



Figure 8: LA 179149 Feature 4 Facing West (top)
and Facing Southwest (bottom).



**Figure 9: LA 179149 Feature 5 Facing Southwest (top)
and Owens Illinois Maker's Mark (bottom).**

VI.2 LA No. 179150

Field No and Name(s): 1766-002, "Ruin 3"

Affiliation: Pueblo I to Pueblo III Anasazi/Ancestral Pueblo (A.D. 800 to 1300) and

Anglo-Euroamerican NM Statehood-WWII to Recent (ca. A.D. 1933 to 1964)

Eligibility: Eligible, Criteria A and D

Location: Township 6 North, Range 17 West, Section 35

Description

LA 179150, a home site, is located on a low finger ridge extending to the southwest from the crest of a hill (Figures 10 through 14). The site contains a stone foundation and an artifact scatter. The site falls in a cleared area, with sparse piñon, juniper, grasses, and forbs. Visibility is between 76 percent 99 percent.

Overall Site Assemblage.

Lone Mountain observed hundreds of historic artifacts and two corrugated grayware sherds on this site. A representative sample of these artifacts was subject to in-field analysis in order to identify the function and temporal affiliation of the historic component of this site. The historic component includes cans, glass, ceramics, and a variety of other metal and miscellaneous items.

Cans include eight crushed sanitary cans, two vent-hole cans, two shirt pocket tobacco cans, two metal jar tops, two metal strip-opened meat cans and 25+ rusted can fragments. There are aerosol cans reflecting a post-1947 date (Rock 1988). Lone Mountain observed no cans that clearly identify only a pre-1945 component at this site, though many of the cans observed could date to that period.

Glass at this site includes 100+ clear glass shards, 11 green glass shards, two black glass shards, 50+ amber/brown glass shards (Figure 11). Glass artifacts include an Owens-Illinois beer bottle base with a post-1953 maker's mark indicating manufacture in a year ending in "0" (e.g. 1960, 1970, 1970,

etc.) at the Oakland, California plant; an incomplete bottle base with a 1929 to 1953 Owens-Illinois mark indicating manufacture either in Brackenridge, Pennsylvania (Owens-Illinois Plant No. 20 until ca. 1940) or the Owens-Illinois Oakland, California (Plant No. 20 after ca. 1940) (Toulouse 1971:395); and a base with a 1920 to 1964 Hazel Atlas maker's mark (Toulouse 1971:239).

Historic ceramics on the site are 20+ yellow-glazed crockery, red-glazed semi-porcelain or thinner crockery sherds, 25 white porcelain sherds, 15 or more white-glazed semiporcelain, 10+ white-glazed sherds with a floral design, and 10+ salt-glazed and Albany glazed crockery sherds with a blue design. There are also two porcelain painted doll faces in this assemblage (Figure 12). Much of the ceramic assemblage does not appear to reflect any clear period of occupation in the twentieth century. While the floral print sherds especially appear consistent with 1900s through 1920s styles and may have been kept as heirlooms, it is also possible that these patterns were revived or at least became popular again at a later date. The red-glazed semi-porcelain may be fiestaware, made in red between 1936 and 1944.

Other metal and miscellaneous artifacts found on the site include 10+ pieces of unidentifiable scrap metal, two rubber tire fragments, a jumper cable alligator clip, a crushed aluminum flashlight, a 6-volt heavy duty battery top, a metal clothing hook, rubber shoe soles for both men's and women's footwear, a nearly complete early to mid-twentieth century woman's boot (Figure 13), a 1920s to 1940s wheel rim, and a Wrangler jeans label. The Wrangler brand was introduced in 1947 and continues in production (http://www.wrangler.com/store/WRG_STORE_US/en_US/content/about_us/history.html, accessed May 16, 2014). There are also some fragments of weathered deteriorating milled lumber and two recumbent possible power poles. Electricity came to the Fence Lake area in 1949 (Cox 2000:33). The current land owners do not believe electricity was brought into this section until the 2000s (personal communication, Ed Bawolek to Douglas Boggess, June 23, 2014) so if there had been electrical power for this homesite, these earlier powerlines were later dismantled.

There are a few artifacts reflecting a 1930s to mid-1940s temporal and cultural affiliation, such as the woman's boot, but much of what is clearly dateable on the site (e.g., powerpoles, an aerosol can) appears to date to the post-World-War II period. It is not clear from the artifact assemblage when use of this site ended, but given an absence of plastic artifacts and certain 1960s to 1970s can types (such as pull tab cans), an end date no later than 1964 is likely.

Features and Site Structure

Lone Mountain found a single stone foundation feature at this site. Some ashy sediments with partially burned glass (possibly the result of refuse burning) are present north of the feature across a bladed road and a cluster of milled lumber is present at the north end of the site.

Feature 1 is a sandstone slab foundation measuring 5 m by 9 m (Figure 13). There are no more than two courses of stone remaining, with a maximum height of 30 cm. There is a grounding rod, stuck deeply into the ground on the southwest side of the feature. Associated artifacts are seven crushed sanitary cans, 11+ green glass shards, 10+ milk glass shards, 20+ clear glass shards, two black glass shards and 50+ brown glass shard, including the Owens-Illinois bottle base with a post-1953 maker's mark described above, three red-glazed sherds, four white-glazed semiporcelain sherds, two prehistoric corrugated sherds, a rubber boot heel from a man's boot, two porcelain doll faces, the Wrangler jean label, 10+ pieces of scrap lumber, and the metal jumper cable alligator clip. While other artifacts on the site may reflect a 1930s through 1945 occupation, the artifacts associated with Feature 1 (with the exception of the prehistoric sherds) appear to reflect the later use of the site, as might be reasonable on a homesite that was in use for some time beyond its initial construction. The feature has been disturbed by wind erosion and sheetwash and is estimated to be no more than 20 percent intact.

Sediments on this site are colluvial and eolian sands. There are numerous partially and nearly completely buried artifacts across the site and some potential for more deeply buried cultural deposits

within a sedimentary depth of 15 cm to 20 cm, as suggested by the depth of sediments exposed in a bladed road cut crossing the site.

Archival and Historic Data

LA 179150 falls on a 640-acre patent obtained by Jesse Jaggers on July 2, 1936 (BLM-GLO records) under the 1916 Homestead-Entry: Stock-Raising Act. This suggests that Mr. Jaggers took up residency no later than the summer of 1933, with at least three years to make a set of improvements (more limited than those required for Mr. Cone above) on the land at the value of \$1.25 an acre. Cultivation of crops was not required.

Jesse Jaggers, listed as being one of several local well-drillers (Wilson and Wilson 1987:2), was married to Inez Gill, a sister of Elbert Gill, who had obtained a patent for the neighboring section to the southwest (see LA 179151 through LA 179153). Inez Jaggers recalls that the family only spent summers on the homestead until 1937, spending the rest of the year running a meat market and café in Blackwell, Texas. These periods of absence may have extended the “proving up:” time. Upon the loss of that business to fire in 1937, the Jaggers family moved to Fence Lake year-around and exchanged this section of land for holdings to the southwest (Wilson and Wilson 1987:79). Mr. Jaggers obtained land from his father-in-law, Daniel Gill, and his sister-in-law, Velma (Gill) Wilson (VCB B6:85,202) in 1938 and 1939, and sold this piece of land to Velma Wilson (B-6:227), on January 20, 1939. The use of this site as a summer home only in its early years may be reflected in the low quantity of identifiable 1930s to 1940s artifacts. A 1935 aerial photograph shows some linear features that may be corrals (Figure 14). Velma Wilson sold her property to Arthur L. Thomas, Jr. on December 2, 1947 (VCB 62:423)

The Thomas's were another set of early 1930s settlers. Arthur L. Thomas, Jr. had grown up in the Fence Lake area since 1933, served in Europe during World War II, and met Lavaughn on August 27, 1945 while on leave. He married her 10 days later and, upon discharge from the military, he

“bought two sections (the old Long’s place) of land and moved to Fence Lake” (Wilson and Wilson 1987:118). In 1953, this property became a part of the Paul Long family ranch, and artifacts suggest that the site remained in use through at least the period of time the Longs lived at Fence Lake, up until 1960, if not slightly longer, into the subsequent Cox ownership.

The Allen family acquired this land in 1979 with the rest of their ranch and by 1991, the land belonged to Thomas and Martha Wersel. While the record of this transfer could not be found in the Cibola County records, a cargo container in the southwest corner of the section is labeled with the initials of the Wersel family, “Feather Ranch” and “91”. In 2000, the Wersel’s sold this section to Woodson Allen, not directly related to the earlier Allen family (CCB 9:3358). Woodson Allen had been notably associated with the Black Arrow Lodge, a named home near Cortaro, Arizona (<http://www.arizonahistoricalsociety.org/wp-content/uploads/libraryAllen-Katherine.pdf>, accessed May 27, 2014). It seems likely that the name “Black Arrow” became attached to the Bawolek property by the Mr. Allen. The current land owners acquired this piece of property in 2010 from the Allen Trust (Cibola County Records 201003016).

Site Condition

LA 179150 is affected by sheetwash and winds, with most elements of the site subjected to deterioration from weathering. The site is in good condition, remaining between 51 percent and 75 percent intact.

Conclusions

LA 179150 has artifacts and archival data indicating Pueblo I to Pueblo III Anasazi/Ancestral Pueblo (A.D. 800 to 1300) and Euroamerican NM Statehood-WWII to Recent (ca. A.D. 1933 to 1964) components. The site is a good example of an early homestead for the Fence Lake area, represents the earliest Euroamerican settlement of the area, and is associable with an identifiable family though

not one of known historic significance. The homestead no longer retains sufficient integrity to be characteristic example of the workmanship of this era and appears to contain buried cultural deposits. LA 179150 is therefore recommended eligible for nomination to the NRHP under Criteria A and D.

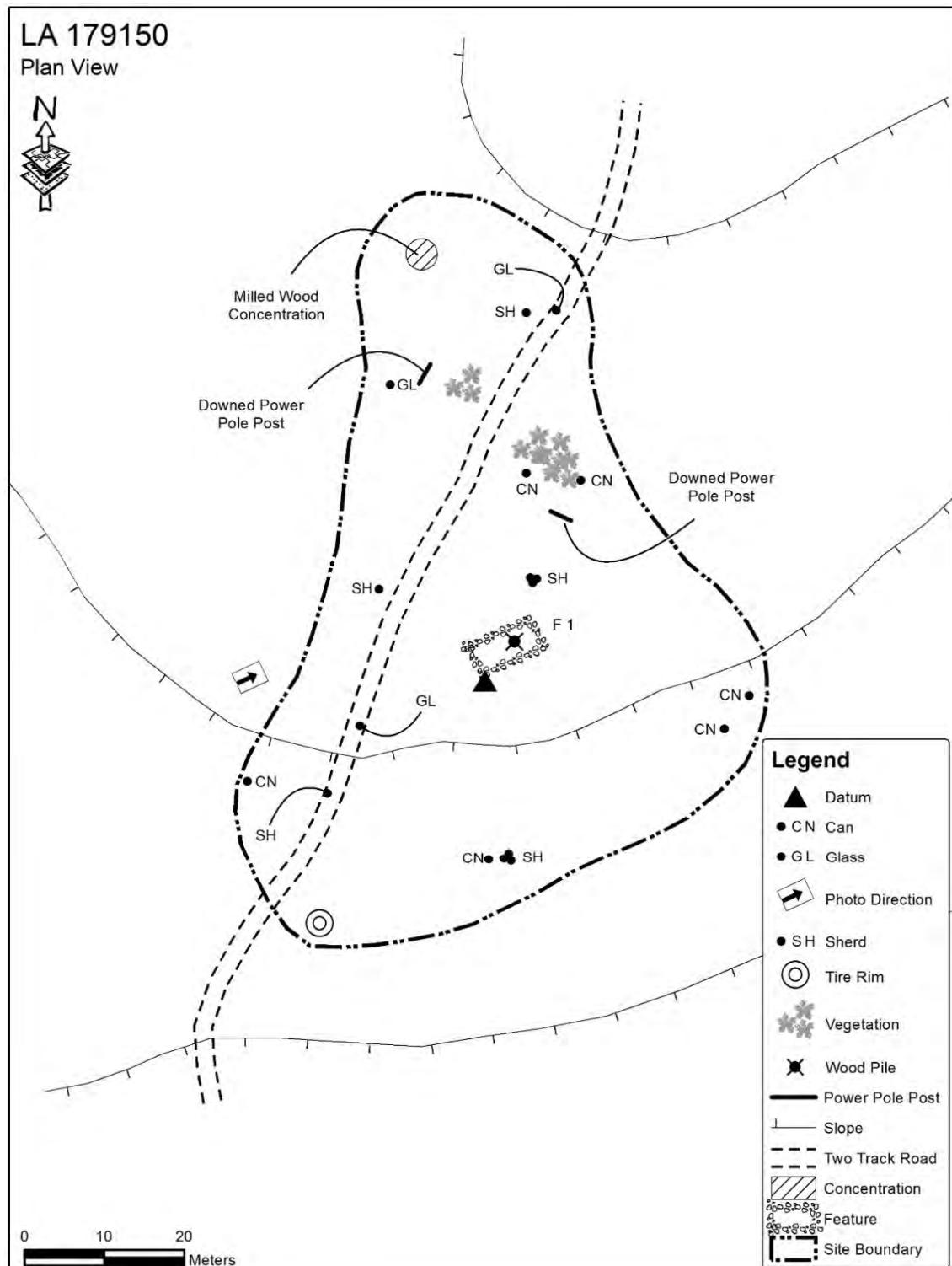


Figure 10: LA 179150 Site



**Figure 11: LA 179150 Site Overview Facing South (top)
and Glass Artifacts (bottom).**



Figure 12: LA 179150 Small Doll Face (top)
and Painted Doll Head Fragment (bottom).



**Figure 13: LA 179150 Woman's Boot (top)
and Feature 1 Facing Northeast (bottom).**