

MUSEUM OF NEW MEXICO

OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES

THE OLLIE LUCAS HOMESTEAD AT RED HILL, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

by
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with contributions by
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ARCHAEOLOGY NOTES 145

ADMINISTRATIVE SUMMARY

From September 25 through September 28, 1989, the Office of Archaeological Studies, Museum of New Mexico, conducted an archaeological testing program at LA 73231 for the New Mexico State Highway and Transportation Department (NMSHTD). The site is a 1930s Anglo homestead near Carrizozo in Lincoln County, New Mexico. The site is on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land and work was conducted under ARPA Permit 21-8152-885.

The purpose of the archaeological testing was to determine the extent and nature of subsurface remains within the proposed right-of-way. Results of the testing program and the records search at the Lincoln County Courthouse dates the homestead to the late 1930s.

We believe that LA 73231 does not contain the potential to yield important archaeological data on local history. The information found through the records at the Lincoln County Courthouse and the National Archives has given us a date of occupation and ownership. No further work is recommended at LA 73231.

The work took a total of five days (40 hrs each) for two persons, in which three days (24 hrs each) were used in testing the site and two days (16 hrs each) were spent in the Lincoln County Courthouse researching the records. In addition, several informants in Carrizozo were interviewed about the site.

MNM Project No. 41.472 (Red Hill)
NMSHTD Project No. F-019-1(21), CN 1486
ARPA Permit No. 21-8152-885 (BLM)

Submitted in fulfillment of Joint Powers Agreement DO4040 between the NMSHTD and the Office of Archaeological Studies, Museum of New Mexico.

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INTRODUCTION

Archaeological testing at LA 73231, north of U.S. 380 at Red Hill near Carrizozo in Lincoln County, was performed September 25 through 28, 1989. The testing program was conducted for the New Mexico State Highway and Transportation Department (NMSHTD) on a proposed reroute of U.S. 380 (Fig. 1, Table 1). The purpose of the testing program was to determine the extent and nature of subsurface cultural remains at the site, and thus to evaluate the site's potential to provide important archaeological information on the local history.

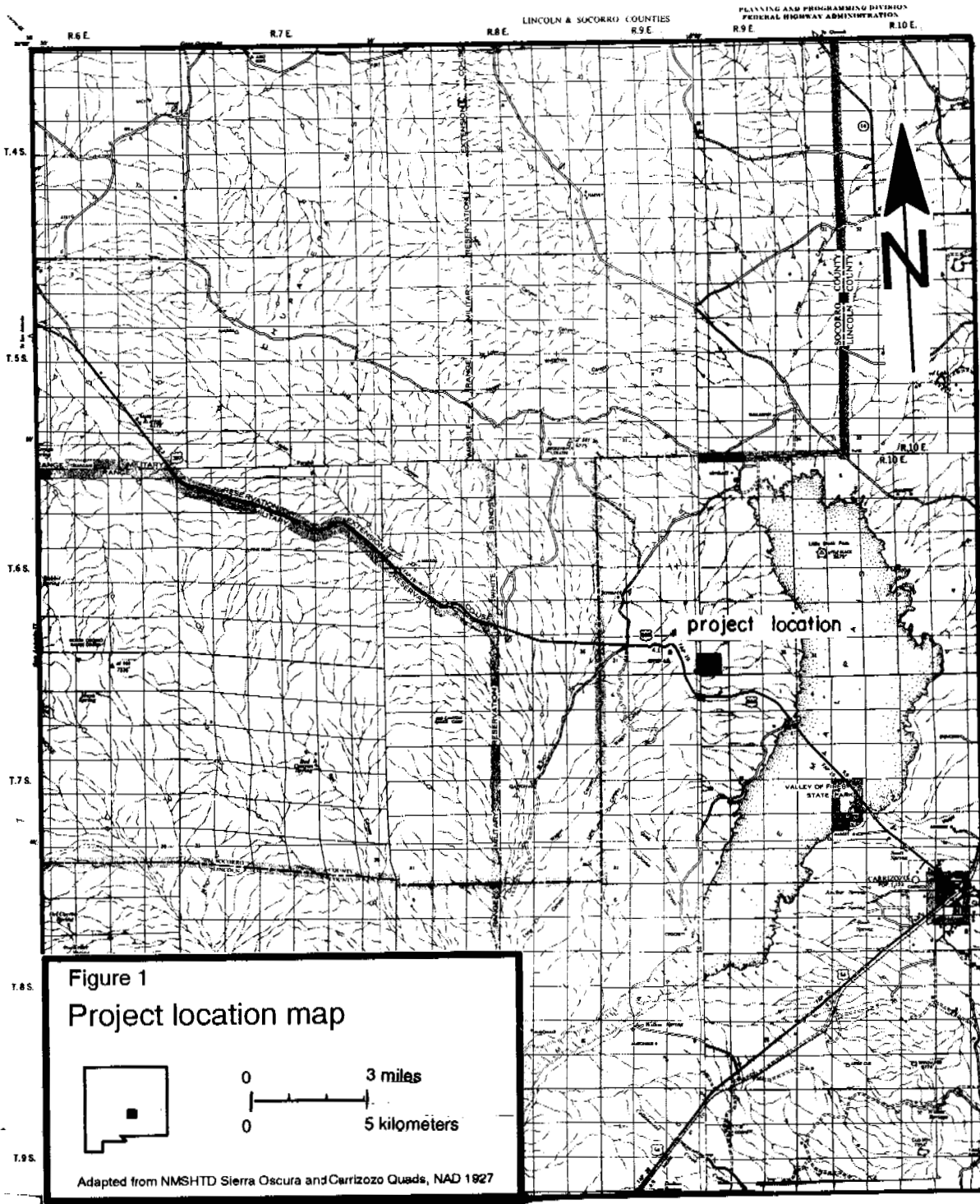
The site is a late 1930s homestead with several features still present, such as a stone foundation and concrete slab, a dugout, chicken coop, and a corral. The information which was gathered from the testing agrees with the records from the Lincoln County Courthouse.

No further archaeological work is recommended at LA 73231 because additional archaeological studies are unlikely to yield important information to complement the archival studies already conducted.

Table 1. Proposed Right-of-Way Re-Route

Area Surveyed	Section	Township	Range	Ownership
NE ¼ NW ¼ NW ¼ (BOP)	37	6 S	9 E	Private
N ½ NE ¼ NW ¼	31	6 S	9 E	Private
S ¼ N ¼ NE ¼	31	6 S	9 E	Private
S ¼ N ½ NW ¼	32	6 S	9 E	State
S ½ N ¼ NE ¼	32	6 S	9 E	State
S ½ N ½ NW ¼	33	6 S	9 E	Private
NE ¼ SE ¼ NW ¼	33	6 S	9 E	Private
W ½ SW ¼ NE ¼	33	6 S	9 E	Private
SE ¼ SW ¼ NE ¼	33	6 S	9 E	Private
NE ¼ NW ¼ SE ¼	33	6 S	9 E	Private
SW ¼ NE ¼ SE ¼	33	6 S	9 E	Private
N ½ SE ¼ SE ¼	33	6 S	9 E	Private
SE ¼ SE ¼ SE ¼	33	6 S	9 E	Private
N ½ SW ¼ SW ¼	34	6 S	9 E	BLM
N ¼ SE ¼ SW ¼	34	6 S	9 E	BLM
SE ¼ NE ¼ SW ¼	34	6 S	9 E	BLM
S ½ NW ¼ SW ¼	34	6 S	9 E	BLM

Area Surveyed	Section	Township	Range	Ownership
S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	34	6 S	9 E	BLM
S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	35	6 S	9 E	BLM
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	35	6 S	9 E	BLM
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	35	6 S	9 E	BLM
N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	35	6 S	9 E	BLM
S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	35	6 S	9 E	BLM
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	36	6 S	9 E	State
W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	1	7 S	9 E	BLM
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	1	7 S	9 E	BLM
E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	1	7 S	9 E	Private
W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ (EOP)	1	7 S	9 E	Private



ENVIRONMENT

Kilian Melloy

LA 73231 is in the foothills at the northeast edge of the Tularosa Valley in Lincoln County. A nearby dirt road provides access to the site. U.S. 380 lies .8 km (.5 mile) due west. Carrizozo is about 14 km (9 miles) to the southeast.

The topography of the project region is characterized by gently rolling to steep hills and lava flows. Elevation at the site is approximately 1,554 m (5,100 ft). There are no major drainages in the immediate area; the closest is the Rio Grande, about 161 km (100 miles) away.

Geology in the region consists of San Andres Limestone (Early-Middle Permian), Artesia Group, undivided and equivalent rocks (Middle-Late Permian), Triassic rocks, undivided, and Quaternary basalt flows.

The soil association at LA 73231 is Deama-Pastura-Manzano. This soil association tends to consist of shallow soils formed from limestone, and is found on gently rolling to strongly sloping lands from 1,433 m to 1,981 m (4,700 ft to 6,500 ft). This soil can also be found on valley bottoms from level to gently rolling topography, as well as at steep escarpments and breaks. If well managed, this association is fairly good grassland for cattle grazing, but even under irrigation this soil association is unsuited for crops (Maker et al. 1971).

The site is within the juniper belt, but mesquite is also present. One explanation for the presence of mesquite at this elevation is that the cattle eat the mesquite beans at the lower elevations and then deposit them at the upper elevations. Other flora typical to the soil association and the elevation are piñon, hairy grama, blue grama, prickly pear, galleta, hedgehog cacti, sideoats grama, three-awn, sand dropseed, spike muhly, needle-and-thread grass, New Mexico feathergrass, snakeweed, and cholla cactus (Maker et al. 1971).

Fauna of the general locale include numerous varieties of rodents, birds, and lizards as well as bobcat, mountain lion, black bear, coyote, mule deer, white-tailed deer, elk, antelope, Nuttall's cottontail, desert cottontail, plains jackrabbit, pocket gophers, and scaled quail (Willmer 1989).

The local climate of the general area is summed up in the data taken at the Carrizozo weather station at an elevation of about 1,658 m (5,438 ft). Annual precipitation averages 323 mm (12.72 inches). Mean maximum temperature is around 22 degrees C (71 degrees F) and mean minimum temperature is around 6 degrees C (42 degrees F). Fifty percent of the average annual precipitation falls in the form of heavy, short summer thunderstorms, sometimes mixed with hail. On average, the last frost occurs on April 18, and first frost on October 25; the mean growing season between these average dates is 190 days (Maker et al. 1971).

CULTURAL HISTORY

Kilian Melloy

Summaries of the aboriginal occupation of this area can be found in Wiseman and Phillips (1988), Cordell (1984), Wimberly and Rogers (1977), Rouse (1962), Haury (1957), Martin (1959), Lehmer (1948), Kelly (1966), Farwell (1978), Willmer (1989), and Oakes (1986).

The agricultural possibilities of the area were appealing to European settlers, but colonization was impeded by the Apaches from 1653 until the 1670s, when the Apaches moved to the mountains. When the Apaches returned to the area around 1786, the presence of the Spanish and the Comanches restricted their movements. In 1862 the U.S. Army relocated the Apaches to Bosque Redondo (Schroeder 1973).

In addition to agriculture, mining and timber encouraged industry to enter the region. The railroad was built through the Tularosa Basin and population centers such as Carrizozo were established in conjunction with the development of these industries (Willmer 1989:8).

As the area opened up to development and settlement, the U.S. government enacted the Homestead Act of 1862, granting 160 acres of land to claimants of legal age who met the requirements of building a house on the land, farming it, and occupying it for five years. The assumption was that 160 acres would be sufficient for a small farm, but due to the character of the soil and the climate of New Mexico, far more land was required to sustain a farming family. As it turned out, only a little over half of the homestead entries were patented. The main abuse of land laws was by cattlemen, who gained use of hundreds of thousands of acres of land illicitly or through questionable combinations of legal means. By acquiring control of lands with water sources located on them, cattlemen could also control adjacent lands in the public domain as strictly as if they owned those lands. Rather than opening the way to small farmers, the land laws provided sharp businessmen the means to construct vast holdings of land and cattle, and ensuing rewards made the risks associated with fraud, exploitation, and connivery seem worthwhile. Recognition of the inadequacies of the homestead system was reflected in the 1916 stock-raising Homestead Act, which specifically classed grazing land separately and broke away from the notion that a homestead necessarily involved farming (Westphall 1965).

Today most of the land in the project area is under ownership of the Bureau of Land Management and is leased to private ranchers, primarily for cattle grazing.

SETTLEMENT OF THE REGION

There were many ways to acquire land in the area: homesteading, buying a relinquishment, making an outright purchase, trading with the railroad, leasing a school section, the Taylor Grazing Act, and renting from a land owner (Vogt 1955).

Until 1930 when settlers arrived, local lands were used by ranchers in the area for grazing livestock, mostly without formal ownership. The Stock-Raising Homestead Act of 1916 provided the legal means by which public domain could be homesteaded by individual settlers. Under the provision of this act, an individual could acquire title to 640 acres of land by paying a filing fee of \$34.00 (Vogt 1955). By this means, Ollie Lucas acquired his land. As soon as the homestead was patented and the owner had a formal deed, he was free to sell or dispose of it as he chose.

The Enabling Act (passed by Congress in 1866) gave railroads in certain parts of the U.S. public lands in alternate sections extending 40 miles on either side of the railroad tracks. The act was later amended so that additional land was granted to compensate the railroads for losses sustained due to prior claims by settlers or Indian reservations. Settlers would purchase land from the railroad or would trade sections they homesteaded and patented to the railroad company for other sections that were closer to communities and were more suitable for cultivation (Vogt 1955).

In 1905 the railroad relinquished the land to the United States and it reverted to public land open to settlement (see Fig. 2).

Lincoln County

Lincoln County was established January 16, 1869, and covered 3,1309,760 acres. It was named for President Abraham Lincoln. By 1870 the county's population was 2,904. In 1879 Lincoln County was enlarged to twice its original size, making it the largest county in the United States (Oakes 1986). The county is known for the Lincoln County War of the late 1870s, which was over control of the region. Cattle ranching dominated the local economy and was an important factor in the dispute (Sharpe 1982).

Transportation between communities was by stagecoach in earlier days. A stagecoach line operated by Ozanne & Co. ran from Carthage, New Mexico, to White Oaks, Nogal, and Lincoln, New Mexico (Zamora n.d.) probably passing close by the Lucas homestead. People looking for land to settle on would travel by train to San Antonio, New Mexico, and then would catch the stagecoach to Carthage and on to White Oaks. In 1879 there was a gold strike in White Oaks and the Homestake Claim filed by John Winters (James 1970) was major news. People from the eastern sea coast began settling in and around White Oaks. By the early 1880s White Oaks was booming.

A proposed railroad line between Carthage and White Oaks never developed due to land dispute problems. But Charles Eddy wanted the opportunity to connect El Paso, Texas, to

Liberal, Kansas. In 1899 the railroad went through Carrizozo, New Mexico, to the Salado Coal field just outside of Capitan, New Mexico. This railway was suppose to go into White Oaks, but, because of the mountainous terrain, a different route was taken and the railroad went through Ancho, New Mexico, instead. Again White Oaks was left without a train line.

Carrizozo

Although the railroad was built through Carrizozo in 1899, the community did not start to develop until the early 1900s. The first buildings were three wooden shacks with pitched roofs (Stearns 1987). Later the railroad built many structures including the round house, the boiler room, the depot, clubhouse, a beanery, and hotel. By 1907 Carrizozo's population had increased greatly and the county seat was changed from Lincoln to Carrizozo. The main reason for the change was that Carrizozo was on the rail line. An advertisement in the *Carrizozo Outlook*, January 25, 1907 (taken from Stearns 1987), states:

Carrizozo

is a new and growing town in Lincoln County, NM.
is division station for the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad.
is situated in one of the richest valleys in the southwest.
is supply point for an immense mining and stock region.
is surrounded with fertile valley lands, thousands of acres of which are open to entry under the homestead laws.
is by both soil and climate, the natural.

Carrizozo boomed until the railroad closed their operations in the 1960s, and the population decreased. Today Carrizozo is still the county seat, but few businesses remain in operation.

SITE HISTORY

Archival Background

Archival research was done at the Lincoln County Courthouse, the Lincoln County abstract office in Carrizozo, and the Bureau of Land Management Office in Santa Fe. The mortgage, warranty deed, and tax records were examined at the Lincoln County Courthouse for Sections 34 and 35 of Township 6S Range 9E. Copies of two homestead patents were obtained from the National Archives. Contact was also made with several Carrizozo residents about Ollie Lucas.

This parcel of land is well documented. Very few homesteaders had previously lived in this area. Lucas applied for his patent in 1933 and it was finalized in 1939. Only three transactions were made with the land. Ollie Lucas and his wife, Bertha, sold their land in 1941 to Manuel Romero and his wife, Stella. In 1959, Romero sold to R. T. Freeland, and Freeland in 1966 gave it back to the United States. Today it is part of local BLM holdings.

The Lucas Homestead

The Lucas Homestead (LA 73231) is first documented in the civil records as a parcel of land owned by the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad. In the 1930s Ollie Lucas settled on a portion of this parcel. He applied for the patent on November 20, 1933, which covered 320 acres of Section 34 (Fig. 2).

Stock Raising Homestead Patent No. 048824 indicates that Lucas was married to Bertha and was 45 years of age at the time of application. He and Bertha had no children. His address at this time was Adobe, New Mexico, which is located 32 miles east of San Antonio (Pearce 1965:3).

The patent states that Lucas lived on the land for four years and built his house in 1934. Also in 1934 a cistern and a picket corral were erected. Other improvements and costs are as follows:

1935	¾ mile 3-wire fence	\$100.00
1935	½ mile 2-wire fence	50.00
1935	14 by 28 ft barb	150.00
1935	10 by 12 ft hen house	30.00
1936	6 by 4 ft cistern	40.00
1937	dirt and rock tank	125.00

Lucas also cultivated 100 acres of the land on which he grew cane and hegira. The remaining portion of the land was used for grazing cattle and horses. Final proof was granted November 16, 1939. At this time his address was Nogal, New Mexico, which is 10 miles southeast of Carrizozo (Pearce 1965:109).

The United States of America,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS, the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company, being the owner of certain lands situated and included within the limits of the Navajo Indian Reservation, New Mexico, has, under the provisions of the Act approved April 21, 1904 (33 Stat., 189--225) entitled "An Act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, and for other purposes," reconveyed and relinquished the said Lands to the UNITED STATES and has, under the provisions of said Act, selected in lieu thereof the following-described tracts of vacant Public Land now open to settlement, to wit:

The Lots one, two, three, four, and five, the south half of the north-east quarter, and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section six, the north half of Section four, and the north half of Section five in Township four south of Range thirteen east and the north half of the north half of Section thirty-four and the north half of the north half of Section thirty-five in Township six south of Range nine east of the New Mexico Meridian, New Mexico, containing one thousand two hundred eighty acres and nine-hundredths of an acre, according to the Official Plat of the Survey of the said Land, returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor-General:

NOT KNOW YE, That the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in consideration of the premises, HAS GIVEN AND GRANTED, and by these presents DOES GIVE AND GRANT, unto the said Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company, and to its successors, the Lands above described; TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances, of whatsoever nature thereunto belonging, unto the said Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company, and to its successors and assigns forever; subject to any vested and accrued water rights for mining, agricultural, manufacturing, or other purposes, and rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection with such water rights, as may be recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws, and decisions of courts; and there is reserved from the lands hereby granted, a right of way thereon for ditches or canals constructed by the authority of the United States.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, Warren G. Harding,

President of the United States of America, have caused these letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, at the City of Washington, the TWENTY-SIXTH

(SEAL)

day of SEPTEMBER in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and TWENTY-TWO and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and FORTY-SEVENTH.

By the President

By

Warren G. Harding
Viola B. Pugh
W. P. LeRoy

Secretary.

RECORD OF PATENTS: Patent Number

881545

Recorder of the General Land Office.

Figure 2. Santa Fe Pacific ownership document.

Ollie Lucas also applied for a second entry in 1934 in Section 24, T 5S, R 6E near Adobe, New Mexico. There he built a 12-by-24-ft rock house and an 8-by-10-foot hen house. He lived on this parcel of land for six months and then relinquished it to the United States because the land was too rough. In an affidavit, Hardy H. Shrum of Carrizozo states: "I know that he could not make a living on his entry. i [sic] know that he made the improvements on the entry as stated in his affidavit. I know that he did not sell the improvements and that he received no considerations for his relinquishment."

TESTING PROCEDURES

The purpose of the testing program was to determine the extent and nature of cultural remains within the proposed right-of-way for the NMSHTD.

The archaeological testing program began by first placing a primary datum on the site. A north/south and an east/west baseline were established. A site map was drawn using a transit and stadia rod. Plan maps were drawn of each standing feature. Four 1-by-1-m test pits were placed within the house walls. Other architectural features were outside of the proposed right-of-way. The test pits were excavated in 10-cm arbitrary levels below present ground surface (bpgs) until a surface or sterile soil was reached. The measurements were taken from the southwest corner of the test pit. A plan map was drawn for each test trench and a photograph was taken. All fill was sifted through ¼-inch mesh screen. Artifacts from each trench were analyzed in the field and only unknown artifacts or those with maker's marks were collected by excavation levels and bagged separately by type. At the completion of the testing program, all test pits were backfilled.

All collected artifacts were boxed and stored in the Archaeological Research Collections after analysis. Field notes and forms are on file in the New Mexico Cultural Records Information System (NMCRIS), Historic Preservation, located at the Laboratory of Anthropology.

Because the site had been cleaned up by the current rancher lessee, most of the artifacts were not in situ. All large objects had been piled, which included wood, stone, and bottles. It is possible that most of the trash was hauled away from the site; it is unusual that only larger items such as building material and farming equipment were left.

TESTING RESULTS

The Lucas Homestead contained 14 features (Fig. 3), of which 9 are located outside of the right-of-way and 5 in the right-of-way. Only features were tested since everything else was a surface manifestation, such as a corral and light artifact scatters.

Feature 1: This is a stone foundation for a residence (Fig. 4). The stone blocks have been laid one to two courses high (28 cm) with cement between each course. The north portion of the feature has an L-shaped concrete slab adjoining it which could have been used as a porch. This area measures 4.5 m in length by 9.2 m wide (Fig. 5). There is a row of rocks at the north edge of the concrete slab that could have bordered a possible flower bed. The south half was the living quarters and has a standing fireplace made of the same stone as the foundation. To the south of the exposed wall is another rock alignment which is an addition to the primary structure. This probably was another room to the house. No surface or floor was uncovered. The exposed walls were 9.2 m long by .20 m wide.

At grid point 111N/77E a 1-by-1-m pit was placed in the southwestern corner of the house in order to expose the wall foundation and to find a possible floor (Figs. 6, 7). Level 1 (0-10 cm bpgs) exposed the first course of the corner. The soil was a reddish mottled sandy soil that did not include any artifacts. Level 2 (10-20 cm bpgs) was a reddish sandy soil. The wall was compact. In the interior, glass fragments, a marble, and small rodent bones were recovered. In Level 3 (20-30 cm bpgs) the soil was more compact and the sand coarser. Fragments of mud plaster were found in the fill, along with rodent bones and thin pieces of clear glass. In Level 4 (30-40 cm bpgs) the soil contained wall fall, making it compact. It was recovered in chunks and continued down to 38 cm bpgs before becoming a very fine sand. The fill was sterile; no artifacts were recovered from this level. At 40 cm bpgs an auger was placed in the soil but the sand was so fine that it would not hold in the auger.

The second test pit was placed at grid point 112N/82E, outside Feature 1 near the stone foundation (Fig. 3). At Level 1 (0-10 cm bpgs), the soil was very compact and hard with small rocks and pebbles. Soil color was reddish brown (5YR 5/4 on the Munsell color chart). No artifacts were found in this level. A portion of the south wall was exposed. Some tabular rock was uncovered away from the wall in the grid. This rock seemed to have been laid flat on an old ground surface. Level 2 (10-20 cm bpgs) had no soil change and produced several artifacts. Some corrugated tin was uncovered with plywood attached to it suggesting that the structure had a corrugated tin roof. Other artifacts are shown in Table 2. Excavation stopped at this level because of the flat rock found in the level, which could have been a porch or terrace area.

The third test pit was placed at grid point 114N/77E, in the interior of its stone foundation near the northwest corner (where the wall was not visible on the surface). In Level 1 (0 to 10 cm bpgs), the soil was a light reddish brown sandy clay (5YR 6/4 on the Munsell color chart). Levels 2 and 3 were both sterile fine sand.

The fourth test was placed at grid point 116N/85E; it was located along the east wall and bisected it. In Level 1 (0-10 cm bpgs) the wall was exposed on the west side of the grid at 3 cm bpgs (Fig. 8). The soil was a light reddish brown sandy clay (5YR 5/4 on the Munsell color chart). Glass fragments were found 2 cm below the present surface. Level 2 (10 to 20 cm bpgs)

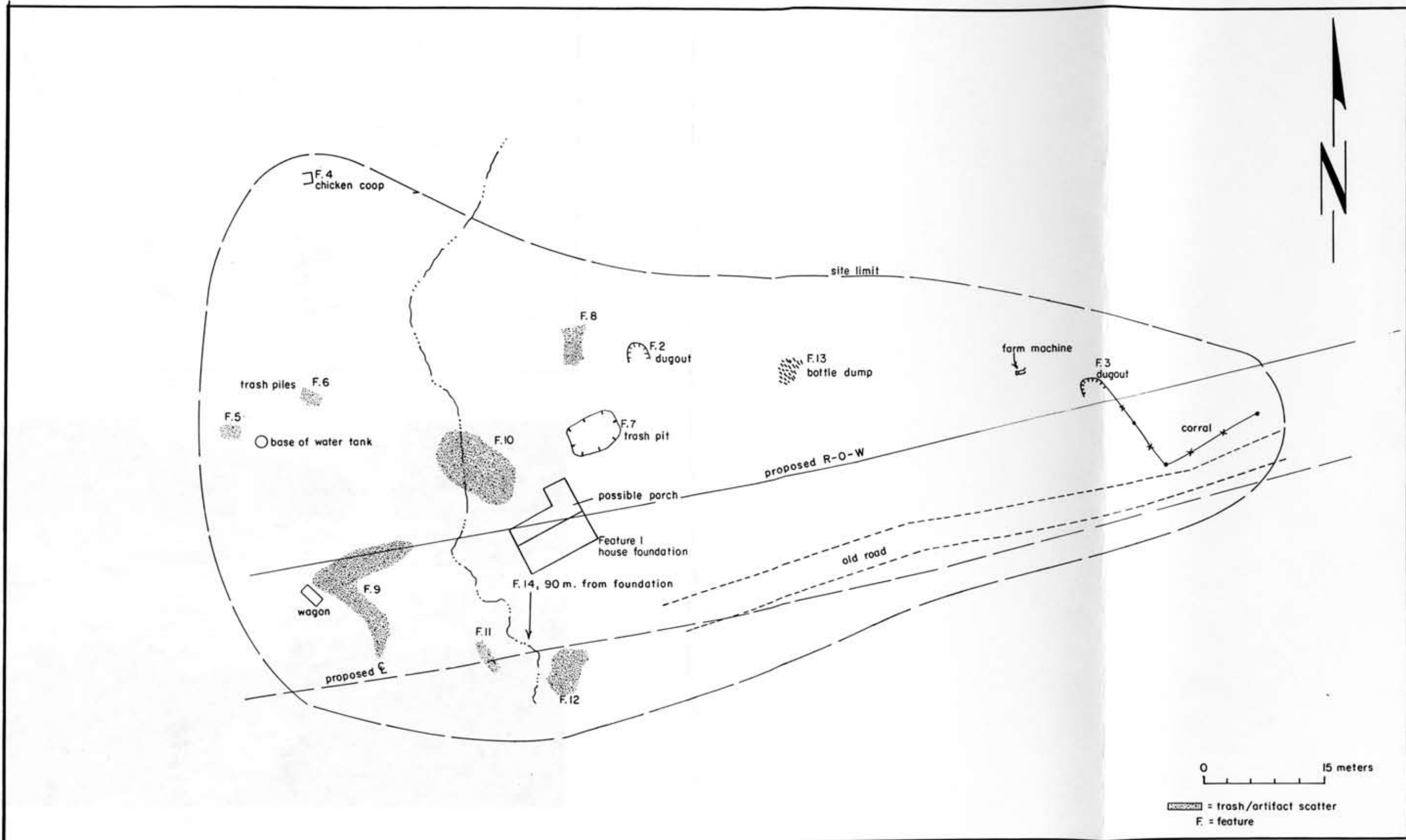


Figure 3. Lucas Homestead site map.

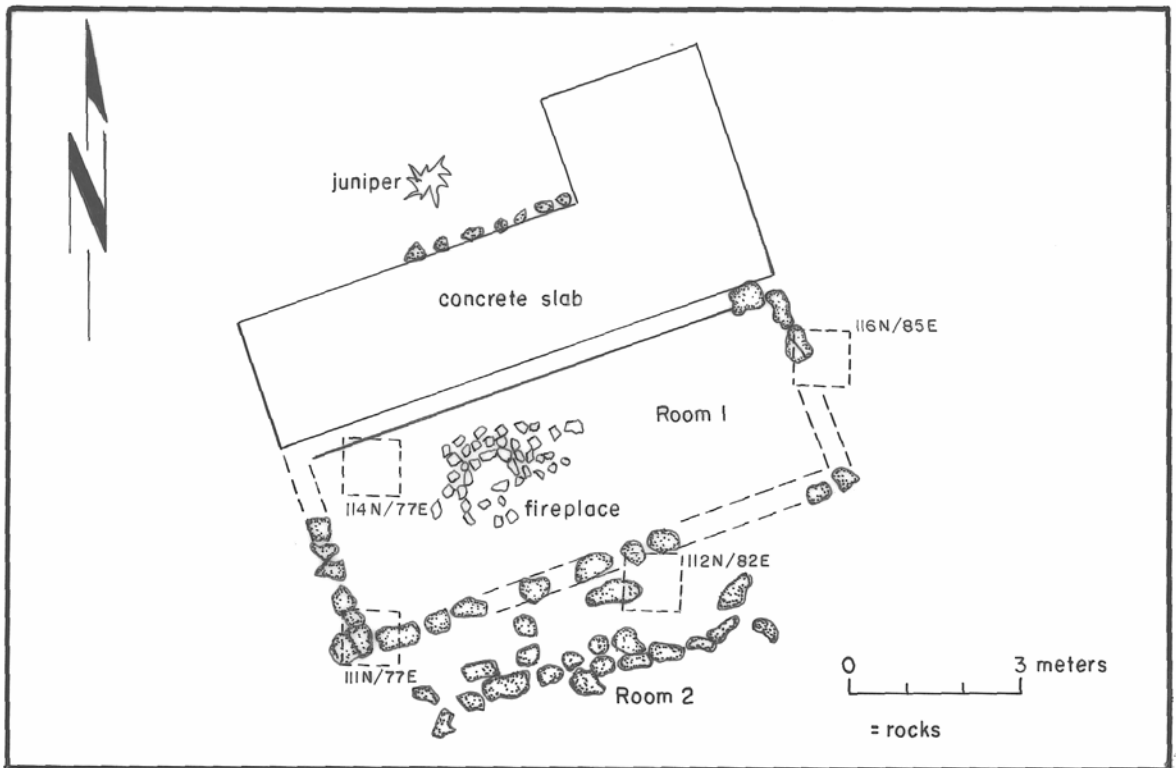


Figure 4. Lucas Homestead, Feature 1, plan view.



Figure 5. Lucas Homestead, Feature 1, facing northwest.

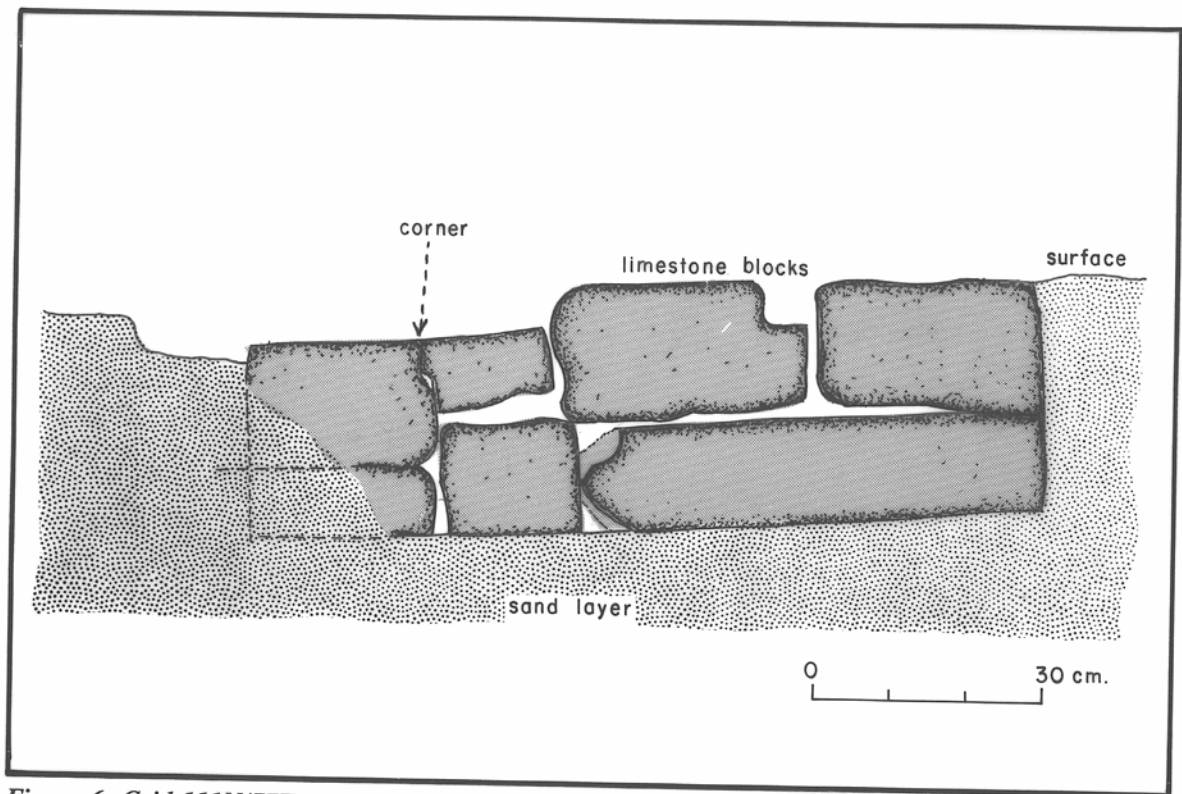


Figure 6. Grid 111N/77E wall profile of Feature 1, southwest corner.



Figure 7. Feature 1, foundation.

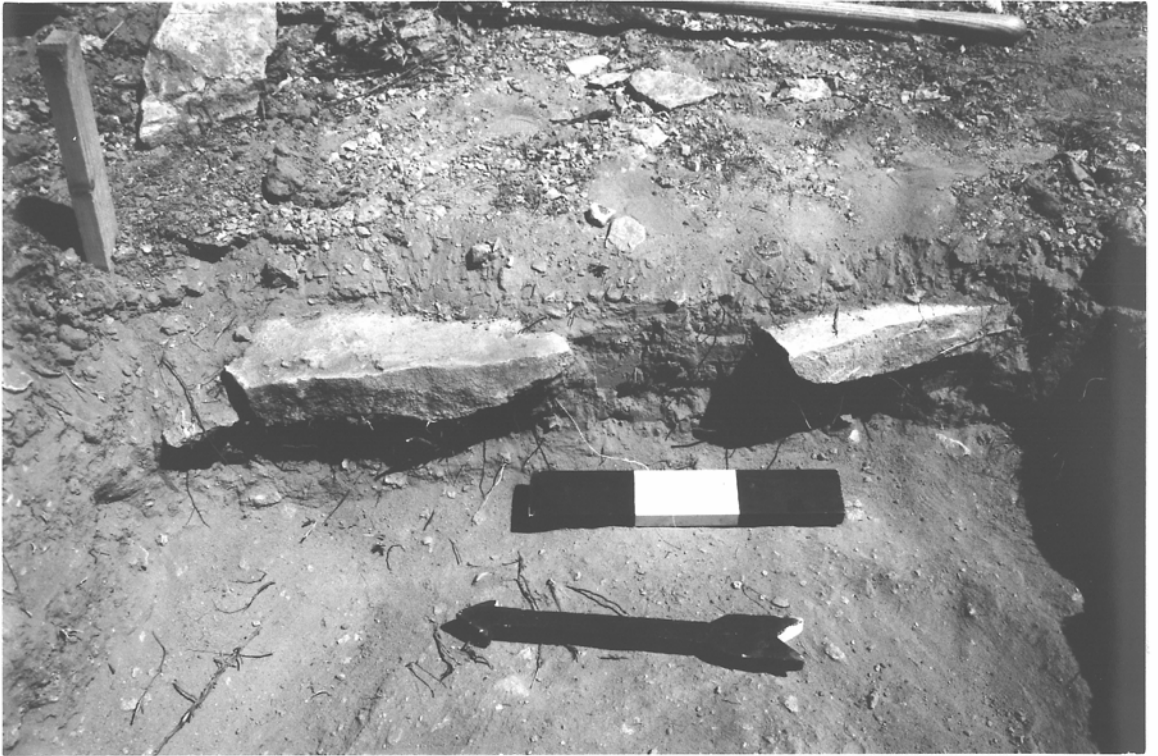


Figure 8. Feature 1, east wall.

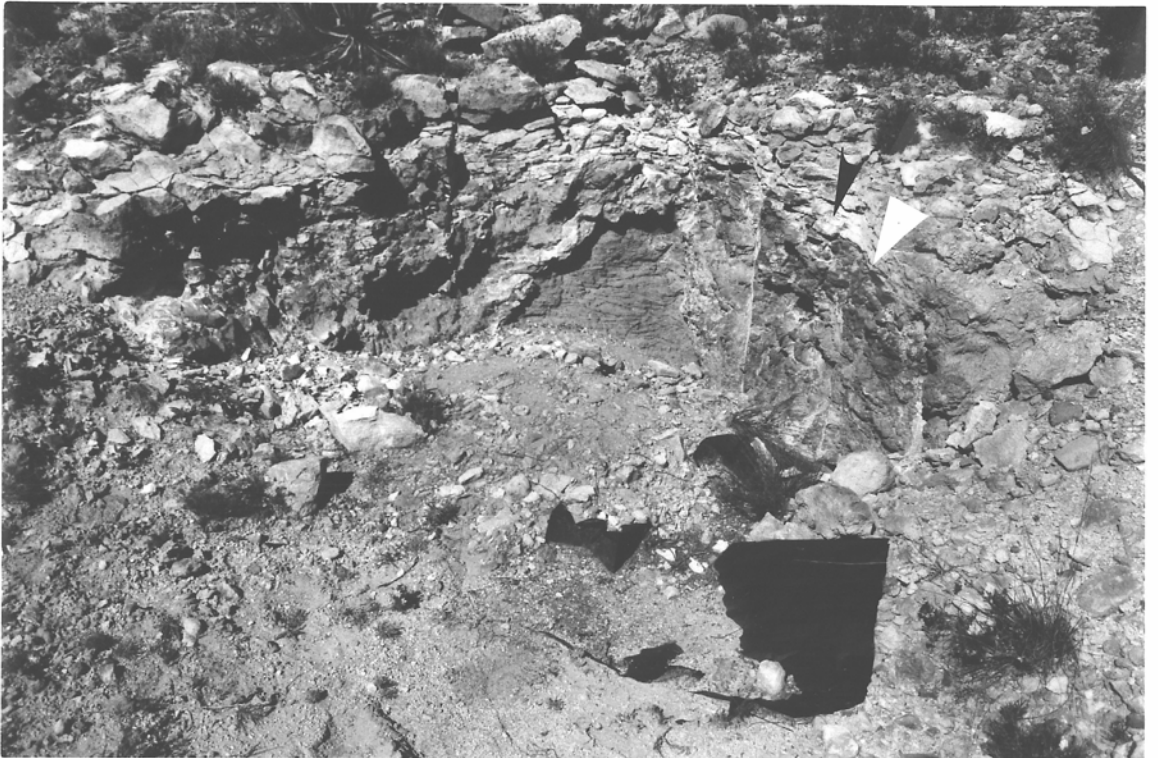


Figure 9. Feature 2, dugout, unexcavated, facing east. Wall height at arrow is 1 m.

Table 2. Artifacts from Feature 1

Grid	Artifact	Level	Date	Total
112N/82E	Plywood with corrugated tin	2	-	1
	Bobby pin	2	-	1
	Bullet casing	2	-	1
	Kerr canning cap	2	1912 to present	1
114N/77E	Clear glass	2	1930 to present	2
	Wire nails	2	1890 to present	4
	Sanitary cans	2	1920 to present	2
	Wood fragments	2	-	18
	Clear glass bottle	2	1930 to present	1
116N/85E	Clear glass jar	1	1930 to present	1
117N/77E	Square can	2	1871 to present	1
	Glass marble	2	1918 to present	1
	Nut	2	-	1
	Green glass	2	1930 to present	2
	Clear glass for eyeglasses	2	1817	3
	Plywood	2	-	1
	Wire nail	2	1830 to present	1
	Bobby pin	2	-	1
	Corrugated tin	2	-	1
	Clear glass	2	1930 to present	1
	Aqua glass	2	1880 to 1910	2
	Bullet casing	2	-	1
	Kerr canning cap	2	1912 to present	1
	Clear glass for eyeglasses	3	1817	1
	Rodent bones	3	-	3
TOTAL				53

consisted of wall fall. The fill was very gravelly with mortar and rock. Several artifacts were found in this fill (Table 2). The foundation goes down as far as this level, sitting in a fine and sterile sand. Below Level 2 the soil is sterile and the soil color on the Munsell color chart is 5YR 6/4, a light reddish brown.

Feature 2: A dugout is located 30 m northeast of Feature 1. It measures 3 m by 2.5 m with a wall height ranging from .90 m to 1.00 m (Fig. 9). The structure was dug into a south face of the limestone hill. The dugout may have been used for storage instead of living quarters or been some type of a root cellar. Only a few artifacts were found in the feature. These included a sanitary can (1920 to present) and corrugated tin. The corrugated tin would suggest that the roof was covered with tin. There was evidence of wall plaster along the east wall within the dugout.

Feature 3: A semi-dugout corral measures approximately 2.0 m by 2.6 m. Barbed wire and fence posts are associated with the feature. One fence post sits next to the dugout on the northeast edge of the rock. The next post is 9 m to the south and a third 7 m south. This fence intersects with a fence line heading east along a dirt road.

Feature 4: This is a chicken coop that is built of different sized boards and 3-inch round posts. The structure measures 2.24 m north-south by 2.18 m east-west. The north side of the coop has 2-by-10-inch boards placed horizontally; on the south side, the boards (of various sizes) are placed vertically. On the east side, the boards are horizontal, while on the west side, the boards are missing (Fig. 10).

Feature 5: Feature 5 is a stacked pile (#1) consisting of juniper poles, different sizes of boards, metal barrel, heavy mesh screening, two seat springs, tin roofing, wire framing nails, and barbed wire. The pile measures 5-by-3 m and is 1-m high. This and Feature 6 have been piled recently (Fig. 11).

Feature 6: Another pile of discarded trash such as boards, nails, tin sheeting, spring for a couch, barbed wire, and juniper poles has been labeled stacked pile #2. The pile measures 4-by-3 m and is 1-m high (Fig. 11).

Feature 7: Feature 7 is a trash pit measuring 4.50 m north-south by 6 m east-west and 1-m deep. The primary function for this feature is unknown, but it could be a filled-in cistern mentioned in the patent. It was not tested because it is outside of the proposed right-of-way. The pit has been filled with boards and a few tin cans and corrugated tin.

Features 8 to 12: These are areas of concentrated sheet trash that are fairly sparse. The large artifacts are missing and were probably collected when the site was cleaned. It was noted that most of the trash is behind the house remains rather than in front of it. Table 3 shows the measurements of the artifact scatters.

Feature 13: This feature is a bottle dump with brown, clear, and green bottles. All bottles are machine made with crown top lips. One soda bottle was collected with a trade mark:

TRADE
CLIQUOT CLUB
MARK
REGISTERED



Figure 10. Feature 4, chicken coop, facing north.



Figure 11. Features 5 and 6, stacked piles #1 and #2.

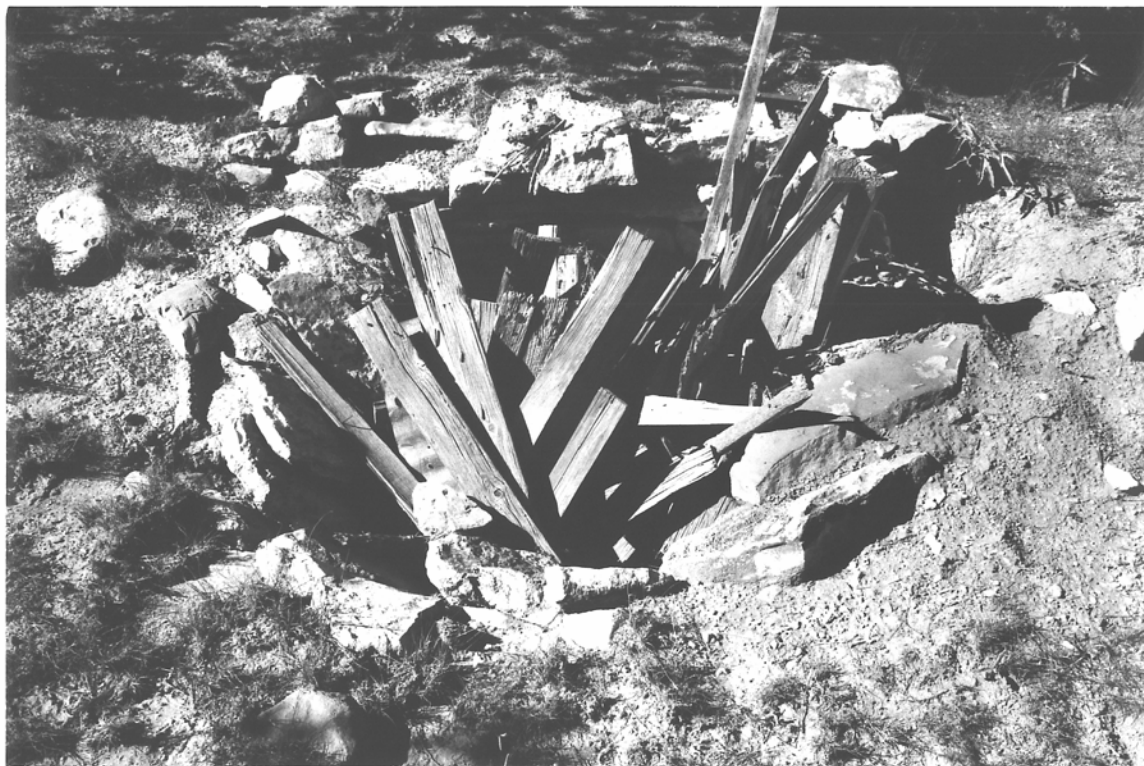


Figure 12. Feature 14, stone-lined well.

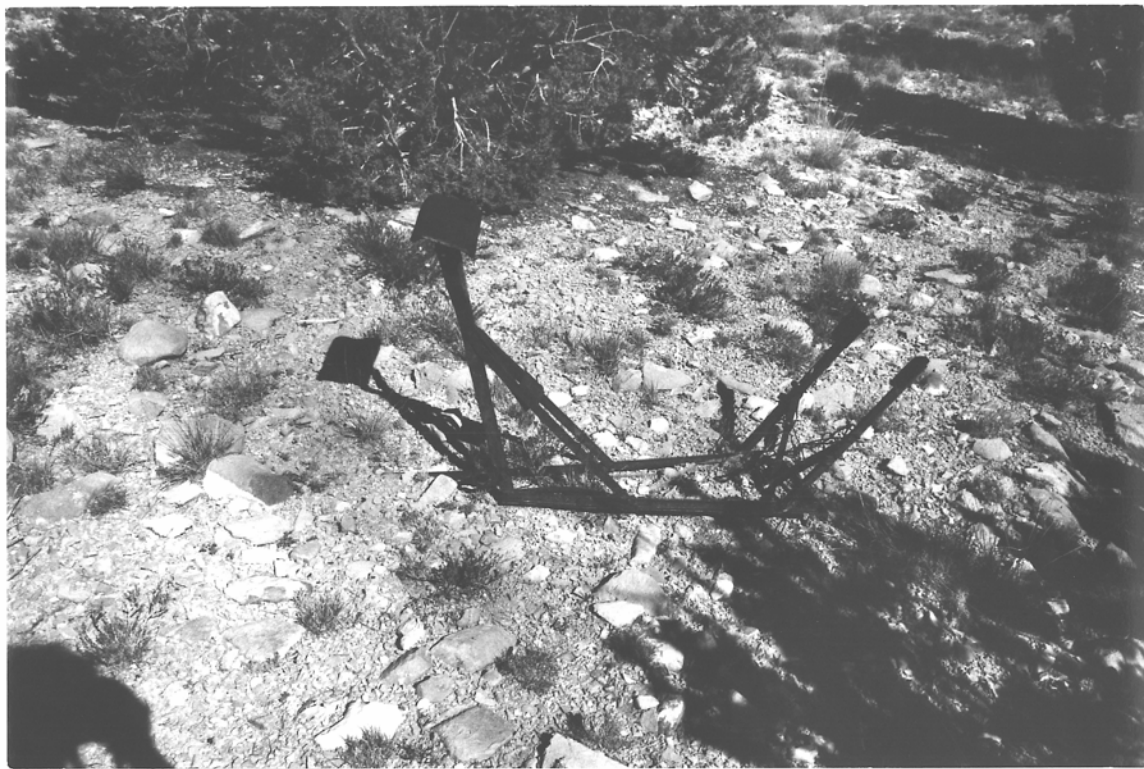


Figure 13. Farming equipment.

Table 3. Artifact Scatters

Feature	Measurements
8	7 m by 5 m
9	22 m by 21 m
10	19 m by 11 m
11	8 m by 2 m
12	9 m by 8 m
13	5 m by 8 m

This bottle dates before 1930. At the base of the bottle is an Eskimo. The other bottles were whiskey, soda, and beer bottles dating generally from 1930 to the present except for the brown glass beer bottles which are given a date of 1880 to present. The bottles are mixed with modern beer bottles.

Feature 14: A stone-lined well was located 90 m south of the stone foundation (Fig. 12). It is 1.20 m in diameter. This was probably the water supply for the site occupants. The well has been filled in with boards and tin sheeting.

ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGE

A limited number of artifacts were collected from LA 73231. Artifacts that could be potentially dated from their maker's marks and any unusual artifacts were collected. Other artifacts were examined in the field and left on the site.

The artifact count for this site is low. A total of 339 artifacts were analyzed (Table 4). Each artifact was placed within a functional category, including:

1. **Foodstuffs:** Items related to storage, consumption, or processing of food.
2. **Indulgences:** Both alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, medicinal items, and smoking paraphernalia.
3. **Domestic Routine:** Tableware, kitchen utensils, furniture, and other household items, as well as lighting fixtures and fittings.
4. **Construction/Maintenance:** Construction materials and tools used in the maintenance of daily activities.
5. **Personal Effects:** Items of clothing, adornment, grooming, and personal possessions.
6. **Entertainment/Leisure:** Games, musical instruments, and children's toys.
7. **Arms:** Ammunition and guns.
8. **Stable/Barn:** Farm equipment, machinery, and tools.
9. **Indeterminate:** Items whose functions cannot be determined.

Site Artifacts

Table 4 shows the artifacts that were present on the surface of LA 73231. Each artifact, when possible, has been given a beginning and ending date (Toulouse 1971; Ward et al. 1977; Herskovitz 1978). The Construction/Maintenance functional category contains the highest number of artifacts. Most of the artifacts are wire nails ($n = 59$) found with the boards and on the surface.

The Foodstuff category has a high number of Kerr canning lids and jars. Also, one clear glass Ball jar was found. A large glass water bottle on the surface possibly indicated that water was carried in for drinking. Only one hole-in-top can was noted and the rest were sanitary cans.

The Indulgence category consists of a high number of beer bottles, which were piled away from the house foundation. These bottles, some fairly modern, have been mixed with the older

Table 4. Functional Categories

Function	Date	Total
FOODSTUFF		
Kerr canning lids	1912 to present	20
Hole-in-top	1814 to 1920	1
Sanitary can	1920 to present	12
Square sanitary can	1871 to present	2
Ball jar (clear)	1893 to present	1
Kerr mason jars	1912 to present	17
Food jar	1930 to present	1
Water bottle	1930 to present	1
Total		55
INDULGENCES		
Screw cap	1919 to present	1
Whiskey bottle	1930 to present	2
Beer bottles	1880 to present	30
Soda bottles	1930 to present	4
Medicine bottle	1930 to present	1
Total		38
DOMESTIC ROUTINE		
Wash tub	-	1
Crockery	-	11
Depression glass		1
Stoneware	1880 to present	8
Ironstone	1660 to present	20
Porcelain	1800 to present	12
Stoneware jug	1880 to present	1
Ceramic door knob	-	1
Bucket handle	-	1
Stove part	-	1
Frying pan	-	1

Function	Date	Total
Coat hook	-	1
Seat spring	-	1
Total		60
CONSTRUCTION/MAINTENANCE		
Wood boards	-	30
Plywood and corrugated tin	-	18
Juniper poles	-	8
Wire nails	1890 to present	59
Square box nails	1830 to 1890	2
Nuts	-	2
Barbed wire	-	2
Bailing wire	-	2
Railroad Spikes	1879 to present	2
Rebar	-	1
Total		126
PERSONAL EFFECTS		
Shell button	-	1
Grommet	-	2
Bobby pin	-	4
Buckle	-	1
Palmade jar	-	1
Eyeglass fragments	1817	5
Total		14
ENTERTAINMENT/LEISURE		
Glass marbles	1918 to present	3
Total		3
ARMS		
Peters 30-20	1950	1
Win Super Speed 30-50	1960	1

Function	Date	Total
Indeterminate casings	-	4
Total		6
STABLE/BARN		
Horseshoe	-	1
Total		1
INDETERMINATE		
Clear glass	1930 to present	20
Green glass	1930 to present	12
Aqua glass	1880 to 1910	12
Amber glass	1914 to 1930	20
Milk glass	-	10
Purple glass	1880 to 1920	10
Cobalt blue glass	-	2
Gear wheel	-	1
Pedal machine	-	1
Quaker State oil	1933 to present	3
Gas can	-	1
Total		92
GRAND TOTAL		395

older brown bottles. The bottles are beer, soda, and whiskey containers. No tobacco items were found on the site.

Most of the artifacts from the Construction/Maintenance category are nails and boards. Some plywood and corrugated tin are also present. This suggests that the walls of the house were possibly constructed of wood, and the roof of plywood and tin.

Personal Effects consisted of grooming items, a buckle and eye, and glass fragments. The eyeglass fragments suggested that one of the site occupants wore reading glasses.

The Stable/Barn category consists of one horseshoe.

According to interviews and documentation the Lucases did not have any children. Three marbles were recovered from the structure and were placed in the Entertainment/Leisure category.

These items are considered to be toys and suggest that children may have visited the site or spent time there.

Several bullet casings were recovered. Only two had stamps on them. One was a Peters 30-20, which dates before 1950, and a Win Super Speed 30-50 dating to the 1960s.

Items in the Indeterminate category occur frequently. These items consist of artifacts whose function is unknown. Most of the artifacts consist of glass fragments that are too small to be identified. Some type of pedal machine (Fig. 17), possibly some sort of farm machinery, was found, a gas can, and Quaker State oil cans (1933-present). These items were related to farm equipment.

The items found on the site have a mean date of 1930. This is within the time range that archival records document Ollie Lucas as homesteading the land. Although the site has been cleared, the artifacts found in situ confirm this date.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

LA 73231 was settled in 1933 by Ollie Lucas and his wife. They lived on this land for seven years before selling it to Manuel Romero. Lucas made several improvements on the land, including a hen house, a cistern, a dirt and rock tank, and fencing the land as stated in the final proof on the patent. It is known that Lucas had another homestead patent in Adobe, New Mexico, but relinquished it because he could not make a living on that parcel of land.

After living on the land for seven years, Ollie Lucas moved to Nogal, New Mexico. There is not much information on Mr. Lucas except that found in the Lincoln County Courthouse and the National Archives. Several individuals knew of Lucas, but did not know him personally. We were unable to locate the witnesses mentioned on the patent; it seems they were better known than Lucas himself.

The testing program and background archival research conducted for the Lucas homestead, LA 73231, yielded information described in this report; however, we do not believe that the site has the potential to yield important additional archaeological information on local or regional history.

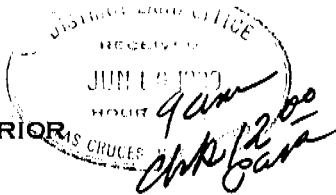
Recent listings of the *National Register of Historic Places* and the *New Mexico State Register of Cultural Properties* have been consulted, and no sites listed on, nominated to, or approved for submission to either inventory are located within the proposed project limits. This report complies with the Secretary of Interior's "Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation."

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APPENDIX 2. FINAL PROOF FOR HOMESTEAD PATENT



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GENERAL LAND OFFICE

STOCK-RAISING HOMESTEAD
FINAL PROOF
TESTIMONY OF CLAIMANT

DISTRICT LAND OFFICE, LAS CRUCES NEW MEXICO Serial No. 048824
Additional Entry Serial No. 3313208 Receipt No. 3312857
8/75
9/6/39

NOTE.—The officer before whom this proof is made will see that all answers are complete and responsive to the questions, and that the answers bring out the pertinent facts showing the entryman's compliance or noncompliance with the laws under which the land was entered. Neither of the witnesses may be present while the testimony of the claimant is being given.

QUESTION 1. What is your full name, age, and post office address?

ANSWER. Name Ollie Lucas
age 49 years; P. O. address Nogal, N. Mex.

QUESTION 2. (a) Are you now a citizen of the United States? (b) If so, are you a native-born or naturalized citizen? (c) If naturalized, is a certified copy of your certificate of naturalization submitted with this proof, or is such copy now on file in the land office, and if so, with what entry was such copy filed? (d) If a married woman, give date of marriage and state husband's citizenship qualifications.

NOTE.—If applicant is alien born, he should state the fact and file evidence of citizenship in due form, either a certificate of his own naturalization in a court of competent jurisdiction, or, if claiming to be a citizen by virtue of his father's naturalization and his own minority and residence in the United States at the date thereof, or, if a married woman claiming citizenship by virtue of her husband's nativity or naturalization, then record evidence of the naturalization of the father, or husband, or an affidavit as to the nativity of the latter. Applicants who were at one time citizens of the United States, but who later became citizens of a foreign country, must file record evidence of their naturalization. Any female citizen of the United States invoking the benefits of the act of October 17, 1914 (38 Stat., 740), shall make oath showing the nationality of her husband, and that he is entitled to become a citizen of the United States.

ANSWER. (a) yes (b) Native born (c) _____
("Yes" or "No") ("Native born" or "Naturalized")

(d) _____

QUESTION 3. Are you the same person who made original homestead entry No. 048824 on July 2, 1934, and additional homestead entry No. _____ on _____, 19____, at the Las Cruces Land Office, for _____

S1NW1/4, SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4, Section 34, Township 6S, Range 9E, NMP Meridian?

If not, give relationship to entryman.
ANSWER. Yes

QUESTION 4. Are you married or single? ANSWER. Married

QUESTION 5. If married, of whom does your family consist?
ANSWER. Just my wife, Bertha Lucas, and myself.

QUESTION 6. If a married woman, state whether your husband held an unperfected homestead entry during the period of residence claimed by you, and for what time he has resided on this land with you.

ANSWER. _____

QUESTION 7. State fully: (a) whether the residence claimed in connection with this proof was made upon your original or your additional entry, (b) when you first established actual residence on the land, (c) if this proof is for an additional entry made under Section 5 of the stock-raising homestead law, state whether you owned and resided upon your original entry at time of making such additional entry, (d) state any other facts in connection with your residence necessary to show compliance with the law.

(If this proof is for a contiguous additional entry and three years' residence has been shown in connection with proof previously submitted on the original entry, set forth such fact, and omit questions 8 and 9.)

ANSWER. (a) Original entry, I have no additional entry.

(b) July 10, 1934

(c) _____

(d) _____

QUESTION 8. (a) Have you a habitable house on the land? (b) When was it built? (c) If built after residence was established, state where you resided before the house was built.

ANSWER. (a) yes (b) I established residence after the house
("Yes" or "No?") was built

(c) _____

QUESTION 9. (a) Considering each "residence year" as beginning with the day and month on which residence was first established, state definitely the time, or times, during each residence year when actual residence was being maintained upon the land, and the time, or times, when no residence was being maintained; (b) state whether you, your family, or both were maintaining the residence and were absent from the homestead and the reason for each absence.

ANSWER.

(a) Actually resided on the land			Absent from the land	
RESIDENCE YEAR	FROM--	TO--	FROM--	TO--
1934	July 10	about June, 1938		
	I lived on the claim for four years.			

(b) We were both there during the four years after we took up residence.

QUESTION 10. Describe the land embraced in above entry by legal subdivisions, showing fully the character of same, and kind and amount of timber, if any, and amount under cultivation.

(If several subdivisions are identical in character, they may be grouped together on one line.)

ANSWER.

SECTION	SUBDIVISION	GENERAL CHARACTER	NUMBER OF ACRES			FEET OF SAW TIMBER	
			Now CULTIVATED	Not CULTIVATED BUT CULTIVABLE			CONTAINING TREES OR BRUSH
				Profitably	Otherwise		
34	entire entry	rolling rough grazing land					
	SE $\frac{1}{4}$		8 acres				
	SW $\frac{1}{4}$		2 acres				

QUESTION 11. (a) State the number of acres cultivated, kind of crop planted, and amount harvested, each year, and state to what extent you have used the land for grazing. (b) If the proof is also on an original entry made under a law requiring a specific amount of cultivation and less than that amount was cultivated, the reason therefor should be given.

ANSWER. (a) 1935, 10 acres cane and heira, 3 ton harvested.

19 _____

19 _____ Balance of the claim not cultivated I have used for grazing

19 _____ my own stuff, horses and cows.

19 _____

(b) _____

QUESTION 12. (a) Describe fully and in detail the amount and kind of improvements on each subdivision, stating when same were made and giving the cost of each item. State definitely which improvements, if any, are claimed in compliance with the stock-raising homestead law.

ANSWER.

YEAR CONSTRUCTED	LOCATION OF IMPROVEMENTS	CHARACTER OF IMPROVEMENTS	COST OF MATERIALS	COST OF LABOR	TOTAL COST
1935	SW $\frac{1}{2}$ AND S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$	3/4 mile 3 wire fence			\$100
1935	SW $\frac{1}{2}$	1/2 mile 2 wire fence			\$ 50
1934	SW $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1/2 by 7 cistern			\$150
1936	SW $\frac{1}{2}$	1- 6 by 4 cistern			\$ 40
1935	SW $\frac{1}{2}$	barn 14 by 28	\$100	\$ 50	\$150
1934	SW $\frac{1}{2}$	1 picket corral			\$ 40
1937	SW $\frac{1}{2}$	1 dirt and rock tank			\$125
1935	SW $\frac{1}{2}$	1- 10x12 hen house			\$ 30
Total No. acres cultivated		10	Total value of improvements,		\$ 685

QUESTION 12. (b) If you have broken any portion of the land, reclaimed any portion of the land by irrigation, grubbed trees or brush from the land, seeded any portion of the land to cultivated grasses or clover, or in any other manner increased its productiveness, give full details and cost of such work, stating which subdivisions such work was upon.

ANSWER. None, except the ten acres mentioned.

QUESTION 13. Is your present claim within the limits of an incorporated town or selected site of a city or town, or used in any way for trade or business? ANSWER. No.

QUESTION 14. Are there any indications of coal, salines, or minerals of any kind on the land? If so, describe what they are.

ANSWER. No.

QUESTION 15. Have you sold, conveyed, or agreed to sell or convey any portion of the land? If so, to whom and for what purpose?

ANSWER. No.

QUESTION 16. Have you optioned, mortgaged, or agreed to option or mortgage, or convey this land, or any part thereof? If so, when, to whom, and for what purpose and in what amount?

ANSWER. No.

QUESTION 17. Have you any personal property of any kind elsewhere than on this claim? If so, describe the same, and state where the same is kept.

ANSWER. None except two small lots in Nogal with small 12x24 building on them.

QUESTION 18. Have you ever made any other homestead entry? If so, describe the same.

ANSWER. No.

QUESTION 19. Describe by legal subdivisions, or by number, kind of entry, and office where made, any entry or filing (not mineral) other than homestead made by you since August 30, 1890.

(Applications for the sale of isolated tracts are not considered as entries or filings.)

ANSWER.

QUESTION 20. Has either of the other witnesses been present while you were giving your above testimony? ANSWER. No.

QUESTION 21. Have you any actual knowledge of any statement made by either of the other witnesses in his testimony in connection with this proof? ANSWER. No.

Ollie Lucas

(Sign with full Christian name)

NOTE.—Every person swearing falsely to the above affidavit will be punished as provided by law for such offense. See Section 126, United States Criminal Code (over).

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the deponent was examined separately and apart from the other witnesses in the case; that the foregoing deposition was read to or by deponent in my presence before deponent affixed signature thereto; that I verily believe deponent to be the identical person hereinbefore described, and that said deposition was duly subscribed and sworn to before me at my office, in Carrizozo
 Lincoln County, State of New Mexico^(Town)
 within the Las Cruces land district, this 2nd day
 of June, 1939.

Eduard Penfield
 Clerk of Lincoln County
 (Official designation)

FINAL AFFIDAVIT REQUIRED OF HOMESTEAD CLAIMANTS

Ollie Lucas, having made a Homestead Entry
 of the

S1NW1/4, SW1/4, W1SE1/4, Section 34,
 Township 6S, Range 9E, NMP Meridian,
 I do now apply to perfect said entry; and for that purpose do solemnly swear that I am a native born
 (Native born or naturalized)

citizen of the United States;
 that there is a habitable house upon SW1/4 of Sec 34 of said entry;
 that residence has been maintained and improvements made as set forth
 in my testimony; that no part of said land has been alienated, except
 as provided in Section 2288 of the Revised Statutes; that I will bear
 true allegiance to the Government of the United States; and, further,
 that entryman had not heretofore perfected or abandoned an entry made
 under the homestead laws of the United States, ~~except~~

Ollie Lucas

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing affidavit was read to or by affiant in my presence before affiant affixed signature thereto; that I verily believe affiant to be a credible person and the identical person hereinbefore described, and that said affidavit was duly subscribed and sworn to before me, at my office, in Carrizozo
 County of Lincoln, State of New Mexico^(Town), this 2nd day
 of June, 1939.

Eduard Penfield
 Lincoln County Clerk
 (Official designation)

UNITED STATES CRIMINAL CODE

Sec. 125. Whoever, having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed, is true, shall willfully and contrary to such oath state or subscribe any material matter which he does not believe to be true, is guilty of perjury, and shall be fined not more than two thousand dollars and imprisoned not more than five years.