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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

MAR 11 1994

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16B). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Point of Rocks Historic District
other names/site number NPS Master Plan #133

2. Location

street & number Jones Well Rd., 1.5 mi. e. of Point of Rocks Rd. [N/A] not for publication
city or town Springer [X] vicinity
state New Mexico code NM county Colfax code 007 zip code 87747

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)

[Signature] SISPO 2-23-94
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Historic Preservation Division State of New Mexico
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register
See continuation sheet [].
- determined eligible for the
National Register
See continuation sheet [].
- determined not eligible for the
National Register.
- removed from the
National Register
- other, explain
See continuation sheet [].

Signature of the Keeper Date
Beth Boland 4/21/94

Point of Rocks Historic District
Name of Property

Colfax/NM
County/State

Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail
Multiple Property Submission

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not count previously listed resources.)
Contributing Noncontributing

0	1	buildings
16	0	sites
0	4	structures
0	0	objects
16	5	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

TRANSPORTATION/road-related

LANDSCAPE/natural features

FUNERARY/graves/burials

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

LANDSCAPE/natural features

FUNERARY/graves/burials

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A

walls N/A

roof N/A

other N/A

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Point of Rocks Historic District
Name of Property

Colfax/NM
County/State

Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail
Multiple Property Submission

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Transportation

Commerce

Periods of Significance

c. 1822 - c. 1870

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State Agency

Federal Agency

Local Government

University

Other:

Name of repository:

National Park Service Regional Office--
Santa Fe, New Mexico

Point of Rocks Historic District
Name of Property

Colfax/NM
County/State

Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail
Multiple Property Submission

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 215 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A. Zone 13 575770 4031760
Easting Northing

B. Zone 13 575970 4031610
Easting Northing

C. Zone 13 576500 4031020
Easting Northing

D. Zone 13 577290 4031280
Easting Northing

[X] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title see Continuation Sheet
organization The URBANA Group date May 1993
street & number 202 South Broadway, Suite 206, P.O. Box 1028 telephone (217) 344-7526
city or town Urbana state IL zip code 61801-9028

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ date _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Narrative Description

The Point of Rocks Historic District is located in Colfax County, New Mexico about eight miles north and two miles east of a roadside park on U.S. Highway 56. The historic district contains sixteen contributing resources: three Trail segments, eleven grave sites, a spring site, and the geomorphological feature known as Point of Rocks. The historic district also contains five non-contributing resources: four light-duty roads and one modern building. Point of Rocks is a natural landmark situated south of the Raton Mountains and along the Santa Fe Trail. This physical landmark, utilized by Trail travelers as a reference point, exhibits steep escarpments and a plateau known as the Point of Rocks Mesa. Point of Rocks represents an ancient volcanic plug of igneous rock containing syenite, a rare igneous rock.¹ The rock derived its name from a similar outcrop which was identified in Syene, Egypt. The inclusion of the whole Point of Rocks Mesa formation is not feasible within this registration effort due to its scale and its ambiguous Trail association. A large southern portion of the formation between the 6,400-foot and the 6,700-foot contours with definite Trail significance is included in this historic district.

The terrain in the vicinity of Point of Rocks and to the north of the historic district was not hospitable to wagon movement due to the steep escarpments. The selection of the Trail corridor to the south of Point of Rocks represents the role played by the physical landscape in the determination of a Trail route. The Trail ruts within this historic district are clearly visible and are good examples of historic Trail resources. The visually-striking Trail remains are subjects to the processes of weathering and erosion which have accentuated and reduced their appearance in the landscape. The Soil Conservation Service has had low earth dams constructed across the swales to reduce the effect of erosion posed by the Trail ruts near this district.

Because the physical characteristics of land, natural features, and vegetation play a dominant role in the assessment of the historic district's integrity, the seven qualities of integrity called for in the National Register criteria are applied to the historic district in a special way similar to their application to rural landscapes.² The Santa Fe Trail enters the historic district to the west and continues southwest for 1,175 meters before diverging into two Trail segments (375 meters and 340 meters respectively) which converge again near a roadway to the southwest. The Trail continues west for 575 meters before dividing into two Trail segments. One of these continues north for 490 meters into Youngblood Canyon where the spring site is located. This Trail segment bypasses all but one of the grave sites. The remaining grave site, believed to be that of Isaac Allen, is located 960 meters along the Trail from the eastern boundary and sixty-five meters north of the Trail below the 6,400-foot contour. This grave site is identified on the accompanying Point of Rocks Mesa, New Mexico U.S.G.S. map. The original headstone which marked Allen's grave is in private storage, with a replica stone with the same inscription on the face of the stone, and in the original location, placed in 1992.³ (As the stone is a replica and maintains the original location, it is not counted as a non-contributing feature of the site; the grave site maintains historic integrity.) The original headstone, which contains Allen's carved name, is a rough hewn stone; the stone is like that of the

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Point of Rocks. The other Trail segment is an obvious extension of the main Trail artery and continues west and southwest for 1,300 meters to exit the site to the west.

The spring site is nestled in a canyon which extends north into the rock formation and consists of descending pools of water frequented by Trail travelers as a fresh water source. Rock walls extend upward from the canyon walls. The eleven grave sites within the historic district, are marked as they were originally, with slabs of uncut sandstone. All of the graves were apparently robbed sometime before the turn of the century.⁴ Near the grave sites is a ring of stones believed to be a tepee ring, however, its cultural and temporal affiliation is not known.

Modern intrusions within the historic district are minor roadways which intersect the Trail segments on four occasions, wood and post fences, power lines, and a ranch house beside one of the Trail segments. The modern building poses the most serious threat to the integrity of the ruts. Otherwise, the Trail segment within the historic district maintains a good degree of environmental and visual integrity.⁵

Endnotes

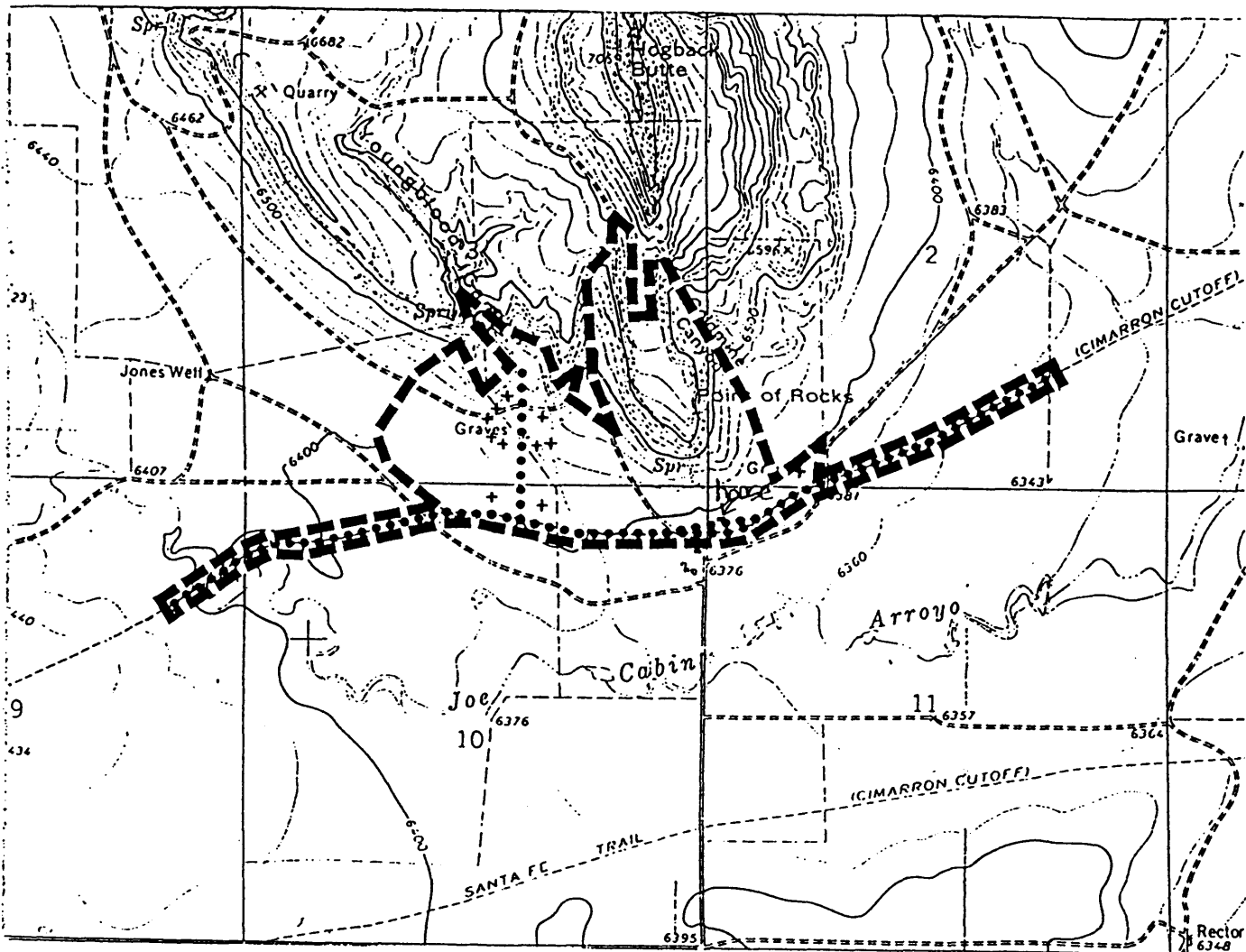
1. Hobart E. Stocking, The Road to Santa Fe (New York: Hastings House Publishers, 1971), p. 201.
2. United States Department of the Interior/National Park Service, National Register Bulletin 30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1990), pp. 22-23.
3. Harry C. Myers to The URBANA Group, March 1993, National Park Service, Southwest Region, Santa Fe, New Mexico.
4. Harry C. Myers, "Point of Rocks, New Mexico," Wagon Tracks, Santa Fe Trail Association Quarterly 6 (August 1992): 7.
5. United States Department of the Interior/National Park Service, Santa Fe National Historic Trail: Comprehensive Management and Use Plan (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1990), n.p.; William E. Brown, The Santa Fe Trail: National Park Service 1963 Historic Sites Survey (St. Louis: The Patrice Press, 1990), p. 132.

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Sketch Map



- KEY**
- HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY
 - TRAIL RUTS
 - + GRAVE SITES
 - O SPRING SITE

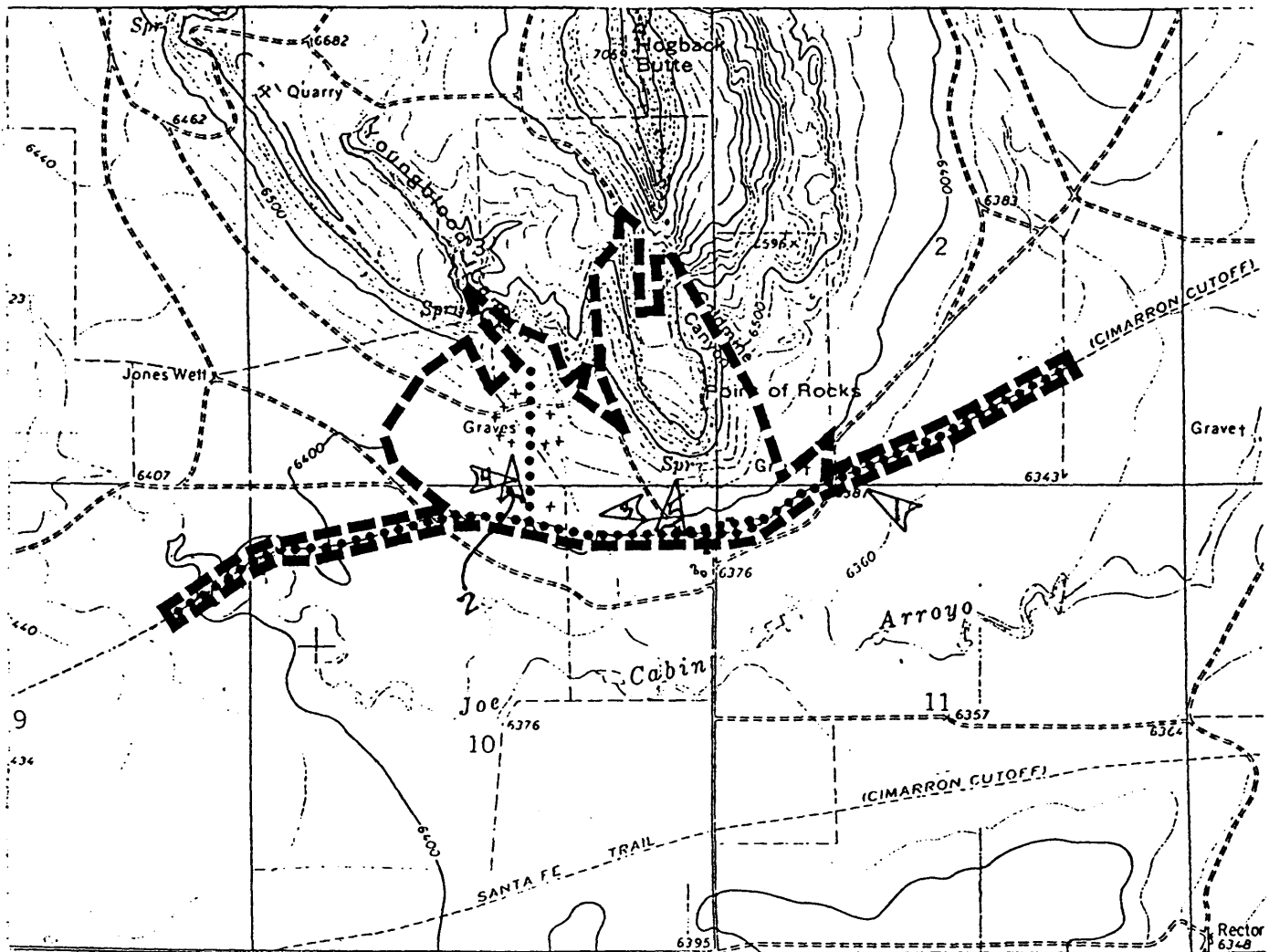
SCALE
0 200 METERS

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Photo View Map



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Narrative Statement of Significance

The Point of Rocks Historic District is eligible to the National Register under Criterion A. The historic district is composed of a significant set of Santa Fe Trail-related properties including excellent Trail ruts, twelve grave sites, a spring site, and the geomorphological formation known as Point of Rocks. The historic district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, and continuity of sites united historically and by physical development. The period of significance, c. 1822 - c. 1870, represents the initiation of the use of wagon transport along the Trail, and ends with the arrival of the railroad and declining use of the Trail.¹

The Trail ruts fall within the Historic Trail property type as detailed in Section F of the Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail, 1821-1880 Multiple Property Documentation Form. The cemetery is eligible to the National Register under Criterion A, due to its association with historically-significant events along the Santa Fe Trail, and under Criterion Consideration D since the cemetery derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, and from association with historic events. The cemetery site meets the registration requirements outlined in the Ancillary Historic Properties (subtype: Trail Grave Sites/Cemeteries) property type detailed in Section F of the Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail, 1821-1880 Multiple Property Documentation Form. The spring site meets the registration requirements outlined in the Ancillary Historic Properties (subtype: Natural Sites) property type as a significant water source along the Trail and as a camp site for Santa Fe Trail travelers as does the Point of Rocks promontory, significant as a navigational aid and landmark for Trail travelers. This historic district serves as a physical reminder of historic associations with the Santa Fe Trail and its travelers, as outlined in the associated historic contexts: International Trade on the Mexican Road, 1821-1846; The Mexican War and the Santa Fe Trail, 1846-48; Expanding National Trade on the Santa Fe Trail, 1848-1865; and The Santa Fe Trail and the Railroad, 1865-1880.

The portion of the Santa Fe Trail traversing the historic district may have been used since the initiation of wagon traffic across the Trail in 1822. These Trail segments formed part of the Cimarron Route. The Cimarron Route traversed 294 miles from its departure from the Mountain Route at Cimarron, Kansas to its reunification with the Mountain Route at La Junta (Watrous), New Mexico.²

During the first twenty-five years of the Trail's existence, the Cimarron Route proved more popular than the Mountain Route since it was nearly fifty miles shorter and presented level terrain allowing ease of wagon movement. The lack of water and the possibility of American Indian attack were the disadvantages faced by travelers along the Cimarron Route. The bulk of Trail traffic shifted from the Cimarron Route to the Mountain Route in 1846 with the widening of formerly narrow sections of the Mountain Route allowing greater ease of wagon movement and a drought in the southwest that same year reducing water supplies along the Cimarron Route even further.

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Several natural landmarks existed on the Cimarron Route of the Trail including Rabbit Ears, Round Mound, Point of Pocks, the Canadian River, and Wagon Mound. Point of Rocks presented the Santa Fe Trail traveler with a natural landmark which could be used as a guide for Trail travelers and as a point of reference. The steep-sided walls of the Point of Rocks Mesa provided inhospitable terrain for wagon movement so the Trail adopted a more southerly route which presented level terrain allowing ease of wagon movement. Josiah Gregg identified this natural landmark in his two-volume account of Santa Fe trade also noting that from it "springs a charming little fount of water."³ The spring site consisted of descending pools of water emanating from an "excellent spring in the canyon."⁴ The main Trail artery passed to the south of the spring site but many Trail travelers would depart from the main Trail to get a supply of fresh water for themselves or their animals. The spring site grew into a popular camp site along the Santa Fe Trail.⁵

Despite the existence of a fine spring site in close proximity to the Trail, the precipitous walls in the vicinity of Point of Rocks also posed the threat of ambush to Trail travelers. Due to this perceived threat, armed reconnaissance parties were sent from the Santa Fe Trail caravans to investigate the surrounding terrain for potential threats and to secure the site by posting look-outs.⁶ Once this was achieved, Trail travelers, wagon trains, water wagons, and/or stock were brought north into the canyon to the spring site. Several natural features were referred to as Point of Rocks over the course of the Santa Fe Trail but Point of Rocks, New Mexico is the most famous, perhaps because of its equally important historic significance as "a landmark of tragedy."⁷

Several miles east of Point of Rocks,⁸ the murder of several Trail travelers took place. The victims were part of a small wagon train consisting of physician and Santa Fe merchant J. M. White, his wife and daughter, servants, and two other Trail travelers. The party came into confrontation with Jicarilla Apache Indians in October 1849 near Point of Rocks.⁹ In the initial confrontation, all members of the wagon train were killed except for Mrs. White, her daughter, and an African American servant who were taken as captive. Following the incident, Major Grier organized a scouting party which included Kit Carson and went in pursuit of the captors. They were unsuccessful in locating the Jicarilla Apache Indians responsible for the incident however did recover the bodies of Mrs. White and her servant. The White's daughter was never found despite a \$1,500 reward voted by the 31st Congress in 1850.¹⁰

Eleven grave sites are documented within the Point of Rocks Historic District, but only one of the graves is identified--that of Isaac Allen. One grave is likely occupied by the body of Sergeant John W. Story who died in 1848 as did Isaac Allen.¹¹ Another grave site may be that of the African American female servant of the White family who was killed in 1849.¹² Also possible is that the remains of the White party and two soldiers killed in 1859 were interred here.¹³ Death was a distinct possibility on the Trail; disease, accidents and warfare counted among the risks encountered along the Trail. However, few tangible, concretely identified sites with direct historic connections to Trail activities remain to convey these important historic associations.

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In general, the grave sites associated with the Trail fall into five types. The first are graves of individuals who died or where killed along the Trail. Many isolated graves of this sort undoubtedly exist but their location has been lost or their association with Trail history is vague or tenuous. The second category of graves are those of the soldiers first buried on the Trail, and then exhumed and reburied in official military graveyards. This type of grave site is typified by the graves at Camp Grierson, Kansas, south of the lower crossing of the Little Arkansas River. Established in the summer of 1865 and manned irregularly to 1867, its dead were later removed to the Fort Leavenworth National Cemetery. The burial pits may still be seen south of the military camp site. Another class of grave site are those isolated sites of multiple deaths which have not been identified or relocated. An example of this class is the Soldier Creek Crossing, Kansas. The creek is reportedly named after an army unit that suffered heavy losses to cholera at this location in 1851; this was perhaps the May-June expedition of Brevet Colonel Edwin V. Sumner and First Dragoons heading west to establish Fort Union. At least thirty-five men were lost to cholera along the Trail on route between the Kansas River and the Santa Fe Trail crossing of the Arkansas River. The locations of such grave sites simply have not been found. The fourth class of graves are of those who became victims of Trail warfare. The Point of Rocks Historic District falls within this category. Numerous isolated grave sites of war victims associated with the Trail's history have still to be located or identified. The last category of graves are those found in cemeteries along the Trail which differ from these other classes from a practical point; namely they are evaluated under National Register Criteria Consideration D.

The Trail ruts within the historic district are clearly visible and have been described as "good"¹⁴ and "very impressive"¹⁵ by surveyors of Trail sites.

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Endnotes

1. The precise date of the beginning usage of this segment of the Trail is questionable, thus the circa date for the beginning of the period of significance. While wagon transport began in 1822, Josiah Gregg's map shows that the first wagon traffic in 1822 went south of the Point of Rocks; as late as 1824, this southern route was still being used. [Harry C. Myers to The URBANA Group, March 1993, National Park Service, Southwest Region, Santa Fe, New Mexico.]

2. United States Department of the Interior/National Park Service, Santa Fe National Historic Trail: Comprehensive Management and Use Plan (Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1990), p. 15.

3. Josiah Gregg, The Commerce of the Prairies, Edited by Milo Milton Quaife, Bison Book edition (Lincoln, Nebraska and London: University of Nebraska Press, 1967), p. 96.

4. William E. Brown, The Santa Fe Trail: National Park Service 1963 Historic Sites Survey (St. Louis: The Patrice Press, 1990), p. 131-132.

5. Hobart E. Stocking, The Road to Santa Fe (New York: Hastings House Publishers, 1971), p. 201; Brown, p. 131; United States Department of the Interior/National Park Service, Santa Fe National Historic Trail: Comprehensive Management and Use Plan (Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1990), p. 103.

6. Marc Simmons, Following the Santa Fe Trail: A Guide for Modern Travelers, 2nd ed. (Santa Fe: Ancient City Press, 1986), p. 131.

7. Stocking, p. 201.

8. Some sources note that the White Massacre took place at Point of Rocks, but Myers notes that the attack took place several miles east.

Harry C. Myers, "Point of Rocks, New Mexico," Wagon Tracks, Santa Fe Trail Quarterly 6 (August 1992) 6.

9. Brown, p. 131.

10. Ibid., p. 132.

11. Myers, "Point of Rocks, New Mexico," p. 7.

12. Ibid.

13. Ibid.

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14. United States Department of the Interior/National Park Service, Santa Fe Trail Site/Segment Survey Form: Point of Rocks, Colfax County, New Mexico, April 20, 1988, n.p.

15. Brown, p. 132.

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Bibliography

Brown, William E. The Santa Fe Trail: National Park Service 1963 Historic Sites Survey. St. Louis: The Patrice Press, 1990.

Gregg, Josiah. The Commerce of the Prairies, Edited by Milo Milton Quaife, Bison Book edition. Lincoln, Nebraska and London: University of Nebraska Press, 1967.

Myers, Harry C. "Point of Rocks, New Mexico." Wagon Tracks, Santa Fe Trail Quarterly 6 (August 1992): 5-7.

Santa Fe, New Mexico. National Park Service, Southwest Region. Harry C. Myers to The URBANA Group, March 1993.

Simmons, Marc. Following the Santa Fe Trail: A Guide for Modern Travelers. 2nd ed. Santa Fe: Ancient City Press, 1986.

Stocking, Hobart E. The Road to Santa Fe. New York: Hastings House Publishers, 1971.

United States Department of the Interior/National Park Service. National Register Bulletin 30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1990.

United States Department of the Interior/National Park Service. Santa Fe National Historic Trail: Comprehensive Management and Use Plan. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1990.

United States Department of the Interior/National Park Service. Santa Fe Trail Site/Segment Survey: Point of Rocks, Colfax County, New Mexico. April 20, 1988.

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UTM References

Point	Zone	Easting	Northing
E.	13	577290	4031220
F.	13	576160	4030600
G.	13	575110	4030700
H.	13	574200	4030310
I.	13	574180	4030410
J.	13	574900	4030860
K.	13	575200	4031560

Verbal Boundary Description

Starting at a point 350 meters north of the section line between Sections 2 and 11, and 410 meters west of the section line between Sections 1 and 2 on the accompanying Point of Rocks Mesa, New Mexico U.S.G.S. map, parallel the main Trail artery at fifteen meters to the south for a distance of 3,405 meters in southwest, then west, and southwest directions. Turn northwest perpendicular to the rutted segment and proceed for thirty meters. Turn northeast and parallel the rutted segment for 940 meters at a distance of fifteen meters from the rutted segment until the 6,400-foot contour is intersected. Follow the 6,400-foot contour northwest for 335 meters until a shallow drainage channel is reached. Turn northeast and continue the boundary along the southeastern edge of the drainage channel until the 6,500-foot contour is reached. Parallel the 6,500-foot contour eastward through Youngblood Canyon to the western edge of the light duty road which intersects it. Turn southwest and follow the western edge of the road until the junction of said road and another light-duty road. Turn east and follow the south edge of the latter road east and southeast until a third light-duty road is intersected. Follow the eastern edge of the latter light-duty road north until the 6,700-foot contour is reached. Turn southeast and continue the boundary for 725 meters southeast, then south, east, north and east until a shallow drainage channel is reached. Follow the western edge of the shallow drainage channel south and southeast until the 6,400-foot contour is reached. Turn northeast and continue the boundary northeast for 225 meters to a point opposite a short north-south portion of the western edge of a light-duty road. Turn south and proceed for 130 meters along the western edge of said road until the historic district boundary is within fifteen meters of the main Trail segment. Turn northeast and continue the boundary for 760 meters until the western edge of the fence line is reached. Turn south along the western edge of the fence line and continue the boundary for thirty meters and return to the point of origin.

(When reading the Verbal Boundary Description, using both the District Sketch Map and the USGS map is necessary. The boundary on the USGS map is not the actual district boundary; it has been somewhat simplified, utilizing a larger polygon in which to encompass the actual district.)

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Boundary Justification

The historic district encloses an area of approximately 215 acres. The boundaries of the Point of Rocks Historic District utilized natural as well as man-made features to encompass the historic resources. Where possible natural features were used to form the boundaries of the historic district. Portions of the northern boundary of the district follow the 6,500-foot, the 6,700-foot, and the 6,400-foot contours. Portions of the historic district's northwestern and northeastern boundary follow shallow drainage channels. Other portions of the northern boundary follow the edges of roadways. The eastern boundary follows the western edge of a fence line while the western boundary was selected where Trail remains become faint. The southern boundary of the historic district parallels the Trail ruts at a distance of fifteen meters as do west and east portions of the historic district's northern boundary as suggested in National Register Bulletin #30, p. 27.

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Form Prepared by:

For The URBANA Group:

Joseph Gallagher/Cultural Geographer
Writer

Archaeological Survey, University of Missouri-St. Louis
Colleen Hamilton and Brad Mueller/Historic Archaeologists
Field Work