

SPANISH TRACES™



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Spring 2018



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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 through 1848, traders and pack mules followed the OST on typically 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 our website: <http://oldspanishtrail.org>

The OSTA website is the place to go for both general and comprehensive background and recent news on the OSNHT and OSTA. The site contains maps, an overview history of the trail, and a bibliography of relevant books with links for purchases of books and other OSTA merchandise from the Association. There is also a regularly updated news page that contains links to government reports, activities of OSTA members, and other news related to the trail. The web page links to National Park Service (NPS) and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) sites, where public documents and maps related to the OSNHT can be found. Memberships (new or renewal) may be paid on the OSTA website, and donations, both general and for specific projects, can be made through the OSTA website as well.

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. OSTA assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions of contributors. *Spanish Traces* is copyrighted to OSTA in its entirety, but copyright to individual articles is retained by the author. The next deadline for submissions is **July 20, 2018**. All matters relating to *Spanish Traces* should be directed to the OSTA Editor.

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Pat Richmond

On the Cover: *Red Rock Canyon, Nevada. Main Route. The Old Spanish National Historic Trail crosses through Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area, west of Las Vegas, Nevada, adjacent to Nevada State Highway 160. A number of recreational hiking and mountain biking trails follow, and radiate from, the Old Spanish Trail in this area.*

Photo: John Hiscock



Vicki Felmlee
OSTA President

*I used to measure the skies, now I
measure the shadows of Earth.*
- Johannes Kepler circa 1630

The Old Spanish Trail Association has a very lively and active Facebook page. If you haven't checked it out, you should (just search Old Spanish Trail). It's filled with pictures, history, and lots of information.

One of the more recent pictures was shared from Mojave Desert Net (taken by photographer Walter Feller), and I fell in love with it. It shows two men on a trail. One of them is bending down with a measuring tape on the ground. We have no idea what he's measuring (his companion in the background is looking rather questioning, as well). We also have no idea if he's on the OST—it COULD be—or one of the many trails in the Southwest.

By the Way: *Measuring*

The point is, he cared enough to bring a tape measure on his trek and thought something was worth, well, measuring. That got me to thinking. How do we measure our trail? How do we measure our experiences on our trail?

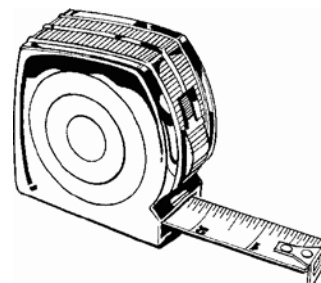
Some of us dive into research and history, which can be quite personal with genealogy and family histories. Some of us actually get on whatever trail segments that are recognized or mapped and walk as far as we can go. Some of us, with help from our federal partners, are planning new signage and opening segments for recreation to increase awareness and community "ownership" of our trail. Some of us like nothing better than to talk to service clubs or other organizations about the trail. Some of us also measure our interest by our continued membership in OSTA, very important and very appreciated. I think all of us can agree that OSTA is very much a hands-on organization, more than most.

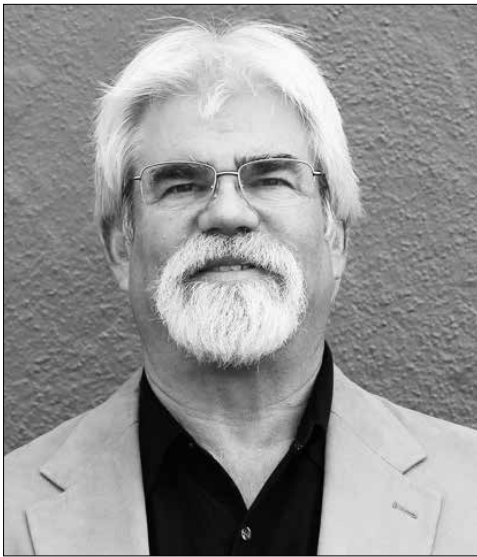
Quite a few of our members and others have written or are writing important articles and books, augmenting what is known, making important discoveries. A number of them, through their decades-long membership in the Association even before it became a national historic trail, share their experiences and knowledge of those early days to add to our archives at Southern Utah University in Cedar City.

All of these "ways to measure" are vital. There's no right way or wrong way. From my corner of the trail in Colorado, I love to hear about what everybody is doing. I love the pictures. I thrill at the research and the many ideas our chapter leaders are talking about. Their enthusiasm has led to a new chapter (Descendants and Travelers), a new website, more signage, more silhouettes, a new forthcoming brochure, involvement with the 50th Anniversary of the National and Historic Trails Act, and the capstone: the finalization of the Comprehensive Administrative Strategy.

Those are just a few of the measurable successes we're seeing on our trail, and we're planning a lot more. We need members who have ideas and are willing to explore them. Contact your local chapter or contact any of our leaders. Call me at 970-245-8484 or email me at info@tcsmg.com. Give us your ideas, your plans. Let us know what you want to bring to your OST experience.

Measuring tapes, by the way, are optional. ❖





John W. Hiscock
Association Manager

Here's to 2018: 50th anniversary year of the National Trails System Act (NTSA), and a fifteen-year landmark for designation of the Old Spanish National Historic Trail (OSNHT).

Remember, you can, and are encouraged to, participate.

- Encourage your fellow local members and leaders to plan public events, talks, and outings on the OSNHT in your area.
- Contact your OSTA State Director, and me as Association Manager, about OSTA assistance (publicity and possible funding support) for your events.
- List your events as associated with the 50th anniversary on the nationwide celebratory website at www.trails50.org/find-an-event/, "Event Map" button, "Add your event to this map!" button; and make certain to keep me informed as well to

Trail Dispatches

publicize on the OSTA website and Facebook page.

- Attend the NTSA 50th anniversary National Trails Conference in Vancouver, Washington, October 22 – 25, 2018. More information is available on page 8 and at <http://pnts.org/new/welcome-2/>

OSNHT Comprehensive Administrative Strategy Released

Yes, the National Park Service/Bureau of Land Management Comprehensive Administrative Strategy (CAS) for the OSNHT has been finalized. Coincidentally, the CAS was signed and released 15 years from the month the Trail was designated by Congress and President George W. Bush.

The key federal Co-Administrators for the OSNHT – the Utah State Director of the Bureau of Land Management, and the Regional Director, Intermountain Region, National Park Service, state that: "The purpose of this strategy, co-authored by BLM and NPS, is to establish the administrative objectives, protocols, processes, and guidelines necessary to fulfill preservation and public use goals for the entire trail."

The final CAS is available at <https://parkplanning.nps.gov/Final-OLSP-CAS> and also on the OSTA website under the "Stewardship" tab and "Tools" sub-tab.

As I have previously mentioned,

I request and encourage any or all OSTA members, and surely all OSTA leaders, to become familiar with and review the CAS. Undoubtedly that is a daunting task. But without your help OSTA will be unable to utilize all the opportunities presented by the long-awaited CAS.

A quick look at the CAS Table of Contents reveals that the Strategy sets forth processes for many tasks, including:

- partnership involvement and relationships;
- resource identification, monitoring, and protection;
- refinement of OSNHT routes;
- identification of high potential sites and segments;
- the partnership site certification program;
- Trail use and recreation;
- Trail interpretation;
- Trail education; and
- Trail identification and signage.

Past OSTA leadership and membership interest indicate that CAS changes and refinements to Trail routing is an area that many may wish to review. An online, web-based map of the Trail as realigned is now available, and the link to this map can be obtained from your local and state OSTA leaders or found on the OSTA website under the "Stewardship" tab, and "Tools" sub-tab. I am currently working on a web-based map where the previous alignment of the Trail, as authorized by the 2002 Feasibility Study, can be compared with the

new CAS alignment. This information will be posted on the OSTA website and sent to OSTA leaders in the near future. To date, the Co-Administrators have not explained their rationale for certain CAS realignments, so there are most likely questions that need to be developed and posed by OSTA. You can help!

Another area of interest that members and leaders will undoubtedly want to review is the CAS identification of high-potential historic sites and high-potential historic segments along the Trail. Some of these designations are curious, and other worthy sites and segments clearly should be added to the lists. Again, your input is critical.

I highly recommend that your observations, questions, and recommendations be forwarded to me as your Association Manager, preferably after discussion with your chapter and state leaders, or at least with copies of your thoughts going to those leaders as well. We can then formulate how to pass these comments and questions on to the Co-Administrators for their responses.

Project News

Several Trail projects are progressing through the efforts of your chapter and board leaders, manager, and partners.

Through the tireless coordination efforts of Board Director-At-Large Alexander King, a site certification for the El Pueblo de Los Angeles was developed by the Co-Administrators, and executed by

them and the City of Los Angeles. This creates new opportunities for OSNHT partnerships between the site and the Co-Administrators and OSTA. Alex King has also spent considerable time in developing a sign plan for the specific locale of the El Pueblo de Los Angeles plaza, which looks close to finalization and implementation. Other site certification projects have begun for the John Wesley Powell River History Museum in Green River, Utah, and the Juan Matias Sanchez Adobe in Montebello, California, (also through the efforts of Alex King).

Co-Administrator Recreation and Development (R & D) Strategy plans for the OSNHT are progressing with the involvement of OSTA representatives and other OSNHT stakeholders such as representatives of city and county governments and recreational user groups. These strategy documents identify recreational and interpretive opportunities along sections of the OSNHT, and in some cases include signage plans.

An R & D Strategy for Grand County, Utah, is nearing finalization. A Strategy for Sevier/Piute/Garfield Counties in Utah is also progressing, with significant OSTA involvement from Utah Director Stephanie Moulton and Fish Lake Chapter members. A Strategy for Mesa and Delta Counties, Colorado, is in the scoping phase. Efforts on the last two strategies mentioned are being supported by a \$10,000 grant received by OSTA from the Partnership for the National Trails System to fund a recently-graduat-

ed landscape architecture student, McKenna Drew, as an intern under the supervision of BLM Co-Administrator Rob Sweeten. With the help of Board Secretary (and tireless OSTA supporter) Paul Ostapuk, a meeting was recently coordinated and attended by Coconino County Supervisor Lena Fowler and me with Kane County, Kanab City, Town of Fredonia (Arizona), and recreational user groups to introduce the idea of a Strategy for Kane County, Utah, and Coconino County, Arizona. The potential for such a strategy looks very promising.

The new website for OSTA is up. If you haven't investigated the site, please do. It is excellent and largely the product of President Felmlee's personal efforts.

And a new OSTA brochure is scheduled for printing. The brochure is designed to attract public attention to OSTA, solicit membership, and provide public information on the Trail. Once printed, copies will be distributed to OSTA members for further distribution to connected partners and sites. Watch for it.

Organizational News

You may recall that at its October meeting the OSTA Board voted to establish a new Board position to concentrate on and assist with OSTA conferences and other events. A candidate was located, and in a follow-up Board teleconference, April Arnold of Grand Junction was appointed to the position.

The Board has taken action to appoint Glenn Shaw as Nevada Director. Mr. Shaw will fill the remainder of the current Nevada Director term, through summer of 2019. See page 12 for additional information about April and Glenn. Other Board positions are up for nomination for elections to be held this summer. We encourage all members to consider serving on the Board in the relevant positions.

I recently returned from the annual Partnership for the National Trails System (PNTS) conference in Washington, D.C. In the absence of OSTA PNTS Leadership Council member Reba Grandrud, who was unable to attend, I represented OSTA. The conference largely focused on ongoing planning and recommendations regarding the NTSA 50th anniversary, but routine meetings with Washington-based federal national trails management staff also took place.

Federal managers from the NPS, BLM, and United States Forest Service (USFS) all explained that budgetary support for the National Trails System and partner organizations such as OSTA remains unclear due to prolonged delays in Congress in passing and programmatically allocating the fiscal year 2018 budget. The managers also highlighted the new administration's revised priorities within the Department of the Interior (including NPS, BLM, and United States Fish and Wildlife Service) and the Department of Agriculture (USFS). The administration has also called for the "streamlining" of the National Environmental Policy Act,

and National Historic Preservation Act compliance review of agency undertakings, which will likely result in circumscribed periods of time for public interaction and comment. Consequently, to best protect the Trail, OSTA must remain diligent in its identification of actions that may impact the OSNHT and its participation in the public review process related to such actions.

A successful NTSA 50th anniversary reception was held one evening at the Russell Senate Office Building and attended by trail association leaders, agency representatives, congressional members and staff, youth trail interns, and other partners.

As spring arrives, get out on the Trail, and share your experiences.



- • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
- **Correction** •
- The Winter 2017 edition of •
- *Spanish Traces* contained •
- incorrect information on page 7 •
- regarding elected terms. Nancy •
- Melendez as California Direc- •
- tor and Stephanie Moulton as •
- Utah Director were each elect- •
- ed to the standard three-year •
- terms for Board State Directors, •
- not two-year terms. Our apolo- •
- gies for any confusion. •
- • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

2018 Board Nominations/Elections

OSTA Board positions open for nominations for an election to occur in 2018 include:

- Vice-President - 2 year term. (Current incumbent Reba Grandrud completing first term in this position is eligible for renomination; other nominations open).
- Secretary - 2 year term. (Current incumbent Paul Ostapuk completing his first term in this position is eligible for renomination; other nominations open).
- Colorado Director - 3 year term (current appointed incumbent Douglas Van Etten completing an interim appointment in 2018 is eligible for nomination; nominations open).
- New Mexico Director - 3 year term (position currently vacant; nominations open/suggested candidates invited).

This is an exciting, interesting, and critically important time to become involved in organizational leadership. The Board seeks your interest in candidacy, or your suggestions for dynamic candidates. All candidates must be members to be nominated (but may join to become eligible). Should you have questions regarding Board, officer, and director duties and responsibilities, and/or to nominate yourself or someone else, contact President Vicki Felmlee or Association Manager John Hiscock.

Thanks for your participation!

Old Spanish Trail Association General Membership Meeting to be held at the 2018 National Trails Conference, October 22-25, Vancouver, Washington



Join us for the 16th National Trails System Conference in Vancouver, Washington, from October 22- 25, 2018, including the annual membership meeting of the Old Spanish Trail Association.

The Partnership for the National Trails System (PNTS) and River Management Society (RMS) will host co-located events in Vancouver, Washington, to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the National Trails and Wild & Scenic Rivers Systems Acts. These side-by-side events will bring together private and public organizations and Federal agencies dedicated to the preservation of the nation's wild, scenic, and historic places.

This special celebratory nationwide national trails conference will include speakers and topical presentations covering such areas as:

- Engaging new, youth, and diverse audiences in trail association membership and work;
- Strengthening trail associations through fundraising, corporate partnerships, Board and leadership recruitment and support;
- Reinforcing trail association endeavors in research, education, interpretation, partnerships; and
- Best practices in Trail land management and conservation.

Mobile workshops and field activities will also be pro-

grammed. A fully defined schedule of events is forthcoming from PNTS.

In addition, the Old Spanish Trail Association will hold its annual membership meeting in conjunction with the conference at a time and specific nearby location to be announced.

The main venue for the National Trails System Conference will be the Hilton Hotel and Conference Center, Vancouver, Washington. Conference lodging is available at the Vancouver Hilton at special rates. Numerous other lodging options are available nearby at a range of reasonable rates. Early lodging registration is highly recommended.

Information on the conference, including on-line registration and lodging options, is being updated regularly at the PNTS conference website at <http://pnts.org/new/welcome-2/>. In addition, OSTA will be e-mailing updates on the conference, the OSTA general membership meeting, and lodging options to its members, and posting these updates on its website.

Please join in this great training and networking opportunity in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the National Trails System Act. ❖

Trailblazer William Wolfskill Presentation Scheduled for Early April in New Mexico

William Wolfskill, trailblazer of the Santa Fe Trail in 1822 and the Old Spanish Trail in 1830-1831, will be featured in two presentations in New Mexico by Conchita Thornton Marusich, great-great-granddaughter of Wolfskill. The presentations are slated for Friday, April 6, and Saturday, April 7, in Santa Fe and Taos. Members of the Old Spanish Trail Association are invited to attend both presentations.

Conchita will discuss her book *In Search of William Wolfskill: Journey to Find the Legacy*, which combines two stories. The first part of every chapter is Williams's story, which recounts his amazing life from mountain man to founder of the California citrus industry. The second part of every chapter tells about Conchita's journey of discovery as she learned more about her ancestor. Throughout the book, she includes information that helped her dig deeply into her family's roots and find pieces of her genealogical puzzle. She also includes tips for readers who are investigating their ancestors. Conchita and her husband Rich are looking forward to sharing William's story as well as their own journey to find the Wolfskill legacy. For more information, please contact Conchita at conrik1@gmail.com. Conchita is the president of the OSTA Descendants and Travelers of the Trail Chapter.

The presentation on Friday, April 6, will be at La Fonda on the Plaza in the New Mexican Room, 100 E. San Francisco Street, Santa Fe, New Mexico, from 1-3 p.m. Saturday's presentation, April 7, will be at the Taos County Historical Society in the Kit Carson Electric Cooperative Boardroom, 118 Cruz Alta, Taos, New Mexico, at 2 p.m. ❖



Trail Days Utah Slated for August 24-25

The Richfield Area Chamber of Commerce in Utah announces a two-day Trails event in Richfield and the surrounding area during August 24-25.

Every event will include activities about trails, including the Fish Lake Relay running event, the Sevier Valley Rooster bike ride, ATV/UTV rides on the Paiute ATV Trail system, and a Back Country Horseback Trail Ride. There will be vendors, food, and entertainment at the Richfield City Park, and a car show at the airport. The event will conclude with a concert at the City Park on Saturday night.

Celebrating its seventh year, the Fish Lake Relay event is a six-person relay team running from Fish Lake to Richfield. Beginning at an elevation of almost 9,000 feet, the 64-mile race follows an eight-mile section of the Fish Lake Cut-off of the Old Spanish Trail through the Fish Lake basin before diverting up Seven Mile Canyon, climbing and dipping through some of the most beautiful mountain scenery in Utah. The race route then drops down Niotche Canyon to Gooseberry campground and rejoins the Main Route of the OST through Salina Canyon into Salina City. The relay continues through Sevier Valley and concludes at Richfield's City Park in downtown Richfield. The relay will be held on Saturday, August 25.

The first annual Rooster Bike Ride will also be held on Saturday, August 25. This is a century ride that offers over 4,000 feet of climb, with shorter distances also part of the route. Fully-stocked feed stations will be located along the routes. The Rooster Ride commemorates the fact that Sevier Valley was once one of the premier pheasant hunting areas of Utah.

For more information about any of the Trail Days events or to register for events, see www.traildaysutah.com. ❖

El Pueblo de Los Angeles Historical Monument Receives BLM/NPS Certification

By Alex King

The City of Los Angeles has formally signed a Partnership Certification Agreement regarding El Pueblo de Los Angeles Historical Monument with the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service, co-administrators of the Old Spanish National Historic Trail (OSNHT). El Pueblo de Los Angeles Historical Monument (El Pueblo) is the second OSNHT site to be certified. Fort Uncompahgre in Colorado was certified in 2017.

Otherwise known as a “site certification,” the goal of the Partnership Certification Program for the OSNHT, like those for other National Historic Trails, is to pursue protection of historic resources as well as to promote awareness of the Trail and visitor appreciation. Certification is open to non-federal property owners of museums, visitor centers, or the like near the Trail and especially to properties listed as a “High Potential Site” or “High Potential Segment” on the recently-issued final Comprehensive Administrative Strategy (CAS) for the Trail. The property owner benefits from access to NPS and BLM expert guidance in many specialties such as interpretation, history, and archaeology, and also secures the ability to erect official OSNHT trail signage and use the official OSNHT logo.

El Pueblo de Los Angeles Historical Monument is a unit of the City of Los Angeles. It is also known

as the “Los Angeles Plaza Historic District” on the National Register of Historic Places (listed in 1972) and was formerly “El Pueblo de Los Angeles State Historic Park” from about 1980-1990 (**not** to be confused with “Los Angeles State Historic Park” aka The Cornfield, just a mile north, which opened last year).

At the westernmost end of the Old Spanish Trail, El Pueblo includes Los Angeles Plaza, Olvera Street, the Pico House, Siqueiros’s “America Tropical” mural, and many of the oldest extant buildings in Los Angeles. It is centered on Los Angeles Plaza, the center of the Spanish, Mexican, and early American era city, and encompasses 44 acres in the urban heart of today’s metropolis, immediately north of the city’s civic center and the Hollywood Freeway (US Highway 101). More than 2 million visitors a year visit the various free museums and attractions found within El Pueblo.

In 1999, the Old Spanish Trail Association placed a bilingual, bronze plaque about the Old Spanish Trail in Los Angeles Plaza.

The Avila Adobe, built in 1818 and the oldest surviving house in the city, hosts a “cancellation station” for the National Park Service Passport Program with an OSNHT stamp. It is also on the list of “Tentative High Potential Sites” of the OSNHT in the recently released Comprehensive Administrative Strategy document for the Trail.

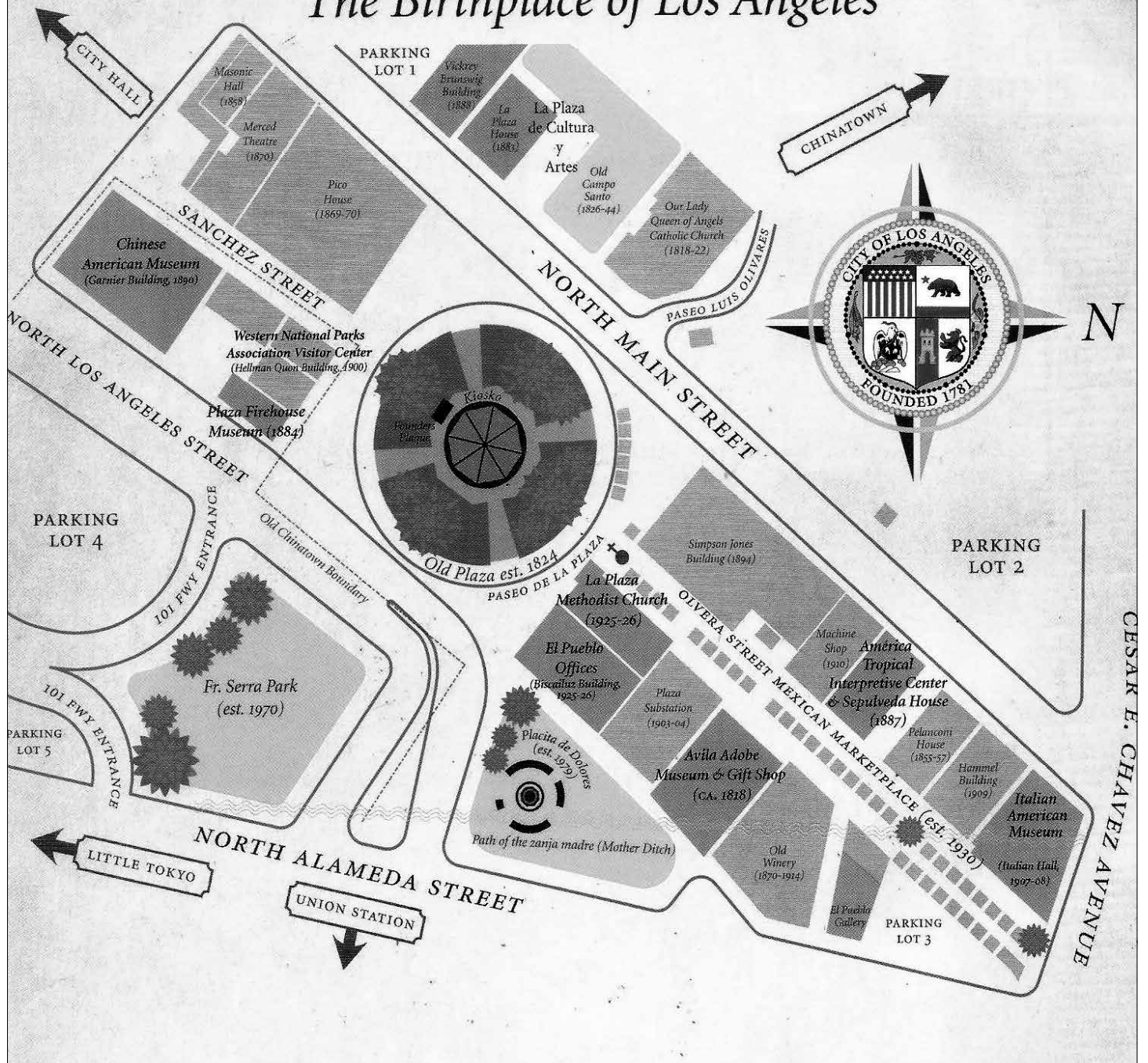
The site of the two-story Lugo Adobe which was demolished in 1951, but listed as a “High Potential Site” in the CAS as the “Vincent (sic) Lugo adobe,” is also part of El Pueblo in the area now called Serra Park on the east side of the Plaza, between it and Los Angeles Union Station.

The Gateway to Nature Center, a joint venture of El Pueblo, the National Park Service, the US Forest Service, and the Western National Parks Association, opened on the south side of the Plaza last year.

However, even though they are surrounded by El Pueblo, Los Angeles Plaza Church and the adjacent small cemetery are not part of El Pueblo or this site certification. While referred to as “Los Angeles Plaza, Church, and Cemetery (sic)” and listed as a single “High Potential Site” on the CAS, the church and cemetery are separate. The church is owned by the Catholic Archdiocese of Los Angeles, and the cemetery is part of the LA Plaza de Cultura y Artes property owned by Los Angeles County. It is hoped that separate “site certifications” will be sought with each of those owners in the future. ❖

El Pueblo de Los Angeles

HISTORICAL MONUMENT The Birthplace of Los Angeles



OSTA Appoints Director At Large - Conference and Events



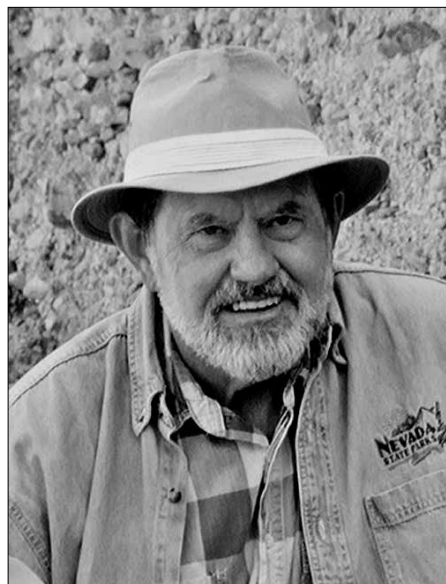
April Arnold has been appointed to the OSTA Board of Directors as Director At Large – Conferences and Events.

April Arnold is an event planner located in Grand Junction, Colorado. She graduated from Colorado Mesa University in 2010 with a degree in Technical Writing and again in 2012 with a degree in Computer Science.

While the pursuit of both degrees taught her countless skills that proved to be invaluable in a multitude of scenarios, April's passion for organization and a fast-paced environment led her to event planning and operational management at Mesa Lakes Lodge. After handling almost all aspects of resort management, she moved to the Clarion Inn in Grand Junction where she ran the event planning department, managing both events and employees. While at the Clarion, she also handled the 2016 OSTA Conference.

As her desire to work with a variety of venues and caterers grew, April started her own business, April Marie Events. She now works across Colorado and Eastern Utah helping individuals and organizations plan and execute both social and a variety of business events from small groups and training to large conferences. ❖

OSTA Appoints Nevada Director



Glenn Shaw has been appointed OSTA's Nevada Director. He will fill the remainder of the current Nevada Director term, through summer of 2019.

Glenn has lived in the Southern Nevada area for almost 60 years. He now resides in the house he built beside a spring in the village of Blue Diamond, better known to travelers on the Old Spanish Trail as Cottonwood Springs.

Glenn is retired from a long career in tourism sales and marketing. He has worked for the Nevada State Tourism Office and for the Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority where he supervised the opening and operation of the Southern Nevada visitor information centers.

His interest in the Old Spanish Trail began because of his friendship with Harry Godshall, the owner of the historic Resting Springs Ranch, a major stopover on the Spanish Trail. Glenn has been an active member of the OSTA Nevada Chapter for many years. He has served on the boards of several Nevada historical societies and has served the Nevada Archaeology Association as a site steward. He currently spends his time off-road exploring and leading tours to Nevada ghost towns, mining camps, the Old Spanish Trail, and along old wagon trails throughout Nevada. ❖

Chapter Reports

Salida del Sol Chapter

The Salida Del Sol Chapter met on February 17. We looked at the education trunk to be used in local schools to educate the younger generation about the OST, and hope to have it in a fifth-grade classroom this spring. Three other trunks are available to be distributed after we test this first version. Liane Brown has been instrumental in getting the trunk ready. She hand-made a woven and buffalo hide carrier for the text book that goes with the trunk.



We are also working on the New Mexico/Colorado road guide for the OST in New Mexico. Pat Kuhlhoff did a presentation about the trail between the Santa Fe Plaza and Tesuque with pictures and some dialogue.

Lou Ann Jordan brought new sketches for the second game board we are creating for the Abiquiu Public Library. It is going to be even better than the one we made for the Abiquiu Dam Visitor Center in 2006.

We saw two presentations from the October conference

in Barstow: the 2015 ride of the OST from California to New Mexico, and Jack Prichett's presentation on preservation.

A group from Bolivia in Santa Fe doing a documentary on Spanish culture in the Americas wanted to know more about the Old Spanish Trail. They interviewed Pat Kuhlhoff on the Plaza, and promised to send us the link when the project is finished.

We will have our annual meeting on April 14th, a week early due to the date of the New Mexico Historical Society Conference this year. Please note the change on your calendars. There will be field trips on June 16 and August 18. One of these will be in the Jemez area mentioned in Armijo's journal on his return to New Mexico in 1830. October 20 will be our last meeting of the year.

We are keeping Jim (one of the 2015 mule riders) and Bambi Clark in our thoughts and prayers as they rebuild their home lost in the Thomas Fire in Ojai, California, last December.

--Pat Kuhlhoff

Utah Counties Trail Recreation and Development Strategy Discussed

Two public meetings were held in August 2017 and January 2018 to discuss the Old Spanish National Historic Trail (OSNHT) Recreation and Development Strategy for Sevier, Piute, and Garfield Counties, Utah, which is being prepared with OSTA, county governments, and the BLM/NPS. Local residents from Richfield, Utah, professionals, city and county officials, the Old Spanish Trail Association represented by John Hiscock, Stephanie Moulton, Jeff Roberts, Richfield Mayor David Ogden, and Lyman Forsythe, and government agencies from various backgrounds reviewed draft maps and provided feedback. Representatives of the National Park Service and the BLM Utah State Office and Richfield Field Office also visited critical sites along the OSNHT.

The purpose of the document is to guide decision makers in bringing the Old Spanish National Historic Trail to life

in Sevier, Piute, and Garfield Counties so that it becomes a valuable educational and recreational asset for residents and visitors alike. The document identifies ways that the trail could reach full potential and help users enjoy, understand, and connect to past historical events.

One outcome of the meeting discussion and input was the identification of Old Spanish NHT recreational and interpretive sites and segments that exist throughout Sevier, Piute, and Garfield counties that could be developed for the public. Such opportunities include proposed trail-heads, overlooks, historic inscriptions, prime interpretive locations, hiking/biking/equestrian trails, two-wheel-drive routes, four-wheel-drive routes, and ATV routes.

--Stephanie Moulton, OSTA Utah State Director

Descendants and Travelers of the Trail Chapter

The Descendants and Travelers of the Trail Chapter is initiating an ongoing project this year. We intend to build a database containing summary information about each of our ancestors and other travelers of the Old Spanish Trail. It will eventually be made accessible to the public on the Old Spanish Trail Association website or our Facebook page and become a reference for all OSTA members, historians, teachers, students, and other interested parties.

We invite OSTA members to join us in building this database. We ask that people submit information about an ancestor or person who traveled the Trail by April 15, 2018. We have a list of questions which should make it easy to send in your submission along with any attached photos, maps, illustrations, or additional information. The officers of the Descendants and Travelers of the Trail Chapter will edit them as a group. We will compile 1-2 pages on each ancestor or traveler. Please include the following in your submission.

SUBMISSION FOR PROPOSED DATABASE PROJECT

Please respond by April 15 to
ancestortraveler@gmail.com

SUBMITTED BY:

DATE:

Email:

Phone:

OSTA Chapter:

Please first answer these specific questions and then include a short bio about the person. Your answers will be very important in compiling our data base.

1. Name of person who traveled the Old Spanish Trail.
2. Your relationship to the person. Are you a descendant?
3. What interests you about the person?
4. What part of the trail did he/she travel and what year, if known?
5. Where did the person live? If they immigrated via

the trail, where did they settle and when?

6. Unique story or fact about that person.

7. Sources for the above. [*Did your information come from a book, newspaper, or is it part of your family oral history? Did some of your information come from the census or a family bible etc.?*] Please be as specific as possible.

8. What are you submitting about this person in addition to your summary? [*Suggestions: photos of person, letter, page from diary, photo of place settled (town, house, adobe, etc.)*]. Please indicate what you are sending and identify each item sent.

It would be best to scan photos as a .jpg at 300 dpi and please send them as individual files. If the file is too big to send via email, let us know and we will instruct you how to access a Dropbox folder where you can send us large files. You can also send us copies of your photos via regular mail. Just email us and we'll send out an address where items can be sent. Please only send copies and NOT originals as we don't want anything lost in the mail.

9. Short bio about the person

If you are unable to send us the photos and information by the deadline, please let us know when you can send them. If you have any questions or if you would prefer receiving a digital copy of this form, please don't hesitate to email us at ancestortraveler@gmail.com so that we can help you.

We look forward to hearing your stories.

--Conchita and Rich Marusich, Cecelia Peña, Mary Anne Pentis

Mojave River Chapter

The Mojave River Chapter is planning for the Sixth Annual Old Spanish Trail Day, which will be on Saturday, October 6, at the Desert Discovery Center in Barstow, California. Mark your calendars and join us if you can. The Mountain Man groups are interested in potentially expanding their presentations and information about the use of the Old Spanish Trail this year.

The chapter had a combined business and informational meeting on March 3 at the Mojave River Valley Museum in Barstow. Nelson Miller presented an overview of the Final Comprehensive Administrative Strategy for the Old Spanish National Historic Trail and led a discussion of the Strategy, including next steps, especially for the Mojave River Chapter. If anyone is interested in obtaining a copy of the PowerPoint presentation, please contact Nelson Miller at NeMiller47@yahoo.com.

We are circulating information about the newly adopted Final Comprehensive Administrative Strategy for the Old Spanish National Historic Trail to local jurisdictions and to the California Department of Transportation. We hope to promote greater awareness of the Old Spanish Trail, especially in conjunction with development of the Mojave River Trail, which several of the local jurisdictions are pursuing. The Mojave River Trail coincides with one of the primary branches of the Old Spanish Trail. The new, revised, scalable map will also be a huge benefit in discussions with the local jurisdictions regarding potential preservation of still-existing remnants of the trail.

We have previously had definite interest from the City of Hesperia Planning Commission in development of the trail as part of the huge Tapestry Specific Plan on the former Los Flores Ranch in Summit Valley in the southeastern part of Hesperia. This Specific Plan encompasses nearly 9,400 acres in total and includes portions of the Old Spanish Trail along the Mojave River and over toward Cajon Pass. The combination of this Specific Plan and the Mojave River Trail could lead to development of a multi-use trail which follows the Old Spanish Trail for a distance of over 24 miles in the Victor Valley and includes two large San Bernardi-

no County Parks (Mojave Narrows and Mojave River Forks Regional Parks) and several municipal parks, including Hesperia Lake Park in Hesperia, and Rockview Nature Center, in Victorville.

We are also hoping to support Jack Prichett and the Tecopa Chapter in the field work on their research along the Old Spanish Trail in Inyo County this spring.

Following the Field Trip to the Daggett Museum as part of the OSTA national conference in October, Nelson Miller, Mojave Chapter President, prepared an exhibit for the Daggett Museum's grand re-opening. The exhibit provides information about the Old Spanish Trail, particularly in the area of Daggett, and will be part of the Museum's permanent exhibits. Leading up to the national conference last October, Nelson Miller provided a program to the Daggett Historical Society, as well as to the Mojave Historical Society in Apple Valley and to the Mojave River Valley Museum in Barstow.

--Nelson Miller



Follow the Old Spanish Trail Association on Facebook and get the most current news plus interesting historical information. It's easy!

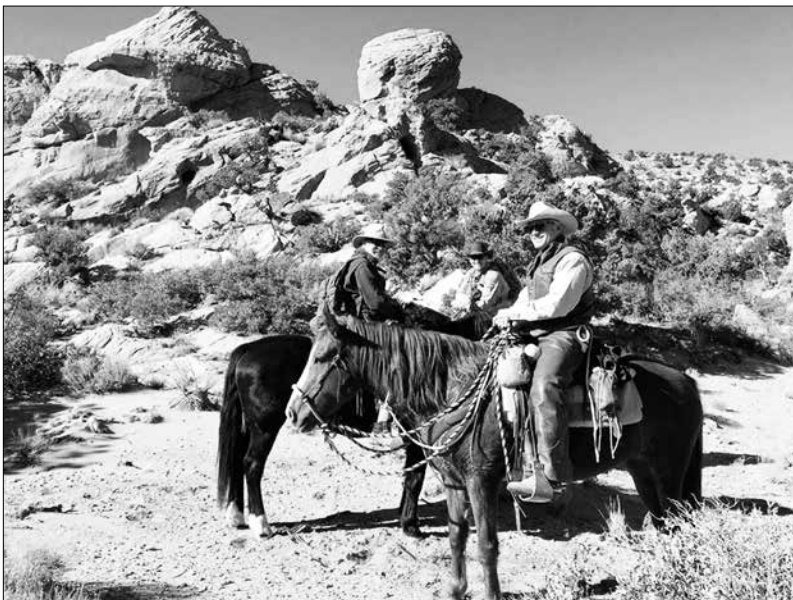
Armijo's Route Near Page, Arizona Retraced

By George Hardeen and Paul Ostapuk

One hundred eighty-eight years ago on December 10, Antonio Armijo forded the Colorado River for the first time north of present-day Page, Arizona, at what was known as the Crossing of the Fathers. With that first mule caravan, he and his men traversed the rugged landscape between Page and Kanab, Utah, and completed the journey at the San Gabriel Mission in California on January 31, 1830.

To commemorate the date of his initial and only round-trip through the Page area, three members of OSTA, accompanied by a BLM backcountry ranger, mounted horses and a mule on December 10, 2017, to consider various translations of Armijo's sparse diary entries and re-enact traversing a section of trail corridor near the Paria River and the formidable Cockscomb formation some 25 miles west of Page.

Using Armijo's descriptions of land formations, OSTA Secretary Paul Ostapuk, Red Pueblo (Kanab) Chapter President Jeff Frey, BLM Ranger Travis Legler, and Armijo Chapter President George Hardeen attempted to interpret Armijo's sketchy journal and assess the feasibility of trail corridor options perhaps traversed by the original mule caravan.



Finding Armijo's exact trail remains troubling for researchers even today. There are several possible routes Armijo may have used. This OSTA field trip was part of a grant and cooperative agreement with the BLM Arizona Strip Office. Its objectives were to refine historic route/trail alignments between Page and Littlefield, Arizona, and to make recommendations regarding recreational trail opportunities and signage so that the public can vicariously experience the essence of the Old Spanish National Historic Trail.

The recently released Old Spanish National Historic Trail Comprehensive Administrative Strategy dated December 18, 2017, officially shows the Armijo route following north along the Paria River where it is listed as a "high potential segment." Such segments are identified as trails that "afford high-quality recreation experiences along a portion of the route having greater-than-average scenic values or affording an opportunity to share vicariously the experience of the original users of a historic route."

On November 23, 1829, Armijo noted in Spanish, "To the river that flows down around Navajo Mountain where we encountered a settlement of Navahos and parleyed with them: We hired an Indian, paid for by several members of our party with eleven mares for his journey, so that he could show us the trail as far as he knew it."

By December 3, Armijo's party was working its way down one of the many canyons leading toward the only known river ford, now beneath

Three riders search for Armijo's route. Front to back, George Hardeen, Jeff Frey, and BLM Ranger Travis Legler. Photo: Paul Ostapuk.

Lake Powell in Padre Bay. “To the rugged canyon – of the descent and ascent of the Fathers. It was necessary to scale both ways and carry the goods by hand.”

After resting on December 4, traveling a day without water on the 5th, by December 6 Armijo writes that the party crossed the Colorado.

“To the Crossing of the Fathers, We recognized the ford and found it in good condition,” his diary reports. “Three people who were crossing the river saw fresh tracks of three people and they followed them until dark without catching anyone.

“On the banks of the river, which are made up of smooth rocks, there are some inscriptions that are believed to have been left by the missionary fathers who tried to discover the route and could not,” he wrote.

From here, Armijo worked his way through the Colorado’s side canyons to present-day Big Water, Utah, continuing west toward the Paria River.

The Cockscomb presented a steep geological barrier of several hundred feet that was not insurmountable but likely difficult with 100 head of heavily laden livestock. Our goal was to determine if an alternative shortcut route could have been used.

A route originally noted in an 1869 journal prepared by the Utah Territorial Militia reported it traveled through the Box of the Paria River enroute to the Colorado River. It noted a through-the-Cockscomb shortcut on its return leg.

The Armijo diary is silent as to the exact route chosen by the 1829 caravan.

December 10, 1829 – At the *artenejal de la ceja* Colorado.

December 11, 1829 – At the creek of *canyon de la ceja*.

The word “*ceja*” is a specific reference to an eyebrow ridge, a good description of the Cockscomb Kaibab monocline. The word “*artenejal*” is loosely translated as rimrock but there is debate as to the exact location of the December 10th campsite and whether the Armijo caravan travelled along the Paria River to the north or took a short cut through the Cockscomb.

Our party selected a route parallel to and within sight of U.S. 89. Travis’s eight-year-old mule Dusty, who regularly carries Travis throughout the Vermillion Cliffs and BLM backcountry, had little trouble negotiating the steep, loose sandstone and sandy slope. Despite my Navajo mustangs’s sturdy builds, 24-year-old Lady and her 19-year-old filly Sandy needed to be led up the slope by Jeff and me.

Our trip determined that several possible routes through the Cockscomb were doable. But which one Armijo actually used will remain campfire conjecture.

George Hardeen is president of the OSTA Armijo Chapter. Paul Ostapuk is OSTA Secretary.

The slope of the Cockscomb was steep and sandy or steep and slick from rock. The mule made it up with little effort but the horses needed to be led. George Hardeen leading Sandy. Photo by Paul Ostapuk.



Nevada Chapter

The Nevada Chapter of the Old Spanish Trail Association is looking forward to some exciting activities this spring.

An awesome bronze silhouette of a horseman leading packed mules has been put up on Highway 160 to signify the Old Spanish Trail. A busy mountain bike trail is also found here: "Late Night Trailhead." An Old Spanish Trail kiosk marks the trailhead. The bicyclists, like the travelers of nearly two centuries earlier, follow a winding, worn path. Yet instead of monetary increase they find mental solace; instead of fear of the unknown, a craving for it. On March 3, the Nevada Chapter had a breakfast here on Highway 160 in the large, gravel parking lot, bringing two worlds together -- that of the Old Spanish Trail and the outdoor adventurers of today -- with scrambled eggs and sausage breakfast burritos.

A month later the Chapter meets for another outing. We will caravan in cars to the White River Gorge, north of Hiko, Nevada, along Highway 93. Members of the chapter have recently been here and described the gorge walls as covered in petroglyph drawings by Native Americans. The purpose of the journey is to see this amazing site and to study the thousands of petroglyphs for any influence of Old Spanish Trail traders and travelers. Will we find petroglyphs of horsemen and mule caravans? We will let you know. This auto tour has been set for April 7. We will meet at the Old Mormon Fort at 8 a.m. Carpooling is welcome, and since the trip is expected to take all day, travelers need to bring a lunch, snacks, and water. Don't forget your camera!

Besides our planned outings, the Nevada Chapter continues its quest to map and place signs and markers along the Old Spanish Trail through Nevada. A Boy Scout has reached out to our chapter with plans for an Eagle Scout project that will help us in this effort. More to come on that in the next *Spanish Traces* edition.

Meanwhile, we are working to obtain approval from the Nevada BLM to place a set of OST trader and mule silhouettes along the Trail on the southwest edge of Mormon Mesa, north of Las Vegas and south of Mes-

quite. We are also working with the Nevada BLM to appropriately place signs in the city of Las Vegas along roads that directly follow the Trail. We are working with the City of Henderson, Nevada, to help them better understand the Old Spanish Trail route which came through that area in 1829, led by Armijo. And finally, we continue to work with Howard Hughes Properties in the Sena Ravine where they are developing a major high-end community that will cut off Old Spanish Trail access between Las Vegas and Blue Diamond.

The Nevada Chapter looks forward to our upcoming spring events and our continued efforts in preserving the Old Spanish Trail. As our city continues to grow, so does the threat to the Old Spanish Trail. The Golden Knights, and soon the Raiders' presence, means more and more people moving to, visiting, and developing this area. However, the members of the OST here in Nevada will continue our efforts of good community relations—informing and educating the public on the rich history all around us that is the Old Spanish Trail.

Chapter officers elected at the February 7 meeting were Nicole Marie Dominguez, President; Liz Warren, Vice President; Lorna Hall, Secretary; and Ashley Hall, Treasurer and Public Relations Chair.

--Nicole Dominguez

William Workman Chapter

The William Workman Chapter was founded twenty years ago, in January 1998, as OSTA's first and only international chapter.

--David Fallowfield

La Vereda del Norte Chapter

In December, our chapter brought a dozen or more land managers and interpreters to discuss ways to get Old Spanish Trail signage in the San Luis Valley. Conversations with National Park Service personnel in Santa Fe and Great Sand Dunes National Park and our chapter should lead to further planning and action. Regional and county tourism and historical groups indicated a willingness to move ahead on signage plans and action.

Chapter leaders were pleased with the federal and local interest in collaboration to place trail signs guiding auto and pedestrian visitors to the approximate routes used by the travelers of the OST. NPS personnel visited the area recently and urged the chapter and others to initiate plans with the Santa Fe office.

As all noted, the Trail routes are virtually hidden to visitors. Worse yet, very few local residents have been introduced to this very long, three-pronged, six-state trail complex. During the chapter meeting in mid-January we sketched an action plan.

Thirteen school districts in the San Luis Valley received Old Spanish Trail kits over a year ago. The schools are soon to be asked about how these were used and how they can be adjusted in the future. Two interpreters invented and produced the boxes for each school. They featured various components of the North Branch of the Old Spanish Trail. The trail story, the trail animals, and a sense of the route, the food, the sleeping arrangements, etc. are in the easy-to-handle boxes, along with pencils, crayons and other things to manipulate. By this summer, we will have some evaluations from the schools. We expect some teachers or principles to suggest refinements.

The chapter is planning several field trips that will take us to special places along the Trail this summer. Three are in or near the San Luis Valley. One is a two-day visit in the southwest corner of Colorado.

1. A June auto tour will reveal the biggest variety of topography and vegetation anywhere on the entire trail. Instead of riding a horse or mule, you can see it quickly

and without a campfire (unless some of you want one for an overnight stay). We will show you where Zebulon Pike crossed the mountains and the valley and his month-long January "summer" resort, and more. (I grew up in Pueblo and never heard that Pike spent the winter in the San Luis Valley, in cotton clothes.)

2. In July, we will find some new nooks and crannies in the Summer-Coon area, north of Del Norte. This was a big hit last summer, when we traveled mostly with cars on Forest Service and BLM lands. This will get you from the Sangre de Cristos to beyond the Rio Grande.

3. In August or September, we'll drive around Mt. San Antonio and recall the tales recorded by Mrs. Blumen-shein and Mrs. Ruth Marie Colville in their excursions in this "Big Loop" area.

4. Our September foray will be to Southwest Colorado for a variety of activities. We'll spend a couple of hours with churro sheep and a top-notch expert lady who works with many Navajo women who take great pride in their flocks.

There are several other discussions of locations that may be offered as opportunities for local field activities. Watch for our April Newsletter for other details.

The chapter offers OSTA members and others the opportunity to enjoy these events. Introduce friends to segments of this National Historic Trail and our chapter(s). We are pleased to invite residents of New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and other neighbors.

Please join us to get acquainted with the Old Spanish Trail, its people, its animals, its spectacular natural features, and the historical significance.

-- Ken Frye

The Spanish Archives of California Abstracted Volumes Available Online

By Don Gibson

In a paper read before The California Genealogical Society on July 13, 1901, the noted historian Zoeth S. Eldredge described the Spanish Archives of California. They consisted of “two hundred and seventy-four bound volumes of manuscripts, each containing from five hundred to twelve hundred pages, a large number of loose documents, and the bundles containing the papers which form the land titles.”¹

The bundles are the *expedientes* (records related to private land claims based upon Spanish land concessions and Mexican land grants), assembled in proper order, and to which was added the order of the United States Land Commission (if the grant was confirmed) or the United States Court (if not confirmed).

In contrast, the rest of the manuscripts were arranged and bound into volumes in 1858, but “the work was badly done, and while there was a pretense of classification but little attention was paid to the documents themselves.” Eldredge continued by saying, “So carelessly has the work been done that it would almost seem as if the confusion had been designedly created. It multiplies enormously the difficulties of any systematic examination, and to obtain the valuable historical and genealogical data contained in the manuscripts one must examine the entire mass of archives.”²

The manuscripts contained “royal proclamations, military reports, mission reports, court proceedings, journals, diaries, correspondence, and, in fact, everything pertaining to the government, the people, the climate, the soil, and the general character of the country.”³

His use of the word “everything” is misleading, though, for the manuscripts did not contain “everything” from the Spanish and Mexican periods. Perhaps one of the most obvious examples of a major collection of documents that was not included in the Spanish Archives of California is the mission registers, containing the baptism, confirmation, marriage, and burial records for Alta California.

A significant number of originals or copies of docu-

ments from the Spanish and Mexican periods that were not in the Spanish Archives reside today in repositories such as the California State Archives, the Huntington Library, and the Bancroft Library. Additional documents, especially government, court, and land records, were sometimes preserved at the county or city level, and can be found in locations such as the archives for Monterey County and the City of San José.⁴

To illustrate the detail of information recorded in the Spanish Archives of California, Eldredge described what might be in a military report. “Every month the comandante of each presidio sent in a muster-roll of his company, giving the name of each soldier, where he was stationed, and a summary of his effective force, the names of all pensioners in his district, reports of all discharges, transfers, and deaths, and a full description of each recruit, with names of father and mother, place of birth, age, height, color, etc. Reports of death are accompanied by certified copies of entries in the mission registers. These monthly reports include a full statement of all arms, ammunition, commissary and other stores, of all received and all used and consumed, and the object and necessity for such use, the arms and equipment of each soldier, including his clothing down to the smallest detail, and the harness and trappings of his horses.”⁵

With such a wealth of information, why aren’t the contents of these Spanish Archives manuscripts more widely known and used by genealogists and historians today? The answer lies in where the Spanish Archives were housed. In 1851, the manuscripts were collected from across California and put into the custody of the United States Surveyor-General’s Office in San Francisco. A list of each volume was reported periodically to Congress, such as in the extract of an August 10, 1880, report on the following page.⁶

It was not anticipated, however, that less than five years after Eldredge’s talk, a magnitude 7.9 earthquake would strike San Francisco on April 18, 1906. Though the quake lasted less than one minute, about 500 city blocks were consumed by fire over the next three days. The Spanish Archives of California, located

California Spanish archives in surveyor-general's office, San Francisco.

Letters.	Volumes.	Description.
O	2	Provincial state papers, Presidios, 1780.
O	2	Departmental state papers, Presidios, 1821.
C	2	Do.
C	2	Departmental state papers, vols. 1-2.
C	1	State papers, Benicia, Miscellaneous, vol. 1, 1773-1829.
C	2	Provincial state papers, Benicia (no volume marked), Miscellaneous; one for years 1770-1821, the other date not given.
V	2	Departmental state papers, Benicia (no volume marked), Miscellaneous, years 1821-46.
K	1	Departmental state papers, San José, vol. 3, 7th, Miscellaneous.
A	1	Departmental state papers, Benicia, vol. 2, Miscellaneous.
T	2	Mexican archives, Lower California, vols. 1, 2, years 1847-48.
K	1	Departmental state papers, Commissary and treasury receipts.
K	2	Departmental state papers, Jurgados, vols. 1, 2.
S	2	State papers, Mission and colonization, vols. 1, 2.
E	2	Departmental state papers, Naturalization, vols. 1, 2; one for years 1819-40, the other 1840-46.
T	4	Legislative records, vols. 1-4, years 1822-46.
M	1	Departmental state papers, Dispatches from other departments, vol. 21, 23 to 45.
A	6	Departmental state papers, San José, vols. 1-6. (No date marked.)
I	2	Departmental state papers, Angeles, Official correspondence. (One marked "12," the other no volume marked.)
K	1	Departmental state paper, Benicia, Official correspondence. (Marked "Vol. 3.")
E	1	Departmental state papers, Angeles, Proclamation M., vol. 10.
M, O	18	Superior government state papers, vols. 1-18, from 1821-46.
O	3	Superior government state papers, vols. 1-3, from 1822-41.
E, G	19	State papers, Sacramento series, vols. 1-19 (13 marked "Military and political," 2 "Superior decrees and dispatches," 1 no mark, 1 "Provincial records," 1 "Presidios and missions, miscellaneous," and 1 "Miscellaneous," from 1780-1845).
	77	

A list of each volume of the Spanish Archives was reported periodically to Congress, such as in this extract of an August 10, 1880, report.

in the United States Surveyor General's Office, were destroyed.

Fortunately, copies exist of some of the manuscripts in other archives in the world. For example, when a military report was originally created, the comandante kept a copy, as did the governor and the viceroy, with the original copy of the report going to the king. Thus, while the copy in the Spanish Archives of California has been lost, other archives might still have a copy.

A very important resource that survived is the extracts and copies created by Thomas Savage and his team. Savage, an expert in the Spanish language, went to work at the Bancroft Library in 1873 and became their authority on Spanish-American affairs. In 1876-77, his team spent ten months organizing and abstracting the Spanish Archives of California into sixty-three volumes, and those abstracted volumes exist today in the Hubert Howe Bancroft Collection at the Bancroft Library.⁷

Digitized copies of Savage's volumes can be downloaded as pdf files from <https://archive.org>. In the tables at the end of this article, find which document

you are interested in (say, "Provincial State Papers, Benicia, Military 1767-1845") and which *tomos* (say, "I-XIX"). To the right of the *tomos* is the Bancroft Library call number for that volume ("BANC MSS C-A 15" for our example). Use that call number, in quotes, as the search value at archive.org, and the search results will show an icon of the volume. Click on the icon, and a new screen is shown which presents a viewer displaying the contents of the volume. Below that is a list of formats in which you can download the volume. Unless you have specialized e-book reader software that you use, the pdf format is probably the most flexible for viewing and printing.

Keep in mind that Savage's extracts and copies are in Spanish, and are handwritten. It can sometimes be a bit of a challenge to read the documents, especially with all of the abbreviations, but the information you can find is priceless.

Provincial State Papers 1767-1822

<i>tomos</i> I-II	BANC MSS C-A 1
<i>tomos</i> III-IV	BANC MSS C-A 2
<i>tomos</i> V-VI	BANC MSS C-A 3
<i>tomos</i> VII-VIII	BANC MSS C-A 4

<i>tomo IX</i>	BANC MSS C-A 5
<i>tomos X–XI</i>	BANC MSS C-A 6
<i>tomos XII–XIII</i>	BANC MSS C-A 7
<i>tomos XIV–XV</i>	BANC MSS C-A 8
<i>tomo XVI</i>	BANC MSS C-A 9
<i>tomo XVII</i>	BANC MSS C-A 10
<i>tomo XVIII</i>	BANC MSS C-A 11
<i>tomo XIX</i>	BANC MSS C-A 12
<i>tomo XX</i>	BANC MSS C-A 13
<i>tomos XXI–XXII</i>	BANC MSS C-A 14

**Provincial State Papers, Benicia,
Military 1767–1845**

<i>tomos I–XIX</i>	BANC MSS C-A 15
<i>tomos XX–XXXIX</i>	BANC MSS C-A 16
<i>tomos XL–LII</i>	BANC MSS C-A 17
<i>tomos LIII–LXVIII</i>	BANC MSS C-A 18
<i>tomos LXIX–LXXVII</i>	BANC MSS C-A 19
<i>tomos LXXVIII–LXXXVIII</i>	BANC MSS C-A 20

Provincial State Papers, Presidios 1780–1821

<i>tomos I–II</i>	BANC MSS C-A 21
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Provincial Records 1775–1822

<i>tomos I–II</i>	BANC MSS C-A 22
<i>tomos III–IV</i>	BANC MSS C-A 23
<i>tomos V–VII</i>	BANC MSS C-A 24
<i>tomos VIII–X</i>	BANC MSS C-A 25
<i>tomos XI–XII</i>	BANC MSS C-A 26

Departmental State Papers 1821–1845

<i>tomos I–II</i>	BANC MSS C-A 27
<i>tomo III</i>	BANC MSS C-A 28
<i>tomo IV</i>	BANC MSS C-A 29
<i>tomos V–VI</i>	BANC MSS C-A 30
<i>tomos VII–VIII</i>	BANC MSS C-A 31
<i>tomos IX–XVI</i>	BANC MSS C-A 32
<i>tomos XVII–XX</i>	BANC MSS C-A 33

Departmental State Papers, Los Angeles

<i>tomos I–IV</i>	BANC MSS C-A 34
<i>tomos V–VIII</i>	BANC MSS C-A 35
<i>tomos IX–X</i>	BANC MSS C-A 36
<i>tomos XI–XII</i>	BANC MSS C-A 37

Departmental State Papers, Benicia 1829–1846

<i>tomos I–IV</i>	BANC MSS C-A 38
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tomo V BANC MSS C-A 39
Note: BANC MSS C-A 39 is currently linked on
archive.org to BANC MSS C-A 46 by mistake.

**Departmental State Papers, Benicia,
Commissary & Treasury 1825-1835**

<i>tomos I–III</i>	BANC MSS C-A 40
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**Departmental State Papers, Benicia, Custom House
1816-1846**

<i>tomos I–VIII</i>	BANC MSS C-A 41
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**Departmental State Papers, Benicia,
Prefecturas y Juzgados 1828-1846**

<i>tomos I–VI</i>	BANC MSS C-A 42
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Departmental State Papers, Monterey 1777-1845

<i>tomos I–VIII</i>	BANC MSS C-A 43
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Departmental State Papers, San José 1785-1840

<i>tomos I–III</i>	BANC MSS C-A 44
<i>tomos IV–VII</i>	BANC MSS C-A 45

Departmental Records 1822-1845

<i>tomos I–III</i>	BANC MSS C-A 46
<i>tomos IV–VI</i>	BANC MSS C-A 47
<i>tomos VII–VIII</i>	BANC MSS C-A 48
<i>tomos IX–XIV</i>	BANC MSS C-A 49

State Papers, Missions 1785-1846

<i>tomos I–V</i>	BANC MSS C-A 50
<i>tomos VI–XI</i>	BANC MSS C-A 51

State Papers, Missions and Colonization

<i>tomos I</i>	BANC MSS C-A 52
<i>tomos II</i>	BANC MSS C-A 53

State Papers, Sacramento volumes

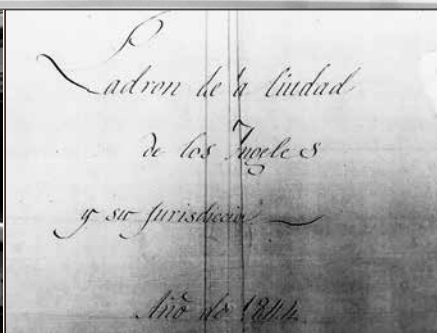
<i>tomos I–V</i>	BANC MSS C-A 54
<i>tomos VI–IX</i>	BANC MSS C-A 55
<i>tomos X–XIX</i>	BANC MSS C-A 56

**Superior Government State Papers 1821-1846,
Decrees and Dispatches**

<i>tomos I–XVIII</i>	BANC MSS C-A 57
<i>tomos XIX–XXI</i>	BANC MSS C-A 58



Event Old Spanish Trail Association's TOUR & RESEARCH DAY @ L.A. CITY ARCHIVES	
Date+Time Friday, February 23, 2018 from 10:00 AM to 4:00 PM (PST)	Location Los Angeles City Archives C. Erwin Piper Technical Center, 555 Ramirez Street room 320 Los Angeles, CA 90012
Order Info Order #710660604. Ordered by Leonard Trujillo on December 23, 2017 6:03 PM	
Type	OSTA Tour & Research Day @ LA City Archives



Photos by Nancy Melendrez and Lenny Trujillo

Spanish Archives, continued

Legislative Records 1822-1846

tomo I	BANC MSS C-A 59
tomo II	BANC MSS C-A 60
tomo III	BANC MSS C-A 61

Archives of California miscellaneous 1770-1848

tomo n/a	BANC MSS C-A 62
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Archives of California, unbound documents, 1846-1850 [i.e. 1783-1850]

tomo n/a	BANC MSS C-A 63
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Notes:

1. Zoeth S. Eldredge, *The Spanish Archives of California* (San Francisco: Murdock Press, 1901), 3.
2. Ibid., 5.

3. Ibid., 3.

4. Owen C. Coy, *Guide to the County Archives of California* (Sacramento: California, Historical Survey Commission, 1919): 48-50.

5. Eldredge, *Spanish Archives of California*, 3-4.

6. *Index to the Executive Documents of the House of Representatives for the Third Session of the Forty-Sixth Congress, 1880-81* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1881), 924.

7. Harry Clark, *A Venture in History: The Production, Publication, and Sale of the Works of Hubert Howe Bancroft* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1973), 17. ❖

Don Gibson worked for over 30 years in the high-tech industry in areas ranging from R&D to mergers & acquisitions. He is a member of the Board of Directors of Los Californianos, chairs their budget committee, and serves on their publications, membership, and Anza Celebration committees. The original version of this article was first published in the January 2018 edition of Noticias para Los Californianos, the quarterly newsletter of Los Californianos.

Portrait Gallery: William W. Temple, ca. 1869

by Paul R. Spitzzeri

This article first appeared in The Homestead Blog, a blog from the Homestead Museum in Los Angeles at <https://homesteadmuseum.wordpress.com/> on July 15, 2017. Reprinted by permission.

Today's "Portrait Gallery" entry shows William Workman Temple (1851-1917), the third child (and son) of Antonia Margarita Workman and F.P.F. Temple, in a *carte de visite* format photograph.

William was born just after his parents took possession of half of Rancho La Merced, which William's grandfather, William Workman, obtained by foreclosure of a loan made to the ranch's original owner, Casilda Soto de Lobo. Workman gave the other half of La Merced to his ranch foreman, Juan Matias Sanchez, who moved into Casilda Soto de Lobo's adobe, while the Temples built their own adobe house at what is now the southeast corner of Rosemead Boulevard and San Gabriel Boulevard/Durfee Avenue.

William Workman operated a private school for his Temple grandchildren at the Workman House here at the Homestead, and his namesake grandson attended that through his childhood. In the late 1860s, William Temple went to study for four years at Santa Clara College, now the University of Santa Clara, and that's why the image was taken at the "photographic rooms" of Wilbur W. Wright, who practiced his profession for over thirty years in San Jose.

While there is no identification on the photo to indicate why William was dressed in a military-style uniform, a clue was found in an article published in the *Los Angeles Star* newspaper in early March 1869 by "A Subscriber." Two weeks earlier, under "W. Temple," William sent a short summary of a legal matter affecting Santa Clara college, so it seems almost certain that he was the author of the later piece which covered the celebration of George Washington's birthday.

In it, he observed that, as part of the ceremonies, "the College companies paraded in full uniform the streets

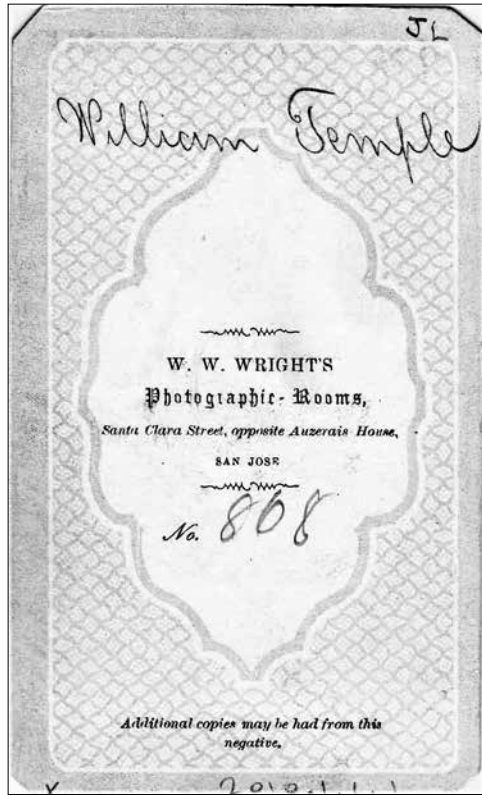


This carte de visite photograph from the Homestead's collection and taken about 1870 by Wilbur W. Wright of San Jose shows William Workman Temple, third child of Antonia Margarita Workman and F.P.F. Temple, in a military-style uniform. William attended Santa Clara College at the time, but it is not known why he was wearing the uniform and what association it had.

of Santa Clara, to the music of the fife and the drum." This sounds very much like a military-style procession in uniforms probably like the one William wore in the photo.

While studying at Santa Clara, William also worked for a San Francisco law firm. He then went to Harvard Law School, close to his father's hometown of Reading, Massachusetts, and received his J.D. in 1874. He was then sent to the Inns of Court in London, England, to further his legal studies and was there in late 1875 when news reached him of the dramatic suspension of the Temple and Workman bank owned by his father and grandfather.

William rushed back to Los Angeles to assist in legal matters relating to the bank, but the institution failed soon after his arrival. A ledger in which Wil-



The reverse of the photograph with Wright's information, the negative number, and Temple's name inscribed. The number at the bottom is the museum's artifact identification number for the object.

liam recorded land deeds and other documents that he researched in the county clerk's records is preserved in the Homestead's collection.

When William Workman committed suicide in May 1876, his grandson took on the representation of the estate in probate court. Because of the significant issues with resolving the bank's financial situation, the work proved to be very difficult. Moreover, conflicts with family members about how to deal with the estate added to the stress William Temple felt.

As the bank's affairs and that of his grandfather's estate wound up, William decided to leave Los Angeles, frustrated with the many responsibilities thrust upon him. He enlisted in the United States Army in July 1880 and was first stationed at the Presidio in San Francisco with Company B of the Fourth Artillery Regiment. He

was discharged from the service in April 1884 at Fort Adams in Newport, Rhode Island, but decided not to return home.

Instead, his whereabouts for some twenty years are little known. He was in New Mexico at the end of the 1880s and spent considerable time, according to short biographical sketches, in Mexico and the East Coast. When his brother Francis, owner of the Workman House and 75-acre Homestead around it from 1880, died in August 1888, he left the property to William and a younger brother, John. Because William was out of the state, he agreed to sell his interest to John for \$3,000.

By 1909, William returned to Los Angeles, perhaps because of health problems that required his stay in county hospitals in San Bernardino and Los Angeles for the most of the remainder of his life. He wrote some published editorials about issues of the day, including his dislike of women's suffrage, his support of Asian exclusion from the United States, the consequences of the Mexican revolution, and others in the years after he came back to the area.

William was financially supported by his brother Walter. When his younger brother signed a lease with Standard Oil Company of California for oil drilling on his property in and near the Montebello Hills, William wrote long letters including legal advice for Walter about his oil interests.

On February 1, 1917, just four months before the first Temple oil well was successfully brought into production, William died at the age of 65. He was interred at the Mission San Gabriel Cemetery, but not long after Walter bought the Homestead late in 1917, he was reinterred at the El Campo Santo cemetery and rests in the mausoleum his brother completed a few years later. ❖



BOOKS IN REVIEW

The Story of Michael White, a California Rebel Pioneer

By Dorothy Jenkins Ross
Blue Oak Books, La Canada,
California
ISBN: 978-0-9653769-4-5 (soft
cover), ISBN: 978-0-9653769-5-2
(hard cover). 105 pages, 28 illustra-
tions. \$24.95

Reviewed by David Fallowfield

The Story of Michael White, a California Rebel Pioneer is a book about the life and times of yet another Englishman who used the Old Spanish Trail. When William Workman was born in November 1799 at Temple Sowerby in the then County of Westmorland, and Michael White was born fifteen months later in Margate, Kent, the chances of the two men ever meeting would have been very slim, considering the former is in northwest England and the latter in southeast England, some 275 miles apart as the crow flies. The chances of them meeting some 5,000 miles away in the shadow of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains in Taos in far off Nuevo Mexico would have been considered virtually impossible.

To reach Taos, Workman had used the Santa Fe Trail from Missouri in 1826, whereas White had travelled to Taos via the Old Spanish Trail from California in 1839. The two men would then leave Taos together in the Rowland-Workman Party expedition of 1841 and build adobe homes and become near neighbours

in southern California, sharing experiences such as the revolt against Governor Micheltorena.

Michael White, known in the Spanish-speaking Southwest as Miguel Blanco, has not been overlooked by authors writing about the Old Spanish Trail or the 19th-century history of Southern California, but his involvement, in my opinion, has been somewhat underrated. That is, until I read the book by Dorothy Ross that puts his contribution into context. For example, as a member of the Rowland-Workman Party of 1841, he was actually returning to Los Angeles by the same route, whereas the others were mostly travelling there for the first time. He already had a wife there and roots in the community. His whole life as an adult seems full of adventure, and he displayed an appetite for entrepreneurial opportunity and advancement.

Dorothy Ross was for many years a resident of San Marino, next door to Pasadena in the San Gabriel Valley. Active in the San Marino Historical Society, she knew of Michael White's adobe located on the San Marino High School campus. She did much of her research at the nearby Huntington Library, but it remained in manuscript form from the 1970s until after her death in 2012.

It has now been published by her family, with the help of the San Marino Historical Society. The author has written a detailed biog-

raphy of White, who lived a very long life and saw many changes in his adopted country. He was born February 10, 1801, the son of a farmer, in the ancient English seaport of Margate in the County of Kent. At age 13 he was apprenticed to the master of a whaleship, *Perseverance* of London. In 1817 he turned up in the Mexican port of San Jose del Cabo. Ashore, he went horse riding and fell off, dislocating his foot. This necessitated living with a Mexican family for over a year, when he learned the language and culture. A year later he was employed on a trading ship sailing out of La Paz.

In 1820 he went to Acapulco looking for a ship bound for England and ended up in a battle with French and Spanish pirates who had captured the American brig *Lancaster*. He again sought a ship for England but fell ill and became destitute. Rescued by a Chilean master, he sailed as mate on the *Paitena* up and down the Pacific coast. He stuck this out for several years and was involved in much intrigue and furtive activities.

In 1821 Mexico gained independence from Spain, which brought new opportunities. Michael, still homesick, sailed from Mexico on the Philadelphia brig *General Sucre* hoping to get to the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii) and find a ship for England.

However, another opportunity presented itself. After sailing around

the Hawaiian Islands, he met the British consul who hired him as a trader to buy horses in California. The horses were needed to herd the cattle which had been introduced to Hawaii. White set out in the brig *Dolly* bound for Mexican California and ended up trading along the coast from Bodega to San Diego. He used his skill at bribery, always having a bottle of spirits handy. In 1828, Michael left the *Dolly* at Santa Barbara and sent 60 horses back to the Islands. At Santa Barbara he became involved in the embryonic shipbuilding industry and worked on two schooners.

White arrived at San Gabriel Mission in 1830 to help build a schooner for the Mission. While there he became a Catholic and was christened Miguel Maria Blanco. On November 22, 1831, he married Maria Rosario Guillen, the daughter of Eulalia Guillen, the influential “keeper of the keys” at Mission San Gabriel. A few days later he took command of the schooner *Guadalupe* and sailed for San Blas with a mixed cargo.

Michael returned a year later and was persuaded to give up the call of the sea. He opened a small store at Los Nietos, seven miles south of the Mission, where he was appointed *alcalde*. In 1833 the Secularization Act was passed. “Secularization” was the Mexican breakup of the mission system that the Spanish authorities had established and eventually, after a period of grace, saw missions converted to pueblos with parish churches and much land to carve out for applicants who

passed the test of citizenship.

During 1835 there was revolution in the air in Los Nietos, and Sonoran colonists protested for removal of Governor Figuero (he died in office later that year). New Governors came and went in quick succession, Jose Castro, Mariano Chico, Nicolas Gutierrez, Juan Bautista Alvarado. By 1836 another new Governor, Don Carlos Carrillo, was opposed by former Governors Alvarado and Castro, and Michael White was drawn into the dispute by the opposition party but wisely managed to extricate himself from the revolution.

Perhaps because of the dangerous political situation unfolding, Michael left California in April 1839 with the Santa Fe caravan led by Jose Antonio Salazar, taking with him 50 horses to sell in the Santa Fe market. The route used was of course the Old Spanish Trail and, according to White, they arrived in Taos in July after a skirmish with Utes on the Red River. After selling his horses, he stayed on in Taos where he befriended fellow Englishman, William Workman, who operated a trading store in the town.

In September 1841, Michael was one of the group who left New Mexico with the Rowland-Workman Party to follow the annual trade caravan over the Old Spanish Trail to California. They arrived in November without reporting any real trouble enroute.

Michael White based himself in

the San Bernardino area, where he worked a saw pit. Horse thieves were active in the area, coming through Cajon Pass from the desert. The Lugo landowners offered land grants in the area in an attempt to stop the encroachments and act as a line of defence. White readily applied for such a grant. The following year, his application for a grant succeeded and he became holder of Rancho Cajon de Muscupiabe. Here he bravely set about building a fortified log cabin overlooking the main trail through the Pass. This venture proved unsuccessful for White. After only six weeks he had to move his family out, and far from protecting others’ stock, he lost all his own to the thieves. After a total of eight months he admitted defeat and moved out.

A year later we find White working as a carpenter at the Jurupa Rancho for Don Benito Wilson, who had also come to California with Rowland and Workman. Michael had his eyes on a piece of land north of the Mission San Gabriel and put in a claim. In the meantime he built an adobe home on this property, naming it San Ysidro (in present-day San Marino). His neighbour was the Scottish immigrant Don Hugo Reid (on the Santa Anita Rancho). Incidentally, Hugo Reid’s Gabrieleno wife Victoria was an adopted daughter of White’s mother-in-law Eulalia Guillen, and Reid was soon to become William Workman’s co-grantee of Mission San Gabriel, which shows just how intertwined were the lives of these assimilated Californian pioneers.

In February 1845, White was involved in yet more political intrigue. Being summoned to El Pueblo (Los Angeles), he found himself inveigled with or perhaps by William Workman, John Rowland, and others in the Cahuenga dispute against Governor Micheltorena. The outcome of the resulting skirmish saw Micheltorena deported and replaced with the more Anglophile Pio Pico. This brought about a favourable and hastened result for White, as Governor Pico signed the San Ysidro land grant for 78 acres over to him in March.

1846 saw the commencement of the United States takeover of California in which initially White was able to keep a low profile and stay neutral. However, in the conflicting circumstances, this position could not be maintained and he was taken prisoner, then released, then taken prisoner again, held at Chino and could easily have been executed. In January 1847 during the Battles of San Gabriel and La Mesa, U.S. forces under Colonel Kearny and Commodore Stockton finally defeated the Californios under General Jose Flores. Back at his San Ysidro ranch after three months imprisonment, White found his family starving. Fortunately, his friend William Workman saw his plight and supplied him with the food they needed to survive.

When White heard of the gold discovery at Sutter's Mill early in 1848, thoughts of riches entered his head and he was soon heading north, overland, to stake a claim, as too was his neighbour Hugo Reid. White reached Murphy's Camp

and did successfully prospect some nuggets. As winter set in, he returned south by sea via San Francisco to San Pedro. He returned in the spring to the Mokelumne and again had success in finding gold, but it was not the bonanza he had hoped for. By 1850 he went into the cattle trade at San Ysidro as prices were much better due to the increased demand from the mines.

The final four chapters of the book concern the period after the end of the Old Spanish Trail era, so I have not felt it necessary to summarise them here. Suffice it to say White continued to hold his ranch until 1878 when mortgage debt forced him to move in with members of his family. In 1877 he had been interviewed by Thomas Savage for the H.H. Bancroft papers. He died in 1885, leaving a large family of children and grandchildren, and many descendants are still in the area.

This book more than satisfied my personal quest for more information on Michael White. The author has woven a great fabric containing the warp and weft of Californian history during the important years of its diverse 19th-century heritage. It is of interest to a wide audience. I highly recommend the book. ❖

William Workman is Fallowfield's 1st cousin 5 x removed. He lives in Penrith, Cumbria, six miles from where Workman was born.

Bob Leonard Retires

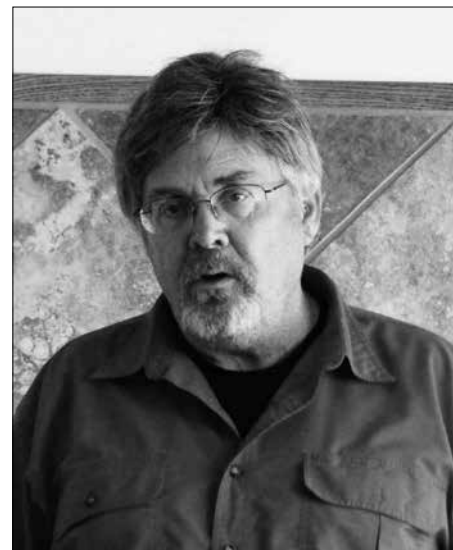


Photo: Stephanie Moulton

Bob Leonard, archaeologist, recently retired from the U.S. Forest Service where he worked for 38 years. He was the driving force in the creation of many interpretive sites in the Fishlake National Forest area, Utah, including the Fremont Indian State Park in Clear Creek Canyon and Miners Park in Bullion Canyon west of Marysville. Bob also created exhibits showing the route of the Old Spanish Trail through the Fishlake region. In 1996 he received the U.S. Forest Service Regional Interpreter of the Year Award. ❖

Old Spanish Trail Books Available Online

Check out the selection of Old Spanish Trail books, maps, and music online on the Association's newly-renovated website, <http://oldspanishtrail.org>. Shopping is easier with a new shopping cart, where you can also become a member of OSTA or make a donation.

Trails and Roads Timeline for the San Luis Valley, Colorado

*"Trails and Roads Timeline" reprinted
from Spanish Traces Spring 2007.*

by Pat Richmond

Native Americans

- 10,000 BP Ice Age mammals and hunters visit grassy marshlands of the San Luis Valley (SLV).
- 5,500 BP Archaic sites conform to migration trails and water courses.
- 300 AD Early Pueblo pilgrimages into SLV use traditional trails and river crossings.
- 1200- Athabaskan migration waves pass through the Cochetopa country into SLV.
- 1400 AD
- 1500 Shoshonean-Yutah bands lay claim to SLV for hunting and camp sites.
- 1700s Moache nomads utilize SLV trails for trade between Green River and Santa Fe.
Comanche and Yutah raiding parties use West Fork Trail to attack Ojo Caliente and Taos.
Kiowa and Apache intrude into SLV along East Side Trail to hunt and gather willows.
- 1868 Congress ends Indian slave trade and peonage in the Southwest.
- 1874 Burnot Treaty removes Yutah from SLV and San Juan Mountains.

The Spanish Era

- 1598 Oñate and Spanish colonists establish San Gabriel near San Juan Pueblo.
- 1600s Spaniards begin using traditional SLV trails to hunt, prospect, and trade.
- 1694 Vargas' *entrada* makes a loop through SLV by following both the East and West Fork Trails.
- 1724 Trade between Santa Fe and California begins over precarious desert routes.
- 1700s New Mexican villagers increase unauthorized travel into *La Tierra de los Indios* (SLV).
- 1768 Spanish build outpost on Cerro de San Antonio to warn settlers about raiding parties.
- 1778 Miera y Pacheco map depicts Rio Grande del Norte and main tributaries in SLV.
- 1779 Anza takes West Fork Trail through SLV by moonlight to intercept Cuerno Verde's Comanche band.
- 1787 Manuel Segura establishes "Spanish Road" along East Side Trail and over Mosca Pass.
- 1807 Lt. Pike observes and travels "Spanish roads" in SLV.
- 1817-1821 Spanish soldiers travel SLV "roads" searching for intruders from U.S.A.
- 1821 Mexico declares independence; trade caravan headed for California returns from SLV to Santa Fe.

Trappers, Traders, and Commerce

- 1822 Jacob Fowler follows West Fork "Road" through SLV to and from San Juan Mountains beaver fields.
- 1823 Antonio Sanchez trades with Yutah in Conejos Valley.
- 1824 Provost and Le Clerc travel to Green River by "northern variant" of Old Spanish Trail.
- 1825 Robidoux sets trade patterns from Taos to Plains tribes and through SLV to western trading outposts.
Ewing Young takes East Fork Trail for 50 miles north of Taos to elude Mexican officials, fords the
Rio Grande, then cuts southwest.
- 1828 Leroux leads pack mules to Ft. Uncompahgre; begins sheep drives to California.
- 1833 Kit Carson uses East Fork Trail to reach Poncha Pass and beaver fields in South Park.
Carson and Stephen Luis Lee take trade goods through SLV to Ft. Uintah.
- 1837 Slover and Pope families, emigrating with wagons to California, leave at night and pass through
SLV to elude Mexican authorities.
- 1842 Marcus Whitman slips eastward over North Branch of OST to elude British spies and urges
Congress to "Save Oregon for the Union."
- 1843 Preacher Joseph Williams accompanies Robidoux from Ft. Uintah to Taos via North Branch.
- 1844 William Gilpin follows North Branch into SLV enroute from Oregon to U.S.

(Traders, Trappers, and Commerce, continued)

- 1846-47 War between U.S. and Mexico brings General Kearny and troops to Santa Fe. Governor Melendez surrenders New Mexico; Major Gilpin and troops reconnoiter SLV. Journalist George F. Ruxton endures January cold from Taos to Culebra River then to Sangre de Cristo Pass.
- 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hildago ends war; Mexico cedes Southwest territories to U.S.A. Carson and Brewerton take North Branch of OST through SLV to Santa Fe with dispatch from Kearny terminating use of Old Spanish Trail for trade travel.
- 1852 Dick Wooten drives 9,000 sheep from Taos through the SLV and Cochetopa country to California.

Exploration and Surveys

- 1848-49 Frémont's fourth expedition follows Robidoux's Road into SLV and later intercepts "Leroux's Road" on west side of the SLV. Survivors follow East Fork Trail from Culebra River to safety at Red River and Taos.
- 1853 Beale-Heap, Gunnison, and Frémont expeditions pass along East Fork and West Fork Trails to explore a "Central Railroad Route to the Pacific."
- 1857 Captain Marcy's party takes North Branch of OST and almost perishes in a blizzard on Cochetopa Pass enroute to Ft. Union.
- 1858 Colonel Loring with Leroux as guide brings 300 men and 50 wagons from Green River through SLV using West and East Fork Trails.
- 1870s Government surveys by Hayden and Wheeler produce maps showing old trails plus new roads. W.H. Jackson photographs scenery and people along road over Old Cochetopa Pass (aka Carnero Pass).
Camp Rose cantonment built along stage road over Old Cochetopa Pass; Mears improves "road" to Los Pinos Agency.
Lieutenants Anderson and Ruffner convert traditional routes through SLV into military wagon roads. Saguache Valley-Old Cochetopa Pass route is designated on maps as the "Old California Road."
Gold discoveries in Alamosa Canyon and Summit District lure thousands of prospectors to SLV. New arrivals claim homestead allotments for farming; settlements flourish throughout SLV; trains haul mining and farming supplies and ore shipments; irrigation canals modify wetlands, opening more land within the SLV to roads and settlement.

Land Grants, Pioneers, and Settlements

- 1832 Guadalupe (Conejos) Land Grant brings first families to Conejos Valley using West Fork "Road."
- 1833 Settlers abandon San Francisco, first settlement on the Conejos River, after being attacked.
- 1843 San Margarita in San Luis Hills attacked by Kiowa; grantees resort to "summer villages" to preserve land grant status.
Sangre de Cristo Grant gives SE corner of SLV to Narcisco Beaubien and Stephen Luis Lee. (Both killed in 1848 rebellion.)
- 1849 Costilla plaza marks East Fork Trail's crossing of Costilla River. Herders erect *jaca*les near ford at the Culebra (Old San Acacio).
Anastacio Trujillo receives Utah permission for Rincones plaza on Conejos River near Vagas ford.
- 1851 Plazas originate along West Fork Trail on north side of Conejos River; settlers blaze trees to mark West Fork Trail.
Carlos Beaubien gives land along Culebra River for settlement of *San Luis de Culebra* (aka Upper Culebra).

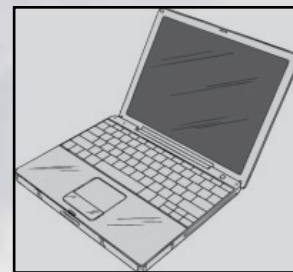
(Land Grants, Pioneers, and Settlements, continued)

- 1852 Ft. Massachusetts on Ute Creek at base of Sierra Blanca protects SLV settlers, travelers and trails.
- 1854 J.M. Jacques and others establish plaza along West Fork Trail at Conejos River.
- 1855-56 Colonel Fauntleroy pursues warring Yutah along West Side Trail into Saguache Valley; returns to fort via East Side Trail.
- 1856 Lafayette Head's plaza at Conejos serves as Indian agency; first mass given at Our Lady of Guadalupe Church.
- 1858 Military personnel move to Fort Garland to better protect settlements and travelers.
Montoya brothers move 6,000 sheep across West Fork Trail to graze Loma region (near today's Del Norte).
- 1859 Fourteen families from Santa Fe region follow West Fork Trail to found *La Loma de San José*. Family plazas spread along Rio Grande near the ford at *La Loma del Norte* (Plaza Hill). More settlers proceed to La Garita area and "San Luis of the Cottonwoods," west of Saguache.
- 1860 Attorney Gilpin negotiates approval for Baca land exchange parcel #4 (not a Spanish or Mexican land grant).
- 1861 Colorado becomes a Territory with Governor William Gilpin and Lt. Governor Lafayette Head.
- 1865-66 Ft. Garland's Civil War veterans homestead along North Branch route throughout Saguache Valley.
- 1867 Freighter John Lawrence selects store site at Saguache River to intercept travel along both East and West Fork Trails.
Otto Mears establishes Milton town site at juncture of trails to Cochetopa and Poncha Passes.
- 1869 Lawrence, Mears and others compromise on Saguache town site marking juncture of East and West Fork Trails.

Trails to Roads

- 1852 Col. Mansfield notes road from Ft. Massachusetts to Taos lies 3 to 10 miles east of the Rio Grande. Mansfield suggests ford across the Culebra as a location better suited for a fort.
- 1861 Lafayette Head and John M. Francisco receive ferry license at La Loma del Norte ford on West Fork Trail.
J. M. Jacques sets up trade routes between New Mexico and the Conejos, Culebra, and Loma plazas. Jacques and José Garcia receive ferry license at Vargas' crossing on the Rio Grande.
- 1865 Denver and San Luis Valley Wagon Road Company plans road to Conejos Indian Agency via the "crossing of the Rio del Norte."
- 1868 Routes south and north of Ft. Garland become official territorial Saguache to San Luis Road.
- 1869-1874 Kellogg, Wilbar and others survey old west side "roads" and map the Conejos-Saguache Wagon Road.
- 1876 Colorado gains Statehood, resulting in official and promotional maps showing old trails, surveyed roads, railroads, county lines, and settlements as growth and development surge within the SLV.

OSTA members have access to Spanish Traces archives through the membership portal on our website <http://oldspanishtrail.org>. A CD of back issues of Spanish Traces can also be purchased on the website.



Accurate Contact Information Crucial

It is extremely important that we have the best and most up-to-date contact information for all OSTA members. We are frequently faced with irresolvable communication issues, membership issues, and *Spanish Traces* delivery issues due to old or erroneous contact information. Please note: membership renewal notices and reminders are also sent via email. Accurate e-mail addresses help us communicate with you quickly and efficiently. If you have any questions or concerns about your contact information, please contact the Association Manager (ostamgr@gmail.com, 435-689-1620). As always, your personal information will not be shared outside of OSTA administrative and leadership circles.

Old Spanish Trail Association Membership Form

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Telephone: _____

E-Mail Address: _____

Type of Membership _____ Quantity _____

\$5 of each membership supports your local chapter. Indicate your desired chapter affiliation: _____ or none: _____

Additional chapters: _____

One chapter included with base membership, additional chapters at \$5 each

Please ensure that all information is COMPLETE AND LEGIBLE.

Memberships run for twelve months and include three issues per year of our journal, *Spanish Traces*. If you would like to receive *Spanish Traces* electronically only, check here ____ and make sure your email address is legible.

Membership Types

Individual	\$40/year
Family (self, spouse, minor children)	\$50/year
Student (K-12, college students)	\$25/year
Sustaining (increased support for OSTA)	\$100/year
Life, individual	\$500
Life, family (self and spouse)	\$750
Institutional (non-profit or gov.)	\$40/year
Business/Corporate	\$100/year
Additional (2+) chapter affiliations	\$5 each

Pay online at www.olds spanish trail.org or mail your check to:

**Membership
Old Spanish Trail Association
250 N. Redcliffs Dr., 4B #553
St. George, UT 84790**

Questions? Email John Hiscock at ostamgr@gmail.com or call 435-689-1620.