

Wagon Tracks

Volume 27

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Santa Fe Trail Association

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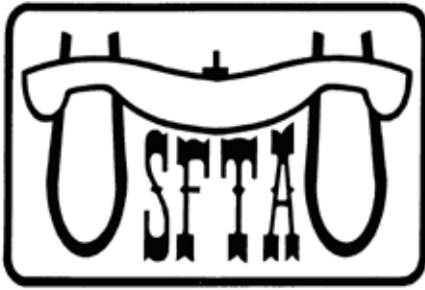


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WAGON TRACKS

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November 2012

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David Clapsaddle Receives Lifetime Achievement Award



Alice and David Clapsaddle

At the annual awards ceremony during Rendezvous 2012, David Clapsaddle received the Gregory M. Franzwa Memorial Lifetime Achievement Award for his work in preserving and documenting the Santa Fe Trail. He is president of the Wet/Dry Routes Chapter in Larned, Kansas.

Other awards given were:

Paul F. Bentrup Ambassador Award to Linda Colle, President, Quivira Chapter, McPherson, Kansas; Louise Barry Writing Award to Ronald Dulle for his book, *Tracing the Santa Fe Trail: Today's Views, Yesterday's Voices* (Missoula: Mountain Press Publishing Co., 2011); Ralph Hathaway Memorial Heritage Preservation Award to Express UU Bar Ranch in New Mexico (Bob Funk, CEO); Marc Simmons

Writing Award (Vol. 25) to Phyllis Morgan, Albuquerque, New Mexico, for her series on domestic animals on the Santa Fe Trail, No. 1: Mules on the SFT, No. 2: Oxen, No. 3: Dogs, No. 4: Burros and Horses.

Awards of Merit were given to Fort Union National Monument, New Mexico; Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site, Colorado; Coronado Quivira Museum, Lyons, Kansas; and Kansas Heritage Center, Dodge City, Kansas. See more photos on the SFTA website ♦

SFTA Works to Preserve Trail at Piñon Canyon Maneuver Site

by Rod Podszus, SFTA Director

It's well known that many of our national historic trails are being threatened by encroachments from road building projects, pipelines, cell towers, wind farms, and oil and gas exploration. However, one of the greatest threats to the Santa Fe Trail comes not from one of these activities but rather the increased use and rumored expansion of the US Army's Piñon Canyon Maneuver Site (PCMS). This site encompasses nearly 250,000 acres in southeastern Colorado between the towns of La Junta and Trinidad and has been the source of numerous acrimonious debates between the Army, local land owners, and historical and preservation groups.

The site was first studied in the 1970's when the Army decided that it needed additional land for large scale training exercises, land that was not available at its Fort Carson base in Colorado Springs. Attempts to gain additional land south of the Fort

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President Roger Slusher

(photo: Rich Lawson)

President's Column: Signage and Characters of the Trail

As you may have noticed, we have been marking the Trail at a fantastic rate, and more markers are planned all along its length. I can't attend everything, but in the last three months I've been to informative marker dedications at Red Bridge Crossing (South Kansas City), the Barnes Enclosure (Raytown, MO), McCoy Park (Independence, MO), Westport Landing (Kansas City), the Trail Center in Larned, and Marion County (KS). We are extremely fortunate to have the strong support of Aaron Mahr and his excellent National Park Service (NPS) staff in designing and helping finance much of this effort to make the Trail more visible and meaningful.

As much as I enjoyed those dedications, this year's Rendezvous at Larned was hard to beat as we stressed characters and on-site speakers.

Those of us on the Board always get most of our work out of the way on the first day. A new archives policy suggested by the Archives/Acquisition Committee was adopted. Also, a new Strategic Plan for the next ten years, roughed out at Ulysses in April, was presented to the Board and Chapter presidents for suggestions; the Board will consider its adoption next April.

Proposed goals are: to achieve national awareness of the Trail, to preserve the tangible remains of the Trail and strive to ensure the survival of Trail-related resources, to ensure organizational effectiveness and sustainability, to increase public use and enjoyment of the Trail, and to increase research on the Santa Fe Trail and related topics.

Using input we've received so far, objectives, actions, and lead persons/groups have been suggested. If you would like to help shape the plan in some specific way, please contact me, or, better yet, contact your chapter president or a Board member and let us know what you would like to see us do in the next ten years.

It was decided that the special appeal for next year will be for the Marker Fund which will run out of money next year. This is the SFTA fund that gives chapters grants for local signage that usually doesn't involve the NPS. Please remember that the Scholarly Research Fund could still use your support.

Following the board meeting, Mike Olsen led a research forum. This was a chance to explore what we thought still needed to be researched, where information could be obtained, and how best to encourage that work. It was also a start on the research goal in our new Strategic Plan.

As if we weren't characters enough, Rendezvous focused on many of the people who shaped the history of the Trail. Mostly in first person, our speakers skillfully brought those folks to life, and I felt more connected to the Trail than ever before, similar to when I portray trader James Aull. It's not really fair to single anyone out, since all speakers gave unique presentations, but I have to admit that there was something special about hearing John Carson speak as his ancestor Kit Carson at Pawnee Rock, or to hear Louis Kraft talk about Ned Wynkoop's attempt to protect the Cheyenne while sitting at the site of the destruction of their village on Pawnee Fork.

I think connecting with history, especially with the men and women who made it, is a big part of the appeal of a group like ours, and markers and talks like these make that happen. Let's keep spreading the word, and we will reach our goals.

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Joanne's Jottings

by Joanne VanCoevern, Association Manager

Strategic Plan, 2013-2023 Drafted: A new draft strategic plan has been passed out to the governing board, chapter presidents and committee chairs for comment. This plan was developed at the SFTA board meeting/spring retreat in April. When accepted, this plan will replace the present Strategic Plan which has served as a guide for the Association since 2003. The new plan will be our guide through the year 2023.

Chapter Education Projects Announced: Through our cooperative agreement with the National Park Service (NPS), funds are made available for Santa Fe Trail related projects. The chapters and their projects for 2012 include:

- a Johnson County Auto Tour brochure, created and printed by the Missouri River Outfitters Chapter;
- interpretive signs at Black Jack Cabin/Boyd's Prairie Ruts created by the Douglas County Chapter;
- a Santa Fe Trail information kiosk on the grounds of the McPherson County Museum, which the Cottonwood Crossing and Quivira Chapters have partnered to create;
- a wayside exhibit at Coronado Cross Park and Cimarron Crossing Park, linking these two with a future local tour/signage plan as well as a media tour in partnership with the NPS, created by the Dodge City/Fort Dodge/Cimarron Chapter;
- educational opportunities for school-aged children provided by the Cimarron Cut-off Chapter;
- scholarships for teachers for Santa Fe Trail related education offered by the Bent's Fort Chapter;
- brochures detailing information on area museums and related Santa Fe Trail displays printed by the Corazón de los Caminos Chapter; and
- an informational brochure printed by the End of the Trail Chapter.

In addition, several projects with Trail-wide benefits were funded, including support of the Bent's Fort "Wagons Ho" event held in May; a reprint of the SFT placemat; registration fees/booth supplies for SFT/SFTA information booths at American Trails Conference, Kansas Sampler Festival, "Wagons Ho" event at Bent's Fort, Oregon California Trails Association Conference, and the Smoky Hill Trail Association Conference; and the creation of several new tabletop displays.

Santa Fe Trail Geocache Tour is under development: As part of SFTA's ongoing efforts to increase awareness of the Santa Fe Trail to younger people, we are creating a new Santa Fe Trail Geocache Tour. Read Rod Podzus' article in this issue as he explores what it means to geocache. Presently, there are 54 geocaches at various points along the SFT. Our plan is to create a special Geo-Tour that will require locating specific caches at specific sites. Those who complete a portion, or the entire tour, will be eligible for some sort of special recognition. President Slusher will create a geocache task force which will gain input from various SFTA committees when creating the "Geocache the Santa Fe Trail" Geo-Tour. Jeff Trotman will lead a workshop at Symposium 2013 for participants interested in learning about geocaching. This project will align with our goals of engaging younger people and the use of social media. (And it will be fun!)

Tribal Wayside Exhibits Completed: Following the SFTA/NPS Tribal Listening Sessions of 2010 and 2011, the Kaw Tribe received a Challenge Cost Share Grant to create two wayside exhibits providing information about their tribe and their relationship with the Santa Fe Trail from their perspective. Both of these exhibits have been completed. The exhibit placed on the grounds of the Santa Fe Trail Center, Larned, KS was unveiled in conjunction with the recent Rendezvous. Final plans for the unveiling at the Kaw Mission, Council Grove, KS will be forthcoming.

Junior Wagon Master Program – SFTA's portion completed: The education committee of the Santa Fe Trail Association has completed their portion of the Junior Wagon Master Program. Booklets have been ordered by the NPS, as well as badges which will be given to those who complete the booklets. One booklet has been posted on-line and can be seen at www.nps.gov/safe/forkids/juniorwagonmaster.htm.

Two more NPS Funded "Trails to Parks" Kiosks have been unveiled: Joining the Fort Larned kiosk, located in the Larned city park, is a kiosk exhibit at Bent's Old Fort. A dedication and unveiling was held during the "Wagons Ho" weekend, May 11-13. The exhibits at Fort Union were unveiled during a special program on August 25, followed by a reception in Watrous. The final exhibit, located at the Pecos National Historic Park, is in the process of being installed. *continued on page 8*

WAGON TRACKS (ISSN 1547-7703) is the official publication of the Santa Fe Trail Association, a nonprofit organization incorporated under the laws of the State of Colorado. Letters and articles are welcome. Although the entire issue of Wagon Tracks is copyrighted in the name of the Santa Fe Trail Association, copyright to the article remains in the author's name. Submissions may be edited or abridged at the editor's discretion. Complete submission guidelines are at www.santafetrail.org. Annual subscriptions are obtained through membership in SFTA.

Membership Categories

Life:\$1,000 Patron:\$100/year Business:\$50/year Nonprofit:\$40/year Family:\$30/year Individual:\$25/year
Youth,18 & under:\$15/year Dues are per calendar year. Make checks payable to the Santa Fe Trail Association, send to treasurer.

Visit us on the web at www.santafetrail.org

Historic Character Performance Workshop Scheduled

Joyce Thierer and Ann Birney announce that registration has begun for Ride into History's "Preserving Our Past through Performance" workshop Saturday and Sunday, January 5-6, 2013 in Admire, Kansas. Individuals will learn how to choose a character, and then how to research, write, and perform a first person narrative of a historic figure or composite character. Acting experience is not required. Attendance at a workshop is a first step toward membership in the Kansas Alliance of Professional Historic Performers, but those who want to dress up and share history for fun are also welcome.

Fee for the workshop is \$140 which includes all meals and materials. Undergraduate and graduate college credit is available through Emporia State University. Email ridehist@satelephone.com, call 620-528-3580 for a schedule and registration form, or go to www.historicperformance.com.

Trails Symposium November 10

A Trails Symposium, sponsored jointly by the Missouri River Outfitters Chapter, Santa Fe Trail Association; Trails Head Chapter, Oregon-California Trails Association; and Kansas City Area Historic Trails Association, will be held Saturday, November 10. The symposium runs from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m and is at the Mahaffie Heritage Center, 1200 East Kansas City Road, Olathe, Kansas.

Events include dedication of two SFT post markers, presentations on National Registry Sites on National Historic Trails in Northeast Kansas by Rick Anderson, Kansas Historical Society; Wagons and other vehicles on the Santa Fe Trail, by Greg VanCoevern; and Beasts of Burden – Understanding Oxen, by Tim Talbott with 'Nip' and 'Tuck'. Other features include a barbeque lunch catered by Smokin' Joe's of Olathe and a tour of the 1857 Mahaffie House.

For reservations (\$15 fee), contact John Atkinson – 1-816-233-3924 - atkinson@stjoelive.com

SFTA Budget Available Upon Request

At the Association's annual membership meeting during Rendezvous 2012, the Treasurer reported that the SFTA is financially solvent with a balance of \$141,562.83 in total assets as of August 31, 2012. Approximately \$4,000 of this amount is in the checking account for general operations with the remainder designated for the various projects of the organization. Any member interested in the details of the Association's finances is welcome to request the most current financial report as well as the board-approved budget for 2013. Make your request to the headquarters office: Santa Fe Trail Association, 1349 K-156 Hwy, Larned, KS 67550; 620-285-2054; trailasn@gbta.net.

Bylaw Amendments Approved

The following amendments in the SFTA's bylaws were approved at the general membership meeting held in conjunction with the Rendezvous on September 21, 2012. The paragraphs below indicate the affected articles of the bylaws.

Amendment #1

Article XVIII - Amendments

These bylaws may be amended, or repealed and new bylaws may be adopted, by a **two-thirds** majority vote of the members present and voting at any annual members' meeting when the proposed amendment has been sent out in the notice of such meeting.

Amendment #2

Article VI - Governing Board of Officers and Directors
Section 11. Voting

For matters of SFTA business deemed too important to wait until the next scheduled Board of Directors meeting, an e-mail vote may suffice, providing the following steps are taken:

SFTA President must ask the Board of Directors for a vote to be returned via e-mail by a certain date.

Any proposition passed by a majority vote of the members of the Board of Directors shall be enacted.

A written record of the votes shall be taken and included in the minutes of the next scheduled Board of Directors meeting.

Amendment #3

Article VI - Governing Board of Officers and Directors
Section 1. General Powers

The following paragraph was added:

The Board may hire professional staff to serve at the pleasure of the Board. Needed staff positions shall be determined by the Board, which will develop job descriptions and establish procedures to advertise and fill such positions. The board shall determine compensation and benefits for each position, establish job performance standards, and set up procedures for evaluation.

SFTA Hall of Fame 2012

The following people were nominated and accepted into the Santa Fe Trail Hall of Fame this year: Bennet C. Riley, Charles Bent, Chief Black Kettle, Edward Wynkoop, Edwin Vose Sumner, Major Frederick Hawn, James Butler Hickok, James Kirker, Julia Anna Archibald Holmes, Luz Maxwell, Pedro Sandoval, Philip St. George Cooke, Robert Morris Peck, Robert M. Wright, Stephen Watts Kearney, and William Gilpin.

Information about them will appear periodically throughout the year in *Wagon Tracks*. See page 21 of this issue for Pedro Sandoval, and page 11 of this issue and the August 2012 issue for Julia Archibald Holmes.

Call For SFTA Board Nominations

Campaign season is approaching in SFTA for the 2013 national elections, so it is time for you to consider running for office or encourage a friend to do so. The 2013 nominating committee comprising Faye Gaines, LaDonna Hutton, Ross Marshall, and Margaret Sears (chair) is issuing a call for nominations for all officers and directors. The officer positions are president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer.

With this election, new bylaws policies will be in effect, eliminating state directors, all being replaced by at-large directors. Directors will still be elected for a four year term and officers for two years. All current officers and directors are eligible to serve a second consecutive term, except the treasurer who may "serve so long as his/her service is satisfactory," and Clint Chambers, who will complete his second term as (formerly Texas) director. Current directors who will complete their first term in 2013 and thus are eligible for a second consecutive term are Mike Dickey, Bonita Oliva, Larry Justice, and John Atkinson. Faye Gaines and Tom Pelikan, who are filling vacancies, are each eligible to run for a first term as director.

SFTA employs an open election process. Any current SFTA member may submit his/her name or other members as a candidate for any office or director. Chapters are encouraged to offer candidates, particularly persons from their region. Seven director positions will be open for election.

Full details will appear in February 2013 *Wagon Tracks*, which allows ample time to locate strong candidates to run for SFTA office.

Scholarly Research Grant Applications Due December 9

The purpose of the Santa Fe Trail Association Scholarly Research Fund is to stimulate significant scholarly research on the Santa Fe Trail suitable for publication. The fund is open to anyone whose proposal meets the requirements and fulfills the procedures set forth below.

The chair of the Santa Fe Trail Association Scholarly Research Committee must receive three copies of an applicant's proposal by 5:00 PM on December 9, 2012. Recipients will be notified by January 1, 2013. Proposals must follow the form attached to these guidelines available at <http://www.santafetrail.org/about-us/scholarly-research/>

The 2013 Scholarly Research Grants are for 9 months, ending September 1, 2013. All funds must be expended in that time-frame. Grantees must report on the results of their research to the Chair of the Santa Fe Trail Association Scholarly Research Committee by September 15, 2013.

National Registry Nominations in Kansas Approved: New Mexico Site Nominated

The Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review approved the following Santa Fe Trail related properties for inclusion in the state and national registers. They have been added to the Register of Historic Kansas Places and will be forwarded to the Keeper of the National Register for approval in that register.

Sites approved are:

1. French Frank's Trail Segment [Lehigh vicinity, Marion County];
2. Pawnee Fork (Dry Crossing) and Boyd's Ranch Site [Larned, Pawnee County];
3. Coon Creek Crossing and the Ft. Larned Military Road Segment [Garfield vicinity, Pawnee County];
4. Sawlog Creek Crossing and the Ft. Hays-Ft. Dodge Road Segment [Spearville vicinity, Ford County];
5. Charlie's Ruts [aka Santa Fe Trail - Kearny County Segment 1, Deerfield vicinity, Kearny County];
6. Klein's Ruts [aka Santa Fe Trail - Grant County Segment 2, Ulysses vicinity, Grant County];
7. Point of Rocks-Middle Spring Santa Fe Trail Historic District [Elkhart vicinity, Morton County];
- 8 -12. Cimarron National Grassland Segments 1-5 [Elkhart, Richfield, & Wilburton vicinities, Morton County].

The Kansas State Historical Society will present four more Kansas sites to the Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review on November 3. These sites include:

1. Indian Mound [Lakin vicinity, Kearny County];
2. Kern's Ruts [as a boundary amendment to Ralph's Ruts, Chase vicinity, Rice County];
3. Finney County Point of Rocks [Pierceville vicinity, Finney County]; and
4. Trail Park DAR Marker [Baldwin City vicinity, Douglas County].

All four SFT draft nominations are online at www.kshs.org/p/hsbr-meeting-november-3-2012/14633.

The Piojo Ranch Segments located in Mora County, New Mexico, will be considered by the New Mexico Cultural Properties Review Committee at their next meeting. If approved these segments will be listed in the New Mexico State Register of Cultural Properties and the National Register of Historic Places.

**January 10 is the
submission deadline for the
February issue of Wagon Tracks**

Piñon Canyon Maneuver Site, *continued from page 1*

were rebuffed by Pueblo land owners and city officials. So, the Army looked to the southeast toward land that was sparsely settled and well suited for maneuvers by tanks and aircraft. 238,000 acres had been acquired by 1983. About half of the acreage was sold willingly by land owners; the other half was acquired by eminent domain processes. Immediately, discord between the Army and opposition groups erupted over many issues, including:

- Local communities did not reap promised economic benefits from construction and development projects at the site. Instead, contracts were awarded to vendors in Colorado Springs and elsewhere.
- Locals had been led to believe that the Army would assist communities with getting PILT (payment in lieu of taxes) funds. That hasn't happened. Instead, lands were taken off tax rolls to the detriment of those communities.
- When ranchers feared that their stock might take a stray bullet, Army Major General John W. Hudachek declared in writing that there would be no live firing ranges. But today the PCMS does have such ranges, along with an entire fake Iraqi village.
- The Army promised that the large inventory of historical and cultural sites would be protected. Lorraine Paulson, a geologist with the Bureau of Land Management, has noted that there are 4,163 archeology sites at the PCMS, 948 of which are eligible for listing on the National Registry. However, according to Rebecca Goodwin of Colorado Preservation, Inc., sites have been and continue to be damaged.

The biggest source of discord and mistrust came in 2006 when leaked documents from the "Analysis of Alternatives Study: Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site, Colorado" Fort Carson, CO., May 6, 2004, p.0007287 (www.pinoncanyon.com/documents/7million.pdf) revealed that the Army was studying plans to massively expand the site by an additional 6.9 million acres. This expansion would take all the land roughly from south of US Hwy 50 to the New Mexico border and east from I-25 to the Kansas border and would include more than 400,000 acres to be taken from the Comanche National Grasslands. The Army estimated that 17,000 residents in this area would be displaced. Since then, the Army has reduced its estimate of the amount of additional land needed to only 418,000 acres and in 2011 decided to suspend any expansion efforts for at least five years.

When the original PCMS was created, the Army had promised that it would never be expanded. After the above plans were leaked in 2006, a new groundswell of opposition arose that remains active to this day. The latest controversy concerning the site came in January 2011 when the Army announced that it

was bringing a new Combat Air Brigade (CAB) to Fort Carson and that the CAB would be training at PCMS. This CAB would consist of 2,700 soldiers, 600-700 vehicles, and 113 helicopters – Apaches, Blackhawks, and Chinooks. The soldiers and equipment would be stationed at Fort Carson but they would fly to PCMS several times a year for training. Also, new construction would be required at the site to accommodate the expanded use. PCMS opposition groups fear that this new activity is a precursor to future demands that the Army needs to expand the site.



Blackhawk helicopter

(Photo: US Gov.)

So, what does all of this information have to do with the Santa Fe Trail? Only a tiny portion of the Trail – approximately 1,000 feet – is actually on the existing PCMS. And, the Army does seem concerned about protecting and preserving the Trail. Just this past July, the Army invited representatives from the Santa Fe Trail Association plus other concerned historical and preservation groups to meet at PCMS to discuss what impacts the coming CAB might have on the Trail and how the Army might mitigate those impacts. The Army even asked SFTA to supply a list of Trail sites in the area that we want to protect and preserve, sites such as Hole in the Rock and Sierra Vista Overlook.

There are several answers to the above question. First, the Army or any other federal agency does not get to decide which sites are significant. By federal law, any site that is on the National Registry or eligible for the National Registry must be protected. To focus on only a few specific sites implies that other areas are OK to be impacted. Second, research on sites is ongoing. Every year all along the trail more swales and related historic sites are discovered. We do not know what sites of significance are yet to be revealed. For example, "The Hole in the Prairie" site is often mentioned by early Trail travelers but we have not yet conclusively identified it.

Also, we need to remember that preserving the Trail involves more than just saving a specific site. In Colorado, along the Mountain Route between La Junta and Trinidad, we have one of the longest contiguous segments remaining. Because much of

the Trail is on and always has been on private grazing land, it looks much the same as it did 175 years ago. This section is a priceless cultural “viewshed” that must be protected. To stand atop Sierra Vista and see miles and miles of Trail remains without the distractions of wind farms, cell towers, or helicopters helps us and future generations imagine what the Trail was like years ago.

And, there’s the issue of trust. Many southeastern Coloradoans believe that the Army has not kept its promises. Live fire ranges have been created, historic sites have been damaged and future expansion plans always seem to be popping up. The Army has not completed the Environmental Impact Statements required for increased use of the site. And the Army has not kept its promise that aircraft would not impact homesteads, ranches, and cattle. As recently as September 21, 2012, the Pueblo Chieftain newspaper reported that low flying V-22 Osprey aircraft are buzzing ranch houses at night and hovering low over cattle and threatened new born calves. Employees of the Walking Y ranch have photographed the Ospreys throwing up clouds of dust around the cattle.

The issue is complex and it’s much larger than just the Santa Fe Trail. The southeastern corner of Colorado is rich with historic, cultural, and archeological sites including dinosaur tracks, rock art, Spanish pathways, Mexican settlements, Native American sites, the Santa Fe Trail, stagecoach routes, homesteader sites, and historic farms and ranches. Colorado Preservation, Inc. has listed the Santa Fe Trail and other sites in the area as Colorado’s most endangered place. The National Trust for Historic Preservation has added the region to its list of most endangered places. During the next year, a major investigation of Santa Fe Trail related cultural resources will be funded by the National Park Service, Scenic ByWays, the US Army Corps of Engineers, and Las Animas and Otero Counties.

The Santa Fe Trail Association, its chapters, and all its members need to help protect and preserve this important segment of the Trail. We also need to work with the many groups who are anxious to protect this historically significant part of Colorado. Together we are a mighty force that can achieve big and lasting results. ♦

Preservation Committee: Cell Towers Impact Santa Fe Trail

This summer has been very, very busy for the preservation committee. Several cell tower installations have required their attention.

Plateau Telecommunications, Inc. placed a cell tower near the town of Watrous, NM and is not in compliance with FCC regulations. FCC and New Mexico State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) have been in discussions with Plateau and their lawyer about this issue. Faye Gaines, as preservation chair, has been included in much of this discussion and has been offering advice for mitigation purposes. As of August 16, 2012, no decisions have been made as to what the result of that mitigation will be. However, SFTA has been approved for “consulting partner status” and will be included along with the NPS on future discussions. (Note: Plateau Telecommunications is not in compliance with approximately 20 other cell towers in New Mexico.)

Plateau Telecommunications, Inc. placed a cell tower near the Santa Fe Trail on properly owned by Whittington NRA Center, south of Raton, NM. Faye Gaines, and members of the Corazon Chapter have been working with the Center and NPS staff to create two wayside exhibits, one interpreting the Santa Fe Trail in the area and the other to illustrate types of guns used. \$4,000 was received through mitigation from Plateau to pay for the two waysides. These are scheduled to be in place by April 2013, when we have our Spring Retreat/Board of Directors meeting at the Whittington NRA Center.

In Marion County, Kansas, SFTA preservation committee member and Cottonwood Crossing Chapter president Steve Schmidt has been busy consulting on a tower near Tampa, Kansas. ♦

FCC Regulates Cell Towers

by Steve Schmidt

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) establishes rules and procedures for the licensing of non-federal government communications services, and the registration of certain antenna structures in the US. Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their actions on historic properties which are included in or are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. This includes most all visible remnants of the Santa Fe Trail and related cultural resources.

Before the FCC grants a license or approves an application for a proposed tower or antenna, the FCC is required to review and approve a pre-construction Environmental Assessment, including assessment of effects on historic properties. To facilitate this process, the FCC, State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs), communications industry representative, and others have adopted the “Nationwide Programmatic Agreement for Review of Effect on Historic Properties for Certain Undertakings Approved by the FCC.” You can obtain a pdf of the entire document by Googling “FCC 04-222.” This applies to both new towers and collocation of antennae on existing towers.

The applicant for the tower/antenna must notify the public of its proposed project, either by publishing a notice in the local newspaper or through the public notification process of the local zoning agency. Public comment must be included in the information provided by the applicant to the SHPO. The purpose of this process is to solicit input from agencies and the public to

Cell Towers, *continued from page 7*

determine whether or not the proposed facility falls within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) of the historic property. This includes direct effects (example: building the tower directly on trail swales) and visual effects (example: building the tower near trail swales).

Obviously, we do not want things constructed where SFNHT cultural resources will be damaged or destroyed. Damage to the visual resources of the SFNHT (the viewscape) could be difficult to define. The viewscape provides a sense of place, or visual context, for understanding and appreciating the historical significance of the SFNHT. For visual impacts, unless the SHPO says otherwise, a tower will fall within the APE of the historic site if the tower is located:

- a. Within 0.5 mile of the historic site for towers 200 feet or less in height
- b. Within 0.75 mile of the historic site for towers more than 200 feet but less than 400 feet in height
- c. Within 1.5 miles of the historic site for towers over 400 feet in height.

The tower should not be located within the APE unless there is a compelling reason to allow it (example: the tower is behind a hill and is not visible from historic site.) or its impact could be mitigated (example: cell towers constructed to look like trees).

So, what is the moral of this story? You, as a protector and promoter of the SFNHT, should be on the look-out for public notices related to cell tower projects, and should pay attention to planning and zoning agency notices. There are time limits on when public input must be submitted, so do not delay in providing your input. Provide your input in writing with as much documentation as you can assemble. Copy the SHPO on anything you submit to the tower applicant and local agencies. Do not hesitate to provide input; if you are not sure if the project will affect the SFNHT, go ahead and provide input. The SFTA Preservation Committee (Faye Gaines, Chairperson; Jeff Trotman; and Steve Schmidt) are available to assist you in any way they can.

We suggest that you occasionally go to your local planning and zoning agencies meetings. They generally have a public input time on their agenda where you can speak about the SFNHT and raise public awareness of the trail. In a recent case in Marion County, Kansas, I was contacted by the Zoning Administrator about a proposed cell tower because she remembered my public input presentation to the Commission. This eventually led to changing the proposed location of the tower.

The goal of the Preservation Committee with regard to cell towers is not to stop cell tower construction. The goal is to minimize adverse impact of cell towers on the SFNHT by providing factual information to the applicant and agencies involved so that intelligent decisions can be made consistent with applicable regulations.

This discussion is a simplified summary of the FCC 04-222

document. This only applies to FCC regulated facilities, and does not apply to power lines, wind turbines, or other structures. However, because almost any project these days requires federal permits, notices of proposed projects that might affect the SFNHT should still be published and you can still provide input. ♦

Joanne's Jottings, *continued from page 3*

2021 Task Forces continue to improve SFTA: The SFTA's 2021 Task Force continues to target specific areas of our organization to receive intense focus for improvement. On August 4, the "Education on the Website 2021 Task Force" met in Wamego, KS. Each attendee left with homework assignments and new information will be posted onto the website as assignments are completed. The "Research 2021 Task Force" held a research forum at the recent Rendezvous. Results of that meeting can be found elsewhere in this issue. Funding has been received through a task agreement with the NPS for a "Mapping 2021 Task Force Workshop." This workshop will assist with collection and summary of known mapping resources/data for the Santa Fe National Historic Trail, housed at the Santa Fe Trail Center; evaluation of what we presently have; what gaps we have in maps; what mapping is still needed, etc. The workshop will be held in April 2013 and will include members of the Mapping/Marking Committee and the NPS.

Symposium Plans Announced: Plans for Symposium 2013 are well underway. The theme chosen for this symposium is "Surviving the Plains." Activities will be held in Ulysses, KS and the neighboring areas during September 26-29, 2013. The Wagon Bed Springs Chapter will host the event. Symposium 2015 will be held in Santa Fe, NM, and is a cooperative conference with the Old Spanish Trail Association (OSTA), El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro Trail Association (CARTA) and the SFTA. Dates for the event are September 17- 20, 2015. Pat Kuhlhoff is representing the OSTA; Troy Ainsworth is representing CARTA; and Pam Najdowski is representing SFTA for the planning of this joint conference which will be held at the Santa Fe Community Convention Center.

Joanne

Do you have a question about the Trail? Do you need an expert's guidance in where to start looking for answers? Send your questions to editor@santafetrail.org and we'll connect you with a Trail Guide to get you headed in the right direction.

NPS: Forum at Larned Meeting Addresses Trail Research

by Frank Norris, *National Park Service Historian*

On September 20, at the tail-end of the association's board meeting, members held a research forum to address a broad range of research concerns. Many recognize that new research about the trail is a key way to inject new life into any discussion of the trail's history, and that the association's recently-completed draft strategic plan included a goal to "promote research on the Santa Fe Trail and related topics." No one has done a systematic literature search on this subject since Jack Rittenhouse published *Santa Fe Trail: a Historical Bibliography* in 1971, although Harry Myers published a *Wagon Tracks* article in August 2006 listing more recently-issued books. The research forum, therefore, was convened in order to encourage new research, to solicit ideas regarding the research topics that most need to be addressed, and to find out whether the association should have a committee or task force devoted to research-related questions.

A sizable group – perhaps 50 people in all – attended the research forum, with Mike Olsen serving as moderator. These included some of the most prominent trail historians, plus many others with a particular interest in trail research. They came forth with a host of excellent research suggestions, of which the following list is just a small sample:

- What do we know about artists and illustrators that depicted the trail?
- Are there more first-person accounts of trail travelers (some in letters to hometown newspapers) that haven't been uncovered, or are available to only a limited audience? Shouldn't these be compiled into a single list?
- What about the French trade along the trail during the century before Becknell's trip?
- We need to know more about the Mexican merchants that traveled the trail.
- We know far too little about the various American Indian tribes along the trail – and how the trail changed them.
- The many feeder trails to the Santa Fe Trail should be covered more thoroughly.
- What trail stories would lend themselves to children's books?
- Too little is known about the "hell-on-wheels" towns that, during the 1860s and 1870s, served as the transition points between the railroads and the trail.
- How was religion practiced along the trail?
- The trail was a business route, but too little is known about how business was conducted.

Others said that key libraries and repositories – that are likely to have new trail information – need to be investigated. These

include:

- The Spanish archives in Havana, Cuba and Madrid, Spain
- Court and other government records in St. Charles and St. Louis, Missouri
- The William G. Ritch Collection at the Huntington Library, California
- U.S. General Land Office records for the corridor east of Independence

National Park Service representatives mentioned that they encourage a wide variety of research, and that they are willing to consider sponsoring projects that are related to congressionally-mandated goals. The agency is most interested in projects that lead to better trail interpretation, that provide greater information about trail-related historic sites, that spotlight groups of people that are typically overlooked in trail histories, or projects that challenge widely-accepted notions of trail history.

The association presently has a Scholarly Research Program, which helps fund selected research projects; it provides a forum for new research at many of its annual meetings (symposia and Rendezvous), and it publishes a wide variety of research – and reviews of additional research – in the quarterly *Wagon Tracks* issues. Despite those efforts, participants felt it would be prudent to establish a research committee, which would not only encourage new trail research but would also answer research inquiries and otherwise serve as a clearinghouse for those with an interest in trail history. Mike Olsen volunteered to serve as the head of the research committee, though he will be sharing these duties, as needed, with a variety of association members. Upcoming *Wagon Tracks* articles, along with contributions in various social media, will provide updates to the activities of this committee. ♦



Characters on the Trail at Rendezvous: Dr. Joyce Thierer, Allen Wheeler as William Becknell, Ann Birney as Julia Archibald Holmes, and Dr. David Sandoval as Pedro Sandoval. (Rendezvous photos: Ruth Friesen)

Cyber Ruts: Researching on the Internet – Library of Congress

by *Mike Olsen*

This is the second column in which I am discussing resources for Santa Fe Trail history and heritage on the Internet. The first column dealt with WORLDCAT. This one investigates the Library of Congress online.

The Library of Congress was established by an act of the United States Congress in 1800. It currently holds over 144 million items. Obviously, there have to be a few of those items of interest to anyone researching the history or heritage of the Santa Fe Trail.

The Library of Congress (LOC) website is www.loc.gov. It provides access to numerous catalogs listing the library's holdings in a variety of areas, such as books, films, and photographs, just to name a few. But, it might be asked, why bother looking at what the library has? The stuff, after all, is in Washington, D. C.

There are two responses to that question. First, many items at the LOC are digitized and so available via computer. Second, and more important in my research experience, rummaging around, so to speak, on the LOC website has led me to items I didn't know existed and even though I may not be able to access them at the library, I can begin to try and obtain them from some other library, bookseller, or museum.

In this article I am going to cover four general types of material at the LOC which I have found to include Santa Fe Trail material. These are: books, pamphlets and government publications; photographs and illustrations; maps; and films (although, alas, there is no footage of James Josiah Webb's freight wagons arriving on the Santa Fe plaza...). The LOC website has various ways of getting to these treasures.

BOOKS, ETC. - GENERAL SEARCH. First, log onto the LOC home page at www.loc.gov. At the top, in the center, is a Search bar. You can choose different formats from the drop-down menu on the left, but just to get started, leave it on "All Formats" and type "Santa Fe Trail" as your search. When I did this on August 22, 2012, I got a list of 206 items, beginning with Augustus Hayes's book *New Colorado and the Santa Fe Trail* and ending with something called "Talking Book Topics," – though I couldn't discern what it has to do with the Santa Fe Trail. The "All Formats" classification is just that – you get a hodgepodge of items. But as you scroll through, you will notice that interesting media such as photographs and government publications, as well as books and pamphlets, are listed.

Note on this page where the list of SFT items begins, on the left hand side toward the top a box/bar that indicates the 206 items called up are listed by "relevance" – so those having the

most to do with the Santa Fe Trail are listed first. Choose some of the other options in this box/bar and see what happens.

As you explore you will get a feel for how items are listed and how to access them. I will just mention one further trick here, concerning printed items. (I'll take up photographs below.)

Many of the titles in this list say "Electronic Resource Available." Jackpot! – sometimes. The Hayes *New Colorado* entry indicates that an electronic resource is available, but accessing it takes you to further sites that require involved negotiating. However, if you click on a pamphlet titled *To California over the Santa Fe Trail* (six items down the day I accessed the site), you will be taken to a page with more information on the pamphlet – and as you scan down that entry you see a section denoting "Links" with a URL below. Click on it. Presto – you can read this pamphlet. Try this for other items listing "Electronic Resource Available."

BOOKS, ETC. - SUBJECT SEARCH. This is the feature of the LOC that I use the most. As we know, all LOC materials are assigned a number – like the ISBN for books – so that materials concerning similar subjects and formats can be grouped together. (As an aside, a library can be arranged any way its owner pleases – from the fattest books to the thinnest, perhaps, or grouping the books by the color of the spine! – but that isn't very handy.) I can well remember the old Dewey Decimal System (which some libraries still use) – where books also were classified by subject – and when you wanted to find books related to the one you were reading, you went to the shelf and looked on either side of that book's "call number." Anyway – you can still do that, via computer and by doing a "subject search" of the LOC.

Some years ago I was interested in fiction of the Santa Fe Trail. I started my list of fictional accounts by going to the LOC subject listings. Here is how: log on to the LOC home page; up at the top, click on "Library Catalogs;" on the next screen click on "Browse;" on the next screen, from the drop-down menu on the left-hand side (the list is long), choose "subjects containing" and then type "Santa Fe Trail" into the search box, and click search. Wow!! There is a list of all sorts of topics regarding the trail (listed under Santa Fe National Historic Trail – "Santa Fe Trail" as a category once existed but seems to be gone). As I scrolled through, there is what I wanted: "Fiction." And even "Juvenile Fiction," and "Juvenile Literature." The number in parentheses after each entry is the number of titles in that category. Nifty, though not every title ever published is there. One final thing – at the top of this long list of "Santa Fe National Historic Trail" items is a number 1, with arrows on either side. When you click on an arrow it takes you to the subject listings before or after those you see on the page. It can take hours (happy hours for the researcher) to sift through lists like this.

One final comment on SUBJECT SEARCH. There is another way to do it. Every book that has an ISBN number has a

Library of Congress detailed entry usually found on the reverse of the title page. This entry will contain a lot of information on the book, including a list of the subject areas for that book in the LOC catalog. You can type one of those subject listings into the “subjects containing” Search box (LOC home page; Library Catalogs; Browse; “subjects containing” in drop-down menu; Search) and get the full listing of types of books concerning that topic. For instance, I have Richard and Shirley Flint’s book *The Coronado Expedition to Tierra Nueva* in front of me. The LOC data on the back of the title page has subject listing: 1 - “Coronado, Francisco Vasquez de, 1510-1554.” I type that in the “subjects containing” box and I get a long list of books on Coronado – including fiction!

And once again, I haven’t covered everything you can do under “Library Catalogs.” Explore!

PHOTOGRAPHS AND PRINTS. The LOC has an immense collection of photographs, prints, art work, illustrations – all types of pictorial material. Much of it, too, is digitized. To begin to access it, go again to the LOC home page. In the center, there are icons, one reading “Prints and Photos” (with the famous “Migrant Mother” picture when I accessed it). Click on the icon. You will get the “Prints and Photographs Online Catalog.” In the Search bar, type “Santa Fe Trail.” A list of photos and prints comes up, usually with a “thumbnail” of the item. On the day I am writing this, the second choice on the list is “Santa Fe Trail, Kansas City, Mo.” Click on it. There is a lot of information, but the item I want to stress here is part way down the list of information: RIGHTS ADVISORY. This will tell you if there are copyright issues with the photo or print. In this case, this “Kansas City” photo, the Rights Advisory reads, “No known restrictions on publication.” This is very, very, very important (but even for this entry there is a disclaimer at the bottom of the page, “Rights assessment is your responsibility”). You can usually feel confident if there are no restrictions listed. One good rule of thumb is, if the photo was taken under the auspices of a federal agency, it is in the public domain.

A couple of other observations here. Sometimes you can enlarge the thumbnail photo, copy it to your computer and paste it into a document. Sometimes you can’t. Good luck – you will have to experiment and it depends on what computer programs you have. Also, there are other ways to get into the “Prints and Photos” catalog – look around on Google and the LOC homepage. And finally, have some fun! When you type “Fort Larned” into the “Prints and Photos” Search bar, you get 120 results, some of them containing whole albums of photographs.

MAPS. I am going to address the topic of maps online in detail in a later column, but will just indicate briefly here what the LOC has. Again on the LOC homepage, further on down from where the “Prints and Photos” icon was, is an icon for Maps. Click it. You will get a Search bar that says “Map” – type “Santa Fe Trail” in the blank bar and click search. Only seven items come up (again, on August 22, 2012), but you can type in your particular map interest and hunt around. Of the seven items that I am seeing when I “search,” the first is “Santa Fe

Route” This is the Sibley survey map from 1825, and in fact, if you click on the entry, you get a more complete description of the map, including, under “Notes” – “Map belonged to Mjr. George C. Sibley, one of the U. S. Commissioners who conducted the survey.” Cool. There are various ways of downloading maps from the LOC – again, as with photographs, you will have to figure out what works for you.

FILMS. We obviously don’t have any films of Pedro Ignacio Gallego greeting William Becknell back in 1821. But I find the film archives of the LOC fascinating, and there are some tenuous Santa Fe Trail connections. How about Teddy Roosevelt and the Rough Riders? So, once more back to the LOC homepage. And again, in the center there is a selection of icons – including “Film.” Click on it. Scroll to the very bottom of the page that comes up – the last section is “Theodore Roosevelt: His Life and Times on Film.” Click on that title. Now it gets tricky. Click on “Subject” in the left hand column. Then, on the screen you get, in same column (don’t pay any attention to the choices in the right hand section), click on “Film Chronology.” On the page that comes up, in the right hand section, you will see “Roosevelt’s Rough Riders.” Get your popcorn, click, and enjoy.

That is just a glimpse of what the Library of Congress has to offer online. There are many more collections and categories to investigate. As you do so – just a suggestion – keep notes on what you “click” on as you move forward from screen to screen or, like me, the next time you go to access some item you have seen before and you know is there, you end up saying “Now how the heck did I do that?” ♦

Next column: Digitized Newspapers Online.

SFTA Hall of Fame: Julia Anna Archibald Holmes

Julia Archibald Holmes was born in Nova Scotia, Canada in 1838, and her family moved to Worcester, Massachusetts in 1848 where she worked in a woolen mill. They came to Kansas Territory in 1854 sponsored by the New England Emigrant Aid Society of abolitionists. They were friends of Susan B. Anthony and John Brown; Brown actually introduced Julia to her future husband, James Henry Holmes, one of Brown’s captains. In 1858 for her second trip on the Santa Fe Trail, she and Henry, as he was called, joined a group of Lawrence gold-seekers to go to the Pike’s Peak area for adventure. She wanted to climb the famous mountain to prove that women could do the same things men did. In preparation, she worked until she could walk ten miles without being exhausted. While the climb was difficult, at the top she and Henry felt the achievement was well worth the effort. Julia and Henry then went to New Mexico Territory where they taught, and Julia worked for various newspapers. After Lincoln was elected, Henry was appointed Secretary of the Territory, but their abolitionist preaching soon got them pushed out of the Territory, and they lived in Washington, D. C. after the war.

N 37° 49.475' W 103° 46.470' Marks the Spot

by Rod Podszus

Is there anyone who doesn't love a good treasure hunt? Even the tiniest tots love to hide and be found. *Hide & Seek* and *I Spy* are always fun games for kids of all ages. Teenagers love scavenger hunts and many adults spend weekends with their eyes and ears glued to their metal detectors.

I guess it's no surprise that modern technology has been combined with treasure hunting. "X" no longer marks the spot on crinkled parchment maps. Now its GPS coordinates backlit on smart phones and GPS devices. The activity that best uses these devices is called geocaching. Since the first geocache was hidden in May 2000 by Dave Ulmer in Oregon, over 1,800,000 caches have been placed in over 200 countries. It's estimated that over 5,000,000 people now participate in the activity.

More and more of my friends were becoming geocachers so I decided to learn more about it. I called Kevin Lindahl, a member of our Bent's Fort Chapter from Rocky Ford, CO, and invited myself down to his house for a morning of Geocaching 101. Kevin's a long-time geocacher and he welcomed the chance to introduce the activity to a new victim.

We began with some introduction to the terminology. Kevin explained that a "cache" is usually a waterproof container such as an old ammo box or Tupperware box that is hidden in a public place. Usually, it contains objects and a logbook. It may also have in it brochures and information about the area. The objects must have some value such as a token or coin and they may be taken as long as you leave behind an object of comparable worth. (The geocaching.com website sells a plethora of special tokens that have become collectibles to geocachers.) When you find a cache, you sign the log book, exchange tokens if you want to, and then re-hide the cache exactly where you found it. You then "log" your find using your smart phone or GPS device or you can do this later at home on your computer.

Kevin's approach to teaching is to get out in the field and just do it. So, we searched online at geocaching.com for caches related to the Santa Fe Trail. Right away, we found one named "THIS is Colorado! Santa Fe Trail". It was only 18 miles from Kevin's house so we set out to find it. I had my iPhone geocache app and Kevin had his GPS device and a Droid Smartphone app. I also had my car's navigation system we could follow. Clutching devices in hand, following the blinking blue dots we headed southwest from his house along country roads, miraculously staying out of ditches, and mostly avoiding farm vehicles we met along the road.

Before long we guessed our destination: Timpas, a picnic area and historic site along the Santa Fe Trail beside Hwy-350, a

site developed by the folks at the Comanche National Grasslands. How appropriate. But, also challenging: the site connects to the Sierra Vista Overlook which is 3 miles away and covers lots of territory. Our trusty GPS devices made the hunt easy. As we approached, the distance in miles changed to feet. Soon (following the blinking blue dot) we were on a hiking path. 500 feet to go, then 300, then 30, then 3. Before us stood a limestone post with a Santa Fe Trail sign on it. At its base was a pile of rocks and beneath that pile we found the cache. It was only a small waterproof tube with a rolled-up logbook inside it. We signed our names, replaced the cache, and then the really interesting part began.



*Type of geocache box to be installed on SFTA's Geo-Tour
(photo: Joanne VanCoevern)*

Back at Kevin's house, we logged our find on the geocaching.com website. There you can read the comments of others who have found the cache. As I read through them, I instantly recognized how valuable Geocaching could be to promoting the Santa Fe Trail. Here are a few samples:

- This was a nice hike to this one and gave us a chance to remember the history of the Santa Fe Trail. Always enjoy info about the Trail. Thanks for taking us here.
- Found cache while travelling the Santa Fe Trail with my daughter.
- Thanks for all the info and the historical tribute.
- We always enjoy seeing the path our forefathers traveled and can only imagine the hardships they encountered while crossing the plains. Thanks for showing us this site.
- Another find on the way to Nevada...really enjoyed the This is Colorado series.
- Thanks for the excuse to explore the Santa Fe Trail.

Continued on next page

A Young Person's Perspective on the SFTA Rendezvous

by *Lynsay Flory*

When Dr. Joyce Thierer of Emporia State University invited me, a new graduate student at Wichita State University, to come to the Santa Fe Trail Rendezvous in Larned, Kansas, I decided to go and see what this association is all about. What I found were a group of generally friendly people committed to a scholarly level of Santa Fe Trail history. Two things I especially enjoyed were the relaxed, casual atmosphere and the diversity of presentations. While not forgetting the big names, such as William Becknell and John "Kit" Carson, you are conscious of including women and minority groups.

I would like to personally thank all of you who helped make us younger folks at Rendezvous feel welcome. I commend your desire to reach out, and want to encourage you in it. Once we take the bait, some friendly smiles and a little conversation and encouragement may be all it takes to reel in newcomers. Continue to make contact with college professors who focus on the American West. You can make them aware of special events, like the upcoming symposium, so that they can spread the word to their students. Some might even be able to organize field trips for especially "history heavy" activities. Even those who cannot physically visit may be able to communicate your latest and greatest find/internship/event. Continue building cross-curricular contacts with schools, civic organizations, and other centers of community. Those interested in natural history, geology, and botany may well enjoy a journey on the trail. In short, keep pressing on! Keep your high standards of accuracy and authenticity, and whatever you do, don't lose that welcoming spirit of camaraderie! I look forward to meeting you again, somewhere down the trail. ♦



Steven Brosemar as Frederick Hawn



John Carson as Kit Carson



Inez Ross as Marion Sloan Russell
(Photos: Ruth Friesen)



Geocache, continued

- A nice easy one to take the grandkids to. Enjoyed visiting the historic marker and a good walk on the prairie.
- What an interesting stop. We hiked the trail, read the marker signs, and took a few photos.
- Thanks for showing us this interesting Trail.
- Found cache on my way home to Kansas...hiked the 7 mile segment of the Trail and greatly enjoyed it...cache is going onto my favorites list.
- I did not know that the Santa Fe Trail passed up this way. Great bit of history. Will take more time when weather warms up.
- Awesome!
- The Santa Fe Trail markers are very interesting. Thanks for the cache

Parents and children, grandparents and grandchildren, and tourists passing through the area all learned more about the trail. I wonder how many of these folks we would have reached without a geocache. It's clear to me that this activity will introduce the trail to a whole new generation of potential trail aficionados.

As a footnote...a few days later I introduced my grandson to geocaching and we found one in our area. He didn't seem terribly interested at the time. Then, a few days later when he was off to college, he sent me a text: "Hey Grandpa, guess what? I found a geocache." It can become habit forming. ♦

The Santa Fe Road in the Lost Township

by *Roberta Bonnewitz*

In the early 1960's, both old and new citizens in Raytown, Missouri became interested in the early history of their town. Early emigrant diaries revealed that Raytown's location on the Santa Fe Road, or Trail, had been an important factor in our nation's western expansion.

Raytown, Missouri, is a small town about ten square miles in size, completely surrounded by larger communities such as Kansas City, Lee's Summit and Independence. Raytown became a city in 1950 to avoid being annexed by one of these cities. Today there are three locations preserving and maintaining our history: The Raytown Historical Society Museum; The Rice-Tremonti Farm Association maintaining the 1844 home of Archibald Rice; and Barnes Enclosure, an 1846-1853 Santa Fe Tavern and campsite.

The following stories will tell how we became the "Lost Township" and the research we have done to find answers to various arguments and verify our claims.

There are numerous biographies written which give us a touch of reality. However, greater quantities of original facts were found in these three books: *The Beginning of the West, Annals of the Kansas Gateway to the American West, 1540 - 1854*, by Louise Barry; *Platte River Road Narratives*, by Merrill J. Mattes; *Overland to California, A Member of the Wagon Train First to Enter California, 1849*, by Wm. G. Johnston.

The story of the Lost Township became an amusing historical episode, but it was important in the development of Township 48 North, Range 32 West, of Jackson County, Missouri.

In 1826, the first Jackson County surveyor set out to survey the county. It was a hot summer day and earlier he had shared a drink with a friend. He looked at the miles and miles of waving blue grass with a few trees scattered about. He had been searching for hidden stones which he would pile at the corners of a section.

He was tired, sat down, and fell asleep. When he awoke his surveyor's notes were gone. Where were they? What should he report to the County Court?

In an old history book there were several versions given: a hungry sow ate them, a playful goat tossed them about to the winds, his surveyor instruments were not working. Actually, he told the court that the land was worthless, could never be farmed, so forget it, and they did.

The story is amusing, but the lack of a survey hampered the development of this township for eleven years until the government had it re-surveyed in 1843-44. Then they could put it up for sale. The last survey map shows that a number of section lines were incorrect, making it difficult to prove property lines.

Beginning in 1830, the government made some pre-emption laws allowing an adult male over age 21 to settle on 160 acres

of land, build a house, and cultivate the soil. In 1844, he was allowed to purchase this farm, paying \$1.25 an acre.

The comments of later travelers disputed the claim of this area of being "worthless land."

A traveler¹ leaving Independence commented: "on leaving Independence which was filled with many varieties of trees, and when suddenly coming upon an open area, he could see an open undulating prairie for miles and miles which was called the Blue Prairie."

The word "undulating prairie" will appear in diaries again and again. It means "wavy-like" and "rolling." Some of those undulating hills remain today. In those days, it might mean a long, steep hillside coming down to a deep creek, causing a wheel to come off or an axle to break.

In 1846 Edward Bryant² was amazed at the beauty of the prairie with big blue skies, waves of colorful prairie flowers, and viewed it as a natural cathedral.

Property Owners along the Santa Fe Road

William Ray, his wife and their six children came to this area from Indiana. We do not know where they lived. According to the Agriculture Census of 1850, it was on a small farm of twenty acres where they owned seven mules and five cows. A blacksmith shop stood near the intersection of the Santa Fe Road to Independence with the Road to Harrisonville. The former smithy had gone west. The date and person from whom Ray rented the shop was not recorded.

In 1850, William Ray's name is mentioned in the County Court minutes eleven times in road changes. The notices would read, "to the Ray blacksmith shop" or "William Ray's blacksmith shop on the Santa Fe road." In May 1854, a court order was this: ... "from Thos. Pitcher's steam mill to Raytown." Now, it was beginning to become a village with a name.

Ray's name is often mentioned in the settlement of local estates. Those bills from Wm. Ray were in faultless handwriting and indicated he made many repairs for his customers.

By 1850, he had bought the blacksmith shop from Joseph C. Davis. Ray found that Davis did not have a title, because the man from whom Davis had purchased it, George W. Rhoades, had passed away. Neither of the owners had registered the property with the county. On top of that, this was one of those pieces of land which the tipsy surveyor had surveyed and it had become a "who owns this?" Eventually, a number of affidavits settled the difficulties and Raytown was created.

In 1850, William Ray's name is mentioned in the County Court minutes eleven times in road changes.

By 1854, the Ray family had moved to Oregon. The Ray family descendants have often visited Raytown.

On September 21, 1969, the Raytown Historical Society placed a metal marker in the southeast corner of 63rd Street and Blue Ridge road with this message:

“William Ray blacksmith shop was located on the Santa Fe Trail, 1849-1851. It is generally believed that Raytown was named for William Ray.”

Barnes Enclosure

Jesse and Mary Barnes, their four sons, and a daughter came to the Lost Township area from Kentucky in 1839. One report states that Mr. Barnes had previously visited the area and returned here in 1839. He then immediately applied for a pre-emption claim to 160 acres of land along the Santa Fe Road.

When the government began selling the land at \$1.25 an acre in 1844, the Barnes family decided to expand their holdings. Three of the Barnes sons, Clifton, Caleb, and Richard, each purchased 160 acres. Mr. Barnes purchased another 80 acres, adjoining land to the west that included a large spring which was known to never have gone dry.

With a constant flow of traffic of traders and freighters heading to Santa Fe, Mexico, they erected fences to protect their animals and crops. The 1844 county surveyor designated this as “Barnes Enclosure.”

We do not know why the Barnes family accepted boarders or campers in 1846, but two books were published to confirm this fact. They were: *Brothers on the Santa Fe and Chihuahua Trails*, by Edward Jones Glasgow and William Henry Glasgow, 1846-1848, and *The Diary of Susan Magoffin, 1846-1848 Down the Santa Fe Trail Into Mexico*, by Susan Magoffin.

Continuing rain storms caused William H. Glasgow³ to become a guest at the Jesse Barnes farm on May 31, 1846.

On a Saturday morning he had left Independence with his nineteen wagons heading west. However, there had been a big storm leaving the dirt roads with deep mud holes. They made three miles that day.

On Sunday morning they started again, and it was nearly dark when they reached Mr. Barnes place, five miles that day. They put the animals out to rest to enjoy the deep prairie grass.

Another day, another storm created deeper mud, and it was nearly noon before they ventured to start again. Often they doubled up the teams, sometimes ten to twelve teams, finally reaching the Big Blue River with its swift moving current.

Susan Magoffin⁴ and her husband, Samuel, an experienced trader, stayed all night at Farmer Barnes’ house, on June 11,

1846.

Susan, a nineteen-year-old bride, traveled with a maid and at least two men servants. She rode in a Dearborn (carriage) drawn by two mules. There were about fourteen wagons, twenty men, and numerous animals including two hundred oxen. Among the drivers was a local man, Benjamin Rice, Archibald Rice’s nephew.

Traveling with this group were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Owens of Independence and another company of James Aull and John McCoy.

Sidney Barnes, living in Washington Township, had been buying a number of small tracts of land and needed caretakers while he and Clifton were gone several months at a time when going to Mexico with other traders. Barnes also needed a caretaker for his farm.

Grant’s Tavern

From emigrant diaries of 1849, there were people who described staying in the Samuel Grant home on the Santa Fe Trail and near the Archibald Rice property. The 1850 farm census description of the Grant farm is consistent with the earlier Barnes’ home of 800 acres. We assume Grant had rented the Barnes farm, and at different times they were taking in boarders.

A local researcher found these persons stayed at Col. Grant’s Inn and Tavern:

- Thomas N. Eastin and James Lynn from Henderson County, Kentucky stayed at Grant’s Tavern the night of May 5, 1849.
- David T. McCollum, a passenger on Turner and Allen’s Pioneer Line, became ill and stated he was well taken care of at Col. Grant’s home and stayed two weeks. He paid \$5 to the doctor and \$2 a week for board and room.
- George Willis Read camped at Col. Grant’s for two weeks.
- Captain James A. Payne, May 2, 1850, put up at a tavern.
- In 1850 four travelers “put up at a tavern, at Col. Grants residence, nine miles from Independence.”

Mr. Rice had a spring at his house; about half a mile west was a spring on his campsite; on the Barnes’ farm was a large spring supplied by a long underground source on a great ledge of rock, leaving a large cave-like opening. None of these were ever given a name.

On a 1904 Jackson County map of this location, the spring’s name was listed as “Cave Springs.” The spring continued to function and provide water for the local farmers during dry seasons.

Archibald Rice: Archibald Rice was born December 19, 1782, the eldest of eight children, near Yanceyville, Caswell County, North Carolina. His father died in 1801, and each of

*In 1850 four travelers “put up at a tavern,
at Col. Grants residence,
nine miles from Independence.”*

his children received thirty acres of land. Archibald, at the age of 21, had married and eventually had a family of 14 children. With this house full of so many persons, it may be one of the reasons he decided to move to Missouri where land was plentiful.

The family Bible sums up the next few years: "Moved from North Carolina 2nd AD, 1826. Lived in Howard County, Mo., 1827. to Ralls County, Mo., 1828. to Monroe County Co. 1829. Then to Jackson County in same season, lived on the Little Blue four years."

Archibald heard stories of Independence, the hub of trading and cheap land. So he came to Jackson County in 1832. He began buying land on or near the Santa Fe Trail between Ft. Osage and Salem Church. He began by buying tracts of 80 acres of farm land, wheeling and dealing. Soon he had a large farm and planted a large orchard to enhance their families' menu.

He still was not satisfied. He was confident he should move further west, be on the Santa Fe Trail, and get involved in this Mexican trading. There were people going up and down the Santa Fe Trail making money.

In 1836, he came to the Raytown area and settled on 160 acres of land in the Lost Township. According to family tales, he built a two-story log house and set his slaves to work to cultivating that "worthless" blue grass land in the Blue Prairie.

Then, in 1830 came the first government pre-emption claim law. In 1838 he applied for 160 acres; his son, Elihu Coffee Rice, 160 acres; and sons-in-law, Lawrence Conner and Alexander Chiles. each applied for 160 acres. Soon the young men were seeking their fortunes elsewhere, and Rice bought their shares.

Archibald Rice died October 14, 1849. His will fulfilled his wishes of providing land and animals for his children's families. This campsite was willed to two of his daughters. We know it was sold to a number of different owners before it was purchased by J. Roger Lowe, son of Judge James McCauley Lowe in 1908. Judge Lowe had purchased the Archibald Rice home place and his son purchased the old Rice campsite. Later they exchanged farms.

Rice Farm Stories

The following stories will tell what happened on the Rice farm from 1836 to 1849. Independence, the county seat, had been filled with hundreds of persons going West to seek their fortunes. To my knowledge, he never sought payment for the time emigrants camped on his land. There are only the records from books and diaries indicating purchases by travelers: "there we bought corn for \$1.25 a bushel."

Among Mr. Barne's estate papers is this information that haunts this researcher to find the answer. "Mr. A. Rice.....To Chambers & Knapp, ...Dr ...To subscription to the Weekly Missouri Republican...from Feb 13th 1848 to Feb 13th 1851 ...\$9.00" Do we suppose he advertised that campground to draw in customers?

July 1, 1839, Matt Fields⁵, a traveling reporter, mentioned in

his report: "About half a day's travel brings the Santa Fe bound traveler past the flourishing plantation of Farmer Rice, where leisure travelers linger to enjoy the sweet bacon, fresh eggs, new milk, and other nutritious and unsophisticated luxuries that always appease appetite without encumbering digestion." On Field's return trip, October 30, he shared a noon meal of cornbread and milk.

Chester Ingersoll⁶, camping at the Rice campsite in 1847, found the land to be a rolling prairie, good soil, good grass, crops of hemp and wheat.

March 17 - April 26, 1849, William G. Johnston⁷

March 17: William G. Johnston camped at Rice's from March 17, Saturday to April 26, 1849. During these 41 days there, he and his three companions from Philadelphia would awaken to find a half inch of ice in the water bucket. Each day they would go to the timber and cut fire wood. They stayed inside the tent avoiding the rain storms. This was the time to write in their diaries of this unexpected delay going West.

"After dining, four of our party rode to the country west of Independence, eight miles distant, our route after passing through some beautiful woodlands and immediately west of town over an undulating plain called the 'Blue Prairie'.....We pitched the tent in a small clearing, surrounded by hickory saplings, behind which was a dense thicket of scrub oaks. Convenient to camp was a spring of excellent water, where, at the edge of a scrub oak forest, belonging to the plantation of a Mr. Rice, we selected a site for our new mode of life."

During this interval, many interesting groups passed the campsite. There were many companies from the eastern states and Canada camped at Independence. They had business arrangements on how to share the gold; who would be captain.

Johnston and his friends enjoyed watching these companies going by, especially the military groups dressed in uniforms and keeping steps with the drummer.

"April 20: The passing by of emigrant trains bound for the West is become one no longer a novelty, and note the fact would be both wearisome and monotonous. About forty wagons mostly drawn by oxen went past in the course of four hours."

Johnston and his party formed the Diamond K Company of six men, two mule-drawn wagons, 200 pounds of provisions. Several had their horses to ride.

They were able to obtain the services of Jim Stewart, who had led a number of emigrants going west. He understood mules as though they were blood relatives. His word, when uttered, was never questioned.

Chester Ingersoll, camping at the Rice campsite in 1847, found the land to be a rolling prairie, good soil, good grass, crops of hemp and wheat.

“April 23rd we are completely surrounded by emigrants, and tonight another large party from Steubenville has been added.”

April 28. After camping for 41 days, Johnston and his company moved on.

April 7 to May 7, 1849 - Henry T. Shombre⁸

Henry T. Shombre was from Wayne County, Indiana. His group stayed at the campground from April 7 to May 7, 1849. On April 27, he wrote: “the road on both sides lined with tents, and wagons, men and women and children. When we left camp, May 7, we made quite a show of 57 men, 81 horses, mules and oxen.”

April 16 to May 5, 1849 - Hugh Morgan Price⁹

On April 16, “moved last Friday to present encampment, a very fine one, 8 miles from Independence on the Santa Fe Road. Here water, wood, corn and wild grass abundant.” While camping there they bought their supplies in Independence. “Left Rice’s on May 5th.”

“Our supplies were for real substantial of life: 600 lbs. flour; 400 lbs. of bacon; 227 lbs. crackers; 25 lbs. rice, 20 lbs. sugar, 18 lbs. coffee; 1 lb. sassafras tea; 85 lbs. salt for ourselves and mules.”

April 7 to May 2, 1849 - John Johnson¹⁰

John Johnson wrote three letters to his wife while staying in the camp from April 8 to May 2, 1849. One letter included this news: “April 8th, 1849. Have been in camp eight days and I have never felt better for two years past than I do now. April 30: It is settled we move tomorrow morning. We break up our present camp and will fall in with the wagon trains that will overtake us. May 1st will start in the morning, weather cold, grass not sufficient yet, take corn to last ten days.”

April 25 to April 30, 1849 - Amos Josselyn¹¹

Amos P. Josselyn was one of ten members of the South Zanesville, Ohio Company who had each pooled \$200 so each member would have a team of horses, wagon, camp utensils, beds, wagons, etc. They arrived in Independence on April 25 and camped there until April 30. They came to Rice’s where they could buy corn for \$1.25 a bushel. The next day, Josselyn visited the smith, one mile away, to have a tyre cut. On April 28, they bought enough corn to feed their animals for 6 to 7 days and left the Rice camp.

May 1 to 3, 1849 - John Pritchett¹² with Henry T. Shombre

John Pritchett, of Wayne County, Kentucky, came with Henry Shombre to Independence and joined the Hagerston company of 57 men, 10 wagons, pulled by horses and mules; coming to Rice’s eight miles from Independence, May 1 to May 3, 1849.

May 2 to May 8 1849 - John Evans Brown¹³

John Evans Brown drove to the Rice’s where corn was bought on May 2. He was amazed at the beautiful and fertile country. His group had intended to move on immediately, but the heavy

rainstorm prevented that move until May 14. However, the group enjoyed their camp life.

May 3, 1849 - James A. Pritchard¹⁴

From the diary of James A. Pritchard while in Independence May 1849:

“The Emigrants were encamped in every direction for miles around the place waiting for the time for their departure. Such were the crowded conditions of the Streets of Ind by long trains of Ox teams mule teams men there with stock for Sale and men there to purchase stock that it was all most impossible to pass along. And the California fever raging to such a fearful extent that it was carrying off its thousands per day. Being all ready now to bid adieu to homes, friends, and happy Country, as it were - for we were about Separating ourselves from the abodes of Civilization, its peace, comforts, and its saf(e)ty, for a period we knew not how long, and to some for ever, to launch away and away the broad and extensive plains, which Straches away and away, until it fades from sight in the dim distance, and bounded only by the blue wall of the Sky.”

Turner and Allen Pioneer Train: May 9 - 15, 1849

Early in the year of 1849, the Turner and Allen Company had advertised in many large eastern states of their proposed luxury trip originating in Independence, Missouri to California. The company would provide twenty spring wagons, two freight and baggage wagons, 300 mules, 161 persons including employees. This would cost \$200 and reach California in only sixty days; just sit back and enjoy it.

With all of this advertising in St. Louis and other large cities’ newspapers, 150 persons responded. No records have been found that indicate where the passengers stayed while waiting. However, a few found Col. Grant’s Tavern on the Santa Fe Road.

Comments of passengers on the Turner and Allen Pioneer Train camped on Rice’s property are listed below:

Bernard Reid¹⁵ - “about May 4 reached Independence, Mo. Spent the first evening in an Independence hotel. There I was asked to sit with two persons who had the cholera. Both died that night.

At our camp preparing to go into camp about eight miles out on the prairie. Several days elapsed before the train was fully organized and equipped, but on the 8th of May watched the green mules being prepared to pull a wagon.

The corral to hold the 300 mules covered two-thirds of Rice’s campground where they took the untrained mule, threw down

Early in the year of 1849, the Turner and Allen Company had advertised in many large eastern states of their proposed luxury trip originating in Independence, Missouri to California.

on the ground, forced a bit into its mouth, placed a collar around his neck, tied him to a wagon.”

Niles Searls¹⁶ also was a passenger on this trip. He gives a different time period: “to Independence May 9. Jump off May 11.” The phrase, “Jump off” is really what happened, because after the train was on the road it was one disaster after the other: mud, dying with cholera, teams giving out, wagons abandoned, no food, clothes worn out. It was sad.

Lell Hawley Wooley¹⁷, also a passenger, jumped off May 14. He was also complaining. “Hardships began at once, with balky mules and greenhorn cooks. Sandy roads and rough inclines slowed progress, passenger frequently compelled to walk or to put shoulders to wheels. The Asiatic cholera claimed many lives.”

Judge Joseph McCauley Lowe¹⁸

A 1896 Jackson County publication has an interesting autobiography of Judge Lowe and this will be the basis of his story.

Joseph McCauley Lowe was born December 13, 1844 in Pendleton County, Kentucky. He was one of eight children. He attended the common schools until he was sixteen years of age, then he enlisted in Colonel Gillner’s regiment under Captain Thomas Moore, as a private in the Confederate army.

Dismissed after three months of service, he was employed as a school teacher for four years in Greenfield, Indiana.

Through all of this period he had been reading the law. In 1864 he was appointed to the office of assistant clerk of the state senate. In 1872 he was elected prosecuting attorney for four years.

In 1868, seeking more challenging and ambitious projects, he moved to Plattsburg, Clinton County, Missouri, to practice law. In 1883, he opened an office in Kansas City, Missouri, and engaged in real estate. He also became a Master Mason and a member of the Commercial Club of Kansas City.

He had married Mary E. McWilliams in 1876. They became the parents of two children: a son, John Roger and a daughter, Florence. The family had lived in a number of distinguished homes until, during their residence in Kansas City, in the rural area they found the home of former Archibald Rice and his campsite on the Santa Fe Trail.

Judge Lowe bought the house and Roger the campground, now just an ordinary farm site. The Judge sold the house to Roger, who continued to live there with his family, from 1910 to 1922, when they moved to Lee’s Summit.

Judge Lowe’s mind was constantly reaching out to find projects that required much interest and work to solve the case. Thus

Judge Lowe’s mind was constantly reaching out to find projects that required much interest and work to solve the case. Thus came this project: to put the Santa Fe Trail back on the maps.

came this project: to put the Santa Fe Trail back on the maps. This idea had been brewing in the eastern states but it needed someone to motivate it

He believed great highways should be built by the war department and maintained by the government, not only for good travel but to make our country safer. The motor car could not prosper without good roads and should be taxed for constructing and maintaining the roads. The car license fee was to be set aside for bond issues to build roads. He wanted no “pork barrel” roads.

In the year of 1909, the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) conceived the idea of marking the route of the original Santa Fe Trail from Franklin, in Howard County, Missouri, through the state of Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, and New Mexico to Santa Fe. A committee of Mrs. John Vanbrunt and Miss Sue Gentry was to hunt out the exact route through the state of Missouri.

The National Old Trails Road Association was organized April 17, 1912. Judge Lowe became the president to promote a hard-surfaced transcontinental highway from sea to sea, from Washington D.C., on the Atlantic, to Los Angeles, on the Pacific.

The Kansas City Times, May 15, 1913, headline read: “*Over the Trail Today, A DAR Party To Start Setting Final Santa Fe Markers, Twenty Seven Stops Will Be Made On the 150-Mile Trip Across Missouri And The Monument At New Franklin Unveiled. Red Bridge, Hughes Bryant Farm, Cave Springs, Aunt Sophy’s Kitchen, Independence, Salem Church, Six Mile Church, Fort Osage, Buckner, Levasy, Ish School, Wellington, Lexington.*”

In Judge Lowe’s words: “I took up this work actively seventeen years ago, and I have devoted every hour of that time since then to the construction of the road. The pleasure has been full compensation for what have I done, and when our task is finished, I shall feel amply rewarded for the dreary, heart-breaking periods through which we have passed.”

Traders and Freighters on the Santa Fe Trail

In Independence, September 3, 1909, a group of Jackson County residents met at the Independence fairgrounds to form an association in which each member would contribute papers of his experiences on the great plains and memoirs from those who are not living at this time.

The “plains” meant the country west of the Missouri River, west of the state, over which trade and travel was made with pack animals and wagons drawn by mules and animals. For nine years these reunions were held to collect these stories.

Although many changes have been made in the location of libraries in recent years, the recordings were placed in the Missouri Valley Room of the Kansas City, Missouri Library, as Microfilm 64.

In 1849, Jackson County was filled with persons preparing to go somewhere: to Mexico to trade clothing, tools, animals; to California for gold, mild weather; to Oregon for free land. Not only men---there were women and children eager to spend months

and hundreds of miles in worn-out shoes or barefoot.

For this story three local men have been chosen to record their experiences which were not discovered until found in Louise Barry's book, *The Beginning of the West*.

Thomas G. Clarkson¹⁹

Little is known about Thomas G. Clarkson. County records indicate that by November 15, 1845 he began to buy tracts of land, resell, buy again, resell, until he finally bought the property of George Rhoades in Raytown, on November 17, 1849. The 1850 census survey listed him as 33 years of age, with a wife and three children, and four slaves. He died May 7, 1858.

Louise Barry, in her book, *Beginning of the West*, located some interesting stories about his busy life.

April 1847 - "Among the Santa Fe traders was James C. Bean, Thomas G. Clarkson, and Reynolds of Jackson County, Missouri.

In mid-May Bullard, Hooks and company had paused because of high waters at Pawnee Park. Seven hundred Indians, equipped with sharp lances, had surrounded the traders for three days.

Then Capt. Thomas G. Clarkson had appeared "with his knowledge of Indian character" and managed to disarm three of the Indians, killing one of them. Somehow the frightened Indians moved away, freeing the freighters, but continued to annoy them for seventy more miles.

Clarkson was known as a hero for freeing his comrades."

May 1848 - Thomas G. Clarkson of Independence was among these freighters who had 200 wagons with merchandise of every description. From Council Grove east to Independence there was almost a continuous encampment.

In May 1853 the *Occidental Messenger* story estimated the livestock owned by citizens of Jackson County, Missouri as:

Thomas G. Clarkson: stock, 400 cattle; wagons, 22; animals, 15; no. in party, 35.

Barnes: stock, 300 cattle; wagons, 3; animals, 10; no. in party, 30.

Clifton and Sidney Barnes²⁰

While Jesse Barnes and his family were residing at the home of their son, Sidney, in Washington Township, Sidney had joined with his brother, Clifton, in being traders and freighters on the Santa Fe Road.

The Jackson County Court Records Department is filled with accounts indicating there was much borrowing and repaying loans of money. Sometimes these loans included property.

Jesse Barnes, their father, was acting as a trustee; Oliver Caldwell, the father-in-law, was on some of the notes and yet he was also a trader; a neighbor, Joel Lipscomb, living near New Santa Fe, seemed to be a partner and added his signature to the notes. Regardless of who did what, these men were gone from home a lot of the time.

These reports are found in Louise Barry's book, *Beginning of the West*.

August 17, 1846 - Messrs Barnes and Allen with 31 government wagons, 43 men, bound for Santa Fe, were at Cow Creek today.

July 8, 1851 - Spencer and Lipscomb at Lower Cimarron Crossing.

July 15, 1851 - Between 1st and 22nd mail parties traveling on the trails found much traffic.

August 1-20, 1851 - Lipscomb and Barnes' trains at Bernal Springs, New Mexico.

May 5, 1854 - One train had left Independence for Salt Lake City in May, was that of William Sloan and L. Stewart whose goods were freighted by the Barnes Brothers of Independence.

Jesse Barnes passed away between January and February of 1862.

Sidney Barnes did freighting from Colorado for awhile then returned to Independence, Mo.

Benjamin Rice

Benjamin Rice, nephew of Archibald Rice, was born in Caswell County, North Carolina on April 6, 1822. He was an ambitious young man and at the age of fifteen decided to become a peddler throughout parts of North and South Carolina and Georgia.

His father, James, brother of Archibald, decided to come to Missouri in 1845 to give his family more advantages and they did share many experiences in this country expanding westward.

Benjamin became a wagon driver on the Santa Fe Trail. He was a driver of one of the teams in the Magoffin train leaving the Barnes farm for Santa Fe on June 11, 1846. They arrived in Santa Fe August 16, 1846, after thirty-five days on the road.

From here we will tell his story as it was later told by his son, Henry C. Rice.

"In 1846, he entered the Mexican War, driving from here a 10-mule team hitched to a covered wagon loaded with silver and gold. This shipment belonged to the Government and for paying off the soldiers.

He returned here and became married, taking up a claim, building a log cabin with one door, one window with no glass, just shutters, and a fireplace. Within this home, he and his wife raised nine children. At times, Indians from the Indian Reservation in Kansas came by to beg for hog jowls, their favorite."

Conclusion

Between 1836 to 1849, it may have been curiosity, adventure, or greed that led many emigrants from the eastern states to follow the Santa Fe Road for eight miles from Independence, to use William Ray's blacksmith shop, or to find a campsite at Farmer Rice's place, or Barnes Enclosure, or Col. Grant's Tavern. Their diaries or later books are priceless in recording their

adventures as a strong link in the development of our nation from ocean to ocean.

The adventures of our local residents who also worked on the trails, or remained at home tilling the Blue Prairie to raise the needed grains and meat for the emigrants' provisions, were equally important.

Raytown was and remains a valuable site in the development of our country. ♦

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Roberta Leinweber Bonnewitz has spent most of her life as a resident in the adjoining cities of Lee's Summit and Raytown in Jackson County, Missouri. Following family tradition, she became a school teacher. She is now a retired teacher after thirty-year tenure as an elementary teacher of grades one through five in the Raytown school system. During that period, she began historical research of this community and enjoyed making Missouri history more palatable by engaging the students in living history plays.

An award given to her in 2011 by the Santa Fe Trail Association summarizes her interest in history. The award read: "Jack D. Rittenhouse Memorial Stagecoach Award for her lifetime achievement in the preservation and promotion of the Santa Fe Trail, her teaching and publications about the trail, Jackson County, Raytown, Rice-Tremonti Home, and Cave Springs."

With the assistance of her daughter Nancy Ferguson and her computer, they have published eight books about local history. They continue to be active members of the three historical associations in promoting the significance of Raytown in our nation's development. Ms. Bonnewitz celebrated her 101st birthday in April 2012.

The SFTA Speaker's Bureau can provide speakers for public presentations on a variety of Trail topics. Visit our website www.santafetrail.org/about-us/speakers-bureau for more information.

Pedro Sandoval, Presidio of Santa Fe

by Dr. David A. Sandoval

Professor Emeritus of History, Colorado State University-Pueblo

Dr. Sandoval gave this first-person presentation at the 2012 Rendezvous in Larned, Kansas.

Me llamo Pedro Sandoval. My name is Peter Sandoval. Yesterday, June 15, 1846, I was given an award for my nearly forty years of service to the “*Compania de Santa Fe*” as a presidio soldier, a *soldado de cuero*¹. I was made a “sergeant of the grade of Lieutenant” as that honor. I enlisted on the first of October 1809 when Santa Fe was still part of Spain and I was sixteen. I am 54 today and I have spent my entire life in the service of my people.

As a sixteen-year-old I was happy to meet the requirements for enlistment. The recruit had to be at least five feet two inches in height, have no noticeable facial defects or racial coloration. I am five feet and nine inches tall.² I had to be Roman Catholic, swear to an understanding of a military code, and agree to a ten-year enlistment. I signed an enlistment agreement, and gave my age, place of birth, residence, color of hair, eyes, and skin, all of which were recorded.

I went on many campaigns during the thirty-eight years, ten months and twenty-one days I have been in the military.³ I believe that I did not get the full grade of Lieutenant because I never learned to read or write.⁴ And my wife died recently which means that I have minor children to care for now.⁵

But who knows what will happen now that it seems we will go to war with the United States as they declared war against us this past May.

News of war is on everybody’s lips. But I have seen a change in government before, as when Mexico gained its independence from Spain. In those years, people wondered what the *Compania de Santa Fe* would do—would the soldiers defend the crown or would they join the revolution? I was serving under the Acting Governor Colonel Facundo Melgares in December of 1821 as we were fighting against the Nabajo.⁶

I had served under Melgares before, in December of 1818, against the Nabajo⁷ then for Spain and in 1821 for the Republic of Mexico. I had been in the military for twelve years in 1821; I completed my first term of enlistment, a ten year period, in 1819. After Mexico became free and independent not much changed for the presidio soldiers in Santa Fe.

After we got back, Melgares ordered a celebration for independence. We enjoyed the ceremony of the transfer of governments on January 6, 1822. The morning began with bells, gunfire, and music, followed by a Mass and procession. The Indians from the Pueblo of Tesuque danced throughout the day and that night we had a *fandango* which lasted until 4:30 the next morning. The women wore stylish sashes proclaiming *Viva la Independencia*.

dencia. It was quite an affair.⁸

I don’t think that this coming war between Mexico and US will end the same way as the war for independence did. After that war and independence, we opened the border to trade and immigrants came from the *Estados Unidos del Norte*. And they began to come in great numbers. Many changes took place because the border was now open and instead of patrolling the border for illegal *estranjeros*, we patrolled the border to protect them. We were also on patrol for smugglers, to make sure that the merchants had the appropriate papers and that they paid their taxes.

“*Estranjeros*” [strangers] we called them and we also called them “*los Americanos*, and *los God damnies*.” And they had to be protected from the “*savajes*” [savage Indians] on the eastern border. The Comanche really hated them but so did the other “*indios*” [Indians] from the llano [Kiowa, Pawnee, Cheyenne, Arapaho, Gros Ventres]. They began to come in large numbers after a man by the name of William Becknell traded in Santa Fe. He was happy to get our silver, and we were happy to get his finished goods. Pedro Ortego found him on the llano and brought him into Santa Fe to trade. We thought he had been trying to trade with the *indios* and hide from our troops and were very surprised to learn of the change of governments and the change from being arrested to getting invited in to trade. After he got back to Franklin, Missouri, he dropped the coin he had gotten from Santa Fe on the cobblestone and it rang out with an appeal to all of the others. *Los estranjeros* began to come very often after that.

A trading system had begun that would take *los mejicanos* to the United States and then off to Europe as well as south to Chihuahua; *los mejicanos de nuevo mejico* began to travel the world. We required that the *estranjeros* have a *guia* [passport] to come into our country and as they moved into the interior, they had to have a *tornaguia* [internal passport] which gave three destinations that they could travel to. If we found them outside of those stated places, we confiscated their goods. By 1824 the market was saturated in Santa Fe and most of the goods went down into the interior.

One of the traders’ special places was San Juan de los Lagos, as they had a duty free period. Huge profits were made but the risks were also great. They could now be attacked by other types of *savajes*, *bandidos*, and the trail south was without water for seventy miles. We called it the *jornada del muerto*. I first served under Don José Antonio Vizcarra during the summer of 1823, again against the Nabajos. But the most interesting time that I served under Vizcarra was when we accompanied a large caravan to the American border and took a number of Spanish refugees to the *frontera* [border]. During that expedition, I was able to kill nine enemies. We also lost men.

I was finally promoted to *cabo* [corporal] on December 31,

1832. It was already my third term of enlistment, and right after my fourth term of enlistment I was promoted to Sergeant on June 21, 1840. I think that the reason for such a long time as a *soldado* and a *cabo* was that I was unable to read or write and Sergeants had to write reports. My service as *cabo* or Sergeant wasn't much different than as an enlisted man and I was in the field against the Nabajos in October 1834, and in 1836 and 1837 under the command of Blas de Hinojos, but in 1838 I served under the command of Manuel Armijo. Armijo had been engaged in the Revolution in 1837 but became faithful to the government shortly after Gonzalez was defeated. I served under the *jefe* more than once.

When the *rebeldes Tejanos* [rebel Texans also known as Texicans] tried to conquer New Mexico, I served under Governor Armijo again, and we defeated them at *Laguna Colorada* [near present-day Santa Rosa, New Mexico]. From the 16th of September until October 19 we were in the field.⁹ I and my fellow sergeants received *premios* [recognition through medals] for our service. The Tejanos were taken into the interior by a company of troops, but I did not accompany them. I heard that they were mistreated on the trail by the commander of the accompanying troops, but I really wonder about that.

After we defeated them, they sought revenge and money. They killed the young Chavez merchant on the trail and tried to attack Mora and take the caravan of 1843.¹⁰ Those *Tejanos* were operating out of William's Fort, I think, and I think his brother, Charles, supported them. The leader of the ones out of Bent's Fort was a man by the name of Warfield. He had been to Bent's Fort and was warning the *Americanos* not to go on the trail with *mejicanos* because they would be subjected to attack and he was recruiting for Texas. It was he who had commissioned the McDaniel brothers to attack the young Chavez.

The ones who tried to capture the caravan were led by a man by the name of Snively. "Snively's Invincibles" he called them, but they were put out of business by Philip St. George Cooke. *Don Felipe* [Philip St. George Cooke] was quite a man. He captured them and disbanded them. Of course, Texas threatened war with the United States as they claimed their border all the way to the Rio Bravo del Norte. Everyone knew that they were in Mexico and *don Felipe* crossed into Mexico and he called the place "Jackson's Grove." I heard that Texas even threatened war with the United States over the issue, claiming that they had been in Texas. Cooke said that he saw some of them cross the river from the United States and said that was what gave him jurisdiction. When he consulted with his staff, most said to ignore the Texans. But, he didn't, as he wanted to fulfill his mission.

Armijo had led a troop of soldiers to meet the caravan but after Lobato encountered resistance, he returned to Santa Fe. The structure and officers often changed at the presidio but I enjoyed serving under Captain Franciso Baca and Lieutenant Tomás Armijo. Tomás enlisted as a soldier in 1824, he became a *cabo* in 1832, a sergeant in 1838, an *Alferez* in 1841 and a Lieutenant in 1844. He moved through the ranks rapidly.¹¹ I

went to Chihuahua with *don Tomás Armijo* in February 1845 with two cadets and we were back by May and into the field by June.¹² I also served under Captain Rafael Sarracino with the other two sergeants Franciso de la Pena and Lorenzo Tafolla, along with the bugler Ignacio Sena and the essential *armero* [the person responsible for keeping weapons functional] Enrique Sena.¹³

We will need everyone when the *extranjeros* invade. I met them in 1829 and they will be a formidable enemy. They will be much more difficult to defeat than were the Texicans. That meeting I had with them really shaped my opinion.

In September 1829, a caravan bound for the United States left Santa Fe; I was with them. We had only about thirty wagons, ninety-six traders, about two thousand head of horses, mules, and jacks as well as a rather strong escort for the Spanish refugees on their way out of our county. Those Spanish refugees consisted of ten men and six women.

In 1827 and again in 1829 the Mexican government ordered all Spaniards out of Mexico. At issue was the secularization of the missions which had Franciscan priests at the helm as the Jesuits were expelled in 1767. If the missions were abolished, the natives would become citizens and taxpayers.¹⁴

This was the first time, in 1829, that a European woman was on the trail and we treated them very well. Col. José Antonio Viscarra and a force of two hundred men (75 Mexicans, 91 "hired whites," and 34 "hired Indians") provided escort all the way to the Arkansas. Also in the party was Santiago Abreu, a New Mexican official.¹⁵ Abreu continued on to Washington and engaged in discussions regarding protection of the trail. I was among the 75 Mexicans; I was a *soldado*.

A few days after my enlistment anniversary in October at the Cimarron, three of our men were killed during a battle with a large band of Indians who had come to have a "friendly talk." In defending Colonel Viscarra, a Pueblo ally was killed, but with the help of the traders, we drove them off. As I mentioned, I killed nine.

I did not know it, but we were supposed to be at the border by the 10th of October, and we did not make it there until the 12th. We crossed the border into the United States territory and joined the American escort sent there to meet us under the command of Bvt. Maj. Bennet Riley and his Sixth Infantry battalion.¹⁶ Phillip St. George Cooke who was with Riley's command commented that this was "the strangest collection of men and animals that had perhaps ever met on a frontier of the United States."¹⁷ I would hear of *don Felipe* again in 1843 when he stopped the *Tejanos* from attacking the caravan.

For the next two days we got very well acquainted. Colonel Viscarra had us form in parade fashion while the American troops also drilled and reviewed for us. Their military abilities were quite apparent; while there we saw what they could do. They had a field cannon, a six-pounder, and they were very

good with it; we were all very impressed. Major Riley had provided an escort of the western-bound wagon train led by Charles Bent and we would escort them back to Santa Fe, while Riley would protect the caravan we had brought with us. They were also using oxen¹⁸ as they could barely afford the mules, and looked enviously at the mules we had brought with us.

Bent's traders had come west with Riley as an escort, and Riley suggested to the Mexicans that they provide an escort back, which was fortunate as the caravan was attacked and we had the battle on the trip eastward. And on the way west, the traders had to appeal to Riley for salvation from attack by the Kiowa. Riley, who returned and crossed into Mexico to rescue them, risked an international incident and a ruined career when he protected them for two days beyond the attack.¹⁹ The two caravans, the one east-bound and the one west-bound, were both attacked that year. But we had protection for both groups. After a number of battles along the trail and numerous deaths, protection of the trail was discussed and a road to Santa Fe was planned in the United States. An expedition would be sent out the following year to chart a road--an international road, led by a man named Sibley.

While the 1829 Americans demonstrated their military demeanor and abilities they also showed us that they did not have a lot of luxuries on the trail. I did not partake but Colonel Vizcarra served them an excellent dinner which included fried ham, "various kinds of cakes, and delightful chocolate; and ... several kinds of Mexican wines—all served on a low table set with silver."²⁰ We should never have served them the ham, as they became piggish over the whole thing and began to want our country.

And today, I sit here wondering if I am going to be among the escort that Armijo wants to accompany him if he is going to desert his country in the face of the American Army coming toward us under the command of General Stephen W. Kearny. Or am I going to *canoncito* to meet the *Americanos* in battle. Or, am I going to just go home and forget a life of defending my people?

[The last action taken by presidial soldiers of Santa Fe was to serve as an escort for Armijo (described by George Ruxton as a "mountain of fat") as he fled into the interior of Mexico. Lancers would fight the American army at the battle of Sacramento in northern Chihuahua, but the promise of the *soldado de cuera* from the presidio of Santa Fe was betrayed.

While Stephen Watts Kearny had declared that New Mexico was an American territory with Charles Bent the acting Governor, the Mexicans continued to try and defend their homeland against the foreign invaders. How many *soldados de cuera* took part in the battles of 1846 and 1847 in New Mexico? Did any? Who were they? How did they adapt to the new political reality? What finally happened to Sergeant Pedro Sandoval, who was fifty-four when the United States invaded? Did he ever get his retirement rancho? The personal questions remain.] ♦

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Continued next page

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Endnotes

1. The presidial soldiers were also distinctive from Mexican regular army units because of their uniforms. The uniform was made of blue wool, both pants and jacket. *Botas* (top boots), leggings, a black kerchief, and a flat hat with a red hat-band were also required. They wore a *bandolera* (shoulder belt), an inch and a half wide, made of antelope skin, with the name of the presidio embroidered on it. The *soldado de cuera* also carried a *cartuchera*, or bullet box, with a capacity of 19 cartridges.

2. Mexican Archives of New Mexico [MANM], Reel 39, Frame 391.

3. MANM, Reel 41, frame 996.

4. MANM, Reel 39, Fame 385.

5. MANM, Reel 39, Frame 380.

6. The spelling of Navajo was Nabajo and many unique Manito terms will be used throughout.

7. MANM, Reel 41, frame 786.

8. David J. Weber, *The Mexican Frontier, 1821-1846: The American Southwest Under Mexico*, (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1984), 8.

9. MANM, Reel 41, Frame 787.

10. Marc Simmons, *Murder on the Santa Fe Trail*, (El Paso: Texas Western Press, 1987).

11. MANM, Reel 41, Frame 780.

12. MANM, Reel 39, Frames 364-380.

13. MANM, Reel 39, Frame 386.

14. Weber, *The Mexican Frontier*, 50-68. When Spain made attempts to re-establish control over Mexico, the country responded by ordering all Spanish citizens out of the country. That number included several Spanish priests, and a Spaniard who would gain American citizenship and serve as American Consul in Santa Fe, Manuel Alvares.

15. Louise Barry, *The Beginning of the West*. (Topeka: Kansas State Historical Society, 1972) 163.

16. Leo Oliva, *Soldiers on the Santa Fe Trail* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1967), 38-40.

17. Barry, *West*, 165.

18. William Brown, *The Santa Fe Trail* (St. Louis: Patrice Press, 1990).

19. Brown, *Trail*, 20.

20. Phillip St. George Cooke, *Journals*, 293-300--as included in Barry, *West*, 165.

BOOKS



Boone's Lick Road: A Brief History and Guide to a Missouri Treasure

Hal Jackson, *Boone's Lick Road: A Brief History and Guide to a Missouri Treasure*. Woodston KS: Trails Press, 2012. Pp. xvi + 139. Maps, illustrations, endnotes, bibliography, index. Paper, \$15.00, postpaid from SFTA Last Chance Store.

Reviewed by Leo Oliva

Hal Jackson, former president of SFTA, is the master craftsman of trail guides. A professional geographer, he understands how transportation routes developed and how they followed the terrain. He also recognizes the significance of connecting roads at each end of the Santa Fe Trail, essential to comprehending the national and international importance of this great route of commerce and conquest.

He revised Marc Simmons's *Following the Santa Fe Trail* (third edition, 2001) and wrote the definitive guide to the historic route connecting New Mexico with Mexico City: *Following the Royal Road: A Guide to the Historic Camino Real de Tierra Adentro* (2006). Now he provides the basic story of the Boone's Lick Road from St. Charles to Franklin, Missouri, the western end of which was the first eastern terminus of the Road to Santa Fe, and a detailed guide for modern travelers to follow this historic route.

Written for a general audience, this well-researched volume is also the first effort to present an overview of the Boone's Lick Road, for only bits and pieces have been published previously. The route was opened to connect eastern Missouri with the salt works developed by Nathan and Daniel Morgan Boone in the early 19th century. There were later connections to Fort Osage, established 1808, via other roads. When the town of Franklin was founded in 1816, the Boone's Lick Road became a major route of transportation, and it served the nascent Road to Santa Fe which began in 1821.

Jackson provides background through the early explorations and settlement of the Missouri Valley, offers an informative summary of the short-lived town of Franklin, and explains how the Boone's Lick Road developed and changed over time. The several chapters that comprise the guide for travelers, arranged by focus on present counties the historic route crossed, give driving directions and note historic sites to visit.

The volume includes a number of "sidebars" which provide additional details about related topics (examples include "The Government Land Office Surveys," "Early Chroniclers on the Boone's Lick Road," "Thrall's Tavern and Lexington," and "Old Franklin"). A couple of side trips from the main route

are also included, one to the Boone Settlement and the other following a later route of the Boone's Lick Road (which later became part of the modern highway system). The entire volume is enhanced with illustrations prepared by award-winning artist Ron Kil (including the handsome cover), more than 50 maps, and 30 photographs.

It should be noted that the DAR placed stone markers along the Boone's Lick Road in the early 20th century, just as they marked the historic route of the Road to Santa Fe. A recently-organized Boone's Lick Road Association is seeking designation of the route as part of the National Trails System. This informative book will assist with that endeavor.

Ken Kamper wrote the foreword, including the following assessment: "The Boone's Lick Road was the main route for the vast flow of migration as America's population shifted from east of the Mississippi River and headed west." This book, he states, "shows for the first time the importance of the road in American history."

It is impossible to appreciate fully the rich history of the Santa Fe Trail without an understanding of the earlier roads with which it was connected. Jackson's new *Boone's Lick Road* and earlier *Following the Royal Road* are both recommended for grasping that larger significance. ♦



Rendezvous 2012



Clockwise from upper left: Mark Berry as J. B. Hickok, Dorothy Smoker as Luz Beaubien Maxwell, Leo Oliva, Hal Jackson, Dr. Durwood Ball, Lonnie Burnett of the Kaw Nation. Carolyn and Sam Black, Darlene Love, and Karen Little Coyote (not pictured), all Southern Cheyenne, attended the Rendezvous. (photos: Ruth Friesen, Dr. Ball by Ron Dulle)



Chapter Reports

Chapters are listed in order from the beginning of the Trail in Missouri westward.

Missouri River Outfitters

Larry Short
613 NE Newport Dr.
Lees Summit, MO 64064
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ldshort@comcast.net

The MRO Chapter continues to move forward with the completion of projects and the development of new ones. Our Trail marking team of John Atkinson, Dick Nelson, Harry Rinacke, Roger Slusher, and Larry Short completed the GPS marking of the trail in Cooper, Howard, Saline, and Lafayette counties. John has the points marked on a KMZ file and he is currently working with NPS to finalize the signage of an auto tour route in these four counties. Work will commence on the Jackson County portion in the near future.

Stone markers were placed at the Mahaffie Homestead in Olathe, Kansas and will be dedicated on November 10 with a trail symposium consisting of various trail-related presentations and a luncheon. Plans and budgets have been submitted for a kiosk and markers at the Salem Park in eastern Independence at Blue Mills Road and US Highway 24. Hopefully the project can get started this fall or early 2013.

A major trail related project is in the process of being developed by Matt Mallinson, establishing a biking/walking path from the Wayne City Landing heading towards the square in Independence, following much of the original route of the mule drawn trains of the 1800s. Part of the project will be an Eagle Scout project by Matt's son to place appropriate stone markers along the trail. MRO will participate with the wording for the stone markers and other signage. This major project is being supported by the City of Independence and Jackson County Parks and Recreation.

The annual holiday dinner and membership meeting will be at Roger and Sandy Slusher's house on December 9 at 2 p.m.

Douglas County

President Roger Boyd
PO Box 379
Baldwin City KS 66006
785-594-3172
rboyd@bakeru.edu

Chapter Reports, *continued*

Over the past few years we have been involved in two major projects: re-sealing around the log chinking of the Black Jack Cabin and replacing signs for historical locations. The new signs are metal, mounted on pipe, and include a short description about each site. In the past the signs only gave the name of the site.

This summer we were able to erect signs at the old town site of Black Jack, at the Black Jack Cabin, the Ivan L. Boyd Memorial Prairie Preserve which also houses the best trail ruts in the county, and the fourth sign at the site of the former School for the Deaf at Tenth and Indiana St. in Baldwin. We expect to wrap up our preliminary road signing request to the National Park Service in October.

We held our annual Fall Pot Luck at the Black Jack Cabin September 30. Our program for the evening was a brief history of the Black Jack Area presented by Al Van Tries, long-time resident.

Heart of the Flint Hills

Carol Retzer
4215 East 245th St.
Lyndon KS 66451
785-828-3739
carolretzer@centurylink.net

Cottonwood Crossing

Steve Schmidt
1120 Cobblestone Ct.
McPherson KS 67460
620-245-0715
wfordok@yahoo.com

Our September 19 meeting featured Chris Day and Janet Armstead with trail-era music. The November 15 meeting will include a first person portrayal of Mother Mary Bickerdyke and will be held at the Goessel Community Center.

A dedication of the Marion County SFNHT signs was held Sunday, September 23 at the Cottonwood Crossing kiosk, 1.5 miles west of Durham, KS. Local dignitaries and NPS personnel attended, in addition to a number of Chapter members and interested community people.

There continues to be a lot of interest in the trail in Marion County; it is a struggle to keep the various literature boxes supplied with Local Tour brochures.

Quivira

President Linda Colle
724 Penn Drive
McPherson KS 67460
620-241-8719
blkcolle@swbell.net

The Quivira Chapter has one site that is under consideration for the National Register of Historic Places and the Register of Historic Kansas places. The Kern Ruts in Rice County will be reviewed at the Board of Review meeting on November 3, 2012. The Kern Ruts are across the road to the west from Ralph's Ruts. If accepted, the original register for Rice County Segment 1 for Ralph's Ruts will be amended to include the Kern Ruts.

Joseph Jumonville completed his Eagle Scout project in September to install the signs from McPherson east to the county line. Britt Colle assisted the project team on September 22nd. The ground was so hard that it was difficult to drive the posts down to the required depth. It took all of the team members working together to install the signs on that day. Thankfully, it rained during the next week, which made the task slightly easier during the next work day. Joseph's brother, Jaxon Jumonville, will replace the signs west of McPherson which have been damaged due to road construction and farming activities as his project.

One more Quivira Chapter program is planned for 2012 but the details are still in process. Two meetings so far have been proposed for 2013 but the details for these have also not been confirmed.

Wet/Dry Routes

Dr. David Clapsaddle
215 Mann
Larned KS 67550
620-285-3295
adsaddle@cox.net

Our January 20, 2013 meeting and presentation will begin at 1:15 p.m. at Strates Kountry Kitchen, E. 8th St. & HWY 50, Kinsley. Reservations should be made to David Clapsaddle by January 9 at 620-285-3295. Cost is \$8.50 and all individuals making reservations will pay the cost of the meal, even if you can't make it that day. The meeting will follow at 2:00 p.m. at the Kinsley Community Center. Election of officers will be held and conferring of the Faye Anderson Award. Program will be presented by Rex Abrahams, NPS Volunteer at Fort Larned and President

of the Fort Larned Old Guard.

Dodge City/Fort Dodge/ Cimarron

Jim Sherer
1908 La Mesa Dr
Dodge City KS 67801
620-227-7377
jimandn.sherer@gmail.com

The Chapter will have two signs up by next spring; one at the Caches and the other in the Cimarron Park. The next signs are planned for Chilton Park in Dodge City and Coronado Cross. Eventually more signs may be placed along the Cimarron Crossing. President Sherer has been in contact with Brian Shirley who has some nice ruts on his land east of Fort Dodge. Aerial photos have been taken of these ruts.

Our next meeting will be Nov. 18 at 12:30 p.m. at the Occident at Boot Hill Museum. The Christmas Social will held at Casey's Cowtown Steakhouse, 503 E. Trail St. in Dodge City at 6 p.m.

Wagon Bed Spring

Jeff Trotman
PO Box 1005
Ulysses KS 67880
620-356-1854
swpb@pld.com

Cimarron Cutoff

Leon Ellis
PO Box 668
Elkhart KS 67950
620-453-2286
mtcomuseum@elkhart.com

The OWLS classroom took place on October 10 at Middle Spring on the Cimarron National Grassland for all 5th graders from the area. Clayton held two days of programs about the Santa Fe Trail, using the crafts from the education grant program, in Des Moines for 30 children and for a group of 50 Boy Scouts at the Clayton Museum. Due to extremely dry conditions, no tours or special programs have taken place in Boise City.

Our fall meeting was held October 13, in Boise City, OK at the Cimarron Heritage Museum Chapel building. Dan Sharp presented a program on "Francis X. Aubry and the Aubry Trail."

Bent's Fort

Pat Palmer
PO Box 628
Lamar CO 81052

STFA Annual Membership January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013

Name(s) _____ Life \$1000, 1 time or 3 installments
 Address _____ Patron \$100/year
 City _____ State _____ Zip _____ Family \$30/year
 Phone _____ Email _____ Individual \$25/year
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 New member Renewing member

I am a member of the following chapter _____

I'd like to make a donation to assist the SFTA with programs and events \$50 \$100 \$ _____
 I'd like to donate to the Leo E. Oliva Scholarly Research Fund \$50 \$100 \$ _____

To pay by credit card, go to www.santafetrail.org, and click on "Join the Organization."

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Renew by mailing the above form or renew online at www.santafetrail.org

If you have renewed your membership, pass the form along to a friend or colleague.

719-931-4323
gpatpalmer@hotmail.com

Our meeting on November 10 will include a presentation on the history and archaeology of Fort Lyon by Don Seamans. Meet at the Senior Center in downtown Las Animas, 308 6th Street, just across the street from the Dairy Queen. General membership meeting at 11:00, catered lunch at 12:00, Fort Lyon presentation at 1:00.

December 8 will be our annual planning meeting.

Corazon de los Caminos

Dennis Schneider
828 South Euclid Ave.
Cimarron, NM 87714
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schneidermusic@q.com

Corazon joined with the Cimarron Historical Society for a July tour of Indian writings on the Philmont Scout Ranch. The area also has a pit house, remnants of a homestead and a railroad bed as evidence of early civilizations. Also on the tour was a positively identified T-Rex track. Thanks go to Dr. Gene Lamm and the Philmont Scout Ranch.

The Wagon Mound tour and barbeque was a special treat for 36 of our members and guests. The Trail ruts northwest of town are impressive. After lunch pro-

vided by the Harold Daniel family there was a visit to the Masonic Temple which has furniture brought over the Trail. J.D Schmidt was in charge.

In August, Corazon veered from the Trail to visit old French, a ghost railroad/irrigation project town located south of Raton. It is mute evidence of the scarcity of water and the broken dreams fostered by promoters. Martha Sauble gave the program.

We will end our year's events with a November 17 meeting—lunch, business meeting and program—in Pecos at Frankie's at Casinova. Park Ranger Eric Valencia will talk about the Civil War in New Mexico.

End of the Trail

Joy Poole
125 Lupita Road
Santa Fe, NM 87505
505-820-7828
amusejoy@msn.com

Our September field trip was at Fairview Cemetery where numerous dignitaries who traveled to Santa Fe via the Santa Fe Trail are buried.

Memorial contributions of approximately \$5,000 have been received in honor of Helen Marie Joy Geer who passed away on April 30, 2012 from complications of Multiple Myeloma. Helen had served

as la tesora (treasurer) of the chapter for nineteen years. Helen's daughter Joy Poole has directed those funds be used to assist the chapter in hosting the kids from Kansas during their educational field trips out west along the Santa Fe Trail and for offsetting the costs associated with the 2015 Santa Fe Trail Symposium in Santa Fe with a specific allocation designated for the historical one-woman theater presentations by Van Ann Moore during the 2015 symposium.



Joseph Jumonville, Quivera Chapter, and friends install a sign in McPherson County. (photo: Linda Colle)

Santa Fe Trail Association
1046 Red Oaks NE
Albuquerque, NM 87122
www.santafetrail.org



CHANGE SERVICE REQUESTED

EVENTS

November 10: Bent's Fort Chapter: history and archaeology of Fort Lyon

November 10: Stone Post Dedication & Symposium, Olathe KS. www.olaheks.org/mahaffie/new

November 15: Cottonwood Crossing Chapter, Goessel, KS. Program: "Mother Bickerdyke," first person portrayal by Ms. Adams.

November 17: Corazon de Los Caminos Chapter. Program, "Civil War in New Mexico," speaker Eric Valencia, NPS Pecos National Historical Park,

November 18: Dodge City/Fort Dodge/Cimarron Chapter, Meeting and Program

December 7-8: Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site, CO. "Holiday Celebration." Wagon rides, games, toy making and other holiday festivities. The event begins Friday evening December 7 with candlelight tours of the fort and continues all through Saturday, December 8 culminating with an evening of candlelight tours. For reservations for the evening tour, phone

719-383-5026 after November 1. www.nps.gov/beol

December 8: Bent's Fort Chapter, annual planning meeting for 2013.

December 8: Fort Larned National Historic Site, KS. Christmas Open House. Old-fashioned Yuletide celebration with hot apple cider, cookies, and Christmas carols. www.nps.gov/fols

December 9: Missouri River Outfitter's Chapter, Holiday dinner and membership meeting

December 9: Scholarly Research grant proposals due.

December 20: Dodge City/Fort Dodge/Cimarron Chapter, Christmas Social

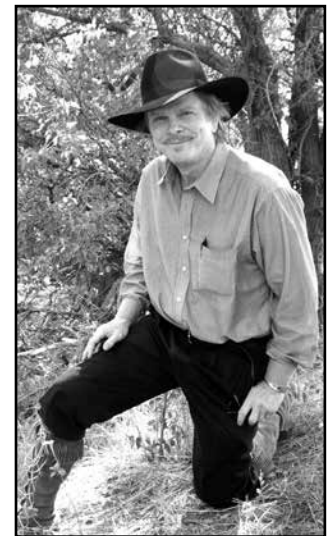
January 5-6, 2013: Admire, KS. Character workshop

January 20, 2013: Wet/Dry Routes Chapter, Meeting and Presentation.

April 19-20, 2013: Whittington Center, Raton, NM. SFTA Board Retreat

July 10-14, 2013: Virginia City, MT. National Stagecoach and Freight Wagon Association annual conference

September 26-29, 2013: Ulysses, KS. SFTA Symposium, "Surviving the Plains."



Rendezvous: Louis Kraft presented Ned Wynkoop's effort to prevent "Hancock's War."
(photo: Ruth Friesen)