

Wagon Tracks

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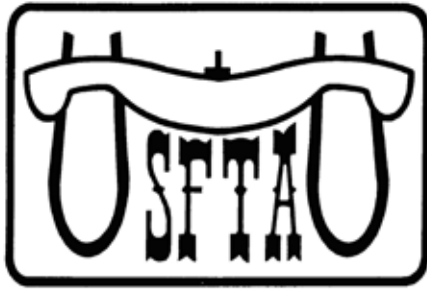


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WAGON TRACKS

volume 28 ■ number 3

May 2014

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photo: Stan Trekell

Dodge City Point of Rocks Preserved

by Ruth Friesen

A planned expansion of U.S. 50 from a two lane road to a four lane road threatened to disturb the Dodge City Point of Rocks and the landmark silhouettes upon it. Due to the efforts of many people, the Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT) has decided on the four-lane highway option that does the least damage to the Point of Rocks, instead of the once-proposed 60-foot median. They will construct a 16-foot median as the road passes the Point of Rocks, which will take only a small amount of land. A retaining wall of false rock which will blend in with the existing rock will help retain the formation. The Dodge City sign will also survive.

The nearly two-year preservation effort was a collaboration between SFTA's Dodge City/Fort Dodge/Cimarron Chapter and the Great Western Cattle Trail Association as well as local city commissions. SFTA Chapter President Bill Bunyan stated, "Special thanks go to Gary Kraisinger of the Great Western Cattle Trail Association who put the petition on the internet to save the Point of Rocks. Also, special thanks to State Representatives Ron Ryckman Sr., Bud Estes, John Ewy and State Senator Garrett Love and County Commissioners Shawn Tasset, Chris Boys and Danny Gillum who backed our efforts."

Chapter Vice President Mike Strodtman was also fully involved and Bill Bunyan did six TV interviews plus radio and newspaper interviews. Bunyan stated, "Thanks to all association members for your support. It was truly a team effort."

Mark your calendars for Rendezvous 2014

September 18-20, in Larned, Kansas



President
LaDonna Hutton

President's Message

Winter 2014 has been a Santa Fe Trail Association winter. February found us traveling to Council Grove, Kansas, and Clayton, New Mexico, for chapter presidents meetings. The main purpose of these meetings was for each chapter to share membership ideas. The face-to-face conversation was lively and extremely enlightening, with excellent ideas presented. Other topics discussed were updates on committee restructuring, geocache implementation, signage and future interpretation needs of the Santa Fe Trail. I felt this personal interaction between the presidents and SFTA officers and manager was invaluable. This experience made me realize that is what I enjoy the most about the Santa Fe Trail—how we are all “connected.” But it also made me realize that we need to be cognizant of the needs of all our members and chapters.

Then, March found us traveling to Independence, Kansas, for the SFTA Board of Directors meeting and wonderful tours and activities with the Lewis and Clark Trail Association and the Oregon California Trail Association. All associations held their respective board meetings on Thursday. On Friday, we all enjoyed a great bus tour of trail related sites in the Kansas City area, from Wayne City Landing to Gardner Junction and then back to the Mallinson Manor Vineyard in Sugar Creek for a fantastic barbecue dinner. Saturday we met at the Pioneer Museum to hear presenters from the Kansas City Metro area informing us of their progress in preserving and marking the trails through the area. See page 13 for photos related to these events.

At the SFTA Board of Directors meeting Shirley Coupal was appointed Parliamentarian. She replaces Mike Olsen who is the current Vice-President. In addition to reports from 24 committees, task forces, officers and chapters, Joanne VanCoevern and Kevin Lindahl reported that the geocache project is almost complete, with a “soft live” introduction sometime this spring. This project has been a major undertaking and much thanks is extended to Joanne VanCoevern for getting it off the ground. Financial reports by Ruth Olson Peters indicated our association is on solid ground. Larry Justice, Membership Committee Chairman, shared the results of the presidents meetings on membership ideas. See an article about this on page 9.

Probably the most important business at the meeting was the SFTA committee restructuring proposal, presented by Mike Olsen. An article explaining this restructuring is included in this issue of *Wagon Tracks* on page 7. A motion was passed to adopt the recommendation of the proposal. I feel certain this will create a much more efficient and productive organizational structure.

As we gear up for an active spring and summer full of Santa Fe Trail activities, treks and presentations, I wish you all much camaraderie, fun and learning. It is my hope to join you along the way.



A joint Three Trails Conference will be held in Santa Fe, NM on September 17-20, 2015, sponsored by the Santa Fe Trail Association (SFTA), Old Spanish Trail Association (OSTA) and El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro Trail Association (CARTA). Conference artwork is an oil painting by Ronald Kil, Santa Fe, NM.

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Joanne's Jottings

by Joanne VanCoevern, Association Manager



Geo Tour: It's official! The Santa Fe National Historic Trail GeoTour went live on April 15, 2014. Read the article on page 4.

Dodge City Wayside Exhibit: Several exhibits are being installed in the area. The Dodge City Chapter report on page 26 details this signage. The signs were paid for with Cooperative Signage funds from the NPS. All of the exhibits will be included on the Santa Fe Trail Media Tour. Following prompts from

the OnCell media tour application, visitors will be able to travel from exhibit to exhibit and learn about the Santa Fe Trail in the area.

Media Tour: Carol Clark, NPS, is working directly with chapters to obtain information needed for the OnCell Santa Fe National Historic Trail Media Tour. Currently she is working on the central part of the Trail, and has tentative plans to collect data, images and video in the Colorado/Northern NM area in June 2014. The February issue of *Wagon Tracks* carried an article about the OnCell media app and how to use it. You can access that article on the SFTA website under Publications.

Kiosk Project: With the placement of the three new wayside exhibit panels at the McPherson Museum, another step has been taken to achieve the goal of placing informational kiosks along the length of the Santa Fe Trail. The McPherson kiosk joins other kiosks already in place at the Old Franklin Site, McCoy Park (Independence, MO), Gardner Junction, Larned, Bent's Old Fort, Fort Union, Pecos National Historical Park, as well as several kiosks placed along the Trail in New Mexico by the Santa Fe Trail Scenic Byways organization. The kiosk committee will now turn its attention toward a proposed kiosk to be located in Jackson County, Missouri. If the Jackson County Parks and Recreation department agrees to continue to partner with the SFTA, the NPS National Trail Intermountain Region has agreed to provide some funding for the project. Larry Short, MRO President, is leading the effort to schedule meetings and get the planning process started.

Placing informational kiosks along the length of the Santa Fe Trail has been identified as a primary goal for both the Santa Fe Trail Association's 10-year Strategic Plan, and as one of SFTA's contributions to the Partnership of the National Trails System "Decade for the National Trails," 2008-2018. To fully realize the promise of the National Trails System for public

benefit it was determined that all trails should dedicate ourselves to a "Decade for the National Trails" leading to the 50th Anniversary of the National Trails System in 2018. During those years, a concentrated effort will be made to raise public awareness of the National Trails System so that it becomes well known to every citizen and community in the United States; complete and enhance the designated National Trails for public appreciation and enjoyment; build the capacity of federal agencies to better manage and sustain National Scenic, Historic and Recreation Trails, as well as Rail Trails; and to enhance the capacity of non-profit organizations to be able to continue to recruit, train and supervise ever more volunteer stewards of the National Trails forming a nationwide network of community-based natural and cultural resource stewardship.

National Registry Listing: SFTA has been informed that the Little Arkansas River Crossing has been listed in the National Register of Historic Places effective April 5, 2014.

Outreach: SFTA staffed an exhibit booth at the National Conference for History Educators (NCHE) in Albuquerque, March 19-24. Attending the conference were educators from all over the United States and even a couple of foreign attendees. Mike and Patti Olsen, and Greg and Joanne VanCoevern provided information to attendees on the Jr. Wagon Master Program, the OnCell Media Tour, the Santa Fe National Historic Trail Geo-Tour, and SFTA's scholarly research program, as well as our ongoing projects of signage and informational exhibits along the Santa Fe Trail.

Flint Hills Nature Trail: Design workshops were held recently to hear public comment on the development of the Flint Hills Nature Trail. The Trail will connect six Kansas counties and numerous communities along the way and will follow the Santa Fe National Historic Trail through part of it. The Flint Hills Nature Trail is a rails-to-trails project that extends 117 miles from Osawatimie to Herington in Kansas. Development of the Trail will encourage outdoor recreations and provide safer routes for pedestrian, bicyclists and equestrians. Led by the Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism and the Kanza Rails to Trails Conservancy, a significant element of the project has been gathering public opinion on development of the trail through a series of community workshops with a format that allows attendees to gather information on trail planning and design, and to talk one-on-one with the design team members. Steve Schmidt, president of the Cottonwood Crossing Chapter, attended a meeting in Council Grove on behalf of the Santa Fe Trail Association.

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Visit us on the web at www.santafetrail.org



SFTA GeoTour Now Live

History buffs and adventure seekers now have a new opportunity to explore the story behind the Santa Fe Trail with the official launch of the Santa Fe National Historic Trail GeoTour. Sponsored by the Santa Fe Trail Association, the GeoTour launched on April 15 with over 70 caches spanning over 900 miles along the Trail. The GeoTour invites participants to visit historic sites, museums, physical remnants and a varied landscape that makes up the legacy of the Santa Fe Trail through the popular outdoor activity of geocaching.

Geocaching is a modern-day version of treasure hunting, with nearly 2 million caches placed all over the world. Participants use hand-held GPS units or their smart phones to seek the location of hidden objects. These objects, known as "caches", can be found in the states of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico along the Santa Fe National Historic Trail. In addition, a collectible challenge coin is offered to those who travel the Santa Fe Trail and obtain a code word to confirm at least 50 finds.



The Geo Tour is a great way to experience an intriguing chapter in the history of United States. To learn more, including how to begin geocaching or how you can obtain your collectible challenge coin, go to www.santafetrail.org/geocaching or www.geocaching.com/adventures/geotours/santa-fe-trail

Deadwood Stagecoach Days

The Deadwood Historic Preservation Commission, Deadwood History, Inc., and the National Stagecoach and Freight Wagon Association invite you to attend Deadwood Stagecoach Days: 1876-1890 at the Days of '76 Museum and Rodeo Grounds, Deadwood, South Dakota on September 5-6, 2014. The event features stagecoach and wagon demonstrations, chuck wagon cook-off, wagon show and dust off, talks by noted historians and wagon experts, old-fashioned games and entertainment by cowboy musician Paul Larson. Register early and receive special rates. Visit www.deadwoodhistory.com for details or call 605-722-4800.

SFT Signs Vandalized in Marion County

by Steve Schmidt, Cottonwood Crossing President

Over the years we have had minor vandalism to our "Crosses Here" signs which consist of two signs mounted on opposite sides of one 4x4 wooden post and set across the ditch from the roadway, usually along a fence line. In this way they are hard to access from the road and are generally out of everyone's way.

We have had one post with signs on it pulled out and thrown into a wheat field; we recovered this and re-installed it. We had one hit by farm equipment; we have not re-installed it because it is in the farmer's way. We have had three cases of post, signs and all being yanked out and stolen, two of those being in the same location. And we get an occasional bullet hole or two, no doubt from folks who are bad shots and cannot hit anything else.

Recently, over a relatively short period of time, we have had four cases of vandalism which we have reported to the Sheriff's office. Posts were broken off at two locations and the top of the post and the signs left at each site. We have recovered the signs and will reinstall them on a new post. (This is not terribly unusual in Marion County. A while back the County had 49 traffic signs broken off in the same manner in one night.) In addition, one post was sawed off and the signs stolen. Finally, we had the post, signs and all stolen from another location; those signs were pretty badly shot-up anyway. We will probably not re-install the latter location because it is in an isolated location on a road that is used very little. They probably take the posts because our tamper resistant hardware makes it very hard to quickly get the signs off the posts.

We have some extra signs on hand for just such situations, but our supply will not last forever. The local newspaper will probably run a story about this. It may help. Or it may just call attention to our signs and result in more vandalism. We shall see.

From the number of brochures taken from our literature boxes placed on our Local Tour Route, a lot of people are interested in following the SFT. It is too bad we have folks who have nothing better to do than tear up other people's hard work.

If you notice vandalism and/or missing signs, report the incident to your local chapter president, who may notify county law enforcement. SFTA is working with the National Park Service to develop a strategy to deal with these incidents, which is destruction of Federal Property.

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

2015 SFTA Research Grants Available

Applications for SFTA Scholarly Research grants for 2015 are now being accepted. A total of \$1500 per grant is available. The deadline for applications is December 1, 2014.

Funds may be used for supplies and materials; services such as literature searches, computer use, and/or technical assistance, and copy fees; and travel. Funds may not be used for the purchase of equipment.

For more information, additional requirements and an application form, visit the SFTA website at www.santafetrail.org. Click on the menu item for Research. The SFTA Scholarly Research Committee will review all applications and awards will be announced on January 2, 2015.

Fur Trade Symposium Calls for Papers

The Bent's Fort and the Southern Fur Trade Association invite proposals for presentations which address the fur trade and its influences upon the Southern Rocky Mountains. This area includes the Bayou Salade/South Platte River Valley; the Wasatch Mountains, Three Forks of the Gila River; the Santa Fe/Taos region and the junction of the Cimarron Cutoff and the Mountain Brand of the Santa Fe Trail. Proposals must be received by October 31. Full details can be found at www.2015fts.org or by contacting John M. Carson at 719-383-5026 or john_carson@nps.gov.

Trail Apprentice Videos Available

Videos of the PNTS Trail Apprentice Program were recorded at the PNTS conference in Tucson in November 2013. The link to the five-minute promo is <http://youtu.be/zDCpWUXpbWA> and the fifteen-minute full length documentary is located at <http://youtu.be/800Nw8RR7YM>. Both versions are available on DVD and can be obtained by contacting Teresa Martinez at tmartinez@continentaldividetrail.org or cell 540-449-4506.



Trinidad Museum Seeks Volunteers

If you love Trinidad and its fascinating past, the Trinidad History Museum is the place for you. From May 1-September 30, volunteers are needed to assist visitors in the Santa Fe Trail Museum. The historic adobe building has exhibits about Trail days through Trinidad's heyday as a commercial center in the 1920s.

Volunteer shifts are Monday-Thursday from 10:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m. or 1:00-4:00 p.m. A training session will take place on April 25 from 9:00 a.m.-noon. Benefits of volunteering include discounts in the gift shop and on museum programs and free admission for volunteers and their guests to the entire museum complex, which also includes the Baca House and Bloom Mansion.

Because the museum is a property of History Colorado, volunteers also receive free admission to the other state museums and historic sites: El Pueblo Museum, Fort Garland in the San Luis Valley, Healy House and Dexter Cabin (Leadville), Fort Vasquez (Platteville), Ute Museum (Montrose), Georgetown Loop Railroad, the Byers-Evans House and History Colorado Center in Denver.

If you are interested in joining the volunteer staff or need more information, call 719-846-7217.

2014 SFTA Board of Directors

Members of the SFTA Board of Directors pose after the board meeting in Independence, Missouri, on March 13. From left, rear: Rod Podszus, Rich Lawson, Mike Olsen, Kevin Lindahl, Karla French, Faye Gaines, Linda Peters, Mike Najdowski, Shirley Coupal, Mike Rogers, Larry Justice. From left, front: Ruth Olson Peters, Marcia Fox, LaDonna Hutton, Joanne VanCoevern. Not pictured are Linda Colle, Davey Mitchell, Pat Palmer, Sara Jane Richter and Ruth Friesen.

Photo: Ruth Friesen



Partnership for the National Trails System

by Ross Marshall, SFTA Representative to PNTS

Hike the Hill: Roger Boyd and I attended this event, sponsored annually by PNTS, February 8-13 in Washington D.C., representing SFTA. It was the usual busy week of meetings with agencies, congressional committees and with various (18 total) congressional members and their staffs. The purpose is to inform all of them what has been happening on all the trails, thank them for their help and explain what our needs are.

We spent our time talking about the progress on trails funding from the time PNTS began 22 years ago (from \$2 million up to \$28 million today) and what this support has generated.

The National Trails System has a unified voice through PNTS partnering and has an army of volunteers working together as illustrated by our Gold Sheet of man-hours and donations that greatly exceed the congressional appropriations.

The agencies are now very supportive partners, thus fulfilling the National Trail System Act's strategy that the NTS be administered by a public-private partnership—with the private citizenry side represented through PNTS and the public side represented by the agencies like the National Park Service. We made sure they knew we are proud of the partnership SFTA has with the NPS Santa Fe office.

The agencies are now in a high state of partnering in their role as administrators, as exemplified in our Monday morning meeting with the Interagency Trails Council.

The message we expressed was that the congressional funding has progressed to an efficient operating level (even though sequestration hit us in FY2013, but now has been mostly restored in the FY2014 budget), that the partnering concept of the Act is being wonderfully fulfilled, and that the National Trails System is being built and preserved for the enjoyment of the public. Early indications are that the FY15 budget will maintain those levels.

The weather was okay until the night of the 12th when 8-13 inches of snow fell and we were snowed in for two additional days before we could get a flight out. Roger was a good partner. He is intelligent, catches on quickly, expresses himself well and seemed to enjoy it. Next year, we will share the trip planning process.

National Historic Trails Workshop: Preliminary planning has just begun on this biennial event sponsored by PNTS. It will be in the latter part of the fall, likely in Salt Lake City. More information will be available later on this important event. The last NHT workshop was in the fall of 2012 in Socorro, New Mexico, was well-attended and included several people from SFTA.

Volunteer man-hours and expenses reports: As usual, Congress is very impressed with the Partnership's totals of volunteer man-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 2013. **Please plan to accumulate these totals for 2014.** ♦



Mapping Workshop Focused on Eastern End of Santa Fe Trail



A mapping workshop follow-up was held on March 11, 2014, in conjunction with the SFTA Board of Directors meeting. Focusing on the eastern end of the Trail, area experts gathered in Independence to look at alignment issues identified at the mapping workshop held in Larned in April 2013. Attending the workshop for SFTA were Larry Short, Ross Marshall, Craig Crease, Dick Nelson, John Atkinson, Rich Lawson, Jeff Trotman, Roger Boyd, Doug Shaver, John Schumacher, Steve Schmidt, Shirley Coupal and Joanne VanCoevern. Attending for the NPS were John Cannella and Kristin VanFleet. Alignment issues were discussed and many issues were resolved. Those issues that need further investigation were identified and will be put into report form by the NPS for follow-up work.

August 15 Concert in Cottonwood Falls Debuts Song “Trail to Santa Fe”

by *Steve Schmidt, SFTA Ambassador*

“Trail to Santa Fe” is the title of an original song that will be featured on a new CD being recorded by the Tallgrass Express String Band, a group located in the heart of the Flint Hills. The band will have a CD Debut Concert Saturday, Sept. 13, 2014 in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. However, you can hear an advance performance of “Trail to Santa Fe” along with other selected “trail” songs at a concert specially designed for history lovers: **“Trail Songs from the Tallgrass Express” to be held Friday, August 15, 2014 in Cottonwood Falls.** This will be the opening event in an old-time Chautauqua to be held at Cottonwood Falls August 15-17.

Annie Wilson is the leader of the Tallgrass Express String Band and is an accomplished songwriter who captures in music the heart and soul of the Kansas Flint Hills prairie — its flora and fauna, ranching heritage, and cowboy culture — as no one else can. Her songs will make your spirit soar. In fact, Annie was named Flint Hills Balladeer by Kansas Governor Sam Brownback on January 11, 2013, for her “honorable endeavors to share the beauty of the Kansas Flint Hills through words and music, to inspire an abiding love for the Kansas Flint Hills.” The CD now being completed will be the fourth CD the band has released, with the vast majority of the songs on all of the CDs being original compositions.

Development of “Trail to Santa Fe” resulted from a project initiated in 2012 by Dr. Jim Hoy, Director of the Center for Great Plains Studies (CGPS) at Emporia State University. Annie was going to write the song and the Tallgrass Express was going to perform the song for a special event sponsored by the CGPS to be held at Steve and Glenda Schmidt’s ranch to celebrate the Santa Fe Trail and the remnants of the trail on the Schmidt’s property. Unfortunately, due to unforeseen circumstances, the event did not occur, but Annie decided to proceed with the song anyway.

Steve provided Annie with the script for his presentation “Santa Fe Trail 101” and she read some of the classic references about the Santa Fe Trail as background for writing the song. After Annie developed the first draft of the song, she asked Steve to review the lyrics for historical accuracy, and he offered helpful suggestions that she incorporated into the song. After Annie put the final touches on the lyrics, she developed the melody which band members then helped her refine. The result, we think, is a delightful Santa Fe Trail song—maybe the best ever.

For an enjoyable and relaxing evening, please plan to attend “Trail Songs from the Tallgrass Express,” be the first to hear the new song “Trail to Santa Fe,” and stay for the unique and colorful Chautauqua weekend in Cottonwood Falls. See the Chase County Historical Museum website www.chasecountyhistoricalmuseum.com for more details as plans are finalized. ♦

SFTA Committees Restructured

At the recent SFTA Board of Directors meeting, it was decided that a committee restructuring was needed. This is the first time in the history of the SFTA that the committee structure has been reviewed, and changes recommended. Over the past several years, the number of committees and task forces had grown to 24. However, with the advances in technology, the responsibilities of some committees had become outdated. We have reduced and combined committees to 10. In addition, it was recommended that each committee be given a formal charge, as well as a description of its function(s). This will better lay out the responsibilities of the committees and sub-committees.

AWARDS: Charge: To administer all awards and other forms of recognition granted by the Santa Fe Trail Association. Per the by-laws, “The Board shall approve the policies and the various award categories.”

BUDGET: Charge: To formulate the annual budget of the Santa Fe Trail Association; to monitor the expenditure of SFTA funds in coordination with the SFTA president and the Association Manager; to administer any annual funding and/or special appeals to the SFTA membership as designated by the SFTA Board of Directors.

EDUCATION: Charge: To promote the history and heritage of the Santa Fe Trail at the elementary and secondary education school levels and among youth in general.

MAPPING/MARKING: Charge: To encourage, promote and oversee all mapping, marking and signage, and geocaching activities of the Santa Fe Trail Association and its chapters; to work with chapters on mapping, marking and signage; to coordinate with the National Park Service – Santa Fe National Historic Trail on matters of mapping, marking and signage.

MEMBERSHIP: Charge: To oversee the administration of membership in the Santa Fe Trail Association.

NOMINATING: Charge: To administer nominations for the Santa Fe Trail Association Board of Directors and officers.

PERSONNEL: Charge: To manage the Santa Fe Trail Association’s national office and its employees.

PRESERVATION: Charge: To encourage the preservation of all physical evidence of the history and heritage of the Santa Fe Trail; to act as appropriate if that physical evidence is endangered.

PUBLICATIONS: Charge: To promote and facilitate written and visual communication among the Santa Fe Trail Association, its members and the general public; to inform and educate the SFTA Board of Directors and SFTA members concerning developments in social media and other technologies useful to the Association in the pursuit of its mission.

RESEARCH: Charge: To encourage, promote, supervise, archive and disseminate research on the history and heritage of the Santa Fe Trail through the auspices of the Santa Fe Trail Association.

For a complete listing of the new committee structure, please see www.santafetrail.org/about-us/committees/ ♦

Rendezvous 2014 Focuses on Hispanics and the Road to Santa Fe

by Anna Bassford-Woods

Director of the Santa Fe Trail Center

Planning for Rendezvous 2014 is in full swing as we work to finalize the details of the event. "Hispanics and the Road to Santa Fe" is the theme for this year's seminar which will be held in Larned, Kansas, on September 18-20.

We had great news at the end of March when we received word that principal funding for this program will be provided by the Kansas Humanities Council. The KHC grant request for \$7,795 was approved in full and will be used to cover honoraria, travel and per diem for speakers, facilities rental and promotion of the Rendezvous seminar. Assistance for the 2014 Rendezvous will also be provided by the National Trails System – Intermountain Region of the National Park Service through their partnership with the Santa Fe Trail Association. We appreciate the support from the Kansas Humanities Council and the National Park Service.

After the Santa Fe Trail Association's Board of Directors meeting on Thursday, September 18, the Rendezvous will open with a dedication of the Melgares monument south of Larned, followed by a meal and program on the grounds of the Santa Fe Trail Center. "Our Friend Melgares: Spaniards and Mexicans and the Santa Fe Road" will be presented by Dr. Leo Oliva. He will discuss the expedition of Lt. Facundo Melgares and his Spanish troops from New Mexico to the Great Plains.

The Rendezvous will convene Friday morning at the Larned Community Center with "Traders and Merchants: The Early Years of the Santa Fe Trail" presented by Dr. Susan Boyle of the National Trails Intermountain Region office of the National Park Service in Santa Fe.

Dr. Robert Torrez will speak next on "Mexican Trade Laws." His presentation will focus on the years 1821-1846 and the Mexican government's efforts to regulate trade with the Americans. His presentation will also provide a Mexican perspective to trade, commerce, cultural relations and other challenges brought on by the introduction of foreigners and foreign influences into New Mexico.

Friday afternoon we will depart on a bus tour to Lyons, Kansas, where we will visit the memorial which commemorates the murder of Antonio José Chavez, a Hispanic trader killed along the Trail. After a brief stop at the memorial we will continue to Coronado Quivira Museum in Lyons and view artifacts related to the murder. At the museum, Anthony Juarez, a descendant of Chavez, will give a presentation about his ancestor.

We will return to Larned Community Center for dinner Friday

evening. After dinner, SFTA Hall of Fame inductions and awards will be presented and Van Ann Moore will give her first person interpretation of Doña Tules, a madam in Santa Fe.

The Rendezvous will continue Saturday morning at the Larned Community Center. After SFTA's general membership meeting, Dr. Doyle Daves will present "They Came Over the Santa Trail from Missouri and Established Families in New Mexico." His presentation will focus on the very direct melding of Mexican and American cultures which occurred as a result of intermarriage of Mexican women with American men who came down the Trail and elected to stay in New Mexico.

The final presentation at the Community Center on Saturday morning will be given by Marcus Gottschalk who will speak on trade in Las Vegas, NM. While Santa Fe remained a major political post, the establishment of a wagon road network and the transcontinental railroad shifted the economic hub of activity eastward. At the heart of this activity lay the small Mexican village of Las Vegas, which was to be transformed into the principal depot for the burgeoning industrial economy into the Southwest. During the American era of the Santa Fe Road, Las Vegas attracted hundreds of trail freighters, wagon masters and merchants who for a generation directed the commercial growth of the region.

Lunch will be at the Fort Larned National Historic Site. During lunch, Park Ranger Ellen Jones will present an educational trunk developed by Dr. David Clapsaddle. The trunk, entitled "El Hombre," tells the story of Julio who travels with his merchant father from Santa Fe to the railroad head at Hays City, Kansas, in 1868. Though only twelve, Julio is expected to conduct himself as an adult and shoulder his fair share of the work. The story climaxes when Julio is given his father's watch, a symbol of manhood. While the story has a "coming of age" theme, it also tells the story of Mexican involvement in the Santa Fe trade, an often overlooked part of the Santa Fe Trail history.

The Saturday afternoon programs continue with Dr. Alice Ann Thompson presenting "Hispanic Women and the Santa Fe Trail." This multi-media program will review and analyze the lives of Hispanic women who traveled down or lived along the Santa Fe Trail.

Dr. Michael Olsen, Vice-President of the Santa Fe Trail Association, will then give his presentation: "Hispanics on the Central Plains—Then and Now." He will offer an overview of that Hispanic presence with an emphasis on developments from the 1920s (post World War I) to the present, though links with the 19th Century and the era of the Santa Fe Trail also will be considered. Themes to be investigated with reference to Hispanic migration include freighting on the Santa Fe Trail, droving and



SFTA Chapter Presidents Meetings Successful

by *Larry Justice, Membership Chair*

Presidents of the SFTA Chapters met in Council Grove, Kansas, and Clayton, New Mexico, in February to discuss membership potential and SFTA updates. "These were the most productive meetings we have had in years," said SFTA Vice President Mike Olsen. The meetings centered on helping chapter presidents find support and common ground working together, while encountering the same or similar concerns about membership. In addition, the format provided participants the opportunity to present successes and needs in a relaxed venue.

The two meetings, led by SFTA Manager Joanne VanCoevern, SFTA President LaDonna Hutton, Vice President Olsen and Membership Chairman Larry Justice on consecutive Saturdays, provided numerous ideas for growth of the national association and the respective chapters. Perhaps the most inspiring was a roundtable presentation in Clayton with each person telling why and how he/she became a part of the Santa Fe Trail Association. Some of the reasons noted included immediate contact with the Trail from an early age; influence of a significant historian, heir or member; curiosity regarding family history and land ownership; a personal love for 19th Century history in the United States. Following this valuable experience it was recommended that chapter members spend meeting times sharing and collecting the stories of members on a regular basis.

Membership remains a concern for the SFTA, but meetings such as these tend to infuse new ideas and a greater sense of camaraderie so that The Trail Lives On. As a result, the Association plans to hold Chapter Presidents meetings every three years to collect ideas for improving and further developing ideas related to membership. Action items suggested by attendees are:

- Set goals by chapters for increased membership by the 200th Anniversary of the Trail
- Set aside one chapter meeting per year to tell stories regarding SFTA membership
- Expand chapter programs beyond solely SFT information

- Work with National Ad Council and others to develop greater visibility
- Develop and use weekly E-Blasts to stay in contact with members and interested parties
- Invite non-members to field trips with fees including one year memberships
- Be creative in helping a new member find his/her/their place in chapter activities
- Use youth groups (BSA, GSA, church, etc.) to serve meals and help with projects
- Wear pins and patches to help spur questions about SFTA and local chapters
- Where and when possible use media PSAs to announce activities and SFT trivia.
- Contact lapsed members with personal phone calls, cards and contacts
- Set specific goals for the calendar year.
- Utilize the personnel and opportunities available through local schools and higher education
- Hold joint chapter meetings periodically
- Emphasize the attraction of geo-caching opportunities along the Trail
- Work with local museums and Chambers of Commerce to place SFTA and chapter brochures
- Work to develop relationships with Hispanic, Native and African Americans
- Use DVD presentations now in production ♦

Rendezvous, continued

the cowboys of the cattle era, the building of railroads across Kansas, the impact of the automobile, and the changing nature of agricultural and agricultural industries in the state.

A retreat ceremony at Fort Larned National Historic Site will be followed by dinner in the Quartermaster Storehouse and a program by Dr. David Sandoval. Drawing from presidio reports in the Mexican archives of New Mexico as well as academic works on the Santa Fe Trail, Dr. Sandoval will discuss the na-

ture of the presidio soldier, which will lead to a multi-cultural understanding of the international trading system as well as the history of the Hispanic military along the Trail.

Members of the Santa Fe Trail Association will receive registration materials for Rendezvous 2014 this summer. For any questions regarding this year's Rendezvous, please contact the Santa Fe Trail Center at 620-285-2054 or e-mail museum@santafetrailcenter.org. ♦

Join the Wagon Train with Junior Wagon Master Program Activities

by Carol S. Clark

Interpretive Specialist, National Trails Intermountain Region

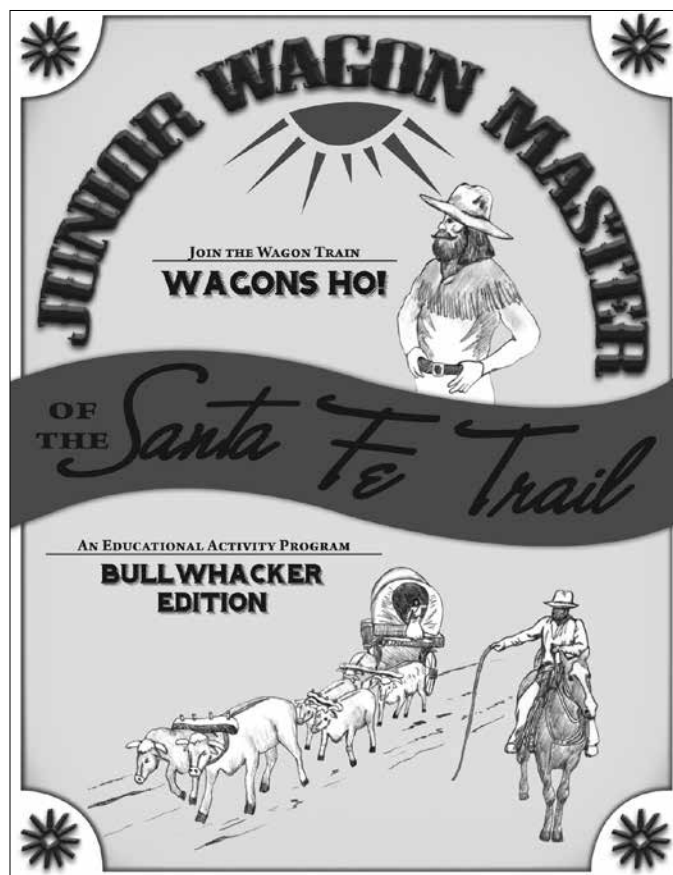
Wagon Master Jake welcomes you to a Santa Fe Trail wagon train. He's glad you happened by because he's in need of helpers on the trail. Prepare your child or grandchild for a trip along the trail. After completing activities along the trail highlighted in the *Junior Wagon Master: Bullwhacker Edition* (ages 11-14) booklet, your knowledgeable trail traveler will earn an official Junior Wagon Master patch. Bring your friends and family along for the adventure.

The Program

The second Junior Wagon Master booklet is available. Designed for ages 12-14, the Bullwhacker Edition highlights the same trail sites as the earlier Freighter Edition (ages 9-11) but contains higher level activities appropriate for older children. Two more booklets will be available online in the next year.

Junior Wagon Master provides families and children with an educational guide for exploring and learning about the trail. Like other programs for children in parks and other education venues, Junior Wagon Master offers place-based activities for youth in an environment that is fun and where success is rewarded – children earn up to four unique, beautiful Junior Wagon Master patches, one for each section of the Santa Fe Trail.

While Junior Wagon Master is unique to the Santa Fe National Historic Trail and created by the Santa Fe Trail Association,



it does fit into a National Park Service (NPS) tradition – there are over 200 Junior Ranger Programs in the NPS and many more similarly designed products for families.

Getting Started

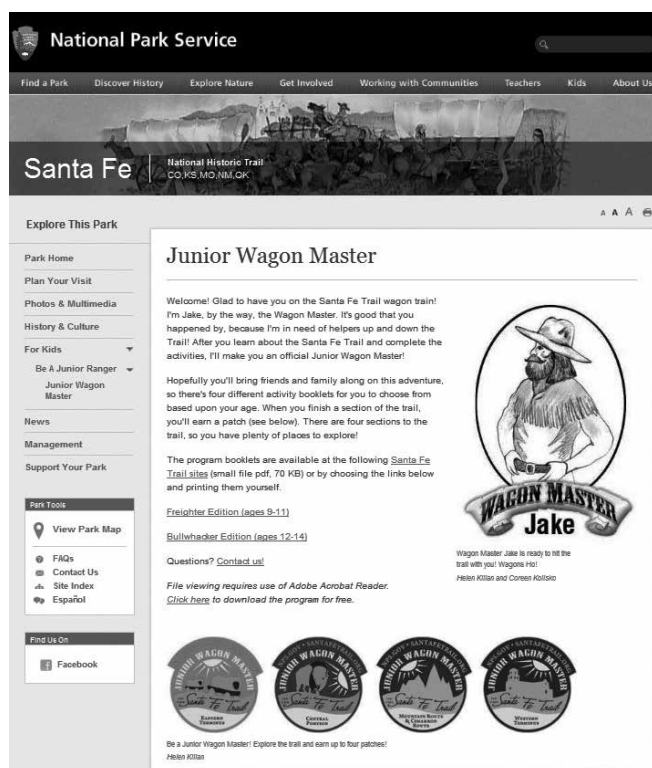
Wondering how to get started? First determine where you plan to start, and then locate the section of the trail that contains your starting point and the booklet designed for the appropriate age group. You and your family can work through that section to earn your first patch. For example, the activity featured with this article is a crossword puzzle about trail sites in Council Grove, Kansas, which can be found in the Central section of the Bullwhacker Edition booklet.

You can print the booklet or section from home or you can request the booklet at the first site your visit. These links are located on the Santa Fe NHT website at:

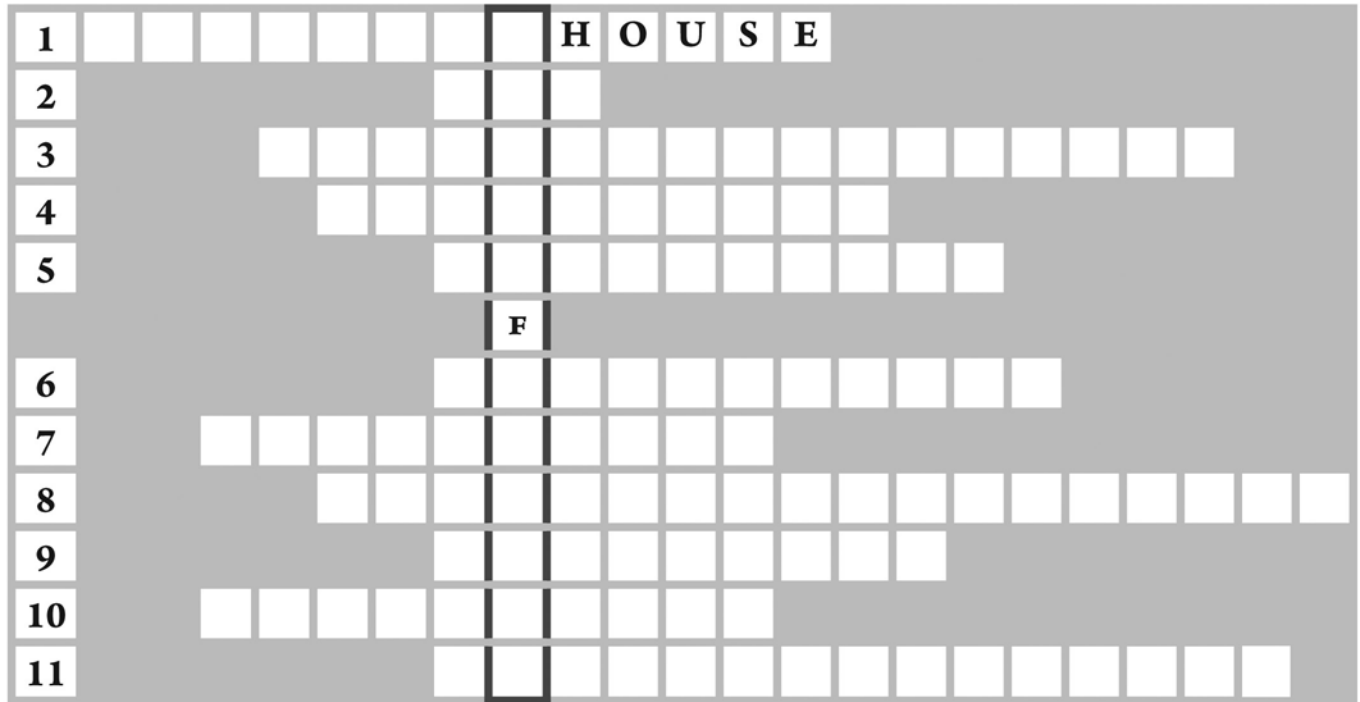
<http://www.nps.gov/safe/forkids/juniowagonmaster.htm>

Try It Out

Junior Wagon Master program activities will be featured in upcoming issues of *Wagon Tracks*. Try your hand at mastering the stories and activities along the trail.



HIDDEN IN WORDS



1. The house of one of the founders of Council Grove is open to the public. Whose house is this? _____ .
2. Legends told of a cache under this tree where people on the trail left letters to loved ones. It was called Post Office ____ .
3. One of three large DAR statues honoring women who traveled the Santa Fe Trail. Name this statue. _____ .
4. The last opportunity to buy goods before leaving "civilization" was called _____ Store.
5. Kaw children from the reservation came to this school : _____ .
6. Along this river Santa Fe Trail traders could find the last stand of hardwood trees. Here they would rendezvous and make repairs or extra parts for their wagons: _____ .
7. Antonio Giovanni Augustini was from Spain. While in Council Grove he lived in this location called _____ . Read about his life on the exhibits.
8. This large statue represents the Native Americans who lived in this area during trail days: _____ .
9. This jail, built during the later days of the trail, was for the lawbreakers in Council Grove. Find the name of this old jail: _____ .
10. This is the remains of a tree under which the treaty between the U.S. Government, represented by George Sibley, and the Osage Indians agreed to allow traders to cross their land. _____ .
11. This bell warned settlers of Council Grove of impending Indian attacks. When it rang the settlers would go to the stone house which is currently the Post Office Oak Museum. _____ .

Archives and Collections Aid in Santa Fe Trail Research

THOMAS R. DONNELLY LIBRARY

by Mike Olsen

Thomas R. Donnelly Library, at New Mexico Highlands University in Las Vegas, New Mexico, houses one of the premier research collections of Santa Fe Trail materials of any institution in the United States. It also sits squarely on the Santa Fe Trail.

General Kearny and his Army of the West camped just northwest of the library on their march of conquest in 1846. The trail itself follows University Avenue, a block south of the library, where it curves around the hill on which the university lies. From there it is a few short blocks west to the Las Vegas Plaza, where Kearny took formal possession of New Mexico and the Southwest.

Most of the library's Santa Fe Trail items are held in its Special Collections Room. A sign next to the door of this room reads "Santa Fe Trail." Among the materials which can be consulted there are:

The Arrott Collection. The library's website identifies this collection as "strong . . . on local, state and southwestern history."

The Fort Union Collection. Assembled by James Arrott, who was instrumental in securing recognition of the ruins of Fort Union as a national monument back in the 1950s, this collection includes copies of all the letters sent and received at Fort Union (1851-1891) as well as other military and medical papers related to the fort. The collection runs to many thousands of pages. There is an online "finding aid." It lists the date of each document, who it was sent "to" or "from," as well as giving a one sentence summary of what the document discusses. The source of the document is also indicated, such as, "Official Correspondence of James S. Calhoun, p. 290."

The Diana Stein Collection. Joe and Diana Stein were long-time book dealers in Las Vegas, New Mexico. This collection has books, pamphlets and ephemera on Fort Union, the Santa Fe Trail Association, the Santa Fe National Historic Trail, and the Corazón de los Caminos Chapter of the SFTA, of which the Steins were charter members.

Santa Fe Trail Fiction. Donnelly Library perhaps has the most complete selection of children's books, plus juvenile and adult novels, of the Santa Fe Trail outside of the Library of Congress.

Citizens Committee for Historic Preservation Photograph Collection. The hundreds of photographs in this archive are, understandably, from the period after the "end" of the Santa Fe Trail in 1880, but it is still worth consulting for images such as those of Charles Ilfeld, one of the primary traders on the trails, as well as of his warehouses and other business enterprises.

Besides these resources, Donnelly Library has extensive microfilm holdings, including the Spanish and Mexican Archives of New Mexico, New Mexico Land Grants and Las Vegas Land Grant Records.

The library staff is unfailingly hospitable and helpful. Its website can be found most easily by entering "Donnelly Library Las Vegas" into a search engine, or at <http://www.nmhu.edu/libraryvenues/hlibrary/index.aspx>. Click on "Special Collections" under "About the Library." (Links to the "finding aids" mentioned above are on this page.) To ask questions or arrange for a research visit, click on "E-mail a Librarian," also under "About the Library."

Historical Note: For SFTA members with long memories, it was at Donnelly Library, in the microfilm of the Spanish Archives, that Harry Myers and I first located the *Diario* of Don Pedro Ignacio Gallego, in which he recounts his fateful meeting with William Becknell in 1821, just south of present day Las Vegas. ♦

SANTA FE TRAIL ASSOCIATION ARCHIVES

by Ruth Olson Peters

The Santa Fe Trail Center in Larned, Kansas, houses the archives of the Santa Fe Trail Association. It is a major resource for anyone interested in investigating the history and heritage of the Santa Fe Trail.

Researchers will find an intriguing depth of Santa Fe Trail materials housed here. Contemporary holdings such as conference papers, Santa Fe Trail related works of art, slides (including aerial) and photographs of trail ruts and trail sites, Geographical Survey Maps of counties in each of the Trail states, and marking projects and notebooks of information and activities of SFTA's very active Mapping Committee are

included. Personal papers of various SFTA members who actively researched various topics of Trail history as well as the personal notes and maps of Gregory Franzwa, noted cartographer and author of *Maps of the Santa Fe Trail*, are also part of the collections.

The defining donation to these archives, however, came a few years ago from the Harry Myers estate when a very significant Santa Fe Trail collection was given to SFTA after the untimely death of our Santa Fe Trail Association Manager and personal friend who lived and breathed the Santa Fe Trail. His books, maps and related research materials, now in the Association's archives, are both extensive and impressive. Harry's book collection reaches into every aspect of Santa Fe Trail history and contains numerous rare books, including copies of most editions of Josiah Gregg's *Commerce of the Prairies*. His sizable

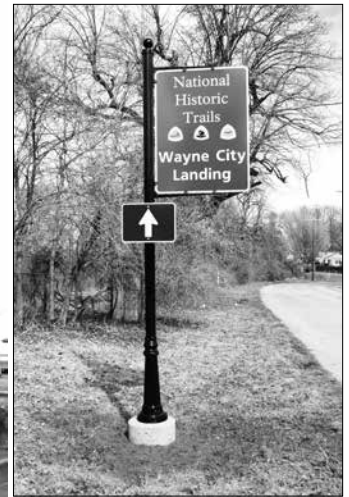


Photo: Larry Short

Independence Tour and Meeting

From top, clockwise: Trail members at the Town of Kansas bridge; tour leaders Steve Rhoades and Ross Marshall with Lewis, Clark and Sacagawea; elegant signage; swales at Minor Park; presenter Lou Austin discussing Trail preservation progress in Kansas City metro area.

Photos: Ruth Friesen



ARCHIVES, continued

map collection encompasses the 1830s through the 1880s but also includes photocopies of French and Spanish maps from the early period. His vast collection of Santa Fe Trail research materials includes prints, lithographs and a large collection of microfilm. The microfilm pertains mostly to the military on the Santa Fe Trail but also includes census records, land grant information and newspapers of the time period. Perhaps of interest to some in this large Myers collection of maps and documents are photocopies of various items including a contract dated 1865 between a New Mexico freighting company and 11 teamsters for their services (names of teamsters are listed at the end of the contract), a written agreement made on January 26, 1867, between a New Mexico freighting company and a New Mexico mercantile firm regarding credit on a bill of sale totaling \$5,142.91 to the mercantile firm for the purchase of wagons, oxen, camp equipment, etc., and a Spanish map of New Mexico dated 1778 indicating the "latest discoveries." These are just a few examples of Harry Myers' vast collection

of materials used for his personal research projects. Research materials pertaining to Fort Union are also in abundance in the collection and were no doubt generated during his time as Superintendent of that National Park Service site.

In addition, the Association archives include administrative papers, documentation of chapter projects and events, information on marketing and fund raising activities, and a collection of various items of memorabilia associated with the organization and the Santa Fe Trail.

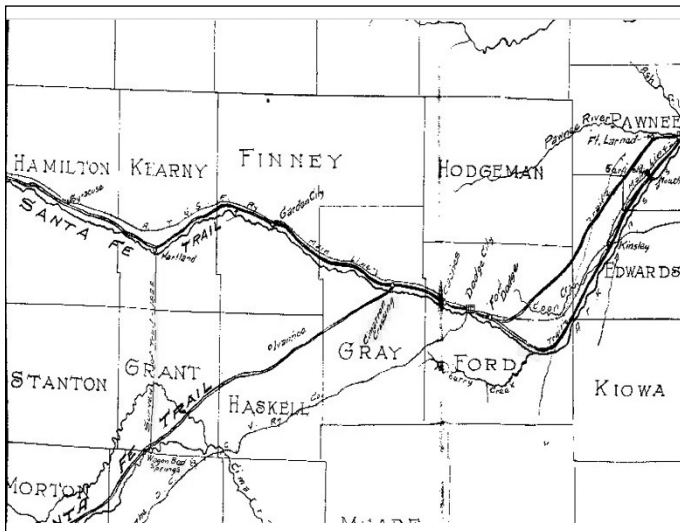
The archives of the Santa Fe Trail Association are accessible to SFTA members and the general public by appointment. The Santa Fe Trail Association is appreciative of all donations given over the years and is always looking for research materials to add to its archival collections. If you feel you have something that might be of interest, please contact SFTA at its headquarters office in Larned, KS at trailassn@gbta.net or call 620-285-2054 and leave a message for Ruth Olson Peters, the Trail Association's archivist. ♦

Wagon Bed Spring Crucial to the Trail, Conclusion

by Karla French

presented at the 2013 Symposium in Ulysses, KS

Conclusion of article in February 2014 Wagon Tracks



map of Cimarron Route

1854: At Lower Cimarron Springs, the June mail party from Santa Fe met the first merchant trains for Santa Fe.³⁸

J. A. Little wrote: *The country was quite sandy and seemed to be the home of the wild sunflower and cacti, of which there are many varieties. . . . There were thousands of lizards running in every direction. Some of the boys practiced killing them with their whips . . . After leaving the Arkansas, there was no water except in stagnant ponds. About the only way we could drink the water was to make strong coffee out of it . . . One time we traveled all day and all night and the next day to reach water . . . The first water we reached was the Cimarrone Springs on a stream by that name. There were three springs – lower, middle and upper. . . With our tin cups in hands we surrounded the springs where the cold, sparkling water was gushing from under the bank . . . Next morning when we drove in the cattle from a little valley, we scared up dozens of rattlesnakes.*³⁹

1857: William B. Napton, Jr., son of William Barclay Napton, Sr., traveled the Trail to improve his health. In his journal he recorded: *In the forenoon of the second day from the Arkansas we reached Sand creek, a tributary of the Cimarron, where we found a pool of stagnant water; not enough for the oxen, but sufficient for the trainmen to make coffee with, and there we camped. A few hours afterwards we struck the valley of the Cimarron, and after riding up the bed of the apparently dry stream, we discovered a pool of clear water. The cattle were so famished that they ran into it, hitched to the wagons, their drivers being unable to restrain them, and it was with considerable difficulty that the wagons were afterwards pulled out of*

*the mud.*⁴⁰

1858: Hezekiah Brake, reflecting on his first crossing of the plains on the Santa Fe Trail, claimed: *Never shall I forget the quantities of bleached bones upon the Ornado table-land! Tons of iron strewed the road, remnants of scenes when for temporary relief freezing men burned the woodwork of their wagons. Gloom reflections would force themselves upon our minds when, almost without water. We camped for the night. But we were only ten miles from a fresh supply, and two three hours' travel the next morning brought us to some beautiful springs. The earth was frozen around them, but the springs were open, and never had water seemed to us so delicious or precious.*

Mr. A. declared we were now within the range of antelope, and as we approached the Cimarron river we caught several glimpses of these shy and beautiful animals. As we neared our camping-ground, he was fortunate enough to bring down a fine young kid. When we had camped for breakfast, we took a sack of buffalo chips – carried forward for fuel—made our fire, and for the first time in my life I had the satisfaction of cooking and helping to eat fried antelope-chops.⁴¹

Second lieutenant John Van Deusen DuBois, of Co. K, Regiment of Mounted Riflemen, was detailed with 23 men to escort the mail party from Fort Union to the Arkansas River February 3. He wrote in his journal of the time spent at the Lower Spring:

. . . Stopped to dinner at the "Head of 18 mile ridge" – the barrils – and encamped for the night at the lower cimarron spring – Two of my teams had given out – or rather were no longer able to travel forty miles – I left them at this place in charge of the Sergeant and eleven men – and with my two remaining teams pushed on with the mail – we breakfasted at Sand creek stopped again about midday to hunt buffalo – again to dine and encamped near the Battle ground – where a fight took place between the Texans and New Mexicans before either belonged to the United States – this country was then neutral territory and Col. Cook with his dragoons disarmed both parties – Where we stopped to hunt buffalo is a place called the Bone Yard – where a train of over three hundred animals was once all frozen to death in one night. The next day we breakfasted at a water hole in the sand hills and by one o'clock p.m. reached the crossing of the Arkansas. It was a terrible day; from Enchanted spring to the Arkansas is not even a bush for fuel and on the Arkansas there is no wood within twenty miles of the crossing – by ten o'clock the following day rejoined my party (left at Lower Spring) Everything was in good order – they had killed two buffalo and the mules had much improved – I had not seen an Indian and felt no alarm for the safety of the mail party – The next day at 10 o'clock they came in and informed me that two or three hundred Indians were at Sand creek hunting – That night we went

on as far as the Barrills .⁴²

1863: Brigadier General James H. Carleton, Commander of the Department of New Mexico, recommended placing four companies of mounted troops at the Lower Spring on the Cimarron to protect travelers on the Trail from rumored attack from Indians. They were not sent that year.⁴³

1863: The year Arizona became an independent territory. Epifanio Aguirre and his Anglo wife Mary Bernard Aguirre (daughter of Joab Bernard, of J. and W. R. Bernard & Co. of Westport) traveled with ten freight wagons and four ambulances and their Spanish vaqueros. Mary, or Mamie as she was called, traveled in a well-appointed ambulance with her infant son and a nursemaid Angeline. They crossed the Arkansas at the Cimarron Crossing. She described in her memoirs the drive across the dreaded *Jornada*. They encountered a terrible wind storm at the first stop and wind nearly upset the ambulance, then the baby turned colicky, and then both Angeline and Mamie were crying. The weather had become so cold that Epifanio concluded to leave the train and go ahead to Las Vegas where they would wait for the train. They took their ambulance and drove night and day in a blinding snowstorm to reach Wagon Mound.⁴⁴

James C. Hall wrote in his personal recollections that in July or August on a return trip: *The principle experience was in the drive from Cimarron Springs to the Arkansas River; a distance of 70 miles without water for stock, water for ourselves was carried in casks swung under our wagons. Cimarron Springs is a wide marshy plat, caused by the reappearance of the river, which disappears a number of miles above and runs underground through the sand and breaks out to the surface again at this place. The water as I remember it was about 8-10" to 2' in depth and spread over considerable space . . .*⁴⁵

1864: Comanche killed five men near Lower Cimarron Springs and scattered all the cattle from a train during the second week of August. Brigadier General Carleton sent Major Joseph Updegraff with 100 men and two howitzers, to Lower Cimarron Springs with rations for 60 days.⁴⁶

1865: Francis Marion Stahl was in charge of driving a herd of cattle from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Union and kept a diary between Aug 4 and Nov 8, 1865.

Sept. 9, Saturday, 1865: Started in the Horn Alley this morning bright and early passed four large trains in the sand, went 12 miles found plenty of good water off to the left of the road went 3 miles farther to good water and got supper. Went 5 miles farther to the Battleground for water and camped for the night. Day's drive 20 miles.

Sept. 10: Got off in good time. Had a very heavy wind storm last night, cattle hard to keep. The trains we left at the sand hills passed us at daylight this morning. We passed them about 9 o'clock this morning. Went to the Boneyard and got supper, i.e. we made coffee and eat H.B. there being no water to bake bread. Started at 5 o'clock and drove till dark. No water and

we have come 28 miles. Laid up till 12 o'clock at night and started drive. Cattle walked very fast. Found no water at Sand Creek, and came onto the Cimarron and got there just before daybreak, finding plenty of water; making 12 miles of a night drive, the longest drive of the trip so far, making 40 miles . . . [illegible]. . . in the last 24 hours without a drop of water for the cattle. Several lay down and died. (No travel next day).

Yesterday's drive hurt the cattle more than all the rest of the trip from Leavenworth City. [Note at bottom: Lower Crossing Arkansas to the Horn Alley 5—to the Battleground 25—to the Boneyard 45—to Sand Creek 59—to the Cimarron 65.]⁴⁷

1866: Colonel J. F. Meline returned to Missouri by the Cimarron Route past (Lower Spring) Wagon Bed Spring. On the banks of the Cimarron River he met "large trains going to New Mexico; long ropes on both sides of the wagon festooned with strips of meat told the story of the buffalo, which the teamsters announced as being thick on the Arkansas."⁴⁸

1868: Buffalo Bill Cody hunted buffalo near Lower Spring (Wagon Bed Spring) for a few days in the winter of 1868, while scouting for a military expedition against the Indians. Wild Bill Hickok also joined this expedition and this apparently was the only time that Cody and Hickok were anywhere near each other, although relatives of Hickok helped settle the county and descendants still reside in Grant County.⁴⁹

1873: Sharpshooter Billy Dixon had a hunting camp near the spring.⁵⁰

George W. (Hoodoo) Brown, buffalo hunter and saloon operator at Granada, Colorado, (on the Arkansas River) and John Goff, and old hunter, set out with a dozen hunters to hunt buffalo sometime after the battle of Adobe Walls in Texas. He told later:

. . . of buffalo about 50 miles east of Lakin station. So we made our start on this hunt down the Arkansas River to Lakin. From there we went to the North Fork of the Cimarron River where we camped. We killed 85 buffalo. But there were not enough of them to pay for the hunting, so I hauled those hides back to Lakin and sold them to old John O'Loughlin. He kept supplies for hunters and bought buffalo hides from them. Railroad men coming into Granada from the east would tell us about seeing large herds. When I got back to camp the next day we pulled out south and struck the Cimarron River again at Wagon Bed Springs, From there we moved up the river about 20 miles to a place called Sand Wells.⁵¹

1882: John O'Loughlin's Pig Pen ranch was a mile east of Wagon Bed Spring.⁵²

1885: Richard Joyce, who had been the foreman of the Pig Pen 7 ranch of John O'Loughlin, Sr., located near the Spring, proved up the first claim in the county, locating on the land which included the spring and planted the first cottonwood trees. Mrs. Joyce carried water to the trees every evening.⁵³

1886: Jas. W. Dappert, Grant County resident (near Wagon Bed Spring) 15 Jan 1886-Sept 1888, and Grant County Surveyor: *Azel Cook and I dug out the old wagon box in Wagon Bed Spring in January 1886, so that we could water our mules and cows, then living 2400 feet northwest of the Spring; and I distinctly recall that one or two of the boards were of a yellowish-red color and I thought POPULAR wood and still had strips of flat iron "straps" nailed upon top edge of plank. . .*

Dappert found the Cimarron River: . . . *as a little brook with water-holes at places 30-40 feet wide and 100-200 feet long; but between water holes, a narrow channel ran along, such as I could and did easily step across, with a small stream of pure, sparkling water flowing along in the channel.*

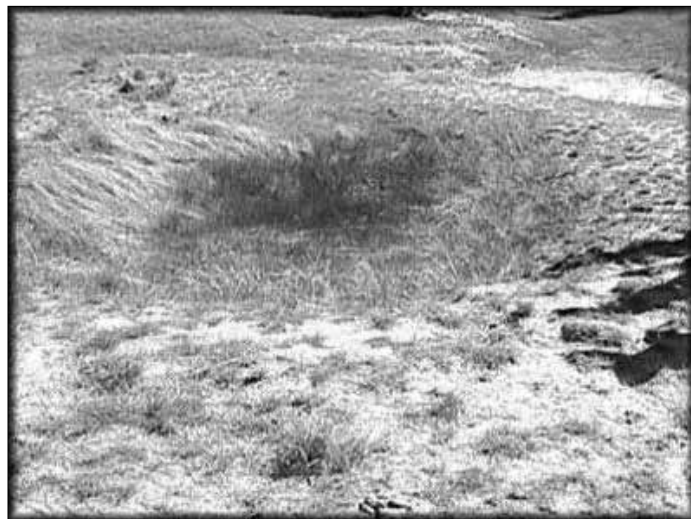
Dappert described the area: . . . *along the Cimarron River grew a sort of Slough-grass, heavy in foliage, rank and green, but not so nourishing as the Buffalo Grass. Also, Flags or "Cat-tails" grew out of the lowest parts of the marsh area of some 20 acres which was a part of the "Dick Joyce Homestead" . . . In late July, (1886) we had quite a heavy rain, the Cimarron River got upon a "Rampage" – over-flowing its banks to a width of 40 rods in places.*

1887: Richard Joyce, and some of his cowboys (including Mr. Dappert) built a sod house for ice storage near the springs. Then they cut ice on the river and packed it in straw in the sod building. When summer came, plenty of ice was available for ice cream and similar treats.⁵⁴ Dappert reports helping build the ice house: *located on the north bank of the Cimarron river, just alongside a deep hole in the river below [presumably downstream from Wagon Bed Springs] . . . We made the ice house of sod two feet thick, made a door at the north end, placed sills on top of the walls, and a frame and plank roof, covered with tar paper, cut a ton of slough grass for use instead of sawdust to place under and around the ice to keep out the heat and thus preserve the ice.*⁵⁵

1900: A son of Mr. E. F. Towler found a metal pendant near Wagonbed Springs. It was badly corroded when found, but by careful work the inscription and characters on the face were made out with a magnifying glass. On one side was what appeared to be a figure of the Christ, full length, in flowing robes, with a crown upon his head. On the reverse side was the French inscription which read: "*O Mary concieve without sin pray for us who have recourse to you.*" The medal was to be given to the Kansas State Historical Society.⁵⁶

1907: The Daughters of the American Revolution red granite marker was placed on the north side of the river near the trail ruts and the spring. Mr. Richard Joyce and Mr. E. F. Towler brought the stone in with mules, and set the stone where it remained until 1937 when it was moved south to the west side of the bend of the river because it was in danger of falling into the river.⁵⁷

1914: Spring floods had a way of stranding travelers and wreaking general havoc almost every year in early times, but the most disastrous must have been in 1914, when two



Richard Joyce built a sod house for ice storage. Indentation at site remains.



DAR Marker



Flooding of the Cimarron in 1914

children were drowned at the old Point of Rock ranch on the Cimarron near Middle Spring in Morton County, Kansas. Flood waters swept away livestock and buildings all along the streams that year, and the force of water changed the Cimarron's channel completely in places. The rushing wall of water swirled over the old Towler ranch on the north bank of the Cimarron without warning and although no lives were lost, it filled the house and destroyed many cherished possessions. It also interfered with a romance. Estell Towler and Harry Joyce, who lived on the south side of the river, were planning a wedding, but it was a month before they could communicate, except by pulling notes back and forth across the stream on a cable.⁵⁸ The Cimarron bed was 100 feet – 200 feet farther west of the bend by the spring and the Trail.⁵⁹

1916: Mr. Dappert, former Grant County surveyor, returned to look at the Lower Spring (Wagon Bed Spring) area.⁶⁰ The land was barren and dry, only a few small cottonwoods along the Cimarron and a small grove of Black Locust trees he planted in April 1887 surviving. The Cimarron River had greatly changed.

I had known it when I could easily step across its channel – only 3 or 4 feet wide and 4 or 5 feet deep as it was when I lived nearby; and now, 28 years later, in the vicinity of Wagon Bed Spring where we used to cross it often in going to and fro to visit the Joyces', by actual measured (by pacing) distance the width of the now sandy bed was 450 feet. Also, right at Wagon Bed Spring, the river had receded some hundreds of feet farther to east, thus shortening the quite abrupt bend; and then and there I made a sketch-plat of the stream, showing its location and width; and later, superimposing my previous and earlier map of that area upon the later map, I noted the difference in the character and conditions of the stream more noticeable and more accentuated in its change of location and especially in its width; and at first view, there was no sand visible at all, while at its later view, there was little else visible but sand. It is true that looking to east I could see many green cottonwood trees which were not visible at the earlier times; and much of the area formerly growing "cat-tails" (Flags) was now covered with sand.

Mr. Dappert claimed that every time he saw the river and the locality during the next years, it had changed in width and had a greater quantity of sand in its bed.⁶¹

1917: Mr. Richard Joyce died and was buried on the homestead south of the Cimarron River near Lower Spring May 27, 1917. His wife died August 25, 1939, and is buried beside Mr. Joyce.⁶²

1937: Grant County 4-H Clubs depicted the life of explorer Jedediah Smith in a pageant to raise money for a marker they placed on Kansas Highway 25 overlooking the Santa Fe Trail and the Cimarron River on the north bank on the Towler Ranch. The dedication was held October 29 and in the audience were the niece and nephew of Jedediah Smith, Ralph Smith and Laura Smith, of Meade, Kansas. Highway 25 was moved east after the bridge washed out and the Jedediah Smith marker is now on a hill overlooking the Cimarron Valley. The DAR

marker for Lower Spring was moved 200 yards south of its original location on the north bank of the Cimarron by Russell Wheeler and his father C. Y. Wheeler, as the river bank had threatened to collapse near the original site. During the dedication of the Jedediah Smith marker, 4-H members gave tours to the DAR marker.⁶³

1961: Mr. Harry Joyce, son of Richard Joyce, applied for and obtained the National Historic Site designation for the Wagon Bed Spring (Lower Spring). That marker was placed next to the granite DAR marker.⁶⁴

1987: Numerous trail artifacts found in the pasture and field on the north and northeast area around the river bend indicated locations of camp fires, picket lines and possible burned wagon parts. Mr. Bill Purcell and Mr. Ed Dowell have had on display at the Grant County Museum such items as metal harness fixtures, wagon fittings, oxen shoes, picket pins, bullets, metal arrowheads and military buttons. Mr. Dowell kept a detailed map showing the locations of the various artifacts which aided greatly in the location of the camp grounds. A detailed list was included in a later cultural resource study published by the Kansas Anthropological Association in 1998.⁶⁵

In the early 1990s the newly formed Wagonbed Springs Chapter moved the markers to the northwest of the bend of the river north of the River as the site 200 yards to the south was inaccessible and the new site was believed to be closer to the original site. A display was made within a piped fence to illustrate the use of a wagon body for a filtration device.

1993: The National Park Service reopened the study of the historical evidence of the Wagon Bed Spring National Historic Site to consider enlarging the boundaries to include the Trail and the campground and the 1907 site of the DAR marker originally installed close to the spring site. They and the Kansas Anthropological Association researched documents, histories, photographs, interviews, and eye witness accounts from journals, aerial photographs to study ground features, soil surveys, archeological surveys and hydrological studies pertaining to the site.⁶⁶

1994: June 6, a four to five-inch deluge in the area aggravated an erosion problem near the northwest bend of the river near the spring and markers. The rain eroded the high bank, cutting a deep ravine with the water gushing through. It just missed the site of the old pioneer ice house and the pipe fence around the historic markers. It was apparent that the ground was so saturated at this point that the June deluge washed the area away. In early October another heavy rain further eroded the bank into the field beyond the fence to the west.⁶⁷ An earthen bank now protects the eroded area from heavy rains.

According to the hydrological studies of the Wagon Bed Spring (Lower Spring) area in 1993 by Edwin D. Gutentag, (a hydrologist formerly associated with the U. S. Geological Survey), the 37° 24' 07" north latitude and the west longitude 101° 22' 10" is the most likely historic location of the now-dry spring. This places the spring in the bottom of the river bed at the bend

of the Cimarron River. The ice house remains (which match the dimensions given by Dappert in his diary) are located at north latitude 37° 24' 8" and west longitude 101° 22' 11" a site that agrees with Dappert's description that the icehouse was located just below (downstream) from the Lower Cimarron Spring. This location of the Lower Spring also agrees generally with accounts given by long-time residents Harry Joyce, Lucille Towler Lewis, E. F. Towler and J. W. Dappert as well as historic accounts in journals, survey notes and maps, particularly the 1825 Sibley-Brown survey.⁶⁸

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58. Roy Bessire, Mrs. Glimpses of Grant County (Ulysses, KS: Ulysses News, 1973).
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60. Dappert map and letter.
61. Dappert map and letter.
62. The tombstones are at the site of the Joyce homestead, in the bend of the Cimarron River, but southeast of the Lower Spring area.
63. Ulysses News. Pageant narration photocopy, July 12, 1989, in possession of author. Signed statement of Russell Wheeler, photocopy, in possession of author.

64. MS, "Joyce Family History," in possession of Jill Cline-smith, Ulysses, Kansas.
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Karla French formerly taught fifth grade social studies in Ulysses, Kansas, taking students on field trips to Wagon Bed Spring and Middle Spring in the Cimarron National Grasslands. She has a degree in Elementary Education from Oklahoma Panhandle State University and a Masters degree in History from Fort Hays State University. She is a charter member of the Santa Fe Trail Association, serving on the education committee, and has been a member of the Wagon Bed Spring Chapter, serving as treasurer for several years. Karla currently resides in Tipton, Oklahoma, and is a Santa Fe Trail Association board member. She has done research on visitors to the Trail at Wagon Bed Spring. ♦

2012 SFTA Hall of Fame Inductee

Edwin Vose Sumner

Gen. Edwin Vose Sumner joined the U. S. Army in 1819 and was appointed captain in the U.S. Dragoons in 1833. In 1846 he was promoted to major of the Second Dragoons and was part of Gen. Kearny's Army of the West. Following the occupation of Santa Fe, he led troops into Chihuahua and distinguished himself in the Battle of Cerro Gordo for which he was promoted to brevet lieutenant colonel. He then served under Gen. Winfield Scott in the Battle of Molino del Rey near Mexico City. In 1850 he established Ft. Mackay (later Ft. Atkinson) and as commander of the Ninth Military Department he established Ft. Union in 1851. In 1855 he was promoted to colonel of the U. S. First Cavalry at Ft. Leavenworth, and in 1856 he was sent to secure release of prisoners taken by John Brown at the Battle of Black Jack on the Santa Fe Trail. In 1857 he led the Cheyenne expedition in the attack on the Cheyenne at Solomon Fork. Returning to Ft. Leavenworth, he directed troops trying to stop violence between pro-slavery and free-state settlers. In the Civil War, he was appointed to the Army of the Potomac, promoted to major general of volunteers, and led troops in several battles including Antietam.

A.H. Boyd: Entrepreneur Of The Plains

by David Clapsaddle

Most of the material for this article was taken from *A.H. Boyd: Entrepreneur Of The Prairie*, the author's self-published monograph, 1987, Larned, Kansas.

Albert Henry Boyd came from a long line of adventurers. His great-grandfather, a Revolutionary War veteran, had immigrated to Vermont from Scotland in the eighteenth century. His grandfather, Hiram, soldiered in the War of 1812 as did his father in the Civil War. When Boyd enlisted in the Union Army, he became the fourth generation of the Boyd family to serve in American military forces.

Boyd, the third in a family of 11 children, was born October 6, 1841 at St. Albans Bay, Vermont, to Nelson and Hannah Colgrove Boyd. Boyd's family moved west in 1853, settling first in Chicago, and a year later moving to a farm in Will County near Plainfield, Illinois. There, Boyd continued his schooling in the common schools and also was enrolled at Clark's Seminary in Aurora, Illinois, for a year and a half. While at Clark's Boyd supported himself by working on farms adjacent to the school.

In the fall of 1861, Boyd enlisted in the 8th Illinois Cavalry Co. K. After serving with General George B. McClellan in the Peninsular Campaign, Boyd fought in the battles of Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorville, first and second Fredricksburg, and Gettysburg. Detailed as a scout, Boyd served under Generals Edwin V. Sumner, Israel B. Richardson, Alfred Pleasanton and George Meade. Part of his duty was spent at headquarters in command of the scouts. When his tour of duty was completed in September 1863, Boyd returned to Will County where he resided until the following spring when he left the home of his youth for the frontier of Kansas.

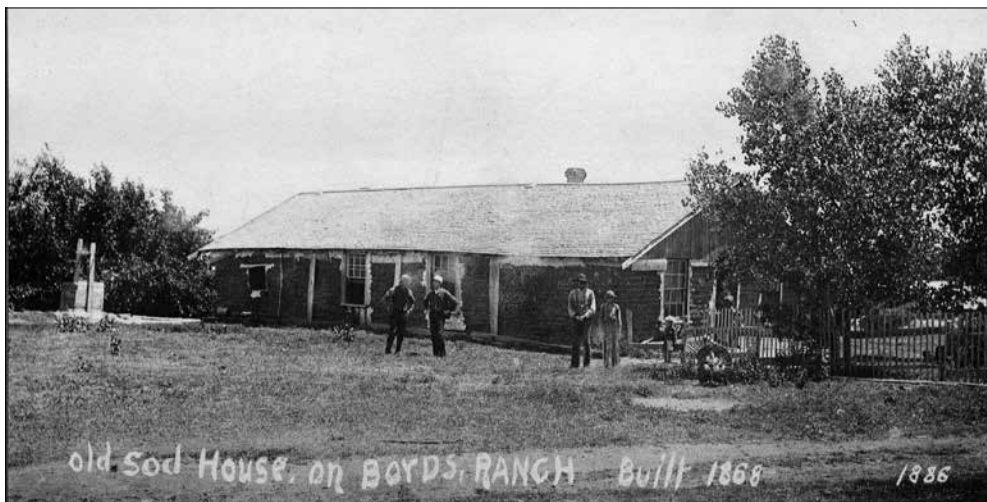
Upon his arrival in Kansas, Boyd was employed in the quartermaster's department at Fort Leavenworth. He maintained that position until the following fall when he took command of 25 wagons in a train of 300 headed to Denver. This was the first government train to cross the plains since the Indian trouble of 1864. During that uprising, the Kiowas raided Fort Larned,

driving off a number of horses and mules.

Upon reaching Denver, Boyd took charge of a government train to southern Colorado and New Mexico. Returning to Denver the following spring, he headed another wagon train in the summer of 1865 to establish Camp Wardwell, which became Fort Morgan, northeast of Denver. Boyd returned to Leavenworth in the early winter of the same year where he secured command of a wagon train to Santa Fe. During this trip, Boyd became acquainted with both Forts Larned and Dodge; and in the fall of 1866, Boyd returned to Fort Dodge where he associated with a wood contractor for six months. From Fort Dodge he moved to Fort Larned where he received a contract to provide wood until December 1867. In the following year, July 1868, Boyd purchased the remains of a trading ranch attacked by Indians the previous year.

The ranch, originally established by Samuel Parker in 1865, was located two and a half miles from Fort Larned on the Pawnee River about a quarter-mile south of the plateau which came to be known as Jenkins Hill. Parker sold the ranch to Fortas and Fletchfield (first names unknown) who in turn sold it to Draith and Wagginer (first names unknown). Mrs. Wagginer was reported to have been the first white woman in the area not associated with Fort Larned. [There were women at Fort Larned prior to this.] Draight sold out to his partner in 1867; and in the same year, Indians raided the ranch, burning the house and driving off the livestock. Ironically, Wagginer had no legal claim to the property he sold to Boyd. However, Boyd later filed for legal ownership of the quarter-section and received a homestead patent in 1874.

Boyd immediately set up housekeeping in a dugout while he began work on a sod house. This house, built in 1868 and one of the first permanent, civilian settlements between Fort Union, New Mexico and Council Grove, Kansas, on land adjacent to the Santa Fe Trail, became a major landmark in the region. Dimensions of the house vary from one account to another. Ella Boyd Wormwood, Boyd's sister who came to live at the ranch in 1877, recalled some 70 years later that the house measured 100 feet long by 50 feet wide. In another account, Boyd's sister



The photograph shows small patches of plaster remaining on the house, the rest of the plaster having been devoured by grasshoppers in the plague of 1874, according to Ella Boyd Wormwood, Boyd's sister.

remembered the house being 60 feet in length. Still another description, written by a Sumner County lawman named Freeman, who visited the ranch in 1872, depicted the house as 20 feet in width and 40 feet in length. Freeman's description is likely to be more accurate and is in keeping with a photograph of the structure taken in 1886.

Boyd's sister recalled that the interior walls and ceilings of the house were covered with white muslin, and the roof was constructed with wood shingles. All the out buildings, except the frame chicken house, were made of sod, even the corrals were sod structures, four feet high and eighteen inches thick.

The interior descriptions of the house also varied from source to source. The 1872 Freeman account described the house as follows:

"...the barroom was in the southwest corner, the balance of the west side was partitioned into small rooms in which was a bunk or bed, to accommodate one man. A hall ran through the entire building, and the east side was arranged in a similar manner to the west. Opposite the barroom was a room in which was kept guns and saddles."

One of Boyd's sister's accounts depicted the building as containing a living room, a dining room, and kitchen on the north side with three bedrooms on the south. Her other account speaks of seven rooms. A sketch of the house drawn in 1916 indicated eight rooms and a hall, also a tunnel leading to the river.

Surely the interior of the house was modified through the years, but whatever shape the structure took, it was recognized as a definite landmark. As early as 1871, David Heizer and George Moses, caught in a blizzard, sought the safety of Boyd's ranch. Some 60 years later, Heizer wrote, "The sailor on the spar in mid-ocean never welcomed the sight of a sail more than we did the sight of that old sod house." In 1880, a newspaper account stated that: "Al Boyd talks of building a residence in Larned. We hope he will not demolish the old ranch which has such a classical history."

From this sod house, Boyd launched a number of business ventures. Initially, he sold provisions to buffalo hunters, and in turn became a dealer in hides and pelts. He also established a freighting business hauling goods from Ellsworth and Hays to both Fort Larned and Fort Dodge. On October 2, 1868, Indians ran off the stock at the ranch including the draft horses Boyd used in his freighting business. The following day, Boyd, accompanied by a man designated only as McGinnis, went to Fort Larned and purchased a span of horses. Boyd and McGinnis each mounted a horse to return to the ranch. Halfway home, Indians charged from the river channel and Boyd urged his horse to the safety of the ranch. McGinnis, however, turned back toward the fort, but was shot and scalped. The loss of two teams in as many days left Boyd in debt.

To recoup his losses, he secured a contract to supply wood and hay to Fort Larned. He also became engaged in cattle

trading, a business which he pursued at various intervals for a number of years, filing for the second cattle brand registered in Pawnee County in December 1873. Another 1868 venture was the toll bridge Boyd built on the Pawnee at the Santa Fe Trail's Dry Route crossing. A *Kansas City Daily Journal* account of October 5, 1879 reported that the original toll board had been found ten years after high water washed away the bridge in 1869. The rates of toll, still intact on the weathered board, were as follows: "Two horse wagon, loaded, \$.35; Four horse wagon, loaded, \$.50; eight horse wagon, loaded, \$1.00; four ox wagon, loaded, \$.50; twelve ox wagon, loaded, \$1.25. Other rates in proportion."

Boyd's Ranch also served as roadhouse for civilian and soldier alike. In 1869, two letters were written by the commanding officer, Capt. Dangerfield Parker, at Fort Larned to the Department of Missouri headquarters complaining about the liquor traffic at Boyd's Ranch. The soldiers had only to travel down river about two and a half miles to Boyd's Ranch where a plentiful supply of spirits was kept in store. Also assumed to be available at the ranch was prostitution. Almost every western fort had adjacent to its boundaries a roadhouse which offered among its wares both liquor and women. Such enterprises were commonly called Hog Ranches. There is no definite reference to prostitution at Boyd's Ranch, but the Freeman description of the interior of the sod house with the many small rooms would seem to indicate a series of cribs common to the pioneer houses of ill repute.

Boyd also ran afoul of the military in other matters. Captain H.B. Bristol wrote to "Mr. Boyd, Pawnee River, Kansas" on June 23, 1872, to admonish him for allowing his cattle to trample the garden plots planted at Fort Larned. Captain Bristol impounded the cattle and only released them after Boyd paid damages and promised to keep his cattle away from the gardens in the future.

In 1871, Boyd established the first farm in the area, and by 1879 he had 300 acres in cultivation. An 1883 newspaper item reported that Boyd had harvested 4,000 bushels of grain that fall.

The last loss of livestock to Indians in Pawnee County occurred in May 1871 when ten horses and six mules were run off from Boyd's Ranch. Boyd's sister recalled that her brother was later remunerated by the U.S. Government for this loss. A letter from the commanding officer at Fort Larned, Major Richard I. Dodge, June 30, 1871, confirms this raid.

At some unknown time Boyd acquired a partner at the ranch, the Mr. Beale mentioned in Commanding Officer Parker's letter to the Department of Missouri headquarters dated April 10, 1863. The 1870 U.S. Census listed a Henry Beale, age 29, with real estate valued at \$1,000 and personal property valued at \$1,400. Beale's occupation was recorded as a keeper of saloon and ranch. Beale is mentioned in another unusual account written by David Heizer. Heizer recalled that in 1871, Boyd and Beale brought in a herd of hogs from Missouri and turned them loose near the mouth of the Walnut River. In turn, they

hired a hunter to kill buffalo to feed the hogs. The rationale, according to Heizer, was that although buffalo meat, free for the taking, was much tastier than pork, it could not be kept and cured. Pork could be cured, and thus transported to market.

Soon after Boyd and Beale's venture into the hog business, Boyd, Beale and investors from Ellsworth, Kansas, and Illinois organized the Zarah Town Company. A town site was platted just east of the Fort Zarah reservation; a post office was opened as well as a blacksmith shop and a hotel. Hopes were high for Zarah to become the seat of government for Barton County. Such hopes were diminished with the rise of Great Bend and Zarah quickly faded into history. Eventually, the towns' few buildings were relocated eastward at Ellinwood.

The Freeman description of Boyd's ranch may contain a veiled reference to the shady side of Boyd's partner: "This ranch was well known throughout the West, and by some it was presumed to be the hiding place for criminals who were being searched for by the law." The only person at the ranch when Officer Freeman arrived in pursuit of the horse thief, Tom Smith, was the bartender who denied having seen the thief in question. This denial was later proved to be a falsehood. Conjecture is that the bartender must have been Henry Beale.

In 1872, Boyd appeared to have found a new partner in George B. Cox, the first postmaster of Larned. As Beale may well represent the questionable past in Boyd's life, so Cox may refer to the future of Boyd as citizen and business man, respected entrepreneur of both Larned and Dodge City.

With the coming of the railroad in 1872, the frontier was pushed westward. The iron rails quickly replaced the worn ruts of the Santa Fe Trail, and personnel at Fort Larned was reduced to a skeleton crew. The fort was abandoned in 1878. The last buffalo in Pawnee County was killed in 1884. In less than a decade, the buffalo hunter, soldier and frontiersman had all but disappeared from the Pawnee Valley.

With the railroad came civilization and government, but not without some uncivil action. In order to secure the signatures of 40 electors on a petition to organize Pawnee County, Boyd and Henry Booth reportedly stopped an emigrant train heading west on the Santa Fe Trail and forced the men in the caravan to sign the petition. In turn, Booth and others, on October 7, 1872, swore under oath before George Cox, Boyd's business partner, postmaster and justice of peace, that "the above signatures are the genuine signatures of householders and legal electors of the County of Pawnee." Subsequently, Governor James M. Harvey granted Pawnee County official status, and appointed a temporary board of commissioners on November 4, 1872. Boyd was one of those appointed to that board, and the following day he was elected as Pawnee County Commissioner.

Thus, Al Boyd, proprietor of Boyd's Ranch and partner with Henry Beale, quickly made the transition to A.H. Boyd, County Commissioner and business partner with George B. Cox. In addition, Boyd was chosen as treasurer of his township and served as juror in the first district court trial conducted in

Pawnee County.

In keeping with his new image, Boyd and his new partner, in 1872, built a hotel in the lower part of the town, or as one account reads, "under the hill." As the major public building in the newly-formed town site, the hotel served as the first voting place in Larned. Cox and Boyd closed the hotel in January 1873, and on May 10 the County Commissioners rented the building for \$350 per year payable quarterly in advance. By contract, Boyd was to keep the building in repair. When he failed to do so, the Commissioners cancelled the contract and rented space in another hotel in November of the same year.

In the meantime, Boyd had initiated new business interests in Dodge City which was organized in 1872. By November of that year, Boyd had established feed stables and a tannery. He also engaged in buffalo hunting and the buying and shipping of hides. The very month Boyd and Cox closed their hotel in Larned, they opened the Dodge House Hotel in Dodge City.

In December 1873, Boyd married Emma A. James, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth James of Atchinson, Kansas. Even though Boyd maintained official residence at the ranch as registered in the 1875 Pawnee County Census, he spent most of his time at the Dodge House looking after his many business enterprises. In connection to the hotel, Cox and Boyd opened a saloon, a restaurant and a billiard hall. Other investments included a livery stable, a laundry and a number of dwelling houses. Boyd himself purchased a 160-acre farm near Dodge City and increased his holdings at the ranch near Fort Larned to 400 acres. In addition, he acquired several pieces of property in the city of Larned.

The Dodge House, which was recognized as the principal hotel in Dodge City from 1872 to 1883, boasted 38 rooms and could accommodate 90 guests. The hotel's register read like a who's who of the old West. Among its most prominent guests was Doc Holiday who sat up dental practice in Room 24 during the summer of 1878. In 1874, the U.S. Weather Service established an observatory at the Dodge House. Early-day photographs clearly show the instruments installed on the roof.

In August 1877, Boyd's sister Ella and his brother Fred with his three children came from Plainfield, Illinois, to look after the ranch. Boyd's mother, Hannah, joined the family in November of the same year. Immediately, Boyd's wife left the ranch to live in Dodge City with her husband. Evidently, since the marriage, she had lived at the ranch while Boyd maintained residence at the Dodge House, making an occasional visit to Larned. Even after Mrs. Boyd joined her husband at the Dodge House, A.H. came by train to Larned about every six weeks to visit his ranch. In fact, Boyd's sister stated that while other families in drought-stricken Pawnee County were existing on rice and corn, her brother's visits kept the constant supply of food coming to the ranch.

Evidently, Boyd's marriage was not without problems, and four years after his wife joined him at Dodge City, a divorce was granted on September 20, 1881. The next month, Boyd married

Mattie McKeel in the Baptist Church at Wahoo, Nebraska. Boyd's sister later referred to the second wife as "his partner McKeel." Evidently, she had difficulty in accepting the second marriage and returned with her mother and two of her brother Fred's children to Plainfield, Illinois, in 1882.

By this time, Boyd was finally established as one of the leading citizens and businessmen of Dodge City. He was included in the *United States Biographical Dictionary*, 1879, and elected to the City Council in 1881. In the following year, Boyd was reelected to the Council.

In May 1883, the infamous saloon wars erupted in Dodge City, pitting the Luke Short faction against the city authorities. Associated with Short were Wyatt Earp and Bat Masterson. Boyd must have found his position as city councilman and saloon owner untenable. He sold out his half interest in the Dodge House to Cox for \$14,000 and immediately departed to his Larned ranch. The exact reasons for his leaving are unknown, but financial reverses must have contributed to his departure. At the time of his death, the *Dodge City Globe* reported Boyd had made a fortune and lost it at Dodge City.

Upon his return to Larned, Boyd immediately opened a drug store, and his wife occupied the second floor of the same building with a millinery shop. Even though Boyd continued to operate the drug store for a period of time, it is evident that his main interest was cattle trading. When mustered into the G.A.R. in September 1883, he was identified as a cattle man. The 1885 Census listed him as a ranchman; and an 1885 newspaper account reported Boyd and two partners driving cattle to Colorado.

In 1885, Boyd left the ranch and moved to the Dudley house in the city of Larned. In the following year, a newspaper account described Boyd's property at 8th and Toles as having a beautiful yard where "a year ago only a buffalo wallow existed."

Details of Boyd's life from this point on are scarce. Conjecture would have it that he must have experienced more financial reverses. In 1887, Boyd was reported to have sold lots in Dodge City for \$22,000, and in 1888, Boyd deeded the ranch to Peoples Bank. A Larned newspaper spoke of Boyd's 1889 visit to Larned from Guthrie, Oklahoma, and an 1891 news item reported that the Boyds had moved back to Dodge City. Boyd's address in 1898 was listed as Dodge City in a suit he brought against the government for losses suffered in Indian raids. Boyd's sister recalled her brother owning the Dutton house in Topeka. That hotel was listed in 1899 as being managed by Mattie A. Boyd. Boyd's sister also remembered her brother owning another hotel in Marion which was destroyed by a flood. No record remains of that property.

Later, Boyd did operate a boarding house at 916 Washington Street in Kansas City, Missouri. In fact, Boyd died of burns and smoke inhalation from fighting a fire which destroyed the house on January 5, 1911. The *Kansas City Star* reported his death in General Hospital on January 25, 1911. Boyd's wife

died the following year at St. Joseph Hospital, also in Kansas City; and was buried with her husband in Mount Washington Cemetery, Kansas City, Missouri.

The *United States Biographical Dictionary*/1879 eulogized Boyd thirty-two years before his death as follows:

He is universally respected where he is known, and, although much of his life engaged on the frontier trading with Indians, hunters, and frontiersmen, he has ever borne a high character for honor and integrity. As one of the earliest settlers of Dodge City, his name will be cherished for work he has accomplished in building up the town and developing the county around it.

Should the biography have been written at the time of his death, the writer probably would not have been so generous; but the sensitive reader will remember A.H. Boyd with respect even though his final years were spent in a Kansas City boarding house far removed from the raw adventure of the Kansas frontier.

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- Sketch of Sodhouse (Made by Curtis Monger, 1916; Fort Larned National Historical Site Library). ♦

BOOKS



Warrior Nations

Warrior Nations: The United States and Indian Peoples by Roger L. Nichols, Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2013.

Reviewed by Ed Stafford
Historian of the Bent's Fort Chapter of SFTA

In choosing to explore eight major confrontations between Indian peoples and the government of the United States during the 18th and 19th centuries, Dr. Roger L. Nichols has prepared a compact history that will appeal to all members of the Santa Fe Trail Association, who may already know much about the Indians of the Plains and Southwest but wish to learn about other Indian groups north and east of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and the Canadian and Mexican borders. The fact that he has succeeded in narrating the histories of these encounters with completeness and scholarship makes *Warrior Nations: The United States and Indian Peoples* a volume that allows a more complete understanding of this country's indigenous tribes.

It is not surprising that Dr. Nichols' writing is well worth reading. The scanning of his resume reveals career-long devotion to this field of study. He is an Emeritus Professor of History and Affiliate Professor of American Indian Studies in the Department of History at the University of Arizona-Tucson, where he has taught since 1969. With a Doctorate in American History from the University of Wisconsin-Madison, he began teaching in 1963 at the University of Georgia and then Wisconsin State University. He has also been visiting lecturer at universities in Germany.

His web site includes a 15-page single-spaced listing of awards, honors, and grants received; 13 books authored and books contributed to; articles contributed to scholarly journals, titles of keynote addresses, class lectures, and papers presented; works in progress; and "Other Professional Activities." Judging by their titles, almost all of these have much or everything to do with American Indians, and considering *Warrior Nations*, the 194 pages of its eight chapters on Indian wars have further mined his rich fund of knowledge. Throughout, his writing is eminently clear, straightforward and informative.

Some might approach the writing of an academic with fear that too much time spent in libraries, archives and in the field might produce dry and musty matter. However, this writing is a series of stories most interestingly told that reveal repeated military blundering, failure in communication among cultures in conflict within and without themselves, and the criminal shortcomings of Washington-based bureaucracy. Dr. Nichols presents these Indian wars sequentially from post-Revolutionary War America, through those contemporaneous with the early Santa

Fe Trail period, to the waning chapters of Indian sovereignty.

The chapters are titled "The Ohio Valley War, 1786-1795" (the Shawnee, the British, and "Mad Anthony Wayne" in the Great Lakes area); "The Red Stick War, 1813-1814" (civil war among Creek Indians in Florida, Alabama, and Georgia, Andrew Jackson, and painted war clubs representing a call to arms); "The Arikara War, 1823" (intertribal competition for the fur trade, the only war won by Indians); "The Black Hawk War, 1832" (a land-grab war with Sac and Fox tribes the victims of misleading treaties enforcing a "Removal Policy"); "The Minnesota Sioux War, 1862" (involved Dakota Sioux driven from their hunting ground and losing cultural identity in exchange for promised—but not delivered—farm land and annuities, leading to near-starvation); "The Cheyenne and Arapaho War, 1864-1865" (to be explained); "The Chiricahua Apache War, 1861-1872" (Mangas Coloradas and Cochise vs. settlers north and south of the Mexican-American border); and "The Nez Perce War, 1877" (Chief Joseph leading his people almost 1,500 miles through the northern Rockies in a desperate attempt to reach Canada with army units at their heels).

Dr. Nichols follows a formula in writing each of these chapters that makes them very approachable. First pages are devoted to what journalists call the "dramatic element" or the "human element." They tell the story of a "flash point" involving the contending groups, in which key individuals perform hostile and/or heroic acts later revisited in context in the larger account that follows.

For example—and likely familiar to members of the Santa Fe Trail Association and students of the U.S.-Indian wars in the West—the chapter on "The Cheyenne and Arapaho War, 1864-1865" begins with a small party of Southern Cheyenne Dog Soldiers riding to join their relatives of the northern plains in an attack on their enemies, the Crow. Sighting four stray mules en route, they take them to their camp. Before long, a local rancher appears and claims the mules, which the young men will return, they say, if the rancher gives the men presents. The rancher refuses and rides to a nearby Army camp, reporting the mules have been stolen by the Indians.

The next morning, writes Dr. Nichols, the rancher guided 40 mounted soldiers of the First Colorado Volunteers to a meeting with these Cheyenne, but without an interpreter, neither understood the other. The Cheyenne returned three of the mules but insisted on keeping the fourth, upon which Lt. Clark Dunn ordered his soldiers to disarm the Indians; the young men refused; shots were fired.

Several days later, First Colorado Volunteers on patrol for Indian thieves committed an unprovoked attack on a Cheyenne village in that vicinity, burning and looting the village after the people had fled. Dissatisfied, they attacked another village. Finding its inhabitants also had escaped, they confiscated 19 cattle, which they claimed the thieves had stolen. Their report brought Colorado Governor John Evans and Col. John Chivington into the picture. These two ordered harsh reprisals against the Cheyenne, which stirred the most warlike element

among that tribe to raid immigrant trails in retaliation. Each of the chapters ends with a violent *denouement*. This particular chapter ends with the Sand Creek Massacre.

Within each chapter is a well-told story of bitter conflicts leading to a disastrous conclusion—for some body of Indians.

Further clarifying his report of the eight Indian wars, at the beginning of each chapter is a map of the subject area with relevant landmarks, roads and trails, treaty cessions, sites of military maneuvers and encounters, and forts clearly identified, superimposed upon the outlines and names of present-day states.

The reader cannot fail to notice commonalities among the wars and warriors, Anglo-American, Indian, and—later—Mexican, when Apaches' activities straddled that southwestern border. At the risk of over-simplification, a few of these are briefly stated below.

What were, too frequently, the underlying causes of war?

Greed. Ignorance of each other's political, religious and social customs. Lack of knowledge of each other's languages; therefore, frequent miscommunication. Lack of interest in becoming acquainted with these customs and languages. Acts of violence, including murder, perpetrated against a native people and failure of governing bodies to allow retaliation for such acts.

Why did they fight? To retain their historic boundaries, wherein they had ranged, camped and hunted for generations. To strengthen the clan (yes, Indians had clans within villages or tribes not unlike the Scots). When "covering the blood" (government payment to appease Indians for a raid, murder, theft) was inadequate. For the young men, it was the method of proving their manhood, in order that they could rise to the status of warrior.

Why did Indians sign treaties? Fear of the military. Fear of encroachments by their neighbors, who were often historic enemies. Poverty and starvation often driving them to make peace, agree to take up farming and live on small tracts of land, move onto reservations. They placed their trust in government agents and agencies that were untrustworthy.

Why did Indians break these treaties? Broken promises, *ergo* broken treaties. They saw that "justice" was not even-handed, as administered by the government: their traditional enemies sometimes received gifts when they were left to do without. Promised "annuities" (payment in food and other goods) and payments in money for stolen (confiscated) land did not materialize, and/or came in partial measures, and/or came too slowly to save them from poverty and starvation. As long as they were able, tribes accepted payments, in whatever form, in winter when they needed them, but in milder seasons, when hunting was possible, they left the reservations and lived in the old way.

Why did Washington break treaties? Amateur Indian agents and agencies. Frequent turnover of government representatives sent to the Indians, therefore rendering administration inconsistent. Agents unfamiliar with their client groups. Politicians owed allegiance to constituent farmers, settlers, miners, ranchers, etc., not to the Indians. **As Dr. Nichols indicates, in summary, although never admitted at the time, America's Indian policies were a war of extermination waged against this barrier to Westward Expansion.**

"Basically [Indians] had to surrender their culture and identity," says Dr. Nichols. "Even if some chose to do that, however, Americans seldom welcomed them into the white society. They had few options. Some fled. Others accepted some changes. When all else failed they defended their societies and homelands from repeated American cultural, economic, diplomatic and military attacks. Because these contests pitted groups with vastly differing demographic, economic and military resources, it comes as no surprise that the invaders won."

Ed Stafford has a Bachelor's Degree in history from High Point University in North Carolina and a Master's Degree in theatre from the University of Colorado-Boulder. He retired from teaching English composition, journalism, theatre and humanities at Otero Junior College after 37 years, plus earlier years teaching and directing drama at Spelman College in Atlanta.

Chapter Reports

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

Missouri River Outfitters

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The Missouri River Outfitters Chapter was proud to serve as the local chapter for the recent joint meetings in Independence, Missouri, with OCTA and the Lewis and Clark Association.

We continue to move forward with the local tour route sign program as well as the kiosk project for Salem Park. Another major project this year will be to establish a proper and fitting memorial for our late President and founder, Roger Slusher. Several ideas have been submitted and I would like to hear from any of our fellow SFTA and MRO members with their ideas for a way to appropriately honor Roger.

In March we worked with the Cave Spring Association and named the swales at 85th and Manchester the "Wieduwilt Swales." Paul and Sharon Wieduwilt own and live on the property due west that contains the upper portion of this trails asset and are committed to the preservation and protection of

Chapter Reports, cont.

the entire swales. Future signage and interpretive panels are in the plans.

On April 26, our MRO annual membership/awards meeting was held at the National Frontier Trails Meeting in Independence, MO. The program included a presentation about our newly activated Santa Fe National Trail geocache tour. We will presented achievement awards to a very select group of recipients who have provided leadership and services to MRO and SFTA over the past years.

We have an outstanding team with MRO and I just want to say a personal word of thanks to each of them for all of their support and continued hard work to keep MRO one of the premier chapters of SFTA. In saying that, I also think that all of our chapters are a very strong asset for SFTA and work together well to enhance our great national organization.

Douglas County

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The Douglas County Chapter participated in a trail mapping workshop and the board meeting held in Independence March 12 and 13 and the Three Trails Tour of Greater Kansas City area held March 14. We continue to work on installing local historical site information signs and placement of Santa Fe Trail crossing signs. We have been consulting with the City of Gardner on continued maintenance of the native vegetation around the Gardner Trail Junction displays that the Missouri River Outfitters were instrumental in installing. April 11 we conducted a controlled burn on the Ivan Boyd Prairie that contains the Black Jack Ruts. The Chapter has been doing some preliminary planning with the MRO Chapter for the 2017 Symposium that we will sponsor with that chapter in Olathe. Prof. John Richards, chapter member and Baker University history professor, has been working with his Historical Methods class on various Santa Fe Trail sites throughout Douglas County this semester. These activities will benefit us all in our knowledge about the trail in Douglas County.

Heart of the Flint Hills

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Cottonwood Crossing

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The Chapter held its annual business meeting March 20 (postponed due to weather from last November) at the Goessel Community Center. Dr. Jim Hoy, noted historian and folklorist, and Director of the Center for Great Plains Studies and English Professor at Emporia State University, gave a very interesting and entertaining talk about the Flint Hills cowboy and range cattle industry.

Chapter officers elected for 2014 are: Steve Schmidt, Pres.; Sharron Schutte, Vice-Pres.; Debi Owens, Secretary and Treasurer; Directors Kent Becker; Doug Sharp; Vernon Lohrentz; George Schutte; Jim Owens; Larry Justice; and Brian Martin.

Also postponed from last November was the remembrance of the 20th anniversary of the forming of the Chapter. A brief chapter history was presented: John Dick and Vernon Lohrentz, with encouragement from Della and Owen Meier, contacted John Martin of Canton about organizing a new Santa Fe Trail Association chapter which would focus on Marion County. An organizational meeting was held in Canton, KS at the VFW building on November 17, 1993, with about 30 people attending. John Martin was elected the first president. At that time Marion County was included in the area covered by the Heart of the Flint Hills Chapter based in Council Grove. The organizers felt a separate chapter for Marion County was needed due to the many Santa Fe Trail resources in the County. The Cottonwood Crossing Chapter was officially recognized as an affiliate of the Santa Fe Trail Association by its Board of Directors meeting in Larned, Kansas, on June 3, 1994.

Notable projects over the years have included:

- Setting stone posts to mark the location of the Santa Fe Trail
- Erecting the big stone marker at the Marion – McPherson County Line commemorating the Chisholm Trail and the SFT.
- Co-hosting the 2005 Santa Fe Trail Symposium
- Installing the Cottonwood Crossing kiosk and its three historic interpretive historic panels
- Relocating the Old Settlers Monument at Lost Spring and installing a new

historic interpretive panel

- Placing “Santa Fe Trail Crosses Here” signs throughout the county
- Creating the Marion County Auto Tour brochure and placing directional signs throughout the County
- Creating the National Park Service site identification signs at Lost Spring, Cottonwood Crossing and French Frank’s (received but not yet installed).

John Wiebe noted that John Dick was very active and put a lot of effort into the chapter in the early years. Dale Brooks was also very active, and was the originator of the Marion County Auto Tour. Dale also designed and helped build the Cottonwood Crossing kiosk. John remembers attending the first Santa Fe Trail symposium in Hutchinson in 1987 and the second symposium in 1989.

Quivira

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We are excited to learn that the Stone Corral site, including the Little Arkansas crossing, owned by the Betty Reilly Trust, was approved and is now listed in the Register of Historic Kansas Places and the National Register of Historic Places.

At our April 28 meeting, held jointly with the Barton County Historical Society, Leo Oliva spoke on “What Did They Eat on the Santa Fe Trail?” On May 5, we will celebrate Cinco de Mayo at the Coronado Quivira Museum in Lyons, KS. Ellen Jones, ranger from Ft. Larned, will present the traveling trunk program “El Hombre.” The program will be presented at 9:30 a.m., 11:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. to allow any school groups to attend but the program is open to anyone. The chapter also is continuing to work with the Coronado Quivira Museum in Lyons, Kansas, regarding a panel for the Chavez wagon box.

The chapter is working with McPherson College to create a historical game for the Santa Fe Trail to promote interest in history and the Santa Fe Trail to younger people. The game is targeted for 4th-8th grades and a second type of game will be developed to target adults who already know about the Trail.

The Quivira Chapter, along with the Cottonwood Crossing Chapter, will host the first Santa Fe Trail Youth Expo on October 4, 2014. This event will bring

Chapter Reports, cont.

together the central Kansas youth groups of the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts and 4-H. We are targeting 200 kids for this event.

Wet/Dry Routes

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The Wet/Dry Routes Chapter met for its spring meeting at Poppy's Pizza Restaurant in St. John, Kansas, on April 5. Following a tasty serving of salad and pizza to 40 members and guests, the business meeting was conducted. New members introduced were Dr. Daryl and Nadine Apley and Lola Stout all of Larned. Additional new members joining that evening were Becca Hiller of Larned and Mike and Tammy Menkhoff of St. John.

Items discussed were the "Mess and Muster," the Old Guard annual meeting on Saturday, April 26 at Fort Larned National Historic Site. The chapter approved a motion to provide refreshments for one part of the Old Guard program, the dedication of Sibley's Camp which was recently donated to the Old Guard. The dedication will be at 2nd and State Streets in Larned at 1:00 p.m. on the 26th. Also discussed was the recognition of George Elmore's 40 years of service with the Park Service scheduled for April 9 at the Fort Larned Historic Site.

The program was presented by Dr. David Clapsaddle, "Mexican Money/American Commerce." New chapter rosters were distributed. The summer meeting time and place is to be announced.

Dodge City/Fort Dodge/Cimarron

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The saving of the Dodge City Point of Rocks is the most significant thing the chapter has accomplished lately. It was a total group effort and we feel proud that this historic site along the Trail and the Dodge City sign were saved. We continue with our signboard projects. The Robert Wright signboard is now in the park named after him and was recently dedicated. The signboard

was completely paid for by memorial donations for our late chapter president, Jim Sherer.

The Chilton Park signboard is in production and the Coronado Crossing "Wet-Dry Route" signboard will soon be placed. The city of Cimarron is placing the "Ranch at the Cimarron Crossing" signboard along their new park walkway.

Another signboard is in the beginning stages. It will be placed at the corner of the Warner Ranch which was the Fort Hays-Fort Dodge military road, and was also used for a time as part of the Santa Fe Trail. This signboard will be paid for by the Wayne Strodtman Memorial Fund. Chapter Vice-President Mike Strodtman's father passed away and Mike's mother Pamela chose our chapter for a memorial.

Our most recent meeting featured Bill Miller, a chapter member who went in on the second day of the D-Day invasion, talking about his experiences during the great battle.

Our next meeting will be May 18 when Jim Gray will speak to us about the "Bull Whackers on the Trail." We have received a National Santa Fe Trail Association grant to pay for Jim Gray's talk. Our summer meeting will be September 7 in Cimarron. Marc Ferguson will portray "Billy Dixon", the Dodge City buffalo hunter who was involved in the second battle of Adobe Walls. This will get us ready for our October 4 field trip to the Texas Panhandle for the 150th and 140th anniversary of the Adobe Walls battles. The Panhandle Plains Museum is in charge of the day's activities, which will be of great historical interest.

President Bunyan and Vice President Mike Strodtman attended the chapter presidents meeting at Clayton, New Mexico, which emphasized membership in the national organization. The trip back home was highlighted by Jeff Trotman showing us many sites on the Trail.

Wagon Bed Spring

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Cimarron Cutoff

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Our spring meeting was held April 5 at Middle Spring.

Bent's Fort

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Almost 100 attended the Bent's Fort Chapter annual meeting held in January. Mike Olsen, VP-SFTA presented a very interesting program on his new book, *That Broad and Beckoning Highway: The Santa Fe Trail and The Rush for Gold in California and Colorado*.

Chapter President Pat Palmer and LaDonna and Charlie Hutton attended the chapter presidents meeting in Council Grove, Kansas, on February 15. On March 13, Kevin Lindahl, Rod Podszus, and LaDonna and Charlie Hutton attended the SFTA board of directors meeting in Independence, Kansas.

Kevin Lindahl spoke of Vogel Canyon stage stop sites on March 8 and we held our annual Boggsville clean-up day on April 19. Future activities include sign planting/trail marking day on May 17; Pueblo area sites on June 14; and Mark Gardner will be our presenter at the July 12 gathering at the Grand Theatre in Rocky Ford. On August 9 we will do an overnight trek to Las Vegas, NM. Everyone is welcome to join us in any of our activities.

The Bent's Fort Chapter has been notified that the chapter is the recipient of a Trail Marking Grant and also a Speaker's Bureau Grant.

Our chapter has seen several transitions this year. Our long-time friend and Chapter Publicity Chair Rod Podszus moved to Wisconsin. As Rod sent out the weekly e-mail blasts and quarterly chapter newsletters, his absence left a seemingly unfillable void. He will be sorely missed; however, we hope to see him along the Trail. Dotti Russell, an active Bent's Fort Chapter member, volunteered to step into the publicity chair vacancy. Through Rod's training and assistance, Dotti already has several e-mail blasts under her belt and is doing great.

Our President, Pat Palmer, underwent surgery March 11. After a lengthy hospital stay, he is home now and doing wonderfully. He will be out on the trail soon.

SFTA Annual Membership January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014

Name(s) _____ ☐ Life \$1000, 1 time or 3 installments
Address _____ ☐ Patron \$100/year
City _____ State _____ Zip _____ ☐ Family \$30/year
Phone _____ Email _____ ☐ Individual \$25/year
☐ Business \$50/year ☐ Nonprofit Institution \$40/year ☐ Youth (18 and under) \$15/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 \$ _____

I'd like to donate to the Leo E. Oliva Scholarly Research Fund. ☐ \$50 ☐ \$100 \$ _____

I'd like to donate to the Marker Fund. ☐ \$50 ☐ \$100 \$ _____

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

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

TOTAL ENCLOSED _____

Make checks payable to Santa Fe Trail Association

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

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

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

Corazon de los Caminos

Dennis Schneider
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After having a planning session in January, and our spring business meeting on March 8, we are looking forward to our field trips for the year.

We are busy passing out dues cards, preparing name tags, and compiling our membership list. If you have not paid your chapter dues yet, now is the time.

At our March 8 meeting, Lolly Ming gave an excellent PowerPoint presentation with narration on the Ft. Union-Grenada military trail. Our first outdoor event was April 12 when Roger Sanchez (Raton museum historian) spoke to us on the history of mining in the area. We took a guided tour of Van Houten mining camp.

The May 10 meeting will be held at CCHP at Las Vegas at 1:00 p. m. Lorenzo Vigil (NPS historian) will speak on the economic impact of Ft. Union on the area during its existence. Our June 14 trip from Rayado to the Ocate crossing has been filled to capacity since the beginning of February, but if you wish to be placed on our back-up waiting list, please

let me know. Meet at the St. James Hotel at 11:00 a. m. We are now scheduling the rock crossing of the Canadian excursion in October. Our July 19 trip will be a tour of Catskill and Swastika. Stay abreast of our chapter's monthly newsletters for all the details for July through November. We hope that everyone in all of the chapters have a great year.

End of the Trail

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This past quarter has been one of change for the End of the Trail chapter. LouAnn Jordan resigned as Vice President of Programs. When she tendered her resignation she quipped, "I've ran out of colleagues and friends to call upon to give programs." Fortunately, New Mexico native Kermit Hill, retired teacher and historian, accepted the nomination as Vice President. He has many innovative ideas for programs pertinent to New Mexico and the Santa Fe Trail.

Inez Ross, one of our more infamous members, took the initiative to "Save AMTRAK rail service in New Mexico and along the Santa Fe Trail." As a regular train traveler, she wrote an editorial to local New Mexico newspapers and then sent the editorial to NM

legislators during the 2014 legislative session. She invited the governor and the Secretary of State to ride AMTRAK with members of the End of the Trail Chapter the afternoon of March 16. A small but committed group went "ALL ABOARD" on the AMTRAK train from Lamy to Las Vegas. There were numerous calamities (identifying a real live AMTRAK employee to make meal reservations, an engine that went kaput resulting in a three-hour delay and snowy weather conditions). Inez and the train passengers are to be commended for their perseverance. The New Mexico legislature allocated funds to complete a study of the economic benefits of AMTRAK in New Mexico. We hope symposium participants will consider travelling AMTRAK to Lamy for the 2015 Three Trails Symposium.

Last but not least, Joy Poole was able to make arrangements with the Department of Cultural Affairs to serve as the department's representative to the 2015 Trails Conference. This should offer the End of the Trail Chapter and Santa Fe Trail Association stellar conference facilities and extraordinary access to New Mexico's cultural facilities.

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



CHANGE SERVICE REQUESTED

EVENTS

May 2: Council Grove, KS. Kaw Council program: Donald Blakeslee

May 5: Lyons, KS. Quivera Chapter, "El Hombre"

May 10: Las Vegas, NM. Corazon de los Caminos Chapter, Economic impact of Ft. Union

May 18: Dodge City, KS. Dodge City Chapter, "Bull Whackers on the Trail"

June 1: Council Grove, KS. Kaw Council program: Ron Parks

June 14: Pueblo, CO. Bent's Fort Chapter. Tour of historic sites and ranches

June 14: Springer, CO. Corazon de los Caminos Chapter. Express UU Bar Ranch to Ocate Crossing

July 12: Rocky Ford, CO. Bent's Fort Chapter, Mark Gardner

July 19: NM. Corazon de los Caminos Chapter, tour of Catskill and Swastika.

July 15: SFTA awards nominations due

August 8-10: Las Vegas, NM. Bent's Fort Chapter. Tour of historic sites

August 15, Cottonwood Falls, KS. Concert, "Trail Songs from the Tallgrass Express"

August 15-17, Cottonwood Falls, KS. Chautauqua

September 5-6, Deadwood, SD. Deadwood Stagecoach Days

September 7: Dodge City, KS. Dodge City Chapter, "Billy Dixon"

September 7-26: Annual Santa Fe Trail Bike Ride. www.santafetrailbicycleride.com

September 18-20: Larned, KS. 2014 Rendezvous. "Hispanics on the SFT"

September 25-28: Newton, KS. OCTA symposium on South Central KS Trails

October 4: Borger, TX. Dodge City Chapter field trip to Adobe Walls

October 17-19: Russell, KS. Smoky Hill Trail Association conference

April 9-11, 2015: Salina, KS. SFTA Board of Directors meeting and workshop

September 16, 2015: Santa Fe, NM. SFTA Board of Directors meeting

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

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

September 18-20, 2016: Larned, KS. 2016 Rendezvous

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