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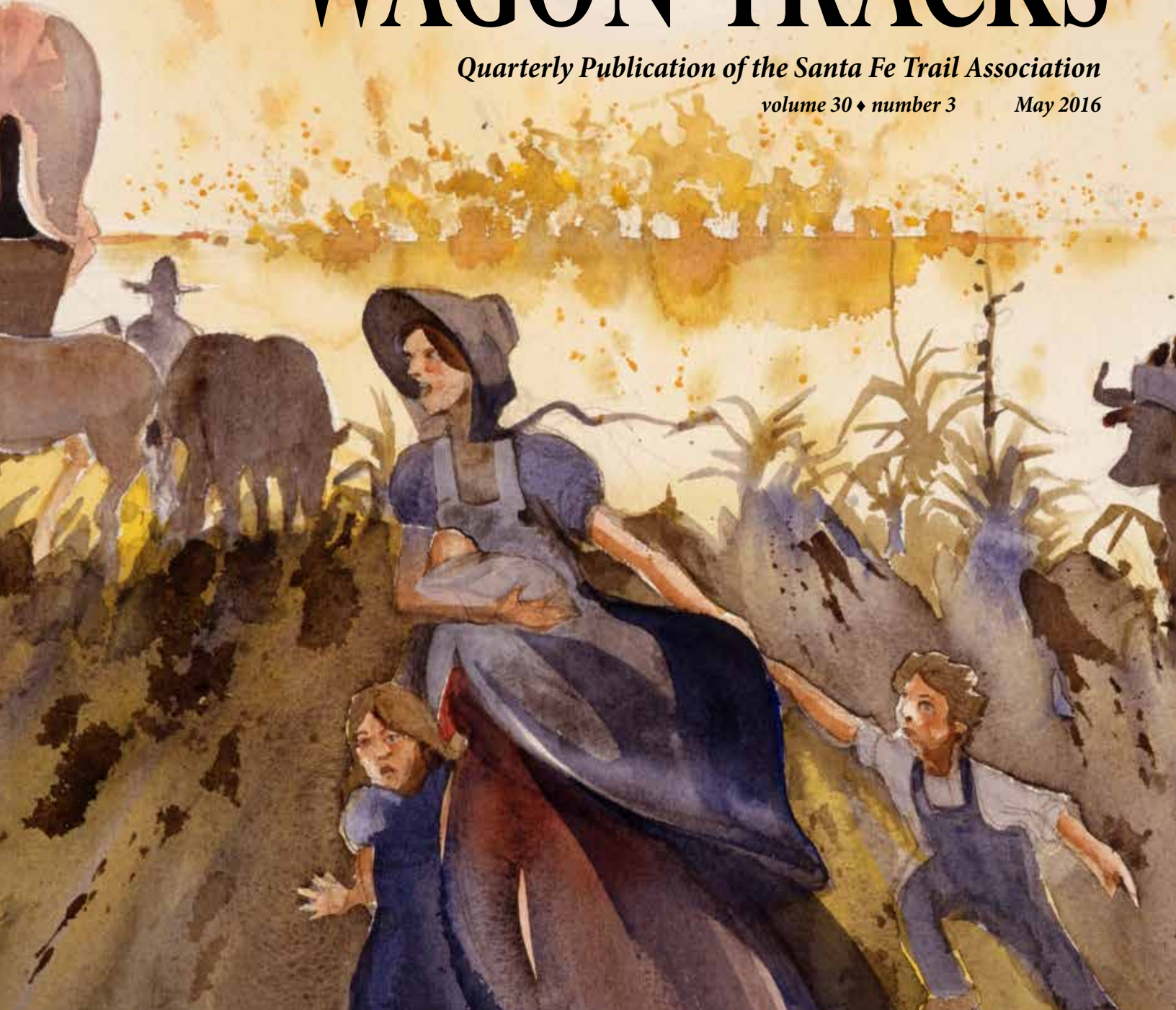
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WAGON TRACKS

Quarterly Publication of the Santa Fe Trail Association

volume 30 ♦ number 3

May 2016



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On The Cover: On the Cimarron Route

by Doug Holdred

"There was the desert mirage, a will-o'-the-wisp that beckoned and taunted. Sometimes it would look like a party of mounted Indians, and the women would cry and begin counting their children. Sometimes it would look like a tall castle set among the trees, or a blue lake with waves lapping white sand. It danced ever before us through the hot hours and only disappeared at sunset."

--Marion Russell, on the Cimarron Route, 1852

Most of the names of the women who traveled the Trail are not documented, and those that are mentioned are often referred to as only a side note, such as "lady," "white-woman," "slave," or "servant." These women, who cast their shadows on the Trail, can be found with various groups that used the Santa Fe Trail, such as those traveling with the merchants and traders, with the military, with men performing political duties. They were stagecoach travelers, living and working at stagestops and/or road ranches among the gold-seekers, moving with the emigrants to western territories, or pursuing religious tasks.

There are even a few women who were taken on the Trail as servants, maids, or slaves, and some who traveled it as exiles, as captives ransomed from the Indians, or as prostitutes. Long before these women traveled the Santa Fe Trail, Native American women had been following the same paths for generations. Their nomadic movements in this area would put them as the very first group of women to follow what became known as the Santa Fe Trail.

The 2016 Rendezvous, to be held in Larned, Kansas, on September 22-24, focuses on the topic "Shadows on the Land: Women on the Santa Fe Trail." Rendezvous information is on pages 10 and 11 of this issue of *Wagon Tracks*.

This painting is one of 13 original Santa Fe Trail watercolors by Doug Holdred of Cokedale, Colorado. Consultants for the project were Harry Myers and Michael Olsen. The paintings were funded by The First National Bank in Trinidad, Colorado, for a commemorative calendar featuring the Santa Fe Trail, and were donated to the Santa Fe Trail Association. Cards and a limited number of calendars are available through the Last Chance Store, www.santafetrail.org.

About the Santa Fe Trail Association

The mission of the Santa Fe Trail Association is to protect and preserve the Santa Fe Trail and to promote awareness of the historical legacy associated with it.

Follow us online at www.santafetrail.org,
Facebook, Twitter, Pinterest and YouTube



Wagon Tracks, the official publication of the Santa Fe Trail Association (SFTA), publishes well-researched and documented peer-reviewed articles relating to the Santa Fe Trail. Wagon Tracks is published in February, May, August, and November. Deadlines are the 10th of the month prior to publication. Queries are welcome. Complete submission guidelines are posted at www.santafetrail.org. Although the entire issue of Wagon Tracks is copyrighted in the name of the Santa Fe Trail Association, copyright to each article remains in the author's name. Articles may be edited or abridged at the editor's discretion.

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WAGON TRACKS

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VINTAGE SANTA FE TRAIL SIGN



Do you recognize this sign? This is one of approximately 17 signs placed by Boy Scout Troop 157 in July 1994. Read more on page 5. If you know where a sign like this is located, contact manager@santafetrail.org.

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A Frontiersman of
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President's Corner *by Larry Justice*

Board of Directors Meeting Recap



"Great companies are built on great products." – Elon Musk

This quote mirrors the SFTA. We have a GREAT company because we are built on an even greater product – the Santa Fe Trail. As members of the Santa Fe Trail Association, you need to know that you have a passionate and most competent Board of Directors, as demonstrated this past April 7-9. We have talented and passionate people across the breadth of the Trail. Let me share with you my initial assessment of the three-day event.

First, the chapter presidents' meeting kicked off our three days in Lamar and will continue to be an important part of our multi-day meeting experiences at Larned in September, Council Grove in 2017, along with the Symposium in Olathe and subsequent Santa Fe Trail Association meetings. The chapter presidents (or representatives) bring to the table a deep concern for their respective chapters. All desire to see growth in the future. All want to expand a spirit of camaraderie with neighboring chapters. I see that as a great opportunity to encourage one another and develop a strong SFTA. The work needs to continue because there are chapters that are being challenged numerically.

Second, the highlight of the three

days occurred on Friday as all who attended joined in a workshop. The accomplishments were many. The atmosphere was one of discussion and cooperation. Board members, chapter representatives, SFTA leadership, and National Park Service personnel interacted to discuss the present and the future of the Association. All are experiencing financial belt-tightening. All are concerned about reaching younger people. All continue to be concerned about protecting and preserving the Trail for future generations. We remain excited about future symposia and are looking ahead to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the Santa Fe Trail in 2021. This part of the three-day meeting permitted your representatives to interact, discuss, disagree, laugh, plan, and rediscover that we have one common interest – the preservation and promotion of the Santa Fe Trail. All agree the Santa Fe Trail Association is strong and effective. But all agree that every member of the SFTA needs to be more and more diligent in talking about the Association and finding new members to join our great organization.

Third, the great experience of the workshop allowed the Saturday meeting of the SFTA Board to conduct the business of the various aspects of the Association directly and efficiently. We emphasized the importance of the chapters. We conducted business effectively upon the

principle that all motions must come directly from our committees. And, of greatest importance, we talked together. I am a firm believer that many ills and questions are resolved when we discuss our differences. Thank you, chapter representatives and board members and all who attended, for your work to address the issues we faced.

As I shared with those present, it is an honor and privilege to serve as president of the SFTA. It is my goal to encourage development of our mutual trust and respect for one another. Former U.S. Senator Alan Simpson once said, "If you have integrity, nothing else matters. If you don't have integrity, nothing else matters." Sure, the food was good. The camaraderie was excellent. The attention to job performance was supreme. And the laughter and levity allowed us to relax. But the integrity and passion for the SFTA reinforced my belief that our organization is without equal.

Finally, a heartfelt thank you is extended to the work of Pat Palmer and Bent's Fort Chapter for hosting our meeting. I look forward to our next meeting in Larned and opportunities to visit more of our chapters in the months ahead.

"No person will make a great business who wants to do it all himself or get all the credit." – A. Carnegie ♦



Sign replacement: see page 5 and Quivira Chapter report on page 29



Joanne's Jottings by Joanne VanCoevern, Association Manager



Signage Update

In May of 2015, Quivira Chapter members installed the Santa Fe National Historic Trail Site ID signs at Buffalo Bill's Well at Cow Creek Crossing, southwest of Lyons, Kansas, in Rice County. Very shortly after they were installed, the signs were severely damaged. Often, the story ends there. However, in this case, the perpetrator was identified, charged and convicted of this crime, and is making restitution for the replacement of these signs. Linda Colle, Quivira Chapter President, has notified us that replacement signs have been received, and the chapter is receiving payments for those signs. The chapter reinstalled the new signs recently.

The Douglas County Chapter states that all signs have been placed along the Trail through their chapter area. These include the signs in Douglas County as well as in Baldwin City, Kansas.

The Trail signs for Lexington, Missouri, have been ordered. The City of Lexington has agreed to be responsible for their placement. SFTA VP and MRO Chapter President Larry Short was instrumental in getting the agreement with the City of Lexington in place, as well as working closely with NPS staff in creating the sign plan. Work continues on placing signage throughout the Kansas City

metro area; those will be highlighted in June 2016 when the Partnership for the National Trails System holds their National Historic Trails workshop in Independence, Missouri, June 6-10.

Work is beginning on a plan that will place the Santa Fe National Historic Trail signs through the Heart of the Flint Hills Chapter area, which includes the following Kansas Counties: Osage, Wabaunsee, Lyon, and Morris. This area also includes several markers that were created by Boy Scout Troop 157, Emporia, Kansas, and were placed between the area of Burlingame and Council Grove, a distance of 55 miles. The trail, which follows rural roads, goes from Burlingame, just west of the Scout Hall Shelter, to Council Grove. If anyone has information about this Boy Scout trail, or, perhaps even hiked it as a Scout, we would like to hear from you.

SFTA member Jim Ryan, Plano, TX, recently **donated his research materials** and publications to the Association, including a complete set of USGS charts of the entire Santa Fe Trail area. Jim was in the process of developing a documentary of the SFT for the History Channel and accumulated a great deal of reference materials and publications, but could not complete the project due to lack of funding during poor economic conditions. This collection will be archived and housed at our headquarters. We hope that someone in the near future will continue Jim's work and be able to create a documentary on the Santa Fe Trail.

At the recent SFTA Board of Directors meeting, it was approved to develop a **year-long social media initiative** as a way to support the National Park Service's Centennial celebration and their "Find Your Park – Discover Your Trail!" campaign. This social me-

dia campaign will begin on August 25, 2016, (NPS's 100th birthday) and will continue through August 2017, in honor of the 50th anniversary of the year that President Reagan signed the bill that designated the Santa Fe Trail as the Santa Fe National Historic Trail. That measure granted administrative jurisdiction over the trail to the Secretary of Interior.

SFTA will post via social media, "52 Ways to Discover the Santa Fe National Historic Trail." SFTA Board member Linda Colle volunteered to develop the list of "52 Ways" and provide it to the Publications Committee, who will post these via social media such as Facebook, Twitter, and Pinterest. If you have ideas on how to discover the Santa Fe Trail, or would like to be involved in this social media campaign, please contact us at info@santafetrail.org. We would love to hear from our members who are active in social media and have experience as a blogger, vlogger, or tweeter. To learn more about the NPS's Centennial Challenge, visit <http://findyourpark.com/>. The Santa Fe National Historic Trail is administered by the National Park Service – National Trails Inter-mountain Region, Santa Fe.

The SFTA board has accepted an invitation from the Bent's Fort Chapter and Bent's Old Fort to host the **2021 Symposium**. Plans will now begin for the Symposium to be held in the La Junta, Colorado, area with a tentative date set for September 23-26, 2021.

The following information was received from Mike Taylor, NPS:

"Regarding Santa Fe Trail **National Register updates**, the only project that is still on-going is in Colorado. Of the ten nominations that were prepared in Colorado, three in the Delhi area have been listed on the

continued on next page

Joanne's Jottings, continued from page 5

National Register of Historic Places (June 2015). Three more (Bloom, Timpas, and Hasty) have been approved by the Colorado review board and are now inching their way through getting approval by the Keeper of the National Register in Washington, D.C. The Iron Springs nomination is being updated with more archaeological information before being heard again by the Colorado review board. The Bent's New Fort nomination is being finalized by Astrid Liverman (CO SHPO) and will hopefully be submitted within the next few months. The nomination was awaiting an archaeological report that the great archaeologist Richard Carrillo was working on until his untimely death. The report is now being finalized and will be dedicated to Richard."

"Regarding the historic building literature search for the Santa Fe Trail that was conducted by the Kansas Historical Society through an agreement with our office—the literature search was completed last year, although missing probably hundreds of properties that exist in New Mexico which the NM SHPO was not able to provide Kansas at the time of the report's completion. The follow-up to this project will hopefully be a field survey and condition assessment of all buildings and structures associated with the Santa Fe Trail that will prioritize preservation needs. However, funds for this field work are not immediately forthcoming because of budget cuts."

The historic building literature search mentioned above stems from another program conducted by the NPS, the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), which was the nation's first federal preservation program, begun in 1933 to document America's architectural heritage. You can learn more about that program at www.nps.gov/hdp/habs/. The Santa Fe Trail Historic Building project will focus on buildings that can be documented to be in existence during the era of the Trail, 1821-1880.



WANTED! Volunteers for committee activities! SFTA is always looking for members to help with committee activities, where a majority of the work on our projects takes

place. This is a great way to get involved in SFTA. You do not need to live in proximity to the Trail, as most of the work can be done via e-mail. SFTA committees at this time include the following: Awards, Budget, Education, Events, Mapping/Marking, Membership, Nominating, Personnel, Publications, Research, and Policy & Procedures. Our biggest need at the present time is for a Publications Chair. The Publications Committee oversees everything that the SFTA publishes, including *Wagon Tracks*, our website/social media, any brochures, booklets, etc. For more information, or to volunteer, contact us at info@santafetrail.org.

The SFTA held its **Spring Workshop** at Lamar, Colorado, on April 8. Attending were SFTA board members, chapter representatives, committee chairs, and NPS staff. Topics covered during the day included our partnership with the National Park Service, with a look at our cooperative agreement that is in place until 2018, as well as task agreements with NPS. We discussed the SFTA Strategic Plan, which lays out clearly our goals, strategies, and responsibilities for projects/activities for 2013-2023, and the NPS shared the draft of their new Strategic Plan. A good portion of the morning session was spent on computer safety and the importance of making every attempt to keep our information, and our computers, safe.

Marcia Fox, Membership Committee Chair, led a session on membership. After sharing with the attendees information about SFTA membership numbers, the floor was opened for discussion on ways we can work to increase our membership numbers.

Our afternoon session included a discussion on "Commemoration of the Santa Fe Trail" and included a look of some of the many ways various groups have remembered, memorialized, or used the Santa Fe Trail. A variety of ways were presented, including everything from promotional products such as coins, guns, and postcards, to retracements of the Santa Fe Trail which included wagon trains, parades, and automobile excursions.

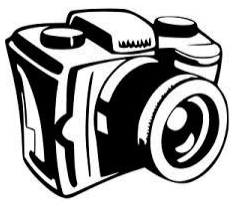
All of this discussion was intended to spur ideas on how SFTA could be a part of the upcoming bicentennial of the opening of the Santa Fe Trail to trade by William Becknell, 1821-2021. If you have ideas or suggestions on how you would like to see this historic event commemorated, please contact us at info@santafetrail.org or manager@santafetrail.org. ♦

July 10 is the submission deadline for the August issue of Wagon Tracks.

Santa Fe Trail Preservation Wind Farm Project Revived

By Faye Gaines, Preservation Committee Chair

I have been watching the progress of the Gallegos Wind Farms project in north Union County in New Mexico for several years now. I have discovered that it has been revived, and a parcel of this project is directly on the Santa Fe Trail. Several years ago, I had proposed that they drop that parcel of the project. This project also involves a transmission line and payment in lieu of taxes, which brings money into the school systems. The Des Moines school system is closest to the project. No hearing on this with either the county or the school board has been set up. The county manager is watching the project closely and will keep me and the SFTA informed.



September 1 Deadline for Student Photo Contest

The education committee of the Santa Fe Trail Association is sponsoring a photography contest for students. The digital pictures must be related to the Santa Fe Trail. Awards will be presented at the Santa Fe Trail Rendezvous September 24, 2016, at Larned, Kansas.

There are two age-level divisions for the contest: fifth through eighth grades, and ninth through twelfth grades. Photos will need to fit the following categories of the Santa Fe Trail: landscape of sites, building sites, Trail-related museums, geocache sites, and special events along the Trail; for example re-enactors, wagons, and mule or oxen teams.

Send your digital photo to Chris Day, dosdays2@gmail.com. Along with the photo, include a paragraph with your name, phone number, location and description of the site, plus a few sentences about your interaction with the site. The entrance deadline is September 1, 2016.

National Museum of the American Indian Opens "Narrative Art of the Plains"

The Smithsonian National Museum of the American Indian in New York City has opened a exhibition titled "Unbound: Narrative Art of the Plains."

The exhibit runs from March 12-December 4, 2016. The museum is located at One Bowling Green, New York City. Learn more at <http://blog.nmai.si.edu/main/unbound-narrative-art-of-the-plains/>.

Bent's Fort Chapter Honored by Colorado Preservation, Inc.

Colorado Preservation, Inc. annually recognizes those who have demonstrated leadership and commitment to the preservation of Colorado's remarkable cultural resources. The organization recently announced that the Bent's Fort Chapter of the Santa Fe Trail Association and the La Junta Chapter of the DAR are the recipients of Colorado Preservation Inc.'s 2016 Statewide Honor Award.

"Without the efforts of the Bent's Fort Chapter of the SFT Association and the La Junta DAR, it is probable that the site of Bent's Old Fort and the Mountain Branch of the Santa Fe Trail could have been lost forever. Instead, the Bent's Fort Chapter of the SFT Association and the La Junta DAR have exemplified the ideals of Stewardship, Preservation Leadership, and Education," according to Roxanne Eflin, Executive Director of Colorado Preservation, Inc.

Trail Travelers and Descendants Conference Registration Open

Registration for the Santa Fe Trail Travelers and Their Descendants Conference on June 15-18 in Las Vegas, New Mexico, is available at <http://lvcchp.org/node/87>. The conference is hosted by the Las Vegas Citizen's Committee for Historic Preservation in partnership with SFTA.

The emphasis of the conference will be descendants of the Santa Fe Trail Travelers telling family stories of ancestors who plied the trail. The schedule is filling; we hope to identify a few more descendants of travelers from Missouri who returned and lived out their lives there. Following descendants' presentations in Las Vegas, the conference will shift to Fort Union National Monument for presentations and activities concerning the role of the fort and its people in Santa Fe Trail traffic.

For more information, call 505-425-8803, contact lvhistoric@gmail.com, or visit www.lvcchp.org.

Santa Fe Trail Featured in Las Vegas, NM Visitors Guide

Throughout the newly-published Las Vegas San Miguel County Visitors Guide are graphic signposts with tidbits of information about the Santa Fe Trail. The editors mined the SFTA website for information, and requested permission to use it in their 2016 Guide. The booklet also contains several articles about the Trail, about Fort Union, Pecos National Historic Park, and the St. Vrain Mill in Mora. Pick up a copy the next time you travel to Las Vegas.

Hall of Fame and SFTA Award Nominations Sought

The Awards and Hall of Fame Committee encourages your nominations for awards to be presented at Rendezvous 2016.

The Hall of Fame has been established to recognize those individuals who traveled the Santa Fe Trail during its historic period and/or made a significant contribution to, or impact on, the Santa Fe Trail. To align with the theme for the Rendezvous this year of "Shadows on the Land: Women on the Santa Fe Trail," the Hall of Fame nominations will focus on women. Many well-known women who traveled the Trail are already in the Hall of Fame:

Susan Shelby Magoffin	Marion Sloan Russell
Catherin (Katie) Bowen	Mary Donoho
Elizabeth Mathewson	Ernestine Hunning
Lydia Spencer Lane	Julia Archibald Holmes
Maria de la Luz Beaubien	Emily Fisher
Charlotte (Slave at Bent's Fort)	Mamie Aquirre

We encourage you to consider nominating women of ethnic groups, such as Hispanic, black, pueblo, or Anglo women. Women of the Trail period can be nominated as well as modern women, posthumously, who made a contribution to the Santa Fe Trail. And just because we are focusing on women does not mean we will not accept Hall of Fame nominations for the men of the Santa Fe Trail. We will consider all nominations.

Association award nominations will be accepted for individuals, organizations, businesses, or groups who have made a significant contribution to the Santa Fe Trail Association. There are a number of categories for awards, and we encourage you to review the eligibility and criteria of each award. Information and the forms for submitting nominees for the Hall of Fame and Awards can be found on the Santa Fe Trail website, www.santafetrail.org, under the tab "About Us." Select "Our Programs" and "Awards" or "Hall of Fame" to review the information and requirements. Any SFTA member may nominate someone for consideration for the Hall of Fame or for an award.

Click the link Hall of Fame Nomination Form to submit your nominations online. You can also email the nomination to info@santafetrail.org, or you may print it and mail it to Santa Fe Trail Association, 1349 K-156 Hwy., Larned, KS 67550.

Nominations are due by July 1, 2016.

If you have any questions or need additional information, contact the Santa Fe Trail Association at info@santafetrail.org or call 620-285-2054. ♦

SFTA April 7-9 Board Meeting Notes

By Marcia Fox, Secretary

President Larry Justice met with chapter presidents and other interested SFTA members Thursday evening April 7. He stressed the importance of the chapters to the Association. Without the work of the chapter members, things like signage, preservation, and conveyance of the history of the Trail would not be accomplished. Vice President Larry Short will be the direct liaison between the SFTA and the 12 chapters.

Major issues were discussed during Friday's workshops and committee meetings. The Membership Committee discussed ideas to increase the membership, which is currently 557. The committee will investigate other national associations with chapters to see how they handle membership. It was also decided that a chart of benefits received by the chapters from the SFTA and National Park Service will be developed, as well as a PowerPoint presentation to help the members understand the connection between the Association and each chapter.

The Association is financially solvent with a balance of \$167,463.88. The following motions were passed by the Board at the April 9 meeting:

Awards and Hall of Fame committee motion to eliminate the money associated with all of the awards, because of the inconsistency in the amount given to the various awards.

The Archives Committee motion that the funds received from the Harry Myers Memorial Fund (\$3025) for the Hall of Fame touch screen proposal planned for the Santa Fe Trail Center in Larned, Kansas, be redesignated for future archival projects.

A motion to eliminate the SFTA National Headquarters Committee because the duties of the committee are now being duplicated by the manager.

The 100th anniversary of the National Park Service will begin August 25, 2016. A motion was made that the SFTA help in the centennial celebration by promoting 52 ways to discover the Santa Fe National Historic Trail. Linda Colle has been appointed as chair of the committee to assist Manager VanCoevern.

The 2021 Symposium will mark the 200th Anniversary of the Santa Fe Trail. A proposal to host the event was presented by Colorado Preservation, Inc., Bent's Old Fort, and Bent's Fort Chapter to host the event, and was accepted by the board.

Preservation concerns regarded Chaparral Energy Interstate Oil Field pilot project within the Cimarron National Grassland area and the planned wind farms in Ford County, Kansas.

Due to the relocation of Jeff Trotman, the Wagon Bed Spring Chapter is now without a president.

The Publication Chair position is vacant. The vacancy in the Research Committee chair has been filled by co-chairs Mike Rogers and Pat Palmer. ♦

Partnership for the National Trails System

by Ross Marshall, SFTA Representative to PNTS

I attended all meetings on February 6-10 at Hike the Hill in Washington D.C., including the Partnership's Board and Leadership Council meetings, plus the Strategic Planning and Finance Committee meetings, all on Saturday and Sunday.

Starting on Monday, most of us PNTS representatives attended the Senate and House Interior Appropriations Committee meetings, and the Office of Management and Budget meeting. There was not much optimism that appropriations could be increased, but they did say they would try very hard to maintain our funding levels.

Agency meetings, like the National Park Service, are always fun to attend because they are our partners and they are glad to see us. We always have 20-30 people there and the agencies have several. Aaron Mahr, our NPS Superintendent from Santa Fe, was there for NPS meetings. The atmosphere is conversational as we exchange information and questions.

One of the main topics with the National Park Service was the upcoming 50th anniversary of the National Trails System Act, occurring in the fall of 2018. They stand ready to partner with us with planning events, staff support, and some funding. More information will be available as time progresses.

With every congressional office on the Hill, I spent time talking about the progress on trail funding from the time PNTS began 22 years ago (from \$2 million up to \$28 million today), what this support has generated, and how important it is to maintain our funding levels or increase them. I also mention the wonderful relationship we have with our Santa Fe NPS office.

As a member of the PNTS Strategic Planning Committee, I have been meeting monthly for a year on conference calls and webinars to update our mission and vision statements and governance structure. This Strategic Planning effort will be completed by August and will enable PNTS to effectively respond to both the needs and opportunities within the National Trails System as we work with our private-side partners, like SFTA, and our public-side partners, such as agencies like the National Park Service.

To all SFTA leaders and members: please respond to the collection of Volunteers in Parks volunteer hours, expenses, and mileage in September. I use the same totals for the Partnership's Gold Sheet which is distributed to Congress and other entities in Washington. ♦

PNTS Workshop June 6-9 Highlights 3-Trails Corridor in Kansas City Area

The biennial PNTS National Historic Trails Workshop will be in the Kansas City area June 6-9, using the theme "Trails Enhancing the Quality of Life." It will highlight the development of the 40-mile-long 3-Trails Corridor Retracement Trail Project involving the Santa Fe, Oregon, and California National Historic Trails.

One of many highlights will be the dedication of the Powder Mill Bridge, perhaps the longest hiking bridge over an Interstate Highway in the nation.

Partnering with the National Park Service and local cities and communities, scores of signs like the one pictured have been erected that will enable drivers to easily follow the historic trail corridor. In addition, cities and communities are building hiking trails along the corridor. All of these trail enhancements will allow people to "re-trace" the historic trail by driving or hiking.



Hosted by the SFTA MRO Chapter, the Trails Head Chapter of OCTA, and the Kansas City Area Historic Trails Association, the workshop will be headquartered at the Stoney Creek Hotel and Conference Center in eastern Independence, Missouri.

Registration information for the Workshop and the Mobile Workshops (bus tours) can be found on the Partnership's website at www.pnts.org.



Kansas City Trails Conference, March 2014, bus tour stop at the Upper Independence (Wayne City) Landing. Joanne VanCoevern in foreground.

RENDEZVOUS FOCUSES ON WOMEN ON THE TRAIL

Planning is in full swing for Rendezvous 2016, scheduled September 22-24 in Larned, Kansas. The theme for the upcoming history seminar is "Shadows on the Land: Woman of the Santa Fe Trail." This year marks the 18th time that the biennial event has been held. It is co-hosted by the Santa Fe Trail Center Museum, Santa Fe Trail Association, and Fort Larned National Historic Site.

In late March we received word from the Kansas Humanities Council (KHC) that they had approved a grant request for \$8,253. Monies received from KHC will be used for honoraria, travel, lodging, and per diem for presenters, facility rentals, and promotion. Additionally, support through the Santa Fe Trail Association will be received from the National Park Service, National Trails Intermountain Region.

The goal of the Rendezvous history seminar has always been to raise awareness and foster an understanding of the different cultures along the Santa Fe Trail. Anglo and Hispanic merchants traveled back and forth along the trail and through the ancestral territories of American Indian tribes from the Plains region. The encounters between these different cultures were enriching to some and destructive to others. By bringing together scholars, authorities on Trail history, and descendants of those who traveled, lived, and died on the trail, Rendezvous creates a place to engage people to think about the history that has shaped our communities and how it still influences our lives today.

Through presentations, first person narratives, living history encounters, and articles posted on the event website and Facebook page, attendees will learn the history of the women who traveled, lived, and died on the historic trade route. With notable exceptions, such as Susan Shelby Magoffin, the women of the trail are often overshadowed by their male counterparts. This seminar will bring their experiences into the light.

This year we are introducing a fun social media game for attendees to play. We are encouraging everyone, while they are traveling to Rendezvous or just out for a Sunday drive, to follow provided clues to locate different DAR markers along the trail. When a marker is found, take a selfie with it, post it on the social media pages of the co-hosting organizations, and include the hashtag #foundDARmarker. On the last day of the seminar, we will draw a random name from everyone that posted pictures, and the winner will receive a special prize.

All Santa Fe Trail Association members will receive registration packets for Rendezvous 2016 this summer. Our target date for mailing them is the first week of August. For more information, please call the Santa Fe Trail Center Museum at 620-285-2054 or email museum@santafetrail-center.org.

We look forward to seeing you there!



WOMEN OF THE SANTA FE TRAIL

Counterclockwise, l-r: Richard and Marian Sloan Russell, Cathay Williams, Julia Archibald Holmes, Susan Shelby Magoffin, Isaac and Katie Bowen



RENDEZVOUS SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Sept. 22 Thursday Day

SFTA Board Meeting – Trail Center

Sept. 22 Thursday Night

5:30 Dedication of the Susan Shelby Magoffin marker at the Ash Creek Crossing - Dr. Leo Oliva

6:30 Dinner and program at the Trail Center – Dr. Ann Birney portraying Julia Archibald Holmes

Sept. 23 Friday at the Community Center all day

8:45 – 9:00 Welcome

9:00 – 9:45 Dr. Alice Anne Thompson – A Portrait Gallery of the Women of the Santa Fe Trail
15 minutes for questions

10:00 – 10:30 Coffee Break

10:30 – 11:15 Minoma Littlehawk Sills – Lives of Cheyenne Women during the Period
of the Santa Fe Trail
15 minutes for questions

11:30 – 1:00 Lunch

1:00 – 1:45 Dr. Susan Boyle – The Women of Missouri and New Mexico
15 minutes for questions

2:00 – 2:45 Dr. Leo Oliva – African-American Women on the Santa Fe Trail
15 minutes for questions

3:00 – 3:30 Coffee Break

3:30 – 4:15 Kitty Franks portraying Kitty Hays
15 minutes for questions

4:30 – 6:00 On your own

6:00 Dinner, Program - Donna Madison as Cathay Williams,
SFTA Awards, SFTA Hall of Fame Inductions

Sept. 24 Saturday Morning – Community Center

8:00 – 9:30 SFTA Membership Meeting

9:30 – 10:15 Shirley Coupal and Pat Traffas – Why the DAR saved the Santa Fe Trail
15 minutes for questions

10:30 – 11:00 Coffee Break

11:00 – 12:00 Panel of Modern Women Preserving, Protecting, and Promoting the Santa Fe Trail

12:00 – 1:30 Lunch on your own

Sept. 24 Saturday Afternoon – Fort Larned

1:30 – 2:15 Jan MacKell Collins – Prostitutes of the Santa Fe Trail
15 minutes for questions

2:30 – 3:00 Break

3:00 – 3:45 Ellen Jones – Fashion Show
15 minutes for questions

4:00 – 4:45 Angela Bates portraying Stage Coach Mary

6:00 Retreat

6:15 Dinner and Program – Susan Ward, great-great-granddaughter of Katie Bowen

Lafayette Head: A Frontiersman of Importance

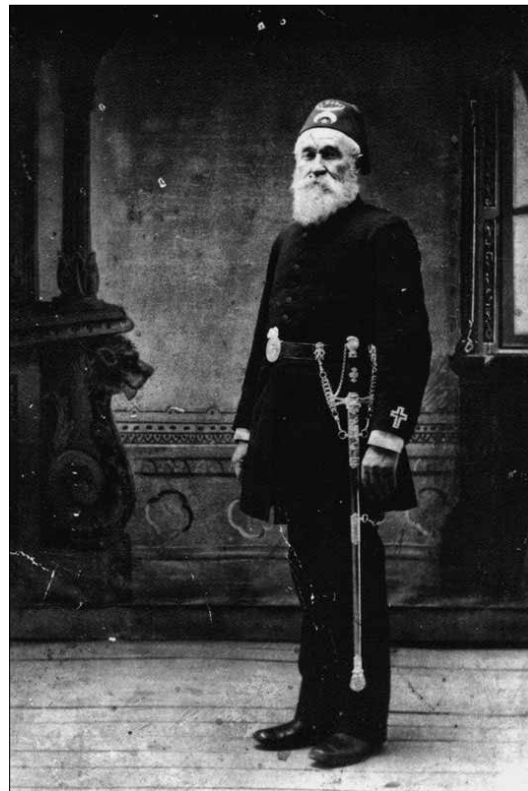
By Doyle Daves

Lafayette Head was born and grew to manhood in central Missouri near the eastern terminus of the Santa Fe Trail. He came to New Mexico in 1846 as a soldier with General Stephen Watts Kearny's Army of the West and spent the rest of his life in the Rocky Mountains. He served in the military and in elected governmental posts in both New Mexico Territory and in Colorado. He led colonists from New Mexico to establish settlements in the San Luis Valley of what was to become Colorado. He established businesses, irrigated farms, and sheep ranches. He served as an Indian Agent and helped negotiate treaties with western tribes.¹ He was truly a frontiersman of importance.

The Head Family of Virginia and Missouri

Lafayette Head was born April 9, 1825, almost two centuries after his ancestor James Head had arrived in Virginia from England. He was born at Head's Fort near Franklin in Howard County, Missouri, the town from which William Becknell had set out for Santa Fe four years earlier, and inaugurated the commerce that became the Santa Fe trade.

In the last quarter of the eighteenth century, Lafayette's grandparents, William and Susannah Head, were living on the frontier in far southwestern Virginia near the borders of North Carolina and Tennessee. At that time, the Heads were closely affiliated with the prominent and prosperous Livingston family. William Head was married to Susannah Livingston, and his sister Elizabeth was the wife of Susannah's brother, Peter Livingston. In 1794 the Livingstons and Heads were involved in a terrifying and tragic incident that is known in Virginia history as "Chief Bengé's Last Raid."² Bengé and his group of



Lafayette Head in Masonic regalia, most likely taken after 1880 judging by Head's age. Photo provided by Pete and Rudy Laumbach, brothers who are great-great-grandchildren of Head.

renegade Cherokee marauders raided the Livingston farm. In the raid, Peter and Susannah's widowed mother, Sarah Livingston, was tomahawked and killed, and several others, including Elizabeth (Head) Livingston, were captured by the Indians and quickly taken from the farm and into the mountain wilderness. When the raid became known, "a party of men led by a man by the name of [William] Head started in pursuit..."³ After a chase of three days, the renegade party was confronted, Bengé was slain, and the captives recovered.

In 1812 Lafayette's grandfather, William Head, who was a Revolutionary War soldier, gathered his family and followed the route used by Daniel Boone through the Appalachian Mountains via the Cumberland Gap, across Kentucky, and all the way to the Boone's Lick area of central Missouri. They arrived some two years after Lindsey and Rebecca Carson had moved there from Kentucky with their large family, including tod-

ler Christopher (Kit), who would also make his way to the Rocky Mountains and become a good friend of Lafayette Head. The Heads' move to Missouri occurred during the early stages of the War of 1812 when the British encouraged Indian tribes to resist American settlement. Thus, for several years after the Heads and Carsons arrived, the Boone's Lick area was perilous, as several Indian tribes fiercely resisted the incursion of hundreds of American settlers. As a result, the newcomers erected a number of fortified stockades, including Head's Fort which was located along Moniteau Creek a few miles from its confluence with the Missouri River not far from Franklin.

Lafayette's father, Alfred Head, was a boy when the move to Missouri occurred. In 1820 he married Margaret Heard, a native of Kentucky. Unfortunately, Alfred died in 1830, leaving Margaret with three small children. Lafayette, born in 1825, grew up on the farm in Howard County with his

older and younger sisters. We know nothing of his experiences there. He first appears in records in 1846 when he chose to leave home and join the army.

Lafayette Head's Military Career: The Taos Revolt and Fighting Indians

In the summer of 1846, when the government called for volunteers to join the army to meet the Mexican threat, Lafayette Head responded. He became a private in the second regiment of Missouri Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Sterling Price.⁴ Price's regiment followed General Kearny's Army of the West across the Santa Fe Trail and arrived in Santa Fe in October 1846, some six weeks after Kearny had taken command of New Mexico for the United States. Price was left in charge at Santa Fe, as Kearny and most of his command left New Mexico in pursuit of other Mexican War objectives.⁵

For a short time after the arrival of the American army, New Mexico appeared calm, and the soldiers at Santa Fe were occupied with the construction of Fort Marcy for their use. However, on January 19, 1847, newly-appointed governor Charles Bent and several of his associates were killed at Taos when many residents of northern New Mexico, both Hispanics and pueblo Indians, rose in revolt of the American take-over.⁶ Interestingly, among those killed during the insurrection was mountain man and fur trapper Mark Head, who was a cousin of Lafayette's father, Alfred.⁷

Colonel Price quickly left Santa Fe with a military force, which included Private Lafayette Head, and marched toward Taos to suppress the rebellion and restore American control. The Americans soon encountered armed insurgents, leading to a battle at Santa Cruz de la Canada. This resistance overcome, Price's soldiers moved on north to fight a similar battle at the village of Embudo. Finally arriving at Taos Pueblo, the Americans fought

a fierce battle with many casualties before the revolt was put down and American control was reestablished.⁸ Lafayette Head was actively engaged in each of these battles.

Lafayette Head's enlistment with the Missouri volunteers was for a period of one year. As a result, he was discharged at Santa Fe in August 1847. He elected to remain in New Mexico, and this led to a second military enlistment eight years later. In 1855 Ceran St. Vrain, a prominent French-American fur trapper and trader⁹ and partner with the Bent brothers at Bent's Fort, was authorized to raise a volunteer force to avenge raids on New Mexican settlements by Apaches and Utes. Lafayette Head was commissioned as a lieutenant in St. Vrain's regiment and served during a six-month campaign. These two enlistments encompass all of Lafayette Head's known military experience, despite the statement, which presumably came from Head himself, that "soon after he reached New Mexico [in 1846].. he was created a major in the territorial army" (*Denver Rocky Mountain News*, March 9, 1897). Thompson, unaware of or discounting this statement, has noted that, "to his dying day [Lafayette Head] claimed the rank of Major [although] it is not clear how or when he might have obtained [this rank]."¹⁰

Making a Living: Business, Politics, and Public Service

As noted, when Lafayette Head completed his military service in the Mexican War in 1847, he chose to remain in New Mexico. Initially, he obtained a job as a clerk in a store in Santa Fe. This employment did not last long for in "February 1849 [Lafayette Head] went to Abiquiú with a small stock of goods, where he opened a store."¹¹ A year after arriving in Abiquiú, he was appointed Deputy U. S. Marshall for the Northern District of New Mexico. From this time on, Lafayette Head was involved in both his private business and in governmental activities.

Business in Abiquiú and the San Luis Valley

The store Lafayette Head established at Abiquiú in 1849 was apparently not successful; by 1854, he had lost the money he had accumulated before opening it. Supported by his government activities, Head needed a new start in his personal business. At the urging of community members in the Chama Valley, he decided to lead a group of families into the San Luis Valley to the north to colonize a Mexican land grant awarded in 1842 but still unclaimed owing to Indian hostility.¹² In October 1854 Head led some fifty families to a site in the San Luis Valley where they established a settlement along the banks of the Conejos River.¹³ Hostile Indians again contested the settlement; in 1855 St. Vrain's regiment, which included Lieutenant Lafayette Head, participated in six battles in the San Luis Valley.¹⁴ In one of the battles there, Head was wounded in the hand.

With the Indian threat moderated for a time by the campaign of 1855, the colonists quickly established farms irrigated by waters of the Conejos River. However, for several more years, Indian raids plagued the San Luis Valley settlers. In 1858 the *Santa Fe Weekly Gazette* (January 9, 1858) reported that the village of Conejos was threatened by hostile bands of Utes.

The early years in the San Luis Valley were busy ones for Lafayette Head. He served in the military efforts to control raiding Indians and also served in the New Mexico Territorial Legislature (see below). Still, he managed to build a flour mill,¹⁵ probably the first such mill in what is now the state of Colorado. [It is possible that Joseph Doyle built a flour mill at Pueblo at an earlier date.] He also procured a decree for "Head's Mill and Irrigation District." And he "established a large sheep ranch nearby."¹⁶

It is clear that Lafayette Head prospered in the San Luis Valley, although we have little detail about his busi-

ness activities there. A few available records illustrate his involvement in large-scale entrepreneurial projects. In 1861, Lafayette Head with several others formed “the Abiquiú, Pagosa and Baker City Road Company to build a toll road from Abiquiú through Baker City to the plains of San Juan River” (*Santa Fe Weekly Gazette*, January 12, 1861). Also in 1861, the first Colorado Territorial Legislature approved “an act to authorize Lafayette Head, John M. Francisco, and their associates to establish a ferry across the Rio Grande del Norte at Loma del Norte” (*Denver Rocky Mountain News*, November 11, 1861). Russian immigrant Otto Mears was “a sometime partner of Lafayette Head in milling in Conejos.”¹⁷ Mears likely was involved in the ferry and road building projects, as he is known as Colorado’s most important early highway and railroad builder.¹⁸ In the course of his many activities, Lafayette Head & Co. was formed but was dissolved in 1866 (*Denver Rocky Mountain News*, April 10, 1866). That Head maintained his agricultural activities is attested to by his selection as the first president of the Colorado Stock Growers Association (*Denver Rocky Mountain News*, February 13, 1874). As a result of such business involvement, Lafayette Head was among the most prominent men of the Rocky Mountain region.

Politics and Public Service

Lafayette Head’s appointment as Deputy Marshall in 1850 “brought [him] into public prominence and began what was to be a brilliant political career.”¹⁹ The appointment as deputy U. S. Marshall was for a period of three years. This began a flurry of governmental activities by Head. In 1852, he was appointed as special agent for the Jicarilla Apaches and Capote Utes (a band, together with the Muache band, later designated as the Southern Utes). For almost two decades, Head continued to serve as an appointed Indian Agent, but he also soon became involved in elected

politics.

Politics and Elections

While holding the two federal appointments as deputy U. S. Marshall and Indian Agent, Head ran for and was elected to the New Mexico Territorial Legislature in 1854, representing Rio Arriba County. In 1856 he was elected to the Territorial Council (Senate); re-elected in 1858, he was chosen as senate president (*Santa Fe Weekly Gazette*, December 11, 1858). While serving in the territorial legislature, Head was elected sheriff of Rio Arriba County in 1857 for a term of two years.

Lafayette Head’s political career in New Mexico came to an end when, in 1861, Colorado Territory was established by Congress. The boundary between the territories of New Mexico and Colorado was set at the thirty-seventh parallel, that is, to the south of the settlements in the San Luis Valley. The incorporation of these settlements in the new territory was consequential; it “cleaved a Hispano population unified by history, religion, and culture, marooning several thousand in the Anglo-dominated territory to the north.” Indeed, initially Colorado Territory consisted of “two distinct civilizations”²⁰ comprised of miners in the north who were recently arrived from established states to the east, and on the new southern border, Hispanic agriculturists recently arrived from long-established New Mexican communities.

Lafayette Head played an important role in the new Colorado Territory. In 1873 he was elected to the Colorado territorial council as a Republican.²¹ During his service in the New Mexico territorial legislature, political parties were essentially non-existent as “The politics of the New Mexico Territory...were driven more by local factionalism...national political parties did not gain a foothold until after the Civil War.”²² In 1875 Head was elected to the Colorado consti-

tutional convention. After statehood was achieved in 1876, Head attended the state Republican convention, where his name was entered as a candidate to become the first governor of Colorado. This bid was unsuccessful; the convention instead selected John L. Routt, who was the territorial governor. Head was then selected as the candidate for lieutenant governor. In the ensuing election, Routt and Head were elected. After finishing his term, Head chose not to stand for re-election.

Lafayette Head, Indian Agent

As noted above, in 1852, Head was appointed a special agent for the Jicarilla Apaches and Capote Utes. In 1860 he was appointed as agent for the Tabeguache band of Utes, with headquarters at his home in Conejos. In his biography of Tabeguache Ute chief Ouray, Houston provides much information about Lafayette Head’s activities as Agent. In this report, Houston notes that of the eleven agents who served the Tabeguache Utes over some twenty years beginning in 1860, “the best of these agents [was] the first and longest serving, Lafayette Head...”²³ The high points of Head’s service were undoubtedly the treaties he helped negotiate with the Utes in 1863 and 1868.

In 1863 Lafayette Head escorted 13 Ute chiefs to Washington and other eastern cities to meet President Lincoln and to impress upon them the extent and might of the American nation. The *Rocky Mountain News* (February 19, 1863) reported that the chiefs “have a few Navaho scalps...intended for a present to Father Abraham when they call on him at the White House.” The return trip was fraught with great danger, as near Julesburg in extreme northeastern Colorado, the caravan encountered a large party of belligerent “plains Indians” [likely Arapaho, Cheyenne and/or Lakota], intent on capturing the Ute chiefs. The caravan, although escorted by three companies of the

First Colorado Cavalry, was overwhelmingly outnumbered. However, Lafayette Head, after a brief exchange with a leading chief, kept the caravan moving and brazened through what could have resulted in a massacre of the entire party.²⁴

Following the return to Colorado, treaty negotiations with the Tabeguache Utes began at Conejos on October 1, 1863, with the participation of John Nicolay, President Lincoln's secretary. In his report to Washington, Colorado Territorial Governor John Evans "credited the good work of agent Head" in achieving the treaty, signed on October 7.²⁵ Like many such treaties, it had little actual effect. As a consequence, in 1868, a new treaty was negotiated with the Ute that required them to give up all rights to the San Luis Valley. Lafayette Head was a signatory of this treaty which affected him personally. He elected not to move his agency when the Utes were relocated to the western slope of the Rockies; as a result his long service as Indian agent came to an end.²⁶

Family Life; Marriage, Children, and Indian Servants

The details of Lafayette Head's personal life have bedeviled historians and genealogists for years. Many gaps and questions still remain. The starting place seems to be the report of Father P. Gabriel Ussel who, with Right Reverend Joseph P. Machebeuf, visited Conejos about 1859. Father Ussel stated that²⁷ "He [Head] was a convert to the Catholic faith, having been baptized by Bishop [Jean Baptiste] Lamy²⁸ and also married by him to a Mexican lady of very good family." We have not found confirming documents. One result is that much about Head's wife remains uncertain. Family researchers²⁹ have concluded that her name was Maria Juana de la Cruz Martinez, although various sources report several other given names. It seems clear that she was born in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico, but her date of birth is uncertain. Her headstone in the cemetery at Conejos

reports that she was born November 24, 1839; this cannot be correct as she is reported to have been a widow and mother when she married Lafayette Head, and the 1850 census record shows her age then as 18 and she was living with Head.³⁰ After considering all the available data, we conclude that she was probably born before 1830.

Reports state that Maria Juana, in written records often "Marta" or "Martina," was a widow with a son. Her first husband has not been identified, although it is likely that his surname was Cisneros (Sisneros). In the 1860 census for Conejos, the Head household includes Martina, born in Rio Arriba County, age 31, and includes Crescencio Sisneros, age 14, also born in Rio Arriba County. This seems likely to be Maria Juana's son, as in about 1866, the Heads adopted a little girl, Maria Piedad Cisneros, said to be Maria Juana's granddaughter (*Rocky Mountain News*, March 9, 1897).

Lafayette and Maria Juana never had children;³¹ when Lafayette died, Piedad was the only heir to his considerable estate, valued at about \$50,000 (*Rocky Mountain News*, March 9, 1897). However, Head did father children. He had a relationship with Maria Fidelia Pena, who was almost 40 years his junior. Maria Fidelia, born in Conejos in 1862, was married first to Antonio Florencio Marquez and later to Lino Trujillo. According to descendant Robert McMillan, Maria Fidelia "had a business relationship [with Head]-she ran his flour mill and tended his sheep...and a long-standing physical relationship [that] resulted in the birth of three children." The children, Carlos, Elvira U., and Grace Reysitas, were born in Conejos in the early 1880s and used the Marquez surname. It is through these children with Maria Fidelia that Lafayette Head has left descendants.

Census records for 1870 and 1880 show that the household of Lafayette and Maria Juana Head included a number of Indian servants who

worked in the home and in Head's various enterprises. These and other records indicate that the Heads were actively involved in the commerce of captive Indians which was endemic in the mountain west until well after the Civil War.³² Virginia Sanchez³³ described the practice: "Captivity... crossed tribes, cultures and regions... Hispanos, and a few Anglos, [had] Indian captives... They needed a work-force that would cook and provide care to the young and aged, herd and shear sheep, weave and tend crops." In connection with a trial in Utah in 1852 concerning a friend's trade for Paiute Indian children, Lafayette Head wrote in defense of the practice. In an extensive statement, Head defended "the right by custom to trade for the Payutah children" noting that "The parents gave the children but not for slaves - they are adopted into the family of those that get them, are baptized and remain & trusted as one of the family - The head of the house standing as Godfather... The Godfathers provide husbands and wives for them the same as for their own children." Head failed to convince the Utah legislature, as that same year an act was passed making the practice illegal.³⁴ Head's statement is ironic. When the Colorado territorial governor asked, in 1865, that all Indian agents report on the practice in their areas, Head carefully enumerated all Indian captives in his jurisdiction, except for those in his own household. These, he said, were acquired by his wife "as an act of charity."³⁵

Last Years

When Lafayette Head returned to Conejos from Chicago following his participation in the Republican National Convention of 1880, his career in public affairs ended. His remaining years were devoted to his home and business activities. His wife, Maria Juana, died at Conejos on November 21, 1886. Lafayette lived another decade before dying on March 8, 1897, while on a business trip to Denver. His obituary recounted his illustrious

public and private careers. *The Denver Post* (March 11, 1897) noted that [Head] “filled positions of trust in New Mexico and Colorado and was an important factor in establishing the social and official fabric of the affairs of the two territories upon a broad and peaceful basis.” That same day, the *Post* reported a resolution adopted by the Colorado state senate “appreciating the great public services of this grand old pioneer, and recognizing the kindly and hospitable spirit that ever animated his private life...” Lafayette Head was buried beside his wife in the cemetery at Conejos, a settlement he and his neighbors had founded more than four decades earlier, despite the bitter resistance of local Indian tribes. Without doubt, Lafayette Head was a frontiersman of importance who was centrally involved in the affairs of New Mexico and Colorado and, indeed, of the United States as it struggled in the last half of the nineteenth century to incorporate the vast western lands into the growing nation.

NOTES

1. Virginia McConnell Simmons, “Rabbitbrush Rambler: Uncle Lafe, Parts I-IV,” *Valley Courier*, Alamosa Colorado e-Edition, posted January 15, 2013; January 22, 2013; January 29, 2013; and February 5, 2013.
2. Luther F. Addington, *Chief Benge's Last Raid*, Historical Society of Southwest Virginia, www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~historicamsketchesbengelastraid.html, accessed August 18, 2015.
3. Charles B. Coale, *The Life and Adventures of Wilburn Waters: the Famous Hunter and Trapper of White Top Mountain* (Richmond: G. W. Gary and Co., 1878), 156.
4. Sterling Price's wife was Martha Head, a distant cousin of Lafayette.
5. John H. Eicher and David J. Eicher, *Civil War High Commands* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2001), 440.
6. James A. Crutchfield, *Revolt at Taos: The New Mexican and Indian Insurrection of 1847* (Yardley, PA: Westholme Publishing, LLC, 2015); William H. Wroth, *Taos Rebellion-1847*, New Mexico Office of the State Historian, <http://newmexicohistory.org/people/1847-taos-rebellion>, accessed August 2015.
7. Harvey L. Carter, “Mark Head,” in Leroy R. Hafen, ed., *The Mountain Men and the Fur Trade of the Far West* (Glendale, CA: Arthur H. Clark Company, 1965), 287-293.
8. Hubert Howe Bancroft, *The History of Arizona and New Mexico, 1530-1888, Vol. 17* (San Francisco: The History Company, 1889), 432-434.
9. Edward Broadhead, *Ceran St. Vrain, 1802-1870* (Pueblo: Pueblo County Historical Society, 1982).
10. Mark Thompson, *Lafayette Head: The Politician Who Bridged the 37th Parallel*, <http://newmexicohistory.org/people/lafayette-head>, accessed August 2015.
11. *Historical Sketch of Conejos County, Inventory of County Archives of Colorado* (Denver: The Historical Records Survey, Works Progress Administration, 1938), 1-7.
12. Frank Hall, *History of the State of Colorado* (Chicago: Blakely Publishing Company, 1889), 90-93.
13. Virginia McConnell Simmons, *The San Luis Valley: Land of the Six-Armed Cross*, (Boulder: University Press of Colorado, 2nd Ed., 1999), 278-279.
14. Ralph Emerson Twitchel, *Old Santa Fe: The Story of New Mexico's Ancient Capital*, Facsimile of 1925 edition (Santa Fe: Sunstone Press, 2007), 283-284.
15. *La Revista de Taos*, July 3, 1909, reported that fire destroyed the mill built by Lafayette Head in 1867 at Conejos. The 1867 mill was a reconstruction and expanded version of the mill first built in 1856.
16. Maj. Lafayette Head, <http://findagrave/cgi-bin?page=gr&Grid=73653030>.
17. Virginia McConnell Simmons, “When Opportunity Knocked on Saguache's Door,” *Colorado Central Magazine*, May 2000.
18. Gladys R. Bueler, *Colorado's Colorful Characters* (Boulder: Pruett Publishing Co. 1975), 77-79.
19. Historical Sketch of Conejos County.
20. Derek R. Everett, *Creating the America West: Boundaries and Borderlands* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2014), 167.
21. That Lafayette Head was a Republican is initially surprising, given that the Head family members were southerners from Virginia and Missouri. However, he was completely invested in the economic and political development of the mountain west when the national leadership was firmly in Republican hands.
22. U. S. House of Representatives, *History, Art and Archives: Overview of New Mexico Politics 1848-1898*, history.house.gov/Exhibitions-and-Publications/HAIC/Historical-Essays/Continental-Expansion/New-Mexican-Politics/, accessed October 5, 2015.
23. Robert B. Houston, Jr., *Two Colorado Odysseys: Chief Ouray, Porter Nelson* (New York: iUniverse, 2005), 3.
24. Finis E. Downing, “With the Ute Peace Delegation of 1863, Across the Plains and at Conejos,” *The Colorado Magazine*, 22, 1945, 193-205.
25. Robert B. Houston, Jr., *Two Colorado Odysseys: Chief Ouray, Porter Nelson*, (New York: iUniverse, 2005), 13.
26. Simmons, *The San Luis Valley: Land of the Six-Armed Cross*, 118-119.
27. William J. Howlett, *Life of the Right Reverend Joseph P. Machebeuf, D.D.*, (Pueblo: Franklin Press, 1908), 236-237.
28. Paul Horgan, *Lamy of Santa Fe* (Middletown, CT: Wesleyan University Press, 1975), 3-523.
29. Interviews with Rudy Laumbach, Christina Gallegos, and Robert McMillan, summer and fall, 2015.
30. Various sources indicate that the marriage occurred in 1847, 1851, or 1857.
31. Frank Hall, *History of the State of Colorado*, 94.
32. James F. Brooks, *Captives and Cousins: Slavery, Kinship and Community in the Southwest Borderlands* (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 2002).
33. Virginia Sanchez, *Survivors of Captivity: Genealogies of Known Captive Indians in Southern Colorado, 1860-1880* (self-published, 2014).
34. Leroy R. Hafen and Ann W. Hafen, *Old Spanish Trail, Santa Fe to Los Angeles* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1954), 273-274.
35. Virginia Sanchez, *Survivors of Captivity*, Introduction. ♦



Annotated Bibliography of Santa Fe Trail Classics

The works in this group are the generally acclaimed classics on the Santa Fe Trail, plus those contemporary and modern works that are basic to the study of the subject. Listed here is the core library for the serious student. This list is also presented on the Association website at www.santafetrail.org.

Abert, James William. *Report of Lt. J. W. Abert on His Examination of New Mexico in the Years 1846-47*. 30 Cong., 1 sess., House Exec. Doc. No. 31. Washington, 1848. Excellent impressions of the trail during the Mexican War.

Atherton, Lewis E. "Business Techniques in the Santa Fe Trade." *Missouri Historical Review*, 34 (1940): 335-41. Detailed account of merchant-trader business techniques.

Becknell, Thomas. "The Journals of Captain Thomas Becknell from Boon's Lick to Santa Fe," *Missouri Historical Review*, 4 (1910): 65-84. The original account of the pioneering expeditions to Santa Fe.

Bieber, Ralph P. "Some Aspects of the Santa Fe Trade." *Missouri Historical Review*, 18 (1924): 158-66. Best brief synthesis of the period 1848-80.

Brayer, Garnet M., ed. *Land of Enchantment, Memoirs of Marian Russell Along the Santa Fe Trail*. Evanston, 1954. A beautiful and sensitive account of trail experiences, with excellent descriptions of Santa Fe, Fort Union, and Camp Nichols in the fifties and sixties.

Chittenden, Hiram Martin. *The American Fur Trade of the Far West*. 2 vols. Stanford, 1954. Academic Reprints edition. Chapters 27 through 31, vol. 2, provide a very good summary of the early history and international trade periods of the trail.

Davis, W. W. H. *El Gringo, or New Mexico and Her People*. Santa Fe, 1938. The best source for a typical Victorian American's reaction to New Mexico. Good description of a trail journey.

DeVoto, Bernard. *The Year of Decision 1846*. Boston, 1943. Brilliant interpretation of Mexican War period and the march of the Army of the West.

Drumm, Stella M., ed. *Down the Santa Fe Trail and into Mexico; The Diary of Susan Shelby Magoffin, 1846-47*. New Haven, 1962. Paperback reissue. Among the three or four great classics of the trail; a sensitive young girl's account of a journey across the plains during the Mexican War.

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Continued on page 25



2015 SFTA HALL OF FAME MAMIE AGUIRRE (1844 – 1906)

Mary Bernard Aguirre, known all her life as Mamie, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, grew up in Baltimore, Maryland, and moved to Westport, Missouri, when she was 14 years old. It was in her father's trading store that she met and subsequently married Epifanio Aguirre, a prominent Mexican freighter. In 1863 Mamie embarked on her first of 4-5 trips down the Santa Fe Trail, traveling on to Las Cruces, New Mexico, and then to northern Mexico, where her husband's hacienda was located. Mamie's story was unknown until Annette Gray wrote *Journey of the Heart* in 2001.

They were married only seven-and-a-half years when Epifanio was killed in 1870 during an Indian ambush in south Arizona. Mamie took her three sons back to Westport, but after five years she realized the Southwest was her home, and again headed west. She settled in southeast Arizona where she taught in rural schools until Apache threats forced her to abandon her post and move to Tucson, which was to be her home, for the most part, for the rest of her life. However, her heart and that of her family was in Arivaca, a lovely village south of Tucson, surrounded by mountains, where they ranched and were merchants. Mamie taught in the village school, which today is the oldest standing school building in the state.

As the University of Arizona's first woman professor, Mamie was appointed head of the Spanish Language Department in 1896. In 1983 she was inducted into the Arizona Women's Hall of Fame. A circular memorial of stone columns on the campus mall stands in honor of the women inducted.

Mamie died May 26, 1906, from injuries incurred in a train accident. Reputedly, her last words, spoken faintly to her brother, Noah, at her side were: "I fancy I can hear wagons . . . It's the freight wagons; they're loaded and ready to leave. I must go with them." ♦

2015 SFTA HALL OF FAME FACUNDO MELGARES (1775 – ?)

Facundo Melgares, born into an aristocratic family at Villa Caravaca, Spain, received an education and entered the Royal Army as a lieutenant. He came to New Spain in 1803 to serve in the frontier army at the Presidio de Carrizal south of El Paso. There he led successful expeditions against the Apaches.

In 1806 Lieutenant Melgares was sent to Santa Fe, New Mexico, to lead an expedition onto the Great Plains to meet with Plains Indians and turn back explorers from the United States. He left Santa Fe on June 15, 1806, with 105 presidio soldiers, 400 New Mexican militia, 100 Indian allies, and 2,000 horses and mules. They followed the Red River, meeting with Comanches, and headed north to meet with the Pawnees. One mile southeast of where the marker in the photo, below, is placed (west of Larned in Pawnee County, Kansas), Melgares left 240 of his men and more than 1,000 horses and mules encamped while he took the rest of his command to meet the Pawnees in present Nebraska. Two weeks later the entire army headed back to Santa Fe, arriving there October 1, 1806.



Zebulon Montgomery Pike visited the same Pawnee village a few weeks later and followed the tracks of Melgares's army into present Colorado. Pike and 13 soldiers were later arrested by Spanish troops and were taken to Santa Fe and Chihuahua. During the two months Pike was detained, he was accompanied by Lieutenant Melgares. The men became close friends, and Melgares provided Pike with invaluable information about New Spain, which Pike reported in his published journals in 1820. This information stimulated attempts by U.S. citizens to open trade with New Mexico, which were not successful until Mexico won independence from Spain in 1821.

When William Becknell, the "father of the Santa Fe Trail," reached New Mexico in November 1821, he was welcomed in Santa Fe by New Mexico Governor Facundo Melgares, who deserves to be known as the "grandfather of the Santa Fe Trail." Pike described Melgares, whom he called "our friend" as "a man of immense fortune, and generous in its disposal, almost to profusion, possessed a liberal education, high sense of honor, and a disposition formed for military enterprise." Unfortunately, no records have been located about Melgares after his term as governor, 1818 -1822. ♦



2015 SFTA HALL OF FAME ARCHIBALD RICE (1782 – 1849)

Archibald Rice was born in Caswell County, North Carolina, in 1782. He was an early supplier to the travelers and traders down the Santa Fe Trail. Rice originally settled in 1826 in Howard County, Missouri, where the Santa Fe Trail began. Later, in 1832, he moved to Jackson County, Missouri, where he settled on land at the present-day site of Salem Park, located at 24 Highway and Blue Mills Road in eastern Independence, Missouri. Being aware of the advantage of continuing to supply the travelers and traders on the Santa Fe Trail, he relocated to Raytown, Missouri, in 1836. The property in Independence was given to his eldest son, William Rice. Many diaries talk of the Rice Plantation and the travelers who camped on his property and purchased corn from him.

In 1838, Matt Field told of stopping at Farmer Rice's plantation: "... (to) enjoy sweet bacon, fresh eggs, and other nutritious and unsophisticated luxuries...". A later diary from traveler Hugh Morgan Price, a member of an Ohio company, wrote in his diary: "April 27, 1849--Moved out to Mr. Rice's farm, eight miles from Independence. In laying in our provisions we determined to lay in nothing but the real substantials of life...600 lbs. flour, 440 lbs. bacon, 227 lbs. crackers, 25 lbs. rice, 20 lbs. sugar, 18 lbs. coffee, 1 lb. sassafras tea, 85 lbs. salt for selves and mules."

Rice died in Jackson County, Missouri, on October 14, 1849, at the age of 67. After the death of Archibald Rice, his son Elihu Coffee Rice became the owner of the farm and continued to sell provisions and supply goods to the growing crowds rushing to California for gold. When Coffee and Catherine "Kitty" Stoner White were married on Nov. 14, 1850, the slave Sophia White accompanied Kitty to her new home. Sophia attended the births of the couple's five children and became known affectionately as "Aunt" Sophie. She lived in a small cabin near the back door of the Rice home, where she cooked the family's meals in the large hearth. The old cabin has gone through many incarnations over the years and, presumably, a cabin has stood in that location since the 1830s. ♦

2015 SFTA HALL OF FAME JOSEPH C. BROWN (1784 – 1849)

On March 3, 1825, a bill was signed authorizing a road to be surveyed and marked from Missouri to the Mexican Settlements (Santa Fe). The "Sibley Expedition" (so named for George C. Sibley who emerged as the leader) began its survey near Fort Osage, Missouri, on July 17, 1825. Joseph C. Brown was the surveyor on that Sibley Expedition of 1825-26, and he is the one who prepared the maps of the expedition upon his arrival in Taos in 1825. Brown also prepared the maps and "fieldbook" for the official report of the expedition issued in 1827.

Brown's maps give us unparalleled documentation of the Santa Fe Trail as it existed in the mid-1820s. His survey of the Santa Fe Trail appears to have an error of less than 1%, which is remarkable considering the equipment of the time and the conditions present throughout the survey.

During the Sibley Expedition, Brown was present for the negotiation of treaties for a right-of-way for and safe passage on the Santa Fe Trail with the Osage at Council Grove and the Kanza near present-day McPherson, Kansas. Brown was present when Diamond Spring was "discovered" and probably assisted Sibley in obtaining permission from Mexico to perform the survey in Mexican Territory.

Joseph C. Brown served as a U.S. Deputy Surveyor for the General Land Office for over 30 years. In that time he is credited with running thousands of survey miles. His accomplishments include surveying the baseline to establish the beginning point for the first surveys of the Louisiana Purchase Lands, which he began on October 27, 1815, and with the survey of the baseline for the Fifth Principal Meridian at the confluence of the Mississippi and St. Francis Rivers and ran it due west. This initial point for the Fifth Principal Meridian controlled surveys in all of Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, North Dakota, and most of Minnesota and South Dakota.

Throughout his life, Joseph Brown played a major role in the development of Missouri and the city of St. Louis. He was a veteran of the War of 1812, served as St. Louis County Sheriff, was elected to the State Senate for two terms, and was the St. Louis County Engineer at the time of his death.

In October 2015 the Missouri Society of Professional Surveyors, in cooperation with the Friends of Bellefontaine Cemetery (St. Louis, Missouri), dedicated a monument memorializing Joseph C. Brown's life and accomplishments. The monument will not be a grave site marker, but will, instead, be a cenotaph --- a place reserved in the Brown family plot at Bellefontaine Cemetery for Joseph C. Brown's final repose should his remains ever be located. ♦

MUSEUMS ALONG THE SANTA FE TRAIL

Morton County Historical Society Museum

By Myrna Barnes

The Morton County Historical Society Museum in Elkhart, Kansas, was established in 1987 and a visit to the Museum is an exploration in history—the history of Morton County and the Santa Fe National Historic Trail.

As you enter the Museum you will note the beautiful paintings around the room depicting the history of the county—all painted by local artists. Along the wall is also the story of how William Becknell established the Cimarron Route section of the Santa Fe Trail.

The early settlers in the county were the cattle barons who settled the grassy area along the Santa Fe Trail. Later pioneers came west to Morton County searching for free land. They struggled against the elements, dust storms, grasshopper invasions, drought, and prairie fires. Due to the lack of trees, they carved their early homes out of the land. The Native Americans lived in teepees made of skins that they could pack up and move while following the buffalo herds.

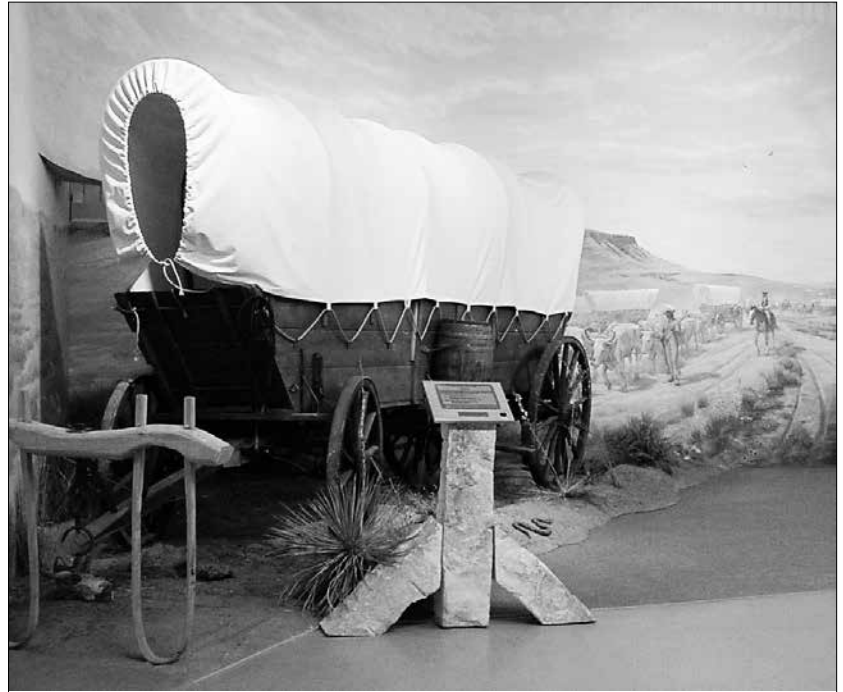
As you walk through the Museum, you relive these events in history as you tour rooms of the pioneer home and the early businesses, and see the covered wagon hooked up to horses. Go down into the half dugout, and look into the 14-foot teepee filled with Indian artifacts.

Agriculture is our livelihood on the plains and the displays of the broomcorn industry, the Morton County Grazing Association, antique tractors, tools, the steam engine, and saddles all bring the past and present to life. As you continue on, you come to the banking area. Settlement of Morton County would not have been possible without the assistance of the local banker.

Even on the prairie, women still loved fashion and the next room showcases the style of the day. The room features women's clothing from everyday dresses to wedding attire, shoes, accessories, and other items of daily family life.

In 1996 the Museum was designated an Official Interpretive Facility for the Santa Fe Historical Trail by the National Park Service. Following the Museum's certification, the National Park Service, USDA Forest Service, and the Morton County Historical Society formed a partnership with a pilot program depicting the history of the Santa Fe Trail in six panels.

The first three panels depict the general history of the area



Santa Fe Trail freight wagon

with the remaining three telling the story of the Trail. In addition, the room has a scene with a freight wagon on the Trail, and a depiction of the buffalo and other prairie animals found along the Trail. Murals, painted by Charles Goslin, depict the freighters heading toward Santa Fe and a herd of buffalo the freighters encounter on the other side of Point of Rocks, a landmark on the Trail in the Cimarron National Grassland.

If it weren't for the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Trail might not have been as well marked as it is today. One of the displays in the Santa Fe Trail room is an exact replica of the DAR marker that was placed below Point of Rocks in the early 1900s. The room is available for use by the public for a donation to the Museum. The Museum is also home to the Helen Brown Memorial Library with books available for research or just reading, which can be checked out by anyone interested in the Santa Fe Trail or Morton County History.

Museum hours are Tuesday-Friday 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. during the summer, June 1-August 31, and Tuesday-Friday 1:00 to 5:00 p.m. during the winter months, September 1-May 31. Tours may be scheduled anytime by calling the Museum in advance at 620-697-2833. No fee is charged but a donation is appreciated. Find us on the web at www.mtcoks.com/museum. ♦

MUSEUMS ALONG THE SANTA FE TRAIL

Corporal Briney's Military Journey: Pecos National Historic Park

By Patricia Lenihan, Park Ranger, Interpretation

Once the Santa Fe Trail opened up in 1821, it quickly became a route of western expansion and exchange between Missouri and Santa Fe. Forts later appeared along the way to protect travelers as freighting, merchant, and trade operations grew. But during the Civil War, a distinct military role defined stretches of the Santa Fe Trail when the Battle of Glorieta took place in New Mexico territory.

The Confederate plan for the West included marshalling a force in Texas, marching up the Rio Grande, taking Santa Fe, turning northeast on the Santa Fe Trail, capturing formidable supplies at Fort Union (located in New Mexico territory at the intersection of the Mountain and Cimarron Routes of the trail), heading to capture the gold fields in Colorado, and then turning west to take California.

One man who worked to foil that plan was a U.S. Cavalry soldier named Corporal John E. Briney, Company E, Third Regiment. A native of Maryland, Briney served for five years in the U.S. Army. After enlisting in April 1858, by autumn he found himself on a somewhat winding path. From October through December 1861 he spent time at Fort Union, followed by a month at Fort Wise in Colorado, and then back to Fort Union before departing for Fort Marcy in New Mexico territory, and ultimately participating in the battle at Glorieta.

Corporal Briney participated in the engagement against Texas Volunteers (Confederate troops) at Apache Canyon in the Battle of Glorieta Pass, New Mexico, on the 26th day of March, 1862. He also fought at Pigeon's Ranch and Sharp Shooter's Ridge in the Battle of Glorieta on March 28, 1862.

Pecos National Historic Park holds in its E.E. Fogelson Visitor Center museum collection a Model 1840 Dragoon saber with metal scabbard that belonged to Corporal Briney.



Saber/Scabbard: Gift to Pecos National Historical Park from James E. Carroll, Jr., Corporal Briney's great-grandson, along with James' brother and niece. Catalog number PECO 32509.



Corporal John E. Briney served in the Battle of Glorieta Pass, the turning point of the Civil War in New Mexico territory. (Portrait donated to Pecos NHP by Briney's great-grandson, Jim Carroll, Jr). Catalog number PECO 32510.

This solid steel saber was crafted by the Ames Manufacturing Company (founded circa 1774 by Captain John Ames, a blacksmith) in Massachusetts. Manufactured in 1845, it has a 35-inch single-edged curved steel blade and carved wood grip covered with leather and wound with twisted brass wire. The rounded end to the handle, or pommel, is of the Phrygian helmet pattern. The guard, the part meant to keep the user's hand from slipping onto the blade, is of the half-basket type with knuckle-bow and two branches on the obverse side joining an oval counter-guard. All metal parts of the hilt are brass.

Due to its weighty flat-backed blade, the saber was called a "wrist breaker." There are two fullers (grooves running down the middle of the blade)—a broad one from the ricasso (or unsharpened length of blade just above the guard or handle) to within nine inches of the point and a shorter one 18 inches long adjacent to the back of the blade. The scabbard, made of iron, has been browned but it may have been gilded or painted at one time. (Saber and scabbard details are from *The American Sword: 1775-1945* by Harold L. Peterson).

History may know little of John E. Briney's personal story, but this is certain: he served the Union cause at Apache Canyon by helping to defend the New Mexico territory against a Confederate venture into the West during the Battle of Glorieta in March 1862. The saber and scabbard are among the things he carried while trekking the Santa Fe Trail during the Civil War, and these lend a sense of immediacy that visitors themselves may experience when they visit the Pecos NHP museum. ♦

MUSEUMS ALONG THE SANTA FE TRAIL

Silver Spoons and Quinine Pills: Arrow Rock State Historic Site

by Michael Dickey

Arrow Rock, Missouri, is near the eastern terminus of the Santa Fe Trail. The Department of the Interior declared Arrow Rock a National Historic Landmark in 1964, in part because of its connection to the Santa Fe Trail. In 1991, Missouri State Parks constructed a 9,000-square-foot visitor center/museum complex at Arrow Rock State Historic Site. The exhibits start with Native American occupation and conclude with early 20th century initiatives to preserve the community's rich history. The Santa Fe Trail is one chapter of the museum exhibits.

Many residents of Arrow Rock Township had ties to the Santa Fe trade, some as late as 1861. Meredith Miles Marmaduke (1791-1864) came to Franklin, Missouri, from Westmoreland County, Virginia, in 1821. He got his start in Missouri by working in the Santa Fe trade. Most SFT buffs are well aware of the journal Marmaduke kept on the 1824 expedition, the first such journal kept on the trail and then published for public consumption in the *Missouri Intelligencer* the following year. He dropped out of the trade in 1829, probably because of the loss of his livestock to Indians on the return trip and growing family responsibilities at home. In 1826 he had married Lavinia Sappington and settled six miles southwest of Arrow Rock. In 1829 Marmaduke surveyed and platted the town. He took an interest in politics, and in 1840 was elected Lt. Governor of Missouri and assumed the governorship in 1844 upon the death of Governor Thomas Reynolds.

On display in the state center are two coin silver serving spoons and three coin silver teaspoons. These were donated by Elizabeth Webb Feagans of Williamsville, New York. Mrs. Feagans' great-grandmother was Jane Breathitt Marmaduke Harwood, the daughter of M. M. Marmaduke. The spoons were handed down in the family from his estate. Family tradition says that Meredith had some of the silver



Marmaduke coin silver service



Dr. Sappington's pill roller, ca. 1835



Close up of Sappington pills and pill boxes, ca. 1845

specie that he brought back from Santa Fe melted down and fashioned into a set of table service. These are the only pieces that survive and they show signs of extensive use.

Marmaduke's father-in-law, Dr. John Sappington, developed and mass-marketed quinine pills to treat malarial fever, which were widely distributed throughout the South and Southwest and used on the Santa Fe Trail in the 1830s and 40s. Only two boxes of "Sappington's Anti-Fever Pills" are known to survive and are on display here along with one of his original pill rollers.

Along with the visitor center exhibits, Arrow Rock preserves other reminders of the Santa Fe Trail days such as the J. Huston Tavern (1834), the old ferry landing, and the Big Spring. The Arrow Rock State Historic Site visitor center is open 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily March–May, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily June–August, and 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Friday through September–November. Visit us on Facebook or at www.mostateparks.com. ♦

MUSEUMS ALONG THE SANTA FE TRAIL

Boggsville Historic Site

By Larry Bourne

Boggsville played an important but brief role in the development of Southeast Colorado. The settlement's local and regional historic value was recognized by its inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places as an early Colorado agricultural and trade center, and it is also a certified site on the Santa Fe National Historic Trail. It is located two miles south of Las Animas on Colorado Highway 101 in historic Bent County.

Although Boggsville was established in 1866, its location had been written about numerous times prior to Thomas Boggs settling here. Zebulon Pike made entries in his diary on November 15, 1806, about camping on the banks of the Purgatoire some two miles south of the Arkansas River. Major Long reported camping in the valley of lost souls in Purgatoire in 1820. The trader and explorer Jacob Fowler camped at the mouth of the Purgatoire on November 13, 1821, and recorded that the Kiowa were established in the area. These early explorers enjoyed the native beauty of the valley, which provided food and shelter for them and a place to rest their horses to regain their strength on the rich grasses.

Thomas Boggs first came to the region in 1840, and worked at Bent's Old Fort for about six years as a trader. During this period he learned to speak Spanish and the languages of 11 Indian tribes. He was considered by William Bent to be the most useful and trustworthy of plainsman of the time. In 1858 Thomas was employed by Lucien B. Maxwell in Cimarron, New Mexico. Around this time he brought some sheep and cattle to the Purgatoire River in the spring and summer. Recognizing that the area was ripe for ranching, he acquired land from Vigil & St. Vrain/Las Animas Mexican land grant by way of his wife Rumalda. They built a house on the Purgatoire River in 1862. In 1866 they built some more substantial adobe buildings at the ranch to house them and employees or tenants who supported the agricultural and business operations.

John W. Prowers, coming from Missouri, found his way to Colorado and employment with William Bent. He worked as a store clerk and later as an Indian agent at Bent's new fort. Prowers, realizing a need for fresh vegetables and beef, started raising crops and livestock to sell to the army. Recognizing the importance of being near Fort Lyon, the market place for his produce and beef, when it was moved in 1867, Prowers built a two-story adobe house at Boggsville. He also secured a contract for a stagecoach station, built a store, and helped improve the farming enterprise to help supply food to the army at Fort Lyons.



Kit Carson, a good friend of Thomas Boggs, secured his own land grant south of Boggsville, moved to Boggsville in late 1867, and lived in the first house Boggs had built in 1862.

Boggsville became the gathering place for settlers not only for protection from Indians, but also for social gatherings. Most active between 1866 and 1873, the settlement had over 30 buildings at one time, which housed the farmers, cowboys, store clerks, school teacher, and many more people to support the small community. In 1873 the railroad established a railhead in the new town of West Las Animas, two miles to the north of Boggsville. West Las Animas quickly grew and, as a result, Boggsville's importance died out as a prominent place for the local people.

Boggs and his family moved to Springer, New Mexico, in 1877 when the land grant he had received in 1862 was disputed. He sold out to John Lee for \$13,000. Over the years the land has passed to various owners and lessees. In 1985 Alta Page gave the land to the Pioneer Historical Society of Bent County. The Boggs house and the Prowers house were in great disrepair at that time, and a committee was established to reconstruct both houses. By 1993, both were restored to the way they were in their heyday of 1866.

Since that time, because of a lack of funds to keep the houses in their restored shape, the Historical Society is facing the task of restoring them again. They are working on a grant to complete the project, working with Lamar Community College, which has a Historical Building Technology Degree program, and are in a partnership with the Colorado Coalition for the Homeless at Fort Lyon developing a long-range strategic plan to keep Boggsville from falling into disrepair again. The Bents Old Fort Chapter of the Santa Fe Trail Association does a cleanup once a year before Boggsville opens for the season. The season runs from April 29 through late fall, open Tuesday through Saturday 12 p.m.-4 p.m. For special events or information, call 719-456-6066, or visit www.bentcountyheritage.org. ♦

MUSEUMS ALONG THE SANTA FE TRAIL

Over the Trail and on Campaign: A Soldier's Bible at Fort Union



By *Ariel Mondlak*

Although nothing is known about the origins of this Bible, it was present at some of the most important military campaigns in New Mexico and the Southwest during the period between the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 and 1864. The Bible belonged to Santiago Martín, an 18-year-old soldier serving in Company A of the 1st New Mexico Volunteer Infantry recruited locally from the Mora Valley and mustered in at Fort Union on July 1, 1861. Martín was a member of the largely Hispanic New Mexico Volunteers who conducted nearly all of their activities in Spanish, including fighting, drilling, and marching, so it is only natural that his Bible would also reflect the Spanish language and culture common to the New Mexico Territory.

Under the command of Colonel Christopher "Kit" Carson, Santiago Martín and Company A of the 1st New Mexico Volunteer Infantry fought at some of the most important Civil War engagements in New Mexico. After Confederate forces under Brigadier General Henry Hopkins Sibley began advancing through New Mexico from the Texas border, intent on taking the territorial capital of Santa Fe and the vast military stores at Fort Union, they were met with resistance by the Union troops, resulting in numerous battles and skirmishes. The 1st New Mexico Infantry, including Martín and his Bible, were at the bloodiest campaign of the Civil War in the West, the Battle of Valverde, on February 20 and 21, 1862.

As Sibley's forces continued north toward Fort Craig, they were met with gunfire from Union soldiers, the majority of whom had not seen combat prior to this. The exchange resulted in almost 500 casualties, and the Union defeat allowed the Confederates to advance farther into New Mexico and occupy Santa Fe within a month. The Confederate victory was short-lived, however, and their approach was entirely stopped at the Battle of Glorieta Pass, fought March 26-28, 1862. Although the fighting brought no

decisive victory, the Union troops, including regiments of the Colorado Volunteer Infantry, discovered the Confederates' supplies and destroyed them, forcing the ill-equipped Rebels to retreat and effectively ending the Civil War in the West.

While the Civil War raged in the East, regiments of the New Mexico Volunteer Infantry were consolidated at Fort Union to form the 1st New Mexico Volunteer Cavalry on March 31, 1862, for rapid deployment under the command of Colonel Carson in the emerging campaigns against American Indian groups. Santiago Martín switched from Company A to Company B in late May of 1862, beginning a new three-year term of enlistment and continuing his involvement in the southwestern military campaigns that became known collectively as the Indian Wars.

Although it is difficult to know exactly which engagements Martín participated in, his regiment was involved at Jornado del Muerto on June 16, 1863, and sent on expeditions along the Gila and St. Francis Rivers from May 27 through July 18, 1864, among many other skirmishes and deployments in the modern-day states of New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona, and Oklahoma. The 1st New Mexico Volunteer Cavalry also led campaigns of removal against Navajo and Mescalero Apache, forcibly relocating them to the Bosque Redondo, starting with campaigns in the summer of 1863 and culminating in what became known as the Long Walk in January of 1864.



*Santiago Martín,
1st New Mexico Cavalry*

By the time Santiago Martín was mustered out of service on July 31, 1864, he had participated in some of the most important military campaigns of the time throughout the Southwest, always taking his Bible with him. Martín died on August 30, 1889, at Ocate, New Mexico. His Bible is on display in the Visitor Center at Fort Union National Monument, along with many other fascinating treasures of the past, a reminder of the importance of religion, especially

in times of conflict. The Spanish Bible also emphasizes the unique nature of the New Mexico Volunteers and their Hispanic heritage, an identity that is preserved today through the Living History programs and events conducted at Fort Union National Monument to tell the stories of the New Mexico Volunteers.

Fort Union (1851-1891) was the largest frontier military post and supply center of the Southwest. The National Park Service preserves and protects the historic Fort Union and ruins of the Santa Fe Trail. To visit the monument, take Exit 366 off I-25 at Watrous, New Mexico, onto State Hwy. 161, eight miles. Park winter hours are 8:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m., and 8:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m. from Memorial Day to Labor Day. For more information, contact Fort Union National Monument at (505) 425-8025 X 0, or visit www.nps.gov/foun. Like us on Facebook at www.facebook.com/fortunionNM. ♦

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Some of these books are available through the Last Chance Store. A link to the store is on the homepage of our website, www.santafetrail.org. You may also contact Leo Oliva, The Last Chance Store, 2985 C Rd PO Box 3, Woodston, KS 67675. Phone: 888-321-7341. Email: lcs@santafetrail.org

BOOKS



Over the Santa Fe Trail to Mexico: The Travel Diaries and Autobiography of Dr. Rowland Willard

Joy L. Poole, ed., *Over the Santa Fe Trail to Mexico: The Travel Diaries and Autobiography of Dr. Rowland Willard*. Norman, OK: Arthur H. Clark Company, 2015. 279 pp. Illustrations, acknowledgments, editorial method, introduction, appendices, bibliography, index. Cloth, \$29.95.

Reviewed by Timothy A. Zwink

Josiah Gregg, Susan Magoffin, Matthew Field, and Albert Pike are names quickly associated with Santa Fe Trail travel accounts by students of the historic overland route. Few would recognize the name of Rowland Willard and place it on a list of notable trail diarists. In this book, which is volume twenty-five in publisher Arthur H. Clark Company's American Trails Series, Joy Poole aims to correct this oversight.

Through her job as deputy state librarian for the New Mexico State Library, Joy Poole was contacted to authenticate one of Willard's diaries. Poole, also known by her sobriquet "Mother of the Santa Fe Trail Association" due to her role in founding that organization, evaluated the diary and quickly "realized it provided new information on early routes, travelers, and international trade activity on the Santa Fe Trail and the El Camino Real." (p.11) From that point, Poole began a ten-year odyssey that ultimately resulted in this publication. During her quest, she would find that Willard had written a second diary and an autobiography. Although Poole discovered that excerpts from Willard's diaries had been printed in the early nineteenth century, she found that nowhere had Willard's complete travel diaries and autobiography been published. With travel accounts in hand, Poole began the onerous task of transcribing Willard's handwriting for publication.

Of pertinent note, Poole writes in her introduction that Willard was the first U.S. surgeon to make the entire journey over the Santa Fe Trail and the El Camino Real from Saint Charles, Missouri, to Chihuahua, Mexico. Poole claims that Willard's diary entries confirm that the Upper Crossing of the Arkansas River near present-day Lakin, Kansas, was the preferred route for Santa Fe Trail travelers during the 1820s rather than the Middle or Cimarron Crossing of the Arkansas River that long had been assumed by historians to be the favored crossing, due to Josiah Gregg's 1844 publication. Poole notes that Willard, as a result of a physical examina-

Continued on next page

tion performed at Blue Springs, provides the only known first-hand written medical record of mountain man Hugh Glass's grizzly bear wounds.

On May 6, 1825, thirty-year-old Rowland Willard, who had just recently completed his medical apprenticeship, made his initial diary entry for a journey that would take him from Saint Charles, Missouri, down the Santa Fe Trail to Taos, and then on to Chihuahua, Mexico. Along the way, Willard would witness, experience, and depict the trials and tribulations of trail travel. He described the vicissitudes of the weather and the flora and fauna he encountered, marveling at the hundreds of thousands of buffalo met near the Little Arkansas River. He noted landmarks such as the Rabbit Ears and Rocky Mountains. Willard diagnosed and treated fellow travelers, dispensing medicine from his leather-covered, custom-made pine boxes. Throughout, Willard's descriptions of illnesses, diseases, and treatments are noteworthy and fascinating.

Arriving in Taos in early July 1825, Willard experienced his first fandangos and other local customs so foreign to him. After only a few months, Willard moved on to Chihuahua where he hoped to establish a more lucrative medical practice, which he did by treating primarily upper-class residents. When the Mexican government began expelling Spaniards from the country, Willard decided it was time to leave Mexico, reaching New Orleans and the United States in April 1828. While in Mexico, Willard's journal entries frequently reflected his disdain for indigenous social practices and religion, especially the Catholic Church, although his views seem to have softened by the time he departed the country.

Willard's journal entries and autobiography are significantly supplemented and enhanced by Poole's editorial work. Her copious editorial notes are appreciated. Three maps, pertinent images, and two appendices are welcomed additions to the work. Although the book includes some miscues such as the location of the Kansas River (p. 44, n. 22) and a contradiction on when Willard's autobiography was written (p. 16 and p. 23), Poole's overall work is to be highly commended.

Rowland Willard had a fascinating journey from Missouri to Mexico. He traveled with frontier notables such as Robert McKnight, Robert Morris, and Hugh Glass. He met with Mexican leaders such as Mariano Arrista. He medically treated rich and poor. As a result, his travel diaries and autobiography provide not only a history of early nineteenth century medical practice and procedure, but also a captivating account of early Santa Fe Trail travel. Joy Poole is to be congratulated for bringing Willard's work to light. Trail students will find this work rewarding, enjoyable, and enlightening. ♦

Battles And Massacres On The Southwestern Frontier; Historical And Archaeological Perspectives

Battles and Massacres on the Southwestern Frontier; Historical and Archaeological Perspectives. Edited by Ronald K Wetherington and Frances Levine (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2014). Pp. xi, 220. Illustrations. References. Contributors. Maps. Index.

Reviewed by Larry L. Justice

Humanity loves controversy, as long as we can read or hear about it. But, when controversy directly involves us, we tend to shy from, even run from, the controversy. The authors of the essays and introductory/conclusion articles in *Battles and Massacres on the Southwestern Frontier* do not shy or run away from the controversies that surround four significant encounters that resulted in significant loss of life in the 1800s. As the title implies, there seems to be a very thin line when defining "battles" and "massacres" regarding four blights from 19th century American western history.

These essays address the controversies of battlefields versus killing fields as they relate to the accusations against Indian tribes versus the truth discovered through historical record, oral tradition, and archaeological discovery. The four events include The Battle of Cieneguilla (New Mexico), The Battle of Adobe Walls (Texas), The Sand Creek Massacre (Colorado), and The Mountain Meadows Massacre (Utah).

The intent of the authors centers on the use of historical record and oral history to examine the difference between actual, documented historical facts, and legend and biased

Poole Quoted in Wall Street Journal

Erich Schwartzel, a film industry reporter for the *Wall Street Journal*, wrote a film review of the award-winning movie *The Revenant*. After reading his reviews of *The Revenant*, Joy Poole sent Schwartzel a press release that she wrote jointly with Mike Pitel, which provides, as Paul Harvey use to say, the "rest of the story" about Hugh Glass after his grizzly bear attack. Dr. Willard examined Hugh Glass buck-naked on the Santa Fe Trail at Blue Springs in 1825. Schwartzel called Poole to learn more. As a result of their conversation, he wrote an article about mountain men, "The Revenant Puts Frontier Living on Center Stage," which appeared in the *Wall Street Journal* on March 28. Joy Poole and her book *Over the Santa Fe Trail to Mexico: The Diaries and Autobiography of Dr. Rowland Willard* were mentioned in the article. Read the entire article at www.wsj.com/articles/the-revenant-puts-frontier-living-on-center-stage-1459111312

opinion based upon “Euro-American outsiders...[who] owned the story and told it their way” (Glen M. Leonard, 1977). In *The Propaganda of History*, W.E.B. Du Bois calls this form of history “lies agreed upon.” This book found its origin in a 2008 conference at the Fort Burgwin Research Center in Taos, New Mexico. Although extensive invitation was issued, representatives of the Indian tribes involved in each of the four battles/massacres chose not to attend and possibly provide broader understanding of historical record and oral history.

Equally important is archaeological research for validating the locations of these four events. But, as noted in the book, even archaeological research is hampered by nearly 200 years of lost results and evidence, even to the point of evidence being “hidden” in secretive archives.

This collection of essays edited by Ronald K. Wetherington and Frances Levine will provide the reader moments of anger, sympathy, angst, pride, query, sadness, and embarrassment. This is not a rapid read, but one that will inspire additional study and investigation, perhaps a desire to visit the four locations for the first time, or return to discover new truths.

Perhaps the least familiar event is the Battle of Cieneguilla, north of Santa Fe, New Mexico Territory, where a small band of Jicarilla Apaches encountered 60 dragoons on patrol. Lt. John W. Davidson was questionably acquitted of any wrong-doing or errors in judgment. But in 2002, archaeological research discovered new evidence which refuted the accepted accounts of the incident. Will Gorenfield addresses the historical issues while David M. Johnson investigates the archaeological evidence, including maps of Jicarilla locations and physical evidence that helps identify the actual location of the events of March 30, 1854.

Next, Wetherington and Levine introduce the essays of historian T. Lindsay Baker and archaeologist J. Brett Cruse regarding the Battle of Adobe Walls from 1874. The first Battle of Adobe Walls in 1864 was an encounter by Kit Carson and 400 troops trying to protect Santa Fe Trail travelers from Kiowa and Comanche attacks. The Indians were trying to protect their livelihood – the vast buffalo herds. The second Battle of Adobe Walls is the point of discussion by Baker and Cruse. Raids by the same tribes, for the same reasons, continued to be a problem. But, the question involved in the essays addresses the issue of battle or massacre. Who was at fault?

Historian Ari Kelman and forensic scientist Douglas D. Scott investigate the ego-mania of perpetrator John Chivington with the questions of propriety presented by one of his subordinates Silas Soule. The two essays seem to suggest that without Soule’s letters to Major Ned Wynkoop and Soule’s mother, the Congressional inquiry might never have occurred, or at a minimum would not have been addressed

until many years later. The acceptance of a twist or change of a fact or rumor might have led to sating the desire of Chivington for political power.

Finally, the Mountain Meadows Massacre demonstrates the extent to which mankind can attempt to “cover his tracks.” Mormon historian Glen M. Leonard along with anthropologists Lars Rodseth and Shannon A. Novak illustrate the problems associated with acquisition of all materials needed to come to a factual decision. As Dr. Leonard aptly states, “Broader studies of religious or ethnic violence offer additional help toward an understanding of the puzzling question of why generally good people with ordinary human weaknesses do bad things to other ordinary and basically good people.” (161).

The reader will want to maintain this book as a part of his/her library for future reference and study regarding new discoveries related to these four significant events of the American Southwest. The book meets the need to keep active the process of research, and helps invigorate future generations to learn from the actions of our predecessors to develop a greater appreciation for history and its application to current generations. ♦



Mary Donoho: New First Lady of the Santa Fe Trail: 25th Anniversary Edition

Mary Donoho: New First Lady of the Santa Fe Trail: 25th Anniversary Edition. Marian Meyer, updated by Joni Stodt and George Donoho Bayless. (Los Ranchos, NM; Rio Grande Books, 2016). 157 pages, 28 illustrations. Available from Last Chance Store, \$19.00.

This 25th anniversary release of the first edition has been updated by Marian Meyer’s daughter Joni Stodt and Meyer’s great-great-grandson George Donoho Bayless, with new information on the family history. The foreword was written by Marc Simmons.

Mary Donoho was a woman of uncommon substance who lived in Santa Fe until the 1837 Perez Rebellion and then moved with her husband William to Clarksville, Texas. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Donoho ran the ‘legendary’ Donoho Hotel in Clarksville, Texas, and raised her six children. Her life lives up to the image of the undaunted pioneer woman of the past. ♦

Chapter Reports

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

Missouri River Outfitters

President Larry Short
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MRO continues to move forward with the installation of the local tour route and historic site signs in our area of coverage. Rich Lawson installed the historic site signs at the Weinreich Ruts north of Marshall, Missouri, and at the Arrow Rock Ferry Landing site on his property in Arrow Rock, Missouri. Thirty-four original route signs have been ordered and soon will be installed across Lexington, Missouri. Sign plans are now being developed by NPS for the local tour route across Johnson County, Kansas. The cost of these signs will be another joint cost-sharing between SFTA and OCTA (Oregon California Trail Association). They should be in place by SFTA's September 2017 Symposium in Olathe.

The Wieduwilt Swales located at 85th and Manchester in South Kansas City are now officially a Kansas City, Missouri, park. The former owners of the property, the Cave Spring Association, sold the property to the KCMO Parks Department. Funds for the purchase of these magnificent swales were made possible through a KCMO 6th Council District PIAC fund. This ensures the preservation of the swales for future generations. They will be maintained by the Kansas City Missouri Parks and Recreation Department.

Working with OCTA, we were able to complete the local tour route of the Santa Fe, Oregon, and California National Historic Trails to the Missouri/Kansas state line at 123rd Street at New Santa Fe. Much of this route actually follows the original route as designated by the National Park Service and Department of Interior.

Members of MRO are actively involved in the planning of the annual PNTS workshop which will be held June 6-10 at the Stoney Creek Hotel in Independence, Missouri. As a part of the weeklong events, MoDot will hold a formal dedication ceremony of the Powder Mill Bridge on June 9 at 10 a.m. Ross Marshall is heading several local bus tours for attendees representing the various National Park associations, such as SFTA and OCTA, from across the United States.

In July, MRO members and members of the SFTA Education Committee headed by Janet Armstead will work with Richard Edwards, Education Director at the National Frontier Trails Museum in Independence, to train area school teachers about the Santa Fe Trail. These ongoing education sessions provide college credits to teachers in the local school systems, and allow us the opportunity to educate them how to teach the history of the Santa Fe National Historic Trail. Included in these sessions will be a review of other activities such as our SFT Geocache tour that enhance a student's knowledge about the trail in a fun activity that they can do with their entire family.

On September 17 MRO will host a joint meeting with the Trails Head Chapter of OCTA, the Kansas City Area His-

toric Trails Association, and other invited local historic groups and societies. The meeting will feature a program by Joy Poole, who will give a presentation about her latest book, *Over the Santa Fe Trail to Mexico: The Travel Diaries & Autobiography of Dr. Rowland Willard 1825-1828*.

Planning for the Symposium 2017 event in Olathe continues to move forward. We are anticipating an outstanding three days of local tours and informative presentations related to the Santa Fe National Historic Trail. A special dinner evening is planned at the Steamboat Arabia Museum. More details of this event are available in the Symposium 2017 report presented to the board.

Please contact MRO if you are planning a trip to the Missouri/Eastern Kansas area. We can provide information or suggestions to make your visit to the trails even more enjoyable.

Douglas County

President Roger Boyd
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785-594-3172 ♦ rboyd@bakeru.edu

Our fall meeting will be held at Black Jack Cabin, three miles east of Baldwin City, on September 18 starting with a social time at 5:00 p.m. and a covered dish dinner at 5:30 p.m. Our speaker for the evening will be Joy Poole. She will speak about her new book *Over the Santa Fe Trail to Mexico: The Diaries and Autobiography of Dr. Rowland Willard 1823-1825*.

In other news, the chapter successfully completed our trail sign project with SFTA and the National Park Service. In all, 48 signs were put up to mark crossings and original segments in southern Douglas County. The Clearfield Historical Society merged with the Santa Fe Trail Historical Society of Douglas County during this past year and transferred the Clearfield School to SFTHS. We look forward to continuing to furnish the school with period artifacts and open it to schools and other groups.

We have also continued to erect information signage at historical sites in the area. Members of the chapter are planning to resurrect the tradition of conducting historical tours during the annual Maple Leaf Festival in Baldwin City this next October. Our chapter is co-sponsoring the 2017 Symposium and has been working on the preliminary arrangements. Part of the preparation is designing the route of the field trip so that a large commercial bus can traverse it. We are partnering with Baldwin City and Midland Railroad to make some improvements to the historic Santa Fe Depot. We are also partnering with Baker University to write grants to restore the Palmyra Post Office and Bloods Grocery Store. This is a building that at one time stood in Palmyra in the 1850s. It currently stands next to "Old Castle," the first building for Baker University.

With additional activities our membership is once again growing.

Heart of the Flint Hills

President Sharon Haun
704 Hockaday Street, Council Grove, KS 66846
khaun@tctelco.net

SFTA Annual Membership January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016

Name(s) _____ ☐ Life \$1000, 1 time or 3 installments
Address _____ ☐ Patron \$100/year
City _____ State _____ Zip _____ ☐ Family \$40/year
Phone _____ Email _____ ☐ Individual \$35/year
☐ Business \$50/year ☐ Institutional \$50/year ☐ Youth (18 and under) \$5/year
☐ **New member** ☐ **Renewing member**

I am a member of the following chapter _____

I'd like to make a donation to assist the SFTA with programs and events.

☐ \$50 ☐ \$100 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."

The Santa Fe Trail Association is a 501(c)3 tax-exempt corporation, and all donations beyond membership dues are tax-deductible to the full extent of the law.

TOTAL ENCLOSED _____

Make checks payable to Santa Fe Trail Association

Mail to Ruth Olson Peters, Treasurer, Santa Fe Trail Center, 1340 K-156, Larned, KS 67550

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

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

Chapter Reports

Cottonwood Crossing

President Steve Schmidt
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Programs for 2016 chapter meetings: April 28: The speaker will be Dan Ott from the Homestead National Monument of America located west of Beatrice, Nebraska. Ott will speak about the Homestead National Monument, homestead laws, and homesteading on the Great Plains. This will be a joint meeting among Cottonwood Crossing Chapter, Quivira Chapter, Wichita Farm and Ranch Club, and the Frederic Remington Historical Society.

June 23: Program to be determined. August 25: Gary and Margaret Kraisinger will speak about the Great Western Cattle Trail. October 27: Ranger Celeste Dixon from Ft. Larned will present a program on the Officer's Wives of Ft Larned.

The chapter presented the program for the Marion County Conservation District's annual dinner. Steve Schmidt gave his program "Santa Fe Trail 101." Joanne Van Coevern supplied numerous door prizes and SFTA-theme promotional items. Landowners of Marion County who have ruts on their property were guests of the Chapter and were recognized for their preservation efforts. Two one-year memberships in SFTA and the chapter were given as door prizes.

A large wind energy project in the planning stages may cover most of the northern part of Marion County, with possible threats to the trail. The chapter has testified before the Marion County Planning Commission, and has made contact with the project developer and furnished information about the trail in Marion County. The chair of the SFTA Preservation Commit-

tee has been notified. The chapter will monitor this closely as the project develops. The developer has pledged cooperation with the chapter and protection of trail resources.

Quivira

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

More site identification signs need to be installed in the chapter area. We hope to install the signs at the Fuller's Ranch and Running Turkey Creek sites late in April or early May. We installed the replacement Cow Creek Buffalo Bill's Well signs. We also need to eventually reimburse the SFTA for the replacement signs. The money is coming in very slowly from the individuals charged with the crime of destroying the first signs.

We have sent out another request for any information chapter members might have regarding authenticity of the Santa Fe Trail ruts/swales, such as maps that they may have.

The first program of the year was March 21 at the Coronado Quivira Museum in Lyons, Kansas. Ranger Ellen Jones, Fort Larned, shared some of Marian Sloan Russell's stories that show the love she had for the land and her observations while traveling the Santa Fe Trail. Marian's memoirs can be found in the book, *Land of Enchantment, Memoirs of Marian Russell along the Santa Fe Trail*, as dictated to her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Hal Russell.

On April 19 we met jointly with the Inman Museum Association at the Inman Community Building. The program was presented by Leo Oliva on "The Santa Fe Trail and the Civil War."

On April 28 we participated in a joint Cottonwood Chapter program with Dan Ott, Historian, from the Homestead National Monument of America, Beatrice, Nebraska, speaking on Homestead National Monument, homestead laws, and homesteading on the Great Plains.

Our program on June 4 (rain date June 11) is tentatively scheduled for a tour of Indian sites and SFT sites in Rice County.

We will meet jointly on July 25 with the Barton County Historical Museum Society at their annual Kansas Humanities Council Program with the program presented by Leo Oliva, "Women Writers on the Santa Fe Trail." The meeting will be held at the Barton County Historical Museum, 85 S. U.S. Highway 281, Great Bend, Kansas, at 7:30 p.m.

On October 22 we will meet at the McPherson Museum, 1111 E. Kansas Ave., McPherson, Kansas, with program and activities to celebrate the trail. More information to come.

Wet/Dry Routes

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

The spring meeting for April 17 was cancelled. The chapter will meet on July 25 at the Barton County Historical Museum, 85 S. U.S. Highway 281, Great Bend, Kansas. A joint meeting with the Barton County Historical Society and the Quivira Chapter of the Santa Fe Trail Association will begin at 7:30 p.m. with a presentation by Leo Oliva titled "Women Writers on the Santa Fe Trail." This event is sponsored by the Kansas Humanities Council. A short business meeting will convene at 7:00 p.m. prior to the presentation. For additional information contact Alice Clapsaddle, 620-285-3295.

The dedication of the Susan Shelby Magoffin marker will be at Rendezvous 2016 in Larned.

Dodge City/Fort Dodge/Cimarron

President Bill Bunyan
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At our meeting February 28, SFTA President Larry Justice updated us on the work of the National Association and highlighted the upcoming Symposiums in Olathe in 2017, St. Louis in 2019 and the big one, the 200th anniversary of the Santa Fe Trail in 2021, now confirmed to be in Colorado at Bent's Fort. It is hoped to have events each month of the anniversary in a different chapter.

The Chilton Park walkway is presently being constructed and is very near the Chilton monument and the storyboard about Major Chilton and Thomas Fitzpatrick. It may be close enough that it won't be moved. We will dedicate the storyboard after the walkway is completed. The storyboard was paid for by the chapter and part of our late president Jim Sherer's memorials. The material for the Point of Rocks storyboard has been submitted to the design artist of our sign company, and after a proof has been made and checked, the storyboard will be made, and we should have it installed by summer.

Thanks to chapter members Darrell Dupree and Earlene Dupree for paying for the Santa Fe Trail hide that was auctioned

off at the Santa Fe Trail Symposium in Santa Fe. A sum of \$863 was raised for the End of the Trail Chapter to help with the cost of the symposium.

Limestone posts with a brass plaque may be in the works for two rut sites, the Burr Parkway Island rut site in Dodge City and the Cimarron Country Club ruts in Cimarron. Chapter member Darrell Dupree is heading up the Cimarron site and Milam Jones, the one in Dodge City.

The Kansas Chapter of the Great Western Cattle Trail is hosting the Great Western National Convention the first weekend in August. A number of our chapter members are actively working on the convention, as they are members of both. The Kansas Chapter President, Mike Strodtman, is also the Dodge City/Fort Dodge/Cimarron SFTA Chapter Vice President. One of the convention activities will be a tour of all the Dodge City western cattle trail sites, including many for the Santa Fe Trail.

Wagon Bed Spring

Cimarron Cutoff

President Leon Ellis
PO Box 668, Elkhart KS 67950
620-453-2286 ♦ lbe@elkhart.com

Myrna Barnes gave a special program on the Santa Fe Trail and the Santa Fe Trail Association to the Col. John Seward Chapter of the Kansas State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution at their February meeting in Liberal, Kansas.

Elkhart kindergarteners and third graders and Rolla kindergarten through third grade students spent time in the SFT Room learning about the Trail and Kansas and pioneer life. 139 students attended the presentations. 127 visitors who signed the guest book were at the Museum because of the Santa Fe Trail and the Morton County Historical Museum Santa Fe Trail Room. Herzstein Memorial Museum in Clayton, New Mexico, has had 20 tours totaling 425 people touring the Museum and the Santa Fe Trail area since the last report. Maps of the Trail and other Trail information are given to each participant.

Herzstein Museum will be the site of a community recreation program for two months this coming summer. The museum plans on approximately 80 youngsters. In the plan is a trip to the Santa Fe Trail at least three times during that period, along with programs using the SFT trunk. A craft project will also have a Santa Fe Trail theme.

Cimarron Heritage Center has been working on restoring a Dust Bowl home that was donated to their grounds. People viewing the Museum walk through the Santa Fe Trail Display area to reach other parts of the Museum, so everyone coming through views the information and history about the Santa Fe Trail.

Preservation: Leon Ellis and Bill Barnes viewed the Chaparral Energy Interstate Field Project on the Cimarron National Grassland. They measured the distance from the Trail. They feel that the project won't harm the trail.

Bent's Fort

President Pat Palmer
PO Box 628, Lamar CO 81052
719-931-4323

The Bent's Fort Chapter along with the La Junta Chapter of DAR were recently informed that they are the recipient of the Colorado Preservation Inc.'s 2016 Statewide Honor Award. The award letter stated that "Without the efforts of the Bent's Fort Chapter of the SFT Association and the La Junta DAR, it is probable that the site of Bent's Old Fort and the Mountain Branch of the Santa Fe Trail could have been lost forever. Instead, the Bent's Fort Chapter of the SFT Association and the La Junta DAR have exemplified the ideals of Stewardship, Preservation Leadership, and Education." The award will be presented at the 26th Annual Dana Crawford and State Honor Awards celebration on May 12 at Wings Over the Rockies Air and Space Museum in Denver. Needless to say, members of the Bent's Fort Chapter and La Junta DAR are thrilled and humbled to receive this award.

2016 started on a high note with our annual meeting held January 9 with guest speaker Ken Weidner, a living historian, who spoke on the art of making Indian wares, and shared his knowledge of the Indian way of life he has gained through his craft. February 13 found us enjoying a day of Reading Along the Trail with several book reviews, and trading and sharing books with friends. March 12 was an exciting chapter outing with at least 20 Girl Scouts and 25 adults finding the Santa Fe Trail Geocaches in our area. It gave us an opportunity to check on the contents of each geocache and refill as necessary. But most exciting of all were the squeals of the Girl Scouts when they found these "treasures" along the trail.

Some of our 2016 activities will include an overnight trek on the Cimarron Route, a Taos Trail Trek, and several outstanding speakers. Please watch the calendar of activities on the SFTA website for a full list of these activities and plan now to come along with us.

Corazon de los Caminos

President Dennis Schneider
828 South Euclid Ave., Cimarron, NM 87714
575-376-2527 ♦ schneidermusic@q.com

Our season began with our annual business meeting on March 19 in Las Vegas, New Mexico. Mary Ann Kersteller (author) was our guest speaker, speaking about "Military Wives in the Southwest."

May 13 or 14 has been planned for a tour of Taos highlights. Tom and Peggy Ferguson will arrange the places of visitation.

On June 15-18 we want to attend the Las Vegas symposium "Trail Travelers and their Descendants" as a group.

July 16 has been chosen to tour as much of the Cimarron Route as possible from the Canadian Rock crossing to Wagon Mound. Harold Daniels has already consented for travel on his property, and maybe more ranchers will agree to our ingress. But we cannot do this trip if we have rain or mud! The backup would be a tour in Las Vegas with Martha McCaffrey in charge.

August 20 is scheduled for a tour of Sugarite State Park (town of Yankee?). Tom and Peggy Ferguson will line this trip up. September 22-24 is set aside to attend the Rendezvous history seminar at Larned, Kansas.

On October 8 we want to join the Bent's Fort Chapter for a tour of Apishapa canyon. Pat Palmer has extended (and confirmed) an open invitation.

November 19 will be our annual fall business meeting at the St. James hotel in Cimarron, New Mexico. Steve Zimmer has already agreed to be our guest speaker. I believe we have a busy schedule with a variety of appealing activities. I am hoping that we can recruit many new members and have a very rewarding year.

End of the Trail

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

Board member Mike Pitel is researching what Marc Simmons refers to as the "Mystery Marker" in his book *Following the Santa Fe Trail*. The marker is located south of the Capital on Old Santa Fe Trail, across the street from the former residence of Henry Howard Dorman, an early proponent of historic preservation in Santa Fe, where he lived from 1901-1962. Dorman was responsible for erecting a historical marker on Old Santa Fe Trail, which End of the Trail Chapter board members are trying to have declared a historical marker by the city's Historic Preservation Committee, given its age exceeding 50 years.

Many of the End of the Trail Chapter conference organizers are still recovering from the hefty amount of work required to host the 2016 Symposium. All of our members have been applauding the success of the conference and its group of dedicated organizers.

Mike Pitel will take a group of newcomers to Santa Fe on a tour of the Glorieta Battlefield on May 13. They plan to stop at Johnson's Ranch, Kowalski's Ranch, and dine at Frankie's Restaurant for lunch, where Mike will speak about the Apache Canyon and Valverde battles. The grand finale will be walking the battlefield and viewing historic photographs of the landmarks from the Palace of the Governors.

Our chapter meeting on May 21 will feature a presentation about San Isidro Church, "History of the San Isidro Church and the Village of Agua Fria" by Melinda Romero Pike. It will be held at 3552 Aqua Fria Street, Santa Fe, at 1:30 p.m.

Other chapter activities planned include participation in the Santa Fe Trail Travelers and their Descendants Conference on June 16-18. Information on this conference is provided elsewhere in this issue of *Wagon Tracks*.

On September 17, our program will be provided by Alysia Abbott, Ph.D. Principal Investigator – Abboteck, Inc. speaking about "Santa Fe Cemeteries and the Santa Fe Trail" at the Eldorado Community Center at 1:30 p.m.

On November 19, François-Marie Patorni, retired/historian, will present "Frenchmen on the Santa Fe Trail" at the Eldorado Community Center at 1:30 p.m.

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



CHANGE SERVICE REQUESTED

EVENTS

May 12: Denver, CO. Bent's Fort Chapter honored

May 13: Santa Fe, NM. Santa Fe newcomers tour of Glorieta Battlefield

May 13: Taos, NM. Corazon Chapter tour of Taos

May 14: Elkhart, KS. Bent's Fort Chapter tour of Cimarron National Grasslands

May 21: Santa Fe, NM. End of Trail Chapter meeting

June 2 -17: Council Grove, KS. Archaeology Training Program

June 4: Lyons, KS. Quivira Chapter meeting

June 6-9: Kansas City, KS. PNTS/National Historic Trails workshop

June 9: Kansas City, MO. MRO Chapter, Dedication of Powder Mill Bridge

June 11: Lamar, CO. Bent's Fort Chapter tour of Caddo Indian Agency

June 15-18: Las Vegas, NM. Santa Fe Trail Travelers and Their Descendants Conference

June 17-19: Council Grove, KS. Was-

hunga Days and Kaw Nation Intertribal Powwow.

June 23: KS. Cottonwood Crossing Chapter meeting

July 9: La Junta, CO. Bent's Fort Chapter meeting

July 10: *Wagon Tracks* deadline

July 25: Great Bend, KS. Quivira Chapter meeting

July 16: NM. Corazon Chapter tour of Cimarron Route

August 4-7: Dodge City, KS. Dodge City Chapter/Great Western Trail Association Convention.

August 13: LaVeta, CO. Bent's Fort Chapter tour

August 20: NM. Corazon Chapter tour of Sugarite State Park

August 25: KS. Cottonwood Crossing Chapter meeting

August 25: NPS 100th birthday

September 1: Deadline for student photo contest entries

September 11-30: Santa Fe, NM - New Franklin, MO. Santa Fe Trail Bicycle Trek

September 16-17: Council Grove, KS. Voices of the Wind People

September 17: MRO Chapter meeting

September 17: Santa Fe, NM. End of Trail Chapter meeting

September 18: Baldwin City, KS. Douglas County Chapter meeting

September 22-24: Larned, KS. 2016 Rendezvous

October 8: Fort Larned, KS. Candlelight Tour

April 20-22, 2017. SFTA /NPS Workshop and SFTA board meeting

September 27-30, 2017: Olathe, KS. SFTA Symposium "America's First Highway of International Commerce"

September 20-22, 2018: Larned, KS. SFTA Rendezvous

September 25-28, 2019: St. Louis, MO. SFTA Symposium

September 24-26, 2020: Larned KS. SFTA Rendezvous.

September 2021: Bent's Old Fort, CO. SFTA Symposium