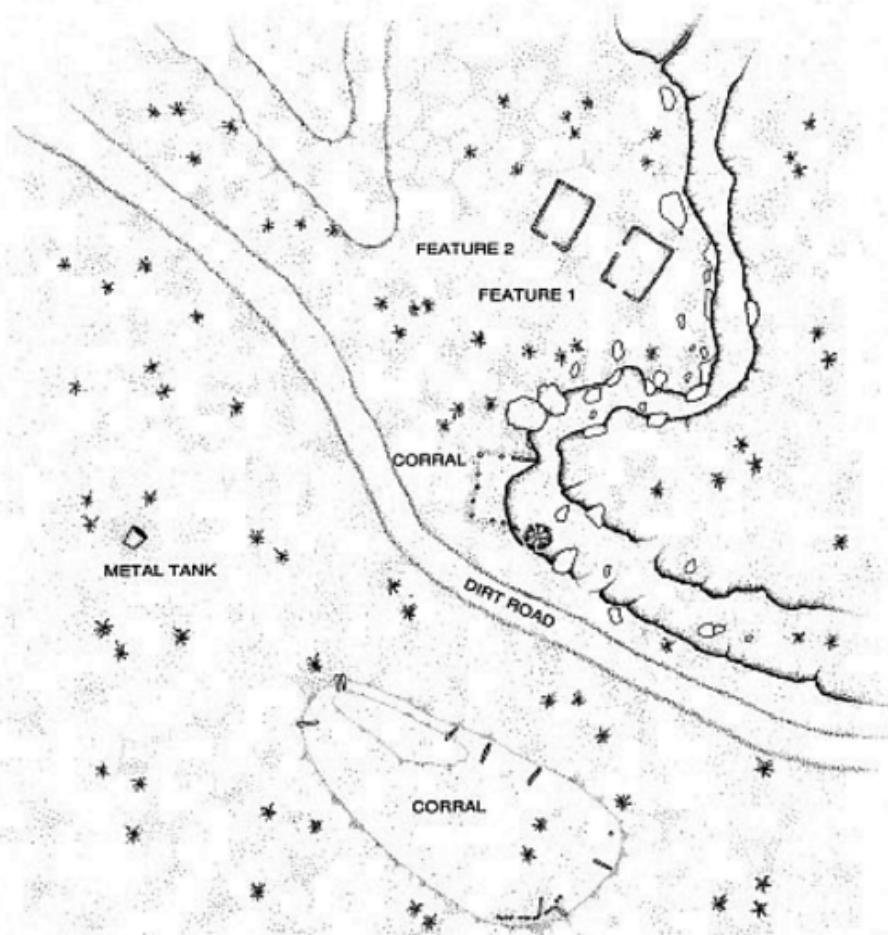


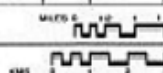
# SENON S. VIGIL HOMESTEAD



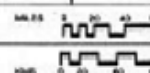
SITE PLAN  
SCALE: 1"=20'



VICINITY  
MAP



LOCATION  
MAP



THE SAN JUAN BASIN IN NORTHWEST NEW MEXICO HAS A LONG HISTORY OF PEOPLE OCCUPYING AND THEN ABANDONING AREAS AT BOTH THE REGIONAL AND COMMUNITY LEVEL DURING THE LATE NINETEENTH AND EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURIES. A HISPANIC COMMUNITY, WHICH BECAME KNOWN AS HAYNES, FLOURISHED IN UPPER LARGO CANYON. JOHN RODGERS (DOC) HAYNES ESTABLISHED THE HAYNES TRADING POST, WHICH BECAME THE COMMUNITY COMMERCIAL CENTER AND POST OFFICE BETWEEN 1908 AND 1929.

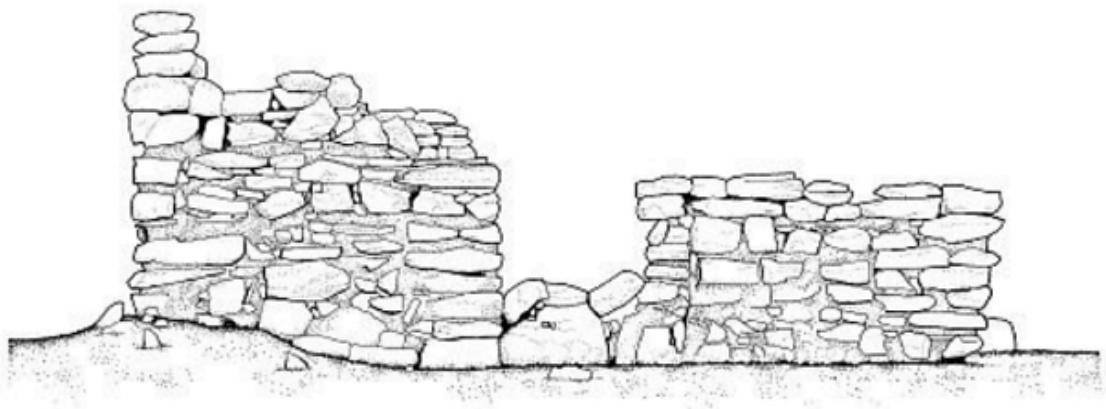
SHORTLY AFTER THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A ROAD TRAVELING THE LENGTH OF LARGO CANYON IN 1878, HOMESTEADERS MOVED INTO THE UPPER PARTS OF THE CANYON AND A WIDELY SPREAD BUT ACTIVE COMMUNITY DEVELOPED. THERE WAS NO CLUSTER OF STRUCTURES; RATHER A CHURCH, STORES, A POST OFFICE, A CEMETERY AND HOMES WERE DISPERSED ACROSS THE LANDSCAPE. MOST STRUCTURES WERE CONSTRUCTED OF SANDSTONE MASONRY WITH WINDOWS AND DOORS FRAMED WITH MILLED LUMBER AND INTERIORS FINISHED IN GYPSUM PLASTER AND WHITWASH WITH JUNIPER BARK FOR INSULATION. DIRT FLOORS WERE HARDENED BY APPLYING GYPSUM PLASTER OR SLURRY MADE FROM DRIED COW MANURE. SPANISH STYLE ROOFS WERE CONSTRUCTED WITH VIGAS, USUALLY OF DOUGLAS FIR OR PONDEROSA PINE, AND COTTONWOOD LATILLAS. WATERPROOFING WAS ACCOMPLISHED BY COVERING THE LATILLAS WITH CLAY AND SHALE PLASTER.

UNDER THE 1862 HOMESTEAD ENTRY ACT IN OCTOBER 1917, SENON S. VIGIL PATENTED A 140-ACRE TRACT OF LAND AT THE JUNCTION OF LAPIS CANYON AND GONZALES CANYON LOCATED APPROXIMATELY 23 MILES EAST OF LARGO CANYON. THE REMAINS OF TWO SANDSTONE BUILDINGS, A CORRAL, SMALL STOCK PEN AND POSSIBLE RESERVOIR ARE THE MAJOR EVIDENCE OF THE HOMESTEAD TODAY. GOOD DEPENDABLE WATER IS AVAILABLE AT NEARBY GONZALES SPRING.

THE WOOL INDUSTRY WAS VITAL TO THE HISPANIC SETTLERS OF LARGO CANYON AND WATER WAS A RELIABLE RESOURCE FROM ABUNDANT SPRINGS, DEPENDABLE RAIN AND CONSISTENT SNOW PACK FROM THE LATE 1800'S TO THE 1900'S. A CATASTROPHIC FLOOD IN 1927, A DEVASTATING SNOW AND ACCOMPANYING FREEZE IN 1930, COUPLED WITH DROUGHT IN THE LATE 1920'S AND THE GREAT DEPRESSION RESULTED IN THE EVENTUAL EXODUS OF THE SETTLERS FROM LARGO CANYON. THE LANDSCAPE CHANGED FROM GRASS TO WOODY SAGEBRUSH AND THE WOOL INDUSTRY VANISHED. HOMESTEADS WERE ABANDONED AND SOLD FOR TAXES, BECOMING PART OF LARGER CATTLE OPERATIONS, AND LATER SOLD TO THE NAVAJO TRIBE. IN 1991, THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT (BLM), ACQUIRED PARCELS CONTAINING SEVERAL OF THE EARLY HOMESTEADS, INCLUDING THE SENON S. VIGIL HOMESTEAD.

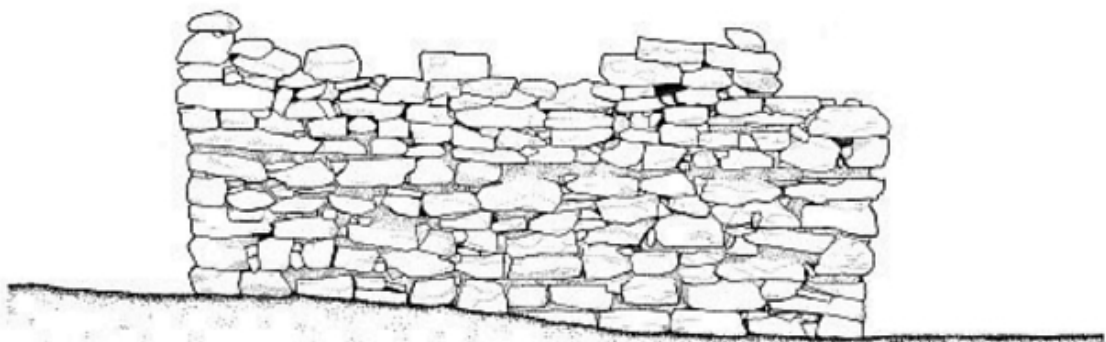
THIS PROJECT WAS UNDERTAKEN BY THE INTERMOUNTAIN REGIONAL OFFICE, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF HISTORICAL ARCHITECT THOMAS G. KEOHAN. DOCUMENTATION WAS COMPLETED DURING THE SUMMER OF 2004 BY THE COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING, UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO AT DENVER. DOCUMENTATION WAS COMPLETED BY PROJECT DIRECTORS, LUIS H. SUMMERS AND JUDITH BERQUIST AND ARCHITECTURE GRADUATE STUDENTS MARK SULLIVAN, ALAN SCHEER AND MEERA JOSHI. ARCHEOLOGICAL CONSULTATION WAS PROVIDED BY BLM ARCHEOLOGIST, PEGGY GAUDY. THE BLM PROVIDED FUNDING FOR THIS PROJECT.





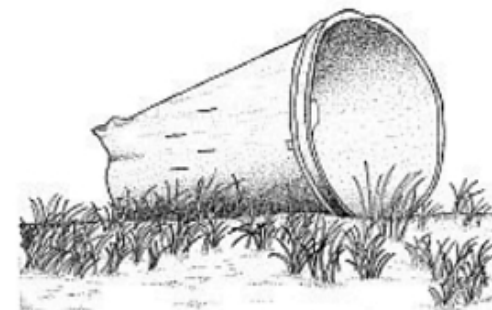
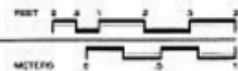
**NORTHWEST ELEVATION - FEATURE 1**

SCALE: 3/4"=1'



**NORTHEAST ELEVATION - FEATURE 1**

SCALE: 3/4"=1'



**METAL TANK  
NOT TO SCALE**

**Reference**  
 Historic American Buildings Survey, C. (1933) *Senon S. Vigil Homestead, Lindrith, Rio Arriba County, NM*. Lindrith New Mexico Rio Arriba County, 1933. Documentation Compiled After. [Drawings] Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/nm0263/>.