map supplement
for the
comprehensive management and use plan
may 1990

SANTA FE NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL
MISSOURI, KANSAS, OKLAHOMA, COLORADO, NEW MEXICO

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR / NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
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INTRODUCTION

Once the main route of the Santa Fe Trail, including the Mountain and Cimarron routes, was designated by Congress in 1987 as a national historic trail, one of the most important tasks was to map the designated route. The legislative map depicting the trail had a scale of 1 inch to about 80 miles, which was not sufficient for planning and management purposes. This supplement to the Santa Fe National Historic Trail Comprehensive Management and Use Plan includes route maps for the designated main trail, plus major branches, cutoffs, and parallel routes, as well as areas of concentrated resources.

Altogether there are 109 maps, including large-scale area maps for locations where trail resources are concentrated; nine key panels identify the sequence of maps and indicate the designated national historic trail. Important sites are labeled and marked with a dot, while the main trail and its major branches are denoted with a dark black line. Identifiable ruts are marked with a series of wavy lines, and water crossings are marked with an X. Sections of the trail of undetermined location are noted with a dashed line. Further research has revealed no records of Santa Fe Trail caravans using the Independence to Westport Road; therefore, the map that previously showed this route segment (no. 10) has been deleted from this volume.

The trail mapping and inventory of cultural resources was performed by The Patrice Press, under a contract with the National Park Service. The first step in mapping the trail was to delineate on base maps the routes marked by Joseph C. Brown in the survey conducted by George C. Sibley in 1825 from Fort Osage on the Missouri River; the route identified by Hobart E. Stocking in his 1971 publication, The Road to Santa Fe; routes on cadastral maps showing landownership for the trail corridor; and routes from locality maps done by other interested mapmakers over the years. These lines were marked on county road maps at a scale of about 1/4" to 1 mile. (In the Kansas City metropolitan area, where U.S. Geological Survey maps were used, the scale is 2-1/2" to 1 mile.)

Once in the field, ground-truthing of previous trail mapping was done, and county road maps were validated or corrected. During this process important information was gathered from local experts, who willingly took the time and effort to show routes, ruts, and sites with which they were familiar. Several little known or unknown portions of the trail were mapped as a result.

Less than 10 percent of the designated trail is publicly owned. Therefore, visitors should make certain they have permission from private landowners before trying to gain access to trail resources. Likewise, public land managers should also be asked about access to the trail.

An official set of trail maps will be kept at the administrative office of the Santa Fe National Historic Trail (the NPS Southwest Regional Office in Santa Fe, New Mexico). As research findings indicate changes in trail locations or branches, or the need to add sites to or delete them from the inventory, then such changes will be officially documented in that office. Changes to the congressionally designated national historic trail route will be published in the Federal Register, in conformance with the National Trails System Act, and necessary revisions will be made to the Comprehensive Management and Use Plan.
1. Huston Tavern
2. Santa Fe Spring
3. Arrow Rock Landing
Santa Fe Trail in Jackson County, Mo.; and Johnson County, Kans.
Independence Area

1. Jackson County (Mo.) Courthouse
2. Log Courthouse
3. Kritser House
4. Jackson County Jail
5. Lewis-Webb House
6. Henley-Williamson House
7. Noland-White House
8. Commercial Structure
9. Commercial Structure
10. Commercial Structure
11. Woodlawn Cemetery
12. Jabez Smith Overseer House
13. Lewis Jones House
14. Santa Fe Trail Ruts
15. Santa Fe Trail Ruts
16. Lewis-Bingham-Waggoner Residence
17. Public Spring Site
18. Overfelt-Johnson House
19. Gilpintown
20. McCoy House
Sheet 10 deleted from the set. See Introduction to this Map Supplement.
Santa Fe Trail—Fort Leavenworth to the Main Trail
1. Parade Ground
2. Officers' Row
3. River Landing
4. Museum
5. Fort Leavenworth Ruts
Santa Fe Trail in Eastern Kansas
1. Cemetery
2. Last Chance Store
3. Hermit’s Cave
4. Kaw Mission
5. Hays House Restaurant (Frame Store)
6. Conn (Stone/Pioneer) Store
7. Seth Hays House
8. Neosho Crossing
9. Post Office Oak
10. Council Oak
Santa Fe Trail in Western Kansas

(Keys for Maps 52 and 53 appear after Map 56)
Santa Fe Trail and Aubry Cutoff in Southwestern Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, and New Mexico
Santa Fe Trail in New Mexico and Colorado
Santa Fe Area
1. Santa Fe Plaza
2. Palace of the Governors
3. Loretto Chapel
4. San Miguel Chapel
5. Fort Marcy Site
The City of Santa Fe funded a study of the Santa Fe Trail within the city limits, executed during the summer of 1989 by Michael E. Pitel. He found a remarkable series of ruts leading toward the Plaza along the route known to be the Santa Fe Trail. These discontinuous segments are indicated on this 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle.

During that year Stephen Pate of Santa Fe conducted archaeological surveys at the Quail Run development, between modern Old Pecos Road and Old Santa Fe Trail. Through the City of Santa Fe Archaeological Districts Ordinance, and with the cooperation of the developer of the property, protective easements have been established along the east border of the property, where highly visible rut remains.
This map volume now returns to "the States," over the Mountain Branch of the Santa Fe Trail. The exit from Santa Fe is the reverse of the entrance. The road does not split until reaching Watrous, where the Mountain Branch separates from the Cimarron Cutoff.
Cimarron Area

1. Aztec Mill
2. Swink's Gambling Hall
3. St. James Hotel
4. Cimarron Plaza & Well
At the Colorado state line (at the north portal of the railroad tunnel, the scale changes from $\frac{3}{4}''$:1 mile to $\frac{1}{2}''$:1 mile.
Mountain Branch of the Santa Fe Trail, Southeastern Colorado
MKttvy Road from Granada to Fort Union
As the nation’s principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural and cultural resources. This includes fostering wise use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people. The department also promotes the goals of the Take Pride in America campaign by encouraging stewardship and citizen responsibility for the public lands and promoting citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

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