NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 (Expires 5/31/2012)

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

488

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 – Ford County Segment 2

other names/site number Fowler's Ruts & Black Pool, KHRI #057-1384, NPS Master Plan #104

2. Location

street & number SW corner Ridge Rd & 129th Rd [ ] not for publication

city or town Ford [x] vicinity

state Kansas code KS county Ford code 057 zip code 67834

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this __x__ 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 __x__ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

__x__ **national** ___ **statewide** __**local**

Patrick Zollner DSHPO 2-11-13
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official Date

Title 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:)

for Edson H. Beall 7-17-13
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [x] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

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

- [ ] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [x] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	0	buildings
2	0	sites
0	1	structures
0	1	objects
2	**2**	**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 (2012)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

TRANSPORTATION/road-related
LANDSCAPE/natural feature

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE/agricultural field
LANDSCAPE/natural feature

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

Summary Paragraph

The Santa Fe Trail – Ford County Segment 2, also known as Fowler's Ruts, is part of the Wet Route of the Santa Fe Trail in Kansas and is located approximately four miles northeast of the town of Ford, Ford County, southwestern Kansas. This 107.78-acre site is located within the NE/4 of Section 35, Township 27 South, Range 22 West and the SW/4, NW/4 of Section 36, Township 27 South, Range 22 West. The site contains two contributing resources, as defined in the *Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail* revised multiple property nomination: one Transportation Site (Trail Segment subtype) in the form of swales and one Travel and Trade Site (Natural Amenity subtype) in the form of a spring. The inscription rocks surrounding the spring are considered non-contributing because the dates of the carvings are unsubstantiated. Also included as a non-contributing resource is a trench silo in Section 36.

Narrative Description

Landscape[1]

This site lies within the Great Bend Lowland division of the Arkansas River Lowlands section of the Central Lowland province of the Interior Plains of North America.[2] The Great Bend Lowland is an undulating plain of little relief extending in a 10-40 mile wide band along the great northerly bend of the Arkansas River from around Dodge City on the west through Great Bend and Wichita to Arkansas City on the east. It is a poorly drained area of sand dunes and sandy plains, among which are found salt marshes, ponds, and sloughs. The surface materials consist almost entirely of sands and gravels eroded from the Rocky Mountains during the Pleistocene and carried downstream by alluvial action of the Arkansas River, which flows through the area and to the east in a shallow channel bounded by a wide, flat, poorly drained river valley. The river is not confined to a single channel, but instead has a number of channels with intervening islands, which is a braided pattern characteristic of an aggrading or depositing stream. Most of the stream flow of the Arkansas is underground; water is usually only barely visible on the surface except during times of flooding.

The vegetation of the Great Bend Lowland in prehistoric and early historic times apparently consisted of sand prairie cut through by a thin band of floodplain forest or savanna along the Arkansas River and a few of its tributaries. Archeologist Waldo Wedel noted that the "low grass-grown banks" of the Arkansas upstream of the Little Arkansas seem to have been "largely treeless except for occasional cottonwoods" and in his view this was probably true for most of the region west and south of the main stream.[3] The potential natural vegetation of the prairie mainly included big and little bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii* and *Schizachyrium scoparium*), sandreed (*Calamovilfa longifolia*), and switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum* L.), with the forested areas containing hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), cottonwood (*Populus deltoids*), willow (*Salix spp.*), and elm (*Ulmus spp.*) along with various shrubs and bushes.[4] The trees declined markedly in terms of numbers of species and overall abundance as one moved from east to west. Tall trees, dense undergrowth, and many lianas were present in the extreme east, but the forests became narrower and lower westward, and often less dense, the ground covered by an impoverished version of bluestem prairie, creating a savanna effect. And due to the shifting sand bottom of the Arkansas River channel, timber was often absent for long stretches.

Specifically, the Santa Fe Trail – Ford County Segment 2 is located approximately ¼ mile north of the Arkansas River in the NE/4 of Section 35, Township 27 South, Range 22 West and the SW/4, NW/4 of Section 36, Township 27 South, Range 22 West. The General Land Office (GLO) surveyed the Santa Fe Trail through these two sections in 1868 (Figure 1).

The land has never been cultivated and is currently used for cattle grazing. An intermittent drainage runs almost due south from the center of the northern boundary line to the Black Pool and south through the center of the southern boundary into the Arkansas River.

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[1] The following two paragraphs are adapted from standard language used in reports written by Kansas State Historical Society, Cultural Resources Division, Archeology Department.

[2] W.E. Schoewe, "The Geography of Kansas, Part II: Physical Geography," *Transactions of the Kansas Academy of Science* 52, no. 3 (1949): 292-296.

[3] Waldo R. Wedel, "An Introduction to Kansas Archeology," *Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin* (1959): 12.

[4] A.W. Kuchler, "A New Vegetation Map of Kansas," *Ecology* 55, no. 3 (1974): 597.

The 107.78 acres are located in a hilly site that generally slopes down to the Arkansas River. Along the northern boundary, the topography is 728.5 meters (2390 feet); at its southern boundary, the topography ranges between 719.33 meters (2360 feet) and 728.5 meters (2390 feet).

The rectangular site in Section 35 is bounded on the north, south, east, and west by a cattle fence. In the SW/4, NW/4 of Section 36, the polygonal 3.85-acre site is bounded on the north by a tree-line paralleling a gravel driveway and running in a northwest-southeast direction; on the west by the fence line between sections 35 and 36; on the south by a fence line along the south edge of the northwest quarter section; and on the east by a 90 degree line connecting the northern and southern boundary lines. The area within Section 36 also includes a trench silo, laid in an east-west direction, to the north of the swales; this silo is non-contributing.

Trail Segment

The four swales associated with this site are an example of a Transportation Site (Trail Segment subtype), as defined in the revised multiple property nomination. Entering the SW/4, NW/4 of Section 36, Township 27 South, Range 22 West at an elevation of 719.33 meters (2360 feet), the segment heads in a northwesterly direction, crossing an intermittent drainage to end at an elevation of approximately 728.5 meters (2390 feet) at the site's western boundary (Figures 2 and 3). The segment is approximately 965 meters (0.6 miles) long.

Two well-defined swales are located in Section 36 and cross into Section 35. To the south of these two swales in Section 35 is a third, parallel swale. All three swales continue in a northwesterly direction, turning slightly more westerly as they approach the intermittent drainage. Approximately 244 meters (800 feet) northwest of the drainage, a fourth swale branches northwesterly from the southernmost swale. All four swales appear to fade and terminate at the fence line along the site's western boundary.

Black Pool

The spring located to the southwest of the trail segment and known locally as Black Pool is an example of a Travel and Trade Site (Natural Amenity subtype), as defined in the revised multiple property nomination. Black Pool is located toward the southern half of the boundary in Section 35, approximately 53 meters (175 feet) southwest of the southernmost swale at an approximate elevation of 719.3 meters (2360 feet). The north-south intermittent drainage empties into this pool and continues south to the Arkansas River.

The drainage emanating from the pool is deeply entrenched in the surrounding sandstone thus forming a small canyon. To the north of this canyon and overlooking the pool is a rock ledge which extends for 83 meters (272.3 feet) from east to west. Below the rock ledge, the width of the pool is 7.5 meters (24.6 feet). The pool is currently used as a watering hole for cattle with cattle paths leading down the rock-lined slopes to the pool edge.[5]

Primary sources document the presence of carved names and initials in the rock surrounding this pool. However, extant carvings are most likely post-trail or are unsubstantiated. Because of this, the carvings are not considered a contributing resource. Should future research and investigation determine the presence of trail-period carvings, this resource's contributing status may be reevaluated.

Trail historian Gregory Franzwa describes Black Pool as being "extremely deep, and has a dark coloration due to the underlying strata of black shale."[6] No primary, trail-era sources document the name Black Pool; however, a carving in the sandstone along the north edge of the pool reads Black Pool and a date of 1843. This stone's inscription has been deepened over the years by previous land owners and appears to pre-date many of the inscriptions surrounding the pool. However, this inscription is considered non-contributing due to the inability to substantiate its authenticity at this point in time.

[5] The URBANA Group, language in 1993 draft of Section 7. Citation covers paragraph.
[6] Gregory M. Franzwa, *The Santa Fe Trail Revisited* (St. Louis: The Patrice Press, 1989), 117.

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.)

[x] 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.

[x] 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

Military

Period of Significance
1821-1867

Significant Dates

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 spans the use of the Santa Fe Trail from the opening of the trail in 1821 until the Union Pacific Eastern Division Railroad reach Hays City in 1867, which ended overland use of the Santa Fe Trail east of Hays.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)
n/a

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Santa Fe Trail – Ford County Segment 2, also known as Fowler's Ruts, is nationally significant as part of the *Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail* revised multiple property nomination under Criterion A for its association with transportation and commerce along the Santa Fe Trail from 1821 to 1867. This site is also nationally significant under Criterion D for its potential to yield information about trail travelers and about this section of the Wet Route. The site, together with the surrounding landscape, retains a good degree of integrity in terms of location, setting, feeling, and association required for registration. The trail segment 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; and the Santa Fe Trail and the Railroad, 1865-1880, as well as The Santa Fe Trail in Kansas.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

In Ford County, east of Fort Dodge, the Santa Fe Trail's years of use likely began with William Becknell's first expedition to Santa Fe in 1821 and ended when the Union Pacific Eastern Division Railroad (UPED) reached Hays in October 1867. During the early years of the trail's use, travelers proceeded along the north bank of the Arkansas River through the area between Pawnee Fork (near present-day Larned) and Fort Atkinson (near present-day Dodge City). Josiah Gregg, who traveled the trail in the 1830s and 1840s, authored the book *Commerce of the Prairies* that was published in 1844 along with his map of the trail. His map, which notes only the Dry Route, suggests this was the preferred route during the period he traveled the trail.[7] However, in July 1833, a caravan captained by Charles Bent and escorted by Captain William Wickliffe departed the Arkansas River valley near Pawnee Fork to travel an upland course.[8] Wickliffe's trip was the first documented use of what became known as the Dry Route. According to trail historian Dr. David Clapsaddle, "it was from that date forward [that] traffic on the Santa Fe Trail alternated between the established road along the river and the road across the upland pioneered by Wycliffe [sic]."[9] Subsequently, these alternating routes became known as the Wet and the Dry routes of the Santa Fe Trail. The Santa Fe Trail – Ford County Segment 2 is along the southwestern end of the Wet Route about nine miles east of the western junction of the two routes (Figure 4).

Though Becknell likely passed this way in 1821, the first known recorded use of this segment of the Santa Fe Trail was by George Sibley and Joseph Brown during their 1825 survey of the trail. Brown's map indicates they did travel this section, noting the "rock bluffs" on the north side of the Arkansas River (Figures 5 and 6).

Government-escorted caravans followed the Wet Route in the 1840s. In 1843, Captain Philip St. George Cooke was ordered to escort a Santa Fe-bound caravan from Council Grove into Mexican territory. This escort was in response to rising tensions between Mexico and the Republic of Texas. Cooke's escort, consisting of about 190 1st US dragoons, left Council Grove on June 6, 1843 with a caravan of about 140 people, including both American and Mexican traders. Meanwhile, on May 27, Colonel Jacob Snively and 176 "Texas Invincibles" reached the southern bank of the Arkansas River in present-day Edwards County. Snively and 107 men headed southwest along the river and were encamped approximately 10 miles east of the junction of the Wet and Dry routes in Ford County (near the nominated site), awaiting any Mexican caravan they could intercept and capture. Snively's group was encamped on the south side of the Arkansas River when the Cooke-escorted caravan arrived on the north bank of the Arkansas, across from Snively's group, on June 30. Cooke and the dragoons forded the Arkansas and received the surrender of Snively and his men.[10]

During the Mexican-American War (1846-1848) and into the 1850s, the Wet Route remained the preferred route for military detachments and supply wagons. Second Lt. William Whipple noted the following, in May 1852:

> Between Pawnee Fork and Fort Atkinson there are, for about three-fourths of the distance, two routes—one known as the *river route* [emphasis added], the other as the *dry route* [emphasis added]...The fork of the road is

[7] David Clapsaddle, "The Wet/Dry Routes of the Santa Fe Trail," n.d. [electronic transcription on-line]; available from http://www.santafetrailresearch.com/research/wet-dry-routes-01a.html; Internet; accessed 17 July 2012; Josiah Gregg, *The Commerce of the Prairies* (Chicago: R.R. Donnelly & Sons Co., 1926); "Map of the Indian Territory Northern Texas and New Mexico Showing the Great Western Plains," The University of Tulsa's website: http://www.lib.utulsa.edu/speccoll/collections/maps/gregg/Gregg%20%20complete.jpg (accessed 29 February 2012).

[8] Louise Barry, *The Beginning of the West: Annals of the Kansas Gateway to the American West, 1540-1854* (Topeka: Kansas State Historical Society, 1972), 233-34.

[9] Clapsaddle, "The Wet/Dry Routes." The record notes two spellings of Wickliffe's name.

[10] Barry, *The Beginning*, 478, 480, 486-487.

> in a ravine, three and a half miles beyond Pawnee fork crossing...At ten miles from Fort Atkinson the dry route strikes into the valley of the river. By our computation, this route, which is near fifty miles long, saves in distance about ten or eleven miles—but the river route is certainly preferable, as it affords good grazing and an abundance of water.[11]

Beginning in 1849, the Wet Route also was utilized as part of the Cherokee Trail. This trail, which began in Tahlequah, Cherokee County, Oklahoma, stretched from northeast Oklahoma to Fort Bridger in south-central Wyoming (Figure 7). Following the relocation of the Cherokee to Indian Territory in the 1830s, the Cherokee Trail began in the spring of 1849 when the Cherokee Nation and residents of Washington County, Arkansas formed the "Washington County Emmigrating [sic] Company" and headed toward the California gold mines.[12] The use of the Cherokee Trail peaked in the 1850s and ended with the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869.

The Cherokee Trail entered southeast Kansas via western Montgomery County, heading in a northwesterly direction toward present-day El Dorado (Butler County) and converged with the Santa Fe Trail just west of Running Turkey Creek in present-day McPherson County.[13] From there, the Cherokee and the Santa Fe trails were the same route (Figure 8). The Cherokee Trail followed the Wet Route, crossing over the Santa Fe Trail – Ford County Segment 2, and continued along the Mountain Route to Bent's Fort in Colorado.

The small spring, now known as Black Pool, located to the south of the trail segment is mentioned in at least two diaries, though not by that name. Cherokee Trail traveler William Quesenbury, "artist, schoolteacher, church representative, and experienced long distance traveler," crossed over this segment with the Cane Hill (Arkansas) California Emigrating Company on May 25, 1850, noting, "Passed a large spring some forty yards to the left of the road. A great many names are carved on the rock. We learned from the inscriptions the ox team company had passed here on the 17th."[14] The ox team to which Quesenbury refers was part of the Emigrating Company caravan and was captained by a Mr. Edmonson. While not writing about the spring itself, distances and other land features mentioned in Edmonson ox train member James Mitchell's diary indicate the ox train was at this location May 17, 1850.[15]

Samuel D. Raymond also mentioned the spring at this site. Raymond was a "'59er," traveling to Colorado as part of the Pike's Peak Gold Rush.[16] His party left Pawnee Fork on May 7, 1859 and traveled southwest along the Wet Route for 49 miles, according to his estimates. On May 9, 1859, Raymond wrote, "A little way from the road saw a large basin of water enclosed with sand rocks. In it saw a number of fish – on the rock were a number of names cut out. I left the innitials [sic] of my name on one of them, as an emigrant of the far west."[17] Pawnee Fork Crossing is calculated today as being 49 miles from Black Pool.

When the Union Pacific Eastern Division Railroad reached Hays (City), Kansas in October 1867, long-distance use of the Santa Fe Trail east of Hays came to an end. Military and most commercial freight was shipped by rail to Hays then hauled by wagon via the Fort Hays-Fort Dodge Road to the main branch of the Santa Fe Trail near Fort Dodge, approximately 9 miles north and west of the Santa Fe Trail – Ford County Segment 2.

Archeological Potential

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 segment and its immediate landscape have the potential to yield important information to understanding the use and nature of the trail along the Wet Route in eastern Ford County, including patterns of use and change over time, evolving trade patterns, and cultural interactions. Study of

[11] As quoted in Clapsaddle, "The Wet/Dry Routes."
[12] Jack E. and Patricia Fletcher, "The Cherokee Trail," *The Overland Journal* 13 (Summer 1995), 21, 24.
[13] Patricia K. A. Fletcher, Dr. Jack Fletcher and Lee Whiteley, *Cherokee Trail Diaries: Vol. I, 1849, a New Route to the California Gold Fields; Vol. II, 1850, Another New Route to the California Gold Fields* (Sequim: The Fletcher Family Foundation, 1999), Appendix A, Route of the Cherokee.
[14] Fletcher, Fletcher, and Whiteley, *Cherokee Trail Diaries*, 191; Pat Donat, ed. "William Quesenbury's Diary," *Flashback* 29 (May 1979): 14.
[15] Fletcher, Fletcher, and Whiteley, *Cherokee Trail Diaries*, 192, 256.
[16] Lloyd W. Gundy, ed. "The Journal of Samuel D. Raymond, 1859-1862," *Wagon Tracks* 10 (November 1995): 1.
[17] Gundy, "Samuel D. Raymond," 15.

both the remnant trail swales 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 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 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.[18]

Black Pool itself has the potential to yield information about travelers of this trail segment and when they traveled. Trail historians agree that the name "Black Pool" is not found in any known trail-period accounts, yet the name is inscribed on a rock found at the pool.[19] Gregory Franzwa noted in 1989 that the inscription reads, "Black Pool U.S. Post 1843."[20] David Clapsaddle believes the inscription reads "Black Pool Dis by E. Post 1843," and that it may have been added at a later date.[21] No known references to an E. Post exist.[22] However, trail historian Leo Oliva posits that if the inscription did read "Black Pool U.S. Post 1843," it may have been inscribed when Captain Cooke's escort was encamped in the area in 1843. He further explains, "Although a military camp is not an official post, it was not uncommon to refer to them as such in the 19th century."[23]

Dating the "Black Pool" inscription may be impossible at this point in time, but trail-period accounts of the pool indicate the presence of several inscriptions in its surrounding rock. Few of these names survive, as according to several locals, portions of the sandstone containing these inscriptions have fallen into the pool itself and most of the remaining names are post-trail inscriptions, though some may remain from the trail era. The pool itself also has the potential to yield these inscribed rock portions, all of which would help answer questions of who traveled the trail and when and also help to verify existing historic accounts.

The Santa Fe Trail – Ford County Segment 2 is a remnant of the Santa Fe Trail's Wet Route that was active between 1821 and 1867. The associated pool was mentioned in at least two historic-period diaries, but more information is needed to determine the authenticity of any inscriptions.

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[18] Kansas State Historical Society, *Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail Multiple Property Documentation Form (Revised)*. August 2012, F116. Citation covers paragraph.

[19] Franzwa, *The Santa Fe Trail Revisited*, 117; David Clapsaddle, "Black Pool Campsite," n.d. [electronic transcription on-line]; Internet; available at http://www.santafetrailresearch.com/research/black-pool.html; accessed 1 November 2012.

[20] Franzwa, *The Santa Fe Trail Revisited*, 117.

[21] David Clapsaddle, "Black Pool: Real or Ruse?" *Wagon Tracks* 21 (August 2007): 8.

[22] Ibid.

[23] Leo Oliva, ed. *Wagon Tracks* 21 (August 2007): 9.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Barry, Louise. *The Beginning of the West: Annals of the Kansas Gateway to the American West, 1540-1854.* Topeka: Kansas State Historical Society, 1972.

Clapsaddle, David K. "Black Pool: Real or Ruse?" *Wagon Tracks* 21 (August 2007): 7-9.

Clapsaddle, David. "Black Pool Campsite," n.d. [electronic transcription on-line]; Internet; available at http://www.santafetrailresearch.com/research/black-pool.html; accessed 1 November 2012.

Clapsaddle, David. "The Wet/Dry Routes of the Santa Fe Trail," n.d. [electronic transcription on-line]; available from http://www.santafetrailresearch.com/research/wet-dry-routes-01a.html; Internet; accessed 17 July 2012.

Donat, Pat. ed. "William Quesenbury's Diary." *Flashback* 29 (May 1979): 11-19, 38-40.

Fletcher, Jack E. and Patricia Fletcher. "The Cherokee Trail." *The Overland Journal* 13 (Summer 1995): 21-33.

Fletcher, Dr. Jack Earl, Patricia K. A. Fletcher, and Lee Whiteley. *Cherokee Trail Diaries*: *Volume I – 1849 A New Route to the California Gold Fields* & *Volume II – 1850 Another New Route to the California Gold Fields*. Sequim: The Fletcher Family Foundation, 1999.

Franzwa, Gregory M. *The Santa Fe Trail Revisited*. St. Louis: The Patrice Press, 1989.

Gregg, Josiah. *The Commerce of the Prairies.* Chicago: R.R. Donnelly & Sons Co., 1926.

Gundy, Lloyd W. ed. "The Journal of Samuel D. Raymond, 1859-1862." *Wagon Tracks* 10 (November 1995): 1,12-20.

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.

Schoewe, W.E. "The Geography of Kansas, Part II: Physical Geography." *Transactions of the Kansas Academy of Science* 52, no. 3 (1949): 292-296.

Wedel, Waldo R. "An Introduction to Kansas Archeology." *Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin* (1959): 12.

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 # _____
____recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

__x__ 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 107.78 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates **See attached map.**
Datum = WGS84

A	37.659178 Latitude	-99.696570 Longitude	C	37.654495 Latitude	-99.686351 Longitude
B	37.654436 Latitude	-99.696526 Longitude	D	37.659219 Latitude	-99.687493 Longitude

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
A 103.93-acre rectangular site located within a 158-acre tract in the NE/4 of Section 35, Township 27 South, Range 22 West enclosed within a fence and a 3.85-acre polygonal site in a 37.8-acre tract described as follows: S/2, NW/4 beginning 1320'(S) south of the NW corner of section; east 1145'(S); southeasterly 1340'(S); west 1318.5'; north 1320'(S) to point of beginning. The 3.85 acres are located in the SW/4, SW/4, NW/4 of Section 36, Township 27 South, Range 22 West.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The boundary includes the areas containing extant swales and the Black Pool.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title (First draft prepared by: The URBANA Group) Revised by: KSHS Staff
organization Kansas State Historical Society date (May 1993) rev. August 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:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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 – Ford County Segment 2
City or Vicinity: Ford vicinity
County, State: Ford County, Kansas
Photographer: Amanda K. Loughlin
Date Photographed: 9 July 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 12: Looking SE at landscape; swale is darker band running left to right.
2 of 12: Looking S at pool area in draw.
3 of 12: Looking NE at landscape; swales are dark band in background.
4 of 12: Looking NW along swale.
5 of 12: Looking N at other swale on north side of parallel swale.
6 of 12: Looking NW along swale.
7 of 12: Looking ESE along swale toward mown area.
8 of 12: Looking W along swale from N edge of swale.
9 of 12: Looking SE at mown area with swale.
10 of 12: Looking W at full set of swales.
11 of 12: Black Pool area; on west side of pool, which is visible to the left.
12 of 12: Inscription on the rock on north side of pool.

Property Owner:

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

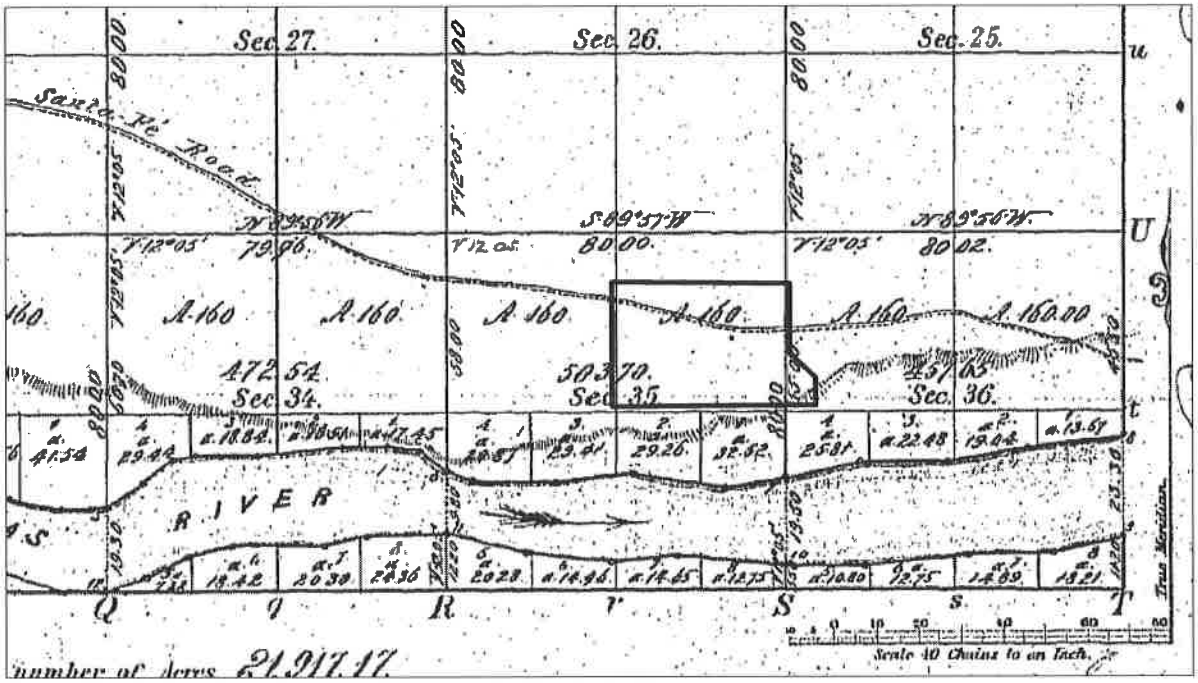
name On file with SHPO.

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

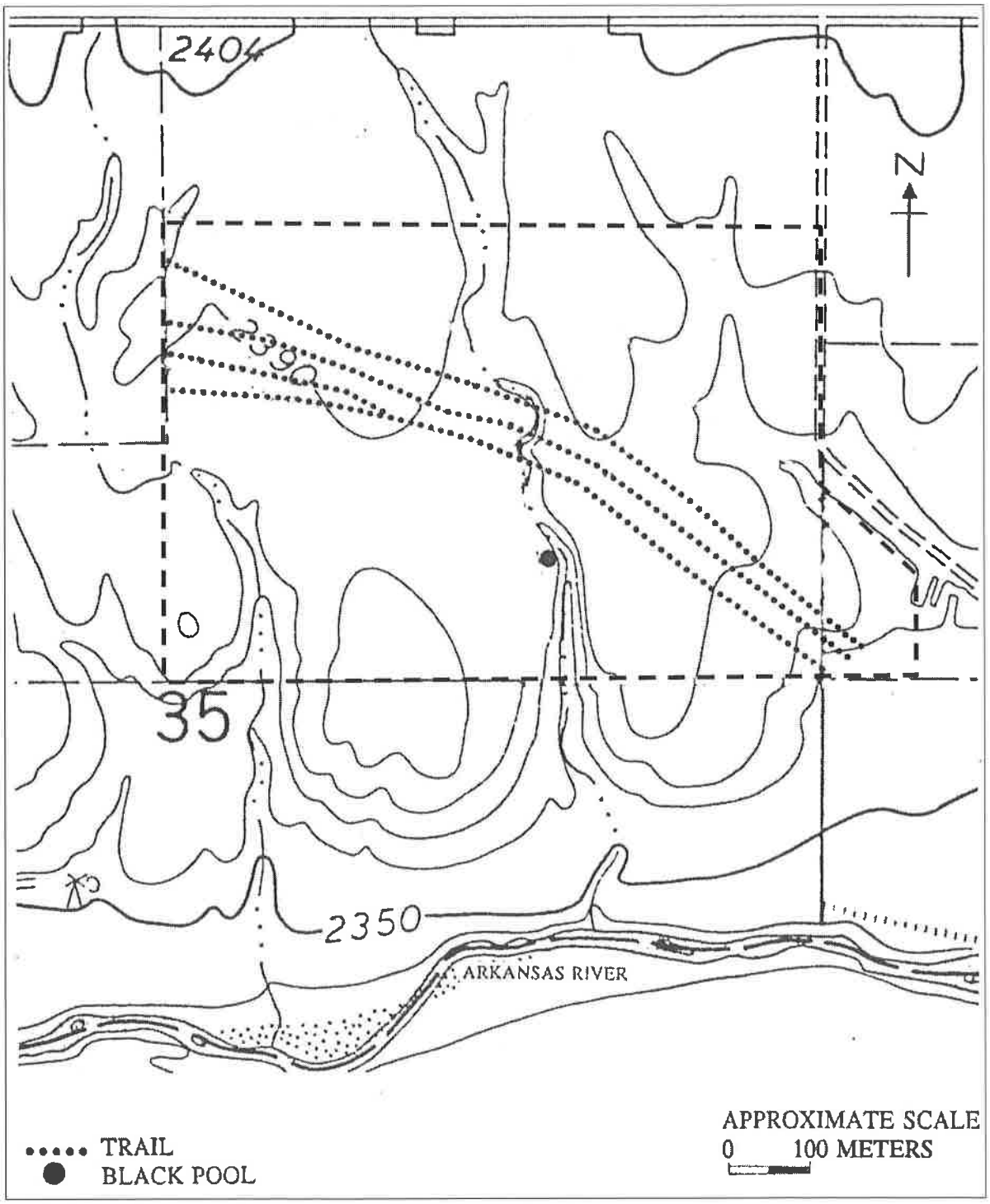
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain 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.



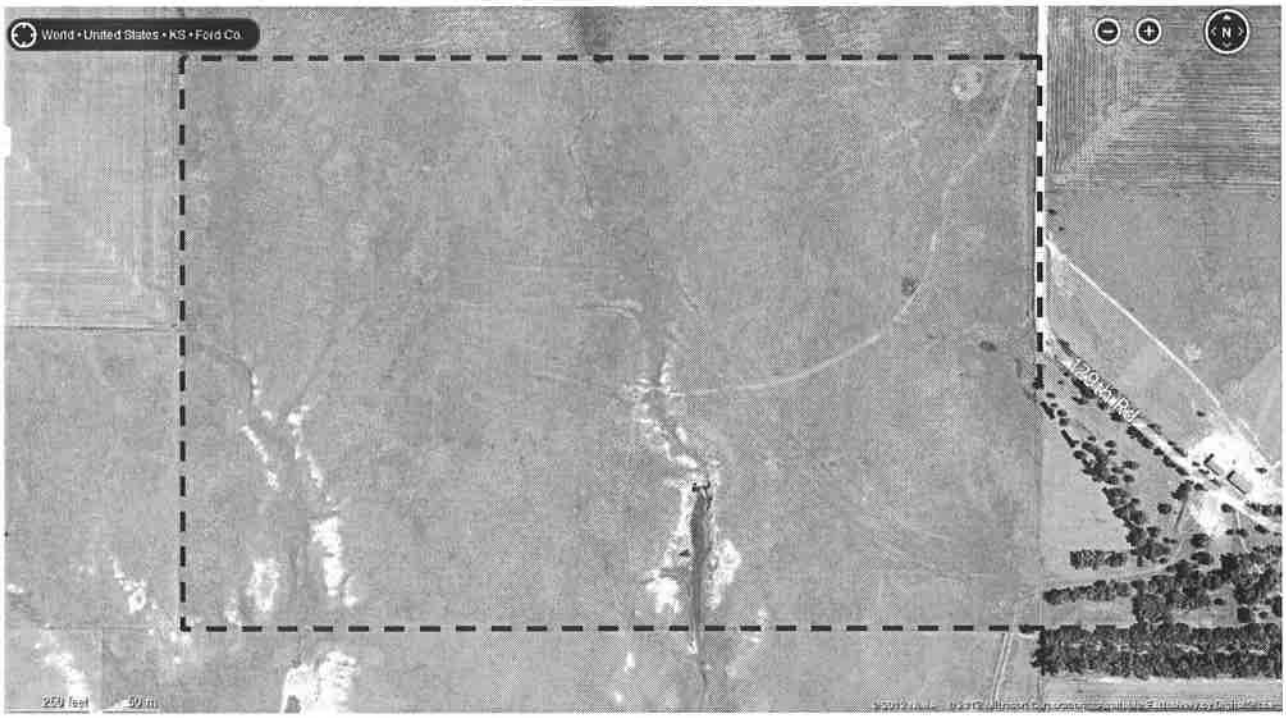
Santa Fe Trail – Ford County Segment 2 (Fowler's Ruts).
1868 General Land Office survey map, showing the "Santa Fe Road" through sections 35 & 36.
Box indicates approximate boundary of nominated site.
Source: Microfilm map 22s27wm, Kansas Historical Society (Topeka): Florence McGlasson Gabelmann Memorial Library.

Figure 2.



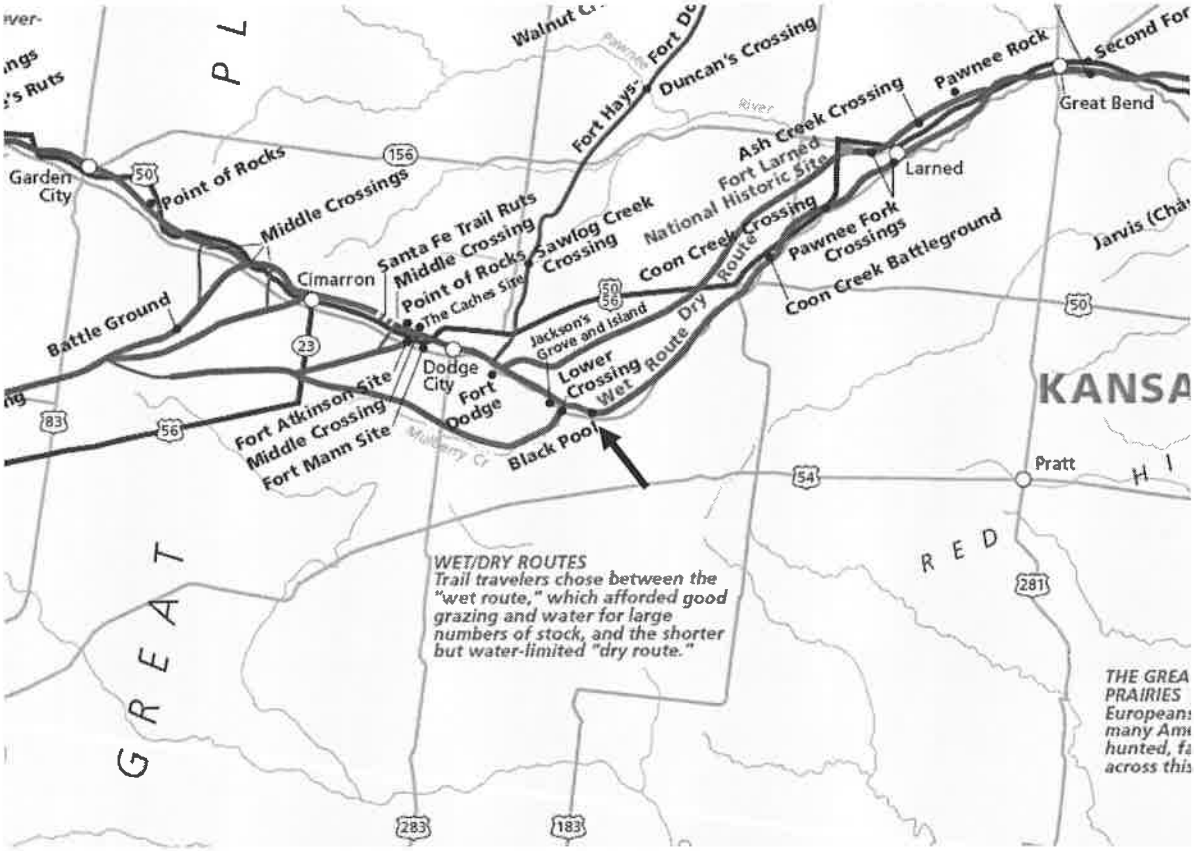
Santa Fe Trail – Ford County Segment 2 (Fowler's Ruts).
Showing approximate route of the four swales in relation to Black Pool.
The URBANA Group (revised by KSHS).
1993 (2012).

Figure 3.



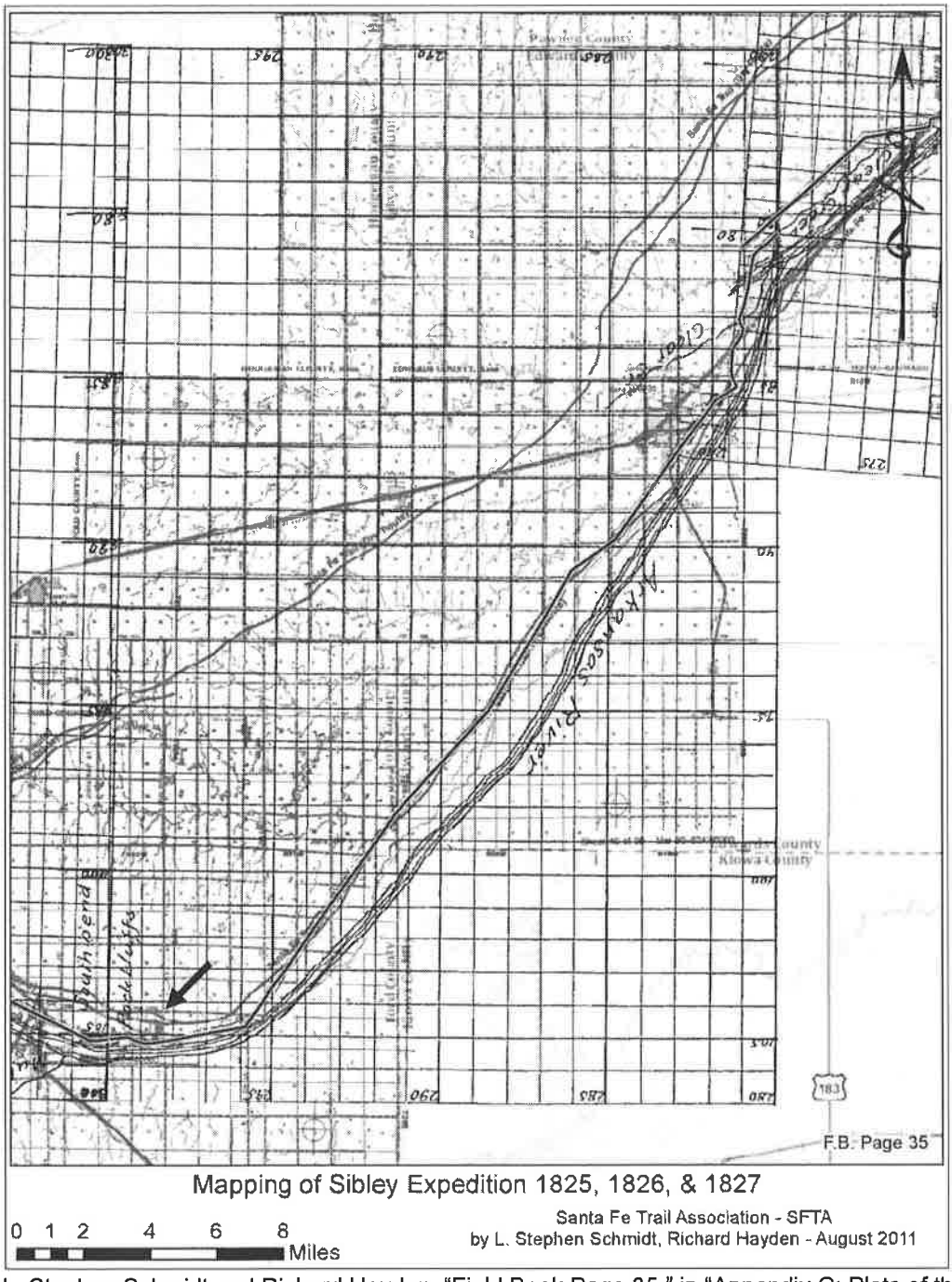
Santa Fe Trail – Ford County Segment 2 (Fowler's Ruts).
Aerial image (Bing.com).

Figure 4.



Santa Fe Trail – Ford County Segment 2 (Fowler's Ruts).
Santa Fe National Historic Trail brochure, National Park Service Official Map and Guide.
Arrow indicates location of site.

Figure 5.

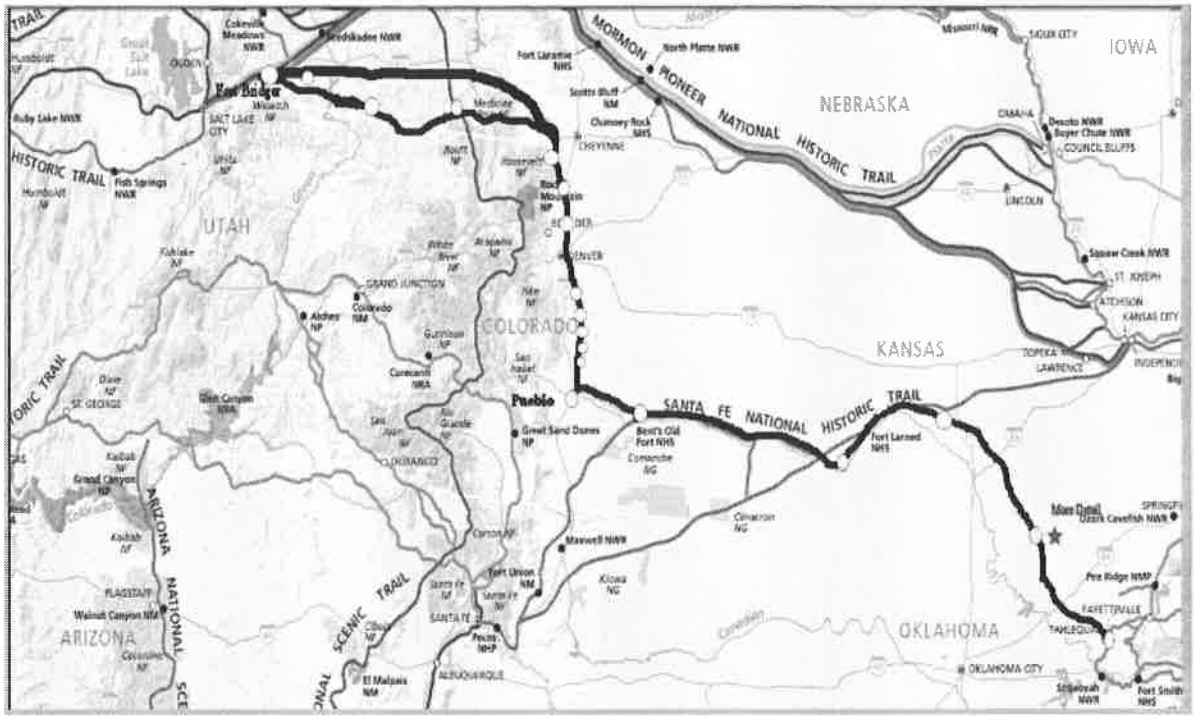


L. Stephen Schmidt and Richard Hayden, "Field Book Page 35," in "Appendix G: Plots of the Survey Route on Modern Maps," *The Survey and Maps of the Sibley Expedition 1825, 1826, & 1827*, Santa Fe Trail Association Grant Report, August 2011 [electronic copy on-line]; available from *Santa Fe Trail Association Online*, <http://www.santafetrail.org/about-us/scholarly-research/sibley-survey/Appendix_G.pdf> (accessed 30 October 2012). Schmidt & Hayden overlaid current maps of Kansas with the Sibley Survey maps to verify the route the expedition took.

Figure 6.

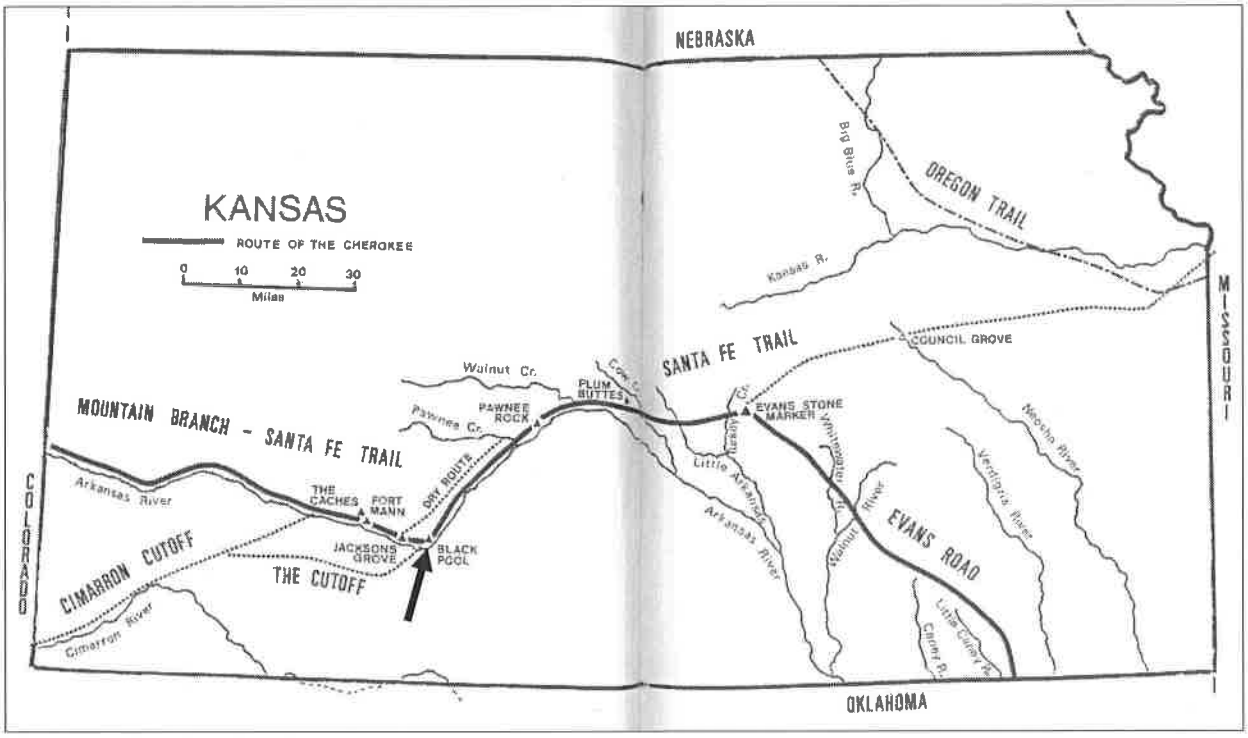
Santa Fe Trail – Ford County Segment 2.
View of the landscape looking toward the Arkansas River from the south end of "Black Pool."
Colleen Hamilton (The URBANA Group).
July 1991.

Figure 7.



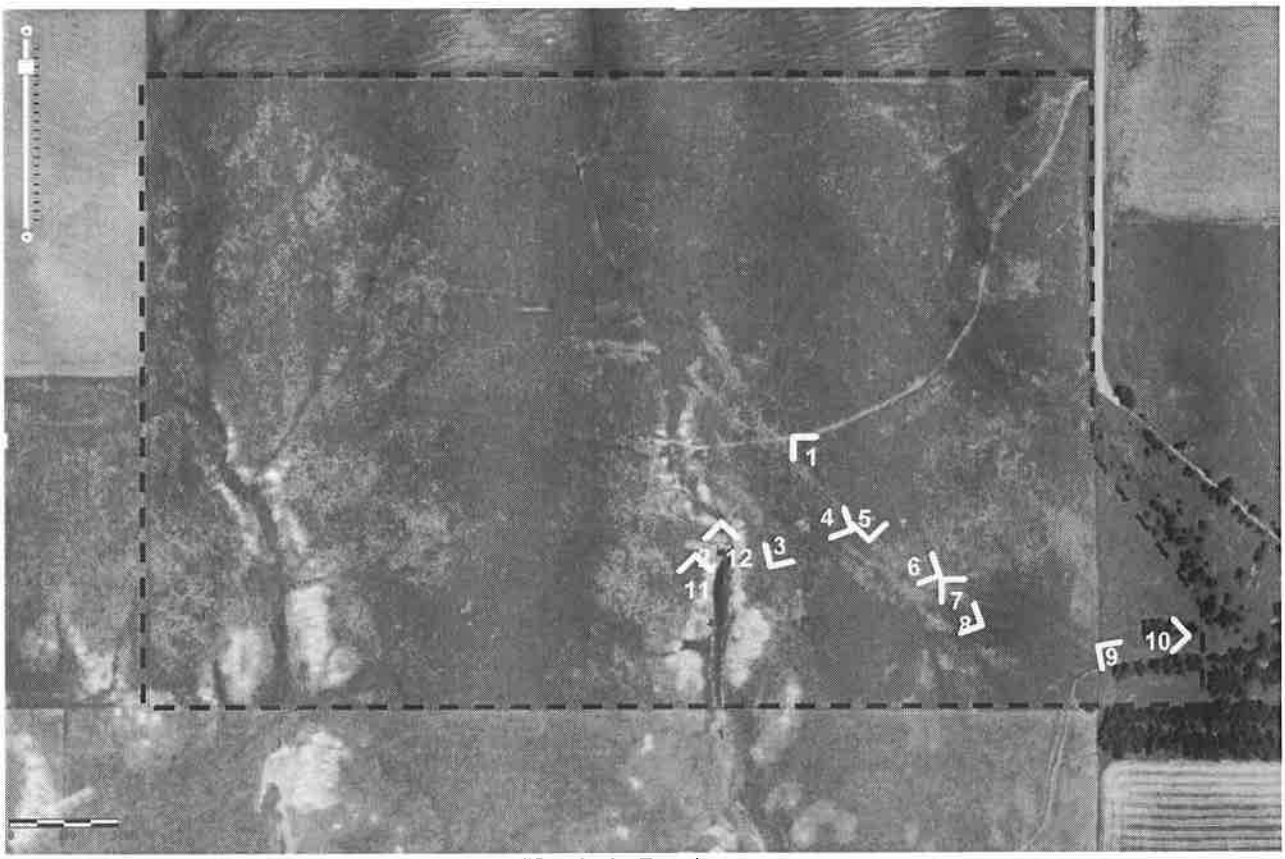
Cherokee Trail map.
Source: Patricia & Jack Fletcher, "The Virtual Cherokee Trail," *The Cherokee Trail Online* [virtual tour page online]; available from http://www.cherokeetrail.org/virtual_trail.htm; Internet; accessed 1 November 2012.

Figure 8.



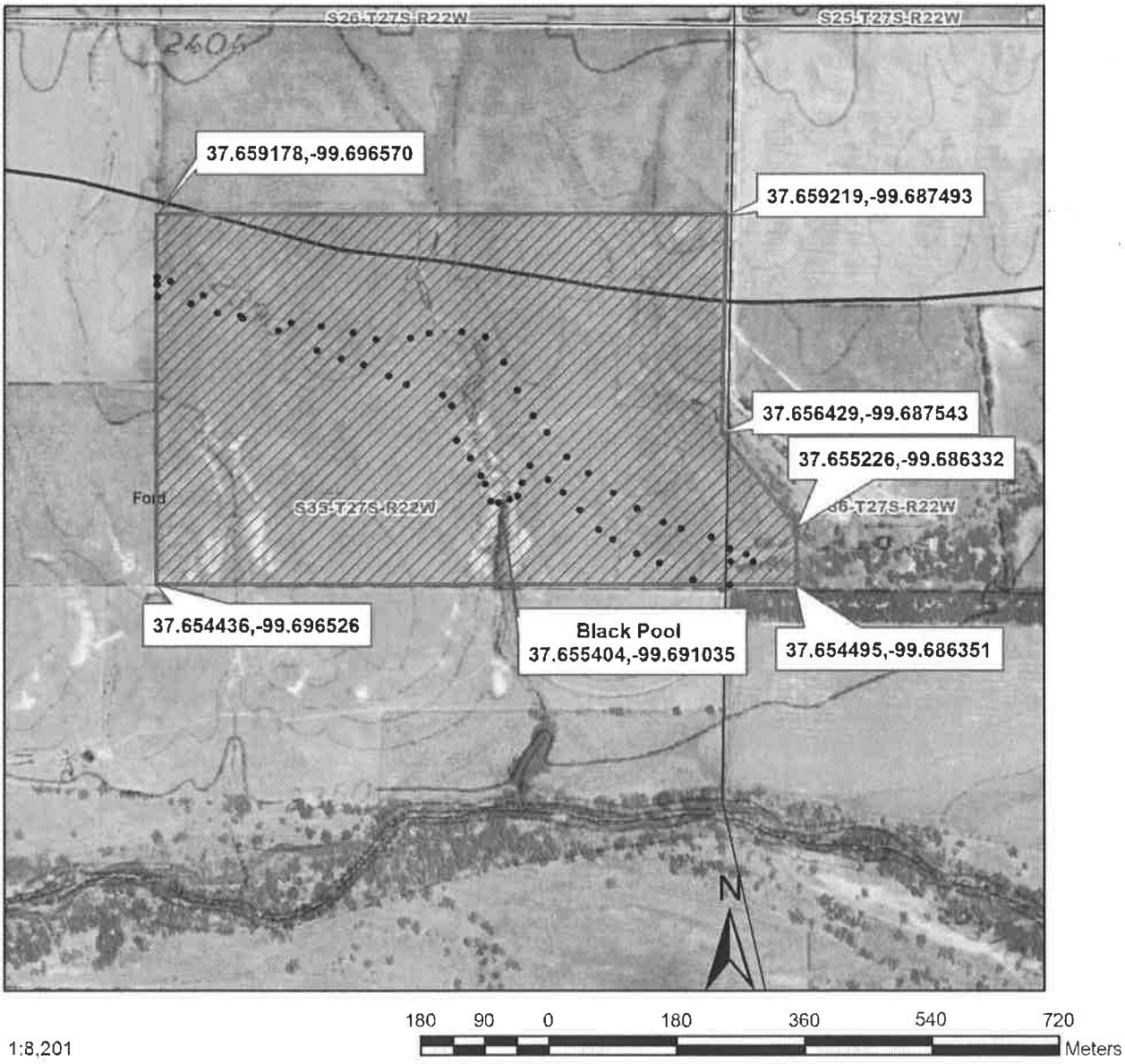
The Cherokee Trail in Kansas.
Lee Whiteley, *Cherokee Trail Diaries*: *Volume I – 1849 A New Route to the California Gold Fields* & *Volume II – 1850 Another New Route to the California Gold Fields* (Sequim: The Fletcher Family Foundation, 1999), 246-247.
Arrow indicates location of nominated site.

Photograph Key Plan.



Santa Fe Trail – Ford County Segment 2 (Fowler's Ruts).
Dash line represents site boundary.
2008 aerial image from Kansas Historic Resources Inventory (KHRI) GIS.

Boundary Map.



Santa Fe Trail - Ford County Segment 2 (Fowler's Ruts)
Ford vicinity, Ford County, Kansas

Boundary is within hatched area.
Black dots represent location of GPS coordinates taken during site visit.
1868 GLO Survey Line located at north end of site.

Site Coordinate Datum = WGS84.

Total area: 107.78 acres

Contextual Map.

PLACE POOL
PLEASE DON'T