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WAGON TRACKS

The Quarterly Publication of the Santa Fe Trail Association

volume 29 ♦ number 2

February 2015



Photo by American Images Custom Aerial Photography® Marshfield, WI

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Three Trails Conference Schedule and Registration ♦ page 15

Documenting the Santa Fe Trail in Kansas ♦ page 19

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On The Cover:

French Frank's Trail Segment

This low-level oblique aerial photo was taken June 3, 2008, looking east at French Frank's Trail Segment on the Santa Fe Trail (SFT) northwest of Lehigh, Kansas. Since the photo was taken, all the trees along the creek have been removed.

The photographed area is 1/4 mile left-to-right in the foreground, and 1/2 mile from the bottom of the photo to the dark brown field in the middle distance. The curvilinear features running diagonally across the pasture are SFT swales. There are five or six sets of parallel swales, as different locations were sought out over the years to cross French Creek. A DAR marker is located where the swales can be seen intersecting the road on the left margin of the photo.

This Trail Segment is a National Park Service "Certified Site" and is on both the State and National Registers of Historic Places. This is the location of the Cottonwood Holes (some are visible just to the right of center of the photo) which were a source of water and provided a noon camping stop on the SFT. This was the first water on the SFT westward from Cottonwood Crossing, and the water appeared in depressions or holes both in and alongside the creek. The site is six miles southwest of the Cottonwood Crossing and is mentioned in SFT-era travel guides and diaries. Susan Magoffin "nooned it on the prairie" here June 27, 1846.

The French Creek is named for Claude Francis Lalogue, better known as French Frank, the first settler in the area. French Frank operated a road rancho here 1861-1866, and on January 5, 1863, he filed the first Homestead Entry in present-day Marion County, Kansas, under the 1862 Homestead Act (although he never "proved up"). This is where Ed Miller stopped for breakfast July 20, 1864, and was last seen alive by rancho employee Alphonse Bichet. Three days later a search party set out from French Frank's, found Miller's body (he had been killed by Cheyenne), and buried him in what is today's Jones Cemetery near Canton, Kansas.

Thanks to Steve and Glenda Schmidt and American Images for permission to use this photograph. Permission was granted by American Images for one-time usage only for this cover. Any other usage of this image, including electronic rights, is strictly prohibited without further written permission. See related story on page 19.

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 the 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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volume 29 ♦ number 2

February 2015



Photos: Dottie Russell



Bent's Fort Chapter visited the Davidson Ranch in Las Animas, Colorado, in October. Hailey Davidson, granddaughter of John Davidson who is the ranch owner, points out dinosaurs tracks on the ranchlands from 150 million years ago. Below, Kiowa Indian and horse petroglyphs on the ranch.

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Part One

By David A. Sandoval

President's Corner *by LaDonna Hutton*



Happy New Year! January 1st finds us reflecting on the past year and setting goals for the New Year. As I was thinking about the year ahead, I thought it would be interesting to revisit the Santa Fe Trail Association Strategic Plan. You can find it on the association website: santafetrail.org. The plan was adopted by the SFTA Board of Directors in April 2013.

The Strategic Plan outlines five broad goals to lead us to the 200th anniversary of the Santa Fe Trail in 2021 and beyond. These goals are supported by specific objectives and actions needed to reach our goals. Let's take a look at the goals. Goal #1: Achieve national awareness of the Santa Fe NHT. Goal #2: Preserve the tangible remains of the Trail and strive to insure the survival of Trail-related resources. Goal #3: Ensure organizational effectiveness and sustainability. Goal #4: Increase public use and enjoyment of the Santa Fe Trail. Goal #5: Promote research on the Santa Fe

Trail and related topics. Looking over the specific objectives and actions for each goal made me realize just how busy the association has been over the past eighteen months. Thanks to our active chapters and members, many of the objectives have already been accomplished. I would like to encourage all of you to visit the association website, click on the Santa Fe Trail Association Strategic Plan, and take a few minutes to just read it through. You will also find many more interesting areas to explore on the website—take a look at the exciting interactive map.

I know that each of the chapters has already planned or is in the process of planning treks, speakers, and projects for the coming year. As you do so, please encourage your members to plan to attend the Three Trails Conference, "All Trails Lead to Santa Fe," September 17-20, 2015 in Santa Fe, New Mexico. This will be the first joint conference of three trail associations: Santa Fe Trail Association, Old Spanish Trail Association, and the El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro Trail Association.

2015 promises to be a phenomenal year for the Santa Fe Trail Association.

Harry Myers Collection Available for Research at Santa Fe Trail Center

Harry C. Myers was an avid researcher, and one of his passions was collecting books, maps, and prints related to the Santa Fe Trail and Southwestern history. During his lifetime he amassed a large collection, many obtained through the Library of Congress as well as other institutions. When Harry passed away suddenly in August 2010, his family donated the majority of his collection to the Santa Fe Trail Association. That collection is now available to be used by researchers at the Santa Fe Trail Center, west of Larned, Kansas. While no books will be allowed to leave the building, researchers are welcome to visit the Center during regular business hours, Tuesday-Saturday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. year round, closed on Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day.

The Santa Fe Trail Center is a regional museum and library that preserves artifacts and manuscripts related to the blending of the major cultures along the Trail and enhances understanding of the continued development of the Trail. The Harry C. Myers Research Collection will be a great resource for information about Trail-related topics.

Ruth Olson Peters, chair of the Acquisitions/Archives Committee stated, "Harry Myers was important to the Santa Fe Trail Association during his rather brief time as



Photos: Becca Hiller

Association's Manager. Harry as an individual, with his persistence to dig out the most elusive information about Santa Fe Trail history, will be missed forever by all of us. We are honored to have his books and other research materials in the collections of the Santa Fe Trail Association." ♦

Joanne's Jottings

by Joanne VanCoevern, Association Manager



the

When the Santa Fe Trail Association and Geocaching.com launched the Santa Fe National Historic Trail GEOTOUR on April 15, 2014, our goal was to introduce a whole new group to the historical legacy of the Santa Fe Trail through the GeoTour. Each day, that goal is being reached as more and more geocachers are heading out with GPS units and

coordinates in hand to follow the Santa Fe National Historic Trail GeoTour. An added benefit of the GeoTour is that for the first time SFTA has a way to determine exactly who is visiting sites along the Trail, where they are from, and what they think of their experience. With each visitor log-in we are able to understand more clearly who the visitors to the Santa Fe Trail are and what their impressions are of the Trail. To date, 1,777 geocachers have logged 5,318 sites visited. This number includes only those geocachers who chose to log their visit via the geocaching.com website. Many more geocachers choose to just sign the logbooks at the actual geocache site.

Twenty-three passports have been sent into SFTA headquarters, with geocachers visiting at least 50 of the GeoTour sites. Nine geocachers have visited all 73 sites. The prize for visiting at least 50 sites is a collectible Santa Fe National Historic Trail Challenge Coin.

One of the most popular sites along the GeoTour is Santa Fe Trail Mo-1. This also happens to be one of the oldest geocaches placed along the Trail. This particular geocache was placed in 2001 by John Schumacher, former Mapping/Marker Chair of SFTA, and has now been incorporated as one of the stops on the GeoTour. With 473 visits at this site so far, a recent geocacher logged his visit and wrote: "The history of this area and the descriptions of each cache are amazing. Lotza activity in this area during trail times." Another geocacher, fam2go, logged a visit and was impressed by the DAR markers along the Trail: "It's mind-boggling to think that they (the DAR) made all those markers BY HAND ANNNDD placed them all. The SFT was definitely a source of pride for them!" The geocachers who go by the user name "crumbcrunchers" recently logged this entry: "We had 5 days vacation for Thanksgiving and decided to do the Santa Fe Trail from the beginning terminus in Franklin, Missouri to Santa Fe, New Mexico. We explored fort ruins,

visited museums, cemeteries, and so much more. Having the privilege of following the Santa Fe Trail even for a few days has given me such admiration for those who did it by wagons for months at a time. A hot shower, hot food, being able to stretch out and sleep; all these are priceless blessings we take for granted. Traveling in relative safety, speed, and convenience teaches me how spoiled we are. Thank you to all the cache owners who placed the caches we found along the way!"

Another very popular GeoTour site is located at the La Fonda Hotel, on the Santa Fe Plaza. This site has 357 logged visits and included this one from geocacher krat6515: "Thought I would try my hand at my first GeoTour! Wow! So cool." And, it is nice to see that geocachers are getting the information about SFTA and our events, including Symposium 2015. Geocacher joeganter logged this entry: "Great to hear that La Fonda will be hosting the Three Trails Conference next year! Thanks to La Fonda for participating!"

If you have not had a chance to check out our GeoTour, please do so by visiting www.geocaching.com/play/geotours/santa-fe-trail. Or better yet, load up your "wagon" with family and friends and head out on the Trail – a guaranteed adventure for all ages!



Nathan VanCoevern, grandson of Joanne and Greg VanCoevern, enjoys helping Joanne work on the geocaches. This geocache is located in Marion County and identified as "the Railroad." It is located just south of the railroad on 250th Road. "Every time I've been there, a train has passed by. Geocachers also comment on this," says Joanne.



Amtrak Update

by Margaret Sears

Three studies pertinent to the future of Amtrak's Southwest Chief in New Mexico were released November 6-7 by the state Transportation Infrastructure Revenue Sub-committee. The Committee found "nothing in the anti-donation clause that would prevent the state from financially supporting the Chief," because Amtrak is a federally chartered corporation, not a private enterprise. Additionally, the contract attorney for the State Legislative Council Service declared that the state transportation department has the "statutory duty to take all practical steps to improve rail freight and passenger service—transportation is an essential governmental function."

In other Amtrak news, a federal Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery (TIGER) grant of \$12.5 million was awarded to Kansas and Colorado to upgrade the Amtrak tracks in those states. New Mexico could not apply because the New Mexico Legislature did not get on board to save the train during its 2014 session. While the TIGER grant is good short-term news, the future of the Southwest Chief through Kansas, Colorado, and New Mexico is murky because TIGER funding covers only some of the needs. More encouraging news: the U.S. House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee reported its proposed Amtrak Reauthorization Bill in September. If it survives the legislative process, it will signal a new positive and long overdue method for how Amtrak is funded, as Gov. Martinez calls for.

The New Mexico 2015 legislative session is in session, the time when that body must decide if Amtrak will continue operating in northern New Mexico. Please contact your state legislators, urging continued operation of the Southwest Chief in northern NM. ♦

Yellowstone Wagons Sought by NSFVA



The National Stagecoach and Freight Wagon Association is searching for fellow owners/managers/curators of vehicles that were used in Yellowstone Park prior to 1915. The theme of their 8th Annual Conference in West Yellowstone, Montana, on June 18-21 is the 100-year Anniversary of Stagecoaches in Yellowstone Park.

Researchers Needed

A Report from the SFTA Research Committee

The history and heritage of the Santa Fe Trail, as members of the SFTA know, is endlessly fascinating. For the last several years there has been an ongoing conversation at Association meetings about the most important topics of that history and heritage which need to be investigated, researched, and published.

Your SFTA Research Committee met in June 2014 to identify a "short list" of research projects to promote, drawn from a roster of over 50 topics. The seven of most immediate interest selected by the committee include:

- Art and illustration of the Santa Fe Trail
- Santa Fe Trail records in the St. Louis Mercantile Library
- A bibliography of Santa Fe Trail journals, diaries, narratives, etc. – published and unpublished
- How does the Santa Fe Trail fit into the "big picture" of its time? World trade, the Industrial Revolution, etc.
- Search for Mexican trader journals, diaries, etc. Check oral history archives?
- The business side of the Trail – how conducted, how did it change over the years?
- In-depth study of railroad towns along the Kansas trails – and how the westward building of the railroads affected traffic patterns on the trails.

This list needs to be widely circulated and publicized. Then the next steps will be to encourage knowledgeable researchers to take a topic on as a project and, where possible, see if funds to support that research are available.

So, if you are interested in researching a topic, or know someone who might be, contact Mike Olsen, SFTA Research Committee Chair, at mpolsen1@comcast.net or 5643 Sonnet Heights, Colorado Springs, CO 80918. Let's get these wagon trains moving along the trail. ♦

They hope to gather enough information to publish a book about these historic vehicles. If you are interested or have information about vehicles, please contact NSFVA Vice President, Rawhide Johnson, at 307- 899-5949. For information about the conference, visit www.stagecoachfreightwagon.org.

Letters to the Editor

December 6, 2014

To the Editor of *Wagon Tracks*:

In reference to my article on Page 10 of the August 2013 *Wagon Tracks*, beginning at the last paragraph of the second column, the referenced web page has changed somewhat. You will not see "Find My Map!!" as mentioned in the article. After you go to <http://nationalmap.gov/historical/>, go to the menu on the left, and click on "Download Instructions." On the new screen, go to No. 2 of the instructions, and click on "Map Locator and Downloader." That then gets you to the Map-Quest sort of map described in my article, and you can then continue to find historic topo maps as described in my article.

To clarify how to download: Once you click on the "Marker" to get the list of available maps, in the "Download" column double-click the file size for the map you want. On my computer, I get a window asking what program to use to download the file. I select "Windows Explorer". The map then downloads to a file in my temporary folder, and I can then open and/or save the file to another folder. On my computer, I cannot download the file directly into Adobe.

Another very handy feature at <http://nationalmap.gov/historical/> is to go down to the second bullet in the text and click on <http://viewer.nationalmap.gov/viewer/>. This will take you to a new page. Wait for the loading to complete, and you will see a US Map. You can zoom into any point on the map and get detailed topography without having to locate and download any specific map. You can navigate around and zoom in and out for any level of detail you want. This is **very handy**.

Steve Schmidt

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Research Grant Awarded

Sheri Kerley of Colorado Springs, Colorado, has been awarded a 2015 research grant by the Santa Fe Trail Association Scholarly Research Grant Committee. Kerley writes, "I have long been curious to know if my g-g-g-g grandfather Charles Laughlin was the Mr. Laughlin who accompanied William Becknell on the historic first trading expedition to Santa Fe. I am applying for funding to access records in an attempt to find evidence of this possibility. I would like to research Laughlin land records in Boone and Howard County Missouri. I would like to access an article in the Missouri Valley Special Collections at The Kansas City Public Library about Nicholas Gentry, a known Santa Fe trader with ties to the Laughlin brothers." The results of her research will be published in *Wagon Tracks* in the fall or winter of 2015.

December 3, 2014

Letter to the Editor,

Craig Crease's outstanding article ("Without a Trace", August 2014 *Wagon Tracks*) is yet another reminder of his incredible researcher's skills. Yet even that great mind has not yet revealed the identities of Becknell's troop to Santa Fe in 1821. How often have we pondered such, but I am not aware of anyone who has mined it to such depths--and yet still unable to crack the mystery. In 1996 the End of the Trail Chapter commemorated the SFT 175th anniversary by re-enacting Becknell's arrival on the Santa Fe Plaza--complete with his five comrades who "chatted" with the audience about their legendary travel. As our chapter committee planned the event, we discussed who these fellows were, and the "Becknell troop" conducted its own research, but that was the extent of our queries. As many of us have remarked about such mysteries, the solution may be in someone's attic! Hopefully, Craig or someone else will locate these fellows. Thanks, Craig. You have given me yet another mystery about which to cogitate!

Regards,

Margaret Sears

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December 29, 2014

Dear Editor,

Thank you very much for including Dr. Leo E. Oliva's Rendezvous presentation, "Our Friend Melgares: Spaniards, Mexicans, and the Santa Fe Road," in the November 2014 issue of *Wagon Tracks*. Since I was unable to attend the Rendezvous, I greatly appreciate having the opportunity to read this outstanding, enlightening keynote presentation about the people and events involved in the opening of the international trade route that became our renowned Santa Fe National Historic Trail.

Also, I commend your work on the outstanding November issue and on the style changes you have been making to the cover, contents page, and other parts of *Wagon Tracks*. The glossy magazine-quality paper and larger type adds considerably to the enjoyment of reading our association's quarterly.

Sincerely,

Phyllis S. Morgan

Don't Forget 2015

by Larry Justice, Membership Chairman

Robert Louis Stevenson wrote, "Don't judge each day by the harvest you reap but by the seeds that you plant." What does that have to do with renewing membership? Your renewed membership has much to do with determining the harvest versus planting the seeds for the future. Briefly, I will explain.

First, your renewed membership for 2015 is essential because that helps us emphasize what we need to continue protecting, preserving, and promoting the Santa Fe Trail through the local chapters and the national association.

Second, your renewed membership for 2015 sends a message to legislators in Washington, the respective five state government leaders, and SHPO directors that the Santa Fe Trail Association is alive and well, and continuing to grow.

Third, your renewed membership for 2015 advocates new interest and new memberships to others in your respective communities and organizations; that joining SFTA has purpose and value for today and the future.

Do we need to grow in 2015? The obvious answer is a resounding "YES." But growth begins when you and I take the time to write a check for our renewed membership for 2015, and perhaps beyond. But, your renewed membership is a validation of Robert Louis Stevenson's statement. We love the harvest of the exciting things we anticipate for 2015. Yet, there is the realization that our renewed membership helps plant the seed for the future. As you finish reading this brief challenge, take a moment to renew your membership (if you have not already done so), and join a local SFT chapter. Also, call a friend and invite him, her, or them to join the SFTA. Remember, the mission of the SFTA is to protect and preserve. But the third equal part of the mission is to promote the Trail. You do that by renewing your membership and voicing your support.

If you have already renewed, THANK YOU! Continue to help us plant the seed.

Partnership for the National Trails System

by Ross Marshall, SFTA Representative to PNTS

National Historic Trails Workshop held October 27-31: Sponsored biennially by PNTS, the 2014 Workshop was held in Salt Lake City, Utah. The weather was ideal and the mobile workshops out on the California and Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trails, including the historic Hastings Cutoff desert route, were not only exciting but good learning experiences. They were maybe some of the best we've ever had.

All but two of the nineteen NHTs were represented among the 70 or so attendees. Joanne and Greg VanCoevern, Larry Justice, and I represented SFTA. Especially impressive were the number of Trail Apprentices who were there representing several of the trail groups. Jointly hosted by BLM and the Utah Crossroads Chapter of the Oregon-California Trails Association, it was a very successful event.

Hike the Hill: By the time you read Wagon Tracks, this event in Washington, D.C. may already be over. Sponsored annually by PNTS, Roger Boyd and I will be attending February 7-12, representing SFTA in this busy week of meeting with agencies, congressional committees, and various congressional members and their staffs. The purpose is to inform all of them of what has been happening on all the trails, thank them for their help, and explain what our needs are. Roger did a great job last year in his first Hike the Hill and I look forward to being with him as we again run our wheels off around the Hill.

2015 PNTS Long Distance Trails Conference: Scheduled for June 27 to July 1, it will be held in Franklin, Tennessee. Registration information will be available in the early spring.

Volunteer hours and expenses reports: As usual, Congress is very impressed with the Partnership's totals of volunteer hours and dollar contributions (the Gold Sheet) by National Trails System organizations. We appreciate very much every chapter, committee chair, and board member turning in their volunteer totals for 2014. Please plan to accumulate these totals for 2015. Again, please note that, although there is similarity, these are not the same totals that SFTA collected for NPS's VIP report last fall.

SFT Bike Trek Begins September 6

The 2015 Santa Fe Trail Bike Trek will depart Santa Fe on Sunday, September 6. The total distance is about 1,100 miles, all on paved roads that parallel the Santa Fe Trail. The cost is only \$48.00 per day which includes breakfast and dinner, camp sites & showers, daily ride sheets and maps, and all gear carried by truck.

The organizers must have at least 30 reservations by March 31. If 30 reservations are not received by that date, the trip will be postponed until 2016. Visit www.santafetrailbicycle-trek.com for more information or contact Willard at 505-982-1282, Willard@cybermesa.com.

The Trek is endorsed by both the National Park Service and the Santa Fe Trail Association as an appropriate educational and recreational event that is in keeping with the resource protection and public use objectives of the Santa Fe Trail.

Call for SFTA Hall of Fame Nominations

More than fifty persons have been inducted to the SFTA Hall of Fame. A dozen were inducted last year. There are many more who deserve to be nominated. Two SFTA chapters have nominated persons of special importance in their segment of the Trail. Other chapters are challenged to follow this lead.

This year 2015 is the year that the Hall of Fame nominations are to be opened to modern deceased persons--those persons who have made a significant contribution to keeping the history of the Trail alive and sparking that interest in others. The Association has lost key members over the years, and there are others prior to the organization of the SFTA who worked to keep the memory and history of the Santa Fe Trail alive. All deserve a place in the Hall of Fame.

Please consider writing 100 words or more nominating a historic figure or a modern deceased person to the SFTA Hall of Fame. A photograph and a source are also needed. Nomination forms, as well as a list of all persons nominated to date, are found on the SFTA website. This past year the Association was contacted by a person very excited to find that a relative, Thomas Tobin, was being inducted to the Hall of Fame. For more information contact bonita_oliva@ruraltel.net or Association Manager Joanne Vancoevern.

Fort Union National Monument News

Park Eliminates Entrance Fee

Superintendent Charles Strickfaden announced that all park entrance fees for Fort Union National Monument (NM) will be permanently eliminated and that visitors are now able to enter the park for free. For more information and a complete schedule of events, contact Fort Union National Monument at (505) 425-8025 X 0, or visit www.nps.gov/foun.

Artist-in-Residence Program Announced

The Fort Union National Monument, in cooperation with the non-profit National Parks Arts Foundation (NPAF) announced the establishment of a new program to host an artist-in-residence at the Monument, the *Fort Union National Monument Artist in Residence* (AiR) program.

The Fort Union National Monument Artist-in-Residence program will be another interactive public feature to highlight and honor the upcoming Centennial of the National Parks in 2016. Artists may apply with their proposals for this residency and find additional information at www.nationalparksartsfoundation.org. Upon completion of their residency, the artist will donate a work to the Monument's collection of exhibits and artwork.

Fur Trade Symposium Slated for Bent's Old Fort

Registration is now open for the 2015 Fur Trade Symposium, to be held at Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site near La Junta, Colorado, on September 23-26, 2015. To register, visit www.2015fts.org.

The Symposium, returning to the Southern Rockies for the first time since 1988, will inform and entertain a wide range of attendees on the full scope and diversity of the southern fur trade. The Symposium will examine the breadth of the fur trade's effects, including animal populations, people involved in the business, their lifestyles, interactions, economics, and more. The conference will enrich scholars, fur trade re-enactors and enthusiasts, students, teachers, the general public, and all who have an interest in the history of the fur trade, the growth of the nation, and the distinct cultural interactions of the era.

Living Historians/Demonstrators Sought

The organizing committee for the Fur Trade Symposium is seeking the best qualified living historians and demonstrators to educate Symposium attendees and the visiting public on the activities and lifestyle of those who would have been involved in the fur trade in the Southern Rockies and at places like Bent's Fort in 1842.

All individuals selected, **by-invitation-only**, will contribute to the Symposium in **First Person interactions** with each other, Symposium attendees, and the visiting public. In order to demonstrate the lifestyle found at Bent's Fort in 1842, the committee is seeking applications from the best Native, laborers, fort and camp traders, domestics, craftsmen, clerks, herders, and hunter/trappers demonstrators who will enhance the experience presented at this Symposium. Details and the application form are available at www.2015fts.org. Application deadline is March 2.

Student Scholarships Available

The National Fur Trade Symposium is offering student scholarships worth \$100.00 to ten qualified students who apply. Awardees will agree to contribute with the operations of the Symposium by assisting with logistics such as registration, room monitoring, set up and tear-down, orienting attendees and other duties as needed. For application information, visit www.2015fts.org. Application deadline is June 1.



**April 13 is the submission deadline for the
May issue of Wagon Tracks.**

Kaw Mission Announces 2015 Spring Programs

The Kaw Mission Historic Site in Council Grove, Kansas, will present programs this spring with the general theme “The Kaw Nation: Then and Now.” The spring schedule is:

January: Saturday, January 24, 2015, 1:30 – 3:00 p.m. – “The State of the Kaw Nation in 2003.” Betty Durkee, Historic Preservation Officer, Kaw Nation in 2003. Video and refreshments in the Education Center.

February: Sunday, February 8, 2015, 2 p.m., FKH General Meeting – “The Kaw Nation: Then and Now.” Elaine Dai-ley Huch, Kaw Nation Chair.

Kaw Councils 2015

March: Sunday, March 29, 2 p.m. – “Kanza Culture: Regalia and Kaw Culture.” Ken Bellmard, JD, Director of Government Relations, Kaw Nation.

April: Sunday, April 12, 2 p.m. – “Forensic Anthropology, Tribal Historic Preservation and the Kaw Nation.” Crystal Roberts Douglas, Museum Director and Historic Preservation Officer, Kaw Nation.

Sunday, April 26, 2 p.m. – “Chris Pappan: Homecoming.” Chris Pappan, Kaw Artist – April 24 and 25 exhibit in education center, 1 p.m. – 4 p.m. Presentation with Q and A followed by a reception in the mission building, April 26.

May: Sunday, May 3, 2 p.m. – “The Kanza Language: Then and Now.” Justin McBride, Director, Kaw Language Program, Kaw Nation.

SFTA Speakers Bureau Updated

The SFTA Speakers Bureau is being updated. If you have a program that you would like to share with SFTA chapters, send a short description of the program, a brief bio, and contact information to the Speakers Bureau Chair at annemallinson@gmail.com. Presenters need not be a member of SFTA (but this would be a good opportunity to recruit.) Chapters may request a grant of up to \$250 for each program booked, so funds are available to defray expenses of time and travel. We realize that SFTA is blessed with several veteran speakers who have a variety of topics they can present, yet we need to hear from the veteran speakers regarding whether or not they wish to continue. Chapters can also book presentations that are not officially on the SFTA list.

The Kanza in the Civil War

By Pauline and Doug Sharp

With the coming of the American Civil War, the Kanza Indians became an asset to the Union Army. Trained as warriors and superior horsemen, they were recruited to fight border ruffians and Confederate supporters. Company L, 9th Kansas Cavalry, was comprised mostly of Kanza Indians. The 87 Kaw Indian braves who enlisted in the U.S. Army served in this company from the spring of 1863 until July 1865. The Kaw tribe was living on the Diminished Reserve south of Council Grove, Kansas, in a destitute condition. Each brave was required to take on the name of a white man for Army records. As a result, many braves took the names of well-known Council Grove citizens, Indian agents, traders, and national figures, such as Conn, Farnsworth, Chouteau, and George Washington. Twenty-one of them never came home – a large loss to the already diminished numbers of the tribe.

As early as May of 1861, several Kaws offered to join a local militia unit, but apparently were rejected. They had made a strong impression upon the U.S. Cavalry when assisting it with making war upon the Kiowas on the Arkansas River. Perhaps emboldened by their success, their offer was nonetheless rejected. Shortly thereafter, however, the government reconsidered. A series of letters was exchanged by government officials later in 1861 indicating awareness of large bands of southern Indians enrolled to serve for the pro-slavery rebel forces. J.N. Lane, Commanding Officer of the Kansas Brigade, wrote the following letter to Indian Agents of the Sac and Fox, Shawnee, Delaware, Kickapoos, Potawatomie, and Kaw tribes:

“For the defense of Kansas I have determined to use the loyal Indians of tribes above named. To this end, I have appointed Augustus Wattles to confer with you and adopt such measures as will secure the early assembling of the Indians at this point.

If you have the means within your control I would like to have you supply them when they march with a sufficient quantity of powder, lead, & subsistence for their march to this place (Ft. Lincoln), where they will be fed by the government.

You can assure them for the Govt. that they will not be marched out of Kansas without their consent—that they will only be used for the defense of Kansas.”¹

Proving once again that the wheels of government move slowly, recruitment did not begin until March 1863. Company L mustered into service at Fort Leavenworth May 2, 1863.² 1st Lieutenant John I. DeLashmutt was promoted to Captain on August 31, 1863, and served as the commanding officer of Company L for the remainder of the

war.³ Among the names of Kanza recruits were the following: William Hardheart, Joseph Germengo, Add Doris, Conasalla, Little Bear, Eli Elkhorn, James Otter, Eagle Ocia, Peter Shoto, Shunga Nuga, Joseph Wolf, Arson Aqua, Edward Gahoga, Joseph Kickapoo, Eli Kasa, and Little Thunder.⁴ The Leavenworth Daily Conservative reported, "Captain Delashmutt's company of Indians camped near the Fort, have received their horses and will soon join their regiment – the Ninth."⁵ The following report of the farmer for Kansas Indians, T.S. Huffaker, is worthy of notice, among other items stating that over 80 braves had enlisted in the U.S. Army during that year:

"Sir – I submit this as my report for the past year as farmer for the Kansas Indians. The Indians are still laboring under the same disadvantages mentioned in my last annual report, the same insufficient number of oxen, plows, and other agricultural implements; but they have, notwithstanding these difficulties, been able to plant more than 300 acres of ground, from which they will gather some eight or nine thousand bushels of corn. They have devoted most of their time to the raising of corn, being better acquainted with the culture of corn than of other products. Many families have been unable to cultivate their farms as they should, owing to the fact that many of their able-bodied men have gone into the army, of whom more than eighty have enlisted in the United States service during the last year. The Indians are well pleased with their new mode of life, and say they do not desire to exchange their present mode for the former. They, to commence another year favorable, should be furnished with an additional number of oxen, plows, etc., say twice the number they now have."⁶

After leaving Fort Leavenworth on June 19, 1863, they reported to Westport, Missouri, on July 31, 1863. They were also stationed at Trading Post, Kansas, in Linn County; Fort Scott, Kansas; Osage Mission, Kansas (St. Paul); Lawrence, Kansas; Fort Smith, Arkansas; Springfield, Missouri; Little Rock, Arkansas; and Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas.⁷ As to whether or not the Kaw soldiers consented to serving in neighboring states, as was assured by Commanding Officer Lane, it is doubtful.

The Museum of the Kansas National Guard has many records pertaining to the service of the 9th Kansas Volunteer Cavalry of which Company L was a part. However, detailed information pertaining to the activities of Company L is hard to pinpoint. The following information is taken verbatim from their records:

"The Quantrill raid on Lawrence took place in the month of August 1863, and nearly every squadron of the 9th participated in his pursuit. Captain Coleman with D Company, and Captain Pike with K Company, were the first on his trail. They struck his rear guard, as he was retreating southward from Lawrence, near Brooklyn, and hung on

his rear and flank, fighting him until his band had scattered among the forest and their haunts in Missouri. Lieut. Col. Clarke, with E, G & F companies, encountered them as they passed the state line into Missouri, and did such execution as the nature of the retreat would admit. Maj. Thacher, with A & L companies of the 9th and one squadron of the 11th Kansas, marched from Westport and joined in the pursuit near Grand River in Missouri. His command killed several of the raiders and recaptured some of the property captured from Lawrence.

This service, from the spring of 1863 to the close of the war, in this part of Missouri, was of the most inhumane and barbarous character ever known to a civilized people. The soldiers constituting the large armies were indeed fortunate in comparison with the 9th and other troops detailed on this fearful duty of fighting bushwhackers."

If the Union soldiers on the border were killed by guerrilla bushwhackers, their inanimate bodies were outraged and disfigured; if wounded, they were tortured; if made prisoner they were shot, mutilated, and scalped.⁸

John Madden, in his book *Along the Trail*, reminisces about the Kaw Trail and seeing among the Kaw hunters an occasional blue coat, indicating that the wearer had served as a soldier in the War of the Rebellions, "for it is a fact that the Kaw tribe furnished many sharpshooters to the government, and these men performed their duty well in dealing with the bushwhackers of Missouri and Arkansas. I remember with some degree of tenderness, that these blue-coated braves were always kindly received and treated well by the settlers along the trail."⁹

Abram Munroe, (Nim-ja-no-gah), mustered into the 9th Cavalry on May 2, 1863, and was soon promoted to sergeant. In a letter to the Kaw Agent Hiram W. Farnsworth dated July 31, 1864, from Little Rock, Arkansas, he wrote:

"I take the present opportunity to inform you that my brother "Hard Wind" is sick also my nephew Edna. Please let the tribe know that you have received a letter from me. Tell my Sister and Aunt that I am down here fighting every day. I just returned a few days ago from a scout & brought in four prisoners. When the Rebels see the Federals coming they always run and don't stop to show fight. Tell Dohunmony that the boys are all well except those I mentioned. I have heard that the Chiefs have gone to Washington to make a treaty of their land and if it is true let me know immediately. The boys are all anxious about it do not want them while they are down here fighting for their country to sell their land and we ask you to see that they do not do so. I want you to see that they do not treat my land off for I want to live on it myself when I get out of the service.

I and my boys are down here exposed to danger both of

being killed and dying from sickness while they are lying at home doing nothing and now while we are away they want to sell our land. It is not right and the boys down here will never give their consent and if they sell their own, I don't want mine disturbed. Tell Frank James if he is there to come back as we have no information and want him for that purpose tell him to come to Ft. Scott then to Ft. Smith then he can come here in a boat. If any of the Chiefs are there tell them to go ahead and sell their own land if they want but not to interfere with ours for we don't care where they go.

Tell my brothers and sisters that this is a good country and that we get plenty to eat and plenty of forage for our horses. I am down here hunting Rebels and don't think I will get home for some time. I have written 3 letters before this and have never heard a word from any of them. I wish you would write for the boys are getting very impatient answer this as soon as possible. Tell the Chiefs that we have just as hard boys here as they have and that they can't get ahead of us in that line. When I started I was Sergeant and am still.⁴⁰

Sergeant Munroe was so respected by his men that 56 of them signed the following letter to Agent Farnsworth on Dec. 3, 1864: "We the undersigned Kaw Indians and non-commissioned officers of Co. L 9th Kansas Cavalry being a majority of the Tribe above named, would respectfully recommend that Sgt. Abram Munroe (Nim-ja-no-jah) a chief and brave be appointed "Head Chief" of the Kaw Nation as we consider him as the most competent man now in the Tribe to fill the function and would respectfully solicit our Great Father Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States to appoint him such as he is a wise and sagacious chief of old & high Blood and has the good of his country and people always in view."⁴¹ Even though Abram Munroe did not become head chief, after the war his name appears on the bottom of documents as one of the Kanza chiefs and headmen signing letters to the agent and commissioners, annuity rolls, and proposed treaties.

The following report from Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas, by a certain Benjamin Woodward, was dated October 31, 1864:

"The 9th Kansas Cavalry is here, and have many sick, but they have just arrived, and have not been within reach of sanitary supplies. Company L of this regiment is composed exclusively of Caw Indians. A finer body of men was never seen, and the officers of the regiment say they are the best and most reliable scouts, and most splendid horsemen."⁴²

The Sharps located a Kanza grave stone at Fort Scott National Cemetery where at least two or three Kanza soldiers are buried.

The *Topeka Journal*, October 23, 1916, documented the following story relating to the Kaws recruitment into the 9th:

"If some of the Kaw Indians who lived in Kansas in the early days could be brought back to life, the state could produce some very likely marathon racers. As the crow flies and as the Indian traveled, the distance from Topeka to Council Grove is 60 miles. According to William K. Beach, an old settler living 5 miles west of Dover in 1916, the Kaw Indians considered traveling on foot from Council Grove to Topeka a day's journey. It is interesting to speculate on what they might have done had they been given the benefit of modern training methods.

Mr. Beach told an interesting story in connection with the recruiting of the 9th Cavalry:

"**The men were first mustered in as infantry** and after serving the required length of time were provided with mounts and converted to Cavalry said Mr. Beach. I think there was difficulty in securing the desired quota of men. The road from Council Grove to Topeka ran just north of my house. I remember that one day I saw a large number of Kaw Indians pass on their way to Topeka. They were accompanied by a recruiting officer.

The next day about noon I looked over toward the road and saw a big Kaw Indian streaking it back toward Council Grove. He was moving right along at a good gait and every bit of clothing he wore was a new Army hat with the spread eagle brass design of the Army on the front of it. He had a bundle strapped to his shoulders, but the hat was the only clothes he was wearing. Later I saw other Indians passing in the same manner.

A few days later I met the recruiting officer, and he told me that as soon as the Indians arrived in Topeka and were mustered in and given new army uniforms, everyone hit the trail back to Council Grove to show their Indian friends their new clothes. They took their clothes off and tied them in bundles while traveling, so they would be



clean and unsoiled when shown to other members of the tribe. When they got near Council Grove they stopped and dressed up in their new uniforms. After they had been given an opportunity to display their new clothes, they all returned to service in the regiment.”¹³

To be clear, some Kaw mixed bloods also served in regiments other than the 9th. Joe Bellmard and his second cousins Little Louis and Big Henry Pappan, who lived north of Topeka when the war broke out, also served. They enlisted in Company F, 15th Kansas Volunteer Cavalry Regiment in September 1863.¹⁴ Their enlistment date was two weeks after Quantrill’s raid. Louis was 21 years old; however, Joe and Henry were only 16, and 2 years shy of the legal enlistment age of 18. That fact was conveniently overlooked by Company F commander Captain Orren Curtis, who happened to be the brother-in-law of the Pappan brothers by virtue of his marriage to their sister, Ellen. Orren and Ellen Curtis were the parents of Charles Curtis, future Vice-President of the United States under Herbert Hoover. Charles Curtis was only 3 years old at the time.

The 15th spent much of the war defending the eastern Kansas border from attacks by confederate guerrillas, which included confederate Indian troops from Indian Territory. During the October 19, 1864, Battle of Lexington (Missouri), Capt. Curtis and Company F are cited in the regimental commander’s after action report as follows: “Company F, Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry, commanded by Captain O. A. Curtis pushed forward in advance of our lines, accompanied by one piece of the howitzer battery ... Deploying a small skirmish line, Captain Curtis soon met the advance guard of the enemy, estimated at 400 strong, when a spirited contest was commenced with small arms, the single howitzer being used occasionally with excellent effect.”¹⁵ After the Civil War ended in April 1865, the regiment was retained on active duty for another six months and was sent to the western Kansas plains to help protect the wagon trains using the Santa Fe Trail. During this time period Joe Bellmard and the Pappan brothers were stationed at Fort Riley, Fort Larned, and Fort Zarah.¹⁶

Twenty-one Kanza braves serving in the 9th lost their lives in service to their country. The majority died of diseases including pneumonia, dysentery, measles, bronchitis, and fever. These soldiers were buried at cemeteries near where they succumbed, including Fort Scott, Trading Post, Fort Smith, Osage Mission, Little Rock, and Devalls Bluff.¹⁷

On January 19, 1867, Abram Munroe, Soldier chief Kaw Indians, wrote the following letter:

My Great Father, Washington City

My great father has called my chiefs to Washington to see him, and I hope you will do us all good.

I would like to have gone and seen you myself, but I think you do not know that when, the war broke out, a good many of our people, went to help drive back the Secesh from our country, and served as good soldiers all through the war. You sent us word that if the Secesh got all of our lands we would probably not get much to eat, so we went to the war—and the most of our men came home again, some of them died in the service, many after they came home. There is a number of Widows and orphans of our soldiers that our Great Father forgets. We think that our widows and orphans should not be forgotten by you. I was in a good many battles, one that lasted 4 days, and I was always ready to march even if the order came in the night. I am called the Soldier Chief and I want my great father to write a few lines to show me that he does not forget the soldiers and I would like to secure a medal from you.”¹⁸

It is not clear whether President Andrew Johnson ever responded to Abram Munroe’s letter.

The *Official Military History of Kansas Regiments* says:

“Owing to the fact that the companies composing the regiment were, soon after the regimental organization, so widely scattered, and on account of the nature and the character of the duty they were called upon to perform, it is impossible to give in detail an account of each battle and skirmish in which each part was engaged.... Had the regiment been from its organization, kept together and assigned a place where distinction was awarded for valiant and faithful service, it would undoubtedly have carved out for itself a record which would have given still additional luster to the already enviable fame which justly belongs to it as well as to the other heroic regiments sent forth by the state of Kansas.”¹⁹

And so, a beaten down people who had suffered from forced migration brought on by the westward white movement termed Manifest Destiny, which in turn brought about near starvation conditions within their tribe, stepped up to serve their Great White Father during the most difficult time in our country’s history. Whether their service was forced or voluntary, they served honorably for the Union and helped to bring to conclusion the Civil War. In spite of the treatment imposed upon them by white settlers which began even two centuries previous, and the policies of the federal government towards them and other native peoples, their resilience as a people shone through, as well as their loyalty to a government they did not create, nor sanction.

Pauline and Doug Sharp live in Wichita. Doug manages the Scully Estate land in Marion, Dickinson, and Butler counties. He serves on the Board of Directors of the Cottonwood Crossing Chapter of the Santa Fe Trail Association. Pauline retired from a career in Information Technology in 2012. She is a member of the Kaw Indian Tribe and serves as Vice-President of the Kaw Nation Cultural Committee.

Continued on next page

Endnotes

1. James H. Lane to Indian agents, August 22, 1861, LR, OIA, Kansas Agency.
2. Supplement to the *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, Part II - Record of Events, Volume 21, page 362.
3. "Roster of Ninth Regiment Kansas Volunteers-Cavalry, Company L," in *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kansas, 1861-1865* (Topeka: Kansas State Printing Company, 1896), 331,332 & 333.
4. Muster Roll, Company L, Ninth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, LR, OIA, Kansas Agency.
5. *Leavenworth Daily Conservative*, June 9, 1863.
6. Farnsworth and Huffaker in RUSCIA (1863), 376-377.
7. Supplement to the *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, Part II - Record of Events, Volume 21, pages 362-363.
8. <http://www.kansasguardmuseum.org/disputunit.php?id=19>
9. Madden, John. *Along the Trail*. Kansas Historical Collections 8 (1903-1904)
10. Munroe to Farnsworth, July 31, 1864, LR, OIA, Kansas Agency.
11. Petition of Kanza soldiers, December 3, 1864, LR, OIA, Kansas Agency.
12. Woodward, Benjamin. "Report from Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas," *United States Sanitary Commission Bulletin* 3 (1866).
13. "They Walked Then," *Topeka Journal*, October 23, 1916.
14. "Roster of Officers and Enlisted Men of Kansas Volunteers, Fifteenth Regiment Cavalry, Company F," in *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kansas, 1861-1865* (Topeka: Kansas State Printing Company, 1896), 514, 515.
15. "Military History of the Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry." *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kansas, 1861-65*. Volume 1 Reprint, The Kansas State Printing Company, Topeka (1896), page 237; and Col. Charles R. Jennison, "Report of Col. Charles R. Jennison, Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry, commanding First Brigade, Fort Scott, Kansas, November 23, 1864," *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, Volume XLI/I, page 582.
16. Maj. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, "Special Orders No. 144, Headquarters District of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, June 10, 1865," *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, Volume XLVIII/II, page 847; Brev. Gen. James H. Ford, "Special Orders No. 122, Headquarters District of the Upper Arkansas, Fort Riley, Kansas, June 18, 1865," *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, Volume XLVIII/II, page 921; and Company Returns, Company F, 15 Regiment Kansas Cavalry, National Archives.
17. "Roster of Ninth Regiment Kansas Volunteers-Cavalry, Company L," in *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kansas, 1861-1865* (Topeka: Kansas State Printing Company, 1896), 331-334.
18. Munroe to "My Great Father," January 19, 1867, LR, OIA, Kansas Agency.
19. Burke, W.S. *Official Military History of Kansas Regiments*, 1870, Page 286. ♦

Printed Imagery Exhibition at Santa Fe Trail Center April 6 to May 25

Throughout the nineteenth century as Americans pushed west toward the Pacific, they were fascinated by westward expansion in North America. Printed imagery—lithographs and engravings—played an important role in the dissemination of knowledge and understanding about the West and its inhabitants. Now visitors to the Santa Fe Trail Center's upcoming exhibition, "Imprinting the West: Manifest Destiny, Real and Imagined," opening April 6, will see 48 hand-colored engravings and lithographs that explore these depictions and the influence the artists had on the perception of the wild west.

The westward expansion in the nineteenth century was closely intertwined with the experiences of the native peoples. The exhibition's artists, including George Catlin and Frederic Remington, sought to document the indigenous people of the west along with western migration. Artists often accompanied governmental geographical surveys and created images to illustrate official publications. Others sold engravings to popular periodicals, such as *Harper's Weekly*, or to the mass market. Whether real or imagined, these lithographs and engravings informed the rest of America and the world about Native Americans and America's western landscapes and its natural resources.

The Santa Fe Trail Center Museum, Larned, Kansas, is open Tuesday through Saturday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Three Trails Conference Hotels

Room blocks offered at Special Rates

See www.3trailsconferencesantafe.org for updates

LaFonda, 100 E. San Francisco Street, 800-982.5002; 800-982.5511, Conference rates: \$159 and \$169 plus taxes, group Code number 726946 – "Three Trails Conference"

Hotel Santa Fe, 1501 Paseo de Peralta, 855-825-9876, Conference rate: \$139 plus taxes and fees, refer to "Three Trails Conference"

The Lodge at Santa Fe, 750 N. St Francis Dr., 505-992-5800, Conference rate: \$99 plus taxes, refer to "Three Trails Conference" or use this link, www.reservations-page.com/C00492/H07373/be.ashx?pc=SFTRAIL)

Santa Fe Sage Inn and Suites, 725 Cerrillos Road, 505-982-5952, Conference rate: \$89 plus taxes, promo Booking Code: 'Three Trails'

For other hotels: http://santafe.org/Visiting_Santa_Fe/Accommodations/index.html



Three Trails Conference

All Trails Lead to Santa Fe

Santa Fe Community Convention Center
Thursday - Sunday, September 17 - 20, 2015



Welcome to the 2015 Three Trails Conference!

The agenda includes outstanding tours, presentations and entertainment as well as time to meet other trail enthusiasts. You'll walk away from the conference with a greater sense for the broad influence each trail has had on the development of our culture, commerce and heritage.

Wednesday, September 16

8:00 am - 5:00 pm SFTA board meeting at National Park Service building.

Thursday, September 17

7:30 am - 8:30 am Registration at the Convention Center - *for full-day bus trip participants only.*

8:00 am - 5:00 pm OSTA board meeting at National Park Service building.

8:30 am - 4:30 pm Full day bus trips. Choose from a tour of the El Camino Real Trail, The Old Spanish Trail and the Santa Fe Trail.

2:00 pm - 4:00 pm Optional walking tour of downtown Santa Fe by Blue Gate Downtown Walking Tours. Cost \$10 - paid at the time.

2:00 pm - 7:00 pm Open registration at La Fonda on the mezzanine.

5:30 pm - 7:30 pm Casual reception - La Terraza at La Fonda (limited to first 300 guests) Finger food, no host bar and musical entertainment. \$20 paid with registration.

Friday, September 18

7:30 am - 1:00 pm Registration at the Convention Center.

8:30 am - 9:00 am Flag ceremony with Sons of the American Revolution (Presidio soldiers); Welcome by dignitaries.

9:00 am - 10:15 am Welcome remarks by Marc Simmons followed by keynote speaker, Rick Hendricks, NM State Historian, with concluding remarks from Jack Pritchett on trail preservation.

10:15 am-10:45 am Morning break. Vendor display room open.

10:45 am-Noon "International Trade and Cultural Evidence," Steve Post and Matt Barbour, "Archaeology of Palace of the Governors" Dedie Snow, "Luxury Goods on the Three Trails."

12:30 pm-4:30 pm Field trips depart. Leave from Sheridan Street.

5:30 pm - 8:00 pm Free Friday at the New Mexico History Museum. Chautauqua musical performance by Van Ann Moore in the NMHM Auditorium. Live feed of the performance to the museum lobby.

Saturday, September 19

7:30 am - Noon Registration at the Convention Center.

7:30 am - 8:45 am SFTA annual meeting. OSTA annual meeting.

9:00 am - 9:40 am Henrietta Martinez Christmas, "Three Trails - New Mexico's Families 1598-1850."

9:40 am - 10:15 am José de la Cruz Pacheco Rojas from the Universidad Juárez del Estado de Durango

10:15 am-10:45 am Morning break. Vendor display room open.

10:45 am-Noon "Travelers on the Trails," individual presenters with Mike Olsen as moderator.

12:30 pm-4:30 pm Field trips depart. Leave from Sheridan Street.

6:00 pm - 6:30 pm No-host bar at the Convention Center.

6:30 pm - 9:00 pm Banquet and Three Trails children's musical performance at the Convention Center.

Sunday, September 20

8:30 am - 12:30 pm Final field trip on the trails. Includes lunch. Leave from Sheridan Street.

Notes on Field Trips

General descriptions of the full day and half-day field trips follow on the next page. Box lunches will be provided for all tours except the full day tour on the Santa Fe Trail where we'll eat at a Las Vegas restaurant.

The itineraries for full day and half-day field trips are intended to provide a broad overview of the selected trail. Due to unforeseen circumstances beyond our control, (road work, weather, etc.) scheduled stops may be bypassed in order to stay on schedule. Depending on demand for the half-day trips, you may be asked to rearrange your tour choices so as to accommodate full participation.

Three Trails Conference, P.O. Box 31695, Santa Fe, NM 87594

For further information, please see www.3trailsconferencesantafe.org

505.920.4970 | email - pamnajdowski@yahoo.com

Full Day Field Trips on Thursday, 09/17

Full Day Tours of the trail areas run from 8:30 am to 4:30 pm (or thereabouts) on Thursday. Box lunches served according to choices you made on the registration form, or stops will be made at selected area restaurants. Please keep in mind that all times are approximate—except for departure!



El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro – We'll begin our day traveling north along El Camino Real and being captivated immediately by its luxuriant and winding course—which at times will coincide with the Old Spanish Trail. Passing the Santa Fe National Cemetery, we'll travel abreast of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains (to the east) and the Jemez range (to the west) on our way to some of the most representative and striking pueblos in the state. You'll catch your breath (and your imagination will run wild) as you experience Chimayo, Santa Cruz and Ohkay Owingeh as we head to the remains of the first Spanish settlement in the American Southwest. On our southward return, you'll have another chance to experience the historic communities of Santa Cruz and Chimayo before we arrive in Santa Fe. Once there, we'll ride along Agua Fria passing Las Golondrinas, La Cienega and La Bajada until we return to our pickup point on Sheridan Street. Along the route, look forward to a delicious box lunch, great company and a one-of-a-kind perspective on some of the most interesting and memorable parts of these United States.



Old Spanish Trail – This fascinating excursion will introduce participants to the rich cultural history that animates New Mexico's northeastern frontier from Santa Fe to Taos. The day begins early when we depart Santa Fe on the hour-long trip to Los Luceros, the former capital of Mexico's departamento Río Arriba. Situated within the Sebastián Martín land grant of 1703, this former commercial exchange area overlooks the storied Rio Grande. From there, we'll head to the Taos Overlook, an area representative of the landscape that gave this Land of Enchantment its name. Time permitting, participants will stroll along part of the original trail that linked Taos and Santa Fe. We'll enjoy lunch at Martinez Hacienda, a homestead representative of the area's historic wool trade, and experience firsthand examples of commercial and domestic life in times gone by. Leaving the hacienda, our group will arrive a few minutes later at Taos Plaza, one of the area's oldest settlements. To close out the day, we'll head to Taos Pueblo, a UNESCO World Heritage Site that served as a commerce hub for many of the nation's most recognized Indian tribes.



Santa Fe Trail – This daylong excursion into New Mexico's colorful past will do its best to hug the old Santa Fe Trail. Our first stop will be in Apache Canyon, where we'll discuss New Mexico's peaceful transition from Mexican departamento to U.S. Territory and introduce the Battle of Glorieta Pass. From there, we'll head to the site of Pigeon's Ranch. Here we'll have a more in-depth discussion of the battle. During our visit to Pecos National Historic Park afterward, we'll learn about trading with Plains Indians at this very large pueblo. Next, we'll head east toward the San Miguel del Vado Historic District, which was settled in the late 18th century. Look forward to a stop at Tecolote, which was—albeit briefly—the home of Marion Russell. We'll travel farther into Las Vegas where you'll see some of its noted swales and break for lunch at a restaurant near the plaza. As we depart Las Vegas, we will stop where William Becknell, renowned father of the Santa Fe Trail, was "welcomed" by Mexican troopers. Before returning to Santa Fe to conclude the trip, our excursion will stop briefly in Kearny Gap.

Half-Day Field Trips

Friday, 9/18 & Saturday, 9/19 afternoon and Sunday, 9/20 morning

These shorter excursions will introduce you to intriguing and inspiring locales along the trails.

El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro – Although this is the shorter of the two tours along El Camino Real, it is certainly no less interesting, imaginative or rewarding. After a brief welcome at the Sheridan Street pickup point, we'll take Agua Fria along the original El Camino Real. After enjoying scenes from La Cieneguilla, El Rancho de Las Golondrinas and La Cienega, our group will head to remote and rugged La Bajada, once host to the most tortuous stretch of road between Santa Fe and Albuquerque. While there, our travelers will also be able to visit the storied village of La Bajada.

Old Spanish Trail – This four-hour outing will introduce some of the most interesting highlights of the region. Taking center stage at our first destination, Chimayo, is Centinela Weavers, presided over by master tapestry weaver Irwin Trujillo, an NEA National Heritage Fellow and genuine state treasure. From there, we'll head to Abiquiu, a genízaro community that became vital to 19th century trade and military expeditions. You'll see the Abiquiu reservoir where, aside from the magnitude of the dam that produced one of New Mexico's largest lakes, Pedernal's conspicuous flat peak will be easy to spot. We should be back in Santa Fe by 4:30 pm.

Santa Fe Trail – As with the daylong tour, this shorter version will hug the Old Santa Fe Trail en route to Apache Canyon, where our group will discuss the Battle of Apache Canyon. We will then continue to Pigeon's Ranch, the site of a pivotal skirmish during the Civil War. Our tour will stop briefly at the Pecos National Historic Park. Last stop will be at San Miguel del Vado where we will visit the church and "vado," crossing.

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Three Trails Conference

All Trails Lead to Santa Fe

Santa Fe Community Convention Center
Thursday - Sunday, September 17 - 20, 2015



REGISTRATION INFORMATION

In the spaces below, please provide the requested information for each attendee. For the purpose of registering for events and field trips on the next page, the first attendee will be R1, and if applicable, the second attendee will be R2. If you are registering more than 2 attendees, including children, please use a second form.

The registration fee is per person and includes the general sessions with speakers and presentations on Friday and Saturday mornings and Friday evening performance at NM History Museum. Association members pay a reduced registration fee. The registration fee for children under 16 is \$10. Late registration fees become effective June 1, 2015.

EVENTS AND TOURS

The schedule of events and tours requiring additional cost is on page 4. Please indicate the events you wish to register for by placing a check in the box for R1 or R2.

R1 - First Attendee

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Email Address: _____

Telephone: _____ Cell: _____

2015 Membership (Please check only one): CARTA ☐ OSTA ☐ SFTA ☐

R2 - Second Attendee

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Email Address: _____

Telephone: _____ Cell: _____

2015 Membership (Please check only one): CARTA ☐ OSTA ☐ SFTA ☐

Hotel Accommodations: Limited blocks of rooms at downtown hotels have been reserved for Conference attendees. Please go to: www.3trailsconferencesantafe.org/accommodations for a list of hotels and special pricing. *Remaining rooms will be released 8/01.*

Additional Information or Special Requests: _____

Three Trails Conference, P.O. Box 31695, Santa Fe, NM 87594
For further information, please see www.3trailsconferencesantafe.org
505.920.4970 | email - pamnajdowski@yahoo.com



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General Registration

General Registration - Members	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ @ \$60 = \$_____
General Registration - Non Members	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ @ \$90 = \$_____
General Registration - Children under 16 years of age	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ @ \$10 = \$_____
Late Registration - Members (After 5/31/2015)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ @ \$95 = \$_____
Late Registration - Non Members (After 5/31/2015)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ @ \$125 = \$_____

Thursday, 9/17/2015

Full Day Field Trip, 8:30am - 4:00pm

a. Camino Real - North and South. Limited to 50 guests Includes Box Lunch: R1: <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Veg <input type="checkbox"/> Veg R2: <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Veg <input type="checkbox"/> Veg	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ @ \$75 = \$_____
b. Santa Fe Trail to Las Vegas - Limited to 50 guests Includes Lunch in Las Vegas, NM Restaurant	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ @ \$75 = \$_____
c. Old Spanish Trail to Taos. Limited to 50 guests Includes Box Lunch: R1: <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Veg <input type="checkbox"/> Veg R2: <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Veg <input type="checkbox"/> Veg	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ @ \$75 = \$_____

Opening Reception at La Fonda - 5:30-7:30pm

Includes light Hors d'oeuvres, No-Host Bar and Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ @ \$20 = \$_____
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Friday, 9/18/2015

Afternoon Field Trip, 12:30-4:30pm

Includes Box Lunch: R1: <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Veg <input type="checkbox"/> Veg R2: <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Veg <input type="checkbox"/> Veg (Each trip is limited to 100 people on 2 busses)	R1	R2	
a. Camino Real south to La Bajada	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ @ \$50 = \$_____
b. Santa Fe Trail east to San Miguel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ @ \$50 = \$_____
c. Old Spanish Trail west to Abiquiu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ @ \$50 = \$_____

Saturday, 9/19/2015

Afternoon Field Trip, 12:30-4:30pm

Includes Box Lunch: R1: <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Veg <input type="checkbox"/> Veg R2: <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Veg <input type="checkbox"/> Veg (Each trip is limited to 100 people on 2 busses)	R1	R2	
a. Camino Real south to La Bajada	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ @ \$50 = \$_____
b. Santa Fe Trail east to San Miguel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ @ \$50 = \$_____
c. Old Spanish Trail west to Abiquiu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ @ \$50 = \$_____

Banquet and Three Trails Children's

Musical Performance - 6:00-9:00pm

Plated dinner at the Convention Center R1: <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Veg <input type="checkbox"/> Veg R2: <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Veg <input type="checkbox"/> Veg	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ @ \$35 = \$_____
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Sunday, 9/18/2015

Morning Field Trip, 8:30am-12:30pm

Includes Box Lunch: R1: <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Veg <input type="checkbox"/> Veg R2: <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Veg <input type="checkbox"/> Veg (Each trip is limited to 100 people on 2 busses)	R1	R2	
a. Camino Real south to La Bajada	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ @ \$50 = \$_____
b. Santa Fe Trail east to San Miguel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ @ \$50 = \$_____
c. Old Spanish Trail west to Abiquiu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ @ \$50 = \$_____

Total Registration and Events Fee \$_____

Make checks payable to 2015 Trails Conference
Three Trails Conference P.O. Box 31695, Santa Fe, NM 87594

Documenting The Santa Fe Trail In Kansas

By *Amanda K. Loughlin*

Amanda Loughlin, Kansas State Historical Society, submitted this paper to the November 2014 conference put on by the International Council on Monuments and Sites, which is similar to UNESCO. ICOMOS is a non-governmental entity working for the preservation of historic resources all over the world, www.icomos.org/en. Every few years the organization has a general assembly on a specific topic, and the 2014 topic was heritage landscapes. Read more about the conference at <http://florence2014.icomos.org/en>.

Abstract

This paper explores a recent project to document extant Santa Fe Trail resources in the State of Kansas, USA. Using primary resources, the Kansas Historical Society inventoried trail segments, campsites, trading ranches, and natural landscape features in order to aid in their preservation and in the education of local communities to understand the significant history of their environments. The Kansas Historical Society coordinated this project in partnership with the National Park Service's National Trails Office and with the assistance of the Santa Fe Trail Association.

Paper

In 1821 Mexico gained independence from Spain, and the Santa Fe Trail emerged as an international land trade route, linking the United States and Mexico. American Indian migratory routes and early European exploration routes formed the basis for this 1200-mile trade network. The Santa Fe Trail began in Franklin, Missouri, ended in Santa Fe, then in Mexico, and passed through what are now the states of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, and New Mexico.¹ Forty percent of the trail network, 489 miles (787 km), crossed through Kansas. This American Midwest state is in the heart of the Great Plains, a fairly level, grassy expanse with few trees and less water toward the western part of the state.

Differing significantly from later emigrant trails, the bulk of traffic along the "Road to Santa Fe" consisted of commercial traders, with both Mexican and American merchants traveling on and profiting from this trade route. Following the creation of the United States' Territory of New Mexico in 1850, the trail's focus shifted to domestic trade and communication across the expanding country. The completion of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad to Santa Fe in 1880 signaled the end of the long-distance trade route.

The Santa Fe Trail impacted the cultures and economies of Americans, Mexicans, and the American Indians through whose lands the trail passed. Over the 59 years of its contin-

ued use, the Santa Fe Trail significantly altered the region's established demographics. As territories became states, settlers became more prevalent. The differences of perspective toward the trail led to cultural clashes, most poignantly between settlers and American Indian groups. Part of the significance of the Santa Fe Trail is its role in the development of the American West.

The road began disappearing soon after 1880. Agricultural fields replaced the majority of the trail in Kansas, causing the destruction of many former campsites and wagon swales.² Further, with the influx of settlers came road expansions that often removed portions of the route no longer used by local traffic. With few exceptions, modern development obliterated Santa Fe Trail remains in urban areas.

Recent efforts to document the Santa Fe Trail arose from the need to protect the few remaining undisturbed portions of the trail in order to foster understanding and value of the landscape's layered history. In 2009, the Kansas Historical Society (KSHS) entered into an agreement with the National Park Service's National Trails Intermountain Regional Office to inventory 30 extant sites related to the Santa Fe Trail in Kansas. To accomplish this project successfully, KSHS collaborated closely with the Santa Fe Trail Association to identify sites with physical remnants.³ KSHS then referenced primary sources such as maps, travel itineraries, and journals to verify that the physical landscape remnants were part of the Santa Fe Trail.

Documentation of the trail occurred almost from its inception. The earliest survey efforts began in 1825 with what became known as the Sibley Survey. Traders requested the US government mark a permanent road over which Santa Fe trade could be conducted. They additionally requested military protection from future threats of Indian interference to what was believed would be a continuously expanding trade route.⁴ In March 1825, the US Congress passed a bill that provided for 1) a survey of a "highway between nations" from Missouri to the international border along the north bank of the Arkansas River and 2) treaties to be made with the Indians through whose lands the road passed.⁵ In July 1825, George Sibley, Joseph Brown, and the rest of the survey expedition embarked from Fort Osage on the Missouri River in Jackson County, Missouri.⁶ Upon completion in 1827, Sibley sent the records to Washington, D.C., but the US government published little of the specific data.⁷

The maps and accompanying field book from the three-year Sibley Survey prove useful for modern-day researchers. They illuminate when the earliest travelers may have crossed an extant trail segment and help verify that sites are Santa Fe Trail-related. The Kansas City area had at least two routes crossing from western Missouri into eastern Kansas. Brown's

map shows Sibley's expedition used the northernmost route. One of the only remnants of this route is a single 141-foot (43-meter) long swale in modern-day Prairie Village, a Kansas City suburb. In rural Kansas, Brown's maps are especially helpful, as few journals reference major landmarks. In Stevens County, southwest Kansas, local Santa Fe Trail Association members identified a well-preserved 1.03-mile (1.66 km) segment, containing six individual swales, in a cattle pasture adjacent to the Cimarron River (fig.1). Brown's map indicates the expedition traveled over this segment as early as 1825.⁸



figure 1 – Stevens County Santa Fe Trail Segment. 2011. Looking south along one of the more prominent swales. The Cimarron River is located to the left of this image. KSHS.

One of the most reliable sources used to authenticate trail remains is the United States General Land Office (GLO) survey. The GLO began surveying Kansas Territory soon after its establishment in 1854 and continued into the 1880s when the State of Kansas finalized its county divisions. The accompanying maps and field notes of every township describe general land conditions and document early settlements and locations of all major roads. KSHS verified a majority of the inventoried sites with GLO records. These records also contradict previously held beliefs about the history of the Lost Spring area in Marion County (fig.2).

Within a mile of each other are two springs frequented by Santa Fe Trail travelers through this part of central Kansas. The earliest travelers stopped at a spring located along Lyon Creek. As the focus of the trail evolved, travelers created a new route to the Lost Spring Stage Station along Cress Creek, one mile to the west. Eventually Lyon Creek's association with the trail was forgotten, and after the end of the trail's active years, the spring along Cress Creek received full recognition as the Lost Spring of record, solidified by its 1976 listing in the National Register of Historic Places. However, the 1857 GLO map specifically shows Lost Spring located at Lyon Creek, and the field notes state, "there are some fine springs of fresh water in this Township and among their number is the spring known to all the Santa Fe Traders and trains as the lost spring. It is situated in Section 16 near the center of the section [on Lyon Creek]. the [sic] spring affords fine Fresh water."⁹ As a result of this information, KSHS amended the National Register nomination.

Throughout the trail's active years, travelers such as Matthew Field (1840), Josiah Gregg (1844), Susan Shelby Magoffin (1846), W.W.H. Davis (1857), George Ruxton (1861), and Frank Stahl (1865) kept journals with descriptive information about sites visited, conditions of routes taken, and mileages between stops. Likewise, the US military routinely commissioned survey expeditions to ascertain route conditions or to create new segments of the road to Santa Fe (e.g. military roads between forts and the trail). These expeditions produced detailed itineraries and maps, which today assist in the verification of extant sites related to the trail network.

Named for the proprietor of a trail-era road ranch,

Marion County's French Frank's Santa Fe Trail Site contains trail remnants verified using journals and itineraries. The most visible remnant is an approximately 1650-foot (503-meter) long segment containing six to ten individual swales documented by the GLO in 1857 (fig.3 on cover of *Wagon Tracks*).¹⁰ Also located within this site are the naturally-occurring features known during the trail period as the Cottonwood Holes. These natural amenities provided a reliable water source for travelers. Towards the end of the trail period, Francis "French Frank" Laloge established a road ranch at Cottonwood Holes, "about seventeen miles northeast of McPherson."¹¹ At least three travelers mentioned this site located approximately six miles (9.7 km) southwest of Cottonwood Creek. Susan Shelby Magoffin noted on June 27, 1846, "We left [Cottonwood Creek] at 7 o'clock in the morning—came some six miles... [and] nooned it on the Prairie... After dinner to get rid of the hot sun, we spread out a buffalo robe in the little shade made by the carriage, and took a short siesta of a few minutes."¹² In his 1859 book *The Prairie Traveler*, Captain Randolph

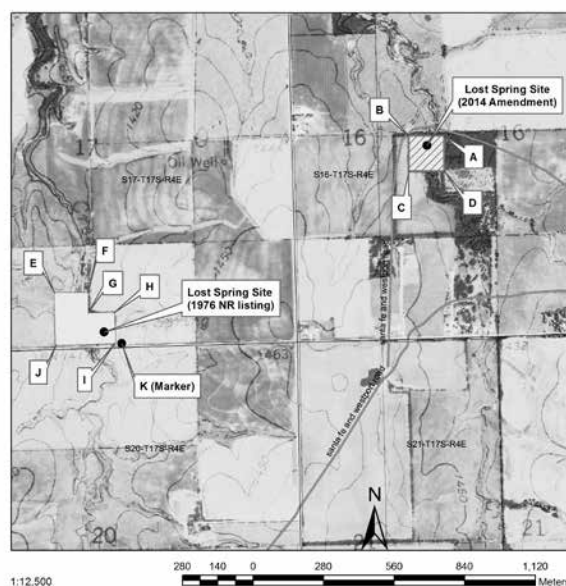


figure 2 – Lost Spring, Marion County, Kansas. Composite map, showing the 1857 GLO lines and the two spring sites. On the left is the spring at Cress Creek; on the right is the spring on Lyon Creek. KSHS.

Marcy wrote that “Water Holes.—Water generally; no wood” were located 6.16 miles from Cottonwood Creek.¹³ One of the last mentions of the Cottonwood Holes is in 1865 by Kansas settler Frank Stahl. Upon leaving Cottonwood Crossing on August 22, 1865, Stahl wrote, “Got an escort of 24 men and a commissioned captain to accompany us to Running Turkey. Camped at Cottonwood Holes.”¹⁴ The authenticated swales combined with the mileage tabulations help confirm that the water holes currently present at this site are those referenced in the journals.

Journals also have the ability to communicate the conditions of specific trail stops. The Little Arkansas River in Rice County, central Kansas, is one of the most mentioned sites in Kansas. Joseph Brown, of the Sibley Survey, offered the first recorded use of this crossing, “It is important that the ford on the Little Arkansas be found, as it is generally impassible on account of high banks and unsound bed.”¹⁵ Conditions were not much improved when traveler Josiah Gregg arrived here in the 1830s, “We reached the Little Arkansas, which, although endowed with an imposing name, is only a small creek with a current but five or six yards [4.5 or 5.5 meters] wide. But, though small, its steep banks and miry bed annoyed us exceedingly in crossing.”¹⁶

Military journals from the 1840s contain few compliments for the Little Arkansas River. Marcellus Ball Edwards, a soldier with the Army of the West, wrote on July 5, 1846, “On arriving at the Little Arkansas, I was much surprised to find it a small, muddy stream scarce two feet wide, and in many places dry; and the water that it does contain is very unpalatable.”¹⁷ By the end of the 1850s, crossing was still difficult, and the landscape no longer offered a reliable source of water and wood. Augustus Voorhees, a gold-seeker en route to Pike’s Peak in 1858, observed “little timber on the river and but little watter [sic].”¹⁸ Fast-growing cottonwood and box elder replaced the choicer timber (oak and walnut) harvested

by years worth of travelers.¹⁹ The modern-day landscape of this river crossing contains an abundance of both cottonwood (*Populus deltoids*) and box elder (*Acer negundo*), and the stream banks are steep and muddy.

Soon after the end of trail period, the earliest effort to commemorate and mark the Santa Fe Trail in Kansas began. Between 1906 and 1914, the Kansas Society Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) erected 95 granite boulders along major sites associated with the trail in Kansas.²⁰ The DAR selected these sites at the suggestion of former travelers, local settlers, and the Kansas Historical Society. One hundred years later, these monuments continue to indicate the location of the trail and often, where trail remains are present. On the north side of Baldwin City, Douglas County in eastern Kansas, the DAR erected a marker in 1907 along an angled county road (fig.4). The 1856 GLO map, when overlaid onto later plat maps and current street maps, shows this county road was the route of the trail. Likewise, the DAR marked the trail segment at French Frank’s Site “where the main road, coming ... from the east, crosses the old Trail.”²¹ This post-trail-era marking of the route helps authenticate trail sites.

The KSHS inventory of Santa Fe Trail sites resulted in photographs, GPS coordinates, detailed landscape descriptions, and written historical narratives of each of the 30 sites. The Santa Fe Trail Association’s members were invaluable partners, providing feedback on the written narratives and acting as intermediaries between KSHS and private property owners. This partnership resulted in 23 properties being listed in the National Register of Historic Places.²² As more sites become known, the primary resources will enable researchers to verify the connection to the Santa Fe Trail. The hope is that more documentation will increase the public’s understanding of the importance of preserving what remains of this significant trade route.

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figure 4 – Trail Park D.A.R. Marker, Douglas County, 2012. The county road on the left was created by reusing a section of the Santa Fe Trail. KSHS.

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Life http://www.frankstahlbio.net/trail_diary_web.htm; Internet; accessed 2 September 2014.

Endnotes

1. Rather than a single road, the Santa Fe Trail was a network of several routes. For a detailed map of the Santa Fe Trail routes, see the National Park Service website <http://www.nps.gov/safe/index.htm>. For information on the history and context of the trail, refer to the *Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail Multiple Property Documentation Form*, revised (Topeka, Kansas: Kansas Historical Society, 2013), available from *Kansas Historical Society* <http://www.kshs.org/14634>.
2. A swale is a linear depression in the ground surface, often deep enough to have sloping sides created by large numbers of animal-drawn conveyances. A swale is not an individual wheel track; rather, it is a broad depression. For this paper, a segment is defined as a group of swales.
3. The Santa Fe Trail Association is a non-profit organization created in 1986 to preserve, protect, and promote the trail.
4. Leo E. Oliva, *Soldiers on the Santa Fe Trail* (Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1967), 12.
5. Jack D. Rittenhouse, *The Santa Fe Trail: A Historical Bibliography* (Albuquerque, New Mexico: The University of New Mexico Press, 1971), 7 & 12; Kate L. Gregg, *The Road to Santa Fe: The Journal and Diaries of George Champlin Sibley* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1952), 7. Gregg's history is one of the most concise of the Sibley Survey.
6. Gregg, *The Road to Santa Fe*, 54; William E. Connelley, *A Standard History of Kansas and Kansans*, Vol. I (Chicago, Lewis Publishing Co., 1918-1919), 138.
7. Gregg, *The Road to Santa Fe*, 47-48.
8. Santa Fe Trail historians Steve Schmidt and Richard Hayden overlaid Sibley's maps onto modern maps to plot the course of the Sibley Survey in relation to the actual routes traveled. The Santa Fe Trail Association provided a grant for their research. See: *Santa Fe Trail Association Online*, <http://www.santafetrail.org/about-us/scholarly-research/sibley-survey/index.html>.
9. "Field Notes for Township 17 South, Range 4 East 6th P.M.," (Lecompton, Kansas Territory: General Land Office, 1857): 10. Kansas Historical Society (Topeka): Florence McGlasson Gabelmann Memorial Library, microfilm, 17s4en. Steve Schmidt uncovered the information for Lost Spring, writing most of the National Register amendment.
10. "Field Notes for Township 19 South, Range 1 East 6th P.M.," (Lecompton, Kansas Territory: General Land Office, 1857), 11. Kansas Historical Society (Topeka): Florence McGlasson Gabelmann Memorial Library, microfilm, 19s1en. Accompanying map for Township 19 South, Range 1 East 6th P.M. is available on microfilm roll 19s1em.
11. C.F. (Claude) Lalogue, Jr., "History of C.F. (Francis) Lalogue in Chase County in Early Days," *Chase County Historical Sketches*, Volume 1 (1940): 266. Though not a primary source, Lalogue, Jr. was the son of the ranch proprietor. McPherson is located 17 miles (27 km) southwest of the Cottonwood Holes.
12. Susan Shelby Magoffin, *Down The Santa Fe Trail and Into New*

Mexico: *The Diary of Susan Shelby Magoffin, 1846-1847*, ed. Stella M. Drumm (Lincoln & London: University of Nebraska Press, 1982), 30.

13. Captain Randolph Marcy, "Itinerary II," *The Prairie Traveler* (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1859) [transcription on-line]; available from *Kansas Collection Books* <<http://www.kancoll.org/books/marcy/mai02txt.htm>> (accessed 2 September 2014).

14. Francis (Frank) M. Stahl, John Meredith, transcriber, *Santa Fe Trail Diary: Cattle Drive from Leavenworth, Kansas to Fort Union, New Mexico* (Unpublished, 1865, 2008) [electronic transcription on-line]; available from Frank Stahl: A Prairie Life http://www.frankstahlbio.net/trail_diary_web.htm; Internet; accessed 2 September 2014. Running Turkey Creek is west of the Cottonwood Holes.

15. Joseph Brown, transcribed by Harry Myers, "A Portable Map of the Road to Santa Fe, with Notes and Directions for the use of Travellers," Appendix A "Text of Field Book," in L. Stephen Schmidt and Richard E. Hayden, *The Survey and Maps of the Sibley Expedition, 1825, 1826 & 1827* (Santa Fe Trail Association Grant Report, August 2011): 33 [electronic copy on-line]; available from *Santa Fe Trail Association Online*, <http://www.santafetrail.org/about-us/scholarly-research/sibley-survey/Appendix_A.pdf> (accessed 4 September 2014).

16. Josiah Gregg, ed. Milo Milton Quaife, *Commerce of the Prairies* (Chicago: The Lakeside Press, 1926), 44-45.

17. Johnston, Abraham Robinson, Marcellus Ball Edwards, and Phillip Gooch Ferguson, *Marching with the Army of the West 1846-1848*, Ralph P. Bieber, ed. (Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1936), 126-127, 302.

18. As quoted in Louise Barry, "The Ranch at Little Arkansas Crossing," *Kansas Historical Quarterly* 38 (Autumn, 1972): 288.

19. "Field Notes for Township 20 South, Range 6 West 6th P.M." (Leavenworth: General Land Office, 1866), Kansas Historical Society (Topeka): Florence McGlasson Gabelmann Memorial Library, microfilm, 20s6wn.

20. Mrs. T. A. [Almira] Cordry, *The Story of the Marking the Santa Fe Trail* (Topeka, KS: Crane and Company, 1915), 161-164. While Cordry's history of the project is accurate, the locations of markers are often erroneous in her book. Later inventories by the Kansas Society DAR identified the 95 original markers and locations. See Shirley S. Coupal and Patricia Dorsch Traffas, "The Century Survey of the Kansas Santa Fe Trail DAR Markers Placed by the Kansas Society Daughters of the American Revolution in 1906," Kansas Historical Society (Topeka).

21. Cordry, 137.

22. While each of the sites was determined eligible for listing in the National Register, 23 property owners consented to listing. ♦

The American Invasion of New Mexico and Mexican Merchants

By **David A. Sandoval**, Professor Emeritus of History, Colorado State University-Pueblo

Within the Palace of the Governors adobe walls, the Governor met with a number of Mexican merchants who carried messages from General Stephen Watts Kearny that August 12th. Some of these merchants who hailed from Chihuahua included Santiago Magoffin. Santiago had been baptized James and he was traveling with his brother, Sam, and Sam's new wife, Susan, with a million dollar caravan from the United States to Santa Fe. A large number of very important people were at that meeting, including Diego Archuleta, who was very impressive as a military man. Subsequent to the meeting, Governor Manuel Armijo abandoned the defenses that he had established to thwart the American invasion of Mexico. Relationships between two neighbors had changed three months before.

Declaring war against Mexico in May of 1846, the Polk administration proclaimed that "American blood has been spilled on American soil." While Congress was not unanimous in agreement and several anti-war Representatives, including Representative Abraham Lincoln, asked just where the SPOT that blood had been spilled was, the Declaration of War was approved and the American government began a three pronged invasion of Mexico. Winfield Scott led forces from Vera Cruz into Mexico City. Zachary Taylor led forces south from Texas, and Stephen W. Kearny led his "Army of the West" west to California. The Kearny expedition followed the Mountain route of the Santa Fe Trail and required that Mexican merchants bound for their country join the military expedition west.

Kearny was given unique orders that provided for the continuation of trade between the two warring nations. He was also ordered to co-opt Mexicans into the American military occupation. Mexican merchants caught in the United States as war was declared were uncertain of their treatment at the hands of the Americans and sent letters into the interior which served not only to express their sentiments but also indicated the strength of the American army. They would be called spies for their comments by later historians.

Mexican merchants responded in patriotic fashion when threatened by the American invasion, despite the fact that their wares were being "protected" by Kearny's army. As the war began, Mexicans followed a tradition of making individual contributions to the war effort, and Mexican merchants placed much of their wealth in service to their country. *La Restauracion* includes a patriotic call to arms on June 16, 1846, that was signed by various merchants who traded over the Santa Fe Trail, such as Luis Zuloaga, Juan B. Escudero, Pedro Olivares¹, Estanislao Porras, and Estevan Ochoa (*Pe-*

In Print: Sand Creek Massacre

The Sand Creek Massacre was featured in a story written by Tony Horwitz, in the December 2014 issue of *Smithsonian* magazine.

riodico Oficial de Chihuahua, F. 782). It was not unusual for New Mexicans to receive manufactured goods from coastal port cities such as Tampico or Mazatlan.² Therefore they could have ignored the threat of the American Army of the West, but refused to do so and put love of country first. Pedro Olivares was an official within the *Hacienda* system, which was the system that regulated trade relations. He was *Administrador de Rentas Unidas* from June 1824 to August 31, 1825. He contributed 300 pesos for the brigade sent to New Mexico against the Texan invasion and led the opposition to the American invasion.

Most Mexicans supported their native land during time of war and many of them became prominent in the occupied territory. A few Mexican merchants and officials, such as Antonio Jose Otero and Donaciano Vigil, supported the United States occupation. Others, such as Agustin Duran, Fr. Antonio Jose Martinez, and Jose Chavez, initially opposed the American occupation, while others tried to remain neutral. Among the prominent merchant families that resisted the American invasion was the Ortiz family, which included Fr. Ramon Ortiz. Father Ramon Ortiz arrived in El Paso del Norte in 1836 as a parish priest and served as a National Deputy for the State of Chihuahua in 1847. He voted against the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo but was subsequently given the charge of implementation of the repatriation provision. He was a champion of Mexicans who were incorporated into the United States. He periodically assisted his merchant brothers and Don Jose Maria Zuloaga in their trading ventures and died on March 9, 1896.

The Repatriation provision in the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo gave one year for Mexicans who wished to retain Mexican citizenship to relocate south of the new border between countries or they would automatically become citizens of the United States. The American government officials interfered with the enactment of this provision when they became alarmed at the almost universal sign-up by New Mexican residents. A large number were resettled on a land grant called "the Refuge" near Las Cruces, New Mexico, and were given farming implements and seed in order to begin their lives anew, but they would become "the brothers who were sold" when the Gadsden Purchase incorporated them back into the United States in 1853.

Ortiz's partner was Jose M. Zuloaga, born in Chihuahua City in 1804, served in *Las Companias Presidiales* in 1816, and served as an elected official in 1839, 1841, and 1843. He worked with the Ortiz New Mexican family before and after the war between the United States and Mexico.³ There were numerous other Mexican merchants.⁴

Another prominent Chihuahua merchant who fought the American occupation was Jesus Maria Palacios, the 29th Governor of Chihuahua. He was born on April 8, 1824, in Chihuahua. During the war, despite his training in the law, he accepted an officer's commission and fought at the

Battle of Sacramento. He also served as an intermediary between Doniphan and the Mexican Government.

The conquest of northern Mexico was conducted by the Army of the West commanded by General Stephen W. Kearny, who set out from Ft. Leavenworth, followed the Mountain route of the Santa Fe Trail, and claimed Las Vegas and Santa Fe in August 1846. He continued on to California, while Doniphan's troops marched south into Chihuahua, and other American troops under the command of Sterling Price occupied New Mexico.

Charged with the defense of New Mexico was Governor Manuel Armijo. The year 1846 began with a prophetic circular sent on January 10 by Governor Manuel Armijo warning of impending war with the United States. That warning was followed by another ominous Circular written by interior officials, also warning that war was probable (Maria G. Duran collection). The years preceding the war had often seen events such as the Texan Santa Fe expedition (1841-42) when Texas attempted to enforce their border claims through military intervention, only to be defeated by Mexican forces at *laguna colorado* [near present day Santa Rosa, New Mexico] and marched to jails in northern Mexico; events that increased the likelihood of war between Mexico and the United States. The Texan Raids in 1843 also saw conflict on the eastern frontier of New Mexico as well as the murder of Jose Antonio Chavez.

Merchants continued to ply their trade in the face of impending war. Several traders who left Santa Fe on December 21, 1845, arrived in St. Louis in late January. On February 3, 1846, seven more men with three mule teams arrived at the American border with \$35,000 in specie forwarded by residents of New Mexico in order to purchase goods for the trading system. In March, even more New Mexican traders arrived in St. Louis, including Ambrosio Armijo and Santiago Flores who had to walk the last 200 miles following an Indian raid. Dr. Eugene Leitensdorfer, with his wife Soledad Abreu, also arrived in the United States during the spring of 1846. Mrs. Leitensdorfer was the daughter of the merchant Santiago Abreu, who had goods on the trail in the early 1830s. In April 1846 a group of 45 men and 17 wagons arrived in the United States from Chihuahua via Santa Fe.

The month before (March 1846), New Mexicans in New York contracted for goods from Liverpool through Peter Harmony, Nephews and Company and through the Philadelphia firm of Flemming and Marshall. Notices of impending war circulated throughout Santa Fe, along the trail, and in the United States. Before Mexican merchants obtained their wares, war was declared and they anxiously awaited the steamers, "Great Britain" and "Great Western," and the packet-ship "Savannah". One of the most powerful and wealthy of the New Mexican merchants, Jose Chaves, [the brother of murdered Antonio Jose Chavez] secured

passage and was reassured that he “would not be disturbed” and that the United States government would protect his goods if need arose. This unprecedented action, defined as unique by governmental officials, brought intense immediate bureaucratic concern. Why should the citizens of an enemy nation be protected by the American Army?

In regards to Jose Chaves’s “protection,” the Secretary of the Treasury replied to the concerned Collector of the Customs that “goods specially imported for the Santa Fe trade, are to be taken as applying to all cases of importation.” The emphasis made it clear that Mexican merchants would convey their purchased goods “in good faith.” The stated rationale emphasized the political strength and economic power of the New Mexicans as well as the benefits of the international trading system which had begun in 1821.

Between May 8 and May 14, as the Mexican War was being declared, several Mexican trading companies arrived in the United States, including Francisco Elguea, Jose Gonzales, and James (Santiago) Magoffin. On the return trip Jose Gonzales and James Magoffin would meet with Mexican government officials at the behest of the American army. These latter two merchants hailed from Chihuahua, where Santiago Magoffin had been naturalized as a Mexican citizen, and served on the town council in El Paso del Norte. Magoffin was called to Washington to meet with Polk who wished for a small war that would not involve great conflicts and had met with the Catholic Bishops of New York and St. Louis who had promised support. As a result of the meetings with Polk on June 15 and 17, General Kearny was instructed to use Magoffin’s services as part of the campaign.

Despite the declaration of war in May, the first 1846 return caravan arrived in Santa Fe in June. Following the declaration of war, the American military attempted to persuade all merchants to follow behind the column of soldiers, and troops were sent to enforce the demand. Two groups had preceded the Army of the West, which included Armijo wagons conveyed by Juan Armijo along with merchants George Doan, James J. Webb, W. S. McKnight, Norris Colburn, J. B. Turley, and Francis X. Aubry.

The second group left the United States on May 22nd in Albert Speyer’s caravan of 22 large wagons. This group contained two wagons of munitions purchased in England for the Governor of Chihuahua (Barry 587). Mr. Speyer acquired approval along with two *guias* to travel from Santa Fe to Durango, Guadalajara, and Mexico on the 8th of July (Mexican Archives of New Mexico, Reel 41, frames 814-16). These merchants escaped capture and control by the American Army. Hurrying, Speyer and his wagons passed the Armijo train and arrived in Santa Fe a day earlier. Albert Speyer, Juan Armijo, Henry Mayer, and George Peacock escaped capture by General Kearny and probably turned a tidy profit in the markets of northern Mexico.

On June 3, 1846, Secretary of War W. L. Marcy wrote Colonel Stephen W. Kearny that if his conquest was successful, he should establish a temporary civil government, continue the trade between the two countries “as far as practicable,” protect the Mexican merchants with his army, and continue Mexican employment. Secretary of War W. Marcy wrote to Colonel Stephen W. Kearny that:

In performing this duty it would be wise and prudent to continue in their employment all such of the existing officers as are known to be friendly to the United States....The duties at the customhouse ought, at once, to be reduced to such a rate as may be barely sufficient to maintain the necessary officers, without yielding any revenue to the Government.

The suggestion that custom duties be reduced was apparently not obeyed, considering the increase in customs duties for goods from Mexico and Order No. 10, which caused great concern among American merchants. While Kearny was receiving advice from Marcy, Mexicans were mobilizing to defend their nation. On June 16, 1846, a call to arms was signed by many Mexicans including merchants Luis Zuloaga, Juan B. Escudero, Pedro Olivares, Manuel Fuentes, Estanislao Porras, and Estevan Ochoa (La Restauracion MF 472, Reel 2 frame 782). As nations prepared for war, merchants continued to ply their trade.

During 1846 there were several caravans that traveled through to Mexico; it is most interesting that the United States government did not attempt to stop the traffic. “Instead of placing an embargo on the caravan trade, the government mobilized an army to protect it, to occupy New Mexico, and thereby eliminate the tariff charges at Santa Fe” (Moorhead, 153).

Given his orders, on June 5th Kearny’s troops attempted to overtake the Armijo and Speyer trains, but they were not successful; the Army of the West was able to convince, through force, other merchants to follow in the Army’s path on the route to New Mexico.

Susan Magoffin noted when several of the Mexican merchants joined the caravan, such as when Colonel Owens and Armijo joined and McManus and “the Mexicans” joined. She very seldom gave names to the Mexicans and had difficulty spelling their names such as when she listed her three Mexican servants, “Jose, Sendavel [Sandoval], and Tabino.” Susan’s brother-in-law, James [Santiago], had married Dona Maria Gertrudes Valdez de Beremende from Chihuahua, who had a brother, Gabriel Valdez, who was a merchant on the Trail, was widely respected by many, and served as a mediator for a dispute in June on the journey to Santa Fe.⁵

Kearny met with the Mexican merchants, and they recounted that meeting in a letter published in Mexican newspapers. That letter was addressed to Manuel Armijo,

and made the point that when two nations declare war and the residents of one find themselves in the territory of the other, that fears exist. They recounted the meeting held with Kearny and told of his promise to assist in the transportation of goods. They saluted the sweetness of friendship but protested the military invasion of Santa Fe, and they gave the order of the march of troops and merchants. It was signed by Juan Cristoval Armijo, Santiago Flores, Ambrosio Armijo, and Mariano Irisarri.

In the letter written from Independence on the 20th of June and directed to Governor Armijo, these merchants noted that Kearny promised the merchants three times that they, as well as their property, would be protected; and while it would take Congressional compensation for several of the merchants who lost their wares in war, his promise was consistent with the orders given him by the Secretary of War.

To be continued in the next issue of *Wagon Tracks*

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Endnotes

- Pedro Olivares, b. 1787, died April 22, 1852. He was an official within the *Hacienda*, the system of trade control as *Administrador de Rentas Unidas* from 1 June 1824 to 31 Aug. 1825. He contributed 300 pesos for the brigade sent to New Mexico against Texans and served as Governor 6, August 21-24, 1845. In 1846 as a *Diputado el Congreso Constituyente Local*, he led opposition to the American invasion, in contradiction to those writers who assert that Mexican merchants desired American occupation. He also contributed to the "Harmony Report" which claimed certain damages and sought compensation from the American government.
- Archivo del Estado de Durango*, 1841-1847 [Hereafter MF492], R. 377. Oct. 1842, Guia 1.955 for Don Joaquin Harmony from Tampico; August 1842 from Tamaulipas Guia 1.519 for Castello y Harmony con Jose Sevilla with goods for Don Joaquin Harmony; Guías 712 through 727 goods from Mazatlan bound for Durango, Chihuahua and New Mexico for German merchants in those localities. MF 492, R. 382, Guia #674 for Mariano Chaves; #675 for Don Juan Maria Ortis, and #679 for Manuel Doroteo Pino bound for Socorro, New Mexico. In November 1840 Mariano Chaves acquired Guia #688 and set out for New Mexico, as he did again in 1841 when he acquired Guia #1276 in Durango.
- Mexican Archives of New Mexico, Roll 40, frame 349. Guia #62 valued at over nine thousand pesos was issued on September 22, 1845 to Zuloaga for goods brought from the United States through Santa Fe to Galeana.
- Matt S. Meier "Esteban Ochoa, Enterpriser." *Journal of the West* 25 (Jan. 1986): 15-21.
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Google Earth Tour of Kanza Places

The Kansas State Historic Preservation Office reports that Lauren W. Ritterbush, in conjunction with Web-Kanza, has created a Google Earth tour of Kanza language place name locations in Kansas. See it at www.kawnation.com/langhome.html.

BOOKS



Railroad Empire Across the Heartland: Rephotographing Alexander Gardner's Westward Journey

James E. Sherow, *Railroad Empire Across the Heartland: Rephotographing Alexander Gardner's Westward Journey*. Albuquerque, University of New Mexico Press, 2014. x + 212 pp. Maps, illustrations, notes, and index.

Reviewed by Frank Norris

In 1863, ground was broken for the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division (UPED) in Wyandotte, Kansas. This railroad, which competed against the Union Pacific Railroad, was built due west across Kansas. The line was renamed the Kansas Pacific in May 1868, its tracks reached Denver in August 1870, and ten years later the line merged with the Union Pacific.

In 1866 – in the midst of its construction boom – a report commissioned by President Andrew Johnson painted a scathing picture of the UPED's construction methods in eastern Kansas. Railroad officials, fully cognizant that the line's survival was dependent on both federal bonds and public land donations, did its best to debunk the report's findings. As a further response, railroad officials decided to hire a photographer who would show "the progress and accomplishments of their company" in a way that "would dramatically illustrate the potential riches derived from building this railroad (p. 12)."

Alexander Gardner, who had worked for iconic Civil War photographer Matthew Brady, took the job and started work in the spring of 1867. A perfectionist who took "imperial" photographs – because his glass plates measured 16 x 20 inches – Gardner headed from east to west across the state; he took the train as far as the railhead in Salina, and then continued west past the construction crews to the state's western margins. He took more than 250 photos along the way, and as noted in the book's introduction (p. 2), he "took extraordinary pains to frame his shots to illustrate the growth and spread of agriculture and town building in the state." Many of these prized photos are now in the collections of the Kansas State Historical Society in Topeka.

The baseline value of these photos was such that as early as 1934, calls were made to rephotograph specific scenes along the line that would show the physical, cultural, and ecological transformation of the state's landscape features. Finally, in 1993, John R. Charlton took up the challenge and, periodically over the next decade, he took photos that matched more than 90 of Gardner's best early views; this in spite of challenges from private property owners, vast amounts of

tree growth, and wholesale land-use changes. More recently, the author – who has long had an interest in ecological changes in Kansas' grasslands – completed the nearly 150-year effort that Gardner had initiated by providing contextual background material as well as cogent explanations for each comparative photo pairing.

Although some Santa Fe Trail aficionados may feel that this volume is of marginal interest (because the UPED's right-of-way was often more than 20 miles north of the trail corridor), this volume sheds important light on the trail's history. This is because of the seven-year period – between 1866 and 1873 – when freighters and other Santa Fe Trail travelers used this railroad line as the quickest, easiest way to go back and forth to Santa Fe. Most anyone who loves Kansas history, moreover, will enjoy the stunning photographs, both historical and contemporary, and Sherow's well-honed verbiage provides a skillful complement. ♦

The Art and Legacy of Bernardo Miera y Pacheco: New Spain's Explorer, Cartographer, and Artist

The Art and Legacy of Bernardo Miera y Pacheco: New Spain's Explorer, Cartographer, and Artist. Joseph Díaz, editor. Santa Fe: Museum of New Mexico Press, 2014.

Reviewed by Michael L. Olsen

There are two reasons that anyone interested in the history and heritage of the Santa Fe Trail should consult this scholarly and attractive volume from the Museum of New Mexico Press.

First, through the maps and art of Bernardo Miera y Pacheco (1713-1785) it presents an intimate picture of the culture and politics of what is now New Mexico toward the end of the 18th century, just half a century before the arrival of the frontier United States in the person of William Becknell. It provides insight into how the Southwest was regarded by those who lived in New Spain at this time, particularly including civil and military authorities. This is the civilization encountered by Anglo traders coming "down" the Santa Fe Trail in the 1820s and on into the 1830s.

Second, Miera y Pacheco's maps detail the extent of information and general knowledge in New Mexico concerning its northern and eastern frontiers, the region from which first the Santa Fe Trail traders and then the U. S. Army would come in the next 50 to 75 years. Readers learn of the experience the civil and military men of New Spain had of this territory and how they comprehended it. Their perceptions would, in part, impact the development of the Santa Fe trade.

Continued on next page

Miera y Pacheco arrived in New Spain by 1741, serving in the militia and based in El Paso. "He was a man whom scholars have described as an Indian fighter, politician, artist, cartographer, engineer, and militia captain," New Mexico historian Thomas E. Chavez notes in his introductory, biographical essay for the volume, *'Because Within Me There Burns a Desire': Bernardo Miera y Pacheco A Life and Times*.

Into the 1780s, Miera y Pacheco's duties and interests would take him to nearly every Indian pueblo and Spanish settlement in the Southwest, across New Mexico and into Colorado, Utah, and Arizona. Besides accompanying numerous military and religious forays over the years (and often producing the official maps of these travels), he accompanied the Dominguez-Escalante Expedition (1776) in its abortive attempt to open a route from New Spain to the Spanish settlements in California.

Miera y Pacheco's 1779 map *Plana de la Provincia interna del Nuevo Mexico*. . . , which includes a consideration of Governor Juan Bautista de Anza's military campaign against the Comanche in southeastern Colorado, is of particular interest for the study of the Santa Fe Trail. Chavez comments that the *Plana* "was the most detailed map of New Mexico in the Spanish Colonial period. . . . Its information would permeate future maps." This and Miera y Pacheco's other maps are extensively discussed (and brilliantly illustrated) in Dennis Reinhartz' essay, "Soldier-Engineer of the Greater Southwest: The Cartography." Reinhartz

affirms that "most importantly [the *Plana*] made the case graphically and with inserted written admonitions for the defensive measures against the Comanches and other raids that Anza tried to carry out along the northern frontier of New Spain." Not least, from a Santa Fe Trail perspective, this map shows the "Rio de Napeste" – the Arkansas River – flowing from the Rockies to the east.

Three additional essays round out this volume's evaluation of Miera y Pacheco. Charles M. Carrillo considers him as an ethnographer, who through drawings and depictions on his maps, "shows that he possessed a well-rounded knowledge of both the Pueblo and non-Pueblo peoples who inhabited the lands of New Mexico and beyond." His artistic talents are reviewed by Robin Farwell Gavin and Donna Pierce with reference to his altar screens (including the one currently at Christo Rey church in Santa Fe), and by William Wroth, who analyzes his impact on the 19th century *sante-ros* of New Mexico.

The Museum of New Mexico has "done itself proud" with this book – and continued the high standard of its publications. It is pleasure to read and the illustrations are profuse and stunning. One final note concerning Miera y Pacheco: his maps can be found easily online simply by entering "Miera y Pacheco" into a search engine. There they can be examined in detail, especially by "zooming in" on features of interest. ♦

Boone's Lick Road Exhibit Dedicated

On November 8, members of the Santa Fe Trail Association and the Boone's Lick Road Association jointly dedicated a new interpretive exhibit near the site of Old Franklin, Missouri, birthplace of the Santa Fe Trail. Pictured left to right: David Sapp, President of the Boone's Lick Road Association, Hal Jackson and Mike Dickey, SFTA Franklin Marker Task Force Members.



Photo: Joanne VanCoevern

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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Another year has passed with many accomplishments by MRO in its continued effort to tell the story of the Santa Fe National Historic Trail.

October 4, we dedicated the new National Park Service Historic Site sign and interpretive panel at the Weiduwilt Swales located at 85th and Manchester in Kansas City, MO. We are currently working with local representatives of the City to insure the long time survival of this historic site as a part of the Kansas City Parks Department.

November 8, we represented SFTA at the dedication of the new Boone's Lick Road panels at Franklin, Missouri. These panels are located adjacent to the Santa Fe National Historic Trail panels near the site of the original town of Franklin. It is at Franklin that the two trails joined. The Boone's Lick Road from the east at St. Charles, Missouri, provided the way west for the early traders and settlers.

Additional local tour route signs were placed from the Upper Independence Landing/Wayne City, through Independence and Raytown. In addition to the tour route signs, Historic Site signs were placed at the overlook of the Upper Independence/Wayne City Landing and the Historic Archibald Rice 1844 Home in Raytown.

On December 23, representatives from SFTA, OCTA, the KCMO Parks Department, and the KCMO Public Works Department met to finalize the plans to install the NPS local tour route signs from the south city limits of Raytown at 83rd and Blue Ridge Blvd. on to the Missouri/Kansas state line at New Santa Fe. We have also applied for a grant from DAR to provide matching funds for some of the sign posts in this portion of the Trails. The new signs will be installed in early 2015.

In January, MRO will begin gathering the GPS locations for the installation of the NPS local tour route signs in Olathe, Kansas. OCTA will provide the NPS signs from the Missouri/Kansas state line in New Santa Fe to the eastern Olathe city limits and again from the western Olathe city limits at Lone Elm Campground on to the Gardner Junction. All of these NPS signs will be installed prior to the SFTA 2017 Symposium in Olathe, Kansas.

As we move forward into 2015 we will continue to complete the historic panel open air kiosk at Salem Park located at Highway 24 and Blue Mills Road in eastern Independence. This is the point that the Oregon and California Trails joined with the Santa Fe Trail as it came into the area from Franklin, Missouri. The three-part panel will include pictures and stories of sites to the east and sites to the west of the location. The center panel will continue the story and pictures of the Blue Mills Landing along the Missouri River.

MRO extends its wish for a successful and productive 2015 to all of our fellow chapters along the Trail.

Douglas County

President Roger Boyd

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The Douglas County Chapter will hold their annual meeting Saturday, February 28. The meeting will be held at the First United Methodist Church at the corner of 8th and Grove in Baldwin City, Kansas. The social time starts at 5:00 p.m. with the potluck meal starting at 5:30 p.m. Our program will be "Out of the Weeds at the Black Jack Battlefield," an honest talk about what goes on behind the scenes for the Site Manager at the battlefield, presented by Jeff and Kathleen Quigley. The battle took place June 2, 1856, along the Santa Fe Trail about three miles east of present-day Baldwin City. This will give us an excellent opportunity to learn more about the future plans by the Battle of Black Jack Trust to promote this historic site to the public. Please feel free to join us.

Heart of the Flint Hills

President Sharon Haun

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Cottonwood Crossing

President Steve Schmidt

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Similar to the wheat, the chapter has gone dormant for the winter. The chapter's board of directors will be meeting before too long to set the meeting schedule for 2015 and line up speakers and programs.

Quivira

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The Quivira Chapter teamed with the Old Mill Museum in Lindsborg, Kansas, to present "The Captain's Lady's Victorian Christmas Memories" on Saturday, December 6. Marti McCartney as the Captain's Lady recalled Christmas during the Victorian era as an officer's wife on the frontier. She shared some of her childhood and frontier Christmas memories and also displayed Victorian Christmas tree decorations and the traditions of that era. She closed the program with Christmas carols, providing her own music on the flute.

The chapter was contacted by *Pathways Across America*, the periodical of the Partnership for the National Trails System regarding the SFTA Youth Expo in October. The Communication and Outreach Coordinator, Julia Glad Pool, requested information for an article in the next issue of *Pathways Across America*.

The chapter is working with the McPherson Museum for the dedication of the McPherson Kiosk on April 12. The museum is excited to host this activity at their facility and we are working on the publicity to make this a mutually beneficial event. The chapter is still working on additional program activities for 2015. As the events become finalized, we will publish information.

SFTA Annual Membership January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015

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 Leo E. Oliva Scholarly Research 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."

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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, *Continued*

Wet/Dry Routes

Dr. David Clapsaddle
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Fifty-six members and guests attended the January 18 meeting at Kinsley, Kansas. Following a pan-fried chicken dinner, the meeting reconvened at the Kinsley Municipal Building with Vice President Rosetta Graff as host. Four new members were welcomed to the chapter. President Dr. David Clapsaddle displayed the SFTA Award of Merit given to the chapter at the fall 2014 Rendezvous specifically for the erection of the Melgares marker four miles southwest of Larned on Highway 56. Steve Durley, owner of the property, announced the placement of a solar light at the marker site. In other announcements, as soon as the ground thaws, new signage will be installed as a result of vandalism. Cards were distributed to the members noting the Santa Fe Trail Symposium in September 2015 in Santa Fe.

The Faye Anderson Award was represented to the Dale Otte family in memory of Dale Otte, long-time member of the chapter. Dr. Leo Oliva presented a special award to the Kinsley Library for their work in presenting Trans-Mississippi history to the rural community of Edwards and Pawnee Counties. It was noted that the Kinsley Library has been cited as one of the best small town libraries in the state of Kansas.

A radio drama taken from the Susan Shelby Magoffin book *Down the Santa Fe Trail and into Mexico* was presented, and dressed in period clothing were Tom Seltman, Diane Dodez, Ellen Jones, and A.J. Holling. The drama was written by Clapsaddle. The next meeting will be held in April with

further information TBA.

Dodge City/Fort Dodge/Cimarron

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The chapter had a wonderful Christmas party and dinner with the Kansas Chapter of the Great Western Cattle Trail Association, on Tuesday, December 16. Many of our members are members of that group as well. After a nice holiday buffet, Karla and Walt Couch played guitar as we sang Christmas carols.

The Great Western Cattle Trail Association and our chapter had a booth at the Kansas Cattleman's Association convention in November. We distributed literature about both organizations and had a western-themed booth. We are looking into having a shared booth at the 3-I show to be held in Dodge City next October.

We have signed a contract along with the Great Western Cattle Trail Association for a joint signboard to be placed south of Dodge City on Highway 283, to tell about the lower crossing of the Santa Fe Trail, the Fort Dodge - Camp Supply Military Road, and the Great Western Cattle Trail, as well as the other trails that led to Dodge City.

Our winter meeting will be held February 8 at Boot Hill. Election of officers will be held and Association Manager Joanne VanCoevern will talk about the Santa Fe Trail Geo-Caching project that is doing very well. We have four Geo-Cache sites in our chapter area.

Wagon Bed Spring

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

Cimarron Cutoff

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

Bent's Fort

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

The Bent's Fort Chapter ended 2014 strong with several excellent activities.

October 25 – The Davidson Ranch Tour, with member Bob Silva organizing the trek and the Davidson family guiding the trek. Ten 4-wheel drive vehicles met in Las Animas and set off for a day not to be forgotten. Members were treated to stage-coach crossings, dinosaur tracks, hidden springs, homesteads, petroglyphs, and so much more. One member stated, "Words do not exist to describe the hidden history of the past that we experienced throughout the day."

November 8 – The annual education meeting was held at Casa Del Sol in La Junta, Colorado. After a general membership meeting and a super potluck lunch, Bob Silva gave two separate PowerPoint presentations. The first showed photos from the Davidson Ranch tour. The second presentation was on his recently published book, *Lead in Trinidad* that centered on the life of his great grandfather, lawman Lewis M. Kreeger.

December 13 – The 2015 planning meeting was held at the Rattlesnake Grill in La Junta, CO. Officers and committee chairpersons laid plans for the year's treks, speakers, and projects. Come along with us for a fun-filled and exciting 2015.

Corazon de los Caminos

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

Our chapter met on January 10 at Elida's cafe in Springer, N. M. for a planning session for 2015. We have received and assembled an outdoor bench to be installed at the wayside exhibit on Whittington Center. Following are the planned events we set up, but they are subject to change. Last year we had some scheduled events fall through on us, so you will notice a backup plan in case one doesn't develop.

March 14 – Spring business meeting at K-Bob's in Las Vegas, NM at 11:00 a.m. Guest speaker is Dominic Gonzales Montoya on the Ocate Trail and history. Backup will be Martha McCaffrey speaking at CCHP. J. D. Schmidt and Martha McCaffrey in charge.

April 11 – Guided tour of Herstein museum in Clayton, NM. Backup will be a tour of the dinosaur tracks in that area. Faye Gaines in charge.

May 9 – Meet at the Point of Rocks, NM. Guest speaker will be Steve Schmidt on the Sibley trails and surveys. Backup will be a tour in that area. Faye Gaines in charge.

June 13 – Tour dinosaur tracks north of Trinidad, CO. Backup will be tour Baca-Bloom complex. Tom Ferguson in charge.

July 14 – Tour Ocate crossing and trail north. Dennis Schneider in charge. Backup is historical tour of Las Vegas, NM. (Montezuma castle, SF trail through Las Vegas, etc.) Martha McCaffrey in charge.

August 8 – Metcalf Station on Philmont Scout Ranch (reservations required. Limit 15 people. Philmont transports in 4-W drive.) Backup is tour of Cimarron Cita Ranch at Ute Park, NM. Dennis Schneider in charge.

September 17-20 – Symposium in Santa Fe, NM. September 23-26 – Bent's Fort National Fur Trade symposium.

October 10 – Guest speaker on military officer's wives in the Southwest, held at CCHP in Las Vegas, NM. Martha McCaffrey in charge. Backup will be tour of Rough Rider's museum in Las Vegas.

November 14 – Fall business meeting at the St. James Hotel in Cimarron, NM. Guest speaker will be Stephen Zimmer or David Werhane. Backup will be a tour of the Chase Ranch House. Dennis Schneider in charge.

We are wishing all of our trail people a great 2015! Come see us when you can.

End of the Trail

President Joy Poole
125 Lupita Road, Santa Fe, NM 87505
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At our meeting in October, Mike Najdowski led a discussion on geocaching, a program recently endorsed by the SFTA. Their program, called Santa Fe National Historic Trail Geo-Tour, consists of 73 geocaches hidden along the length of the Trail. There are several caches within the EoT area. If you feel challenged to locate any of these on or near the Trail, they are listed on the Website as Pecos National Historical Park, On the Trail, NPS Long Distance Trail, Museum Hill, Fort Marcy, and La Fonda Hotel.

Our annual meeting was held on January 24 in Santa Fe. The speaker, Charles Strickfaden, is currently the Superintendent of Fort Union National Monument. He gave a brief update on Fort Union doings, and then gave a talk on "Military on the Santa Fe Trail," with an emphasis on the ethnicity of the army and how the forts impacted the local economy. We also elected several board members.

Future programs and field trips are being finalized. Our March meeting will be held on Saturday, March 21 at 1:30 p.m., with a program by Joy Poole, "Tiptoe for Adventure: The Diaries of Dr. Rowland Willard." On September 17-20, we will attend the 2015 Three Trails Conference, Santa Fe, New Mexico, www.3trailsconferencesantafe.org. Our November 21 meeting on Saturday, 1:30 p.m. at the Eldorado Community Center will feature a program by Kermit Hill, "Putting Two and Two Together."

Apologies

In the November 2014 issue of *Wagon Tracks*, credit for Dottie Russell's photos of the Bent's Fort chapter trip to Las Vegas was omitted. Dottie was named Person of the Year by the Bent's Fort Chapter and does their email blast and newsletter, as well as takes many photographs.

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www.santafetrail.org



CHANGE SERVICE REQUESTED

EVENTS

February 8: Dodge City, KS. Dodge City/Fort Dodge/Cimarron Chapter. Geocaching, Joanne VanCoevern.

February 8: Council Grove, KS. Kaw Mission. "The Kaw Nation, Then and Now," Elaine Dailey Huch.

February 22: Lexington, MO. MRO Chapter. Potluck.

February 20-22: La Junta, CO. Bent's Old Fort, High Plains Snow Goose Festival. www.highplainssnowgoose.com.

February 28: Baldwin City, KS. Douglas County Chapter. "Blackjack Battlefield," Jeff and Kathleen Quigley.

March 14: Las Vegas, NM. Corazon de los Caminos Chapter. Ocate Trail history, Martha McCaffrey.

March 14: La Junta, CO. Bent's Old Fort frontier skills day.

March 19: Las Vegas, NM. Glimpses of the Past presentations resume.

March 21: Santa Fe, NM. End of the Trail Chapter. "Diaries of Dr. Rowland Willard," Joy Poole.

March 25: Santa Fe, NM. El Rancho De Las Golondrinas, "The Real House-

wives of the Santa Fe Trail," Dr. Alice Anne Thompson.

March 29: Council Grove, KS. Kaw Mission. "Kanza Culture: Regalia and Kaw Culture," Ken Bellmard

March 31: Santa Fe Trail Bike Trek registration deadline, September 6 departure.

April 9-11: Salina, KS. SFTA Board of Directors meeting and workshop.

April 11: Clayton, NM. Corazon de los Caminos Chapter. Tour.

April 12: McPherson, KS. Quivira Chapter. Dedication of McPherson Museum kiosk.

April 12: Council Grove, KS. Kaw Mission. "Forensic Anthropology," Crystal Roberts Douglas.

April 13: Submission deadline for May *Wagon Tracks*.

April 25: Larned, KS. Fort Larned Old Guard Spring Mess and Muster.

April 26: Council Grove, KS. Kaw Mission. Chris Pappen: Homecoming

May 3: Council Grove, KS. Kaw Mission. "The Kanza Language: Then and Now," Justin McBride

May 9: Point of Rocks, NM. Corazon de los Caminos Chapter. Sibley trails and survey, Steve Schmidt.

May 10-September 7: La Junta, CO. Trails and Rails trips on Amtrak Southwest Chief. 719-383-5024.

June 27-July 1: Franklin, TN. PNTS conference

September 16: Santa Fe, NM. SFTA Board of Directors meeting

September 17-20: Santa Fe, NM. 2015 conference with Old Spanish Trail and CARTA

September 23-26: Bent's Old Fort NHS. National Fur Trade Symposium. www.2015fts.org

September 22-24, 2016: Larned, KS. 2016 Rendezvous

September 28-30, 2017: Olathe, KS. Symposium