

132

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Santa Fe Trail - Cimarron National Grassland Segment 1
other names/site number 14MT1114; 14MT1102; KHRI #129-1580-00009

2. Location

street & number 2.0 mi. S of KS-51 Hwy beginning at Colorado-Kansas State Line not for publication
city or town Elkhart vicinity
state Kansas code KS county Morton code 129 zip code 67950

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Patrick Zolner
Signature of certifying official
DSHPO
Title

2-11-13
Date
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

[Signature]
Signature of commenting official
District Ranger
Title

11-9-12
Date
USDA Forest Service, Cimarron National Grassland
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

other (explain:)
[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper
4.3.2013
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	0	buildings
0	0	district
1	0	site
0	0	structure
1	0	object
2	0	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail (2012)

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

TRANSPORTATION/road-related

RECREATION AND CULTURE/marker

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

LANDSCAPE/conservation area

AGRICULTURE/agricultural field

RECREATION AND CULTURE/marker

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: Stone (DAR marker)

Narrative Description

Summary

The Santa Fe Trail – Cimarron National Grassland Segment 1 is a linear corridor comprised of a single swale (14MT1114) and the State Line Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) marker (14MT1102), as well as a 50 meter (164 feet) contributing land area around the swale.¹ This linear 66.19-acre site is located about 10 miles northwest of Elkhart and 2 miles south of K-51 Highway in Morton County, Kansas, on either side of CR-2. The DAR marker, which sits on the Kansas side of the Colorado-Kansas state line, retains its original location, marking the western terminus of the Cimarron Route in Kansas. Swale 14MT1114 is a good example of a Transportation Site (Trail Segment subtype) and the State Line DAR marker is an example of a Memorial and Monument property type, as defined in the *Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail* revised multiple property nomination. The Santa Fe Trail – Cimarron National Grassland Segment 1 spans almost all of the N1/2 of Section 7, Township 34 South, Range 43 West from just east of the state line and stretches up through the NW1/4 of Section 8, Township 34 South, Range 43 West, ending at the northern section line. The portion of the segment in Section 7 is within the Cimarron National Grassland.

Elaboration

The Santa Fe Trail – Cimarron National Grassland Segment 1 is comprised of the State Line DAR marker (14MT1102) and a single swale (14MT1114), which played a key role in transportation of travelers and goods along this length of trail in Morton County between 1822 and 1868. This swale, a remnant of the Cimarron Route, leads to and away from Middle Spring and Point of Rocks. Dust storms produced a minor shift in vegetation during the Dust Bowl, with the most severe erosion in Morton County taking place between 1935 and 1938.² Despite the landscape changes, this site maintains a similar visual landscape to that of its period of significance (1822-1868).

*Landscape*³

Morton County is located within the High Plains section of the Great Plains province of the Interior Plains division of North America. The natural vegetation of the High Plains consists of a vast expanse of prairie cut through by narrow, discontinuous ribbons of riverine forest. The potential natural vegetation of the region includes short grass prairie and floodplain forest or savanna.⁴ The prairie contains a growth of blue grama and buffalograss along with a few other grasses and forbs. The forbs are most common in the southern part of the state. The overall terrain surrounding this site in Morton County is prairie, having intermittent patches of yucca (*Yucca spp.*) and buffalograss (*Buchloë dactyloides*) throughout the area. In the Cimarron National Grassland, sand sagebrush (*Artemisia filifolia*) and prickly pear (*Opuntia spp.*) are also prevalent.

This site – and the surrounding landscape – is relatively flat. Starting at an elevation of 1122 meters (3682 feet) at the state line, the ground slopes to an elevation of 1116 meters (3662 feet) at the eastern end of the linear site. The swale is located in a rural area of Morton County and the viewshed from the nominated site shows minimal visual intrusions, namely small windmills, livestock fences, and limestone posts erected to mark the general location of the swale. The rural nature of this area and its conservation as a national grassland maintains the historic visual integrity of the site.

The land use varies slightly along this corridor. Section 7 is part of the Cimarron National Grassland maintained by the United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service. While vegetation is consistent between sections 7 and 8, Section 8 is used as pastureland and is not part of the Cimarron National Grassland. No oil or gas wells are within the immediate boundaries of the site or its viewshed.

¹ 14MT1114 and 14MT1102 are these resources' Kansas State Historical Society archeological site numbers.

² Donald Worster, *Dust Bowl: The Southern Plains in the 1930s* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2004), 28, 30.

³ The following paragraph is adapted from standard language used in reports written by Kansas State Historical Society, Cultural Resources Division, Archeology Department.

⁴ A.W. Kuchler, "A New Vegetation Map of Kansas," *Ecology* 55, no. 3 (1974): 586-604.

Trail Segment 14MT1114

Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc. conducted a reconnaissance survey of several potential Santa Fe Trail swales in the Cimarron National Grassland for the USDA Forest Service in 2000. The purpose of this investigation was to determine the validity of proposed trail sites identified in 1990 by William Buckles and Kathie Arwood of the University of Southern Colorado.⁵ Alpine's lead investigator Jonathon C. Horn's report provides a basis for the summary of this swale.

Trail Segment 14MT1114 is an example of a Transportation Site (Trail Segment subtype), as described in the revised multiple property nomination. Its western terminus begins near the Colorado-Kansas state line in the NW1/4, NW1/4 Section 7, Township 34 South, Range 43 West about 250 meters (820 feet) east of the State Line DAR marker (14MT1102) and continues east-northeast across the entire northern half of Section 7. Moving into Section 8, it curves farther northeast, terminating at the north section line in the NW1/4. The swale is about 2.1 kilometers (1.3 miles) in length and has a variable width between 15 meters and 20 meters (49 feet to 66 feet).

Documented trail segments in western Kansas and in the Cimarron National Grassland have confirmed that the pattern of traffic in this region historically tended to follow the four parallel column formation. The single swale is all that remains of this pattern at this site. The natural characteristics of the landscape and its previous use as a plowed agricultural field contributed to the erasure of other related swales and continue to contribute to the indistinctness of the extant swale's profile; however, the swale's location in the landscape can be discerned by the intermittent presence of yucca within the swale itself and on aerial imagery (Figure 1).

Two roads intersect the swale. An old north-south two-track road crosses the swale 370 meters (1200 feet) from the western terminus. From this point east 55 meters (180 feet), northeast-southwest Forest Service Road FSR-677 intersects the swale. The visibility of the next 770 meters (0.5 miles) to the section line is fairly indistinct due to previously plowed agricultural furrows that parallel the swale in this location. Moving east from the section line, the swale's width is more pronounced, having coarser and more prevalent vegetation. CR-2 crosses the swale 175 meters (575 feet) east of the section line. The swale continues northeast for another 435 meters (1425 feet) before terminating at the northern fence line of Section 8.⁶

The depressions worn into the ground from continuous use since 1822 were visible by 1834 – an unusually wet year during which wagons left imprints in the landscape that would be replicated and reinforced by wagon trains in the succeeding years.⁷

State Line DAR Marker 14MT1102

The State Line DAR Marker is an example of a Monument and Memorial property type, as described in the revised multiple property nomination. It was made in 1906 with the intention of having it placed as soon as it was received by Morton County residents. However, for reasons that are unclear, the marker was not placed until April of 1914.⁸ The State Line DAR Marker sits on the east – Kansas – side of the fence line on the Colorado-Kansas state line. The marker currently sits in the same location as it did during installation: about 3.5 kilometers (2.2 miles) south of K-51 Highway in the northwest corner of Section 7, Township 34 South, Range 43 West.⁹

⁵ Jonathon C. Horn, *Santa Fe Trail Documentation on the Cimarron National Grassland, Morton County, Kansas* (Montrose: Alpine Archeological Consultants, Inc., 2000), ii. See William G. Buckles and Kathie Arwood, *Investigations of the Cimarron Branch of the Santa Fe Trail Cimarron National Grassland, Morton County, Kansas* (Pueblo: University of Southern Colorado, 1990) on file with the Kansas State Historical Society's Cultural Resources Division.

⁶ Horn, 38, 42. This citation includes the preceding three paragraphs.

⁷ Leo E. Oliva, *Soldiers on the Santa Fe Trail* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1967), 17.

⁸ Almira Cordry, *The Story of the Marking of the Santa Fe Trail by the Daughters of the American Revolution in Kansas and the State of Kansas* (Topeka: Crane and Company, 1915), 130-131.

⁹ Horn, 42; Cordry, 130-131; Shirley S. Coupal and Patricia Dorsch Traffas, *The Century Survey of the Kansas Santa Fe Trail DAR Markers Placed by the Kansas Society Daughters of the American Revolution in 1906*, Unpublished

When installed in 1914, the red granite stone marker faced east and stood about 2.5ft tall on a 2.5 ft² concrete base.¹⁰ Between 2007 and 2011, the Kansas Society Daughters of the American Revolution refurbished all the Santa Fe Trail stone markers, including this one. The refurbishment included the lithographing of the letters and the installation of a new, four-inch red granite base. The marker now faces northwest.

The condition of this marker is fair. The flat and windy environment has contributed to some marker erosion. The lithographed letters have faded. Further, the right side (facing the marker) of the stone appears to have a portion missing, making the inscription incomplete though the original message is still intelligible.¹¹ The inscription currently reads: SANTA FE ___/1822-187_/MARKED BY/DAUGHTERS OF ___/AMERICAN REVOLU___/AND THE/STATE OF KANS___/1906.¹² The original concrete base, which was replaced by the new granite base, bore two inscriptions. One read “March 16, 190__gavin;” the other read “Set By/L. H. Hemphill and Graham.”¹³

report of the “Historical [sic] Preservation Project of the ‘At Home on the Plains Administration,’ Shirley S. Coupal, State Regent, Patricia Dorsch Traffas, Honorary State Regent and Project Coordinator, 2007-2010,” (2011), 127.

¹⁰ Horn, 42.

¹¹ This portion is believed to have been struck off in a lightning strike.

¹² Horn, 42; Coupal and Traffas, 127.

¹³ Horn, 42.

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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Transportation
- Commerce
- Social History

Period of Significance

- 1822-1868
- 1906-1914

Significant Dates

- 1914

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance, 1822-1868 was selected because it spans the years the Santa Fe Trail was active in this part of Kansas as a route of transportation and commerce. A later period of significance, 1906-1914, spans the years of commemoration of the trail in Kansas, specifically at this site where the marker was installed in 1914.

Criteria Considerations (justification)

As discussed in the revised MPDF, the commemorative DAR marker is eligible because the age, intent, and symbolic value of this resource contribute to the marker's own historical significance. This significance is in large-part directly tied to the effort to memorialize the trail by those who were associated with the trail. This object also provides the location of a Santa Fe Trail swale, and in this way helps to confirm and illuminate the history of the trail itself.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary

The Santa Fe Trail – Cimarron National Grassland Segment 1 is nationally significant as a historic resource of the Santa Fe Trail under Criterion A for its association with transportation and commerce along the Santa Fe Trail from 1822 to 1868 and for its association with the commemoration of the trail by the Kansas Society Daughters of the American Revolution from 1906 to 1914. This segment is also nationally significant under Criterion D for its potential to yield information on the use of the trail during its initial period of significance. This site's trail segment, marker, and contributing land area retain a good degree of integrity in terms of location, setting, feeling, and association. The period of significance begins with the initiation of wagon movement over this segment of the Cimarron Route in 1822 and ends with the arrival of the Union Pacific Eastern Division Railroad at the town of Sheridan, Kansas in June 1868. This site materially reflects important historic events outlined in the historic contexts International Trade on the Mexican Road, 1821-1846; The Mexican-American War and the Santa Fe Trail, 1846-1848; Expanding National Trade on the Santa Fe Trail, 1848-1861; The Effects of the Civil War on the Santa Fe Trail, 1861-1865; The Santa Fe Trail and the Railroad, 1865-1880; and Commemoration and Reuse of the Santa Fe Trail, 1880-1987, as well as The Santa Fe Trail in Kansas.

Elaboration

From 1821 to 1880, the Santa Fe Trail was a significant trade route between Missouri and New Mexico. Unlike other trails such as the Oregon, California, and Mormon trails, which served as a highway for emigrants bound for new homes in the far West, the bulk of traffic along the Santa Fe Trail consisted of civilian traders and military personnel. The Cimarron Route, which passed through what is now the Cimarron National Grassland, traversed 294 miles between its departure from the Mountain Route near Ingalls, Kansas and its reunification with the Mountain Route at La Junta (Watrous), New Mexico; 88 miles of the Cimarron Route were in Kansas, including a portion of the 60-mile waterless stretch known as *La Jornada*.

This trail segment is closely related to neighboring Point of Rocks and Middle Spring, which was the next reliable water source west of the Lower Cimarron (or Wagon Bed) Spring at the western end of *La Jornada*.¹⁴ A lack of reliable water sources contributed to difficult travel through *La Jornada*. With the Cimarron River containing only small pools of water after heavy rains, Middle Spring was a crucial stop for travelers.¹⁵ Almost all travelers looking for Middle Spring would have used neighboring Point of Rocks as a navigational aid. In evidence of this today, visible trail segments curve around Middle Spring and directly to the south of Point of Rocks. The Santa Fe Trail – Cimarron National Grassland Segment 1 is part of the Cimarron Route and is closely associated with Point of Rocks and Middle Spring, which are located approximately 4 miles (6.4km) to the east of this segment.

Trail Traffic (1822-1868)

Although William Becknell initiated travel to Santa Fe in 1821, his expedition entered New Mexico using pack animals through Emery Gap on the present-day Colorado-New Mexico border, not through this portion of Morton County. Becknell's second trading expedition in the spring of 1822, however, likely did pass through this area of Morton County. This expedition included 21 men and three wagons – the first American attempt to use wagons on the trail.¹⁶ The use of wagons required the party to adopt a trail route that avoided the

¹⁴ Lower Cimarron Spring is a National Historic Landmark (12/19/1960) and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (10/15/1966). Both the NHL and NR nominations are on file with the Kansas State Historic Preservation Office.

¹⁵ William E. Brown, *The Santa Fe Trail: National Park Service 1963 Historic Sites Survey* (St. Louis: The Patrice Press, 1988), 113.

¹⁶ Larry M. Beachum, *William Becknell, Father of the Santa Fe Trade* (El Paso: Texas Western Press, 1982), 34; Larry M. Beachum, "To the Westward: William Becknell and the Beginning of the Santa Fe Trade," *Journal of the West* 28

mountains Becknell used during his first trip; this new route followed what became the Cimarron Route in Morton County, Kansas (Figure 2).¹⁷ From 1822 to the start of the Mexican-American War in 1846, the Cimarron Route was known as *the* Santa Fe Trail (in its various naming iterations) by traders between New Mexico and Missouri. During the Mexican-American War, users of the Cimarron Route were predominately the United States military. This route continued to see commercial and military traffic after the war until the Union Pacific Eastern Division reached the short-lived town of Sheridan, Kansas, in June 1868. Santa Fe-bound freight was shipped to this rail-end town approximately 140 miles north of Elkhart where it was then loaded onto wagons and hauled along the Mountain Route (Figure 3). The portion of the trail through sections 7 and 8 of Township 34 South, Range 43 West was completely abandoned by 1874. The General Land Office surveyors reached this area of Morton County in 1874 but did not include the trail on their survey maps.

Documented use of this route in Morton County occurred throughout the trail's history, specifically with the mention of Point of Rocks and Middle Spring. Traveler Josiah Gregg mentioned Middle Spring in his 1824 journal of the trail.¹⁸ In 1825 surveyors George Sibley and Joseph C. Brown both made mention of Point of Rocks and Middle Spring in their journals and field notes in October 1825.¹⁹ During the Mexican-American War, US Captain Alexander B. Dyer mentioned Middle Spring in his field notes.²⁰ In 1865, Kansas settler Frank Stahl was employed by Leavenworth contractor James Kerr to drive over 1100 head of cattle to Fort Union, New Mexico for the US military.²¹ Stahl passed Middle Spring in September 1865, noting it in his travel journal.²²

Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc. concluded that this swale is an impression left by traffic that traveled along the Cimarron Route to and from Santa Fe. Archeological prospection, geophysical survey, and metal detector survey of similar trail segments have been shown to reveal associated artifact assemblages, sometimes buried and sometimes not, that can inform on the use of the trail during its period of significance. Though no such surveys have been undertaken on this trail segment, there is every reason to believe that the presence of such an assemblage is possible. This single swale is a surviving remnant of the route that likely would have had at least four parallel columns. As such, this swale and its contributing land area have the potential to yield important information to understanding the use and nature of the Cimarron Route through Morton County, including patterns of use and change over time, evolving trade patterns, and cultural interactions. Study of both the remnant trail swale and adjacent archeological features can provide valuable insight into the evolving patterns of historic development in this region. This site likely contains data which may be vital to any wider study of the 19th-century trade and economic development. Further investigation could address key questions regarding trade and transportation variability and change. Excavation could also provide additional social data including better estimates of the frequency of use during various phases of

(April 1989): 9; Brown, 8; William E. Connelley, *A Standard History of Kansas and Kansans Vol. I* (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1918-1919), 89.

¹⁷ According to Josiah Gregg's 1844 "Map of the Indian Territory Northern Texas and New Mexico Showing the Great Western Plains," the "First Wagon Route" left Cool Spring (in present-day Oklahoma) and headed farther south of the Cimarron Route, crossing Arroyo de los Yutas and the Canadian River before arriving in San Jose, New Mexico where it rejoined the Cimarron Route into Santa Fe. The map is viewable on the University of Tulsa's website: <http://www.lib.utulsa.edu/speccoll/collections/maps/gregg/Gregg%20%20complete.jpg> (accessed 29 February 2012).

¹⁸ See Appendix B in the multiple property nomination.

¹⁹ Kate L. Gregg, ed. *The Road to Santa Fe: the Journal and Diaries of George Champlin Sibley and Others Pertaining to the Surveying and Marking of a Road from the Missouri Frontier to the Settlements of New Mexico, 1825-1827* (Albuquerque: The University of New Mexico Press, 1952), 92, 258.

²⁰ See Appendix D in the multiple property nomination.

²¹ William E. Connelley, *A Standard History of Kansas and Kansans Vol. III* (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1918-1919), 1316.

²² Francis (Frank) M. Stahl, John Meredith, trans., *Santa Fe Trail Diary: Cattle drive from Leavenworth, Kansas to Fort Union, New Mexico* (Unpublished, 1865, 2008), 12 [electronic transcription on-line]; available from <http://www.frankstahlbio.net/Frank%20Stahl%20Santa%20Fe%20Trail%20diary%20transcription.pdf>; Internet; accessed 21 June 2012.

history, the role played by the military, various ethnic and social groups, and the nature of trail users, material culture and the production, distribution, and consumption of commodities.²³

Commemorating the Trail (1906-1914)

Efforts to mark the Santa Fe Trail through Kansas by the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) began in 1904. Five markers were shipped to Morton County in 1907. The County Commissioners paid for the markers to be hauled the almost 60 miles from the ATSF railroad to Morton County and for the markers to be set by county residents.²⁴ Though the State Line marker was one of the five markers sent to the county, it was not installed until the spring of 1914.²⁵ The two names inscribed in the original concrete base of this marker credit an “L.H. Hemphill and Graham” with the installation.

In 1956, this marker was removed to a more accessible location along K-27 Highway. Years later, the Kansas Society DAR requested the marker be returned to its original location in Section 7, Township 34 South, Range 43 West, and the US Forest Service – the owner of the land on which the marker sites – agreed. It was rededicated September 25, 1997.²⁶

Point of Rocks and Middle Spring were both key stops along the Cimarron Route for Santa Fe Trail travelers and remain central components to the associated trail segments throughout the Cimarron National Grassland, including the Santa Fe Trail – Cimarron National Grassland Segment 1. The commemorative DAR marker was installed at this location because of its trail remnant, which is the westernmost extension of the Cimarron Route in Kansas.

²³ Kansas State Historical Society, *Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail Multiple Property Documentation Form (Revised)*. August 2012, F116.

²⁴ Cordry, 141.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, 130.

²⁶ Coupal and Traffas, 19.

9. Major Bibliographical References

- Beachum, Larry M. "To the Westward: William Becknell and the Beginning of the Santa Fe Trade," *Journal of the West* 28 (April 1989).
- Beachum, Larry M. *William Becknell, Father of the Santa Fe Trade*. El Paso: Texas Western Press, 1982.
- Brown, William E. *The Santa Fe Trail: National Park Service 1963 Historic Sites Survey*. St. Louis: The Patrice Press, 1988.
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- Coupal, Shirley S. and Patricia Dorsch Traffas. *The Century Survey of the Kansas Santa Fe Trail DAR Markers Placed by the Kansas Society Daughters of the American Revolution in 1906*, Unpublished report of the "Historical [sic] Preservation Project of the 'At Home on the Plains Administration,' Shirley S. Coupal, State Regent, Patricia Dorsch Traffas, Honorary State Regent and Project Coordinator, 2007-2010," (2011).
- Gregg, Kate L. ed. *The Road to Santa Fe: the Journal and Diaries of George Champlin Sibley and Others Pertaining to the Surveying and Marking of a Road from the Missouri Frontier to the Settlements of New Mexico, 1825-1827*. Albuquerque: The University of New Mexico Press, 1952.
- Horn, Jonathon C. *Santa Fe Trail Documentation on the Cimarron National Grassland, Morton County, Kansas*. Montrose: Alpine Archeological Consultants, Inc., 2000.
- Kansas State Historical Society. *Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail Multiple Property Documentation Form (Revised)*. August 2012.
- Kuchler, A.W. "A New Vegetation Map of Kansas," *Ecology* 55, no. 3 (1974): 586-604.
- Oliva, Leo E. *Soldiers on the Santa Fe Trail*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1967.
- Stahl, Francis (Frank) M. John Meredith, transcriber. *Santa Fe Trail Diary: Cattle drive from Leavenworth, Kansas to Fort Union, New Mexico*. Unpublished, 1865, 2008 (trans), [electronic transcription on-line]; available from <http://www.frankstahlbio.net/Frank%20Stahl%20Santa%20Fe%20Trail%20diary%20transcription.pdf>; Internet; accessed 21 June 2012.
- Worster, Donald. *Dust Bowl: The Southern Plains in the 1930s*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2004.

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: **Kansas Historical Society**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): n/a

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 66.19
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Map Datum: WGS84

A: 37.109776,-102.041648

C: 37.109365,-102.025882

B: 37.109710,-102.025882

D: 37.112070,-102.019207

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

A linear 66.19-acre site in the N/2 S7-T34S-R43W and NW/4, NW/4 S8-T34S-R43W.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundary includes the documented archeological sites 14MT1102 and 14MT1114 and a 50-meter (164-foot) contributing land area around the two sites as required in the revised multiple property nomination. This contributing land area ties the recorded archeological sites together into one contiguous corridor. The western boundary stops at the state line, which was the edge of the area investigated by Alpine Archeological Consultants, Inc. The eastern boundary stops at the fence line along the north section line of section 8.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John R. Barry & Amanda K. Loughlin

organization Kansas State Historical Society

date June 2012

street & number 6425 SW 6th Ave

telephone (785)272-8681

city or town Topeka

state KS

zip code 66615-1099

e-mail cultural_resources@kshs.org

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Historic images, maps, etc.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Santa Fe Trail – Cimarron National Grassland Segment 1
City or Vicinity: Elkhart vicinity
County/State: Morton County, Kansas
Photographer: Dr. Michelle Stevens
Date of Photos: March 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 6:** State Line DAR marker (14MT1102), located at the Kansas-Colorado border, view southeast.
2 of 6: Trail segment 14MT1114, view east across segment from FSR-677.
3 of 6: Trail segment 14MT1114, view west across segment from FSR-677.
4 of 6: Trail segment 14MT1114, view southwest across segment west of the CR-2 and 14MT1114 intersection. The limestone post in the foreground is marking the swale on private land.
5 of 6: Trail segment 14MT1114, view northeast across swale where CR-2 and 14MT1114 intersect. The limestone post and tire are marking the swale on private land.
6 of 6: Trail segment 14MT1114, view southwest across 14MT1114 where FSR 664.B and 14MT1114 intersect. The limestone post and tire are marking the swale on private land.

Property Owner:

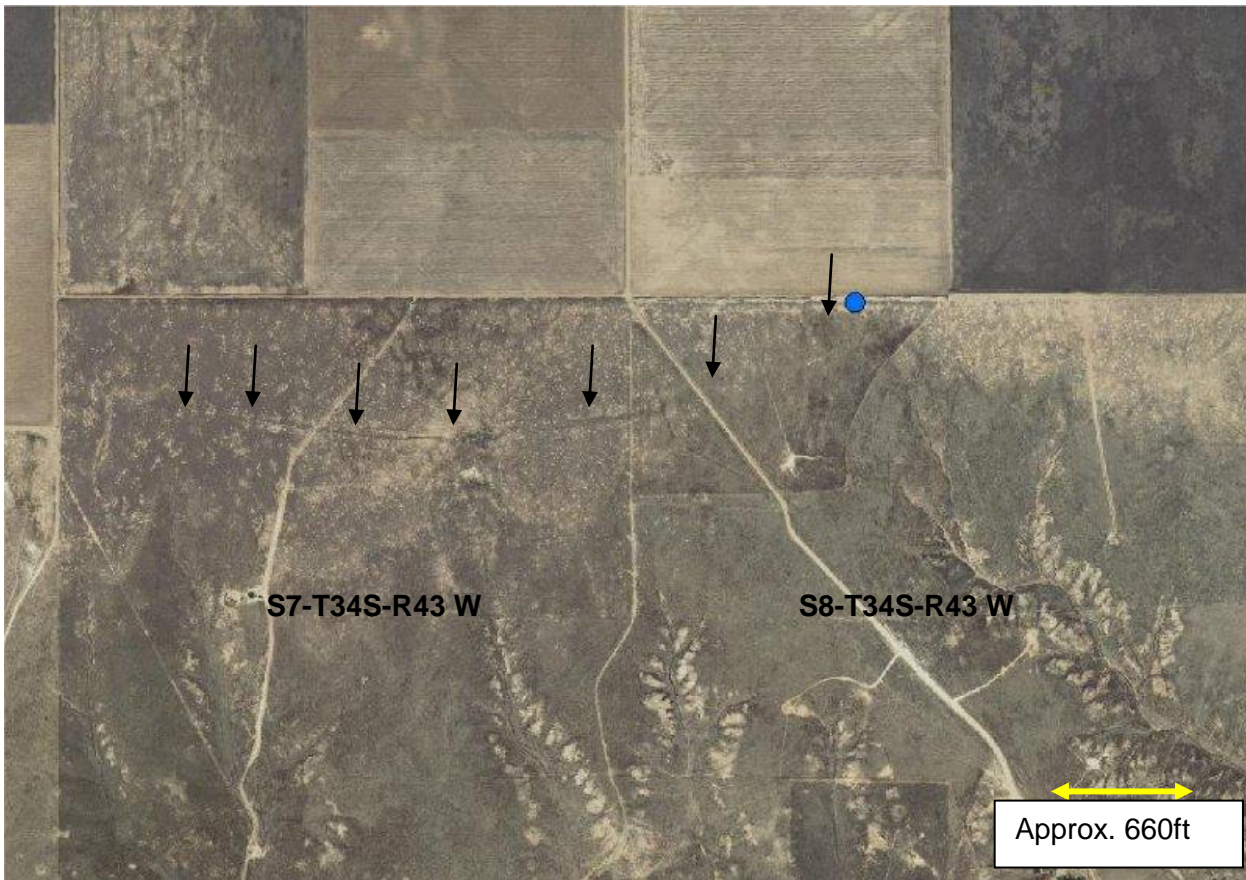
(complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name On file with SHPO.
street & number _____ telephone _____
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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Figure 1.



Santa Fe Trail – Cimarron National Grassland Segment 1.
2008 aerial view. Arrows indicate location of swale; dot is eastern terminus.
N/2 S7-T34S-R43W & NW/4 S8-T34S-R43W
Kansas Historic Resources Inventory (kshs.org/khri).
Accessed 05 April 2012.

Figure 2.



Santa Fe Trail – Cimarron National Grassland Segment 1.

Detail of “Map of the Indian Territory Northern Texas and New Mexico Showing the Great Western Plains.” Box indicates general location of the nominated segment.

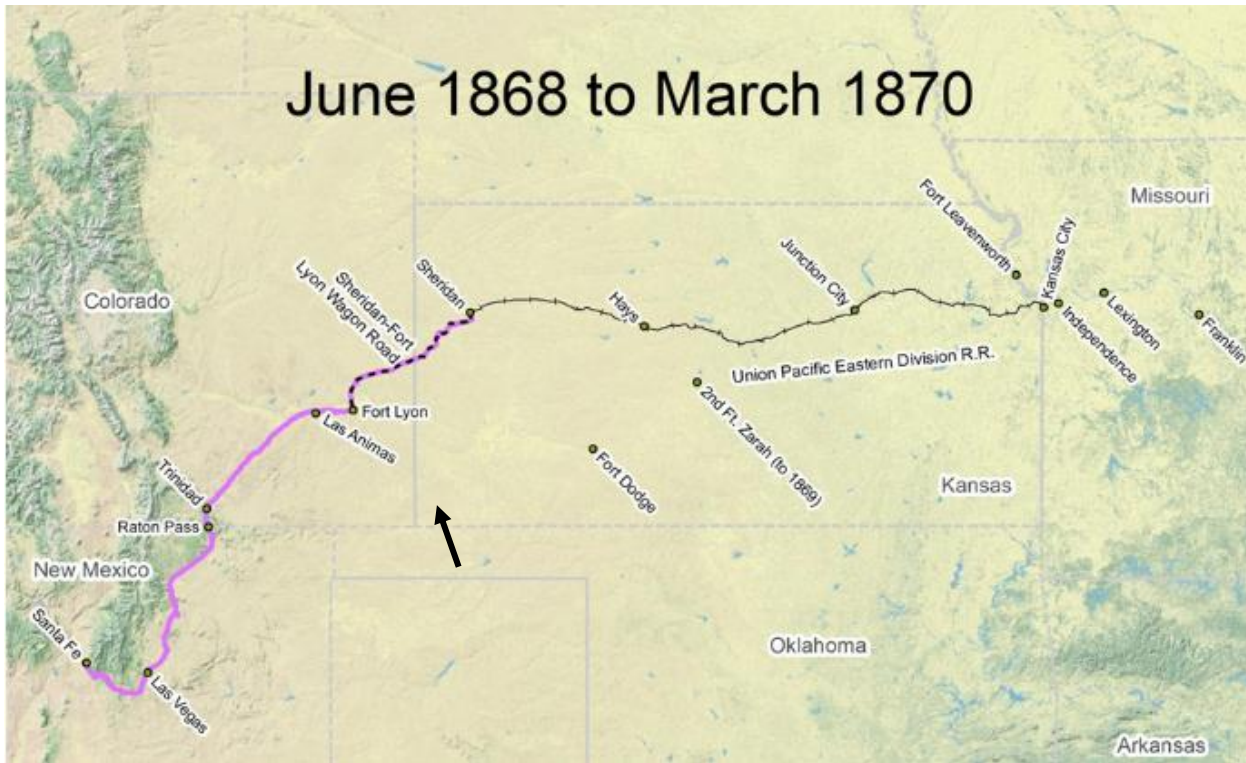
Josiah Gregg.

1844.

The University of Tulsa’s website:

<http://www.lib.utulsa.edu/speccoll/collections/maps/gregg/Gregg%20%20complete.jpg>
(accessed 29 February 2012).

Figure 3.



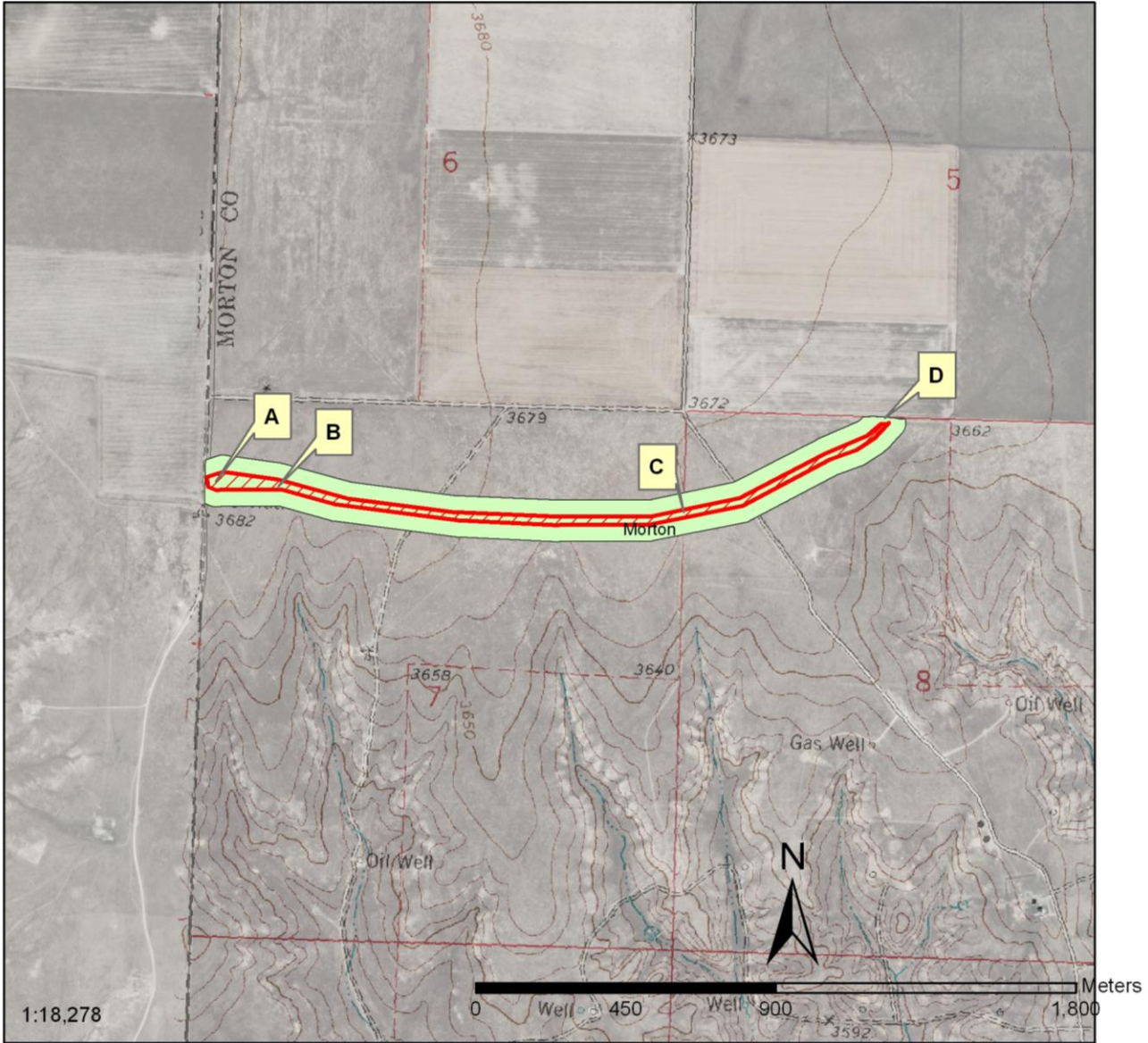
Santa Fe Trail – Cimarron National Grassland Segment 1.
Arrow indicates general location of nominated site.
June 1868-March 1870 Timeline Map of the Santa Fe Trail.
National Park Service GIS.
<http://www.nps.gov/safe/historyculture/map-timeline-3.htm>
Accessed 9 October 2012.

Photograph Key Plan.



Numbers mark general location of associated photographs.
2008 aerial image.
Kansas Historic Resources Inventory (kshs.org/khri).
Accessed 05 April 2012 (image date: 2008).

Boundary Map.



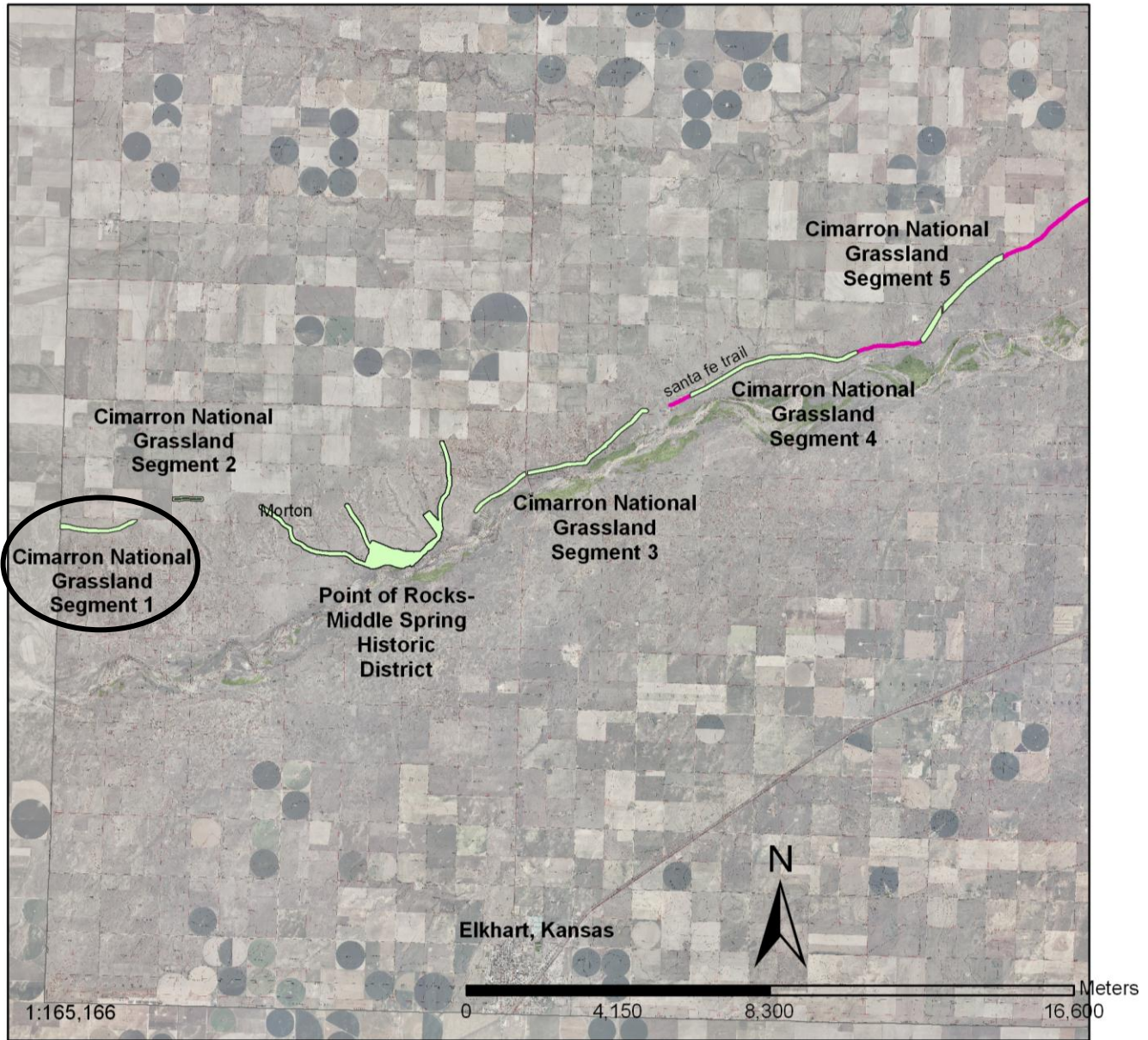
Santa Fe Trail - Cimarron National Grassland Segment 1
Elkhart vicinity, Morton County, Kansas

Site Coordinates (Datum = WGS84):

- A: 37.109776,-102.041648 (State Line DAR Marker)
- B: 37.109710,-102.025882 (Western Terminus of Recorded Site)
- C: 37.109365,-102.025882 (Section Line)
- D: 37.112070,-102.019207 (Eastern Terminus of Recorded Site)

Total area of segment: 66.19 acres (0.27 sqkm)
Total area of swale: 13.26 acres (0.05 sqkm)

Contextual Map.



The Santa Fe Trail in
the Cimarron National Grassland
Elkhart vicinity, Morton County, Kansas

SANTA FE
1822-1837
MARKED BY
DAUGHTERS OF
AMERICAN REVOLUTION
AND THE
STATE OF NEW MEXICO
1908













UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 2/15/2013 Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: 3/25/2013 Date of 45th Day: 4/3/2013 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria

Reviewer Alexis Abernathy Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2236 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : **Yes**

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.