

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

J A Ranch

AND/OR COMMON

Goodnight Ranch

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Pala Duro Rural Route

CITY, TOWN

Pala Duro Canyon

☒ VICINITY OF

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Texas

48

CODE

COUNTY

Armstrong

CODE

011

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☒ DISTRICT
☐ BUILDING(S)
☐ STRUCTURE
☐ SITE
☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC
☒ PRIVATE
☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS
☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED
☐ UNOCCUPIED
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
☐ YES: RESTRICTED
☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED
☒ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE
☒ COMMERCIAL
☐ EDUCATIONAL
☐ ENTERTAINMENT
☐ GOVERNMENT
☐ INDUSTRIAL
☐ MILITARY
☐ MUSEUM
☐ PARK
☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
☐ RELIGIOUS
☐ SCIENTIFIC
☐ TRANSPORTATION
☐ OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Mr. Montie Ritchie

STREET & NUMBER

Palo Duro Rural Route

CITY, TOWN

Clarendon

☒ VICINITY OF

STATE

Texas 79226

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

County Clerk, Armstrong County

STREET & NUMBER

Box 309

CITY, TOWN

Claude, Texas 79019

STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

None

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☒ EXCELLENT
☐ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Located in the Palo Duro Canyon of the Texas Panhandle, the J A Ranch Headquarters is a large and attractive complex consisting of 9 major constructions dating from various periods in the history of the ranch. Without question, the most impressive of these buildings is the Ritchie Ranch House.

The Ranch House consists of two sections. The first section built was the original log cabin homestead (see photograph no. 3). This building dates from before the Civil War. The second part of the building is the main section. This building is constructed of stone with a frame second story. Both sections of the house has two stories. The ranch house contains more than 16 rooms.

Entering from the south porch entrance of the cabin, one steps into the study. Furnished in tasteful, though not exotic, modern furniture, one is impressed by the farm atmosphere maintained in the interior decor. A hallway runs north-south through the house with adjoining rooms located on either side. On the west side of the hallway is the formal dining area. Most striking in the room are the many original art treasures of the great masters, including Chagall. These paintings are kept lighted when Mr. Ritchie occupies the house. In the center of the dining area is a table which seats 12. Keeping in harmony with the other decor of the house, the dining room appears, likewise, quite rustic and the table and chairs appear to be made of hand hewn logs with only veneer finish. On the north side of the house are the personal apartments of Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie. There is a personal bedroom-dressing room suite in this section of the house. There is a narrow stairwell with balustrade which circles to the second floor. On this level are a number of bedrooms including several guest rooms.

The original log section has recently been refurbished. On the interior of the cabin extensive remodeling has taken place to accomodate the housekeeper. Wall to wall carpeting has been placed on all floors and the staircase to the second floor. Likewise, there has been general modernization of the apartment which includes new plaster, paint, etc.

Both the log and main sections of the house have recently seen alterations on the exterior. Siding placed on the house sometime during the early 20th century has been removed and the original log work has been exposed and stained. On the main house, stones have been repointed and cast iron railings have been placed on the porch which runs the length of the east elevation. On the second story, old shingles have been removed and replaced with new ones. Most striking in appearance is the present painting of the house which has greatly altered its appearance.

The Bunk House, built c. 1878, sits across the street on the south side of the Ranch House. A one story frame and stone structure, the bunk house has a porch which extends the length of the east elevation and circles tn the south side. To the north, the frame section appears an addition of a later period.

(continued)

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

On the inside there are a number of rooms including the dining room and game room. There has also been placed a three room apartment in the bunk house for the cook and his family. On the west side of the bunk house is a one-story frame addition in which are the actual sleeping quarters for ranch hands. These quarters can comfortably accomodate up to 12 persons on double bunks. Rustic furnishings make the bunk house an impressive facility. On the walls are photographs of past cattlemen of the J A and other historical mementoes are located throughout the building.

The Post Office (Photograph no. 9): was formerly a one-story frame structure with gabled roof and porch which extends around the west and south facades. There is a cement addition on the rear of the structure which has a cast iron door and is used as a vault. The Post Office is presently used for office space. On the walls are various photographs of the founders of the Goodnight operation, including Goodnight himself and Mr. Ritchie's father and grandfather. The original building has been covered with flagstone, the same material as several of the newer buildings. Furnishings are quite simple. Several desks which date back to the late 19th or early 20th century sit along the wall.

The Corral and Stables (Photograph no. 10): is also one of the original structures of the headquarters. A one story building built of rubblestone has an exposed facade on the west side. The fence for the corral is also constructed of rubblestone and in sections is more than six feet in height.

The Ranch Hands House: There are two ranch-hand houses. One located on the entrance road is a one story frame building with gabled roof. This building sits adjacent the Ritchie Ranch House and is occupied. On the north side of the headquarters is another ranch hands house. Originally constructed of clapboard, the one and one-half story building has been stuccoed. There is an enclosed porch on the south side. From all indications the interiors of both the ranch houses are modernistic.

The other structures at the headquarters are 20th century and quite modern. These structures include the garage which has parking facilities to accomodate seven vehicles and the trail bosses' house, located at the entrance to Palo Duro. These structures are shown in photographs no. 11 and no. 8 respectively. These modern structures do not contribute to the national significance of the landmark. However, when taken in total, Palo Duro is an impressive complex. It consists of approximately 20 acres.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Burton, Harley, A History of the J A Ranch (Austin, 1928).
Haley, J. Eyatts, Charles Goodnight, Cowman and Plainsman (Norman, Okla., 1949).
Goodnight Papers, University of Texas
Sheffy, L.F., "The Old Home Ranch Site," Panhandle-Plains Historical Review,
Vol. XIX (1946).

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Approximately 40

UTM REFERENCES

A	1 4	3 0 0 1 6 0	8 8 5 4 8 0 0	B	1 4	3 0 0 0 0 0	3 8 5 4 4 0 0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	1 4	2 9 9 5 7 0	3 8 5 4 6 4 0	D	1 4	2 9 9 7 5 0	3 8 5 5 0 0 0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See continuation sheet.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Joseph S. Mendinghall, Historian

ORGANIZATION

Historic Sites Survey

DATE

(202) 523-5464

STREET & NUMBER

1100 L Street, N.W.

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Washington

STATE

D.C. 20240

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ____

STATE ____

LOCAL ____

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

Boundary Certified:

DATE Oct 17, 1968

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 11/7/78

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

((NATIONAL HISTORIC
LANDMARKS))

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

1879-1889

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

Charles Goodnight

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Charles Goodnight (1836-1929), soldier, plainsman, and pioneer cattleman of the Staked Plains, dominates the history of the cattle frontier in Texas. He stood with two or three other men in decisively influencing the pattern by which, in the years after the Civil War, the open range cattle industry developed. He blazed several important cattle trails of the West. The first rancher in the Texas panhandle, he guided the growth of the industry in that area. By the turn of the century he had earned the reputation as possibly the most important scientific breeder of range cattle in the West. By the time of his death, he was internationally recognized as an authority on the industry.

Of the three sites associated with Goodnight in the panhandle, the J A Ranch headquarters in the Palo Duro Canyon is most fittingly appropriate in signifying the contributions of this cattle baron to the cattle industry. From there, between 1879 and 1889, he directed the J A enterprise during its most successful years. With the backing of John G. Adair, an Irishman and prosperous farm owner, Goodnight managed the spread, and guided the J A on its long and profitable history. Under Goodnight's management, the J A grew to encompass 700,000 acres of grassland supporting 40,000 heads of cattle.

Located in a wide section of the Palo Duro Canyon, the ranch is still a large and active concern, owned by Mr. Montie Ritchie, one of Adair's Irish descendents.

BIOGRAPHY

Charles Goodnight (1836-1929), soldier, plainsman, and pioneer cattleman of the Staked Plains, dominates the history of the cattle frontier of Texas. He came west with his family at the age of nine and settled in Milam County, where, during his early years, he laid the foundation for the vast knowledge of Indians and great skill at plainscraft for which he later became noted. After serving with the Texas Frontier Regiment during the Civil War, he entered the cattle business. In the post-war years he made himself famous by blazing cattle trails and leading great herds to more profitable markets than Texas afforded. With Oliver Loving, in 1866 he laid out the Goodnight-Loving Trail from Fort Belknap to Fort Sumner, New Mexico, then pushed an extension--the Goodnight Trail--north through Colorado to Wyoming. In 1875 he blazed a trail from Alamogordo, New Mexico, to Granada, Colorado, and in 1877 a trail from the Panhandle north to Dodge City, Kansas. From 1868 to 1876 he built up a ranch in

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

eastern Colorado, but in the latter year decided to relocate in the Texas Panhandle.

This area, the Llano Estacado, had only the year before been wrested from the Kiowas and Comanches, and Goodnight was the first of the many cattlemen to bring herds into the country. The first Goodnight spread--the "Old Home Ranch"--was located in Palo Duro Canyon a few miles below the site of Mackenzie's battle with the Comanches, September 27, 1874. Established in the fall of 1876, it consisted of corrals and picket houses built from timber cut in the canyon. In 1877 Goodnight formed a partnership with John G. Adair, an Englishman who had become a prosperous New York broker. With Adair furnishing financial backing and Goodnight managing the spread, the J A began its long & profitable history. In 1879 Goodnight moved the ranch headquarters to Turkey Creek, farther east, in order to be closer to the railroad. Here new ranch and residence buildings were constructed of logs and, later, a great stone house was built for the Adairs to live in when at the ranch. Under Goodnight's management, the J A Ranch grew to encompass 700,000 acres of grass land subsisting 40,000 head of cattle. An advocate of herd improvement, Goodnight developed outstanding cattle by mixing Hereford bulls with his Texas longhorns. He also built a large, domesticated herd of buffalo. He helped found, in 1880, the Panhandle Stockmen's Association. Forseeing the end of the open range, he terminated his connection with the J A Ranch in 1889 and settled on a smaller ranch of his own with headquarters at the village of Goodnight. Here he lived out the remainder of his long life, vigorous and clear-minded until his fatal heart attack in 1929.

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From the point of intersection of Palo Duro Rural Road and a back road, just outside the entrance gate, proceed in a westerly direction along the south sedge of this road continuing in a southerly direction to a point of intersection with a creek; thence southeasterly along the north bank of this creek to the 2800' contour line; thence proceed in a northerly direction along the said contour line to a point parallel to the point of origin, thence proceed west to the point of origin.

Property

J A

Ranch

461

Boundary Definition

Received 4-12-76

State

Texas

Working Number

NHL

TECHNICAL

Map Correct

CONTROL

Photos _____

Maps _____

HISTORIAN

ok

B. Grovema

1/6/79

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

ARCHEOLOGIST

Was this ever called the Goodnight Ranch? seems like it was
historically the JA too.

OTHER

needs boundary
justification6-14-78
CHAMM

J A Ranch

HAER

Inventory _____

Review _____

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

BRANCH CHIEF

KEEPER

Charles Goodnight was the manager of the J A Ranch from 1879 to 1889. He never owned the ranch. The nomination form was in error in listing as the historic name "Goodnight Ranch". Goodnight did own a small ranch after he retired from the J A Ranch. This ranch is not the landmark.

There are only 9 structures in the landmark boundary. Apparently the reviewer confused the number of acres of the number of buildings.

The boundary was drawn around the ranch headquarters to commemorate the activities of Goodnight and his contributions to the cattle industry.

OK J. Grovema
Oct 17, 1978

Send-back _____

Entered _____

Re-submit _____

INT:2106-74

Property

JA

Ranch

461

Boundary Definition
Received 4-12-76

State

Texas

Working Number

NHL

TECHNICAL

Map correct

CONTROL

Photos _____

Maps _____

HISTORIAN

ok

B. Grovema

1/6/77

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

ARCHEOLOGIST

Was this ever called the Goodnight Ranch? seems like it was
historically the JA, too.

How many of the 20 structures are included - what
is the average - what is the justification for boundary?

OTHER

needs boundary
justification6-14-78
CHAMM

HAER

Inventory _____

Review _____

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

BRANCH CHIEF

KEEPER

National Register Write-up _____

Send-back _____

Entered _____

Federal Register Entry _____

Re-submit _____

INT:2106-74



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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH PHOTOGRAPH

1 NAME

HISTORIC

J A NIGHT RANCH

AND/OR COMMON

Goodnight Ranch

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN

Palo Duro

____ VICINITY OF

STATE

Texas

COUNTY

Armstrong

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT

Joseph Scott Mendinghall

DATE OF PHOTO

July 1975

NEGATIVE FILED AT

Historic Sites Survey, Washington, D.C.

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO.

1

The Ranch House, east (front) facade, looking north.



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1 NAME

HISTORIC

J A Ranch

AND/OR COMMON

Goodnight Ranch

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN

Palo Duro

____ VICINITY OF

STATE
Texas

COUNTY
Armstrong

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT

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PHOTO NO.

2

The Ranch House, east and north facades, looking west.



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1 NAME

HISTORIC

GOODNIGHT J A RANCH

AND/OR COMMON
Goodnight

J A Ranch

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN

Palo Duro

____ VICINITY OF

STATE
Texas

COUNTY
Armstrong

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT

Joseph Scott Mendinghall

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The Log Cabin section, looking north.

PHOTO NO.

3



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1 NAME

HISTORIC J A RANCH

AND/OR COMMON

Goodnight Ranch

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN Palo Duro

____ VICINITY OF

Texas STATE

Armstrong COUNTY

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT

Joseph Scott Mendinghall

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PHOTO NO.

Overview of the ranch, looking south.

4



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1 NAME

HISTORIC

J. A. C. RANCH

AND/OR COMMON

Goodnight Ranch

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN

Palo Duro

____ VICINITY OF

STATE

Texas

COUNTY

Armstrong

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT

Joseph Scott Mendinghall

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The Bunk House, showing rear wing and north facades.

PHOTO NO.

5



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J A ~~GOODNIGHT~~ RANCH

AND/OR COMMON

Goodnight Ranch

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN

Palo Duro

____ VICINITY OF

STATE
Texas

COUNTY
Armstrong

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PHOTO NO.

6

The Bunk House, west and north facades, looking southeast.



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Goodnight Ranch

AND/OR COMMON
Goodnight Ranch

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN
Palo Duro

____ VICINITY OF

STATE
Texas

COUNTY
Armstrong

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT Joseph Scott Mendinghall

DATE OF PHOTO July 1975

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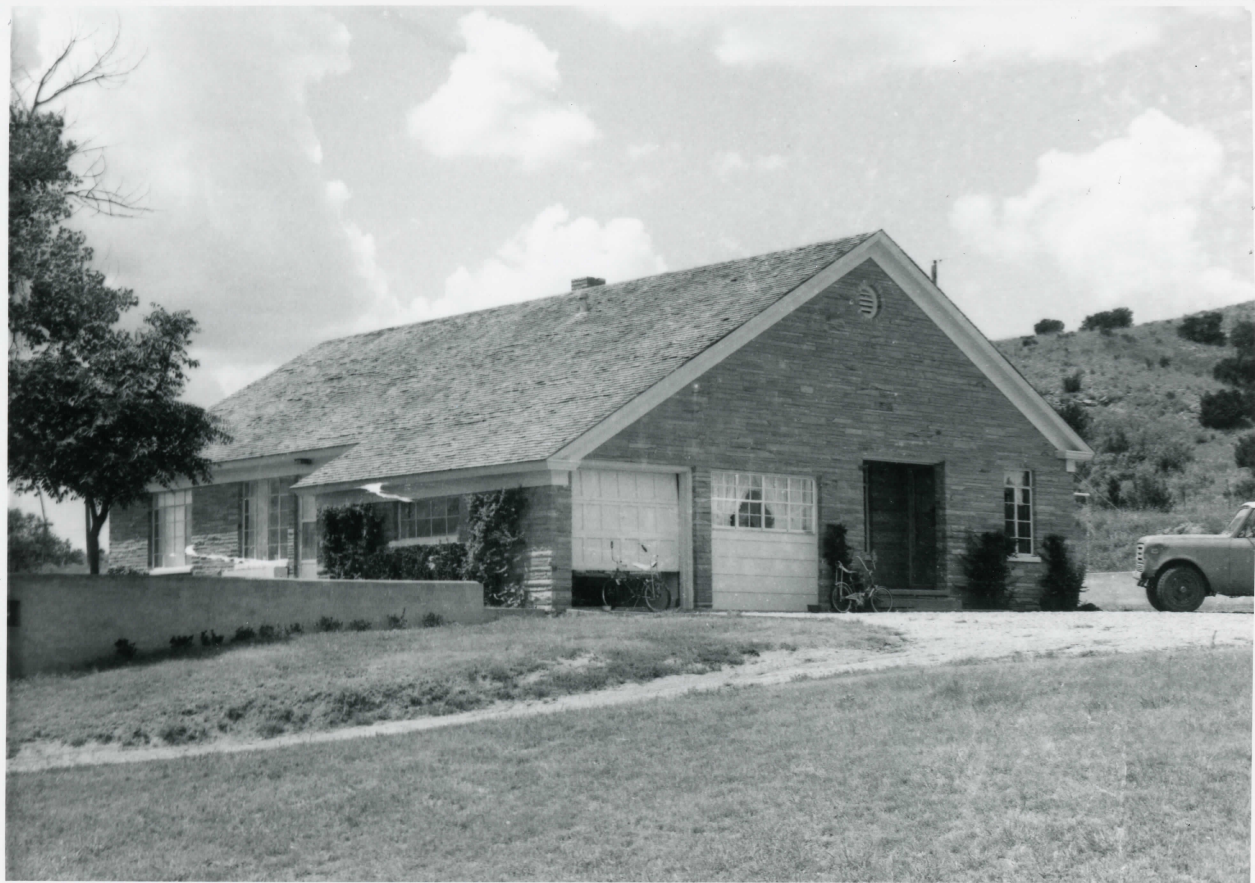
4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO.

7

Ranch hands house, rear, looking west.



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STATE
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COUNTY
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Modern Ranch Hands house, looking north.

PHOTO NO.

8



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Goodnight A Ranch

2 LOCATION

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Palo Duro

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COUNTY
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PHOTO CREDIT

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PHOTO NO. 9

The Post Office, looking northeast.



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PHOTO NO.

Corral, north side, looking southeast.

10



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DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

The Garage, looking northeast.

PHOTO NO.

11



J A Ranch
Credit Tech Photo
Texas Tech University

↑
Log Cabin section
is opposite this
arrow.



J A Ranch
Credit Tech Photo
Texas Tech University

Log Cabin original room of big house



JA Ranch Bankhouse

blt ca. 1880

Credit Tech Photo

Texas Tech University



Stables and corral, JA Ranch, Texas.



JA Ranch House, Texas.

SEV



Corrals and stables on the JA Ranch in
Palo Duro Canyon, Texas.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- **ENCLOSE WITH MAP**

1 NAME

HISTORIC

J A Ranch

AND/OR COMMON

Goodnight Ranch

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN

Palo Duro Rural Route, _____ VICINITY OF
Palo Duro Canyon

COUNTY

Armstrong

STATE

Texas

3 MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE

USGS 7.5 ' map, Palo Duro, Texas Quadrangle

SCALE

1:24,000

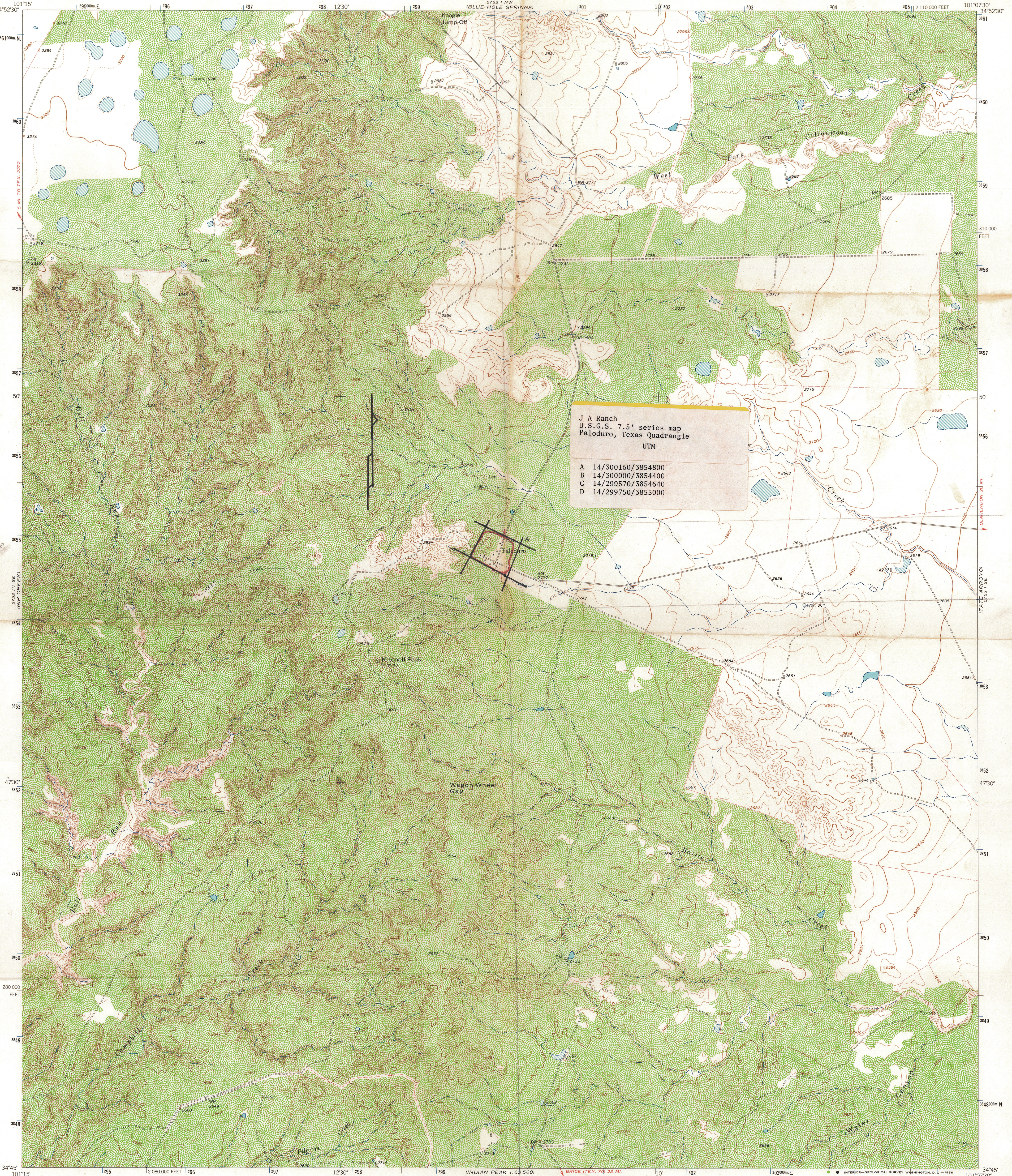
DATE

1963

4 REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
2. NORTH ARROW
3. UTM REFERENCES



J A Ranch
U.S.G.S. 7.5' series map
Paloduro, Texas Quadrangle
UTM
A 14/300160/3854800
B 14/300000/3854400
C 14/299570/3854640
D 14/299750/3855000

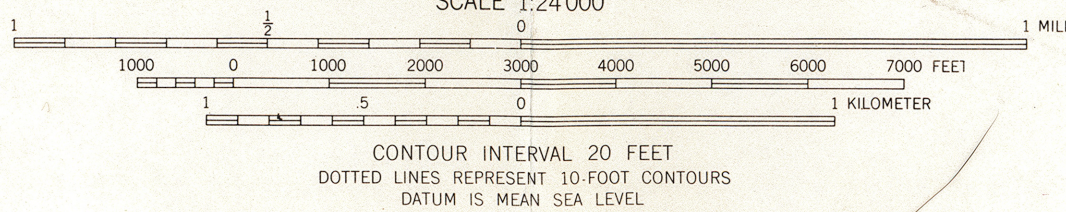
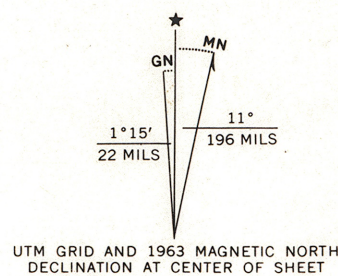
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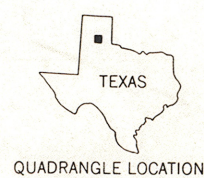
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1962. Field checked 1963

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Texas coordinate system, north zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 14, shown in blue

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines



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ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Light-duty Unimproved dirt - - - - -

PALODURO, TEX.
N3445-W10107.5/7.5

1963

AMS 5753 1 SW-SERIES V882

J A Ranch
Co. Armstrong
Texas



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR INFORMATION SERVICE

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

For Release to PM's, DECEMBER 19, 1960

ADDITIONAL SITES RECOMMENDED FOR HISTORIC LANDMARK STATUS

Seventy additional sites have been declared eligible for Registered National Historic Landmark status, Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton announced today.

The sites possessing exceptional historic and archeological value are among 111 described in six new "theme studies" in the National Park Service series covering all the major periods of human history in America. The six studies are: Political and Military Affairs, 1783-1830; The Civil War, 1861-1865; and four sub-themes under Westward Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries; entitled: The Santa Fe Trail; The Cattlemen's Empire; Military and Indian Affairs; and The Texas Revolution and the War with Mexico, 1820-1853.

National Park Service Director Conrad L. Wirth said that, of the 111 sites, 41 are already represented in the Park Service and the remaining 70 sites have been recommended by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments as eligible for Registered National Historic Landmark status.

The National Registry of Historic Landmarks was approved by Secretary Seaton and established by the National Park Service in October of this year. Five theme studies covering the English, French, and Spanish Exploration and Settlement; the Development of the English Colonies, 1700-1775; and The Advance of the Frontier, 1763-1830 were announced. A total of 124 sites were recommended, with 92 declared eligible for Landmark status and the remainder already in the National Park System or having received Federal recognition.

The National Registry of Historic Landmarks is designed to recognize and endorse the preservation and protection of structures and sites now administered by States, other public agencies, or historical societies and to encourage private owners of historic landmarks to maintain them.

The Registry is an outgrowth of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings program of the National Park Service. This program was authorized by the Historic Sites Act of 1935, which provided for a "survey of historic and archeological sites, buildings, and objects for the purpose of determining which possess exceptional value as commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States."

Administrators of sites found eligible for Landmark status may apply to the National Park Service for such recognition and will receive a certificate. Arrangements are also being made to make available a suitable marker.

Descriptive summaries of the sites in the presently announced theme studies are attached. A list of themes under study is also attached. Additional studies will be announced from time to time. The various theme studies may later be published for public distribution. Only reading copies are currently available.

x x x

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

List of Themes, Subthemes, and Special Studies

- I. Prehistoric Hunters and Gatherers
- II. Early Indian Farmers
- III. Indian Villages and Communities
- IV. Spanish Exploration and Settlement
 - Special Study: Spanish Colonial Sites in the Panama Canal Zone
- V. French Exploration and Settlement
- VI. English Exploration and Settlement to 1700
- VII. Dutch and Swedish Exploration and Settlement
- VIII. Contact with the Indians
- IX. Development of the English Colonies, 1700-1775
- X. The War for Independence
- XI. The Advance of the Frontier, 1763-1830
 - Subtheme: The Lewis and Clark Expedition
 - Special Study: Lincoln State Park and Nancy Hanks Lincoln State Memorial
- XII. Political and Military Affairs, 1783-1830
- XIII. Political and Military Affairs, 1830-1860
- XIV. The Civil War, 1861-1865
- XV. Westward Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries to the Pacific, 1830-1898
 - Subthemes: The Santa Fe Trail
 - The Mining Frontier
 - The Cattlemen's Empire
 - The Farming Frontier
 - Military and Indian Affairs
 - Special Study: Fort Bowie
 - " " Fort Davis
 - The Texas Revolution and the War with Mexico, 1820-1853
 - The Fur Trade Era
 - Special Study: The Bailly Homestead
 - Overland Migrations of the Trans-Mississippi West
 - Great Explorers of the West
 - Transportation and Communication
 - Special Study: Promontory Summit (Golden Spike)
 - Special Study: The Hubbell Trading Post

- XVI. Indigenous Peoples and Cultures
- XVII. Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture
- XVIII. Travel and Communication
- XIX. Development and Conservation of Natural Resources
- XX. The Arts and Sciences
 - Subthemes: Education
 - Architecture
 - Literature, Painting, and Sculpture
 - Inventions and Scientific Discoveries
- XXI. Political and Military Affairs after 1865
 - Special Study: Fort De Soto
 - " " Hawaii
 - " " Alaska
- XXII. Social and Humanitarian Movements.

Political and Military Affairs, 1783-1830

In the study of Political and Military Affairs, 1783-1830, 34 sites have been recognized as possessing exceptional value. Twenty-six of these, not administered by the National Park Service, are eligible to receive certificates as Registered National Historic Landmarks as follows:

1. Maryland State House, Annapolis, Maryland. This was the meeting place of the Continental Congress 1783-1784; scene of the ratification of the Treaty ending the Revolutionary War and of General George Washington's resignation as Commander-in-Chief; scene of the conference which resulted in the calling of the Constitutional Convention of 1787. State owned.
2. Old State House, Hartford, Connecticut. An architectural monument, this is an early public building designed by Charles Bulfinch and one of the best restored civic structures of the Federal period. Owned by the city of Hartford.
3. Massachusetts State House, Boston, Massachusetts. This famed architectural monument is called the master work of Charles Bulfinch. It is a superb example of civil architecture in the early years of the Republic. State owned.
4. City Hall, New York City. This structure, which has considerable architectural significance, tells the story of municipal administration in New York City, and is associated with important political and military affairs and public figures since its erection in 1811. Owned by the city of New York.
5. United States Capitol, Washington, D. C. This structure has been the seat of the Congress of the United States since 1800, with one brief interruption. It is not only a key structure associated with the historic development of the Nation, but is also a building of architectural and artistic interest. Federal ownership.
6. The White House, Washington, D. C. Considered to be the most important residence in the United States, the White House has been the home of every president since the administration of John Adams in 1800. Federal ownership.

7. Octagon House, Washington, D. C. The Octagon, built in 1798-1800 is a superb example of an 18th century colonial town house. It was designed by Dr. William Thornton, architect of the U. S. Capitol. Occupied temporarily in 1814 by President Madison, after the destruction of the White House, it was the scene of the signing of the ratification of the Peace Treaty ending the War of 1812. Owned by the American Institute of Architects.
8. Decatur House, Washington, D. C. This architectural monument is one of the finest examples of a Georgian town house in Washington, and for a short time it was the home of naval hero Stephen Decatur. Owned by the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States.
9. Tudor Place, Washington, D. C. This structure, of great architectural significance, had important historical associations with the families of George Washington and Robert E. Lee. Privately owned.
10. St. John's Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C. This notable example of late Federal architecture was designed by the American architect Benjamin Latrobe. Because of its situation on Lafayette Square, opposite the White House, this Church has served many of the Presidents and has become known as "The Church of the Presidents." Owned by St. John's Parish.
11. Old City Hall (District Court House), Washington, D. C. One of the finest examples of Greek revival architecture in Washington, this structure is one of the earliest Federal buildings erected in the city, and George Hadfield, one of the architects of the Capitol, designed the structure. Scene of notable trials of national interest. Federal ownership.
12. Mount Vernon, Fairfax County, Virginia. Home of George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of Patriot forces during the Revolution and outstanding statesman, serving as first President of the United States. Owned by the Mount Vernon Ladies Association.
13. Monticello, near Charlottesville, Virginia. A classic example of American architecture, Monticello was the home of President Thomas Jefferson. This structure was a place of pilgrimage for the great and humble who admired Jefferson's character and accomplishments. Owned by the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation.

14. Gunston Hall, Fairfax County, Virginia. This structure, a colonial architectural gem, is a living monument to George Mason, noted for his constitutional papers of basic importance in American history, including the "Virginia Declaration of Rights" of 1776, which was in part an inspiration for the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Bill of Rights. Owned by the Commonwealth of Virginia and administered by the National Society of Colonial Dames of America.
15. Montpelier, Orange County, Virginia. This important structure was the home of President James Madison for 76 years, including 19 years of his retirement after he served as President of the United States. Privately owned.
16. Oak Hill, Loudoun County, Virginia. This striking historic residence is a monument to the memory of President James Monroe. The structure has an important relationship to the famed Monroe Doctrine issued during Monroe's last term in the White House, and existing records show that he outlined the ideas for this great state paper in a letter written from Oak Hill. Privately owned.
17. John Marshall House, Richmond, Virginia. For 45 years, this was the home of the famed Chief Justice, John Marshall, during his distinguished judicial career, sessions of the Court were so held that Marshall was to spend much of his time at this structure in Richmond, where many of his important opinions on constitutional questions were undoubtedly written. Owned by the city of Richmond.
18. The Hermitage, near Nashville, Tennessee. For over 40 years, during which Andrew Jackson rose from a frontier militia commander to the Presidency, he made his home at the Hermitage. Owned and administered by the Ladies Hermitage Association, Nashville, Tennessee.
19. Ashland, Lexington, Kentucky. Home of the distinguished American political leader, Henry Clay, the present structure appears to have been in part reconstructed after his death in 1852. Owned by the Henry Clay Memorial Foundation.
20. Fort Hill, Pickens County, South Carolina. This structure, the home of John C. Calhoun during the last 25 years of his life is a fitting memorial to the great American political leader. Owned by the State of South Carolina, it is located on the campus of Clemson Agricultural College, and is administered by the John C. Calhoun Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy.

21. Grouseland, Vincennes, Indiana. The home of William Henry Harrison, 1804-1812, during which period he was Territorial Governor of Indiana, and a foremost defender of white settlement against the Indian tribes attempting to block westward expansion of the United States. From "Grouseland," in September 1811, Harrison undertook the offensive which reached its climax at the Battle of Tippecance, which destroyed the forces of the famous Indian leader, Tecumseh; a victory which influenced the campaign of Harrison for the Presidency thirty years later. Owned and administered by the Francis Vigo Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Vincennes, Indiana.

22. Hamilton Grange, New York City. Built in 1801, this structure was the only home ever owned by Alexander Hamilton, a major draftsman and proponent of the Federal Constitution, and foremost architect of American financial policy in the first critical years of the Federal Union. It is one of the few Federal period structures surviving in New York City. Owned by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.

23. Springfield Armory, Springfield, Massachusetts. This is the United States Government's oldest manufacturing arsenal and the site of the decisive defeat of rebellious farmers in Shay's Rebellion, 1786-87. Federal ownership.

24. United States Military Academy, West Point, New York. Established in 1802, the United States Military Academy has been in continuous existence since that time and is noted for training the officers who have developed and commanded the regular Army establishment of the United States. Troops have been stationed at West Point since January, 1778, making it the oldest permanently occupied military post in the country. Federal ownership.

25. Frigate Constitution, Boston, Massachusetts. This famed vessel, "Old Ironsides," is a stirring symbol of American naval history. Although extensively restored, it has retained its lines and characteristics, and has never lost its identity as a commissioned ship of the United States Navy. Launched in 1797, it was involved in the naval war with France, 1798-1800, and made a brilliant record in the War of 1812. Federal ownership.

26. Plattsburgh Bay, Plattsburgh, New York. Scene of the decisive victory of American naval forces over the British squadron, which won control of Lake Champlain in the War of 1812. Cumberland Head, overlooking the scene of this famed naval action, is owned by the State of New York.

In addition, eight sites are represented and interpreted in the National Park System, as follows:

1. Independence National Historical Park, Pennsylvania.
2. Federal Hall National Memorial, New York.
3. Adams National Historic Site, Massachusetts.
4. Fort Washington, National Capital Parks, near Washington, D. C.
5. Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument, Ohio.
6. Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Maryland.
7. Chalmette National Historical Park, Louisiana.
8. Castle Clinton National Monument, New York.

The Civil War, 1861-1865

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments has recognized 39 sites as possessing exceptional value in this period of American history. Fourteen of these, not administered by the National Park Service, are eligible to receive certificates as Registered National Historic Landmarks. These are as follows:

1. Confederate Capitol, Montgomery, Alabama. First Capitol of the Confederacy. Still used as Alabama State Capitol. State owned.
2. Fort Morgan, Mobile, Alabama. Commemorates the famous battle sealing off one of the last two Confederate ports. In this sea battle, Admiral Farragut uttered the famous words, "Damn the torpedoes - full speed ahead!" State owned.
3. Lincoln Home, Springfield, Illinois. This simple frame house saw the emergence of Lincoln from position of a small town lawyer to that of a national figure. State owned.
4. Lincoln Tomb, Springfield, Illinois. A moving memorial symbolizing the legacy of compassion, courage, and understanding which Abraham Lincoln left to the Union he preserved. State owned.
5. U. S. Grant Home State Memorial, Galena, Illinois. Presented to General Grant by the city in recognition of his military service, this was Grant's home before he became president; again in 1879, and for two years following. State owned.
6. Nancy Hanks Lincoln State Memorial, Lincoln City, Indiana. The home of Abraham Lincoln in his early childhood. State owned.
7. Perryville Battlefield, Perryville, Kentucky. Climax of the Confederate invasion of Kentucky. State owned.
8. Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip, Louisiana. Failure of Fort Jackson to stop the Union Navy caused the Confederacy to lose New Orleans. Fort St. Philip also played a gallant part in the fight against Farragut's fleet in 1862. Privately owned.

9. Franklin Battlefield, Franklin, Tennessee. Here, General Hood shattered the Confederate Army of the Tennessee in their attacks on his strongly posted Union force. Owned by an association.

10. Confederate Capitol, Richmond, Virginia. For nearly four years, this building, designed by Thomas Jefferson, served as the Confederate capitol. State owned.

11. Five Forks Battlefield, Dinwiddie County, Virginia. Here Grant outflanked the Confederate Army to force Lee from the Richmond-Petersburg defenses. Privately owned.

12. Fort Monroe, Virginia. The nearest continuously-held Union stronghold to the Confederate capital. This fort witnessed the historic fight between the U. S. S. Monitor and the C.S.S. Virginia (Merrimac). Administered by the U. S. Army.

13. White House of the Confederacy, Richmond, Virginia. Served as the Executive Mansion of the Confederacy during the nearly-four years of President Jefferson Davis' residence in Richmond. Owned by an association.

14. Lee Chapel, Lexington, Virginia. In this chapel, Robert E. Lee and members of his family are buried. The chapel also contains Lee's office as President of Washington and Lee University. Owned by the University.

In addition, 25 sites recognized as having exceptional value are already included in the National Park System. They are as follows:

1. Abraham Lincoln National Historical Park, Kentucky.
2. Antietam National Battlefield Site, Maryland.
3. Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, Virginia.
4. Brices Cross Roads National Battlefield Site, Mississippi.
5. Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, Georgia and Tennessee.
6. Custis-Lee Mansion National Memorial, Virginia.
7. Fort Donelson National Military Park, Tennessee.
8. Fort Jefferson National Monument, Florida.
9. Fort Pulaski National Monument, Georgia.
10. Fort Sumter National Monument, South Carolina.
11. Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Virginia.
12. Gettysburg National Military Park, Pennsylvania.
13. Harpers Ferry National Monument, Maryland-West Virginia.
14. House Where Lincoln Died National Memorial, D. C.
15. Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, Georgia.

16. Lincoln Memorial National Memorial, D. C.
17. Lincoln Museum National Memorial, D. C.
18. Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia.
19. Pea Ridge National Military Park, Arkansas.
20. Petersburg National Military Park, Virginia.
21. Richmond National Battlefield Park, Virginia.
22. Shiloh National Military Park, Tennessee.
23. Stones River National Military Park, Tennessee.
24. Tupelo National Battlefield Site, Mississippi.
25. Vicksburg National Military Park, Mississippi.

The Santa Fe Trail - Westward Expansion and Extension of the
National Boundaries to the Pacific, 1830-1898

In the subtheme study of the Santa Fe Trail in the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, six sites have been recognized as possessing exceptional value. Five of these, not administered by the National Park Service, are eligible to receive certificates as Registered National Historic Landmarks as follows:

1. Bent's Old Fort, Colorado. Built about 1833 on the north bank of the Arkansas River at the southern boundary of what was then the United States, this post was in the heart of the Southern Plains tribes and on the route of the Mountain Branch of the Santa Fe Trail. Until after the end of the Mexican War, it was easily the most important point on the Trail between the Missouri frontier settlements and the Spanish-Mexican settlements at Santa Fe and in the Rio Grande Valley. State owned.
2. Fort Larned, Kansas. Built in 1860-1861 by the United States Army, this post became the most important military establishment on the eastern part of the Santa Fe Trail and was a base for military protection of the Trail against hostile Southern Plains Indians during the 1860's and 1870's. Privately owned.
3. Raton Pass, Colorado. This defile through the Raton Mountains was one of the most difficult and yet important sites on the Mountain Branch of the Santa Fe Trail. It became increasingly important during the Mexican War and in the period of the Civil War when hostilities of the Southern Plains Indians almost halted traffic over the more exposed Cimarron Cut-off Route eastward. State and private ownership.
4. Santa Fe (Plaza Area), New Mexico. The commercial and social center of the Plaza Area in Santa Fe, in the heart of the capitol of Northern Mexico, may be considered as the end of the Santa Fe Trail. State, city, and private ownership.
5. Wagon Bed Springs, Kansas. This spring, sometimes called Lower Cimarron Springs, on the Cimarron River afforded the first water during the dry season in the 60-mile stretch of the desert or Cimarron Cut-off Route of the Santa Fe Trail after crossing and leaving the Arkansas River. It was the objective and stopping place of all travelers over the Desert Route of the Trail. Private ownership.

In addition, one site is represented and interpreted in the National Park System. This is Fort Union National Monument, New Mexico.

The Cattlemen's Empire - Westward Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries to the Pacific, 1830-1898

In the Cattlemen's Empire, subtheme study of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, five sites have been recognized as possessing exceptional value. Four of these, not administered by the National Park Service, are eligible to receive certificates as Registered National Historic Landmarks, as follows:

1. Grant-Kohrs Ranch, Montana. This ranch in Deer Lodge Valley was one of the first in Montana, beginning about 1853, and in the succeeding decades of the 1860's, 1870's, and 1880's, its owner, Conrad Kohrs, became one of the most famous cattlemen of the Northwest and contributed significantly in breeding up the beef herds in that part of the country. Privately owned.
2. JA Ranch, Texas. This ranch with headquarters in the Palo Duro Canyon of the Texas Panhandle, was perhaps the most famous of several associated with Charles Goodnight, trail blazer, frontiersman, and great pioneer cattleman of the Southwest. With John A. Adair, he built the JA Ranch spread to 700,000 acres in the 1870's and ran 40,000 cattle. In subsequent years, this progressive cattleman improved the stock, introducing fine Hereford blood into the Longhorn herds, and organized Stockmen's associations to bring order into the Open Range industry. Privately owned.
3. Lincoln, New Mexico. One of the best preserved of the old cow towns, county seat of vast Lincoln County when it comprised nearly one-fourth of New Mexico, and center of the Lincoln County War which featured the Chisum, Tunstall, McSween, Billy the Kid faction against the Murphy-Dolan group and involved Lew Wallace, author of Ben Hur, which he was writing at the time. State and private ownership.
4. Tom Sun Ranch, Wyoming. An unusually well preserved ranch layout on the Sweetwater River near Devils Gate, on the Old Oregon Trail, and typical of the medium sized ranches of the Open Range period. Private ownership.

In addition, one site is represented and interpreted in the National Park System. This is Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, North Dakota. The Jackson Hole country in Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming, also has associations with the Cattlemen's Empire.

5. Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. This post was established in 1827 and has been in continuous use ever since. Its original purpose was to guard the Santa Fe Trail and it was the starting point for supplying most of the western frontier military establishments beyond the Missouri, and was the base for many military explorations to the western plains and the Rockies. From it General Kearny's Army of the West set out for the conquest of New Mexico in the War with Mexico. It remains today one of the most important military establishments in the country. Federally owned, Army.

6. Fort Snelling, Minnesota. Established in 1819 at the strategically located juncture of the Minnesota and Mississippi Rivers, this fort was one of the early western forts established after the War of 1812 to protect the western frontier and guarded a vast extent of territory reaching from the Missouri River to the Great Lakes. For more than a third of a century it was the most northwesterly military establishment in the United States. Indian Affairs with the powerful Sioux and Chippewa tribes for several decades were largely conducted from and under the protection of the fort. The Army abandoned the post in 1946. Federal ownership, Veterans Administration.

7. Fort Robinson and Red Cloud Agency, Nebraska. The Red Cloud Agency, established in 1871, was moved to this site in 1873, and was the storm center for the reservation Sioux during the 1870's and the focus of northern plains Indians-white relations during that period. Fort Robinson was established adjacent to the Agency in 1874 when it became evident that military protection was necessary for the Agency, and was the base for several Indian campaigns during the decade that saw widespread Indian hostilities on the northern plains. Fort federally and State owned; Agency site State owned.

8. Fort Gibson, Oklahoma. Established in 1824, this fort during the next decade and a half played a dominant role in receiving and caring for the Cherokee, Creeks, and Seminoles removed from the Southeast of the United States to the Indian Territory, and in attempting to keep the peace between them and the wild plains Indians. The fort was a key military post in the then Southwest for many years for military expeditions in the southern plains. Abandoned shortly before the Civil War, it was reoccupied during that war by Union troops and remained active until 1889. Two periods of construction are represented. Site of first fort, State owned; site of second fort, State and private ownership.

9. Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Established in 1870 to control the hostile southern plains tribes, particularly the Kiowa and Comanche, this fort was actively identified with the pacification and control of these tribes during the 1870's-1890's, and from 1870 to 1878 was the Kiowa-Comanche Agency. In 1911 the post became the Artillery School and is still active as one of the most important U. S. military establishments. Federally owned, U. S. Army.

10. Fort Belknap, Texas. Established in 1851 following the Mexican War when the Texas frontier was being ravished by Comanche-Kiowa raids, Fort Belknap became the key post in a chain of outer, border posts to protect the exposed frontier. During the 1850's and 1860's it bore the brunt of retaliatory action against the southern marauding tribes. Owned by Young County and administered by Fort Belknap Society.

11. Fort Davis, Texas. Established in 1854 in the Davis Mountains north of the Big Bend, this fort guarded the junction of the trails from San Antonio to El Paso and Santa Fe and maintained surveillance over the principal Rio Grande crossing sites used by hostile Indian war parties. The post was an important station on the southern overland route to California travelled by stage coaches and emigrants and played a continuing role in protecting the routes of travel in the trans-Pecos country. In 1879-1880 it played an important part in the costly campaign against Victorio and his War Spring Apaches. Privately owned.

12. Fort Phil Kearny and Related Sites (Fetterman Massacre, Wagon Box Fight, Bozeman Trail), Wyoming. Established in 1866 by Col. Henry B. Carrington at the eastern base of the Big Horn Mountains in the heart of the Sioux country north of the Oregon Trail to protect the Government Bozeman Trail to the Montana mining settlements, this fort was the focus of the Red Cloud War in the next two years which resulted in driving the military from the area and the abandonment of the Bozeman Trail forts, the only time hostile Indian action compelled the Government to relinquish control of an area it had set out to protect. Among the actions fought in the shadow of Fort Phil Kearny were the Fetterman "Massacre" in which Capt. William J. Fetterman and 80 men in his command were killed to the last man, and the Wagon Box Fight, one of the most noted engagements in the history of plains warfare. During the two years of its existence the post was held in a state of virtual siege by hostile Sioux. State and private ownership, with small Federal holding at Fetterman site.

The National Park Service presently administers six federally owned areas associated with Military and Indian Affairs, 1830-1898. The six established areas in the National Park System are the following:

1. Big Hole Battlefield National Monument, Montana
2. Custer Battlefield National Monument, Montana
3. Fort Laramie National Historic Site, Wyoming
4. Fort Union National Monument, New Mexico
5. Lava Beds National Monument (Captain Jack's Stronghold), California
6. Whitman National Monument, Washington.

The Texas Revolution and the Mexican War - Westward Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries to the Pacific, 1830-1898

In the Texas Revolution and the War with Mexico, subtheme study of The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, nine sites have been recognized as possessing exceptional value for the purpose of commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States. These sites are the following:

1. The Alamo, Texas. In the Alamo, which was the chapel of the San Antonio de Valero Mission, established in San Antonio in 1718 by Franciscan Friars, Lt. Col. William B. Travis' force of 188 men were killed to the last man on March 6, 1836, when Santa Anna's Mexican army of about 3,000 men breached the walls. Among the killed defenders were frontiersmen James Bowie and David Crockett. "Remember the Alamo" became a battle cry among the Texans. State ownership; custodianship, Daughters of the Republic of Texas.
2. San Jacinto Battlefield, Texas. General Sam Houston on April 21, 1836, won the decisive engagement of the Texas Revolution against a numerically superior force of Mexicans under General Santa Anna, capturing the latter, and resulting in the independence of Texas from Mexico. State ownership; administered by the State Parks Board and the San Jacinto Museum of History Association.
3. Fort Brown, Texas. General Zachary Taylor's army constructed earthworks in March 1846 on the north side of the Rio Grande opposite the Mexican town of Matamoros. In the series of maneuvers and battles resulting in Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, a Mexican force besieged this fortification during Taylor's absence, and Maj. Jacob Brown, the commander, was mortally wounded in his successful defense of the works, which was subsequently named for him. A later and second fort was built nearby in 1868. City of Brownsville and private ownership.
4. Palo Alto Battlefield, Texas. On May 8, 1846, General Zachary Taylor engaged the Mexican army in this battle, a few miles north of present day Brownsville. It was the first sizeable battle of the war, resulting in the repulse of the attacking Mexicans, and led to their retreat toward the Rio Grande. Private ownership.

5. Resaca de la Palma Battlefield, Texas. The general engagement between Taylor's American force and the Mexican army, begun on May 8 at Palo Alto, continued the next day, May 9, 1846, at the Resaca de la Palma, a few miles closer to the Rio Grande. The Mexicans were defeated in this battle with considerable losses in artillery and personnel and fled back across the Rio Grande, ending the military action north of the Rio Grande in Texas in the war with Mexico. Private ownership.

6. Monterey Custom House, California. On July 7, 1846, Commodore John D. Sloat, commanding the Pacific squadron, raised the American flag over the Custom House at Monterey, the capital of California, and officially proclaimed the province as part of the United States. The building dates in part from 1827. State owned.

7. Larkin House, California. Important for both historical and architectural values, this house was built by Thomas O. Larkin in 1834-1835 and became the first American consulate in Mexican California. Commodore Sloat, and General Stephen W. Kearny, the first military governor of California, resided in the Larkin House, causing it sometimes to be called the first American capitol of California. State owned.

8. Sonoma Plaza, California. On June 14, 1846, a group of 33 Americans seized Sonoma, home of General Vallejo who was a dominant figure in north California, and raised in the plaza their homemade Bear Flag as the symbol of independent California after electing William B. Ide as president of the newly proclaimed republic. This beginning of the Bear Flag revolt preceded news in California of the official breaking out of war with Mexico. State and private ownership.

9. Palace of the Governors, Santa Fe, New Mexico. General Stephen Watts Kearny raised the American flag over this historic old building, which dates from 1610, on August 18, 1846, following his entry into the capital of New Mexico, and proclaimed the province as United States territory, completing the conquest of New Mexico. State owned.

There are no historic sites in Federal ownership representing this subtheme of study.

Letter February 3, 1961 to owner of J A Ranch, Texas notifying him of eligibility of Landmark status, signed by Acting Director Scoyen.

Owner: Mr. Monty Ritchie; Paloduro Post Office; Armstrong County, Texas.

Letters also sent to: Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson, 12-19-60
Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough, 12-19-60
Cong. Walter E. Rogers, 12-19-60

M. H. W. RITCHIE
PRESIDENT
W. C. "JIGGS" MANN
FOREMAN
GLENN CHURCHMAN
TREASURER

A CATTLE COMPANY

March 23, 1961.

OFFICE: PALODURO RURAL STATION
CLARENDON, TEXAS
COLORADO RANCH:
POST OFFICE BOX 19
LARKSPUR, COLORADO

Mr. Conrad L. Wirth, Director
National Park Service,
Department of the Interior,
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wirth:

I regret the delay in replying to your letter of February 3, 1961.

We are, of course, all flattered that your Department should be considering the erection of an Historic Monument at our ranch headquarters.

The form letter you sent me, I have executed with the minor alteration that in paragraph 2, I have stricken out the word "only". It is our full intention to continue the direction of our ranch from our headquarters and none could be more conscious of its historic association and family traditions than ourselves. However, to commit ourselves for ever in the future to use the property "only" for purposes compatible with its historic character, and that to be decided upon by annual inspection by a third party, hardly appears a practical commitment for us to enter upon.

In the historic summary, there are three changes I would suggest.

- (1) Paragraph 2, 5th. line. The phrase "most successful years" implies a period of commercial success. This is actually not a fact. Mr. Goodnight's contribution to the ranch was not one of economic nor management importance but that he visualized and put together the land and assembled the cattle which made it possible to establish the business. I suggest this phrase be changed to "he had the foresight, knowledge and experience to foresee the formation of the great JA ranch and directed the enterprise during the first ten years of the operation, assembling the land and gathering the cattle".
- (2) Paragraph 2, line 6. John Adair, my step grandfather, was not an Englishman but an Irishman and only very briefly after Mrs. Adair, my grandmother, brought him to the United States was he in the brokerage business in New York City. John Adair was an Irish country gentleman and farm land owner.
- (3) Paragraph 3, line 2. "Adair's English descendents". John Adair had no children. Mrs. Cornelia Adair was an American Citizen, born at Geneseo, New York, a member of the old Wadsworth family. She married my grandfather, Montgomery Ritchie of Boston who died of wounds and disease during the Civil War while serving as Aide to his father-in-law, General Wadsworth. My father was born of this marriage. After my

grandfather died, Mrs. Ritchie married John Adair. John Adair died in the 1890s, and there were no Adair heirs. Mrs. Adair, at her death, left the Ranch to my father and his children who had dual nationality at birth by virtue of being born in England of an American father. My brother and I came to Texas, American Citizens by birth. I suggest the "Adair's English descendants" be changed to "now owned by Mrs. C. Adair's surviving grandson by her early marriage to Montgomery Ritchie, a Civil War Casualty".

If I can be of further assistance to you do not hesitate to write.

Yours very truly,

M. H. W. Ritchie.

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON OFFICE

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MAR 29 1961
Haller
Littleton

Mr. Conrad L. Wirth, Director
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wirth:

As the owners (~~or owners~~) of JA Ranch located in
(name of site)
Ann Arbor, Washtenaw Co., Mich.
(City) (County) (State)

(I, we) hereby make formal application for a certificate designating this historic property as a Registered National Historic Landmark.

1. Fully conscious of the high responsibility to the Nation that goes with the ownership and care of a property classified as having exceptional value and worthy of Registered National Historic Landmark status (I, we) agree to preserve, so far as practicable and to the best of (my, our) ability, the historical integrity of this important part of the national cultural heritage.

2. Toward this end, (I, we) agree to continue to use the property only for purposes compatible with its historical character.

3. (I, we) also agree to permit an annual visit to the property by a representative of the National Park Service, as a basis for continuing Landmark status.

4. If for any reason the three conditions mentioned above cannot continue to be met, it is agreed that the Registered National Historic Landmark status shall cease and that until Landmark status is restored by the Secretary of the Interior, the Registered National Historic Landmark Certificate will not be displayed.

Sincerely yours,

N. H. L. R. L. G.

Sent to Region Nov 29-61

2/2/62

L58-IRH

March 31, 1961

*J A Ranch, Texas
Edward Rogers*

Memorandum

To: Regional Directors, Regions Three and Four
From: Chief Historian
Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings:
The J A Ranch, Texas

We are attaching a copy of a letter from Mr. M. H. W. Ritchie,
owner of the J A Ranch, Texas.

In applying for the Registered National Historic Landmark
Certificate, Mr. Ritchie has offered a number of very interesting
bits of historical information, which we believe should be taken
into consideration in future revision of "The Cattlemen's Empire"
subtheme for publication.

(SGD) HERBERT E. KAHLER

Chief Historian

Attachment

Copy to; Mr. Littleton/

WDLogan:bfr 3/31/61

Region Three
Santa Fe, New Mexico

L58

OCT 19 1961

Memorandum

To: Director

From: Acting Regional Director

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings: Landmark
Certificate for JA Ranch, Texas

We have received a letter from Mr. M. H. W. Ritchie, President of the JA Cattle Company, Paloduro Rural Station, Clarendon, Texas, owner of the JA Ranch, informing us that he had not received the Registered National Historic Landmark certificate for JA Ranch. As the certificate was mailed from this Office on June 30, 1961, we can only assume that it got lost in the mail. We have written Mr. Ritchie that the easiest course seems to be to have another certificate prepared, and we are hereby asking that this be done. The name of the site should appear on the certificate as JA Ranch, Texas.

(SIGNED)

George W. Miller
Acting Regional Director

In duplicate ✓

Region Three
Santa Fe, New Mexico

L58

JUN 27 1962 1

Memorandum

To: Director

From: Acting Regional Director

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings:
Landmark Markers for Five Sites in Region Three

Following is the information requested in Mr. Kahler's memorandum of June 11:

1. Double Adobe, Arizona. The certificate was presented to the (absentee) owner, Mr. Lloyd Golder, Catalina Estates, Route 4, Box 91, Tucson, by Dr. Emil W. Haury, Arizona State Museum, on May 21, 1961. We believe that no plaque should be installed at this site. There is nothing there for any but the professional archeologist to see, and there seems to be no point in awarding a plaque. Since no request has been received from Mr. Golden, we recommend that the matter be dropped.
2. JA Ranch, Texas. The certificate was mailed to the owner, Mr. M.H.W. Ritchie, JA Cattle Co., Paloduro Post Office, Texas, on December 5, 1961. On October 13, 1961, Mr. Ritchie wrote that he wished to see the text of the plaque before applying for it. We mailed him the text on October 19 and have heard nothing from him since. Inasmuch as he has manifested little interest in the Landmark program, and customarily spends his summers in Europe anyway, we recommend that no plaque be ordered until Mr. Ritchie applies on his own initiative.
3. Pecos Pueblo, N. Mex. At the request of the Museum of New Mexico, we are holding the certificate until the proposal to add Pecos to the National Park System is clarified. If Pecos becomes a National Monument, there will be no point in awarding a marker. We recommend that none be ordered for the time being.
4. San Xavier del Bac, Arizona. Superintendent Becker of Tumacacori discussed Landmark presentation arrangements with Fr.

Luis Baldonado, O.F.M., Route 3, Box 645, Tucson, in April 1961. Fr. Baldonado requested that the certificate be mailed to him (which was done on May 26, 1961) and that discussions concerning presentation be held after completion of the plaque. A plaque should therefore be ordered.

5. Resaca de la Palma Battlefield, Texas. Our memorandum of March 14, 1962, requested that the plaque be shipped to Sen. H. R. Hudson, 610 First National Bank Building, Brownsville. We are still holding the certificate pending an answer from Senator Hudson to our request of March 15 for his wishes in the matter of presentation. A letter of April 3, 1962, from A. B. Westbrook, City Manager of Brownsville, states that arrangements for a single presentation of certificates and plaques for Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Fort Brown are being coordinated by the Brownsville Historical Society and requests that further correspondence be addressed to the Director of the Society with copies to the owners of the three sites involved.

SIGNED

George W. Miller
Acting Regional Director

In duplicate

April 23, 1963

L58-CHAH

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Southeast Region

From: Chief, National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings:
Biennial Visits to Landmarks

Thank you very much for the reports on visits to the Landmarks for Raton Pass, Tombstone, JA Ranch, Mesilla Plaza, San Xavier del Bac, and Fort Belknap. We appreciate having these reports and learning of the present condition of these Landmarks.

We note a comment by Historian Brown that the JA Ranch, Texas, was not open to visitors, and from his comments it appears that he is under the impression that availability to visitors is a requirement for granting Landmark status. Recognition of a site is not dependent upon its being open to visitors. We are happy, of course, for the Landmark owners to open their places to the public, but we cannot make it a requirement that they do so.

John O. Littleton

cc:
Mr. Littleton

JOLittleton:bj 4/22/63

(COPY)

PHH

Dear Sir:

I am chairman of the Armstrong County, Texas
Historical Association

In a conversation with Mr. M. H. W. Ritchie, administrator of the J. A. RANCH Estate, we discussed that the Ranch had been designated as a National Historic Landmark in years past. (year is unknown). I personally have no booklet of these Landmarks, so we wrote the Texas State Historical Survey Committee of this. They wrote that a bronze plaque should have been awarded at the time of designation as a National Historic Landmark. I called Mr. Ritchie on this item, and he states he does not know of a plaque, and he requests me to write to your office to have a duplicate plaque sent to him. He wishes to erect a monument or shaft to place this plaque on at the Ranch headquarters.

We are also gathering the history preparatory to apply for a Texas Historical marker for the J. A. Ranch. There is one of Randall County at the Palo Duro Park (state park) and we wish to have one in our county also, and we would have a dedication program for both plaque and marker.

Please let me know as soon as possible on these items, with a copy to Mr. Ritchie also. His address is: Mr. M. H. W. Ritchie, Pals Duro Station, Clarendon, Tex. 79226.

Sincerely yours,
M. J. P.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Oliver Austin
Washington Sta., Claude, Texas 79019.

JK Sarles
3-23-73
H. J. Sheely
3/23/73

H34-PHH

MAR 27 1973

Mrs. Oliver Austin
Washburn Station
Claude, Texas 79019

Dear Mrs. Austin:

Thank you for your recent letter concerning a bronze plaque for the JA Ranch, Texas.

The ranch was designated a national historic landmark in December 1960. Mr. M. H. W. Ritchie applied for a certificate in March 1961, however, our records indicate that he has never made a request for the plaque. We will be happy to have our office in the Southwest Region order a plaque for the JA Ranch and present it to Mr. Ritchie.

We are enclosing a copy of the booklet listing the areas administered by the National Park Service and related properties for your information.

We appreciate your interest in the historic preservation programs of the National Park Service and your notifying us that Mr. Ritchie wishes to have the bronze plaque.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) A. R. Mortensen

A. R. Mortensen
Chief Historian

Enclosure

cc: Mr. M. H. W. Ritchie
Palo Duro Station
Clarendon, Texas 79226

PHH:FK Sarles:kr 3/23/73

bcc: Director, Southwest Region w/c inc.

LI

PHHS-Mr. Sheely w/c inc.

PHHS-Mrs. Sarles w/c inc.

HP - Texas - JA Ranch

RECEIVED
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON OFFICE

JUL 27 9 32 AM '73

JUL 25 1973

H34-C

PH

Mr. M.H.W. Ritchie
J.A. Cattle Company
Palo Duro Rural Route
Clarendon, Texas 79226

Dear Mr. Ritchie:

It was indeed a pleasure to finally meet you in person and deliver the J.A. Ranch National Historic Landmark plaque. It was a good opportunity to also discuss the area boundary to be included within the Landmark and your ideas as to the mounting of the plaque.

A dedication ceremony, if any, is completely at the discretion or desires of the owner of the Landmark. The National Park Service would be pleased to participate in any dedication ceremony that you should wish to undertake.

After I left you, I visited with Mrs. Oliver Austin, Chairman of the Armstrong County Historical Survey Committee at Washburn Station, Texas, in an attempt to ascertain her involvement in this situation. I find her major interest at the beginning of this was in a state/county plaque for the J.A. Ranch. I am sending her a copy of this letter, and I informed her after meeting with you that upon receipt of a copy of this letter, she and you could work out any details for a presentation ceremony if you desire one.

Sincerely yours,

(SIGNED)

Michael J. Becker
Landmark Specialist

cc: Mrs. Oliver Austin
Chairman, Armstrong County Historical Survey Committee
Washburn Station
Claude, Texas 79019

Associate Director, Professional Services, WASO
To Attention of: Director, Office of Archeology and
Historic Preservation

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

1. STATE Texas		2. THEME(S). IF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE, WRITE "ARCH" BEFORE THEME NO. Theme XV, Westward Expansion	
3. NAME(S) OF SITE Goodnight Ranch		Subtheme: "The Cattlemen's Empire" 4. APPROX. ACREAGE	
5. EXACT LOCATION (County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet) Armstrong County, Palo Duro Post Office. See Item 7 for related sites.			
6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (Also administrator if different from owner) Mr. Monty Ritchie			
7. IMPORTANCE AND DESCRIPTION (Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are extant) <p>Charles Goodnight (1836-1929), soldier, plainsman, and pioneer cattleman of the Staked Plains, dominates the history of the cattle frontier of Texas. He came west with his family at the age of nine and settled in Milam County, where, during his early years, he laid the foundation for the vast knowledge of Indians and great skill at plainscraft for which he later became noted. After serving with the Texas Frontier Regiment during the Civil War, he entered the cattle business. In the post-war years he made himself famous by blazing cattle trails and leading great herds to more profitable markets than Texas afforded. With Oliver Loving, in 1866 he laid out the Goodnight-Loving Trail from Fort Belknap to Fort Sumner, New Mexico, then pushed an extension--the Good night Trail--north through Colorado to Wyoming. In 1875 he blazed a trail from Alamogordo, New Mexico, to Granada, Colorado, and in 1877 a trail from the Panhandle north to Dodge City, Kansas. From 1868 to 1876 he built up a ranch in eastern Colorado, but in the latter year decided to relocate in the Texas Panhandle.</p> <p>This area, the Llano Estacado, had only the year before been wrested from the Kiowas and Comanches, and Goodnight was the first of the many cattlemen to bring herds into the country. The first Goodnight spread--the "Old Home Ranch"--was located in Palo Duro Canyon a few miles below the site of Mackenzie's battle with the Comanches, September 27, 1874. Established in the fall of 1876, it consisted of corrals and picket houses built from timber cut in the canyon. In 1877 Goodnight formed a partnership with John G. Adair, an Englishman who had become a prosperous New York broker. With Adair furnishing financial backing and Goodnight managing the spread, the JA began its long and profitable history. In 1879 Goodnight moved the ranch headquarters to Turkey Creek, farther east, in order to be closer to the railroad. Here new ranch and residence buildings were constructed of logs and, later, a great stone house was built for the Adairs to live in when at the ranch. Under Goodnight's management, the JA Ranch grew to encompass 700,000 acres of grass land</p>			
8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Give best sources; give location of manuscripts and rare works) J. Evatts Haley, <u>Charles Goodnight, Cowman and Plainsman</u> (Norman, 1949). Goodnight Papers, University of Texas. Harley T. Burton, <u>A History of the JA Ranch</u> (Austin, 1928). L. F. Sheffy, "The Old Home Ranch Site," <u>Panhandle-Plains Historical Review</u> , Vol. XIX (1946).			
9. REPORTS AND STUDIES (Mention best reports and studies, as, NPS study, HABS, etc.) None			
10. PHOTOGRAPHS* ATTACHED: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		11. CONDITION Excellent	12. PRESENT USE (Museum, farm, etc.) Ranch
13. DATE OF VISIT June 26, 1958		14. NAME OF RECORDER (Signature) <i>Robert M. Haley</i>	
15. TITLE Historian		16. DATE August 11, 1958	

* DRY MOUNT ON AN 8 X 10 1/4 SHEET OF FAIRLY HEAVY PAPER. IDENTIFY BY VIEW AND NAME OF THE SITE, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH, AND NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER. GIVE LOCATION OF NEGATIVE. IF ATTACHED, ENCLOSE IN PROPER NEGATIVE ENVELOPES.

(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317a, AND REFER TO ITEM NUMBER)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET

This sheet is to be used for giving additional information or comments, for more space for any item on the regular form, and for recording pertinent data from future studies, visitations, etc. Be brief, but use as many Supplement Sheets as necessary. When items are continued they should be listed, if possible, in numerical order of the items. All information given should be headed by the item number, its name, and the word (cont'd), as, 6. Description and Importance (cont'd) . . .

STATE Texas	NAME(S) OF SITE Goodnight Ranch
----------------	------------------------------------

7.b Importance and Description (continued)

subsisting 40,000 head of cattle. An advocate of herd improvement, Goodnight developed outstanding cattle by mixing Hereford bulls with his Texas longhorns. He also built a large, domesticated herd of buffalo. He helped found, in 1880, the Panhandle Stockmen's Association. Forseeing the end of the open range, he terminated his connection with the JA Ranch in 1889 and settled on a smaller ranch of his own with headquarters at the village of Goodnight. Here he lived out the remainder of his long life, vigorous and clear-minded until his fatal heart attack in 1929.

Of the three sites associated with Goodnight in the Panhandle, the JA Ranch headquarters appears most fittingly to commemorate his activities and contributions to the cattle industry. From here, between 1879 and 1889, he directed the JA enterprise during its most successful years. The ranch is still a large and active concern, owned by one of Adair's English descendants, Mr. Monty Ritchie. Some of the original buildings erected in 1879 are still standing, and the big stone house built for the Adairs still dominates the cluster of buildings that make up the ranch headquarters. This site is located at Paloduro, Texas. The site of the original ranch headquarters--the "Old Home Ranch"--is at a site, difficult of access, farther up the canyon. These buildings burned in 1904, but the foundations are still visible, and the Panhandle-Plains Historical Society has marked the site. The frame house where Goodnight lived from 1889-1929 is still standing at the town of Goodnight, and is used as a private residence.



JA Ranch Headquarters, Paloduro, Texas. This house was built for the Adairs to live in while visiting the ranch and is now used by the present owner, Mr. Monty Ritchie, during his visits to the ranch. Photo by Robert M. Utley, June 26, 1958. Negative in Region Three Office, National Park Service, Santa Fe, New Mexico.



Goodnight Home, Goodnight, Texas. Goodnight lived here from 1889 until his death in 1929. Photo by Robert M. Utley, June 26, 1958. Negative in Region Three Office, National Park Service, Santa Fe, New Mexico.



Goodnight Home, Goodnight, Texas. Goodnight lived here from 1889 until his death in 1929. Photo by Robert M. Utley, June 26, 1958. Negative in Region Three Office, National Park Service, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings

J A Ranch - Texas Panhandle

Charles Goodnight (1836-1929) soldier, plainsman, and pioneer cattleman of the Staked Plains, dominates the history of the cattle frontier in Texas. He stood with two or three other men in decisively influencing the pattern by which, in the years after the Civil War, the open range cattle industry developed. He blazed several of the important cattle trails of the West. The first rancher in the Texas panhandle, he guided the growth of the industry in that area. By the turn of the century, he had earned a reputation as possibly the most important scientific breeder of range cattle in the West. By the time of his death, he was internationally recognized as an authority on the industry.

Of the three sites associated with Goodnight in the Panhandle, the J A Ranch headquarters in Palo Duro Canyon appears most fittingly to commemorate his activities and his contribution to the cattle industry. From there, between 1879 and 1889, he directed the J A enterprise during its most successful years. Operating in partnership with John G. Adair, an Englishman and a prosperous New York broker, who furnished financial backing, Goodnight managed the spread, and guided J A on its long and profitable history. Under Goodnight's management, the J A grew to encompass 700,000 acres of grassland subsisting 40,000 head of cattle.

Located in a wide section of the Palo Duro Canyon, the ranch is still a large and active concern, owned by one of Adair's English descendants. Although the integrity of the site has been impaired by the addition of new buildings and the improvement of the old, the ranch structures still possess the essential flavor of the originals.

* * * * *

NSHSB9/6/60

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

REPORT ON BIENNIAL VISIT
TO

JA Ranch, Texas

Theme XV, Westward Expansion (Cattlemen's Empire)

Date of Visit: March 6, 1963.

Visited by: William E. Brown

Condition: Excellent. The ranch continues the cattle operation that provides continuity with the past. The grounds are clean and attractive, and the Adair Ranch House is impressive.

Operation: By dictum of the owner, Mr. Monty Ritchie, the JA Ranch discourages visitation. Landmark designation is a closely guarded secret, a sort of honorarium bestowed upon the present operators of the ranch, not an invitation to the public at all. From previous letters, it is plain that Mr. Ritchie accepted Landmark designation on his terms, not those of the Landmark Agreement (see letter of March 23, 1961).

Special Problems: Non-accessibility, as noted above.

Suggestions offered: None. The subject of public accessibility is a closed matter under present ownership. Given the conditions under which the Service bestowed Landmark designation, we have no right to complain about this.

William E. Brown

Sgd.

REGISTRY OF NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

BIENNIAL INSPECTION REPORT

1. Name and Location:

JA (Goodnight) Ranch,
Adair House

Date: July 9, 1970

Inspected by:

M.J. Becker

2. Type of Landmark: Historic

Theme: XV - Westward
Expansion

3. Owner: Mr. M. H. W. Richie

a. When designated:

Person Contacted:

b. Present: ☒ Same

Mr. Glenn Churchman

☐ New

Treasurer, JA Ranch

4. Use:

a. When designated: JA Ranch owners residence.

b. Present: ☒ Same

☐ Changed as follows:

5. Plaque and Certificate: Location and condition -

- a. Plaque Not requested
- b. Certificate Good. On wall of combination Paloduro rural P.O. station and ranch office

6. Physical condition:

- a. When designated: Excellent

- b. Present: () Excellent; (☒) Good; () Fair;
 () Poor

Some modification of porch decoration. Not enough to be of great concern although not as historic as when site was designated.

Comments:

Owner has done a very fine job of rehabilitation on that portion of the Adair House that was of log construction.

To get to Adair House you go to Claude, Texas and turn south on State 207 for a distance of 13 miles. Hence east on FM 2272 6 miles to end of black top at telephone micro-relay station. Thence right (southeast on ranch road to headquarters-11 miles.)

7. Special Problems: None

8. Suggestions offered to the owner: None

Michael J. Becker