

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 2013 CPRC Review Public Draft
Revised Boundary IAW recent NRHP mapping guidance

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

**Locational information redacted IAW
State and National regulations for the
protection of sensitive cultural resources.**

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: Cañada de los Alamos Site

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number N/A not for publication

city or town [REDACTED] vicinity

state NM code NM county Santa Fe code 049 zip code 87505

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 X statewide X local

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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

Santa Fe Trail: Cañada de los Alamos Site
Name of Property

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County and State

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.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
		buildings
1		sites
		structures
		objects
1		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 1821-1880

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

TRANSPORTATION/pedestrian-related

TRANSPORTATION/road-related

LANDSCAPE/ natural features

COMMERCE/TRADE

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural field

LANDSCAPE/natural features

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

N/A

foundation: N/A

walls: N/A

roof: N/A

other: N/A

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph [location information redacted IAW federal and state regulations].

The **Cañada de los Alamos** site contains segments of the Santa Fe Trail in a gently sloping area surrounded by arroyos and the foothills of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. This site represents associated property type Historic Trail; subtype Commercial Trail and Military Trail, as described in the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF), *Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail, 1821-1880* (The URBANA Group, 1993). The trail segments retain integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. The site ranges from 7,275 feet to 7,370 feet in elevation, and is located on New Mexico State Trust Land [redacted].

[redacted]. Physical remains of Trail activity such as ruts, swales, and artifacts were found and documented on the trail segments. There are multiple tracks with one primary segment that was followed and surveyed for approximately 1/2 mile. Many of the swales are fairly deep and eroded, and they extend across the segment in an approximately north-south direction. Tall ponderosa pine trees cover much of the site, and the ground is loose and gravelly. Modern day use is evidenced by ATV and bicycle tracks, footprints, horse hoof prints, and erosion.

Narrative Description

The **Cañada de los Alamos** site is a gently sloping, wooded area [redacted] of the Cañada de los Alamos [redacted].

[redacted]. The site ranges from 7,275 feet to 7,370 feet in elevation and is surrounded by arroyos and the foothills of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. Segments of the Santa Fe Trail cross through the site, [redacted].

[redacted]. The two routes join together [redacted].

This section of the Trail is adjacent to a ravine that was one of the last obstacles to overcome by travelers before reaching Santa Fe, or one of the first upon leaving it. The site was well within a day's travel by wagon to and from the capital. [redacted]

[redacted]

Swales clearly indicate the path of the trail through the thick piñon-juniper forest in this area. The location of the trail is distinct, as there appears to have been continuous use through the 19th and 20th centuries, and even today. Physical remains of trail activity such as ruts, swales, and some artifacts were found and documented. There are multiple tracks with one primary segment surveyed for approximately 1/2 mile. Many of the swales are fairly deep and eroded, and extend across the segment in an approximately north-south direction. Tall ponderosa pine trees cover much of the site, and the ground is loose and full of gravel.

The trail is extremely braided in this area. The main branch is more obvious, with deeper ruts and swales, perhaps due to modern day use, and there are alternate branches as evidenced by more subtle swales on both sides of the main track. The width of the swales (approximately 6 feet) clearly shows that this was a wagon route. The area is characterized by large trees that possibly would have been cleared at the trail location for the wagons to pass through. There is no evidence of alternate pack and wagon trails as other western trails of the same time period sometimes show. [redacted]

[redacted]

The topsoil is thin – mostly decomposed granite with some clay mixed in. The soil is loose with good penetration of roots. There is little variation in vegetation on and off the trail. There is a lack of understory plants (shrubs) along this segment. There is an abundance of piñons, dead and alive, including young piñons. Pocket soils vary under piñons and single-seed junipers. Other plant species found along the trail include Rocky Mountain juniper, snakeweed, blue grama grass, cholla,

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sand dropseed, rubber rabbitbrush, prickly pear, cryptogams, ponderosa pine, buffalo grass, yellow daisy, white daisy, locoweed, aster, ring muhly, yucca baccata, and lovegrass.

Modern intrusions such as automobile and truck pathways intersect the historic trail at various points, leaving evidence in the form of ATV and bicycle tracks, footprints, horse hoof prints, and erosion. Contemporary use of the swales as a rough roadway and venue for ATVs is adding to the erosion and leaving some litter.

Previous archaeological investigations conducted from 1994 to 1996 have resulted in the discovery of prehistoric and historic artifacts in numerous nearby sites located within ¼ to one mile of the Trail segments [REDACTED]. LA 111460 (Post and Schreiber 1995) is a segment of the Santa Fe Trail on private land south of the Cañada de los Alamos trail segment where associated artifacts were located. Historic artifacts with diagnostics dating to the mid-19th century consist of glass, ceramics, metal, historic trash, and architectural debris.

The Cañada de los Alamos trail segment, [REDACTED], was visually surveyed for archaeological materials, and a light distribution of artifacts was noted on the surface to include some lithic artifacts. Trash dumps on the site include a mixture from various periods including historic debris likely associated with the trail during its period of significance. The artifacts noted on the site provide a clear tie to the use of this segment from 1821 to the present. Artifacts that can be reliably dated to the period of significance for the Santa Fe Trail include but are not limited to: lard cans, hole-in-tops cans, glass and bottle fragments, historic crockery and other bits of metal. Evidence of early twentieth century use can be seen by remains of rusted tin cans. Additionally, lithic debris commonly assumed to be prehistoric could also relate to the period of the Trail's significance since lithic points continued in use by Native Americans and Hispanics throughout the 19th century. Numerous charcoal stains/burned earth patches of undeterminable age were also noted along this segment of the trail. These may relate to a nearby homestead and/or to wood and piñon (nut) foraging in the immediate area. Physical remains of trail berms and swales clearly mark the location of the wagon ruts cut by the users of the historic Santa Fe Trail in this segment. The swales continue for a considerable distance, and in one form or another extend across the entire segment.

The Cañada de los Alamos site of the Santa Fe Trail retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. The location of the Santa Fe Trail through this stretch of landscape between Pecos and Santa Fe is well documented in the historic literature and verified by the physical features of swales that indicate use over a long period of time associated with the period of significance. The setting of the trail is much the same as when it was traveled by those arriving in and departing from Santa Fe during the period of significance, except for some change in vegetation. Historic illustrations indicate that the climate may have been much dryer and the site may have had less vegetation. Taken together, the physical remnants of the trail and the setting convey the historic character of this segment, thus retaining integrity of feeling and association.

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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.)

Criteria A & D: TRANSPORTATION

Criteria A & D: COMMERCE

Criteria A & D: MILITARY

Period of Significance

1821-1880

Significant Dates

1821: Mexican Independence; First mule train to Santa Fe

1846: War with Mexico; Kearny captures Santa Fe

1862: Battle of Apache Canyon & Glorieta Pass

1880: The railroad reaches Lamy and beyond; end of the Santa Fe Trail as a commercial route

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Euro-American

Architect/Builder

N/A

Period of Significance (justification)

The Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) *Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail* establishes 1821 to 1880 as the period of significance for all routes of the Trail. It begins with the legalization of international trade between the United States and Mexico in 1821 and ends with the coming of the railroad in 1880, which effectively ended the Trail's usefulness as a route for long-distance traffic (The URBANA Group, 1993). As mentioned above and detailed below, documentary evidence exists to establish that trail segments through the Cañada de los Alamos site were in heavy use throughout the Trail's period of significance. In addition, artifacts found along the trail segments can be linked to the period of significance.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.) [location information redacted IAW federal and state regulations].

Historic travelers by wagon on the Cañada de los Alamos trail segments were well within a day's travel to and from the capital. [redacted]

[redacted] Many contemporary accounts discuss the great anticipation felt by western travelers at the approach to the end of the Trail. The segment is Nationally significant under Criteria A and D in the areas of Transportation, Commerce and Military, from 1821 to 1880. Due to extensive traffic over its period of significance this site relates to the following historic contexts found in the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) *Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail 1821-1880*: International Trade on the Mexican Road, 1821-1846; The Mexican War and the Santa Fe Trail, 1846-1848; Expanding National Trade on the Santa Fe Trail, 1848-1865; The Effects of the Civil War on the Santa Fe Trail, 1861-1865; The Santa Fe Trail and the Railroad, 1865-1880 (The URBANA Group, 1993). The site is an example of the Historic Trail property type, and the Commercial and Military Trail subtypes, and retains integrity of location, setting, feeling and association through its physical features, such as swales, and historic artifacts. The site yields important information that contributes to further understanding of the use of the trail and the surrounding landscape by Euro-Americans and Native Americans.

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

The Cañada de los Alamos trail segment is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D in the areas of Transportation, Commerce and Military, from 1821 to 1880. This segment, [redacted], was the final stretch of the Trail for many travelers whose trade destination was the Plaza and the Customs House. Along with Arroyo Hondo and other nearby sites, it was a transit place and also a likely stopping point for travelers before entering the city.

Historic narratives mention travelers' anticipation of their arrival in Santa Fe and the preparations they made for their entrance into the city after the long trek across the plains (Webb; in Bieber, ed., 1995:79-80). When a trade caravan neared Santa Fe it was customary to send a party of couriers ahead to procure provisions, secure good storehouses, and, if possible, work on an understanding with the Customs House officials (Prince, 1883; 2009:279). The arrival of the caravans generated great enthusiasm among the local inhabitants. Even in San Miguel, the first real settlement that the travelers reached at the beginning of Glorieta Canyon, the little village would erupt and come out en masse to greet the traders (Brown, 1988:31). This celebration would generate even more anticipation among the travelers for their arrival in Santa Fe.

The caravans made it to Cañada de los Alamos "through heavy pine timber and by a very rough and winding road" and then often set up camp somewhere along the Trail or farther on at Arroyo Hondo, for example, six miles from Santa Fe, "and made preparations to enter the long-sought end of our journey" (Webb; in Bieber, ed., 1995:79). The men donned clean clothes, shaved, and attached new crackers to their long whips for arrival in Santa Fe. Once they arrived, they produced "a great deal of bustle among the natives. 'Los Americanos!' 'Los Carros' 'La entrada de la Caravana!' were to be heard in every direction; and crowds of women and boys flocked around to see the newcomers" (Prince, 1883; 2009:279).

The Cañada segment [redacted] was part of the only way to enter the city using the primary Trail for all of its existence as a significant commercial and military route. Except for those who arrived via Taos, all others would have traveled through the Cañada de los Alamos segment.

The trader Josiah Gregg entered Santa Fe on June 25, 1831. Coming from San Miguel in the Pecos Valley, he would have crossed or come very near to the Cañada de los Alamos site. He recorded his own sentiment on reaching Santa Fe:

"But these little troubles [a tariff levied by Governor Armijo] were entirely drowned in the joyful sensations arising from our safe arrival, after so long and so perilous an expedition." (Gregg; in Moorhead, ed., 1954:143)

Kearny's Army of the West arrived in Santa Fe in 1846 at the beginning of the Mexican War. Two soldiers in the Army, George Rutledge Gibson and Phillip St. George Cooke, kept journals which were later published. The Army met no resistance from the Mexicans (to the expressed disappointment of the soldiers) and peacefully marched into Santa Fe

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(where they learned that they could have been easily attacked at Apache Canyon but the Mexicans had fled after making some minor preparations). Cooke had been dispatched to deliver a message to Governor Armijo, arriving in Santa Fe ahead of the Army on August 12th:

“[After Pecos] we drove on, and some miles brought us to the wild rocky cañon, where, a few days later, four or five thousand men were very strongly posted to give battle to our army. I took care to find out, however, and observed *how*, it could be turned . . .

“Next morning, August 12th, we pushed on, and on the high barren hills, almost in sight of Santa Fe, to my great relief, the escort joined me; I mounted then, and we approached the ‘city.’ At the foot, or at the extremity of a main ridge of the Rocky Mountains, in the midst of a grey barren country without grass, and in the sandy flat valley of a mountain stream, there it was, like a very extensive brick-yard indeed.” (Cooke, 1878:26-27)

Gibson described the Army’s entrance into the city several days later:

“We continued to march rapidly on to Santa Fe, all anxious to see a place about which they had heard so much, our road being over broken country, poor, and covered with pines. We saw large flocks of sheep and goats in the mountains, which we pass at a low gap . . . After a long march, we find ourselves on the high ground overlooking the town [likely the present Museum Hill], where we had to wait for the artillery to come up. They finally made their appearance; and we proceeded to take possession of it [Santa Fe], the artillery remaining on top of the hill.” (Gibson; in Bieber, ed., 1934).

On that morning, August 18, 1846, Santa Fe was declared to be a part of the United States by General Kearny.

A co-incident account comes from Susan Shelby Magoffin, who arrived two weeks after Kearny with her trader husband. She states that her wagon train departed from Pecos where she was “jolting in the carriage and the rough road we have passed, and being frightened half to death all the while” (Magoffin; in Drumm, ed., 1982:102).

Another contemporary account is from James Josiah Webb who made a trading expedition at the same time. His account of the last few miles before arriving in Santa Fe follows:

“But a few miles from here [Pecos] we enter the big canyon, where the road winds and turns, crossing steep pitches and ravines, over rocks, and around boulders, making short and difficult turns, with double teams to make an ascent. And often wagons would be turned over [even] with all the precautions we could use. Six or eight miles a day was considered good traveling.

“From the big canyon we cross a spur of the mountain, not very high but very steep and rough; so it was necessary to ‘double’ [the oxen teams] to get up. Thence through heavy pine timber [probably the Cañada site] and by a very rough and winding road to Arroyo Hondo, six miles from Santa Fe, where we camped for the night and made preparations to enter the long-sought end of our journey.

“The men here wash their faces and hands, and those possessed of that luxury would don a clean shirt. But those having no spare clothes would content themselves with fixing up shirts and trousers by substituting splinters for buttons and tying a handkerchief around their necks . . . that would cover the holes in their shirts as much as possible. But the most important preparation for the drivers was to put on new and broad crackers, so as to be able to announce their arrival by the cracking of their whips, which would nearly equal the reports made by the firing of so many pistols.

“The next morning we started at early dawn [and] arrived on the hill overlooking the town about ten o’clock.” (Webb, in Bieber, ed., 1931; 1995:79-80).

As the American presence expanded in New Mexico, there was increasing trade as well as more military forts and installations. William A. Thornton was appointed Chief of Ordinance for the new territory in 1855. He was charged with resupplying the US Army, including Fort Bergwin near Taos, named after one of the commanders who arrived with Kearny. Thornton’s diary gives a good description of his arrival, including mileage markers from Old Pecos to Santa Fe.

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“August 26, 1855. Marched at 7 a.m. to old Pecos 12 miles, to Pigeon Roost 5 miles, to Rock Corrals 9 miles, encamped at 5 p.m. [Along the way] passed the Old Pecos Church, the age of which is not known to people of the country. . . Country and scenery the same as the day previous in grandeur and beauty – distance [travelled] 25 miles.

“August 27, 1855. Marched at 8 a.m. and reached Santa Fe at noon. The city . . . had suffered much under heavy rains.” (Thornton, 1855-57; in Kansas Collection Articles, p.15)

Pigeon Roost is a still existing ranch about five miles from the Pecos Church ruin. The exact location of Rock Corrals is unknown, but mapping the route along the trail according to Thornton puts it in the immediate vicinity of the Cañada del los Alamos site, leaving about 10–11 miles to Santa Fe, which could have been covered in the four hours reported by Thornton on August 27.

In 1866, after the Civil War ended, Colonel J. F. Meline made a tour of the plains to New Mexico and back with a troop of cavalry. The Trail was becoming prosperous and self-conscious, and American customs and costumes were affecting the old native’s simple ways. Meline reported that in 1845 the total number of commercial wagons crossing the plains was two hundred. In 1866 there would be five to six thousand wagons. All of these would enter Santa Fe via the Cañada del los Alamos site. Meline gives this further account of his entrance into Santa Fe:

“The top of the mountain [above Apache Canyon] gives us, with an excellent road, a picturesque drive among the tall pines and great masses of rocks . . . The view of the Rio Grande Valley in the warm light of an afternoon sun, opens beautifully as you descend . . . To our right, the mass of round-topped mountains that overlook Santa Fe; to the left down the valley, the heavy bluff of San Lorenzo [Sandia Mountain], at whose foot lies Albuquerque. And so, winding through narrow streets, lined by adobe houses, fields, and gardens, among which the irrigating acequias go murmuring and gurgling, we enter Santa Fe.” (Meline, 1868:116).

The Railroad, which arrived in 1880, effectively shut down the Trail. Although it travels near Apache Canyon, the rail line diverts to Lamy just after, and on to Albuquerque, effectively missing Santa Fe. Interstate Highway 25 now parallels the Trail route into Santa Fe, about a quarter mile to the west. Beginning at about Arroyo Hondo, the street named Old Santa Fe Trail directly follows the ancient route into the city.

The property is considered eligible under criterion d because the trail segment identified in this nomination is in association with other segments previously documented and the potential of buried artifacts. No extensive archaeological surveys have been conducted at this site, but other sites have been investigated nearby. Archaeological 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 the trail segment under consideration, there is every reason to believe that such an assemblage is present along its course. Therefore, this segment is considered eligible under Criterion D.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Santa Fe Trail: Cañada de los Alamos Site
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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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

Cooke, P[hillip] St. George. *The Conquest of New Mexico and California; An Historical and Personal Narrative*. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1878.

Gibson, George Rutledge; and Ralph P. Bieber, ed. *Journal of a Soldier under Kearny and Doniphan 1846-1847*. Glendale, California: Clark, 1934.

Gregg, Josiah; Moorhead, Max L., ed., *Commerce of the Prairies*, (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1954).

Magoffin, Susan Shelby, 1827-1855, Drumm, Stella M., ed., *Down the Santa Fe Trail and into Mexico*, (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1982, originally published in New Haven: Yale University Press, 1962).

Meline, James F. *Two Thousand Miles on Horseback: Santa Fe and Back* (New York: Hurd and Houghton, 1868).

Prince, L. Bradford, *Historical Sketches of New Mexico from the Earliest Records to the American Occupation*, facsimile of 1883 edition, (Santa Fe: Sunstone Press, 2009).

The Urbana Group, *National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Registration Form: Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail, 1821-1880*, (US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1993)

Thornton, William Anderson (diary), "Military Expedition to New Mexico," entries from June 15, 1855 to November 20, 1856, transcribed by Blair, Stephen Clyde and Stafford, Susan, for the *Kansas Collection Articles*, University of Kansas Library, <http://www.kancoll.org/articles/Thornton.htm>.

Webb, James Josiah, *Adventures in the Santa Fe Trade, 1844-1847*, Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1995, originally published by A. H. Clark Co., 1931.

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:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 9.72
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

[location information redacted IAW federal and state regulations].

Geographic data has been revised to reflect an acreage change of 9.72 from 70.3 acres, the smaller size representing the actual segment boundary; whereas, the 70.3 acres represented the entire section of State Trust Land. The UTM's have been revised accordingly to reflect recent NRHP mapping guidance. The Verbal Boundary Description and Justification have been updated to reflect these changes.

1 = A, 2 = B, 3 = C, 4 = D on USGS Topo Map

1 Zone Easting Northing

3 Zone Easting Northing

2 Zone Easting Northing

4 Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Cañada de los Alamos segment is located within the boundaries of an irregularly shaped parcel of State Trust Land on which braided remnants of the Santa Fe Trail can be found. It represents a ¼ mile segment of the Santa Fe Trail along its northern boundary, drops due south 0.4 mile as its eastern border and 0.5 mile on its western border, and then has a 0.35 mile border as its southern boundary.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries for the Cañada de los Alamos site were selected according to the presence of braided remnants and immediate setting located within the boundaries of State Trust Land.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Tony Atkin
organization Atkin Olshin Schade Architects date 1 May 2011
street & number 1897 Second Street telephone (505) 506-7726
city or town Santa Fe state NM zip code 87505
e-mail takin@aisarchitects.com

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: Cañada de los Alamos
City or Vicinity: Cañoncito
County: Santa Fe
State: New Mexico
Photographer: Tom Pederson

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Date Photographed: April 28, 2011
Location of Original Digital Files: 1807 Second Street, Unit 34, Santa Fe, NM 87505
Number of Photographs: 9

Photograph 1 of 9: NM_Santa-Fe-County_Canada-de-los-Alamos_0001
Trail remains. [REDACTED]

Photograph 2 of 9: NM_Santa-Fe-County_Canada-de-los-Alamos_0002
Trail remains. [REDACTED]

Photograph 3 of 9: NM_Santa-Fe-County_Canada-de-los-Alamos_0003
Trail remains. [REDACTED]

Photograph 4 of 9: NM_Santa-Fe-County_Canada-de-los-Alamos_0004
Trail remains. [REDACTED]

Photograph 5 of 9: NM_Santa-Fe-County_Canada-de-los-Alamos_0005
Trail remains. [REDACTED]

Photograph 6 of 9: NM_Santa-Fe-County_Canada-de-los-Alamos_0006
Trail remains. [REDACTED]

Photograph 7 of 9: NM_Santa-Fe-County_Canada-de-los-Alamos_0007
Trail remains. [REDACTED]

Photograph 8 of 9: NM_Santa-Fe-County_Canada-de-los-Alamos_0008
Trail remains. [REDACTED]

Photograph 9 of 9: NM_Santa-Fe-County_Canada-de-los-Alamos_0009
Trail remains. [REDACTED]

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Santa Fe Trail: Canada-de-los-Alamos Site
Name of Property
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County and State
Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail 1821-1880
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: FIGURES AND PHOTOGRAPHS

Page 1

Figure 1: "Arrival of the Caravan at Santa Fe." Historic illustration in Josiah Gregg's *Commerce of the Prairies*. Edited by Max L. Moorhead. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1954, p. 70.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Santa Fe Trail: Canada-de-los-Alamos Site
Name of Property
Santa Fe County, New Mexico
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Figure 2: Camps and Mileage noted from Thornton's "Military Expedition to New Mexico" (diary), June 15, 1855 - November 20, 1856.



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[location information redacted IAW federal and state regulations].



Photograph 1 of 9: NM_Santa-Fe-County_Canada-de-los-Alamos_0001
Trail remains. [REDACTED]

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Photograph 2 of 9: NM_Santa-Fe-County_Canada-de-los-Alamos_0002
Trail remains. [REDACTED]

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Photograph 3 of 9: NM_Santa-Fe-County_Canada-de-los-Alamos_0003
Trail remains. [REDACTED]

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Trail remains. [REDACTED]

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Photograph 5 of 9: NM_Santa-Fe-County_Canada-de-los-Alamos_0005
Trail remains. [REDACTED]

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Photograph 6 of 9: NM_Santa-Fe-County_Canada-de-los-Alamos_0006
Trail remains. [REDACTED]

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Photograph 7 of 9: NM_Santa-Fe-County_Canada-de-los-Alamos_0007
Trail remains. [REDACTED]

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Photograph 8 of 9: NM_Santa-Fe-County_Canada-de-los-Alamos_0008
Trail remains. [REDACTED]

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Photograph 9 of 9: NM_Santa-Fe-County_Canada-de-los-Alamos_0009
Trail remains. [REDACTED]