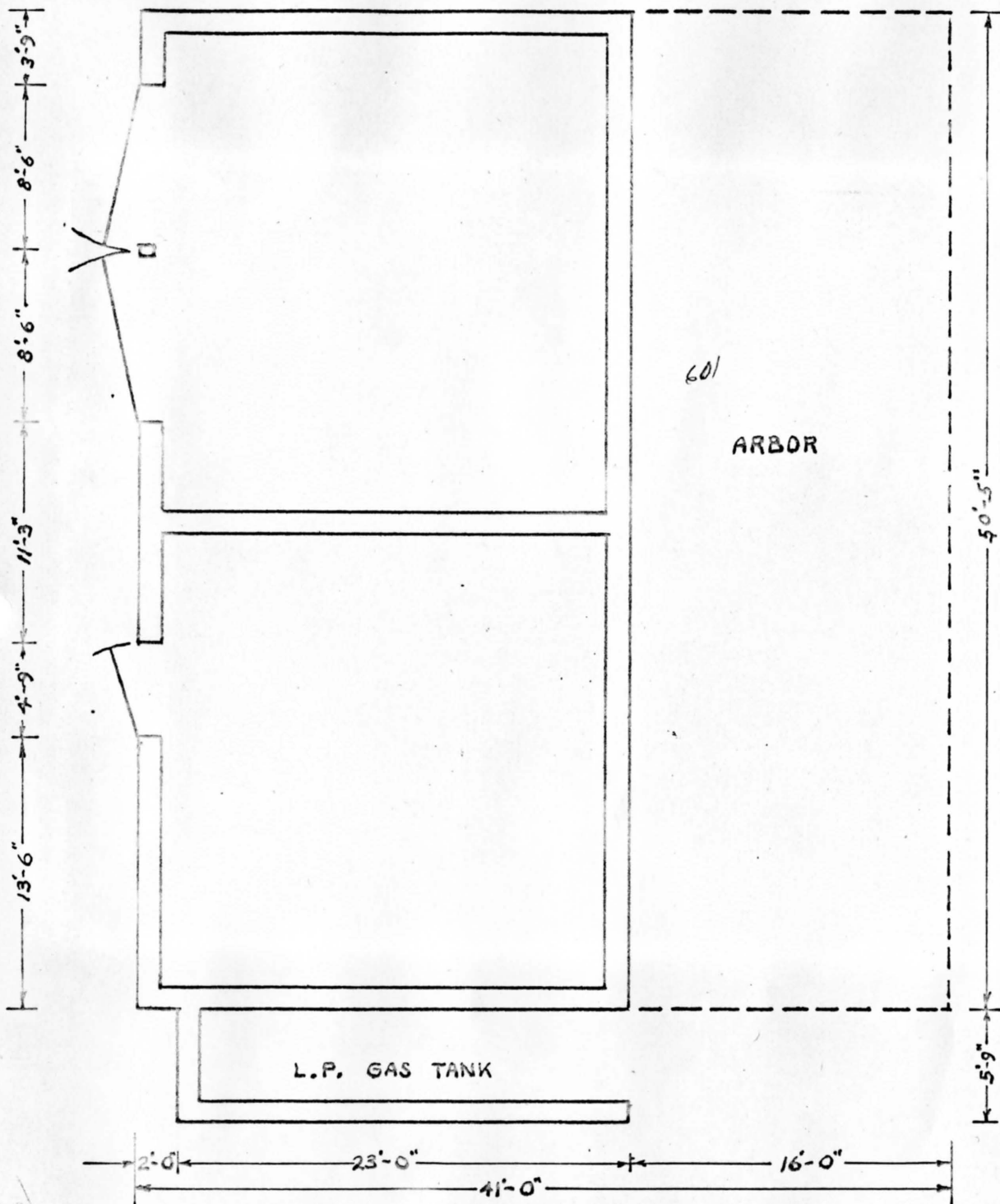
Castolon Historic Compound:
Castolon Store (BBH-600)

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 $\frac{1}{8}" = 1'-0"$



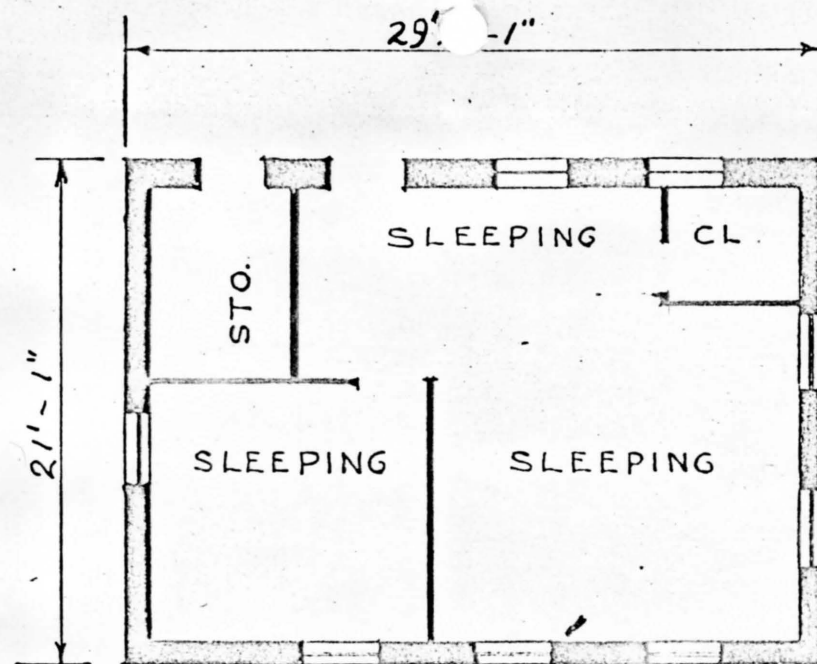
Castolon Historic Compound:
Army Utility Building (BBH-601)

Castolon Historic Compound

Army Latrine (BBH-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.



BUILDING NO. 602
BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK
SCALE: $\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'-0''$ JAN. 16, 1961



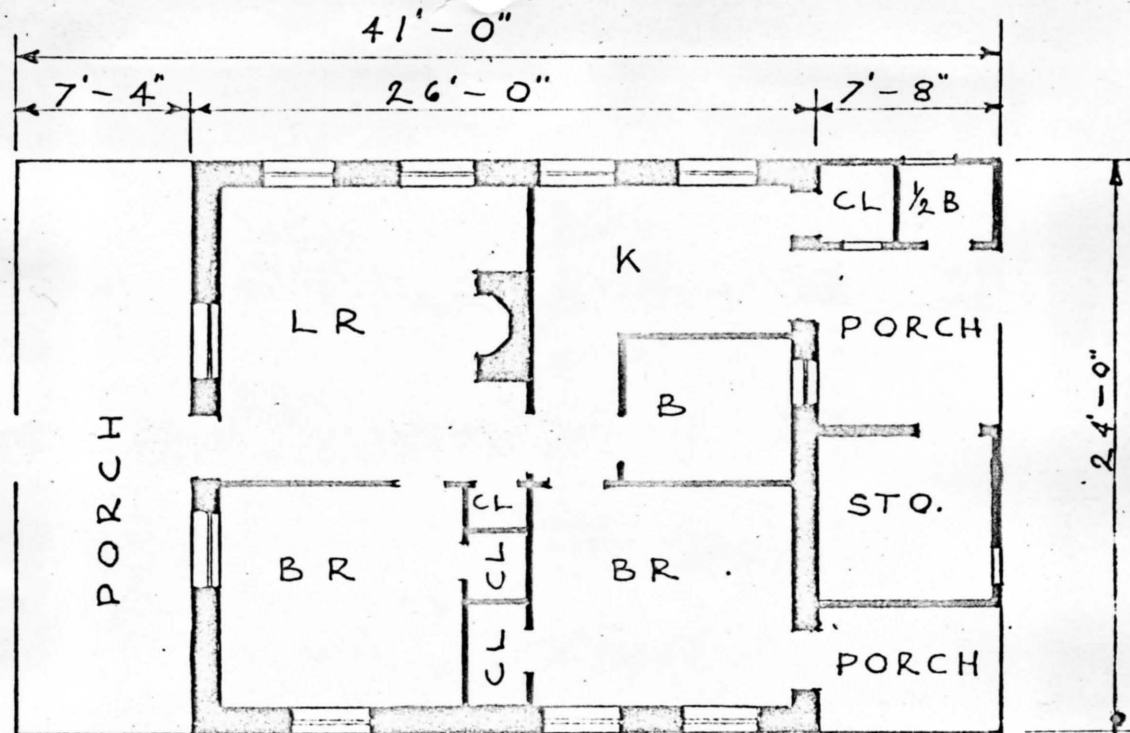
Castolon Historic Compound:
Army Latrine (HH-602)

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.

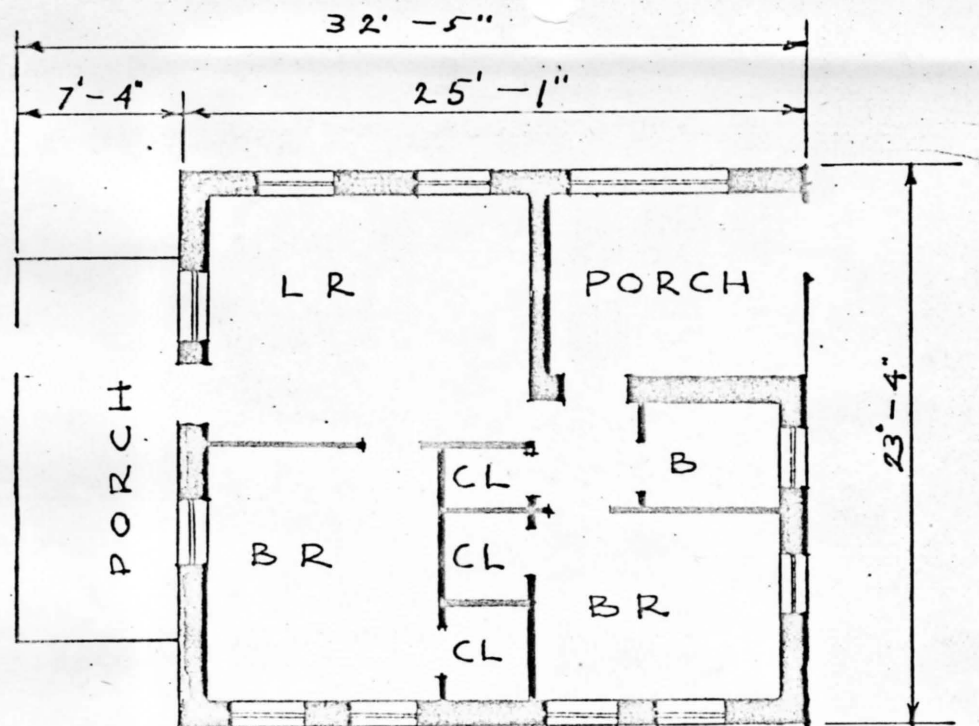
Routine maintenance and continued functional use is proposed.



BUILDING NO. 603
 BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK
 SCALE: $\frac{1}{8}" = 1'-0"$ JAN. 16, 1961



Castolon Historic Compound:
Officer's Quarters (HH-603)



BUILDING NO. 604
 BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK
 SCALE: $\frac{1}{8}" = 1'-0"$ JAN. 16, 1961



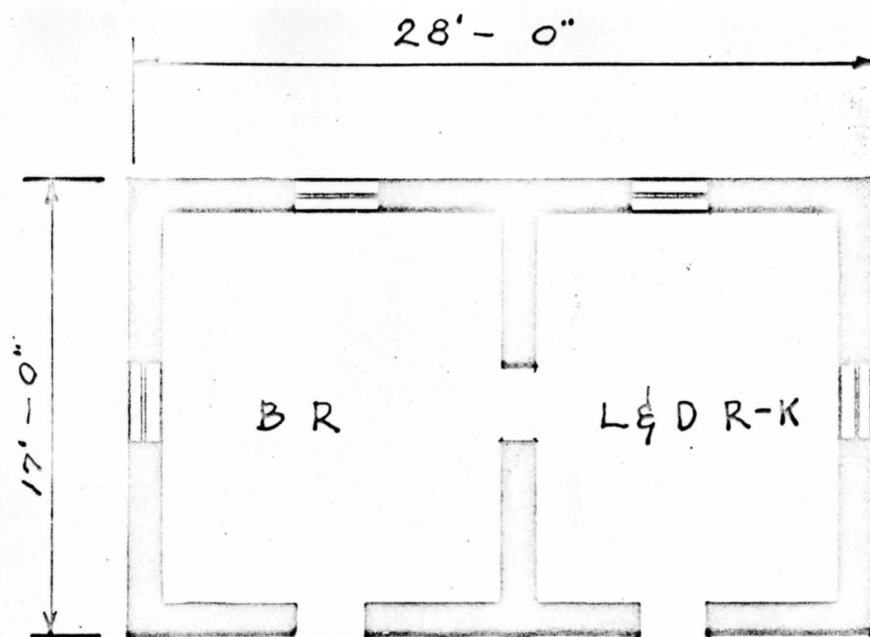
Castolon Historic Compound:
Officer's Quarters (BHH-604)

Castolon Historic Compound

Magdalena House (BBH-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

N \longleftrightarrow S



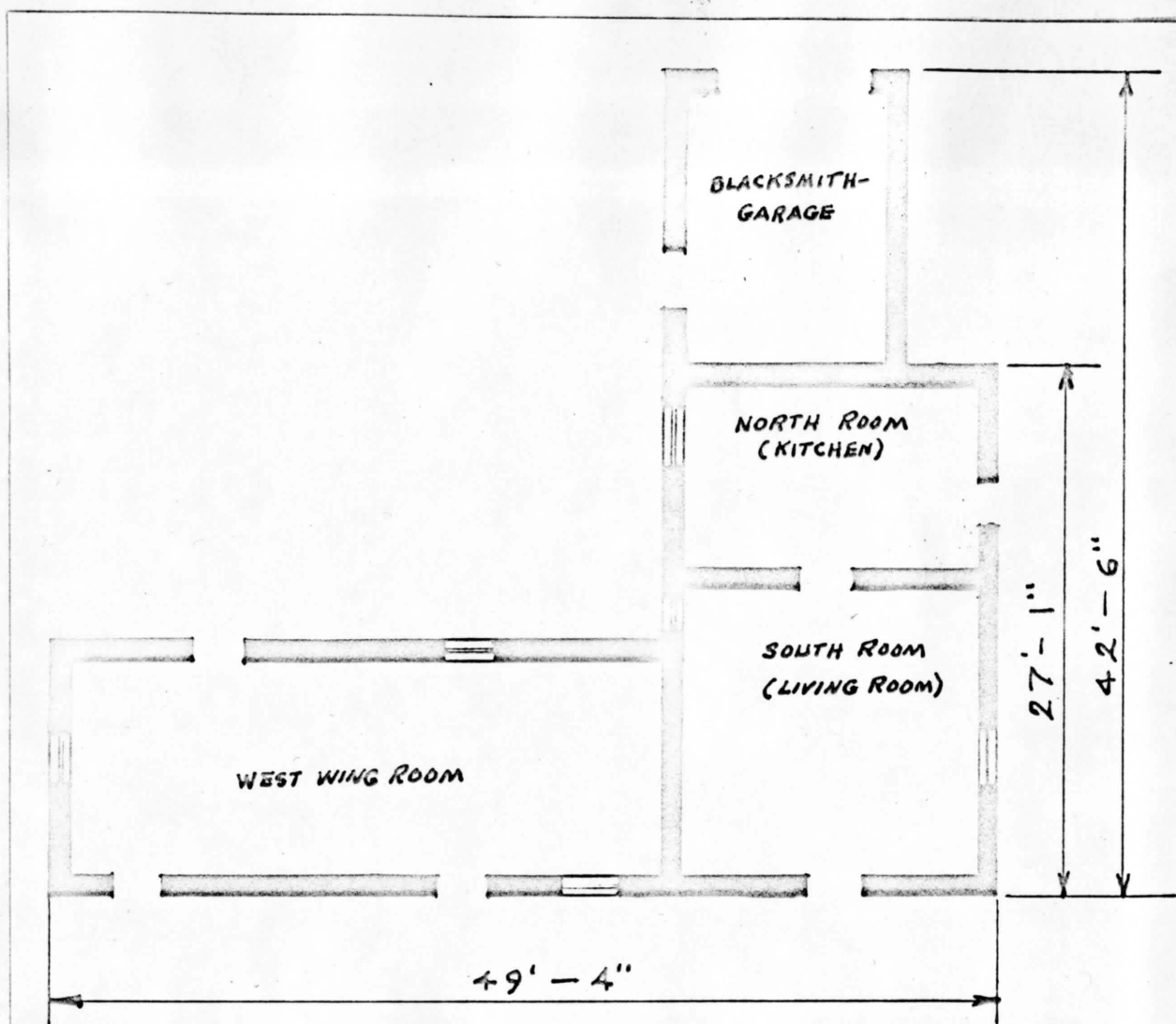
Castolon Historic Compound:
Magdalena House (BBH-605)

Castolon Historic Compound

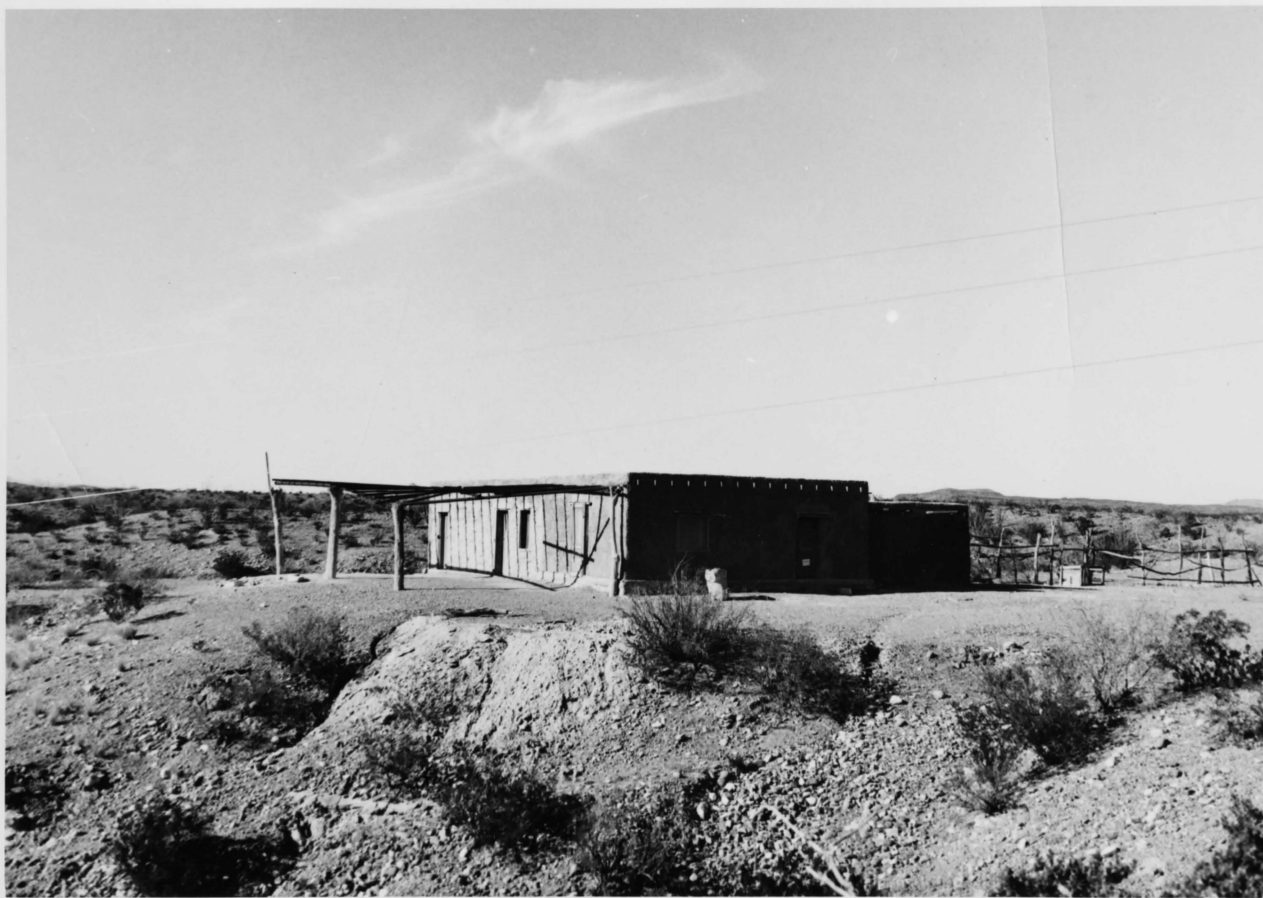
Garlic House (BBH-606): A typical adobe-brick house of the pioneering period in the Big Bend country. Natural materials, including thick adobe walls and earth insulated roof are excellent adaptations to the hot climate. Built in the early 1900s, this house was occupied by Mr. Fred Garlic, farm manager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



BUILDING NO. 606
BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK
SCALE: $\frac{3}{32}" = 1' - 0"$ JAN. 9, 1961



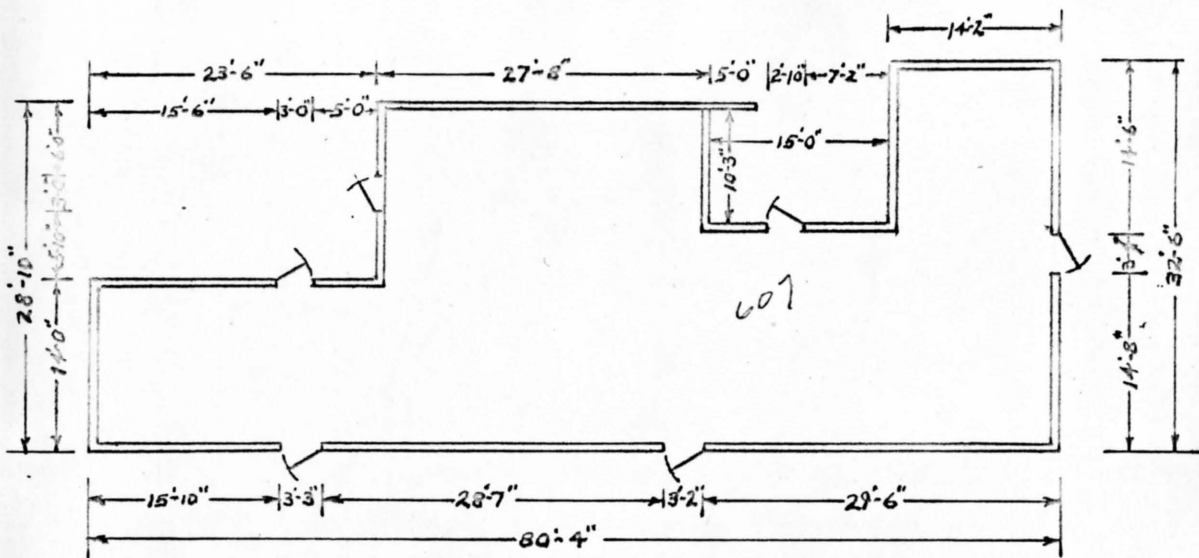
Castolon Historic Compound:
Garlic House (BBH-606)

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.



ALVARO RESIDENCE - Castolon

Scale 1/16" = 1'-0"

Adobe block walls
 Adobe roof
 Concrete floor

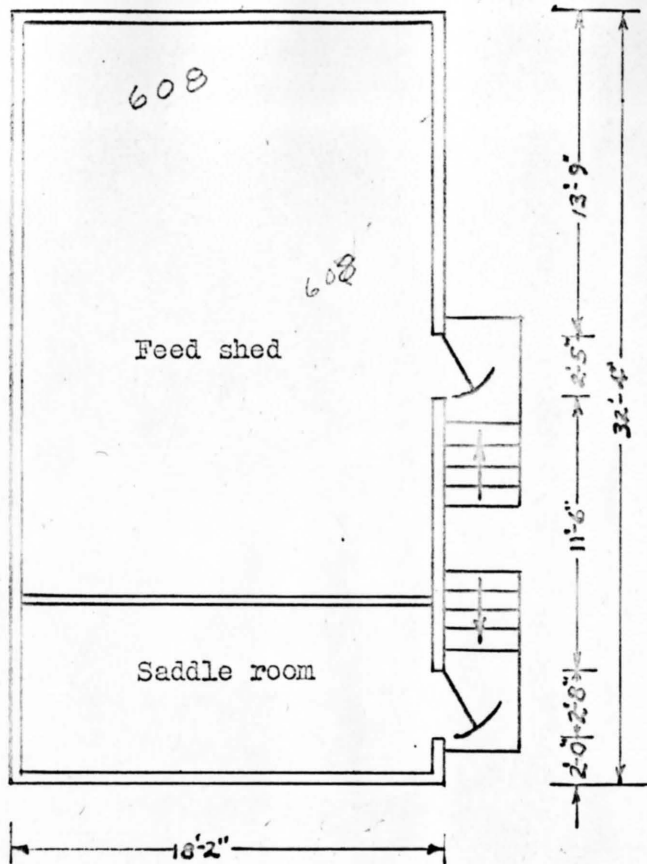


Castolon Historic Compound:
Alvino Residence (BHI-607)

Castolon Historic Compound

Granary and Tack Room (BBH-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.



Storage Bldg.
FEED & SADDLE ROOM

OLD GRAINERY - Castolon

Heavy Frame walls
Wood floors
Asbestos shingle roof

Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

4608



Castolon Historic Compound:
Granary and Tack Room (HES-608)


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.

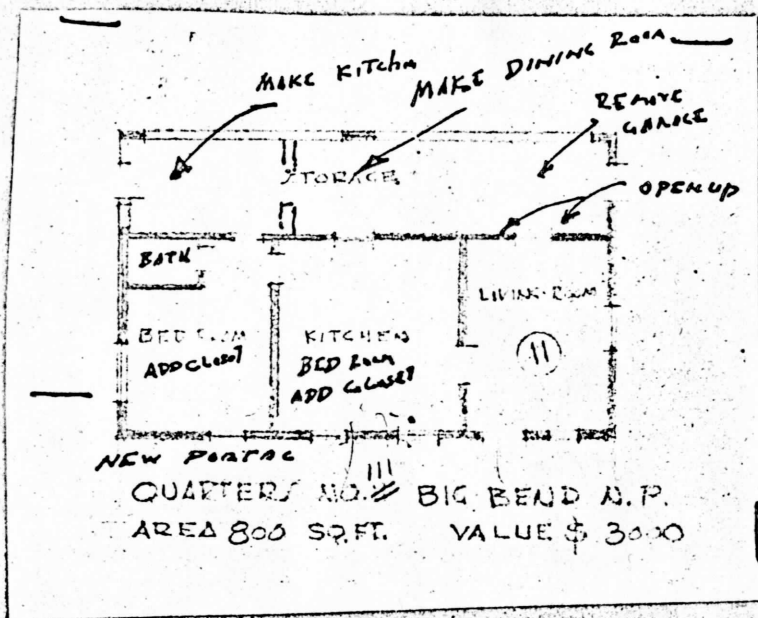
Description: Post and rail construction, about 50' x 50'.
Preservation to illustrate cattle ranching in vicinity is proposed.



Castolon Historic Compound: Loading Corral

1. STATE Texas COUNTY Brewster (BIBE) TOWN VICINITY On alluvial STREET NO. flats east of Castolon. ORIGINAL OWNER Richard Derrick ORIGINAL USE Farm house PRESENT OWNER NPS PRESENT USE Residence WALL CONSTRUCTION Adobe NO. OF STORIES One		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY 2. NAME Derrick House (BBH-111) DATE OR PERIOD early 1920s STYLE Border Adobe ARCHITECT None BUILDER Richard Derrick	
		3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE HSI Classification: CC	
4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION OPEN TO PUBLIC No			
<p>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.</p> <p><u>Description:</u> 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'.</p> <p>Walls appear sound; however, joints between adobe brick courses particularly at the west side are weathered, and the other walls are pitted.</p> <p>Plans include grouting of weathered joints and pitted walls; plastering of exterior surface; treating of wood trim with preservative.</p>			
5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered NO 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. Richert, "Stabilization Requirements, Big Bend National Park," 1962. Local interviews.		9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER William E. Brown Regional Historian Southwest Regional Office DATE OF RECORD October 1964	

Derrick House

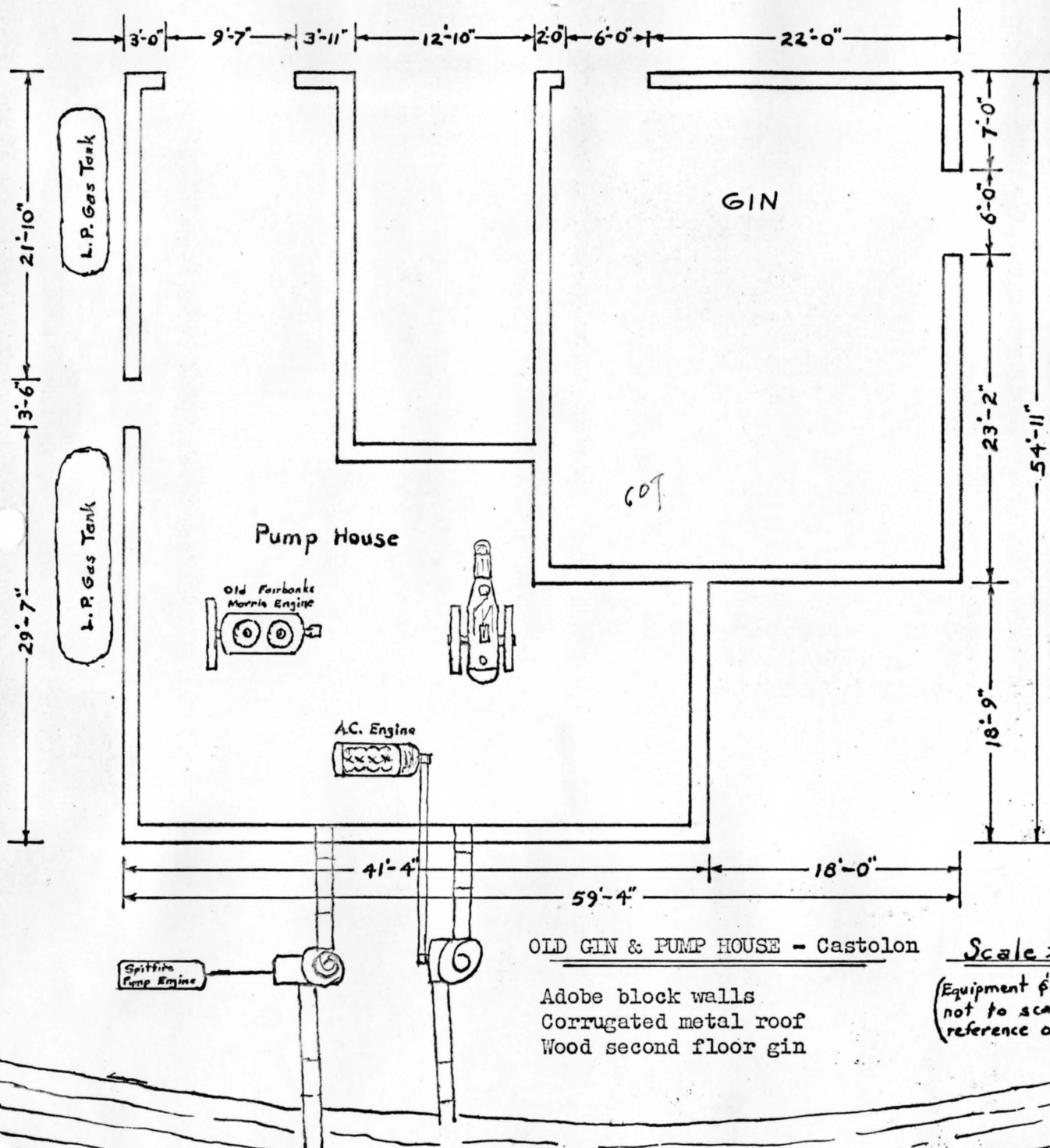
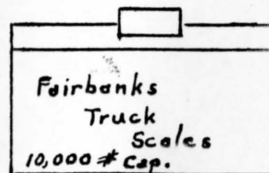


SKETCH PLAN



Derrick Residence (BBH-111)

1. STATE		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY	
Texas			
COUNTY	Brewster (BIBE)	2. NAME Cotton Gin (BBH-609)	
TOWN	VICINITY On flood	DATE OR PERIOD	early 1920s
STREET NO.	plain west of Castolon.	STYLE	Border adobe
ORIGINAL OWNER	Wayne Cartledge	ARCHITECT	None
ORIGINAL USE	Cotton gin and pumphouse	BUILDER	Wayne Cartledge
PRESENT OWNER	NPS	3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE	
PRESENT USE	Abandoned	HSI Classification: CC	
WALL CONSTRUCTION	Adobe		
NO. OF STORIES	Two		
4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION		OPEN TO PUBLIC Yes	
<p>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.</p> <p>The cotton gin, with its rusting machinery, would illustrate the marginal nature of farming activities in the remote sections of the Big Bend.</p> <p><u>Description:</u> 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'.</p> <p><u>Plan:</u> Stabilize and clean up so structure safe for visiting public.</p>			
5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE			
Endangered	Yes	Interior	Ruins
		Exterior	Ruins
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. Richert, "Stabilization Requirements, Big Bend National Park," 1962. RSU Report, 1963. Sholley, "Castolon Property," 1955. Madison, <u>The Big Bend Country</u> , 1955.		9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER William E. Brown Regional Historian Southwest Regional Office DATE OF RECORD October 1964	



OLD GIN & PUMP HOUSE - Castolon

Scale $\frac{3}{32} = 1'-0"$

Adobe block walls
Corrugated metal roof
Wood second floor gin

(Equipment & location
not to scale. For
reference only.)

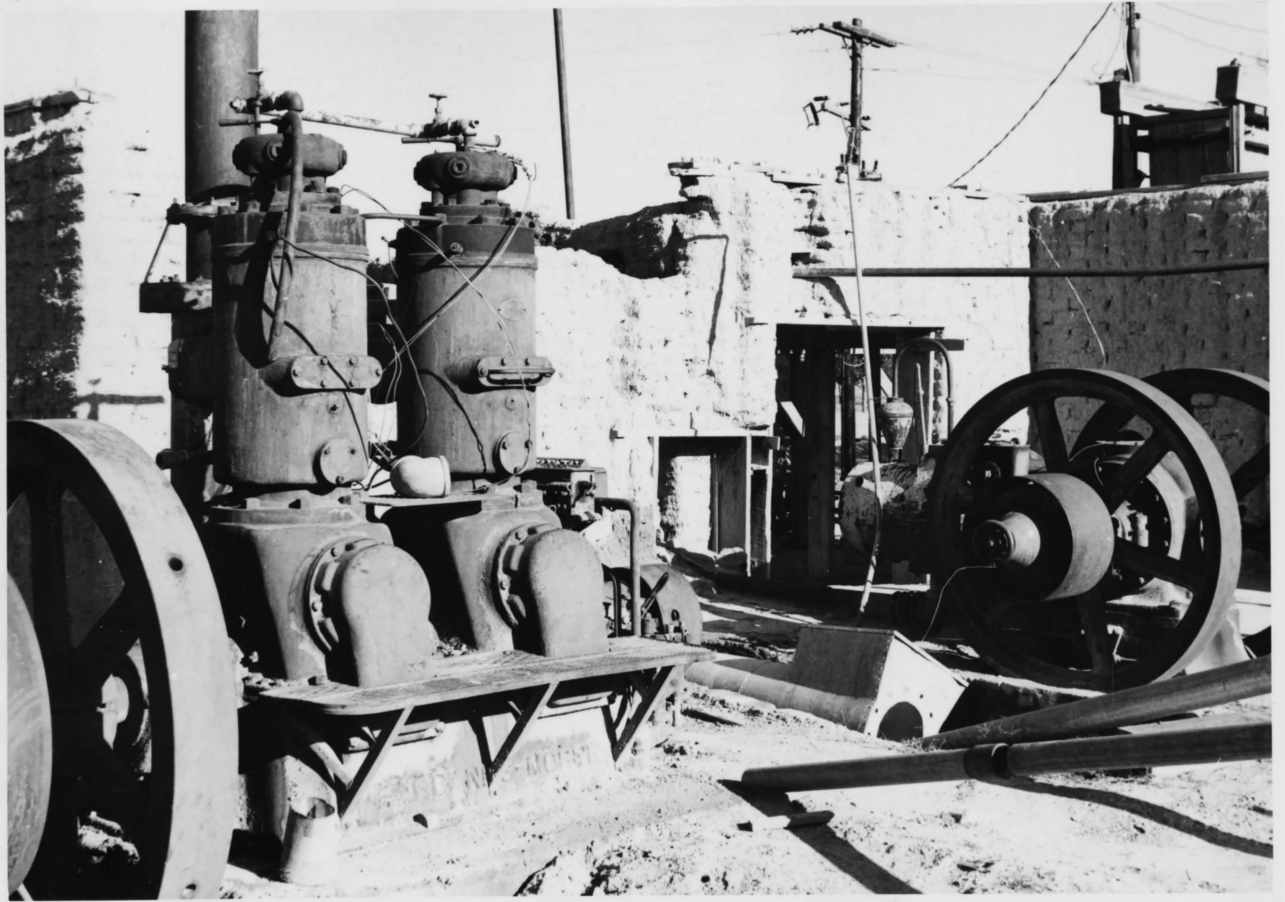
RIO GRANDE RIVER



Cotton Gin (BBH-609)

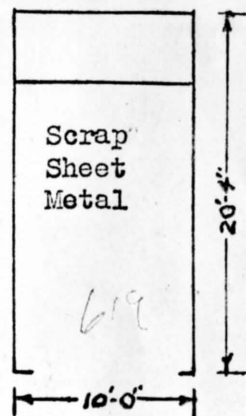
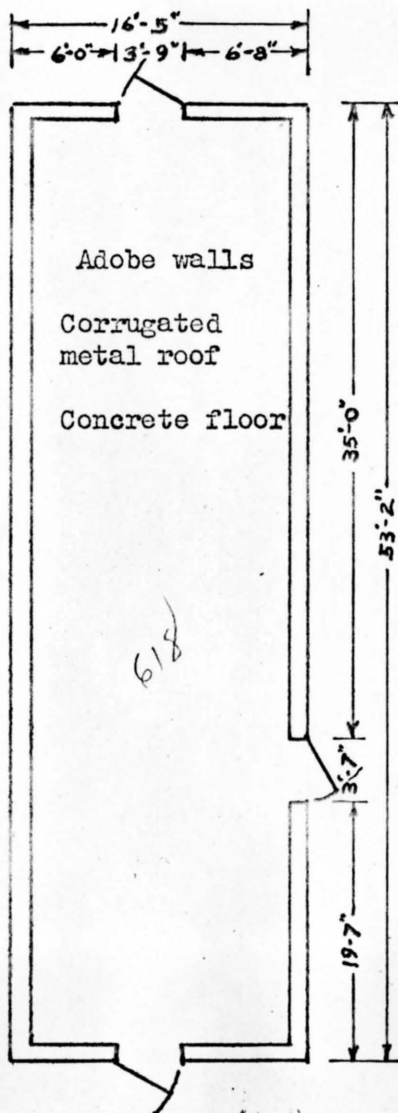
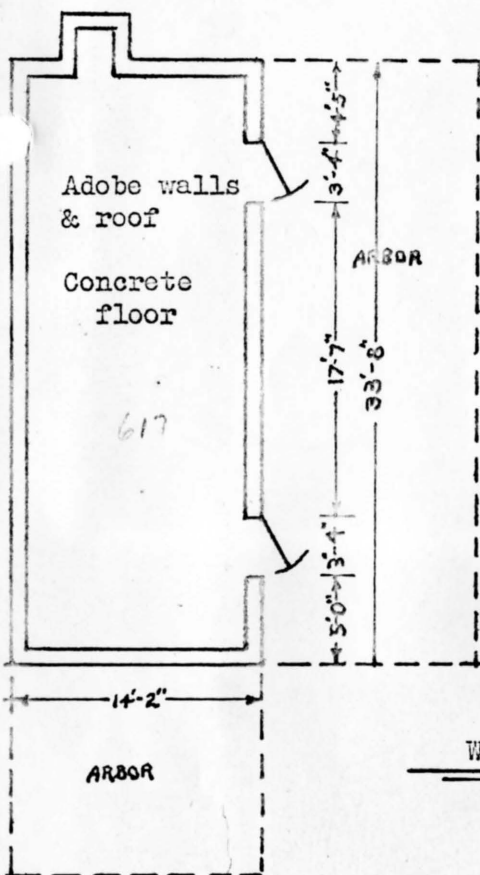
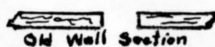
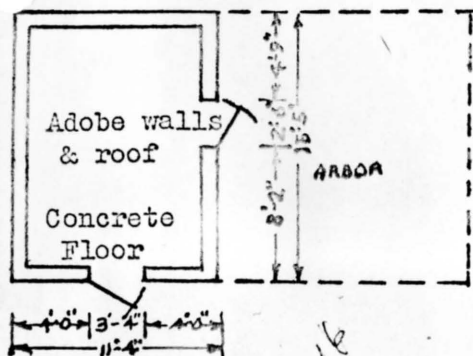


Cotton Gin interior (BEH-609)



Cotton Gin Machinery (BBH-609)

1. STATE Texas COUNTY Brewster (BIBE) TOWN VICINITY One-half mile STREET NO. west of Castolon Historic Compound ORIGINAL OWNER J. L. Sublett ORIGINAL USE Trading Store PRESENT OWNER NPS PRESENT USE Abandoned WALL CONSTRUCTION Adobe NO. OF STORIES One with attic		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY	
		2. NAME Castolon Old Store Compound (BBH-616, 617, 618) 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			
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>Description:</u> 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.</p> <p>Plans call for stabilization and preservation as an exhibit for visitors traveling Park Route 9.</p>			
5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE		fair to ruins condition Endangered Yes Interior / Exterior	
<p>See interim historical base map attached to this report.</p>			
6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)		7. PHOTOGRAPH Attached	
8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC. RSU Reports, 1962, 1963; Sholly, 1955; Carroll, "Notes on Nine Historic Places in the Lower Big Bend Country," 1964.		9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER William E. Brown Regional Historian Southwest Regional Office DATE OF RECORD October 1964	

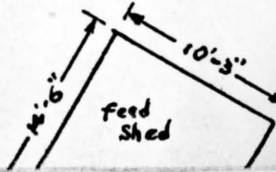


WEST SIDE GROUP - Castolon
(ALL VACANT)

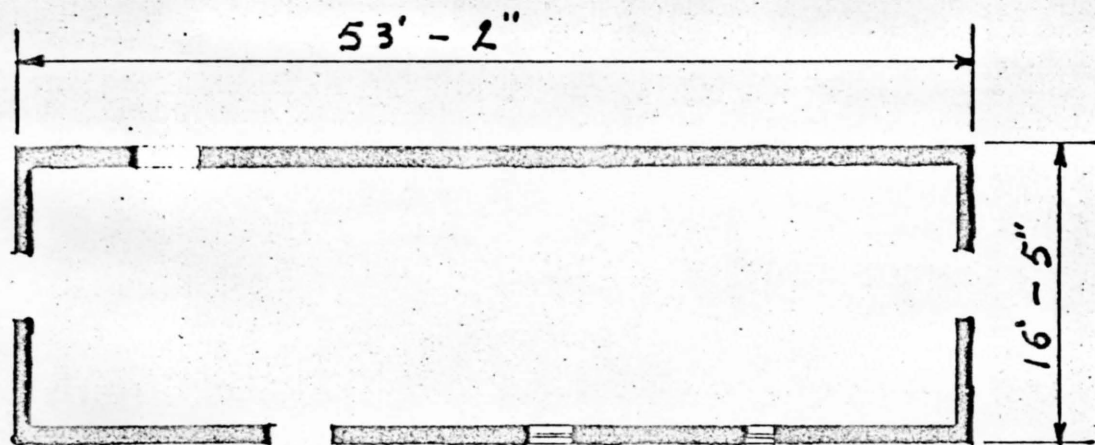
Scale $\frac{3}{32}" = 1'-0"$
Locations not to scale.
For reference only.



Scrap sheet metal



7/617



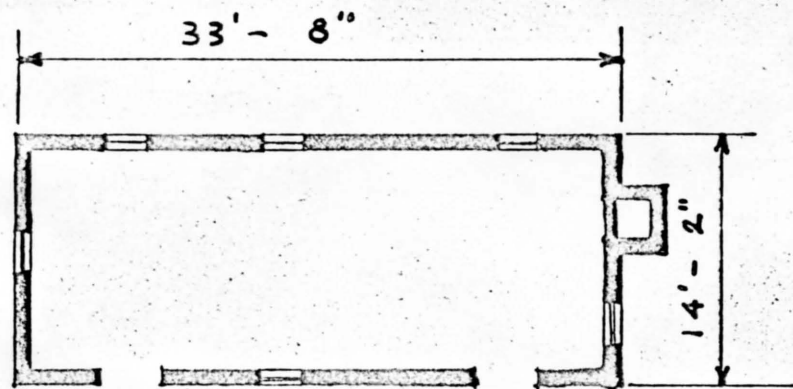
BUILDING NO. 618

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: $\frac{3}{32}'' = 1' - 0''$ JAN. 9, 1961



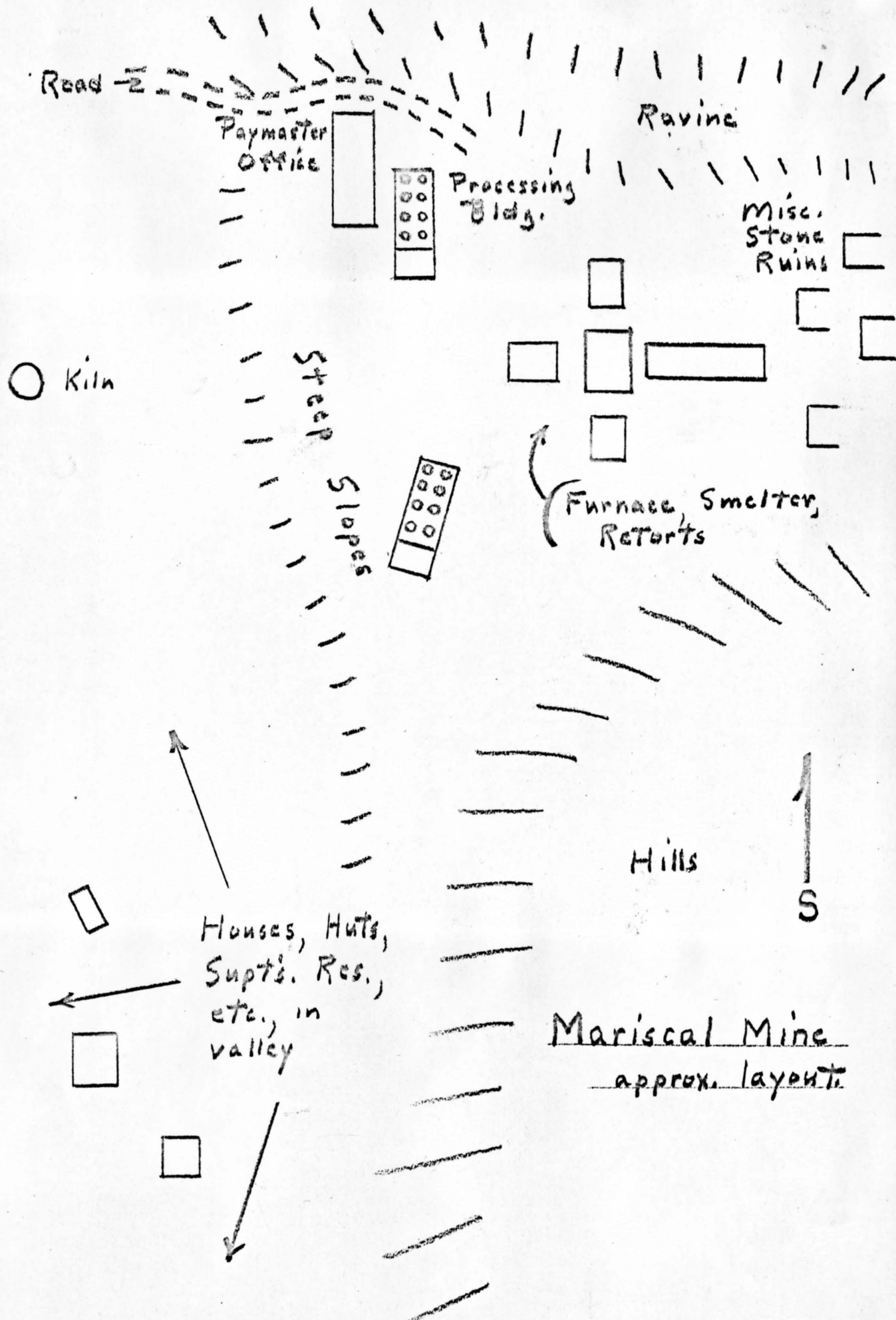
Castolon Old Store Compound:
Shed, background (BEH-616)
Cafe Residence, foreground (BEH-617)

1. STATE Texas COUNTY Brewster (BIBE) TOWN VICINITY On River STREET NO. Road east of Castolon ORIGINAL OWNER Elmo Johnson ORIGINAL USE Ranch House PRESENT OWNER NPS PRESENT USE Abandoned WALL CONSTRUCTION Adobe NO. OF STORIES One		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY	
		2. NAME Johnson Ranch House (unnumbered) DATE OR PERIOD ca. 1900 STYLE Border Adobe ARCHITECT None BUILDER Elmo Johnson	
		3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE HSI Classification: CC	
4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION		OPEN TO PUBLIC Yes	
<p>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.</p> <p><u>Description:</u> 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.</p> <p><u>Plan:</u> Minimum stabilization of the adobe ruins by means of epoxy spraying.</p>			
5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE		Endangered Yes	Interior Ruin Exterior Ruin
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. Madison and Stillwell, <u>How Come It's Called That</u> , 1958. Local interviews.		9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER William E. Brown Regional Historian Southwest Regional Office DATE OF RECORD October 1964	



Johnson Ranch House

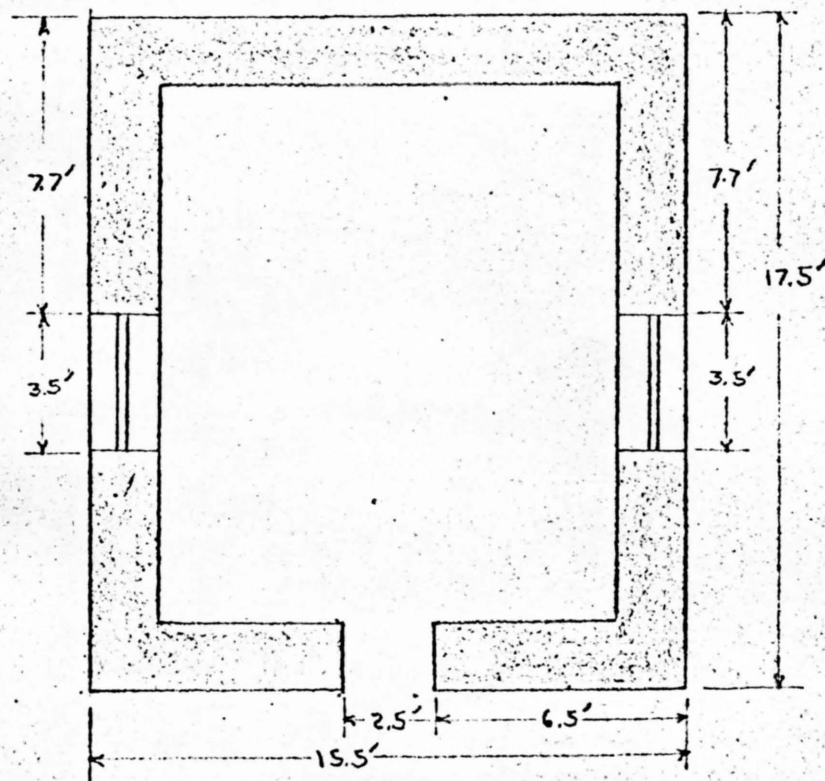
1. STATE Texas COUNTY Brewster (BIBE) TOWN VICINITY At the north STREET NO. end of Mariscal Mountain ORIGINAL OWNER Mariscal Mining Company ORIGINAL USE Cinnabar mine PRESENT OWNER NPS PRESENT USE Abandoned WALL CONSTRUCTION Adobe, stone, concrete NO. OF STORIES Various structures		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY 2. NAME Mariscal Mine Complex (BBH-10) DATE OR PERIOD ca. 1900 STYLE ARCHITECT None BUILDER Mariscal Mining Company 3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE HSI Classification: CC	
4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION		OPEN TO PUBLIC Yes	
<p>The Mariscal Mine was one of many cinnabar or quicksilver mining operations in the Park and immediate vicinity. A full study of the site should be accomplished in the near future with measured drawings of all major mining structures. Because of the mine's isolation from main-traveled Park routes, it is a relatively pristine mining ghost town. To the recorder's knowledge there is nothing else within the Park System to compare with it. The limited time available for survey of this extensive site did not allow detailed recording of each building. However, by means of photos and descriptions of typical buildings, a general picture of the mine complex, adequate for preliminary "CC" classification of all historic structures, is here presented.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>Description:</u> 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.</p> <p><u>Plan:</u> General clean-up, removal of structural and environmental dangers (including closing of mine shafts), and interpretation as a ghost-town exhibit.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Major mine structures are of stone and concrete construction, and basically sound.</p>			
5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE		Endangered Interior Exterior	
<p>See attached site map and interim historical base map accompanying this report.</p>			
6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)		7. PHOTOGRAPH Attached	
8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC. Madison, <u>The Big Bend Country</u> , 1955. Hitchcock, "Some Big Bend Personalities", M.A. Thesis, Sul Ross College, n.d. Spaulding, "Quicksilver Mines of Brewster County, Texas," <u>Eng. & Mining Journal</u> (June 1901).		9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER William E. Brown Regional Historian Southwest Regional Office DATE OF RECORD October 1964	



Mariscal Mine Complex

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.

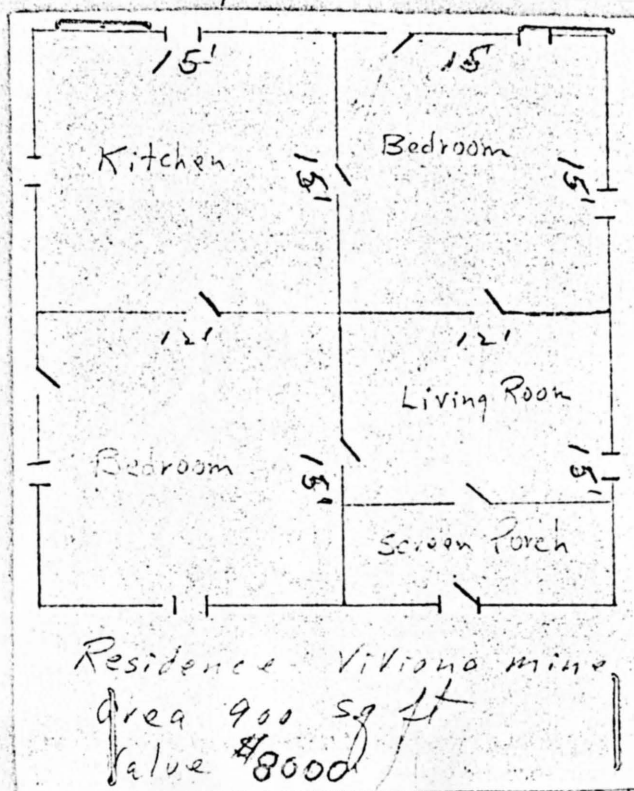


Nariscal Mine: Concrete Residence

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





Mariscal 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: Company Store

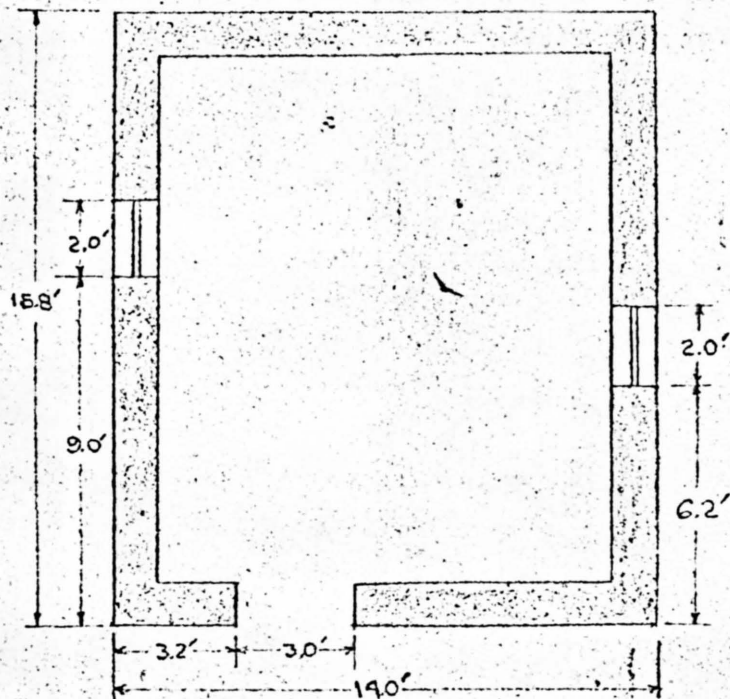
Mariscal Mine Complex

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 14' x 14'. 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

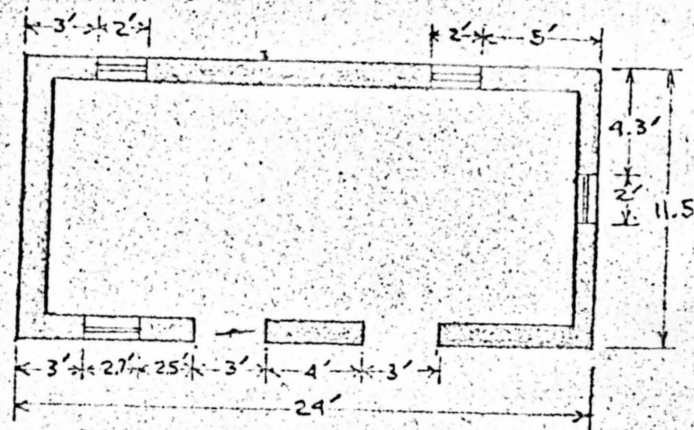
SCALE: 1" = 5.0' JUNE 8, 1962

Rock Hut



Nariscai Mine: Limestone Residence

STORAGE BUILDING AT VIVIANNA MINES



Adobe Barracks

BUILDING NO. 154

BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK

SCALE: $\frac{1}{8}'' = 1.0'$ JUNE 8, 1962



Mariscal Mine: Adobe Barracks

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



Mariscal Mine: Paymaster's Office



Mariscal Mine: Processing Building



Moriscal Mine: Main Processing Plant



Mariscal Mine: Stone Ruins behind
Main Processing Plant



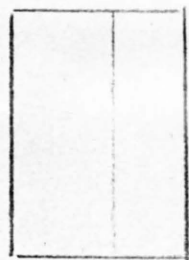
Mariscal Mine: View northeast from top of Main
Processing Plant showing Mine
Superintendent's House and other
structures in valley

Mariscal Mine Complex

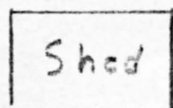
In addition to the specific structures and ruins described above, there are many miscellaneous ruins, foundations, etc., scattered throughout the site. These would require only minor cleanup and no maintenance.

1. STATE Texas COUNTY Brewster (BIBE) TOWN VICINITY West of STREET NO. Rio Grande Village. ORIGINAL OWNER J.O. Langford ORIGINAL USE Tourist Resort PRESENT OWNER NPS PRESENT USE Abandoned WALL CONSTRUCTION Rock Masonry NO. OF STORIES One		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY 2. NAME Hot Springs Complex (BBH-19, 20, 80, 81, 82) DATE OR PERIOD 1912 and 1927 STYLE Southwestern masonry ARCHITECT None BUILDER J.O. Langford	
4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION		3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE HSI Classification: CC	
OPEN TO PUBLIC Yes <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Description: The main complex includes the Hot Springs Store and Post Office (BBH-82), the Hot Springs Stone Residence (BBH-81), and the Hot Springs Cabins (BBH-80). 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.</p> <p>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.</p>			
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. Carroll, "Notes on Nine Historic Places of the Lower Big Bend Country," 1964. Interview with Maggie Smith. Hitchcock, "Some Big Bend Personalities" M.A. Thesis, Sul Ross College, n.d.		9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER William E. Brown Regional Historian Southwest Regional Office DATE OF RECORD October 1964	

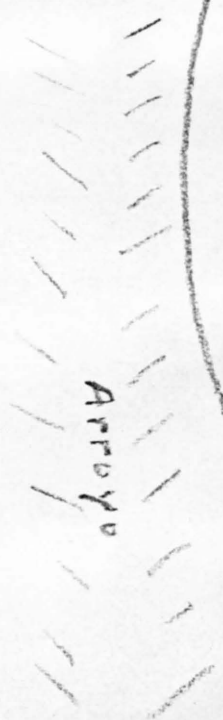




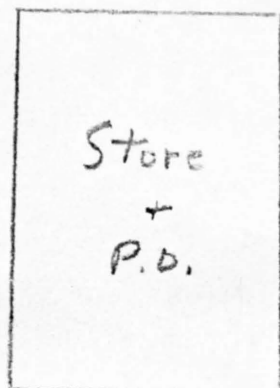
Stone
Res.



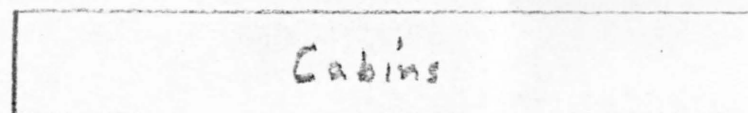
Shed



Arroyo



Store
+
P.O.



Cabins

To BHM-19
+ Springs



Road



Parking

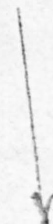
Hot Springs Area
approx. layout



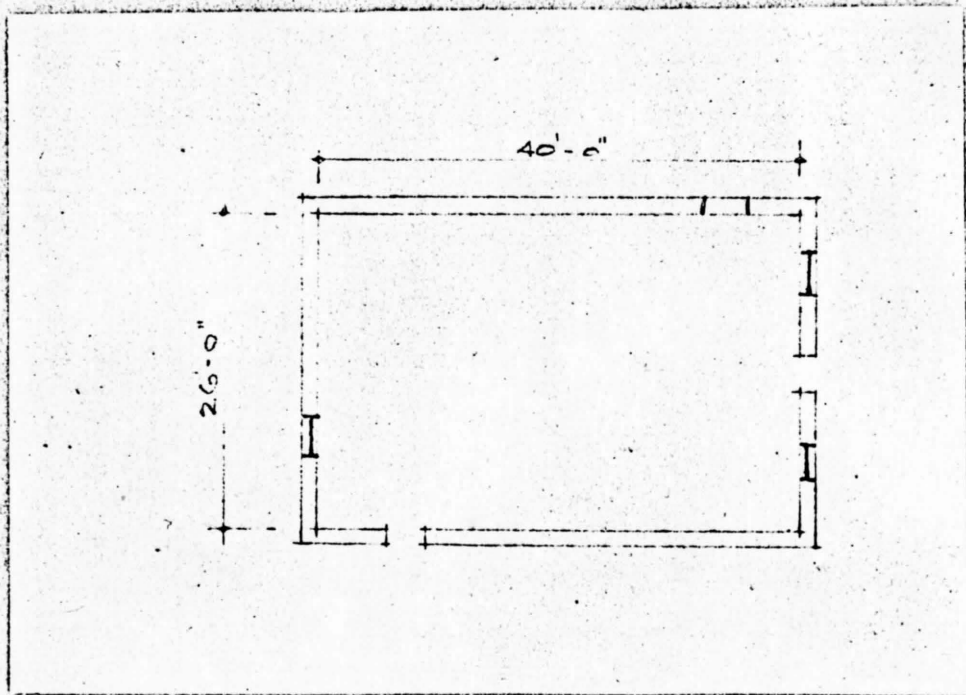
Picnic Area



River



Hot Springs Store + Post Office

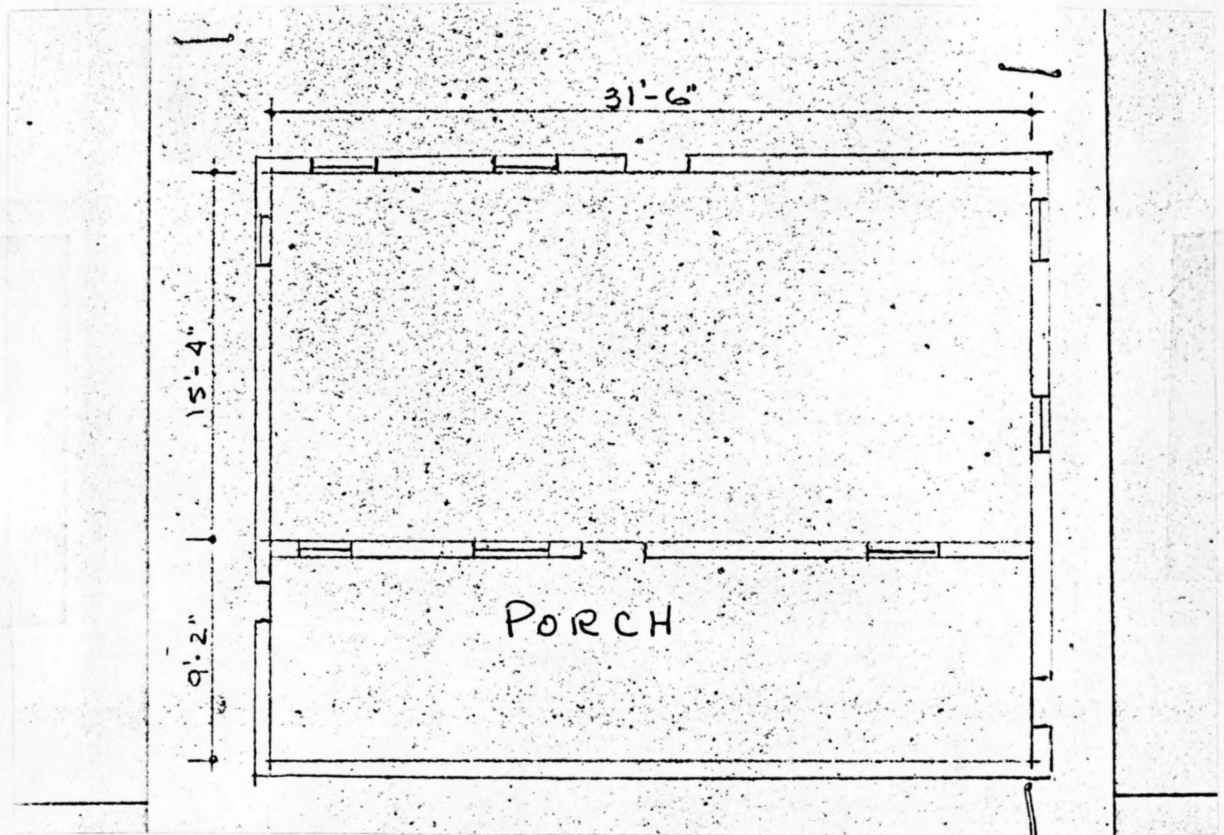


SKETCH PLAN



Hot Springs Store and Post Office (NMH-82)

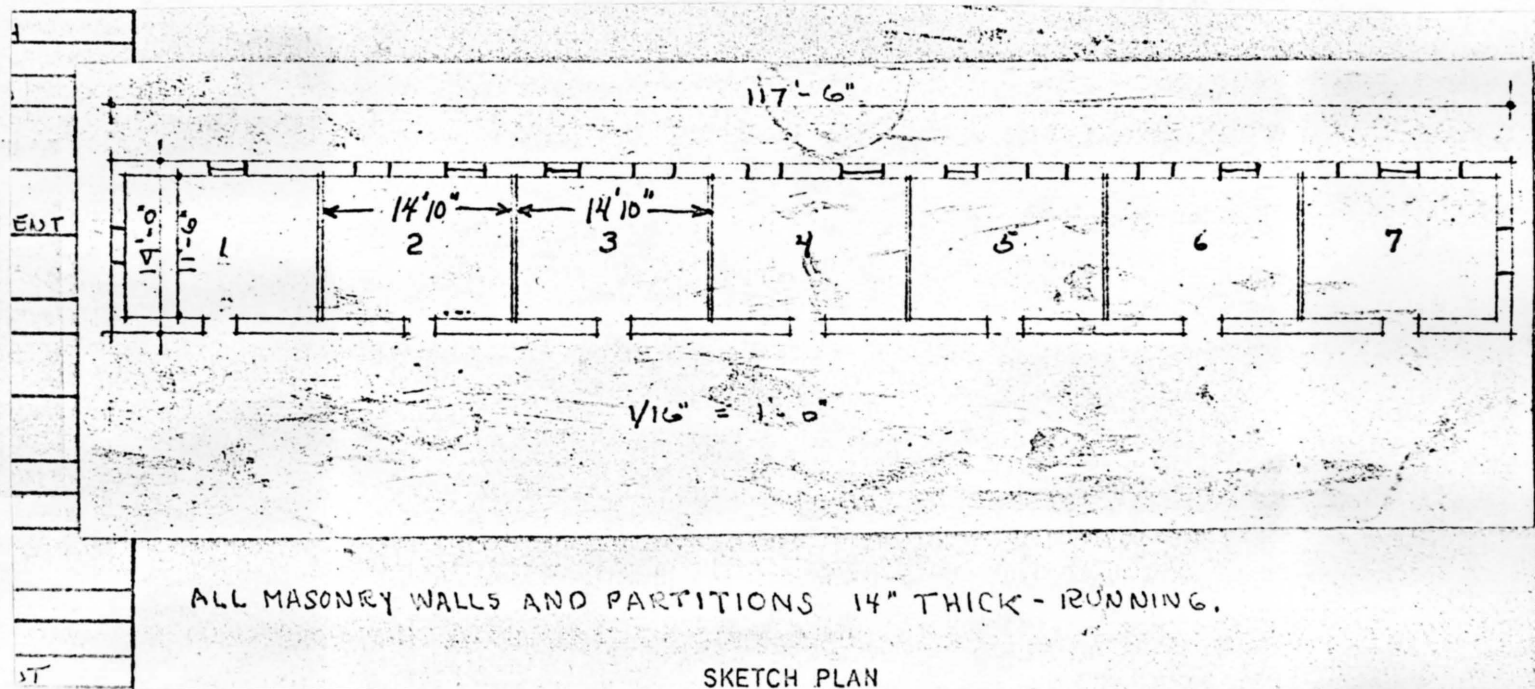
Hot Springs Stone Residence

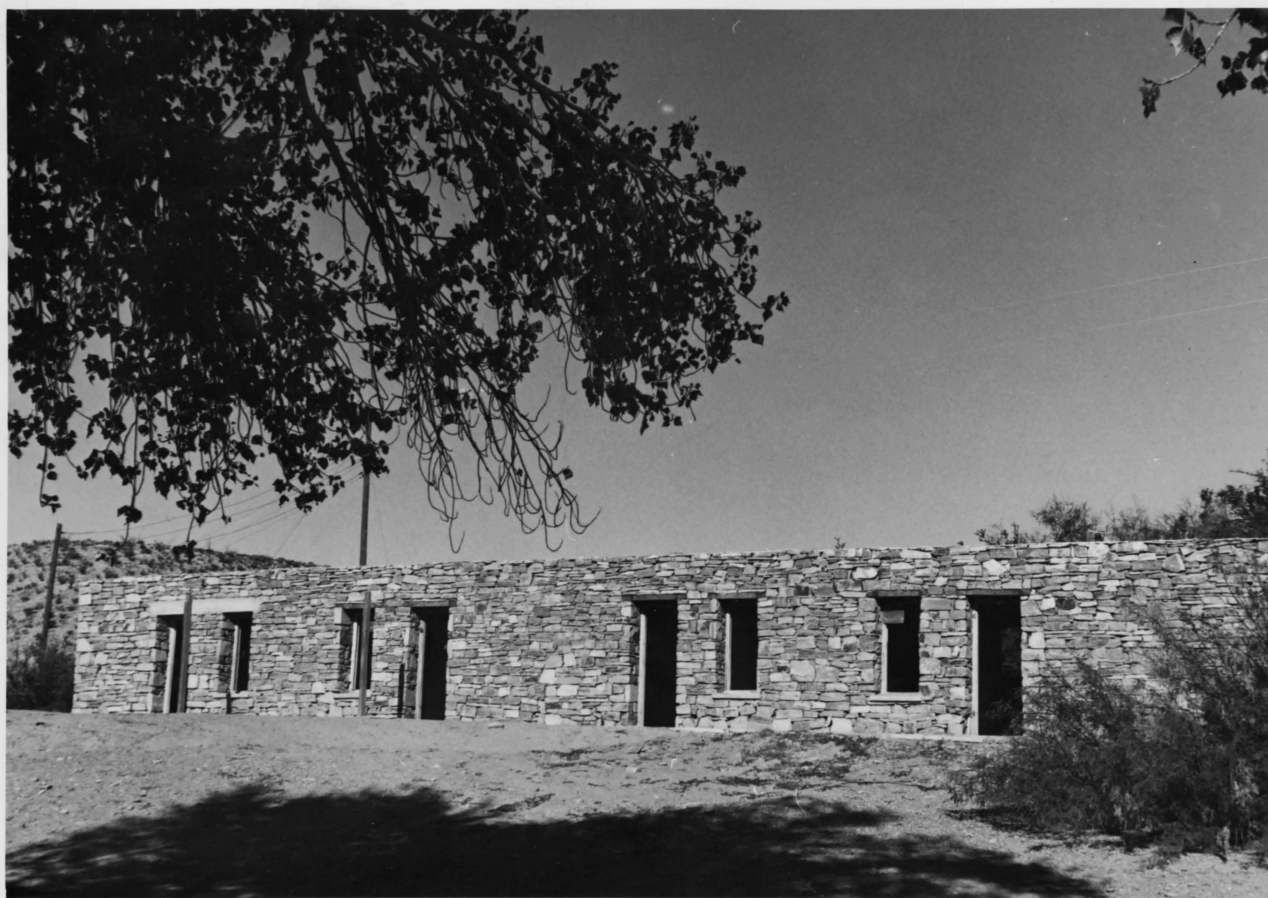





Hot Springs Stone Residence (BBH-81)

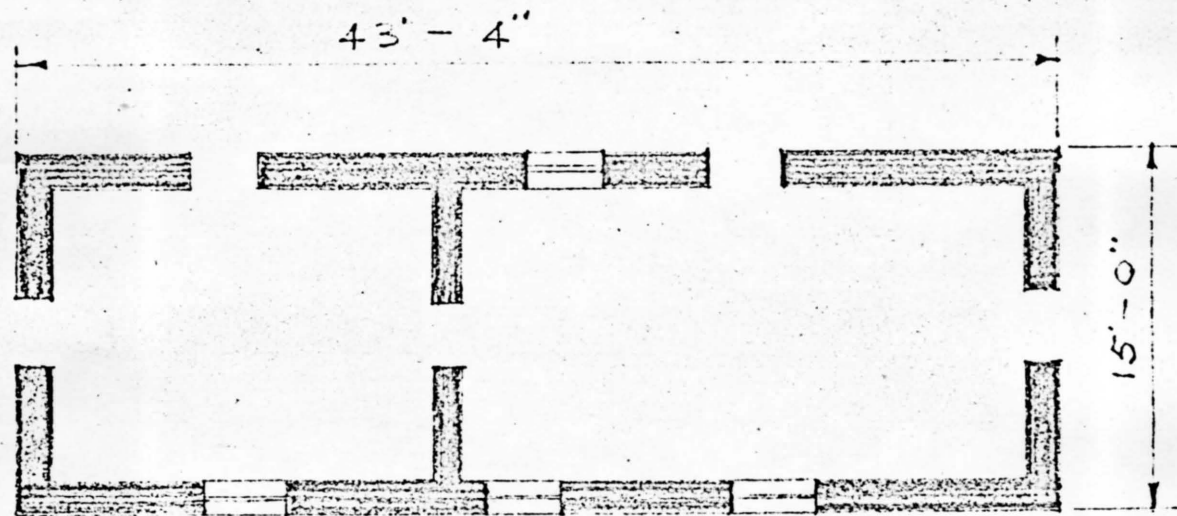
Hot Springs Cabins



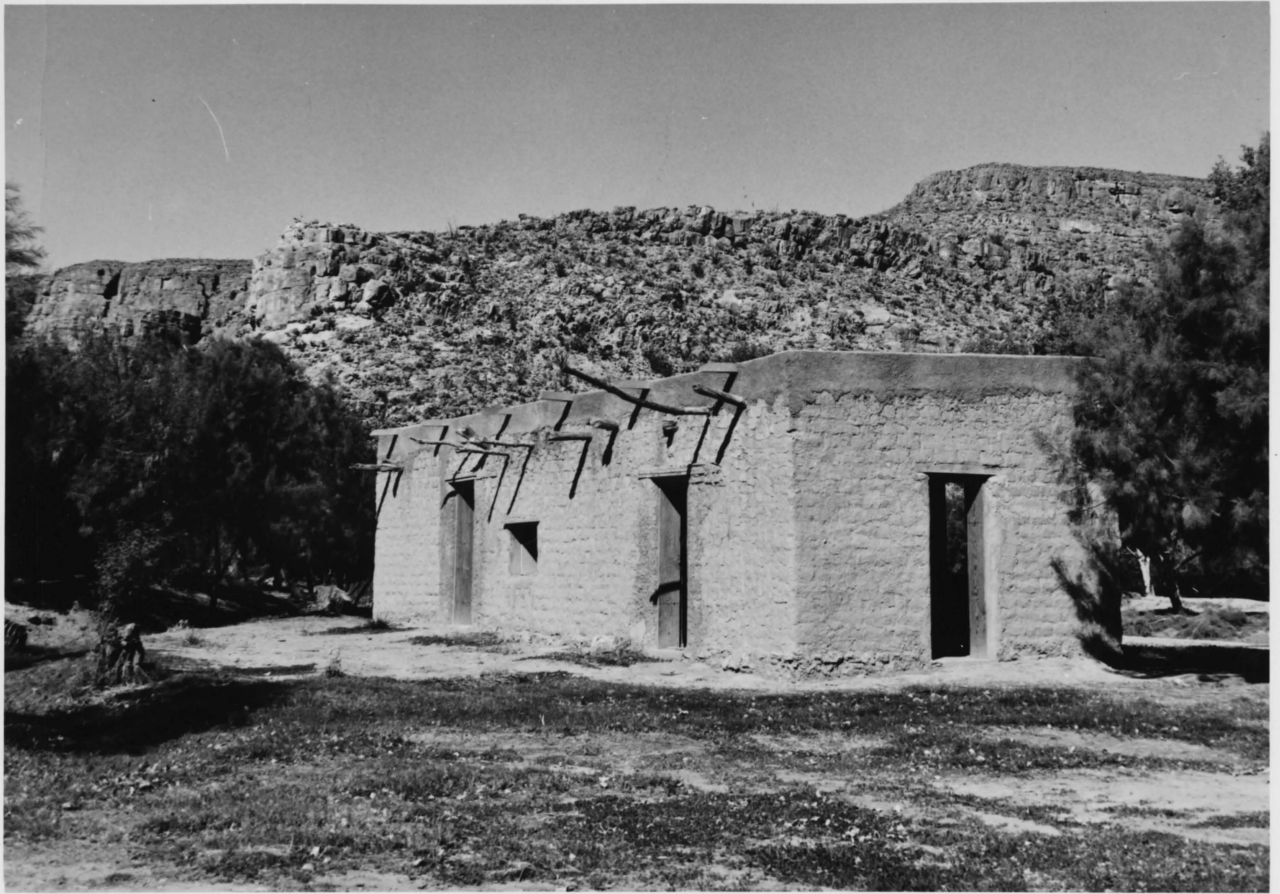


Hot Springs Cabins (EEM-80)

<p>1. STATE Texas COUNTY Brewster (BIBE) TOWN VICINITY Rio Grande STREET NO. Village</p> <p>ORIGINAL OWNER Graham ORIGINAL USE Farm House PRESENT OWNER NPS PRESENT USE Historic House Exhibit WALL CONSTRUCTION Adobe NO. OF STORIES One</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY</p> <p>2. NAME Daniel's Farm House (BBH-443) Daniel's Farm Hand's Casita (BBH-2) DATE OR PERIOD ca. 1920 STYLE Border Adobe ARCHITECT None BUILDER Graham</p> <p>3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE HST Classification: CC</p>	
<p>4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION OPEN TO PUBLIC Yes</p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>Description:</u> 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 18'. The viga-and-cane ceiling and adobe roof are partly caved in.</p> <p><u>Plan:</u> Preserve the stabilized ranch house as an exhibit. Clean up the casita, incouding removal of unstable members, leaving it as a ruins exhibit.</p> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">BBH-443: Epoxy coating needed, otherwise in good condition.</p>			
<p>5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered Interior Exterior</p> <div style="height: 150px; border: 1px solid black; margin-top: 10px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <p>See interim historical base map accompanying this report.</p> </div>			
<p>6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">  </div>		<p>7. PHOTOGRAPH Attached</p>	
<p>8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.</p> <p>Richert, "Stabilization Requirements, Big Bend National Park," 1962.</p>		<p>9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER</p> <p>William E. Brown Regional Historian Southwest Regional Office</p> <p>DATE OF RECORD October 1964</p>	



BUILDING NO 443
BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK
SCALE: $\frac{1}{8}" = 1'-0"$ DEC. 30, 1960



Daniel's Farm House (BHH-443)




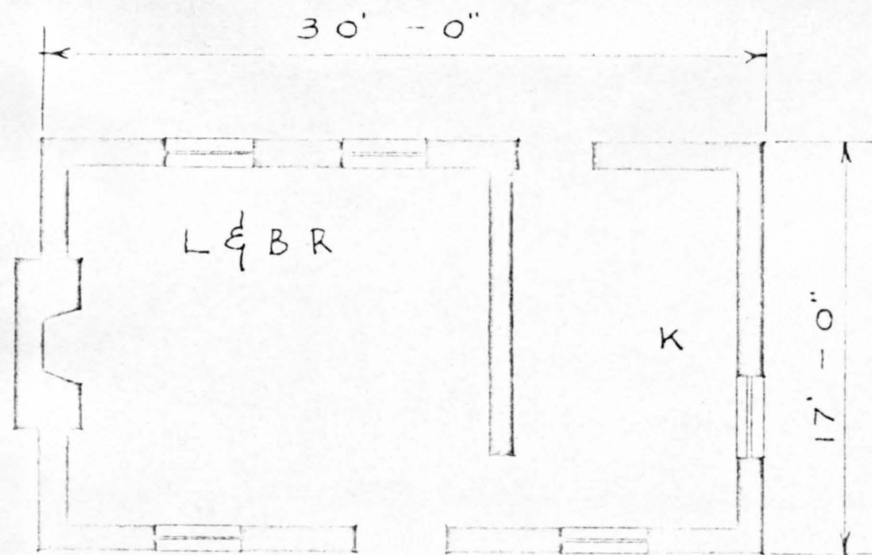
Daniel's Farm Hand's Casita (RHH-2)



Daniel's Fern Hand's Casita (BM-2)

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE

1. STATE COUNTY TOWN STREET NO.		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY	
Texas Brewster (BIBE) VICINITY Rio Grande Village		2. NAME Senator Berkeley's House (BBH-417)	
ORIGINAL OWNER Senator B. F. Berkeley ORIGINAL USE Vacation cottage PRESENT OWNER NPS PRESENT USE Residence WALL CONSTRUCTION Stone masonry NO. OF STORIES One		DATE OR PERIOD ca. 1930 STYLE Border Stone ARCHITECT None BUILDER Senator Berkeley	
		3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE HSI Classification: CC	
4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION OPEN TO PUBLIC No			
<p>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.</p> <p>The house is now used as a residence by the Boquillas campground caretaker.</p> <p><u>Description:</u> A one-story, two-room stone house with concrete floor and corrugated metal roof. See attached floor plan.</p> <p>Plan: Continued use as utility residence with routine maintenance.</p>			
5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered No Interior Good Exterior Good			
<p>See interim historical base map accompanying this report.</p>			
 6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)		7. PHOTOGRAPH Attached	
8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC. Park building folder. Local interviews. Madison and Stillwell, <u>How Come It's Called That</u> , 1958.		9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER William E. Brown Regional Historian Southwest Regional Office DATE OF RECORD October 1964	

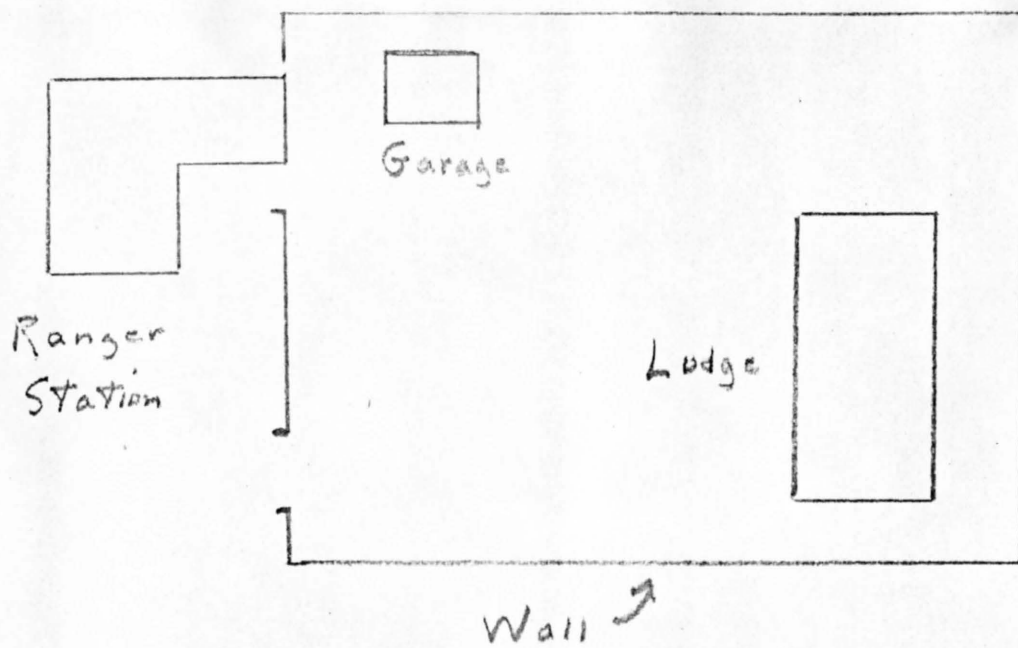


BUILDING NO. 417
BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK
SCALE: $\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'-0''$ JAN. 18, 1961



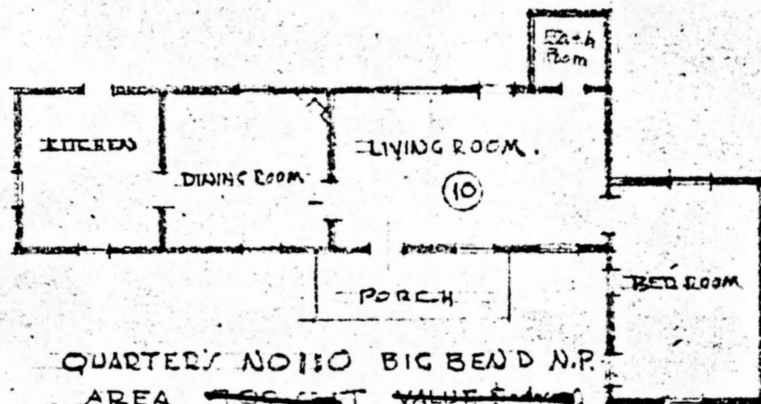
Senator Berkeley's House (BBH-417)

1. STATE Texas COUNTY Brewster (BIBE) TOWN STREET NO. ORIGINAL OWNER Campbell Barker ORIGINAL USE Lodge PRESENT OWNER NPS PRESENT USE Residence and Ranger Station WALL CONSTRUCTION Adobe NO. OF STORIES One		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY	
		2. NAME Barker Lodge Complex (BBH-110, 110a, 131) DATE OR PERIOD 1920s STYLE Border Adobe ARCHITECT None BUILDER Campbell Barker	
		3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE HSI Classification: CC	
4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION OPEN TO PUBLIC No			
<p>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.</p> <p><u>Description:</u> 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.</p> <p>Plan: Alteration of Ranger Station for visitor use purposes; rehabilitation of main house for residence use.</p>			
5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered No 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. Park building folders. Madison, The Big Bend Country, 1955. Carroll, "Nine Historic Places..." 1964		9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER William E. Brown Regional Historian Southwest Regional Office DATE OF RECORD October 1964	



Barker Lodge Complex
approx. layout

Barker House

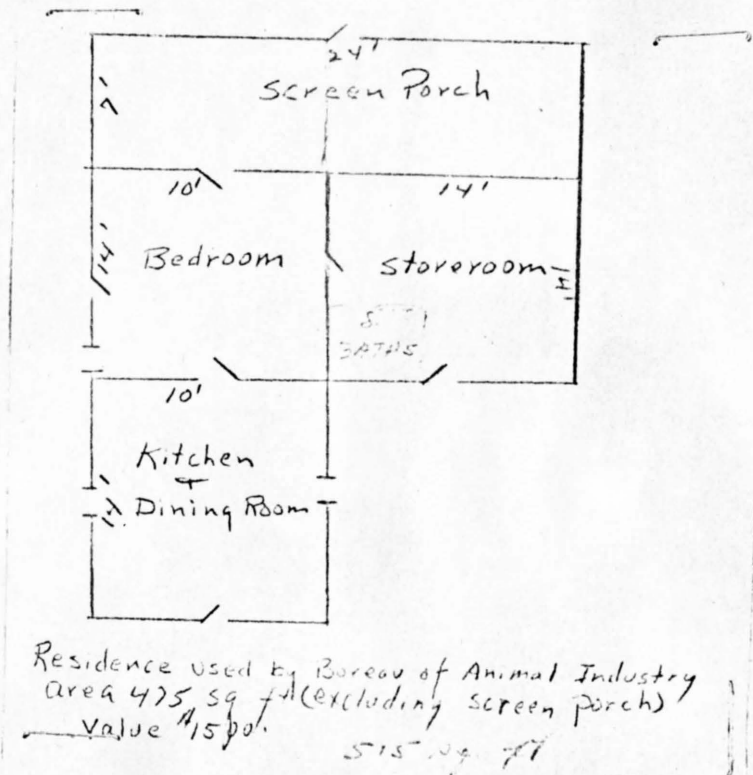


K.S. 9-49



Barker House (BNH-110)

Boquillas Ranger Station



Residence used by Bureau of Animal Industry
 Area 475 sq ft (excluding screen porch)
 Value \$1500.

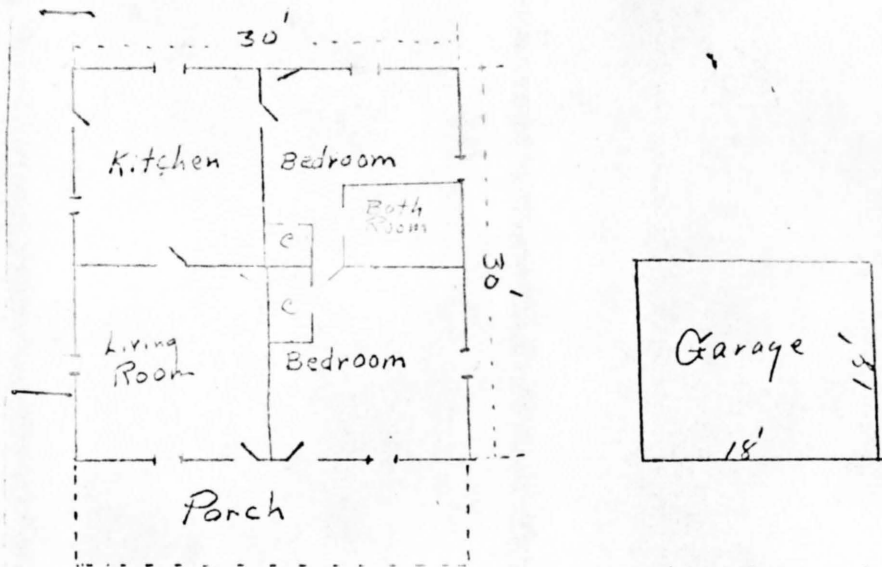
515 sq ft



Overall View of Barker Lodge (BBN-110, 110a, 131)

1. STATE Texas COUNTY Brewster (BIBE) TOWN VICINITY ca. 3 miles STREET NO. east of Panther Junction off Park Route 2. ORIGINAL OWNER Rancher ORIGINAL USE Ranch House PRESENT OWNER NPS PRESENT USE Residence WALL CONSTRUCTION Adobe NO. OF STORIES One		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY	
		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		OPEN TO PUBLIC No	
<p>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.</p> <p><u>Description:</u> 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'.</p> <p><u>Plan:</u> Conversion as noted above, and routine maintenance.</p>			
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



K-Bar Ranchhouse
Area 900 sq. ft.

Proposed
Quarters.

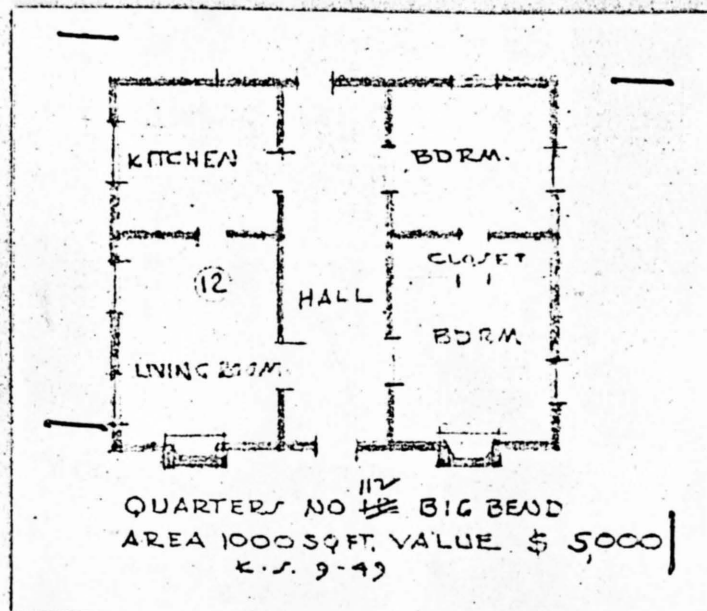
SKETCH PLAN



K-Bar Ranch (BBH-129)

1. STATE Texas COUNTY Brewster (BIBE) TOWN VICINITY North of STREET NO. Panther Junction at end of Grapevine Hills Road. ORIGINAL OWNER Rancher ORIGINAL USE Ranch house PRESENT OWNER NPS PRESENT USE Seasonal residence quarters WALL CONSTRUCTION adobe NO. OF STORIES one		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY	
		2. NAME Grapevine Ranch House (BBH-112) DATE OR PERIOD ca. 1920 STYLE Border Adobe ARCHITECT None BUILDER Unknown	
		3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE HSI Classification: CC	
4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION OPEN TO PUBLIC No			
<p>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.</p> <p><u>Description:</u> A five-room, one-story adobe with masonry foundation and metal roof. Occupies approximately 1000 square feet.</p> <p><u>Plan:</u> Routine maintenance.</p>			
5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered No Interior Fair Exterior Fair			
See interim historical base map accompanying this report.			
6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)		7. PHOTOGRAPH No	
8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC. Park building folder. Local interviews.		9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER William E. Brown Regional Historian Southwest Regional Office DATE OF RECORD October 1964	

Grapevine Ranch House



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 HABS 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.

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Douglas B. Evans, "Prospectus for the Interpretation of Big Bend National Park," 1964.

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George H. Sholly and Grover E. Steele, "Castolon Property" (unpublished report, Big Bend NP, 1955).

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.

Robert M. Utley, "Longhorns of the Big Bend" (SWRO, 1962).

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

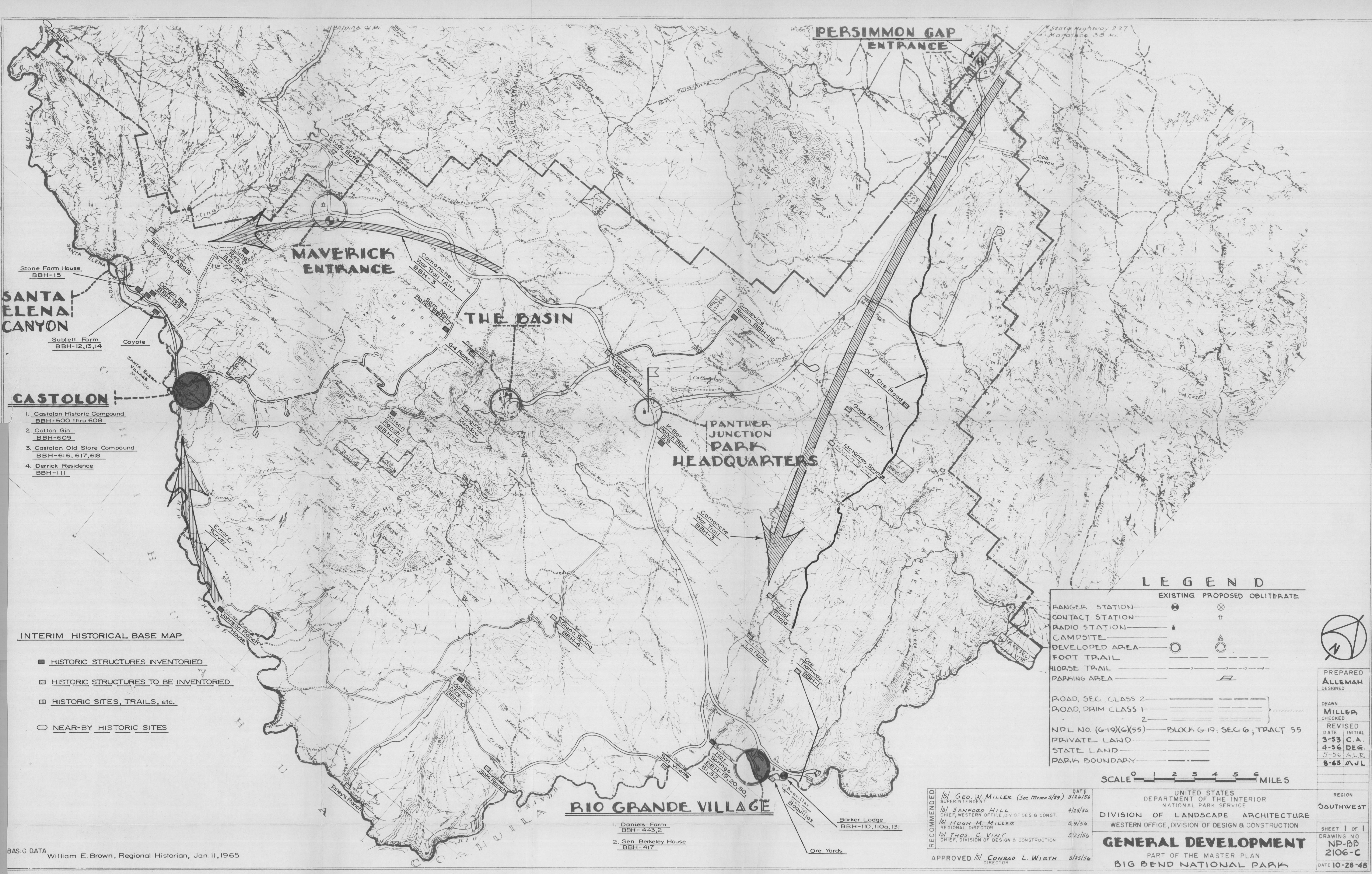
Persimmon Gap

IV. Nearby Related Historic Sites:

Study Butte

Terlingua

Lajitas



Stone Farm House
BBH-15

SANTA ELENA CANYON

Sublett Farm
BBH-12,13,14

CASTOLON

- 1. Castolon Historic Compound
BBH-600 thru 608
- 2. Cotton Gin
BBH-609
- 3. Castolon Old Store Compound
BBH-616, 617, 618
- 4. Derrick Residence
BBH-111

INTERIM HISTORICAL BASE MAP

- HISTORIC STRUCTURES INVENTORIED
- HISTORIC STRUCTURES TO BE INVENTORIED
- ▨ HISTORIC SITES, TRAILS, etc.
- NEAR-BY HISTORIC SITES

BAS.C DATA William E. Brown, Regional Historian, Jan. 11, 1965

PERSIMMON GAP ENTRANCE

MAVERICK ENTRANCE

THE BASIN

PANTHER JUNCTION PARK HEADQUARTERS

RIO GRANDE VILLAGE

- 1. Daniels Farm
BBH-443,2
- 2. Sen. Berkeley House
BBH-417

Barker Lodge
BBH-110, 110a, 131

LEGEND

	EXISTING	PROPOSED	OBLITERATE
RANGER STATION	⊙	⊗	
CONTACT STATION		↑	
RADIO STATION	⋈		
CAMP SITE	⊙	⊗	
DEVELOPED AREA	⊙	⊗	
FOOT TRAIL	—	—	—
HORSE TRAIL	—	—	—
PARKING AREA			
ROAD, SEC. CLASS 2	—	—	—
ROAD, PRIM. CLASS 1	—	—	—
NPL NO. (G-19)(6)(55)	BLOCK G-19; SEC. 6; TRACT 55		
PRIVATE LAND			
STATE LAND			
PARK BOUNDARY			

SCALE 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 MILES

RECOMMENDED
1/61 GEO. W. MILLER (See Memo 5/29) 3/26/54
SUPERINTENDENT
1/51 SANFORD HILL 4/25/54
CHIEF, WESTERN OFFICE, DIV. OF DES. & CONST.
1/51 HUGH M. MILLER 5/9/54
REGIONAL DIRECTOR
1/51 THOS. C. VINT 5/23/54
CHIEF, DIVISION OF DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION
APPROVED 1/51 CONRAD L. WIRTH 5/25/54
DIRECTOR

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DIVISION OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
WESTERN OFFICE, DIVISION OF DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION
GENERAL DEVELOPMENT
PART OF THE MASTER PLAN
BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK

PREPARED
ALLEMAN
DESIGNED

DRAWN
MILLER
CHECKED
REVISED
DATE INITIAL
3-53 C.A.
4-56 DEG.
5-56 A.L.K.
8-63 M.J.L.

REGION
SOUTHWEST
SHEET 1 OF 1
DRAWING NO
NP-BB
2106-C
DATE 10-28-48