

Wagon Tracks

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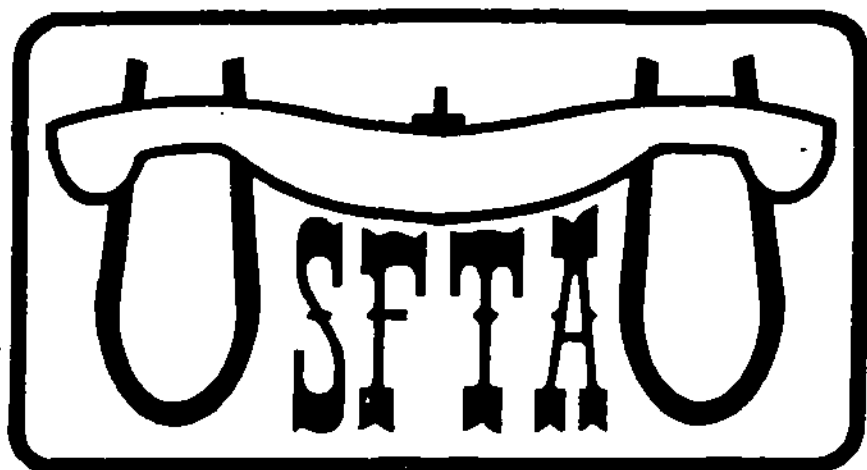


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WAGON TRACKS

SANTA FE TRAIL ASSOCIATION QUARTERLY

VOLUME 12

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NUMBER 3

NANCY LEWIS JOINS BOARD OF DIRECTORS

NANCY Lewis, Blue Springs, MO, was elected by the board of directors on April 18 to fill the vacancy of Missouri director created by the resignation of Pauline Fowler. A native of Sibley, MO, Nancy grew up on the bluffs of the Missouri River not far from historic Fort Osage. She currently serves as vice-president of the Missouri River Outfitters Chapter. She and husband Don have two grown children, love to travel western trails (have followed the Santa Fe and Oregon trails), and present programs on women pioneers.

Nancy has taught American history for 30 years, the last 27 years at Truman High School in Independence. She developed and offers a class for adults entitled "Jackson County: Trails West." In 1995 and 1996 she was selected by the Trails West Committee of Independence to represent the city and the school district in a teacher exchange with Oregon City, OR. While in Oregon she studied the Oregon Trail and presented more than 40 programs about women who went west. This year she was named Missouri Social Studies Teacher of the Year.

The role of women in the West is one of her favorite topics. She dresses in period costume and presents the story of pioneer women. Recently, with Jane and Anne Malinon, Nancy helped create a 50-minute video, "Petticoat Pioneers—Women Who Made a Difference."

Lewis is also involved with the Independence Attractions Coalition, in which she is engaged in a project to educate volunteers in a knowledge of historic sites in the Independence area. Anyone who completes the program becomes a certified "local tour guide."

Education is a primary objective of SFTA. This active educator is a propitious addition. Welcome Nancy!

**WET/DRY CHAPTER SEMINAR:
SURVEY OF THE ROAD TO NEW
MEXICO, LARNED, KS
JUNE 13, 1998**

**1998 TRAIL RENDEZVOUS
LARNED, KS
SEPTEMBER 24-27, 1998**

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**DEADLINE FOR NEXT ISSUE
JULY 20, 1998**

LINDA REVELLO IS SFTA OFFICE ADMINISTRATOR

LINDA Revello, Larned, has been hired to replace Yvonne McIntosh as headquarters office administrator. Yvonne, who served as an unpaid volunteer and contributed over 2,000 hours to SFTA, moved from Larned to Overland Park, KS, in February. A resolution of appreciation for her work is included in this issue.

Revello is the first paid employee to serve the SFTA headquarters office. She usually is in the office at the Santa Fe Trail Center on Tuesday and Thursday (316) 285-2054. Her duties include processing memberships, bookkeeping, filing, data processing, and other responsibilities assigned by Sec/Treasurer Ruth Olson Peters. Please contact her with questions about membership.

Linda formerly served as budget analyst with the National Marine Fisheries Service in Beaufort, North Carolina. She also worked part time with the Beaufort Historical Association, conducting guided tours through their six historic buildings, and for several years also served as the education coordinator. She attended the SFTA board meeting in April. Her husband, Felix, is Chief Ranger at Fort Larned National Historic Site. Welcome Linda!



STANDING OUT WOMAN

by Richard W. Godin

(SFTA member Godin, Woonsocket, RI, has written about the Bent family and contributed to WT. He continues to search for information about the progeny of William Bent and his Cheyenne wives. The following is partly an erratum to his "More Descendants of William Bent," WT, IV (Aug. 1990): 7.)

FURTHER research on the Bents has revealed additional information about Standing Out Woman, George Bent's Northern Cheyenne wife. She was the daughter of Coyote Ear and Miahke Vehoi (White Old Woman),¹ born in late winter/early spring of 1857 in one of the Northern Cheyenne camps on Turkey Creek (Solomon River).²

Her family's rule of residence appears to have been matrilineal.³ This is all the more revealing when one considers the historical exploits of her maternal uncles, Two Moon and Beaver Claws, both chiefs in their soldier societies, the Kit Foxes and Crazy Dogs respectively. Her cousin,

(continued on page 15)

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

APRIL 18 was not a balmy day in Santa Fe nor was there much evidence of spring, but the activity and spirit of the governing board meeting was bursting with spring-fresh ideas. The minutes of the meeting and the 1997 financial statement will not be available until the August issue of *Wagon Tracks*, but there is much you should know now, thus this column will capsule the day's events.

The board adopted a charitable donations plan whereby members and friends may remember SFTA in their estate planning. When finalized, the plan will be promulgated through various Association mailings. Ross Marshall was appointed temporarily to represent us in the Partnership for National Trails System, an alliance of 16 trail organizations who work to support scenic and historic trails, with a heavy focus on strengthening Congressional commitment to all trails in the federal trails system. A policy covering all aspects of our participation in PNTS and the process for appointing our representative is scheduled for the September board meeting.

Mapping of the Trail took a giant step forward when mapping-training workshops were approved, with SFTA underwriting the cost. The workshop schedule is outstanding, and includes didactics, field exercises, and marking assistance. Phil Petersen has already notified all chapters. Hopefully, workshops will be up and running before summer solstice. Who will be the first to schedule one? The board reviewed the marker committee guidelines and forms. It was agreed that while much of the information required is relevant, a simple form is necessary now if the Trail is ever to be marked. When we have gained more knowledge of the process, all forms can be completed.

Membership totals dipped 12 per cent in 1997, attributable in part to the dues hike, while dues revenue increased 37 per cent. Reminder notices were sent in March to those who had not yet renewed for 1998. Response as of April 14 totaled \$4,385, thus reinforcing the importance of jogging our memories. Deanne Wright, membership com-

mittee chair, emphasized the need to expand membership. While there may be a perception that the Internet is the "way to go," direct contact still remains the most viable recruitment tool.

Education Committee's plate is full to overflowing. Karla French will go into greater detail in her "Fort Learned" column. Increasing the number of school libraries presently receiving *Wagon Tracks*, depositing Dave Webb's *Adventures With the Santa Fe Trail* in all Trail states' public schools, and, of course, the Internet are in the middle of the plate.

Ideas are flowing from the Headquarters Plan Task Force. Joanne VanCoevern reported on the Task Force's meeting on April 17 which produced a variety of considerations for the long and short term. The Task Force is looking at additional office equipment needs and an expanded paid staffing plan. We must wait until September for the fully-drawn plan. To a related matter, Stephen Whitmore is exploring Association liability insurance, and should have quotations ready in September.

The Rendezvous 1998 program generated much enthusiasm (see insert). Lots of music and dance—we will fandango. SFTA will field a baseball team, so you "boys of summer" get in shape. Ruth Peters is signing up recruits; give her a call.

David Gaines enumerated the many activities underway at the National Park Service. A fabricator for the Trail crossing decals has been selected, and these should be available at the Last Chance Store in 30-60 days. There is need for a more defined liaison between SFTA and NPS to strengthen the partnership.

The board had the opportunity to view samples of the Trail Traveler's Credential and Certificate program, a/k/a passport, a promo which appeared in February *Wagon Tracks*. Trail travelers should obtain their credentials immediately so as not to miss getting them stamped at the numerous sites between Santa Fe and Arrow Rock.

We are going to Independence for Symposium 2003, and Anne Mallinson will coordinate the event. After reviewing the fat information packet the Missouri River Outfitters Chapter compiled, board members were

All matters relating to *Wagon Tracks* should be directed to SFTA Editor Leo E. Oliva, PO Box 31, Woodston KS 67675.

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Membership Categories

Benefactor	\$1,000
Patron	\$100/year
Institutional	\$40/year
Family	\$30/year
Individual	\$25/year
Youth (18 & under)	\$15/year

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Dave Webb, At Large
Stephen Whitmore, New Mexico
Deanne Wright, Kansas

not sure they could wait five years to visit this special city.

Honest, this is a capsule view of that busy and productive day in Santa Fe. Almost half the board are "freshmen," yet the sophistication and knowledge they brought to the table was impressive. You should be proud of your board. It is serving you well.

—Margaret Sears

LOUIS SCHUMACHER

The Santa Fe Trail and SFTA lost a great friend and supporter when board member Louis Schumacher died May 12, 1998, at his home in Kansas City, MO. Memorial services were held at Schumacher Park, 6601 E 93rd St, Kansas City, MO, on May 16, with Jeff Stacy of Unity Temple on the Plaza presiding. Anne Mallinson provided music on the hammered dulcimer with a selection of old favorite songs. Family members shared memories and gave tributes. Jane Mallinson told of his careful Trail research, his development of Schumacher Park, and moving the DAR marker. Kansas City Councilwoman Judy Swope spoke of his many contributions as a community activist, especially in the field of waste management and environmental protection.

Following the services a horse-drawn Conestoga wagon transported the coffin along the Santa Fe Trail to the waiting funeral hearse as the immediate family followed. After private graveside services at Mount Moriah Cemetery the family received friends at the home. Memorials may be sent to 3-Trails West, 5906 E Bannister Rd, Kansas City MO 64134, to benefit Schumacher Park.

Schumacher was born May 5, 1922, in Portland, OR. He graduated from Oregon State University in 1947 with a degree in mechanical engineering. He played violin for the Portland Symphony Orchestra. Lou served as First Lieutenant in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1942-1946. He married former First Lieutenant Topper Price on December 27, 1947. He began working for Caterpillar Tractor company in Peoria, IL, in 1947, and joined Dean Machinery Co. of Kansas City, MO, in 1958 as executive vice-president, and retired

in 1980. He and Topper were active in competitive ballroom dancing. They had five children, four of whom survive, and four grandchildren.

Lou became a developer and community activist. He served on the Waste Management Commission and the Environmental Management Commission, both of Kansas City, MO. He was awarded keys to the cities of Kansas City and St. Louis for community involvement. He was an honorary member of the Soil Conservation Society of America.

He founded 3-Trails West, a not-for-profit corporation, to identify, certify, and preserve original routes of the Santa Fe, Oregon, and California trails through the Kansas City area. He and Topper donated three acres of land and established Schumacher Park on the Santa Fe Trail. Work continues on this project.

Lou received many honors for his efforts, including an Award of Merit from SFTA, Friends of Trail Award from the Oregon-California Trails Association, Certificate of Appreciation from the National Park Service, Certificate of Appreciation from the DAR, and the Gold Award from the National Park Service.

Sympathy is extended to the family. Lou will be missed by a host of friends.

SFTA APPRECIATES FOWLER AND MCINTOSH

AT its April meeting, the SFTA governing board unanimously adopted resolutions honoring Pauline Fowler and Yvonne McIntosh. Harry Myers authored the tribute to Polly and Deanne Wright to Yvonne. These expressions of appreciation follow.

Resolution of Respect and Appreciation to Pauline Fowler from SFTA

Whereas, Ms. Pauline Fowler (better known as "Polly Fowler") who lives on Santa Fe Road in Independence, Missouri, has evinced a life-long interest in trails, and has served honorably on the Board of Directors of the Santa Fe Trail Association since 1991, and has served honorably as a resource information person and citizen-advisor to the National Park Service on the Santa Fe National Historic Trail Advisory Council for its entire ten-year life, and

Whereas, Polly Fowler's family settled in the Independence area soon after its establishment, and she has re-

searched, investigated, located, and written about the Santa Fe Trail and is recognized as "the" authority on the Trail in the Independence area, and was recognized by the SFTA in 1987 with an Award of Merit and in 1995 with the Jack D. Rittenhouse Memorial Stagecoach Award, and

Whereas, Polly Fowler is a person who has placed duty to the Association and the Santa Fe Trail above personal advancement and gain and has shared the fruits of her work with other researchers, museums, teachers, and educators, and

Whereas, Polly Fowler is an active member of the Jackson County Historical Society, a Charter Member of the Oregon California Trails Association, the Santa Fe Trail Association, the Missouri River Outfitters Chapter, and the Friends of the National Frontier Trails Center, and is recognized and respected by her peers as an outstanding researcher and historian,

Be it Hereby Resolved, by the members of the Santa Fe Trail Association through its Board, here assembled in Santa Fe, New Mexico, this 18th day of April, 1998, that Polly Fowler has the gratitude and admiration of the SFTA for all the valuable work she has contributed as a member of the Association. This resolution is intended as an expression of the Association's utmost appreciation and gratitude.

Resolution of Appreciation and Admiration to Yvonne McIntosh from SFTA

Whereas, Yvonne McIntosh has contributed over 2,000 hours of volunteer work to the Santa Fe Trail Association, and

Whereas, Yvonne McIntosh spent an hour or two a week beginning in 1990 until working about ten hours each week before her retirement in 1998, and

Whereas, Yvonne McIntosh processed and maintained records of SFTA membership, and

Whereas, Yvonne McIntosh prepared membership and financial reports for SFTA Board of Directors meetings, and

Whereas, Yvonne McIntosh kept records of all SFTA accounts and activities, and

Whereas, Yvonne McIntosh organized hospitality for SFTA Board of Directors meetings held at the Santa Fe Trail Center, and

Whereas, Yvonne McIntosh did all this work with extraordinary grace and skill, and

Whereas, Yvonne McIntosh represents the many SFTA volunteers who carry on the preservation and promotion of the Santa Fe Trail, now therefore

Be It Resolved by the members of the Santa Fe Trail Association Board of Directors, here assembled in Santa Fe, New Mexico, this 18th day of April, 1998, that Yvonne McIntosh has our appreciation and admiration for her contributions to the Santa Fe Trail Association.

CHÁVEZ MARKER DEDICATION JUNE 12, 1998

ACCORDING to early Rice County, KS, settlers, a limestone post inscribed with the single word CHAVEZ was located south of the Owl Creek (now Jarvis Creek) Crossing on the Santa Fe Trail. The marker, long since gone, was placed near the site where José Antonio Chávez was killed in 1843 by Jackson County Missourians who were operating as mercenaries in league with the Republic of Texas.

Present owners of the property, Don and Lil Zwick, in cooperation with the Wet/Dry Routes Chapter of the SFTA, are preparing a replica of the historic marker to be placed at the location of the original stone. Dedication of the marker will be conducted at 7:00 p.m., June 12, 1998, the evening prior to the 2nd Annual Seminar conducted by the Wet/Dry Chapter.

Dr. David Sandoval, professor at Southern Colorado University, Pueblo, will present the dedicatory address. All SFTA members and the public are invited to attend. The site is located four miles east of the junction of the highways 56 and 14 in Lyons, KS, three miles south, and one-half mile east. Road signs will be placed to guide visitors to the site.

RENDEZVOUS 1988

by Ross Marshall

(Former SFTA President Marshall made arrangements for SFTA to participate in the biennial Rendezvous and serves on the Rendezvous committee.)

FOR the first time the SFTA will co-sponsor, along with the Santa Fe Trail Center and Fort Larned National Historic Site, the popular Rendezvous, held in even-numbered years. Scheduled for September 24-27, this year's Rendezvous, with the theme of Music and Leisure on the Santa Fe Trail, will include several events specifically involving members of the

Association, such as a membership meeting, workshops, chapter presidents' breakfast, and governing board meeting.

See the insert in this issue for more details of the fine program of music, dancers, speakers, dinners, and activities for the whole family. This promises to be one of the most exciting and best-attended Rendezvous yet. Registration packets will be mailed in July.

BINGHAM SHIRT PATTERN

FUR trappers, Santa Fe traders, boatmen, artisans, and merchants of the nineteenth century wore loose pullover shirts cut from straight fabric pieces. Details of this basic folk garments are shown in the paintings of George Caleb Bingham, the famous Missouri artist who began his career in Arrow Rock and portrayed frontier life. The pattern for the "Bingham Shirt," was designed by Virginia Lee Fisher (charter member of SFTA and former member of the governing board) from Bingham's sketches and paintings. It is easily adapted to make comfortable and attractive garments for men, women, and children.

For those who wish to dress in period costume at SFTA events, the fall Rendezvous would be especially appropriate, and who possess minimal sewing skills, this pattern provides basic instructions for an authentic shirt. Fisher has made these patterns available through Last Chance Store at an introductory offer of \$3 postpaid.

REPRODUCTION MEXICAN REALES AVAILABLE

LEGEND has it that in late January 1822, upon return from his first trip to Santa Fe, William Becknell slashed open a bag of coins which tumbled onto the cobblestone street of Franklin, Missouri. Such was the profitable result of the legal opening of trade with Santa Fe in 1821. These coins were likely Spanish reales, pieces-of-eight silver coins.

After independence from Spain in 1821 and the establishment of the Mexican Republic, new reales were minted for the new nation. They became the currency of the Santa Fe trade and were legal tender in the United States until 1857.

Since these beautiful coins are rarely seen along the Trail today, even in museums, Fort Union Supt. Harry C. Myers had been toying with the idea of reproducing one to sell to Trail enthusiasts. SFTA member E. Donald Kaye of Santa Fe offered to assist with the project by loaning a coin from his collection. But when Myers found one minted at Chihuahua City in 1850 in near-perfect condition at the site of the first Fort Union last June (it could have been lost by Kit Carson, James H. Carleton, Katie Bowen, or one of hundreds of people at the post), he politely declined Kaye's offer.

Southwest Parks and Monuments Association has reproduced the 1850 Mexican reale, one version of fine silver (\$20.95 plus shipping) and the other of nickel (\$5.95 plus shipping). These beautiful reproduction coins, about the size of a silver dollar, are now available at some sites along the Trail and may be ordered from Last Chance Store.

MAPPING TRAINING OFFERED

THE SFTA governing board, at the April 18 meeting, approved and funded as many as four mapping and marking training sessions to be offered to chapters by board member and mapping committee chairman Phil Petersen. Chapter presidents have already been notified that these sessions will be given at no cost to the chapters for the speakers.

Petersen, and someone from the marker committee, will present the one-day training sessions in four possible areas along the length of the Trail. Chapters are responsible for cooperating and determining the location of these sessions. A local person will be in charge of arranging a meeting place and obtaining necessary equipment.

Sessions should be scheduled on Saturday and, ideally, be near some Trail ruts. Petersen plans to spend the mornings in a classroom setup and afternoons in the field locating and actually mapping the Trail. A member of the marker committee will also be present to assist with filling out marker forms. Chapters hosting sessions need to communicate with Petersen immediately. Anyone interested in mapping is invited to attend. For information contact Phil Petersen at (719) 384-8113.

MARGARET SEARS RECEIVES PRESERVATION AWARD

SFTA President Margaret Sears was among the those recognized by the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division in an awards ceremony on May 8, during the observance of New Mexico Preservation Week. Sixteen awards are given annually to individuals, programs, and groups who have exhibited the highest standards of work in the preservation of the cultural and architectural heritage of New Mexico.

Sears was honored in recognition of her long-standing commitment to the preservation of the Santa Fe Trail. She is the past president of the End of the Trail Chapter, has served on the New Mexico Santa Fe Trail Scenic Byway Advisory Committee, and has volunteered with the National Park Service's Santa Fe Office for nearly four years. Sears received the SFTA's Award of Merit for organizing the 1996 Entrada, the reenactment of William Becknell's entrance into Santa Fe in 1821. Congratulations Margaret!



Margaret Sears (center) receiving preservation award from Karl W. Laumbach, vice-chair of NM State Cultural Properties Review Committee and Lynne Sebastian, NM State Historic Preservation Officer, May 8, 1998.

GET YOUR TRAIL TRAVELER'S PASSPORT STAMPED

by Joy Poole

(Founder and official "Mother of the Santa Fe Trail Association," Poole served a decade on the SFTA governing board. She is chair of the traveler's passport committee.)

A replica of the Santa Fe Trail Traveler's Credential and Certificate appeared as an insert in the February issue of *WT*. At the April board

meeting Willard Chilcott, who kindly donated the passports, certificates, and initial stamps, reported on final preparations, and Mike Pitel reported that the publicity campaign for the passports would be launched on Memorial Day.

Every attempt has been made in the past two years to contact people, businesses, and chapter presidents to request sample art work for one free rubber stamp per community. Ideally, the more locations within a community that a Trail Traveler may obtain a rubber-stamp cancellation, the more opportunity a business has to prosper and for travelers to learn about the Trail in your community. A list of stamp locations as of April 1998 follows, so get your passports and start collecting the stamps as you travel the Trail.

Missouri:

New Franklin: South Howard County Historical Society, PO Box 234, New Franklin MO 65274. A New Franklin stamp is available at the New Franklin Post Office.

Arrow Rock: Arrow Rock State Historic Site, PO Box 1, Arrow Rock MO 65320. You may request credentials and have your credential verified to receive a certificate from the Friends of Arrow Rock, PO Box 124, Arrow Rock MO 65320.

Independence: National Frontier Trails Center, 318 W Pacific, Independence MO 64050.

Kansas:

Shawnee: Johnson County Museum, Lanesfield School House, 6305 Lackman, Shawnee KS 66217.

Olathe: Numerous locations, including Olathe Visitors' and Convention Bureau located at 100 E Santa Fe, Olathe KS 66051. Other sites include Mahaffie Farmstead and Stagecoach Stop at 1100 Kansas City Road, Great Mall of the Plains, the Prairie Center, Kansas Machine Shed Restaurant, Ernie Miller Nature Center, Holiday Inn, Comfort Suite, and the Christian Book and Gift Shoppe.

Council Grove: Council Grove and Morris County Convention and Visitors' Bureau, 200 W Main St, Council Grove KS 66846.

Hillsboro: Hillsboro Historical Society and Pioneer Adobe House Museum, 501 S Ash St, Hillsboro KS 67063; cancellation available March-

December.

Lyons: Coronado Quivira Museum, 105 W Lyon, Lyons KS 67554.

Pawnee Rock: Pawnee Rock Post Office.

Larned: Santa Fe Trail Center, RR 3, Larned KS 67550, and Fort Larned NHS, RR 3, Larned KS 67550.

Dodge City: Dodge City Visitors' and Convention Bureau, 400 W Wyatt Earp Blvd, Dodge City KS 67801.

Lakin: Kearny County Historical Society, 101-111 S Buffalo St, Lakin KS 67860.

Oklahoma:

Boise City: Cimarron Heritage Center, PO Box 214, Boise City OK 73933.

Colorado:

Las Animas: Boggsville Historic Site, Las Animas CO 81054.

La Junta: Bent's Old Fort, 35110 Hwy 194 East, La Junta CO 81050.

Trinidad: Trinidad History Museum, 300 E Main, Trinidad CO 80182; cancellation available during the summer.

New Mexico:

Raton: Raton Chamber & Economic Development Council, Tourist Information Center, 100 Clayton Rd, intersection of highways 87/64 and S Second St.

Cimarron: Cimarron Chamber of Commerce, Cimarron NM 87714.

Watrous: Fort Union National Monument, Watrous NM 87753.

Santa Fe: Palace of the Governors, on the Plaza, PO Box 2087, Santa Fe NM 87504.

Credentials are available to serious Trail travelers while supplies last. Additional cancellations are available for National Park Passports at 11 National Park Service certified sites along the Trail.

DC RUTS REDEDICATED

SFTA member Bill Bunyan served as master of ceremonies at the rededication of the Trail ruts west of Dodge City on May 1. The Boot Hill Museum, Dodge City, Ford County, and the National Park Service cooperated to provide ADA-accessible ramps and new signs at the site. Reenactor Steve Germes, Lakin, KS, opened the program with his portrayal of a frontier scout. John Cono-

boy, National Park Service, spoke about development of the site.

Members of the DAR were on hand for the ceremony. SFTA members Pat Traffas, Kansas DAR Regent, and Dixie Oringderff, regent of the Dodge City Chapter of DAR, rededicated DAR marker # 67 at the site. This stone was originally set three miles east of Cimarron in Gray County but was moved in the 1960s. It was relocated to this site in 1997.

The special program concluded with a first-person historical interpretation by SFTA Ambassador David K. Clapsaddle, Larned, KS, of Richard Blinn, whose wife Clara and son Willie were captured in an Indian raid in 1868.

TRAIL CENTER STAFF UPDATE

CHANGES are occurring at the Santa Fe Trail Center, Larned, KS. Alan Hitz, who served as archivist/education director, recently accepted a position with the Union Pacific Railroad. During his seven-year tenure, Hitz's responsibilities included caring for the Center's library and archives, assisting researchers, cataloging and indexing archival collections, developing and presenting programs to schools and civic groups, conducting museum tours, and serving as newsletter editor. Hitz also assisted when needed with nearly every aspect of the museum's operations, including exhibit planning and installation, assisting with special events, and serving as the computer wizard.

Betsy Crawford-Gore was appointed to the full-time position of curator upon Hitz's departure. She served as the Center's archivist/education director from 1984-1988. She has served as archival consultant at the Dubuque County Historical Society and at the University of Dubuque in Iowa. She has also been employed as a seasonal Park Ranger at Fort Larned National Historic Site, where her focus was curatorial work. For the past two years she has worked part-time as the Center's gift shop assistant and was appointed part-time collections curator in 1997. As full-time curator, Crawford-Gore will care for and catalog both the three-dimensional and archival collections. The museum is currently seeking a person to fill the part-time position of education director.

KAW WARRIOR STATUE DEDICATION AT COUNCIL GROVE

by Deanne Wright

(SFTA board member Wright is curator of Kaw Mission at Council Grove).

A bronze statue of a Kaw (or Kansa) warrior, the "Guardian of the Grove," will be dedicated Saturday, June 13, at 5 pm during the Wah-Shun-Gah Days Festival in Council Grove, KS. Placed in juxtaposition to the Madonna of the Trail statue at the intersection of Highways 177 and 56, the statue honors the Indian tribe for which Kansas is named (the Kansa or Kaw). The statue is the result of a five-year fund-raising effort led by the Friends of Kaw Heritage, a support organization for the Kaw Mission State Historic Site.

Mark Samsel, Council Grove artist and sculptor, envisioned this statue while on a walk in the Flint Hills of Kansas. He conducted extensive research to create a representation that is deeply rooted in the historic and natural context of Council Grove. The statue is being cast at the Eldon Tefft Studio and Foundry in Lawrence, KS.

The Kaw Nation of Oklahoma has endorsed the sculpture and will participate in its dedication. Also at Wah-Shun-gah Days, the Kaw Nation will hold its Council Grove International Powwow for the first time on the grounds of the Kaw Mission State Historic Site.

Previously, the powwow had been held at the ball park. The change in location places the powwow where the new Neosho Riverwalk opens directly onto the Kaw Mission grounds and returns the powwow to its place as the central event of Wah-Shun-Gah Days in Council Grove.

The Neosho Riverwalk features the historic crossing of the Santa Fe Trail. An interpretive wayside exhibit sponsored by the National Park Service and Council Grove is near a low-water walking bridge over the Neosho. Nine more wayside exhibits will be placed in Council Grove later this summer.

Information about the dedication and the powwow is available from Deanne Wright, Curator, Kaw Mission State Historic Site, 500 N Mission, Council Grove, KS 66846 (316)-767-5410.

BULLWHACKING

by Marc Simmons

(SFTA founder, first president, and officially designated "Father of the Santa Fe Trail Association," Marc Simmons kindly offered to share this column with WT. It is reprinted from the Santa Fe Reporter, March 11-17, 1998.)

THE ancient art of long-haul bullwhacking is dead. It no longer has a place in the modern world. The last stand of the bullwhacker (or ox drover) was the old Santa Fe Trail, whose wagon trains ran cross-country for almost 60 years, down to 1880.

Mules first were tried on the trail and worked fairly well, pulling the giant freight wagons. But in the late 1820s merchant Charles Bent experimented with oxen and discovered they performed as well or better.

The term oxen refers to any cattle used as draft animals. Both bulls and steers qualified, but on Western trails the former predominated.

Many of the retired drovers, who wrote down their reminiscences, included a statement like this: "Seeking adventure in my youth, I signed on driving bulls to Santa Fe."

For many years, Independence, MO, served as the trailhead and outfitting point. There you could buy draft stock, equipment, and supplies. A new ox yoke cost \$3 and you might get it custom-carved to comfortably fit the necks of specific animals.

Freighters bought oxen from local farmers and of course preferred the experienced kind. But often they had to take some young, green stock also, and hope they could learn "on the job."

That situation always provided a free circus with the initial hitching-up near the Independence square. The whackers would rope the new oxen by the horns and tie on to a wagon wheel as anchor.

Then a pair of these unruly youngsters was placed under a yoke and locked in with ox bows. The process was attended by much kicking and bellowing, to the delight of bystanders.

Up to six or more pairs, or spans, under yoke were used to draw a wagon. A heavy, seasoned span was

placed first, next to the wagon, these two were called the wheelers.

Ahead of them came the swings; that is the middle spans. Green oxen went here, where they could do the least damage.

Finally, out front were the leaders, old pros who were lighter than the wheelers. Frequently, they were leggy Texas range cattle, able to set a fast pace for the rest of the team.

Many journals mention the loud cursing of the bullwhackers when they yoked up. In fact, profanity was their hallmark, much to the discomfort of other travelers.

Susan Magoffin, for one, in her 1846 diary said, "I scarcely believe they need so much swearing!"

The freighting company of Russell, Majors and Wadell in the 1860s made the drovers clean up their act. To get a job with the firm, they had to sign a pledge not to cuss.

The company also gave every man a Bible to carry on the trail. As a result, these employees were nicknamed "Bible Backs," or B.B.'s for short, by other drovers. Preachers of the day, when warning their flocks not to use profane language, sometimes added, "unless you are whacking bulls on the Santa Fe Trail." Many folks believed a bull train could not be managed properly without curses.

Whackers by custom walked the entire distance to New Mexico beside their teams. To control them, they used shouted commands (or profanity) and a long whip known as a blacksnake.

This whip was the emblem or trademark of the bullwhacker's profession and he was a master when it came to skillful use. With the mere flip of the wrist, a man could take off the head of a rattlesnake at 20 paces.

When the whacker popped his five-pound whip, it sounded like a pistol shot. But seldom did he actually touch the rumps of his beloved oxen. The noise alone conveyed his wishes, and the beasts responded.

After a few days on the trail, the green oxen settled down and daily work became routine. Evenings around the campfire there was music and storytelling.

Bullwhackers, years later recalling their experiences on the open

trail, spoke wistfully of what they had seen and done.

Much of the lore associated with bullwhacking has been forgotten, and probably never can be recovered. But the scattered fragments remaining suggest that this chapter in the story of overland transportation was a fascinating one, and played a significant role in westward expansion.



CONVERSE OF THE PRAIRIES

—BOOK NOTICES—

Susan Calafate Boyle, *Los Capitalistas: Hispano Merchants and the Santa Fe Trade*. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1997. Pp. xvii + 236. Maps, illustrations, notes, appendices, glossary, bibliography, index. Cloth, \$45.00.

There is less here than meets the eye. This book consists of 236 pages, of which 114 are "text," including the Introduction and Conclusion, and the rest appendices—some of which are of dubious value and of little interest to the general reader—and Notes, the latter taking up 47 pages. Usually a note is supposed to cite a source or confirm an assertion by reference to some other evidence, but this author sometimes sticks in notes to write about something that probably should be in the text itself, or to tell another anecdote. Finally, there is a 19-page bibliography.

Los Capitalistas addresses an important subject, the role of Hispanic merchants, traders, or "capitalists," in the history of the Santa Fe trade, but alas, it is more of a misaddress than an address. Stylistically, the book is in parts very tedious to read, and unnecessarily so. The author is overly fond of using Spanish words where English would do just fine. Moreover, she uses Spanish words for which neither she nor the reader knows the meaning (measurements, weights, and the like). Why?

The book is notable for the instances in which the author asserts something and then adds that the records are absent or incomplete or untrustworthy. One has to wonder on what she bases the assertions. As

one example, she says in the Introduction that "... this book examines the controversy [what controversy?] regarding economic control of the Santa Fe trade before and after the Mexican War. Unfortunately, lack of systemic information regarding ownership, the value and amount of merchandise and its origin and final destination prevents a definitive analysis of the trade between New Mexico and the United States during the nineteenth century." Well, I thought that analysis was supposed to be the subject of this book.

I'd like to quote the entire second paragraph on page 67 of the book, but you'll have to read that yourself. Suffice it to say that it is a litany of what data don't exist, or that the author didn't find. The book reveals about as much of the lack of information as information. It is, in fact, a series of inconclusive anecdotes.

There are many other faults with this attempt to write about an important subject. One example: the author states that Felipe Chávez (the subject of an entire chapter) "... seldom hesitated to lend money ... yet ... seldom failed to charge the prevailing interest on his loans." A few pages later she says, "... with few exceptions there is no information on the interest rates he charged, or if he regularly did so." Excuse me?

Nevertheless, the chapter on Felipe Chávez is probably the best part of the book. It does give us something of a picture of the man and his trade practices, but even here the writing isn't well organized and reveals the author's liking for lists that don't particularly prove the points she is trying to make.

There is no question that the author did a lot of research. However, in my view, this book is little more than a gluing together of 3x5 cards (or computer notes), and with not much glue. I have no doubt that Ms. Boyle's research will be valuable to some subsequent author who, one hopes, will write the book she tried but failed to write.

—E. Donald Kaye

(SFTA member Kaye, Santa Fe, is a retired Army officer who has a long-time interest in the history of New Mexico, Arizona, and Colorado. He holds an A.B. from the University of Chicago, an M.B.A. from Harvard,

J.D. from the University of Denver, and is a member of the Board of Directors of the Historical Society of New Mexico.)

Evelyn A. Barlow, *Emily and the Santa Fe Trail*. Shawnee Mission, KS: Rock Creek Press, 1998. Illustrated by Linda Newton. Pp. 64. Paper, \$8.00, plus \$2.00 shipping, available from John Wornall House Museum, 146 W 61st Terrace, Kansas City MO 64113 (816) 444-1858.

This short novel is intended for readers in the sixth through eighth grades. It is the story of Emily Johnson, a twelve year old who convinces her father to let her accompany his wagon load of goods to Santa Fe in 1846. Traveling in the same caravan is Susan Shelby Magoffin, whom Emily meets and befriends. Some of Emily's experiences are based on actual events in Magoffin's diary.

With one vital exception, the author follows the story of the Trail closely. Scenes of "catching up," camp cooking (Emily cooks for a "mess" of ten men), weather, creek crossings and other developments ring true. A short vocabulary guide would have aided readers confronted with unfamiliar Trail terms, though there is an attempt in the text itself to demonstrate what a "tar pot" or "dutch oven" might be. Two plot elements include a mysterious package wrapped in blue paper which Emily is entrusted to deliver in Santa Fe and a thirteen-year-old boy, Hawk Hammond, who starts out resenting Emily but ends up being her friend.

The Mexican-American War is not mentioned in the book at all, even though Emily is traveling the Trail in 1846. This is a curious omission and gives an inaccurate picture of this pivotal year on the Santa Fe Trail. Consequently, the book serves as an introduction to Trail lore but not to Trail history.

—Mike Olsen

Gregory M. Franzwa, *The Oregon Trail Revisited*. Silver Anniversary Edition, Tucson: The Patrice Press, 1997. Foreword by Robert M. Utley. Pp. xxiii + 419. Maps, illustrations, bibliography, index. Paper, \$19.95, plus \$3.95 shipping, available from Patrice Press (800) 367-9242.

This is the fifth edition of Franzwa's classic guide to the Oregon

Trail, now completely revised and updated, including many new photographs. Originally published in 1972, the best just got better, and it remains the quintessential guide for anyone following any portion of the historic road to Oregon.

Part I provides a brief overview of the history and significance of the Oregon Trail; Part II offers detailed directions to find the trail from Missouri to Oregon, and Part III outlines a "speed trip" (about 10 days) over the 2,000-mile route. Franzwa has done himself and the Oregon Trail proud.

Thomas S. Edrington and John Taylor, *The Battle of Glorieta Pass: A Gettysburg of the West, March 26-28, 1862*. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1998. Pp. ix + 176. Maps, illustrations, notes, appendix, bibliography, index. Cloth, \$30.00.

There have been many accounts of this Civil War battle on the Santa Fe Trail, that has long been considered the turning point of the conflict in the Southwest. These authors challenge that view, concluding the battle was "not a Gettysburg in the West, but a hollow and bloody addendum to a campaign whose outcome had already been decided" (p. 122). They declare that, even had the Confederates not lost the supply train, they could not have taken Fort Union and its storehouses of supplies.

This handsome volume is well illustrated and includes good maps. The format is the same as Taylor's *Bloody Valverde* (1995), which concluded that Valverde was the decisive battle of the war in New Mexico. The research is impressive. The text is a fair summary of events, but little that is new has been added.

There are a few errors that lead one to question the authors' understanding of the records. John C. McFerran, who may have been the most important Union officer in New Mexico during the Civil War, is mentioned only in footnotes where he is identified simply as "McFiman." SFTA member Francis Kajencki's name is misspelled (p. 100). The authors discredit some myths and perpetuate others.

This is not the final word on Glorieta Pass, but readers may want this book for the illustrations, maps, and

a narrative overview of events.

Roger D. Launius, *Alexander William Doniphan: Portrait of a Missouri Moderate*. Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1997. Pp. xiv + 316. Maps, illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. Cloth, \$37.50.

SFTA members will be most interested in the portions of this volume dealing with Doniphan's Expedition during the Mexican-American War, 1846-1847. The rest of the story of this Missouri attorney is absorbing too, for Doniphan (1808-1887) was a fascinating character.

His representation of the Mormons in Missouri during the late 1830s is one of the strong sections of this biography. Doniphan's family life was tragic; he lost both sons and his wife at an early age. An influential Whig in Missouri politics, Doniphan held office for only a short time. He was a moderate during and after the Civil War. His later life and career were rather uneventful, especially compared to the first 40 years and his popularity at the end of the war with Mexico.

His tenure as colonel of the First Missouri Volunteers was the highlight of his public life. The author knows more about Doniphan than about the Santa Fe Trail and the war, but he provides a good overview. This is the best biography of Doniphan to date.

Jane Mallinson, Nancy Lewis, and Anne Mallinson, *Petticoat Pioneers*, Video. Shawnee: Kaw Valley Films & Video, 1998, 52 minutes, \$49.95 plus \$4.00 shipping; order from Jane Mallinson, PO Box 8604, Sugar Creek MO 64054.

This professional video, produced by Jane and John Mallinson and written by SFTA members, introduces the changing roles and importance of women in the American West during the 19th century. It is designed to be used in the classroom.

The script, photography, and narration are well done (except for the mispronunciation of "Arkansas River"). A few women are selected to represent the theme: Sacagawea who helped guide Lewis and Clark, Mary Easton Sibley who established the school that became Lindenwood College, Amanda Young Brown (daughter of Hiram Young at Inde-

pendence MO) who graduated from Oberlin College and became an educator, Christiana McCoy (wife of Isaac McCoy) who taught Indian children, women who traveled the Santa Fe and Oregon trails, the Harvey girls, and others.

Unfortunately the continuity is disrupted near the end by switching to the story of the DAR (another topic for another place). This incongruity is a distraction (almost a commercial) rather than a complement. This space would be much better used by presenting more women of the 19th-century West, especially those who took homesteads or operated small-town businesses, to enhance the objectives of the program.

THE WAGON TONGUE

-OBSERVATIONS & OPINIONS-

(This column, the title of which is an unpardonable play on words, invites readers to speak their thoughts or the thoughts of others related to the Trail, SFTA, and the human condition. Submissions will be included and edited at the editor's discretion.)

"I was always complaining about the ruts in the road until I realized that the ruts *are* the road."

-Unknown

The enclosed photos [not printed because burned pasture is mostly black] show what a "great" job the Boot Hill Museum and National Park Service are doing to protect the Trail ruts west of Dodge City. I stopped at the site the first part of April. Not only was the site burned, but you can see vehicle (possibly ATV) tracks going across the swales. There isn't a lot that can be done if the government involved doesn't give a damn, and that is certainly what it looks like west of Dodge.

Ray E. Jenkins
1687 Rheims Ct
Montrose CO 81410

I appreciate your concern but would note that fire is a part of grassland ecology. The tracks are unsightly but probably caused no permanent damage. The bridges over the ruts, however, are much more offensive and destructive of whatever historical integrity this site once had. Your conclusion is warranted.

Editor

NORTH BRANCH OF THE OLD SPANISH TRAIL

by Jack Nelson

(Nelson is president of the North Branch Chapter, Old Spanish Trail Association. Membership in the Old Spanish Trail Association may be obtained by sending \$10 a year per individual, \$15 for a family, or \$25 for an institution to OSTA, PO Box 430, Del Norte CO 81132.)

THE Old Spanish Trail played a large role in the development of trade and travel between two far-flung areas of settlement during the early nineteenth century. Stretching over 1,200 miles between Santa Fe, New Mexico, and Los Angeles, California, the trail aided in creating a sense of unity between people still under the influence of Mexico. Kit Carson described it as never more than a mule-pack-train route. It crossed some of the most rugged terrain imaginable: deserts, mountains, canyons, and swift, treacherous rivers. The terrain dictated the long sinuous route through New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, and California.

Unlike the heavily traveled Santa Fe and Oregon trails, the Old Spanish Trail left few lasting physical scars to mark its passage. Wagon-wheel ruts, cut into stone, will last for centuries, but pack-animal tracks usually remained until a sand storm.

The Old Spanish Trail, in general, followed a route north and west of Santa Fe to present Durango, CO, continued on to cross the Colorado River near Moab, UT, then on to another ford at Green River, UT. From that river crossing, the trail went west before turning near Price, UT. It then followed a southwest course to Los Angeles.

Divergent trails, usually established for convenience, necessity, or economic gain, branched off the Old Spanish Trail, especially near its origins out of Santa Fe. One such a trail has become known as the North Branch.

Soon after Santa Fe was founded in the early 1600s, small outlying settlements to the north were established. Small garrisons of military personnel were housed in tiny makeshift forts to serve as a buffer zone to protect Santa Fe from marauding Indians. An uneasy relationship with

the Indians, whose land the Spanish had invaded, lasted for decades. Trails used by military expeditions led north from Santa Fe into the San Luis Valley and the area north of the Taos Pueblo. These routes eventually became heavily used to resupply the military and the settlers in the San Luis Valley area.

The Ute Indians, whose hunting grounds extended throughout much of Utah and the western half of Colorado, had created and used trails which crisscrossed the entire region. Among the first documented Spanish expeditions to penetrate this area was one noted by a Spanish priest, Fray Alonso de Posada. He mentioned having known of the area near the confluence of the White and Green Rivers as early as the 1680s. Another intrepid traveler, Juan Maria de Rivera, was in the Delta, CO, region as early as 1765. He may even have sent two of his scouts as far north as the Colorado River.

The one expedition of vital historic interest was that of Fathers Dominguez and Escalante, which traversed the Uncompahgre Plateau, passed through the Montrose and Delta, CO, area, crossed over Grand Mesa, then proceeded north and west across the Book Cliff Range to travel through northeast Utah. They eventually returned to Santa Fe by going south through Utah then going east after reaching the vicinity of St. George.

It was not until after Mexico achieved independence from Spain, in 1821, that the North Branch of the Old Spanish Trail came into its own. With the burgeoning fur trade, beginning in the 1820s, the need for a source of supply to fill the needs of the mountain men trapping in the fur-rich region of northeast Utah and western Colorado created a need for an access trail.

The fabled mountain men were the ones who created a viable trail, beginning in the middle 1820s, that stretched from Santa Fe and Taos into northeastern Utah. Men with the names of Louis and Antoine Robidoux, William Wolfskill, George C. Yount, Antoine Leroux, and Kit Carson, to name a few, left an ephemeral

trail, etched only in the pages of history.

Antoine Robidoux established two trading posts. Fort Uncompahgre located near Delta, CO, was erected in the 1820s. Robidoux founded Fort Uintah, on the Uintah River in Utah, sometime in the early 1830s. To resupply these outposts, a trail to and from the nearest source for trade merchandise was vital. A route, with shortcuts and bypasses, came into heavy use between 1827 and 1844, traveled by pack mules laden with up to 300 pounds of supplies and equipment.

This route, usually called the Old Spanish Trail by those using it, has recently been recognized as the North Branch. The North Branch diverged from the main route at a river crossing of the Rio Grande at the San Juan Pueblo north of Santa Fe. Two routes went north, one on each side of the San Luis Valley. After converging at Saguache, the Trail continued north to Cochetopa Pass, where it divided again. One route went west to Montrose and the Uncompahgre River Valley, then swung north to Antoine Robidoux's fort near Delta. Another trail, and one probably heavily used by supply trains, followed down Cochetopa Creek, to ford the Gunnison River, then traveled the north side of the river west. Upon reaching the area of Curecante Creek, a trail traversed the canyon to head north and west to reach Fort Uncompahgre. Another route ascended Ohio Creek after fording the Gunnison River, then after peaking out near Kebler Pass, dropped down through the Anthracite Creek watershed then on to Fort Uncompahgre.

Fort Uncompahgre appeared to be a focal point for trade with the Ute Indians and a supply center for the trappers and forts up in northeastern Utah and southern Wyoming. The North Branch solidified into one trail at the fort, to head north to the vital "crossing of the Grand." The Grand, as the Colorado River was called at that time, could be safely crossed at one of its few fords located in present Grand Junction, CO (upper end of the accessible arroyo still visible at 2825 Unawep Avenue). The "Crossing of the Grand" was to become a virtual funnel over which almost all traffic over the North

Branch traveled. From the ford, the trail followed the north bank of the river west for over twenty miles before it branched once more. One route later became a well-used wagon trail followed the "Grand" River as far south and west as the Delores River before turning to the northwest. Traversing the barren, almost waterless desert for many miles, the North Branch finally connected once again with the main route of the Old Spanish Trail near Green River, UT.

Another trail which branched off at Salt Creek was heavily used by the trader/trapper mule-train packers. This route crossed the desert terrain until reaching Westwater Creek Canyon. Ascending the steep Book Cliff Range, this well-traveled route crossed the mountains to reach the Green River near its confluence with the White River. After fording the Green River, the Trail went up the Uintah, or "Winty" River to old Fort Uintah.

Both Fort Uncompahgre and Fort Uintah were destroyed by Indian raids about 1844. Their destruction, along with the demise of the fur trade, virtually closed long stretches of the North Branch of the Old Spanish Trail at that time. Existing for only a short period in history, the North Branch should never be forgotten. Wagon trains were to follow much of its route beginning in the 1850s, only to be supplanted by modern highways. A full day's trek by mule pack train is now traveled in less than an hour by today's automobiles.

AMERICAN INDIAN HORSE

by David K. Clapsaddle

THE American Indian horse, derived from Barb and Andalusian stock and brought to the western hemisphere by Spanish explorers in the 15th and 16th centuries, was a small but sturdy animal. Ranging in height from thirteen to sixteen hands and weighing seven hundred to one thousand pounds, the Indian horse has a narrow chest and trim legs. Sometimes solid colored and sometimes spotted, the Indian horse appears in virtually every color known to equinity. Perhaps the most outstanding quality is a docile nature which endeared them to their Indian owners. Genetically, many of the American Indian horses have



A fine example of the American Indian horse in residence at Rancho San Francisco, Lockhart, TX.

one less vertebrae than other horses.

In 1861 a search was made of remote ranching areas and Indian reservations to identify horses which possess the characteristic of Barb/Andalusian descendants. These animals became the genesis for the American Indian Horse Registry subsequently established. Headquarters for the registry is at Rancho San Francisco near Lockhart, TX. Further information can be obtained by writing the Registry at RR 3 Box 64, Lockhart TX 78644.

POST OFFICE OAK

—LETTERS—

Editor:

Having just returned from the mid-year board of directors meeting in Santa Fe, I feel that special appreciation should be extended to the board and officers for their continuing to meet twice a year to devote their energies toward Association business. Much is being accomplished and President Margaret Sears has done a good job of leading the board's effort to address the issues important to the Trail, the Association, and our chapters.

Ross Marshall
6624 Craig Rd
Merriam KS 66202

Editor:

I thank everyone for the prayers, cards, and good wishes while I was recuperating from hip surgery. I have a brand new store-bought hip joint. Hip, Hip, Hurray!

Paul F. Bentrup
PO Box 595
Lakin KS 67860

THE CADDO AGENCY SITE AND JOHN W. PROWERS'S FIRST RANCH AT BIG TIMBERS, BENT COUNTY, COLORADO

by Richard F. Carrillo and Philip L. Petersen

(Richard Carrillo is a historical archaeologist and Phil Petersen is historical researcher at Boggsville. Both are residents of La Junta, CO, and members of SFTA. Petersen serves on the board of directors and is chairman of the mapping committee. This article is adapted from a larger study of archaeological investigations conducted in 1995 at the Caddo Agency and John W. Prowers's Ranch, prepared for the Pioneer Historical Society of Bent County, Las Animas, Colorado, with funds provided by the Colorado Historical Society.)

THE story of the Caddo Agency site and John W. Prowers's first ranch along the Arkansas River in present southeastern Colorado has a connection with the history of the Santa Fe Trail as well as the immediate region. The following provides general background and a summary history of this site.

The Mexican-American War, 1846 to 1848, ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo which confirmed annexation of Mexico's far northern frontier by the United States, including the present states of Nevada, Utah, California, Arizona, New Mexico, and portions of Colorado. There followed two decades of transition, leading to permanent Hispanic and Anglo-American occupation of southeastern Colorado. The fur and buffalo trade declined while a few hardy souls attempted to settle the region.

The first settlements in the Arkansas River valley were restricted primarily to the area of present Pueblo. By the 1850s agricultural patterns were established in southeastern Colorado. Stores in towns such as Costilla, San Luis, and Conejos were growing and provided trade goods to settlers who were able to sell grains, corn, and other crops. Trade northward was limited but increased following the discovery of gold later in the decade. Gold seekers crossed the region and, more importantly, the gold camps, and later coal mining towns, became markets for locally-produced food. A booming trade developed between southern Colorado and the Denver market.

Settlement of the lower Arkansas

Valley was a response to both the Santa Fe trade and the Colorado gold rush. In 1859 William Bent was appointed Indian agent for the tribes located on the Upper Platte and Arkansas rivers. He made improvements to his ranch on the Purgatoire River, near its confluence with the Arkansas, about that time. In 1860 Thomas O. Boggs acquired over 2,000 acres of the Las Animas Land Grant along the Purgatoire, south of Bent's Ranch, which he used as a summer range for livestock.

The United States Army remained an important presence in the region. Soldiers attempted to guarantee the safety of settlers by controlling the Indian population and by providing secure outposts for trading and a communication network. The increase in traffic over the Santa Fe Trail to the mining regions of Colorado created problems with Indians of the region. As a consequence, the War Department, on June 30, 1860, ordered a military fort to be constructed at Big Timbers.

In September companies of the First U.S. Cavalry and the Tenth U.S. Infantry arrived at Bent's New Fort. The site selected for the construction of the new fort was bottom land about one-half mile west of Bent's New Fort on the north side of the Arkansas River. Constructed of adobe and initially named Fort Wise after Virginia Governor Henry A. Wise, the name was changed to Fort Lyon to honor Brigadier General Nathaniel Lyon, the first Union general to be killed in the Civil War. The Caddo Agency site was situated west of the Fort Lyon military reservation.

Colorado Territory was created in 1861, just prior to the outbreak of the Civil War. Counties were created and local governments established. The people of Colorado, believing an attempt would be made by the Confederate States to invade the gold fields, remained loyal to the Union. Because of the war, immigration from the East declined, and large numbers of individuals returned east to participate in the fighting.

Settlement in southeastern Colo-

rado remained sparse in the early 1860s because of the Civil War and Indian problems. The decade of the 1860s, especially the early portion, was one of persistent turmoil caused by tribes in the area. During this period treaties were signed and reservations established. The Southern Cheyennes and Southern Arapahos signed the Fort Wise Treaty of 1861, which mandated the exchange of their traditional hunting land between the Platte and Arkansas rivers for a smaller reservation extending from Sand Creek to the Huerfano along the Arkansas River.

Some members of these tribes never accepted the treaty, and they continued to raid. Army reprisals followed. The situation degenerated in 1864. Violence spread along the Arkansas Valley and southeastern Colorado during the late spring when Cheyennes attacked and burned the Missouri Stage Company's Iron Spring stage station, located on the Mountain Route of the Santa Fe Trail. The murder of the Hungate family near Denver led to a series of events eventually resulting in the Sand Creek Massacre. The warfare came to a temporary halt the following year when several plains tribes signed the treaties of the Little Arkansas. The Southern Cheyennes and Arapahos were assigned reservations south of the Arkansas River in Kansas and present Oklahoma.

By 1867 some of them were raiding the settlements again and, after the failure of the Hancock Expedition to bring peace to the plains, the Treaty of Medicine Lodge was signed by five plains tribes in October. This treaty allowed stage lines and railroads to pass through hunting grounds and called for these tribes to relinquish land claims in Kansas. The treaty established reservations in present Oklahoma.

The treaty failed, however, and raiding broke out again in 1868. A major military campaign during the winter of 1868-1869 resulted in relocation of most of the Southern Cheyennes and Arapahos to their reservations. This removed a major threat to

settlers in the region by 1870. However, a few minor incidents involving small groups of Indians occurred until the mid-1870s.

By the mid-1860s, in spite of these troubles, permanent settlement along the Arkansas River and its tributaries increased. The period between 1867 and 1870 proved crucial in the historical development of the area. The military presence in the immediate region protected emigrants and settlers. In 1867 Fort Lyon was moved farther west to a point near the mouth of the Purgatoire River.

Bent County was created by the Colorado Territorial Legislature in April 1870. Las Animas City was designated as the county seat. The county extended from the Kansas line west approximately 110 miles. In 1873 the Kansas Pacific Railroad extended track and service from Kit Carson to new West Las Animas. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad (AT&SF) reached Las Animas in 1875. The railroads helped transform the region again. A population boom brought many farmers and ranchers to the area.

The Caddo Agency was established during the era summarized above. The Caddos had been displaced from their ancestral homes in eastern Louisiana and pushed west into Arkansas and, finally, Texas during the period from the mid-1500s to the 1840s. This resulted from the advancement of Spanish, French, and Anglo-American settlers. The Caddos lived peacefully in eastern Texas until about 1849. Increasing American settlement forced them to move again in the 1850s. In 1855 they were relocated on a smaller reservation south of the Brazos River in Texas. There they farmed, built log houses, and sent their children to the reservation school.

Despite their efforts to become "civilized" by Anglo-American standards, they were still considered to be Indians by non-Indian settlers who wanted them removed from Texas. Increasing violence against the Caddos in Texas led to their removal to present Oklahoma in 1859. They shared a reserve with Anadarko tribal groups. The census showed 244 Caddo and 218 Anadarko people. The Civil War brought further change to their lives.

The Caddo, Anadarko, and other tribes were forced to show their allegiance to the South by taking up arms against the Union or leave their homes and farms. Fearing mistreatment by Texas Confederates, they packed up the few belongings they could carry and took their families and some livestock northward into Kansas, seeking refuge there until they might return to their reserve. Approximately 1,000 Indians, including the Caddos, traveled at night to prevent detection. When they were within 100 miles of Fort Larned, they sent a delegation of 26 spokesmen to seek permission from the Indians residing in the area and from federal authorities to live near the Arkansas River for the duration of the Civil War.

Indian Agent Samuel G. Colley met with some of the Caddos while he was at Fort Larned in January 1863. Colley noted that the emigrant tribes were destitute and that the plains tribes under his agency received the newcomers with friendship. Colley told the advance contingent that he was confident the U.S. government would protect them and promised to plead their case.¹

The location of the Caddo and other groups after the January report was not known until June 1863, when Agent Colley reported that the Caddos received goods and provisions purchased by the government. The tribes were then camped south of Fort Larned. They had built thatched huts of grass and had dug wells. Had they not found plenty of buffalo to eat, Colley indicated, they surely would have starved. The Caddos remained in a deplorable condition. Although the earlier report stated that about 1,000 Indians had left Texas, Colley now reported "about 450 persons equally divided among their men, women & children, about 150 each." He indicated that about 300 more tribal members were on their way north from Texas.²

The Indian camp was later noted by Sergeant William Heagerty, Co. A, 11th Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, on October 11, 1863, when he recorded in his diary, "12M. got to Ft Larnard and camped. . . . In camp near here is a group of Cadoes, they are from Texas & were driven out by the rebels because they were loyal to the U.S."³ They were anticipating re-

location to Colorado Territory, preparations for which were underway.

Because Colley was busy with the affairs of the plains tribes under his jurisdiction, including the Southern Cheyennes and Arapahos, Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs Charles Mix appointed Judge John W. Wright of Longsport, Indiana, as special agent for the Caddos. In Mix's directive of August 14, 1863, Wright was to purchase six yoke of oxen, a wagon, plows, harrows, and other farm and tillage tools. Also included were blacksmith tools and two scrapers to be used to construct irrigation ditches. Wright was instructed to hire a carpenter and blacksmith to accompany him to the Upper Arkansas Agency and report to Colley. For this effort, Wright was authorized \$4000.00 in government funds to carry out his new duties.⁴

On the same day Acting Commissioner Mix sent instructions to Colley: ". . . You are directed to select a suitable location for these Indians south of the Arkansas river and east of the Purgatory river, and lying along these rivers, if that point shall be found practicable, or at some point where at least five hundred acres of land suitable for agricultural purposes, and that can be conveniently irrigated, may be found, having a special regard to the convenience of timber.

"In view of the friendly character of these Indians and their disposition to engage in agricultural pursuits, it is deemed important that the selection made by you shall be as near as practicable to the Santa Fe road, in order that they may dispose of their surplus products to the emigrants passing along the route."⁵

Mix further informed Colley that Wright would confer with the Caddos regarding these plans and that if the Caddos should, for some reason, not accept the selected site or be unwilling to engage in the project, Colley was to hold the land to be turned over to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes.⁶ Mix apparently was not aware that any land selected south of the Arkansas River would be out of the designated Cheyenne-Arapaho reservation.

In an undated letter (around September 26, 1863) Judge Wright, writing to Interior Secretary J. P. Usher, reported progress on the proposed

Caddo Agency. Wright visited the Caddos at their camp near Fort Larned on his way west. There he met with five Caddo men who were to accompany him to the new site. As the contingent of travelers arrived at Fort Larned, however, the Caddo men were suddenly called back because of rumors of a possible invasion of their camp by Texans.

The five tribesmen left a week later to meet with Wright at the new site near Fort Lyon. Upon their arrival, the Caddos, Judge Wright, and Agent Colley inspected the land chosen for their new homes. The area selected was a wide plain of river bottom, approximately 2,000 acres, which was irrigable, located west of the Fort Lyon Military Reservation and just over a mile below the mouth of the stream named Caddo Creek. The wide plain of river bottom was known as "The Meadows."

Regarding the Caddos, Judge Wright stated: "I do not know that there ever was any mission establishment in their nation, but they profess Christianity, and are as non-resistant as the Friends in war, while their preacher speaks to them so loud in his discourse you can hear him a mile. In their dress it is about one-half Indian. The provisions furnished them last spring by the government was principally eaten by their kind neighbors, the Comanches and Kiowas. With these warlike tribes, and all others on the plains, the Caddo are very popular, being universal favorites."⁷

Wright stated that neighboring tribal groups had eaten nearly all the cattle and flour belonging to the Caddos. He also reported that the Caddos numbered 426, had a large number of horses, 27 cows, and one yoke of oxen. After inspecting the property at The Meadows, the Caddo leaders were reported to be anxious to move to the new location.⁸

After viewing the area, Francis Parkman, head chief of the Caddos, with John S. Smith as interpreter and Robert Bent as scribe, directed a letter to Indian Commissioner William P. Dole, indicating the Caddos' interest in settling on the Arkansas. The chief stated they were very pleased with the site and would do all they could to aid with the improvements. They were looking forward to moving to the site in the

coming fall. However, Chief Parkman reported that many members of the tribe had died and many more were sick. The Caddos would look to the government to aid them until they could plant crops and become self-sustaining.⁹ In preparation, the mechanics began building some cheap stone walls on which the Caddos could erect cheap "Mexican roofs" to protect the sick and aged from the ravages of winter.¹⁰

Wright remained in the vicinity of the proposed agency, conducting surveys of the outer boundary of the Fort Lyon Military Reservation directly east of the Caddo site. He also supervised the survey of portions of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation, dividing the lands into forty-acre allotment tracts. These allotments were to be given to individuals as spelled out in the 1861 Fort Wise Treaty.¹¹

Wright later went back to Fort Larned. Before arriving there, he reversed his plans to move the Caddos before winter. He decided that, due to the lack of game in the area, the cost of corn at Fort Lyon, and the possible severity of travel on the suffering tribe so late in the year, they should not move until spring. Instead of paying \$5.00 per bushel at Fort Lyon, Wright could get corn at Fort Larned for \$1.50 per bushel. Other reports noted the depletion of buffalo within 200 miles of Fort Lyon. Wright encouraged the government to provide additional subsistence to the Caddos.¹² The Caddos remained near Fort Larned and waited out the winter season, 1863-1864.

Meanwhile improvements were made at their new location in Colorado Territory. Two mechanics, hired by Agent Wright, constructed three stone houses. Each measured 54 feet long by 18 feet wide and contained three rooms. Each room was designed to accommodate a family and contained a door, two windows, a fireplace, and chimney.¹³

The Caddos continued in their near destitute condition through the winter and into the spring of 1864. Throughout the winter the agency provided for their minimal needs, supplying food and some shelter, but conditions were bitter. In his spring report to Commissioner Dole, Agent Colley revealed the first hint that the

Caddos might not settle in the new houses built for them near Fort Lyon. He reported that he had the new houses watched over in order to protect against vandalism, squatters, or theft. He recommended that, if the Caddos did not move to the site, the improvements be turned over to the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes whose reservation was just across the Arkansas River from the Caddo Agency.¹⁴

During much of 1864 Indian-white relations on the plains of Colorado Territory and western Kansas were in turmoil. The plains tribes retaliated against the continued Anglo-American migration. Raids against travelers and settlers increased. The Caddos did not take part in the uprisings. They moved from their camp near Fort Larned to distance themselves from the conflicts and settled on the Arkansas between Crow and Turkey creeks in central Kansas, where they planted seeds brought from Texas. Agent Colley sought additional aid for the Caddos before another winter arrived.¹⁵

The Caddos never moved to the new agency site in Colorado Territory. The pressures from the Civil War in Indian Territory, the lack of game near their proposed new home, the harsh winters, the need to plant their crops in the spring, and the menace of their warring neighbors was too much to endure. After the Civil War they returned to their reservation in present Oklahoma.

Agent Colley, as noted, intended to turn the Caddo Agency over to the Cheyenne and Arapaho, even though an agency was being built for them at Point of Rocks near present-day La Junta. All hopes of completing agency improvements and settlement were dashed by the massacre at Sand Creek on November 29, 1864. The Caddo Agency was apparently abandoned by the Upper Arkansas Indian Agency, perhaps even before the Sand Creek Massacre.

John W. Prowers squatted at the agency site, apparently in 1864 and possibly before it was abandoned by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and began farming and ranching operations.¹⁶ He occupied the westernmost building of the three built for the Caddos. He, and possibly others who later occupied the site, built addi-

tions to this house, acquiring stone from the remaining two houses or the sandstone wall first built for Caddo protection against the elements. Upon completion, the occupied building contained six rooms and an enclosed area much like a walled plaza. It was at this house that Colonel John M. Chivington held the Prowers family and employees under house arrest while he made his march to Sand Creek.¹⁷ An adjacent stable and walled corral to the west of the house may have been a part of the agency complex or was added or improved by John Prowers.

On June 7, 1867, Fort Lyon made its official move nineteen miles west. The original Fort Lyon (now called Old Fort Lyon) suffered damage from flooding due to ice jams in the Arkansas River during the winter and from torrential rains in late May 1867.¹⁸ Prowers left Caddo the same year and began building a large two-story adobe house at Boggs Ranch (Boggsville) located two miles south of the mouth of the Purgatoire.

It is not known who occupied the former Caddo Agency immediately after Prowers left. Perhaps an employee remained to run the farm for Prowers, or the next known occupant, James Campbell, may have moved there. The surveys for the public lands did not include the area around the Caddo site until September 1872. The lands in the Caddo area were not opened to homesteaders until sometime after 1873.

On March 20, 1875, James Campbell received a patent to part of the land that encompassed the former Caddo Agency. Campbell sold a strip of land to the Pueblo & Arkansas Valley Railway, subsidiary of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe which built through the area. The rest of the Caddo Agency remained in private hands. Although the Caddo Indians never occupied this spot beside the Santa Fe Trail in present Colorado, the site of the intended Caddo Agency was part of the history of the region.

NOTES

1. Samuel G. Colley to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Jan. 25, 1863, Letters Received, Office of Indian Affairs, Upper Arkansas Agency, Record Group 75, Microcopy 234, roll 878 (hereafter LR, OIA, date).
2. Ibid., June 30, 1863.
3. Leo E. Oliva, ed., "Escort Duty on the

Santa Fe Trail, 1863: Diary of William Heagerty and Memoirs & Letters of Peter F. Clark, Company A, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry," *Wagon Tracks*, VIII (Aug. 1994): 11.

4. *Report of Secretary of the Interior*, No. 64.
5. Ibid., No. 65.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid., No. 66.
8. Ibid.
9. LR, OIA, Sept. 23, 1863.
10. *Report of Secretary of the Interior*, No. 66.
11. Charles J. Kappler, *Indian Affairs, Laws and Treaties* (Washington, 1904), II, 807-811.
12. LR, OIA, Sept. 30, 1863.
13. Ibid., Feb. 6 & May 23, 1864.
14. Ibid., April 1, 1864.
15. Ibid., Sept. 2, 1864.
16. O. L. Baskins, *History of the Arkansas Valley Colorado* (Chicago: Baskin & Co., 1881), 834.
17. Stan Hoig, *The Sand Creek Massacre* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1961), 138.
18. Gen. W. H. Sears, *Notes from a Cowboy's Diary* (Lawrence, KS, n.d.); Letter by Col. William H. Penrose, June 5, 1867, Letters Received, Fort Lyon, U.S. Army Commands, Record Group 393, National Archives.

FORT LEARNED —TEACHERS' TRADING POST—

Karla French, Editor

ALL teachers out there are encouraged to communicate about what has worked for them this year when teaching about the Santa Fe Trail. I have not heard from anyone! Are you out there?

School teachers in the spring are as busy as teamsters on the Trail, too much to do to sit down and write about it. Some surely planned spring field trips. Let us hear how you coordinated the trip. I will tell you about mine.

May 8 was the date for the 12th annual Cimarron National Grassland trip for Hickok Elementary fifth-grade students from Ulysses. We traveled by bus to Elkhart, KS, and met the wagon train led by wagon master Oliver Toole, of Manker, KS. We had three wagons to carry our 75+ students (a few at a time). Those not riding walked along side. Some students and faculty (including yours truly on my trusted mount Cimarron) brought horses and followed the wagons and hikers. We left Murphy Trailhead and traveled to Middle Spring where the buses delivered our lunches. By then everyone was starving.

All students were in charge of their own water supply for the trek, and they packed their own lunch for the day. Usually we have an informative talk from someone in the Grassland office in Elkhart. We include background on the grassland and the conservation of natural resources. Before our trip we studied the Santa Fe Trail and wildlife along the Trail.

A school nurse or a qualified EMT or nurse accompanies our caravan for the "bandaging and splinting." So far only bandaids have been needed. Attempts are made to prepare our "town folk" for hiking across the rough terrain and wild territory, but several end up with plenty of cactus spines in toes anyway. This year we all remembered "John Goose" when we passed Point of Rocks.

If you recorded your trip this year, send a picture and report to consider for the next issue.

Every teacher should rush to take advantage of a special offer from Jack C. Urban, Angel Fire, NM. He has offered to all school districts along the Trail an excellent newspaper that he produced for the Trail's 175th anniversary. Those who are teaching need to obtain a copy and ask their board to obtain additional copies. His generous offer follows:

Jack C. Urban

Many SFTA members who attended the last symposium recall receiving complimentary copies of the vintage-style newspaper I produced celebrating the Trail's 175th anniversary. During the two-year celebration period, 40,000 copies were distributed in the five states associated with the Trail. Besides my articles reporting events as they occurred, the issues include contributions by Marc Simmons, Harry Myers, David Clapsaddle, Steve Zimmer, Nancy Robertson, David Kloppenborg, and Maurilio Vigil. The reputation of these historians added credibility to the publication.

This was noticed by three school districts (Larned, KS, and Las Vegas and Las Cruces, NM) who requested permission to use the newspaper as a teaching tool. I recognized that these requests could give extended life to a publication planned as a one-time anniversary edition. The thought occurred to me: Why not make this

available to all the school districts geographically associated with the Trail and offer it free of charge? I contacted Karla French, our education committee chairperson, for the purpose of coordinating information to such school districts.

There are two ways to do this. One is for the local chapters to contact their school district officials, presenting them with a sample copy. I will send a copy and covering letter to each SFTA chapter president. If approved, the district can obtain additional copies from me and use the materials in their curriculum as they see fit. The other way is for readers of this column who are professional teachers to make this offer known to their board. They can contact me at PO Box 381, Angel Fire, NM 87710.

STANDING OUT WOMAN

(continued from page 1)

Young Two Moon, was a warrior of the Kit Foxes.⁴

On July 29, 1857, her father Coyote Ear and maternal grandfather Packs the Otter (also known as Otter Man) were both killed in "a running fight" with Colonel Edwin V. Sumner's First Cavalry on the south fork of the Solomon some fifteen miles from the Indian encampment on the Saline River.⁵ In the panic that followed, the Northern Cheyennes made a hasty retreat north of the Platte River. Standing Out, an infant at the time, was too young to mourn the death of her father. Her mother, however, mourned the deaths of her father (stepfather?) and husband according to Cheyenne custom. She later married her husband's younger brother, She Bear.⁶

By the time Standing Out Woman was seven years old, a violent Indian war was raging on the plains. The Sand Creek Massacre, Colonel John M. Chivington's attack on Chief Black Kettle's village, occurred on November 29, 1864. This wanton act was the precursor of ongoing warfare that included the Battle of the Washita, November 27, 1868, when Lieutenant Colonel George A. Custer and the Seventh Cavalry destroyed Black Kettle's village, and culminated with the annihilation of Custer's Seventh Cavalry at the Little Bighorn, June 25, 1876.

Unfortunately, Standing Out Wo-

man did not tell her children and grandchildren about those war years nor where she was during those battles. The only oral account related to her granddaughter, Lucille Bent, referred to the 1870s when the combined tragedy of victory and defeat played itself out in her beloved north country. The defeat of Custer, in essence, occasioned the demise of a nation.⁷

Throughout the summer and winter of 1876, the Northern Cheyennes and their Sioux allies were constantly pursued by the U.S. military. Their eventual surrender in 1877 set in motion the exodus that separated families and placed many Northern Cheyennes in present Oklahoma.⁸

Standing Out Woman, accompanied by her parents, brother, sister, and aunt, with "about thirty other Cheyenne families," made the long and arduous journey of nearly three hundred miles from the Yellowstone country to the White River Post (Fort Robinson) where they surrendered to General George Crook.⁹

On May 28, 1877, the Northern Cheyenne were moved as a body from Fort Robinson to Indian Territory, arriving at Fort Reno the early part of August. It was there that Standing Out Woman first met George Bent (born July 7, 1843), son of William Bent of Bent's Fort fame and his Cheyenne wife, Owl Woman. They were married the winter of 1877/1878.¹⁰

Standing Out Woman was George Bent's third wife. His first two marriages ended in divorce. In 1866 he married, Magpie, Chief Black Kettle's niece. She died May 10, 1888. His second wife, Kiowa Woman, died November 25, 1913.

George Bent and Standing Out Woman had five children: Mary, William, Daisy, Nellie, and Lucy. George Bent died May 19, 1918, at Colony, OK. Standing Out Woman died at the Clinton Indian Hospital, OK, April 16, 1945.

NOTES

1. Oral history related to writer by Lucille Bent and Mary Whitebird Fletcher: Miahke Vehoi's father was a white trader (reflected in her given name Miahke Vehoi/White Old Woman) who happened to be in the Cheyenne camp at Bent's Fort "a long time before Sand Creek." One branch of the family referred to him as Pegleg Smith (Thomas L. Smith). Smith, 1801-1866, was a mountain man and

trapper. Recorded history renders the Smith connection plausible: Leroy R. Hafen, *The Mountain Men and Fur Trade of the Far West*, 10 vols. (Glendale: Arthur H. Clark Co., 1965-1972), IV, 329; David Lavender, *Bent's Fort* (Garden City: Doubleday 1954), 201; Cheyenne and Arapaho Hearing Files, July 1918, p. 233, Indian Archives Division, Oklahoma Historical Society. White Old Woman's mother may have given birth to a child of Pegleg Smith, but she was apparently, probably later, the wife of Packs the Otter (Otter Man), whom Standing Out Woman considered to be her grandfather.

2. Ibid., 287.
3. John H. Moore, "Aboriginal Indian Residence Patterns Preserved in Censuses and Allotments," *Science* (207): 201-202.
4. Peter G. Powell, *People of the Sacred Mountain*, 2 vols. (San Francisco: Harper and Row, 1981). Two Moon and Beaver Claws were half-brothers, same mother, different fathers; Young Two Moon was Beaver Claws's son.
5. Powell, *People of the Sacred Mountain*, I, 213; Letter of George Bent to George E. Hyde, Jan. 19, 1905, Coe Collection, Yale University.
6. Also known as Old She Bear, Old Bear Squaw, and Old Bear (not to be confused with the Northern Council Chief).
7. Oral history related to writer by Standing Out's granddaughter, Lucille Bent.
8. Chief Two Moon, his nephew, Young Two Moon, and their respective families surrendered to General Nelson A. Miles at the Elk River Fort (Fort Keogh); Powell, *People of the Sacred Mountain*, II, 1125.
9. These included Standing Out's stepfather She Bear, her mother Miahke Vehoi, her two siblings Frank Old Bear and Lightning Woman, and maternal aunt, Lean Woman; Mrs. Standing Out Bent interview, Indian Pioneer Papers, VII, 294-297, Oklahoma Historical Society; W. P. Clark, *Census of Cheyennes Surrendered at Red Cloud*, May 24, 1877, National Archives, Washington, D.C.
10. Northern Cheyenne Enrollment by Families, August 6, 1877, Indian Archives Division, Oklahoma Historical Society; Mrs. Standing Out Bent interview, Indian Pioneer Papers, VII, 295, Oklahoma Historical Society; Powell, *People of the Sacred Mountain*, II, 1154.

FORT WALLACE BOOK

FORT Wallace: Sentinel on the Smoky Hill Trail, by Leo E. Oliva, was released May 1 by the Kansas State Historical Society. This is the fourth in a series of eight books about Kansas military posts produced by the Kansas Forts Network. The next will be about Fort Dodge, scheduled for release later this year. Jerry Thomas, Manhattan artist, is creating a special painting for the cover of each book. Fort Wallace is available from Last Chance Store for \$10 postpaid.

TRADING RANCHES ON THE FORT RILEY-FORT LARNED ROAD, PART II: HOHNECK'S RANCH

by David K. Clapsaddle

(This is the second in a three-part series. SFTA Ambassador David Clapsaddle, Larned, KS, is program director of the Wet/Dry Routes Chapter and a frequent contributor to WT. The introduction to this series appeared in the previous issue.)

Hohneck's Ranch

NINE miles southwest of Salina, KS, the command of Major General Winfield Scott Hancock stopped for dinner on March 31, 1867. There, officers of the expedition were treated to a lavish fare at a trading ranch operated by Ernst (also Ernest) Hohneck. Correspondent Henry M. Stanley, who accompanied the expedition and was to gain worldwide acclaim for finding Dr. David Livingstone four years later in the heart of Africa, described the meal.

"We stopped at Hohneck's ranche, our quondam friend, for dinner, who had already prepared, in the delightful anticipation of our visit, an elegant and plentiful repast, consisting of bona fide buffalo, deer meat, smoked ham and quinces. We enjoyed it amazingly, and therefore suggest to the belated travelers that they always stop at Hohneck's ranche when they come this way. Hohneck proved himself a gentleman and a scholar, and it was with some akin to sadness that we departed from the adobe mansion that he had himself built on the wild waste of the desert."

Hohneck was born in Germany (some sources say Saxony and others Bavaria) on November 18, 1828. As a youth of twenty years, he was caught up in the revolutionary spirit which was then sweeping Germany and other European countries. The young postal worker fled his country in 1850, emigrating to the United States. One source stated that, "his sympathies being too democratic, he came to the United States."

Hohneck first settled at Sulphur Springs, Virginia, before moving to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was employed by a German newspaper. In 1855, he went west with a German colonization society and settled on Mill Creek in what was to become

Wabaunsee County, Kansas Territory. In 1857 he was elected Justice of the Peace for Alma Township. In 1859 he was elected to the House of Representatives of the first Kansas State Legislature, which did not meet until March 1861, after Kansas was admitted to the Union. He did not serve because the hunting expedition he accompanied to western Kansas in the late winter of 1861 was delayed by a snow storm.

In old age, Hohneck claimed he was elected to the legislature in 1857 (rather than 1859) and explained why he missed the session. Being, as he said, "wretchedly poor," Hohneck joined a group of fellow citizens on a hunting trip to the western part of the territory. Their object was to become financially solvent by the sale of buffalo and wolf hides. The trip, due to inclement weather and the blizzard which prevented his return to assume his elected duties, was not successful, and Hohneck returned home penniless.

He later wrote, "If the whole settlement had been stood on its head I doubt if one could have shaken \$100 out of the pockets." Hohneck's return to Wabaunsee County postdated the adjournment of the legislature. He was never seated.

In addition to his hunting ventures and ill-fated, if brief, political career, Hohneck was also involved in trading with Indians. James Mead recalled meeting him and a partner named William Greiffenstein in the Smoky Hill River country sometime in 1859. The partners, engaged in Indian trade, had much in common. Both were immigrants from Germany, fleeing from the political unrest of 1848.

In 1860 the partnership was dissolved. Greiffenstein moved to the Walnut Creek crossing on the Santa Fe Trail two miles east of present Great Bend where he established a trading ranch. Hohneck's whereabouts for a time is uncertain. He was unable to take his seat in the legislature, as noted above, because of the hunting expedition in 1861. The following year he was associated with Daniel Page and Joseph Leh-

man in the operation of their ranch at the Smoky Hill River crossing near present Kanopolis, KS. The chief enterprise of the ranch was the sale of buffalo hides and tallow which were transported to the Leavenworth market at regular intervals.

In 1864 or 1865 Hohneck settled in Saline County where he established a trading ranch. There he operated a brewery and stage station. His ranch was well located, situated on the Fort Riley-Fort Larned Road, a route used by both the army and the Kansas Stage Company. With the arrival of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, at Junction City, Kansas, in June 1866, the Fort Riley-Fort Larned Road became the far eastern leg of the Santa Fe Trail. Consequently, traffic past Hohneck's Ranch was multiplied many times over by the thrice-weekly mail deliveries of Barlow, Sanderson Company, which superseded the Kansas Stage Company's weekly schedule, and the ever-increasing number of freight caravans, military and civilian.

The boom soon ended, however, when the railroad pushed past his ranch to Fort Harker in the summer of 1867. Immediately, the fort replaced Junction City as the official depot of the U.S. Postal Service and the eastern terminus of the Santa Fe Trail. Overland traffic past the ranch ceased; but Hohneck found other ways to enhance his business.

On July 8, 1867, a post office was established at the ranch named in his honor. Hohneck was appointed postmaster. Regulations did not allow a post office to be named for a person, but Hohneck circumvented the prohibition by spelling the post office's name "Honek." In the same year he constructed a two-story frame house which served as a residence, post office, and grocery store. Four years later, Hohneck platted a town named for himself at the ranch site.

His town failed, but in 1877 E. F. Drake reorganized the little municipality and named it Bavaria in recognition of Hohneck's German heritage. The postal service changed the

name of the Honek Post Office to Bavaria on January 8, 1880. Meanwhile, in 1879, an addition named Hohneck was attached to the original twenty-five-acre Bavaria townsite. Hohneck's Ranch was one of few which ultimately became a town. Another was the ranch at Walnut Creek crossing on the Fort Hays-Fort Dodge Trail, operated by Alexander Harvey which evolved into the town of Alexander in present Rush County, Kansas.

Hohneck left Saline County in 1883 and was employed with the land division of the Northern Pacific Railroad at St. Paul, Minnesota. In 1903 he moved to Spokane, Washington. The house he built in 1867 stood 72 years on the west edge of Bavaria before it was razed in 1939. The only reminder of his tenure in Saline County is a township road marker one mile east of Bavaria which reads "Hohneck Road."

SOURCES

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Diary of Page and Lehman, unpublished, n.d., Kansas Collections, Salina Public Library, Salina, Kansas.

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Hughes, Harry and Helen Craig Dingler, *From River Ferries to Interchanges, A Brief History of Saline County, Kansas*. Ellsworth: Ellsworth Printing Co., 1988.

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Junction City Weekly Union, April 20, 1867.



SFTA board members Faye Gaines, Point of Rocks Ranch, New Mexico, and Jane Lenz Elder, Dallas, Texas, at the April 18 board meeting in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

TRAIL TROUBADOUR

—TRAFFIC IN VERSE—

Sandra M. Doe, Editor

THIS column seeks quality poetry that demonstrates authentic emotion, original images, and skill in craftsmanship. Poetry, in open or closed form, which addresses the history, realism, romance, and diversity of the Trail should be sent to Sandra M. Doe, Dept. of English, Campus Box 32, Metropolitan State College of Denver, PO Box 173362, Denver CO 80217-3362.

We are pleased to welcome back poet Kyle Laws of Pueblo, CO. Her most recent poetry book is *Tango* (Suburban Wilderness Press, 1997). She was winner of the Women's Poetry Award at the University of Southern Colorado in 1995 and 1996.

These poems from *Yellow Woman* (Look Quick Press, 1988) reflect the poet's attempt to recreate the "emotional accuracy" of *Yellow Woman's* living in two different worlds. *Yellow Woman*, a Cheyenne, was William Bent's second wife. His first wife was *Yellow Woman's* sister, *Owl Woman*.

"Hung from a Willow" imagines an antelope "dressing out" ceremony in which it is difficult to tell where one entity ends and the other begins. "Her Sons Sneak To My Window At Night" imagines the restlessness of the Cheyenne sons preparing for war while *Yellow Woman's* husband imagines defenses, "fences of stone." "Quill Needles and Ribbons of Beads" pictures the mark of moccasins on the earth and compares that to "brown boots shadowing. . . ." "I Know Someone Has To Grow The Wheat" is a lament for the Cheyenne people which imagines that *Yellow Woman* returns to them "with honor."

. . . .

YELLOW WOMAN

HUNG FROM A WILLOW

with wind-sucked
tremble of plain
I slit its smooth
antelope belly and
blood runs down
my arms to ground
hair of my eyes
frozen with
last spittle
skin rips so

easily with
fingers
the twisted sack
of animal lips
a thud on
frozen snow
between low
branches I
spread the
tearing of skin
the gut through needle
stings my face as
I stitch this curve
of navel to lips
the edge of hide
rubbing me darker
until swollen
bleeds between
seams of musk
it has always been
this way in the
changing of moons

HER SONS SNEAK TO MY WINDOW AT NIGHT

whisper of the restlessness growing
like a tumor in an old man's body
and I can still hear the rumble
of today's wagons on the trail
they buzz the ear like a bee
or a November fly at the glass
is this lying of mine between
the rut of the wheel and
the smoke of lodge fires
the fabric of the tear or
only a thread of the unraveling
so paint your skin with many colors
and step deep into the dance for me
it is my only memory that I
carve in the silence of bees
as my husband speaks of the
building of fences of stone

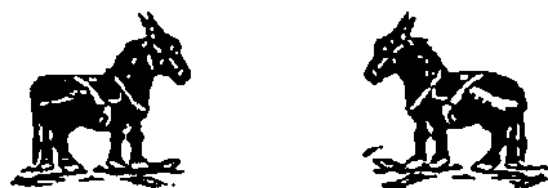
QUILL NEEDLES AND RIBBONS OF BEADS

trade with
caravans east
crossing big
salt bottom
I punch soft
moccasins with
colored glass
like bones
through skin
you can see
the trace of
needle in the
hollows of feet
crossing August
dried river beds
coffee with
thick sugar
quiets my voice
after nights
of wild dogs

at the door
 I sweep stained
 yellow documents
 with morning dust
 through the sun
 streamed current
 of exchange
 what name will
 they call the
 brown boots
 shadowing the
 doorstep today

I KNOW SOMEONE HAS TO GROW THE WHEAT

on what was our land
 and that there
 are more of you –
 many more than
 we could ever
 count in all
 the moons since
 first we carried
 the shield
 but is the death
 of our people
 worth what's
 scratched from
 the ground
 I will always
 remember the
 touch of your
 breast to mine
 your fingers
 wound in my hair
 but the ways of
 your people are
 beyond that which
 I can endure
 and so I must
 take our daughter
 and return to what
 remains of my people
 do not follow me
 for in time I will
 be trampled under the
 dust of your wheels
 but at least I
 go with honor
 for in the end
 that is all we
 can ever possess



HOOF PRINTS

—TRAIL TIDBITS—

The Santa Fe Trail Center recently received reaccreditation from the American Association of Muse-

ums. The process required hard work from the Fort Larned Historical Society and the staff at the Center. Congratulations!

The Santa Fe Trail Depot and Inn has opened on West Santa Fe Trail Boulevard in Lakin. Manager Emmy Andra Wright is a new SFTA member. Paul Bentrup has volunteered to keep SFTA brochures available at this new business on the Trail.

SFTA Ambassador Pat Heath celebrated her 75th birthday, March 15, with an open house held at the home of her daughter and son-in-law, Linda and Bruce Peters, Lakin, KS. We wish you many more, Pat.

Nikole Krause began her cross-country walk, leaving Charlottesville, VA, in May. She plans to walk part of the Santa Fe Trail from Franklin County, MO, to La Junta, CO, on her way to San Francisco, CA. She would like to meet people along the Trail.

October 2, 1998, will mark the 30th anniversary of President Lyndon Johnson's signing the National Trail System Act into law. This year also marks the tenth anniversary of *Pathways Across America*, the primary forum for exchanging ideas among the growing community supporting the National Trails System.

Ross Marshall, past-president of SFTA, has an article, "Partnership for the National Trails System," in the Winter 1998 issue of *Pathways Across America*.

The Spring 1998 issue of *Kansas Heritage* contains an article about artist Charles Goslin and his latest work, a nearly 10 by 22-foot mural at the Kansas State Historical Society's Hollenberg Pony Express Station Historic Site at Hanover, KS. Goslin has done Trail murals at the National Frontier Trails Center, Independence, MO, and Morton County History Museum, Elkhart, KS.

SFTA member Greg VanCoevern, Salina, KS, is appearing in a feature film, *Ride with the Devil*, a Civil War drama set in Kansas and Missouri. The story follows a band of young Missouri misfits and includes scenes of William Quantrill's 1863 attack on

Lawrence. VanCoevern and other U.S. Cavalry reenactors are portraying both Union and Confederate soldiers.

While plans for a Seaboard hog processing plant on the site of Fort Zarah on the Trail near Great Bend, KS, apparently have been scrapped, the company still plans such a plant and wide-scale hog confinement systems in the area.

Colorado State Senator Bob Martinez's resolution to delete the mention of the Sand Creek Massacre from a state Civil War memorial on the capitol grounds recently won approval. The resolution was sent to the House of Representatives. Meanwhile, U.S. Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell (R-CO) told supporters in Lamar, CO, that he expects legislation to pass Congress which would provide for the purchase of the Sand Creek Massacre site, once it is properly identified. Part of the money appropriated would be used to help the Colorado Historical Society identify the site. It would then be purchased on a willing seller, willing buyer basis.

To commemorate the 150th anniversary of John C. Fremont's 4th Expedition, Alpenglows Adventures—Footsteps Expeditions, a Monte Vista, CO, heritage tourism guide service, will offer two 7-day field trips this summer. Write or call for itinerary and costs: Stu Bryan, 2 Plaza Estates, Monte Vista, CO 81144 (719) 852-4314.

Among artifacts recently purchased by the Friends of the National Frontier Trails Center was a metal water canteen from the Mexican War. Three other items were purchased for the new permanent display on Lewis and Clark. NFTC Director John Mark Lambertson discovered these items on a trip to Hawaii. Other recent acquisitions were a hand-forged otter trap with chain (ca. 1820-1850) and a powder horn with a leather strap which will be used in a new fur trappers and traders exhibit opening in September.

A new exhibit at the National Frontier Trail Center features artifacts uncovered from the site of the Richard Holmes's blacksmith shop

at the little boom town of New Santa Fe, MO, 1852-1907.

In an all-day workshop facilitated by the Kansas City Planning Department, historians, and educators discussed the future of a proposed archaeological park on the site of the original "Town of Kansas." Located between the River Market and the Missouri River in downtown Kansas City, the tract is being studied for its potential as an interpretive historical site. The area was the original Westport Landing for the community of Westport during trail days.

Missouri River Outfitters Chapter President Anne Mallinson reports: "Lizard Creek Sue, veteran of numerous treks on the Santa Fe and Oregon trails, foaled a bay Morgan filly on April 20. Mother and daughter are doing fine. Sue has already been telling her daughter of adventures and trails in her future and to beware when her owner begins packing the horse trailer."

Wagon Tracks Editor Leo E. Oliva was elected chairman of the Fort Larned Old Guard at the annual meeting on April 25. FLOG is the friends group for Fort Larned NHS.

COUNCIL TROVE

—DOCUMENTS—

BENNET RILEY'S 1829 LETTER TO THE GOVERNOR OF NEW MEXICO

Trail scholars have long known, from the military records of the expedition, that Captain Bennet Riley, commander of the first military escort for a caravan going to Santa Fe, in 1829, sent a letter to the governor of New Mexico requesting military protection for the return caravan in the fall of that year. Harry C. Myers located the original letter in the Ritch Collection (RI 331), Huntington Library, San Marino, CA. It is printed here, perhaps for the first time, through the courtesy of the Huntington Library.

Near Chouteaus Island
10th July 1829

To His Excellency the Governor of
Santa Fe
Sir

This will be handed to you by my friend Mr Charles Bent[,] he is a gentleman of the first Respectability in our Country and has been elected to

Comd the Company of traders that is with him[.] Any attentions or Assistance you may afford him will be thankfully Recved by me.

I have the honor to be
with great Respect and
esteem your Excellencys[?] Obt Servt
B[ennet]. Riley
Mjr. U. S. Army
Comdg.

To his Excellency the
Governor and Commander in Chief
of the Province of New Mexico

BISHOP LAMY AT FORT DODGE, 1867

On July 23, 1867, Major Henry Douglas, Third Infantry, commanding Fort Dodge, Kansas, included the following information about Bishop J. B. Lamy's wagon train traveling to New Mexico, in a letter to General Winfield Scott Hancock, commander of the Department of the Missouri (Letters Sent, Fort Dodge, KS, RG 393, National Archives). The excerpt appears as written.

I have also to report that a train passed through here for New Mexico, under the Governorship of Bishop Lamy Catholic Bishop of New Mexico. It was reported to me by a Mr. Smith who lives near Salina that twenty-four of his cattle had been stolen from his ranche by a member of that train. Mr. Smith identified the cattle and the claimant, and the claimant and train master were arrested, and the case investigated. The man acknowledged to having taken the cattle & I obliged him to make full restitution besides paying the expenses of Mr. Smith.

The Bishop agreed to this & commended my sense of justice and left me with many expressions of his regard. From a conversation Lieut. [Stanley A.] Browne [Third Infantry] had with him after he left the post, I should judge that the Bishop had changed his opinion on the subject. I report this in detail because the Bishop hinted to Lieut. Browne that I should be the subject of a newspaper paragraph or complaint of some kind, and in case such should hereafter come to the notice of the Comdg Genl, he will have some understanding of the matter.

1837 INDIAN RAID

Harry C. Myers located the following report by Jacob Thompson of the House Committee on Indian Affairs (*House Report No. 194*, House of Representatives, 28th Congress, 2d Session, March 3, 1845) about an attack by Pawnee Indians on a pack train destined for Santa Fe, belonging to Bent, St. Vrain & Co., in late summer 1837. Excerpts from this report,

reproduced below, provide details of the incident, losses incurred, and delayed efforts to obtain compensation. The list of property shows commodities being sent to New Mexico and their value in the U.S. Each document is identified with a brief introduction. Some conflicting testimony was given.

Marcelen St. Vrain was in charge of the pack train, comprised of "twelve mule and horse loads." Other members of the party included a man named Crawford (no first name given) who was killed, Blass Grego who was wounded, Rafael Sanchez who was wounded, Sebastiano Xaninello, and Santes Padico. They were attacked by Pawnee Indians, in September 1837, somewhere on a tributary of the Arkansas River, between Bent's Fort and the Spanish settlements. The documents tell the story.

Claim Against the Pawnees

On August 9, 1838, Bent, St. Vrain & Co. submitted a claim to John Dougherty, agent for the Pawnee Indians, for "property stolen from Marcelen St. Vrain, who was in command of a trading expedition sent by Charles Bent, Ceran St. Vrain, William Bent, and George Bent, traders, under the name and style of Bent, St. Vrain, & Co., by the Pawnee Indians of the river Platte, in the month of September, 1837—the trading expedition then on its way to New Mexico." The list of property follows:

8 pieces moleskin, 428½ yards,	
at \$1 per yard	\$428.50
40 pieces domestics, 1,299¼	
yards, at 50 cents per yard	649.63
38 pairs brogans, at \$3 per pair	114.00
15 pieces domestics, 495 yards,	
at 50 cents per yard	247.00
6 pieces calico, 180 yards,	
at 75 cents per yard	135.00
1 piece of scarlet cloth,	
36 yards, at \$5 per yard	180.00
10 pounds balls, at 50 cents	
per pound	5.00
25 pounds steel, at \$1 per pound	25.00
9 mules and saddles, at	
\$75 each	675.00
3 horses and saddles, at	
\$100 each	300.00
15 pounds coffee, at \$1	
per pound	15.00
25 pounds sugar, at 50 cents	
per pound	12.50
3 camp kettles, at \$5 each	15.00
1 axe	5.00
23 buffalo robes, at \$4.50 each	103.50

10 reams paper, at \$10 per ream	100.00
1 large record (10 quires)	20.00
25 pounds printer's ink	40.00
2 Latin missals (or church books,) at \$20	40.00
1 rifle, (taken from Crawford, killed)	40.00
8 Spanish bridles, at \$6 each	48.00
3 guns, at \$25 each	75.00
[Total]	3,273.13

Deposition of Blass Grego

Grego, a member of the trading party, gave sworn statements to Justice of the Peace P. Walsh at St. Louis on July 11, 1838, reported by Walsh as follows:

... Blass Grego, who, being duly sworn,, on his oath says: That he was one of the hands employed by Bent, St. Vrain, & Co.; that while said company was travelling on their way to Mexico, they were attacked by a party of Indians on one of the forks of the river Arkansas, some time in the month of last September. He believes said Indians were of the Pawnee tribe. That the said company of Bent, St. Vrain, & Co., while endeavoring to effect their escape from said Indians, had one of the said company killed by said Indians in said attack, and in which this affiant, and two others of said company, were wounded; that the said company was then on a trading expedition to Mexico; that, in the aforesaid attack, the said Indians robbed said company of every article of merchandise they then had, consisting of twelve mule and horse loads, comprising cloths, domestics, shoes, Spanish blankets, Spanish bridles, &c. &c., as per inventory hereto annexed (marked A [see previous document],) together with nine mules, three horses, saddles, ropes, &c. Affiant knows the articles described in said inventory, from the fact of having assisted in packing them.

Deposition of Alexander Papin

Papin testified to Pawnee perpetration of the attack before Justice of the Peace Walsh at St. Louis on July 11, 1838, reported by Walsh as follows:

... Alexander Papin, who is personally known to me, and, being by me duly sworn, on his oath states: That some time in the month of December last, a party of Pawnee Indians came to his trading post at Bellevue, six miles above the river Platte, on the Missouri river, who told him that about three months before, they had met a party of white men on one of the forks of the Arkansas river; the whites were on a trading expedition, and were travelling at the time the Indians met them; they

(the whites) were unwilling that the Indians should approach them. The Indians then collected, and rallied around them, attacked and fired on them; they then pillaged or took everything which the whites had, viz: merchandise, horses, mules, and all the travelling equipage. From the description given by the Pawnees, he (affiant) entertained no doubt, at the time, that the party of white men robbed was the company of traders to New Mexico, of Bent, St. Vrain, & Co.; under the command of Marcelen St. Vrain. The Pawnees who made the above statement to affiant belong, to the same tribe with those that committed the robbery.

Deposition of Michelle Robidoux

Robidoux provided additional information implicating the Pawnees in sworn statements to Justice of the Peace Walsh at St. Louis, July 1, 1838, recorded by Walsh as follows:

... Michelle Robidoux, who is personally known to me, and, being by me duly sworn, on his oath states: That, in the month of April last, he was at the Pawnee village on the river Platte, about two hundred miles from its mouth, and was in the cabin of the chief of the nation, when a young Pawnee told him he was one of a party who, in the fall preceding, had met a party of white men on one of the forks of the river Arkansas, whom they (the Indians) robbed of everything, viz: merchandise, horses, mules, and all their travelling equipage. The young Pawnee showed to the affiant several Spanish blankets and Spanish bridles, with many other valuable articles, which the Indians stated they had stolen from that party of white men. From the description given to affiant by the Pawnees, of the time, place, and other circumstances of the robbery, he entertains no doubt that the party of white men alluded to by the Indians as having been robbed by them, was the company of Bent, St. Vrain, & Co., on their way to New Mexico, under the command of Marcelen St. Vrain.

John Dougherty Letter

Indian Agent Dougherty reported the claim of Bent, St. Vrain & Co. to Commissioner of Indian Affairs T. Hartley Crawford on May 3, 1839, in a letter:

This is to certify, that I this day presented for payment the account (A) [see list of property above], in favor of Bent, St. Vrain, & Co., to the Pawnee Loup tribe of Indians, in general council assembled, and asked them what they had to say concerning the same; and if said account was correct, what excuse they had to offer for such conduct? One of the principal men (called

the Big Soldier) rose and said, that he commanded a war party of their young men about the time stated in the account; and that between Bent's fort, on the Arkansas river, and the Spanish settlements, they fell in with a party of whites, whom they took to be Spaniards; that said whites had a number of mules and horses packed with various kinds of merchandise; that his young men attacked said whites, ran them off, and pillaged them of nearly all their mules, horses, and goods. "I am sorry," said the Big Soldier, "it now turns out these white men were not Spaniards, but my white American brothers. This, my father, is all I can say at present." All the other chiefs and warriors confirmed the statement of the Big Soldier.

All of which is respectfully referred to the department for its decision.

Lewis V. Bogy Letter

No action was taken on the claim of Bent, St. Vrain & Co. in 1839, and nothing further was done until five years later. At that time Lewis Bogy, representing the interest of the claimants, acquired the above documents and forwarded them from St. Louis to Commissioner Crawford, May 24, 1844. He also explained the reason for the delay.

... I herewith send you the papers; the whole matter having several years ago been placed in the hands of the proper agent, and by him presented to the Indians for their assent.

The depositions prove the fact of the robbery, and the letter or report of Mr. Dougherty proves the assent of the Indians. These papers have been lost or mislaid until a few days ago. The matter was placed in the hands of Mr. Dougherty but a short time before his resignation of the office of Indian agent; he was succeeded by a Mr. [Joseph V.] Hamilton, whose habits at that time, as I have been informed, entirely disqualified him from attending to the duties of the office. They were placed in the hands of Mr. Hamilton by Mr. Dougherty when he went out of office [June 27, 1839]; and since that time constant efforts have been made to obtain them, but they could not be found until within a few days ago. They were found in a small box belonging to Mr. Hamilton, in the possession of Captain [Eustace] Trenor of the dragoons, and by him sent to this place. Thus has this matter been delayed for several years by the inattention and neglect of the government.

Mr. St. Vrain, one of the claimants, is at this time in Washington city; and if you will let him know of the receipt of these papers, I think it probable that he

will be able to give you all the information you may desire. You will please let me know what disposition may be made of this matter, as I am the authorized agent.

T. Hartley Crawford Letter

Commissioner Crawford, as requested by Bogy, sent notice to Ceran St. Vrain, June 18, 1844, acknowledging the legitimacy of the claim and explaining why it could not be paid:

SIR: The claim of Messrs. Bent, St. Vrain, & Co., for depredations said to have been committed by the Pawnee Indians, transmitted to this office by L. V. Bogy, esq., on the 24th ultimo, has been under consideration, and, after a careful examination, I have come to the following conclusions:

The claim appears to be pretty well established, though the prices of the articles seem to be very high—indeed, enormously so.

There is, however, no fund (annuity) out of which it could be paid. The Pawnee Loups are entitled to receive for next year, (the last,) under the treaty of 1833, \$1,000 in goods. It is thus apparent that there are no means to meet this demand. . . .

Deposition of Jared W. Folger

Crawford's claim that the value of the stolen property had been highly inflated was countered by testimony from Santa Fe traders. Folger gave a sworn statement to the clerk of the court of common pleas at St. Louis, July 10, 1844:

. . . Jared W. Folger, who, being duly sworn, upon his oath says: That he has been for several years engaged in the Indian and Santa Fe trade, and that he is perfectly familiar with the price of goods in that country. The price charged for each article mentioned in the invoice marked A, and written on the other side of this affidavit, amounting to the sum of \$3,273, he believes to be the usual and customary prices in that country.

Deposition of John O. Simpson

On the same date, July 10, 1844, Simpson gave a sworn statement to the clerk of the court of common pleas at St. Louis:

. . . John O. Simpson, who, being duly sworn, upon his oath says: That he has been in the Indian and Santa Fe trade, and is familiar with the price of goods in that country. The price charged for each article mentioned in the invoice marked A, and written on the other side of this affidavit, amounting to the sum of three thousand two hundred and seventy-three dollars, (\$3,273,) he

believes to be the usual and customary prices in that country.

Lewis V. Bogy Letter

Bogy turned to Congress for settlement, as explained in his letter to Congressman James B. Bowlin (D-MO), December 12, 1844:

DEAR SIR: I herewith enclose you the copy of a letter which I addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, on the 24th May, 1844, as the agent for Messrs. Bent, St. Vrain, & Co. You will see, by this letter, that Messrs. Bent, St. Vrain, & Co. have a claim against the government of the United States for depredations committed by the Pawnee Indians. I also send you the answer of the Commissioner to my letter. Messrs. Bent, St. Vrain, & Co., when here last summer, requested me to leave or place the whole matter in your hands, so that you might place the matter before Congress. You will, therefore, obtain from Mr. Crawford all the papers in this case. I also send you the depositions of two witnesses, in relation to the price of the goods taken by the Indians. By carefully looking over all these papers, you will see that Messrs. Bent, St. Vrain, & Co., did all they could to get the matter adjusted as soon as possible. The cause of the delay is explained in my letter to Mr. Crawford, who, in his answer to me, says that the explanation is entirely satisfactory. But he also says that there is no fund (annuity) out of which it could be paid, as the Pawnee Loups, by the treaty of 1833, were entitled to receive for next year \$1,000 in goods. By the act to regulate trade and intercourse with the tribes, approved June 30, 1834, section 17, . . . the United States guaranty the payment of all such claims, and provide that the amount shall be paid out of the treasury of the United States. I presume, under this law, the claim has to be presented to Congress. I wish you, therefore, to do so.

T. Hartley Crawford Letter

The claim was presented to Congress and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. There Congressman Jacob Thompson (D-MS) contacted Commissioner Crawford to determine if the attack had occurred within U.S. territory. Crawford reported to Thompson, January 20, 1845:

. . . I have caused an examination to be made of the location where Messrs. Bent, St. Vrain, & Co., were robbed by the Indians. It is stated to have been at a point between Fort Bent and the Spanish settlements. I find that Fort Bent is within the territory of the United States—immediately, however, on the line, the Arkansas river being the

boundary between the United States and Texas and Mexico. The outrage complained of is said to have been between this fort and the Spanish settlements; consequently it occurred out of the territorial limits of our government, and the claim for damages cannot be recognised unless it is proved to the contrary.

Jacob Thompson's Report

After considering the above documents, the Committee on Indian Affairs reached a decision, reported by Thompson, March 3, 1845:

The following facts seem to be satisfactorily established: That, in the year 1838 [1837], Messrs. Bent, St. Vrain, & Co. were on their route to Santa Fe, on a trading expedition, and encamped on one of the branches of the Arkansas river: that, while in camp, a company of Pawnee Indians attacked them, killed one man and wounded three others; and seized and carried away their merchandise, mules, horses, and travelling equipage. An invoice of the articles stolen accompanies the papers: their value is estimated at \$3,273. 13. Messrs. Bent, St. Vrain, & Co., in accordance with the provisions of the intercourse law of 1834, applied to the Pawnee tribe of Indians, through their agent, for payment for the property of which they had been robbed. The Indians acknowledged the justness of the claim, but declared themselves unable to make payment. After a lapse of five years, the claim is presented to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for liquidation: this delay in the presentation of the account is explained as resulting from the neglect of the agent of the government. From a letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which is found among the papers, it is ascertained that the Pawnee Indians have no annuity out of which this debt can be discharged; and the question for the House to decide is, Shall an appropriation be made to satisfy this claim against the Pawnee Indians?

In the 17th section of the act approved June 30, 1834, entitled "Act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," it is provided, that if any Indian or Indians, belonging to any tribe in amity with the United States, shall, *within the Indian country*, take or destroy the property of any person lawfully within such country, such person, being a citizen or inhabitant of the United States, may, through the proper Indian agent, under the direction of the President of the United States, make application to the nation or tribe to which said Indian or Indians shall belong, for satisfaction; and if such nation or tribe shall neglect or refuse to make

satisfaction in a reasonable time not exceeding twelve months, it shall be the duty of such Indian agent to make return of his doings to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that such further steps may be taken as shall be proper, in the opinion of the President to obtain satisfaction for the injury. And if the nation or tribe to which such Indian may belong receives an annuity from the United States, such claims shall, at the next payment of the annuity, be deducted therefrom, and paid to the party injured; and if no annuity is payable to such nation or tribe, then the amount of the claim shall be paid from the treasury of the United States.

The object of this law was to secure peace among our various friendly tribes of Indians, and to prevent our own people from any attempt to redress their own wrongs. But the provisions of the law are so liberal and extensive, that the committee feel unwilling to go beyond its letter and spirit in granting relief. All the facts are satisfactorily established, except the one most material to its allowance. That Bent, St. Vrain, & Co. were deprived of their property by the Pawnee Indians, they do not doubt: that they applied for redress in the manner pointed out in the statute, is apparent. But the robbery was not committed in the United States, or within any Indian territory. It is proved and admitted by the claimants themselves, that the robbery was committed in the country "between Fort Bent and the Spanish settlements," and therefore must have been committed in the Mexican territory. When a trader leaves the United States, this government ceases to be responsible for any losses which may attend his adventures. To adopt any other principle, would make our government responsible as insurers against all losses upon the ocean, and devolve upon it a liability which would be onerous in the extreme. The depredation complained of was committed beyond the limits of the United States. It is not even shown that, in this instance, the Pawnee Indians followed them out of the United States, so as to bring them within the equity of the law.

Your committee, therefore, are unanimous in their opinion that the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted; and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the same.

FORT ATKINSON

The following "Memorial of the Legislative Council of New Mexico, asking the re-establishment of Fort Atkinson," February 4, 1854, appeared in *Miscellaneous Documents No. 47*, House of Representatives,

33rd Congress, 1st session. It should be noted that Fort Atkinson, which had been abandoned in August 1853, was temporarily reoccupied from May 27 to October 2, 1854, after which it was completely abandoned. This "Memorial" may have influenced the decision to utilize Fort Atkinson during the summer of 1854. The document appears as originally printed.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled

The memorial of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico respectfully represents:

That during the past year the honorable Secretary of War, for some cause unknown to your memorialists, has removed the military post on the Arkansas river known as Fort Atkinson, upon the mail route between Independence, Missouri, and Santa Fe. This post, while it was kept up with a small force, was of important service in the transportation of the mail across the great prairies that lie between the United States and New Mexico. It was the half-way home on the road; and by the establishment of a post at that point, the expenses were reduced, and, at the same time, the passage made more secure. Your memorialists consider that the re-establishment of said post is absolutely necessary, in order to facilitate the transportation of the mail, as well as security for the same, and for the numerous trains that annually pass these plains. From Council Grove, Territory of Nebraska, to Fort Union, in New Mexico, a distance of six hundred miles, the country is entirely unsettled, and swarming with hostile Indians, and there is not a single rallying point for security, in case of an attack. The presence of an armed force at this point, being nearly midway between the two points above mentioned, will contribute much in keeping the Indians in subjection, who make frequent attacks upon those that pass these great plains. The mail wagons are frequently rendered unserviceable in this region; and for the want of a post of this nature, where they can be repaired, they are obliged to abandon them upon the prairie, as it happened in the month of January of the present year, when also some of the mules were frozen to death, which circumstances retarded the arrival of the mail at the point of its destination.

Your memorialists, therefore, desire your honorable bodies to take such measures as may be necessary for the re-establishment of this route. And they will ever pray.

MILITARY POSTS ON THE ROAD FROM MISSOURI TO NEW MEXICO

There were requests for additional military posts along the Trail during the period after Fort Atkinson was abandoned, 1854, and the establishment of Fort Larned, 1859. There were also proposals for alternate routes, as this document shows. The following *House Report No. 154*, House of Representatives, 35th Congress, 2d session, February 3, 1859, presented by Charles J. Faulkner, acting chairman of the committee on military affairs, explains why HR No. 132, to establish military posts on the road to New Mexico, was not passed. The documents in the report are reprinted as they appeared.

Committee on Military Affairs Report

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred a bill to establish certain military posts on or near the road made by Lieutenant Colonel J. E. Johnston, leading from Missouri to New Mexico, have, according to order, had the same under consideration, and submit the following REPORT:

The committee being of the opinion that there exists no such urgent necessity for the establishment of military posts at the points indicated in said bill as would justify the appropriation asked for, respectfully recommend that the bill do not pass.

They submit as part of their report the subjoined communication from the Secretary of War.

Sec. of War John B. Floyd Letter to Charles J. Faulkner, May 15, 1858

Sir: I have the honor to enclose herewith a report of the officer in charge of the Office of Explorations and Surveys, in answer to your communication of the 4th instant, enclosing a bill to establish certain military posts on or near the road made by Lieutenant Colonel J. E. Johnston, leading from Missouri to the Territory of New Mexico.

Lt. G. K. Warren, Topographical Engineers, to John B. Floyd, May 7, 1858

Sir: The letter of the Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, enclosing a bill proposing to establish certain military posts, having been referred to this office, the following statement is made in regard to the subject:

There are at present two great routes to New Mexico, terminating at or near Santa Fe: one starting from the west boundary of Missouri, near the junction of the Kansas with the Missouri river, which is the most important of all; and the other from Fort Smith, on the western boundary of the State of Arkansas, by the Canadian river, a branch road striking this last in or near

the cross timbers. It is now proposed to open another route from the south-western frontier of Missouri.

For this last purpose two routes were examined in the summer of 1857, under Colonel Johnston, in connexion with the establishment of the southern boundary of Kansas, and concerning these he has made a brief report. One of these routes continues on and near the southern Kansas boundary to the Cimarron river, and would then follow the Cimarron route to Santa Fe. The other would proceed directly from the southwest corner of Missouri to the bend of the Canadian river, in longitude 99°, and then follow the Canadian route to Santa Fe. For the latter of these Colonel Johnston indicated his decided preference, as being better and more direct.

The resolution introduced by Mr. Phelps, however, seems to indicate the inferior route as the one on which to establish the three posts. In this case the most suitable points would be, *first*, on the Arkansas river, at the crossing of the road where the country is fertile and well wooded and inviting to settlers; *second*, in the vicinity of the Salt Plains on the Red Fork; and *third*, on Rabbit Ear creek, at the junction of this route with the Cimarron road.

The first point is in a country inhabited mostly by friendly Indians, and would not be much needed for defence, and the post might probably be located to better advantage on the Salt Fork, some fifty miles further west, which is about the western limit capable of settlement. The point near the Salt Plain would not be well supplied with wood, and the water in this region is generally bad; and though the post might be of some service in the event of the salt ever becoming of value to the country to the east, still the garrison stationed here would be doomed to almost unqualified wretchedness, and it may be even doubted if the health of the troops would permit them to remain. From this point west to the Cimarron the country is very deficient in wholesome water and grass, and destitute of wood even for fuel. A post on the Cimarron would be in a region to furnish protection to the travellers from the mouth of the Kansas as well as along the route proposed. Good water and grass exist here, but timber and fuel are somewhat scarce. If, therefore, posts are to be established on this route, it seems to me that one near the Arkansas, and one near the Cimarron road, are all that should at present be attempted.

If the branch road to the Canadian be selected in preference to the one along the boundary, the following arrangement of posts would be desir-

able: First, that the present Forts Arbuckle and Washita be abandoned, and one put in their stead at a point some forty miles to the west of old Fort Holmes. This is the western limit of cultivable land, and would probably be as efficient as the two posts now established. It would be some distance below the point of junction of the proposed branch road with the main route, but at that point there is not an equally desirable location for a military post.

A second post might well be established at Valley creek, in longitude 101°, which is a favorable locality, and in the country of the Kioways and Comanches. The third post should be at Tucumcari creek. These three posts along the Canadian are recommended by Lieutenant [James] Simpson in his report, and are not only the most favorable localities, but most desirably placed. The last mentioned would be in a country very deficient in wood. The first would not be necessary, except as a better location for the troops now at Forts Washita and Arbuckle. No post in this connexion seems called for from Missouri to the Canadian river, as it passes in this portion through the Cherokee country, who are semi-civilized and friendly, and whose interest would probably be served by the opening of the road.

I would, in view of all facts and considerations, advise that, if an appropriation is desired, \$50,000 be asked to open the road from the Missouri line to the Canadian river, near the 99th meridian, and \$50,000 to establish a post on Valley creek or such point for the protection of the route as a reconnaissance for that purpose should indicate.

A post on the Arkansas would undoubtedly do much to aid the settlement and development of that region, but it does not seem called for as a measure of defence to settlers, or of protection to travellers.

WILLIAM H. EISELE, TRAIL PIONEER

Marc Simmons found this item in the New Mexico Writers' Project, WPA File, New Mexico State Records Center and Archives, Santa Fe. It is the report of an interview with William H. Eisele, Silver City, New Mexico, by Mildred Jordan, September 4, 1936, titled "Description of a Pioneer's Experience."

Some hair-raising stories of experience with the Indians as told by Mr. William H. Eisele in his travels by wagon train, when Indians were plentiful and the train with [which] Eisele was connected had many thrilling encounters with them, but no serious trouble. Perhaps the most exciting, came when

they reached the Arkansas River and were preparing to ford it. Some fierce looking red skins in breech clouts and war paint rode up and watched the proceedings with interest and when the team Eisele was managing balked in midstream and refused to budge, the Indians charged into the water with blood stirring yells, apparently, bent on taking advantage of the situation. To the surprise and relief of the wagon men, however, they proved to be interested only in getting the ref[r]actory oxen in motion and they did this with the use of English oaths, probably the only English words they knew.

Shortly after his return from Las Vegas, Mr. Eisele joined another wagon train bound for Virginia City, Montana, over the Oregon Trail. This time he drove mules, which were more to his liking as he could ride one. He returned to Westport, in '65, by way of Salt Lake City, and Denver. In the Utah city he saw Brigham Young, and at Denver he joined a record breaking wagon team train.

Men from all over the Western country had assembled there for protection from the Indians on the way east. They had 445 wagons in going out of Denver, a train more than four miles long. There was an average of four to six men to the wagon.

He went to Paola, Kansas, in 1857, and to Los Angeles, California, in 1873, when the city had a population of 3,000. From there he freighted to the borax mines of Nevada in '73 and in 1874 went to Trinidad, Colorado, where he operated a bakery for fourteen years. Later living in Kansas City, Kansas, in Missouri, and in Siloam Springs, Arkansas. He lived at Fort Bayard thirteen years, now living in Silver City.

In all the nine states in which Mr. Eisele lived - is at his best when recalling the Westport of the frontier and steamboat landing on the Missouri that was to develop into Kansas City.

Many a night he heard the wolf and the wildcat holler at Westport in the early days. Many times he has seen the old Concord coaches go through there from Independence bound for Santa Fe, loaded with passengers. It took seven days to go to Santa Fe, one way.

He remembers the somewhat famous incident of Milto McGee's ride behind an ox hitched to a buggy, when Mr. McGee was serving as the second mayor of Kansas City. McGee was a lover of horses and owner of several fast ones and he was both angered and humiliated at being arrested for fast driving while serving as the City's chief executive, perhaps one of the first cases of an arrest for speeding, in the city's history. In derision he

hitched the ox into his buggy, and hired a negro boy to lead it through the streets while he sat solemnly holding the reins.

Another event Mr. Eisele recounts is the burial, in 1859 or 1860, of Gosunka, A Kaw Indian Chief. The Indian was buried on the prairie near Independence with his dog, horse and gun in the same grave, according to Indian custom. Horse and dog were slaughtered just before the burial. He gives an account of a man who had been scalped by the Indians at Westport. He did not see it done, but saw the man when he was brought in for treatment. The Indian had cut around the scalp, placed his foot on the head and jerked off the scalp, leaving him for dead. He did not remember if the man fully recovered.

With all his exciting traveling from place to place, Mr. Eisele was a family man, who found time to rear four children. Except for the loss of his wife several years ago, after a happy married life of 47 years, he has never had a death in his immediate family.

DEDICATION OF A DAR MARKER

SFTA President Margaret Sears received the following information from Bob Raymond, a friend from Lawrence, KS, whose grandfather, Elbert Olin Raymond, wrote his reminiscences, portions of which appeared in *Kansas History*, journal of the Kansas State Historical Society. E. O. Raymond was a Methodist minister who emigrated from Illinois to Kansas in 1888. He served many churches in Kansas, including several located along the old Santa Fe Trail, notably in Council Grove, Overbrook, and Scranton. Additionally, his ministry took him to Westmoreland, which straddles the Oregon-California Trail.

It was during his appointment to the Methodist Church in Overbrook that he encountered the Santa Fe Trail and participated in the dedication of a DAR marker. This portion of his memoirs follows:

One other thing occurred at Overbrook worthy of remembering. The Daughters of the American Revolution arranged to mark the old Santa Fe Trail, a natural highway that extended from Kansas City to Santa Fe, New Mexico, a distance of seven hundred miles, four hundred of it in Kansas. Over which thousands of tons of goods were hauled in wagons drawn by oxen, mules and horses. They went in organized caravans of a hundred or more teams and men so as to defend themselves against the hostile Indians in crossing the plains. That highway was

selected and used for many years without one dollar of public expense for bridges or grading, and it took in watering places to supply their needs. Many people died on that trail and many families were massacred, their wagons burned and stock driven off by the Indians. As the country settled up, the old trail was liable to be lost.

So the D.A.R. decided to preserve its history by placing large stone markers along the route, and Overbrook was directly on the trail. It ran across right where the Methodist Church stood. When the marker was delivered, we all turned out to set it and then called an Old Settlers' Day and celebrated the occasion.

In the forenoon we met in the schoolhouse, and the old men, some of whom had worked at freighting on the trail, and others [who] had lived close to it and had known all about it, held a 'love feast' and testified. It was very interesting. While all of those old fellows insisted that they could not make a speech, yet we kept at them until we got them going and then they all had something to say, and we did have a good time. Then we had a basket dinner. I was the guest of Sylvanus Heberling that day and had a great dinner and fine time. He was one who had driven on the trail.

In the afternoon we were to meet at the rock marker, unveil it, and have some speaking. But unfortunately a regular Kansas wind started blowing and by two o'clock we had a regular tornado almost, and we took our meeting to the new Methodist church. There State Senator Geo. P. Morehouse, an old Council Grove boy delivered a very interesting address. He had lived as a boy where he could see the caravans pass and had gathered up many incidents and reminiscences of the early days of Kansas, and it just suited the occasion and pleased the people.

I also made an address. I had gone to considerable extent in research in the local libraries and state library to develop facts and matters of interest in the history of the old trail. But as no one had ever written a history of it, it was all fragmentary. The state library people were kind to me and helped me to find material for my address, which was all second-hand. Don't you see? And while I had a fine address, as addresses go, yet it lacked the vital fire of the eye witness. People were very courteous and complimentary, yet I liked the talks of the old ox drivers better. "Experience beats book learning."

Oh Yes! "Yorks Spring" is only about a mile out of Overbrook, which was one of the famous watering places on the trail, and we had a barrel of water on tap at our celebration that day.

CAMP TALES

—CHAPTER REPORTS—

Cimarron Cutoff

President Helen C. Brown
PO Box 1400
Elkhart KS 67950
(316) 697-4597

The chapter met in Clayton, NM, on May 2. Morris Alexander and David Hutchison reported on the recent SFTA board meeting. The chapter had presented SFTA with a check for \$6,466.97, repaying the loan for the 1997 symposium plus a profit of \$2,466.97.

Details of the Cimarron Route bicycle tour over Memorial weekend, Santa Fe Trail Daze in Boise City on June 5, and the Fly-In at Clayton on June 6 were discussed. Plans were made to hold a mapping and marking training session at Boise City, date to be determined with Phil Petersen.

After the business meeting about 25 people toured Trail sites west of Clayton. The summer meeting will be at Springfield, CO, with a tour along the Granada-Fort Union Military Road. The fall meeting will be at Elkhart. This report is courtesy of Ambassador Paul Bentrup, who was not even there. Paul calls his reporting enterprise "Bentrup News Service, with the emphasis on the News and not the BS."

Texas Panhandle

President Kathy Revett
1227 S Bryan
Amarillo TX 79102
(806) 371-9309

The chapter is planning some interesting events this year. We hope to hold a joint meeting in Tucumcari with the End of the Trail and Corazon chapters in October. Also, Dr. Clint Chambers, a new member, has offered to host us at the Southwest Collection at Texas Tech in Lubbock.

At the February meeting the following officers were elected: President Kathy Revett, Vice-President Clint Chambers, Secretary Dennis Clayton, Treasurer Ruth Mary Maples, Historian Beverly Lyle, Hostess Elaine Maples.

On May 3, the chapter hosted SFTA President Margaret Sears and Vice-President Sam Arnold. As a chapter in a "non-Trail state," we want to increase participation and



David Hutchison, coordinator for the 1997 symposium, presenting check to SFTA Secretary-Treasurer Ruth Olson Peters for \$6,466.97, at board meeting in Santa Fe, April 18, l to r: Margaret Sears, Mary Gamble, Ruth Olson Peters, David Hutchison, Morris Alexander, and Ross Marshall.

interest in our region's Santa Fe Trail history and connections. The Gregg-Marcy route from Fort Smith, Arkansas, passed through Amarillo. This was an opportunity to exchange knowledge about the Association and area history.

Arnold brought with him a broad knowledge of food and cooking during the Trail era. The video of the Entrada ceremony was also enjoyed.

Wagonbed Springs

President Jeff Trotman
PO Box 1005
Ulysses KS 67880
(316) 356-1854

On February 21 the chapter conducted an auto tour of the Upper Crossing of the Santa Fe Trail, with 21 participants. From Wagonbed Springs they visited two sets of ruts

along the way, traveled to southern Kearny County to see where the swales exit the sand hills, and went to Ebenflur Cemetery in Hamilton County where DAR marker #84a is placed, marking the approximate location of the Aubry Route. They greatly appreciated the hospitality of Dennis and Karleen Gould who permitted the travelers to stop at their farm to freshen up and to eat their rations. After lunch they viewed the ruts of the Aubry Route in Joe Shorter's pasture, where they cross the sand hills. The next stop was Fort Aubry. Dave Brownlee, owner of the site, provided a guided tour and shared some artifacts that he has found. Other stops were made at Kendall to see the DAR marker on Main Street, at the DAR marker on the north river road, at Indian

Mound, and Charlie's Ruts east of Lakin.

The chapter held its quarterly meeting April 9 in Hugoton, KS.

Heart of the Flint Hills

President Donald B. Cress
RR 1 Box 66
Council Grove KS 66846
(316) 767-5826

The quarterly meeting was held April 23 at the Kaw Mission in Council Grove. Members voted to help the local DAR move a DAR granite marker to its original site four miles west of Council Grove, where the Trail is crossed by U. S. Highway 56. Deanne Wright reported on the Santa Fe board meeting, stating that Phil Petersen will have a mapping seminar in Council Grove on May 30 for the Flint Hills, Cottonwood Crossing, and Quivira chapters.

A bus tour was given for the P.E.O. club April 19 to all the Trail sites from Lost Springs to Council Grove.

The 1998 Trail Ride will be at Maxwell Wildlife Refuge June 6 and 7, start toward Council Grove on the 8th, and arrive on the 11th, tour Trail ruts on the 12th, and be in the Wah-shun-gah parade on the 13th. The next meeting will be July 23.

End of the Trail

President George Donoho Bayless
PO Box 156
Chama NM 87520
(888) 368-4868

Coming down from the excitement and success of the 175th anniversary and its accompanying events, culminating in the Entrada celebration on the plaza at the End of the Trail, the chapter has turned to other pursuits. These projects include marking Trail crossings at throughfares in Santa Fe and developing the "New Santa Fe Trail."

At the March 14 meeting Dale Ball, executive director of the Santa Fe Conservation Trust, explained that the New Trail is being developed as an interpretive hiking trail along remnants of the Old Trail between Glorieta and Apache Canyon, NM. A long-term goal is to develop the New Trail from Pecos National Monument to Santa Fe. Volunteers are needed for this project. On May 16, as an event of Heritage Preservation Week, EoT sponsored a hike along a section of this New Trail.



SFTA Vice-President Sam Arnold enjoying his lunch at the April 18 board meeting while Secretary-Treasurer Ruth Olson Peters and President Margaret Sears dig in.

On April 18 the chapter hosted the SFTA board meeting at Peppers Restaurant in Santa Fe. Homebaked refreshments were provided by members, and a number of members attended.

EoT and the neighboring chapter, Corazon de los Caminos, are embarking on a cooperative venture to share programs and local concerns by increasing communication among ourselves and with the SFTA. Kathy Revett, president of the Texas Panhandle Chapter, is organizing a joint meeting with EoT and Corazon at Tucumcari in October.

On April 19 the EoT and Corazon chapters met together at Wagon Mound, where several climbed to the top of Wagon Mound with LeRoy LeDoux as guide. After lunch Harry Myers presented a program, "Juan de Oñate—Way to the Plains—400 Years Ago."



End of the Trail Chapter President George Donoho Bayless and Secretary Joan Sudborough conferring during SFTA board meeting on April 18.

Corazon de los Caminos

President Steve Whitmore
120 Gabaldon Rt
Las Vegas NM 87701
(505) 454-0683

The 1998 kickoff event at Wagon Mound on March 15 drew 35 members and friends. SFTA President Margaret Sears gave a presentation on the Association's aims and aspirations for the next few years. She expressed concern about the loss of membership and asked for suggestions on how to stop this loss. Michael Macklin, mapping committee, reported that Hal Jackson had discovered some 1930 aerial maps showing the Trail and the chapter has purchased them. Nancy Robertson informed us that \$5,000 had been allocated by the Scenic Byways Committee for markers. So far 70

sites have been picked and markers have been installed from south of the Colorado border to Cimarron. Bernt Winkel reported on the proposed symposium in 2001 in the Las Vegas area. The chapter has to decide if it will accept responsibility for putting on the program. The May newsletter will include a ballot on this issue.

What a festive meeting at Wagon Mound on April 19! The hall was buzzing, the food was good; about 60 members of the two chapters attended, plus guests from Kansas and Oklahoma who had attended the SFTA board meeting in Santa Fe the day before. About 30 people climbed Wagon Mound that morning (only about a dozen made it to the top) guided by LeRoy LeDoux. Following lunch, Harry Myers presented a lively program on Spanish exploration onto the plains.

Regretfully, we report the death of Bernd Albers, who was a member of the chapter. Bernie was a retired hydraulic design engineer, who also loved opera, geology, and sports cars.

Wet/Dry Routes

President Rusti Gardner
801 Vernon Dr
Larned KS 67550

The spring meeting was at Fort Larned NHS on April 19, with 75 attending. Announcements were made about the Fort Larned Old Guard meeting, Santa Fe Trail Rendezvous, Santa Fe Trail Days in Larned, and the Boot Hill Museum Ruts dedication.

Reports were given concerning the seminar on June 13 and the dedication of the Chávez marker on June 12. The chapter voted to pay registration fee for the president to attend any major meeting which requires representation from the chapter and approved an additional \$100 fee for Dr. David Sandoval for his presentation at the Chávez marker dedication. Also approved was the transfer of the Civil War gravestone project to the Pawnee Camp No. 15, Sons of the Union Veterans of the Civil War. Richard Ford reported on the progress of the mapping project and recommended that Lee Kroh be sent a letter of appreciation for his many hours of assistance.

Two members at large of the Faye Anderson Award Committee were appointed: Lon Palmer and Larry

Mix.

In a special ceremony, recently-departed individuals who had made significant contribution to the chapter's work were recognized: Arthur Sayler, John Warner, and Bruce Kenyon. Family members were in attendance to receive plaques honoring their husbands and fathers.

The program, well received, was presented by Lawrence Hart from the Cheyenne Cultural Center in Clinton, OK.

The summer meeting is scheduled for August 16 at the Quivira National Wildlife Refuge Meeting Room, rural Stafford, KS.

Dodge City/Fort Dodge

David Kloppenborg
PO Box 441
Bucklin KS 67834
(316) 826-3537

On May 19, at the Dodge City Public Library, members were entertained by Sky Shivers, storyteller, who gave a presentation of life on the plains during the 19th century.

Missouri River Outfitters

President Anne Mallinson
964 NW 600
Centerview MO 64019
(816) 230-7228

The chapter met on April 26 at the National Frontier Trails Center in Independence, MO. Officers were elected and a program on mules was presented.

The early summer meeting will be a picnic/BBQ on Sunday, May 31, at 2:00 p.m. at Lizard Creek Ranch. Bring your fishing pole, a covered dish, and a lawn chair. Bring pictures of the Santa Fe Trail sites you have visited as we will share our favorite experiences on the Trail. Friends, children, and family are welcome. For more information, call (816) 230-7228.

Thanks to Evelyn Bartlow for sharing the history of the Wornall House and her children's book, *Emily and the Santa Fe Trail*, at our last meeting. Logo entries are due September 1, and membership will vote its choice this fall.

Quivira

President Wayne Smith
1635 2nd Rd
Raymond KS 67573-9624
(316) 534-2821

No report.

Cottonwood Crossing

President Vernon Lohrentz
205 Beverly
Newton KS 67114
(316) 284-2095
No report.

Bent's Fort Chapter

President Lolly Ming
1841 County Rd DD
Pritchett CO 81064
(719) 523-6968

The Big Timbers Museum at Lamar, CO, served as the site for the chapter meeting on March 7. A potluck luncheon followed the business meeting. There was time to tour the museum before the afternoon program, a video describing the Sand Creek Massacre from an Indian viewpoint. Then the 175th slide presentation was shown, with several nice new aerial views at the conclusion shown by Luella Marlman. Bent's Fort chapter membership information may be obtained from Betty Choat (719) 336-2425.

On April 25 the chapter sponsored a trek along the Granada-Fort Union Military Route (Northern Section). Ruts, stage stops, gravesites, and petroglyphs were visited and explained by area expert, Angelo Passini.

Parkview Elementary School in Lamar, CO, was selected to be a part of the National Challenger Grant Program. They are doing an in-depth study of the Trail. To accomplish this, they are using the library, Internet, and visiting Trail sites.

The 5th grade at Parkview Elementary recently joined the SFTA and the Bent's Fort Chapter. Chapter members have been working with the students and their teachers. Lolly Ming went to their classroom and presented the chapter's slide show, "Wagon Tracks Across Southeast Colorado." Members Angelo Passini, Leonard Dooley, and Edith Birchler led some of the students on a field trip to the Granada, CO, area. The chapter welcomes these students and teachers as members.

HELP WANTED

I'm researching my great, great uncle, William (Buffalo Bill) Mathewson, who operated a trading post at Cow Creek, possibly another in the Walnut Creek area. He was married to Elizabeth (Lizzie) Inman.



Bent's Fort Chapter officers, l to r: Treasurer Betty Choat, Secretary LaDonna Hutton, President Lolly Ming, and Vice-President Gerald Faust, courtesy of Bent County Democrat.

Uncle William also was a cofounder of Wichita. He was involved in peace treaties with the Indians. At their request he founded a trading post at Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, and lived among the Indians for awhile. I am interested in making contact with anyone who has information about Uncle William and Aunt Lizzie, and I will share what I have. Thank you.

Mary Emma Allen
55 Binks Hill Rd
Plymouth NH 03264
(603) 536-4851
FAX: (603) 536-4851
E-Mail: me.allen@juno.com

NEW SFTA MEMBERS

This list includes new memberships received since the last issue. Those received after this printing will appear in the next issue. If there is an error in this information, please send corrections to the editor. We thank you for your support.

INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

Parkview Elementary School, Fifth Grade, Joy Blanton, Box 1062, Lamar CO 81052
Trails Project, KCMO School Dist, Tina Littlejohn/Connie Gray, 306 E 12th Ste 700, Kansas City MO 64106

FAMILY MEMBERSHIPS

Ron & Bonnie Bair, 33451 CR 7, Lamar CO 80152
Emmett & Patricia Bauer, 508 Charles, McPherson KS 67460
Fred Casterline, 1810 Fairway Dr, Dodge City KS 67801
Clint & Sylvia Chambers, 5104 18th Pl,

Lubbock TX 79416

Marvin & Beverly Clifton, 604 Miller, Dumas TX 79209

Earl & Norma Conley, PO Box 26, Granada CO 81041

June & Dorothy Crawford, 2101 Coyote Spur, Golden CO 80403

Mark & Sarah Eubank, 2422 NW Windwood Dr, Lee's Summit MO 64081

Jorg Fischer, The Santa Fe New Mexican Restaurant, Holtenauerstr. 93, Kiel, GERMANY

H. R. & Leona Peery, 963 Stanley Ave, Los Altos CA 94024

Donald & Norma Stainsby, 10 Melissa Lane, Bella Vista AR 72714

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIPS

Jan Anderson, PO Box 1600, Lamar CO 81052

Gene Barber, 2015 Duncan St, Pampa TX 79065

John Bart, 3058 N Sherrelwood Dr, Canon City CO 81212

Marty Campbell, PO Box 452, Holly CO 81047

Jane M. Condrion, 268 Edward St, Wethersfield CT 06109

Rosalie Clymer, RR 2 Box 51, Council Grove KS 66846

A. L. Daily, 212 E 17th St, Tucson AZ 85701

Kenneth Davis, 5302 31st St, Lubbock TX 79407

Cleona Duncan, 8555 Crater Hill Rd, New Castle CA 95658

Patricia A. Etter, 1051 S. Dobson Rd # 218, Mesa AZ 85202

Alfreda Fielek, 3222 Caminito San Lucas, Santa Fe NM 87505

Marlow Fisher, 242 Entrada Dr, Santa Monica CA 90402

Warren Folsom, PO Box 337, Holly CO 81047

Edgar L. Grumke, 1235 Schlusburg

Rd, Augusta MO 63332
 Ted Holmes, 810 N Camino Santiago #
 15, Tucson AZ 85745
 Keith W. Latham, 5511 Floyd, Amarillo
 TX 79106
 Charles Lemonds, Grant Hall, Fort Dodge
 KS 67843
 Kristin Markel, 2801 Doralane Ave, Dodge
 City KS 67801
 JoBennett Mitchell, 1061 Lyons Rd, El-
 lensburg WA 98926
 Carol Overstake, 6120 Croyden Circle,
 Wichita KS 67220
 Don B. Popejoy, PO Box 9021, Spokane
 WA 99209
 Edith Reeves, 254 E Mariellen Ave, Ulys-
 ses KS 67880
 Carl Shankland, 1301 Belle Ave, Topeka
 KS 66604
 Beverly Smith, Wells Fargo Historical
 Services, 420 Montgomery St, 2nd Fl,
 San Francisco CA 94104
 Randy Smith, 10886 W Park, Dodge City
 KS 67801
 Maxwell Stepanuk, 1025 Evans Rd, Box
 725, Gwynedd Valley PA 19437
 Rose M. Thompson, 1908 Kedron Dr,
 Fort Collins CO 80524
 Kellie Vap, 702 S Main, Lamar CO 81052
 Emmy Andra Wright, 410 W Hwy 50,
 Lakin KS 67860

TRAIL CALENDAR

Everyone is invited to send notices for this section; provide location, date, time, and activity. This is a quarterly. The next issue should appear in August, so send information for September and later to arrive by July 20, 1998. Thank you.

June 5, 1998: Santa Fe Trail Daze, Cimarron County, OK; contact Phyllis Randolph at (580) 544-3479.

June 6, 1998: National Trails Day.

June 6, 1998: Old Raton Pass/National Trails Day celebration, Raton

NM; contact Joan MacNeish (505) 445-9588.

June 6-7, 1998: Clayton, NM; Fly-in and Ranch and Rodeo event, contact Jim Talley (800) 390-7858 or (505) 374-9253.

June 6-13, 1998: Heart of the Flint Hills Chapter Trail Ride (316) 767-5826.

June 7-13, 1998: Santa Fe Trail Rendezvous, Whittington Center, Raton NM, (505) 445-3615.

June 11, 1998: Grand opening of Santa Fe Trail Museum, Trinidad CO, 1:00-3:00 pm, contact Paula Manini (719) 846-7217.

June 13, 1998: Wet/Dry Routes Chapter Seminar, "Survey of the Road to New Mexico," 8:30 am to 3:30 pm, Community Center, Larned KS, (316) 285-3295.

June 13, 1998: Bent's Fort Chapter tour, Granada-Fort Union Military Road.

June 13, 1998: Juneteenth Celebration, Arrow Rock MO (660) 837-3231.

June 13-14, 1998: Santa Fe Trail Festival, Trinidad CO.

June 13-Aug. 31, 1998: "Arrow Rock's African-American History: Giving Voice to An Unheard Past," Exhibit at Arrow Rock State Historic Site, open free to public (660) 837-3330.

June 21, 1998: Corazon de los Caminos Chapter meeting, Cimarron NM.

June 26-27, 1998: Rice-Tremonti Frontier Days, Raytown month

June 30, 1998: Mark L. Gardner musical program at National Frontier Trails Center, Independence MO, 7:00 p.m., no charge.

July 4, 1998: Independence Day

celebration, Fort Larned NHS.

July 19, 1998: Corazon de los Caminos Chapter meeting, Kiowa Grassland.

August 16, 1998: Wet/Dry Routes Chapter meeting at the Quivira National Wildlife Refuge.

Sept. 5-7, 1998: Military living-history programs, Fort Larned NHS.

Sept. 24-27, 1998: Trail Rendezvous, "Music and Leisure on the Santa Fe Trail," Larned KS, (316) 285-2054.

Oct. 10, 1998: Fort Larned NHS candlelight tour, reservations required (reservations accepted starting Sept. 22), (316) 285-6911.

Oct. 11-18, 1998: Elderhostel Trail tour.

Oct. 18, 1998: Texas Panhandle, End of the Trail, and Corazon chapters join meeting, Tucumcari NM.

Sept. 23-26, 1999: SFTA Symposium, Council Grove KS. Contact Jim Selby, 200 N Chautauqua, Council Grove KS 66846 (316) 767-6994.

FROM THE EDITOR

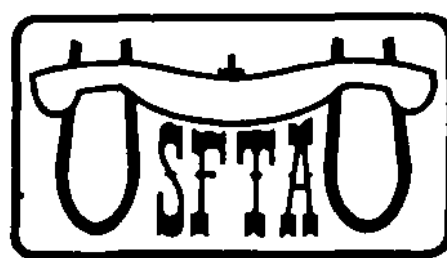
The April 18 SFTA board meeting in Santa Fe was well-attended and productive. A highlight of this trip for the Olivas was the opportunity to join members and guests of the Corazon and End of the Trail chapters to climb Wagon Mound on April 19, led by LeRoy LeDoux.

We hope to see you at the Wet/Dry Chapter seminar June 13. Plan now to attend the Rendezvous in September. It promises to be a doozy.

Happy Trails!

—Leo E. Oliva

Santa Fe Trail Association
PO Box 31
Woodston, KS 67675



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