

SPANISH TRACES



Volume 18

Spring 2012

No. 1

OSTA Annual Conference June 14-17 Highlights Fish Lake Cut-Off

Don't miss this year's conference June 14-17 in Richfield, Utah. Enjoy over 24 sessions about various segments of the Trail. Tour the Trail near Fish Lake on Thursday and Sunday. Information and registration is in this issue in a centerfold pullout section, and is also available online at www.oldspanishtrail.org. You'll find the latest information, including sessions schedules and maps, online.



Enclosed in your *Spanish Traces* envelope is a postcard ballot to vote for two officers and two state directors. Please return the ballot no later than May 1. At the conference we will vote on amended bylaws, which are printed beginning on page 25 of this issue. Your votes are important. Participate!

Trail Steward Workshop Scheduled for April 27 and 28

Help monitor segments of the Old Spanish National Historic Trail on public land near where you live. This free workshop will be held April 27 and 28 in Taos, New Mexico at the Carson National Forest Supervisor Building, 208 Cruz Alta Road. The workshop includes classroom training and field training. Funding is provided by a Bureau of Land Management grant. Training workshops are free; pre-registration is required. For more information or to sign up for a workshop, contact manager@oldspanish-trail.org, call 505-425-6039, or visit oldspanishtrail.org/participate/stewardship.php.

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THE OLD SPANISH TRAIL ASSOCIATION

The Old Spanish Trail (OST), one of America's long distance pioneer trade routes, is recognized by Congress as a National Historic Trail. From 1829 to 1848, traders and pack mules took the OST on a six-week trek from northern New Mexico to Southern California, where woolen goods from New Mexico were swapped for horses and pack stock raised on California's ranchos. Many took the trail – traders, frontiersmen, trappers, families, military expeditions, and Indian guides.

The mission of the Old Spanish Trail Association (OSTA) is to study, preserve, protect, interpret, and promote appropriate use of the Old Spanish National Historic Trail (OSNHT). OSTA promotes public awareness of the OSNHT and its multicultural heritage through publications, a website, and interpretive activities; by encouraging research; and by partnering with governments and private organizations. We encourage you to join OSTA, help in trail preservation, and increase appreciation of the multicultural heritage of the American Southwest.

Visit the OSTA Website www.oldspanishtrail.org

The OSTA website has an interactive map highlighting scenic trail locations and is the place to go for both general background and recent news on the OSNHT and OSTA. The site contains maps, an overview history of the trail including a bibliography, a listing of relevant books with links to sites where they can be purchased, and a regularly updated news page that contains links to government reports, activities of the OSTA members and other news related to the trail. The web page also links to National Park Service (NPS) and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) sites that have links to public documents and maps of the OSNHT. Copies of the DVD *Old Spanish Trail Suite*, a CD of back issues of *Spanish Traces*, books and pins can be purchased from the site. Memberships (new or renewal) may also be paid on the OSTA website.

Spanish Traces is the official publication of the Old Spanish Trail Association (OSTA), a nonprofit 501(c)(3) organization, incorporated under the laws of the State of Colorado.

Spanish Traces welcomes submission of articles, book reviews, and OST related news. The next deadline for submissions is July 10, 2012. All matters relating to *Spanish Traces* should be directed to the OSTA Editor.

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OSTA Membership:

Individual	\$25/year
Family	\$30/year
Sustaining	\$50/year
Student	\$12/year
Institutional	\$30/year
Life (single or couple)	\$250
Corporate	\$100/min

Pay online or mail your check to:

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The Old Spanish Trail Association assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions of contributors.

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President's Corner

by Reba Wells Grandrud
OSTA President

Well into the new year of 2012 (Statehood Centennial Year for New Mexico and Arizona), OSTA good news abounds: spring is “just around the corner” and the Old Spanish Trail Association’s national board recently concluded a most productive board meeting in St. George, Utah. Just being in Utah’s “Dixie” is a treat—the dazzling red sandstone landscape never ceases to thrill—and additionally, we enjoyed the company of Tres Trails (St. George) and Red Pueblo (Kanab) chapter members, two short excursions to sites on the Armijo and/or Main Route of the historic Trail, and a steak fry at the home of Utah Director Steve (Donna) Heath. On Friday, the board heard planning details from the 2012 Richfield Conference Committee—Chair

Leo Lyman, (Tres Trails Chapter President) and Robert Leonard and Lydia Jakovac (Fish Lake USFS). Four state directors, four officers, and Supt. Aaron Mahr of the National Trails Intermountain Region (NTIR) office attended Friday and Saturday sessions. The agenda was a heavy one with prickly issues: refining the new bylaws (see elsewhere in this issue), recognizing that the 2012 ballot had to be sent to the membership with no candidate for Colorado director, and talking candidly about our differing opinions of renewable energy projects that are encroaching and impacting the historic and nationally-designated Old Spanish Trail. It is hoped that many of you—**members and friends of the Trail and the Association**—will attend the June 14-17 conference in Richfield, support your volunteer working Board, and, perhaps, step up your **valued volunteer efforts**.

Concerns continue that on all levels, overall OSTA leadership seems to be somewhat stymied, or hung up in making connection between the valued Resource (*the historic Old Spanish Trail—recognized by Congress as the Old Spanish NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL*) and pending great Challenges and Accomplishments.

Could it be that we are afraid?

- afraid to move beyond our “comfort zone;”
- afraid to take responsibility

President's Corner continued on page 4

ity of committing to work between annual conferences and board meetings and take seriously whatever responsibility we have, large or small; chair or serve on a committee; "beat the 'interested' bushes" to recruit non-board members for committees; and when an email does not elicit a response, to pick up the phone and make a friendly contact, more than once if necessary;

- afraid to pursue accomplishment(s) of the goal in a timely manner—making it a priority?

I have challenged our Association Manager, Dennis Ditmanson, and the OSTA Board (including myself) to agree that we will spend the next 12 to 15 months seriously thinking about how we as individuals and as a non-profit volunteer organization can move the Association forward significantly.

Possible goals:

- INCREASE Chapter Membership by ? Active members of an OSTA chapter can lead the chapter in this effort and help set the numerical figure; OR maybe there is an interest in starting a new chapter. Contact the Association Manager and your state director for information and assistance in getting started.

- EXPEND OSTA Resources with one, two, three or more PROJECTS that are not ho-hum

or just good, but great projects that will benefit in more than one way. The Board worked through about ten projects, prioritizing, deciding how to fund, and making decisions. More on that as those ten projects are developed.

- RAISE public awareness of the National Trails System (ALL the National Scenic and Historic Trails), thereby raising public awareness of our own special NHT. OSTA sends one, two, or three board members annually to meetings and workshops of our national umbrella organization: the Partnership for the National Trails System (PNTS). Check this out in, at least, two websites: www.olds spanishtrail.org and www.pnts.org.

- ENHANCE our non-profit volunteer organization's capacity to recruit, train, and supervise by becoming involved. OSTA members are joining thousands of other volunteers (19 national historic trails, 11 national scenic trails) to form a "nationwide network of community-based natural and cultural resource stewards" that in 2010 and 2011 invested in the National Trails System well over **one million volunteer hours!**

As OSTA president, I serve, also, as liaison to the Partnership and participate in:

- the annual "Hike the Hill" trek in February to Washington, DC;
- the monthly and quarterly

PNTS conference calls;

- the monthly conference calls of the Cultural Resources Protection Coalition.

I keep in close contact by phone, email, or in person with the Association Manager, OSTA executive committee, at-large and state directors, editor of *Spanish Traces*, chapter leadership, the Stewardship Committee and the 2012 Annual Conference Committee (the only two currently active committees), and Membership Coordinator. I try to talk with and encourage potential members, potential committee members, potential partners, and inactive members whenever possible. I try to solicit articles for *Spanish Traces* and continually encourage participation at OSTA board meetings, annual membership meeting, and conferences and workshops of related, or like-minded non-profit volunteer organizations. I have the privilege of sometimes reviewing articles for *Spanish Traces*; editing assorted minutes; replying to email or phone questions relating to the Association or the Old Spanish Trail; providing addresses and phone numbers; writing thank you letters and letters of support in stewardship matters; and passing along to appropriate others assorted information about upcoming, interesting, or sometimes *threatening to the Trail* projects, and accomplishments of OSTA chapters, members, board. The motto of my 2009-2013 presidency seems to

be evolving into: *Participation, Participation, Participation!*

I appreciate the privilege of serving the Association and the National Trails System in helping identify, preserve, protect, and enjoy an irreplaceable National Treasure, the historic Old Spanish Trail. Many personal thanks to YOU—*Spanish Traces* readers—for all you do for the same purpose.

Reba Wells Grandrud

BLM Announces New AZ and NM Directors

Raymond Suazo has been selected as the State Director in Arizona. He served as Arizona's acting State Director and held the Associate State Director position since January 2010. He replaces Jim Kenna, who was appointed BLM California State Director earlier in 2011.

Jesse Juen, Associate New Mexico State Director, has been named as State Director for the more than 13.4 million acres of public lands and 26 million acres of federal oil, natural gas, and minerals where about 855 employees work in New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas. Juen replaces Linda Rundell, who recently retired. Juen has served as Associate State Director in New Mexico since 2003. ♦

Chapter Reports

William Workman Chapter, Penrith, Cumbria, England

All members received and enjoyed the most recent issue of *Spanish Traces* (Winter 2011). We are pleased to confirm that our Chapter will definitely be represented at the Annual OSTA Conference in Richfield, Utah (June 14-17). Front runners in the booking stakes are Chapter President Bill Ramsay and Secretary David Fallowfield who have flights booked and paid for, flying in to Las Vegas and then driving north to Richfield. Any other members who follow the lead and make plans to attend will be a bonus.

As always, Ramsay and Fallowfield have plans for post conference sight-seeing and intend driving up into Wyoming to pick up the Oregon Trail and navigate South Pass before turning north to follow the Wind River, eventually crossing Togwotee Pass and down to Jackson Hole and from there driving thru Idaho and Nevada to finally reach Sacramento. Fallowfield is currently doing a series of talks around the county on the Workman brothers (David & William) and the first two have been well received. Three more, in the south, north and west are planned for the near future. Members of the Chapter are continually on the lookout for new members and this is our main focus for the foreseeable future. ♦

Salida Del Sol Chapter

In February, Pat Kuhlhoff and Mark Henderson, chapter officers, and Susan Boyle from the NPS made an overnight trip to Aztec, NM and the Glade Run Recreation Area managed by the BLM. We met on site with folks from the BLM, State Office of Public Lands, and two local resident mountain bikers. The BLM had published a letter of intent to modify their management plan and we wanted to make sure that the OST would be acknowledged and protected. They gave us 30 days to provide input to them. With a great deal of effort by Susan, Mark, and Pat, the job was accomplished and now we are waiting to see the plan as it comes from the BLM.

The guest speaker at our meeting February 18 was Susan Calafate Boyle from the NPS. She spoke on Commerce on the trails during the Spanish and Mexican time period. It was an excellent talk. Our annual meeting will be held on April 21 in Espanola, NM.

On April 27 and 28 a New Mexico Trail Stewardship Workshop sponsored by the SDS Chapter will be held in Taos. Anyone wishing to attend should call Pat Kuhlhoff, 505-466-4877 in Santa Fe or Mark Henderson, 575-758-3192 for more information and registration.

We are looking forward to some warm weather field trips in northern NM this spring and summer. ♦

Manager Musings

by *Dennis Ditmanson*
Association Manager



“On the Road Again”

The Old Spanish Trail Association is alive and well at the chapter level – at least with those chapters I was privileged to visit this Spring. In January, Secretary of the Interior Kenneth Salazar convened a meeting in the San Luis Valley in Colorado to announce several initiatives for the region. The actions would be a part of his America’s Great Outdoors Initiative and fell into three broad categories: the results of a natural and cultural reconnaissance survey of the San Luis Valley and central Sangre de Cristo Mountains; the potential for a system of trails in the San Luis Valley; and a discussion of the possibilities for landscape scale conservation in the valley. Our La Vereda del Norte chapter was well

represented and I had the opportunity to meet with the group. Some good ideas were generated for growth of the chapter. The trip also afforded the opportunity to make contact with several potential partners, i.e., visitor centers, museums, and chambers of commerce and to visit current Trail Host participants.

In February I embarked on a marathon trip to Arizona, Nevada, and California, meeting with the Armijo, Red Pueblo, Nevada, and Tecopa chapters. In addition to acquainting myself with the work being done by these chapters I also wanted bring to their attention the various funding possibilities available for project work. In all cases there was enthusiasm for new projects and already several proposals have come forward. I also wanted to get a feel for trail resources on-the-ground and that certainly happened.

In Las Vegas, Nevada Director Liz Warren took time from her busy schedule to show me Trail sites at the Old Mormon Fort, the Las Vegas Springs, and the Old Spanish Trail Park. I was particularly impressed with the latter which is set immediately on the route of the Trail and which mixes a family-friendly recreational activity with a well-designed set of interpretive exhibits. It provides a great opportunity to bring Trail history to an audience that might not otherwise know of this story.

In Tecopa, Chapter President Jack Prichett took advantage of a meet-

ing of the Sierra Club Desert and Wilderness Committees to make a presentation on a threat to the Trail posed by the proposed Hidden Hills Solar Development Project. The presentation was very professional and was well-received. As a follow up, Jack and chapter member Scott Smith prepared an article which appeared on the front page of the “Desert Report”, the newsletter of the Desert Committee. Following the meeting Jack and Barbara Milliken led a small group to sites on the Trail route. The work being done by this small group of people is astonishing – a real David and Goliath story – when you consider the challenge of taking on these huge corporations as well as the California Energy Commission.

Exciting things are happening in Barstow with the development of new exhibits at the Desert Discovery which will include an outdoor representation of the Trail some 100 feet long. Visitors will be able to “walk” the trail and learn as they go. Jane Laraman and David Brockhurst are working closely with the local BLM office as well as representatives from the NPS Mojave Preserve to complete this project. At nearby Ft. Irwin, OSTA member Sam Hunter has made great strides in working with Post officials to recognize the value of Trail resources on the Post and is preparing a commemorative plaque for placement in a prominent location in the Town Center.

I met California Director Alex King in the San Bernardino/Colton

area for a look at the challenges of telling the Trail story in this most urban of settings but was encouraged by the possibilities that exist. There are real resources to be utilized: the Trujillo adobe, the Agua Mansa Cemetery, and the site of the San Salvador de Jurupa Chapel. Alex has prepared an extensive list of possible marker and exhibit sites, a document outlining the various exhibit types available, and several project requests.

All these activities offer exciting evidence that the Association is making an impact where it counts, on the ground with Trail resources. My thanks to Ray Lara, Suzie Off, Lorrie Crawford, Paul Ostapuk, Ashley Hall & Liz Warren, Jack Prichett & Barbara Milliken and all the folks at the Tecopa chapter, Jane Laraman & Tom Brockhurst, Amy Oechsner, Sam Hunter, and Alex King, for making my trip interesting and entertaining as well as educational. ♦

Dennis Ditmanson

OSTA Poster Available

The OSTA 19" x 27" poster map is available through OSTA retail sales and online at www.oldspanishtrail.org. Individuals can purchase the poster for \$10.00 (+ \$4 for postage and a mailing tube). Retail sales outlets can purchase this poster for \$6.00 each with a minimum of 10 posters. OSTA will cover shipping expense for bulk orders.

Tecopa Chapter Active on the Trail and Off

by Jack Prichett

The Tecopa Chapter has continued to find and record sections of the Old Spanish Trail in the California Mojave, near the Nevada state line. All told, the chapter's trail committee has recorded about 15 kilometers (more than nine miles) of mule caravan trace, leading to and from Resting Springs. Resting Springs was a major stop on the trail, recorded by John C. Frémont, among others.

Portions of the mule trace near the Nevada border almost certainly cross the site of a large, proposed solar energy plant. The Hidden Hills plant would directly impact portions of the trail on its property. Indirect impacts include impairment of the nearly pristine desert landscape and the ability for visitors to vicariously experience the trail as it was some 170 to 180 years ago.

In efforts to protect the Old Spanish Trail, the chapter has taken the following actions:

- Sponsored an OSTA "Trail Alert" meeting near Los Angeles to call attention to the issue of desert-based solar and wind plants and their potential impacts to cultural and biological resources. The January 21 event attracted 16 OSTA members and a list of follow-up actions.

- Became an "Intervener" in the state of California's hearings on whether or not to license the Hidden Hills solar plant.

- Participated in the annual winter meeting of the Sierra Club's joint California-Nevada Desert Committee. Chapter president Jack Prichett delivered a 20-minute PowerPoint presentation on the Tecopa chapter's trail work and the threat posed by the Hidden Hills solar plant.

- Published an article on the Old Spanish Trail near Tecopa. The article appeared in the Sierra Club's *Desert Report*. It may be found online at www.desertreport.org. ♦

LA Heritage Day 2012 Scheduled for April 29

This annual one-day event gathers together over 200 heritage organizations from across Los Angeles. This year, it will take place on Sunday, April 29th from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in downtown Los Angeles at the historic Pico House on Los Angeles Plaza (part of El Pueblo de Los Angeles Historic Monument) near Olvera Street. The Old Spanish Trail will be represented at the event. For details, see <http://laheritage.blogspot.com/2012>.

The Man From Abiquiu

by Bob Leonard

Had you been wandering the hills of central Utah 175 years ago and encountered this weather-beaten man with brown, leathery skin you might have mistakenly identified him as Jedediah Smith on his 1826 journey to California. Stocky and determined, the man certainly had to be the legendary mountain man except. . . well, except for those damned pack animals. They had big ears but they weren't mules and looked more like miniature versions of Egyptian camels. The presence of the Loch Expedition was soon spread throughout the countryside not by signal fires but by a Facebook notification from Castle Valley explorer Wade Al-linson who had serendipitously encountered Loch near SR-10.

After some effort, I found the party rounding a corner in Annabella, Utah.

Halting his "train," led by a shaggy sheep dog named McDuff, this cordial fellow introduced himself as Loch Wade of Boulder, Utah. The mini-camels were actually llamas, named Jasper and Chelsey, and his party of four was making their way along the Old Spanish Trail. Loch is the water master in Boulder and has had to divide his journey over three seasons. He began his trip in 2011 from Abiquiu, New Mexico and made his way along the trail into southeastern Utah. Beginning in early February of this year, he started from Moab with a goal of reaching the Mountain Meadows area west of



Cedar City, Utah. Next spring, he will start from southwestern Utah, walking through Nevada, Arizona, and California on his way to the San Gabriel area.

While I was visiting with Loch, the weather turned bad, and crossing the pass in the Antelope Mountains, he came to stay with my wife and me in Marysville, which is also along the trail. He told us that, where possible, he would look for and travel on actual sections of the trail. He described a spring in Castle Valley whose presence was announced by stacks of large black rocks. The trail can be identified by swales, which are obvious, and by changes in the vegetation, which are more subtle. Next spring, if you happen to see a couple of packed-up llamas, a shaggy dog and a mountain man, stop and say hello. ♦

Rusty Rifle Barrel Found in Salina Canyon, Utah

by Bob Leonard

Lyle Anderson, an old-time Utah cowboy and cattle permittee on the Fishlake NF, found a rifle barrel sticking out of the ground near Skutumpah Reservoir four miles north of Salina Canyon and the Old Spanish Trail. Following the Salina Creek drainage south and west from the reservoir, the creek is fed by a tributary called Niotche Creek. It is at this confluence that the Main Branch, according to Federal trail managers, splits into two routes which rejoin 20 miles west in the Sevier River Valley. The confluence may well have been a major campsite on the trail because the canyon widens considerably and the area could have provided forage and water to mule trains and caravans.

The rifle remnant, which is a "Hawkins-like" .50 caliber heavy octagon barrel with a powder drum and nipple, was photographed and jpegs were sent to Will Gorges of JustAnswer.com, David Ripplinger of *Track of the Wolf, Inc.*, Gail DeBuse Potter of the Museum of the Fur Trade, Rhoda Brewer of Bent's Old Fort (NHS), and Charles Haecker (Intermountain Region, NPS). Their responses were variable but all provided one common observation: the barrel had been converted from flintlock to percussion.

Basically, tens of thousands of

civilian firearms were converted from flintlock to the percussion ignition system between the early 1830s and 1850s although the military did not begin their conversions until the 1840s. The Salina Creek barrel is a civilian conversion. From the diary of Nathaniel Wyeth, the founder of Fort Hall, he states on December 9, 1835, that “during this time [on the Columbia River] we percussioned 3 Rifles our powder being so badly damaged as to render flint locks useless.” Charlie Haecker, of the National Park Service, suggests a possible date of 1834-1850 for the Salina Creek barrel while Will Gorges, a firearms historian, suggests 1850-1870. Considering the Wyeth diary and the advent of the American Civil War, I would guess conversion took place between 1834-1850 but earlier

than 1860.

So, what does all of this mean? The scenarios are numerous and fascinating. The 1835 rendezvous was held at Fort Bonneville in Wyoming. We know people were trapping the creeks and streams of Utah all the way back to Jed Smith (1826). Maybe a trapper lost it or met some untimely demise. Even though Lt. George Brewerton of the Carson Party remarked on how poorly an 1848 caravan was armed, is it possible that a company hunter camped at the fork of the Salina-Niotche creeks lost the firearm? Or could it have belonged to an 1880s settler from nearby Emery County who had inherited the gun from a relative who came west with the Mormon handcarts? I own a highly modified Ariska Model 99

Japanese rifle that my dad picked up on Guadalcanal in 1943.

What’s more, we have no clue who made the original flintlock. Jake and Sam Hawken were building rifles beginning in the 1820s. Some of their guns are marked and some are not. By the 1830s, hundreds of businesses were making firearms. The Salina Creek barrel is badly rusted and we can delineate no maker marks. Like many of the “Plains” rifle built by J & S Hawken, it is 33” long, fits one of their calibers (.45 to .62), and is very heavy. Unlike a Hawken firearm, it is 1 1/8” wide at the muzzle. Hawken barrels tapered from 1 1/8” at the breech to 1” at the muzzle. Thompson Center reproductions are lighter at 7/8” width at the muzzle.

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Figure 1: Modern T/C Hawken half-stock rifle barrel on top. The lower barrel is an historic caplock conversion with fixed dove tail and blade sights and a tang (wedge mount missing) which held it to the stock.



Figure 2: Breech of rifle barrel showing the tang, powder drum and nipple.

So why get excited about a rusty old artifact? Obviously any ties to the fur trapping period or the Old Spanish Trail are just circumstantial. But in combination with other clues, for example historic reports, strange epigraphs carved into boulders, or trailside cairns and swales, circumstances can build, quantify, and thus creating a degree of credibility in the process. Until someone smarter comes along with better information and technology, the old rifle barrel will be on display at the Fremont Indian State Park overlooking Jed Smith's 1826 trace through Clear Creek Canyon. ♦

OST in *High Country News*

The March 19 issue of *High Country News* featured the Old Spanish Trail and the work of Alpine Archeology, written by Jeremy Miller. Read it at www.hcn.org/issues/44.5/following-the-old-spanish-trail-across-the-southwest.

There are also a couple of articles on the subject of energy development on public lands, which was the subject of much discussion at the recent Board meeting: "The federal energy two-step" and "The BLM struggles to get ahead of oil and gas development in the West." The latter echoes the comments of Aaron Mahr who described his office as being smothered by the crush of projects needing review and comment.

Some Insights into the Fish Lake Cut-Off

*by Edward Leo Lyman
and Robert Leonard*

The Old Spanish Trail, a pack mule route from Santa Fe, New Mexico to Los Angeles, California, served as a vital segment of the first travel and trade route from the Pacific Coast by continuing on the adjacent link of the Santa Fe Trail to St. Joseph, Missouri, then on the western-most edge of the United States, during the main period of its use (1829-1848).

In the past four years, much new information has been discovered about an important variation-return route, the Fish Lake Cut-off, which aimed to take advantage of better forage and a shorter distance in the summer months when the snow was gone from the high mountains of present central Utah.

The annual national conference of the Old Spanish Trail Association to be held at Richfield, Utah on June 14 and 15, 2012 will focus particular attention on this important historical "artifact-in-place." Guided tours to several segments of this route will be available. This segment of the trail has not yet been recognized by Congress as part of the national historic trail. Congressional recognition will take more documentation demonstrating use as a trade route, although the ruts are quite an eloquent testament to such use in driving trade animals along its course.

These high-demand animals herd-

ed over the trail annually by the thousands, up to perhaps 30,000 in the eighteen-year period of trade, left remnant swale-ruts on the mountain slope south of the east end of Red Creek-Salina Canyon that experts have correctly argued to be visible evidence of this important road, even though not used as such in over 150 years.

After Franciscan fathers, Atanasio Domínguez and Sylvestre Escalante, first explored a variant of the eastern segment of the Old Spanish Trail in 1776, Jedediah S. Smith and his fur trapping brigade did similar trail blazing from the eastern end of the Red Creek-Salina Canyon passageway through the Wasatch Mountains all the way to Needles on the lower Colorado River of California, over half the trail's total distance in 1826. Just three years later, Antonio Armijo, a New Mexican trader with men and pack mules followed the Domínguez-Escalante return route from present southern Utah to Santa Fe (going the opposite direction), crossing the Colorado where the padres did (now under Lake Powell), then following close to the present Arizona-Utah border. They thereafter blazed a new trail more directly to California by traveling past Las Vegas Wash to the Mojave River, instead of following the difficult Colorado River course southward as Jed Smith had done. They sold their manufactured goods, including New Mexico woolens at good profits. Two small portions of the Armijo company then headed home immediately, but more than

a third stayed longer.

This latter group, led by Armijo, gathered a considerable number of horses and mules, purchased at low prices, to herd back over the return trail. It took them 56 days to make their way to Santa Fe. But finding welcome markets for their new livestock there, they fully inaugurated the trail as a profitable trade route in both directions, utilized every year thereafter until Mexico lost the huge region (the Mexican Cession) to the United States in 1848.

LeRoy R. Hafen and Ann W. Hafen, *Old Spanish Trail, Santa Fé to Los Angeles: With Extracts from Contemporary Records and Including Diaries of Antonio Armijo and Orville Pratt* (Glendale, California: Arthur H. Clark Company, 1954, reprint, paper, Lincoln, Nebraska: University of Nebraska Press, 1993), 169.

Soon Missouri too became a major market for California mules and horses.

The mainstay of the transportation system, both as carriers and the chief return merchandise, was the mule, which for Hispanic and Anglo-Americans alike proved better suited than horses or oxen for the formidable desert roadways. The animals were more able to subsist on the inconstant and sometimes alkaline water and equally scarce grass feed. Certainly some years saw a greater number of pack mules and return animals on the Old Spanish Trail. In 1830, there were at least 125 New Mexican men known to be engaged procuring livestock in southern California to take back

over the trail. Even if the average number of horses and mules each trader secured was only ten head, which might be a low estimate, that would be over 1200 driven back toward New Mexico that year.

In the summer of 1841, Francisco Estevan Vigil, a regular entrepreneur-organizer of many of these expeditions who often assembled large numbers of horses and mules at Los Angeles, started a huge herd of 4,141 legally-cleared animals out through Cajon Pass, the largest animal herd ever known to have traversed the entire trail.

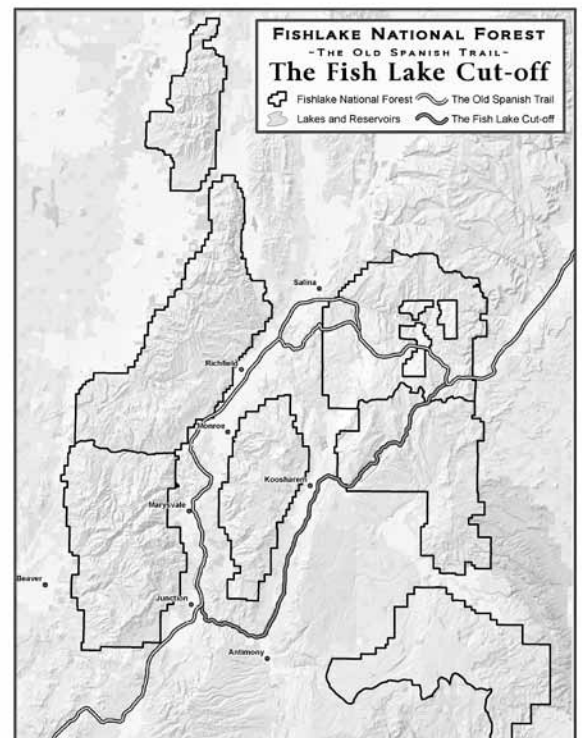
Hafen and Hafen, *Old Spanish Trail*, 185-86, 244.

One can imagine the deepening of the still-visible parallel ruts both sides of the ridge-saddle below Hilgard Mountain from modern Sheep Valley where the trail starts down the relatively steep slope with over 4,000 head of unshod horses and mules choosing their alternative parallel courses downward toward the bottom and intersecting Ivie Creek to the canyon floor (now near Interstate 70).

Archeologically, the narrow ridge spine above Red Creek is only 30-100 feet wide and does not suggest it could accommodate herds of this size. However, if they arrived at Sheep Valley Ridge by the first week in June, perhaps the traders prepared for such a large herd passing

through the ridge spine by dividing it into smaller units in Sheep Valley and regrouping the herd again at the bottom of Red Creek Canyon.

In the spring of 1848, the last year of regular use of the entire Old Spanish Trail, twenty-year-old Army Lieutenant George D. Brewerton accompanied a Kit Carson-led party from California eastward over the route. They started too late to avoid the inconvenience of the large Mexican caravan of a thousand head of animals moving toward New Mexico with over two hundred persons dressed “in every variety of costume, from the embroidered jacket of the wealthy Californian, with its silver bell-shaped buttons, to the scanty habiliments of the skin-clad Indian.” He added that the line of march of this strange cavalcade occupied an ex-



tent of more than a mile. The army officer complained that the huge company “ate up or destroyed the grass and consumed the water at the few camping grounds upon the route.” Fortunately they were able to bypass this caravan after eight days travel, and the trail conditions became better for his group.

George R. Brewerton, *Overland with Kit Carson: A Narrative of the Old Spanish Trail in '48* (New York: Coward-McCann, 1930, reprint, Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1993), 53-99.

Later, in present south-central Utah, after crossing the western extension of the Wasatch Mountains and following down the Sevier River some twenty miles, the expedition turned right up the East Fork of that stream to commence traveling over the shorter (when clear of snow) Fish Lake Cut-off. Thus they headed eastward about a dozen miles then turned northward near Otter Creek to traverse the thirty miles across Grass Valley and commence climbing up five miles of mountain slope toward the always-scenic Fish Lake. Upon arrival there, Brewerton noted the friendliness of the local Ute Indians and their willingness to trade for food in the form of bighorn sheep meat and, upon Carson's inquiry, trout, which the diarist learned was then abundant in the creeks adjacent to the lake.

Brewerton soon noted “to our hungry people this was more than good news; and that evening was devoted to the composition of a chowder, which was literally fish ‘*au naturel*’.” By sunrise, many of the campers started wading in

the icy water up to their knees in the creeks. The diarist recorded “a slaughter of the finny tribe.” They took some trout with them when they departed next day. Their course for the next eight miles was mainly upward to the still snow-bound and windswept ridge dividing Sheep Valley from the Red Creek watershed on the southern slope of the canyon, then another dozen miles northeast on a downward course toward the base of the mountain.

Brewerton, *Overland with Kit Carson*, 110-12.

Much of the most detailed documentation of the Old Spanish Trail, particularly in the area of the Fish Lake Cut-off comes from diarist-reporters accompanying the government-sponsored survey expeditions of Edward F. Beale and John W. Gunnison, assisted by his successor, E. G. Beckwith, both traveling west in the summer and fall of 1853, technically five years after official discontinuance of the Old Spanish Trail as a trade route.

Edward Leo Lyman, *The Overland Journey From Utah to California: Wagon Travel from the City of Saints to the City of Angels* (Reno: University of Nevada Press, 2004), 44-70.

As they approached the mountains, Beale's cousin and diarist, Gwin H. Heap, mentioned a long branch trail jutting north farther than the one they were tracing through a relatively level valley. That alternate route was the one followed later in the year by Gunnison and his men, who were driving teams and wagons and making a more

careful railroad survey.

As the Beale group tended south by west, they crossed several creeks in later western Emery County. Then after passing parallel to the hills for some distance, they finally approached the gap of a canyon, giving issue to a small stream, Red Creek, which they ascended several miles. On July 29 they commenced to climb through the narrow Red Creek-Salina Canyon Heap called a gorge, which afforded the best passage through the eastern branch of the Wasatch Mountain Range, precisely where Interstate 70 now begins the same grades in both directions.

LeRoy R. Hafen and Ann W. Hafen, eds., *Central Route to the Pacific: With Related Material on Railroad Exploration and Indian Affairs by Edward F. Beale, Thomas H. Benton, Kit Carson, and Col. E. A. Hitchcock, and in other documents, 1853-54, by Gwin Harris Heap*, (Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1957) 214-15. See also Beckwith note 15 herein.

The significant recent rediscovery of the visible remnants of the Fish Lake Cut-off segment of the Old Spanish Trail in central Utah commenced in the fall of 2008, when a crew from the Fish Lake National Forest Service began looking for traces of the Fish Lake Cut-off after Bureau of Land Management archeologist, Chris Horting-Jones shared a startling archeological find with Robert Leonard, her counterpart archeologist at the Fish Lake National Forest office at Richfield. She had recorded a series of swales within a verifiable Old Spanish Trail Fish Lake Cut-

off site east of Koosharem, Utah in the middle of a section that had been harrowed.

Leonard examined the trace of trail and became fascinated and excited about the prospect of locating other such trail segments. What he and his associates discovered over the next two years was a dramatic series of intermittent swales and anomalous patches of vegetation within the corridor previously defined by trail historians, C. Gregory Crampton and Stephen K. Madsen. The archeologist and his main assistant in the quest, Lydia Jakovac, visiting from Australia, studied and applied various diary descriptions: Kit Carson's travel companion, Lt. Brewerton in 1848; Heap, with Lt. Beale and Lt. Beckwith; and Captain Gunnison, who each offered specific observation-insights relevant to the Fish Lake Cut-off. By applying these, Leonard and his associates have gathered more specific information on these historic trail corridors than was previously known.

The approach to the survey was first an intuitive look at the Fish Lake Cut-off by simply following lineal trail segments, studying the historic documentation, scrutinizing satellite imagery, interviewing livestock specialists, local residents and historians while paying close attention to what Leonard termed the New and

Old Testaments of the Old Spanish Trail (meaning the history written by LeRoy R. Hafen and Ann W. Hafen); along with the detailed trail guidebook by Crampton and Madsen.

LeRoy R. Hafen and Ann W. Hafen, *Old Spanish Trail: Santa Fé to Los Angeles* (Glendale, California: Arthur H. Clark Company, 1954, reprint paper, Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1993). C. Gregory Crampton and Steven K. Madsen, *In Search of the Spanish Trail, Santa Fe to Los Angeles, 1829-1848* (Salt Lake City: Gibbs-Smith Publisher, 1994).

Much of the early efforts were focused on the slopes of the Fish Lake Plateau north of Grass Valley, which surrounds Koosharem. When the identification of this trail corridor was completed, it was apparent that the historic swales were in some cases impacted by harrowing projects, livestock driveways, historic travel to Fish Lake and even the skidding of logs. However, the irrefutable fact remains that the corridor was delineated and intermittent swales were identified.

The trail remnant search then

shifted to the northern terminus of the Fish Lake Cut-off in Red Creek Canyon just south of Interstate 70 (milepost 85). This trail segment is situated at the 7,400 foot elevation level and consists of canyons separated by ridges dotted with piñon and juniper trees. Red Creek Canyon includes a perennial stream which flows into Ivie Creek originating in the Castle Valley country. Although the canyon's north end borders Interstate 70, the canyon mouth constitutes a 350 foot wide gap, where a curtain of cottonwood trees shields the sights and sounds of the highway from the trail. Once inside the canyon, the only reminders of the 20th and 21st centuries are a dirt road, a couple of fences and an occasional grazing cow. It is easy to imagine what the place looked like during the 1830s and 40s. The landscape has largely maintained its natural integrity.

A more detailed description of the beginning of the cut-off vicinity shows the Spanish Trail climbing southward out of Ivie Creek

Fishlake Forest Archeologist, Bob Leonard, stands in one of the swales of the Old Spanish Trail at Red Creek, Fishlake NF.



Canyon (where I-70 goes) to avoid the obstacle soon encountered, a deep gully called Tommy Hollow, indicated as a formidable barrier for travelers, even with horses or mules, at least as early as the accounts of Beale and Beckwith.

William H. Goetzmann, *Army Exploration in the American West, 1803-1863* (New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1959, paper, 1965), 283-86.

From either east or west direction, trail users were compelled to travel around the head of this depression (meaning climbing up the semi-steep mountain slope - to where the detour is mainly level and easy traveling) for up to six miles around this heavily-eroded hollow.

Lt. Beckwith, the second in command with the ill-fated John W. Gunnison expedition, followed this same segment of trail. (Gunnison and six of his men were killed by Utes a hundred twenty miles west of Fremont Junction. See Edward Leo Lyman and Linda King Newell, *A History of Millard County* (Salt Lake City: Utah State Historical Society, 1999), 68-71.)

Beckwith stated, "this gorge [Ivie Creek Canyon] is cut into deep gullies by streams which pour down from the mountains during storms, which gave us labor to cross; and a small stream [Red Creek] coming in from the south detained us a short time. But after following it for two and a half miles, the Spanish trail branches." Here the southern branch, the

Fish Lake Cut-off, "following the stream passes over a higher elevation and soon [actually in some seventy miles] rejoins the northern branch, which though longer, crosses the mountains at a [relatively] low depression."

Early in the project, Aaron Mahr, Trails Coordinator for the National Park Service's National Historic Trails group which oversees the western states trails, visited the area where the cut-off forks from the main Old Spanish Trail at Red Creek. Partly through the comments of seasoned Forest Service range and livestock experts, Vince Pace and Fred Houston, he became convinced of the authenticity of the swale-rut remnants visible in that vicinity. Mahr was impressed with the number and integrity of swales that measured from the single width of a horse path to one more heavily trampled segment up to 15 feet wide and five feet deep which demonstrated no evidence of erosion other than wind blowing loosened sand and dirt away from the deepening trail ruts. After his examination of these literal "artifacts-in-place," the National Park Service Trail Coordinator suggested that Leonard and his associates submit a National Historic Register nomination to be a part of the Old Spanish National Historic Trail, which has since been done.

With the precise documentation offered by Beckwith and Heap, the location and existence of the northern terminus of the Fish Lake

Cut-off becomes irrefutable. And the extant swale-ruts scattered near that spot become authentic evidences of the historic trail. Other trail segments are visible farther up the Sevier River in Piute County and into Garfield County, where the trail turns westward through Bear Valley into the Parowan area, then west to the Escalante Valley and south through the Mountain Meadows and on out of present Utah by way of Utah Hill in the extreme southwestern corner of the state. As more interest in the Old Spanish Trail has been generated in recent years, more segments of the route have been located and studied. There is yet more research and tracing to be done, but the road course is already reasonably certain, including some to be seen from satellite photos, which are remarkable for the trace swales, disturbed slopes and eroded river crossings which are often easily apparent to interested and careful modern observer-explorers. ♦

***Learn more about
Fish Lake
at the
2012 Conference
on
June 14-17
in
Richfield, Utah***

Book Review: *Pio Pico: The Last Governor of Mexican California*, by Carlos Manuel Salomon

by Rita Vega-Acevedo,
*President, Genealogical Society of
Hispanic America, So CA Chapter*

The name of Pio Pico, the last Mexican governor of California, surfaced in the news in March 2012 as state officials announced closing the Pio Pico State Park in Whittier, California. The park may close as early as July due to California's financial crisis. Pico died 117 years ago. Pico lived to the age of 93. He outlived other prominent Californios, including his wife, some of his children, and even his nemesis Bernard Cohn. Many hold Cohn, a businessman, responsible for fraudulently taking Pico's last remaining property, El Ranchito, once part of a large land grant in Whittier.

With the publication of *Pio Pico the Last Governor of Mexican California* in 2010, author Carlos Manuel Salomon deserves accolades for his ambitious undertaking of this epic story. Pico loomed large as a bombastic Californio who shaped policies, secularized and sold mission properties, distributed large land grants and fought against the American takeover of California during the Mexican and American War of 1846.

Salomon's book is timely and important as California grapples with the contemporary issues of immigration, relations with Mexico, urban sprawl and the preservation

of historic sites, adobes, trails, and parks. The California human landscape described by Salomon shows race taking a back seat to individual prosperity due to isolation and lax enforcement by far-flung administrators.

Salomon credits the 1775 Juan Bautista de Anza Expedition as pivotal for bringing Santiago de la Cruz Pico, grandfather of Pio Pico, to Alta California. Santiago, a soldier from Sinaloa, settled in Alta California and encouraged his son Jose Maria to advance via a military career. Jose Maria became a soldier at San Gabriel Mission. In 1801, Pio Pico was born to Maria Jacinta Vastida, a mulatta, and Jose Maria, a mestizo. The San Gabriel Mission became a crucial stopping point and supply station not only to the Anza Expedition but to traders who used the Old Spanish Trail from New Mexico to California from 1829-1848.

After the death of Pico's father Jose Maria in 1819, the family moved to San Diego and it became an important base for the family. Pico worked to support his mother and siblings as a small business entrepreneur. Salomon notes that while Pico became known as a politician in Los Angeles, his financial wealth was acquired in San Diego through his land grants, Rancho Jamul and Rancho Santa Margarita y Las Flores.

While some people view Pico

as a shrewd or savvy politician, Salomon reminds us that Pico's political life lasted only 19 years out of his 93-year life-span. Pico spent the remainder of his life consolidating his wealth, fighting in the courts to preserve his lands, learning to navigate the American system, seeking new business opportunities in oil and real estate, and even building the elegant and extant Pico House Hotel in El Pueblo (downtown Los Angeles).

Salomon divides his book into sections beginning with the awakening of Pico as a leader of Southern California inhabitants who act in response to poor or punitive policies dictated from Mexico City and in response to a series of appointed governors assigned to Alta, California. Pico hones his political skills and courage as a member of the newly-formed town councils (ayuntamientos) and later in the diputaciones which serve as territorial houses of power. Additionally, Pico becomes governor of California on two separate occasions.

Carlos Salomon uses an even-handed brush as he analyzes Pico's controversial and, by some detractors, shameful involvement in the secularization and sale and lease of mission lands and inventories. Californios who espouse liberal ideas coming from Mexican thinkers are blamed for the destruction of the missions and the Franciscan system. While Native Americans benefited on paper, Salomon describes most Native Americans as remaining poor, disenfranchised,

or forced to work for wealthy Californios. Pio Pico, as governor, parcels out former mission lands to prominent families, friends, and business associates. The process is accelerated as news of an imminent American invasion approaches.

The author illustrates cracks in the foundation of the Californio power structure not only with slow-responding leaders thousands of miles away, but in the rift between Californios in the north and south, beginning in the 1820s. The competition for power and control over the custom house and treasury and land grants creates division as Americans prepare to invade California. While a temporary truce is implemented, particularly between Pio Pico and Jose Castro, a northern military commander from the north, it is too little and too late. Californios are militarily and numerically outnumbered for an American attack.

The focus of the book is on Southern California. Readers interested in a deeper northern California perspective will need to look elsewhere. The great strength of this book is Salomon's fine and thorough research of the extensive legal cases involving Pico and adversaries after the American occupation. These cases not only resulted in the loss of Pico's fortune, especially because of costly legal fees, but demonstrate the ferocity of a fighter who can not be tamed. Salomon concludes that Pico's demise is a combination of poor judgment along with judicial and

Jefferson Hunt on the Old Spanish Trail 1847-1848

by Tom Sutak

During the Mexican War, Jefferson Hunt served as captain of Company A of the Mormon Battalion. In 1847 while stationed at Los Angeles, he visited Isaac Williams' Rancho del Chino where he became familiar with Williams and the productivity of the California ranchos. In 1849, he was the guide for the wagon train from which the Death Valley '49ers separated. In 1851, Hunt returned to California as part of Brigham Young's colonization of the San Bernardino community. During this time, Hunt served five terms as a member of the California State Assembly and introduced the legislation that created San Bernardino County.

This article describes Jefferson Hunt's 1847-48 pack trip between Salt Lake and Chino for supplies. Following his discharge from the Mormon Battalion in July 1847, Hunt traveled to Salt Lake,

arriving there on October 11, 1847. Brigham Young's Pioneer Company had arrived in Salt Lake Valley in late July and by the time Hunt arrived several thousand other Mormons had arrived and were in the process of establishing a new city and preparing the fields for planting. Those who had assembled there had barely enough food to supply themselves for the coming winter, and they would also need to plant enough crops to supply themselves and future arrivals through the following year. It soon became clear that they needed additional seeds, cuttings, and livestock to ensure their future.

Before Brigham Young left Salt Lake to return to Winter Quarters (Omaha) he appointed a High Council in charge of the settlement. On November 13, Hunt met with the High Council and "stated his reasons for wishing to go to California with a small company of men. Leave was granted him to go, and the clerk ordered to draft an epistle to send to the brethren in California" (*Journal History of the Church*, November 13, 1847). Three reasons for the trip were discussed: the need for crop seeds and livestock; the issue of possibly reenlisting a new Mormon Battalion for the Army; and the need to communicate with those Mormons still located on the Pacific Coast. The trip was approved, a letter was drafted to those Mormons living in California, and preparations began. Three men, including the infamous

Pio Pico continued
business corruption and greed.

Pio Pico, imperfect and perplexing, remains a symbol of cultural pride, resilience, and self determination. The legacy of Pico continues to survive as a new generation of Californians recognizes the value of preserving the remaining trails and building blocks of the original mosaic we call California. ♦

Continued on page 21

The Old Spanish Trail Association's 2012 Conference

"The Old Spanish Trail in Utah"

June 14 - 17, 2012



Location: The Sevier Valley Center, Richfield, UT (on the Snow College campus).

Accommodations when staying for the Conference: There are numerous hotels, motels and a campground in Richfield, and some in neighboring towns. Scenic Fish Lake, a 45-minute drive, also has three resorts with cabins and campgrounds within the Fishlake National Forest.

In this Package: This registration package includes an advance copy of the program of speakers and events, plus a mail-in registration form, or entire registration may be done on line.

Registration Deadlines: All mail-in registrations must be received by June 1, 2012; online registration deadline is June 8, 2012.

Walk-in registrations will be taken at the conference site on June 15 and 16 (but not on June 17)

Friday dinner: an authentic Dutch Oven Trail period dinner, served at the Lions Park, Richfield (this is early, so go easy at lunch). Feast beneath the Utah sky. Watch living history actors, weaving and mule packing demonstrations (hopefully Native American powwow and mountain man rendezvous), \$10 per person, with advance registration (cannot guarantee dinners later).

Saturday night dinner: Frontier Village (North Main Street, near exit 40 from the I70) and presentation by composers of the Old Spanish Trail symphony, including music.

PLEASE NOTE: IMPORTANT REMINDERS

The following are available only to those who have registered and paid in advance:

Thursday, June 14 opening night reception at Fish Lake Lodge (no charge),

Friday, June 15 evening Dutch oven at Lions Park and

Saturday, June 16 Frontier Village dinner.

Depending on the number of participants, the June 14 and 17 field tours may be restricted to those who have registered in advance.

Online registration details can be found at: www.oldspanishtrail.org

Registering by mail? Send the registration form on the next page. Make checks payable to OSTA.	Mail to: OSTA Conference Lydia Jakovac 115E 900N Richfield, UT 84701
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**Old Spanish Trail Association
2012 Conference Registration Form**

Name(s): _____

Address: _____

E-mail address: _____ **Tel. No:** _____

Conference Events & Fees:

Member(s), all days	_____ persons @ \$40.00 = \$ _____
Member(s), June 15 only	_____ persons @ \$20.00 = \$ _____
Member(s), June 16 only	_____ persons @ \$20.00 = \$ _____
New Member Dues: Special Conference Rate	_____ Membership Dues = \$ _____
* Individual: \$20/yr; Family: \$30/yr	(must pay member conference fee)

Non-member(s), all days (students 50%)	_____ persons @ \$50.00 = \$ _____
Non-member(s), June 15 only (students 50%)	_____ persons @ \$25.00 = \$ _____
Non-member(s), June 16 only (students 50%)	_____ persons @ \$25.00 = \$ _____

Thursday, June 14, 4:00 - 7:00 PM

Opening reception at Fish Lake Lodge _____ persons (free to conference registrants)

Friday, June 15, 4:00 - 7:00 PM

Dutch Oven dinner & events, Richfield Lions Park _____ persons @ \$10.00 = \$ _____

Friday, June 15, 8:00 PM (free to conference registrants) _____ persons

Merrill Osmond concert, Sevier Valley Center _____ persons @ \$12.00 = \$ _____

Saturday, June 16, 6:00 PM _____ persons @ \$12.00 = \$ _____

DINNER at Frontier Village, ALONG WITH COMPOSERS OF
OLD SPANISH TRAIL SYMPHONY PRESENTATION, INCLUDING MUSIC

Thursday, June 14 Tours (all tours are free to conference registrants)

Tour 1: Fish Lake Cut-off and Old Spanish Trail _____ persons

Tour 2: OST - Green River _____ persons

Sunday, June 17, 10:00 AM (all tours are free to conference registrants)

Tour 3: Fish Lake Cut-off and Old Spanish Trail,
led by Bob Leonard _____ persons

Tour 4: OST – Central to Parowan _____ persons

TOTAL FEES.....\$ _____

Make checks payable to OSTA.

Mail to: OSTA Conference Lydia Jakovac, 115E 900N, Richfield, UT 84701.

Contacts: Lydia Jakovac (435) 896-1062, email: spanishtrailconference2012@gmail.com
Or Dave Ogden (435) 979-6423 email: davidogden5232@msn.com

Conference Outline

Thursday, June 14

9:00 - 4:00 PM	OSTA Board Meeting. Fish Lake Lodge, Fish Lake, HWY 25.
10:00 - 5:00 PM	Tour 1: Forest archeologist Bob Leonard will lead a tour from Red Creek (also adjacent Interstate 70) up the adjacent mountain slope to the most dramatic remnants of the Fish Lake Cut-off, in the form of deep ruts caused by horse and mule hooves. Hiking up and down hills, total hiking about 1.5 miles. This tour will be repeated on Sunday June 17.
9:00 - 5:00 PM	Tour 2: Col. Al Matheson will meet a group in Green River, UT, and conduct them over portions of the Old Spanish Trail through Emery County toward the trail entrance into the mountains and the Fish Lake Cut-off (near Interstate 70). Total hiking of about a half mile.
4:00 – 7:00 PM	Opening Reception at the Fish Lake Lodge, Conference registrants only.

Friday, June 15 and Saturday, June 16: Speakers

	- Greeting and opening remarks by the OSTA board members and federal agency sponsors, including a program on cultural resource management and protection. - Plenary session talk by Dr. Joseph Sanchez, perhaps revising some details on the Domínguez-Escalante initial blazing of the first segment of the Old Spanish Trail.
	Break-out sessions on a great variety of treatments of Spanish Trail portions mainly in Utah, their history, geography and still-visible features. - The Fish Lake Cut-off, by its rediscoverer, Fishlake National Forest archeologist, Bob Leonard, and assistant Lydia Jakovac. - Biographical papers on such other trail explorers as Antonio Armijo, Jedediah Smith, William Wolfskill, William Workman, and sketches of the work of Army Corps of Topographical Engineer surveys in the decade after the commerce trail closed in 1848, by John W. Gunnison, Edward F. Beale, John C. Frémont, and John N. Macomb. - Sharing of experiences by modern travelers exploring and tracing the trail. - Reports of detailed studies of such segments as those in Emery County (approaching the Fish Lake Cut-off). - Important segments (and frequently threatened by gas and power line construction) in Holt Canyon and Mountain Meadows farther southwest. - The trail slave trade, primarily capturing Paiute women and children to sell in New Mexico, will be discussed by Sondra Jones, a longtime scholar on that subject. - Dr. Lyman Platt will probe into possible Jesuit missionary stations in what was later Utah in the early 1700s. OVER TWO DOZEN SESSIONS IN ALL, DETAILS IN PROGRAM.

Sunday, June 17: Tours. You must sign up for tours when you register for the conference.

10:00 – 1:00 PM	Tour 3: Fishlake NF, archeologist Bob Leonard and historian Wade Allinson will lead two groups from Red Creek (adjacent I70) up the adjacent mountain slope to the most dramatic remnants of the Fish Lake Cut-off, in the form of deep ruts caused by horse and mule hooves. Hiking up and down hills, total hiking about 1.5 miles. This is a repeat of tour 1.
9:00 - 1:00 PM	Tour 4: Steven Heath will lead a tour from Central, Sevier County (near Richfield) along the East Fork of the Sevier River, up the main branch of the Sevier to Circleville, Piute County, then through the mountains into the Parowan-Paragonah area (on I15). Total hiking about a half mile.

LODGING / RV PARKS IN SEVIER COUNTY, RICHFIELD

Appletree Inn 145 South Main (435) 896-5481
 Budget Host / Nights Inn 69 South Main (435) 896-8228
 Comfort Inn 1150 West 1250 South (435) 893-0119
 Days Inn 333 North Main (435) 896-6476
 Fairfield Inn 990 W. 1350 S. (435) 896-9191
 Hampton Inn 1100 West 1350 South (435) 896-6666
 Best Western 1335 North Main (435) 893-0100
 New West Motel 447 South Main (435) 896-4076
 Quality Inn 540 South Main (435) 896-5465
 Richfield KOA 600 W 590 S (435) 896-6674
 Richfield RV Park 745 S Main (435) 896 9340
 Richfield Travelodge 647 South Main (435) 896-9271
 Romanico Inn 1170 South Cove View Rd (435) 896-8471
 Super 8 1377 North Main (435) 896-9204
 Topsfield Lodge 1200 South Main (435) 896-5437
 Butch Cassidy RV I-70 (Exit 54) (435) 529-7400
 Lazy T Hideaway 450 S. 300 E. (435) 201-0624
OTHER: Rodeway Inn 1400 S. State (Salina) (435) 529-1300
 Ranch Motel 80 N State (Salina) (435) 529-7789
 Salina Creek RV 1385 S. State (435) 529-3711
 Salina Super 8 75 East 1500 South (435) 529-7483
 Salina Best Western Shaheens I-70 (Exit 54) (435) 529-7455
 Big Rock Candy Mountain Hwy 89 (Marysvale) (800) 519-2243
 Flying U RV Park 45 S. State (Joseph) (435) 527-4758
 Grass Valley Inn Hwy 62 (Koosharem) (435) 638-7563
 Lakeside Resort Fish Lake (435) 638-1000
 Fish Lake Lodge Fish Lake (435) 638-1000
 Bowery Haven Resort Fish Lake (435) 638-1040
 Gunnison Rose Inn Bed & Breakfast (Gunnison) 800- 276-7415

Make your reservations early because there will be a large Little League tournament in town during the OSTA conference. The lodging listed under “Other” is not in Richfield, but in nearby areas.

Jefferson Hunt, cont. from page 16

Mormon gunman, Orrin Porter Rockwell, were authorized to negotiate and contract for supplies on behalf of the Mormons.

Hunt and the Mormon Battalion veterans knew of a route between Utah and California along the Old Spanish Trail. While in Los Angeles, they heard of the trail being used by the Santa Fe traders and some even met Ute Chief Wakara who was in Los Angeles on a trading/rustling expedition. (*Charles B. Hancock Journal*) Hunt most likely even talked to the Mountain Man, Miles Goodyear, about the trail south. Goodyear had traveled that same trail in late 1846-early 1847 on a trading trip to Los Angeles and Patty Sessions reported that he arrived in Salt Lake Valley from his post at Fort Buenaventura [Ogden] the day before Hunt and company left for California. (*Patty Sessions Journal*)

On November 18, 1847, the group of nineteen packers with 80 mounts and pack animals left Salt Lake under the leadership of Hunt. Included were his son Gilbert, who was in his early twenties, a veteran of the Mormon Battalion and whose wife had given birth the day before they left, and his son John Hunt, and adopted son Peter Nease, both in their early teens. Gilbert, John and Peter had gone with the Mormon Battalion Family and Sick Detachment to Pueblo and had not previously been in California.

In 1905, John's account of this

trip was recorded in the *Deseret News*. (*Deseret News*, October 5, 1905) According to John Hunt, they anticipated a trip of 30 days, but it actually took 45 or 46 days and they had to slaughter three horses for food near the end. When they reached the Mojave River, two men went ahead to Williams' ranch to get emergency food which Williams provided. They arrived at Chino about the first of the year, and remained for several weeks.

During that time Hunt met with military officers in Los Angeles, and Porter Rockwell and James Shaw traveled to meet with the Mormon Battalion members in San Diego who were about to be discharged from their extended duty there. The party was successful in acquiring the needed seed grain and cuttings and obtained additional pack animals and horses. They also purchased 200 milk cows and Williams allowed them to take as many bulls as they could catch – an additional 40 animals.

To help drive the cattle north, Hunt hired five Indians from Williams to join the party. Rockwell and Shaw remained in California. The return party, now composed of 22 men, left Chino on February 15 (possibly sooner, the accounts conflict) and arrived at Salt Lake by May 10, a trip of almost three months. According to John Hunt, only half the cows and one bull survived. Presumably, many of the animals were used for food by the travelers in order to preserve the critical supplies on the pack animals, and many animals did not survive the

rigors of desert travel.

At the conclusion of this trip, Jefferson Hunt had traveled over 5,000 miles in the American West and had been on all three major trails to California – the Gila River Route (or Southern Trail), the Humboldt River Route (or Northern Trail), and what would become the Salt Lake to Los Angeles Route which included nearly 500 miles along the Old Spanish Trail. In addition, he had traveled the El Camino Real from San Diego to Northern California. Only a small handful of others could claim the same experience; nearly all of them were mountain men, and most notable among them was Kit Carson. His travels and experiences in following trails and locating and creating new roads uniquely prepared him for his next great adventure.

Rockwell and Shaw had traveled to San Diego where they met with those veterans of the Mormon Battalion who were discharged there in March. A number of these veterans decided to travel to Salt Lake with Rockwell and Shaw as guides. Unfortunately, no detailed accounts of this trip have been found. This group under the command of Battalion veteran Henry Boyle left Chino on April 12, 1848, and arrived in Salt Lake on June 6 after 55 days travel on the trail, and about a month after the return of Jefferson Hunt's party. The party consisted of 35 people and 135 mules and horses. But most significantly, it also included the family wagon of Battalion Captain Daniel Davis, his wife

Susan and son, Daniel Jr. This became the first confirmed wagon to travel over the western portion of the Old Spanish Trail (Bigler and Bagley 2000, 397.) This single wagon signaled the end of the Old Spanish Trail as a packers trail. It led the way for the thousands of wagons that would travel the same route in 1849 and subsequent years.

During the summer of 1849, thousands of Gold Rush emigrants passed through Salt Lake City, most hurriedly continued on the Northern Route to beat the winter snows. By August nearly one thousand '49ers gathered in Salt Lake; some, especially those packing, rushed forward; others, mostly with wagons, feared that they would suffer the same fate as the Donner Party three years earlier if they tried to beat the snow. Brigham Young and other Mormon leaders did not want to host these people for a full winter; food was in short supply and apostasy was a concern. The answer to the problem was Jefferson Hunt who offered to guide 100 wagons to California for a fee of \$10 per wagon – a total of \$1,000.

The primary meeting to discuss this plan with the emigrants took place on the morning of Monday, August 20, 1849, in the Bowery at what is now Temple Square in Salt Lake City when both Jefferson Hunt and Brigham Young spoke to the emigrants. Thomas Bullock, the LDS Church secretary and Young's personal secretary, wrote down the comments. That account

became part of the General Church Minutes for that date. Bullock recorded Hunt's comments as follows (author's comments in brackets):

"Meeting of immigrants at 8 AM when instructions from Jefferson Hunt.

Hunt called for Mr. Waters and Jim Goodale and Mr. Kinney—mountaineers—(not present) to come and contradict his statement.

Gentlemen, I am going to give a detail, once for all. I hear many miraculous reports but no nothing of [honor?] I went by the S route to the Pacific. 19 men and boys and 80 animals and were 46 days going. Staid a few weeks. Got 200 cows and 160 animals and we returned mostly same route. I left here 19 Nov and went to Cal: the snow was here a foot deep. Arrived at Williams' Rancho at latter end of Dec. Staid 3 weeks. Come back about 1st May. There is no trouble from here to Sevier River. I have no hesitation to say there will be plenty of grass and water. The difficult job is little hills. The way is tolerable rough from Little Salt Lake to a creek about 200 miles. A spring about ½ way among Indians. [Then follows a list that has miles beyond the 200 miles above. It appears that this list is of the road from about Cedar City to Chino.]

1st Muddy [Coal Creek] to a spring 8 plenty of grass [Iron Springs]
spring on left (a mile off) 12

little grass in Nov [Antelope Springs]
to Divide 24 ½ way in dry creek about 300 yards above X. Good water. Oceans of water and grass on divide [Mountain Meadow]
head of Santa Clara 24 Pass Ridge. Rocky. Water about ½ way. Good camping. Sure rough country. Gullies, [illegible] Road is round the point. Good coming out of the creek. Mouth of Santa Clara 24 Spots good grass. Indian farms. Plenty of timber.
Up canyon and divide 6 Plenty of grass. [Utah Hill] Then descend.
To Rio Virgin 24 Without water, plenty of grass to Beaver Dam. Plenty of water. Go over road 3 miles
Over to Far Muddy 20 Plenty of grass and water. [interlined] Here is the Buggaboo. A precipice of 6000 feet. [Virgin Hill] A mile above is good going [Mormon Mesa] up and down 7 miles down is not any trouble. 10 miles is water and grass.
To Cache Spring 50 [Las Vegas] Up canyon 6 miles. Sandy [illegible] table land. Then level to the spring. Plenty of grass and water. Up spring 5 miles.
To water 12 Plenty grass and water. Level plain. [Cottonwood Spring]
Mountain Springs 12 Rough and rocky. Not much grass. ½ mile further plenty of grass. Water 30 across level plain. [Stump Spring]

½ river slough 4 Plenty water and grass.
 Spring 30 A bad hill to go over. [Emigrant Pass] Plenty of grass and water. [Resting Spring]
 Spring 6 Moderate grass. [Willow Creek/China Ranch] Then down a saleratus creek 6 miles. [Amargosa River]
 A mountain 15 Staid 2 days. [Salt Creek]
 A Bitter Spring 50 Over level plain about 6 miles rocky. Little grass.
 Mahaugy [Mojave] River 40 No grass. Some sage. Sandy plain 10 miles. See Cal mountains. Plenty of grass and water.
 Mahaugy River 50
 Cahon Pass Close to settlement 20 miles.
 The season is mild except summer is hot. About 12 or 1500 animals—3000 stock and 600 cows in our caravan. I will secure men to go and show you that country at 10.00 a wagon. You work the way with me. I'll find it. We ought not start before 1st Oct. and go through in 60 or 70 days.
 825 miles to Los Angeles.”

Jefferson Hunt's 1849 verbal account of his trip along the western portion of the Old Spanish Trail is second only to Frémont's journal of his 1844 trip in its detail. And its importance for later emigrant, mail, and freight travel along what soon became the Salt Lake to Los Angeles Route was very significant.

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Tom Sutak is a retired criminologist and security industry executive who has been studying the history of the Death Valley Region for more than forty years. This article is based on information in his new book, *Into the Jaws of Hell – Jefferson Hunt: The Death Valley '49ers Wagon Train & His Adventures in California 1856-1857*, which is currently in publication. Tom is a member of the Old Spanish Trail Association. Tom can be reached at www.intothejawsofhell.com ♦

New Mexico Historical Events Scheduled

The Genealogical Society of Hispanic America will hold its annual meeting and conference June 15-17, 2012 at the Lodge of Santa Fe, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Speakers at the conference, “Santa Fe—Where Trails and Cultures Meet,” include Ana Pacheco – *The Roots of Reassurance...It's All in the Genes*, Hal Jackson – *The Camino Real Meets the Spanish Trail and Santa Fe Trail*, Schelley Talalay Dashdarti – *Sephardic Resources: Sources in Spain and Worldwide*, Linda Serna – *Genealogy as Detective Work*, Dr. Arturo Madrid – *In the Country of Empty Crosses: The History of an Hispano Protestant Family in Catholic New Mexico*, Don Usner – *Historic Documents: The Ortega Family*, Francois-Marie Patorni – *The French Presence Since the 1500s*, Francisco Sisneros – *He Desperately Wanted to be Alcalde Mayor: Eusebio Duran y Chaves in the Court of King Charles III*, Nancy Anderson – *When the Habits Came Marching In - The Sister of Loreto*, and Henrietta M. Christmas – *Women, Wills and Their Goods*. For registration, visit <http://gsha.net/Events.html>

The Historical Society of New Mexico 2012 Annual Meeting will be held May 3-5, 2012 at the Santa Fe Convention Center. A tentative schedule of the events is posted on the Society webpage at www.hsnm.org. The conference will offer something for everyone interested in New Mexico history,

with the emphasis on state's 100th anniversary of statehood. The conference will kick-off on Thursday May 3 with an all-day Statehood History Symposium (10:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.) in the New Mexico History Museum Theater which is free and open to the public. Beginning on the morning of the Friday, May 4, the conference will offer about 70 presentations on many aspects of New Mexico. This is an important centennial event and promises to be among the largest ever held.

For complete up-to-date information on New Mexico centennial events scheduled for this celebrative year, go to www.nmcentennial.org. ♦

Revision of OSTA Bylaws Slated for General Membership Meeting in Utah

Members attending the 2012 Old Spanish Trail Association Conference in Richfield, Utah in June will be enacting a new set of bylaws for the organization. The present bylaws date to 2005 and are in need of amendment but the Board has found the task to be very difficult due to the complexity of the current language. After several years of trying to craft the needed changes, only to have the process disintegrate into an almost incomprehensible series of "amended amended amendments," the Board voted in the Fall of 2011 to begin the process anew.

This time a committee, headed by Association Manager Dennis Ditmanson, was tasked with creating a new document focusing on those elements which are fundamental to the function of the organization and which should require action of the full membership to change. Organizational functions were removed and will be addressed in a policy and procedures manual to be developed in the weeks and months ahead.

The process for adopting the new bylaws is addressed in the existing document and requires "a majority vote of the members present and voting at any annual members meeting provided that the proposed amendment(s) have been approved by the governing board and mailed to the membership at least 30 days before the annual meeting." The Board approved the draft bylaws while meeting in St. George, Utah on March 17, 2012, and this issue of *Spanish Traces* contains the full text of the document on the following pages in fulfillment of the requirement for membership notification.

In addition to action on the bylaws, the annual membership meeting will provide an update on recent Association activities including information on exciting projects, efforts to protect the Trail from impacts related to proposed alternative energy developments, and news of potential new chapters. See you in Richfield. ♦

Re-Burials at LA Historic Cemetery

The County of Los Angeles is conducting a re-assembly and re-burial process for all the human remains and associated artifacts excavated from the historic cemetery area of the LA Plaza de Cultura y Artes (LA Plaza) property. According to Alexander King, OSTA California Director, "There were dozens of OST travelers buried there during and after the Mexican period, some of whose remains are no doubt involved."

The re-interment is tentatively scheduled for the period beginning on or near April 9, 2012 and extending to approximately April 13, 2012. Qualified archaeologists will place the burial containers within the previously excavated areas of the historic cemetery as close as possible to the locations from which they were originally excavated through the use of sub-meter accurate Global Positioning System units. Following the re-interment process, on a separate date, interested parties, including Native Americans, Los Pobladores, and representatives of the Catholic Archdiocese of Los Angeles, will have an opportunity to conduct appropriate ceremonies. These ceremonies will be tentatively scheduled for a date near the end of April, 2012. Confirmation of a date for the ceremonies will follow the re-interment process. ♦

BYLAWS OF THE OLD SPANISH TRAIL ASSOCIATION

ARTICLE I – NAME

The name of the organization is the Old Spanish Trail Association, hereinafter the Association.

ARTICLE II – PURPOSE

The Association is a nonprofit corporation organized to protect, preserve, and interpret the Old Spanish Trail, including all of its related historic routes and branches, with a primary focus on those portions designated in December of 2002, or thereafter, as the Old Spanish National Historic Trail. The Association's purpose is exclusively charitable and educational within the meaning Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

ARTICLE III – MEMBERSHIP AND DUES

Membership is open to any person(s) or organizations(s) interested in the purposes of the Association. Membership options and dues shall be established by the governing board at a regular board meeting. An annual member who has not renewed membership within 90 days after the anniversary month of the following year may be deemed delinquent and dropped from the rolls of the Association. A current list of members shall be available for inspection.

ARTICLE IV – MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS

1. ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING

An annual meeting of the membership shall be held at the call of the governing board for the purpose of transacting Association business. The location of the meeting shall be at a site in one of the six states traversed by the Old Spanish Trail.

2. SPECIAL MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS

A special meeting of the membership may be called for any purpose by the governing board or by petition to the governing board by an Association member.

3. NOTICE OF MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS

Notice of any membership meeting must be announced no later than 30 days prior to the meeting date. Notification may be made by publication in *Spanish Traces*, by a special mailing, or by other methods as designated by the governing board. It shall be the responsibility of each member to maintain current contact information.

4. VOTING

Any dues-paying member in good standing, regardless of classification, shall be entitled to one vote in all elections and at membership business meetings. Unless otherwise provided, any proposition passed by a majority of members present shall be enacted. Proxy voting shall not be permitted.

5. QUORUM

A quorum shall consist of the members present at any regular or special meeting of the membership, provided that proper notification of the meeting has occurred.

6. NATIONAL CONFERENCE

At least every two years the Association shall conduct a national conference in conjunction with the annual membership business meeting. The conference shall be an educational event with trail-related presentations by recognized authorities and including, where feasible, trail tours or field trips, trail-related entertainment, and other interpretive activities. The governing board shall develop administrative procedures to ensure timely conference planning and financial oversight.

ARTICLE V – GOVERNING BOARD – OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

1. GENERAL POWERS

The business and affairs of the Association shall be managed by a governing board of officers and directors. The officers and directors shall in all cases act as a board and they may adopt such rules, administrative procedures, and regulations for the conduct of Association business as they deem necessary, consistent with these bylaws.

2. NUMBER AND DUTIES

The governing board shall consist of a minimum of eleven (11) members consisting of four (4) officers, six (6) state directors, and a minimum of one (1) at-large director. The four officers shall be a president, a vice-president, a secretary, and a treasurer. The six state directors shall consist of one (1) director from each of the six Trail states (Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah). The at-large director(s) shall be drawn from the general membership. All officers and directors must be members in good standing of the Association.

a. **PRESIDENT** – The president shall be the principal officer of the Association and shall, when present, preside at all meetings of the governing board and of the membership. The president shall sign, with the treasurer or any other officer of the Association so authorized by the governing board, any contract or document necessary to be executed on behalf of the Association. The president may terminate any said contract with the approval of the governing board, or as stated in the contract. The president shall perform all duties incident to the office of president and such other duties as may be prescribed by the governing board. The president shall serve as an ex-officio member of all committees.

b. **VICE PRESIDENT** – The vice president shall serve as the principal officer in the absence of the president, have general oversight of strategic planning documents, and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the president or the governing board.

c. **SECRETARY** – The secretary shall keep minutes of the meeting of the governing board, and the general membership; send notices to members as prescribed by these bylaws; and assume other duties as may be prescribed by the president of the governing board.

d. **TREASURER** – The treasurer shall maintain or oversee all financial records of the Association, accept receipts and pay bills as instructed by the governing board, and assume other duties as prescribed by the president or the governing board.

e. **STATE DIRECTORS** – Each state director shall work for the good of the Association; attend all meetings of the governing board and the general membership, unless otherwise excused; participate in Association business in person, by mail, or by electronic communication such as email, or telephone; and promote the work of the Association wherever possible.

f. **AT-LARGE DIRECTOR(S)** – At-large directors shall work for the good of the Association; attend all meetings of the governing board and general membership, unless otherwise excused; participate in Association business in person, by mail, or by electronic communication such as email, or telephone; and promote the work of the Association wherever possible.

g. **PAST PRESIDENT** – Upon satisfactory completion of a full-term in office, the out-going

president may serve for one year as a ex-officio voting member of the governing board to provide continuity and information to the board.

3. ELECTION AND TERM OF OFFICE

- a. The officers and directors of the governing board shall be elected by Association members in good standing by a mail ballot. Each officer and director must be, and remain at all times, a member in good standing of the Association. The governing board shall establish administrative procedures for the nomination of candidates for vacant positions.
- b. The secretary will be responsible for the conduct of each election. Ballots must be mailed out to the membership no later than 60 days prior to the next general membership meeting and must be received by the secretary no later than 30 days prior to that meeting. Ballots not received by the established deadline will not be counted. The governing board shall establish procedures for the counting of ballots and verifying the results of the election.
- c. Officers shall be elected for a term of two years and may be re-elected to succeed themselves provided that no officer may serve more than two consecutive terms, with the exception of the treasurer who may serve an indeterminate number of terms. Officers' terms will be staggered so that no more than two officers are elected in any one election.
- d. State and at-large directors shall be elected for a term of three years and may be re-elected to succeed themselves provided that they serve no more than two consecutive terms. Terms will be staggered, with no more than two state directors being elected in any one election.
- e. Election results shall be officially announced at the business session of the annual membership meeting and further communicated to the full membership. The term of office for all newly elected officers and directors will commence at the meeting of the governing board held in conjunction with the annual general membership meeting.

4. REMOVAL

- a. Failure to remain a member in good standing of the Association shall be cause for removal.
- b. Any officer or director may be removed for cause by a vote of the governing board. Allegations suggesting removal for cause must be in writing and supported by specific evidence. Discussion of such matters may, by vote of the board, be conducted in closed executive session.
- c. Officers and directors may be removed without cause by a vote of the general membership.

5. RESIGNATION

An officer or director may resign at any time by giving written notice to the governing board or president. Unless otherwise specified in the notice, the resignation shall take effect upon receipt by the board or president.

6. VACANCIES

A vacancy in any governing board position, for any reason, shall be filled by appointment by the governing board at a regular or special meeting of the board or by such other method as approved by the board. Persons appointed to fill vacated positions may stand for election to succeed themselves with the subsequent election being considered their first full term.

7. REGULAR MEETINGS OF THE GOVERNING BOARD

- a. The governing board shall meet at least three times annually.
- b. One meeting shall be held in conjunction with the annual general membership meeting.
- c. The time and place for additional regular board meetings shall be set at the pleasure of the board.

8. SPECIAL MEETINGS OF THE GOVERNING BOARD

A special meeting of the governing board may be called by any member of the board provided that the time, place, and purpose of the meeting be provided to all members of the board at least 10 days prior to the proposed meeting. Notice may be by mail or email and will be deemed delivered

when sent to the postal or email address on file with the membership rolls of the Association. Special meetings may be conducted in person, by conference call, or by other mutually agreed upon electronic means. Special board meetings shall have a restricted or limited agenda. The secretary will submit a report on any special board meetings for inclusion in the minutes of the next regular board meeting.

9. QUORUM

At any meeting of the governing board a quorum shall consist of a majority of the current membership of the board.

10. VOTING

- a. Each officer and director shall have one vote
- b. Proxy voting is not permitted.
- c. Any proposition passed by a majority of those present and voting shall be enacted.
- d. An email or other recognized electronic voting method may be conducted at any time by the governing board. The governing board shall develop policies and procedures for the conduct of electronic votes.
- e. The secretary shall submit a report on any electronic vote for inclusion in the minutes of the next regular meeting of the governing board.

11. COMPENSATION

- a. No officer or director shall be compensated for time served on the governing board except for reimbursement of all or a portion of actual expenses incurred while attending a regular or special board meeting or while in pre-approved travel on behalf of the Association.
- b. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to preclude an officer or director from serving the Association in any capacity other than as a member of the governing board and receiving compensation therefore.
- c. No portion of the net earnings of the Association shall inure to the benefit or, or be distributable to, its members, directors, officers, or other private persons, except as otherwise provided for by these bylaws.

12. PRESUMPTION OF ASSENT

An officer or director of the Association, present at a meeting of the governing board at which an action is taken on any manner, shall be presumed to have assented to the action taken unless his or her dissent shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting, or unless the person shall file a written dissent to such action with the person acting as secretary of the meeting before adjournment therefore, or shall forward such dissent to the secretary of the Association immediately after adjournment of the meeting. Such right to dissent shall not apply to an officer or director who voted in favor of such action.

13. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Except as otherwise provided by these bylaws, all business shall be conducted by recognized rules of parliamentary procedure as referenced in Roberts Rules of Order Newly Revised in Brief.

ARTICLE VI – APPOINTED OFFICIALS

1. The governing board shall establish appointed positions as the need arises with duties and responsibilities to be defined by the governing board. Such positions will be ex-officio non-voting members of the governing board. Appointed officials shall serve at the pleasure of the board and may be removed with or without cause.
2. Pending available funding, the Association may contract for needed services with duties and responsibilities to be defined by the governing board.

3. Appointed officials will serve without compensation except as defined by guidelines developed by the governing board.

ARTICLE VII – COMMITTEES

1. The president shall appoint chair persons for standing and ad-hoc committees as established by the governing board. The duties and responsibilities of committees shall be defined by the governing board.
2. Each elected member of the governing board shall be a member of at least one standing or ad-hoc committee.
3. Each standing or ad-hoc committee shall have at least one elected member of the governing board as a member
4. Executive Committee – The four officers of the Association shall constitute the executive committee. The executive committee shall formulate an annual operating budget for approval by the governing board and provide a forum for the conduct of routine business between meetings of the governing board. Any action proposed by the executive committee is subject to the approval and consent of the governing board. A record of discussions of the executive committee shall be included in the minutes of the next regular meeting of the governing board.

ARTICLE VIII – FISCAL YEAR

The fiscal year may be adjusted by the governing board to meet administrative needs.

ARTICLE IX – CONTRACTS, LOANS, CHECKS, & DEPOSITS

1. CONTRACTS

The governing board shall be the sole authority to authorize any contract or instrument to be entered into or delivered in the name of, and/or on behalf of, the Association. Any such contract or instrument shall be signed by the president with the treasurer or any other officer or agent of the Association so authorized by the governing board. Any such contract shall contain full disclosure of any potential conflict of interest on the part of any member of the governing board or other member of the Association. Any such contract or instrument may be terminated by the president with the approval of the governing board or according to terms stated in the written contract.

2. LOANS

No loans shall be contracted on behalf of the Association and no evidence of indebtedness shall be issued in its name unless so authorized by action of the governing board. Such authority may be general or confined to specific circumstances.

3. CHECK, DRAFTS, ETC.

All checks, drafts, or other orders for the payment of money, notes or other evidences of indebtedness issued in the name of the Association shall be signed by such officer or officers, agents or agents, of the Association and in such manner as shall be determined by action of the governing board.

4. AUDITS

The governing board shall require a financial review or independent audit of the books and records of the Association treasurer and the chapter treasurers to be conducted at least every two years.

5. DEPOSITS

All funds of the Association not otherwise employed shall be deposited to the credit of the Association in such banks, trust companies, or other depositories as the governing board may select. All such agencies shall be federally insured.

ARTICLE X – CHAPTERS

1. FORMATION

The governing board of the Association may, upon application by a qualified group of persons consisting of no fewer than 10 members of the Association, form a chapter of the Association dedicated to the promotion of the purposes of the Association as herein established. Chapter bylaws must be consistent with these Association bylaws and must be approved by the governing board of the Association. The governing board reserves the right to deny or revoke chapter alliances. All chapter officers must be members of the Association.

2. OPERATIONS

The governing board of the Association will establish policies and guidelines for the operation of chapters.

3. IRS 501(c)(3) STATUS

Chapters have the opportunity to operate as 501(c)(3) tax-exempt entities under the umbrella of the Association's IRS exemption. To achieve 501(c)(3) status chapters must adopt bylaws that reflect IRS requirements. Guidance for meeting IRS requirements will be provided in the chapter policies and guidelines.

ARTICLE XI – DISSOLUTION

Upon dissolution of the Old Spanish Trail Association, the governing board shall, after paying or making provisions for the payment of all outstanding liabilities of the Association, dispose of all assets of the Association exclusively for the purposes of the Association; or transfer those assets to another organization or organizations operated exclusively for one or more exempt purposes as defined by Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code or corresponding section of any future Federal Tax Code; or distribute those assets to the federal government, or to a state or local government for a public purpose. Any assets not so disposed of shall be disposed of by the court of competent jurisdiction of the county in which the principal office of the Association is then located, exclusively for such purposes or to such organization or organizations, as said court shall determine, which are organized and operated exclusively for such purposes.

ARTICLE XII – AMENDMENTS

These bylaws may be amended or repealed, or new bylaws adopted, by a two-thirds majority vote of the members present and voting at an annual meeting of the general membership provided that the proposed amendment(s) or other action have been approved by the governing board and mailed or emailed to the membership at least 30 days prior to the membership meeting. Members may, at any time, propose amendments to the governing board for its' future consideration.

ADOPTED BY A VOTE OF THE MEMBERSHIP

ON _____,

AT _____.

President

Secretary

2012 Ballot Election of OSTA Officers and Directors

Two State Director positions and two Officer positions, all with terms beginning June 2012, are available in this year's election. If you would like to accept the challenge and volunteer for any future positions, please write your name on the appropriate line in the ballot. You may give the Association Manager a call (505-425-6039) to discuss the responsibilities of the position. There are also a number of committee positions available. We need all of our members to be willing to contribute to the life of the organization, and hope that you will make the time to enrich us all with what you have to offer.

Therefore, pursuant to the bylaws, the slate of Directors as listed on the enclosed postcard ballot was nominated by the Nominating Committee of OSTA and is presented to you for your consideration. Note that all candidates are incumbents with the exception of the Colorado Director position for which a nominee could not be identified. Please cast your vote for the nominees or write in your choice for any of these positions. Your "x" or "yes" following the name will represent your vote. Candidates for Director must live in the State they represent. All OSTA members are eligible to vote for all of these positions. The bylaws require the ballots be counted at least thirty days prior to the 2012 General Membership Meeting of June 15. In order to meet this deadline, please complete and

return this postcard ballot immediately to:

OSTA, PO Box 1080, Waxhaw, NC 28173-1009

Ballots must be returned and received by May 1, 2012.

Bios of Candidates on Ballot

Mark Franklin: Treasurer

Currently a Life Member of OSTA, he has been a member of OSTA in good standing since 1992, and attended his first OSTA annual conference in Saguache, Colorado. He owns a graphic design business in Durango, Colorado. He is married to Rose Chilcoat (26 years) and has two children, Sean (21) and Casey (17). In his free time he likes to hike, ski, raft rivers, and look for rails, trails, and ruts. He always says that a herpetologist makes a better driver than an ornithologist, because the herpetologist is usually looking at the road in front of himself. Mark has served as OSTA Vice President and currently serves as OSTA Treasurer.

Judy Nickle: Secretary

Judy resides in Gilbert, Arizona and has been a OSTA Member for several years. She became interested in the Old Spanish Trail when she and her husband followed the trail mile by mile back in the 1990s. Jerry has always been interested in all the trails and the couple has followed many of them. Judy is the Office Manager

for Nickle Contracting, LLC, a company owned by Jerry, Judy, and Ryan Nickle. They specialize in building city parks and school football, baseball and soccer fields.

Margaret Sears:

New Mexico Director

Long distance historic trails have been my passion for over 25 years, when I was introduced to the Santa Fe Trail through historian Marc Simmons' writings, although my knowledge of the Old Spanish Trail is more recent. As a long-time member of the Santa Fe Trail Association, I have served in numerous capacities and have been involved in other trail activities for over ten years.

One of the goals stated in my bio for OSTA NM Director three years ago was to encourage coordination between local chapters of the other historic trails that course through Santa Fe. I am pleased to report this has come to pass when OSTA, the Santa Fe Trail Association, and El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro Association will jointly sponsor the 2015 conference.

My goals for the next three years, if elected: 1. create and strengthen standing committees, and 2. actively engage New Mexico members in the local chapter and national organization.

Colorado Director:

Your name could be here if you live in Colorado and write your name as a write-in candidate on the ballot.

Artists on the North Branch of the Old Spanish Trail

by David Miller

Following the United States' acquisition of the Mexican Cession in 1848, government surveys and military traffic over the North Branch of the Old Spanish Trail expanded in the decade leading up to the Civil War. This traffic is especially significant for trail historians since it provides detailed information about the OST in two ways: government sponsored travelers took scientific readings and kept detailed journals; and most of these expeditions included either artists or photographers who made pictorial records of the landscape and important geographical features along the trail. These original sketches and published illustrations provide a wealth of vital information about the trail. There were four government expeditions over the OST in the 1850s that produced pictorial records. Three were in 1853, and the fourth in 1858.

All three of the 1853 expeditions were related to exploration along the proposed 38th parallel railroad route from St. Louis to the Pacific. The first was Edward F. Beale's trek by pack train to California. With the encouragement of Senator Thomas Hart Benton of Missouri, Beale, having successfully lobbied Congress for special funding for his California Indian Superintendency, chose the proposed 38th parallel railroad route for his return journey to Califor-

nia. The diarist and artist for this expedition was Beale's cousin, Gwinn Harris Heap. The Beale-Heap expedition struck the North Branch of the OST at the base of the Sangre de Cristo Pass in the San Luis Valley in June, 1853, and followed the OST all the way to California. Heap made a number of sketches along the trail. Over a dozen were published in 1854 as colored lithographs in Heap's *Central Route to the Pacific*. With the exception of George Brewerton's enigmatic woodcuts published in *Harper's Monthly* in 1853, Heap's lithographs provide the earliest published record of scenes along the North Branch of the OST.

Two months later Lieutenant John W. Gunnison, conducting the official Pacific Railroad Survey, struck the OST at the same point in early August. The Gunnison survey, which included a wagon train, followed Beale's tracks all the way across Colorado and Utah as far as the Green River Crossing. Gunnison's surveyors then followed the OST a few miles beyond the Green River Crossing to a point where the OST veered west around the northern end of the San Rafael Swell. Gunnison considered the terrain through this huge anticline to be too broken to facilitate construction of a railroad, so he left the OST a few miles north of Trail Spring, traveling in a long arc to the northwest. Turning back to the south, he struck the OST again in Castle Valley on the western edge

of the Swell, and headed on down the trail through Salina Canyon to the Sevier River. Pahvant Indians subsequently ambushed Gunnison's party at a campsite on the Sevier. Gunnison and several members of his command including artist Richard Kern were killed in what became known as the Gunnison Massacre.

A few wagons may have traversed the North Branch of the OST as early as 1837 and by the 1850s small wagon trains occasionally rolled down the Trappers Trail from either Fort Laramie or Bent's Fort. They pushed on over the Sangre de Cristo Mountains via Robidoux Pass and then dropped down into the San Luis Valley near the eastern border of the Great Sand Dunes National Park en route to Taos. But Gunnison was the first to build a wagon road along the OST all the way from Fort Massachusetts (later Fort Garland) in the San Luis Valley to the Sevier River in Utah.

Artist Richard Kern produced dozens of sketches along Gunnison's route as well as a few finished paintings. Many of these images were reproduced as lithographs and woodcuts in the finished government *Report*. The majority were renditions of scenery along the North Branch of the Old Spanish Trail. In making his sketches, Kern made extensive use of a camera obscura.

The camera obscura dates back to the middle ages, when artists utilized a pinhole of light shin-

ing from outside into a darkened room where it reflected an upside down image on a flat surface. A box camera version was available by the 18th century. It solved the problem of an upside down image by reflecting the image from a lens onto a mirror, which reverses the image and in turn reflects it onto a sheet of glass where it can be sketched using tracing paper. The concept is similar to the 35mm single reflex camera without the film. This device provided landscape artists with a method for quickly sketching accurate outlines of geographic features which they would later utilize in painting their finished landscapes.

John C. Frémont led the third 1853 railroad survey along the OST. Frémont had courted and married Senator Benton's daughter Jessie, and therefore had the powerful patronage. Benton had lobbied hard with Secretary of War Jefferson Davis to have Frémont command the 38th parallel railroad survey, but when Davis selected Gunnison, Benton raised private funds to finance a separate Frémont survey, known as Frémont's Fifth Expedition. In light of his disastrous Fourth Expedition which ended up snowbound in the San Juan Mountains, Frémont was determined to vindicate himself by locating an all-weather snow-free pass over the continental divide.

Frémont's Fifth Expedition was delayed in Kansas due to the "Pathfinder's" ill health, and did not get underway until October 31, 1853. They traveled on horse

and mule back, following Gunnison's wagon tracks. Frémont's party crossed over the continental divide via North Cochetopa Pass on December 14, 1853. Frémont was elated to find little more than a dusting of snow in the pass. They continued down the west side of the Cochetopa Pass to the Gunnison River, and followed Gunnison's general route all the way down the Gunnison River to a point just upstream from the site of the Blue Mesa Reservoir dam.

But, instead of following the OST over the Blue Mesa to Montrose as both Beale and Gunnison had done, and despite deeper snow, Frémont detoured to the south over Blue Mesa, heading up the Cimarron River Valley toward the San Juan Mountains. Perhaps he was trying to justify his failure in the San Juans during his Fourth Expedition. His party eventually crossed over Cimarron Ridge via Owl Creek Pass, dropping down to the Uncompahgre River. Heading down that river, he and his companions rejoined the OST near modern Montrose. Photographer Solomon Carvalho made dozens of daguerreotypes of the country along Frémont's route. Although almost all of Carvalho's photographs were destroyed in a warehouse fire in the 1880s, they survive in the form of steel engravings. Robert Shlaer in his *Sights Once Seen* used Carvalho's engravings to locate Frémont's route with considerable precision.

During the summer of 1858 Colonel William Loring led the fourth

major 1850s government expedition over the North Branch of the OST. Loring's soldiers departed Camp Floyd in Utah Territory en route to Fort Union, New Mexico. His command consisted of several hundred dragoons and infantry supported by a large wagon train. Among those soldiers was Private Joseph Heger, a skilled artist, who made a series of beautiful pencil drawings of scenes along the trail. These included sketches of rock formations in Rabbit Valley north-east of Westwater, wagons fording the Colorado at Grand Junction, and several landscapes between Montrose and Taos. He also made three important sketches which identify the route through North Cochetopa Pass. Heger's sketches also provide important clues about Captain Randolph Marcy's route during his renowned mid-winter odyssey from Fort Bridger to Fort Union via Cochetopa Pass (1857-58).

Historians have long assumed that the majority of Richard Kern's original sketches were lost in the Gunnison Massacre. However, most of Kern's sketches were actually recovered. Upon receiving news of the massacre, Brigham Young sent Dimick B. Huntington to the massacre site to recover the victims' remains, as well as government property. Assisted by Anson Call of Fillmore, Huntington managed to collect almost all of the missing government property including Kern's notebook. It was taken to Salt Lake City and turned over to Captain E. G. Beckwith, who replaced Gunnison as expe-

dition commander. Huntington was less successful in recovering the slain surveyors' bodies, since wolves had mutilated and scattered their remains.

Baron Friedrich Wilhelm von Egloffstein was a recent immigrant from Germany when he signed on as Frémont's topographer in 1853. Frémont's party got a little more than a taste of severe winter conditions as they crossed the Wasatch Mountains in central Utah. When Frémont's emaciated and frost-bitten party finally arrived at the Mormon settlement of Parowan in February 1854, the Baron could go no farther. After a few days of recuperation, he hitched a ride to Salt Lake City in the back of a farm wagon. There he found employment as Richard Kern's replacement on the continuation of the government's railroad survey across Nevada.

The Baron also gained possession of Kern's sketches, most of which he retained after the conclusion of the survey in California. Artist John Mix Stanley also received some of Kern's tracings, several of which he redrew in order to produce the lithographs published in the Gunnison railroad survey *Report*. Admittedly Stanley did not have much to work with, since the majority of Kern's tracings contain only outlines of geographical features with few notes on color or other details related to composition. Yet, most of Stanley's lithographs are true to Kern's originals. A few contain serious distortions.

Kern made his tracing of the Buf-

falo Gate looking north up Sheep Creek near the confluence of Sheep and Saguache creeks (fig. 1). Kern titled his sketch "Leaving Sahwatch Cr." Stanley's rendition of this entrance to Cochetopa Pass is one of the most significant lithographs published in the *Gunnison Report*. Advocates of Senator Benton's central route to the Pacific considered this "Gate of the Buffalos" leading to a snow-free Cochetopa Pass over the continental divide to be the key to the viability of the Central Route. The significance of this gate can be seen in Karl Wimar's 1862 painting entitled "Cochetopa Pass," which appears as a lunette in the rotunda dome of the Old Courthouse in St. Louis. It symbolizes St. Louis as the "Gateway to the West."

Stanley's lithograph has the caption "COO-CHE-TO-PA PASS: View Looking up Sah-watch Creek Sept. 1st (fig. 2)." The view is actually looking up Sheep Creek. The OST passed through the gate, continuing up Sheep Creek for about a mile before turning west up East Pass Creek to the summit. My 2008 photo of the Buffalo Gate is about 200 yards north of Kern's vantage point (fig. 3).

Kern made this tracing from the east bank of Red Creek looking southwest down the Gunnison Canyon (fig. 4). Stanley added two Indians to the lithograph to provide perspective, but otherwise ren-

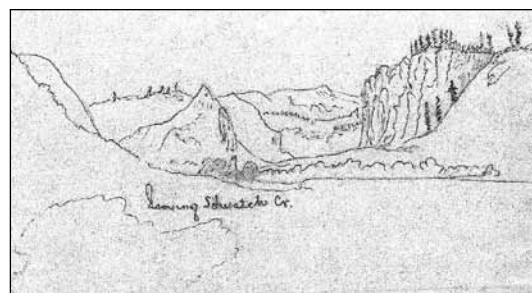


Fig. 1. Richard Kern. "Leaving Sahwatch Cr". New York State Library



Fig. 2. John Mix Stanley after Richard Kern. "Coo-che-to-pa Pass" Reports of Explorations and Surveys, II. 46.



Fig. 3. Buffalo Gate looking up Sheep Creek. Photo by D. Miller.

dered a faithful copy (fig. 5). My photograph of the Dillon Pinnacles is made from a slightly different perspective looking across Blue Mesa Reservoir (fig. 6).

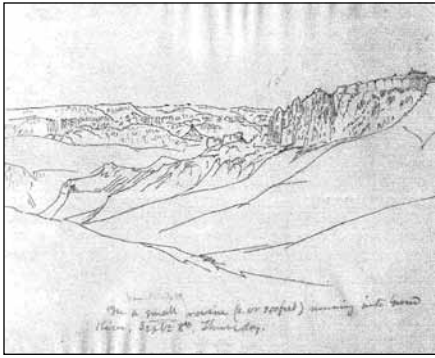


Fig. 4. Richard Kern. "In a Small Ravine Running into Grand [Gunnison] River, Sept 8." New York State Library



Fig. 5. John Mix Stanley after a sketch by Richard Kern. "View of Ordinary Lateral Ravines on Grand [Gunnison] River." Reports of Explorations and Surveys. II, 51



Fig. 6. Dillion Pinnacles. Photo by D. Miller

Kern made at least two sketches of the Green River crossing situated just north of modern Green River, Utah. He drew this sketch on a lithograph sheet depicting a cloud formation (fig. 7). Kern carried along a supply of these "blank" lithographs which were handy for making landscape sketches, since the clouds and sky were already present. He made this sketch of the Book Cliffs from the middle of the Gunnison Valley looking north. The Green River flows through Gray Canyon, entering the valley just to the left of the round butte in the center of the sketch, which John Wesley Powell named Gunnison Butte. Stanley added the Green River in his lithograph entitled "View of the Roan or Book Mountains at the Spanish Trail Ford of Green River, Oct. 1st (fig 8)." Since Kern had left the foreground blank, Stanley had no idea how to represent the relationship between the Book Cliffs and the Green River Crossing of the Old Spanish Trail. The ford was actually about eight miles from the Book Cliffs escarpment. In the lithograph, Stanley has moved the ford much closer to the Book Cliffs, reduced the height and shape of Gunnison Butte, and of course, added the two Ute Indians on the left bank. ♦

David Miller holds a Ph.D. in southwestern history from the University of New Mexico. He is currently president of the Southern Trails Chapter of the Oregon-California Trails Association.

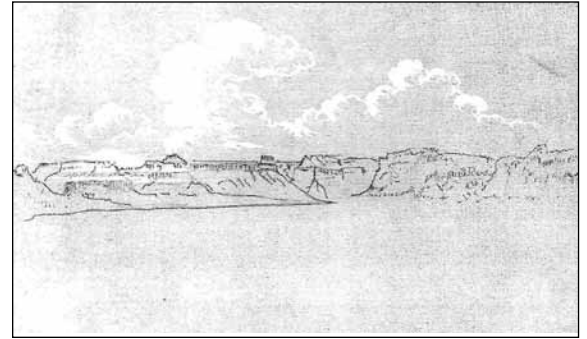


Fig 7. Richard Kern. Untitled sketch of the Book Cliffs at the Green River Crossing. New York Public Library



Fig 8. John Mix Stanley after a sketch by Richard Kern. "View of the Roan or Book Mountains at the Spanish Trail Ford of Green River, Oct. 1st." Reports of Explorations and Surveys, II, 62.



OSTA's 2012 Conference

June 14- 17, 2012

Richfield, Utah

Registration details can be found at:
www.oldspanishtrail.org

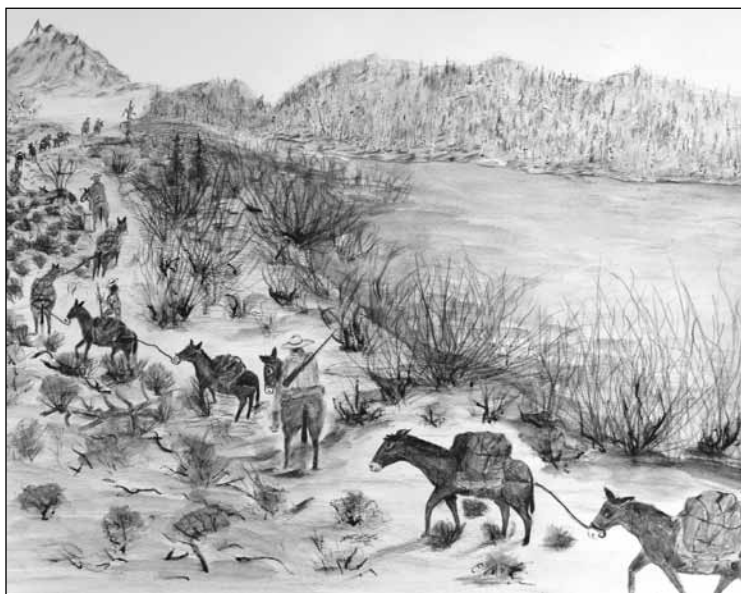
Richfield is a city in south-central Utah which lies on the Old Spanish Trail, just off Exit 40 on I-70, almost precisely halfway between Los Angeles and Denver. Surrounding Richfield is the beautiful Fishlake National Forest, Utah, where visible remnants of the Old Spanish National Historic Trail and the Fish Lake Cut-off trail exist. Lt. George Brewerton and his guide Kit Carson travelled on this shortcut on their way to Santa Fe, NM from Los Angeles, CA in 1848.

Highlights of the 2012 program include

- June 14 - Opening reception
- June 15 & 16 – Two full days of presentations by historic researchers
- June 16 – Merrill Osmond concert
- June 16 – Catered Dutch Oven dinner & living history entertainment
- Field trips to the Fish Lake Cut-off and Old Spanish Trail with interpretive sites.

Plan now to attend. Stay a few days more to visit some of the other 400 miles of the OST in Utah including Mountain Meadows and Moab, or the nearby National Parks, including Zion, Capital Reef, Bryce Canyon, Cedar Breaks plus the Paiute ATV trail and State Parks like the Fremont Indian State Park and Anasazi State Park.

Book your hotel early! Richfield is also sponsoring the Coke Classic Junior League baseball tournament on June 15 and 16, so hotels may get booked up!



The Fish Lake Cut-off, Ken McGee, watercolor, 2009



Conference Venue: The Sevier Valley Center, Richfield, Utah