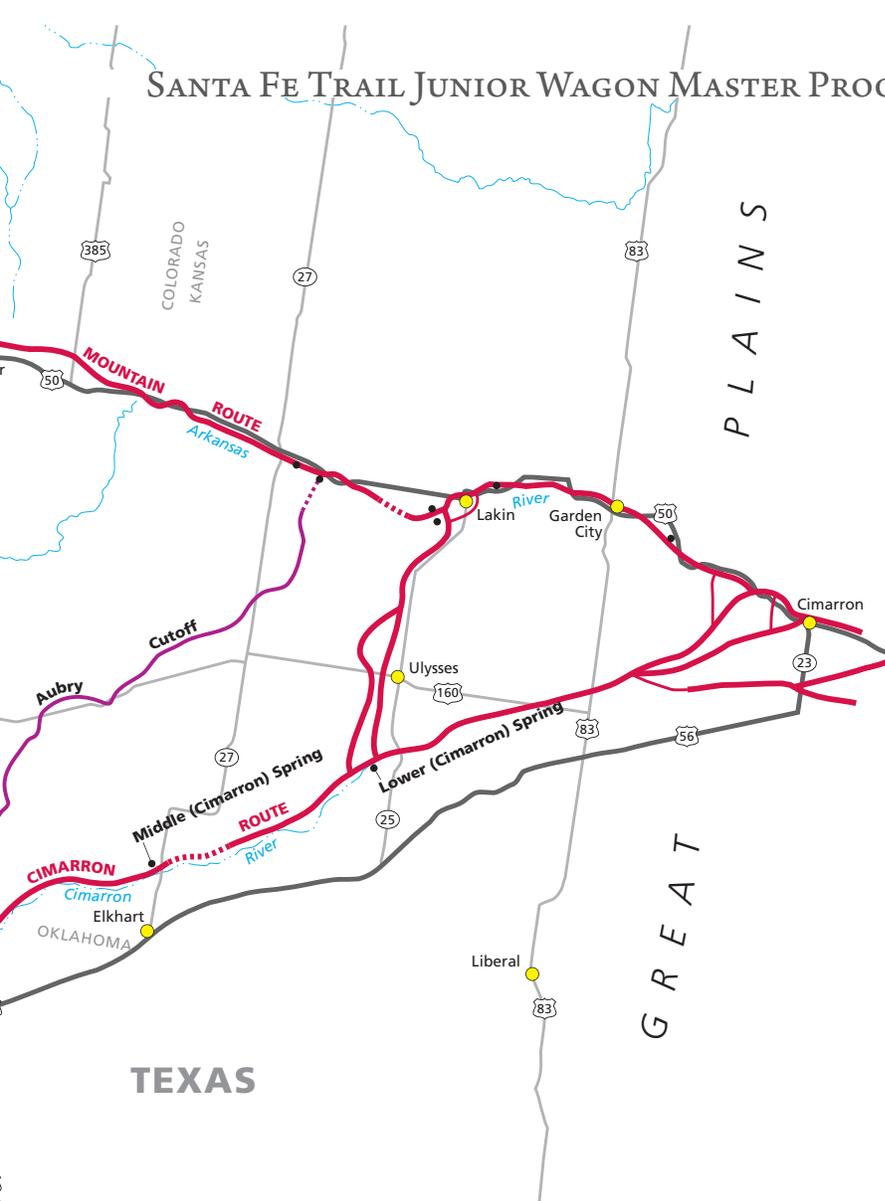


The Mountain Route & Cimarron Route



..... **OF THE SANTA FE TRAIL**

WHEN TRADERS MOVED WEST FROM Missouri on the Santa Fe Trail, they traveled out of the tall grass prairie and onto the buffalo grass-covered plains. In this area, there were buffalo herds, Plains Indians, and limited water sources. On **William Becknell's** first trip in 1821, he brought a **pack train** of horses. He followed the Arkansas River west into present-day Colorado and then crossed the Sangre de Cristo Mountains into New Mexico. This became known as the Mountain Route or the Bent's Fort Route.

In 1822, William Becknell took his second trip with farm wagons. Because of the heavy load of his wagons, he took a different route. Becknell crossed the Arkansas River and moved the **caravan** toward the Cimarron River. Between the two stretches of the rivers, it was difficult to find

reliable water. Mexican traders called this area the **Jornada**, meaning "a day's journey." This part of the Santa Fe Trail became known as the Cimarron Route, and later the Cimarron Cutoff. Cimarron is a Spanish word for wild and unruly.

The Cimarron Crossing of the Arkansas River was the half-way point of the journey between Independence and Santa Fe. In the earlier years of the trail, the Arkansas River crossing was the **international boundary** between United States and Mexico. After the Mexican War in 1846-1848, you didn't enter another country when crossing the Arkansas River. The United States now owned the beginning and the end of the trail territory. The Mountain and Cimarron Routes joined together at **Fort Union** in New Mexico before they entered into the city of Santa Fe.



WHICH WAY NOW?



As many traders discovered, deciding whether to take the Mountain Route or the Cimarron Route could affect the rest of the journey to or from Santa Fe dramatically. You are now faced with a similar choice. Although your journey on either route won't take as long as it did during Trail days, you'll find that there are surprising discoveries to learn on both the Mountain and Cimarron Routes.

ROUTES PORTION



To begin exploring the **Mountain Route**, visit the locations featured on pages 57–64.

To try your luck on the **Cimarron Route**, turn to page 65.

MOUNTAIN ROUTE AHEAD



CIMARRON RIVER CROSSING

KANSAS (MOUNTAIN ROUTE)



US Hwy 50 to the town of Cimarron, Kansas. Turn south on KS Hwy 23, also called Main Street. Proceed through Cimarron to the south end of Main Street. Cimarron Crossing Park is on the right to the west.

THERE ARE SEVERAL PLACES WHERE the traders crossed the Arkansas River and headed southwest toward Santa Fe on the Cimarron Route. Three major areas to ford the river were used and known as the lower, middle,

and upper crossings, although there were several other crossings. A Cimarron Crossing (also called the middle ; used most frequently, it was actually just many river crossings.

POST SCRIPT



Reread the booklet's introduction to this section of the Santa Fe Trail. Now, read the Kansas Historical Marker. There is a mistake on the Kansas Historical Marker. Write home, on your postcard your thoughts and opinions about what you have discovered is the correct version.



KANSAS- COLORADO STATE LINE MARKER

ON THE MOUNTAIN ROUTE



Take US Hwy 50 to the Colorado-Kansas State Line.

WHEN TAKING THE MOUNTAIN ROUTE of the Santa Fe Trail in modern times, there are boundary lines for each state. For that reason, there is a state line marker between Kansas and Colorado. The **Daughters of the American Revolution** (DAR) identified the Santa Fe Trail locations using stone markers such as this one between Missouri and New Mexico.

MARKER MATHEMATICS

Find the granite DAR Santa Fe Trail marker. Read the marker.

The Santa Fe Trail officially ended in 1880 when the railroad reached Santa Fe.

Why, at this location, is the ending date of the Santa Fe Trail 1872?

a. The Santa Fe Trail ended here in 1872 because...

b. Do the math: For how many years was the Santa Fe Trail used in this location? _____



BENT'S OLD FORT

..... COLORADO (MOUNTAIN ROUTE)



From **La Junta, Colorado**: from US Hwy 50; take CO 109 North one mile to CO 194, then east 6 miles. From **Las Animas, Colorado**: on U.S. Hwy 50 to CO 194, travel west 13 miles.

35110 CO Highway 194 East
La Junta, CO 81050
(719) 383-5010

THE MOUNTAIN ROUTE WAS THE rugged, northern route of the Santa Fe Trail. On the route, the brothers Charles and William Bent and Céran Saint Vrain built an **adobe** structure near the Arkansas River in 1833. This structure came to be known as Bent's Old Fort, sometimes described as Castle of the Plains. The **adobe** walls were fourteen feet high and the central courtyard was surrounded by lower and upper levels of rooms. Behind the fort, there was an **adobe** corral for animals. On top of the high walls, prickly pear cacti were planted to keep out invaders.

In the 1830's and 1840's, Bent's Old Fort was on the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. It was six hundred miles from the nearest town in Missouri.

William Bent managed the fort and traded with Indians, Mexicans, and trappers for furs, mules, buffalo robes, blankets, and horses. It was a place for people to stop and rest while traveling on different trails. In 1846, **Susan Magoffin**, wife of a Santa Fe Trail trader, recovered from an injury here. In her diary, she left detailed descriptions of Bent's Fort. Army Engineer, Lt. James Abert, a government map maker, drew detailed maps of the fort. Between these two fort visitors, Bent's Fort could be reconstructed with great accuracy. William Bent abandoned this fort in 1849 and built Bent's New Fort in 1853, forty miles downstream on the Arkansas River from his first fort. In 1976, the National Park Service **reconstructed** Bent's Old Fort on the original location. Now it is called Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site.

VISITING A NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE



Pick up a Bent's Old Fort Junior Ranger booklet. Ask one of the staff members to sign this page. Enjoy your visit to the fort and consider the completion of the Junior Ranger booklet as part of the requirement for the Junior Wagon Master Program.

SIGNATURE OF BENT'S OLD FORT STAFF MEMBER

SANTA FE TRAIL ASSOCIATION

Bent's Fort Chapter



BOGGSVILLE

..... COLORADO (MOUNTAIN ROUTE)



From U.S. Hwy 50, turn south onto Bent's Avenue/Main Street of Las Animas, Colorado. Then proceed 2 miles south on CO 101. Boggsville will be on the northeast side of the road. The Pioneer Historical Society of Bent County now owns the Boggsville site and the Thomas Boggs and John Prowers houses have been structurally restored through fundraisings.

BOGGSVILLE, LOCATED ON THE PURGATOIRE River, was first used as a campsite by the Plains Indians. With the fur trade vanishing, many former mountain men found work raising livestock. Through his wife's government land grant connections, Thomas Boggs started his ranch near the river on a branch of the Santa Fe Trail. It became known as Boggsville after he and his wife, Rumalda Luna

Bent Boggs, built their first home. John Wesley Prowers moved to the Boggs's ranch in 1867 along with frontiersman **Kit Carson** and his family. A year later, with Carson in poor health, his wife, Josefa, died from childbirth complications. Kit died several weeks later at nearby Fort Lyon. Thomas Boggs was the executor of Carson's will.

MULTICULTURAL TOWN

Pick up tour brochures from the front porch of the Boggs House. There were three cultures influenced by the Santa Fe Trail: Anglo American, Mexican, and American Indian. Name at least one person from each culture who lived in Boggsville.

a. Anglo American _____

b. Mexican _____

c. American Indian _____



TRINIDAD

COLORADO (MOUNTAIN ROUTE)



Take I-25 and US Hwy 350; US Hwy 350 becomes Main Street. Proceed to 312 Main Street. The complex is on the south side of the street. Contact the museum for information or appointments for off-season tours.

312 East Main Street, P.O. Box 377

Trinidad, Colorado 81082

(719)846-7217

TRINIDAD, COLORADO WAS FOUNDED IN 1862 by Felipe Baca. This village sits at the base of Fisher's Peak on the Santa Fe Trail. All wagons going through Raton Pass to Santa Fe came through the Trinidad area. The Trinidad History Museum overlooks the Santa Fe Trail and is a complex of four different attractions: the Baca House,

the Bloom Mansion, the Heritage Gardens, and the Santa Fe Trail Museum. The Baca House was originally built for John Hough who moved from Boggsville. Later, the house was purchased by Felipe Baca. The Santa Fe Trail Museum is an **adobe** structure and housed the servants who worked for the Baca family.

TOLL ON THE TRAIL

In 1865, Dick Wooton built and opened a toll road for travelers through the Raton Pass and Wooton Ranch served as a stage station stop. The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad purchased Dick Wooton's ranch in 1878. The railroad was the first one to enter the New Mexico Territory. Go to the Trinidad History Museum complex and to the Santa Fe Trail Museum. Find the framed record of George McBride and the tolls he **recorded** on Uncle Dick Wooton's Toll Road. Fill in the list showing what the charges were for the kind of transportation or produce.

2 horsemen _____

1 wagon _____

Bread _____

Mexican blanket _____

Knife _____



FORT UNION NATIONAL MONUMENT

..... NEW MEXICO (MOUNTAIN ROUTE)



Travel along I-25 and take Exit #366 at Watrous. Then turn west and proceed eight miles on NM 161.

P.O. Box 127, Watrous, New Mexico 87753
(505) 425-8025

DURING THE FORTY YEARS OF its existence, Fort Union hosted three different forts. The first fort was established in 1851 and became the Military Department Headquarters, replacing Fort Marcy in Santa Fe. The fort was known as the "guardian of the Santa Fe Trail," protecting travelers from Indian raids. The first fort was built near the foot of the long ridge (west of the current Visitors' Center) and some ruins can still be seen. This fort is open once a year for visitors. In 1861, the Star Fort east of the first fort was built.

This second earthwork structure had an eight-pointed star design. This was built as a defense fort during the Civil War although no Confederate attacks ever took place at this site. In 1863, adjoining the Star Fort on the north, the third fort was built and became the largest military depot in the American Southwest. It functioned as a troop station for soldiers, and supply depot of goods and weapons for distribution to other western forts. The railroad reached Watrous in 1879, eliminating the need for defending trail trade. Fort Union closed in 1891.

VISITING A NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE



Pick up a Fort Union Junior Ranger booklet.
Ask one of the staff members to sign this page.
Enjoy your visit to the fort and the Junior Ranger booklet as part of the requirement for the Junior Wagon Master Program.

SIGNATURE OF FORT UNION STAFF MEMBER

WAGON MASTER

CHALLENGE

On the National Park Service emblem, the sequoia tree and bison represent plants and wildlife. The mountains and water represent scenery and enjoyment. The arrowhead represents historical and archeological values.

If you were a park ranger and you could make up your own emblem, what would you design? What would it represent?



Draw your emblem here. You can draw pictures and include text.

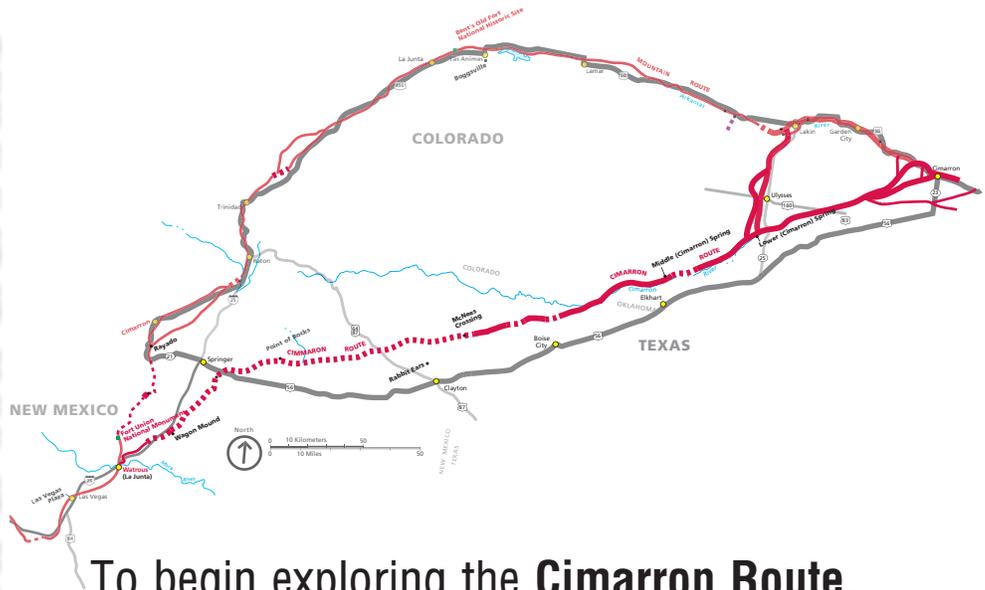


RIGHTLY ROUTED?



As many traders discovered, deciding whether to take the Mountain Route or the Cimarron Route could affect the rest of the journey to or from Santa Fe dramatically. You are now faced with a similar choice. Although your journey on either route won't take as long as it did during Trail days, you'll find that there are surprising discoveries to learn on both the Mountain and Cimarron Routes.

THE CIMARRON ROUTE



To begin exploring the **Cimarron Route**, visit the locations featured on pages 66–75.

To try your luck on the **Mountain Route**, turn to page 56.

ROUTES PORTION



MORTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM

... ELKHART, KANSAS (CIMARRON ROUTE) ...



When traveling on US Hwy 56, the Morton County Historical Society Museum is approximately ½ mile from the beginning of Elkhart on the east side of the highway. Look for the red caboose and the windmill. The museum is open Tuesday through Fridays from 1:00 PM to 5:00 PM, as well as by appointment on Saturdays and Sundays. Closed Mondays.

Morton County Historical Society Museum

East Highway US 56, PO Box 1248, Elkhart, KS 67950-1248
(620) 697-2833

ROUTES PORTION



THERE ARE MORE MILES of the Santa Fe Trail in Morton County, Kansas, than in any other county along the entire length of the Santa Fe Trail.

A 20-FOOT BY 40-FOOT MURAL by artist Charles Goslin depicts the nearby Middle Springs and Point of Rocks area.

Wagon Bed Spring (Lower Spring)

Kansas: **see Page 80**



YOKED TOGETHER

Oxen were the animal of choice for pulling wagons on the Santa Fe Trail.
Yokes were vital equipment to guide, control, and steer these hard-working animals.

1

Look for the display of oxen yokes, both Mexican and American. What is the big difference between these two yokes?

The big difference between the two yokes is: _____

2

If you had to choose, which yoke do you think would be best for the animals and why?

I think the _____ yoke would be best because _____

ROUTES PORTION



MIDDLE SPRING & POINT OF ROCKS

KANSAS (CIMARRON ROUTE)



To **Middle Spring**: From US Hwy 56 in Elkhart, Kansas, proceed to the traffic light and turn right on Morton Street, the main street of town. Go through the town and at the “T” intersection, turn right on Baca Street and join KS Hwy 27 heading north. You can miss going through town by taking KS Hwy 27 off US 56 and go north. At approximately eight miles north, cross the Cimarron River and see many limestone markers on both sides of the road showing you exactly where the Santa Fe Trail runs. One half mile past the bridge, turn left on a dirt road. This is USDA Forest Service land and is part of the Cimarron National Grassland. Proceed about two miles. A small road intercepts from the right or north. Turn right and go approximately ¼ mile. Middle Spring is on the right.

To **Point of Rocks**: Go back to the intersection and turn right (west). There are more limestone markers here showing the trail. Go 1½ miles to the top of the hill. Take the left fork into the Point of Rocks turn around.

BEWARE OF RATTLESNAKES & WATCH WHERE YOU WALK

MIDDLE SPRING WAS A VITAL water stop on the Cimarron Route, also called the Dry Route. This area, fed by natural springs, had water all year long. There were three springs: the lower, middle and upper springs. The lower spring was also known as Wagon Bed Spring. The upper spring was known as Flag Spring. Middle Spring had no other name. Because the Cimarron River usually had no water at this point (it runs underground in this area), the springs were essential to survival on this route of the Santa Fe Trail.

Point of Rocks is a **landmark**. There are several places on the Santa Fe Trail called the Point of Rocks. From the top of this Point of Rocks, there is a good view of the Cimarron River valley and the many ruts passing between the base of the bluff and the river. When travelers on the Trail saw Point of Rocks, they knew they were close to finding water at Middle Spring. Notice the series of little hills called the Cimarron **Breaks**. There is a steep hiking trail leading down the face of the **bluff**. At the bottom is a DAR marker, which was rededicated in 1997.

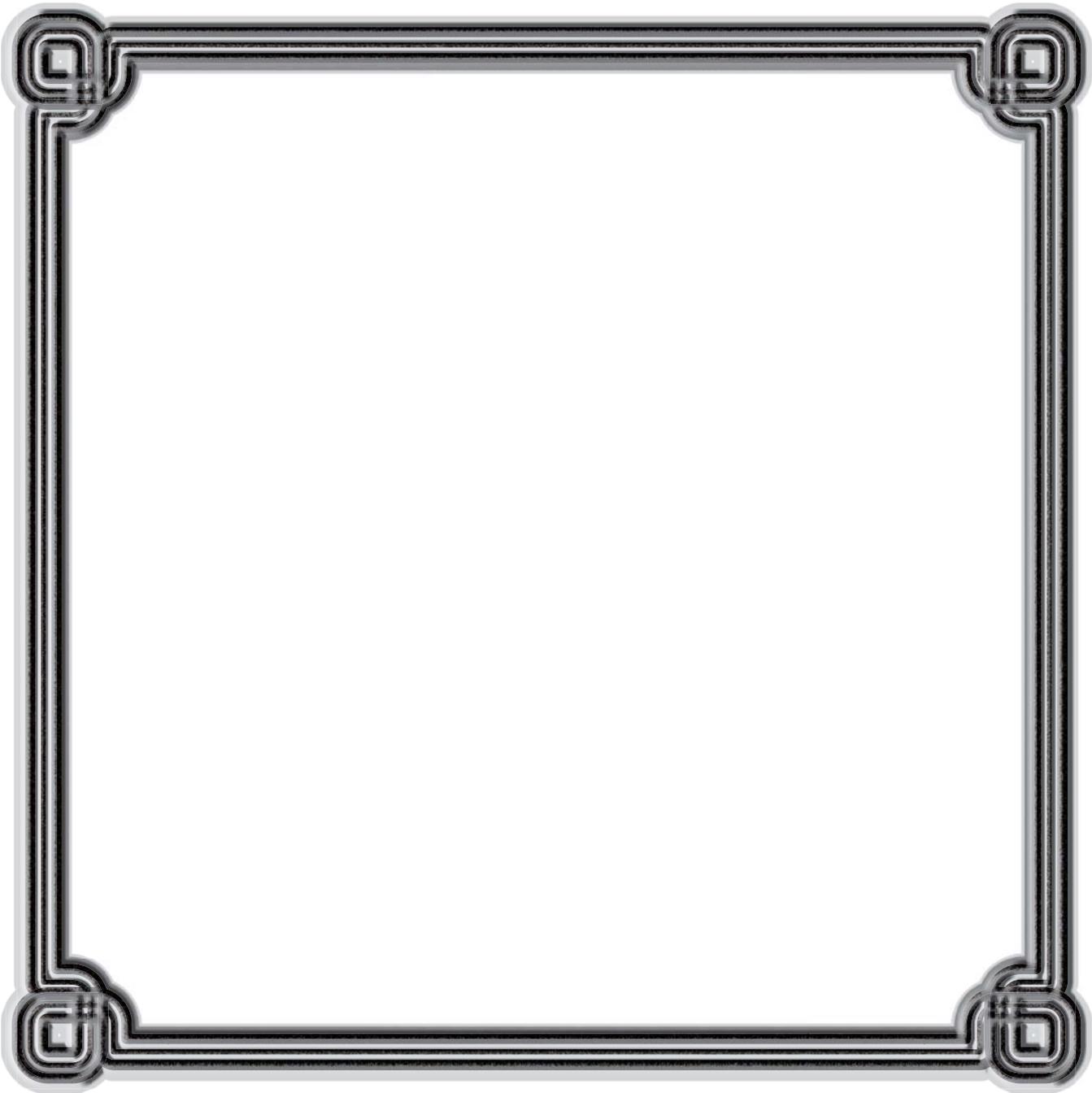
Autograph Rock, Boise City, OK: see Page 81

SIDE TRIP



POINT OF VIEW

At Point of Rocks, stand on the point and take a good look around. Draw the view from the point. Be sure to include the ruts, Cimarron **Breaks**, Cimarron River, trees, and any wildlife you may see. If you have drawn any modern-day items (i.e. fences, windmill, power lines, etc.), circle those.



ROUTES PORTION



McNEES CROSSING

..... NEW MEXICO (CIMARRON ROUTE)



From Boise City, Oklahoma: Leave Boise City on US 412/56/64 toward Clayton, New Mexico. Continue for approximately 40 miles. Turn right on NM 406/NM 18. Continue to follow NM 406 for 18½ miles.

Traveling from Clayton, New Mexico: Go east out of the town of Clayton on Main Street/US 412/56/64 for a little over three miles. Turn left on NM 406/NM 18. Continue to follow NM 406 for 18½ miles.

Turn right into the pasture. **THIS IS PRIVATE PROPERTY. PLEASE CLOSE THE GATE BEHIND YOU**, as there could be livestock in the pasture. Follow the ranch road for a little over ½ mile, passing the stock tank and windmill. Park your car near the tall square monument. Walk down the dirt ramp to the crossing.

BEWARE OF RATTLESNAKES & WATCH WHERE YOU WALK

McNees Crossing is a rock bed crossing on the North Canadian River. Other crossings had only dirt bottoms and wagons would get stuck, so most travelers preferred to cross here. If you stand on the rock bed edge of the river and look up the hill and to the east, you can see ruts coming into the crossing. Look at the riverbed—some say the marks in the rocks are from the heavy wagons that crossed here. The dirt ramp leading down to the crossing has been cut by all of the wagon traffic—this cut is 25 feet wide and eight feet deep.

This crossing was named for Robert McNees. In 1828 he and Daniel Monroe, young eastbound traders, rode ahead of their caravan to scout the trail and look for

water. Indians attacked the two while they rested at this spot, killing McNees instantly, and mortally wounding Monroe.

The wagon train found the two men and buried McNees somewhere in this area. Monroe was put aboard a wagon and cared for as the train continued northward. He died when the train was near the Cimarron River. The deaths of these men caused the traders to ask the army for more protection.

Just three years later Josiah Gregg recorded Fourth of July celebrations taking place here, probably the first ever held in New Mexico.



RABBIT EARS MOUNTAINS

NEW MEXICO (CIMARRON ROUTE)



Rabbit Ears is six miles northwest of Clayton, New Mexico, on private property in Union County. The mountains are readily seen while traveling on Highway 56 and also on NM 370 to Clayton State Lake.



THE RABBIT EARS LANDMARK IS a **butte** and a mountain peak that were quite visible when merchants crossed into New Mexican Territory from Oklahoma. From different locations on the Trail, travelers thought the landmark vaguely resembled a pair of rabbit ears.

The Santa Fe Trail passed about seven miles north of this important landmark. According to one story, Rabbit Ears was named for an Indian chief who was killed in the area by Spanish Cavalry.

From here, travelers had approximately two hundred miles to travel before reaching Santa Fe.

Rabbit Ears is a prominent landmark on the Santa Fe Trail, so it is mentioned in this booklet. Because it is on private property, there are no activities for this site. Do you think it looks like a rabbit's ears?

200 MILES TO SANTA FE

Point of Rocks, between Clayton and Springer, New Mexico: **see Page 82**



WAGON MASTER

C · H · A · L · L · E · N · G · E

Word Search

n w g i l w e a v m u y q z e c p o i u y f o r t u n i o n
o t w d a d i n i r t j p q o w i e r a t o n p a s s k f j z
r n v m c p v o b o g g s v i l l e l f h g d k s l a b n v
r c x a z p l m o k i t c a r s o n g c t f x r d z e s a w
a w e a s d z x c r t y f g h v b e n t s f o r t n r a m a l
m j h m n b v c x g f d s a y t h o m a s b o g g s j I k l
i h t n g r b f e v d w c s q n e t o o w k c i d e l c n u
c g y x f t z h g u o h n h o j k u I b p h i l i p e b a c a

Cimarron
Bent's Fort
Lamar
Boggsville
Trinidad
Raton Pass

Fort Union
Uncle Dick Wooten
Kit Carson
Philippe Baca
Thomas Boggs
John Hough



WAGON MOUND

NEW MEXICO (CIMARRON ROUTE)



Travel on I-25 and then take exit number 387 for Wagon Mound. Drive through the town of Wagon Mound on NM 120 for a distance of approximately seven-tenths of a mile. Finally, turn right into the cemeteries.

Wagon Mound is a volcanic rock landmark and from a distance it reminded travelers on the Santa Fe Trail of a large wagon pulled by draft animals. A spring at the base of the mountain made it an excellent rest stop and camp site.

Near here, in 1854, a daughter of Jicarilla Apache Chief Lobo Blanco was killed while in the custody of the U.S. Army. That same year, ten teamsters accompanying a mail

wagon were attacked and killed by Chief Lobo Blanco and his warriors in retaliation for the death of his daughter.

Both Indians and Anglos played a violent role in these events and earlier conflicts. A military patrol came upon the scattered remains and government mail. This was the first attack on a mail wagon on the Santa Fe Trail.

TRADER'S TOMBSTONE

Go to the Santa Clara Cemetery. There you will find the gravestone of freighter-trader Charles Fraker.

1

Draw his stone and fill it in with the name and dates.

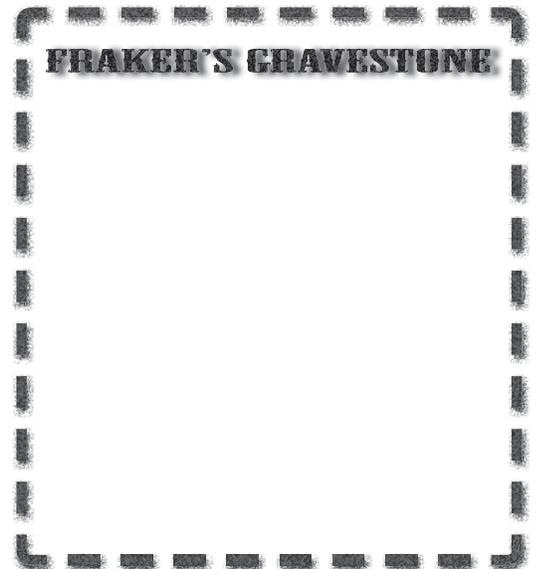
CHARLES FRAKER lived to the age of _____

2

Figure out how long Fraker lived.

3

Was this a long time to live back then? Why?





LAS VEGAS

NEW MEXICO (CIMARRON ROUTE)

 To reach Las Vegas, New Mexico, drive on I-25. Take exit number 345. Keep right at the fork to go on NM 65/W/E University Ave. Go ½ mile and turn right onto 7th Street/NM-518/NM-65. Turn left onto National Ave/NM-65; go ½ mile. Turn right onto N. Gonzales Street/Plaza Street. The plaza is on the left.

THE TRANSLATION OF LAS VEGAS from the Spanish is “the meadows.” In this area, **William Becknell** and his men came through a gap from the Sangre de Cristo Mountains and were met by a Mexican military patrol and their commander in 1821. Becknell’s group was escorted to Santa Fe to sell their goods. Mexico had won its independence from Spain and Santa Fe was now open to trade with the Americans.

Las Vegas was established in 1835 after a group of settlers received a land grant from the Mexican government. The Santa Fe Trail went through the old original settlement **plaza**, in the center of town, which was a key trading spot on the Santa Fe Trail. For eastern traders, Las Vegas was the town toward the end of the Trail. For western traders, it was first town after leaving Santa Fe.

During the 1846 Mexican-American War, General **Stephen Watts Kearny** came along the mountain route and marched his army to the central plaza. On top of a flat roof, he announced that Las Vegas was now the property of the United States. His army came through the same gap as Becknell. Today it is known as Kearny’s Gap.

Between Las Vegas and Mora is the mountain called Hermit’s Peak. In the mid 1860s, Giovanni Maria Augustini from Italy lived on the summit in a cave. He had traveled from Council Grove with a Santa Fe Trail **caravan** and lived as a hermit on this mountain. He claimed to be a holy man and carved trinkets and traded them for food. He left this area and moved to the Organ Mountains in southern New Mexico. Augustini was murdered in 1869.

NATIONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

On the plaza, find the tall petrified log. The wooden marker attached to it quotes Kearny’s speech to the people of Las Vegas. Read the first paragraph of the speech and fill in the blanks.

Mr. Alcalde, and people of New Mexico... I have come amongst you by the orders of my _____, to take _____ of your country, and extend over it the laws of the _____. We consider it, and have done so for some time, a part of the _____ of the United States. We come amongst you as _____ —not as _____; as _____ —not as _____. We come among you for your _____ —not for your _____.

Kearny’s Gap:
see Page 83



Explore More—Take a Santa Fe Trail

If you're near **Lamar** (page 61) visit:



Photo Filename/Date:

SAND CREEK MASSACRE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE



Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site is a National Park Service site in Kiowa County, Colorado. To visit the site, follow Colorado State Hwy 96 east off Hwy 287 near Eads, or west off Hwy 385 at Sheridan Lake. Near Chivington, turn north onto County Road (CR) 54/Chief White Antelope Way or at Brandon, turn north onto CR 59. Follow these roads to their intersections with CR W. The park entrance is along CR W a mile east (right) of CR 54 or several miles west (left) of CR 59.

910 Wansped, Eads, Colorado 81036
(714) 729-3003

ROUTES PORTION

DURING THE 1850's AND 1860's, the population growth of the Colorado Territory increased due to the discovery of gold and silver in the Rocky Mountains. The Colorado Territorial Governor, John Evans, wanted the Cheyenne and Arapaho hunting grounds available for white development. The Indians refused to sell their lands and move to the reservations for settlement. The angered Indians attacked wagon trains, stagecoach lines, and mining camps. The governor requested that Colonel John Chivington and his volunteer militiamen go out and talk to the Indians about giving up their lands. At Camp Weld, near Denver, the Indian representatives met with Evans and Chivington on September 28, 1864.

No treaties were signed and the Cheyenne and Arapaho, thinking they would have protection of the soldiers of Fort Lyon, traveled to Sand Creek to set-up their village. Chivington knew that the Indians had surrendered. On November 29, 1864, under Chivington's command, seven hundred men from the Colorado Territory Militia attacked and destroyed an **encampment** of Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians at Sand Creek in southeastern Colorado Territory. Over one hundred Indians were killed: most of them were old men, women, and children, including Cheyenne Chief Yellow Wolf as well as his brother. Chivington resigned from military service but he was never convicted for the Sand Creek killings.



If you're near **Trinidad** (page 64) visit:



Photo Filename/Date:

STONEWALL CEMETERY, COLORADO



Take CO 12 west of Trinidad approximately forty miles to the town of Stonewall. Just before the town on the north side of the road is the unmarked entrance gate. The dirt road leads to the cemetery which is one-half mile from the highway. Please close all gates after passing through in your vehicle.

MARION SLOAN (RUSSELL) WAS BORN on January 26, 1845, in Peoria, Illinois. In 1852, Marion and her brother, Will, accompanied their mother, Eliza, on a trip to California going down the Santa Fe Trail. Due to a robbery in Albuquerque, Eliza did not take the children to California but instead ran a boarding house in both Albuquerque and Santa Fe. This was one of the five trips that Marion took on the Santa Fe Trail from childhood through her teenage years. In Santa Fe, Marion was one of the few Anglo-Americans to attend the Loretto Academy for girls. During her stay in New Mexico Territory, she met **Kit Carson** and French Bishop **Jean-Baptiste Lamy**.

MARION FOUND HER TRUE LOVE while she and her mother were living at Fort Union where Marion's mom cooked for unmarried officers. Marion married Richard Russell at the Fort Union Chapel in 1865 and spent her honeymoon at **Camp Nichols** in Oklahoma Territory. When Richard was mustered out of the army, they established a trading post along with partner Mr.

DeHague at Tecolote on the Santa Fe Trail south of Las Vegas. After DeHague ran away with the store's money, the Russell family sold the trading post and moved to southern Colorado just west of Trinidad. Here they established a cattle ranch and called it Stonewall. During the Maxwell land grant disputes, Marion Sloan (Russell)'s husband was shot while carrying a white flag of truce as he walked toward the hotel to have a meeting with the land grant committee. He died five days later and was buried in the Stonewall Cemetery. Marion continued to raise her children and live on the ranch. In her later years, she went over the Santa Fe Trail again but this time in an automobile. Marion dictated her memoirs to her daughter-in-law, Winnie Russell, and this book is called *The Land of Enchantment* which gives the modern reader vivid descriptions of the Santa Fe Trail era. In 1936, Marion died of injuries from a car accident at the age of ninety-one and is buried alongside her husband in the Stonewall Cemetery.

ROUTES PORTION

Explore More—Take a Santa Fe Trail

If you're near the **Morton County Museum** (page 68) visit:



Photo Filename/Date: _____

WAGON BED SPRING NEAR ULYSSES, KANSAS



From Ulysses take US 25 south for approximately 7½ miles. As the road veers left, stay on the right fork. Go three miles and turn right on a narrow dirt road into a pasture. Proceed about one mile to the parking area, marker, and fenced in spring.

ROUTES PORTION

BORN ON JANUARY 6, 1799 in Bainbridge, New York, Jedediah Smith left home at 22 years of age to trap beaver in the upper Missouri. A year later, he trapped all the way to Oregon-California territory. A mountain man and scout, Smith had many scars, including a large scar from his eyebrow to his ear from a run-in with a grizzly bear. He was a devout Christian and kept his Bible and his rifle with him at all times.

ON MAY 27, 1831, NEAR this area, Jedediah Smith was killed as he was looking for water for a wagon train. He was attacked by Comanches as he was digging for water in the sand of the Cimarron River's bed.

There were three springs on the Cimarron Route: the lower, middle and upper springs. The lower spring was

also known as Wagon Bed Spring. The upper spring was known as Flag Spring. Middle Spring had no other name. Because the Cimarron River often had no water, the springs were essential to survival on this route of the Santa Fe Trail. In 1847, someone decided to sink a wagon bed into the spring. This made a holding tank of sorts for the water, making it easier to obtain water.





If you're near **Middle Spring & Point of Rocks, KS** (page 70) visit:



Photo Filename/Date: _____

AUTOGRAPH ROCK NEAR BOISE CITY, OKLAHOMA



From Boise City, Oklahoma, take to 325 West four miles to 230 Road. Turn right on 230 Rd. Proceed four miles. Pavement ends. Turn Left on EO150 Rd. At the "T" turn right on 210 Road. Proceed to Sharp's Ranch. **YOU ARE REQUIRED TO SET UP AN APPOINTMENT BEFORE SEEING THIS SITE, WHICH IS ON PRIVATE PROPERTY.**

To set up an appointment please call one of two the following organizations:

Cimarron Heritage Center
1300 N Cimarron Street
Boise City, OK 73933
(580) 544-3479

Cimarron County Chamber of Commerce
6 North East Square
Boise City, OK 73933
(580) 544-3344

COLD SPRINGS CREEK, A TRIBUTARY of the Cimarron River, was a well-known campsite located in what became known as the Panhandle of Oklahoma. People camped here because of the nearness of water and protection from attack by the high cliffs. Numerous people carved their names on the sandstone wall of the cliffs. The signatures came from soldiers, teamsters, gold seekers, and others

traveling on the Santa Fe Trail. Because of all the names carved in the rock, Cold Springs Creek became known as Autograph Rock. The name written most often was F. B. Delgado. He owned a mule and ox train that freighted up and down on the trail. Autograph Rock is part of the Santa Fe National Historic Trail and is located on a ranch owned by Dan and Carol Sharp.

Explore More—Take a Santa Fe Trail

If you're passing **Rabbit Ears** (page 74) keep going to visit:



Photo Filename/Date: _____

POINT OF ROCKS

BETWEEN CLAYTON & SPRINGER, NM



Located in Colfax County, approximately 25 miles northeast of Springer. To access the site, proceed approximately 20 miles east from Springer along US Hwy 56 (Santa Fe Trail) to County Road C-52 (Dorsey Road), at mile marker 23. Turn north and travel for approximately seven miles on CO 52. Between miles six and seven, there is a deep swale that crosses the road. Turn right (northeast) on C0 53 and drive two miles, turn North one mile to the site.

HCR 60, Box 27, Springer, New Mexico 87747

BEWARE OF RATTLESNAKES & WATCH WHERE YOU WALK

POINTS OF ROCKS, NEW MEXICO, is a **mesa** above low and rolling hills with a spring at its base. Next to the mesa on the eastern side is a **landmark**, the ridge of Hogback Butte. Santa Fe Trail caravans and Indian buffalo hunting parties would camp near the rocks which provided an excellent view of the Rocky Mountains plus a year-round spring available to the campers. This was also near the site of the White Family Ambush in 1849 by Jicarilla Apache Indians. They killed six people including James White and William Callaway and captured Ann White, her daughter, and a servant. **Kit Carson** guided the military party to the Apache camp to rescue mother and daughter but Mrs.

White was found dead. The child and servant were never found. An important note, however, is that more people died of cholera than Indian attacks along the Trail.

AT POINT OF ROCKS YOU can see the following: Jicarilla Apache Indian tipi-ring marks in the rocks, Santa Fe Trail ruts, the grave of Isaac Allen who died in 1848 and eleven unmarked graves. It is located on the ranch of Faye Gaines and the late Pete Gaines in Colfax County. Even though this site is on private land, access is unrestricted. An outdoor kiosk along with a picnic shelter is also on the site.



If you're near **Las Vegas** (page 77) visit:



Photo Filename/Date:

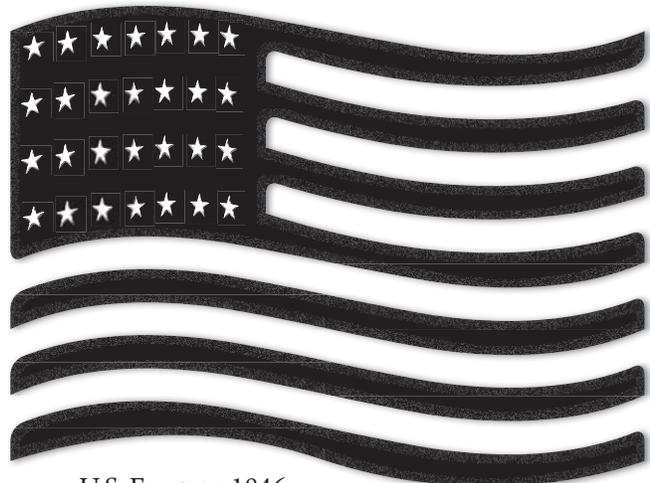
KEARNY'S GAP



From the southwest corner of the plaza proceed out Pacific Street to Hwy NM 85 (Grand Avenue). Turn right on NM 85, when approaching the Interstate 25 ramp, go left and follow the frontage road (do not take the I-25 on-ramp). After passing under the interstate highway, turn right; continue for two-tenths of a mile and turn right again, going back over the interstate (NM 283). Continue to follow the road toward the gap between the two mountains. Stop at the marker on the right side of the road. Go back the way you came in—there is no alternate route back to I-25.

William Becknell and fellow Missouri traders passed through this spot on November 13, 1821. It was here that they were met by Mexican militia under the command of Captain Pedro Gallego. Becknell officially learned that Mexico was no longer controlled by Spain. The militia escorted the traders into Santa Fe and thus started the international trade route between the United States and Mexico.

In 1846, during the Mexican-American War, General Stephen W. Kearny's famed Army of the West also passed through this area. They were on their way to declare Santa Fe as part of the United States.



U.S. FLAG OF 1846

ROUTES PORTION