

# Wagon Tracks

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Volume 6

Issue 2 *Wagon Tracks* Volume 6, Issue 2 (February 1992)

Article 1

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1992

## Wagon Tracks. Volume 6, Issue 2 (February, 1992)

Santa Fe Trail Association

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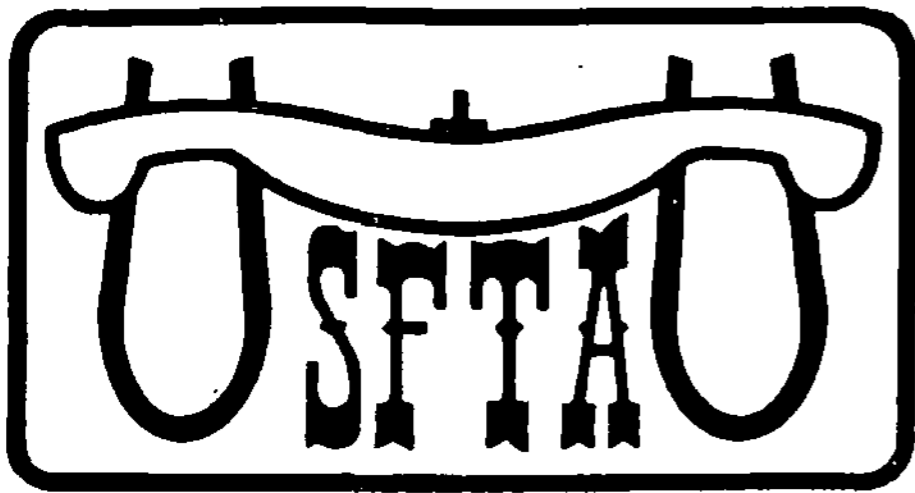
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# WAGON TRACKS

SANTA FE TRAIL ASSOCIATION QUARTERLY

VOLUME 6

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NUMBER 2

## RENDEZVOUS '92 AT LARNED, MAY 28-30

THE Santa Fe Trail Center and Fort Larned National Historic Site will co-host Rendezvous 1992 at Larned, May 28-30. The theme for this year's biennial event is "The Plains Indians and the Santa Fe Trail: A Clash of Cultures." This topic was chosen, in part, to fulfill a grand plan designed to focus a series of conferences on various cultures associated with the Santa Fe Trail. A symposium on Hispanics and the Trail was held at Las Vegas, NM, in August 1990. It is hoped that someone will sponsor a conference in 1994 focused on the Anglo-Americans and the Trail.

The Larned Rendezvous, begun by the Santa Fe Trail Center in 1980, has been held in each even-numbered year since then. The topic for 1992 will explore the Indians and the Trail from several points of view. The speakers and topics include Robert M. Utley, "The Lessons of Solomon's Fork; or, What Neither Side Learned from the Other"; Ronald McCoy, "Leather Jackets, Padoucas, and Pawnees: Hispanic-Indian Contact along the Santa Fe Trail"; Joseph M. Marshall, "Reaction to and Affect of Westward Euro-American Migration on the Plains Tribes"; William E. Unrau, "Indians and Illicit Alcohol on the Santa Fe Trail"; and Timothy A. Zwink, "The Hancock-Custer Expedition: Peace-Making or War Provoking." A field trip to the site of the Cheyenne and Sioux village which was destroyed by General Hancock in 1867 will be led by George Elmore, Fort Larned NHS.

Rendezvous '92 will begin on the evening of Thursday, May 28, with a buffalo dinner in the quartermaster building at Fort Larned NHS and Robert Utley's keynote address. The sessions on Friday and Saturday will be held at the Larned Community Center, with a Friday afternoon reception at the Santa Fe Trail Center and a Saturday afternoon field trip to the site of the Indian village.

All members of SFTA will receive a mailing in the spring with more information and registration forms for the  
(continued on page 2)

## TRAIL VISITOR RECORDS BROKEN IN 1991

THE Santa Fe Trail enjoyed unprecedented national publicity in 1991, with many fine articles appearing in major magazines and newspapers. The four National Park Service sites along the Trail reaped the benefits of the expanded public awareness about the historic route.

Fort Larned NHS in Kansas had 46,813 visitors, an increase of 21% over the previous year. Bent's Old Fort NHS in Colorado received 47,170 visitors, up 9%. In New Mexico, Fort Union National Monument welcomed 22,279 visitors, a 31% growth, and Pecos National Historical Park had 47,111 visitors, an increase of 4%.

It would be interesting to know how these figures compare with the records of other visitor centers along the Trail. If someone will provide information from any museum or historic site along the route, it will be published in the next WT. It would also be useful to know comparative figures for the sales of Trail-related books and other items in 1991 in relation to the previous year.

## CORONADO TRAIL GROUP LAUNCHES PUBLICATION AND PLANS SYMPOSIUM

EL VIAJE (the journey) is the new quarterly publication of the Coronado Trail Association, founded in 1991. The first issue appeared in January 1992. CTA President Donald Blakeslee is the editor. Because portions of the route of the 1540-1542 Coronado expedition were later followed by the Santa Fe Trail, SFTA members will have a special interest in this association and its newsletter. For more information or to join the Coronado Trail Association, please contact Sec. Betty Romero, Coronado Quivira Museum, 105 West Lyon, Lyons, KS 67554.

A spring symposium of the CTA is being planned for sometime in April at New Mexico Highlands University in Las Vegas. Richard Flint is the coordinator. For more information, please contact him at PO Box 216, Villanueva, NM 87583 (505) 421-2515.



In 1991 members of the Mountain Branch Chapter visited the site of Clifton House, famous stage station near the Canadian River Crossing of the Mountain Route. Shown here, looking at the small section of standing wall, are Bob Musselwhite and Gordon and Arlene Sutton. (Photo by Nancy Robertson.)

## CHAPTERS PLANNING SPECIAL EVENTS

CHAPTERS are a vital part of SFTA, and their programs provide opportunities for Trail enthusiasts to see and learn more about the history of specific places. A few of these activities, there are likely many more, have been brought to the attention of WT. For more information, please contact the appropriate officers (see chapter reports in Camp Tales section within).

On May 3, 1992, the Wet/Dry Routes chapter will host a chuckwagon BBQ and special program to help raise funds to purchase signs to complete the marking of the Wet and Dry routes. On May 29, during the Rendezvous at Larned, the chapter will dedicate the markers at a special ceremony.

During June the Heart of the Flint Hills chapter will sponsor its annual Trail ride, following the route from the Pawnee Fork near Fort Larned to Council Grove, and the Missouri River Outfitters chapter will join the Lexington Bit & Bridle Club trek over the eastern portion of the Trail. On June 29 the Mountain Branch chapter will join the National Rifle Association Mountain Men Rendezvous at the NRA  
(continued on page 3)

## PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

1992 promises to be another good year for SFTA. The Department of the Interior is interested in assisting 17 long distance trail associations, including SFTA. Some federal legislation has already been enacted to assist in some aspects of organization and planning. Future legislation is in the discussion stage. Last November the SFTA sent me to Portland, Oregon, to a week-long seminar on the 17 long distance trails and their relation to the federal government.

It was the first time all 17 trails were represented at a meeting. As things look now, the SFTA will deal with the National Park Service and other federal agencies through our governing board and the committee structure to implement joint programs. Members wishing to serve on committees need to contact me immediately for appointment. Members along the Trail know what problems need to be solved on the local level, and I encourage them to contact their local chapter with solutions. The chapters will play important rolls in the use of these federal funds.

I am developing a chapter meeting report form to be completed and mailed after each meeting by the chapter secretary. This will help coordinate chapter activities along the Trail and in the Texas Panhandle where we have a chapter not physically on the main Trail. Membership in a chapter, for those who reside in the territory served by one, provides opportunities to participate in many significant activities. If there is not a chapter in your area, please consider organizing one.

The SFTA bylaws, which originally made no provisions for chapters, are being revised to include the guidelines under which our ten chapters operate and additional chapters will be organized. One of the rules to be formalized, a rule that some chapters have honored conscientiously and others have been lax about, is that all members of a chapter must be members of SFTA. Our editor hopes to include chapter affiliations in the membership roster as soon as that is feasible.

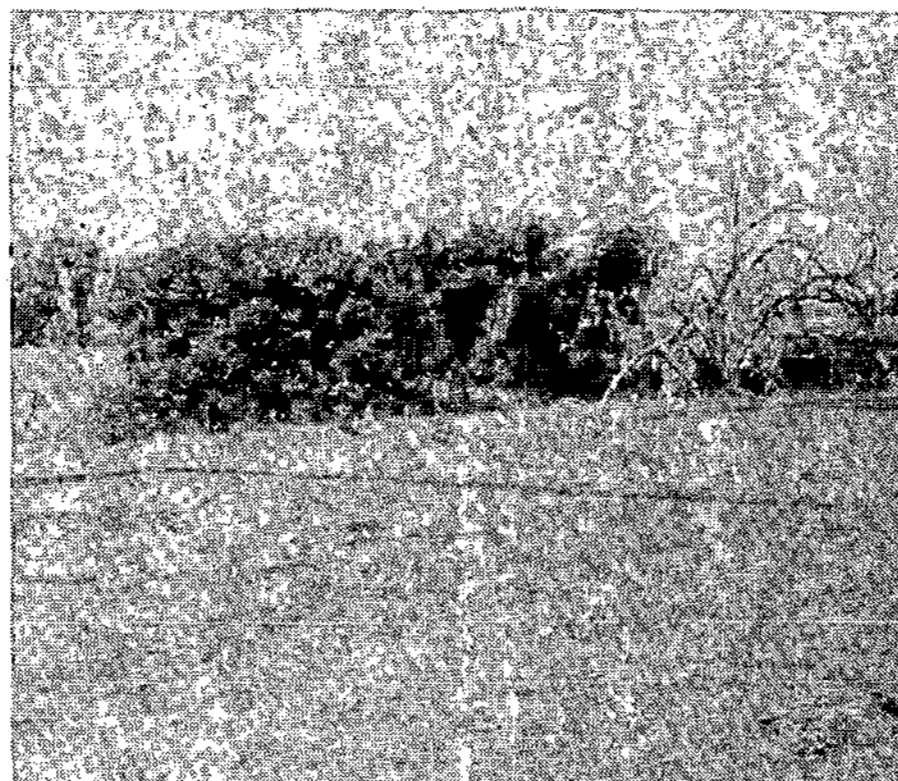
The Association's future will be full of new and exciting events and programs which prove Marc Simmons was right: *"The Santa Fe Trail Lives On!!"*

—Bill Pitts

## RENDEZVOUS '92

(continued from page 1)

Rendezvous. This promises to be an outstanding program, so make plans now to attend. The regular meeting of the governing board of SFTA, which is



Site of the 1867 village destroyed by Gen. W. S. Hancock, looking from the southeast mesa toward the southwest mesa. Photo taken during excavation in 1977. (Photo courtesy of George Elmore.)

open to all interested members, will be conducted prior to the opening of the conference.

## SFTA COMMITTEES

PRESIDENT Bill Pitts has appointed the following committees to carry on the work of the Association. Additional appointments (such as a nomination committee) will be made as needed. If you have something to be considered by any of the committees, please contact the designated chairman.

### Executive Committee

Carries on the business of SFTA between meetings of the full governing board and represents the Association in relations with government agencies. As with all committees, the executive committee's actions must be formally approved by the governing board.

Bill Pitts, chairman  
Mark L. Gardner  
Ruth Olson  
Virginia Fisher  
Adrian Bustamante  
Wm. Y. Chalfant

### Program Committee

Plans, organizes, and oversees programs for the biennial symposium and other meetings of SFTA.

Donald C. Hill, chairman  
David Clapsaddle  
David Hutchison

### Audit Committee

Checks the books of the treasurer of SFTA and reports its findings to the governing board at a formal meeting.

Dan Sharp, chairman  
Adrian Bustamante  
Pauline Fowler

### Awards Committee

To identify and propose the names of persons or organizations who have rendered exceptional service in the preservation and/or development of

the Santa Fe Trail, or who have exhibited outstanding efforts toward the interpretation and public appreciation of the Trail, its resources and its history.

Marc Simmons, chairman

David Hutchison

Others to be chosen by Simmons

### Marker Committee

To develop and propose standards for the design, selection, placement, and erection of historical markers relating to the Santa Fe Trail, based upon standards adopted by SFTA. This committee is to select appropriate sites for the markers to propose to the governing board for consideration.

John Tarabino, chairman

Dan Sharp

Pauline Fowler

Michael Duncan

Others to be chosen by Tarabino

### Membership and Chapter Committee

To promote membership in SFTA and its chapters and to oversee the activities of chapters and report the activities to the governing board.

Mark L. Gardner, chairman

Paul F. Bentrup, co-chairman

Nancy Robertson

Sylvia Mooney

Others to be chosen by Gardner

### Education Committee

To consider, propose, initiate, implement, and oversee the educational programs of SFTA and its chapters. This committee will work closely with the vice-president.

David Hutchison, chairman

Virginia Fisher

Wm. Y. Chalfant

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#### Membership Categories

Benefactor	\$1,000
Patron	\$100/year
Institutional	\$25/year
Family	\$15/year
Individual	\$10/year

Editor: Leo E. Oliva, RR 1, Box 31, Woodston, KS 67675

President: Bill Pitts, 7811 NE 10th #202, Midwest City, OK 73110

Vice-President: Mark L. Gardner, PO Box 879, Cascade, CO 80809

Secretary-Treasurer: Ruth Olson, Santa Fe Trail Center, RR 3, Larned, KS 67550

1993 Symposium Coordinator: Donald C. Hill, 621 San Juan Ave., La Junta, CO 81050

Publicity Coordinator: Michael E. Pitel, Tano Rd., Rt. 4, Box 240, Santa Fe, NM 87501

Marc Simmons  
Gregory Franzwa  
John Tarabino  
Timothy A. Zwink

#### Historic Sites Committee

To develop and propose guidelines and oversee the development of historic sites related to the Santa Fe Trail.

Mary Moorehead, chairman  
Wm Y. Chalfant  
Dan Sharp  
Pauline Fowler  
William Buckles  
Others to be named by Moorehead

#### Endowment Committee

To develop and oversee an endowment program for SFTA.

Joy Poole, chairman  
Wm. Y. Chalfant  
Ruth Olson

#### Publications Committee

To oversee the Association's publication programs.

William Buckles, chairman  
David Clapsaddle  
Leo E. Oliva

#### Bylaws Committee

To update and revise the Association's bylaws and propose changes to the governing board for consideration.

Joseph W. Snell, chairman  
Joy Poole  
Wm. Y. Chalfant  
Leo E. Oliva

### CHAPTER PLANS

(continued from page 1)

Whittington Center south of Raton.

Everyone is invited to participate in these chapter activities. There are many benefits to be derived from membership in an SFTA chapter. Although it will not be possible this year, future issues of the membership roster will attempt to include chapter affiliations of members. SFTA rules require that all members of an affiliated chapter must be members of SFTA. Strong chapters are the vital signs of a strong SFTA.

### FAYE ANDERSON

by Clara Goodrich

The members of the Wet/Dry Routes chapter of SFTA were grieved to lose one of their charter members, Faye Anderson, on November 16, 1991. A resident of Larned (formerly of Randall, KS), Mrs. Anderson died after a fall and short illness. She was a tireless and faithful traveler of the Santa Fe Trail, who deeply appreciated the struggles and accomplishments of the historic travelers. As her roommate on many Trail trips, I fondly recall numer-

ous good times we had visiting historic places and feel a special loss of a Trail companion.

Faye Anderson was a lovely person and dear friend who will be sorely missed by her family, companions, and many friends. In honor of her contributions to the work of the Wet/Dry Routes chapter and the Trail, an award in memory of Faye Anderson was presented to her daughter, Joan Forrest, at the chapter meeting on January 19, 1992, by chapter President Joanne VanCoevern.

### RICHARD WILLIAMS

by Harry C. Myers

The Corazon de los Caminos chapter lost a leader and friend in November, when Richard Williams (1921-1991) of Springer, New Mexico, died. Williams retired from his engineering firm in Idaho in 1989 and returned to his hometown of Springer and became the editor of the *Springer News Bulletin*. A true believer in the Santa Fe Trail and northeastern New Mexico, Williams was responsible for reinvigorating the chapter after a period of inactivity. His interest in people, their communities, and their daily lives was expressed with a compassion of one who cares. The Santa Fe Trail and the people along it have, indeed, lost a true friend.

### SANDRA L. MYRES

by Marc Simmons

Dr. Sandra L. Myres, professor of history at the University of Texas, Arlington, died in early October 1991. She received her degrees from Texas Technological University and Texas Christian University. Among her early books were *The Ranch in Spanish Texas* and *S. D. Myres, Saddlemaker*.

Later in her career, Dr. Myres became known for her studies on women in the West. She edited *Cavalry Wife: The Diary of Eveline M. Alexander, 1866-1867* (Texas A&M University Press, 1977). She wrote *Westering Women* (University of New Mexico Press, 1982) and brought out a new edition of the classic *Following the Drum* (University of Nebraska Press, 1984), to which she added the highly useful "Army Wives in the Trans-Mississippi West, A Bibliography." At the time of her death, she left two book manuscripts on women incomplete.

Dr. Myres will be remembered by many SFTA members from the presentation she made at the inaugural symposium in Trinidad, CO, 1986. Her lecture, entitled "Women on the Santa Fe Trail," was later published with others in the monograph *The Santa Fe Trail, New Perspectives* (Colorado His-

torical Society, 1987).

With the passing of Sandra L. Myres, the history of the West has lost a talented contributor.

### MISSOURI INTELLIGENCER SPECIAL EDITION

by Cordell Tindall

[Tindall, who made arrangements for the excellent exhibit of the press on which the original *Intelligencer* was printed (front page Nov. 1991 issue), is an unpaid volunteer who demonstrates letter-press printing at the print shop museum at Arrow Rock, MO. Before retirement, Tindall was a journalist and editor of *Missouri Ruralist*. Here he tells the story of the special edition of the *Intelligencer* which was given to those who registered for the recent symposium. Please note that copies of Tindall's fascinating edition are still available.]

THE September SFTA Symposium in our Boonslick Country inspired me to carry out a project I had been considering since my college days in the early 1930s: to reproduce an issue of the *Missouri Intelligencer*. This first newspaper to be published west of St. Louis, in the frontier town of Franklin, then located across the Missouri River from the present site of Boonville, began its historic life in 1819, when the "smokes of the wigwam still hovered in the atmosphere and the tomahawk and scalping knife of the savage had not yet been replaced by the ax and plow of civilization."

The State Historical Society of Missouri, in Columbia, has microfilm pages available of the early-day issues. Lacking enough "body type" to hand-set four pages, the alternative was to set selected items, print proofs to be put together for modern offset printing.

With the help of William Lay, of Fayette, appropriate news items from 1819 to 1829 were selected, with emphasis on Santa Fe Trail related articles. The newspaper moved to Fayette in 1826, before Franklin was washed away by the flooding Missouri River.

Lacking the skills of early-day printers, I found I could hand-set about 2 column inches of type an hour. It was a labor of love and starting in January the job was completed in August. But what a joy to be immersed in the articulate writing style of the early editors. This was on-the-spot media coverage of one of the most significant eras of our great Western expansion movement.

Content of newspapers of that era was quite different than news coverage



**Cordell Tindall during the 1991 Symposium at Arrow Rock.**

today. There was little competition and events in Washington D.C. or London were considered "good copy." The labor involved in hand-setting local news no doubt was a factor in limiting area coverage. No obituaries were found and weddings were ignored, as well as births. Politics were a favored topic. The Native Americans always were considered to be "savages" and the concept of "Manifest Destiny" was glorified.

Advertisements revealed more details of everyday life on the frontier than did the news columns. Warehouses were well stocked with spirits, as well as gunpowder, buffalo robes, feathers, iron, and salt kettles. The literate writing style is to be admired but we can only wish for more detailed reporting. For example, when the steamboat *Independence* made its first trip up the Missouri River, extensive coverage was given to the toasts at the banquet held for Captain Nelson, but not a clue was offered as to the appearance of the boat itself. Of course, there were no photographs. Big city newspapers were using wood-cuts for illustrations but I found none in the *Intelligencer*.

Copies of this special four-page edition of the *Missouri Intelligencer* may be purchased for \$2.00 postpaid from Cordell Tindall, PO Box 72, Fayette, MO 65248 or the Friends of Arrow Rock, PO Box 124, Arrow Rock, MO 65320.

[Editor's Note: You will probably not find a better way to spend \$2.00 in this lifetime. Thanks to Cordell Tindall's inspiration and the generous donation of photocopies of some of the early issues of the *Intelligencer* by Mel and Mary Cottom of Manhattan, KS, excerpts from this early-day newspaper will be included in *WT* from time to time.]

## RESPONSES TO AUTO CLUB OF SO. CAL. SIGNS

RALPH Hathaway's find of old highway signs, marking the "National Old Trails Road" by the Automobile Club of Southern California (Nov. 1991 issue, p. 7), elicited many responses, including one from the Club headquarters in Los Angeles. Thanks go to Bruce Palmer, Lindsborg, KS; Steve Miner, Wichita, KS; Mary Jean Cook, Santa Fe, NM; and Mike Pitel, Santa Fe, for sending additional materials on this subject. Pitel contacted the Club, which sent details. There are a lot of smart people in SFTA and if you want the answers to a Trail question, just let the readers of *WT* know.

The So. Cal. Club is an American Automobile Association (AAA) affiliate which marked many highways across the United States, beginning in 1914. The Club continued to erect signs until 1956. "Today," according to the organization's newsletter, "about the only Club road signs left to be seen are those in collections." The same newsletter explains the route marked along the Santa Fe Trail in Kansas.

"One ambitious project began in 1914: sign-posting the National Old Trails Route from Los Angeles to Kansas City. Two staff members embarked on a preliminary expedition in March of that year, spending nine weeks on the road charting the route and gathering pledges for funding. They saw a need for about 4,000 signs.

"The actual sign-posting began in August, with a crew of three battling the desert heat and sandstorms to post the blue-and-white mileage and directional signs, camping out in the wilderness along the way. As summer gave way to fall and then winter, the grueling conditions continued, with rain, freezing weather and blizzards often interrupting the work. The job was completed by July 1915." Additional signs were added over the years, and the National Old Trails Road was extended to Washington, D.C.

Hathaway's experience of finding the signs turns out not to be unique. Mary Jean Cook wrote that, during the past summer when she and husband Edward attended a party "at an address several miles out on Old Santa Fe Trail here in Santa Fe," they saw as they "drove up to the driveway entrance (having never been to this house before) . . . two Auto Club of S. California signs tacked to posts on each side of the entrance." The owner explained that, when the house was built in the 1940s, "a pile of Auto Club signs had been dug up."

Steve Miner provided a copy of a 1920s road guide which listed mileage of the National Old Trails Road from Los Angeles to Kansas City, and on to Washington, D.C. Among the Santa Fe Trail towns listed on the guide were Santa Fe, Las Vegas, and Raton in New Mexico; Trinidad and La Junta in Colorado; Garden City, Dodge City, Great Bend, McPherson, and Herington in Kansas; and Kansas City and Independence in Missouri. Incidentally, the mileage from Los Angeles to Kansas City was 1,980, and from Santa Fe to Kansas City it was 926 miles.

Regarding the photo of the sign found by Hathaway which appeared in the last issue of *WT*, Miner explained: "When the new highway system was established the current numbered signs we have today were put up and the Old Trails Road signs taken down. So the signs which Ralph found were probably removed in 1927 from what we know as U.S. 56 (at that time designated U.S. 50N) and the Auto Club signs discarded. The particular sign which is shown in the November 1991 issue would have been at the intersection of U.S. 56 and County Road 443 on the Rice/McPherson county line. The Hathaway farm is of course less than a mile from U.S. 56 and about 27 miles from where this sign was once located."

## SFNHT CERTIFICATION

THE National Park Service continues to certify Santa Fe Trail sites as part of the National Historic Trail. In November 1991 the National Frontier Trails Center, Independence, MO; some fine Trail ruts on East 93rd St. in Kansas City (donated by Louis and Topper Schumacher); and a set of Trail ruts near Harmon Park in Prairie Village, KS, received official recognition.

Other SFNHT projects are also going forward. The marking of the auto tour route of the Trail, which has been stalled pending approval of the proposed signs by the Federal Highway Administration, can proceed now that approval has been granted (thanks to the work of the Kansas Department of Transportation). The markers should be going up in Kansas during the first half of 1992 and, with adequate funding and cooperation from other states, the entire route should be marked by late 1993.

A brochure about the SFNHT has been available since last September and will be used until a more detailed, full-color brochure can be funded and printed. There is a possibility that cost-share funds will become available, beginning Oct. 1, 1992, for the develop-

ment of interpretation, visitor use, and resource management of certified Trail sites. For more information contact the Branch of Long Distance Trails, National Park Service, Southwest Region, PO Box 728, Santa Fe, NM 87504-0728.

## ADT BILL INTRODUCED

SENATOR Hank Brown, Colorado, has introduced Senate Bill 1537 to authorize the study of the proposed American Discovery Trail for inclusion in the National Trails System. The ADT, from the Reyes National Seashore near San Francisco to the Atlantic shore in Delaware, was traveled by a special team in 1990-1991. A portion of the proposed route follows the Santa Fe Trail from southeastern Colorado to western Missouri. If accepted into the National Trails System, the ADT will be the first coast-to-coast hiking and biking trail in the nation. Anyone wishing to comment on the proposal is invited to contact Senator Brown, US Senate, Washington DC 20510-0604.

## SANTA FE CHRISTMAS IN MISSOURI

THE National Frontier Trails Center in Independence, MO, featured a Southwest-style Christmas exhibit during December. Colorful *piñatas*, *Poinsettias*, *luminarias*, and examples of Spanish and Mexican Christmas decorations filled the exhibit space. A highlight of the artifacts was a hand-made chocolate pot of copper and iron that was used 150 years ago in Santa Fe. It was loaned by Dr. and Mrs. Ward Mingo of Corrales, NM, well-known collectors of Santa Fe items.

A display of southwestern weaving entitled "Two Grey Hills and Other Places" will continue at the Center until March 9. Drawn from four collectors in the Kansas City area, the weavings illustrate Navajo patterns from the Ganado, Two Grey Hills, and Crystal areas. Visitors have enjoyed learning about the western end of the Trail. The next exhibit will be about families on the overland trails.

## FRANZWA MOVES PRESS

GREGORY Franzwa has moved himself and his Patrice Press from the far eastern end of the Trail at St. Louis to the far western end at Tucson. He seems to be none the less for wear after his moving experience, and he promises to keep publishing Santa Fe Trail materials. The new address for Patrice Press is 1810 West Grand Rd, Suite 108, Tucson AZ 85745, and the phone order number remains the same: 1-

800-367-9242. Franzwa's newsletter, *follo*, will be available by subscription only now (it probably costs a lot to move to Tucson these days).

To celebrate the relocation, SFTA Ambassador Paul (Bulldog) Bentrup revised the words of "Ragtime Cowboy Joe" (with appropriate apologies to the author) to "Ragtime Cowboy Franzwa" and sent the music and words to Franzwa. Without much persuasion, it is rumored, Bentrup will perform this melody (so to speak) at the drop of a hat (a cowboy hat).

## TRAIL EXHIBIT AT PUEBLO

by Edward Broadhead

*[Edward Broadhead is president of the Pueblo County Historical Society and a long-time member of SFTA.]*

PUEBLO, Colorado, is not on the original Santa Fe Trail, but it is on an alternate route which was probably used by many travelers. Fort Pueblo was built in 1842 and abandoned in 1854 when there was an Indian massacre there by the Utes. The town of Pueblo was begun about 1859.

The Pueblo County Historical Society was formed in 1975. We have three activities for the public. We meet for dinner and a talk on a historical subject on the second Thursday of each month, except for July and August when we take one or two-day exploring trips in the region. We publish *Pueblo Lore* which has been issued monthly since 1977 and carries research articles as well as society news. We now have a research library and a museum in the lower level of the historic Vail Hotel (built in 1910). This includes a saddle collection of 17 saddles all made in Pueblo by Gallup, Frazier, or Flynn. We also have a railroad display made up of furniture, a telegraph desk, and many artifacts of the railroad, most of the items from the Durango and Silverton line.

One of our members, William Steigel, is an artist and has created some beautiful oil paintings of historical significance. He has portrayed in accurate color and design nine sites along the Santa Fe Trail. These are currently on display at our museum at the Vail Hotel and will probably be on view for several more weeks. Steigel visited each of the sites and has obtained photographs of them before executing his paintings. Everyone who comes to or near Pueblo is invited to enjoy these fine pieces of art.

The Trail sites portrayed are (1) a staging area at Independence, MO, (2) Dodge City, KS, (3) Bent's Old Fort, (4) Uncle Dick Wootton's toll gate site at Raton Pass, CO, (5) the St. James

Hotel and the Maxwell House in Cimarron, NM, (6) Maxwell's Aztec Mill at Cimarron, (7) the Dorsey Mansion east of Springer, NM, (8) Fort Union, and (9) the Palace of the Governors in Santa Fe. For more information, please contact the Pueblo County Historical Society, 217 S. Grand Ave., Pueblo, CO 81003.

## PAULA MANINI HEADS BACA/BLOOM MUSEUM

by Roberta Cordova

PAULA Manini joined the Colorado Historical Society staff on October 1, 1991, as the administrator at the Baca House/Bloom House Pioneer Museum in Trinidad, CO, replacing SFTA Vice-President Mark L. Gardner who resigned from that position. Manini holds a degree in anthropology and Italian from the University of Colorado, Boulder, where she also worked as a student assistant at the University's museum. She has also done graduate work in anthropology and folklore at the University of Texas, Austin.

Manini's background includes both museums and folklore. In Austin she worked as a curatorial assistant in the Texas Memorial Museum. She also served as coordinator of "Apprenticeships in the Folk Arts," a program of Texas Folklife Resources, a non-profit organization dedicated to preservation and presentation of Texas folk arts. The topic of her thesis was the Saint Joseph's Day Table tradition. She continues to work on the project, "Italian-Americans in the West," sponsored by the American folklife center at the Library of Congress. In 1990 this project focused on Pueblo, Colorado, where Manini joined other folklorists to document the traditions of Pueblo Italians.

Manini is eager to document the Saint Joseph's Day Table tradition in Trinidad, where ethnic Catholics, including Hispanic, Slovenian, Sicilian, and non-Sicilian Italians have adopted the folk religious practice. Manini speaks both Spanish and Italian and looks forward to studying other forms of folklore which contribute to Trinidad's living heritage.

## BCCC PROGRAMS

BARTON County Community College, Great Bend, KS, is sponsoring three programs in the spring of 1992: two field trips and an Elderhostel. On April 11-12 is a tour, "Traveling the Trail: Washita Battle Site, Cheyenne, Oklahoma." On May 27-28, just prior to Rendezvous '92 at Larned, is "Traveling the Trail: Wet & Dry Routes." For further information or to enroll contact Elaine Simmons, BCCC, RR 3 Box

136Z, Great Bend, KS 67530 (316) 792-2701.

The Elderhostel program, "Soldier Towns: Forts on the Kansas Frontier," is scheduled for May 17-23. For more information contact Elderhostel, 75 Federal St., Boston, MA 02110-1941

## WAGON MOUND NAMES

by LeRoy LeDoux

*[LeRoy LeDoux, a resident of Wagon Mound, is a charter member of SFTA and president of the Corazon de los Caminos chapter.]*

THE village that is now Wagon Mound was first settled in the early 1860s by *pobladores* (settlers) trekking across the Sangre de Cristo Mountains from the west. These sojourners were seeking lands to settle and a place to raise their children.

Santa Fe Trail pioneers in the 1860s were also on the move, coming from the war-torn East and looking for a new beginning in the West. After crossing Raton Pass, the settlers observed in the southern distance a giant volcanic rock which resembled a covered Conestoga wagon. As they approached the rock atop a big mound, they noticed the lush green grass and the abundant water supply in the area. They adopted the name Wagon Mound for the region.

Meanwhile, the sojourners from across the mountains had named the area El Ojo de Santa Clara (The Eye of Saint Clare) in honor of their patron saint. The spring near Wagon Mound had been called Santa Clara Spring by Santa Fe Trail travelers for many years.

Instead of deciding between the two names, the residents chose a third: Pinkerton! Believe it or not, that was the name selected for the community in 1880. After several years of using the name Pinkerton for their town, the residents said "No more Pinkerton. *Nunca mas! Por favor!*"

Another problem was that there was already another Santa Clara in New Mexico Territory, and the Pinkerton citizens did not want any more problems. They wanted only their own name. They held another election, and Wagon Mound was voted in as the official name of this proud village on the Santa Fe Trail.

Today Wagon Mound is known as the greatest of many landmarks on the Santa Fe Trail, between Independence, MO, and Santa Fe, NM. In the Wagon Mound area, large populations of settlers once occupied many villages: La Armenta, Optimo, Levy, Nolan, El Carizo, and La Cañada de Tata Vegue.

Anyone with historical information about any of these communities or other locations around Wagon Mound is invited to contact the Corazon de los Caminos chapter, LeRoy LeDoux, PO Box 94, Wagon Mound, NM 87752.

## ST. VRAIN REMEMBERED

MIGUEL Duran's request for more recognition for Ceran St. Vrain (Nov. 1991 issue) brought responses that St. Vrain has not been forgotten in some places. Jim Mundie, a new member of SFTA from Houston, TX, sent a recent copy of the newsletter (*General Orders*) of the Houston Civil War Round Table which includes an overview of St. Vrain's life, written by Bruce Allerdice, and tells where St. Vrain's remains were buried (with a photograph of the gravestone). Allerdice's article is reproduced here.

"On a knoll overlooking the town of Mora, New Mexico, stands a headstone marking the final resting place of one of the early West's true heroes—a famed mountain man, a close associate of Kit Carson, a man of the West who was drawn into the war between the North and South, becoming a colonel in the Union army—Ceran de St. Vrain.

"Ceran de Hault de Lassus de St. Vrain was born May 5, 1802, near St. Louis, Missouri, in what was then French territory. His father was Jacques Marcellin Ceran de Hault de Lassus de St. Vrain, a French noble and naval officer who left France at the time of the French Revolution; he died in 1818. St. Vrain was raised primarily by a St. Louis merchant, Bernard Pratte, Sr.

"In 1824, St. Vrain traveled to New Mexico with goods supplied by Pratte, arriving in Taos in March 1825. After another trading trip, he stayed in the West. Over the next two years, he led an expedition into what is now Arizona and Colorado, trapping beaver and trading with the local Indians.

"By 1830, St. Vrain entered into a business partnership with Charles Bent. Bent, St. Vrain and Company, soon displaced its competitors and became the leading trading house in the West. Its fur trade alone, up to \$40,000 annually, ranked behind only John Jacob Astor's American Fur Company. The firm built several trading posts, including the famous Bent's Fort, in what is now southern Colorado, which soon became a mecca for the trappers, Indians, immigrants and soldiers of the frontier.

"St. Vrain kept a home in Taos, but spent much of his time at Bent's Fort and other trading posts, trading with

just about every Indian tribe of the Great Plains. The company's influence stretched from the Dakotas to Mexico.

"In 1850, St. Vrain withdrew from the trading business to concentrate on his vast New Mexico real estate holdings. That year he ran for lieutenant governor of New Mexico as the head of a party opposing statehood for the territory, but was defeated.

"In 1855, as Lt. Colonel, St. Vrain led New Mexico volunteers accompanying a U.S. Army expedition that subdued the Ute and Jicarilla Apache tribes. Kit Carson, a close friend, served as a guide to St. Vrain's force and was lavish in praise of St. Vrain's leadership. That same year, St. Vrain removed from Taos to Mora, and erected the town's first flour mill; a decade later he was supplying the army with flour and beef worth as much as \$20,000 a month.

"At the start of the Civil War, New Mexico was rife with Southern sympathizers and secessionists. St. Vrain and Carson personally raised the U.S. flag in the town of Taos to help overawe the local Southerners. The U.S. Army was soon forced to withdraw its regular troops from the territory to help with its battles in the East. The citizens were compelled to organize for defense against both Confederate and Indian attacks.

"St. Vrain, with his great experience commanding the early Apache expedition and his great influence among both peons and Indians, was the logical choice to head the volunteers. In June 1861, he was commissioned a colonel by the territorial governor to raise a force that would later be formed into the First New Mexico Volunteers.

"He accepted the post, although both he and Carson expressed to the War Department their grave doubts that the volunteers would stand up in battle to Texas Confederates. The regiment, based at Fort Union, was organized as infantry, with Kit Carson as its Lt. Colonel. Carson's biographers suggest that the plan all along was for Carson to be the executive head of the regiment, with the older St. Vrain merely a titular leader.

"In any event, St. Vrain resigned his colonel's commission, due to ill health, September 30, 1861. 'Nearing sixty, weighing 200 pounds, apoplectic and a high liver, [St. Vrain] rested upon his Indian campaigns of the Fifties and upon his strong personal influence; also upon munitioning the Commissary department with wheat flour at 10 to 15 cents the pound, and meal at 8 to 11 cents the pound, from his mill in Mora' (Sabin, *Kit Carson Days*).

"Carson led the regiment against Sibley's Texas Confederates at the battle of Valverde in 1862. The raw troops held their ground, but other New Mexico volunteers fled before the Texans' assault, and the Southerners gained the field. St. Vrain, from Mora, spent the balance of the war selling beef, flour and beaver skins to the army.

"After the war, Col. St. Vrain lived in Mora until his death on October 28, 1870. Two thousand people (3% of New Mexico's population) attended his funeral. Married four times, he left a child by each wife.

"To reach Colonel St. Vrain's gravesite in Mora, New Mexico, turn south off Mora's main street, at the sign reading 'Mora I.S.D.', and proceed a short distance past two school buildings on the right. At this point, the road becomes dirt; continue on it past the ball field on the right (located behind the second school structure) and then stop just beyond the ball field where the dirt road turns sharply right at the intersection with a barbed wire fence.

"Col. St. Vrain's grave is in the extremely small St. Vrain family cemetery located atop the large knoll that can be seen in the distance some 300 paces beyond this barbed wire fence, just past a privately owned pasture. His headstone, with a cross at the top, bears the words 'Ceran St. Vrain. Died Oct. 28, 1870 in the 68 year of his age.'

"Interestingly, located by itself just outside the chain link fence that surrounds the St. Vrain Cemetery, is the grave of Union Brevet Brigadier General George Washington Cole, who was the brother of famous California Senator Cornelius Cole. The grave is covered with rocks and has a V.A. marker reading 'Col. Geo. W. Cole 2 U.S.C. Cav.'"

Today, given the obscure location of St. Vrain's grave site, which your editor and Bonita have been privileged to visit, it surely deserves easier access and better upkeep. Perhaps an SFTA chapter or the Mora Historical Preservation organization can adopt that as a project. This, of course, is not the kind of recognition being sought for the deserving St. Vrain. But there is more.

SFTA member Mary C. Gorman, Longmont, Colorado, pointed out that people may not be looking in the right places to find appropriate honors. The area of northern Colorado, she wrote to the descendants of St. Vrain, "is replete with names honoring your ancestor."

"Briefly, there are the North, Middle, and South St. Vrain creeks, which

meet at Lyons, ten miles west of Longmont and continue as a single St. Vrain Creek for about 25 miles east before joining the South Platte River near Platteville. Fort St. Vrain Nuclear Plant, 15 miles northeast of Longmont, operated for about 13 years prior to 1986. It is now being decommissioned and there have been suggestions that it continue in the future, powered by a different energy source.

"Just a few miles north of the St. Vrain Nuclear Plant are the ruins of Fort St. Vrain on the South Platte River, established in 1837 as the northernmost post of the trading empire of Bent, St. Vrain and Co. This was four years after the company set up Bent's Fort near present La Junta, Colorado. Fort St. Vrain was managed by Ceran's younger brother, Marcellin. A DAR marker was erected on the site in 1911 by the local chapter.

"The Longmont telephone directory shows some 25 businesses, schools, and other civic entities bearing the St. Vrain name, including the St. Vrain Historical Society. No, Ceran St. Vrain is certainly not forgotten in our area, even by non-scholars, and it has been a pleasure to inform you of this fact."

With thanks to those who responded, WT will welcome additional information about the life and career of St. Vrain as well as efforts previously made or presently under consideration to honor the memory of this significant Trail pioneer.

## HAS ANYONE SEEN JOSIAH GREGG?

by Mark L. Gardner

[Gardner is a charter member of SFTA and currently serves as vice-president. He is a frequent contributor to WT.]

WHAT did the author of *Commerce of the Prairies* really look like? His classic account of the Santa Fe Trail trade, first published in 1844, now brings upwards of \$2,000 in the first edition, but his face we may never know with any certainty. At least two portraits identified as being Josiah Gregg have been published. One, a drawing taken from a photograph of an "old daguerreotype," appears in William E. Connelley's *Doniphan's Expedition* (1907).<sup>1</sup> The other is a copy of a daguerreotype that was in the possession of Mrs. Antoinette Hardwicke in 1944 and was believed to have been taken in New York a century earlier.<sup>2</sup>

Maurice Garland Fulton used it as an illustration for his two-volume work, *Diary and Letters of Josiah Gregg*, yet he questioned the portrait's

authenticity and that of other purported Josiah Gregg images. Fulton wrote under "Sources and Obligations" at the end of the second volume of his Gregg work that "Several pictures exist that are termed Josiah Gregg's, but I am compelled to be a doubting Thomas still, even with reference to the one which appears opposite page 14 in this volume. The Greggs looked alike; they used and reused the name Josiah, especially after 'Uncle Josiah' wrote his book and became otherwise notable."<sup>3</sup> Indeed, a comparison of the two published Gregg portraits reveals some similarities (family characteristics?), but there are enough contrasts that one might conclude that the two are separate individuals.

Unable to provide a portrait of Gregg "above suspicion," Fulton instead gave a description of the trail-traveling writer written by John Bigelow, the man who had helped edit Gregg's original manuscript for *Commerce of the Prairies*: "I found Mr. Gregg to be at that time (1844) a man about forty years of age and about five feet ten inches in height, though from the meagerness of his figure looking somewhat taller; he had a fine head and an intellectual cast of countenance and temperament, though his mouth and the lower part of his face showed that he enjoyed to but a limited extent the refining influence of civilization. He had fine blue eyes and an honest, although not a cheerful, expression, due, as I afterwards learned, to chronic dyspepsia. He was withal very shy and as modest as a schoolgirl."<sup>4</sup>

Bigelow's reminiscence is undoubtedly the best published description of Gregg we have by a contemporary. A little over a year ago, however, this writer came across material in the National Archives which supplements Bigelow's description and adds to our knowledge of Gregg's appearance. That material is the U.S. State Department's registers of passport applications for the 1830s and 40s. According to the registers, Josiah Gregg applied for passports twice, once in 1839 (along with his brother John Gregg) and again in 1846. The first application was made through Archibald Yell, then the U.S. Representative from Arkansas, and the second Gregg apparently sent directly to Secretary of State James Buchanan from Independence, Missouri.<sup>5</sup> More importantly, these registers contain interesting details as to the personal appearance of the applicants.

Josiah Gregg's passport application for 1839, dated January 16, gave his age as 32 and his height as five feet, eleven and one-half inches. His fore-

head was described as "rather prom" and his eyes as blue. He has a "regular" nose, ditto for the mouth, brown hair, and a "regular" face. On May 1, 1846, the date of Gregg's second application, his age was 40. His height had remained the same and his forehead, still surmounted by brown locks, was again described as "rather prominent." Josiah's nose, mouth, and face were all "regular" but his chin was described as prominent. No remarks for his chin had been recorded in the 1839 application. His complexion in 1846, which also had not been indicated in 1839, was listed as "fair."<sup>6</sup>

Although one wishes that the descriptions in the applications were more elaborate, the details provided of Gregg's appearance compare favorably with Bigelow's reminiscence. Considering Maurice Fulton's comment that "the Greggs looked alike," it might also be interesting to give the description of his brother's appearance as recorded in the 1839 application. John Gregg, 39 years old at the time, was listed as being five feet, ten and a half inches tall, just one inch shorter than his younger brother. Like Josiah, John had a rather prominent forehead and blue eyes. The other features were also identical with one small exception: instead of having his brother's brown hair, John's was described "chestnut brown."<sup>7</sup>

It is possible, especially with the renewed interest in the Santa Fe Trail, that an authenticated photographic likeness or painted portrait of Josiah Gregg may surface at a future date; or perhaps one or both of the supposed portraits will eventually be proven beyond question to be the Josiah Gregg. Until that time, however, Trail scholars may have to satisfy their curiosity with the slim details given above and, of course, with Gregg's book. Readers of his *Commerce of the Prairies* will surely agree that the personality and intelligence reflected in Gregg's words paint a picture of the author that is not too difficult to conjure up in one's imagination. Indeed, perhaps that is the most favorable portrait of all.<sup>8</sup>

#### NOTES

1. William E. Connelley, *Doniphan's Expedition and the Conquest of New Mexico and California* (Kansas City, Mo.: Bryant & Douglass Book and Stationery Co., 1907), 162. This portrait, as it appeared in the above work, was used as an illustration for Josiah Gregg, *Commerce of the Prairies*, ed. by Max L. Moorhead (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1954), frontispiece.
2. This image was reproduced in the second volume of Josiah Gregg, *Diary & Letters of Josiah Gregg*, ed. by Maurice Garland Fulton, 2 vols. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1941 and 1944), opposite page 14.
3. Ibid., II, 386.

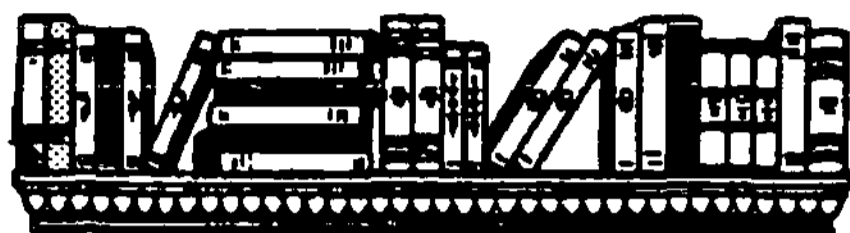
4. Quoted in *ibid.*, II, 387.

5. Register of Passport Applications, Nov. 14, 1834-May 8, 1843, p. 62, National Archives Microfilm Publication M1371, roll 1; and Index to Passport Applications, May 11, 1843-Sept. 30, 1846, p. 26, NA Microfilm M1371, roll 2, frame 67.

6. Ibid.

7. Register of Passport Applications, Nov. 14, 1834, 1834-May 8, 1843, p. 62, NA Microfilm M1371, roll 1.

8. See also Paul Horgan, *Josiah Gregg and his Vision of the Early West* (New York: Farrar Straus Giroux, 1979).



## CONVERSE OF THE PRAIRIES —BOOK NOTICES—

Marian Meyer, *Santa Fe's Fifteen Club: A Century of Literary Women*. Santa Fe: Fifteen Club, 1991. Pp. 84. Illus., appendices, bibliog., index. Paper, \$7.00, plus \$1.50 shipping. Order from Marian Meyer, 2327 Old Arroyo Chamisa, Santa Fe, NM 87505.

Marian Meyer is a member of the Fifteen Club, a literary society founded in 1891 by some of the Anglo pioneer women of Santa Fe. It is the oldest woman's club in New Mexico. This centennial celebration includes biographies of 80 of the 164 members during the last 100 years and 19 photographs. Students of women in the Southwest will find these vignettes, like everything Marian Meyer writes, to be carefully crafted and informative.

Most of the early members arrived in Santa Fe after the railroad reached there in 1880. Their motto has been "For Question and Research." One appendix lists all the members; another indicates the programs of the Club over the century. One of the founding members, Mary Houghton Harroun, collected Hispanic folk tales and translated them into English. The members considered all types of literature and culture as their domain, and several of them became writers. Esther Bradley Thomas, one of the founders, wrote "Following the Trail," a romanticized account of her own journey over the Santa Fe Trail by stagecoach in 1874.

Mary Beardsley Prince, another of the founding members, was the wife of New Mexico Territorial Governor L. Bradford Prince. She was New Mexico regent of the DAR when the Santa Fe Trail was marked by that organization. She traveled to Colorado to select the gray granite for New Mexico's markers, arranged with county officials along the route to have them erected, and

officiated at the setting of the End of the Trail monument on the plaza in Santa Fe in 1911. Maria Brace Kimball, wife of an army surgeon, wrote a biography about her husband, *A Soldier-Doctor of Our Army* (1917).

Nettle Miller Ten Eyck, who joined in 1921, researched and wrote about the emancipation of women. Mary Hurt Van Stone became a member in 1929 and later wrote *Spanish Folk Songs of New Mexico* and *Los Pastores*. Marian Meyer was invited to join in 1986 and has contributed to the reputation of the Fifteen Club with her outstanding *Mary Donoho: New First Lady of the Santa Fe Trail* (1991) and this lively centennial history.

Walter D. Yoder, *Two Trails to Santa Fe and the Land of the Pueblos*. Albuquerque: Walter D. Yoder, 1991. Pp. v + 110. Illus., maps, suggested readings. Paper, \$10.95 (five or more copies, \$7.00), plus \$3.00 shipping for 1-6 copies or \$4.00 for 7 or more. Order from Walter D. Yoder, 8417 Capulin NE, Albuquerque, NM 87109.

This is a "multicultural activity book" or workbook about the Pueblo Indians, the Camino Real (or Chihuahua Trail), and the Santa Fe Trail, designed for grade levels five and six. Almost half the book is devoted to the Santa Fe Trail, with emphasis on the New Mexico portion. There are many questions asked but few clues to possible answers (except a list of answers to all the questions at the end of the section). The only recommended readings on the Trail are four adult books. There are a few glaring errors: Brigadier General Stephen Watts Kearny is mistakenly identified as "Capt. Robert Kearney" (p. 19); Juan de Oñate is identified as "Ornate" (p. 91); neither Henry H. Sibley nor Edward Canby were present at the battle of Glorieta Pass in 1862 (p. 91); and the U.S. Cavalry is called the "Calvary" (p. 107).

There are many missed opportunities in this book designed for children. A couple of examples must suffice. An illustration of the DAR statue of the "Madonna of the Trail" is accompanied by five lines of text and only one question: "What do you think this statue is made of?" (p. 23). This could have been used to investigate the role of pioneer women. A page devoted to the buffalo emphasizes that these animals "were often killed wastefully by the people on the Santa Fe Trail." Except for food and shelter, no other uses of these supermarkets of the Plains Indians are mentioned. The only question is "How much does a buffalo weigh?" (p. 73).

The exercises in this book, many of

which are stimulating, provide opportunities for young people to learn more about the Trail. Many readers, however, will likely look up the answers at the end of each section without searching in other publications for the information. A teacher who understands Trail history could utilize this workbook effectively, for much more than busywork (there are a lot of pages to be colored and/or cut out, too). School administrators will be pleased to find a long list of objectives and assurances that this is "an enrichment resource" (p. iv). For young people, however, Dave Webb's *Adventures with the Santa Fe Trail: An Activity Book for Kids and Teachers* (1989) is a far superior presentation, including much more accurate information in a format designed to assist readers in understanding the story of the Trail instead of hunting for mostly unrelated facts. Actually, Webb's *Adventures* book would be a good source of information for anyone doing the Santa Fe Trail exercises in Yoder's workbook.

A final question, which has nothing to do with the quality of Yoder's book, occurs to this reviewer. Why did the National Park Service deny permission to the Kansas Heritage Center to include a reproduction of the official logo of the Santa Fe National Historic Trail in Webb's *Adventures* and grant permission to use it in Yoder's book (even to permit the lifting of the wagon and oxen from the logo to use in another illustration)? What standards, if any, are used in such decisions? Furthermore, two maps from the NPS management and use plan for the SFNHT (pp. 39, 122) are reproduced without the identity of the source or so much as an acknowledgement in *Two Trails to Santa Fe* (pp. 8, 12). Even though the maps are in the public domain, common courtesy and rules of plagiarism require at least recognition.

T. J. Sperry, *Fort Union: A Photo History*. Tucson: Southwest Parks & Monuments Association, 1991. Pp. 16. Illus., map. Paper, \$2.95, plus \$1.25 postage. Order from Fort Union National Monument, Watrous, NM 87753 or SPMA, 221 N. Court Ave., Tucson, AZ 85701.

This collection of 19 historic photographs and one modern map is a fine addition to the material available about Fort Union, New Mexico, 1851-1891, a post closely associated with the Santa Fe Trail. Included are pictures of buildings at the first, second, and third Fort Union, the Fort Union Arsenal, and the post trader's store. There are good images of officers and

troops and scenes of life at the post (including the post baseball team, the 23rd Infantry band, officers' families enjoying leisure activities, the interior of the post chaplain's home, and a laundress). There is also a view of the post as it appears today, a national monument administered by the National Park Service.

Sperry provides a thumbnail sketch of the history of this important southwestern military establishment, once the largest fort in the region. He carefully identifies the subjects and provides informative captions for the illustrations. The only thing wrong with this handsome little booklet is that there is not more of it. Like a good *hors d'oeuvre*, it stimulates the appetite but leaves the reader still craving a more ample serving.

## BINDERS AVAILABLE

THE response to the request for interest in binders to hold back issues of *Wagon Tracks* has been positive. In anticipation that the interest means orders, supplies have been procured and are offered for sale. Several people have expressed concern about punching holes in *WT*, fearing it will destroy some of the text. Others have requested an alternative to a three-ring binder. Attempts have been made to deal with all these desires.

Two types of binders are available from the SFTA Last Chance Store. A three-ring notebook, with the logo and name of the publication printed on the cover and the name on the spine, is available for \$5.00, plus \$1.50 shipping (total of \$6.50). This binder will hold papers up to a total of two inches in thickness. Each person ordering this binder will receive a unique pattern designed by SFTA member Robert Musselwhite of Raton, NM (who has generously offered to share his invention with everyone with no reward), which permits the placing of the issues in the binder without punching holes through the text.

The pattern is for an insert, which can be cut out of stock as is found in heavy manila folders or pressboard folders. It is shaped with three small "legs" which may be inserted through tiny slits to be made in the spine of an issue of *WT*, with the holes punched in the "legs" to fit on the rings of the binder. They can easily be made by anyone with a pair of scissors, paper punch, proper stock, and a few minutes of time. Suitable stock may be found at any office supply store. Beside the template, each purchaser of the ring binder will receive a 1.25 x 3-inch printed sticker, to be placed on

the binder, with the name of the publication and designated spaces to indicate what issues are inside. Punched three-ring plastic inserts are available for \$1.75 per dozen.

The other option is a magazine storage box, requiring no holes to be punched for rings, which will hold a collection of issues up to four inches thick. These cardboard boxes have a woodgrain finish and include the logo of SFTA and the sticker noted above to record what issues are inside. These are available for \$3.50 postpaid. To order either binder, send the proper funds to SFTA Last Chance Store, RR 1 Box 31, Woodston KS 67675. Remember, too, that back issues of *WT* are available at \$2.00 per copy (two of the issues are out of print and available only as photocopies).

## INDEX NEEDED

SEVERAL readers have requested a cumulative index of *Wagon Tracks*. Such is becoming more necessary with each issue. Some people have volunteered to work on an index, but such an endeavor does not lend itself to committee action. Your editor cannot devote time to it until other obligations are fulfilled. A charge for an index would be required to pay for the printing and cost of distribution. If only a few readers purchased an index, it would not be feasible. If you have any thoughts about an index, positive or negative, please send them to the editor before the meeting of the SFTA governing board on May 28. Perhaps a decision can be made there.

## 1848 "ACCIDENT" IN SANTA FE

HARRY Myers found this item in the *Santa Fe Republican*, Jan. 15, 1848:

"ACCIDENT.—A man yesterday, while hurrying in great speed round the east corner of the Plaza, met two young senoritas of his acquaintance, and pulling off his hat forgetfully, the following load of freight tumbled about the street:—Seventeen old letters, several unpaid bills, one of which for \$15 was receipted, one clean shirt bosom and collar, cigars *ad lib.*, a bottle of Balsam Copaiba and a box of Capsules, a pair of gloves, a pair of false whiskers, ten numbers of the *Santa Fe Republican*, five copies of our new year's address, two decks of monte cards, a set of dice, five fandango tickets, half a pint of *pinones*, two pair of foxed pantaloons, a small flask of brandy and several notes requesting the person to call and settle his bills. The articles we understand have been nearly all recovered."

## KEARNY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM, LAKIN, KS

by Patricia Heath

*[This is twenty-first in a series on museums and historic sites along the Trail. Patricia Heath is a charter member of SFTA and the director of the Kearny County Historical Society Museum. The Kearny County Historical Society, also a charter member, is a life member of SFTA.]*

LAKIN, in southwest Kansas, is a town full of proud Kansans. Not only are they proud of Kansas, they are especially proud of Kearny county and its history, including the Santa Fe Trail, and this fact certainly shows in their museum complex.

In 1974, the museum property, one-half city block, was given to the Kearny County Historical Society by Jennie Rose O'Loughlin, daughter of John and Mary O'Loughlin. John O'Loughlin was the county's first permanent white settler, coming here in the spring of 1873 to establish a trading post beside the Santa Fe Trail. The complex consists of the museum building and annex, the White House, the schoolhouse, and the depot.

The White House is the oldest two-story house in Lakin. It was built in 1875 for Alonzo Boylan, the first depot agent. John and Mary O'Loughlin's wedding reception was held here in 1882. For several years the house was used for social meetings and church services as well. In 1916 the house was purchased by the O'Loughlin family and moved to its present site. It was remodeled and became the home for a time of the William O'Loughlins, a son of John and Mary. It has been decorated in keeping with the 1916 era.

The Columbia School was built twenty miles north of Lakin in 1893, the year of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Willard Miller, the first teacher, suggested the name Columbia. In those days school terms ran six months and teachers' salaries were \$27.50 a month. They could board with a family for \$6 to \$8 a month. Anyone with an eighth grade education, who passed a teacher's examination, was allowed to teach school. The building was moved to the complex in 1984.

The Santa Fe depot is the latest addition, having been purchased in 1982. The depot was built in 1876 to replace a boxcar that was used as a station first. When word got out that the AT & SF railroad was going to tear down the depot, the people of Lakin and the county collected money to purchase it. Mr. James Thomas, a grand-



**Conestoga wagon built by Joseph Edgar, 1831.**

son of John O'Loughlin, had worked for the railroad for many years. He helped to put the station in proper order and contributed countless pictures, documents, and equipment to make the depot complete.

Each May, before the end of school, the Lakin Grade School's fifth grade classes spend the day at the museum. The day's activities start at 8:30 A.M. with a costume contest. There are three girls and three boys awarded prizes for their outfits. The children are divided into groups of ten and each group assigned a tour route for the morning. Demonstrations in bread making, butter churning, quilting, goat milking, wool carding, and blacksmithing are given by volunteers. They spend time in the school house writing with quill pens and examining the old books and maps from long ago. At the depot, Mr. Carroll Wainright tells them about the Orphan Trains that brought homeless children to new homes in the west in the 1860's.

In the afternoon, after a sack lunch on the museum lawn, the young pioneers witness the setting up of an authentic Indian tepee. The Steve Mover family explain the importance of the various features of a tepee as well as that of their gear and clothing. Steve portrays a trapper-trader while his wife, Judy, an Indian woman. Their two younger children join in also. Even the dog gets in the act by pulling a

travols. At 2:45 a very weary but happy group head back to school in time for dismissal.

The Santa Fe Trail coursed its way through Kearny County, leaving its mark in many places. Four miles east of Lakin are Charlie's Ruts [made available by SFTA Ambassador Paul Bentrup] on the north side of US Highway 50. West of Lakin, at the site of Chouteau Island, is the area to which Major Bennett Riley led the first military escorted caravan in 1829. He and his men waited three months on the banks of the Arkansas River for the caravan to return from Santa Fe. The returning caravan was accompanied by New Mexican troops, and each army entertained the other before heading toward their respective home stations. It was at this point also, that many caravans coming west, turned south to Wagon Bed Springs at the Upper Crossing of the Arkansas, thus avoiding the long waterless stretch from the Middle Cimarron Crossings to Wagon Bed. While the road south through the sand hills is paved now, with a little imagination you can make it a pretty wild and lonely trip today.

Among its Santa Fe Trail display items, the museum has on loan a Conestoga wagon bearing the inscription "Joseph Edgar - 1831." There is a series of 1939 aerial photographs (taken by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture), showing the route of the Trail in the county as well as rut sites and landmarks.

The museum is open Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday from 1 to 4 P.M. Staff members are eager to make your visit as interesting and rewarding as they can. For additional information, contact the Director, Kearny County Museum, 101-111 S. Buffalo St., Lakin, KS 67860 (316) 355-7448.



**Entrance to Kearny County Historical Museum, where you are welcome.**

## DAR MARKERS ON THE SANTA FE TRAIL, PART III: COLORADO

by Mary B. Gamble

[Jane Mallinson, who is overseeing this series on the DAR markers along the Trail, asked Mary B. Gamble of Springfield, Colorado, who with her husband Leo wrote the book on the Colorado markers, to prepare the segment on Colorado. Original intentions were to run corrections of the Kansas markers in this issue, but corrections are still being sent in. The next installment will be on the markers in New Mexico, after which any corrections for markers in any of the states will be published. If anyone has additions or corrections about any markers along the entire Trail, please send that information to Jane Mallinson, PO Box 8604, Sugar Creek, MO 64054. Mary and Leo Gamble are charter members of SFTA and active in the Cimarron Cutoff and Wagonbed Spring chapters.]

INFORMATION for the location of the DAR markers is from the book, *Santa Fe Markers in Colorado*, compiled by Mary B. and Leo E. Gamble from research beginning in 1984 and published in February 1987. We used the scant published records of the DAR to help locate the markers, read a guide compiled by Margaret Long, talked to farmers, ranchers, and friends, finally locating all 34 markers placed in the period 1906-1909, and one in 1928.

A SFTA member, Peyton O. Abbott, Pueblo, sent us a map from the 14th Biennial Report of the Colorado State Engineer for 1907-1908, showing the location of the Mountain Branch markers. We were pleased to find that, even though some had been moved, we had not missed any in our survey.

However, the Cimarron Route in Baca County on the north side of the Cimarron River had not been surveyed by the 1908 report. A DAR report stated that the markers had been set on June 27, 1909, and a newspaper account gave the information that a county commissioner and his son had taken them from Springfield to the Trail in a wagon.

### MOUNTAIN BRANCH

#### PROWERS COUNTY

**KANSAS - COLORADO LINE**, north side of U.S. Highway 50 at Colorado Road 39.

**HOLLY RANCH HOUSE**, southeast of town in lilac bushes. First placed at Holly Warm Springs, Indian campsite, later moved to the Santa Fe depot in town, and after 1943 moved to present site.



Mrs. Frank Wheaton, right front, DAR State Regent of Colorado, unveiled this marker in September 1909, north of the Arkansas River bridge near Las Animas. The Regent wears the ribbon of her office. The other DAR members are unidentified. (Photo courtesy of Colorado State Society DAR.)

**AMITY** marker in a ditch east of entrance to Amity Mill and Farm office at Road 30.5. Dates of 1822-1880 appear on this marker. Other markers in eastern Colorado bear dates of 1822-1872.

**NORTH OF GRANADA**, 2.6 miles north of junction of U.S. Highway 50 and U.S. Highway 385 on east side of 385.

**NORTH OF CARLTON**: Return to U.S. Highway 50 at Granada, go west to Road 19, then north 1.9 miles to marker on east side of road.

**NORTH OF MORSE**, go .3 mile north on Road 19 to Colorado Highway 196, then west six miles to Road 13. Marker on west side of Road 13 (it is north of Morse on Road 13.)

**NORTH OF LAMAR**: On Colorado Highway 196, go west about 6 miles, turn south at the Big Timbers Museum to U.S. Highway 50. Marker is located on the east side at turn-out with "Point of Interest" sign nearby. This marker can be reached from Lamar by going north on U.S. Highway 50 across the Arkansas River bridge and about 1.75 miles.

#### BENT COUNTY

**BENT'S NEW FORT, later FORT WISE**: From Lamar go west on U.S. Highway 50 to Road 35, south one mile, then east to Road JJ for .1 mile, south on Road 35.35. Marker is on hill west of road on ranch land behind barbed wire fence. A few foundation stones of the fort remain.

**SOUTH OF MCCLAVE**: Return to U.S. Highway 50 and go west to Road 30, go south to Road JJ. Marker is on east side of unfenced pasture on new base.

**SOUTH OF HASTY**: On U.S. Highway 50, go west to Hasty, turn south on Road 24 for 2.2 miles on pavement, and turn west at a curve on a dirt road. Continue west to wooden sign, "Santa Fe Trail." Go south to the marker enclosed in a fenced area.

**NORTH OF FORT LYON**: Go west from Hasty on U.S. Highway 50 to junction with Colorado Highway 163. Marker is .5 mile south on west side of road.

**WEST OF FORT LYON**: Go west on U.S. Highway 50 to Road 13. Marker is on north side of highway. It was moved from original site near Caddoa Creek area when the dam for John

Martin reservoir was constructed on Arkansas River.

**NORTHEAST OF LAS ANIMAS** marker is two miles west of previous marker. Moved from original site north of Arkansas River bridge following a fatal car crash.

**GEORGE BAUBLITS FARM:** Leave U.S. Highway 50 at junction of Colorado Highway 194 and go west to Road 6.25. Marker is in a pasture south of highway.

## OTERO COUNTY

**BENT'S OLD FORT GATEWAY:** Go west on Colorado 194 to cobblestone arch gateway at Bent's Old Fort NHS. Marker was moved from original location on a farm adjoining the fort on the west by the National Park Service in 1963. It is on a pedestal west of gate.

**BENT'S FORT MARKER** moved from original fort site in October 1984 by NPS to a spot under gateway entrance which was closed to traffic.

**LA JUNTA COURT HOUSE SQUARE:** Ceremonies unveiling this marker were held on September 14, 1909. It is located at southeast corner of square.

**SOUTHWEST OF LA JUNTA:** From Potter's Park on U.S. Highway 350 (west of town), go 3 miles southwest. This marker is on west side of highway in a ditch. It was moved from the grove of trees visible to the west.

**WEST OF LA JUNTA:** Leave U.S. Highway 350 at junction of Colorado Highway 71 and go north .5 mile. Marker is on west side behind barbed wire fence.

**NEAR TIMPAS:** Turn off U.S. Highway 350 at Timpas, cross the SFRF tracks, and turn right toward green government building. Marker is in fenced pasture about one quarter mile west.

**AYER:** Follow U.S. Highway 350 to milepost 51. This marker is in the ditch on west side. It was moved from original site when highway was constructed as were other markers along this stretch of the Trail.

**IRON SPRINGS:** On Road 9 go south .5 mile. The marker is in the pasture to the right about one-quarter mile. Only a few posts remain to mark the site of the Iron Springs Stage Stop which is about .7 mile from DAR marker. A corral here covered about 40 acres during Santa Fe Trail era.

## LAS ANIMAS COUNTY

**DELHI:** At edge of ditch on the east side of U.S. Highway 350, opposite Road 88.0. Sandy ground had washed away from the marker and it fell face down in the ditch. It was set on its new base in the fall of 1986.

**THATCHER:** Turn right off U.S. Highway 350 at Road 76.5 and drive

through town of Thatcher. At the end of the road, turn right and proceed to a farm house. Opposite on the right is a gate leading to the marker about a block away in cedar trees. When returning to Thatcher, look up a rocky canyon to the left for a glimpse of the Trail landmark, "Hole in the Rock."

**SIMPSON:** Go 4 miles southwest of Thatcher on U.S. Highway 350 to Road 70.0, a RR crossing which is .2 miles northeast of the marker, on right side of road.

**TYRONE:** This marker is 15 poles northeast of Road 64.0 on U.S. Highway 350, or 12 telegraph poles northeast of RR milepost 609. It is outside of RR right-of-way fence on right side of highway.

**WEST OF MODEL:** Go .5 miles southwest of the town of Model on U.S. Highway 350 to Road 52.0. Turn right and continue 2.5 miles on dirt road. This marker fell into an arroyo after water undercut the ground. With difficulty it was located under a ledge and returned to a safer site near the road.

**NORTHEAST OF HOEHNE:** The town of Hoehne can be reached either from U.S. Highway 350 or U.S. 160 east of Trinidad. From the town, go north on Road 83.8 to junction with Road 42.0, turn right, and go .4 mile. The marker is on north side against a fence in grass and weeds.

**EL MORO:** From U.S. Highway 160, 5 miles east of Trinidad, turn left on Road 75.1 to El Moro. In town, turn left on Road 32.0. This marker is a short distance from the road on left in a field near a farm house. It has been removed from the base which is near it.

**KIT CARSON PARK, TRINIDAD:** This is the largest of the DAR markers on the Trail in Colorado. It is inscribed with historical data on two sides, and has the DAR insignia and Colorado State seal on the other sides.

**ON RATON PASS:** Southbound, take Exit 6 off I-25 at Gallinas, south of Trinidad. The marker is on a lava stone base was moved from original site during highway construction.

**DICK WOOTTON TOLL GATE:** Southbound on Raton Pass, take Exit 2 to Don Berg's Wootton Ranch (permission required). A bronze plaque on a lava stone marks the site of the Toll Gate from 1866 to 1880. This marker was erected in 1928 by Santa Fe Trail DAR.

**NORTH PORTAL SANTA FE RR TUNNEL:** On Berg's ranch, continue south on a dirt road along the railroad to the tunnel. This is the last marker in Colorado on the Mountain Branch. The Trail went over the pass above the tunnel.

## CIMARRON ROUTE

### BACA COUNTY

Fourteen miles of the Cimarron Route angled across southeastern Baca County, north of the Cimarron River. Three markers were set June 27, 1909, by a county commissioner and his son. These are on ranches in rolling pasture land and cattle trails.

**FORMER SPRINGER RANCH:** From Springfield on U.S. Highway 287, go 16 miles south of junction of U.S. Highway 160 to Road M, turn left (east), and continue to near the Colorado-Kansas line. The marker is in E $\frac{1}{2}$ , Sec. 15, T 34 S, R 41 W.

**MILES RANCH OR NINE-MILE CAMP:** Go back west on Road M to Road 45. Go south to Road G. This marker is near the middle of Sec. 22, T 34 S, R 42 W.

**STREETER RANCH:** Return to Road 45, go south to Road C to abandoned ranch buildings. About one-quarter mile south of Road C, go left to marker in SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 11, T 35 S, R 43 W, north of the Oklahoma line.

## POST OFFICE OAK

### —LETTERS—

Editor:

Thank you for the copy of *Wagon Tracks* with the article on the Coronado Quivira Museum and for printing my letter concerning the July 1864 Indian siege at Cow Creek Crossing. I have received information from several people. I plan to write a paper about my great-grandfather's escape from house arrest (as a Confederate) in Lexington, MO, with his son Thomas, their subsequent signing on with a wagon train carrying arms from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Union, and participation in the Cow Creek siege of the wagon train. Would such an article be appropriate for *Wagon Tracks*? Also, if I. W. Gray's diary shows up, I will send you a copy to include in a future issue.

Beverly Carmichael Ryan  
1925 Burnt Bridge Rd #702  
Lynchburg, VA 24503

*I would be delighted to have the article you are writing and the Gray diary for WT. It is good to hear you have received helpful responses from your request in the last issue. Good luck with your research.*

Editor

Editor: I've lost my copy of Vol. III, No. 3, and need one to make my set complete. It was a pleasure to meet you and Mrs. Oliva at Las Vegas and San Miguel in 1990 and hope our paths cross again. Your interesting and wide-coverage editing of *Wagon Tracks*

has highly favorable comment and gratitude in all quarters. Everyone awaits with pleasure the appearance of the next issue. Our End of the Trail chapter is doing very well. Best regards.

Kenneth Anglemire  
221 Spruce St.  
Santa Fe, NM 87501

*We remember with pleasure visiting with you in 1990 and plan to see you again along the Trail. Your kind words make the duties of this office less onerous. Thank you.*

Editor

Editor: Last October, in preparation for a Trail-trek through eastern Kansas, I turned to WT. There was much helpful information to supplement the guidebooks by Simmons, Franzwa, and Brown. However, in an effort to determine the location of SFTA chapters and the name of at least one of their members, I encountered obstacles. Some reports in "Camp Tales" provided clues, and reports usually contained a member's name. Then it was a matter of finding the address in the membership roster. Through perseverance I *did* eventually achieve my goal.

However, there is a more efficient way to assist persons such as myself who find making new friends along the Trail one of the rare treasures of Trail trekking. The location (city or area of state) of the chapter and president's name could be listed adjacent to chapter name. There are also techniques which could be employed when the next membership roster is compiled.

I hope these assists will be considered for those of us who want to make our travels along the Santa Fe Trail more meaningful and the planning a bit less cumbersome. Incidentally, I invite those who plan to visit the end of the Trail to contact me. I'd enjoy being your Trail guide.

Margaret Sears  
1871 Candela  
Santa Fe, NM 87505

*Your suggestions are well taken. We are including chapter presidents and their addresses in "Camp Tales" and eventually, but not this year, plan to include chapter affiliation in the annual membership roster. Meanwhile, even without any chapter information, I would hope you could utilize the alphabetical list of members and the zip code supplement of the roster to find a member of SFTA in almost any community along the Trail who would be helpful to travelers. We are pleased to hear that WT provided helpful information for your trekking.*

Editor

## THEODORE WEICHSELBAUM: TRAIL MERCHANT, PART II

*[The first portion of "The Statement of Theodore Weichselbaum, July 17, 1908," appeared in the previous issue and is concluded here.]*

### Camped With Indians

In 1864 the Cheyenne Indians asked my partner (Crane) and myself to trade with them in their camp, twenty miles southwest of Fort Larned, in November and December. They escorted us out to the camp on the Arkansas river. We forded the Arkansas with out four mule team. I was in my own conveyance, a carriage and mules, and expected to stay a week. Then the river froze over so we could not get back for four weeks. The Indians treated us well. Their camp was south of the Arkansas—a great big camp. We got a lot of buffalo robes and antelope skins. The Indians had lodges from which the Sibley tent was patterned. They furnished us a lodge to live in, and gave us soup in six—and eight-quart milk pans. Another dish was little dogs roasted. They were raised for that purpose, and were just as nice and fat as could be. They also roasted buffalo. They cut the meat in little pieces and mixed it with red berries, and made a sausage which was very fine eating. We did our business with the Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Kiowas.

John K. Wright built the foundation of my store at Fort Larned in 1862. It was a big stone store building, and though he afterwards followed the business, this was the first contract of that kind he ever had. He was a sergeant in the Second Colorado, stationed at Fort Larned at the time. I had a back room where I slept. Sometimes six or seven big Indians slept on the floor at same time. We had a Cheyenne to do the chores about the place. When they went on the warpath they had to give us notice and he left. They would not allow him to stay there.

About 1861, or perhaps later, the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos went out in the fall of the year for buffalo meat, to about where Abilene now is. As the party came back a young fellow had two long strings of fingers and toes of a Pawnee strung from his saddle horn to the back of his saddle, outside of his legs. There seemed to be more than would belong to one person. He had done the killing. I remember there was a big fight between the Pawnee and Pottawatomies, but I have forgotten the particulars.

About the winter of 1863-'64, after Col. Jesse H. Leavenworth had been appointed Indian agent, he came in at

the same time I did, by coach, from Fort Larned. When we came to about where Brookville now is, to a little log shack, we were snow-bound and had to stay there all night. I had bought from the Indians two good blankets and was prepared for the night. Leavenworth asked me where I got the blankets. I told him to mind his own business, that I bought and paid for them. The man who helped Leavenworth in his dirty work was a large man—an American, was along on the trip. He afterwards went to the territory. He kept the Cow Creek ranch on the Santa Fe trail for Doctor—. Doctor— came out from Council Grove, where he had swapped or traded with the Indians, and when he left the Cow Creek store he went back there again to live. The Indians were to have received the blankets as presents, but Leavenworth traded them to the Indians for buffalo robes. Col. Leavenworth made his headquarters at Fort Larned. His pay was small and he had to make his living from it. My brother found two of my mules when he came in from the west. Custer gave him an order on the quartermaster at Fort Harker for two mules. Inman was the quartermaster.

Capt. Nathaniel Lyon was in command of Fort Riley in the fall of 1860, and hired me and my outfit to go to Camp Alert, afterwards Larned, to make hay for the government, and allowed me sixty-five dollars per day from the time I left Fort Riley until I returned. I had about ten wagons and about ten extra hands. The men did the mowing with scythes, a half dozen great big Dutchmen, all in a row. I cleared twenty dollars a day for my own services. I was gone thirty days. We hauled the grass ten miles, across Coon creek and the Arkansas river. There was not a drop of water in the Arkansas. I had to sink a big wagon box in the Arkansas to collect water for our own use. We drove the cattle across the river to Coon creek to get their water. When the water of Coon creek reached the Arkansas, it sunk too. The grass grew plentiful that year, about one and one-half feet high. The Indians did not bother us any there. This was in early November, and we cut the grass in good shape.

### Unusual Punishment

Lyon, to punish his soldiers, would make them carry two or three sticks of cordwood on their shoulders. There would always be some of these men marching up and down there. He was a little fellow. He was a terrible growler.

He was smart. He was a hard nut. He was an honorable man, and a good friend to me. It was Lyon who gave me the job of making hay at Fort Larned. They could not get anyone else to take the contract, and so I got it, and big wages.

I built a brewery and ran it for ten years at Ogden, and closed up the business when the prohibition law came into effect, May 1, 1881. I hauled the beer around the country and sold it to the saloons, and shipped it as far west as Hays. I never got a cent in compensation for my loss, and I am out \$15,000. I had built a large brewery, with cellars underground, and employed four or five men, who were originally brewers in Germany and had come directly from the old country, and knew all about the making of malt. We made beer from barley and hops. The grain was raised in our neighborhood. I bought lots of barley right in the county and made malt of it. The hops I bought of St. Louis dealers; I think they were obtained largely from northern New York State. My income from the sale of beer may have been about \$1,000 a month. Out of this I paid my men and bought my materials. I did the hauling and selling of it myself principally. When Mr. Walruff, of Lawrence, began litigation in the courts regarding the loss of his brewery he asked me to join him in the suit, but I told him I had lost enough already, and would stop where I was. The building stands there yet. The cellars I use in part for stables and the upper room for grain.

I only knew the road as the Mormon road. Before and after I came to Ogden the Mormons traveled on that road, turning onto it from the Santa Fe trail. They crossed the Kansas at Whiskey Point, where the Junction City Country Club is located, and climbed the hill on the east side of where the hospital now stands at Fort Riley, and thence across country to Fort Kearney, Neb., and from there to Salt Lake City. I don't remember of any other emigration than the Mormons using that road. I have seen hundreds of them come that way in all kinds of conveyances. Some of them took out strings of fine horses. They would have a team hitched to a wagon, pulling it, and a man driving. Then a rope would be tied to the end of the tongue, and to either side of this rope would be tied ten more horses, two abreast, and a man ahead of them on horseback with the lead end of the rope fastened to a doubletree with a team of horses, making it appear as though the wagon was hauled by six teams. Their road lay up the east side of the Republican to Fort Kearny.

In going from Fort Riley to Larned we crossed the Kansas at Whisky Point then followed up Clarks' creek to Skiddy, and from there crossed to the Santa Fe trail, two and a half miles east of Lost Springs, thence on the Santa Fe Trail to Fort Larned.

#### **Indians Feared Darkness**

During the war and up to 1869, whenever the Indians became hostile we made our trips after dark. The Indians never fought after dark. They were afraid to tackle anything they could not see. I have driven many a night between Larned and Dodge, fifty-six miles, by myself. There was only one watering place between those two points, about twenty-six or thirty miles west of Larned. We kept to the divide, and it was good traveling. The river road between the two points was sixty-six miles.

Yes, I remember Mr. Dodds, but not his initials. His family kept a boarding house adjoining our store at Fort Larned. I think that Jesse Crane married one of his daughters, and that one of his boys clerked for us.

It was not necessary for our clerks to know much of the Indian language to sell goods and look after things at our stores. They picked up some words quickly and used signs mostly, and got on very satisfactorily in that way. Our man Bradley (I don't remember his first name) was our interpreter for several years, living with us at Fort Larned. He had a Cheyenne squaw living with him. They had no children. He had been with the Indians years before and could talk with all the plains tribes. He was paid monthly wages the year round.

#### **Fortune in Buffalo Robes**

During the time I was in the sutler stores I hauled thousands of buffalo robes to Leavenworth with my teams. I sold them there mostly to W. C. Lowenstein, for from five to six dollars apiece, cash. He made so much money from his trade there that he went to Milan Italy, and was still there when I last heard of him enjoying the fruits of his Kansas trade. I bought buckskins from the Indians, dressed antelope skins, and have some still at home. I have seen these animals in herds of from thirty to fifty on the plains.

I bought my goods at St. Louis, New York and Chicago, going back for them myself. All my freighting was done from Leavenworth. My goods were brought up there on boats from St. Louis, and I hauled them out in my own teams to Ogden and the western posts. Once, I think it was in the spring of 1859, I brought several barrels of whisky and salt, heavy goods, from a

steamboat that came up to Ogden and landed the goods on the bank for me. The river was high. I think this was the only time a steamboat reached Ogden.

The Cow Creek ranch, on the Santa Fe trail consisted of three or four little lumber shanties built in a row on the east side of Cow creek. There were other trading ranches at the crossing of the Little Arkansas and the Walnut on the trail, mostly built of lumber which had to be hauled out. Timber was scarce. There were scattering trees on Cow creek and the Arkansas, and in some ravines north and south of the Arkansas.

Peacock had the ranch at the crossing of Walnut creek, on the east side. It was of adobe, a one-story house, long and square. He went up on top of the store to see if there was any danger from Indians, and was shot and killed by Satanta. Charley Rath kept store after him; probably purchased the right of his executors. Rath was a teamster at Fort Riley in 1858, and I remember his coming down to my store at Ogden on a little black pony, which I bought later and drove with another on my buckboard, for several years. Rath hauled wood for me at Fort Dodge. he drove about ten little Mexican mules to each wagon. He was very nice fellow; went later to New Mexico and freighted down about Las Vegas, out from the railroad to the government posts, and for other parties.

When I was at Fort Larned I remember having seen a Pawnee on foot with a rawhide lariat or bridle in his hand, walking along six or ten feet below the bank of Walnut creek, looking for horses and trying to conceal himself as he passed by.

Some white men built a cabin on top of Pawnee Rock about 1866, I suppose for the purpose of keeping a lookout-up and down the valley. I remember of seeing some friendly Indians come out of the cabin and look at me as I was passing along the road that ran at the foot of the rock. They lived there for some time. It was burned down about 1868, for, not seeing it, I went up on foot, and found in the ashes a silver ten-cent piece, with I kept for a pocket piece for years.

I was acquainted with E. W. Wynkoop for several years. He was an honorable man. I believe he was appointed Indian agent in 1866, for the Cheyennes. At one time he invited me to go into business with him at Denver, but I declined to do so.

Gov. James M. Harvey drove into my neighborhood in 1860, and settled at Vinton, north of the military reserve. He had made the trip from Illinois with an ox-team. In one of my contracts out

at Fort Larned, I hired Harvey and his ox team. He was with me thirty days on the trip. I saved his life near Larned. A large white wolf frothing at the mouth had attacked him when I happened to be near. I drew my revolver and killed the wolf. When the war broke out a military company was formed at Ogden "Mudsills." They elected Harvey captain. They enlisted as volunteers, and the Mudsills became a part of company G, Tenth Kansas regiment. This started Harvey, who became Governor of Kansas.

## CAMP TALES

### —CHAPTER REPORTS—

#### Cimarron Cutoff

President David Hutchison  
West Star Route Box 35  
Boise City, OK 73933

Steve and Martha Hayward, Elkhart, showed slides of aerial shots of Santa Fe Trail ruts and sites at the quarterly meeting of the chapter at Boise City, OK, on Jan. 27, 1992. The Haywards began their tour in Missouri and continued it to Union County, NM.

Thirty-six chapter members and guests met at the Cox House, future home of the museum of the Cimarron County Historical Society, following a dinner at a local restaurant. David Hutchison, president, was in charge of the meeting. This was the first public meeting in the Cox House since the historical society had signed a lease for it. Those present toured the house, designed by an architect who was a student of Frank Lloyd Wright.

At the business meeting the current officers were re-elected for another term: Hutchison, president; Mary B. Gamble, vice-president; and D. Ray Blakeley, secretary-treasurer. Reports were given by Edgar White, Elkhart; Jeff Wells, Boise City, and Bill Wheatley and John Chilcott, Clayton. Dan Sharp reported on NPS and Steve Hayward on a National Historic Trails meeting he had attended in Oregon.

The group discussed the proposal by SFTA President Bill Pitts on chapter reporting directly to him. Also discussed was the possibility of the chapter erecting historical signs along the Trail, using the SFTA logo.

Members of SFTA who were guests included Harold and Joan Kachel, No Man's Land Museum, Goodwell, OK; George Hook, Baker, OK, who showed his model of a miniature covered wagon; Lidia Gray, Liberal; and Jesse Scott, Jr., Garden City. The next quarterly meeting will be in Springfield, CO, on April 20, 1992.

#### Texas Panhandle

President Charles H. Pitts  
7101 Wolflin #103  
Amarillo, TX 79106

No report.

#### Wagonbed Spring

President Edward Dowell  
521 W. Janice  
Ulysses, KS 67880

The viewing of the National Park Service video on the Santa Fe Trail was the program for the quarterly meeting on January 9, 1992, at Ulysses, KS, 23 members present. Among the people who appeared in the video were Marc Simmons, Ralph Hathaway, Paul Ben-trup, Mark Gardner, the late Fern Bes-sire, Karla & Ron French, Pat Heath, Joann & Jeff Wells, and Odalee Bohn.

Edward Dowell, president, conducted the business meeting, and Ed Lewis was acting secretary. He said he plans to protect the historical sign at Wagonbed Spring from weathering with a partial roof across the top. Karla French was selected to compile a scrapbook of the chapter's activities.

The annual election of officers was held with the current officers being unanimously re-elected. They are Edward Dowell, president; Ed Lewis, vice president; Marjorie Persinger, secretary; Karla French, treasurer; Mary Gamble, reporter; and Maryruth Greenwood, program chairman. The next meeting will be in Hugoton, KS, on April 9, 1992.

#### Heart of the Flint Hills

President Donald B. Cress  
RR 1 Box 66  
Council Grove, KS 66846

The chapter held its annual meeting January 14, 1992, at Council Grove. Lois Dewitt of Lyon County was elected as a new director to replace Morris DuBois, who recently resigned.

The chapter will take part in the Neosho River Crossing Pageant in Council Grove on the evening of Sept. 26. Horses, riders, buggies, and wag-ons are needed for this event. The chapter will sponsor a Sunday morn-ing church service and a non-motor-ized parade to the Seth Hays's Barn east of Council Grove, where there will be a craft show and living-history dem-onstrations on Sept. 27.

The trail ride committee announced the annual ride will be June 7-12. It will start at the Little Arkansas Cross-ing in Rice County and head east on the Trail to Council Grove, a distance of about 87 miles. The riders will participate in Wah-Shun-Gah Days activi-ties at Council Grove on June 12.

The board voted to accept ownership of the Wilmington stone schoolhouse.

The school was built in 1870 beside the old Santa Fe Trail.

The chapter is sponsoring a logo con-test with a cash prize for the winner. Send entries to Charlie Macy, RR 1 Box 203A, Alta Vista, KS 66834 before April 4, 1992. The next board meeting will be April 14, 1992. The chapter has started a quarterly newsletter, *Trail Tales*, the first issue of which appeared in October 1991.

#### End of the Trail

President Jon Hunner  
1612 Ridgcrest SE  
Albuquerque, NM 87108

On January 25, 1992, the chapter heard Bill de Buys, senior associate of the Conservation Fund and author of *River of Traps*, present the findings of the Conservation Fund's preliminary study of the Glorieta and Cañoncito battlefields. The Conservation Fund holds a ten-acre parcel of the Glorieta battlefield which they will transfer to the National Park Service within 90 days, with Congress approving the purchase of 300 acres at Glorieta and another 400 at Cañoncito and adding this to Pecos ruins to create the Pecos National Historic Park, including a sig-nificant and beautiful part of the Trail.

The Conservation Fund decided the best way to integrate the separate par-cels was the obvious link, the Trail. They are proposing the "New Santa Fe Trail" for the development of trails either on or in close proximity to the original Trail. These will be multi-use recreational trails for hiking, bicycling, and horseback riding. There are three suggested routes. The most viable would connect Cañoncito, Glorieta, Pecos Pueblo, and Kozlowski's Ranch. The chapter and SFTA were invited to join in this project and a chapter field trip along the proposed route was dis-cussed for the coming summer.

Marc Simmons reported on the Ar-row Rock Symposium. He especially liked scratching the oxen between their horns at the buffalo roast. An election of new officers was held, but the office of alcalde was not filled. Jon Hunner will continue as interim al-calde until the next meeting. Two al-calde segundos were elected: Margaret Sears and Carlton Damonte, and the new secretary/treasurer is Louann Jordan. On Feb. 22, at 1 p.m., in the community room of the Santa Fe Li-brary, Marc Simmons will present the program for the next chapter meeting, speaking about Kit Carson and the Santa Fe Trail. A new alcalde will be elected and plans for supporting the "New Santa Fe Trail" will be discussed. Visitors are welcome.

(continued on page 17)

## HISPANIC INFLUENCE ON THE SANTA FE TRAIL

by Jere Krakow

[Jere Krakow is a charter member of SFTA and a long-standing Trail historian. He is on the staff of the Denver Service Center of the National Park Service. He directed the field work of the NPS survey of the Santa Fe National Historic Trail.]

THE American story has long been shaped by multi-cultural influences. One thread of the story is the historic Trail that once linked regions and nations together. For better or worse, the Santa Fe Trail introduced Indians, Spaniards, Mexicans, and Americans to each other.

This designated National Historic Trail was the first major trans-Mississippi route between the eastern United States and the present-day American Southwest. Portions of it had been established earlier by American Indians, then by Spaniards, Mexicans, and Americans. As the Trail developed, it played a critical role in westward expansion as well as trade relations with Mexico. For a quarter century, from 1821 to 1846, international trade followed this route, bringing needed manufactured goods from Missouri to northern Mexico and beyond. Traders brought silver, furs, mules, and wool back to Missouri. At the same time the Trail fostered cultural exchange. After the United States conquered Mexico's northern provinces in 1848, the Trail continued to link regions together.

Origins of the Santa Fe Trail lie with the earliest Indians routes which became avenues of access for Spanish exploration and settlement in the northern provinces of Mexico. The route northward from Mexico City came into use soon after the Spanish conquest in 1521, and by 1580 linked several silver mining areas along what became known as the Camino Real. Following the routes of earlier expeditions, Don Juan de Oñate, in 1598, led an expedition northward from Zacatecas into New Mexico for purposes of colonization, and pacifying the pueblos. In the course of the journey, Oñate laid out the route of the Chihuahua Trail, through Paso del Norte, and up the Rio Grande Valley to Santo Domingo Pueblo (Max Moorhead, *New Mexico's Royal Road: Trade and Travel on the Chihuahua Trail*, 7).

After the settlement of Santa Fe in 1610, the Camino Real reached its northern terminus at the foot of the Sangre de Cristo mountains. The 1,500-mile route became the lifeline of supply and communication. For the first 100 years it was used by the

annual caravan. Thereafter, throughout most of the nineteenth century, numerous caravans traveled this major route of trade and commerce each year. Of the settlements along the trail, Chihuahua developed as the city whose merchants dominated commercial enterprise in New Mexico until the overthrow of Spanish rule in 1821 (Ibid, 29). Thus a network of trade connecting communities along the Camino Real had been laid before a new nation to the northeast declared its independence from Great Britain.

During the 18th century Indian trade fairs at Pecos and Taos among the Pueblo and Plains Indians introduced Spanish residents to native products, and the Spanish began to participate in the fairs. Using packtrains of mules, New Mexicans traded along the southern routes from Santa Fe to Chihuahua, and became increasingly familiar with the numerous Indian trails on the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains and the western Great Plains. Merchants in Chihuahua, however, continued to dominate the trade, including the larger trade fairs along the Camino Real. In due course French and American traders defied Spain's closed-door policy in her northern Mexican provinces and searched for ways to trade with Santa Fe and the areas beyond Santa Fe. This resulted in patrols by Spanish and Pueblo soldiers in the late 1700s and early 1800s to search for contraband.

After independence from Spain in 1821, Mexican administrators removed many legal barriers to commercial exchange on the New Mexican frontier. That same year William Becknell and a small party from Missouri arrived in New Mexico to trade. In 1822 Becknell opened a wagon route from Franklin, Missouri, to Santa Fe, following what later became known as the Cimarron Route. The Santa Fe Trail therefore linked with the Camino Real to provide an international trails network.

The decade of the 1820s saw New Mexican officials encourage merchants to trade with Mexico. Beginning in 1824 Chihuahuan and New Mexican merchants appeared along the Trail from Santa Fe to Missouri, and from 1823 to 1825 a delegation of Mexican merchants, sent by the New Mexican governor, spent time in Washington, DC, negotiating commercial agreements for New Mexico. Simultaneously Missouri traders headed toward Santa Fe with trade goods. En-

couraged by Mexican officials, this legal commerce began the decades-long exchange across the plains.

The Santa Fe Trail, with Santa Fe as the hub, quickly became a lucrative trade route far into Mexico, aiding both Mexico's northern provinces and the depressed economy of Missouri. By the early 1840s Mexican merchants, such as Don Antonio José Chávez, his brother Don José Chávez y Castillo, Juan Perea, and Juan Otero, dominated the trade moving in both directions along the route of commerce. (David A. Sandoval, "Gnats, Goods, and Greasers: Mexican Merchants on the Santa Fe Trail," *Journal of the West* [April 1989]: 22-31). Several traders (Mateo De Luna, Jesus M. Pacheco, T. Romero) inscribed their names on rock formations along the Trail, and the R. G. Dun and Company records contain numerous entries for Mexican merchants (i.e., Delgado Brothers, Santiago Armijo, Romaldo Baca) detailing their credit reports: assets (real estate, livestock, personal income, loans outstanding, type of business, financial backing, method of payment, and personal character).

In 1846 the United States invaded Mexico. The U.S. Army used the Santa Fe Trail as one of the major routes into Mexican territory, and continued down the Camino Real deep into Mexico, and west to California. Almost half of Mexico became part of the United States with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848. Thereafter military supplies formed a large part of freighting on the Trail, provisioning several southwestern army posts.

Despite the increase of American traders following the war, Mexican traders still figured prominently. Newspaper reports for June and July of 1859 note Trail traffic through Council Grove, Kansas, and the preponderance are travelers with Spanish surnames. Though diminishing in numbers, the Hispanic presence continued to be significant in the trade.

The influence of the Hispanic culture on the Santa Fe Trail is identifiable in several ways. Besides interaction among individuals, it includes freighting, place names, foodways, and architecture. Many techniques associated with frontier freighting began with Hispanics on the Camino Real. Perhaps most notable were the mule and pack trains loaded by *arrieros* (muleteers) whose reputations were unparalleled in the freighting community. Begin-

ning during the 17th century, wagon use consisted of heavy-duty wagons with iron-clad wheels that carried about 4,000 pounds, pulled by teams of eight mules. A caravan's military-like organization also influenced American freighting.

Place names have endured as another testimony to Spanish influence. They are prominent labels for routes, landmarks, crossings, and communities along the Santa Fe Trail. So named are San Miguel del Vado and San Jose del Vado on the Pecos River, El Vado de las Piedras (rock crossing) of the Canadian River, and the Sapello and Ocate crossings in New Mexico; Raton (Fishers) Peak, in Colorado; and Chávez Creek (now Jarvis), and La Jornado (Cimarron desert route) in Kansas.

Hispanic foodways extended from the Southwest along corridors of the Trail. The use of chilies and tortillas in a variety of edibles added diversity to the diets of Americans. Many travelers commented on Mexican food, including the luxury of chili verde, and the use of chocolate in "...which Mexicans surely excel every other people." (Josiah Gregg, *The Commerce of the Prairies*, ed. by Milo Milton Quaife [Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1967], 147.)

A final influence was felt in the architectural style. The low, flat-roofed structures, made of adobe are numerous along corridors of the Trail in New Mexico and Colorado. They range from street scenes in Santa Fe and Las Vegas to the church at San Miguel and Bent's Old Fort.

The legacy left by Hispanic people and culture made an indelible mark along Santa Fe Trail routes, and, in turn, on all Americans. International trade served as a vehicle for this exchange, enriching the present and future.

## CAMP TALES

(continued from page 15)

### Corazon de los Caminos

President LeRoy LeDoux  
PO Box 94  
Wagon Mound, NM 87752

The Oct. 20 chapter meeting was at the Ocate Community Center, with 40 members and guests present. After the business meeting, the group, under guidance of host Dominic Gonzales of Ocate, formed a caravan to tour the historic sites and features along the Santa Fe Trail near Ocate. The Nov. 17 meeting was held at the Kit Carson Museum at Rayado.

The chapter met in Wagon Mound on

Jan. 19 at the Parish Hall, where 28 members and guests enjoyed a pot luck lunch. The business meeting was conducted and dues were collected. A report from the Point of Rocks committee was given by Dominic Gonzales Montoya. The original tombstone was removed and is being packed for preservation. It will be kept at the ranch of Mr. and Mrs. Gaines, on whose property the Point of Rocks is located. It will be available to anyone wishing to see it. A large stone was found that closely resembles the original and is being inscribed and is nearly complete. A brass plate will be placed on the back, noting the date this headstone was placed and by whom. It will be dedicated to the memory of Richard Williams, who was instrumental in seeing this project completed.

Secretary Anita Wiggins reported that the chapter symbol and name are now registered with the State of New Mexico, so no one may use this symbol without permission. President LeDoux reminded everyone that election of officers will be held at the next meeting (place and time to be announced later).

Frank Torres, a park ranger from Fort Union, gave an interesting program about the New Mexico Volunteers, who joined forces with regular army troops to guard against Indian attacks and provide escorts for wagon trains. The volunteers were also instrumental in providing defenses against the Confederate Army during the Civil War.

### Wet/Dry Routes

President Joanne VanCoevern  
4773 N. Wasserman Way  
Salina, KS 67401

The winter chapter meeting was held January 19 in Kinsley, with approximately 100 members and guests in attendance. William Y. Chalfant, member of the SFTA governing board, spoke on "The Battle of Coon Creek," which occurred near present Kinsley. Several chapter awards were presented. Arthur Sayler, Robert Rein, David Clapsaddle, and Mildon Yeager were honored for their extraordinary efforts in marking the Wet and Dry routes. Also honored was the late Faye Anderson for her work for the chapter; the award was presented to Mrs. Anderson's daughter, Joan Forrest.

The same officers were elected to serve another year: President VanCoevern, Vice-President Tim Burghart, Sec-Treas Pam Wetzel, and Program Chairman David Clapsaddle. Carl Immenschuh agreed to continue as publicity chairman, and Clara Goodrich volunteered to serve as chapter historian. A report on the pro-

gress of the placing of markers on the Wet and Dry routes was given. So far 25 markers have been set and plans are to place 28 more by June.

A special encampment will be sponsored by the chapter on May 3, 1992, beginning at 1:00 p.m. at Camp Pawnee west of Larned, to help raise funds for the marker project. This will include a chuckwagon dinner (beef, beans, potatoes, and coleslaw), blacksmithing demonstrations, buggy rides, buckskinners' camp, Civil War encampment, a Buffalo Soldier, and other activities. Advance tickets for the event (including the dinner) are \$5.00 for adults and \$2.50 for children under age 8. At the gate the tickets will be \$6.00 and \$3.00 respectively. To purchase tickets, contact Pam Wetzel, RR 1 Box 21, Offerle, KS 67563 (316) 659-2305.

On May 29, during the Larned Rendezvous, the markers placed by the chapter on the Wet and Dry routes will be dedicated at 1:30 p.m. The ceremony will be held at the marker located one mile west of Garfield on U.S. Highway 56. For more information contact President VanCoevern at (913) 825-8349 or David Clapsaddle at (316) 285-2131.

### Mountain Branch

President Roberta Cordova  
202 East Sixth St.  
Trinidad, CO 81082

The chapter met on January 11 at the Sweet Shop Restaurant in Raton, NM. The meeting was arranged by Nancy Robertson. About 40 members and guests enjoyed a luncheon and viewed the video "Working and Waiting" which was presented at the SFTA Symposium in September.

The board made plans for the second annual meeting at Trinidad on March 21, 1992, beginning at 10:00 a.m. at the Best Western Country Club Motor Inn. Board vacancies will be filled at that time and such other business conducted as has come before the corporation. The board will convene for a short meeting to elect officers immediately after the annual meeting. There will be a luncheon (Dutch) at noon, and the program will be presented by Stanley Hordes of Santa Fe, who will speak on "The Sephardic Legacy in New Mexico: A History of the Crypto-Jews." Everyone is welcome to attend the meeting. Chapter dues are \$10.00 for individuals and \$15.00 for families. Reservations are necessary for the luncheon. Contact President Cordova at (719) 846-7721.

On June 29 the chapter will join the NRA Mountain Men Rendezvous at 10:00 a.m. for the Santa Fe Trail reen-

actment at the Whittington Center south of Raton. The fall meeting will be in Lakin, KS. Informal work sessions are planned as weather permits. Recent projects included recording information from several cemeteries and placing signs on several rivers that the Mountain Branch crossed. Now Trail buffs can identify the streams as they drive by.

### Dodge City/Fort Dodge

President Pat Robison  
No record of membership in SFTA  
No address available

On December 14, Jon and Pat Robison, who live in what is known as Custer House at Fort Dodge, held open house for SFTA and Ford County Historical Society members. Mrs. Robison conducted tours through the original stone building and pointed out important architectural features. About seventy visitors attended, including several from the Wet/Dry Routes chapter.

The next meeting was January 17 at the Long Branch at Boot Hill Museum complex. Officers elected for 1992 were Pat Robison, president; Jack Fraley, vice-president; Ann Warner, secretary; Bob Monaghan, treasurer; and Betty Braddock, reporter/historian. Several members had taken a Clark County tour of historical sites on the Fort Dodge/Fort Supply trail. A discussion was held about the chapter sponsoring a trip to Bent's Fort.

### Missouri River Outfitters

President Roger Slusher  
1421 South St.  
Lexington, MO 64067

In December the chapter met at the home of Sandy and Roger Slusher in historic Lexington for a Christmas party. Plans are being made for a 1992 trail ride on June 21. Members will visit Trail sites at the eastern terminus and join the Lexington Bit and Bridle Club wagon train for part of their ride. For information on the chapter trail ride, contact Roy Stubbs, PO Box 138, Arrow Rock, MO 65320.

The Lexington Bit and Bridle Club's wagon train will assemble at Arrow Rock on Sunday, June 21. The itinerary follows: June 22, Arrow Rock to Marshall; June 23, Marshall to Grand Pass; June 24, Grand Pass to Waverly; June 25, lay over at Waverly; June 26, Waverly to Dover; June 27, Dover to Lexington; and June 28, Lexington to Wellington. Participants may join any part or all of the ride. There is no fee. Meals will be available for purchase. For more information on the wagon train, contact Sandra Hayes, RR 1 Box 197, Higginsville, MO 64037. The Lexington Bit and Bridle Club is an institutional member of SFTA.

## MASSACRE ON THE SANTA FE TRAIL: MR. WHITE'S COMPANY OF UNFORTUNATES

by Harry C. Myers

*[Myers is the superintendent of Fort Union National Monument, a student of frontier history, an active member of SFTA, and a frequent contributor to WT.]*

THE Santa Fe Gazette, on Saturday morning, November 27, 1852, reported: "The account which Chacon gives of the massacre of White's company of unfortunates, will be read with interest, as there have been so many conflicting reports and surmises in relation to that event." Indeed, over the years, the story has been told many times, sometimes close to the facts and other times in fanciful versions. It is a popular story. It involves the capture of an American woman by Indians, the shooting of an Indian woman by soldiers, a massacre on the Santa Fe Trail, and a poignant rescue attempt. In short, it is a dramatic story of conflict and death on the Santa Fe Trail. To understand what happened to the White party in 1849, it is necessary to know the background and the series of events that led up to it.

The American invasion of New Mexico in 1846, an opening salvo in the Mexican War, upset the traditional Indian ways of life, including those of the Jicarilla Apaches. For some 200 years the Jicarillas had been alternately friendly traders and then raiders of the settlements in northeastern New Mexico. The tribe consisted of two bands. The Olleros (Potters) generally claimed an area on the west side of the upper Rio Grande. The Llaneros (Plainsmen) ranged to the east of that river and out onto the plains.<sup>1</sup>

These bands consisted of family groups who recognized the authority of a central chief only when they wished. Thus, a peace treaty would be made by the Spanish or Mexicans with one band or group while another was raiding. Their raids on sheep herds and settlements were often caused by hunger. By 1846 the Jicarilla were being pressured by other tribes, especially the Comanche, who raided them and disrupted their farming activities. The Comanches and other plains tribes were being pressed by the westward-expanding Americans. When southwestern tribes began to trade with the Americans, they became less dependent on New Mexicans for trade items.<sup>2</sup>

The New Mexicans, in the absence of federal troops or a strong militia, had learned to live with the periodic raids of the Jicarillas and other Indians. The death of a herder and loss of some

sheep were the cost of living on the northeastern frontier of the province. Besides, because the Jicarillas also came to the settlements to trade, they provided some commodities not normally available. Such commerce benefited both the Jicarillas and the New Mexicans. Over the years the two sides had worked out a delicate balance of power and mutual respect by which they shared some of the same territory, wherein some warfare was an acceptable part of life.

The Anglo-Americans, beginning with the Santa Fe Trail merchants two decades before the invasion, failed to understand such an accommodation to stability. They held a different view of Indian cultures and saw Indian raiders as destructive enemies who should be forced to maintain peaceful relations or be destroyed. When the troops of Gen. Stephen Watts Kearny's Army of the West reached the first New Mexican settlement at Las Vegas, Kearny promised that the Indian raids would be stopped by the conquering United States. Kearny, while speaking in good faith, made a promise that could not be fulfilled for many years.<sup>3</sup>

As Kearny and his force moved on to Santa Fe and, later, to California, volunteer troops from Missouri and Illinois who occupied the newly-gained territory faced a hostile reception by New Mexicans and Indians. Uprisings against the occupation force were crushed at Taos and Mora in early 1847. In northeastern New Mexico, the Jicarilla Apache proved to be the major problem for both the army and civilians. The White massacre of 1849 was but one incident of an on-going conflict with the Jicarillas. A chronology of the reported incidents leading up to the massacre reveals the impunity with which the Indians could strike and the ineffectiveness of the army. The troubles started in 1846 shortly after the troops arrived.

Santiago Boné lived at the junction of the Mora and Sapello rivers, near the junction of the Mountain and Cimarron routes of the Santa Fe Trail. He greeted Kearny and the Army of the West on their invasion route and provided them with some fresh provisions. In October of 1846, while searching for some horses stolen from him, Boné was killed by the Indians where Dog Creek runs into the Mora River about 10 miles east of his home. Although described as "Northern Indians," the thieves were probably Jicarilla

Apaches.<sup>4</sup>

The first major engagement between the volunteer American troops and the Jicarillas occurred in May 1847, east of Wagon Mound in the Canadian River Cañon, after the Apaches made off with a horse herd which was being grazed near Wagon Mound. After hot action, the troops recovered some horses but failed to impress the Indians with their military might.<sup>5</sup>

In September 1847 at Taos, Judge Charles Beaubien requested troops, reporting that the Jicarillas "have been stealing and murdering individuals and small parties for some time."<sup>6</sup> The next month at Taos, the Jicarillas ran off over 100 head of cattle and killed three Americans in the employ of a Mr. Tharp. Maj. William Reynolds, 3rd Missouri Mounted Volunteers, and two companies were sent to Taos.<sup>7</sup> In early November, Major Reynolds and his command set out to find the Jicarillas, "who have for some time been committing depredations on the frontier." The command never found the Indians and returned to Taos because of a snow storm.<sup>8</sup>

On November 24, 1847, Isaac McCarty arrived in Santa Fe from Bent's Fort. He reported that his train was attacked by 50 or 60 Indians two days north of Las Vegas. Six Indians were killed, and no one in the American train was hurt.<sup>9</sup> A reliable source reported to the *Santa Fe Republican* in late December that Francis X. Aubry was robbed of all his mules at the "Moro," also known as La Junta.<sup>10</sup>

Jim Beckwourth, the famous black mountain man, left Santa Fe on November 21, 1847, carrying the mail to Fort Leavenworth. At the Canadian Crossing he ran into Indians who chased him back to Wagon Mound and from there to the Turkey Mountains where he lost his pursuers. He then headed directly for Fort Leavenworth, arriving on December 13. On January 2, 1848, he left Fort Leavenworth with two others on his return to Santa Fe. After a skirmish with Pawnees west of Fort Mann, and a brief stop at Bent's Fort, he caught up with a party of men in the employ of the major fur company, Bent & St. Vrain, on the Vermejo River south of present Raton, New Mexico. From that point, they were chased by Apaches to the Mora River. Beckwourth then went west over the mountains to Santa Fe, where he arrived on February 10, 1848.<sup>11</sup>

In late March the Jicarillas raided within four miles of Las Vegas. Pursuit on foot by the Illinois Volunteer Infantry was useless as the Indians rode off on horses. Col. Edward W. B. Newby, in temporary command at Santa Fe,

requested from Washington additional mounted troops or permission to mount a portion of the volunteer infantry. Newby authorized New Mexicans to organize for themselves and ordered that arms taken during the "revolution" be returned. The *Santa Fe Republican*, in a long article, lamented the inability of the troops to stop the depredations.<sup>12</sup>

William Gilpin, commander of the Battalion of Missouri Volunteers for the Plains, and approximately 300 officers and men, left their camp on the Mora River near Barclay's Fort in April. They marched through the Canadian River country in search of Comanches, to attack their winter villages. The command moved on to Fort Mann in May after a fruitless search.<sup>13</sup> In May Maj. Israel B. Donaldson, 5th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, at Las Vegas, mounted some of his men and sent them in pursuit of a party of Apaches who had been committing many depredations in that part of the country. If the troops had any success, it was not reported in the *Republican*.<sup>14</sup>

Jicarillas attacked the party of Lucien B. Maxwell in June, when they were heading out from Greenhorn (Pueblo, Colorado) on their way to Taos with 600 deerskins, horses, and mules. Mrs. Brown, wife of John Brown, a Greenhorn storekeeper, and her child narrowly escaped capture. The party retreated back to Greenhorn. Later in the month, about the 14th, orphans Mary and James Tharp (aged 4 and 6), were taken by Lucien B. Maxwell, Charles Town, and twelve others from Bent's Fort to try another route to Taos. After seeing signs of Indians on the Purgatory River, they headed for the pass immediately east of Raton Pass, known then as "Manco Burro" pass. At the top of the pass, on June 19, they were attacked by about 150 Indians. Charles Town and four others were killed. Most of the others were injured, and Maxwell was seriously wounded in the neck. The Tharp children were captured. The survivors escaped toward Taos. One of the party who was not injured made it to Taos and sent soldiers to the relief of the others. The Tharp children were ransomed several months later by Taos merchants for \$160.<sup>15</sup>

On July 18, 1848, the *Santa Fe Republican* reported: "We understand that in the vicinity of the Wagon Mound, the Indians are very troublesome, attacking almost every train as they pass."<sup>16</sup> During July Capt. Samuel Boake, 3rd Missouri Mounted Volunteers, left Taos with 60 soldiers in pursuit of a large party of Indians who had been committing depreda-

tions in the area. The troops followed them to the east side of the Raton Mountains, had a small skirmish, and captured 32 horses and mules. Boake became ill and the command returned to Taos.<sup>17</sup>

On July 18 Major Reynolds and 150 men of the 3d Missouri Mounted Volunteers, Bill Williams, Robert Fisher, and Jim Kirker from Taos, took up the chase. Reynolds divided the command into three detachments. Near the Raton Mountains, the three units came together and on the same day were attacked by a large party of Jicarilla Apache and Ute Indians, said to be 400 strong. Some 20 to 25 Indians were killed and a large number wounded. Two Americans were killed and six were wounded. Capt. Benjamin Salmon of the volunteers was wounded and Bill Williams was shot in the arm, shattering it.<sup>18</sup>

In August 1848, General Order No. 23, from the Adjutant General's Office in Washington, D.C., dated June 8, 1848, was received in New Mexico. It directed that the Illinois and Missouri volunteers be marched home and discharged. It also named Brevet Lt. Col. John Washington, 3d Artillery, as the military governor of New Mexico Territory. By late August the volunteers were well on their way back east. On October 11, Washington, who marched from Monterrey, Mexico, with his artillery company, arrived in Santa Fe and assumed command of the 9th Military Department. Less than 500 troops guarded New Mexico. Two companies were stationed in Santa Fe, one in Taos, and two others were divided among several towns in the south.<sup>19</sup>

With the departure of the volunteers, the remaining regular troops attempted to make peace. At Taos in late November or early December 1848, Brevet Lt. Col. Benjamin L. Beall's 2nd Dragoons captured several Jicarillas and had a conference with them, threatening reprisal if they did not stop their attacks. Beall hoped that tough talk would keep them from raiding.<sup>20</sup> For a while, during the winter months at least, the Jicarillas were quiet. With the coming of spring, however, reports of trouble flared anew. Department Commander Washington wrote the adjutant general on March 29, 1849: "Some change has taken place in the aspect of our Indian Relations in this Territory. The depredations which were but few, have . . . become of frequent occurrence." To supplement the meager number of soldiers, Washington raised four companies of New Mexico Militia.<sup>21</sup> Capt. José María Valdez was in charge of about 50 members of the Taos Mounted Volunteers.

Alexander Papin was captain of a Company of New Mexico Volunteer Infantry stationed at Barclay's Fort, "where settlers are more exposed to the Indians."<sup>22</sup> A detachment of Company C, 3rd Artillery, comprised of one sergeant, one corporal, and ten privates, was sent from Taos to Rayado, Maxwell's settlement on the east side of the Sangre de Cristos (south of present-day Cimarron), on April 29. They were to help protect the new settlement and establish a grazing camp for army livestock. All seemed quiet on the northeastern frontier, until a band of Apaches was reported to be raiding near Santa Barbara (on the western side of the mountains near Peñasco and Picuris Pueblo), stealing horses and sheep.<sup>23</sup>

Colonel Beall sent Sergeant James Bally and twelve dragoons from Taos on May 19, 1849, to "ascertain the facts." Bally found the Indians at a hot spring four miles from Santa Barbara. In an interview with the alcalde of Santa Barbara and Jicarilla Chiefs Fleche Vayada and Chacon, Bally found the report to be false. Continuing on to another band camped in the vicinity with the two chiefs, Sergeant Bally reminded them "of the Treaty that they had lately made promising not to molest the Mexicans, but to live by themselves." Bally foresaw no trouble and returned to Taos where his action met with the approval of Beall.<sup>24</sup>

While the Jicarilla were peaceful east of the Rio Grande, it was a different story to the west at Abiquiu. Capt. John Chapman, commanding the Santa Fe Mounted Volunteer Guards, reported that ten people were killed at Abiquiu on May 30 by Apaches. Chapman pursued the Indians and the next day, southwest of Abiquiu on the Rio Del Oso, found, attacked, and drove them from their camp. He estimated that 18 to 20 Indians out of the 200 to 400 hundred had been killed, including their chief (probably José Antonio). Chapman's servant boy was killed and three privates were wounded, one of whom died on June 1.<sup>25</sup>

Southeast across the mountains, Brevet Capt. Henry Judd, 3rd Artillery, commanding the Post at Las Vegas which had been established on April 30, reported that Indians on the plains were watching for an opportunity to steal livestock. On June 1 a man arrived in Las Vegas on foot from Rayado and reported he had been robbed twenty miles north of Barclay's Fort by a band of five men who called themselves Apaches. Judd recommended a stronger force at Rayado. On June 12, Judd sent Captain Papin and a part of his volunteers "to scour the mountains

and other hiding places of the Indians as long as there is a chance of finding the authors of several recent depredations on the stock of the inhabitants of this region."

Judd also complained that much of the problem lay with the ranchers and settlers: "Instead of turning out in common and herding their animals so that they may not be driven away, they send them many miles from home under the care of little boys or decrepit men and when the Indians are announced, in place of gathering their neighbours in the pursuit or defence, they abandon their property, and send off to the nearest Alcalde or Prefect, frequently a distance of 9 or 12 miles, (as occurred a few days since with a man at Tecolote) to tell the news, and ask what is to [be] done. Ten thousand soldiers could not protect such people."<sup>26</sup> But while Judd was frustrated at Las Vegas, Jicarilla Chief Chacon, under the threat of an attack by the soldiers, came into Taos with his band to sue for peace.

Lobo, a Llanero chief who, after the death of José Antonio, became the principal chief of the Jicarillas, sent a message to Col. Beall, requesting peace. Beall sent for Lobo and also sent Lt. Joseph Whittlesey and forty dragoons to Cieneguilla, 25 miles east of Taos (present-day Angel Fire, New Mexico), where it was reported that Apaches were killing and driving off cattle. Whittlesey found that the Indians who had committed the depredations had joined Lobo's band. The lieutenant was going to attack them, but Chino, a son of Lobo, said they were coming in under promise of protection and that he would be responsible on behalf of his father, for restitution of any depredations. Lieutenant Whittlesey then left to find the extent of the depredations, which turned out to be two cows killed and the driving off of three or four more.

On his return to Taos, Whittlesey learned that Lobo and Chacon had argued after he left. Chacon, whose band had committed the raid, agreed, after a lengthy talk and threats by Lobo, to make full restitution for the raid. Later, on the way to meet with Col. Beall, Lobo ran into a band of the late José Antonio, who had stolen some animals from Ranchos de Taos. Lobo ordered them to return what they had stolen. They complied, returning 19 horses and mules. Lobo notified Col. Beall that it would take two or three days to get all his people together and then they would talk. If Lobo did come to Taos and talk with Col. Beall, the results of that conference are lost. Lieutenant Whittlesey thought Lobo

was just buying time. If Lobo was sincere, full and ample restitution for all the depredations that had been committed would have to be made before peace could be concluded.<sup>27</sup>

Meanwhile, Captain Valdez of the Taos Mounted Volunteers had skirmished with some Apaches near Costilla (northeast of the Canadian River just south of the Colorado border), where it was reported that four New Mexicans had been killed.<sup>28</sup> Captain Judd, at Las Vegas, reported that Apaches were coming through the area after trading in the "Bosque" on the Pecos River to the south. He also had information that traders from the town of Mora had delivered 13 barrels of liquor near or to the town of San Miguel which was sent to the Indians at the "Bosque." The route of the Apaches was apparently through Mora, to Rayado, and on to the Cañon of the Canadian River. Judd supposed "that after leaving their families in a secure place, the Apaches will return to this frontier for plunder."<sup>29</sup>

In mid-July at Taos, Indians attempted to run off the horse herd of the volunteers, who managed to fend off the Indians and capture two of their horses. Sergeant Williams with fifteen dragoons and 30 volunteers were sent through Pueblo Cañon toward the Little Cimarron and Rayado to chastise the Indians, while a lieutenant and twenty men were sent to the Canadian River to defend the stock there.<sup>30</sup>

It appeared that the summer was heating up in more ways than one. If Lobo had been sincere about peace, his tribe was not paying attention to him. While some of the depredations could have been committed by the Ute Indians, there was sufficient evidence that both bands of the Jicarillas were involved. The next action ended all chances for peace.

On August 16, 1849, a party of about 40 Jicarilla Apaches left their camp about a half-mile outside of Las Vegas and went into town. Captain Judd got word that they were trying to trade for ammunition, while Chacon, in a later interview, said they had come in to talk peace. Judd issued an order forbidding any trade with the Indians and had a talk with some of them, which convinced him that their intentions were anything but pacific. Some Indians were recognized as having treated, falsely Judd said, for peace at Taos. He also suspected they were the same Indians who had recently committed murders and robberies at Mora and at the ranch of Samuel Watrous near Barclay's Fort. Captain Judd also learned that another band of Jicarillas was 10 miles below at Los Valles, at-

tempting to trade for ammunition.<sup>31</sup>

Based on these convictions, Judd determined to seize the Indians. After their talk and Judd's abrupt dismissal of the party, they had mounted their horses. The captain then ordered Lt. Ambrose Burnside and his men to saddle up and proceed to the Indian camp. He sent Judge Herman Grolman, prefect of the county, ahead to try to persuade the Indians into giving up and to point out the futility of resistance. Judge Grolman, after talking for considerable time, returned. Lieutenant Burnside and men advanced, halted in hopes of recalling the Indians, and received a hail of bullets and arrows from the retreating band. Burnside ordered a charge, and with sabres drawn, the troops sailed into the mounted Apaches. In essentially no contest, Captain Judd estimated that only eight to ten Indians escaped in the running hand-to-hand battle over nine miles, and that many Indian bodies were left lying in the ravines. Five women, a boy, and a man were brought in as prisoners. The man escaped that night. Lieutenant Burnside was wounded below the ear, Lance Sergeant Francis Ambrose was wounded by an arrow passing through his forearm, and Private Meader received a contusion below the eye from a lance. Fearing retaliation, Judd sent forty of Captain Papin's volunteers to Los Valles.<sup>32</sup>

Judd's hunch paid off when, on September 8, Apaches robbed the rancho of Chaparito, about 10 miles south of Los Valles. Papin, on the chase, divided his force after the Indian trail split about 15 miles out. Captain Papin took command of twenty men and Sergeant William Miller took charge of the rest. In another six miles, at midnight, Sergeant Miller came upon the Indian camp. The volunteers crawled up to the camp, fired two volleys, and charged with bayonets. The Apaches, surprised and in complete confusion, were easily routed. Five bodies were found and many more Indians were wounded. Chief Vetrillo was killed and his wife captured along with a herd of 150 cattle. Property was given to the volunteers as a reward for excellent service. Captain Judd in his report of September 10, called the action a "brilliant little affair."<sup>33</sup>

Later that month, east of Rabbit Ear Creek, James Brown of Brown & Russell (government freight contractors), Moses Goldstein, and another man were robbed by Apaches. Set free, the men made it safely into Independence. W. F. Dewebber and several others shortly thereafter were delayed on their return to the states, when they

had a clash on the Cimarron River with Indians who stampeded several of their mules.<sup>34</sup>

Captain Judd, still determined to stop the Jicarilla raiding, sent Lieutenant Burnside with a detachment of troops to find the Apache Camp on September 16. Burnside first led the command to the Gallinas (Turkey) Mountains, "a noted stronghold of the Jicarillas," and then to the "Cañon of the Red [Canadian] River." Finding the remnants of a large encampment, they pursued the trail down the Canadian valley through "Cañon Largo" to "Cañon de las Sintas," where they found the fresh trail of a war party coming from the direction of Los Valles. Continuing on, Burnside soon realized that the Apaches were aware of his pursuit. The Indians were moving fast and the troops, without corn for the horses and suffering from the cold chilling rains, gave up the chase after eight days. Although Burnside did not overtake the Indians, Captain Judd noted that nothing had been heard of Indians in the settlements since the command started. But Judd had only bought quiet for a little while.<sup>35</sup>

At the same time Lieutenant Burnside started on September 16, Alexander Barclay, who was returning from the states on the Santa Fe Trail, was camped east of Soldier Creek in eastern Kansas when James M. White and his caravan of 13 wagons passed him. White had operated a large general store in Warsaw, Missouri. Probably hearing of the potential riches in Santa Fe from the returning Missouri Volunteers of 1846, White and his brother Charles entered the Santa Fe trade in 1848. Arriving in Santa Fe in mid-July, the brothers rented a room near the northeast corner of the plaza. Open for business, the brothers first advertised in the July 24, 1848, issue of the *Santa Fe Republican* as "Cheap Merchants," "Cheaper than the Cheap-est."<sup>36</sup>

The brothers did well with their first venture in the Santa Fe trade. James left Santa Fe in October, bound for St. Louis and carrying \$58,000 in gold and silver coins and bullion. Encouraged by this success, James spent the winter in Missouri with his family and planned next year's trip. Charles may have accompanied him or stayed in New Mexico, for in August of 1849 he was noted as returning to Santa Fe from Chihuahua. At any rate, James planned to take his wife and daughter with him in 1849, perhaps to make their home in New Mexico.<sup>37</sup>

By September 22, James White, his family, and wagon train, together with Francis X. Aubry and his train, had

reached 110 Mile Creek on the Santa Fe Trail east of Council Grove. As the caravan moved closer to New Mexico, cold and stormy weather was encountered. In a not unusual move, William Calloway, Aubry's wagonmaster, decided to go on ahead for fresh mules. White, seeing an opportunity to arrive sooner and get his family to comfortable quarters, decided to go along as did several others. About October 18, Calloway, James M. White, his wife Ann Dunn White, their daughter Virginia, White's two servants (Ben Bushman, a mulatto, and an unnamed black woman), Mr. Lawberger (a German), and two New Mexicans left the main caravan.<sup>38</sup>

West of Palo Blanco Creek and east of Point of Rocks, in present-day Colfax County, New Mexico, on or about October 24, White and the men of his "company of unfortunates" were murdered by Jicarilla Apaches. The Indians spared the lives of the women but took them captive. An employee of Charles Spencer, a Mr. Muller, who was leading five wagons along the trail three or four days after the massacre, described the scene. He first came on the skeletons of the two New Mexicans who had been killed while sitting by a fire. About a mile farther on and one-quarter mile off the road, Muller found two upset carriages. Upon closer inspection, the body of White was found with many lance and bullet wounds. The lower portion of his body had been eaten by wolves. Calloway's body had a bullet wound in the chest, Lawberger had one in the neck, and Bushman was also lying there dead. The carriages had been stripped and destroyed by buffalo hunters who had happened on the scene not long after the massacre and were also attacked by the Indians. One hunter was killed and a boy from the hunters' party was wounded and left for dead. All that remained was a little rocking chair belonging to White's daughter Virginia.<sup>39</sup>

Before Muller happened on the scene, Hugh N. Smith, New Mexico's delegate to Congress, and a party of others who were on the way to Washington D. C., came upon the boy who had crawled to Point of Rocks. He told them what had happened. Taking the boy, Smith's party immediately turned around and headed for the safety of Las Vegas.<sup>40</sup>

Meanwhile, headed from the east was a party comprised of Charles L. Spencer, Alexander Barclay, George S. Simpson, and Isaac Adamson. Spencer had left his train and Mr. Muller at Cold Spring after running into the bad weather. He and the oth-

ers planned a quick run into Las Vegas to send corn back out to the train. Although moving fast, they moved faster after the night of October 25 when they passed bodies on the road. They camped briefly at Point of Rocks, keeping an alert watch for any returning Indians. Continuing to Wagon Mound the next day, they caught up with the returning Hugh Smith party. They reached Barclay's Fort on the morning of October 27. While Barclay remained, Smith and the others continued on to Las Vegas arriving that same evening. Barclay immediately sent a dispatch to the alcalde at Mora, who in turn sent the news on to Judge Beaubien at Taos. Spencer raised the alarm in Las Vegas and sent word of the murders on into Santa Fe.<sup>41</sup>

James S. Calhoun, superintendent of Indian affairs in New Mexico, wrote the commissioner of Indian affairs on October 29 with the news brought from Las Vegas. He noted that Spencer had seen the dead bodies of Mr. White and five or six others of the party, and an upset baggage wagon that was broken into pieces. But most disturbing was the report that Spencer and party had, the next day, run into some Pueblo Indians (probably with the buffalo hunters) who had just been in the Apache camp and saw an American woman and her daughter, supposed to be Ann and Virginia White. Both were known to have been with Mr. White, but no evidence of their bodies was found. It was therefore safe to assume they might be captives. Calhoun believed that Col. John Munroe, commanding the 9th Military Department in Santa Fe, would shortly take action. He also reported that he had secured the services of a New Mexican trader, Encarnacion Garcia, who was confident that he could secure the release of Mrs. White and her child.<sup>42</sup>

Calhoun, who had arrived in Santa Fe in July, and Colonel Munroe, who replaced Lieutenant Colonel Washington on October 23, faced their first major crisis. The news of the White massacre had arrived on the night of the 28th from both Taos and Las Vegas. Munroe immediately sent an express to Capt. William Grier, commanding officer at the Post of Taos. Monroe thought that Grier knew of the incident and gave him authority to use his judgment in seeking the recovery of Mrs. White and daughter. Grier received the express on October 31. He notified Munroe that he would march from Taos on November 3 to the other side of the mountains toward the Canadian and Arkansas rivers. He took all the available men of his Company I, 1st Dragoons, and forty men of Cap-

tain Valdez's Mounted New Mexico Volunteers, along with two mountain howitzers.<sup>43</sup>

Back in Santa Fe, on November 1, Alexander Barclay was interviewed by Superintendent Calhoun, who called Barclay a "very quiet, cool, and considerate gentleman." Barclay knew the area and Indians well, having served for several years as the factor at Bent's Fort and now as owner of a similar establishment at La Junta. He reported to Calhoun that he had not seen the bodies of White and his party, rather the bodies were those of the buffalo hunters, "not yet cold in death." He also saw the upset carriage, but because it was night and great peril was apprehended, the party quickly moved on. Barclay described the fate of the buffalo hunters and the wounded boy, who was picked up by Smith. Although the boy thought the Indians went to the northwest, Barclay after investigation, concluded that they had "made for the Cañons of the Red [Canadian] River, in the direction of the Rio del Norte."<sup>44</sup>

Calhoun, in his report of the interview with Barclay, stated that Jicarilla Apaches had done the deed. He described them as "not considered a numerous band; but they are bold, daring, and adventurous spirits; and they say, they have never encountered the face of a white foe, who did not quail, and attempt to fly from them." In a cryptic comment, Calhoun, perhaps unfairly, also implied that the buffalo hunters and the Apache had a common purpose, "the reward of rapine."<sup>45</sup>

At Las Vegas, on November 1, Captain Judd prepared to send an escort with a mail wagon and civilian party bound for the states. Commanded by Sergeant Philip Swartwout, the escort included twenty soldiers and one of the captive Jicarilla women, who could be traded if they ran into those holding Mrs. White. After several days on the road, the party halted for the night approximately five miles east of Point of Rocks. The Indian woman asked permission to go to the top of a small knoll near the trail. Permission given, she climbed the knoll, sat down, and cried the night through, so loud as to disturb the camp. In the morning she appeared calm and sat near the fire smoking her pipe. When ordered into a wagon by a teamster, she grabbed a knife lying nearby and stabbed him superficially in several places. He ran, stumbled, and fell as another teamster came up and struck the Indian woman down. She then rose and chased the second teamster, who dodged behind and around the mules. In frustration she attacked the mules, stabbing

three, one so badly that it later died. Fearing a stampede, Sergeant Swartwout ordered her to be shot. Sergeant Mortimer pulled a pistol out of his holster and shot her dead, "and thus her mission ended." The command continued their escort to the Lower Spring of the Cimarron (south of present Ulysses, Kansas) where they left the mail party and returned to Las Vegas without further incident.<sup>46</sup>

At Taos, Captains Grier and Valdez, with a combined force of 90 men and two mountain howitzers hit the trail on November 4. With the command were two experienced guides, Antione Leroux and Robert Fisher from Taos. At Maxwell's Rayado settlement, on the eastern edge of the mountains, the command camped. When they left, Kit Carson went with them as another guide for the expedition.<sup>47</sup>

Captain Grier later reported: "We crossed the mountains, which enclose this valley, in the direction of 'Rayado,' passing by that point, on our route to the 'Point of Rocks,' near which place we expected to find the trail of the Indians. On the 9th of November we discovered a camp which they had occupied, on a small stream called by the Mexicans 'Palo Blanco,' some eight or ten miles east of the 'Point of Rocks.'

"The letters, papers &c. found strewn about this camp, were conclusive evidence that here had been the hiding place of those Indians who, two weeks previously, had murdered Mr. J. M. White and his party."

Following the trail of the Indians, Grier's command headed for the Canadian River cañon country, long a place of refuge and retreat for raiding Jicarilla Apaches. The trail was the "most difficult" that Kit Carson had ever followed.<sup>48</sup> The Indians would camp together and separate during the day, following different routes to the next camp. The guides found in almost every camp, evidence of Mrs. White, such as a piece of calico, a shoe, or a leaf of a book. The guides were kept in advance of each day's march, ever on the alert for the retreating Indians.<sup>49</sup>

Finally, a week after leaving Taos, on November 15, the party came upon fresh signs of the Indians. Grier and the men left the pack train and moved forward, camping four miles on, because of the dark night. The next morning a fresh trail was followed away from the river, which led them in a circle back up the river, where an Indian camp was found with fire in the ashes. The guides supposed the Indians had left that morning. Grier's command camped without provisions and set out at daylight the morning of the 17th. After a short march objects were

sighted in the distance a few miles off. Grier and his men charged, and after a run of five or six miles discovered they were chasing wild horses.<sup>50</sup>

Disappointed, they returned to the trail which became fresher as they moved along at a long gallop. After some fifteen miles, they discovered an Indian making for the river. Pursuing him, they came upon the Apache camp, "on 'Red River' 15 miles south of 'Toon-Koon-Karré Butte,'" and halted within 100 yards of the camp to let the straggling troops and the mountain howitzers all catch up. Major Grier was struck in the breast by an Indian bullet. Only his folded gloves stuffed into his coat saved him from death. Indian warriors mounted their horses and "bravadoed" in front of the troops, while their women and children were mounting horses and getting away.<sup>51</sup>

With all the troops gathered except the guides, and the mountain howitzers now with the command, they charged the village of forty warriors and chased the Indians, skirmishing as they ran. But the Jicarillas on fresh horses easily out ran the jaded cavalry mounts and the Indians fled in all directions. Six Indians were killed and several wounded. Grier's wound and that of Dr. H. F. Reed, who was slightly wounded in the hip, were the only soldier casualties.<sup>52</sup>

Returning to the Indian camp, where the soldiers camped for the night, the body of Mrs. White was found about 300 yards from the lodges. While Major Grier and Kit Carson speculated that she was killed for refusing to go with the Indians, others thought she was running toward the charging command when shot in the back through the heart with an arrow. "The body was buried with every care to prevent the possibility of being disturbed, in future, by wolves or Indians." Carson, when dictating his autobiography several years later, was certain that had the Indians been attacked immediately she would have been saved. "However, the treatment she had received from them was so brutal and horrible that she could not possibly have lived long. Her death, I think, should never be regretted by her friends." But Carson also in his autobiography lamented that a book had been found at the Indian camp, representing Carson as a "great hero." He thought possibly Mrs. White had read it, and knowing he lived near, prayed for him to save her. "Major Grier took possession of Mrs. White's things. She had a prayer book in her hand and was evidently prepared for death. She was making peace although her shoes were cut and she evidently had walked a great

deal."<sup>53</sup>

The soldiers also found thirty Indian lodges, saddles, bridles, cooking utensils, provisions, robes, and two Indian children about three years of age. The children were given to Jesus Silva and Juan Tafoya, who took them to Rayado. About 70 Indian ponies were captured and turned over to the volunteers. But no sign was found of Virginia, Mrs. White's daughter. A couple sources in the next few years would assert that she was killed at the same time as her mother, and her body thrown into the river. Others claimed she was still alive and living on the Jicarilla reservation as late as 1918, dying in 1935. The body of the black woman servant had been found earlier near the Point of Rocks, and it was speculated that she was killed the same time as White and the other men.<sup>54</sup>

Major Grier and the command left the next morning on their march home, after setting fire to the Indian camp. Heading for Barclay's Fort, on November 23, they were overtaken by a severe sleet and snow storm driven by heavy winds while on the prairie. The troops suffered greatly but only one person (Grier's servant) froze to death. The command reached the succor of Las Vegas on the 24th and returned to Taos on November 29.<sup>55</sup>

Almost immediately stories about the White massacre and the events that surrounded it started to spread. Calhoun wrote the commissioner of Indian affairs on March 25, 1850, "I have noticed in several straggling newspapers, published in the United States in December and January last, various statements in relation to the efforts made here for the rescue of Mrs. White and her daughter," in which the shadow of a truth is not discernible." Indeed, as the stories were told and re-told, the truth faded.<sup>56</sup>

Uncle Dick Wootton, who claimed to be in the rescue party, told a fantastic story that the Whites were in a stagecoach on their way to Santa Fe to visit friends. Passing through a narrow defile, east of Point of Rocks, the stage was attacked, stopped, and the passengers killed, except for Mrs. White and child. Col. Henry Inman, in his 1897 book *The Old Santa Fe Trail*, embellished Wootton's account and said it took place in 1847 at the Canadian River canyon. James A. Bennett served in the 1st Dragoons and arrived in New Mexico in October of 1850, one year after the massacre. He claimed, however, to have been part of the rescue party, which went out in March of 1851 after White had been killed at Wagon Mound. White became a doctor

in the account of Robert Duffus and the 1940 WPA New Mexico Guide which also located the massacre at Wagon Mound. Those who relied upon first-hand material found Chacon's account in the *Santa Fe Gazette* and repeated the mistakes which Chacon so glibly told as truth.<sup>57</sup>

The story of the White massacre has indeed become a modern-day legend. The fascination with the story in all its variations reveals its popularity. Perhaps that is because we are reminded of a time and place where people faced physical danger and hardship daily along the Trail. Perhaps, in our fascination with this story, we long for that daily excitement. And perhaps it is because of such excitement that the Santa Fe Trail has called to so many, and still calls to you and me today.

#### NOTES

1. Veronica E. Velarde Tiller, *The Jicarilla Apache Tribe, A History, 1846-1970* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1983), 13-14; Morris E. Opler, "Jicarilla Apache Territory, Economy, and Society in 1850," *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology*, 27 (Winter 1971): 309-329.
2. Tiller, *Jicarilla Apache*, 14; David J. Weber, "American Westward Expansion and the Breakdown of Relations between Pobladores and 'Indios Bárbaros,' on Mexico's Far Northern Frontier, 1821-1846," *Myth and the History of the Hispanic Southwest* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1990), 117-132.
3. Stephen Watts Kearny was appointed a first lieutenant in the 13th Infantry in 1812. Serving much of his career on the frontier, he was appointed colonel of the 1st Dragoons in 1836, and promoted to brigadier general in 1846. He died in 1848. Francis B. Heitman, *Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army* (2 vols.; Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903), I, 586; W. H. Emory, *Lieutenant Emory Reports: A reprint of Lieutenant W. H. Emory's notes of a Military Reconnaissance* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1951), 50.
4. Land Records of New Mexico, Surveyor General File 206, Microfilm roll 30, frame 957, Testimony of Santiago Boné Jr., New Mexico State Records Center and Archives (NMSRA), Santa Fe.
5. Lansing B. Bloom, "The Taos Rebellion," *Old Santa Fe*, 1 (Oct. 1913): 202-207.
6. Charles Beaubien was of French-Canadian birth and resided in New Mexico at the time of the invasion. He was appointed by Kearny to serve as one of the three United States Justices. Annie H. Abel, "Indian Affairs under William Carr Lane, I," *New Mexico Historical Review*, 16 (April, 1941): 218; *Santa Fe Republican*, Sept. 17, 1847.
7. William Reynolds was elected and appointed major in the 3rd Missouri Mounted Volunteers in June 1847. He was mustered out in August 1848; *Santa Fe Republican*, Oct. 30, 1847.
8. *Santa Fe Republican*, Nov. 13, 1847.
9. *Ibid.*, Nov. 27, 1847. The attack would have taken place in the vicinity of the Ocate Crossing on the Mountain Route. McCarty was a partner of and a wagonmaster for Bullard, Hooke & Co. of Independence, Mo.
10. François X. Aubry, (1824-1854), known as the "telegraph of the plains" because of his record-breaking rides between Santa Fe and the states, was a Santa Fe trader, who by this time had made several journeys across the plains. Donald Chaput, *François X. Aubry, Trader, Trailmaker, and Voyageur in the Southwest, 1846-1854* (Glendale: Arthur H. Clark Co., 1975); the Moro or Mora referred to the Mora

River at its junction with the Sapello River at present-day Watrous, New Mexico. After Boné was killed, in 1848, Alexander Barclay built an adobe fortress and trading house at this location. *Santa Fe Republican*, Jan. 1, 1848.

11. *Santa Fe Republican*, Feb. 12, 1848; Louise Barry, *The Beginning of the West: Annals of the Kansas Gateway to the American West, 1540-1854* (Topeka: Kansas State Historical Society, 1972), 730.
12. Edward W. B. Newby was appointed captain in the 5th Illinois Volunteer Infantry in May of 1847, and elected colonel of the regiment in June. He was mustered out in October 1848. He was appointed a captain in the 1st Cavalry in 1855, served in the 4th Cavalry in 1861, and promoted to major of the 3rd Cavalry in July of 1862. Newby retired in Sept. 1863. Heitman, *Historical Register*, I, 744; *Santa Fe Republican*, April 2, 1848, also contains Col. Newby's Order No. 22, dated March 27, 1848.
13. *Santa Fe Republican*, May 3, 1848; Leo E. Oliva, "Missouri Volunteers on the Santa Fe Trail, 1847-1848," *Trail Guide*, 15 (Sept. 1970): 7-8. William Gilpin later served as the first governor of Colorado Territory. Fort Mann was just west of present Dodge City, Kansas.
14. *Santa Fe Republican*, May 23, 1848; Israel B. Donaldson was mustered into service June 1847 and mustered out in August of 1848. During most of his time in New Mexico he commanded the post at Las Vegas.
15. *Santa Fe Republican*, May 13, June 27, July 6, & Aug. 1, 1848; Janet Lecompte, "The Manco Burro Pass Massacre," *New Mexico Historical Review*, 41 (Oct. 1966): 305-318. The children's father, William Tharp, was killed by Comanches in May 1847 east of Pawnee Rock. Barry, *Beginning of the West*, 686.
16. *Santa Fe Republican*, July 18, 1848.
17. *Ibid.*, Aug. 1, 1848.
18. *Ibid.* Samuel A. Boake was mustered in June 1847 and out August 1848, as was Benjamin Salmon. Heitman, *Historical Register*, II, 45, 67.
19. *Santa Fe Republican*, Aug. 8 & 30, & Sept. 12, 1848; Robert W. Frazer, *Forts and Supplies, The Role of the Army in the Economy of the Southwest, 1846-1861* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1983), 33. John Macrae Washington was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy and appointed to the Artillery Corps in 1817, in which he served until 1838, when he was briefly an assistant quartermaster. He was promoted to major of artillery in 1839 and was breveted a lieutenant colonel in 1847 for gallantry in the battle of Buena Vista. Washington drowned in December of 1853. Heitman, *Historical Register*, I, 1007.
20. Benjamin Lloyd Beall was a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy 1814-1818 but was not graduated. He served as a volunteer captain in the Florida War 1835, and was appointed a captain in the 2nd Dragoons in 1836. In 1847 he was appointed a major in the 1st Dragoons and became colonel of that regiment in 1861. Beall was breveted major in Florida and lieutenant colonel in 1848 during the Mexican War. Heitman, *Historical Register*, I, 202. John H. Dickerson to Beall, December 10, 1848, M1102, roll 1, RG 393, National Archives (NA).
21. Frank McNitt, ed., *Navaho Expedition, Journal of a Military Reconnaissance from Santa Fe, New Mexico to the Navaho Country made in 1849 by Lt. James H. Simpson* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1964), xvi.
22. José Maria Valdez was noted in the 1850 New Mexico Census as 40 years old, living in Taos County, married to Maria Manuela Jaramillo, and the prefect or judge in Taos. He served in 1848 as captain of Taos Volunteers in the Ute and Apache campaign, in 1849 as captain, and in 1855 from Mora as a captain of volunteers. He was also captain of Company A, 1st New Mexico Volunteer Infantry, 1861-1862, serving at the Battle of Valverde, and later as the lieutenant colonel of the 3rd Regiment New Mexico Mounted Infantry. The April 30, 1864, issue of the *Santa Fe New Mexican* spoke highly of Valdez, saying that he was colonel of a regiment of New Mexico Volunteers when the Texans made their raid and was a member of the legislature. Alexander Papin (1817-1849) was a member of the venerable fur trading Chouteau family. He was the son of Alexander LaForce Papin and Julie Brazeau and grandson of Marie Louis Chouteau Papin. Alexander Papin was shot and killed by a Mr. Wheeler in Santa Fe in late November of 1849. New Mexico Census, 1850, San Miguel and Taos Counties, Microfilm 432, roll 469, NA; Mary B. Cunningham and Jeanne C. Blythe, *The Founding Family of St. Louis* (St. Louis: Piraeus Publishers, 1977), 192, 196; *Santa Fe New Mexican*, Nov. 24, 1849; Henry Judd to John Dickerson, May 3, 1849, M1102, roll 1, frame 675, NA.
23. Orders No. 9, April 29, 1849, Maj. Beall, Taos, M1102, roll 1, frame 242, NA.
24. The "Treaty" was probably the talk Beall had with the Jicarillas in Nov. or Dec. 1848, not a formal treaty. Beall to Dickerson, May 19, 1849; Dickerson to Beall, May 22, 1849; Sergeant James Bailly to Beall, May 23, 1849; Dickerson to Beall, May 25, 1849, M1102, roll 1, NA.
25. Chapman said that a chief had been killed but did not give his name. A letter of June 18 mentioned the death of José Antonio, a Jicarilla chief. John Chapman to Washington, May 31 & June 2, 1849, M1102, roll 1, frames 358-359, NA.
26. Henry Bethel Judd was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy and appointed to the artillery in 1839. He was breveted a captain, 1847, in the Mexican War, and colonel, 1865. Judd died in July 1892. Heitman, *Historical Register*, I, 584. Judd to Dickerson, June 1, 12 & 13, 1849, M1102, roll 1, frames 696, 709, 711, NA.
27. Joseph Whittlesey was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1844 and assigned to the 2nd Dragoons. Transferred to the 1st Dragoons in 1845, he was breveted 1st lieutenant in the Mexican War in 1847. He retired in Nov. 1863 with the rank of major. Chacon was leader of the Ollero band and Lobo was head of the Llanero band. Chino was a common name meaning "the Younger." A Chino was killed in the Manco Burro Pass fight. Whittlesey to Dickerson, June 18, 1849, M1102, roll 1, frame 1027, NA; Heitman, *Historical Register*, I, 1032; Tiller, *Jicarilla Apache Tribe*, 14; Dolores Gunnerson, *The Jicarilla Apaches, A Study in Survival* (DeKalb: Northern Illinois University, 1974), 254; Lecompte, "Manco Burro Pass Massacre," 314.
28. Whittlesey to Dickerson, June 18, 1849, M1102, roll 1, frame 1027, NA.
29. Judd to Dickerson, June 20, 1849, M1102, roll 1, frame 723, NA.
30. Whittlesey to Beall, July 13, 1849, M1102, roll 1, frame 1033, NA.
31. John Greiner was appointed an Indian agent and arrived in New Mexico with the command of Col. Edwin V. Sumner in July 1851. In Nov. 1852 he met with Utes and Jicarilla Apaches in the town of Abiqui. One result of the meeting was an interview with Chacon about the Las Vegas fight, the White massacre, and the 1850 mail party massacre, which was reported in the *Santa Fe Gazette*, Nov. 27, 1852. Greiner continued to collect information on these incidents, interviewing Kit Carson, Sgt. William Mortimer, Mr. Muller, and others. Two documents of Greiner's work are in the Huntington Library. One is a set of notes of the interviews and the other is a manuscript Greiner called "Overawing the Indians," written from the notes, which he evidently intended to publish. The notes and the manuscript along with the letters received of the 9th Military Department (M1102) provide the most accurate information on the events of 1849. Chacon in the Nov. interview said his people came to Las Vegas to make peace and were attacked because of a report that Apaches had killed two Mexicans and stolen stock at Casa Colorado, which Chacon said was false. However, as noted before, Captain Valdez reported that the Taos Volunteers skirmished with some Apaches near Costilla where four Mexicans had been killed. Chacon was also wrong in reporting that, afterward, Chino attacked two Americans and one Mexican and captured two female children at Wagon Mound, an action in which Chino was killed. This, he mistook for the Manco Burro Pass attack on the Maxwell party in 1848, in which Chino was killed, and two children, a boy and girl, were captured by the Jicarillas. Chacon misplaced events both in time and location. Although the *Gazette* called Chacon's account "in the main correct," it also caught him in a mistake. All in all, Chacon's account is not to be relied upon, except as events as viewed by himself, and possibly not even that. Abel, "Indian Affairs under William Carr Lane," 255; John Greiner's notes and manuscript, RI 541 (A & B), Huntington Library; *Santa Fe Gazette*, Nov. 27, 1852.
32. Ambrose Everett Burnside was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy and appointed to the artillery in 1847. He resigned in 1853 but was re-appointed as a colonel of Rhode Island Volunteers in 1861, brigadier general in 1861, and major general in 1862. He was awarded the thanks of Congress in 1864 and resigned in 1865. Herman Grohman was listed as living in Las Vegas, occupation of prefect, age 43, and from Germany, in the 1850 Census. Heitman, *Historical Register*, I, 266; New Mexico Census, 1850, San Miguel and Taos Counties, M432, roll 469, NA; Greiner, Interview notes of William Mortimer, RI 541 (A).
33. *Ibid.*; Judd to Dickerson, Aug. 16 & 25, 1849, M1102, roll 1, frames 741, 745, NA; Muster Roll of Captain Papin's Company of Volunteers, 1849, Territorial Archives of New Mexico, Microfilm, roll 85, frame 29.
34. Barry, *Beginning of the West*, 889.
35. Judd to Dickerson, Sept. 29, 1849, M1102, roll 1, frame 764, NA.
36. Alexander Barclay (1810-1855) was born in England and served as the superintendent of Bent's Fort, 1838-1842. In 1848 he built a similar trading establishment at the junction of the Mora and Sapello rivers, near the junction of the Mountain and Cimarron routes of the Santa Fe Trail. George P. Hammond, *The Adventures of Alexander Barclay* (Denver: Old West Publishing Co., 1976), 178; *Santa Fe Republican*, July 24, 1848.
37. It seems likely that White retained a representative in Santa Fe. He sent a "number of wagons loaded with dry-goods, groceries, &c. to Santa Fe" in July 1849. About the time they would arrive in Santa Fe, Charles was expected to arrive in Independence. Also in Aug. or Sept. 1849, a petition was sent to Col. Washington by several Santa Fe merchants, requesting payment of the volunteers. The merchants had provided them with clothing, horses, equipment, rations, and forage and wanted their pay. One of the signatures on this petition is "J. M. White & Bro." Since James was still in Missouri and Charles was returning from Chihuahua to Independence in August, and White's 1848 ad said "J. M. White & Brother," someone in Santa Fe had to sign for them. James White has been confused with T. F. White who in 1848 opened a forwarding and commission house opposite El Paso at the town of Frontera, about the same time James arrived in Santa Fe. In 1848 T. F. White advertised in the *Santa Fe Republican* and was noted in the issue of Aug. 8, 1848. Frazer, *Forts and Supplies*, 200; *Santa Fe Republican*, July 24, 1848; Barry, *Beginning of the West*, 786, 879, 882; Petition signed by C. M. Merritt and others to Col. Washington, (August?) 1849, M1102, roll 1, frame 1071, NA.
38. Chaput, *François X. Aubry*, 83-85; Greiner, Notes of an Interview with Mr. Muller, RI 541 (A); W. W. H. Davis, *El Gringo or New Mexico and her People* (Santa Fe: The Rydal Press, 1938), 29.
39. New Mexicans from the interior villages and Pueblo Indians regularly went out to the plains to hunt buffalo. Greiner, Notes of an Interview with Mr. Muller, RI 541 (A).
40. Hugh N. Smith was New Mexico's newly elected delegate to Congress. Hammond, *Alexander Barclay*, 225; Annie H. Abel, *The Official Correspondence of James S. Calhoun, while Indian Agent at Santa Fe and Superintendent of Indian Affairs in New Mexico* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1915), 68-69.
41. Charles L. Spencer was described in the *Santa Fe New Mexican* as a young man from the house of Jaccard & Co. in St. Louis. Spencer, with James E.

Sabine and Henry Grandjean, operated a jewelry, watch-making, silversmith, and general goods store in Santa Fe in 1849. Spencer and Sabine were advertising in the *Santa Fe Republican* in 1848.

George Semmes Simpson (1818-1885) from St. Louis was an employee of Bent, St. Vrain & Co. in the Indian trade in 1841, was involved in the establishment of the first post at Pueblo, Colorado, became associated with Barclay at his fort, and is credited with starting the Pikes Peak Gold Rush. He moved to Trinidad, Colorado, where he was county clerk in 1867 and died there in 1885.

Isaac Adamson is mentioned in Barclay's diary and nowhere else. A William Adamson, trapper, became a good friend of Barclay's but it is unlikely Barclay would have made a mistake in names. Hammond, *Alexander Barclay*, 176, 178, 221, 225, 226; *Santa Fe New Mexican*, Nov. 27, 1849; Abel, *Official Correspondence*, 63-64; Lafayette McLaws to William Grier, Oct. 29, 1849, M1072, roll 1, frame 75, NA.

42. John Munroe was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1814 and appointed to the artillery. He won brevets in the Florida War, 1838, and twice in the Mexican War, the last as a colonel. Munroe died in April of 1861.

James S. Calhoun (1802?-1852) from Georgia was owner of a small steamship line, director of two banks, and the Chattahoochee Railroad. He served three terms each in the Georgia legislature and senate, and served a term as mayor of Columbus, Georgia. He was a captain of the Georgia Infantry and lieutenant colonel of the Georgia Mounted Volunteers in the Mexican War. Appointed superintendent of Indian affairs in New Mexico in early 1849, he served until 1852 when sickness forced his return to the states. So sure of dying on the way, he carried his casket with him. He died on the Santa Fe Trail between Council Grove and the Missouri border in June 1852. Heitman, *Historical Register*, I, 736, II, 46; Abel, *Official Correspondence*, 63-63; Calvin Horn, *New Mexico's Troubled Years, The Story of the Early Territorial Governors* (Albuquerque: Horn and Wallace, 1963), 23; Barry, *Beginning of the West*, 1106-1107.

43. William N. Grier was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy and appointed to the 1st Dragoons in 1835. He won a brevet as a major in the Mexican War, 1848, as a colonel in the Civil War, 1862, and brigadier general for faithful and meritorious service in the Civil War. He retired in 1870 and died in 1885. Heitman, *Historical Register*, I, 478; Grier to Dickerson, Nov. 1, 1849, M1102, roll 1, frame 571, NA.

44. Abel, *Official Correspondence*, 68-69.

45. Ibid.

46. Chacon said that the Indian woman was the daughter of Lobo. There is no other evidence to support this claim. Given Chacon's errors, the statement is questionable. Greiner, Interview of William Mortimer, RI 541 (A); Judd to McLaws, Dec. 1, 1849, M1102, roll 1, frames 778-780, NA; Muster Roll of Captain Judd's Company C, 3rd Artillery, Dec. 1849, NA.

47. Antione (Joaquin) Jacques Leroux was probably born in 1803. He was one of the original "Ashley" mountain men in 1822 and roamed the mountains trapping and trading until his marriage in Taos in 1833. He married Juana Vigil and thus became heir to the 1792 land grant which included the area around Taos. He participated in the Sept. 1849 convention to form a territorial plan for New Mexico. As a mountain man or guide, he was equal if not superior to Kit Carson. Leroux served as guide for the Sitgreaves expedition in 1851, for John R. Bartlett in 1852, for Capt. J. W. Gunnison in 1853, and Lt. A. W. Whipple also in 1853. Leroux died in Taos in the summer of 1861. Robert Fisher was born in Virginia in 1807 and came to Santa Fe in 1824 with a trading party. By 1834, and many years after, he was employed by Bent and St. Vrain, although he operated as an independent trader and trapper at times. In 1842 he married Maria Romalda Lopez. Fisher was one of the founders of Pueblo, Colorado, in 1842, and in 1847 took part in putting down the Taos uprising. He went to California in 1850 where he supposedly died two years later. Kit Carson had been living at Rayado since April, coming from Taos to settle at Maxwell's new settlement.

Grant Foreman, "Antione Leroux, New Mexico Guide," *New Mexico Historical Review*, 16 (Oct. 1941): 367-378; Hammond, *Alexander Barclay*, 195, 226; Lawrence R. Murphy, "Rayado, Pioneer Settlement in Northeastern New Mexico, 1848-1857," *New Mexico Historical Review*, 46 (Jan. 1971): 37-41.

48. Greiner, Notes of an Interview with Kit Carson, RI 541 (A).
49. Ibid.; Grier to Lt. John Adams, Nov. 30, 1849, Record Group 94, M98/1850, Letters Received, Adjutant General's Office, NA.
50. Greiner, Notes of an Interview with Kit Carson, RI 541 (A).
51. Ibid.
52. Ibid.
53. There was controversy over Maj. Grier's halt to bring up the howitzer. Carson in his 1856 autobiography said that Grier stopped on the advice of Leroux to parley with the Indians; that Carson charged the camp but no one followed him; and had they charged immediately, Mrs. White would have been saved. In his interview with Greiner, Carson said that the troops got to the village before the spies, meaning Carson, Leroux, and Fisher, got there. He said that the men were anxious to run in and were anxious to fight. While Carson, in the Greiner interview, did not mention Grier stopping to parley, he hinted that the halt was not well accepted. Did Carson change his story, or did his stenographer change it for him? William Kronig, first sergeant in the Taos Volunteers, said that a sergeant challenged Grier about the halt. Dick Wootton, in his spurious account, says that both mountain men and soldiers protested the halt and that Antione Leroux "railed at the Major in broken english." Whatever happened, two things are clear: (1) many thought Grier's halt to bring up the howitzer was wrong, and (2) Carson's story was changed either by himself or someone else. In light of this, Carson's autobiography may not be the unvarnished truth. Greiner, Carson Interview, RI 541 (A); Grier to Adams, Nov. 30, 1849; Milo M. Quaife, ed., *Kit Carson's Autobiography* (1925; reprint, Lincoln: University of Nebraska, 1966), 133-156; Charles I. Jones, "William Kronig, New Mexico Pioneer, from his Memories of 1849-1860," *New Mexico Historical Review*, 19 (July 1944): 205, 206; Howard L. Conrad, *Uncle Dick Wootton, the Pioneer Frontiersman of the Rocky Mountain Region* (1890; reprint, Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1980), 194-195; Muster Roll of Captain José Maria Valdez's Company of Taos Mounted Volunteers, Dec. 1849, NA.
54. *Santa Fe Gazette*, Nov. 27, 1852; Greiner, Carson Interview, RI 541 (A); Abel, *Official Correspondence*, 170; Marc Simmons, "The Wagon Mound Massacre," *The Mexican Road, Trade, Travel, and Confrontation on the Santa Fe Trail*, ed. Mark L. Gardner (Manhattan: Sunflower University Press, 1989), 49, 52n12.
55. Grier to Adams, Nov. 30, 1849, NA; Greiner, Grier Interview, RI 541 (A).
56. Abel, *Official Correspondence*, 171.
57. In all fairness, some of these works are not known for a high degree of accuracy. Conrad, *Uncle Dick Wootton*, 187-190; Henry Inman, *The Old Santa Fe Trail: The Story of a Great Highway* (New York: The Macmillan Co., 1897), 161-167; Charles E. Brooks and Frank D. Reeve, eds., *Forts and Forays, James A. Bennett: A Dragoon in New Mexico, 1850-1856* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1948), 23-24; Robert L. Duffus, *The Santa Fe Trail* (New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1930), 230; Henry G. Alsberg, ed., *New Mexico, A Guide to the Colorful State*, rev. ed. (New York: Hastings House, 1960), 232-233; *Santa Fe Gazette*, Nov. 27, 1852.

## HELP WANTED

SFTA member, Dr. Arthur King Peters, is researching a book on the trails that opened the trans-Mississippi West after 1800 and is looking for any unpublished diaries, letters, or reminiscences of pioneers who traveled the

Santa Fe, Oregon, California, or Mormon trails. If you have any information on such materials, please contact me.

Cynthia Henthorn  
A. K. Peters Co.

230 Park Ave, Suit #1518  
New York, NY 10169-1518

The staff at Bent's Old Fort NHS is looking for documentation on music and instruments of the period that were enjoyed along the Santa Fe Trail. We would like to begin using a concertina in our demonstrations but have been unable to document the possible use of this instrument at Bent's Old Fort. If anyone can provide evidence that it was played on the Santa Fe Trail, we will be most appreciative.

Miguel B. Duran  
Bent's Old Fort NHS  
35110 Hwy 194 E  
La Junta, CO 81050-9523

## MARC SIMMONS

[Simmons, the "Father of the Santa Fe Trail Association" and the first SFTA president, was featured in the following article, "Out-Of-The-Way Author Chronicles Southwest's Past," written by Ollie Reed, Jr. It appeared in the *Denver Post*, Jan. 12, 1992.]

YOU drive the last half mile or so to Marc Simmons' place near Cerrillos through the kind of New Mexico country that makes you hold your breath—partly because it's beautiful, partly because you expect to bust an axle.

For visitors, it's picturesque. For Simmons, it's home.

"I thought I was going to stay here just a short while and then go off and be a history professor at some Ivy League college," he said. "But I was born to live in the boondocks of New Mexico."

He was born in Dallas more than 54 years ago but has lived alone in this seductive isolation southwest of Santa Fe for 30 years—reading, reflecting, researching and writing. Writing a lot. Working on a manual typewriter with the wilds for inspiration, Simmons has produced more than 25 books about his passion, the history of New Mexico and the Southwest.

"Ever since the sixth grade, every single thing I've done, whether it has been cowboying in Wyoming, horse-shoeing in Tucson or traveling, has been directed toward finding out about the history of the Southwest. It's . . . like a dramatic well you can keep drawing from."

Fueled by novels about the old Southwest and histories and memoirs of frontier times, young Simmons

chased the wild, woolly and fading life that fired his imagination. He was the kind of kid who exchanged letters with the last of the Pony Express riders and ducked out of high school field trips to search single-handedly for Civil War veterans and other old-timers with stories to tell.

These days, those who follow the rugged path to Simmons' door find a man who talks with the unfettered enthusiasm of someone with lots of stories but few visitors to hear them.

Many of his yarns, from outlaw chasing and bear hunting to mule packing and head taking, found their way into Simmons' books such as "Ranchers, Ramblers and Renegades," "Yesterday in Santa Fe," "Murder on the Santa Fe Trail," "Coronado's Land" and "Albuquerque: A Narrative History," the last of which won the Western Writers of America Golden Spur award in 1983.

In September, the New Mexico Department of Agriculture presented the second Rounders Award to Simmons for his works on the history and culture of the state.

The awards are nice, he said, but it is the finding out that is important.

"What really happened in the past, that's all history really is. I'm not like these new historians who think you can't find out what happened in history because everything that was written is biased. I think you can find some truth.

"But I can't convince anybody of that any more than I can convince them that old Kit Carson and Chris Columbus were not monsters."

For years, Simmons has been collecting information on Carson. Recently, near Franklin, Mo., he found what he believed to be the site of the famed mountain man's childhood home.

"This is a 20-year project. Maybe it's my magnum opus," he said, standing in the shade of an adobe house with vigas that date to 1793. Dressed in a cowboy shirt, western-cut slacks, round-toed boots and a Lone Star belt buckle, he blends in nicely with the setting.

"I've got some prime stuff on Kit Carson. It's not earth-shattering stuff, but it's new stuff."

One thing Simmons is sure of is that Carson is a genuine American hero—not an unfeeling killer of Indian people.

"Everybody considers Kit Carson a racist. That's stupid. He had three wives. The first two were Indians, and the third was Josefa Jaramillo. His children were all ethnically something else. I suspect they did not speak Eng-

lish until they were in their teens."

An antler-handled jackknife that may have belonged to Carson is one of Simmons' prized possessions. Other treasures include a Spanish horse-shoe found in New Mexico, an iron Spanish colonial currycomb and about 6,000 books.

Simmons refers to just two of the half-dozen adobe buildings at his compound as libraries, but you'd be hard put to find any building without some volumes stacked or standing in them.

There is no electricity or plumbing. He put in a telephone a few years ago and uses propane for a stove and refrigerator.

There was no structure of any kind when Simmons, in search of a peaceful place to write his doctoral dissertation for the University of New Mexico, arrived in 1963. He made his own adobe bricks to build the first, a place he calls his Thoreau house.

"I built it for \$128. I thought it was better than Thoreau did for \$35 at Walden, considering inflation."

## COUNCIL TROVE

### —DOCUMENTS—

#### Blinn Diary on the Fort Hays-Fort Dodge Trail

On April 4, 1868, Richard Blinn, his wife Clara, and two year old son Willie, arrived at Hays City en route to the Fort Lyon, Colorado area. Departing Hays City four days later, the little party reached Fort Dodge on April 11. The details of the trip over the Fort Hays-Fort Dodge Trail were chronicled in a diary kept by Mr. Blinn (original is in manuscripts dept., Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka). SFTA board member Mary Moorehead, Santa Fe, a grandniece of Clara Blinn, has shared information about the Blinn diary, and SFTA board member David Clapsaddle submitted this material for WT.

This is one of the few diaries about travel on this branch of the Santa Fe Trail. Of special interest to Fort Hays-Fort Dodge Trail enthusiasts is the mention of a trading ranche at Sligo log creek (Sawlog Creek). While trading ranches are well documented at four other locations on the route, no evidence of a Sawlog ranche is known beyond Blinn's diary. The ranche, evidently operated by someone named Boyd, is not to be confused with Boyd's Ranche located at the Pawnee Fork crossing of the Santa Fe Trail's Dry Route near Fort Larned.

The section of the diary reproduced here stops with the Blinns' arrival at Fort Dodge. From there, they contin-

ued along the north bank of the Arkansas on the Mountain Branch of the Santa Fe Trail to the Sand Creek stage station where Blinn found work as a stock tender. Following the closing of the station, the family resided in the Boggsville area before heading east to Fort Dodge in early October. On Oct. 9, Indians attacked their train, captured Clara and Willie, and subsequently took them to Indian Territory. There, in Black Kettle's village on the Washita River, mother and son were killed during Custer's attack on November 27, 1868.

*April, Saturday 4, 1868*

Hays city. Got here at 10 oclock found a nice place to camp. Plenty of wood and water so we do not have to run after wood as we did the night before. Will stay here 2 or 3 days until Jack's train comes in from the Plains. The girls are baking bread and getting ready to start across the plains. Had a big row in camp this morning.

*April, Sunday 5, 1868*

Camp near Hays city. The trains came in town last night. The stock looks hard. are going to get the mules shoed tomorrow. Expect to have a big time with Jule.

*April, Monday 6, 1868*

Nothing happened today. Went up town twice.

*April, Tuesday 7, 1868*

Hays city took the mules up town and got them shoed. Had some fun with Jule she knocked the blacksmith behind the anvil.

*April, Wednesday 8, 1868*

Big Timber creek. Left Hays this morning at 7 oclock drove 16 miles had a big scare today. Saw our first Indians today. They were about four miles off. They did not notice us at all but went about their business what ever it was. We are traveling with a Mexican train. They are camped about a mile back.

*April, Thursday 9, 1868*

Started this morning at half past six. This morning drove 27 miles. Left the train off Mexicans for they did not travel fast enough for us so we are alone. Jack and Steve found a lot of their friends here and they all feel pretty well tonight. It rained last night and froze so everything is all ice.

*April, Friday 10, 1868*

Sligo log creek. Camped at Boyds ranch. Started this morning at 6 oclock and drove about 13 miles. Found another Mexican train stuck in the mud. Took dinner and drove 7 miles and caught up with the train they were feeding their mules so we unhitched ours and let them graze awhile. The wind blows like the old harry. Can't pitch the tent so we have to let the girls sleep in the waggon and Steve and I have to take to the ground.

*April, Saturday 11, 1868 FORT DODGE*

Started out of the camp this morning at 3 oclock and drove 12 miles and stopped at this place to go to a dance tonight at some of Jack's friends. Found lots of Indians here but they were friendly and do not offer to hurt anyone.



## HOOF PRINTS —TRAIL TIDBITS—

Craig Moore is the new historian at Bent's Old Fort NHS. He has done extensive research on Plains Indians. He has traced the descendants of William Bent up to and including births as recent as December 1991.

Anne Carter, author of *Mulberries and Prickly Pear*, recently shared an autograph party in Kansas City with William Least Heat Moon, author of the best-selling *Prairie Earth*.

Richard Forry, coordinator of the 1991 Symposium, has announced that the Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources may publish the papers from that conference. This will be a great service, and readers will be informed when these are available for purchase.

Jean Tyree Hamilton, Marshall, MO, recipient of a SFTA Award of Merit in 1989 and author of several important pieces about the Santa Fe Trail, was recently honored by the State Historical Society of Missouri. She received the Society's Distinguished Service Award for her outstanding contributions to state and local history. Congratulations Mrs. Hamilton!

The Kearny County (KS) Historical Society publishes a very nice newsletter, *Kearny County Courier*. The last issue carried a report about the September Symposium in Missouri.

The Treadway Cattle Company is again sponsoring a living-history cattle drive from Texas to Colorado during the summer of 1992. During the ten-week drive, they will have room for 3,000 participants (300 per week at about \$1,800 each). That surely beats farming! For your chance to be one of the "City Slickers," contact them at PO Box 34, Lake George, CO 80827.

OCTA is still fighting to get the legislation to add the California Trail and Pony Express Trail to the National Trails System. To support their efforts,

contact your representative and urge her or him to support Senate Bill 801.

A nice article on the Trail in New Mexico appeared in the Dec. 5, 1991, *San Diego Tribune*. This kind of publicity will help increase travel along the historic route.

Microfilm copies of the Papers of the St. Louis Fur Trade are now available. The entire 63 reels of records (with a printed guide) may be purchased at the special price of \$5,685. Send orders to University Publications of America, 4520 East-West Hwy, Bethesda, MD 20814-3389 or call toll free 1-800-692-6300.

Joe Nardone completed his 1,958-mile ride of the Pony Express Trail during 1991. His plans were announced in a previous WT. Interestingly, attempts to find out more about his ride were unsuccessful until the *High Plains Journal*, Dodge City, KS, carried an article about the manufacturer of the horse trailer Nardone used to make his remarkable trip. There was an address to find out more about the trailer but not how to gain more information about the ride.

The NPS seeks help with corrections to the maps of the Trail. Please send material to Trails Branch, Southwest Region, NPS, PO Box 728, Santa Fe, NM 87504-0728.

### 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. The 1992 roster will be published soon. We thank you for your support.

### INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

Jefferson National Expansion Historical Association, 11 N 4th St, St. Louis MO 63102

Lexington Bit & Bridle Club, RR 1 Box 197, Higginsville MO 64037

Springer News Bulletin, PO Box 397, Springer NM 87747

### FAMILY MEMBERSHIPS

Steve & Judy Bass, 3105 Boulder Lane, Bakersfield CA 93309

Edwina & Roger Camplin, 3940 W Chicago St, Chandler AZ 85226

A. J. & Betty Choat, 103 Willow Valley, Lamar CO 81052

Charles & Marie Fletcher, 27736 Rd D, Granada CO 81041

Phil & Elizabeth Gilman, 5032 W 22nd Park, Topeka KS 66614

Dr. & Mrs. Robert H. Hodge, 2204 NE 39, Kansas City MO 64116

Cathy & Harris Johnson, 205 S Francis, Excelsior Springs MO 64024

Dan & Donna Kilby, 1220 N Gow, Wichita KS 67203

Ed & Patsy Littleton, PO Box 167, Ocate NM 87734

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Frank & Leslie Potter, 205 E 29th, Hays KS 67601

M/M Si R. Slaughter, 10218 Mission Lane, Sun City AZ 85351

Jack & Barbara Snow, 822 Western Ave, Trinidad CO 81082

Linda & John D. Thompson, 4527 Woodworth Lane, St. Louis MO 63128

John & Christy Van Sweden, V7 Ranch, HC 62 Box 10, Raton NM 87740

Alan & Diana Wetzel, RR 1 Box 48, Offerle KS 67563

Allan L. Young, 104 Westerfield, Clovis NM 88101

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Tom E. Cummins, 86 Fordham Circle, Pueblo CO 81005

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Dr. Robert H. Holzworth, PO Box 567, Tabernash CO 80478  
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Jim Jost, 1005 Pioneer Lane, Colorado Springs CO 80904  
Larry Justice, 724 7th, Alva OK 73717  
Mary Karraker, PO Box 57, Capulin NM 88414  
Bruce Kemp, 7206 Maple Ave, Takoma Park MD 20912  
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JoAnn McInnes, 1133 NW 12th Apt B, Blue Springs MO 64015  
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Monte E. Parr, 1405 College Ave, Canon City CO 81212  
Robert Pike, 5421 S Arcadia, Tucson AZ 85706  
Walter Poirier, 1050 Logan, Denver CO 80203  
Don Procter, 706 Park Lane, Derby KS 67037  
Harold Reed, 3825 E Stimmel Rd, Salina KS 67401  
W. Patrick Resen, 18 Crow Cyn Ct Suite 210, San Ramon CA 94583  
Clive G. Siegle, 9908 Shoreview, Dallas TX 75238  
Wilene Tessen, HCR 10 #78D, Adelanto CA 92301  
Frank F. Thomas, PO Box 272, Lakin KS 67860  
Felix Thompson, PO Box 415, Palestine TX 75801  
Vicente Villanueva, San Francisco 722, Col Del Valle, MEXICO D.F. CP03100  
Robert E. Wade, RR 1 Box 19, Claude TX 79019

C. H. Watts, 9071 Old Castle Rd, Valley Center CA 92082  
Rosemary Weil, 1840 Joyce Dr, Palm Springs CA 92262  
Sally Winfrey, 8229 Blue Stem Ct, Wichita KS 67207

## TRAIL CALENDAR

Everyone is invited to send notices for this section; provide location, date(s), time(s), and activity. Remember this is a quarterly. The next issue should appear in May, so send information for June and later to arrive by April 20. Thank you.

**Mar. 21, 1992:** Mountain Branch Chapter annual meeting, 10 a.m., Best Western Inn, Trinidad, CO.

**Mar. 26-29, 1992:** Winter Quarters, Bent's Old Fort NHS.

**April 9, 1992:** Wagonbed Spring Chapter meeting at Hugoton, KS, 7:00 p.m.

**April 14, 1992:** Heart of the Flint Hills Chapter meeting, 7:00 p.m.

**April 20, 1992:** Deadline for next issue of *Wagon Tracks*.

**May 3, 1992:** Special program and chuckwagon BBQ, 1:00 p.m., Wet/Dry Routes Chapter, Camp Pawnee, 3 miles west of Larned on US 156, 1 mile south, and 1/2 mile west.

**May 23-25, 1992:** Santa Fe Trail Days, Fort Larned NHS, Santa Fe Trail Center, and Larned.

**May 28-30, 1992:** Trail Rendezvous '92, Larned area.

**May 29, 1992:** Dedication of markers, 1:30 p.m., Wet/Dry Routes Chapter, one mile west of Garfield, KS.

**June 7-12, 1992:** Heart of the Flint Hills Chapter Annual Trail Ride, Pawnee River to Council Grove. Reservations required by May 31; send to Joleen Day, RR 3 Box 49, Council Grove, KS 66846.

**June 21-28, 1992:** Lexington Bit & Bridle Club Annual Santa Fe Wagon Train Ride. Contact Sandra Hayes, RR 1 Box 197, Higginsville, MO 64037.

**June 29, 1992:** NRA Mountain Men Rendezvous, Whittington Center south of Raton, NM.

**July 3-5, 1992:** Fur Trade Encampment, Bent's Old Fort NHS.

**July 4, 1992:** Old Time Independence Day celebration, Fort Larned NHS.

**Aug. 8, 1992:** Kid's Quarters, Bent's Old Fort NHS.

**Sept. 5-7, 1992:** Living-history weekend, Fort Larned NHS.

**Sept. 16, 1992:** Diez y Seis de Septiembre, Bent's Old Fort NHS.

**Sept. 26, 1992:** Candlelight Tour, Fort Larned NHS (reservations required); call (316) 285-6911.

**Sept. 26, 1992:** First Annual Santa Fe Trail Arts Festival and Chili Cook-off, Council Grove, KS, 8:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m., with pageant at 7:00 p.m. at the Neosho River Crossing amphitheater.

**Sept. 27, 1992:** Heart of the Flint Hills Chapter parade, program, and annual meeting of members.

**Oct. 10-11, 1992:** 1840s Indian Encampment, Bent's Old Fort NHS.

**Dec. 11-12, 1992:** Traditional Holiday Celebration, Bent's Old Fort NHS.

**Dec. 12, 1992:** Christmas Open House, Fort Larned NHS.

All matters relating to *Wagon Tracks* should be addressed to the editor:

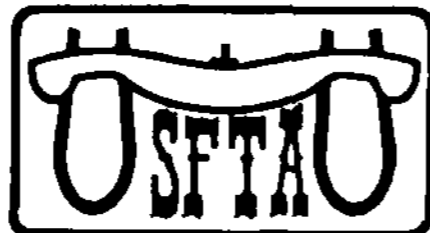
Leo E. Oliva  
RR 1, Box 31  
Woodston, KS 67675  
(913) 994-6253  
Fax 994-6255

All inquiries regarding membership should be directed to the secretary-treasurer:

Ruth Olson  
Santa Fe Trail Center  
RR 3  
Larned, KS 67550  
(316) 285-2054

**PLEASE CHECK YOUR MEMBERSHIP EXPIRATION DATE AND RE-NEW IF NECESSARY. THANKS.**

**WAGON TRACKS**  
**Santa Fe Trail Association**  
**RR 1, Box 31**  
**Woodston, KS 67675**



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