

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 Pawnee Fork Crossing (Santa Fe Trail Dry Route) and Boyd's Ranch Site
other names/site number Archeological site #14PA343; KHRI #145-111; [REDACTED]

2. Location

street & number Address restricted.

X

 not for publication
city or town Larned

X

 vicinity
state Kansas code KS county Pawnee code 145 zip code 67529

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

SEE FILE

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 _____

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.)

[redacted]

building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	1	buildings
2	0	sites
0	1	structures
1	0	objects
3	2	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail (2012)

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

TRANSPORTATION/road-related
LANDSCAPE/natural feature
RECREATION AND CULTURE/marker
COMMERCE/restaurant (roadhouse)
COMMERCE/department store (road ranch)

LANDSCAPE/unoccupied land
LANDSCAPE/natural feature
RECREATION AND CULTURE/marker

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: Stone (marker)

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Pawnee Fork Crossing on the post-1859 Dry Route of the Santa Fe Trail and the Boyd's Ranch Site (KSHS archeological site 14PA343) are located [REDACTED] in Pawnee County, Kansas. [REDACTED] this 16.49-acre site includes three contributing property types as defined in the *Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail* revised multiple property nomination, as well as the land area that connects these resources. The cutdown to the Pawnee Fork is an example of a Transportation Site (Trail Segment subtype); Boyd's Ranch Site is an example of a Travel and Trade Site (Building Site subtype), and the Pawnee Fork Crossing DAR marker is an example of a Monument and Memorial property type. This site also includes two non-contributing resources: a non-historic bridge spanning the creek and an ancillary building [REDACTED].

Narrative Description

Both the Pawnee Fork Crossing and Boyd's Ranch were located along the post-1859 Dry Route of the Santa Fe Trail, which was surveyed by the General Land Office (GLO) in this section of Pawnee County in 1871. The cutdown that is evident at this site is the earliest resource, dating to circa 1859. The popularity of this crossing [REDACTED] eventually led to the establishment of a road ranch in 1865 and in 1930, to the DAR marking of this trail remnant. The entire boundary of this site encompasses 16.49 acres of land on the east and west sides of the Pawnee (River) Fork. On the west side of the river, the boundary incorporates the site of the former ranch. The east side of the river encompasses the location of the cutdown and the DAR marker.

*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. The Pawnee River is a tributary of the Arkansas River. 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

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.

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. The trees along the Pawnee Fork's bank are of a second growth forest. Though timber was prevalent along much of the Pawnee River during the historic period, the location of this crossing must either have been cleared or was devoid of many trees when it was in use (Figure 1).⁵ It has since been overgrown with cottonwoods and shrubs reseeded by flooding over the years.

This site is oriented on a northeast-southwest axis and is tied together by the Pawnee Fork, which cuts through the middle of the site [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] Except for the fork basin, the boundary of the Pawnee Fork Crossing and Boyd's Ranch Site remains at an elevation of 617 meters (2025 feet). Due to the natural characteristics of this site, it is mostly unoccupied land. The west side of the fork outside of the boundaries is cultivated except for the Boyd's Ranch site.

[REDACTED]

Two resources within this site are non-contributing. One is a modern concrete and steel bridge [REDACTED]. The other resource is a one-story rectangular brick building situated at the east end of the concrete bridge. This circa 1915 building is an ancillary structure [REDACTED], and as it has no relation to the Santa Fe Trail, it is considered non-contributing to this site.

Pawnee Fork Crossing (Post-1859 Dry Route)

The cutdown associated with the Pawnee Fork Crossing of the post-1859 Dry Route is an example of a Transportation Site (Trail Segment subtype), as defined in the revised multiple property nomination. This cutdown is located along the east bank of the northern bend of the Pawnee Fork and is the only extant man-made resource from the trail period that indicates the location of the crossing. Visible cutdowns on the opposite (west) bank appear to have eroded over the years due to flooding.⁶ The cutdown begins within the tree line [REDACTED] and heads in a west-southwesterly direction to the fork basin. At some point after the disuse of the crossing, large concrete rubble was strewn along the cutdown for erosion control; however, the cutdown profile is still legible.

Boyd's Ranch Site (14PA343)

Boyd's Ranch site is an example of a Travel and Trade site (Building Site subtype) as defined in the multiple property nomination. This [REDACTED] site adjoins the [REDACTED] bank of the Pawnee River and is separated from the river by a [REDACTED] road. The site encompasses approximately five acres of unoccupied land previously cultivated with wheat. No above-ground resources are extant.

Archeological surveys of the land in the 1970s and 1980s found that the site was indeed the location of Boyd's Ranch. Artifacts collected during the investigations included: bottle sherds, pottery, metal, window glass, crockery, nails and scrap iron.⁷ The period of artifacts was found to be consistent with the time period associated with the ranch. The archeological investigations also discovered that an 1872 description of the road house was accurate. This description by "a Sumner County lawman named Freeman...depicted the house as 20 feet in width and 40 feet in length."⁸ Photographs from the 1880s show a one story rectangular sod house that also appears to fit this description (Figure 2). Another historic photo from 1886 shows the sod house within a farm complex (Figure 3). In his publication on A.H. Boyd, author Dr. David Clapsaddle writes, "Boyd's sister recalled that the walls and ceilings of the house were covered with white muslin, and the roof was constructed with wood shingles. All the out buildings, except the frame chicken house, were made of sod, even the corrals were sod structures, four feet high and eighteen inches thick."⁹ Because of the archeological

⁵ David Clapsaddle, "Pawnee River Crossings," *Wagon Tracks* 17 (August 2003): 10.

⁶ The cutdown on the west bank was still prevalent in the 1880s, as is noticeable in Figure 1.

⁷ Survey findings are on file with the Cultural Resources Division of the Kansas Historical Society.

⁸ David K. Clapsaddle, *A. H. Boyd: Entrepreneur of the Prairie* (Larned: Larned Tiller and Toiler, n.d.), 9.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 12.

discoveries and potential new discoveries, cultivation of this area was halted per an agreement between the [REDACTED] and the Kansas Historical Society.

Pawnee Fork Crossing DAR Marker

The Pawnee Fork Crossing DAR marker is an example of a Monument and Memorial property type as defined in the multiple property nomination. Since 1930, this marker has been located at the [REDACTED]. The red granite marker sits on a high cobblestone base that tapers upward. The cobblestone base rests on a four inch concrete slab. In total, the marker is about five feet tall. The standard wording reads, "SANTA FE TRAIL/1822-1872/MARKED BY THE/DAUGHTERS OF THE/AMERICAN/REVOLUTION/AND THE/STATE OF KANSAS/1906." The marker's lettering was lithographed between 2007 and 2010 during the Kansas Society Daughters of the American Revolution campaign to restore the state's granite DAR markers.¹⁰

¹⁰ Shirley S. Coupal and Patricia Dorsch Traffas, *The Century Survey of the Kansas Santa Fe Trail DAR Markers: Placed by the Kansas Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution*, unpublished report of the "Historical Preservation Project of the 'At Home on the Plains Administration,' Shirley S. Coupal, State Regent, Patricia Dorsch Traffas, Honorary State Regent and Project Coordinator, 2007-2010" (2011): 8, 82.

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Transportation _____
- Commerce _____
- Social History _____
- _____
- _____

Period of Significance

- 1859-c1868 _____
- 1906-1930 _____

Significant Dates

- 1865 _____
- 1930 _____
- _____

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A _____

Cultural Affiliation

N/A _____

Architect/Builder

N/A _____

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.

Period of Significance (justification)

The initial period of significance, 1859-c1868 encompasses the years this crossing was used by Santa Fe Trail traffic and includes the years a road ranch was established at this location. The second period of significance, 1906 to 1930, includes the planning and placement of a DAR marker at this location.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

This marker was relocated to this spot in 1930 by the DAR, thus its relocation has historic significance. Further, as discussed in the revised multiple property nomination, the commemorative DAR marker is eligible because the age, intent, and symbolic value of this resource contribute to the marker's own historical significance. This significance is in large-part directly tied to the effort to memorialize the trail by those who were associated with the trail. This object also provides the location of a Santa Fe Trail swale, and in this way helps to confirm and illuminate the history of the trail itself.

8. Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph

The Pawnee Fork Crossing (Dry Route) and Boyd's Ranch Site 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 post-1859 Dry Route of the Santa Fe Trail from 1859 to circa 1868. Further, this site is significant under Criterion A for its association with the commemoration of the trail by the Kansas Society Daughters of the American Revolution and this marker's relocation to this site, all between 1906 and 1930. This site is also nationally significant under Criterion D for its yielding and potential to yield information about the ranch and other resources at this crossing. The cutdown, ranch site, marker, and contributing land area retain a good degree of integrity in terms of location, setting, feeling, and association. This site materially reflects important historic events outlined in the historic contexts Expanding National Trade on the Santa Fe Trail, 1848-1861; The Effects of the Civil War on the Santa Fe Trail, 1861-1865; The Santa Fe Trail and the Railroad, 1865-1880; and Commemoration and Reuse of the Santa Fe Trail, 1880-1987, as well as The Santa Fe Trail in Kansas.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Post-1859 Dry Route (1859-c1868)

From just west of Pawnee Rock in Barton County to Fort Dodge in Ford County, Kansas, the main route of the Santa Fe Trail diverged into the Wet and Dry routes. As the name implies, the Wet Route, known also as the River Road, generally followed the Arkansas River and was known for having the presence of more water than the Dry Route. Captain Randolph Marcy wrote in his 1859 itinerary commissioned by the US Department of War, "[The Dry Route] is said to be a good one, but deficient in water and without wood."¹¹ From circa 1833 to 1859, the Wet and Dry routes split from one another southwest of the Pawnee Fork Crossing (Wet Route) in present-day Larned.¹² In 1859, the Dry Route extended its course northeast of the Wet Route Crossing, approximately five miles west of Pawnee Rock. The lengthening of this route necessitated a split from the Wet Route one mile west of the Ash Creek Crossing and a new crossing of Pawnee Fork.

The year 1859 saw the establishment of the Hall-Porter Mail Station and nearby Camp on the Pawnee Fork (which became Fort Larned) [REDACTED].¹³ The next year, traffic along this route increased. According to Santa Fe Trail historian, Dr. David Clapsaddle:

When Camp on Pawnee Fork, renamed Camp Alert in February 1860, and later renamed Fort Larned...relocated one-fourth mile southwest of [its] original site [and opened] as a permanent post in early June 1860, the Dry Route crossing began to experience heavy traffic. The reasons were three. First, by the time of Fort Larned's establishment, most of the American freight plying the Santa Fe Trail was military in nature. Commercial freighters under contract to the army provisioned Fort Larned before proceeding on to other posts southwest. Second, as both the mail station and later the post office were located adjacent to the post, the stagecoaches of a necessity took the Dry Route. Third,

¹¹ Captain Randolph Marcy, "Itinerary II," *The Prairie Traveler* (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1859) [transcription on-line]; available from Kansas Collection Books <<http://www.kancoll.org/books/marcy/mai02txt.htm>> (accessed 25 July 2012).

¹² To avoid confusion of the two crossings of the Pawnee Fork, the Wet/Dry Routes Chapter of the Santa Fe Trail Association has labeled these two crossings according to their locations. The Pawnee Fork Crossing (Wet Route) indicates the crossing of the Pawnee Fork until 1859 when another crossing was established on the newer route of the Dry Route. The Wet Route Crossing is no longer extant, though the local SFTA chapter has commemorated the location with interpretive signs.

¹³ Clapsaddle, "Pawnee River Crossings," 10-11.

because the Dry Route was shorter than the Wet Route, it became the preferred path of the mail companies.¹⁴

The shortened route also was preferred by travelers during the 1858-1859 Colorado gold rush. In the 1860s, the Dry Route was used predominately by stage companies. When the Union Pacific Eastern Division Railroad (later known as the Kansas Pacific) reached Hays in the fall of 1867, overland traffic gradually ceased along this stretch of the Santa Fe Trail, except for local uses.¹⁵

Road Ranches (1865-1868)

In 1864, Samuel Parker established a road ranch near the Pawnee Fork Crossing (Wet Route), but by 1865, Parker had relocated to the [REDACTED] Pawnee Fork Crossing (Dry Route).¹⁶ Between 1865 and 1867, the ranch passed through the hands of numerous owners before it was raided by an unspecified group of American Indians and burned. Albert Henry (A.H.) Boyd purchased the burned-out site in 1868.¹⁷

A.H. Boyd was born in Saint Albans Bay, Vermont where he lived with his parents and 10 siblings. Later he and his family moved to Chicago, Illinois. After he attended one and a half years of seminary school, Boyd joined the 8th Illinois Cavalry, Company K, where he served with General George B. McClellan. During his tenure in the military, he fought in the battles of Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, first and second Fredericksburg, and Gettysburg.¹⁸

Subsequent to his discharge from the US Military in 1865, Boyd led a wagon train to Santa Fe. After his expedition he moved to Fort Dodge in 1866 and worked with a wood contractor. Following a six-month tenure with the wood contractor, Boyd moved to the Fort Larned area, then received a government contract in 1867 to supply wood to Fort Larned – a contract that undoubtedly secured his connection to Fort Larned and other forts in the surrounding area.¹⁹

Boyd established his ranch in 1868, living in a dugout while the ranch buildings were erected. He conducted many business ventures from this location, including provisioning buffalo hunters in the area and hauling goods from forts Ellsworth and Hays to forts Dodge and Larned. Boyd had a lot of experience in the supply delivery business. From the time he completed his tenure in the military, he headed supply delivery efforts, including from Colorado to New Mexico and between military forts.²⁰

Eventually, his roadhouse provided lodging and liquor for soldiers and travelers alike. Traveler Richard Blinn noted camping at Boyd's Ranch in his journal entry from Friday, April 10, 1868.²¹ [REDACTED] it was a place for soldiers to get hard liquor outside of Fort Larned since hard liquor was banned within the confines of the fort, which supposedly included a 16-mile buffer zone. Some soldiers complained that Boyd violated the 16-mile "liquor free" zone, but he persisted and it did not slow down his business.²²

During Boyd's ownership of the ranch he recognized the need for a stable crossing of the Pawnee River for trail travelers and military personnel. He established a wooden toll bridge that came to be known as

¹⁴ Clapsaddle, "Pawnee River Crossings," 11-12.

¹⁵ David K. Clapsaddle, "The Dry Route Revisited," *Overland Journal* 17 (Summer 1999): 6.

¹⁶ David K. Clapsaddle, "The Wet/Dry Routes of the Santa Fe Trail," Unpublished, n.d. [electronic transcription online]; available from <http://www.santafetrailresearch.com/research/wet-dry-routes-01a.html>; Internet; accessed 25 July 2012.

¹⁷ Clapsaddle, *A.H. Boyd*, 8-9.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 7.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 5, 8.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, 9, 14.

²¹ Richard F. Blinn, Unpublished diary, 1868 [electronic transcription on-line], available from <<http://www.kansasmemory.org/item/219311/text>> (accessed 25 July 2012).

²² Clapsaddle, *A.H. Boyd*, 17.

Pawnee Fork Crossing. The bridge allowed travelers to cross the river during periods of high waters. A Kansas City newspaper article reveals the inscription on the wooden sign by the bridge, "Two horse wagon, loaded, \$.35; four horse wagon, loaded, \$.50; eight horse wagon, loaded, \$1.00; Four ox wagon, loaded, \$.50; twelve ox wagon, loaded, \$1.25. Other rates in proportion."²³ This wooden bridge allowed travelers along the trail to cross the river just north of the ranch when waters were high without having to drag their wagons through the water and run the risk of getting stuck in the mud and high waters. The exact location of the toll bridge is unknown, but future archeological investigations within or adjacent to the boundaries of this site may help determine the location and design of the bridge, as well as yield more information about the other buildings that comprised the ranch.

After the trail ceased in this area of Pawnee County, Boyd remained owner of the ranch, but ventured into other business opportunities in Larned, Dodge City, Marion, and Topeka.²⁴

Marking the Pawnee Fork Crossing (1906-1930)

The Pawnee Fork Crossing DAR marker was part of the initial efforts to mark the Santa Fe Trail, beginning in 1906. The marker was erected in Larned City Park in 1907 where it stood until 1910 when the park closed.²⁵ The marker was removed to storage until 1930, when the Regent of the Fort Larned Chapter of the DAR, [REDACTED], decided to re-erect the marker at its current location.²⁶ The rustic design of the base is consistent with the aesthetics of the late 1920s to early 1930s, indicating that this cobblestone base was created at that time for the marker.

The extant resources at the Pawnee Fork Crossing (Dry Route) and the archeological potential of this site are significant to a small but important window of the Santa Fe Trail's history.

²³ *Kansas City Daily Journal*, 5 October 1879, as quoted in Clapsaddle, *A.H. Boyd*, 14, 17.

²⁴ Clapsaddle, *A.H. Boyd*, 28.

²⁵ Daughters of the American Revolution, *Kansas Society* (Shirley S. Coupal and Patricia Dorsch Traffas), *Ninetieth Anniversary Survey of the Santa Fe Trail DAR Marker in Kansas* (Kansas: Kansas Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1998), 71.

²⁶ *Ibid.*

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Blinn, Richard F. Unpublished diary. 1868 [electronic transcription on-line], available from
<<http://www.kansasmemory.org/item/219311/text>> (accessed 25 July 2012).

Clapsaddle, David K. *A. H. Boyd: Entrepreneur of the Prairie*. Larned: Larned Tiller and Toiler, n.d.

Clapsaddle, David K. "The Dry Route Revisited." *Overland Journal* 17 (Summer 1999): 2-8.

Clapsaddle, David K. "Pawnee River Crossings." *Wagon Tracks: Santa Fe Trail Association Quarterly* 17 (August 2003):
10-12.

Coupal, Shirley and Patricia Dorsch Traffas. *The Century Survey of the Kansas Santa Fe Trail DAR Markers, Placed by
the Kansas Society Daughters of the American Revolution in 1906*. Unpublished report of the "Historical Preservation
Project of the 'At Home on the Plains Administration,' Shirley S. Coupal, State Regent, Patricia Dorsch Traffas,
Honorary State Regent and Project Coordinator, 2007-2010." (2011).

Daughters of the American Revolution, Kansas Society (Shirley S. Coupal and Patricia Dorsch Traffas). *Ninetieth
Anniversary Survey of the Santa Fe Trail DAR Marker in Kansas*. Kansas: Kansas Society, Daughters of the
American Revolution, 1998.

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

Marcy, Captain Randolph. "Itinerary II." *The Prairie Traveler*. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1859 [transcription
on-line]; available from Kansas Collection Books <<http://www.kancoll.org/books/marcy/mai02txt.htm>> (accessed 25
July 2012).

Oliva, Leo E. *Fort Larned: Guardian of the Santa Fe Trail*. Topeka: Kansas State Historical Society, 1982.

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: Kansas Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 16.49 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Map Datum: WGS84
[REDACTED]

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
[REDACTED]

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
[REDACTED]

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John R. Barry & Amanda K. Loughlin
organization Kansas Historical Society date July 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: Pawnee Fork Crossing (Dry Route) and Boyd's Ranch Site
City or Vicinity: Larned
County/State: Pawnee County, Kansas
Photographer: Laura Groves (LG) & Amanda Loughlin (AL)
Dates Photographed: 1 November 2011 (LG) & 10 July 2012 (AL)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 6:** Boyd's Ranch site, looking SSE (LG).
- 2 of 6:** Looking SSW at DAR marker and non-contributing building along east boundary (AL).
- 3 of 6:** Pawnee Fork Crossing cutdown, looking SE along cutdown and showing overgrowth and concrete slabs (LG).
- 4 of 6:** Pawnee Fork Crossing cutdown, looking SE along cutdown and showing overgrowth and concrete slabs (AL).
- 5 of 6:** Pawnee Fork and view of landscape from cutdown area (LG).
- 6 of 6:** Looking SW at creek and landscape from gate along western boundary (AL).

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.



Pawnee Fork Crossing (Dry Route)

View looking east at cutdown to river from west cutdown.

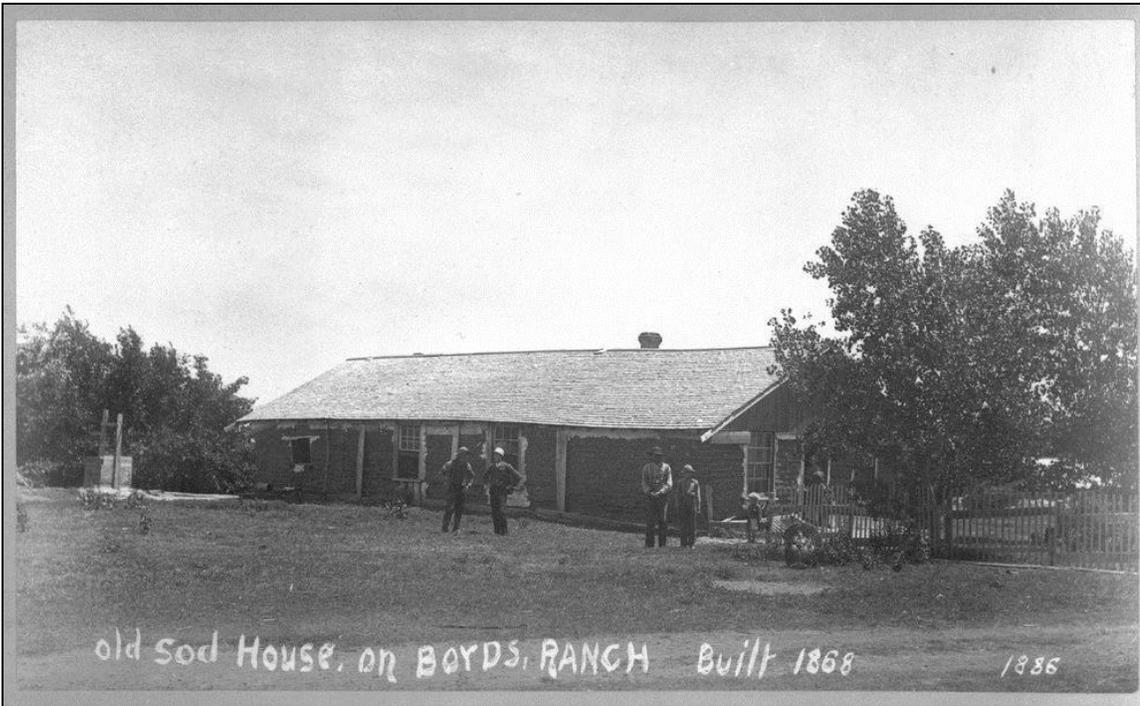
Unknown photographer

1880s.

Kansas Memory (Online)

<http://www.kansasmemory.org/item/216698/page/2> (accessed 25 July 2012)

Figure 2.



Boyd's Ranch
Unknown Photographer.
1886.

From David K. Clapsaddle, *A.H. Boyd: Entrepreneur of the Prairie* (Larned: Larned Tiller and Toiler, n.d.), 11.

Figure 3.



Boyd's Ranch (sod house is the rectangular building in the center of the photograph).

Unknown Photographer.

c1886.

From David K. Clapsaddle, *A.H. Boyd: Entrepreneur of the Prairie* (Larned: Larned Tiller and Toiler, n.d.), 10.

Photo Key Plan.
[REDACTED]

Boundary Map.
[REDACTED]

Context Map.
[REDACTED]