On the Cover: -30 Degrees in the Sunshine
by Ron Kil

After the rut and breeding season, buffalo bulls separated from the cows and calves to winter on their own. Bands of old bulls, whipped out of the herd by the younger upstarts, stuck together for protection from the wolves. They would seek out shelter from the wind in river valleys or isolated canyons along the eastern slopes of the Rockies or Sangre de Cristos. While -30 degrees might quickly freeze a horse or a human in his tracks, to a buffalo with his thick winter hide it was just another sunny day.

Buffalo were the most important wild animals on the prairies to the travelers on the Santa Fe Trail. They were the focus of attention when the caravans reached buffalo country. Without them to provide the life-sustaining protein and other nutrients required for the arduous journey from Missouri to New Mexico and back again, the traders and others on the Trail, as well as the early settlers on the plains, would most likely not have fared as well as they did. Indians had depended on these animals for thousands of years, and the Spanish colonists and ciboleros (buffalo hunters) relied on them for more than 200 years before the trade caravans arrived in the 1820s.

In those days, herds of "the monarch of the plains" made a magnificent scene to behold, each animal an impressive member of the animal kingdom. The largest land mammal of North America, a male buffalo, or bull, can reach a height of six to six-and-a-half feet at the shoulders, seven to eleven feet in length, and weigh nearly a ton. Once ranging as far east as New England and the Atlantic Coast, these massively-built animals reigned supreme over the prairies and woodlands for thousands of years. Roaming is in their nature: about 300,000 years ago they roamed across the Bering land bridge from their home in Asia to North America.

By Phyllis Morgan, from the May 2004 issue of Wagon Tracks and her book As Far as the Eye Could See (Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 2015).
Contents

2  On the Cover: −30 Degrees in the Sunshine
   *by Ron Kil, Phyllis Morgan*

4  Insights from your President

5  Joanne’s Jottings

7, 10-12  Trail News

22, 28  Trail News

28-31  Chapter Reports

29  Membership Form

32  Calendar of Events

Margaret Fitzpatrick’s photo was inadvertently omitted from the article by Dr. Alice Anne Thompson about Fitzpatrick in the November 2019 issue of *Wagon Tracks*. The article was an excerpt from Thompson’s forthcoming book entitled *Women and the Santa Fe Trail: Diversity, Tenacity, Femininity.*

8-9  "A Taste of History"
    Films on the Santa Fe Trail

13-21  Newspapers Spread the News from Santa Fe and the Santa Fe Trail
    *by Ruth Friesen*

23-27  Domestic Manufactures and the Santa Fe Trade, 1831-1846
    *by Dr. Susan Calafate Boyle*
Insights from your President by Larry D. Short, President of SFTA

It has been an exciting and productive time since I assumed the office of President at our St. Louis Symposium/Board meeting in September. Working closely with our manager, Joanne VanCoevern, and our new vice-president, Chris Day, we have assembled a group of co-chairs for our various committees to help lead us as we commemorate the Santa Fe Trail's 200th Anniversary in 2021.

I want to personally thank our new board members and our returning board members for stepping forward to provide the leadership and direction for the committees which are the backbone of our Santa Fe Trail Association. Several chairs which had been vacant for some time are now filled with qualified leadership to direct us as we move forward in the future.

Plans for our 200th Commemoration are well underway, led by Deb Goodrich and her team. Many of the chapters have stepped up and have started plans for commemoration activities in their local areas.

The key to the success for 2021 will be the continued support of each of our twelve chapters along the length of our Santa Fe National Historic Trail. I want to also remind all of our members and friends that the 200th is a "commemoration" of the opening of the Santa Fe National Historic Trail. Please do not use the word "celebration" in any of your press releases, posters, flyers, or other modes of advertising your upcoming events.

We continue to add new Trail crossing and segment signs to our SFTA sign plan. We recently completed the Barton County, Kansas, sign plan for the cities of Ellinwood and Great Bend. Our next major goal will be to complete the signs located on Kansas Department of Transportation right-of-ways. It is our hope that these signs will be installed by the end of 2020. We are also currently working with the National Park Service to complete our sign program in Missouri with the directional signs along the Missouri Department of Transportation right-of-way. A highlight of the past couple of months has been securing the signed agreement with the New Mexico Highway Department to replace directional signs on Highway 56 for Faye Gaines's Point of Rocks Historic Site in Colfax County, New Mexico. The National Park Service secured this signed agreement, and the signs will soon be shipped and installed.

One critical issue that we have faced in the past and will continue to face in the future is the preservation and protection of our Santa Fe National Historic Trail. Great leadership has been provided by our co-chairs of the preservation committee, Faye Gaines and Steve Schmidt, but we need to provide them with much more support and “eyes and ears on the ground” in each of the five states. I am therefore establishing a task force consisting of representatives from each of the five states to provide the local on-the-ground support that our preservation committee deserves and requires. I have had a few volunteers to fill these positions but would like to hear from more of our members who would volunteer to serve in this capacity. Please contact me directly if you have any questions as to what the position would entail. The protection of our Trail is essential for its future!

As we move forward over these next years, we, as a team, need to do our part in securing the future of both our Santa Fe Trail Association and our Santa Fe National Historic Trail. We will continue to work together as a team with the National Park Service. Their leadership has been, and will continue to be, exceptional and a critical part of our success together.

Each of our chapters should continue to encourage ALL of their members to also become members of the national Santa Fe Trail Association. Each member of SFTA should set as a goal to bring at least one new member to their chapters AND to SFTA. As one of our respected leaders, Pat Palmer, once told me: “You just have to ask them to join.” I challenge each of you to just go ask someone to join!

The months and years ahead will be both challenging and exciting. We will continue to work closely with our National Park Service personnel to continue our goals of protecting, preserving, and promoting our Santa Fe National Historic Trail.
Joanne’s Jottings by Joanne VanCoevern, Association Manager

Spring Workshop and Board of Directors Meeting

Plans are set for the SFTA Spring Workshop and Board of Directors meeting to be held at Dodge City, Kansas, on April 16 and 17. The workshop will begin at 9:00 a.m. at Casey’s Cowtown, 503 E. Trail St. in Dodge City. The SFTA Board of Directors meeting will be held on Friday, April 17, beginning at 9:00 a.m. at Casey’s Cowtown. Anyone having information and/or items of business that should appear on the Board agenda should contact President Larry Short at president@santafetrail.org or info@santafetrail.org.

During the workshop on Thursday, the National Park Service National Trails Office, Santa Fe will share information about the “Foundation Documents Workshop” in Santa Fe, New Mexico, to evaluate and create a set of documents that, when finished, will provide guidance to the NPS and its partners on the administration, interpretation, and usage guidelines for the Santa Fe National Historic Trail. This is an update to the Comprehensive Use and Management Plan that was created for the Santa Fe National Historic Trail in 1990. This is a very important exercise to "modernize" the planning documents and make them relevant to today's issues and understanding. It also incorporates research that has revealed new facts about the SFNHT and the usage of it.

Each foundation document aims to answer critical questions such as:
- What is the purpose of this Trail?
- Why was it included in the national park system?
- What makes it significant?
- What are its fundamental resources and values?
- What legal and policy requirements, special mandates, and administrative commitments apply to this park?
- What are the park’s key planning and data needs?

SFTA representatives were President Larry Short, Vice-President Chris Day, Manager Joanne VanCoevern, and Dr. Michael Olsen, who was also involved in the planning process for the original documents in 1990. In February another workshop will be held to discuss "interpretive themes", and that information will also be a part of the Foundation Document.

National Park Service, National Trails Office, Foundation Documents Workshop

On November 19-21, representatives of the Santa Fe Trail Association participated in a “Foundation Documents Workshop” in Santa Fe, New Mexico, to evaluate and create a set of documents that, when finished, will provide guidance to the NPS and its partners on the administration, interpretation, and usage guidelines for the Santa Fe National Historic Trail. This is an update to the Comprehensive Use and Management Plan that was created for the Santa Fe National Historic Trail in 1990. This is a very important exercise to "modernize" the planning documents and make them relevant to today’s issues and understanding. It also incorporates research that has revealed new facts about the SFNHT and the usage of it.

Deb Goodrich, SFTA Publicity/200th Chair, has formed a 200th Steering Committee made up of professionals from various disciplines around the nation. This committee will offer insight, feedback, support, connections, and a fresh perspective on the planning/events related to the 200th. It will not be the job of this committee to plan events; that task will fall to the chapters, communities, and institutions along the trail. In addition to SFTA chapter representatives and leadership, 200th steering committee members are:

- Michelle Martin, doctoral candidate and living historian; Mesa, AZ
- Shane Seley, filmmaker; Liberty, MO
- James Pepper Henry, CEO, American Indian Cultural Center Museum, Oklahoma City, OK
- Steve Friesen, former director of the William F. Cody Grave and Museum; Denver, CO
- Pauline Sharp, member of the Kaw Nation; Wichita, KS

Continued next page
Joanne, continued from page 5

- Don Bland, retired businessman/living historian; McPherson, KS
- Jeff Testa, history teacher and dad; Kansas City, MO
- Paula Zalar, screenwriter/living historian; St. Louis, MO
- Johnny D. Boggs; western writer; Lamy, NM
- Michael Grauer, McCasland Chair of Cowboy Culture, National Cowboy and Western Heritage Museum; OKC
- Carol Neumann-Waskie, living historian; Philadelphia, PA
- James Hodgin, CDA Entertainment; Nashville, TN
- Marci Penner, founder, Kansas Explorers; Inman, KS
- Henry B. Crawford, founder/owner, History by Choice; Lubbock, TX
- George Marcec, Fort Leavenworth Public Affairs Officer; Leavenworth, KS
- Mary Madden, KSHS; Topeka, KS

A subcommittee, “Arts on the Santa Fe Trail,” may plan some events such as a plein air or quick-draw event along the trail, as well as promote artworks related to the story of the Santa Fe Trail. In addition to SFTA chapter representatives and leadership, committee members are:

- Cally Krallman, artist; Topeka, KS
- Gary Roller, artist/musician; Taos, NM
- Amy Torbert, Asst. Curator American Art, St. Louis Art Museum; St. Louis, MO
- Marianne Adames Tennant, Theater; Leavenworth, KS
- Marcia Will-Clifton, SFTA/PNTS representative; Loveland, CO
- Ron Kil, artist; Santa Fe, NM

Deb Goodrich reports her additional activities related to planning for the Santa Fe Trail 200:

- A 30-second advertisement, with voice-over by Bill Kurtis, currently appears on each segment of “Around Kansas.”
- Submitted suggestion to USPS Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee for stamp/series.
- Submitted suggestion for Santa Fe Trail Commemorative Coin to U. S. Mint.
- Contacted Stan Herd about the 200th; he may do a series of crop art about the tribes that were along the SFT.
- Les Vilda continues to work on preparations for a “re-drive” of the Santa Fe Trail with his Model T Club.
- Provided input to “Symphony in the Flint Hills” – scheduled for June 12, 2021, Morris County, Kansas, near Council Grove on the Santa Fe Trail.
- Provided input and support for Dave Kendall’s project to create a documentary on the Santa Fe Trail. Posts about those efforts can be found on YouTube and Facebook at Prairie Hollow Productions.
- Outreach to venues that could mutually benefit from the observance of the Santa Fe Trail 200 including the National Cowboy and Western Heritage Museum, Oklahoma City, OK; Western Spirit: Scottsdale’s Museum of the West, Scottsdale, AZ; as well as others.
- Initial contact with some of the legislators in the five trail states, historical societies, tourism departments, etc.
- Discussion/planning/coordination with SFTA chapters concerning 2021 events.
- Development of a “master calendar” to provide information on events happening throughout 2021-22 relating to the Santa Fe Trail 200.

The calendar is filling up this year and so is that for 2021-22. As our chapters and organizations begin planning events to commemorate the Santa Fe Trail 200, here are some points to keep in mind:

We are not using the word celebration because that may not always be appropriate or sensitive to the variety of experiences. Rather, we are using the word commemoration.

Encourage annual events that are already on folks’ calendars to make the Santa Fe Trail the theme of their events, or to incorporate the Santa Fe Trail story into their events. We do not want to compete with one another. Check the calendar already posted and be mindful that national events often require chapter leadership to attend. Try to schedule special events to allow members to attend the major commemorations. Likewise, check out your regional schedule, and when possible, try not to schedule events that conflict with other chapter or historical society happenings that would draw the same audience.

Partnership is our watchword. Seek out the entities that we might partner with to share the Santa Fe Trail’s story: libraries, scouting groups, historical societies, civic clubs. Look for ways to include them in your plans.

Remember: Not everything has to happen in 2021. We have lots of anniversaries to mark through 2025 and beyond. So if you want to have a big blowout and feel like it would not work on the schedule, maybe scheduling down the road is the answer and could help your buddies on their projects. No matter how well we plan, there will be overlap and we cannot be everywhere. That is okay, too. Let us fill the days before us with so much history from the Santa Fe Trail that everyone in America knows about the Santa Fe Trail.

The Santa Fe Trail Association signature event is the Santa Fe Trail 200 Symposium which will be held in La Junta, Colorado, September 22-26, 2021. This will be the primary event for SFTA and we encourage
DAR Marks Cimarron Cutoff at Point of Rocks, New Mexico

By Merideth Hmura

The New Mexico State Organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution has fulfilled a 113-year promise to mark the Cimarron Cutoff on the Santa Fe Trail. In 1906, the New Mexico Territorial Legislature voted to mark the Cutoff. However, records show that they never voted to appropriate the funds.

On October 20, 2019, the placing of a marker was celebrated on the Point of Rocks Ranch owned by Faye Gaines. Ten miles of ruts cross the ranch. There are also graves, Indian teepee circles, and fresh water springs. The Point of Rocks was a well-known resting area for wagon trains on the trail.

A past governor of the New Mexico Territory in 1906 was L. Bradford Prince. His wife, Mary Catherine Beardsley Prince, was the DAR State Regent in New Mexico. She enthusiastically embraced the marking of the trail, along with the Daughters from Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Colorado. In preparation for the 200th anniversary of the Santa Fe Trail, the New Mexico Daughters began raising money for the repair of several of the nineteen original markers in New Mexico. After several meetings with Mrs. Gaines, it was determined that funding for a new marker on the trail was possible.

Under the direction of Mrs. Gaines, a red granite stone was ordered from Sintas Artistic Stone Carving in Capulin, New Mexico. When it arrived from India, Mrs. Gaines and several members of the NMSODAR Bicentennial Committee traveled to Capulin to see the unengraved stone. By September, the stone was etched on both sides giving the history of its importance.

On Sunday October 20, approximately 70 members of the Santa Fe Trail Association, Daughters of the American Revolution representing Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Colorado, and interested community members met at the Point of Rocks Ranch to dedicate the new marker. The ceremony was led by Patricia French Barger, Chair of the NMSODAR Bicentennial Committee. New Mexico State Regent Diane Halvorson read a Proclamation commemorating the event. New Mexico Highlands University professor (retired) Jim Abreu spoke about the long history that his family has had in Northern New Mexico. New Mexico Daughter Christine-St. Vrain Fischahs and her husband Chris dressed in period costumes and portrayed Governor and Mrs. Prince during the era of the Santa Fe Trail, reading a speech Mrs. Prince gave.

The Indians believe that when the wind blows, it means that the gods approve. The wind was blowing very hard that day!

Joanne, continued from previous page

all members to provide your full support. Please keep this in mind as you endeavor to plan local and/or regional events so that our membership can attend this national event, as well as local/regional events.

For further information about the Santa Fe Trail 200th Anniversary Calendar of Events, or to make a submission, e-mail: manager@santafetrail.org.

SOCK IT TO ME!

Promote the Santa Fe Trail 200th Anniversary by wearing commemorative socks, available at the Last Chance Store. See more in the Wet/Dry Chapter reports. Find pins and patches online at the Last Chance Store, www.santafetrail.org.
The Santa Fe Trail Association recently welcomed Chef Walter Staib to Santa Fe Trail sites in Olathe and Council Grove, Kansas. He hosts a televised cooking show, "A Taste of History." Featured in the 11th season of the show will be segments that were filmed in November 2019 at Mahaffie Stagecoach Stop and Farm, Olathe, Kansas, as well as sites in Council Grove, including the Trail Days Café, the Kaw Mission, Last Chance Store, and the Hays House Restaurant.

Staib is an author, Emmy Award-winning TV host, James Beard-nominated chef, and culinary historian. He operates the City Tavern in Philadelphia, which features 18th-century-style gourmet cuisine. www.citytavern.com/our-story

In 2009, Chief Staib and "A Taste of History" premiered on PBS. In this TV series, Staib explores America’s culinary history, recreating dishes dating back as far as the nation’s birth in the 18th century. The show is taped at historic locations across America. Staib discusses the origin of each recipe and its ingredients in order to reveal the history surrounding the dish. In 10 seasons, "A Taste of History" has accumulated 15 Emmys.

Each site Staib films must have a historic component with historic kitchens preferred, serve historic dishes, and have staff who also function as living historians. Chef Staib and his film crew were very impressed with the Santa Fe Trail as well as the hospitality they received from those involved with the filming.

The filming of a segment for "A Taste of History" is the culmination of efforts that were begun by Joanne VanCoevern in November 2017. After many conversations with Staib and the Association, SFTA committed to a full sponsorship of a segment which helped to cover the Chef and his crew’s traveling expenses, as well as production costs. Deb Goodrich wrote an article about the filming for the November 19 issue of Grass and Grain, an agribusiness newspaper for rural Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Missouri, available online at www.grassandgrain.com.

Details of when this episode from the Santa Fe Trail will air will be shared when we receive them. Deb Goodrich traveled to Philadelphia in January 2020 to meet with Staib to discuss post-production of the segment, as well as ideas for possible future segments of "A Taste of History" from the Santa Fe Trail.

Anyone wanting to donate to SFTA's efforts to bring Chef Staib and crew back for additional segments from the Santa Fe Trail should contact Joanne at manager@santafetrail.org or Deb at publicity@santafetrail.org.

Chef Staib watches Katie Lange serve up a tasty meal in the old stone house at Mahaffie Stagecoach Stop and Farm in Olathe, Kansas, while Tom Daly records on camera. On the menu were venison, buffalo, dried peaches, and chestnuts.

Shirley McClintock and Chef Staib enjoyed cooking at the Trail Days Cafe in Council Grove.
Shirley McClintock won Chef Staib’s praise with her beautiful and functional kitchen.

Joanne VanCoevern, SFTA Manager, gets a thumbs up from Chef Staib at the Trail Days Cafe. Joanne reached out with a query to the show “A Taste of History” and started the ball rolling to make this filming happen.

Enjoying the buffalo stew and the ambiance at the Trail Days Cafe are l. to r: Shirley McClintock, crew members Tom Daly and Kevin Shaw, Chef Staib, Joanne VanCoevern, and Kenneth McClintock.
Outreach, Partnership, and Activities
The Symposium in St. Louis provided some great opportunities to make new connections and strengthen existing friendships. Jack and Pat Fletcher, whom I met at the association meeting, are involved with OCTA and the Cherokee Trail. The Cherokee Trail is hoping to get National Historic Trail status from Congress this year. I spoke to the OCTA Colorado-Cherokee Trail Chapter at their October meeting in Loveland. At that meeting I recruited a new member of SFTA from Longmont, Colorado.

Janet Armstead prepared a PowerPoint on the Junior Wagon Master Program for a lunch-and-learn webinar that I presented to the Partnership in November. The webinar is now in the Partnership online resource file and available for other historic trails to use.

November finished with a presentation to the Children’s Library Service staff at the Loveland Public Library Partnership for the National Trails System

By Marcia Will-Clifton

Partnership for the National Trails System

Kansas' Finest Award to McClintocks

Shirley and Kenneth McClintock received the "Kansas' Finest" award at the annual Kansas Travel and Tourism Conference on October 23. This award, sponsored by Kansas! Magazine, recognizes individuals “who actively promote Kansas through travel and tourism, not because it's their job, but for their great pride and love for our Sunflower State.”

The McClintocks were recognized for their work in restoring the Rawlinson-Terwilliger Home and adjacent structures in Council Grove, as well as owning and managing the Trail Days Museum and Café. The restoration project began, at Shirley’s instigation, in 1994, and the restaurant opened in 2002. The menu includes roast buffalo and elk, as well as other period-correct food. See article on preceding pages about “Taste of History” filming at their restaurant, as well as a photo of Shirley and Kenneth enjoying a meal with Chef Staib.

An article about this year's "Kansas' Finest" awardees appeared online in the Kansas! Magazine website on December 13, 2019. See www.travelks.com/articles/post/kansas-finest-honoree-shirley-ken-mcclintock/.

Kansas' Finest Award to McClintocks

April 10 is the submission deadline for the May issue of Wagon Tracks.
Santa Fe Trail Artwork Created at Council Grove, Kansas

By Kenneth McClintock

A new cut-metal mural, “Santa Fe Trail”, at the Trail Days Historic Site, 803 W. Main St., Council Grove, Kansas, was dedicated September 29. The site is the location of the Rawlinson-Terwilliger Home, which is certified both as a historic site and as an interpretive site on the Santa Fe National Historic Trail.

The mural covers the south wall of the adjacent building, being renovated to house the Trail Days Arts and History Center, a 100-seat, multi-purpose auditorium. The mural is composed of five interconnected, cut-steel images depicting the evolution of the site since 1800.

The first image, “Indian Trail 1800”, depicts an Indian on horseback, as a reminder that the Santa Fe Trail was largely comprised of a series of Indian trails.

The second image, “Santa Fe Trail 1821-1866”, depicts an oxen-drawn covered wagon during the heyday of the Santa Fe Trail through Council Grove, which ended when the Kansas Pacific Railroad reached nearby Junction City, Kansas.

The third image, “Stone Home 1861”, depicts the original portion of the Rawlinson-Terwilliger Home, built by Abraham and Mary Rawlinson in 1860-61, alongside the Santa Fe Trail. It was then the last house west-bound Santa Fe travelers passed leaving Council Grove.

The fourth image, “Gas Station 1927-1977”, depicts the front of the home as it appeared at one time during the half-century it served as a gasoline filling station.

The fifth image, “Café & Museum 2010”, depicts the Rawlinson-Terwilliger Home substantially restored to its appearance in an 1880 photograph. Although restoration of the home was completed in 2006 by the not-for-profit Historic Preservation Corporation, it was in 2010 that the name “Trail Days Café & Museum” was adopted.

The Trail Days Historic Site has been under development since 1994, when Kenneth and Shirley McClintock and the late Lola Costa formed the Historic Preservation Corporation to save the dilapidated home from demolition. In 2018, the McClintocks received from the SFTA the Paul F. Bentrup Ambassador Award, which is given to those who preserve, protect, and promote the Santa Fe National Historic Trail.

The artwork was designed by the McClintock’s son, Timothy McClintock, of Round Rock, Texas, a graduate of the Laguna Beach College of Art and Design. The design was fabricated and installed by Bobby Alexander of Alexander Artworks, Council Grove, Kansas. The several layers of cut metal provide an appearance reminiscent of a bas-relief sculpture.

Historic Preservation Corporation received a $5,000 grant from the Kansas Creative Arts Industries Commission and the National Endowment for the Arts and a $1,000 grant from Council Grove Area Foundation. The Morris County Historical Society donated $100, and $4,325 came from individual donations. Tim McClintock, the artist, created the design without charge.
THE ONLY CHANCE

to be a part of a Bicentennial Commemoration of the Santa Fé Trail is upon you! Many events are planned up and down the Trail in the coming months, but there will be only one Santa Fe Trail Association’s Bicentennial Symposium in the 200th year of the Trail.

“THE SANTA FE TRAIL LIVES ON: 200 Years of Commerce and Cultural Connections” is the theme of the Santa Fe Trail Association’s Bicentennial Symposium, 23-26 September 2021, in La Junta, Colorado.

The Symposium’s formal “Calls for Papers, Living Historians” and for “Authors, Artists, and Vendors” have been announced. Information on these invitations and the requirements for each of these Calls can be found on the 2021 Santa Fe Trail Symposium’s website: www.2021sfts.com or by contacting John M. Carson at Bent’s Old Fort National Historic Site: 719-383-5026 or by email at john_carson@nps.gov.

Registration for this unique opportunity is now open and can be accomplished through the above Symposium website.

Don’t miss out on this one-of-a-kind opportunity!

2020 Scholarly Research Grants Awarded

By Mary Conrad, Committee Chair

In September 2019, the SFTA Board increased the money available for the next grant cycle to $3,000. The Scholarly Research Committee of Anne Mallinson (Centerview, Missouri), John Richards (Baldwin City, Kansas), and Mary Conrad (Kansas City, Kansas) considered three applications. The two selected applicants each will receive $1,500.

Joy Poole, of the End of the Trail Chapter, has located an unpublished 1853-1854 memoir by William Baskerville, a wagon master of F.X. Aubry. Poole also has found two 1854 Aubry letters to Baskerville. Poole plans to travel to Denver to transcribe the handwritten memoir and letters. Later she will annotate these documents. Poole also will research the lives of Baskerville and Aubry in Kansas City, Jefferson City, and St. Louis, all in Missouri, so she can provide accurate biographies to accompany the newly digitized primary resources.

Rebecca Atkinson, of Bent’s Fort Chapter, has spent years researching Cathay Williams, a buffalo soldier who spent many years on the Santa Fe Trail as William Cathay, a woman passing as a man. Atkinson has found that much of the Cathay info already in print is based on erroneous presumptions and incorrect “facts.” Atkinson thinks currently available biographies even describe the wrong William Johnson of Missouri, when identifying Cathay’s slave-holding owner of her early years. This researcher has secured legal assistance in hopes of accessing Cathay’s medical records. In addition to using ancestry.com, Atkinson intends to research at Ft. Leavenworth and in St. Louis.

Santa Fe Trail enthusiasts will be glad to see the results of research by these latest SFTA grant recipients. Both these grants show that more can be learned about well-known personages of the trail era. The next round of applications for such grants will be due December 1, 2020.

Seeking Articles for 2021 Special Issue of Kansas History

The editors of Kansas History, the quarterly journal of the Kansas Historical Foundation and Department of History at Kansas State University, plan a special issue about the Santa Fe Trail to commemorate the bicentennial in 2021. Leo Oliva is working with this project and requests anyone with an idea for an article in the issue to contact him at oliva@ruraltel.net or PO Box 1, Woodston KS 67675. He is writing an introduction for the issue and preparing an article about trail history. Editors James Sherow and Virgil Dean will make final selections and oversee the publication. The deadline for submission of articles is July 15, 2020.

SFTA Speaker’s Bureau Refreshed

The Santa Fe Trail Association is in the process of refreshing the list of speakers and topics available for programs. If you have a program you would like to share, please send your contact information as well as the name of the program and a bio to show your qualifications to info@santafetrail.org. A presenter need not be a member of the Association to be included.
By Ruth Friesen
Based on a presentation at the SFTA Symposium in St. Louis, Missouri, September 28, 2019

In 1823, two years after he opened the Santa Fe Trail, former U.S. Army Capt. William Becknell's name appeared in the Missouri Intelligencer.

Becknell had two letters waiting for him at the local post office, and he should pick them up soon:

“A List of Letters Remaining in the Post-Office at Franklin, Missouri, on the 30th day of September, 1823, which if not taken out prior to the 1st day of January, 1824, will be sent to the General Post-office as dead letters.”

This notice illustrates the nature of communications at a key moment in U.S. history – the mutually beneficial relationship between private letters and newspapers, the only long-distance media then available.

As newspapers developed in the early 1800s, they facilitated postal distribution by publishing such lists of unclaimed mail. And the information contained in letters often became public when recipients chose to share them with newspapers.

Letters waiting for pickup by someone meant that this was a place where they claimed home, or at least planned on being for some time. Becknell, who in 1821 completed the first successful trade expedition from Missouri to Santa Fe, probably sent a letter to his wife Mary during his journey. On Oct. 16, 1821, the Intelligencer wrote that a letter awaited pickup by Mary Becknell in Franklin.⁴


Two letters awaited Capt. Wm. Becknell.

Might these lists provide a clue as to who traveled with Becknell to Santa Fe on his inaugural trade journey? And does the 1823 notice suggest Becknell was back on the Trail in October? Where were the other people in this list? Were they traveling the Trail?

At the beginning of the 19th century, 200 newspapers were being published in the United States. By 1860 that number had increased to 3,000.⁵

The first paper published west of the Mississippi River was the St. Louis Missouri Gazette, founded by Joseph Charless, and funded in part by famed explorer Meriwether Lewis, who was then Governor of the Louisiana Territory. The first edition, printed on July 12, 1808, was in English, but up to three columns were printed in French. Charless edited the Gazette for 12 years, until 1820, when he sold the paper to James C. Cummins. Cummins renamed the paper the Missouri Republican. That paper, later renamed the Republic, remained in publication until 1919.⁶

In 1821, at the advent of the trading trail by William Becknell, at least six newspapers were published in Missouri. Along with the St. Louis Missouri Gazette and Missouri Intelligencer in Franklin, (1818-1827; from 1827-1835 known as the Missouri Intelligencer and Boon’s Lick Advertiser), there were the St. Louis Enquirer (1818-1825); the Missourian, St Charles, (1820-1822); the Record, St. Genevieve (1821-1823); and the Independent Patriot in Jackson (1821-1826).⁷

The Intelligencer, located at the launching point of the Trail,⁸ is often cited as reporting news from Santa Fe and points along the way. Becknell’s journal of his 1821 trading expedition to Santa Fe was printed in this newspaper on April 22, 1823.⁹

St. Louis had six daily newspapers in 1840, along with seven weeklies and five semi/triweekly papers, per that year’s census. It had 22 printing offices. However, 12 other counties in Missouri boasted no more than one to three weekly papers.⁷

By 1850 Missouri had five daily papers, 4 tri-weeklies, 45 weeklies, and 7 monthlies, while New Mexico had just one weekly and one monthly newspaper. In contrast, New York had an aggregate of 428 publications.⁸

Letter Distribution along the Santa Fe Trail

As the Santa Fe Trail developed, before the advent of post offices, travelers handed letters to whoever traveled in the direction the mail should go, and delivery was in person, or maybe to the innkeeper or shopkeeper in the settlement.

Dr. Michael Olsen, a prominent Santa Fe Trail scholar, provided an excerpt from his work for the National Park Service on the Gold Rush. This excerpt recounts finding letters left on a trail marker in what is now central Kansas, near Running Turkey Creek.
Felt that a cache at the base of a tree of the Oak having a mail cache, and distributed. He found no historic record of a house or store, poured the mail onto as postmaster took the mail sack to a mail station, and the person acting set up with an inscription on it pointing out the Trail to Fayetteville, Arkansas – 300 Miles, with some more about a Militia Captain or Colonel. On it were some letters [correspondence] with directions for return Teams to take them on to Independence or some settlement to be forwarded by mail. While there, as they [the letters] were open, Mr. Joseph wrote a few lines in one to say that our three companies – Missouri, Palmetto and Illinois were well and getting on finely."

For years, a large oak tree in a Santa Fe Trail campground in Council Grove, Kansas, was said to have been used as a "post office" from the 1820s to the 1840s. Travelers reputedly left messages in the cavity at the foot of the tree about water sources, Plains Indian unrest, and other information.10

That "fact" is disputed. Dr. Leo Oliva, another prominent Santa Fe Trail scholar, said that he repeated this factoid many times in the past, but recently learned that the oak tree was not used as a post office drop box. In 2013, Council Grove historian Derrick Doty recounted his research on the Post Office Oak Tree in the Council Grove Republican, and subsequently posted it in his blog "From the Barber's Chair." He wrote that prior to the establishment of the post office in 1855, mail would be delivered to the mail station, and the person acting as postmaster took the mail sack to a house or store, poured the mail onto the floor, and from there it was distributed. He found no historic record of the Oak having a mail cache, and felt that a cache at the base of a tree 600 feet from a river prone to flooding was not likely.11

Newspaper Practices

On the frontier, the establishment of a post office was virtually a precondition for founding a successful newspaper.12 Post offices distributed the newspapers, which comprised the bulk of the mail. In 1838, post offices in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Richmond combined mailed over 44,000 pounds of newspapers, 9,000 pounds of other periodicals, and only 2,000 pounds of letters.13 The federal government encouraged publication and distribution of newspapers by reducing postage rates for them, a policy which continues to this day. Postmasters often worked as newspaper agents, soliciting subscriptions and payment.14

By the 1840s, rising literacy rates offered newspapers a growing market at the same time that improved printing processes provided a more affordable product.15 Even so, sharing of a single newspaper issue among multiple readers was common.16 Also, increased leisure time and political participation by the working and middle classes added to the number of readers.17 Political factions often sponsored newspapers, especially prior to 1840, and that viewpoint might be reflected in the newspaper name, e.g., the St. Louis Republican.

The owner of the newspaper usually served as reporter and editor. Articles were either unsigned, or signed only with initials or pseudonyms. For their news, editors relied on exchanging newspapers from other locations and letters sent to them or to citizens of the community, who then shared the letters with the editor. Most current news appeared on page 2 or 3 because the front and back were printed first to allow time for the ink to dry so that it wouldn't smear in the mail. Consequently, the front and back often contained less timely content, such as ads. Even by the late 1850s, newspapers consisted primarily of text.18

To facilitate newsgathering, exchanging newspapers was the practice of the day. Free distribution between postmasters/editors was a powerful incentive for these exchanges. In 1843, each publisher received, on average, 364 newspapers through the exchange.19 Cities with the largest trade centers—New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, St. Louis, and New Orleans—received a disproportionate share of exchanges.20 Country editors received dozens each week.

Most newspapers reprinted articles from other newspapers and expected that their own articles would be reprinted elsewhere. Thus, the reach of each paper extended far beyond what would typically be its readership area. The New York Weekly Tribune in 1861 had nearly 290,000 subscribers, but only about 100,000 lived in New York State.21 The Jefferson Inquirer, from Jefferson City, Missouri, in 1849, boasted that 153 post offices in the state received the Inquirer.22

Establishment of Post Offices and Use of Military Couriers

Meriwether Lewis, Governor of the Louisiana Territory following his and William Clark’s “Corps of Discovery” expedition, initiated the first post office in St. Louis in 1808.23 It would be 20 years until the first post office was set up to the west in what is now Kansas.

Communication was paramount for the military. Thus, the first post office in modern-day Kansas opened at Cantonment Leavenworth (later Fort Leavenworth) in May 1828, but was administered from Clay County, Missouri.24 Another military post, Fort Scott, received a post office in 1843, the second post office in the area.

With a dearth of systematized post offices and postal routes, the military used couriers. In addition to earning a reputation as a mountain man, a scout, and an Army officer, Kit Carson served as a courier. In 1846, Major John Fremont and Commodore...
Robert F. Stockton ordered Carson to deliver dispatches to President Polk, declaring Stockton “Commander-in-Chief and Governor of the Territory of California” and California part of the United States. His mission: travel from Los Angeles to Washington, D.C., and return in 140 days. Carson promised to do it in 120 days. Once he reached St. Louis, the remainder of the journey to Washington would take ten days, via boat and railway.

He didn’t succeed. About a month into the journey, near present-day Socorro, New Mexico, Carson’s group met Gen. Stephen W. Kearny and his army. Kearny told Carson he had captured Santa Fe without a battle, and asked Carson to turn around and guide his army to California, where Kearny had orders to establish a civil government. Carson’s news was out of date. Carson did carry dispatches from California to Washington, D.C., in 1847 following the capture of California.

In 1854, Kansas became a territory, and in 1855, Council Grove’s first US Postal Service (USPS) post office opened, along with a multitude of other Kansas post offices. The USPS set up a post office in Santa Fe, New Mexico, in 1849, a year before New Mexico became a territory. The first regular contract, for four years, to carry mail between Independence, Missouri, and Santa Fe, New Mexico, began in July 1850.

The progress of westward movement can be followed in newspapers of the day. News of Santa Fe traveled to Missouri, and Santa Fe Trail spread eastward to Missouri, to the east coast of the United States, to Great Britain and the world beyond via newspapers.

This progress is illustrated by the news items Louise Barry compiled in her book, The Beginning of the West: Annals of the Kansas Gateway to the American West 1840-1854. Her book is not a narrative, but a list of incidents and sources, including newspapers, which is why it is so valuable to researchers of Western history. On page 97 of her 1,296-page tome, William Becknell’s 1821-1822 journal is noted with citation to the Missouri Intelligencer on April 22, 1823.

**White Murder at Point of Rocks, New Mexico**

A story that is familiar to Trail enthusiasts is the murder of Mr. J. M. White, a Santa Fe trader, and his party near Point of Rocks, New Mexico, on October 24 or 25, 1849. Louise Barry records this event:

> “Merchant James M. White, who was, this fall, removing from Independence to Santa Fe, had with him his wife, small daughter, employees, cotravelers and 13 goods-laden wagons. In New Mexico, the Whites and six or seven other persons, left the White and Aubrey wagons, to go on in advance. Late the 24th, or early the 25th, near Point of Rocks an Apache band murdered James M. White, William Callaway (an Aubrey employee), “Ben Bushman” (a mulatto), two or three Germans, and a Mexican. Mrs. Ann (Dunn) White, her small daughter, and a Negro woman servant, were taken prisoners.”

Barry lists four newspapers that reported on it: St. Joseph (Mo) Gazette, The Daily Reveille of St. Louis, the New York Daily Tribune, and the New York Weekly Tribune. This matter obviously interested the nation.

Scanning the internet, it should be easy to read the article in those newspapers. However, none of the papers Barry listed are available online. However, with the approximate date that the event occurred and the White name, a search in www.newspapers.com yielded results.

The October 25 attack was reported in Independence, Missouri, on December 4; Glasgow, Missouri, December 13; Palmyra, Missouri, December 20; St. Louis, January 9; Lancashire, England, January 26; and Sunbury, Pennsylvania on February 2. More newspapers carried the story than Barry recorded. Many used the same first paragraph, a result of newspaper exchanges:

> “Mr. Patton, and other gentlemen who accompanied him, met some buffalo-hunters a short distance from the Vegas, who informed them that a company from Independence had been murdered, near the Point-of-Rocks, by the Apaches.”

News from Santa Fe traveled to Missouri in six weeks, and spread to the East Coast and England by the end of January, another month away.

Rumors spread.

F.X. Aubrey, a well-known Santa Fe Trail trader, reported to the Glasgow Weekly Times (Glasgow, MO) 18 July 1850, that the young girl was alive. The Buffalo Commercial (Buffalo, NY) 19 July 1850, reported from the St. Louis Republican, 8 July, the same account from Aubrey. The Poughkeepsie Journal, (Poughkeepsie NY) 25 May 1850, reported from the St. Louis Republican, a letter from Santa Fe of March 17 which said the girl was dead.

James S. Calhoun, superintendent of Indian affairs in New Mexico at the time, wrote the commissioner of Indian affairs on March 25, 1850:

> “I have noticed in several straggling newspapers, published in the United States in December and January last, various statements in relation to the efforts made here for the rescue of Mrs. White and her daughter, in which the shadow of truth is not discernible.”

The prevalent newspaper exchange provided news of the White murder nationally and internationally. Once expressed, opinions, true or not, flowed far beyond the Santa Fe Trail.

Whether researching Trail history or other factual data, a prudent researcher will explore at least two independent primary sources before citing something as fact. A primary source is a first-hand account, legal documents, or other sources that are not repeating
something heard or read elsewhere. Newspaper research can provide important information, but needs to be verified with other sources, especially if the newspaper (or other media today) is known to promote a certain view. Keep in mind the political bent of historic newspapers, i.e., \emph{St. Louis Republican}.

**Mexican-American War Fosters Changes**

The Mexican-American War, 1846-1848, provided the impetus for a journalistic institution, the Associated Press. Formed in May 1846 by representatives from five competitive New York newspapers, their owners realized that their newspapers were all essentially paying for the same information from each of their reporters. The newspapermen realized that it would be cheaper to have a service collect and pay for the information once from the telegraph company. 33

During this war, the \emph{New Orleans Picayune} became especially important for newspapers across the country as the principal source of information. It used correspondents, many of them soldiers, to provide eyewitness accounts, the most complete in-person coverage of any American war to that time. 34

The war led to the establishment of \"The Great Southern Daily Express,\" operated by several newspapers.

News traveled from New Orleans, nearest to the war, to New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia via a combination of horseback riders, fast boats, railroads, and telegraph wires.

News from New Orleans arrived in New York one or two days ahead of the mails. 35 The telegraph superseded these various modes of news delivery.

New Orleans carried news of the war from Mexico, south of the city. Missouri newspapers published much Mexican war correspondence, especially from Kearny's Army of the West, the volunteers who came after Kearny on the Santa Fe Trail, and troops that went on from New Mexico to Chihuahua and to California.

For European news, newspapers competed by sending reporters out in rowboats to meet the ships from Europe as they arrived in the harbor. News traveled via mail packet iron-screw steam ships. Ships left Liverpool for New York and Boston via Queenstown, Ireland, and Halifax, Nova Scotia. In 1840, travel across the Atlantic to the United States took 14 days and 8 hours. In the 1880s travel time reduced to less than 6 days.

**Following the Route of the Telegraph**

Did the telegraph change news reporting?

The first telegraph line ran from Washington to Boston in 1844. The lines continued westward: by 1847, telegraph had reached the Mississippi River.

- 1847, 20 December: line operations from the East reached E. St. Louis, Illinois
- 1848 March: line from E. St. Louis crossed Mississippi River to St. Louis, Missouri
- 1849, 15 November: Halifax, first port of steamers from Europe to New York City, telegraphed news to New York
- 1850: 12,000 miles of lines from 20 companies existed in the United States
- 1858, 20 December: line between Kansas City, MO, and Boonville, MO, completed
- 1859, 15 August: telegraph reached Atchison, KS
- 1860, 3 April: Pony Express, St. Joseph, MO, to San Francisco, CA
- 1861, 24 October 1861: first transcontinental telegraph, Pony Express ended
- 1866, 18 July: Transatlantic cable

The \emph{Daily News}, London, England, reported on 3 August 1866: \"New York despatches [sic], dated this day (August 1), by the transatlantic cable, have reached Paris, and are published in the evening papers.\" Quite a change from a long trans-Atlantic journey.

Telegraph lines were installed along railroad routes as they progressed westward. Maps created by Frank Norris, recently retired from the National Park Service, show the progress of the railway through Kansas and on to Santa Fe. For the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, construction began west from the Kansas City area in 1863. By October 1867, the railway had reached Hays City near Fort Hays and reached Denver in 1870.

The telegraph did not change everything and did not end newspaper exchanges. Telegrams were expensive, so reporters sent bulletins or express messages, summaries of urgent news. The lengthier details followed through the mail, as did less timely news. Exchanges were in use for 20 years after the advent of the telegraph.

**Civil War Battle of Glorieta, New Mexico**

The White murder occurred in 1849.

Fast forward thirteen years. Had reporting changed? The only major Civil War battle that took place in New Mexico is the Battle of Glorieta Pass, also known as the Battle at Pigeon Ranch, on March 28, 1862.

The battle was reported one month later at the end of April and early May in Iowa, Vermont, and New York, all with exactly the same story.

The lead paragraph began: \"Kansas City, Mo, April 28: The through mail, with Santa Fe dates to the 12th and Ft. Union to the 15th, arrived today. After the battle of Pigeon Ranch..\" 44 This contrasts with the two-and-a-half months that news of the White murder took to reach the...
East Coast.

Prior to 1861, the mail was carried via the Cimarron Route to Independence, Missouri. In 1859, a combination of railroad and stagecoach made it possible for mail and newspapers to reach St. Louis from Kansas City in 24 hours. From St. Louis, trains made reaching the East Coast speedy.

In 1861, the preferred route shifted northwards to serve Fort Wise (which became Fort Lyon). The more northern route also provided communication to the miners of the Pikes Peak (Colorado) 1859 Gold Rush in the mountains west of Cañon City and Bent’s Fort. Mail traveled north from Santa Fe to Bent’s Old Fort and then eastward.

In 1861, Bent’s Old Fort was the division point where connections could be made for all points in New Mexico and for Kansas City and all eastern lines. Coaches left Cañon City every Friday at 4 a.m. By 1862, Santa Fe was only 12 days away from Kansas City, while Cañon City could be reached in 9 days and the mountain mining camps in 10. Folks living in Kansas in 1861 had a semimonthly express stagecoach from Council Grove, Kansas, leaving Kansas City and Independence on Mondays and Fridays and returning from Council Grove on Tuesdays and Fridays.45

The Santa Fe Weekly Post of 17 May, 1862, reported more news about the Battle of Pigeon’s Ranch, citing an article in the Denver News purporting to give an account of the Battle of Pigeon’s Ranch. The Santa Fe paper stated that the Denver newspaper gave the wrong affiliations for Texas officers. Interestingly, the newspaper nameplate reads Santa Fe Weekly Gazette, but the search result news item came up under Santa Fe Weekly Post.46 The original Denver News article could not be located online.

On the East Coast, the Evening Star, Washington D.C., on 29 April 1862, published the “Official report of military operations in New Mexico,” signed by “John P. Slough, Col, Com’dg U.S. Army in N. Mexico.”47 This report covered the battle more comprehensively than the brief versions mentioned above.

In Europe, The Morning Post, London, of 13 May 1862, reported a number of dispatches about the Civil War. Under the byline of Reuter’s Telegrams, with a subheading “New York, April 30. (per telegraph to Halifax, and via Queenstown)” were several “Despatches [sic] from Yorktown, San Francisco, the New York Times, New York World, and the New York Tribune. Farther down in the news item, the subheading reads “New York, May 1 (Morning). Despatch from Richmond, Mobile.”48

Censorship during the Civil War

The Standard, of Greater London, on 25 April 1862, reported that Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton had issued an embargo on telegraphic communications to the Philadelphia Inquirer.49

“Secretary Stanton has issued two orders [in February 1862]—one directing all telegraphic communications to the Philadelphia Inquirer to be stopped until it shall be satisfactorily proved that its recent publications relating to the operations at Yorktown have been authorized; and the other directing that all applications for passes by newspaper editors and correspondents shall be referred to Edward S. Sanford, military supervisor of telegraphs.” Further, the article continues: “A letter from Fortress Monroe says:—‘The censorship of the press has been carried to the extreme of severity. Letters addressed to the editors or proprietors of newspapers must be submitted to military inspection: and if this is not done, and such letters are found in the Post Office, they are detained until perused by the military censor.’” Newspapers of that timeframe carry many comments about their agreement and frustration with censorship.

Some reporters were scrupulous and faithfully reported stories, but others were more reckless with the truth as they rushed to put stories into print. The journalistic style of the day, to write anonymously, gave reporters freedom but also a lack of responsibility for what they wrote. For example, in 1863, a newspaper published a story containing information about the size and location of the Army of the Potomac.

General George B. McClellan complained to Secretary of War Stanton of reporters giving important information about the army in their stories. “As it is impossible for me to ascertain with certainty who these anonymous writers are,” he wrote, “I beg to suggest that another order
be published holding the editors responsible for its infraction.” Union General Joseph Hooker issued General Order No. 48 on April 30, 1863, requiring that all reporters with the Army of the Potomac “publish their communications over their own signatures.” This became known as the byline, and eventually became a widespread newspaper custom.50

Henry O’Neill Murders Dr. John Beck

A third example of how news from Santa Fe and the Santa Fe Trail spread is the story of Henry O’Neill, someone not well-known to modern Trail enthusiasts but a person with a vivid history. Henry O’Neill is mentioned once in Louise Barry’s book.51 Henry O’Neill traveled in a westbound party of traders in June 1848, wherein Lucien Maxwell became wounded. O’Neill may not have been present when Maxwell was wounded, as the party had split up.

O’Neill made the news in 1860 when he murdered Dr. John Beck. The murder happened on February 27, 1860, in Santa Fe, and the account was originally published in the St. Louis Missouri Republican, which cites “letters from Santa Fe of the first of March”, on March 25, 1860.52 The news reached St. Louis in less than a month.

Who wrote the letters is unknown.

Could the information have come from John M. Kingsbury in a letter to James Josiah Webb? He gave an account of the murder in a letter written from Santa Fe to Webb in Connecticut on March 3, 1860.53

I have a horrid & fatal affair to tell you of. It happened between Henry Oneil and Dr. [J.J.] Beck (The executor of P [reston] Beck’s Estate) in which the Dr. was killed. The Dr. was a quick, passionate man. Henry had been in the counting room with him had a long & pleasant chat over a bottle of wine about 9 o’clock in the evening. Henry went out & the Dr. followed him called him on one side for some private business. It appears the Dr. wanted him to sign some sort of paper which H. thought unnecessary and objected, whereupon the Dr. flew into a pashen [sic] took his coat off & finally drew his Knife and ran Henry round those trees which are boxed in front of the store. Henry finally to passify him consented to sign the paper. They both entered the counting room. The Dr. immediately turned the Key & told him if he did not sign it he would kill him right there. Henry wanted him to wait un-till morning. The Dr. would not consent, and drew his knife again. Henry then begged him to let the Clerk who was present go for his books that they might fix it right. This he would not consent to. You shall sign it and right here now. He then through [threw] his knife on the little office bed went to the desk and commenced to write but was so excited that he could not. He then ordered his clerk to write as he should dictate. Henry again urged that the matter should be put off until morning, whereupon the Dr. commenced abusing him with words, and finally raised a chair to hit him, but dropped it & drew his pistol, Henry cool all the time and trying to passify him. He then laid the pistol on the table. After a few remarks, Henry being near the fireplace, the Dr. jumped at him to ketch him by the throat. Henry’s beard being long he caught by that, and pushed him over behind the desk by the safe door. Henry got his beard loose and the Dr. said “damn you I will kill you any how,” went to the bed for the knife. In the meantime Henry recovered himself and drew his pistol. The Dr. then coming to him with the knife Henry fired, the ball taking effect in the Dr’s left eye. He immediately fell and expired in about 10 minutes, never spoke.

Henry gave himself up immediately, and after the hearing of the case was set at liberty. He is feeling very bad about the affair, regrets it exceedingly, but was absolutely obliged to do it to save himself. It was the clearest case of self defence I ever heard. Henry has the sympathy of the whole community.

It isn’t clear from this letter whether Kingsbury actually witnessed the event, or recounted the story told by O’Neill. Was Kingsbury in the counting room?

Maybe Kingsbury wrote an additional letter to the St. Louis Republican, dated March 1, with the news. Or some other correspondent wrote: a byline would be illuminating.
Less than a month after the murder, at least ten newspapers nationwide reported the story: in Louisville, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Detroit, Baltimore, Richmond, Virginia, Memphis (signed by John W. Lee, the only byline amongst the group), and Milwaukee. The Evening Star, Washington, D.C. (28 March 1860) had a few different details and references “letters of 13th ult” [ult.=last 13th]. So it seems that this newspaper received correspondence directly, and the information didn’t come from a newspaper exchange.

This speedy turn-around time, three days from St. Louis publication on March 25, demonstrates the power of the newspaper exchanges, and faster mail and news delivery in 1860 than in 1849 of the previous example. By the end of the week, the news had reached most major cities in the United States: Milwaukee and Memphis took two weeks.

Regardless of who wrote the letter in the account (and the newspaper said “letters”, plural), it could easily have been delivered to St. Louis in time for publishing at the end of March. As noted earlier, it took 12 days for mail to travel from Santa Fe to Kansas City, and 24 hours from there to St. Louis. So 13 days would have been sufficient to reach the St. Louis Missouri Republican from Santa Fe.

If Webb sent the report from Connecticut, his letter could have traveled from that area to St. Louis in 3 days or so, using Baltimore as a reference. Webb might have received Kingsbury’s letter in 14-17 days, then written to the Republican. If that were the case, a total of approximately 22 days would be the time needed. The identity of the March 13 letter writer to the Washington, D.C., newspaper is unknown, but it could have been either an East Coaster or someone from Santa Fe. No evidence currently exists that Kingsbury or Webb were the correspondents.

The information in the newspaper accounts of Beck’s murder is not all accurate, such as the date of the trial, actually held a month later. So in doing this kind of research, follow the motto: trust but verify. Find at least two independent sources, as stated earlier. Don’t rely totally on newspaper accounts. Errors and misreporting were amplified by the use of newspaper exchanges. Check several sources, including those with different perspectives.

The original article contained more personal information than the exchange editors printed. Local newspapers played up any local connections, which were irrelevant to the exchanged newspapers. Much peripheral information can be learned from finding the original local account. From the St. Louis Republican article:

- Both gentlemen were much respected
- Mr. O’Neill was from Cooper County, MO
- He had many relatives there
- Dr. Beck was a man of wealth
- His brother Preston was one of the “most extensive” merchants in NM
- The Beck & Brent firm had extensive mercantile relationships in NM and Chihuahua; had several strange fatalities; Mr. Brent, Preston Beck, and Dr. Beck

The article in the Evening Star, Washington, D.C., (above) noted the violent death of Dr. Beck, “well known throughout the Territory, and also to many merchants in Baltimore...” Statements of this type are good clues for further research. Certified genealogist Mary Penner has done extensive research on Henry O’Neill, and has presented several talks about him using some of these leads.

Stepping Stone to Research

Although researching may be intimidating to neophytes, newspapers online are an easy place to begin.

Everyone has a story to tell. Pick just about any page in Louise Barry’s book, and one will find names to research. Look again at Barry’s mention of Henry O’Neill. How many of the travelers noted have been researched? The article mentions Preston Beck, Samuel Wethered, G. Estes, Elliott Lee, Charles Towne and his brother Smith D. Towne, Thomas O. Boggs, and Lucien Maxwell, in addition to Henry O’Neill. When questioned, Santa Fe Trail historians Dr. Leo Oliva and Dr. Michael Olson stated they recognized a quarter to half of them.

Many other books list people who are virtual unknowns to Trail aficionados. See, for example, First Mail West, by Morris F Taylor. Nearly every page mentions someone who carried the mail. Dr. Olsen, in the May 1994 Wagon Tracks, writes about an article in the Las Vegas Optic of June 30, 1910.
The article lists roughly 425 names of people who met at that time who were Santa Fe Trail travelers. Dr. Oliva, in the November 2014 Wagon Tracks, lists 62 Hispanic surnames of Trail travelers.

To learn more about how to research, and resources to use, www.familysearch.org has some excellent tutorials. The website www.theancestordata.com provides a newspaper page with 33,000 links to free historical newspapers, and many other resources are listed. Also check out Ancestry.com. It’s not just about genealogy, it’s about history. Many libraries have a version that can be accessed at the library, and may offer advice on researching.

Use census records to find the residence of traders and look in newspapers there or nearby. Look for friends, associates, and neighbors (FAN). Researching FAN, also called cluster research, might yield more information about a given trail traveler.

Some online resources are free and some require a subscription. Many libraries subscribe to research databases, such as newspapers.com and genealogybank.com. The Kansas Historical Society offers online newspapers: free access to www.newspapers.com requires a Kansas driver's license or state ID card. Other historical societies offer resources as well.

Check the local library, check the library in larger cities of the state, or the library close to where the chosen subject lived. Some libraries offer free cards to in-state residents, and others charge a non-resident fee. Generally, for a non-resident card, it's wise to choose a library that’s likely to have resources that pertain to the given research topic.

Microfilm files of newspapers can be requested through interlibrary loans at the local library; since not every paper has been digitized. If the search doesn’t produce results, keep checking. New content is being added online all the time.

Wagon Tracks, Vol. 34 [2020], Iss. 2, Art. 1

Newspapers can provide clues, corroborate primary documents, and lend color to individual's stories. However, they are just part of the historical information and records that are available, and the intrepid researcher will need to dig deeper to ferret out historical truths. Even if research isn’t the draw, read newspapers for fun. The immediacy of time and place are unsurpassed by any book or article.

Endnotes

Most newspapers referenced were found through searching www.newspapers.com.
1. Mary Becknell, Missouri Intelligencer, October 16, 1821.
20. Kielbowicz, News in the Mail, 149.
22. Ibid, 113.
www.kshs.org/geog/geog_postoffices/ 
search/page:1/begyr:1850/endyr:1880/ 
submit:SEARCH/sort:date_established/ 

jun/10/marathon-46/#.


27. Taylor, Morris F., First Mail West: 
Stagecoach Lines on the Santa Fe Trail. 

28. Barry, Louise, The Beginning of the West: 
Annals of the Kansas Gateway to the American 
West 1540-1854, (Topeka, Kansas: Kansas 
State Historical Society, 1972). Louise Barry, 
_a librarian and indexer at the Kansas State 
Historical Society from 1936-1974, studied 
and collected records relating to Kansas and 
frontier topics, and was inducted into the 
Santa Fe Trail Association’s Hall of Fame in 
2018.


30. Searches were conducted on www. 
loc.gov, www.newspaperarchives.com, and 
www.genealogybank.com. Also see the 
State Historical Society of Missouri digital 
collections, https://shsmo.org/newspaper/ 
mdnp/ lists Missouri newspapers available 
online, including Missouri Intelligencer 
and Boon’s Lick Advertiser, 1840-1869; 
Beating Green Salt River Journal/Radical/Democratic 
Banner, 1939-1851; and St. Louis Daily 
Missouri Republican, 1854-1869. https:// 
shsmo.org/newspaper/newspapercatalog/ 
provides a searchable list by county, town, or 
title for newspapers available on microfilm 
at the State Historical Society. Also check 
https://ldsgenealogy.com/MD/index.htm for 
newspapers and other records.

31. Glasgow Weekly Times, Glasgow, MO, 
13 Dec. 1849; Independence Commonwealth 
4 Dec. 1849; Palmyra Weekly Whig, 20 
Dec. 1849; The Sunbury Gazette and 
Northumberland County Republican (Sunbury, 
Pennsylvania) 2 Feb. 1850; The Preston 
Chronicle and Lancashire Advertiser, (Preston, 
Lancashire, England) 26 Jan. 1850, via 
St. Louis Revelle of Jan. 9, 1850.

32. Myers, Harry C., “Massacre on the 
Santa Fe Trail: Mr. White’s Company of 
Unfortunates,” Wagon Tracks, 
(February 1992), 18. Annie H. Abel, 
The Official Correspondence of James S. 
Calhoun while Indian Agent at Santa Fe 
and Superintendent of Indian Affairs in 
New Mexico (Washington: Government 
Printing Office, 1915), 171. See also www. 
santafetrailresearch.com/fort-union-nm/ 
fouliva-1a.html, note 75-77.

33. www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/ 
Associated_PRESS.

34. “American Newspapers, 1800-1860: City 
Newspapers.”


36. Schell, Stephen Craig, The Santa Fe Trail 
Supply Chain, 1821-1860, (Fort Collins: 
Citizen Printing, 2018), chapter 2.

37. Sharf, J. Thomas. History of Saint Louis 
City and County, Vol. 2, 1424. et.seq (1883).

News Dispatches,” paper presented at 
the annual Meeting of the Association for 
Education in Journalism (Fort Collins, 
heim, Menahem. News Over the Wires: the 
Telegraph and the Flow of Public Information 
in America, 1844-1897, (Cambridge, MA: 
Harvard Studies in Business History, 1994), 
VhOdpXiXoC&pg=PA81&dq=PA81&v=on 
epage&q=&f=false.

39. Samuel F. B. Morse papers at the Library of 
Congress 1793 to 1919, 1840-1841.

40. Whitney, Carrie Westlake. Kansas City, 
MO: In History and Its People 1808-1908, 

41. Britton, John A, Cables, Crises, 
and the Press: The Geopolitics of the New 
International Information System 1866-1903. 

42. www.nps.gov/safe/learn/historyculture/ 


44. Iowa (2 May Muscatine Weekly Journal), 
Vermont (1 May Rutland Weekly Herald), and 
New York (30 April Buffalo Morning Express 
and Illustrated Buffalo Express): Exchanged 
from Kansas City, MO, April 28, 1862.

45. Taylor, First Mail West, 75, 78, 81, 87, 
notes, chapter 7, note 30, pp. 205.

46. Santa Fe Weekly Post, 17 May 1862.

47. “Official report of military operations in 
New Mexico,” Evening Star, Washington, 
D.C., (29 April, 1862), signed by John P. 
Slough.

48. Reuter’s is an international news orga- 
nization founded in October 1851. www. 
brbritannica.com/topic/Thomson-Reuters. Re- 
testers reports in The Morning Post, London, 
13 May 1862.

49. The Standard, Greater London, England, 
25 April 1862.

nytimes.com/2013/04/22/birth-of-the- 
hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=coo.3192408537662 
6&view=1up&seq=318.


52. www.sos.mo.gov/mdh.

53. Elder, Jane Lenz, and David J. Weber, 
Trading in Santa Fe: John M. Kingbury’s 
Correspondence with James Josiah Webb, 1853- 
1861. (Dallas, Texas: Southern Methodist 
letter at Missouri Historical Society Library, 
St. Louis, MO, in Webb Collection.

54. Louisville Daily Courier, KY (27 Mar 
1860), the Chicago Tribune, (28 March), 
the Cincinnati Daily Press, (28 March), The 
Times-Picayune, New Orleans, LA (29 
Mar and 30 March), Detroit Free Press (30 
March), Baltimore Sun (28 March), Rich- 
mond Dispatch, VA (29 March), Memorial 
Daily Appeal (6 April) in a column signed 
by John W. Lee, only byline seen; and the 
Milwaukee Daily Sentinel on April 05.

55. Conversation with Mary Penner, July 
2019.

56. Penner, Mary, “The Bachelor: Recon- 
structing a Solitary Life Using Obscure and 
Far-Flung Records,” www.familysearch.org/ 
ask/learningViewer/161.

57. www.familysearch.org/ask/ 
learningViewer/238.

58. www.kshs.org/p/online- 
collections/18942.

Ruth Friesen is the editor of Wagon 
Tracks. She uses historical newspapers 
to research her ancestors’s stories.
Expand Your Vision in 2020

As we prepare for the many events of our 200th anniversary, we need everyone’s support to make this historic commemoration a success. You can help by including the SFTA in your 2020 gifting plans.

Your generosity provided a good start for our fundraising efforts, which benefitted our favored organization in achieving its goals to preserve, protect, and promote the Santa Fe National Historic Trail.

Remember the work of the SFTA in your wills, trusts, insurance products, highly appreciated stocks, and qualified charitable distributions from your retirement plans.

Get a helpful step-by-step form for processing QCDs. Email or call me for a copy at richlawson at charter.net or 660-238-4871. Consult with your tax accountant and/or your legal representative for input. Start your legacy of giving to the SFTA and expand your vision in 2020.  

SFTA Membership News

By Marcia Fox
Membership Chairperson

One of the best highlights of 2019 for the Santa Fe Trail Association was the Symposium held at St. Louis. Members who were able to attend learned the role the Missouri River and St. Louis played in the development of trade between the US and Mexico. This was a great kick-off to the commemoration of 200 years since William Becknell’s first trip from Missouri to Santa Fe, which marked the official beginning of the Santa Fe Trail. Now members can look forward to more activities sponsored by SFT chapters along the Trail, culminating with the Symposium in 2021 which will be held at Bent’s Fort in Colorado.

Membership in the Santa Fe Trail Association can be found in several categories—Individuals, Families, Businesses and Institutions, Life, and Youth. Recently at the SFTA Board meeting in St. Louis, the Life Members category was changed to include businesses and institutions along with individuals and families. Life members pay dues of $1,000, which can be done through a one-time contribution or split into four installments. I am urging the readers of this article to encourage not only other Santa Fe Trail supporters but also those businesses and institutions who have so loyally supported the Trail throughout the years to move into this category of membership.

Currently there are 571 members of the Association. Those who have joined the Association since the 2019 symposium are: From Colorado: Rebecca Atkinson, Paul Schmelzer, Ken and Cathy Callison, James Freeman, Dallas Powell, and Stuart West. From Kansas: William and Terry Baldwin, Charles and Mary Weickert, Linda Ballinger, Terry and Dee Saddler, Ethel Evans, Jason Green, Steve Hitchcock, and Doug Sharp. Missouri has three new members: Dr. Ben and Nicole Black and D.J. Champagne. Those from Oklahoma are Gavin and Vanessa Lock and Lynne Harris. New members from states other than those considered “Santa Fe Trail states” are James Lindstrom from Tennessee, David Bowles from Texas, Donald Owen from Virginia, Adair Ballagh from Nebraska, Ann Baker from Ohio and Ralph Bruce from Illinois. A special thank-you goes to members who have recently changed their membership category to Life Members: Dudley Donahue, Larry Short, Brian and Sharon Snyder, Pat Traffas, and the Morris County Historical Society.

We welcome all new members and hope everyone will enjoy the Santa Fe Trail in many ways in addition to your personal print subscription to Wagon Tracks. Whether a brand-new member or one who has been around for a while, please check out our updated website www.santafetrail.org. Through the site you will be connected with the 12 Trail chapters, upcoming events related to the commemoration, the Last Chance Store where you can find great historical books, Junior Wagon Master activities for both children and adults, opportunities to do research, and much more. For those who are interested in traveling the Trail itself, be sure to investigate the Santa Fe National Historic Trail Geocache. Hundreds of people spend much of their travel time finding the 70+ geocaches along the Trail. Still more information about the Trail can be found on Pinterest, Facebook, YouTube, and Twitter and in the weekly e-news blast.

Thank-you to all new members and those who for years have remained loyal to the Association. We hope you continue to support the Association as we travel the Trail that William Becknell opened nearly 200 years ago.  

SFT NOVEL PUBLISHED


A novel set in April 1881 at Fort Union, New Mexico Territory, based on historical events. A laundress sets out to solve the murder of Sergeant Sean Flannery.
Domestic Manufactures and the Santa Fe Trade, 1831-1846

By Dr. Susan Calafate Boyle1

"New Mexicans trade quite actively with the neighboring provinces exporting annually flocks of sheep, hides, piñon nuts, coarse woolen goods, tobacco and articles." Licenciado Antonio Barreiro, 1832

New Mexican domestic manufactures (efectos del país) were a crucial component of the trade between New Mexico and Mexico between 1831 and 1846, an important aspect of the Santa Fe Trade that has been mostly ignored. Mexican authorities exempted taxes on these goods in an effort to encourage their production. Relatively inexpensive, they were in high demand in Mexico, particularly after 1836.

Domestic products were singularly significant for the local New Mexican economy because the production and transportation of these goods offered employment to packers, weavers, knitters, tanners, and other craftsmen. New Mexicans were exempt from obtaining guías (mercantile passports) for these products until 1831, so the type, amount, value, and destination of the efectos del país hauled into the interior of Mexico prior to that date are not known. Detailed information on 149 shipments and 260 additional records from 1831 and 1846 provide the basic data for this study.

The Santa Fe Trail was not just a route that went from Missouri to Santa Fe, but was a component of a complex network of commercial operations, which involved at least two continents (Europe and North America) and several countries. Activities associated with the trade extended west to California; south from the Arkansas River into Central Mexico; southeast to New Orleans; east beyond Missouri to New York, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, other eastern cities; and across the Atlantic Ocean, particularly to Liverpool and London.

As early as 1822, members of the James-McKnight party, who had reached Santa Fe less than a month after William Becknell, requested permission to carry merchandise south to Sonora. Currency was so scarce in the capital of the province that they were unable to market their goods. Two years later, the Stephen Cooper caravan also encountered problems selling because of the scarcity of cash and the mediocre quality of the products they had brought. That year Missouri newspapers began to note that the Santa Fe market was saturated and that traders had to sell goods to local New Mexico merchants at a loss since they could not exchange them in time to return east before winter. At this time New Mexico had a relatively small population—the 1822 census showed only 28,208 people living in the province.

Limited research, if any, has been conducted on the merchandise that was central to this extensive enterprise. Foreign goods, some manufactured in the United States, but mostly from England, France, Germany, and Italy, constituted an important component of the trade. Efectos del país produced in New Mexico and carried into Mexican provinces, including California, were another key exchange product. Shipments of both foreign goods and domestic effects went to nearly 30 Mexican destinations, among them El Paso, Chihuahua, San Juan de los Lagos, Aguascalientes, Zacatecas, Durango, Sonora, Hermosillo, and Mexico City (See Figure 1).

Historians can identify the merchandise that was freighted south because soon after gaining political independence from Spain in 1821, the Mexican government began to regulate foreign trade. By October 1824 it had enacted legislation that required the creation

Figure 1. Map showing some of the more popular Mexican destinations. www.nps.gov/elca/planyourvisit/upload/ELCA_map.jpg
of documents that recorded the types, quantities, and prices of goods to be sold in Mexican provinces. These documents, guías, tornaguias, cuadernos de guías, and manifests form the basis for the description and analysis of all the merchandise associated with the Santa Fe Trade.⁹

A guía was a mercantile passport bearing the place where it was issued, the name and signature of the owner and/ or person in charge of hauling the merchandise, number and nature of the packages in the cargo, whether items were of foreign or domestic origin, their value, their destination, and the number of days allowed for certifying its final arrival. Quite often not all information or prices were recorded. Guías were required not only on leaving the port of entry, but also when hauling merchandise from one state to another and from one town to another within a state.¹⁰

A tornaguía, a certification that the merchandise had reached its proper destination, had to be endorsed by another official at the point where the merchandise was sold, and returned within a specified time to the port of entry. Failure to meet this requirement subjected the merchants to a penalty equal to the full amount of the duties on the consignment.

Cuadernos de guías (guías notebooks) summarized information from the guías, such as the date when the shipment was made, the number and date of the guía, the name of the person carrying the goods, the number of pieces, the custom house where it came from, and sometimes the amount paid as import duties. They did not itemize merchandise, but they provide general information on a great number of the shipments.¹¹

In 1827 the custom house at Santa Fe began to record manifests of foreign goods introduced into the New Mexico territory. In a few instances it is possible to compare manifests with guías. For example in July 1831 Samuel Parkman, an agent of Jedediah Smith, hauled 49 big boxes, bundles, and trunks. Two months later he obtained a guía for 31 big boxes, bundles, and trunks for sale in Sonora and Chihuahua.¹²

Foreign goods were only one type of merchandise going south. Efectos del país were another important component of the trade. New Mexicans had been exporting locally-produced textiles, hides, and sheep to Mexico throughout the colonial period, but information on these shipments is infrequent and the magnitude of this trade is unknown. Although Spanish policies aimed to foster improvements in textile production at the beginning of the nineteenth century, little has been written on the topic.¹³ This paper is an effort to explore and answer some questions regarding locally produced goods that New Mexicans shipped to Mexico between 1831 and 1846, a significant aspect of the Santa Fe trade and the provincial economy.
Which were the items mostly commonly freighted? How large were the loads? How many different types of products made up each load? What was the approximate value of these goods?

Which items were freighted south? More than 40 different products were part of these shipments, among them were frazadas (blankets) (Figure 2), sarapes14 (ponchos) (Figure 3), colchas (embroidered quilts) (Figure 4), medias (socks), guantes (gloves), jerga (coarse woolen cloth) (Figure 5), sa- banilla (cotton cloth), colchones (mattresses), lana (wool), piñones (pinyon nuts), tilmas (Indian saddle blankets), pepitorias (candy made from black sugar and pumpkin seeds), and tram- pas (traps). A variety of cueros (hides) were also part of many cargos. The most popular were cíbolos (buffalo hides) (Figure 6), antas (elk skins), gamuzas (chamois), cueros de oso (bear skins), cueros de nutria (beaver skins), and piel de tusa (prairie dog skin).

New Mexican traders also exported salt to mining centers in Mexico, a product central to Spanish-Mexican mining operations throughout the nineteenth century.15 These products were often of diverse quality. Blankets were classified as corrientes (common), cámeras (for beds), and atilmadas (with designs). Sometimes items were described as de primera clase (first class), de segunda (second or lower grade), and de menor clase (of lesser class). Ponchos were also designated as atilmados, corrientes, finos (fine), or de labor (decorated). Buffalo hides could sometimes be labeled as cueros de marca (of exceptional quality).

How many types of products made up each load? In general, the variety of efectos del país sent to Mexico was limited. From 1831 to 1846 the average load contained slightly over five different kinds of merchandise. For example, a typical cargo, like the one José Barceló took to Sonora in 1840, included 60 frazadas, 2,000 sarapes, 180 woolen sarapes, 6 chamois cloth, and 20 buffalo hides.16 In contrast, shipments of foreign goods included a much greater diversity of items. For

---

Figure 5. Burros with jerga-wrapped loads, 1866-67. Courtesy Palace of the Governors

Figure 6. Buffalo hides Dodge City, Kansas 1878. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki.jpg
example, the average load of exported merchandise in 1826 included almost 28 different types of items. And their variety (and the size of the shipments) increased during the 1830s and 1840s. 17

Table 1. Number of principal domestic products shipped to Mexico

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>1838</th>
<th>1840</th>
<th>1843</th>
<th>1844</th>
<th>1845</th>
<th>Total numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blankets</td>
<td>5,187</td>
<td>6,007</td>
<td>4,729</td>
<td>6,370</td>
<td>1,789</td>
<td>24,082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ponchos</td>
<td>4,066</td>
<td>2,852</td>
<td>1,283</td>
<td>2,847</td>
<td>1,019</td>
<td>12,067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo hides</td>
<td>588</td>
<td>1,129</td>
<td>1,129</td>
<td>1,821</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>5,589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colchas</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socks</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>1,116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerga (varas)</td>
<td>2,276</td>
<td>1,633</td>
<td>1,944</td>
<td>676</td>
<td>1,098</td>
<td>7,627</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Approximate value (peso) of the principal domestic products shipped to Mexico

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>1838</th>
<th>1840</th>
<th>1843</th>
<th>1844</th>
<th>1845</th>
<th>Total value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blankets</td>
<td>263.00</td>
<td>1,113.75</td>
<td>811.25</td>
<td>1,441.50</td>
<td>509.50</td>
<td>4,139.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ponchos</td>
<td>152.00</td>
<td>2,135.75</td>
<td>1,197.00</td>
<td>2,058.25</td>
<td>732.50</td>
<td>6,275.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo hides</td>
<td>225.00</td>
<td>1,821.00</td>
<td>1,269.00</td>
<td>1,791.00</td>
<td>227.00</td>
<td>5,333.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colchas</td>
<td>108.00</td>
<td>405.50</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>387.50</td>
<td>43.00</td>
<td>1,044.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socks</td>
<td>18.75</td>
<td>48.25</td>
<td>83.75</td>
<td>40.25</td>
<td>5.25</td>
<td>196.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerga (varas)</td>
<td>569.00</td>
<td>408.25</td>
<td>236.75</td>
<td>169.00</td>
<td>137.25</td>
<td>1,520.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>1,335.75</td>
<td>5,932.00</td>
<td>3,697.75</td>
<td>5,887.50</td>
<td>1,654.50</td>
<td>18,507.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prices of efectos del país remained steady, and fluctuations appear to be due to differences in quality. 20 The analysis conducted confirms Josiah Gregg’s observation that some of New Mexican weavings, “are of different qualities the most ordinary being valued at about two dollars apiece, while those of the finer texture...will sell for twenty dollars or more.” 21 For example, a colcha was often assessed at two pesos, but it could fetch four pesos or even more depending on the intricacy of the embroidery. Ponchos fluctuated from 1 real (25 cents) to 2 pesos. Chamois varied from 1 peso per skin to 6 reales (75 cents). Blankets varied from 2 reales (25 cents) to 1 peso depending on the quality of the weaving and possibly their size. Buffalo hides were almost always assessed at 1 peso per unit, but the price doubled when they were described as cueros de marca (high quality hides). Piñón fluctuated between one and six pesos per bushel. Wool went for one peso per pound, salt was two pesos per bushel. 22

Table 2 shows an approximate value of the principal domestic products shipped to Mexico for the years when the documentation is most complete. Although the value of these goods was but a small fragment of the value of the foreign merchandise going south, they were an important component of the New Mexican economy. 21

New Mexican domestic effects constituted a significant component of...
the Santa Fe Trade. Mexican authorities encouraged their manufacture by exempting them from paying duties while going across provincial borders. As Licenciado Antonio Barreiro noted in 1832, efectos del pais were central to the commercial relations of New Mexico with other Mexican provinces, including California (via the Old Spanish Trail). Their exchange offered New Mexicans the opportunity of moderately improving their well-being by gaining access to Mexican products, such as sugar, rice, chocolate, piloncillo, and others that were brought back to the province. The exchange of efectos del pais is likely to have moderately improved the quality of life of local populations and possibly increased their ability to acquire some of the foreign merchandise available in Santa Fe.

Endnotes

1. The author thanks the staff at New Mexico State Records Center and Archives for their assistance in conducting research.


3. Boyle, Susan C. Los Capitalistas: Hispano Merchants and the Santa Fe Trade (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1997), 34, 115-140. The first guia identifying domestic manufactures was issued in July 1831 to Juan Doroteo Pino in Mexican Archives of New Mexico (MANM), roll 14, frame 188. The transportation and sale of domestic manufactures was the realm of Hispanic traders, yet Frank Brewer in August 1840 carried a load of domestic manufactures to Sonora, MANM roll 30, frame 760.


5. The McKnight-James and Cooper experiences are cited in David Dary’s The Santa Fe Trail: Its History, Legends, and Lore (New York: Albert A. Knopf, 2001), 75, 87. The Franklin Intelligencer noted that, “There is a small trade at present, the continuance of which will very much depend upon the capacity of the Spaniards at Santa Fe to support it... Though I have generally been informed by the parties returning from that trade, that it was not worth carrying on, yet they continue to trade,” May 8, 1824, page 2, col. 3; other entries reflecting the same concern date from Jan. 25, 1825, p. 3; June 18, 1825, p. 3; see also Max L. Moorhead’s New Mexico Royal Road: Trade and Travel on the Chihuahua Trail (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1958), 62-63. However, some scholars, like T. D. Hall in Social Change in the Southwest (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1989) argue that reports about a saturated market were attempts to discourage competition.

6. The 1822 Census listed 19,174 hispanos (9,442 males and 9,732 females) and 9,034 Indians (4,498 males and 4,536 females), Mexican Archives of New Mexico (MANM), Roll 1 Frame 488.


9. These documents were written in Spanish by scribes who were often hardly literate. Misspelled words were common. Abbreviations were not standardized. Creases, water stains, missing pages, and torn edges are other factors that contribute to the difficulty of analyzing them.

10. Sandvol, David, “Trade and the Manito Society in New Mexico, 1821-1848,” (Ph.D. dissertation, University of Utah, 1978) was the first attempt to use guias to understand the role of New Mexico merchants. See also Josiah Gregg, The Commerce of the Prairies (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1954), 265-67; Max Moorhead, New Mexico’s Royal Road, 139, Boyle, Los Capitalistas, 19-20. Custom officials were expected to follow extremely complex procedures following the arrival of caravans from the United States. See for example the instructions issued to Taos administrators (MANM, roll 4, frames 776-78).

11. MANM, roll 5, frames 427-514. The cuadernos are the best source to identify the number of guias that were issued. For example in 1825, the first year for which we have guias, numbering began at 9 and 12 guias survive. In 1826 at least 25 guias were issued, but only 9 survive; in 1831 at least 86 guias were issued, but only 26 survive, MANM, roll 4, frames 1213-1229; roll 6, frames 459-526; roll 14, frames 176-320.

12. Relatively few manifests are available, see (MANM, roll 14, frames 182-87; roll 21, frames 142-271; roll 28, frames 730-60; roll 32, frames 1598-610; roll 34, frames 1171-210, and roll 41, frames 811-15). For Parkman’s manifest, see MANM, roll 14, frames 182-87; for his guia see roll 14, frames 243-49. Systematic comparison of such documents would allow us to identify the type of merchandise that was sold in Santa Fe.


14. It is also spelled zarape or serape. It is a Mexican poncho of vivid colors.

15. Sheep have not been included in this paper since their ownership was limited to a few wealthy families; hauling salt into the Mexican territory remained an important economic operation throughout the nineteenth century. Martin Amador “Amador Business Papers,” Rio Grande Historical Collections, Archives and Special Collection Department, University Library, (Las Cruces, NM: New Mexico State University) collected salt in the area of Estancia, New Mexico, where extensive salt deposits still exist today.

16. MANM, roll 28, frames 754, 759.

17. MANM, roll 6, frames 459-471.

18. MANM, roll 14, frame 241; MANM, roll 22 frame 1178; MANM roll 24, frame 767.

19. MANM, roll 25, frame 1448; roll 28, frames 759, 784, 758.

20. Throughout the 1821-1846 period the rate of exchange was as follows: 1 peso = 1 dollar; 1 peso = 8 reales; 1 real = 12 gunos.


22. MANM, roll 14, frames 187-320; roll 15, frames 1018-1043; roll 24, frames 763-802; roll 25, frames 1392-1467; roll 27, frames 592-647; roll 34, frames 1171-1271; roll 37, frames 391-535.

23. Gregg, Commerce of the Prairies, 332.

Dr. Susan Calafate Boyle is retired from the National Park Service where she worked as historian and planner. She also taught at Westminster College, the University of Missouri-Columbia, and at Colorado State University. She is a Fulbright Scholar and has worked extensively in Latin America as a UNESCO cultural landscape expert. Dr. Boyle is currently an independent scholar researching socioeconomic developments in New Mexico during the nineteenth century as well as the history of El Rito, a small community in northern New Mexico.
“A Taste of the Santa Fe Trail” — 2020 ADULT Coach Tour May 31 - June 10

This tour is planned and sponsored by Chris Day and Janet Armstrong, who have led youth groups along the Santa Fe Trail since the 1980s. Although the Santa Fe Trail Association is not an official sponsor, participants are bound to have a memorable Trail experience.

Travel the Santa Fe National Historic Trail with two experienced trail travelers who are leaving the sleeping bags and tents behind and taking older folks on an 11-day trip following the Santa Fe National Historic Trail. This trip will begin and end in Independence, Missouri. Participants are responsible for getting to Independence. We will stay in hotels and eat restaurant food (not campfire food), leaving from Independence on May 31 and returning to Independence on June 10.

We will travel down the Cimarron Route to Santa Fe and the Mountain Route back to Independence, taking in as many sites as we can pack into each day. Adults must have their own health insurance. There will be some walking involved. We must have 30 brave souls willing to trek out across the prairie to book the bus. Each traveler will have a Scout Junior Wagon Master Booklet plus scavenger hunts, antelope/auto counts, and more, which includes stories, songs, and unique experiences.

Cost of the trip: single room: $2,410.00 (USD); double occupancy: $2,110.00 (USD). Tour package includes: roundtrip transportation from Independence to Independence; all meals except two lunches; 4-star hotel accommodations; entry fees; and tour guides who will tell stories and sing songs.

To register, contact Chris Day at dosdays2@gmail.com or mail a $500.00 deposit check made out to “Santa Fe Trail Trip” with your name, address, phone number, and email address to Chris Day, P.O. Box 118, Wamego, KS 66547. More details upon registration. Registration will close on March 15.

Tentative itinerary:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Sites and Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Arrow Rock historic town and museum, Fort Osage National Historic Landmark, Three Trails Corridor tour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>National Frontier Trails Center museum, Mahaffie Stage Coach Stop and Farm, Gardner Junction park, Black Jack Ruts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Council Grove and Kaw Mission Historic Site, Lost Spring, Cottonwood Crossing, Ralph's Ruts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pawnee Rock State Historic Site, Santa Fe Trail Center, Fort Larned National Historic Site, Fort Dodge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Dodge City Santa Fe Trail tracks and Soule canal, Point of Rocks and Middle Springs in Kansas, Autograph Rock, McNees Crossing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Point of Rocks in New Mexico, Wagon Mound, Fort Union National Monument, Las Vegas, New Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Many historic sites in Santa Fe and shopping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>El Rancho de las Golondrinas, Raton Pass/Trinidad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Highway of Legends, Stonewall Cemetery, Bent’s Old Fort National Historic Site, Boggsville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Sand Creek Massacre Site</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chapter Reports

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

TO CONTACT CHAPTER PRESIDENTS, PLEASE EMAIL THEM AT info@santafetrail.org.

Missouri River Outfitters
Independence, MO
President Anne Mallinson

MRO's annual holiday luncheon was held at the Drumm Farm in Independence, Missouri, on Saturday, December 7. The area trails groups, Missouri River Outfitters Chapter of SFTA, the Trails Head Chapter of OCTA, and the Kansas City Area Historic Trails, gathered together to enjoy a great buffet meal prepared by the students at the Drumm Farm. Reports from each of the groups updated the organizations on all of the activities and events that are occurring along our National Historic Trails and also provided insight into the upcoming year(s) as we prepare to commemorate the 200th Anniversary of our own Santa Fe National Historic Trail in 2021.

Trails groups in the greater Kansas City area have a unique opportunity to work together to interpret through new wayside exhibits the three National Historic Trails, the Santa Fe, Oregon, and California, which cross our entire area. This ability enables our organizations to increase the number of exhibits but also to host various Trails events throughout the year. The next MRO membership/board meeting will be Sunday, March 15, at 2:00 at a site to be determined. We can take this opportunity for members to bring their ideas to board members who plan to attend the workshop with NPS in Dodge City in Mid-April. We also will elect officers for 2020.

Douglas County
Baldwin City, KS
President Roger Boyd
SFTA Annual Membership January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020

Name(s) ____________________________________________________ □ Life $1000, payable over 4 years

Address ____________________________________________________ □ Patron $100/year

City _______________________ State _______ Zip ___________ □ Family $65/year

Phone _______________ Email ____________________________ □ Individual $50/year

□ New member    □ Renewing member □ Youth (18 and under) $5/year

I am a member of the following chapter (s) ____________________ □ Non-profit Institution $65/year

□ New member    □ Renewing member □ Business $65/year

I’d like to make a donation to assist the SFTA with programs and events. □ $50 □ $100 Other $________

I’d like to donate to the Junior Wagon Master Fund. □ $50 □ $100 Other $________

I’d like to donate to the Marker Fund. □ $50 □ $100 Other $________

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

TOTAL ENCLOSED __________________________________________

Make checks payable to Santa Fe Trail Association

Mail to Ruth Olson Peters, Treasurer, Santa Fe Trail Center, 1349 K-156 Hwy, Larned, KS 67550

Renew by mailing using 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.

Chapter Reports

Our winter meeting will be Sunday, February 23, at the Baldwin City Golf Course club house. Social time will begin at 5:00 p.m. with a covered dish dinner starting at 5:30 p.m. The business meeting and program will begin at 6:15 p.m. Our program will be “Historical Performance of Lucy Tayiah Eads, ‘Chief Lucy of the Kaw Indians.’” The presentation is by her granddaughter, Pauline Sharp. The public is invited.

For the 200th anniversary of the Santa Fe Trail we are working closely with Douglas County, Freedom’s Frontier National Heritage Area, Kansas Dept. of Transportation, National Park Service, and Santa Fe Trail Association to improve visitor access to the Black Jack Ruts and the Log Cabin Museum. The ruts are located on the Ivan L. Boyd Memorial Prairie Preserve, which is owned by Douglas County, one of the few public-access sites along the trail. The trail will begin in a roadside park owned by Kansas Department of Transportation and will be constructed by a team of volunteers. Work will begin shortly after the prairie is burned in Spring 2020 with a formal dedication of the trail in June 2021. If you would like to assist as a volunteer, contact Roger Boyd at rboyd@bakeru.edu or 785-424-0595.

Heart of the Flint Hills
Council Grove, KS
President Sharon Haun

Santa Fe Trail 200 has been the focus of the Heart of the Flint Hills Chapter for some time. The committee is comprised of chapter members, as well as many residents of the Council Grove community. The Rendezvous at Council Grove, SFT 200, will include a year-long schedule of activities and events. Details of the many events will soon be ready for publication and permanently added to the calendar.

The SFT Traveling Troupe has been active at several events. The last one was the Gathering in the Grove/Candlelight Charm event the weekend of November 8, 9, and 10. Visitors and participants met Seth Hays and a number of other SFT personalities who were visiting Council Grove for the evening. The troupe will be willing to travel along the trail for appearances, if requested. Travel for the troupe is somewhat easier than it was 200 years ago, but the distance to an event is always to be considered.

Cottonwood Crossing
Hillsboro, KS
President Doug Sharp

2020 Directors are Doug Sharp, Pres; Bill Harmon, V.P.; Steve Schmidt, Sec-Treas; Larry Justice, Brian Martin, Cynthia Rhodes, George and Sharron Schutte, and Debi Owens.  2020 chapter meeting dates are April 21, June 16, August 18, and October 20.

Quivira
McPherson, KS
President Linda Colle

The first meeting of 2020 for the Quivira Chapter will be held at the McPherson County Old Mill Museum, 120 East Mill Street, in Lindsborg, Kansas, on February 22. Rex Buchanan, co-author of the book Petroglyphs of the Kansas Smoky Hills will present a program about the petroglyphs, including a number of photographs for sites in central Kansas, and the groups and settings in which they occur. Long before the coming of Euro-Americans, native inhabitants of what is now Kansas left their mark on the land: carvings in the soft orange and red sandstone
of the state’s Smoky Hills. Though noted by early settlers, these carvings are little known. Largely found on private property today, they are now rarely seen. In a series of photographs, *Petroglyphs of the Kansas Smoky Hills* offers viewers a chance to read the story that these carvings tell of the region’s first people, and to appreciate an important feature of Kansas history and its landscape that is increasingly threatened by erosion and vandalism.

On April 28, we will have a joint meeting with the Inman Historical Association. The event will take place at the Inman Community Center, 406 E. Center Street in Inman, Kansas. The evening will begin with a dessert bar at 6:30 p.m., followed by the program at 7:00 p.m. The program speaker is still to be determined.

On July 27, our annual joint meeting will be held with the Barton County Historical Society at the Museum, 85 US Highway 281, Great Bend, Kansas. The program will be at 7:30 p.m. and the speaker is still to be determined. We are still planning events for 2020, and we hope to have two additional meetings.

The Quivira Chapter continues to work in our three counties and the communities along the Trail to plan events to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the Santa Fe Trail in 2021. It is very exciting to meet the people and see the progress we are making and the excitement for these activities. We continue to meet monthly as we work toward 2021. We hope to have our website up by February 10, 2020. Look for it at SantaFeTrail2021.com.

It was also exciting to find several teachers interested in the Santa Fe Trail. One teacher from the McPherson Middle School has reached out for information for her 6th-grade class, so we are working with her to provide information and host a school field trip.

**Wet/Dry Routes**
Great Bend, KS
President George Elmore

Great news! Our goal for the Santa Fe Trail 200th Commemoration sock project is completed. They are available online at [www.lastchancestore.org](http://www.lastchancestore.org), the SFTA Last Chance Store. The socks are also available at the Santa Fe Trail Center and the Fort Larned National Historic Site sales areas. If you go online, also check out the 200th anniversary Santa Fe Trail pins and patches.

The Sharpe family has donated the Santa Fe Trail ruts located near “Ralphs Ruts” to the Santa Fe Trail Center. This fantastic set of very well-preserved trail ruts needs an interpretive sign. We discussed using some of our Trail Association funding to assist with paying for the interpretive sign and getting it installed this winter. As always, the goal of the Wet/Dry Chapter is to study the Santa Fe Trail and to preserve it. The ruts are located out of our Wet/Dry area. However, we have gone out of our area before (to Dodge City) to assist with signs. This is a great opportunity to help preserve and interpret a portion of the trail.

We must start working on introducing the Santa Fe Trail to the younger members of our community. If we do not engage the kids with the history in our back yards, who will step up and take over after we are not able to? One idea would be to come up with some type of a contest that would get the kids thinking about the trail and visiting some trail sites. If you think of some ways we can participate with kids through libraries and/or schools, please speak up.

The January meeting was in Kinsley on January 26. Ellen Jones presented a program on women’s suffrage and how the movement has roots even back in the days of the Santa Fe Trail. At the meeting, we elected officers for 2020.

**Dodge City/Fort Dodge/Cimarron**
Dodge City, KS
President Bill Bunyan

With the resignation of the President, Bill Bunyan has moved from the Vice-President position to become President of the chapter. “This will be my third time as president and I will try to keep things going out Dodge City way,” Bill says. The new chapter vice president is Debbie Calhoun from Cimarron. Debbie has a great knowledge of the Santa Fe Trail and is a life member of the Association.

Our fall meeting featured Fort Larned National Park Ranger Ellen Jones telling us about Hispanics on the trail. Hispanic commerce on the trail was considerable and quite successful.

Chapter member Carrol Burnett will present the program for our winter meeting on Sunday, February 2. The title of her program is “Let’s Take a Look.” Her excellent presentation will offer insight into some very interesting items, some new to Trail travelers.

Our spring meeting will be held Sunday, April 19, and Chris Day, our national vice president, and Janet Armstead will talk about the young people that they sponsor on a trip down the trail to Santa Fe every two years.

The chapter recently lost one of its members, as Dixie Oring-derff died. Dixie had been a longtime member and had served as chapter treasurer. A former chapter president, Ted Mueller, passed away in Tulsa.

**Wagon Bed Spring**
Lakin, KS
President Linda Peters

**Cimarron Cutoff**
Elkhart, KS
President Jay Williams

Sunday October 27 the Daughters of the American Revolution held a rededication of a Santa Fe Trail marker west of Boise City, Oklahoma. Jay Williams spoke about a few sites along the Trail that are located in that area. Jody and Fred Risley and Linda Minns, members of the Cimarron Cutoff Chapter, attended the ceremony along with several members of the SFTA and the Daughters of the American Revolution. It was a very cold and blustery day but we survived! Just think how it would have been traveling the trail back in the 1800s.

**Bent’s Fort**
Lamar, CO
President Kevin Lindahl
2020—Oh my! A new decade and lots of great activities, treks, speakers, etc. are planned for the Bent's Fort Chapter in 2020. Each year the officers and committee chairmen meet in December to plan the next year's activities. We do maintain a list of trek and speaker ideas that members share with us and plan from there. At our annual meeting on January 11 we held a business meeting with officer elections followed by a catered lunch and updates on Santa Fe Trail Association activities by Joanne VanCoevern.

February 15 will find us all cozy in a “Read Along the Santa Fe Trail” day where members share book reviews of books related to the Santa Fe Trail that they have read in the last year. On March 21, we will attend “Farm Days” in North La Junta where vintage wagons are used in farming operations. On April 11, we will tour the JE Canyon Ranch. This year the chapter is planning two overnight treks, one on May 9-10 to the Cimarron area and another on June 12-13 to the Las Vegas, New Mexico, area. Many more activities are planned for the chapter—keep watch on the Bent's Fort Chapter Facebook page and email blasts. Hope to see you along the trail in 2020.

**Corazon de los Caminos**
Cimarron, NM
President Doyle Daves

During the chapter meeting in Springer, New Mexico, on Saturday, January 11, the membership voted unanimously to recommend that the marker designed cooperatively by members of the Corazon de los Caminos and End of Trail Chapters of the SFTA, together with the National Park Service, be installed near Tiptonville along the access road to Fort Union.

Merideth Hmura reported that she had been appointed by SFTA president Larry Short to a committee to coordinate activities of the SFTA with those of DAR chapters in the five SFT states. Merideth will participate primarily with the New Mexico chapters.

A schedule of chapter events for 2020 was adopted:

February 9: Springer, Elida's Cafe, 10:30 a.m., business meeting, speaker to be announced.
March 14: Las Vegas, lunch, noon, Charlie's Spic and Span; 2 p.m. Las Vegas Citizens Committee for Historic Preservation, 116 Bridge St., Speaker, Dr. James Abreu: "The Invisible Commander, Francisco de Paula Luis Gonzaga Abreu."
April 11: Las Vegas, lunch, noon, Charlie's Spic and Span; 2 p.m. Las Vegas Citizens Committee for Historic Preservation, 116 Bridge St., Speaker, Christine St. Vrain: "St. Vrains, Pioneers in the Rocky Mountain West."
May 9: Wagon Mound, program to be determined, Colleen Engelhardt, organizer.
June 13: Joint with Bent's Fort Chapter, all-day tour, Folsom, New Mexico, to Kenton, Oklahoma.
July 11: Fort Union National Monument, program to be determined, Doyle Daves, organizer.
August 8: Raton, Raton Museum: Speaker, Abby Reaves, "Sheep Herders in Northeastern New Mexico; the Archuleta Family." Peggy and Tom Ferguson, organizers.
September 24-26: Rendezvous, Larned, Kansas.
October 10: Las Vegas, planning meeting for SFTA Bicentennial Commemoration, Doyle Daves, organizer.
November 14: Raton, annual meeting, Raton Museum, Peggy and Tom Ferguson, organizers.

**End of the Trail**
Santa Fe, NM
President Joy Poole

Activities – 2021 bicentennial activities commemorating the opening of the Santa Fe Trail
- Dedication of NM DAR marker at Point of Rocks Ranch in October of 2019. Rose Thompson
- Wayside Exhibition - Tiptonville Panel – Margaret Sears, Mike Petel, Mike Najdowski, and Faye Gaines.
- End of the Trail Chapter board members met with Suzy Lawrence, Tourism Development Director of NM Tourism Department about the 200th commemoration of the opening of the Santa Fe Trail. Mike Petel provided a framework of multi-state tourism activities that occurred previously leading up to the 175th event. Ms. Lawrence was given several handouts and literature on the trail.

All programs are at the Southside Library, 6599 Jaquar Drive, Santa Fe.

March 21, 1:30 – 3:00 p.m. Ruth Friesen, Editor of *Wagon Tracks*, will give a presentation on how the news from Santa Fe reached the east coast and England, emphasizing using historic newspapers for research and how to find research topics. The title of the presentation is “Spreading the News from Santa Fe.”

May 9 (Note this meeting will occur on the second Saturday) 1:30 – 3:00 p.m. "Children of the Santa Fe Trail" by Dr. Richard Melzer.

There have been many studies of men, women, and even murderers on the Santa Fe Trail, but few historians have considered the experiences of children. Filled with humorous and compelling anecdotes, this presentation explores the journeys of a dozen children who made the trip. They survived all kinds of dangers, but also encountered the joys of travel, from creating new friendships to enjoying new, breathtaking landscapes. Learn how traveling the trail became a coming-of-age adventure for many great New Mexicans.

Richard Melzer was a Regents’ professor of history at UNM’s Valencia Campus, where he taught for more than 35 years before recently retiring. He is the author of 21 books and more than 100 articles about New Mexico history. He is a former president of the Historical Society of New Mexico.

**Summer Field Trips - TBD**

September 19, 1:30 – 3:00 "Six Robideau Brothers on Three Western Trails," presented by Pam Najdowski.
Santa Fe Trail Association
1046 Red Oaks NE
Albuquerque, NM 87122
www.santafetrail.org

EVENTS

February 1: Dodge City, KS. Dodge City Chapter, with presenter Carrol Burnett.

February 2: Council Grove, KS. "Buffalo Soldiers: Guarding the Santa Fe Trail." 2:00 pm, at The Carnegie, 303 West Main Street, by Jay Clark.

February 2: Dodge City, KS. Dodge City Chapter meeting. "Let's Take a Look," by Carrol Burnett.

February 9: Springer, NM. Corazon Chapter meeting.

February 15: Lamar, CO. Bent's Fort Chapter meeting.

February 22: Lindsborg, KS. Quivira Chapter, program by Rex Buchanan.

February 23: Baldwin City, KS. Douglas County Chapter. Pauline Sharp presents "Lucy Tantah Eads."

March 1: Council Grove, KS. "International Cooperation: the U.S. and Mexican Military Escorts on the Santa Fe Trail." 2:00 pm, at The Carnegie, 303 West Main Street, presented by Dr. Leo Oliva.

March 14: Las Vegas, NM. Corazon Chapter meeting. The Invisible Commander: Abreu," by Dr. James Abreu.

March 15: MRO Chapter meeting.

March 21: Santa Fe, NM. End of the Trail Chapter, Ruth Friesen, "Spreading the News from Santa Fe."

March 21: La Junta, CO. Bent's Fort Chapter meeting.

April 10. Wagon Tracks submission deadline.

April 11: La Junta, CO. Bent's Fort Chapter trip to JE Canyon Ranch.


April 16-17: Dodge City, KS. SFTA / NPS Workshop and SFTA board meeting.

April 18: Fort Larned, KS. Display dedication, Old Guard annual mess.

April 19: Dodge City, KS. Dodge City Chapter meeting, presentation by Chris Day.

April 28: Inman, KS. Quivira Chapter meeting.

May 9-10: Las Vegas, NM. Bent's Fort Chapter trip.

May 9: Wagon Mound, NM. Corazon Chapter meeting.


June 6: National Trails Day.

July 15: Deadline for Kansas History articles submission.

September 24-26: Larned, KS. SFTA Rendezvous.

December 1: Deadline for SFTA Scholarly Research Grant applications.

April 16-17, 2021: Location TBD. SFTA /NPS Workshop and SFTA board meeting.


September 22-26, 2021: Bent’s Old Fort, CO. SFTA Symposium.